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CHAMBERS'S
ENGLISH DICTIONARY

PRONOUNCING, EXPLANATORY, ETYMOLOGICAL

A LIBRARY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, INCLUDING COMPOUND PHRASES, TECHNICAL TERMS, COLLOQUIAL AND SLANG WORDS, SCOTTICISMS, AMERICANISMS, WORDS AND PHRASES CHARACTERISTIC OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS, ETC., BEING A TREASURY OF ENGLISH FROM THE SIXTEENTH TO THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, WITH HELPFUL ILLUSTRATIONS

EDITED BY
REV. THOMAS DAVIDSON

ENLARGED EDITION
WITH SUPPLEMENT CONTAINING THIRTY-NINE PAGES OF ADDITIONAL WORDS AND PHRASES

W. & R. CHAMBERS, LIMITED
38 SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.1, AND EDINBURGH

Original Edition, March 1898
Latest Reprint, Aug 1932

Printed in Great Britain
W & R CHAMBERS, LTD, LONDON and EDINBURGH.

PREFACE

THE present work is an attempt at a Dictionary of the English Language which will satisfy the demands of the plain man, and supply some answer to the thousand and one questions that arise before him as he threads his way through the crowded wilderness of words The aim throughout has been to explain the signification and the origin of the words embalmed in the literature of the last three hundred years, as well as the winged words that form the materials of present conversational English The task is ambitious enough, and one who has undertaken it may be allowed to say, in the words of the greatest among his forerunners, 'If our language is not here fully displayed, I have only failed in an attempt which no human powers have hitherto completed' The range and content of the English tongue are now so vast and varied that 'he whose design includes whatever language can express must often speak of what he does not understand' It would be impossible to construct one vocabulary of all the technical terms of all the sciences, but it is possible to collect and to explain all those terms which every educated man must needs understand, and which meet the ordinary reader at every moment of life in the pages of his novel or his newspaper

The Editor ventures to hope that all these will be found within his Dictionary, with the meaning briefly stated in intelligible terms His aim has been to include all the common terms of the sciences and the arts of life—of astronomy, physiology, and medicine, as well as of photography, printing, golf, and heraldry Obsolete words imperishable in Spenser, Shakespeare, the Authorised Version of the Bible, and Milton, the Scotch words of Burns and Scott—of the heather, if not the kailyard, the slang of Dickens and the man in the street, the honest Americanisms of Lowell and Mark Twain, the coinages of word-masters like Carlyle, Browning, and Meredith, provincial and dialect words that have attained to immortality in the pages of the Brontes and George Eliot—to all these the Editor has opened his doors It is not his to judge whether a word is, or is not, to be added to the treasury of English, but merely to register such words as have been spoken or written, and to give an honest and unprejudiced explanation of their meaning, and, if possible, of their origin Hence he must admit many words he would not himself use, but which have been used by his betters, or are now current amongst his fellow-citizens whose speech he must needs understand At the same time the ends of the Antibarbarus are served also, for herein unusual words and meanings are branded as 'archaic,' 'poetic,' 'colloquial,' or 'vulgar' And it cannot be forgotten that Browning prepared himself for his trade as a poet by a study of Johnson's Dictionary—although it would perhaps have been better for his poetry if he had not Obviously, then, the greatest merit here will be comprehensiveness and accuracy, and the lexicographer who has attained these may have deserved well of his readers, even though success remain without applause, and diligence without reward.

The lexicographer is a 'harmless drudge,' without prejudice, without passion, who must treat *Baphomet* as gravely as *Vestments*, the *Wandering Jew* and the *Werewolf* as seriously as *Spiritualism* or *Theosophy* He may have his views on Supralapsarianism or Woman Suffrage, but with these he is not at liberty to enliven his pages Students of Berkeley, of Comte, or of Swedenborg will remember that it is often easier to write a treatise than to construct a definition, and that, if the Editor has nothing to teach them, he has his duty to pay to the plain man who knows nothing, and wishes to learn only a little The busy merchant will find herein enough for the passing need of the moment, and perhaps, should occasion and taste co-operate, to whet his curiosity for further knowledge

One noticeable feature of this work is the number of compound phrases it contains, as 'new woman,' 'baptism for the dead,' 'pectoral theology,' 'Lake School of poetry,' as well as of such idiomatic expressions as 'in a Pickwickian sense,' 'to know the ropes,' 'to suck the monkey,' 'to twist the lion's tail' These will readily be found under the head of the significant word in each case To ensure correctness in technical matters, use has been made of such reliable books as Smyth's *Sailor's Word-Book*, Voyle's *Military Dictionary*, Lee's *Glossary of Liturgical and Ecclesiastical Terms*, Wilson's *Stock-Exchange Glossary*, &c The Editor has had ever open at his elbow Schmidt's, *Shakespeare-Lexicon*, Henry Bradley's edition of Stratmann's *Middle-English Dictionary*, the Anglo-Saxon Dictionaries of Bosworth, Clark Hall, and (latterly) of Sweet, Calderwood's edition of Fleming's *Vocabulary of Philosophy*, the *Theological Encyclopædia* of Herzog-Schaff, and the *Lexikon* of Holtzmann-Zopffel, Sir William Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*, *Dictionary of Classical Antiquities*, and *Dictionary of Christian Antiquities*, the *Stanford Dictionary of Anglicised Words and Phrases*, Addis and Arnold's *Catholic Dictionary*, Weigand's *Deutsches Wörterbuch*, Jamieson's *Scottish Dictionary*, Liddell and Scott's *Greek-English Lexicon*, Lewis and Short's *Latin-English Dictionary*, Littré's *Dictionnaire de la Langue Française*, Yule and Burnell's *Anglo-Indian Glossary*, Heyse's *Fremdwörterbuch* (17th ed 1893), Diez's *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Romanischen Sprachen*, Professor Skeat's *Principles of English Etymology*—First and Second Series, and especially the ten volumes of *Chambers's Encyclopædia* The Italian words have been verified in the dictionary of Baretti, the Spanish in that of Velazquez, the Gaelic in Macleod and Dewar, the Welsh in Spurrell, the Irish in O'Reilly, the Norwegian in Larsen, the Dutch in Calisch, the German in Flugel, the Swedish in Dalin, the Icelandic in Cleasby and Vigfusson, the Hebrew in Gesenius, the Gothic in Skeat and in Diefenbach

The etymologies are succinctly stated, and a debt of gratitude must be acknowledged to Professor Skeat's invaluable *Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*, the appearance of which in 1882 was an event of the first moment in the scientific study of our tongue One magistral work will stand, when completed, at the head of all our English dictionaries—the *New English Dictionary* of Dr James A H Murray and Mr Henry Bradley, for the historical method on which it is built alone gives us a sure footing in the study of words, and no successors can ever hope to attain to its splendid collaboration of industry and accuracy Only second to it in value will be the *English Dialect Dictionary* of Professor Wright, so auspiciously begun in 1896 Meantime in this field we have only the meagre and pre-scientific books of Archdeacon Nares, J O Halliwell, and Thomas Wright, and the voluminous confusion of the publications of the English Dialect Society (80 vols 1873–96) Among complete English Dictionaries two American works still hold the first place, the *Century Dictionary* of Professor Whitney (6 vols 1889–91), and the *Standard Dictionary* published by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York (2 vols 1893–95) These works are creditable in the highest degree to the scholarship of the Western World, and both, but especially the former, have been much consulted during the preparation of the present work

The Editor has great pleasure in acknowledging his obligations to the late Rev James Inglis, to Mr T T M'Lagan, M A, of the Royal High School, Edinburgh, to his brothers, the Rev John Davidson, M A, Edinburgh, the Rev A P Davidson, M A, Skirling, and Mr R P Davidson, B A, of Trinity College, Oxford, and to his learned and courteous colleagues, Mr J R Pairman, Mr F Hindes Groome, and Dr David Patrick, editor of *Chambers's Encyclopædia*

T D

EXPLANATIONS TO THE STUDENT

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

Many words from French and other tongues, current in English usage, but not yet fairly Anglicised, are inserted in the list of Foreign Phrases, &c, at the end, rather than in the body of the Dictionary

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

fāte, făr, mē, her, mīne, mōte, mūte, mōōn, *th*en

The vowel *u* when marked thus, *u*, has the sound heard in Scotch *bluid, gude*, the French *du*, almost that of the German *u* in *Muller* Where more than one pronunciation of a word is given, that which is placed first is more accepted

The Spelling —When more than one form of a word is given, that which is placed first is the spelling in current English use Unfortunately our modern spelling does not represent the English we actually speak, but rather the language of the 16th century, up to which period, generally speaking, English spelling was mainly phonetic, like the present German The fundamental principle of all rational spelling is no doubt the representation of every sound by an invariable symbol, but in modern English the usage of pronunciation has drifted far from the conventional forms established by a traditional orthography, with the result that the present spelling of our written speech is to a large extent a mere exercise of memory, full of confusing anomalies and imperfections, and involving an enormous and unnecessary strain on the faculties of learners Spelling reform is indeed an imperative necessity, but it must proceed with a wise moderation, for, in the words of Mr Sweet, 'nothing can be done without unanimity, and until the majority of the community are convinced of the superiority of some one system unanimity is impossible' The true path of progress should follow such wisely moderate counsels as those of Dr J A H Murray —the dropping of the final or inflexional silent *e*, the restoration of the historical *-t* after breath-consonants, uniformity in the employment of double consonants, as in *traveler*, &c, the discarding of *ue* in words like *demagogue* and *catalogue*, the uniform levelling of the agent *-our* into *-or*, the making of *ea* = *ĕ* short into *e* and the long *ea* into *ee*, the restoration of *some, come, tongue*, to their old English forms, *sum, cum, tung*, a more extended use of *z* in the body of words, as *chozen, praize, raize*, and the correction of the worst individual monstrosities, as *foreign, scent, scythe, ache, debt, people, parliament, court, would, sceptic, phthisis, quene, schedule, twopence-halfpenny, yeoman, sieve, gauge, barque, buoy, yacht*, &c

Already in America a moderate degree of spelling reform may be said to be established in good usage, by the adoption of *-or* for *-our*, as *color, labor*, &c, of *-er* for *re*, as *center, meter*, &c, *-ize* for *-ise*, as *realize*, &c, the use of a uniform single consonant after an unaccented vowel, as *traveler* for *travelleer*, the adoption of *e* for *æ* or *œ* in *hemorrhage, diarrhea*, &c

The Meanings —The current and most important meaning of a word is usually given first But in cases like *Clerk, Livery, Marshal*, where the force of the word can be made much clearer

by tracing its history, the original meaning is also given, and the successive variations of its usage defined

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

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DICTIONARY

abbrev	abbreviation	*e g*	for example	*Milt*	Milton	*Pr Bk*	Book of Common Prayer
abl	ablative	*elect*	electricity	*min*	mineralogy	*prep*	preposition
acc	according	*entom*	entomology	*mod*	modern	*pres*	present
accus	accusative	*esp*	especially	*Mt*	Mount	*print*	printing
adj	adjective	*ety*	etymology	*mus*	music	*priv*	privative
adv	adverb	*fem*	feminine	*myth*	mythology	*prob*	probably
agri	agriculture	*fig*	figuratively	*n , ns*	noun, nouns	*Prof*	Professor
alg	algebra	*fol*	followed by following	*nat hist*	natural history	*pron*	pronoun, pronounced pronunciation
anat	anatomy	*fort*	fortification	*naut*	nautical	*prov*	provincial
app	apparently	*freq*	frequentative	*neg*	negative	*pr p*	present participle
arch	archaic	*fut*	future	*neut*	neuter	*q v*	which see
archit	architecture	*gen*	genitive	*n pl*	noun plural	*R C*	Roman Catholic
arith	arithmetic	*geog*	geography	*n sing*	noun singular	*recip*	reciprocal
astrol	astrology	*geol*	geology	*N T*	New Testament	*redup*	reduplication
astron	astronomy	*geom*	geometry	*obs*	obsolete	*refl*	reflexively
attrib	attributive	*ger*	gerundive	*opp*	opposed	*rel*	relative
B	Bible	*gram*	grammar	*opt*	optics	*rhet*	rhetoric
biol	biology	*gun*	gunnery	*orig*	originally	*sculp*	sculpture
book k	book keeping	*her*	heraldry	*O S*	old style	*Shak*	Shakespeare
bot	botany	*hist*	history	*O T*	Old Testament	*sig*	signifying
c (circa)	about	*hort*	horticulture	*p , part*	participle	*sing*	singular
c , cent	century	*hum*	humorous	*p adj*	participial adjective	*Spens*	Spenser
cf	compare	*i e*	that is	*paint*	painting	*subj*	subjunctive
chem	chemistry	*imit*	imitative	*pa p*	past participle	*suff*	suffix
cog	cognate	*imper*	imperative	*pass*	passive	*superl*	superlative
coll , colloq	colloquially	*impers*	impersonal	*pa t*	past tense	*surg*	surgery
comp	comparative	*indic*	indicative	*perf*	perfect	*teleg*	telegraphy
conj	conjunction	*infin*	infinitive	*perh*	perhaps	*term*	termination
conn	connected	*inten*	intensive	*pers*	person	*Test*	Testament
contr	contracted	*interj*	interjection	*pfx*	prefix	*theat*	theatre, theatrical
corr	corruption	*interrog*	interrogative	*phil , philos*	philosophy	*theol*	theology
dat	dative	*jew*	jewellery	*philol*	philology	*trig*	trigonometry
demons	demonstrative	*lit*	literally	*phot*	photography	*ult*	ultimately
der	derivation	*masc*	masculine	*phrenol*	phrenology	*v i*	verb intransitive
dial	dialectal	*math*	mathematics	*phys*	physics	*v t*	verb transitive
Dict	Dictionary	*mech*	mechanics	*physiol*	physiology	*zool*	zoology
dim	diminutive	*med*	medicine	*pl*	plural		
dub	doubtful	*metaph*	metaphysics	*poet*	poetical		
eccles	ecclesiastical history	*mil*	military	*poss*	possessive		

Amer	American	Dut	Dutch	Ir	Irish	Port	Portuguese.
Ar	Arabic	Eng	English	It	Italian	Prov	Provençal.
A S	Anglo Saxon.	Finn	Finnish	Jap	Japanese	Rom	Romance
Austr	Australian	Flem	Flemish	Jav	Javanese	Russ	Russian
Bav	Bavarian	Fr	French	L	Latin	Sans	Sanskrit
Beng	Bengali	Fris	Frisian	Lith	Lithuanian	Scand	Scandinavian
Bohem	Bohemian	Gael	Gaelic	L L	Low or Late Latin	Scot	Scottish
Braz	Brazilian	Ger	German	M E	Middle English	Singh	Singhalese.
Bret	Breton	Goth	Gothic	Mex	Mexican	Slav	Slavonic
Carib	Caribbean.	Gr	Greek	Norm	Norman	Sp	Spanish
Celt	Celtic	Heb	Hebrew	Norw	Norwegian	Sw	Swedish
Chal	Chaldean	Hind	Hindustani	O Fr	Old French	Teut	Teutonic
Chin	Chinese	Hung	Hungarian	Pers	Persian	Turk	Turkish
Corn	Cornish	Ice	Icelandic	Peruv	Peruvian	U S	United States.
Dan	Danish	Ind	Indian	Pol	Polish.	W	Welsh

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CHAMBERS'S

ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A the first letter in our alphabet, its corresponding symbol standing first also in many other alphabets derived from the Phœnician It originated in the hieroglyphic picture of an eagle (Old Egyptian *ahom*), the cursive hieratic form of which was the original of the Phœnician *aleph*, an ox, from a fancied resemblance to its head and horns —**A**, as a note in music, is the major sixth of the scale of C —**A1**, the symbol by which first-class vessels are classed in Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, hence first rate

A, the indefinite article, a broken down form of **An**, and used before words beginning with the sound of a consonant [*An* was a new development, after the Conquest, of the A S numeral *án*, one]

A, à or ā, a prep, derived from the old prep *on*, and still used, as a prefix, in *a*foot, *a*field, *a*part, *a*sleep, now*a*days, twice *a* day, also with verbal nouns, as *a* building, to be *a* doing, to set *a* going It is now admitted only colloquially [Short for A S *an*, a dialectic form of *on*, on, in, at See **Prefixes**]

A, à, a dialect corr of *he* or *she*, as in quoth*a*, (*Shak*) '*A* babbled of green fields '—**A**, usually written *a'*, Scotch for *all* —**A**, a form of the Lat prep *ab*, from, of, used before consonants, as in Thomas *a* Kempis, Thomas *à* Becket, &c

Aardvark, ard'vark, *n* the ground hog of South Africa [Dut *aarde*, earth, *vark*, found only in dim *varken*, a pig]

Aaronic, -al, ā ron'ik, -al, *adj* pertaining to Aaron, the Jewish high priest, or to his priesthood —*ns* **Aaron's beard**, a popular name for a number of cultivated plants—among the best known, a species of Saxifrage (*S sarmentosa*), usually grown in hanging pots, from which hang down long stems or runners, bearing at intervals clumps of roundish, hairy leaves, **Aaron's-rod** (*archit*), a rod having one serpent twined round it

Ab, ab, *n* the eleventh month of the Jewish civil year, and the fifth of the ecclesiastical year, answering to parts of July and August [Syriac]

Aba, ab'a, *n* a Syrian woollen stuff, of goats' or camels' hair, usually striped an outer garment made of this [Ar]

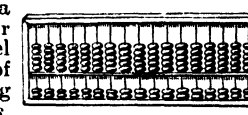
Abaca, ab'a ka, *n* the native name of the so-called Manilla hemp of commerce—really a plantain, much grown in the Philippine Islands

Aback, a bak', *adv* (*neut*) said of sails pressed backward against the mast by the wind—hence (*fig*) **Taken aback**, taken by surprise [A S *on bæc* See **On** and **Back**.]

Abactinal, ab ak'ti nal, *adj* (*zool*) remote from the actinal area, without rays.—*adv* **Abac'tinally**

Abaction, ab ak'shun, *n* (*law*) the stealing of a number of cattle at once —*n* **Abac'tor**, one who does this [L *abigĕre*, *abactum*, to drive off]

Abacus, ab'a kus, *n* a counting frame or table (*archit*) a level tablet on the capital of a column, supporting the entablature —*ns* **Ab'acist**, one who counts with the abacus, **Abacis'cus, Abac'ulus**, dims of Abacus [L —Gr *abax*, *abakos*, a board for reckoning on]



Abacus

Abaddon, a bad'don, *n* the destroyer, or angel of the bottomless pit the bottomless pit, or abyss of hell itself (*Milton*) [Heb , from *ābad*, to be lost]

Abaft, a baft', *adv* and *prep* on the aft, hind, or stern part of a ship behind [Pfx *a*, for A S *on*, on, and *bæftan*, after, behind, itself made up of pfx *be*, and *æftan* See **Aft**]

Abalienate, ab āl'yen āt, *v t* Same as **Alienate**

Aband, a band', *v t* (*Spens*) to abandon

Abandon, a ban'dun, *v t* to give up to desert to yield (one's self) without restraint (with *to*) —*n* **Abandon** (*n* to be nasalised), freedom from conventional restraints careless freedom of manners. [O Fr *bandon*, from the Teut root *ban*, proclamation, came to mean decree, authorisation, permission, hence *à bandon* = at will or discretion, *abandonner*, to give up to the will or disposal of some one See **Ban, Banns.**]

Abandoned, a-ban'dund, *adj* given up, as to a vice profligate completely deserted very wicked —*adv* **Aban'donedly.**—*n* **Aban'donment**, act of abandoning state of being given up enthusiastic surrender of self to a cause (*law*) the renunciation of a claim

Abase, a bās', *v t* to cast down to humble to degrade —*adj* (*her*) **Abā'sed, Abaissé**, depressed —*n* **Abase'ment**, state of humiliation [O Fr *abaissier*, to bring low—L *ad*, to, and root of **Base**, *adj*]

Abash, a bash', *v t* to confuse with shame or guilt —*pa p* **Abashed'** (with *at*, of an occasion; *by*, of a cause) —*n* **Abash'ment**, confusion from shame. [O Fr *esbhir* (Fr *s'ébahir*), pr p.

esbahiss ant, to be amazed—L *ex*, out, and int *bah*, expressive of astonishment]

Abate, a bāt', *v t* to lessen to deduct (with *of*) to mitigate (*law*) to put an end to, do away with, as of an action or a nuisance, to render null, as a writ —*v i* to grow less —*adjs* **Abāt'able**, capable of being abated, **Abā'ted**, beaten down or cut away, as the background of an ornamental pattern in relief—**Abated arms**, those whose edges have been blunted for the tournament [O Fr *abatre*, to beat down—L *ab*, from, and *batĕre*, popular form of *battuĕre*, to beat conn with **Beat**]

Abatement, a bāt'ment, *n* the act of abating the sum or quantity abated (*law*) the act of intruding on a freehold and taking possession before the heir, the abandonment of an action, or the reduction of a legacy (*her*) a supposed mark of dishonour on a coat of arms—apparently never actually used

Abatis, Abattis, a'bat is, *n* (*fort*) a rampart of trees felled and laid side by side, with the branches towards the enemy [Fr See **Abate**]

Abattoir, a-bat war', *n* a public slaughter house [Fr See etymology of **Abate**]

Abature, ab'a tūr, *n* the trail of a beast of the chase [Fr]

Abb, ab, *n* properly woof- or weft yarn, but sometimes warp-yarn [Pfx *a*, and **Web**]

Abba, ab'a, *n* father, a term retained in the Gr text of the New Testament, together with its translation 'father,' hence *Abba father*, applied to God the Father also a bishop in the Syriac and Coptic Churches [L —Gr —Syriac and Chaldee, *abbā*—Heb *ab*, father]

Abbacy, ab'a si, *n* the office or dignity of an abbot the establishment under an abbot an abbey —*adj* **Abbā'tial** [The earlier form was *abbatie*—said by Dr Murray to have been originally a Scot form]

Abbate, ab bā'te, *n* a title loosely applied to ecclesiastics in Italy —Also **Abate**. [It]

Abbaye, an *arch* form of **Abbey**

Abbé, ab'ā, *n* originally the French name for an abbot, but often used in the general sense of a priest or clergyman Before the Revolution, abbés were often merely holders of benefices, enjoying a portion of the revenues, although in minor orders, or even laymen They were often tutors in noble families, or men of letters, and were marked by a short violet coloured robe

Abbess, ab'es, *n* the female superior of a religious community of women [Earlier **Abbatess**, *fem* of **Abbot**]

Abbey, ab'e, *n* a monastery of persons of either sex presided over by an abbot or abbess the church now or formerly attached to it in New stead *Abbey*, &c , the name has been retained after the abbatial building had become a private house (*pl*) **Abb'eys** [O Fr *abaie* (Fr *abbaye*) —L *abbatia*—**Abba**.]

Abbot, ab'ut, *n* the father or head of an abbey —*fem* **Abb'ess** —*n* **Ab'botship**. [L *abbas*, *abbatis*—**Abba**]

Abbreviate ab brē'vi āt, *v t* to make brief or short to abridge —*ns* **Abbrevia'tion**, a shortening, a part of a word put for the whole **Abbre'viature**, **Abbre'viator**, one who abbreviates —*adj* **Abbre'viatory**. [L *abbreviāre*, *ātum*—*ab*, intensive, and *brevis*, short See **Brief**]

Abc, Abcee, ā-bē sē', *n* the alphabet from its first letters a first reading book (*obs*), hence *fig* the first rudiments of anything —*n* **ABC book** (*Shak*), a book to teach the *a*, *b*, *c*, or alphabet

Abdicate, ab'di-kāt, *v t* and *v i* formally to renounce or give up office or dignity —*n* **Abdication** —*adj* **Ab'dicant** [L *ab*, from or off, *dicāre*, *ātum*, to proclaim]

Abdomen, ab dō'men, *n* the belly the lower part of the trunk —*adj* **Abdom'inal**, **Abdom'inous**, pot bellied —*adv* **Abdom'inally**. [L]

Abduce, ab dūs', *v t* an earlier form of **Abduct**.—*adj* **Abduc'ent**, drawing back separating [L *abducĕre*—*ab*, from *ducĕre*, *ductum*, to draw]

Abduct, ab dukt', *v t* to take away by fraud or violence —*ns* **Abduc'tion**, the carrying away, esp of a person by fraud or force, **Abduc'tor**, one guilty of abduction a muscle that draws away [L *abducĕre* See **Abduce**]

Abeam, a bēm', *adv* (*naut*) on the beam, or in a line at right angles to a vessel's length [Pfx *a* (A S on, *on*), on, and **Beam**]

Abear, a bār', *v t* (*Spens*) to bear, to behave (*prov*) to endure or tolerate —*n* (*obs*) **Abear'ance**, behaviour [A S pfx *a*, and **Bear**]

Abecedarian, ā be se dā'ri an, *adj* pertaining to the a, b, c rudimentary —**Abecedarian Psalms** (as the 119th) or **Hymns** are such as are divided into successive portions according to the letters of the alphabet

Abed, a bed', *adv* in bed [Pfx *a*, on, and **Bed**.]

Abele, a bēl', *n* the white poplar tree [Dut *abeel*, O Fr *abel*, *aubel*—late L *albellus*, *albus*, white]

Aberdevine, ab er de vīn', *n* a bird fancier's name for the siskin [Ety uncertain, prob a fanciful coinage]

Aberrate, ab'er rāt, *v i* to wander or deviate from the right way —*pr p* ab'errāting, *pa p* ab'errāted —*adj* **Aber'rant**, wandering, deviating in some particulars from its group (*zool* and *bot*) —*ns* **Aber'rance, Aber'rancy** (*rare forms*) [L *aberrāre*, *-ātum*—*ab*, from, *errāre*, to wander]

Aberration, ab er rā'shun, *n* a wandering from the right path deviation from truth or rectitude (*sc*) deviation from the type abnormal structure or development —The **Aberration of light** is an apparent alteration in the place of a star, arising from the motion of the earth in its orbit, combined with the progressive passage of light

Abet, a bet', *v t* to incite by encouragement or aid (used chiefly in a bad sense) —*pr p* abett'ing, *pa p* abett'ed —*ns* **Abet'ment, Abet'ter, Abet'tor**, one who abets [O Fr *abeter*—*a* (—L *ad*, to), and *beter*, to bait, from root of **Bait**]

Abeyance, a bā'ans, *n* a state of suspension or expectation temporary inactivity —Also **Abey'ancy** —The *v* to **Abey** is rare [Fr —*a* (—L *ad*, to), and *bayer*, to gape in expectation, from imitative root *ba*, to gape]

Abhominable, an earlier spelling of **Abominable.**

Abhor, ab hor', *v t* to shrink from with horror to detest to loathe —*pr p* abhor'ring, *pa p* abhorred' —*ns* **Abhor'rer**, one who abhors, **Abhor'rence**, extreme hatred, (*obs*) **Abhor'rency**. —*adj* **Abhor'rent**, detesting repugnant (with *of*) —*n* **Abhor'ring** (*B* and *Shak*), object of abhorrence [L *abhorrēre*, from *ab*, from, and *horrēre* See **Horror**]

Abib, ā'bib, *n* the first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical, the seventh of the civil year, later called Nisan, answering to parts of March and April [Heb , 'an ear of corn'—*ābab*, to produce early fruit]

Abide, a bīd', *v t* to bide or wait for to endure to tolerate —*v i* to remain in a place, dwell or stay —*pa t* and *pa p* abōde' —*adj* **Abid'ing**, continual —*adv* **Abid'ingly**.—*n* **Abid'ance**. [A S *ābīdan*—pfx *ā* (= Goth *us* = Ger *er*), and *bīdan*, to wait]

Abide, a bīd', *v t* (*Shak* and *Milton*) to redeem, pay the penalty for, suffer [M E *abyen*, confounded with **Abide**. See **Aby.**]

Abies, ab'i-ez, *n* the silver fir [L.]

Abigail, ab'ı-gāl, *n* a lady's maid [From Abigail, 1 Sam xxv]

Ability, a bil'ı ti, *n* quality of being able power strength skill (*pl*) **Abil'ities,** the powers of the mind [O Fr *ableté* (Fr. *habileté*)—L *habilitas—habilis,* easily handled, from *habēre,* to have, hold See **Able**]

Abintestate, ab-ın-tes'tāt, *adj* inheriting the estate of one who died without having made a will [L *ab,* from, and **Intestate**]

Abiogenesis, ab ı o jen'es ıs, *n* the origination of living by not-living matter, spontaneous generation —*n* **Abio'genist,** one who believes in such —*adj* **Abiogenet'ic.** [Coined by Huxley in 1870, Gr *a,* neg , *bios,* life, *genesis,* birth]

Abject, ab jekt', *v t* (*obs*) to throw or cast down or away [L *abjicĕre, -jectum—ab,* away, *jacĕre,* to throw]

Abject, ab'jekt, *adj* cast away mean worthless —*n* an outcast —*adv* **Ab'jectly.** [L *ab jectus,* cast away—*ab,* away, *jacĕre,* to throw]

Abjection, ab jek'shun, **Abjectness,** ab'jekt nes, *n* a mean or low state baseness degradation

Abjudge, ab juj', *v t* (*rare*) to take away by judicial sentence [L *ab,* from, and **Judge**]

Abjudicate, ab jōō'dı kāt, *v t* to give by judgment from one to another [L *ab,* from, and **Judicate.**]

Abjure, ab jōōr', *v t* to renounce on oath or solemnly to recant to repudiate —*ns* **Abjur'er, Abjurā'tion,** official renunciation on oath of any principle or pretension —*adj* **Abju'ratory.** [L *ab,* from, *jurāre, -ātum,* to swear]

Abkari, ab ka'rı, *n* the manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors the excise duty levied on such —Also **Abkary.** [Pers]

Ablactation, ab lak tā'shun, *n* a weaning [L *ab,* from, *lactāre,* to suckle—*lac, lactis,* milk]

Ablation, ab lā'shun, *n* the act of carrying away (*geol*) the wearing away of rock by the action of water —*adj* **Ablati'tious** [L *ab,* from, *latum,* supine of *ferre,* to bear]

Ablative, ab'lat ıv, *adj* used as a *n* The name applied to one of the cases in the declension of nouns and pronouns in the Indo European languages, retained as in Latin and Sanskrit, or merged in another case, as in the genitive in Greek Its meaning was to express *direction from* or *time when* —*adj* **Ablati'val** [L *ablativus—ab,* from, *ferre, latum,* to take, as if it indicated taking away, or privation]

Ablaut, ab'lowt, *n* (*philol*) vowel permutation, a substitution of one root vowel for another in derivation, as in sing, sang, song, sung, distinct from the phonetic influence of a succeeding vowel, as in the Umlaut It is especially the change of a vowel to indicate tense change in strong verbs [Ger , from *ab,* off, and *laut,* sound]

Ablaze, a blāz', *adj* in a blaze, on fire gleaming brightly [Prep *a,* and **Blaze**]

Able, ā'bl, *adj* (comp **A'bler,** superl **A'blest**) having sufficient strength, power, or means to do a thing skilful —*adv* **A'bly.** [See **Ability**]

Able-bodied, ā'bl-bod'ıd, *adj* of a strong body free from disability, of a sailor, labourer, &c robust

Abloom, a blōōm', *adv* in a blooming state. [Prep *a,* on, and **Bloom.**]

Abluent, ab'lōō ent, *adj* washing or cleaning by a liquid —*n* a medicine which carries off impurities from the system [L *abluens, -entis,* pr p of *abluĕre,* to wash away—*ab,* from, away, and *luĕre=lavāre,* to wash See **Lave.**]

Ablution, ab lōō'shun, *n* act of washing, esp the body, preparatory to religious rites any ceremonial washing, symbolic of moral purification the wine and water used to rinse the chalice, drunk by the officiating priest [L. *ablutio—ab,* away, *luĕre=lavāre,* to wash.]

Abnegate, ab'ne gāt, *v t* to deny —*n* **Abnega'tion,** renunciation [L *ab,* away, and *negāre,* to deny See **Negation.**]

Abnormal, ab nor'mal, *adj* not normal or according to rule irregular—also **Abnor'mous.**—*ns.* **Abnormal'ity, Abnor'mity.** [L. *ab,* away from, and **Normal**]

Aboard, a bōrd', *adv* or *prep* on board in a ship, or in a train (*Amer*) [Prep *a,* on, and **Board.**]

Abococke, Abacot, &c See **Bycocket**

Abode, a bōd', *n* a dwelling place stay. [See **Abide.**]

Abode, a bōd', *pa t* and *pa p* of **Abide**

Abodement, a bōd'ment, *n* (*obs*) a foreboding an omen [From **Abode,** with suff *ment* See **Bode, Forebode**]

Abolish, ab-ol'ish, *v t* to put an end to to annul. —*adj* **Abol'ishable,** capable of being abolished. [Fr *aboli, aboliss*—from L *abolēre, -itum—ab,* from, *olēre,* to grow The prep *ab* here reverses the meaning of the simple verb]

Abolition, ab-ol ish'un, *n* the act of abolishing. —*ns* **Abol'ishment** (*rare*), **Aboli'tionist,** one who seeks to abolish anything, esp slavery; **Aboli'tionism,** advocacy of abolitionist principles

Abominable, ab om'ın a bl, *adj* hateful, detestable —An old spelling is **Abhom'inable,** to agree with a fancied etymology in Lat, *ab homine* — *adv* **Abom'inably.**—*n* **Abom'inableness.** [See **Abominate.**]

Abominate, ab-om'ın-āt, *v t* to abhor to detest extremely —*n* **Abomina'tion,** extreme aversion anything disgusting or detestable •[L *abominări, ātus,* to turn from as of bad omen See **Omen**]

Abord, a-bōrd', *v t* (*arch*) to accost (*Spens*) astray, at a loss —*n* (*Spens*) harbour act of approaching manner of approach [Fr *aborder, á bord* See **Aboard** and **Border**]

Aboriginal, ab o rij'in al, *adj* first, primitive, indigenous —*adv* **Aborig'inally.**

Aborigines, ab o-rij'in-ēz, *n pl* the original inhabitants of a country [L See **Origin.**]

Abort, ab-ort', *v ı* to miscarry in birth to remain in a rudimentary state —*n* **Abor'tion,** premature delivery, or the procuring of such anything that does not reach maturity a mis shapen being or monster —*adj* **Abort'ive,** born untimely unsuccessful producing nothing brought forth in an imperfect condition rudimentary —*adv* **Abort'ively.**—*n* **Abort'iveness.** [L *aborıri, abortus —ab,* from, away, *orıri,* to rise]

Abound, ab ownd', *v ı* to overflow, be in great plenty to possess in plenty (with *in*) to be filled with (used with *with*) [O Fr *abunder*— L *abundāre,* to overflow, *ab,* from, *unda,* a wave.]

About, a-bowt', *prep* round on the outside around here and there in near to concerning engaged in —*adv* around nearly here and there —**To be about,** to be astir, **Bring about,** to cause to take place, **Come about,** to take place, **Go about,** to prepare to do, **Put about,** disturbed, **Turn about,** alternately [A.S *onbútan, on,* in, *bútan,* without, itself compounded of *be,* by, and *útan,* locative of *út,* out]

Above, a buv', *prep* on the upside higher than: more than —*adv* overhead higher in position, order, power —*adjs* **Above'-board,** open, honourable, **Above'-ground,** alive, not buried—also *adv* [A S *dbufan—á,* on, *bufan,* above, from *be,* by, *ufan,* high, the locative of *uf,* up]

Abracadabra, ab ra-ka-dab'ra, *n* a cabalistic word, written in successive lines, each shorter by a letter than the one above it, till the last letter A formed the apex of a triangle. It was worn as a charm for the cure of diseases. Now used generally for a spell or conjuring word:

mere gibberish [First found in 2d century poem (*Præcepta de Medicina*) by Q Serenus Sammonicus, further origin unknown]

Abrade, ab rād', *v t* to scrape or rub off to wear down by friction [L *ab*, off, *radĕre*, *rasum*, to scrape]

Abraham-man, ā'bra ham-man, *n* originally a lunatic beggar from Bethlehem Hospital in London, marked by a special badge Many sturdy beggars assumed this, hence the phrase **to sham Abraham**, to feign sickness, still used among sailors [The wards in the old Bedlam are said to have been distinguished by the names of saints and patriarchs, as *Abraham* Some find the origin of the name in an allusion to the parable of the beggar Lazarus, who found his rest in *Abraham's* bosom (Luke xvi)]

Abranchiate, a-brang'ki āt, *adj*, also **Abran'chial**, having no gills [Gr *a*, priv, and *branchia*, gills]

Abrasion, ab-rā'zhun, *n* the act of rubbing off —*adj* and *n* **Abra'sive** [See **Abrade.**]

Abraxas, a braks'as, *n* a mystic word, or an amulet consisting of a gem engraved therewith on some part of it, often bearing a mystical figure of combined human and animal form, used as a charm [Said to be coined by the Egyptian Gnostic Basilides in 2d century to express 365 in Greek letters, thus αβραξας used as numerals =1+2+100+1+60+1+200 But M. C. W. King finds its origin in Heb *ha b'rākāh*, 'the blessing,' or 'sacred name,' used as the title of a Gnostic deity representing the 365 emanations of the Divine Plērōma or fullness]



Abraxas

Abray, a brā', **Abrayd**, a-brād', *v i* (*Spens*) to start out of sleep to awake also in trans sense to arouse, startle —The more correct form is *abraid* [Made up of pfx *a*, and *abrédan* A S *breydan*, to twist See **Braid**]

Abreast, a-brest', *adv* with fronts in a line side by side (*naut*) opposite to [Prep *a*, on, and **Breast**]

Abricock See **Apricot**

Abridge, a brij', *v t* to make brief or short to shorten to epitomise to curtail, as privileges or authority [O Fr *abregier* (Fr *abréger*)—L *abbreviāre* See **Abbreviate**]

Abridgment, Abridgement, a brij'ment, *n* contraction shortening of time, labour, or privileges a compendium of a larger work an epitome or synopsis (*law*) the leaving out of certain portions of a plaintiff's demand, the writ still holding good for the remainder

Abroach, a brōch', *adv* broached in a condition to let the liquor run out in a state to be diffused, afloat astir [Prep *a*, and **Broach**]

Abroad, a brawd', *adv* on the broad or open space out of doors public in another country [Prep *a*, and **Broad.**]

Abrogate, ab'ro-gāt, *v t* to repeal (a law) —*n* **Abroga'tion**, act of repealing [L *ab*, away, *rogāre*, *ātum*, to ask or propose a law]

Abrook, a brook', *v t* (*Shak*) to brook, bear, or endure [Pfx *a*, and **Brook**, *v*]

Abrupt, ab rupt', *adj* the opposite of gradual, as if broken off sudden unexpected precipitous (*of style*) passing from one thought to another without transitions (*of manners*) short, rude —*n* an abrupt place —*n* **Abruption**, ab rup'shun, a sudden breaking off violent separation (*Shak*) interruption, pause —*adv* **Abrupt'ly** —*n* **Abrupt'ness** [L *abruptus*, *ab*, off, *rumpĕre*, *ruptum*, to break]

Abscess, ab'ses, *n* a collection of purulent matter within some tissue of the body [L *abscessus*—*abs*, away, *cedĕre*, *cessum*, to go, to retreat]

Abscind, ab sind', *v t* to cut off —*n* **Abscis'sion**, act of cutting off, or state of being cut off (*rhet*) a figure of speech in which the words demanded by the sense are left unsaid, the speaker stopping short suddenly [L *abscindo*, *ab*, off, *scindo*, to cut]

Abscise, ab'siz, **Abscissa**, ab-sis'sa, *n* the straight line cut off or intercepted between the vertex of a curve and an ordinate, measured along the principal axis (*pl*) **Abscis'es, Abscis'æ, Abscis'as** [L *abscissus*, cut off, pa p of *abscindĕre* —*ab*, from, *scindĕre*, to cut]

Abscond, abs kond', *v i* to hide, or quit the country, in order to escape a legal process [L *abscondĕre*, *abs*, from or away, *condĕre*, to hide]

Absence, abs'ens, *n* the state of being away or not present want inattention

Absent, abs'ent, *adj* being away not present, inattentive [L *absent*, pr p of *ab sum*—*ab*, away from, *sum*, *esse*, to be]

Absent, abs-ent', *v t* to keep one's self away

Absentee, abs ent ē', *n* one who is absent on any occasion one who makes a habit of living away from his estate or his office

Absenteeism, abs-ent ē'izm, *n* the practice of absenting one's self from duty or station, esp of a landowner living away from his estate

Absinth, or **Absinthe**, ab sinth, *n* spirit combined with extract of wormwood —*adjs* **Absinth'ian, Absinth'iated**, impregnated with absinth [Fr —L *absinthium*, wormwood—Gr]

Absolute, ab'sol ūt, *adj* free from limits or conditions complete unlimited free from mixture considered without reference to other things unconditioned, unalterable unrestricted by constitutional checks (said of a government) (*gram*) not immediately dependent (*phil*) existing in and by itself without necessary relation to any other being capable of being conceived of as unconditioned In the sense of being finished, perfect, it may be considered as opposed to the Infinite, but, in the sense of being freed from restriction or condition, it is evident the Infinite itself must be absolute Opposite schools differ on the question whether the Absolute can be known under conditions of consciousness — **The Absolute**, that which is absolute, self-existent, uncaused —*adv* **Ab'solutely**, separately unconditionally positively completely —*n* **Ab'soluteness** [L *absolutus*, pa p of *absolvĕre* See **Absolve**]

Absolution, ab sol ū shun, *n* release from punishment acquittal remission of sins declared officially by a priest, or the formula by which such is expressed —*adjs* **Absol'utory, Absolv'atory**

Absolutism, ab'sol ūt-izm, *n* government where the ruler is without restriction —*n* **Ab'solutist**, a supporter of absolute government

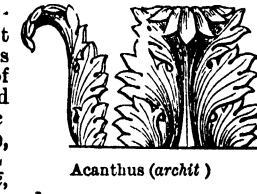
Absolve, ab zolv', *v t* to loose or set free to pardon to acquit to discharge (with *from*) —*ns* **Absolv'er**, one who gives absolution or acquits, **Absolv'itor**, a decision favourable to a defender —*v t* **Assoil'zie**, in Scots law, to absolve the accused on the grounds that the evidence disproves or does not establish the charge [L *ab*, from, *solvĕre*, *solutum*, to loose See **Solve**]

Absonant, ab'so nant, *adj* discordant absurd, unnatural (with *to* or *from*)—opp to *Consonant* [L *ab*, from, *sonant*, pr p of *sonāre*, to sound]

Absorb, ab sorb', *v t* to suck in to swallow up to engage wholly —*p adj* **Absorbed'**, swallowed up entirely occupied —*advs* **Absorb'edly, Absorb'ingly.** [Fr —L *ab*, from, *sorbēre*, *sorptum*, to suck in]

Absorbable, ab sorb'a bl, *adj* that may be absorbed —*n.* **Absorbabil'ity.**

Absorbent, ab sorb'ent, *adj* imbibing swallowing —*n* that which absorbs
Absorption, ab sorp'shun, *n* the act of absorbing entire occupation of mind
Absorptive, ab sorpt'iv, *adj* having power to absorb
Abstain, abs tān', *v i* to hold or refrain from —*n* **Abstain'er,** specially one who does not take alcoholic drinks [Fr *abstenir*—L *abs,* from, *tenēre,* to hold See **Tenable**]
Abstemious, abs tēm'i us, *adj* temperate sparing in food, drink, or enjoyments —*adv* **Abstem'iously** —*n* **Abstem'iousness** [L *abstemius*—*abs,* from, *temetum,* strong wine]
Abstention, abs ten'shun, *n* a refraining
Abstergent, abs terj'ent, *adj* serving to cleanse —*v t* **Absterge',** to cleanse, purge
Abstersion, abs ter'shun, *n* act of cleansing or washing away impurities [L *abstergēre, tersum,* to wipe away]
Abstersive, abs ter'siv, *adj* having the quality of cleansing purgative
Abstinence, abs'tin ens, *n* an abstaining or refraining, especially from some indulgence (with *from*) —Also **Abs'tinency**
Abstinent, abs'tin ent, *adj* abstaining from temperate —*adv* **Abs'tinently.** [See **Abstain**]
Abstract, abs trakt', *v t* to draw away to separate to purloin [L *abs,* away from, *trahĕre, tractum,* to draw See **Trace**]
Abstract, abs'trakt, *adj* general, as opposed to particular or individual (the opposite of *abstract* is *concrete,* a red colour is an abstract notion, a red rose is a concrete notion, an abstract noun is the name of a quality apart from the thing, as redness) —*n* summary abridgment essence —*adv* **Abs'tractly.**—*n* **Abs'tractness** [L *abstractus,* as if a quality common to a number of things were drawn away from the things and considered by itself]
Abstracted, abs trakt'ed, *adj* drawn off (with *from*) removed absent in mind —*adv* **Abstract'edly** —*n* **Abstract'edness.**
Abstraction, abs trak'shun, *n* act of abstracting state of being abstracted absence of mind the operation of the mind by which certain qualities or attributes of an object are considered apart from the rest a purloining
Abstractive, abs trakt'iv, *adj* having the power of abstracting —*n* anything abstractive an abstract
Abstruse, abs trōōs', *adj* hidden remote from apprehension difficult to be understood —*adv* **Abstruse'ly** —*n* **Abstruse'ness, Abstrus'ity** (*Sir T Browne*) [L *abstrusus,* thrust away (from observation)—*trudĕre, trusum,* to thrust]
Absurd, ab surd', *adj* obviously unreasonable or false ridiculous —*adv* **Absurd'ly** [L *absurdus*—*ab,* from, *surdus,* harsh sounding, deaf]
Absurdity, ab surd'i ti, **Absurdness,** ab surd'nes, *n* the quality of being absurd anything absurd
Abundance, ab und'ans, *n* ample sufficiency great plenty [See **Abound**]
Abundant, ab und'ant, *adj* plentiful —*adv* **Abund'antly.**
Abuse, ab ūz', *v t* to use wrongly to pervert to revile to violate [L *ab,* away (from what is right), *uti, usus,* to use]
Abuse, ab-ūs', *n* ill use misapplication reproach
Abusion, ab ū'zhun, *n.* (*Spens*) abuse deception reproach
Abusive, ab ūs'iv, *adj* containing or practising abuse full of abuses vituperative —*adv* **Abus'ively** —*n* **Abus'iveness.**
Abut, a but', *v i* to end to border (on) —*pr p* abutt'ing, *pa p* abutt'ed [Fr *abouter,* lit to join end to end (*à,* to, *bout,* end) See **Butt,** the end]
Abutment, a but'ment, *n* that which abuts: (*archit*) what a limb of an arch ends or rests on.
Abuttal, a but'al, *n* an abutment (*pl*) the boundaries
Abutting, a but'ing, *p adj* facing each other: front to front
Aby, Abye, a bī', *v t* or *v i* (*arch*) to pay the penalty to suffer for to give satisfaction — **Aby** occurs in Spens with sense of 'abide' [*a* pfx , and A S *bycgan* See **Buy.**]
Abysm, a bizm', *n* a form of **Abyss.**—*adj* **Abysm'al,** bottomless unending —*adv* **Abysm'ally** [O Fr *abisme,* from Lat *abyssimus,* super of *abyssus,* bottomless]
Abyss, a bis', *n* a bottomless gulf a deep mass of water —*adj* **Abyss'al.** [Gr *abyssos,* bottomless—*a,* without, *byssos,* bottom]
Acacia, a kā'shi a, *n* a genus of thorny leguminous plants with pinnate leaves [L —Gr *akakia* —*akē,* a sharp point]
Academe, ak a dēm', *n* (*obs*) an academy
Academic, ak ad em'ik, *n* a Platonic philosopher: a student in a college [See **Academy**]
Academic, al, ak ad em'ik, al, *adj* of an academy —*adv* **Academ'ically.**
Academicals, ak a dem'i kal, *n pl* the articles of dress worn by members of an academy or college
Academy, ak ad'em i, *n* (*orig*) the school of Plato a higher school a society for the promotion of science or art —*ns* **Academic'ian, Acad'emist,** a member of an academy, or, specially, of the French Academy, or the Royal Academy in London [Gr *Akadēmia,* the name of the garden near Athens where Plato taught]
Acadian, a kā'di an, *adj* of or native to Nova Scotia, Acadia being the name given to the country by the first French settlers in 1604
Acalepha, ak a lē'fa, *n* a class of Radiate marine animals, consisting of soft gelatinous substance The name was first applied to the Jelly fish tribe, but later was made to include the true *Medusæ* or jelly fishes, and others Other forms are **Acaleph** and **Acalephan** [Gr *akalēphē,* a nettle]
Acanthopterygian, ak an thop te rij'i an, *adj.* having spiny fins [Gr *akantha,* thorn, *pteryx, pterygos,* a wing, a fin]
Acanthus, a kan'thus, also **Acan'tha,** *n* a prickly plant, called bear's breech or brank ursine · (*archit*) an ornament resembling its leaves used in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders, &c —*adj* **Acan'thine, Acanthā'ceous** [L —Gr *akanthos—akē,* a point, *anthos,* a flower]


Acanthus (*archit*)

Acarpous, a kar'pus, *adj* (*bot*) without, or not producing, fruit [Gr *a,* neg , and *karpos,* fruit]
Acarus, ak'ar us, *n* a genus of minute insects, of the class Arachnides, embracing the mites and ticks (*pl*) **Ac'ari.** [L , Gr *akares,* minute, too small to cut—*a,* neg , *keirein,* to cut short]
Acatalectic, a-kat a lek'tik, *adj* having the complete number of syllables as a verse without defect —*n* an acatalectic verse [L —Gr *a,* not, and **Catalectic.**]
Acatalepsy, a kat'a lep'si, *n* incomprehensibility, a term of the sceptic school of Carneades, who thought nothing could be known to certainty by man —*adj* **Acatalep'tic.** [Gr *akatalepsia—a,* neg , *kata,* thoroughly, *lēpsis,* a seizing—*lambanein,* to take hold]
Acater, a kāt'er, *n* (*obs*) a caterer —**Acates',** provisions food. [O Fr *acateor, achatour* (Fr *acheteur*)—Low L *accaptātōr em, accaptare,* to acquire —L *ad* , to, and *captāre,* to seize See **Cates.**]

Acaulescent, a kaw les'ent, **Acau'lous,** *adj* without a stalk (*bot*) having no stem above ground, or only a very short one [*a*, neg, L. *caulis*, a stalk, formed on pattern of **Arborescent**]

Accable, ak kā'bl, *v t* (*obs*) to crush, to encumber [Fr *accabler*, to crush]

Accadian, a kā'di an, *adj* of or belonging to Accad, an ancient city mentioned in Gen x 10 the language preserved in the earliest form of cuneiform writing

Accede, ak sēd', *v i* to come to, or arrive at, a place or condition to join one's self, hence to agree or assent (with *to*) —*ns* **Acced'er** and **Acced'ing.** [L *accedĕre*, *accessum*, to go near to—*ad*, to, *cedĕre*, to go See **Cede**]

Accelerate, ak-sel'ėr āt, *v t* to increase the speed of to hasten the progress of [L *accelerāre*, *-ātum*—*ad*, to, *celer*, swift See **Celerity.**]

Acceleration, ak sel er ā'shun, *n* the act of hastening increase of speed

Accelerative, ak sel'er āt iv, *adj* quickening

Accelerator, ak sel'er ā tur, *n* one who or that which accelerates a light van to take mails between a post office and a railway station —*adj* **Accel'eratory.**

Accend, ak send', *v t* (*obs*) to kindle —*adjs* **Accend'ible, Accend'ing** —*ns* **Accendibil'ity, Accen'sion.**

Accent, ak'sent, *n* modulation of the voice stress on a syllable or word a mark used to direct this stress any mode of utterance peculiar to a country, a province, or an individual (*poet*) a significant word, or words generally (*pl*) speech, language [Fr —L *accentus*, a tone or note—*ad*, to, *canĕre*, to sing]

Accent, ak sent', *v t* to express or note the accent

Accentual, ak sent'ū al, *adj* relating to accent —*n* **Accentual'ity** —*adv* **Accent'ually**

Accentuate, ak sent'ū āt, *v t* to mark or pronounce with accent to make prominent —*n* **Accentua'tion,** the act of marking or pronouncing accents

Accept, ak sept', *v t* to receive to agree to to promise to pay (*B*) to receive with favour [L *acceptāre—accipĕre, acceptum—ad*, to, *capĕre*, to take]

Acceptable, ak sept'a-bl, also ak'sept a bl, *adj* to be accepted pleasing agreeable —*adv* **Accept'ably** —*ns* **Accept'ableness, Acceptabil'ity,** quality of being acceptable

Acceptance, ak sept'ans, *n* a favourable reception an agreeing to terms an accepted bill —*ns* **Accept'ancy,** willingness to receive, **Accept'ant,** one who accepts—also *adj*

Acceptation, ak sep tā'shun, *n* a kind reception the received meaning of a word

Accepter, ak sept'ėr, one who accepts —Also **Acceptor.**

Acceptilation, ak-sept-il ā'shun, *n* (*Roman* and *Scots law*) the remission of a debt through an acquittance by the creditor testifying to the receipt of money which never has been paid—a kind of legal fiction for a free remission (*theol*) the doctrine that the satisfaction rendered by Christ was not in itself really a true or full equivalent, but was merely accepted by God, through his gracious good will, as sufficient—laid down by Duns Scotus, and maintained by the Arminians [L *acceptilatio*]

Access, ak'ses, or ak ses', *n* liberty to come to, approach increase [See **Accede.**]

Accessary, ak ses'ar i, and ak'ses ar-i Same as **Accessory.** *Accessary* is now the usual spelling of both the *adj* and the *n* in their legal sense

Accessible, ak ses'i bl, *adj* that may be approached —*adv* **Access'ibly** —*n* **Accessibil'ity.**

Accession, ak sesh'un, *n* a coming to increase.—(*Scots law*) **A deed of accession,** a deed by which the creditors of a bankrupt approve of a trust settlement executed by the debtor for the general behoof, and consent to the arrangement proposed

Accessorily, ak'ses sor i li, *adv* in the manner of an accessory by subordinate means

Accessory, ak'ses sor i, *adj* additional contributing to aiding (*law*) participating in a crime, as in reset of theft, and the like —*n* anything additional one who aids or gives countenance to a crime —*adj* **Accessōr'ial,** relating to an accessory

Accidence, ak'sid-ens, *n* the part of grammar, treating of the inflections of words (because these changes are 'accidentals' of words and not 'essentials')

Accident, ak'sid ent, *n* that which happens an unforeseen or unexpected event chance an unessential quality or property —**The chapter of accidents,** the unforeseen course of events. [L *accidĕre*, to happen—*ad*, to, *cadĕre*, to fall]

Accidental, ak sid ent'al, *adj* happening by chance not essential —*n* anything not essential —*ns* **Accident'alism, Accidental'ity.** —*adv* **Accident'ally**

Accite, ak sīt', *v t* (*Shak*) to cite or call, to summon —*pr p* accīt'ing, *pa p* accīt'ed [L. *accīre*, *-citum—ad*, to, *cĭĕre*, *citum*, to call]

Acclamation, ak klam ā'shun, *n* a shout of applause —**Acclaim,** ak-klām' (*poet*) [L *acclamāre —ad*, to, *clamāre*, *ātum*, to shout See **Claim.**]

Acclamatory, ak-klam'a tor i, *adj* expressing acclamation

Acclimation, ak klīm ā'shun, **Acclimatā'tion, Acclimatisā'tion,** *n* the act of acclimatising the state of being acclimatised [The first form of the word is anomalous, the second is that used in French, and the third is that most in use in English]

Acclimatise, ak-klīm'at-īz, **Acclim'ate,** *v t* to inure to a foreign climate [Fr *acclimater*, from *à* and *climat* See **Climate.**]

Acclimature, ak klī'ma tūr, *n* Same as **Acclimatisation.**

Acclivity, ak kliv'i ti, *n* a slope upwards—opp to *Declivity*, a slope downwards [L *ad*, to, *clivus*, a slope]

Acclivous, ak klī'vus (also **Acclīv'itous**), *adj* rising as an acclivity

Accloy, ak-kloi', *v t* (*obs*) to cloy or choke to fill to satiety to encumber [See **Cloy**]

Accoast, ak-kōst', *v t* (*Spens*) to fly near the earth [See **Accost**]

Accoil, ak koil', *v i* (*Spens*) to gather together [Through Fr —L *ad*, to, *colligĕre*, to collect See **Coil**]

Accolade, ak ol ād', *n* a ceremony used in conferring knighthood, formerly an embrace, a kiss, now a slap on the shoulders with the flat of a sword [Fr —L *ad*, to, *collum*, neck]

Accommodate, ak kom'modāt, *v t* to adapt to make suitable to adjust to harmonise or force into consistency (*to*) to furnish or supply (*with*) to provide entertainment for —*n* **Accom'modator.** [L *ad*, to, *commodus*, fitting See **Commodious**]

Accommodating, ak kom'mod āt ing, *p adj* affording accommodation obliging pliable easily corrupted

Accommodation, ak kom mod-ā'shun, *n* convenience fitness adjustment obligingness an arrangement or compromise (*theol*) an adaptation or method of interpretation which explains the special form in which the revelation is presented as unessential to its contents, or rather as often adopted by way of compromise with human ignorance or weakness a loan of money —

Accommodation bill, a bill drawn, accepted, or endorsed by one or more persons as security for a sum advanced to another by a third party, as a banker —**Accommodation ladder,** a stair way at the outside of a ship's gangway to facilitate access to boats

Accommodative, ak kom'mod āt iv, *adj* furnishing accommodation obliging —*n* **Accom'modativeness**

Accompanable, ak-kum'pan a bl, *adj* (*obs*) sociable [From **Accompany.**]

Accompaniment, ak kum'pan i ment, *n* that which accompanies (*mus*) the assisting of a solo part by other parts, which may consist of a whole orchestra, or a single instrument, or even subservient vocal parts —*n* **Accom'panier.**

Accompanist, ak kum'pan ist, *n* one who accompanies a singer on an instrument to sustain his voice

Accompany, ak kum'pan i, *v t* to keep company with to attend to support a singer by singing or playing on any instrument an additional part (*with*, of music, *on*, of the instrument) [Fr *accompagner* See **Company**]

Accomplice, ak kom'plis, *n* an associate, esp in crime, in modern use (with *of* and *with* before a person, and *in* or *of* before the crime) [L *ad*, to, *complex*, *icis*, joined]

Accomplish, ak kom'plish, *v t* to complete to bring about to effect to fulfil to equip [Fr *acomplir*—L *ad*, to, *complēre*, to fill up See **Complete**]

Accomplishable, ak-kom'plish a bl, *adj* that may be accomplished

Accomplished, ak kom'plisht, *adj* complete in acquirements, especially grateful acquirements polished

Accomplishment, ak kom'plish ment, *n* completion ornamental acquirement

Accompt, ak komt', *n* an almost obs form of **Account, Accomptable,** of **Accountable, Accomptant,** of **Accountant.**

Accorage Same as **Accourage.**

Accord, ak-kord', *v i* to agree to be in correspondence (*with*) —*v t* to cause to agree to reconcile to grant (*to*, of a person) [O Fr *acorder*—L *ad*, to, *cor*, *cordis*, the heart]

Accord, ak kord', *n* agreement harmony —**Of one's own accord,** of one's own spontaneous motion

Accordance, ak kord'ans, *n* agreement conformity —Also **Accord'ancy**

Accordant, ak kord'ant, *adj* agreeing corresponding —*adv* **Accord'antly.**

According, ak kord'ing, *p adj* in accordance agreeing harmonious —**According as,** in proportion as, or agreeably as —**According to,** in accordance with, or agreeably to

Accordingly, ak-kord'ing li, *adv* agreeably suitably in agreement (with what precedes)

Accordion, ak kord'ion, *n* a small portable musical instrument consisting of a hand bellows, with keyboard on one side, the keys resting on free metal reeds so arranged that each sounds two notes, one in expanding, the other in contracting the bellows [From **Accord.**]

Accost, ak kost', *v t* to speak first to to address —*n* **Accost',** and (*obs*) **Accost'ing,** address greeting —*adj* **Accost'able,** easy of access [O Fr *acoster*—Low L *accostāre*, to be side by side—L *ad*, to, *costa*, a side]

Accouchement, ak kōōsh'mong, *n* delivery in child bed [Fr *accoucher* See **Couch.**]

Accoucheur, ak kōō sher', *n* a man who assists women in child birth a medical practitioner with this speciality —*fem* **Accoucheuse,** ak kōō-shéz'. [Fr]

Account, ak-kownt', *v t* to reckon to judge, value —*v i* (with *for*) to give a reason to give an account of money held in trust [O Fr *acconter*—L *ad*, to, *computāre*, to reckon See **Compute, Count**]

Account, ak kownt', *n* a counting statement value sake a reckoning as to money, as in phrases like, 'to render an account,' 'to settle an account,' 'to square accounts' with any one, &c —**Account current,** or open account, a course of business dealings still going on between two persons, or a person and a bank, **On** or **To account,** an instalment or interim payment, **In account with,** in business relations requiring the keeping of an account with some one, **For the account,** for settlement on the regular fortnightly or monthly settling day, instead of for cash (of sales on the Stock Exchange), **For account of,** on behalf of, **To make account of,** to set value upon, **To take into account,** to take into consideration, **To take no account of,** to overlook

Accountable, ak kownt'a bl, *adj* liable to account responsible (*for*, of the thing, *to*, of the person) —*adv* **Account'ably.**

Accountableness, ak kownt'a bl nes, **Accountabil'ity,** *n* liability to give account, responsibility to fulfil obligations

Accountant, ak kownt'ant, *n* one who keeps, or is skilled in, accounts

Accountantship, ak kownt'ant ship, *n* the employment of an accountant

Account book, ak kownt' book, *n* a book in which accounts are kept

Accouple, ak kup'l, *v t* (*obs*) to couple or link together [O Fr *acopler—a*, to, *cople* See **Couple**]

Accourage, ak kur'āj, *v t* (*Spens*) to encourage. [O Fr *acorager—à* (L *ad*), and *corage* (Fr *courage*) See **Courage**]

Accourt, ak kōrt', *v t* (*Spens.*) Same as **Court.**

Accoutre, ak kōō'ter, *v t* to dress or equip (esp a warrior) —*pr p* accou'tring, *pa p* accou'tred [Fr *accoutrer*, earlier *accoustrer*—of doubtful origin, prob conn. with O Fr *coustre*, *coutre*, a sacristan who had charge of sacred vestments—Low L *custor*—L *custos*, a keeper]

Accoutrements, ak kōō'ter ments, **Accou'stre-ments** (*Spens*), *n pl* dress military equipments

Accoy, ak koi', *v t* (*obs*) to still or quieten to soothe to subdue [O Fr *acoyer—à*, to, and *coi*, quiet—L *quiet um* See **Coy**]

Accredit, ak kred'it, *v t* to give credit, countenance, authority, or honour to to furnish with credentials (with *to*, *at*) to vouch for anything belonging to some one—to ascribe or attribute it to him (*with*) —*obs* form, **Accred'itate.**—*n* **Accredita'tion,** fact of being accredited —The *pa p* **Accred'ited,** as *adj*, recognised [Fr *accréditer—à*, to, *crédit*, credit See **Credit.**]

Accrescence, ak kres'ens, *n* gradual growth or increase

Accrescent, ak kres'ent, *adj* growing ever increasing [L *ad*, in addition, *crescĕre*, to grow.]

Accretion, ak krē'shun, *n* the process of growing continuously the growing together of parts externally, or continuous coherence that which has grown in such a way, any extraneous addition —*adj* **Accre'tive.**

Accrew, ak krōō' (*Spens*) Same as **Accrue**

Accrue, ak krōō', *v i* to spring or grow as a natural result (with *from*), to fall to any one by way of advantage (with *unto*, *to*) [O Fr *acrewe*, what grows up in a wood to the profit of the owner, *acreistre*—L *accrescĕre*]

Accumbent, ak-kumb'ent, *adj* lying down or reclining on a couch [L *ad*, to, *cumbĕre*, to lie]

Accumulate, ak kūm'ul āt, *v t* to heap or pile

up to amass to take degrees by accumulation, to take a higher degree at the same time with a lower, or at a shorter interval than usual —*v i* to increase greatly to go on increasing [L —*ad*, to, *cumulus*, a heap]

Accumulation, ak kūm'ūl ā'shun, *n* a heaping up a heap, mass, or pile

Accumulative, ak kūm'ūl āt-iv, *adj* heaping up

Accumulator, ak kūm'ūl āt ur, *n* a thing or person that accumulates, esp an apparatus for storing electricity

Accuracy, ak'kūr-a si, *n* correctness exactness

Accurate, ak'kūr āt, *adj* done with care exact —*adv* **Ac'curately.**—*n* **-ness** [L *accuratus*, performed with care (of things)—*ad*, to, *cura*, care]

Accurse, ak kurs', *v t* to curse to devote to destruction [Pfx *a*, and A S *cursian*, to curse]

Accursed, ak kurs'ed, *adj* subjected to a curse doomed worthy of a curse extremely wicked

Accusable, ak kūz'a bl, *adj* that may be accused

Accusal, ak kūz'al, *n* accusation

Accusation, ak kūz ā'shun, *n* the act of accusing the charge brought against any one

Accusative, ak kūz'a tiv, *adj* accusing —*n* (*gram*) the case which expresses the direct object of transitive verbs (in English, the objective)—primarily expressing destination or the goal of motion —*adj* **Accus'atival** [Fr *accusatif*—L *accusativus*, 'of the nature of accusation,' a translation of the Gr (*ptōsis*) *aitiatikē*, (the case) 'of accusing,' but also 'of or pertaining to what is caused or effected' (*aitiaton*, effect, *aitia*, cause), hence, properly, the case of the effect]

Accusatory, ak kūz'a tor i, *adj* containing accusation —**Accusator'ial**, of an accuser

Accuse, ak kūz' *v t* to bring a charge against to blame (with *of* before the thing charged, sometimes *for*) —*part adj* **Accused'**, charged with a crime, usually as a *n*, the person accused —*n* **Accuse'ment** (*Spens*), a charge [O Fr *acuser*—L *accusāre*—*ad*, to, *causa*, cause]

Accuse, ak kūz', *n* (*Shak*) accusation

Accuser, ak kūz'er, *n* one who accuses or brings a charge against another

Accustom, ak kus'tum, *v t* to make familiar by custom to habituate (with *to*) —*adjs* **Accus'tomary, Accus'tomed**, usual frequent habituated —*n* **Accus'tomedness** [O Fr *acostumer* (Fr *accoutumer*)—*a*, to, *costume*, *coustume* —L *consuetudinem* See **Custom**]

Ace, ās, *n* the one at dice, also at cards, dominoes, &c a single point, an atom [Fr ,—L *as*, unity —*as*, Tarentine Doric form of Gr *heis*, one]

Aceldama, a sel'da ma, *n* a field of blood—the name given to the field outside Jerusalem bought with the blood money of Jesus [Gr ,—Aramaic]

Acephalan, a sef'a lan, *n* (*zool*) one of the *Acephala*, molluscs with no traces of a head —*adj* **Aceph'alous**, without a head [Gr *a*, neg, *kephalē*, the head]

Acerbity, as er'bi ti, *n* bitterness sourness harshness severity —*adj* **Acerb'** [Fr ,—L *acerbitat em*—L *acerbus*, harsh to the taste]

Aceric, a ser'ik, *adj* obtained from the maple [From L *acer*, a maple tree]

Acescence, a ses'sens, *n* a tendency to sourness —*adj* **Aces'cent** [L *acescens*, *entis*—*acescĕre*, to turn sour—*acēre*, to be sour]

Acetic, as-et'ik, *adj* of the nature of vinegar sour —also **Ac'etous, Acetose'.**—*ns* **Ac'etāte**, a salt of acetic acid which is the sour principle in vinegar, **Acetificā'tion.**—*v t* and *v i* **Acet'ify**, to turn into vinegar —For **Acetone**, see Supp —*ns* **Ac'etyl**, the supposed univalent radical in acetic acid, **Acet'ylene**, a powerful illuminant gas (C_2H_2) produced commercially from carbide of calcium by means of water [L *acetum*—*ac ēre*, to be sour]

Achæan, a kē'an, *adj* belonging to Achaia, a state of ancient Greece

Acharnement, a sharn'ment (sometimes nasalised as in French), *n* thirst for blood, ferocity [Fr *acharner*, refl *s'acharner*, to thirst for blood]

Achates, a kāts', *n pl* (*Spens*) Same as **Cates**

Achates, a kā'tes, *n* a trusty comrade, from the 'fidus Achates' of Virgil's *Æneid*—the constant companion of Æneas in his wanderings

Ache, āk, *n* a continued pain —*v i* to be in continued pain —*pr p* āch'ing, *pa p* ached' [The verb is properly *ake*, the noun *ache*, as in *speak* and *speech* The A S noun *æce* is from the verb *ac an*, to ache]

Achenium, a kē'ni um, *n* (*bot*) a small hard one seeded fruit, which does not open when ripe, as in the buttercup —Also **Achene'**. [From Gr *a*, neg, and *chainein*, to gape]

Acheron, ak'ker on, *n* death, hell—from the name of that river in the infernal regions of classical mythology —*adj* **Acheron'tic**, deadly

Achievable, a chēv'a bl, *adj* that may be achieved

Achieve, a chēv', *v t* to bring to a head or end to perform to accomplish to carry out successfully to gain, win [Fr *achever*, from *à chief* (*venir*)—Low Lat *ad caput venire*, to come to a head See **Chief**]

Achievement, a chēv'ment, *n* a performance an exploit an escutcheon or armorial shield granted in memory of some achievement, applied especially to the escutcheon over the tomb of a dead person, generally called a *hatchment*

Achillean, ak il le'an, *adj* like Achilles, the great Greek hero in the Trojan war, brave, swift of foot, unrelenting in wrath —**Achilles tendon**, the attachment of the soleus and gastrocnemius muscles of the calf of the leg to the heel bone, so named from the infant Achilles's mother, Thetis, having held him by the heel when she dipped him into the Styx to make him invulnerable

Achitophel, a hit'ō fel, also **Ahith'ophel**, *n* an able but unprincipled counsellor, from the name of David's sage counsellor who treacherously abetted the rebellion of Absalom Dryden in his famous satire applied the name to Shaftesbury

Achromatic, a krōm at'ik, *adj* transmitting light without colour, of a lens or telescope —*adv* **Achromat'ically** [Gr *a*, neg, and *chrōma*, *chromatos*, colour]

Achromatism, a krōm'at izm, *n* the state of being achromatic —*v t* **Achrom'atize**, to render achromatic

Acicular, as ik'ū lar, *adj* needle shaped slender and sharp pointed —Other forms, **Acic'ulate**, and **Acic'ulated** [L *acicula*, dim of *acus*, a needle]

Acid, as'id, *adj* sharp, sour —*n* a sour substance (*chem*) one of a class of substances, usually sour, which turn vegetable blues to red, and combine with alkalies, metallic oxides, &c to form salts —*adj* **Acidifi'able**, capable of being converted into an acid —*n* **Acidificā'tion** —*v t* **Acid'ify**, to make acid to convert into an acid —*pr p* acid'ifying, *pa p* acid'ified —*ns* **Acidim'eter**, an instrument for measuring the strength of acids, **Acidim'etry**, the act of such measurement, **Acid'ity**, the quality of being acid or sour—also **Ac'idness.**—*v t* **Acid'ulate**, to make slightly acid —*adj* **Acid'ulous**, slightly sour subacid containing carbonic acid, as mineral waters (*fig*) caustic, sharp [L ,—*ac ēre*, to be sour—root *ak*, sharp]

Acierage, as'i er āj, *n* the process of depositing a layer of steel on another metal, to make it more durable, as sometimes with stereotype plates, engraved copper plates, &c [Fr ,—*acier*, steel]

Aciform, as'i form, *adj* needle shaped [L *acus*, a needle, and **Form**, from *forma*, shape]

Acknow, ak no', *v t* (*obs*) to know, to recognise —**Acknown** (*Shak*), known or acquainted [A S *on*, in, on, *cnâwan*, to **Know**.]

Acknowledge, ak nol'ej, *v t* to own a knowledge of to own as true to confess to admit or give intimation of the receipt of —*adj* **Acknow'ledgeable** —*adv* **Acknow'ledgeably**. [From the *v* **Acknow**, with suffix *ledge*]

Acknowledgment, ak nol'ej ment, *n* recognition admission confession thanks a receipt

Aclinic, ak lin'ik, *adj* without inclination, applied to the magnetic equator, which cuts the terrestrial equator, inasmuch as on that line the magnetic needle has no dip, but lies horizontal [Gr *aklinēs*, *a*, neg —*klin ein*, to bend]

Acme, ak'mē, *n* the top or highest point the culmination or perfection in the career of any thing crisis, as of a disease —**Acme skates**, the name given to a kind of skates, formed of steel, fixed to the boot by a mechanical device, permitting them to be quickly fixed on or taken off [Gr *akmē—akē*, a point]

Acne, ak'nē, *n* a common skin disease, an inflammation of the sebaceous follicles of the skin, often occurring on the nose [A corr of Gr *akmē*, a point]

Acock, a kok', *adv* in a cocked manner defiantly —**A-cock-bill** (*naut*), having the ends pointing upward, as of an anchor hanging by its ring at the cat head, in a position for dropping, or of the yards when topped up by one lift to an angle with the deck—the symbol of mourning [Prep *a*, and **Cock**]

Acœmeti, a sem'ē tī, *n pl* a congregation of monks founded in 460 near Constantinople, who by alternating choirs kept divine service going on day and night without intermission in their monastery [Gr *akoimetoi*, sleepless, *a*, neg, and *koimaein*, to put to sleep]

Acold, a kōld', *adj* (*arch*) cold [A S *acóled*, pa p of *acólian*, pfx *a*, intens, and *cólian*, to **cool**.]

Acolyte, ak'o līt, **Acolyth**, ak'o lith, *n* an inferior church officer an attendant or assistant (*Rom Cath Church*) one ordained to the fourth of the minor orders, next to the sub deacon [Gr *akolouthos*, an attendant]

Aconite, ak'o nīt, *n* the plant wolf's bane or monk's hood poison —*n* **Acon'itine**, the essential principle of aconite [L *aconitum*—Gr *akoniton*]

Acop, a kop', *adv* (*obs*) on the top or head on high [Prep *a*, and A S *cop*, *copp*, summit]

Acorn, ā'korn, *n* the seed or fruit of the oak —*adj* **A'corned** [A S *æcern*, prob from *æcer*, field, hence meaning 'the fruit of the unenclosed land' The modern form is due to confusion with *oak* (A S *âc*) and *corn*]

Acorn-shell, ā'korn shel, *n* a name for the Balānus (L, acorn), a genus of Cirripedes in the class Crustacea

Acotyledon, a kot i lē'dun, *n* a plant without distinct cotyledons or seed lobes —*adj* **Acotyle'donous** [Gr *a*, neg, and *kotylēdōn* See **Cotyledon**.]

Acoustic, a kowst'ik, *adj* pertaining to the sense of hearing or to the theory of sounds used in hearing, auditory [Fr —Gr *akoustikos—akouein*, to hear]

Acoustics, a kowst'iks, *n* the science of sound

Acoy Same as **Accoy**

Acquaint, ak kwānt', *v t* to make or let one to know to inform a person of a thing (*with*) to inform (with personal object only) —*p adj* **Acquaint'ed** (*with*), personally known having personal knowledge of [O Fr *acointer*—Low L *accognitāre*—L *ad*, to, *cognitus*, known]

Acquaintance, ak kwānt'ans, *n* familiar knowledge a person whom we know —**Acquaint'anceship**, *n* familiar knowledge

Acquest, ak kwest', *n* an acquisition or thing acquired [O Fr —L *acquisitus*, *acquirĕre* See **Acquire**.]

Acquiesce, ak kwi es', *v i* to rest satisfied or without making opposition to assent (with *in*) [L *acquiescĕre—ad*, and *quies*, rest]

Acquiescence, ak kwi es'ens, *n* quiet assent or submission

Acquiescent, ak kwi es'ent, *adj* resting satisfied easy submissive —*advs* **Acquies'cently**, **Acquies'cingly**.

Acquirable, ak kwīr'a bl, *adj* that may be acquired —*n* **Acquirabil'ity**

Acquire, ak-kwīr', *v t* to gain to attain to [O Fr *aquerre*—L *acquirĕre*, *quisitum—ad*, to, and *quærĕre*, to seek]

Acquirement, ak kwīr'ment, *n* something learned or got by effort, rather than a gift of nature

Acquisition, ak kwiz ish'un, *n* the act of acquiring that which is acquired

Acquisitive, ak kwiz'it iv, *adj* desirous to acquire —*n* **Acquis'itiveness**, propensity to acquire—one of the phrenologists' so called faculties, with its special organ

Acquist, ak kwist', *n* (*Milton*) a form of **Acquest**.

Acquit, ak kwit', *v t* to free to release to settle, as a debt to behave or conduct (one's self) to declare innocent (with *of* before the thing of which acquitted) —*pr p* acquitt'ing, *pa p* acquitt'ed [O Fr *acquiter*—L *ad*, to, *quietāre*, to give rest See **Quit**]

Acquittal, ak kwit'al, *n* a judicial discharge from an accusation

Acquittance, ak kwit'ans, *n* a discharge from an obligation or debt a receipt in evidence of such a discharge —*v t* (*Shak*) to acquit, clear

Acre, ā'ker, *n* a measure of land containing 4840 sq yards The Scotch acre contains 6150·4 sq yards (48 Scotch = 61 imperial acres), the Irish, 7840 sq yards (50 Irish = 81 imperial acres) —*pl* for lands, estates generally, (*fig*) large quantities of anything [A S *æcer*, Ger *acker*, L *ager*, Gr *agros*, Sans *ajras*, a plain]

Acreage, ā'ker āj, *n* the number of acres in a piece of land

Acred, ā'kerd, *adj* possessing acres or land

Acrid, ak'rid, *adj* biting to the taste pungent bitter [L *acer*, *acris*, sharp—root *ak*, sharp]

Acridity, a krid'i ti, **Acridness**, ak'rid nes, *n* quality of being acrid a sharp, bitter taste

Acrimonious, ak ri mōn'i us, *adj* sharp, bitter

Acrimoniousness, ak ri mō'ni us nes, *n* the state or quality of being acrimonious severity

Acrimony, ak'ri mun i, *n* bitterness of feeling or language [L *acrimonia—acer*, sharp]

Acritochromacy, a krit-o-krō'ma si, *n* inability to distinguish between colours colour blindness [From Gr *akritos*, undistinguishable (—*a*, neg, and *krinein*, to separate), and *chrōma*, *-atos*, colour]

Acritude, ak'ri tūd, *n* the quality of being acrid: a sharp bitter taste bitterness of temper or language [L *acritudo—acer*, sharp]

Acroamatic, **-al**, ak ro a mat'ik, -al, *adj* oral, esoteric, secret—applied to the lectures of Aristotle delivered to a select circle of students, as opposed to his more popular lectures [Gr *akroamatikos—akroasthai*, to hear]

Acrobat, ak'ro-bat, *n* a rope dancer a tumbler a vaulter —*adj* **Acrobat'ic** —*n* **Acrobat'ism**, the art of the acrobat [Gr *akrobatos*, walking on tiptoe; *akros*, point, *batos—bainein*, to go]

Acrogen, ak'ro jen, *n* a plant that grows at the top chiefly, as a tree fern —*adj*. **Acrog'enous**. [Gr *akros*, top, *genēs*, born]

Acrolith, ak'ro-lith, *n* a statue of the earlier

Greek artists having the trunk made of wood and the extremities of stone [Gr *akrolithos*—*akros*, extreme, and *lithos*, stone]

Acronycal, a-kron'ik al, *adj* midnight, applied to stars that rise at sunset and set at sunrise, or opposite to the sun —*adv* **Acron'ycally.** [Gr *akros*, summit, middle (of time), and *nyx*, *nyktos*, night]

Acropolis, a kro'pol is, *n* the citadel of an ancient Greek city, esp that of Athens [Gr *akropolis* —*akros*, the highest, *polis*, a city]

Acrospire, ak'ro spīr, *n* (*bot*) the first leaf that appears when corn sprouts [Gr *akros*, summit, end, *speira*, anything twisted round]

Across, a kros', *prep* or *adv* crosswise from side to side [Prep *a*, and **Cross**]

Acrostic, a kro'stik, *n* a poem of which, if the first or the last letter of each line be taken in succession, they will spell a name or a sentence —**Acro'sticism**, method of acrostics [Gr *akros*, extreme, and *stichos*, a line]

Act, akt, *v i* to exert force or influence to produce an effect to behave one's self to feign — *v t* to perform to imitate or play the part of — *n* something done or doing an exploit the very process of doing something a law or decision of a prince or legislative body an instrument in writing for verification (*theol*) something done once for all, in opposition to a work a distinct section of a play in universities, a public disputation or lecture maintained by a candidate for a degree —**In act to**, on the very point of doing something —**Act of God**, a result of natural forces, unexpected and not preventable by human foresight —**To act on**, to act in accordance with —**To act up to**, to come up in practice to some expected standard to fulfil [L *agĕre*, *actum*, Gr *agein*, to put in motion, Sans *aj*, to drive]

Acta, ak'ta, *n pl* proceedings in a court civil or ecclesiastical, or the minutes of such —**Acta Martyrum**, the early accounts of the martyrs — **Acta Sanctorum**, a general name for collections of accounts of saints and martyrs, especially of the great collection of the Bollandists, begun in 1643, interrupted in 1794 at the fifty third vol (Oct 6), but resumed in 1845

Acting, akt'ing, *n* action act of performing an assumed or a dramatic part feigning —*adj* performing some duty temporarily, or for another

Actinia, ak tin'i a, *n* a genus of marine animals of the class Polypi, growing on rocks or shells, with numerous tentacles or rays like the petals of a flower, from which they are often called animal flowers or sea anemones [From Gr *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray]

Actiniform, ak-tin'i form, *adj* having a radiated form [Gr *aktis*, *aktinos*, ray, and **Form**]

Actinism, ak'tin izm, *n* the chemical force of the sun's rays, as distinct from light and heat —*adj* **Ac'tinic** [Gr *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray]

Actinometer, ak tin om'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring the heat intensity of the sun's rays or the actinic effect of light rays [Gr *aktis*, *aktinos*, ray, and **Meter.**]

Actinozoa, ak'tin ō zō'a, *n pl* one of the three classes of Cœlenterata, including sea anemones, dead men's fingers, corals, &c [Gr *aktis*, *-inos*, a ray, *zōa*, animals]

Action, ak'shun, *n* a state of acting activity in the abstract a deed operation gesture a battle a lawsuit, or proceedings in a court the movement of events in a drama, novel, &c — **Action-taking** (*Shak*), resenting an injury by a lawsuit instead of fighting like a man of honour.

Actionable, ak'shun-a bl, *adj* liable to a lawsuit

Activate, ak'ti-vāt, *v t* (*Bacon*) to make active —*pr p* ac'tivāting, *pa p* ac'tivāted

Active, akt'iv, *adj* that acts busy nimble practical, as opposed to speculative effective (*gram*) transitive —*adv* **Act'ively** —*ns* **Activ'ity, Act'iveness**

Acton, ak'tun, *n* a stuffed leather jacket which used to be worn under a coat of mail [O Fr *auqueton*, through Sp from Ar *al qūtun*]

Actor, akt'ur, *n* one who acts a stage player

Actress, akt'res, *n* a female stage player

Actual, akt'ū al, *adj* real existing in fact and now, as opp to an imaginary or past state of things —*adv* **Act'ually** —*n* **Actual'ity**

Actualise, akt'ū al īz, *v t* to make actual to realise in action

Actuary, akt'ū-ar i, *n* a registrar or clerk one who makes the calculations connected with an insurance office —*adj* **Actua'rial.** [*L actuarius* (*scriba*), an amanuensis, a clerk]

Actuate, akt'ū āt, *v t* to put into or incite to action to influence —*n* **Actua'tion** [L *actus*, action See **Act**]

Aculeated, ak ul e at'ed, *p adj* pointed (*fig*) pungent, incisive [L *aculeatus*, *aculeus*, dim. of *acus*, needle]

Acumen, ak ū'men, *n* sharpness quickness of perception penetration [L See **Acute**]

Acuminate, a kū'min āt, **Acu'minated**, *adj* (*bot*) having a long tapering point —*v* to sharpen give point to (*fig*) —*n* **Accumina'tion** [L *acuminatum*, pa p of *acumināre*, to make pointed— *acumen*, a point See **Acumen**]

Acupressure, ak ū presh'ūr, *n* a mode of arresting hemorrhage from cut arteries, by inserting a needle into the flesh so as to press across the mouth of the artery [L *acus*, a needle, and **Pressure**]

Acupuncture, ak ū pungkt'ūr, *n* an operation for relieving pain by puncturing the flesh with needles [L *acus* a needle, and **Puncture**]

Acute, ak ūt', *adj* sharp pointed keen opp of dull shrewd shrill critical —*adv* **Acutely,** ak ūt'li —*n* **Acute'ness —Acute angle**, an angle less than a right angle (see **Angle**) — **Acute disease**, one coming to a violent crisis, as opp to **Chronic** [L *acutus*, pa p of *acuĕre*, to sharpen, from root *ak*, sharp]

Adage, ad'āj, *n* an old saying a proverb [Fr — L *adagium*, from *ad*, to, and root of *aio*, I say]

Adagio, a dā'gi o, *adv* (*mus*) slowly —*n* a slow movement a piece in adagio time [It *ad agio*, at ease]

Adam, ad'am, *n* the first man unregenerate human nature a jailer —*adj* **Adam'ic**, relating to Adam —*ns* **Ad'amite**, one descended from Adam one of a 2d cent heretical sect in North Africa, and in the 15th cent in Germany, whose members went about naked, **Adam's-ale** or **wine**, water, **Adam's-apple**, the angular projection of the thyroid cartilage of the larynx in front of the throat—from the forbidden fruit having stuck in Adam's throat

Adamant, ad'a mant, *n* a very hard stone the diamond —*adjs* **Adamantē'an** (*Milton*), hard as adamant, **Adaman'tine**, made of or like adamant that cannot be broken or penetrated [L and Gr *adamas*, *antos*—*a*, neg , and *damaein*, to break, to tame]

Adansonia, ad an sō'ni a, *n* the baobab, monkey bread, or calabash tree of West Africa [From *Adanson*, an 18th cent French botanist]

Adapt, ad apt', *v t* to make apt or fit to accommodate (with *to*, *for*) —*ns* **Adaptabil'ity, Adapt'ableness** —*adj* **Adapt'able**, that may be adapted [Fr ,—L *adaptāre*—*ad*, to, and *aptāre*, to fit]

Adaptation, ad apt ā'shun, *n* the act of making suitable fitness (*biol*) the process of advantageous variation and progressive modification

by which organisms are adjusted to the conditions of their life—the perfected result of adaptation being a life in harmony with the environment

Adar, ā'dar, *n* the 12th month of the Jewish ecclesiastical, the 6th of the civil, year, corresponding to parts of February and March [Heb]

Adays, a dāz', *adv* nowadays at the present time [Prep *a*, and gen sing of **Day,** A S *on dæye*]

Add, ad, *v t* to put (one thing) to (another) to sum up (with *to*) to increase —*adjs* **Ad'dable, Ad'dible,** capable of being added —*n* **Addibil'ity** [L *addĕre—ad,* to, *dăre,* to put]

Addeem, ad dēm', *v t* to deem to adjudge to award [Pfx *ad-,* and **Deem.**]

Addendum, ad den'dum, *n* a thing to be added an appendix (*pl*) **Adden'da)** [L See **Add.**]

Adder, ad'er, *n* the popular English name of the viper [A S *nædre*, cf Ger *atter* for *natter An adder* came by mistake into use for *a nadder*, the reverse mistake is *a newt* for *an ewt* or *eft*]

Adder's-tongue, ad'erz tung, *n* a genus of ferns the seeds of which grow on a spike resembling a serpent's tongue

Adder's-wort, ad'erz-wurt, *n* a wort or plant, so called from its being supposed to cure the bite of serpents, also called Snakeweed

Addict, ad-dikt', *v t* to give (one's self) up to (generally in a bad sense) (*B*) to devote or dedicate one's self to [L *addicĕre, addictum—ad,* to, *dicĕre,* to declare]

Addict, ad dikt', *adj* addicted

Addicted, ad-dikt'ed, *adj* given up to (with *to*) —*ns* **Addict'edness, Addic'tion**

Addition, ad-dish'un, *n* the act of adding the thing added the rule in arithmetic for adding numbers together title, honour —*n* **Addit'ament,** an addition (*Charles Lamb*)

Additional, ad dish'un al, *adj* that is added

Addle, ad'dl, **Addled,** ad'dld, *adj* diseased putrid barren, empty —*n* **Ad'dlement —Addle-headed, Addle-pated,** having a head or pate with addled brains [M E *adele*—A S *adela,* mud, cf Scot *eddle,* liquid manure]

Addoom, ad dōōm', *v t* (*Spens*) to doom, to adjudge, to award [Pfx *a,* and **Doom.**]

Addorsed, ad dorst', *p adj* (*her*) turned back to back [L *ad,* to, *dorsum,* back]

Address, ad dres', *v t* to direct (with *to*) to speak or write to to court to direct in writing to arrange properly to don (*arch*) to turn one's skill or energies towards (*refl*) —*n* a formal communication in writing a speech manners dexterity direction of a letter (*pl*) **Address'es,** attentions of a lover —**To address one's self to a task,** to set about it [Fr *adresser*—Low L *addirectiāre*—L *ad,* to, *directum,* straight]

Adduce, ad dūs', *v t* to bring forward to cite or quote —*n* **Adduc'er.**—*adj* **Adduc'ible.** [L *ad ducĕre—ad,* to, and *ducĕre,* to bring]

Adducent, ad dūs'ent, *adj* drawing forward or together, as of the adductor muscles —**Adduc'tive,** tending to bring forward

Adduction, ad duk'shun, *n* the act of adducing or bringing forward the movement by which a part of the body is drawn forward by muscles

Adductor, ad dukt'ur, *n* a muscle which draws one part towards another [See **Abductor**]

Adduce, ad duls', *v t* (*obs*) to make sweet [O Fr *adoulcir*—L *ad,* to, *dulcis,* sweet]

Adelphous, a del'fus, *adj* (*bot*) united in bundles, as stamens [Gr *adelphos,* brother]

Ad'enoid, glandular [Gr *adēn,* a gland, *eidos,* form]

Adept, ad ept', or ad'ept, *adj* completely skilled (*in*) —*n* a proficient [L *adeptus* (*artem*), having attained (an art), *pa p* of *adipisci,* to attain—*ad,* to, and *apisci*]

Adeption, a dep'shun, *n* (*Bacon*) attainment.

Adequate, ad'e kwāt, *adj* equal to proportionate sufficient —*adv* **Ad'equately.** [L *adæquatus,* made equal—*ad,* to, and *æquus,* equal]

Adequateness, ad'e kwāt nes, **Adequacy,** ad'e-kwa si, *n* state of being adequate sufficiency.

Ades, an obs variant of **Hades.**

Adhere, ad-hēr', *v i* to stick to to remain fixed or attached (with *to*) (*Shak*) to be consistent (*Scots law*) to affirm a judgment • [L *ad,* to, *hærēre, hæsum,* to stick]

Adherence, ad hēr'ens, *n* state of adhering: steady attachment

Adherent, ad hēr'ent, *adj* sticking to —*n* one who adheres a follower a partisan (with *of*) —A less common form is **Adherer.**

Adhesion, ad hē'zhun, *n* the act of adhering or sticking to steady attachment (*path*) a vital union between two surfaces of a living body which have been either naturally or artificially separated [See **Adhere.**]

Adhesive, ad hēs'iv, *adj* sticky apt to adhere —*adv* **Adhes'ively** —*n* **Adhes'iveness**

Adhibit, ad hib'it, *v t* to apply to to use to attach to admit to devote to to administer. [L *adhibēre, -itum—ad,* to, and *habēre,* to hold.]

Adhibition, ad-hi-bish'un, *n* application use

Adiantum, ad i an'tum, *n* maidenhair, a large genus of ferns [Gr *adiantos, a,* neg , and *diantos,* capable of being wetted]

Adiaphoron, a di af'or-on, *n pl* **Adiaph'ora,** in theology and ethics, things indifferent—any tenet or usage which is considered as non essential —*adj* **Adiaph'orous.**—*n* **Adiaph'orism,** tolerance in regard to non essential points in theology [Gr , from *a,* neg , and *diaphoros,* differing—*dia,* apart, *pherein,* to carry]

Adiathermic, ā dī a ther'mik, *adj* impervious to radiant heat [Gr *a,* neg , *dia,* through, *thermos,* heat]

Adieu, a dū', *adv* (I commend you) to God farewell —*n* a farewell [Fr *a Dieu,* to God]

Adipocere, ad'i pō sēr, *n* a fatty, waxy substance resulting from the decomposition of animal bodies in moist places or under water, but not exposed to air [Through Fr from L *adeps, adipis,* soft fat, and *cera,* wax]

Adipose, ad'i pōz, *adj* fatty —**Adipose tissue,** the vesicular structure in the animal body which contains the fat [L *adeps, adipis,* soft fat]

Adit, ad'it, *n* an opening or passage, esp into a mine [L *aditus—ad,* to, *ire, itum,* to go]

Adjacent, ad-jās'ent, *adj* lying near to contiguous —*n* **Adjacency** (ad jās'en si), the state of being near that which is adjacent —*adv* **Adjac'ently** [L *ad,* to, *jacēre,* to lie]

Adjective, ad'jek tiv, *n* a word added to a noun to qualify it, or limit it by reference to quality, number or position —*adv* **Ad'jectively.**—*adj* **Adjectiv'al.** [L *adjectivum* (*nomen*), an added (noun)—*adjicĕre, jectum,* to throw to, to add—*ad,* to, *jacĕre,* to throw]

Adjoin, ad-join', *v i* to lie next to —*adj* **Adjoin'ing,** joining to near adjacent —*n* **Ad'joint,** a civil officer who assists a French maire an assistant professor in a French college [Through Fr from L *adjungĕre* See **Join.**]

Adjourn, ad-jurn', *v t* to put off to another day to postpone to discontinue a meeting in order to reconstitute it at another time or place —*v i.* to suspend proceedings and disperse for any time specified, or *sine die,* without such time being specified [O Fr *ajorner*—Low L *adiurnāre* —L *ad,* to, Low L *jurnus,* L *diurnus,* daily. See **Journal.**]

Adjournment, ad-jurn'ment, *n* the act of adjourning the interval it causes —**Adjourn'al** (*obs*)

Adjudge, ad juj', *v t* to decide to assign. [O. Fr. *ajuger*—L *adjudicāre* See **Judge.**]

Adjudgment, ad jŭj'ment, *n* the act of adjudging sentence

Adjudicate, ad jōō'di kāt, *v t* to determine judicially to pronounce —*v i* to pronounce judgment —*ns* **Adju'dicator, Adjudica'tion** (*Eng law*), an order of the Bankruptcy Court, adjudging the debtor to be a bankrupt, and transferring his property to a trustee [L *adjudicāre, ātum*]

Adjunct, ad'junkt, *adj* joined or added to —*n* the thing joined or added, as a qualifying addition to a name expressing any personal quality, or the like a person joined to another in some office or service (*gram*) any word or clause enlarging the subject or predicate (*logic*) any accompanying quality or non essential attribute —*n* **Adjunc'tion,** the act of joining the thing joined [L See **Join**]

Adjunctive, ad junkt'iv, *adj* joining —*advs* **Adjunct'ively, Adjunct'ly,** in connection with

Adjuration, ad-jōō-ā'shun, *n* the act of adjuring the charge or oath used in adjuring [Fr —L *adjuration em*]

Adjuratory, ad-jōō'ā tor-i, *adj* containing an adjuration

Adjure, ad-jōō', *v t* to charge on oath or solemnly to cause to swear (*B* and *Milton*) [L —*ad*, to, *jurāre, ātum*, to swear]

Adjuring, ad jōō'ing, *p adj* acting as an adjuration

Adjust, ad just', *v t* to arrange properly (with *to*) to regulate to settle —*adj* **Adjust'able.** [O Fr *ajouster*—Low L *adjuxtāre*, to put side by side—L *juxta*, near]

Adjustment, ad just'ment, *n* arrangement

Adjutage, ad'joo taj, *n* Same as **Ajutage.**

Adjutancy, ad'joot ans i, *n* the office of an adjutant assistance

Adjutant, ad'joot ant, *n* a regimental staff officer not above the rank of major, specially appointed to assist the commanding officer of a garrison or regiment—there are also adjutants of auxiliary forces, of depôts, of brigade, &c a large species of stork or crane found in India —**Adjutant-general,** the head of his department on the general staff of the army, the executive officer of the commander in chief [L *adjutāre=adjuvāre—ad*, to, *juvāre*, to assist]

Admeasure, ad mezh'ūr, *v t* to measure to apportion —*pr p* admeas'ūring, *pa.p* admeas'ūred [Fr —late L *admensurāre*—L *ad*, to, *mensura*, **Measure**]

Admeasurement. See **Measurement.**

Admiricle, ad mir'i kl, *n* anything that aids or supports an auxiliary (*law*) any corroboratory evidence —*adj* **Admiric'ular** —*v t* **Admiric'ulate.** [L *admiriculum*, a support—*ad*, to, *manus*, hand]

Administer, ad min'is ter, *v t* to manage as a steward, substitute, or executor to supply to conduct or execute, as offices of religion to apply to impose —*v i* to bring aid (with *to*) —*adj* **Admin'istrant** [Through Fr from L *administrāre—ad*, to, and *ministrāre*, to minister]

Administrable, ad min'is tra-bl, *adj* that may be administered

Administration, ad min is trā'shun, *n* the act of administering management dispensation of sacraments the power or party that administers the government of the country

Administrative, ad min'is trā tiv, *adj* that administers

Administrator, ad min-is'trā'tur, *n* one who manages or directs the person to whom is committed, under a commission entitled **Letters of Administration,** the administration or distribution of the personal estate of any one dying intestate or leaving a will in which no executor is named —*fem* **Administra'trix.**—*n* **Administra'torship.**

Admirable, ad'mir a bl, *adj* worthy of being admired —*adv* **Ad'mirably.**—*n.* **Ad'mirableness.**

Admiral, ad'mir-al, *n* the chief commander of a navy—the ancient English title of Lord High Admiral is now in abeyance, his functions falling to the five Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the High Court of Admiralty a naval officer of the highest rank In the British navy, admirals are distinguished into three classes—**admirals, vice-admirals,** and **rear-admirals;** the admiral carrying his colour at the main, the vice admiral at the fore, and the rear admiral at the mizzen mast-head In former times each grade was subdivided into three sections, known as admirals (or vice- or rear admirals) of the Red, of the White, and of the Blue, respectively admiral ship (Milton's *ammiral*) or flag ship the chief ship in a fleet of merchantmen [Through Fr from Ar *amīr*, a lord, a chief]

Admiralty, ad'mir-al ti, *n* the board of commissioners for the administration of naval affairs the building where these transact business

Admirance, ad-mīr'ans, *n* (*Spens*) admiration

Admiration, ad mir-ā'shun, *n* the act of admiring wonder, together with esteem, love, or veneration astonishment (*B*, *Shak*, and *Milton*)

Admire, ad mir', *v t* to have a high opinion of to love —*v i* (*arch*) to be affected with wonder at —*adv* **Admir'ingly.** —*adj* **Ad'mirative.** [Fr *admirer* —L *ad*, at, *mirāri*, to wonder]

Admirer, ad mīr'er, *n* one who admires a lover

Admissible, ad mis'i-bl, *adj* that may be admitted or allowed (generally, or specially as legal proof) —*n* **Admissibil'ity**

Admission, ad mish'un, **Admittance,** ad mit'ans, *n* the act of admitting anything admitted or conceded leave to enter

Admit, ad mit', *v t* to allow to enter to let in: to concede to acknowledge to be capable of —*pr p* admitt'ing, *pa p* admitt'ed [Through Fr from L *admittĕre, -missum—ad*, to, *mittĕre*, to send]

Admittable, ad mit'a bl, *adj* that may be admitted —*adv* **Admitt'edly,** confessedly

Admix, ad miks', *v t* to mix with something else. [L *ad*, to, and **Mix**]

Admixture, ad miks tur, *n* what is added to the chief ingredient of a mixture

Admonish, ad mon'ish, *v t* to warn to reprove mildly [O Fr *admonester*—late L *admonestāre —admonere—ad*, to, *monere*, to warn]

Admonishment, ad mon'ish ment, *n* admonition

Admonition, ad-mon ish'un, *n* kind reproof counsel advice ecclesiastical censure [L *admonition em* See **Admonish**]

Admonitive, ad mon'i-tiv, **Admonitory,** ad-mon'i tor-i, *adj* containing admonition

Adnascent, ad nas'ent, *adj* growing to or upon [L *adnascens, entis*, pr p of *adnasci—ad*, to, *nasci, natus*, to grow]

Adnate, ad-nāt', *adj* (*bot*) growing close to the stem [L *adnatus*, usually *agnatus—ad*, to, (*g*)*natus*, born]

Ado, a-dōō', *n* a to do bustle trouble difficulty stir or fuss [Contr of *at do = to do*, a form of the inf borrowed from the Scandinavian]

Adobe, a dō'bā, *n* and *adj* a sun dried brick, or made of such [Sp *adobar*, to plaster]

Adolescence, ad o les'ens, *n* the period of youth, in man, from 14 to 25, in woman, from 12 to 21.

Adolescent, ad o les'ent, *adj* growing to manhood [Through Fr from L *adolescent em, adolescĕre*, to grow, *adolēre*, to magnify]

Adonis, a dō'nis, *n* a beautiful youth, beloved by Aphrodite (Venus) a beau or dandy —*v.* **Ad'onise** to make beautiful

Adoors, a-dōrz', *adv* (*obs*) at doors at the door [Prep *a*, at, and **Door**]

Adopt, ad-opt', *v t* to choose to take up or embrace to take into any relationship. to take

as one's own what is another's, as a child, &c [L *adoptāre—ad*, to, and *optāre*, to choose]

Adoption, ad op'shun, *n* the act of adopting the state of being adopted assumption the taking into one language of words from another formal acceptance choice (*theol*) an act of divine grace by which the redeemed in Christ are admitted to the privileges of the sons of God — **Adopt'ianism,** an 8th century heresy akin to Nestorianism, that Christ, in respect of his divine nature, was doubtless the Son of God, but that, as to his human nature, he was only declared and adopted to be the first-born Son of God

Adoptious, a dop'shus, *adj* (*Shak*) adopted

Adoptive, ad opt'iv, *adj* that adopts or is adopted.

Adorable, ad ōr'a bl, *adj* worthy of being adored —*adv* **Ador'ably.**—*n* **Ador'ableness.**

Adoration, ad ōr ā'shun, *n* divine worship, homage profound regard

Adore, ad ōr', *v t* to worship to love intensely — *adv* **Ador'ingly** [L *ad*, to, *orāre*, to pray See **Oracle.**]

Adorer, ad ōr'er, *n* one who adores a lover

Adorn, ad orn', *v t* to deck or dress to embellish —*n* (*Spens*) adornment —*adj* (*Milton*) adorned, ornate [O Fr *aorner*, *adorner*—L *adornāre*—*ad*, to, *ornāre*, to furnish]

Adornment, ad orn'ment, *n* ornament decoration

Adown, a down', *adv* and *prep* down [A S *of dúne—of*, from, *dun*, a hill See **Down,** a bank]

Adrad, a drad', and **Adread,** a dred', *adj* (*obs*) in a state of fear [Prob from A S *of drad, of drede*, to terrify See **Dread.**]

Adrift, a drift', *adj* or *adv* floating as driven (by the wind) moving at random [Prep *a*, and **Drift.**]

Adroit, a droit', *adj* dexterous skilful —*adv* **Adroit'ly** —*n* **Adroit'ness** [Fr *a droit*, according to right—L *directus*, straight See **Direct**]

Adscititious, ad sit ish'us, *adj* added or assumed additional [L *adsciscĕre, scītum*, to take or assume—*ad*, to, *sciscĕre*, to inquire—*scīre*, to know]

Adscript, ad'skript, *adj* written after attached to the soil, of feudal serfs—in this sense also used as a *n* [L *adscriptus—ad*, to, *scribĕre*, to write.]

Adulate, ad'ū lāt, *v t* to fawn upon, to flatter — *pr p* ad'ūlāting, *pa p* ad'ūlāted [L *adulāri, adulatus*, to fawn upon]

Adulation, ad ū lā'shun, *n* fawning flattery [L *adulāri, adulatus*, to fawn upon]

Adulator, ad'ū lā tur, *n* a servile flatterer —*adj* **Adulatory** (ad'ū la tor i)

Adullamite, ad ul'am-īt, *adj* an inhabitant of Adullam, where was a cave to which flocked from all sides to David in exile men in debt, distress, or discontent (1 Sam xxii 1, 2) The name was applied by John Bright in 1866 to a Whig secession from the Liberal party

Adult, ad ult', *adj* grown mature —*n* a grown up person —*n* **Adult'ness** [L *adultus—adolescĕre*, to grow See **Adolescent.**]

Adulterate, ad ult'er āt, *v t* to corrupt to make impure (by mixing) —*v i* to commit adultery (*obs*) —*adj* defiled by adultery spurious corrupted by base elements

Adulteration, ad ult er-ā'shun, *n* the act of adulterating the state of being adulterated

Adulterer, ad ult'er-ėr, *n* a man guilty of adultery —*fem* **Adult'eress.**

Adulterine, ad ult'er in, *adj* resulting from adultery spurious —*n* the offspring of adultery

Adulterous, ad ult'er us, *adj* guilty of adultery

Adultery, ad ult'er-i, *n* violation of the marriage bed, whether one's own or another's in Scripture applied loosely to unchastity generally —*v* (*arch*) **Adult'erise.** [O Fr *avoutrie, avoutre*, an adulterer—L *adulterum*, prob from *ad*, to, and *alter*, another The modern form of the word is due to a later approximation to the Latin form]

Adumbrant, ad um'brant, *adj* adumbrating or giving a faint shadow

Adumbrate, ad-um'brāt, or ad', *v t* to give a faint shadow of to exhibit imperfectly —*n* **Adumbra'tion.** [L *adumbrat us, adumbrāre—ad*, to, *umbra*, a shadow]

Adust, a dust', *adj* burnt up or scorched browned with the sun [L *adustus*, pa p of *adurĕre*, to burn up]

Advance, ad vans', *v t* to put forward to promote to a higher office to encourage the progress of to propose to supply beforehand to pay before the money is legally due, to pay on security —*v i* to move or go forward to make progress to rise in rank, or in value —*n* progress improvement a rise in price or value a giving beforehand, also the sum so given a loan —**In advance,** beforehand [O Fr *avancer*—late L *abante* (Fr *avant*)—L *ab ante*, from before]

Advancement, ad vans'ment, *n* promotion improvement payment of money in advance

Advantage, ad vant'āj, *n* superiority over another gain or benefit at tennis, the point gained by either side after *deuce*, when both sides stand at an equal score (more commonly **Vant'age**) —*v t* to benefit or profit —**To have the advantage of any one,** to be known by a person without one's self knowing him, **To take at advantage,** to avail one's self of any opportunity, often implying an unfair sense [Fr *avantage* (It *vantaggio*)—Fr *avant*, before. See **Advance**]

Advantageable, ad van'tāj a bl, *adj* profitable convenient (*rare*)

Advantageous, ad vant ā'jus, *adj* of advantage useful (with *to* and *for*) —*adv* **Advanta'geously.** —*n* **Advanta'geousness.**

Advene, ad-vēn', *v i* to accede to be superadded to [Through Fr from L *advenīre*, to come to]

Advent, ad'vent, *n* a coming or arrival the first or the second coming of Christ the period immediately before the festival of the Nativity, including four Sundays—from the first after St Andrew's Day (November 30) to Christmas eve [Through Fr from L *adventus—ad*, to, *venīre*, to come]

Adventist, ad'vent ist, *n* one who believes in the second coming of Christ to set up a kingdom on the earth a millenarian

Adventitious, ad vent-ish'us, *adj* accidental additional foreign appearing casually —*adv* **Adventi'tiously** [See **Advent**]

Adventive, ad vent'iv, *adj* (*Bacon*) adventitious —*n* a thing or person coming from without

Adventual, ad vent'ū al, *adj* relating to Advent (*obs*)

Adventure, ad vent'ūr, *n* a risk or chance a remarkable incident an enterprise trial of the issue risk a commercial speculation the spirit of enterprise —*v t* to attempt or dare —*v t* to risk or hazard to venture (*refl*) —*v i* to risk one's self (with *on, into, on, upon*) to dare, go so far as to [O Fr —L *adventurus*, about to happen, *fut perf* of *advenīre* See **Advent**]

Adventurer, ad vent'ūr-er, *n* one who engages in hazardous enterprises a soldier of fortune, or speculator one who pushes his fortune by equivocal means, as false pretences, &c —*fem.* **Advent'uress.**

Adventurous, ad vent'ūr us, **Adventuresome,** ad vent'ūr sum, *adj* enterprising ready to incur risk —*adv* **Advent'urously.**—*n* **Advent'urousness,**

Adverb, ad'vėrb, *n* a word added to a verb, adjective, or other adverb to express some modi-

fication of the meaning or an accompanying circumstance [L *adverbium—ad*, to, *verbum*, a word It is so called, not because it is added to a verb, but because it is a word (*verbum*) joined to, or supplemental of, other words]

Adverbial, ad verb'i al, *adj* pertaining to an adverb —Used also as a *n* —*adv* **Adverb'ially.**

Adversaria, ad vers āi'i a, *n pl* collections of miscellaneous things in a commonplace book consecutive notes on any book [L , hit things written on the opposite sides of the paper, from *adversus*, against]

Adversary, ad'vers ar i, *n* an opponent an enemy Satan, as the general adversary of mankind [O Fr *aversier*—L *adversarius* See **Adverse**]

Adversative, ad vers'a tiv, *adj* denoting opposition, contrariety, or variety [See **Adverse**]

Adverse, ad'vers, *adj* acting in a contrary direction (with *to*) opposed to unfortunate in jurious —*adv* **Ad'versely** —*n* **Ad'verseness** [Through Fr from L *adversus—ad*, to, and *vertĕre*, *versum*, to turn]

Adversity, ad vers'i ti, *n* adverse circumstances affliction misfortune

Advert, ad vert', *v i* to turn the mind to (with *to*) to refer to to regard or observe (*obs*) [O Fr *avertir*, *aver tiss ant*—L *advertĕre—ad*, to, and *vertĕre*, *versum*, to turn]

Advertence, ad vert'ens, **Advertency,** ad-vert' en si, *n* attention to heedfulness regard

Advertent, ad vert'ent, *adj* attentive heedful —*adv* **Advert'ently.**

Advertise, ad vert iz, or ad' , *v t* to turn one's attention to to inform to give public informa tion or announcement of to instruct (*obs*) — *p adj* **Advertis'ing** (*Shak*) attentive [Fr , from L See **Advert**]

Advertisement, ad vert'iz ment, *n* the act of advertising or making known a public notice in a newspaper or periodical notoriety news (*obs*)

Advertiser, ad vert īz'er, *n* one who advertises a paper in which advertisements are published

Advice, ad vīs', *n* counsel intelligence (usually in *pl*) formal official intelligence about any thing specially skilled opinion, as of a physi cian or lawyer —**Advice boat,** a swift vessel em ployed in conveying despatches —*adj* **Advice'- ful, Avize'full** (*Spens*) —The form **Adviso,** advice, counsel (*Sir T Browne*), and in **Caraval of adviso** = an advice boat (*Fuller*), is *obs* — modern form **Aviso** [O Fr *advis* (Fr *avis*)— L *ad visum*, according to what is seen or seems best]

***Adview** Same as **Aview**

Advisable, ad vīz'a bl, *adj* that may be advised or recommended prudent expedient open to advice —*adj* **Advis'atory** (*rare*) —*adv* **Advis'- ably** —*ns* **Advisabil'ity, Advis'ableness**

Advise, ad vīz', *v t* to give advice or counsel to to recommend to inform (usually with *of*) — *v i* to consult (*with*) to deliberate (*obs*) —*pr p* advis'ing, *pa p* advised' [O Fr *aviser*, from *advis* or *avis* See **Advice**]

Advised, ad vīzd', *adj* cautious deliberate, as in *well advised* and *ill-advised* —*adv* **Advis'edly,** intentionally —*n* **Advisedness,** ad vīz'ed nes, deliberate consideration prudent procedure

Advisement, ad vīz'ment, *n* counsel, delibera tion (*obs* or *arch.*)

Adviser, ad vīz'er, *n* one who advises or gives advice

Advising, ad-vīz'ing, *n* (*Shak*) counsel, advice

Advocacy, ad'vo ka si, *n* the function of an advo cate a pleading for defence [See **Advocate**]

Advocate, ad'vo kāt, *n* an intercessor or defender one who pleads the cause of another, esp in a court of law in Scotland and France.—*v t* to plead in favour of to recommend —*n* **Advoca'- tion; Ad'vocator** —**Lord Advocate,** the first law-officer of the crown and public prosecutor of crimes for Scotland [O Fr *avocat*—L *advocatus —advocāre*, *ātum—ad*, to, *vocāre*, to call to call in (another to help, as in a lawsuit or in sickness)]

Advoutrer, ad vow'trer, *n* (*obs*) an adulterer —*fem* **Advou'tress** [See **Advoutry**]

Advoutry, ad vow'tri, *n* (*obs*) adultery [O Fr *avoutrie*—L *adulterium*]

Advowee, ad vow ē', *n* one who has the right of advowson

Advowson, ad vow'zun, *n* the right of patronage or presentation to a church benefice [O Fr *avoeson*—L *advocation em*, right of the patron— L *advocatus*, a patron]

Adynamic, ā di nam'ik, *adj* without strength characterised by the absence of force (*phys*) [Gr *a*, neg , and *dynamis*, strength]

Adytum, ad'i tum, *n* the most sacred part of a heathen temple the chancel of a church —*pl* **Ad'yta.** [L —Gr *adyton—a*, neg , and *dyein*, to enter]

Adze, Adz, adz, *n* a carpenter's tool consisting of



Carpenter s Adze

a thin arched blade with its edge at right angles to the handle [A S *adesa*, ultimate origin unknown]

Ae, ā, or yā, modern Scot form of A S *án*, one, used as an *adj*

Ædile, Edile, ē'dīl, *n* a magistrate in ancient Rome who had the charge of public buildings, games, markets, police, &c —*n* **Ædileship** [L *ædilis*, *ædes*, *is*, a building]

Ægis, ē'jis, *n* (*orig*) a shield given by Jupiter to Minerva anything that protects [L —Gr *aigis*]

Æglogue, an archaic form of **Eclogue**

Ægrotat, ē'grō tat, *n* in the English universities, a medical certificate of inability from illness to attend lectures or examinations —**Æger,** ē'jer, sick, the word used at Oxford and Cambridge in excusing absence on account of illness, hence a note certifying a student to be *æger* or sick [L 'he is sick,' 3d pers sing pres indic of *agrotāre*, to be sick , *æger*, sick]

Æneid, ē'nē id, *n* an epic poem written by Virgil, the hero of which is Æneas [L *Æneis*, *idos*]

Æolian, ē ō'li an, *adj* pertaining to or acted on by the wind aerial of Æolis or Æolia, a dis trict of Asia Minor colonised by the Greeks , also **Æo'lic.** [*Æolus*, the god of the winds]

Æolipile, ē ol'i pīl, *n* an instrument consisting of a hollow ball of metal partly filled with water, and having a small orifice through which steam escapes on the application of heat, thus turning the ball It is the first instrument on record for showing the power of steam [From L *Æolus*, and *pila*, ball]

Æon, Eon, ē'on, *n* a period of time, an age or one of a series of ages, eternity the personifica tion of an age, a power emanating from the supreme Deity, with its share in the creation and government of the universe —*adj* **Æo'nian,** age long, eternal [Gr *aiōn*]

Aerate, ā'er āt, *v t* to put air into to supply, or cause to mix, with carbonic acid or other gas, as **Aerated** waters.—*n* **A'erator,** an apparatus for such purpose [L *aër*, air]

Aeration, ā er ā'shun, *n* exposure to the action

of the air the mixing or saturating with a gas. the oxygenation of the blood by respiration

Aerial, ā ēr'i al, *adj* belonging to the air inhabiting or existing in the air elevated, lofty, ethereal, visionary —*ns* **Aerial'ity, Aer'ialness.** —*adv* **Aer'ially.**

Aerie, ā'ri, or ē'ri, *n* the nest of a bird of prey, esp an eagle a house perched in a high place (*Shak*) the brood in the nest, or a stock of children —Also **Aery, Eyrie, Eyry** (perh due to confusion with M E *ey*, an egg) [O Fr *aire*, Low L *aeria, aerea*—L *area*, a spot of level ground]

Aeriferous, ā er if'er us, *adj* carrying or containing air [L *aer*, air, and *ferre*, to carry]

Aerification, ā er i fi kā'shun, *n* act of being aerified or changed from a solid or liquid state into air or gas act of combining air with anything state of being filled with air

Aeriform, ā'er i form, *adj* having the form or nature of air or gas unsubstantial, unreal [L *aer*, air, and *forma*, form]

Aerify, ā'er i fi, *v t* to change from a solid or liquid state into air or gas to fill or combine with air [L *aer*, air, and *facĕre*, to make]

Aerobia, ā er ō'bi a, *n pl* (*biol*) bacteria that require free oxygen for the maintenance of their vitality —*adj* **Aerō'bic.**

Aerodynamics, ā-er o di nam'iks, *n* the science of the motion of the air and other gases, and of their mechanical effects when in motion [Gr *aēr, aeros*, air, and *dynamis*, power]

Aerolite, ā'er o lit, *n* a meteoric stone or meteorite, also **A'erolith** —*adj* **Aerolit'ic** —**Aerolithology,** ā er o lith ol'o ji, *n* that branch of science which treats of aerolites [Gr *aēr*, air, *lithos*, a stone]

Aerology, ā er ol'o ji, *n* the branch of science which treats of the atmosphere —*n* **Aerol'ogist** —*adj* **Aerolog'ical.** [Gr *aēr, aeros*, air, *logos*, discourse]

Aeromancy, ā er om'an si, *n* divination by means of atmospheric phenomena weather forecasting [Fr —L —Gr *aēr*, air, *manteia*, divination]

Aerometer, ā er om'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring the weight or density of air and gases [Gr *aēr*, and **Meter**]

Aerometry, ā-er om'e tri, *n* the measuring of the air, now called pneumatics —*adj* **Aerometr'ic** [Gr *aēr, aeros*, air, *metron*, a measure]

Aeronaut, ā'er o nawt, *n* one who makes ascents in a balloon —*n* **Aeronaut'ics,** the science or art of aerial navigation —*adjs* **Aeronaut'ic, Aeronaut'ical.** [Gr *aēr*, air, *nautēs*, sailor]

Aerophyte, ā'er o fit, *n* a plant nourished by the air, as epiphytal orchids, and many lichens [Gr *aēr*, air, *phyton*, a plant]

Aerostat, ā'er o stat, *n* a machine formed to sustain weights in the air a flying machine Sometimes applied in the newspapers to the aeronaut himself —*adj* **Aerostat'ic** —*n* **Aerosta'tion,** the art of raising and guiding balloons [Gr *aēr*, *aeros*, air, and *statos*, standing—*histēmi*, I cause to stand]

Aerostatics, ā er o stat'iks, *n* the science of the equilibrium of air or of elastic fluids the science of raising and guiding balloons [Gr *aēr*, air, *statikos*, relating to equilibrium See **Statics**]

Æruginous, ē roo'ji nus, *adj* pertaining to or like copper rust or verdigris [L *æruginosus—ærugo, æruginis*, rust of copper—*æs, æris*, brass, copper]

Aery, ā'ér i, aerial, incorporeal, spiritual, visionary —**Ae'rylight** (*Milton*), light as air —As a noun, **Ae'ry** is a variant spelling of **Ae'rie.**

Æsthetic, ēs thet'ik, **Æsthetical,** ēs-thet'ik-al, *adj* pertaining to æsthetics —*adv* **Æsthet'ically.**

Æstheticism, ēs-thet'i sizm, *n* the principles of æsthetics the cult of the beautiful, applied esp to an art movement in London in the last quarter of the 19th century, which aimed at carrying art into every home and every relation of life, but made itself ridiculous by its fantastic and superficial dogmatism, and its puerility —**Æs'thete,** ēs'thēt, a professed disciple of æstheticism, one who affects an extravagant love of art

Æsthetics, ēs thet'iks, *n* the feeling of beauty in objects, the principles of taste and of art the philosophy of the fine arts —*n* **Æstheti'cian,** and **Æsthet'icist,** one devoted to æsthetics —*v t* **Æsthet'icize,** to render æsthetic, to refine [Gr *aisthētikos*, perceptive—*aisthanesthai*, to feel]

Æstival, es tī val, *adj* pertaining to the summer [L *æstivalis—æstas*, summer]

Æstivation, es ti vā shun, *n* (*bot*) the manner of folding of the petals in the flower bud (*zool*) the act of remaining dormant during the dry season—opposed to *hibernation* (*Bacon*) the passing of the summer a summer retreat—*v i* **Æs'tivate,** to pass the summer [L *æstivus*, relating to summer—*æstas*, summer]

Æthrioscope, ē'thri o skōp, *n* an instrument for measuring the minute variations of temperature due to the condition of the sky [Gr *aithria*, the open sky, *skopos*, an observer]

Ætiology, ē ti ol'o ji, *n* the science or philosophy of causation esp an inquiry into the origin and causes of a disease —*adj* **Ætiolog'ical** [L —Gr *aitiologia—aitia*, cause, *logos*, discourse]

Afar, a fär', *adv* from a far distance (usually preceded by *from*) to a distance (usually followed by *off*) [A S *feor*, with prep *of* or *on* See **Far.**]

Afear, Affear, a fēr', *v t* (*obs*) to terrify —*adj* **Afeard',** affected with fear, afraid (*Shak*) [Pfx *a*, and A S *færan*, to frighten]

Affable, af'fa bl, *adj* condescending easy to be spoken to (used with *to*) —*adv* **Af'fably** —*ns* **Affabil'ity, Affableness** [Fr —L *affabilis—affāri*, to speak to —*ad*, to, and *fāri*, to speak]

Affair, af fār', *n* that which is to be done business any small matter a battle of minor importance a matter of intimate personal concern, as a duel—a so called affair of honour, or an intrigue —*pl* transactions in general public concerns [O Fr *afaire* (Fr *affaire*)—*à*, and *faire*—L *ad*, and *facĕre*, to do. Cf **Ado**]

Affamish, af fam'ish, *v t* and *v i* (*obs*) to cause to perish from hunger [Fr *affamer*—L *ad*, to, *fames*, hunger]

Affect, af fekt', *v t* to act upon to produce a change upon to move the feelings to assign, apply (only in *pass*) [L *afficĕre, affectum—ad*, to, *facĕre*, to do]

Affect, af fekt', *v t* to make a show or pretence of to assume, to counterfeit or pretend to, to take upon one's self to (*obs*) to aim at, seek to obtain (*arch*) have a liking for, to love to practise, wear, or frequent to haunt or inhabit by preference [L *affectāre*, freq of *afficĕre* See **Affect** above]

Affectation, af fekt ā'shun, *n* a striving after, or an attempt to assume, what is not natural or real pretence

Affected, af fekt'ed, *adj* touched with a feeling either for or against (with *by*) full of affectation feigned —*adv* **Affect'edly** —*n* **Affect'edness**

Affecting, af fekt'ing, *adj* having power to move the passions pathetic —*adv* **Affect'ingly.**

Affection, af fek'shun, *n* kindness or love attachment affectation (*Shak*) an attribute or property, a disposition of mind a disease or abnormal state of body or mind —*adj* **Affec'tional.** [L] See **Affect**]

Affectionate, af fek'shun āt, *adj* full of affection loving (*obs*) eager passionate well inclined to.

—*adv* **Affec'tionately.**—*n* **Affec'tionateness.** —*adj* (*obs*) **Affec'tionated**, **Affec'tioned** (*B*), affected, disposed full of affectation (*Shak*)

Affeer, af fēr', *v t* to fix the market value of to reduce to a certain fixed sum —**Affeered'**, confirmed (*Shak*) —*n* **Affeer'ment.** [O Fr *affeurer* —Low L *afforārе*—L *ad*, to, *forum*, a market]

Afferent, af'fer ent, *adj* (*anat*) bringing to, applied to the nerves that convey sensations to the nerve centres [L *afferens*—*ad*, to, and *ferre*, to carry]

Affettuoso, af fet tōō ō'so, *adj* and *adv* (*mus*) tender, tenderly, with feeling, used as *n* by Burke

Affiance, af fī'ans, *n* faith pledged to marriage contract trust affinity (*in*, *on*) —*v t* to pledge faith to betroth —*adj* **Affī'anced**, betrothed [O Fr *afiance*, *afier*—L *ad*, to, *fides*, faith]

Affidavit, af fi dā'vit, *n* a written declaration on oath [*Affidavit*, 3d pers sing perf of a Low L *affidāre*, to pledge one's faith]

Affied (*arch*), *pa p* of **Affy.**

Affiliate, af fil'i āt, *v t* to receive into a family as a son, or into a society as a member to attach to, or connect with, as minor colleges with a university to impute paternity to, to attribute to, to father on or upon [L *affiliāre*, to adopt—*ad*, to, *filius*, a son]

Affiliation, af fil i ā'shun, *n* the act of receiving into a family or society as a member (*law*) the assignment of an illegitimate child to its father, the assignment of anything to its origin

Affine, af fīn', *n* (*obs*) a relation, connection —*adj* **Affine'**, and **Affined'**, related, bound by some tie [O Fr —L *affinis*, neighbouring—*ad*, to, at, *finis*, a boundary]

Affinity, af fin'i ti, *n* nearness of kin, agreement, or resemblance causal relationship structural resemblance between languages of ultimately common origin structural resemblance between plants, animals, or minerals pointing to identity of stock relationship by marriage, opposed to consanguinity or relationship by blood social relationship (*B*) the spiritual relationship between sponsors and their godchild a mysterious attraction supposed to exist between two persons (*chem*) the peculiar attraction between the atoms of two simple substances that makes them combine to form a compound —*adj* **Affin'itive** [Fr —L *affinitas*—*affinis*, neighbouring—*ad*, at, *finis*, boundary]

Affirm, af ferm', *v t* to assert confidently or positively to ratify a judgment to confirm or maintain a statement of one's own or another's (*log*) to make a statement in the affirmative (*law*) to make a formal declaration or affirmation, without an oath —*adj* **Affirm'ant**, also *n* one who affirms [O Fr *afermer*—L *affirmāre*—*ad*, *firmus*, firm See **Firm**]

Affirmable, af ferm'a-bl, *adj* that may be affirmed (with *of*) —*n* **Affirm'ant**

Affirmance, af ferm'ans, *n* affirmation, assertion, confirmation

Affirmation, af fer mā'shun, *n* act of asserting that which is affirmed (*law*) the solemn declaration made by Quakers and others incapable of taking an oath

Affirmative, af-ferm'at iv, *adj* or *n* that affirms or asserts positive, not negative dogmatic —*adj* **Affirm'atory** —*adv* **Affirm'atively**

Affix, af fiks', *v t* to fix to to add to attach (*to*, *on*, *upon*) [L *affigĕre*, *fixum*—*ad*, to, *figĕre*, to fix See **Fix.**]

Affix, af'fiks, *n* an addition to a root, stem, or word, to modify its meaning or use, whether *prefix* or *suffix* any appendage or addition

Afflation, af flā'shun, *n* a breathing upon —*p adj* **Afflat'ed**, inspired [From L *afflāre*, *flātum*—*ad*, to, and *flāre*, to breathe]

Afflatus, af-flā'tus, *n* inspiration, as of the poet or orator esp religious inspiration, the divine afflatus = L *afflatus divinus* [See **Inflation.**]

Afflict, af flikt', *v t* to give continued pain, distress, or grief to harass, or vex —**Afflict'ed**, harassed by disease of body or mind suffering [L *affligĕre*, *flictum*—*ad*, to, *flugĕre*, to dash to the ground]

Affliction, af flik'shun, *n* state or cause of pain or distress misery loss of friends, sickness, persecution, &c

Afflictive, af flikt'ive, *adj* causing distress

Affluence, af'flōō ens, *n* abundance wealth —**Af'fluency** is *obs*

Affluent, af'flōō ent, *adj* abounding wealthy (with *in*) —*n* a stream flowing into a river or lake —*n* **Af'fluentness** —*adv* **Af'fluently.** [L *affluĕre*, *affluent em*—*ad*, to, *fluĕre*, to flow]

Afflux, af'fluks, **Affluxion**, *n* a flowing to an accession [L *affluĕre*, *affluxum* See **Affluent**]

Afforce, af fōrs', *v t* (*law*) to reinforce a jury or other deliberative body by specially skilled persons —*n* **Afforce'ment** [O Fr *aforcer*—Low L *exfortiāre*—L *fortis*, strong]

Afford, af fōrd', *v t* to yield or produce to be able to sell, to expend, or to bear the expense of [M E *aforthen*, from A S *geforthian* or *forthian*, to further or cause to come forth]

Afforest, af for'est, *v t* to turn land into forest —*n* **Afforestā'tion** [Low L *afforestāre*—L *ad*, to, and *foresta* See **Forest**]

Affranchise, af fran'chiz, *v t* to free from slavery, or from some obligation [O Fr *afranchir*, *afranchiss*, from *a*, to, *franchir*, to free, *franc*, free See **Frank**]

Affrap, af frap', *v t* or *v i* (*Spens*) to strike or strike down [It *affrappare*—*af*(*ad*), to, and *frappāre* (Fr *frapper*), to strike]

Affray, af frā', *n* a fight causing alarm a brawl, or fray terror (*Spens*) —*v t* to startle to frighten esp in *pa p* **Affrayed'** = afraid [O Fr *afrayer*, *esfreer* (Fr *effrayer*)—Low L *exfredāre*, to break the king's peace—L *ex*, and Old High Ger *fridu* (Ger *friede*), peace]

Affret, af fret', *n* (*Spens*) a furious onset [Prob. from It *affrettare*, to hasten]

Affriended, af frend'ed, *adj* (*Spens*) made friends reconciled

Affright, af frīt', *v t* to frighten —*n* sudden terror —*pa p* **Affright'ed**, frightened —*adv* **Affright'edly** —Another form is **Affright'en** —*adj* **Affright'ful** (*arch*) —*n* **Affright'ment**, sudden fear [A S *afyrhtan* See **Fright.**]

Affront, af frunt', *v t* to meet face to face to insult openly to throw one's self in the way of (*Shak*) —*n* contemptuous treatment an open insult disgrace —*p adj* **Affront'ed**, insulted, offended —*adj* **Affronté**, *fem* **Affrontée**, facing each other (*her*) of animals represented front to front, or expectant—opp to *Addorsed* also looking frontwise, or toward the beholder —**To put an affront upon, To offer an affront to** = to openly insult a person —*adj* **Affront'ive** [O Fr *afronter*—Low L *affrontāre*—L *ad*, to, *front*, the forehead]

Affusion, af-fū'zhun, *n* the act of pouring upon or sprinkling —Baptism by affusion is effected by the pouring of water on the subject, as distinct from baptism by dipping, or baptism by sprinkling [L *affusion em*, *affundĕre*—*ad*, to, *fundĕre*, *fusum*, to pour]

Affy, af-fī', *v t* (*obs*) to pledge one's faith to, to betroth —*v i* to trust or confide —*pr p* affy'ing, *pa p* affied' [O Fr *afier*—Low L *affidāre* —*ad*, to, *fides*, faith See **Affiance.**]

Afield, a fēld', *adv* to, in, or on the field

Afire, a fīr', *adv* on fire in a state of inflammation.

Aflame, a flām', *adj* glowing —*adv* glowingly.
Afloat, a flōt', *adv* or *adj* floating at sea unfixed in circulation
Afoot, a foot', *adv* on foot astir
Afore, a-fōr', *prep* (*obs*) beforehand, previously.
Aforehand, a fōr'hand, *adv* before the regular time of accomplishment in advance.
Aforesaid, a fōr'sed, *adj* said or named before
Aforethought, a fōr'thawt, *adj* thought of or meditated before premeditated
Aforetime, a fōr'tīm, *adv* in former or past times
Afoul, a fowl', *adj* or *adv* entangled in collision (with *of*)
Afraid, a frād', *adj* struck with fear timid [See **Affray**]
Afresh, a-fresh', *adv* anew
African, af'rik an, **Af'ric** —*adj* pertaining to Africa —*n* **Af'rican,** a native of Africa —**Afric-and'er,** one born of white parents in Cape Colony or other parts of South Africa [L *Africus, Africanus—Afer,* African]
Afrit, a frit', *n* an evil demon in Arabian mythology —Also **Afreet'** [Ar *'ifrīt,* a demon]
Afront, a frunt', *adv* (*obs*) in front
Aft, aft, *adj* or *adv* behind near or towards the stern of a vessel [A S *æft an*]
After, aft'er, *prep* and *adv* behind in place later in time following in search of in imitation of in proportion to, or in agreement with concerning subsequent to, or subsequently afterward after the manner of, or in imitation of —*adj* behind in place later in time more toward the stern of a vessel [A S *æfter,* comp of *af,* or *of,* the primary meaning being 'more off,' 'further away,' *-ter* as a comparative affix is seen in L *al ter,* E *o ther* [See **Of**]
Afterbirth, aft'er berth, *n* the placenta and membranes which are expelled from the uterus of the mother after the birth
Afterclap, aft'er klap, *n* an unexpected event happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end
Aftercrop, aft'er krop, *n* a second crop in the same year
Afterdamp, aft'er damp, *n* choke damp or carbonic acid, found in mines after an explosion of firedamp
Aftereye, aft er ī', *v t* (*Shak*) to look after
Aftergame, aft'er gām, *n* a second game played to reverse the issue of the first, hence the means employed after the first turn of affairs
Afterglow, aft'er glō, *n* the glow often seen in the sky after sunset
Afterguard, aft'er gard, *n* the men on the quarter deck and poop who work the after sails, not needing to go aloft a drudge or mean person
After-hands aft'er-handz, *n pl* future labourers
Afterings, aft'er ingz, *n* the last milk drawn
Aftermath, aft'ér math, *n* a second mowing of grass in the same season [See **Mow, Meadow**]
Aftermost, aft'er mōst, *adj* hindmost [A S *æftemest,* Goth *af tuma, tuma,* being equiv to L *tumus* in *op tumus,* best Goth has also *af tum ists* = A S *æf tem est,* which is thus a double superlative —Thus in *aftermost, r* is intrusive and *most* is not the adv *most*]
Afternoon, aft'er nōōn, *n* the time between noon and evening —**After-morn,** the morrow (*Tenn*)
Afterpains, aft'er pānz, *n* the pains which succeed child birth and the expulsion of the after birth
Afterpiece, aft'er pēs, *n* a farce or other minor piece performed after a play
Aftersupper, aft'er sup per, *n* the time between supper and bedtime
Afterthought, aft'er thawt, *n* thought or reflection after an action a later thought
Afterward, Afterwards, aft'er ward, aft'er wardz, *adv* in after time later subsequently [A S *æftenweard*]

Aga, Agha, ā'ga, *n* a Turkish commander or chief officer [Turk *aghā,* Pers *ak, aka,* a lord.]
Again, a gen', *adv* once more in return back [A S *on geán,* again, opposite, Ger *ent gegen*]
Against, a genst', also a gānst', *prep* opposite to in opposition to in contact or collision with in provision for in exchange for, instead of by the time that (*B* and *Shak*), elliptically for 'against (the time) at which,' or 'that I come' [Formed from *again,* with genitive ending *es,* as *whilst* from *while*—the *t* being a later addition, as in *amongs t, amids t,* &c]
Agamous, ag'a mus, *adj* (*bot*) having no visible flowers or organs of fructification [Gr *agamos* —*a,* neg, and *gamos,* marriage]
Agape, ag'a pē, *n* (*pl* **Ag'apæ**), a love feast, held by the early Christians at communion time, when contributions were made for the poor —**Agapem'-one'** (Gr 'love abode'), a community of religious visionaries with unedifying ideas about the sexual relations, founded in 1859 at Charlinch, near Bridgwater, by one H J Prince, formerly an Anglican clergyman [Gr *agapē,* love]
Agape, a gāp', *adj* or *adv* gaping from wonder, expectation, or attention [Lit 'on gape']
Agaric, ag'ar ik, *n* a family of fungi including the mushroom [Gr *agarikon*]
Agastric, a gas'trik, *adj* having no stomach [Gr *a,* neg, and *gastēr,* stomach]
Agate, ag'āt, *n* a precious stone composed of layers of quartz, of different tints [Gr *achatēs,* said to be so called because first found near the river Achates in Sicily]
Agate, a gāt', *adv* agoing, on the way [Prep *a,* and **Gate,** a northern word]
Agave, a gā've, *n* a genus of herbaceous plants, natives of the warmer parts of America, which in Mexico usually flower about the seventh or eighth year, the stem rising to a height of forty feet It is called also the American Aloe, and Century Plant, receiving the latter name from the number of years (40–60, popularly a hundred) it takes to flower in our hot houses
Agazed, a gāzd', *adj* (*Shak*) struck with amazement [Prob a variant of **Aghast**]
Age, āj, *n* the ordinary length of human life the time during which a person or thing has lived or existed mature years legal maturity (at 21 years), or time of life with regard to crime, contracts, marriage, &c a period of time any great period of human history, as the Golden Age, the Bronze Age, the Middle Ages, or of individual history, as the age of infancy, the five—or seven —so called ages of man a generation of men a century —*v i* to grow old —*pr p* āg'ing, *pa p* āg'ed —*adjs* **Age'less, Age'long** [O Fr *edage,* (Fr *âge*)—L *ætas* = *ævitas*—L *ævum,* age, cog with **Ever.**]
Aged, āj'ed, *adj* advanced in age having a certain age —*n pl* old people
Agedness, āj'ed nes, *n* condition of being aged or old
Agen, a gen', *adv* Same as **Again.**
Agency, āj'ens i, *n* the office or business, operation or action of an agent instrumentality
Agenda, aj end'a, *n* things to be done a memorandum book a ritual (*obs*) [L *agendus,* fut perf pass of *agĕre,* to do]
Agent, āj'ent, *n* a person or thing that acts or exerts power any natural force acting on matter one authorised or delegated to transact business for another —**Law agent,** a general term in Scotland, including Writers to the Signet, Solicitors to the Supreme Court, and Procurators in the sheriff courts—the requirements are an indentured apprenticeship of five years to a law agent, the passing of examinations in general knowledge and in law, and formal admission by

the Court of Session [L *agĕre*, to do See **Act**]

Agglomerate, ag glom'er āt, *v t* to make into a ball to collect into a mass —*v i* to grow into a mass [*Agglomerāre, ātum—ad*, to, L *glomus, glomeris*, a ball See **Clew, Globe**]

Agglomerate, ag glom'er āt, also **Agglom'erated,** *adj* collected into a head or mass

Agglomeration, ag glom-er ā'shun, *n* a growing or heaping together a mass a cluster —*adj* **Agglom'erative.**

Agglutinate, ag gloōt'in āt, *v t* to cause to adhere by glue or cement —*adj* **Agglu'tinant,** uniting or causing to stick together [L *agglutināre—ad*, to, *gluten*, glue See **Glue**]

Agglutination, ag gloōt in ā'shun, *n* the act of uniting, as by glue adhesion of parts —*adj* **Agglut'inative,** tending to or having power to cause adhesion —**Agglut'inate,** or **Agglut'inative,** a classification formerly much used in contrast to *inflectional*, to describe such languages as Turkish, which show, in the words of Whitney, an inferior degree of integration in the elements of their words, or of unification of words, the suffixes and prefixes retaining a certain independence of one another and of the root or stem to which they are added

Aggrace, ag grās', *v t* (*Spens*) to grace, to favour —*n* kindness favour [Low L *aggratiāre*—L *ad*, to, *gratia*, grace]

Aggrandise, ag'grand īz, *v t* to make great or larger to make greater in power, rank, or honour —*n* **Aggrandisā'tion.** [Fr, from L *ad*, to, and *grandis*, large]

Aggrandisement, ag'grand īz ment, or ag grand'-iz ment, *n* act of aggrandising state of being aggrandised

Aggrate, ag grāt', *v t* (*obs*) to gratify or please [It *aggratare*—L *ad*, to, *gratus*, pleasing See **Grace**]

Aggravate, ag'grav āt, *v t* to make worse to provoke —*adj* **Ag'gravating.**—*adv* **Ag'gravatingly** [L *aggravāre—ad*, to, *gravis*, heavy See **Grave**]

Aggravation, ag grav ā'shun, *n* a making worse any quality or circumstance which makes a thing worse an exaggeration displeasure

Aggregate, ag'greg āt, *v t* to collect into a mass to accumulate —*v i* to add as a member to a society (*rare*) to combine with [L *aggregāre, ātum*, to bring together, as a flock—*ad*, to, *grex, gregis*, a flock]

Aggregate, ag'greg āt, *adj* formed of parts taken together —*n* the sum total —*adj* **Ag'gregative.** —*adv* **Ag'gregately**

Aggregation, ag greg ā'shun, *n* act of aggregating state of being collected together an aggregate

Aggress, ag gres', *v i* to make a first attack to begin a quarrel to intrude [L *aggredi, gressus—ad*, to, *gradi*, to step]

Aggression, ag gresh'un, *n* first act of hostility or injury a breach of the peace an attack on public privileges [L *aggredi, gressus—ad*, to, *gradi*, to step]

Aggressive, ag gres'iv, *adj* making the first attack, or prone to do so offensive as opposed to defensive —*n* **Aggress'iveness.**

Aggressor, ag gres'ur, *n* one who attacks first

Aggrieve, ag grēv', *v t* to press heavily upon to pain or injure [O Fr *agrever* (Sp *agraviar*)—L *ad*, to, and *gravis*, heavy See **Grief, Grieve.**]

Aghast, a-gast', *adj* stupefied with horror [Properly *agast*, M E *agasten*, to terrify, A S intens pfx *á*, and *gæstan*, to terrify. The primary notion of the root *gæs-* (Goth *gais*) is to fix, stick, to root to the spot with terror See **Gaze.**]

Agile, aj'il, *adj* active nimble [Fr —L *agilis—agĕre*, to do or act]

Agility, aj il'i ti, *n* quickness of motion nimbleness —Also **Ag'ileness.**

Agio, ā'ji o, *n* the difference between the real and nominal value of money, or between metallic and paper money the variations from fixed pars or rates of exchange discount [It *agio, aggio*, ease, convenience]

Agiotage, aj'i o tāj, *n* exchange business, hence the manœuvres of speculators to raise or depress the funds stock jobbing

Agist, a jist', *v t* to take in the cattle of others to graze for a certain sum to charge lands or the like with any public burden —*ns* **Agist'or, Agist'er,** an officer who takes charge of cattle agisted [O Fr *agister*—L *jacitāre, jacĕre*, to lie]

Agistment, a jist'ment, *n* the action of agisting the price paid for cattle pasturing on the land a burden or tax

Agitate, aj'i tāt, *v t* to keep moving to stir violently to disturb to discuss, or keep up the discussion of a question [L *agitāre*, freq of *agĕre*, to put in motion See **Act**]

Agitation, aj i tā'shun, *n* commotion perturbation of mind discussion public excitement —*adj* **Ag'itative.**

Agitator, aj'i tāt'ur, *n* one who excites or keeps up a public agitation

Aglet, Aiglet, ā'glet, *n* the tag or point of the lace or string by which different parts of dress were fastened together, orig to facilitate passing through the eyelet holes, afterwards themselves ornamental, like Shakespeare's *aglet-baby*, and still surviving in the so called *aiguillettes* or tagged points of braid hanging from the shoulder in some military and naval uniforms a technical name for white stay laces [Fr *aiguillette*, dim of *aiguille*, a needle—from L *acucula* =*acicula*, dim of *acus*, a needle]

Agley, Aglee, a glē', *adv* (*Scot*) off the right line wrong [Pfx *a*, and Scot *gley, gleg*, squint]

Aglimmer, a glim'er, *adv* in a glimmering state

Aglow, a glō', *adj* and *adv* very warm red hot

Agnail, ag'nāl, *n* an inflammation round the toe- or finger nail a whitlow a hangnail [A S *angnægl—ang*, tight, and *nægl*, a nail, confounded in meaning by the dictionary makers with Fr *angonailles*, blotches, sores—Low L *anguinalia*, carbuncles]

Agname, ag'nām, *n* a name over and above the name and surname —*adj* **Ag'named,** styled by such a name [L *ag=ad*, and **Name**, formed after L *agnomen*]

Agnate, ag'nāt, *adj* related on the father's side allied —*n* a relation by the father's side —*adjs* **Agnat'ic, Agnat'ical** —*adv* **Agnat'ically** —*n* **Agna'tion.** [L *agnat us—ad*, to, *nasci*, to be born See **Cognate**]

Agnise, ag niz', *v t* (*arch*) to acknowledge, to confess [L *agnoscĕre—ad*, to, *gnoscĕre, noscĕre*, to know]

Agnomen, ag nō'men, *n* a surname added to the family name, generally on account of some great exploit, as *Africanus* to P Cornelius Scipio [L —*ad*, to, and *gnomen, nomen*, a name]

Agnostic, ag-nos'tik, *n* one who holds that we know nothing of things beyond material phenomena—that a First Cause and an unseen world are things unknown and apparently unknowable. —*n* **Agnos'ticism.** [Coined by Prof Huxley in 1869 from the word in Acts, xvii 23, *a*, privative, and Gr *gnōstikos*, good at knowing See **Gnostic.**]

Agnus Dei, ag'nus dēi, a part of the Mass beginning with the words *Agnus Dei*, also the music set to it a figure of a lamb emblematic of Christ,

bearing with its right foot the banner of the cross, and having the nimbus inscribed with the cross around its head a round cake of wax stamped with such a figure, and blessed by the Pope [L, lit 'lamb of God']

Ago, a gō', **Agone,** a gon', *adv* gone past since [Pa p of A S *āgān*, to pass away—inten pfx *ā*, and *gān*, to go]

Agog, a gog', *adj* or *adv* eager astir [Perh connected with O Fr *en gogues, estre en ses gogues*, to be frolicsome, or Fr *vivre a gogo*, to live in abundance The ultimate origin is unknown]

Agoing, a gō'ing, *adv* going on current

Agone. See **Ago.**

Agonic, ag'on ik, *adj* having or making no angle —**Agonic line,** the line of no magnetic variation —an irregular line passing through the magnetic poles of the earth, along which the magnetic needle points directly north or south [Gr *agōnos, a*, neg, *gōnia*, angle]

Agonise, ag'o nīz, *v t* to struggle, suffer agony to subject to agony

Agonising, ag'ō nīz ing, *adj* causing agony —*adv* **Ag'onisingly**

Agonist, ag'o nist, *n* one who contends for a prize in public games —*adj* **Agonist'ic, -al,** relating to athletic contests combative —*n* **Agonist'ics,** the art and theory of games and prize fighting —*adv* **Agonist'ically.** [See **Agony**]

Agony, ag'o ni, *n* a violent struggle extreme suffering the death struggle in particular Christ's anguish in Gethsemane —**Agony column,** the part of a newspaper containing special advertisements, as for missing friends and the like [Gr —*agōn*, contest]

Agood, a good', *adv* (*obs*) in good earnest, heartily [A S pfx *a*, and **Good**]

Agora, ag'o ra, *n* an assembly, hence a place of assembly, the market place [Gr]

Agraffe, a graf', *n* a kind of clasp or hook [Fr *agrafe*, a clasp—Low L *grappa*, Old High Ger *chrapfo* (Ger *krappen*), a hook]

Agrarian, ag rā'ri an, *adj* relating to land, or its management, as in 'agrarian crime,' &c, applied esp to Roman laws for the equal distribution of the public lands rural [L *agrarius—ager*, a field See **Acre**]

Agrarianism, ag rā'ri an izm, *n* an equal division of lands a political movement in favour of interference with the ordinary conditions of private property in land

Agree, a grē', *v i* to be of one mind to concur to assent to to be consistent, to harmonise to determine, to settle to resemble, to suit (*gram*) to be in concord with—taking the same gender, number, case, or person to do well with climate, &c (followed by *with* before the person or thing agreeing, by *upon, on, for, to, in* before the condition of the agreement) —*pa p* agreed' [O Fr *agréer*, to accept kindly—L *ad*, to, and *gratus*, pleasing]

Agreeable, a grē'a bl, *adj* suitable pleasant favourable to, consenting to —*adv* **Agree'ably.**

Agreeableness, a grē'a bl nes, *n* suitableness conformity quality of pleasing —Also **Agreeabil'ity.**

Agreement, a grē'ment, *n* concord conformity harmony a bargain or contract

Agrestic, a gres'tik, *adj* pertaining to the fields rural unpolished [L *agrestis—ager*, a field]

Agricultural, ag ri kult'ūr al, *adj* relating to agriculture

Agriculture, ag'ri-kult ūr, *n* the art or practice of cultivating the land [L *agricultura—ager*, a field, *cultura*, cultivation See **Culture**]

Agriculturist, ag ri kult'ūr ist, *n* one skilled in agriculture a farmer —Also **Agricult'uralist.**

Agrimony, ag'ri mun i, *n* a genus of plants of the rose group, with small yellow flowers and bitter taste [L *agrimonia*, for *argemonia*, Gr *argemōnē*]

Agrin, a grin', *adv* on the grin

Agrise, a grīz', *v t* (*obs.*) to terrify, to make frightful [A S *āgrīsan*, to dread]

Agronomial, ag rō nō'mi al, *adj* relating to the management of farms —Also **Agronom'ic.** [Gr. *agronomos, agros*, a field, *nemein*, to deal out]

Aground, a grownd', *adv* stranded

Aguardiente, a gwär di en'te, *n* a kind of grape-brandy made in Spain and Portugal any spirituous liquor, applied even to Mexican pulque [Sp, from *agua ardiente*, burning water, *agua*—L *aqua, ardiente, arder*—L *ardēre*, to burn]

Ague, ā'gū, *n* a fever coming in periodical fits, accompanied with shivering chilliness quaking —*adj* **A'guish** [O Fr *aigue* (Fr *aigu*, sharp)—L *acutus* See **Acute.**]

Agued, ā'gūd, *adj* struck with ague shivering cold

Aguerried, a ger'id, *adj* inured to war, or instructed in it [Fr *aguerrir*, to make warlike, *a*—Lat *ad*, to, and *guerre*, war]

Aguise, a gīz', *v t* (*Spens*) to dress, to adorn [Pfx *a*, and **Guise**]

Ah, a, *int* an exclamation of surprise, joy, pity, complaint, &c

Aha, a ha', *int* an exclamation of exultation, pleasure, surprise, or contempt

Ahead, a hed', *adv* further on in advance headlong, as in the phrase 'to go *ahead*'

Aheap, a hēp', *adv* in a heap in a state of collapse through terror or astonishment

Aheight, a hīt', *adv* on high, aloft (*arch*)

Ahem, a hem', *int* a lengthened form of **Hem.**

Ahigh, a-hī', *adv* an *obs* form of **On high**

Ahold, a hōld', *adv* (*Shak*) near the wind, so as to keep clear of the land

Ahorseback, a hors'bak, *adv phrase*, on horseback

Ahoy, a hoi', *int* a nautical term used in hailing [Form of *int* **Hoy**]

Ahull, a hul', *adv* (*naut*) with sails furled, and helm lashed to the lee side, driving before the wind, stern foremost

Ahungered, a hung'gerd, *adj* oppressed with hunger [Erroneously written **an hungered,** as in Bible]

Aiblins, āb'linz, *adv* perhaps, possibly (*Scot*) [See **Able**]

Aid, ād, *v t* to help, assist —*n* help assistance, as in defending an action an auxiliary subsidy or money grant to the king —**Court of Aids,** the court that supervised the customs duties —*adjs* **Aid'less** and **Aid'ful** [O Fr *aider*—L *adjutāre—ad*, and *juvāre, jutum*, to help]

Aidance, ād'ans, *n* aid, help, support

Aidant, ād'ant, *adj* aiding, helping (*arch*)

Aide-de-camp, ād' de kong, *n* an officer who carries the orders of a general on the field, and brings him intelligence —*pl* **Aides-de-camp.** [Fr, assistant on the field]

Aider, ād'er, *n* one who brings aid a helper

Aiery, a variant of **Aerie.**

Aigrette, ā'gret, *n* (*zool*) a small white heron (*bot*) the down attached to vegetable seeds, as in the thistle a plume composed of feathers, or of precious stones, like a heron's crest [Fr *aigrette*]

Aiguille, ā gwēl', *n* a sharp, needle like peak of rock, applied esp to many of the peaks near Mont Blanc a slender boring drill for blasting [Fr. See **Aglet.**]

Aiguillette. See **Aglet.**

Ail, āl, *v t* to feel pain to be in trouble.—*v t* to trouble, afflict, *obs* except in impers phrase 'What ails you?'—*n* trouble indisposition. [A.S *eglan*, to pain See **Awe.**]

Ailanto, ēl-an'to, *n* a lofty and beautiful tree, native to South eastern Asia, but grown to shade public walks in France and Italy Its leaves give food to a species of silkworm—it is sometimes called the Vernis du Japon, or Japan Varnish, apparently by confusion with certain species of Rhus —Also **Ailan'tus.** [Native Amboyna name, meaning 'tree of the gods']

Ailette, āl let', *n* an iron plate once worn by men at arms for defence on the shoulder [Fr, dim of *aille*—L *ala*, a wing]

Ailment, āl'ment, *n* pain indisposition disease

Aim, ām, *v i* to point at with a weapon to direct the intention or endeavour (*at*) to conjecture (*obs*) —*v t* to point, as a weapon or firearm —*n* the pointing of a weapon the thing pointed at design intention —**To cry aim**, in old writers, to encourage archers when shooting by crying 'aim,' hence to applaud or encourage —*n* **Aim'worthiness**, good aim [O Fr *esmer*, to reckon —L *æstimāre*, to estimate See **Estimate**]

Aimless, ām'les, *adj* without aim —*adv* **Aim'lessly**

Ain't, ānt, a colloquial contracted form of **Are not**, also **An't** = aren't, are not, **An't** occurs in Shak, also as a variant of *on't* = on it, of it

Air, ār, *n* the fluid we breathe the atmosphere any special condition of atmosphere, as in 'the night *air*,' 'to take the air' a light breeze publicity the bearing of a person outward appearance, manner, look an assumed or affected manner (*mus*) a rhythmical melody a song, also specially a sprightly song the soprano part in a harmonised composition, being that which gives it its character —*pl* affectation —*v t* to expose to the air to dry to expose to warm air to display to take an airing (*obs*) —**To take air**, to get wind, to become publicly known —**Airwards**, up in the air [Fr —L *aer* —Gr]

Air-bath, ār' bath, *n* an arrangement for drying substances in air of any desired temperature —**Air-bed**, *n* a bed for the sick, inflated with air —**Air-bladder**, *n* in some fishes, an organ containing air, by which they maintain their equilibrium in the water —**Air-built**, *adj* built in air having no solid foundation —**Air-cell**, *n* a cavity containing air —**Air-cushion**, *n* an air tight cushion, which can be inflated —**Air-drawn**, *adj* drawn in air visionary imaginary (*Shak*) —**Air-engine**, *n* an engine put in motion by air expanded by heat —**Air-gun**, *n* a gun which discharges bullets by means of compressed air —**Air-jacket**, *n* a jacket with air tight cavities, which being inflated renders a person buoyant in water —**Air-lock**, *n* a small chamber to serve for the entrance and exit of men and materials, at the top of the caisson or hollow cylinder when these are used for founding the piers of bridges under water —**Air-pump**, *n* an instrument for pumping the air out of a vessel —**Air-shaft**, *n* a passage for air into a mine —**Air-ship**, *n* a navigable balloon —**Air-space**, *n* the cubic content of a room, hospital ward, or the like, with reference to the respirable air contained in it —**Air-tight**, *adj* so tight as not to admit air —**Air-vessel**, *n* a vessel or tube containing air

Airiness, ār'i nes, *n* state of being airy openness liveliness.

Airing, ār'ing, *n* exposure to the air or fire a short excursion in the open air

Airless, āi'les, *adj* void of air not having free communication with the open air

Airling, ār'ling, *n* a thoughtless, gay person (*obs*)

Airt, ārt, *n* (*Scot.*) direction, quarter [Gael° *aird*, *àrd*, Irish *ard*]

Airy, ār i, *adj* consisting of or relating to air open to the air like air unsubstantial light of heart sprightly —*adv* **Air'ily**, gaily

Aisle, īl, *n* any lateral division of any part of a church, whether of nave, choir, or transept The word is often erroneously applied to the passage in a church between the pews or seats —*adj* **Aisled**, īld, having aisles [O Fr *ele*, *aisle* (Fr *aile*)—L *axilla*, *ala*, a wing]

Ait, āt, *n* a small island in a river or lake [A S forms, *iget*, *igeoth*, supply the key to the word, but its history is obscure]

Aitchbone, āch'bōn, *n* the bone of the rump the cut of beef over this bone [Orig *nache-* or *nage* bone, O Fr *nache*, *nage*—L *nates*, buttock, *a nache* became *aitch*, and erroneously *edge* bone]

Ajar, a jar', *adv* partly open [A S *on*, on, *cyrr*, a turn]

Ajee, Agee, a jē', *adv* aside, off the straight, ajar (*Scot* and *prov*) [Prep *a*, and *gee*, to move to one side, *jee*, a call to a horse to move to one side]

Ajutage, Adjutage, ad'joo tāj, *n* a tube adjusted to an orifice through which water is discharged [Fr —Fr *ajouter* See **Adjust**]

Ake, āk, old form of **Ache**

Akimbo, a kim'bo, *adj* with hand on hip and elbow bent outward [Ety uncertain, Skeat suggests the Icel *kengboginn*, bent into a crook, from *kengr*, a crook, twist, kink, and *boginn*, bowed Others connect the *kim* with **Keen**]

Akin, a kin', *adj* of kin related by blood having the same properties [**Of** and **Kin**]

Alabaster, al'a bas ter, *n* a semi transparent kind of gypsum or sulphate of lime the fine limestone deposited as stalagmites and stalactites —*adj* made of alabaster —*adj* **Alabas'trian** [Gr *alabastros*, said to be derived from Alabastron, a town in Egypt]

Alack, a lak', *int* an exclamation denoting sorrow

Alack a day, a lak' a dā, *int* (*rare*) an exclamation of sadness [Int *ah*, *lak* (**Lack**), and **Day**]

Alacrity, a lak'ri ti, *n* briskness cheerful readiness promptitude [L *alacris*, brisk]

Alameda, a la mē'da, *n* a public walk or promenade between two rows of trees [Sp]

Alamode, a la mōd', *adv* and *adj* according to the mode or fashion —*n* a light kind of glossy silk for scarfs, hat bands, &c —*n* **Alamodal'ity** (*rare*) —**Alamode beef**, beef larded and stewed with vegetables [Fr *à la mode*]

Alamort, a la mort', *adj* half dead in a depressed condition dejected Sometimes erroneously **All amort** [Fr *à la mort*, to death See **Mortal**]

Aland, a land', *adv* on or to land landed

Alar, ā'lar, *adj* of, or having, wings, also **A'lary.** [L *ala*, a wing]

Alarm, a larm', *n* notice of danger sudden surprise with fear a mechanical contrivance to arouse from sleep a call to arms —*v t* to call to arms to give notice of danger to fill with dread [Fr *alarme*—It *all' arme*, to arms—L *ad*, to, *arma*, arms]

Alarmist, a larm'ist, *n* one who excites alarm one given to prophesy danger —*adj* **Alarm'ist**, alarming —*adv* **Alarm'ingly**

Alarum, al ar'um, *n* and *v t* Same as **Alarm**, now used, except poetically, only of an *alarum-clock*

Alas, a-las', *int* expressive of grief —**Alas the day, Alas the while** (in old writers), ah! unhappy day, or time [O Fr *ha las*, *a las* (mod Fr *hé las*), *ha!* and *las*, *lasse*, wretched, weary —L *lassus*, wearied]

Alate, a lāt', *adv* lately (*arch*) [A S pfx *a*, on, and **Late**]

Alate, al'āt, *adj* winged (*bot*) bordered by a 'leafy expansion, also **Al'ated.** [L *alatus*—*ala*, a wing]

Alb, alb, *n* in Rom Cath churches, a white linen

vestment with tight sleeves, reaching to the feet, worn by the officiating priest at the celebration of the eucharist, under the chasuble, cope, or dalmatic The skirts and cuffs were often adorned by embroidery and jewels—'Apparels,' which were also sometimes placed on the breast and back [A S *albe*—Low L *alba*, L *albus*, white]

Albacore, al'ba kōr, *n* a large species of the tunny fish, found in West Indian waters [Port —Ar *al*, the, *bukr*, pl *bakārat*, a young camel]

Albata, al bā'ta, *n* a white silvery alloy of nickel, zinc, and copper—also *British plate* and *German silver* [L *albāre*, *ātum*, to whiten]

Albatross, al'ba tros, *n* a large, long winged, web footed sea bird of remarkable powers of flight, found abundantly in the Southern Ocean, particularly near the Cape of Good Hope [A corr of **Alcatras** (q v), perh with reference to *albus*, white, from its colour]

Albeit, awl bē'it, *adv* although it be notwithstanding even if, although—(*obs*) **Albe**, **Alebe** [All be it (that) = all though it be that]

Albert, al'bert, *n* a short kind of watch chain [Named from Prince *Albert* (1819-61)

Albescent, al bes'ent, *adj* becoming white whitish [L *albescens*, *entis*, pr p of *albescĕre*, to grow white—*albus*, white]

Albespyne, **Albespine**, al'be spīn, *n* whitethorn hawthorn [O Fr *albespine*, *aubespine* (Fr *aubépine*)—L *alba spina*, white thorn]

Albigenses, al bi jen'sēz, *n pl* a name applied to the anti sacerdotal sects in the south of France during the 12th and 13th centuries, infected with Manichæan heresy, and extirpated with the most horrible cruelties [From the town *Albi*]

Albino, al bī'no, *n* a human being or animal whose skin and hair are abnormally white, and the pupil of the eye pink —*fem* **Albī'ness** —*pl* **Albī'nos** —*n* **Al'binism**, state or condition of being an albino [Sp *albino*, whitish—L *albus*, white]

Albite, al'bīt, *n* a species of mineral of the felspar family, of a white colour, and forming a constituent part of many varieties of rocks

Albugineous, al bū jin'e us, *adj* like the white of an egg or of the eye [L *albugo*, *albuginis*, whiteness, from *albus*, white]

Album, al'bum, *n* among the Romans, a white tablet or register on which the prætor's edicts and such public notices were recorded a blank book for the insertion of portraits, autographs, poetical extracts, memorial verses, postage stamps, or the like —*adj* **Albumē'an**, and *n* **Al'bumess**, comages of Charles Lamb [L *albus*, white]

Albumen, al bū'men, *n* the white of eggs a like substance found in animal and vegetable bodies —*n* **Albū'min**, one of the classes of albuminoids, such as are soluble in water, or in dilute acids or alkalis —*n* **Albū'minate**, one of a class of bodies in which albumin appears in weak combination with a base —*v t* **Albū'minise**, to cover or impregnate with albumen (*photo*) to coat paper with an albuminous solution —*adj* **Albū'minoid**, like albumen, *n* one of a class of nitrogenous compounds derived from animal tissues —*adj* **Albū'minous**, like or containing albumen insipid [L *albus*, white]

Alburnum, al burn'um, *n* in trees, the white, soft wood between the inner bark and the heart wood. —*adj* **Alburn'ous**. [L *albus*, white]

Alcahest. See **Alkahest**

Alcaic, al kā'ik, *adj* of or pertaining to the Greek lyrical poet, Alcæus (*c* 600 B C), or to the kind of verse invented by him The most common form consists of an anacrusis, a trochee, a spondee, and two dactyls , a second, of a catalectic iambic pentameter, the third foot always being a spondee , a third, of two dactyls followed by two trochees The most common arrangement was two lines of (1), followed by one of (2) and one of (3) Cf Tennyson's 'O mighty mouth'd inventor of harmonies'

Alcaid, **Alcayde**, al kād', *n* a governor a chief magistrate a jailer [Sp and Port —Ar *al-kāid*—*al*, the, *qāid*, a leader, *qāda*, to lead]

Alcalde, al kal'dā, *n* a judge [Sp —Ar *al qādī*]

Alcatras, al'ka tras, *n* a name applied loosely to several large ocean birds, as the pelican, gannet, frigate bird, and even the albatross [Sp *alcatraz*, a white pelican, prob (from the notion of this bird's carrying water for its young in its beak) conn with Sp *arcaduz*, a water conduit—Ar. *alqādūs*]

Alchemist, al'kem ist, *n* one skilled in alchemy. —*adj* **Alchem'ic**

Alchemy, **Alchymy**, al'ki mi, *n* the infant stage of chemistry, as astrology was of astronomy —A chief pursuit of the alchemists was to transmute the other metals into gold, and to discover the elixir of life [Ar *al kīmiā*—*al*, the, and *kīmiā* —late Gr *chēmeia*, 'transmution,' prob as specially an Egyptian art, from *Khem*, the native name of Egypt, confused with Gr *chūmeia*, pouring, from *cheein*, to pour, hence the old spellings *alchymy*, *chymistry*]

Alcohol, al'kō hol, *n* pure spirit, a liquid generated by the fermentation of sugar and other saccharine matter, and forming the intoxicating element of fermented liquors —*adj* **Alcohol'ic**, of or like alcohol —*n* **Alcoholisā'tion** —*v t* **Al'coholise**, to convert into alcohol, or saturate with it to rectify —*ns* **Al'coholism**, a term employed to denote the symptoms of disease produced by alcoholic poisoning , **Alcoholom'eter**, an instrument for ascertaining the strength of spirits ; **Alcoholom'etry**, the process of such measurement —**Absolute alcohol**, alcohol entirely free from water [Ar *al koh'l*—*al*, the, *koh'l*, fine powder of antimony used in the East to stain the eyelids]

Alcoran, al'kō ran, *n* the Koran [*Al*, Ar article]

Alcove, al'kōv, or al kōv', *n* a recess in a room any recess a shady retreat [Sp *alcoba*, a recess for a bed—Ar *al*, the, *qobbah*, a vault]

Aldehyde, al'dē hīd, *n* a volatile fluid with a suffocating smell, obtained by the oxidation of alcohol a large class of compounds intermediate between alcohols and acids [From *Al dehyd* , a contr of *Alcohol dehydrogenatum*]

Alder, awl'der, *n* a tree related to the birch, usually growing in moist ground [A S *alor*]

Alder-liefest, awl'der lēf'est, *adj* most beloved of all (*Shak*) [The M E gen pl forms, *alra*, *alre*, *aller*, *alder*, survived till about 1600 , for *liefest*, see **Lief**]

Alderman, awl'der man, *n* in English and Irish boroughs, a civic dignitary next in rank to the mayor —They are usually chosen for three years, those of London are chosen for life —The name was assumed incongruously enough for superior members of the county councils set up in England in 1888 in Anglo Saxon times, the governor of a shire until by Canute displaced by the earl ; thenceforward, any head man of a guild —*adjs* **Alderman'ic**, **Al'derman-like**, **Al'dermanly**, pompous and portly [A S *ealdor* (from *eald*, old), senior, chief , *ealdor man*, ruler, king]

Aldern, awl'dern, *adj* made of alder

Aldine, al'dīn, *adj* applied to books printed by Aldus Manutius of Venice, in 16th century

Ale, āl, *n* a wholesome beverage made from an infusion of malt by fermentation a festival, so called from the liquor drunk —**Aleberry**, a beverage made from ale —**Ale-house**, a house in which ale is sold —*n* **Aleconner**, an ale-taster, a civic officer appointed to test the

quality of the ale brewed within the bounds—A S *cunnere*, a tner [A S *alu*, Ice *ol*]

Aleatory, ā'lē a tō ri, *adj* depending on the throw of the dice dependent on certain contingencies [L *āleātōrius*, *ālea*, a die]

Alee, a lē', *adv* on the lee side [See **Lee.**]

Aleft, a left', *adv* on or to the left hand

Alegar, al'e gar, *n* sour ale [**Ale**, and Fr. *aigre*—L *acer*, sour]

Aleger, al'e jer, *adj* lively, cheerful (*Bacon*) [O Fr *alègre*—L *alācr em*]

Alegge, an *obs* form of **Allege.**

Alembic, al em'bik, *n* a vessel used by the old chemists in distillation [Ar *al*, the, *anbīq*—Gr *ambiks*, a cup]

Alength, a length', *adv* at full length

Alerce, a lers', *n* the wood of the sandarac the Chilian *Arbor vitæ* [Sp,—Ar *al arza*, cedar]

Alert, al ert', *adj* watchful brisk—*n* a sudden attack or surprise—*adv* **Alert'ly**—*n* **Alert'ness.**—**Upon the alert**, upon the watch [Fr,—It *all' erta*, on the erect—*erto*, L *erectus*, erect]

Alew, a lū' (*Spens*) an obsolete form of **Halloo**

Alewife, ā'lwif, *n* a fish of the same genus as the shad, about a foot in length, common on the east coast of North America [A corr of Ind name]

Alexandrian, al egz an'dri an, *adj* relating to Alexandria in Egypt, or its school of philosophy relating to Alexander

Alexandrine, al egz an'drin, *n* a rhyming verse of twelve syllables, six iambic feet, so called from its use in old French poems on Alexander the Great 'It is the ordinary verse of French tragedy French Alexandrines are arranged in couplets, alternately acatalectic with masculine rhymes, and hypercatalectic with feminine rhymes

Alfalfa, al fal'fa, *n* a Spanish name for a variety of lucerne—used also in some parts of the United States [Sp *alfalfa*, three leaved grass, Ar *alfacfacah*]

Alfresco, al fresk'o, *adv* on the fresh, as to paint *al fresco* = on the fresh plaster in the fresh or cool air [It]

Algæ, al'jē, *n* (*bot*) a division of plants, embracing sea weeds [L, pl of *alga*, sea weed]

Algates, al'gāts, also **Algate**, *adv* (*obs*) always, altogether, at all events, nevertheless [Lit *alle gate*, every way See **Gate.**]

Algebra, al'je bra, *n* a method of calculating by symbols—by means of letters employed to represent the numbers, and signs to represent their relations, thus forming a kind of universal arithmetic—*adj* **Algebra'ic, -al**, pertaining to algebra—*n* **Algebra'ist**, one skilled in algebra [It and Sp, from Ar *al jebr*, the resetting of anything broken, hence combination, *jabara*, to reunite]

Algerine, al'je rēn, *adj* of or belonging to Algeria in Northern Africa.—*n* a native of Algeria a pirate

Algorism, al'go rizm, also **Al'gorithm**, *n* the Arabic system of numeration arithmetic [Through O Fr and late L from Ar *al kho wārazmī*, the native of Khwārazm, the mathematician Abu Ja'far Mohammed Ben Musa (9th century)]

Algous, al'gus, *adj* relating to or like the algæ or sea weeds

Alguazil, al gwaz'il, *n* in Spain, a warrant officer or sergeant [Sp—Ar *al wazīr* See **Vizier.**]

Algum, al'gum Same as **Almug**

Alhambresque, al ham'bresk, *adj* after the style of the rich ornamentation of the Alhambra, a palace of the Moorish kings of Granada in Spain.

Alias, ā'li as, *adv.* otherwise—*n* an assumed name [L *alias*, at another time, otherwise—*alius*, Gr *allos*, other]

Alibi, al'i bī, *n* the plea that a person charged with a crime was elsewhere when it was committed. [L—*alius*, other, *ibi*, there]

Alicant, al'i-kant, *n* a Spanish wine formerly much esteemed, said to have been made near Alicante in Spain

Alien, āl'yen, *adj* foreign different in nature adverse to—*n* one belonging to another country one not entitled to the rights of citizenship. [L *alienus—alius*, other]

Alienable, āl'yen a bl, *adj* capable of being transferred to another—*n* **Alienabil'ity.**

Alienage, āl'yen-āj, *n* state of being an alien

Alienate, āl'yen āt, *v t* to transfer a right or title to another to withdraw the affections to misapply—*adj* withdrawn estranged—*adj* **Al'ienéd**, made alien, estranged—*ns* **Aliena'tion, Aliena'tor, Al'ienism**, the position of being a foreigner [L See **Alien**]

Alienist, āl'yen ist, *n* one who specially treats mental diseases [Fr]

Alife, a lif', *adv* (*obs*) on my life, as one's life, excessively

Alight, a lit', *v i* to come down, as from a horse (*from*) to descend to land anywhere (*upon*) to fall upon [A S *alihtan*, to come down See **Light**, *v*]

Alight, a lit', *adj* on fire lighted up [*a*, on, and **Light** See **Light**, *n*]

Align, a lin', *v t* to regulate by a line to arrange in line, as troops [Fr *aligner*—L *ad*, and *linea*, a line]

Alignment, a lin'ment, *n* a laying out by a line: arrangement of soldiers in a line or lines the ground plan of a railway or road

Alike, a lik', *adj* like one another having resemblance—*adv* in the same manner or form equally similarly [A S *gelīc*, *anlic*, *onlīc* See **Like.**]

Aliment, al'i ment, *n* nourishment food provision for maintenance, alimony support—*v* to support, sustain make provision for the maintenance of—*adj* **Aliment'al**, supplying food [L *alimentum—alĕre*, to nourish]

Alimentary, al i ment'ar-i, *adj* pertaining to aliment nutritive—*n* **Alimentation**, al i mentā'shun, the act or state of nourishing or of being nourished—*n* (*phrenol*) **Alimentiveness**, al iment'iv nes, desire for food or drink—**Alimentary canal**, the principal part of the digestive apparatus of animals, in man extending, with convolutions, about 30 feet from the mouth to the anus, including pharynx, œsophagus, stomach, small and large intestine, &c

Alimony, al'i mun-i, *n* an allowance for support made to a wife when legally separated from her husband, or temporarily while the process is pending

Aliped, al'i ped, *adj* wing footed—*n* an animal whose toes are connected by a membrane serving as a wing, as the bat [L *alipes—ala*, a wing, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot]

Aliquant, al'i kwant, *adj* An aliquant part of a number is one that will not divide it without a remainder, thus 5 is an aliquant part of 12 [L *aliquantum*, somewhat, *alius*, another, and *quantus*, how great]

Aliquot, al'i-kwot, *adj* such a part of a number as will divide it without a remainder [L *aliquot*, some, several—*alius*, other, *quot*, how many]

Alisma, al-iz'ma, *n* a small genus of aquatic plants, the chief being the common water-plantain [Gr]

Alive, a-līv', *adj* in life susceptible. [Prep *a* = *on*, and A S *life*, dat of *lif*, life]

Alizarin, a-liz'a-rēn, *n* a colouring matter used in the dyeing of Turkey red, formerly extracted from madder, the commercial name of which in

the Levant is *alizari* [Fr ; Ar *al*, the, and *'aṣārah*, juice pressed out]

Alkahest, Alcahest, al'ka hest, *n* the universal solvent of the alchemists [A coinage of Paracelsus—on Arabic analogies]

Alkalescency, al ka les'en si, *n* tendency to become alkaline

Alkalescent, al ka les'ent, *adj* tending to become alkaline slightly alkaline

Alkali, al'ka lī or -lī, *n* (*chem*) a substance which combines with an acid and neutralises it, forming a salt Potash, soda, and lime are alkalies, they have an acrid taste (that of soap), and turn vegetable blues to green See **Acid** —*pl* **Alkalies** [Ar *al qalīy*, ashes]

Alkalify, al'ka li-fi, *v t* to convert into an alkali —*v i* to become alkaline —*pr p* al'kalifying, *pa p* al'kalified —*adj* **Alkalifi'able,** capable of being converted into an alkali [**Alkali,** and L. *facĕre*, to make]

Alkalimeter, al ka lim'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring the strength of alkalies

Alkaline, al'ka līn or lin, *adj* having the properties of an alkali —*n* **Alkalin'ity**

Alkalise, al'ka līz, *v t* to render alkaline —*pr p* al'kalising, *pa p* al'kalised

Alkaloid, al'ka loid, *n* a vegetable principle possessing in some degree alkaline properties —*adj* pertaining to or resembling alkali [**Alkali,** and Gr *eidos*, form or resemblance]

Alkanet, al'ka net, *n* a plant, native of the Levant and S Europe, cultivated for its root, which yields a red colouring matter the dye itself [Sp *alcaneta*]

Alkoran, *n* Same as **Alcoran**

All, awl, *adj* the whole of every one of any whatever —*adv* wholly completely entirely only, alone (*Shak*) —*n* the whole everything the totality of things—the universe —**All-Father,** God, **All in all,** all things in all respects, all or everything together—(*adverbially*) altogether, **All but,** everything short of, almost, **And all,** and everything else—**and all that,** and all the rest of it, *et cetera*, **After all,** when everything has been considered, nevertheless, **All over,** thoroughly, entirely—**all over with,** finished, done with (also *coll*, **All up with**), **All right,** a *coll* phrase expressing assent or approbation, **Once for all,** once only, **For good and all,** finally, **All to one,** altogether (*obs*), **All 's one,** it is just the same, **For all,** notwithstanding, **At all,** in the least degree or to the least extent, **All** (*obs*), entirely, altogether, as in 'all to brake' (Judges, ix 53) The prefix *to* originally belonged to the verb (*tó brecan*), but as verbs with this prefix were rarely used without *all*, the fact was forgotten, and the *to* was erroneously regarded as belonging to the *all* Hence came into use *all to* = wholly, utterly [A S *all*, *eal*, Ger *all*, Gael *uile*, W *oll*]

Allah, al'la, *n* the Arabic name of the one God [Ar *al ilāh*, 'the worthy to be adored ']

Allantois, a lan'tō is, *n* a membranous sac like appendage for effecting oxygenation in the embryos of mammals, birds, and reptiles —*adjs* **Allantō'ic, Allan'toid.** [Gr *allas*, a sausage]

Allay, al lā', *v t* to lighten, relieve to make quiet or calm —*n* **Allay'ment,** (*obs*) state of rest that which allays [M E forms, *aleggen*, *aleyen* (A S *a lecgan*, *lecgan*, causal of *licgan*, to lie), identical in form, and accordingly confounded in meaning with M E words of Latin origin *alegge* (later *allege*, now obs)—L *allevāre*, *alaye* (modern *allay*, *alloy*)—L *alligāre*, *aleye* (obs)—L *allegāre*, *alegge* (modern *allege*)—Low L *exlitigāre*]

Allay, an obsolete form of **Alloy.**

Allege, al lej', *v t* to produce as an argument or plea to assert (*B*) to give proofs —*n* **Allegā'tion,** assertion —*p adj* **Alleged',** cited, quoted [See **Allay** above]

Allegiance, al lē'i ans, *n* the duty of a subject to his liege or sovereign —*adj* **Alle'giant.** [L *ad*, to, and **Liege**]

Allegoric, -al, al le gor'ik, al, *adj* in the form of an allegory figurative —*adv* **Allegor'ically**

Allegorise, al'le gor īz, *v t* to put in form of an allegory —*v i* to use allegory —*n* **Al'legorist,** one who uses allegory

Allegory, al'le gor i, *n* a description of one thing under the image of another —*n* **Allegoriza'tion.** [Gr *allēgoria*, *allos*, other, and *agoreuein*, to speak]

Allegro, al lē'grō, *adv* and *adj* (*mus*) a word denoting a brisk movement —**Allegret'to,** somewhat brisk [It —L *alacer*, brisk]

Alleluia, Alleluiah, al le lo͞o'ya Same as **Halleluiah**

Allemande, al'le mand, *n* a name given to various German dances (*mus*) the first movement after the prelude in a suite [Fr *Allemande*, German]

Allenarly, al len'ar li, *adv* solely, only—*obs* save only in Scot conveyancing [**All,** and *anerly*, formed from *ane*, one]

Alleviate, al lēv'i āt, *v t* to make light, to mitigate —*ns* **Allevia'tion, Allevia'tor** [L *ad*, *levis*, light]

Alley, al'li, *n* a walk in a garden or shrubbery a passage in a city narrower than a street a long narrow enclosure for playing at bowls or skittles —*pl* **All'eys** [O Fr *alee* (Fr *allée*), a passage, from *aller*, to go, O Fr *aner*, most prob from L *adnāre*, to go to by water, or *aditāre*, *adīre*]

Alley, Ally, al'li, *n* a name given by boys to a choice taw or large marble [Contraction of *alabaster*, of which it was originally made]

All-fired, awl fīrd', *adj* (*slang*) infernal —*adv.* excessively [A softening of *hell fired*, U S]

All-fools'-day, awl fo͞olz' dā, *n* April first [From the sportive deceptions practised on that day]

All-fours, awl fōrz', *n pl* (preceded by *on*) on four legs, or on two hands and two feet a game at cards played by two, so called from the four particulars by which the reckoning is made—*high*, *low*, *Jack*, and *the game* also a game at dominoes

All-hail, awl hāl', *int* all health ! a phrase of salutation [See **Hail,** *int*]

All-hallow, awl hal'lō, **All-hallows,** awl hal'lōz, *n* the day of all the holy ones See **All-saints.** [**All** and **Hallow.**]

All-hallow-mass See **Hallow-mass.**

All-hallown, awl hal'lōn, *n* (*Shak*) fine summer weather late in the season—near All-hallows day

All-hallow-tide, awl hal'lō tīd, *n* the time near All hallows day [See **Hallow** and **Tide**]

Allheal, awl hēl', *n* (*obs*) a balsam for all wounds, a panacea, applied to various plants, as the mistletoe, the great valerian, &c

Alliaceous, al li ā'shus, *adj* pertaining to, or having the properties of allium or garlic [L *allium*, garlic]

Alliance, al-lī'ans, *n* state of being allied union by marriage or treaty. [See **Ally**]

Alligation, al li gā'shun, *n* (*arith*) a rule for finding the price of a compound of ingredients of different values [L *alligatio*, a binding together—*ad*, to, and *ligāre*, to bind]

Alligator, al'li gā-tur, *n.* an animal of the crocodile genus, found in America [Sp *el lagarto*—L *lacerta*, a lizard]

Allineation, al lin e ā'shun, *n* the position of two or more bodies in a straight line with a given point

Allision, al lizh'un, *n* a striking against [L *allisio*, from *allidĕre*—*ad*, and *lædĕre*, to hurt]

Alliteration, al-lit er ā'shun, *n* the recurrence of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words following close to each other, as in Church ill's 'apt alliteration's artful aid' the recurrence of the same initial sound in the first accented syllables of words initial rhyme—the characteristic structure of versification of Old English and Teutonic languages generally —Every alliterative couplet had two accented syllables, containing the same initial consonants, one in each of the two sections—in most cases, especially in the longer couplets, the first section contained two such syllables Sometimes the second section had two rhyming syllables When the rhyming syllables begin with vowels, these vowels are usually different, though not always —*adj* **Alliterative** [Fr —L *ad*, to, and *litera*, a letter]

Allocate, al'lo kāt, *v t* to place to assign to each his share [L *allocare*, *ad*, to, and *locare*, *locus*, a place]

Allocation, al lo kā'shun, *n* act of allocating allotment an allowance made upon an account

Allocution, al lo kū'shun, *n* a formal address, esp of the Pope to his clergy [L *allocution em*—*ad*, to, and *loqui*, *locutus*, to speak]

Allodial, al lō'di al, *adj* held independent of a superior freehold —opposed to **Feudal**

Allodium, al lō'di um, *n* freehold estate land held in the possession of the owner without being subject to a feudal superior —Also **Allod, Alod.** [Low L, *allōdium*—Ger *alōd*, *allôd*]

Allopathy, al lop'a thi, *n* a name given by homeopathists to the current or orthodox medical practice, to distinguish it from their own Homeopathy —*adj* **Allopath'ic** —*n* **Allop'athist,** also **Allopath** [Coined by Hahnemann (1755–1843), Ger *allopathie*—Gr *allos*, other, *patheia*, *pathos*, suffering]

Allophylian, al lō fil'i an, *adj* of another race, alien—applied by Prichard (1786–1848) to the Turanian or non Aryan and non Semitic languages of Europe and Asia —*n* **Allophyle'** [Gr *allophūlos*, of another tribe, *allos*, other, *phūlē*, a tribe]

Allot, al-lot', *v t* to divide as by lot to distribute in portions to parcel out —*pr p* allott'ing, *pa p* allott'ed [O Fr *aloter*, *lot* is Teut, seen in Goth *hlauts*, A S *hlot*]

Allotment, al lot'ment, *n* the act of allotting part or share allotted a portion of a field assigned to a cottager to labour for himself

Allotropy, al lot'ro-pi, *n* the property in some elements, as carbon, of existing in more than one form —*adj* **Allot'ropic.** [Gr, *allos*, another, and *tropos*, form]

Alloverishness, awl ō'ver ish nes, *n* a general sense of indisposition over the whole body, a feeling of discomfort, malaise —*adj* **Allo'verish**

Allow, al low', *v t* to grant to permit to acknowledge to abate make allowance for (*obs*) invest, entrust assert, say (*coll* in United States) [O Fr *alouer*, to grant—L *ad*, to, and *locāre*, to place —**Allow,** in the sense of *approve* or *sanction*, as used in *B* and by old writers, has its root in L *allaudāre*—*ad*, and *laudāre*, to praise]

Allowable, al-low'a bl, *adj* that may be allowed not forbidden lawful —*adv* **Allow'ably.**—*n* **Allow'ableness.**

Allowance, al low'ans, *n* that which is allowed a limited portion of anything a stated quantity —of money, &c., to meet expenses abatement approbation permission —*v* **Allowance,** to put any one upon an allowance to supply anything in limited quantities —**To make allowance for,** to take excusing circumstances into account

Alloy, al loi', *v t* to mix one metal with another. to reduce the purity of a metal by mixing a baser one with it (*fig*) to debase to temper or qualify —*n* a mixture of two or more metals (when mercury is one of the ingredients, it is an **Amalgam**) a baser metal mixed with a finer anything that deteriorates —*n* **Alloy'age,** the act of alloying or mixing metals a mixture of different metals [O Fr *alei* (Fr *aloi*), *aleier* —L *alligāre* The modern Fr words *aloi* and *aloyer* were confounded with Fr *a loi*, to law, and the same confusion was transferred into English]

All-saints'-day, awl sānts' dā, *n* November 1, a feast of the Church in honour of all the saints collectively [See **All-hallows**]

All-souls'-day, awl sōlz' dā, *n* the second day of November, a feast of the Roman Catholic Church kept in commemoration of all the faithful departed, for the eternal repose of their souls

Allspice, awl'spīs, *n* name given to a kind of spice called Pimenta or Jamaica pepper, from its being supposed to combine the flavour of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves [**All** and **Spice**]

Allude, al lūd', *v i* to mention slightly, or convey an indirect reference to, in passing to refer to [L *alludĕre*—*ad*, at, *ludĕre*, *lusum*, to play]

Allumette, al ū met', *n* a match for lighting [Fr]

Allure, al lūr', *v t* to draw on as by a lure or bait to entice [O Fr *aluerer*—*a*, to, *luere*, to **Lure.**]

Alluring, al lūr'ing, *adj* enticing seductive charming —*adv* **Allur'ingly** —*n* **Allure'ment.**

Allusion, al lū'zhun, *n* an indirect reference

Allusive, al lūs'iv, *adj* alluding to hinting at referring to indirectly —*adv* **Allus'ively** —**Allusive arms** (*her*), also *canting* or *punning* arms, and *armes parlantes*, those in which the charges convey reference to the bearer's name or title, as the column of the Colonna family, the Vele calf (O Fr *veel*, a calf), the Arundel martlets (O Fr *arondel*, a young swallow)

Alluvion, al lū'vi un, *n* land gained from the sea by the washing up of sand and earth [L *alluvio* —*alluĕre* See **Alluvium**]

Alluvium, al lū'vi um, *n* the mass of water borne matter deposited by rivers on lower lands —*pl* **Allu'via** —*adj* **Allu'vial** [L —*alluĕre*, to wash to or on—*ad*, and *luĕre* = *lavāre*, to wash]

Ally, al lī', *v t* to form a relation by marriage, friendship, treaty, or resemblance —*pa p* allied' [O Fr *alier*—L *alligāre*—*ad*, to, *ligāre*, to bind]

Ally, al lī', *n* a confederate a prince or state united by treaty or league —*pl* **Allies'**

Alma, Almah, al'ma, also **Alme, Almeh,** *n* an Egyptian dancing girl [Ar *'almah*, learned, *'alamah*, to know]

Almacantar, al mak an'tar, *n* a name for circles of altitude parallel to the horizon, and hence for an astronomical instrument for determining time and latitude [Ar *almuqantarāt*, *qantarah*, an arch]

Almagest, al'ma jest, *n* a collection of problems in geometry and astronomy, drawn up by the Egyptian astronomer Ptolemy (about 140 A D), so named by the Arabs as the greatest and largest on the subject. [Ar *al*, the, and Gr *megistos*, greatest]

Almain, al'mān, *n* (*obs*) an inhabitant of Germany a kind of dance music in slow time [Fr *Allemand*—*Allemanni*, an ancient German tribe]

Almanac, al'ma nak, *n* a register of the days, weeks, and months of the year, &c —*n* **Almanog'rapher,** an almanac maker [Most prob the original of the word as in Fr, It, and Sp was a Spanish Arabic *al manākh* Eusebius has *almenichiaka*, an Egyptian word, prob sig 'daily observation of things,' but the history of the word has not been traced, and it is hazardous without evidence to connect this with the Arabic word]

Almandine, al'man dīn, *n* a red transparent variety of the garnet —also **Al'mandin.** [Earlier **Alabandine**—Low L *alabandina—Alabanda*, a town in Caria, a province of Asia Minor, where it was found]

Almighty, awl mīt'ı, older **Almight',** *adj* possessing all might or power omnipotent very powerful generally (*slang*) mighty, great —*ns* **Almight'iness, Almight'yship —The Almighty,** God —**The almighty dollar,** a phrase of Washington Irving's, expressive of the greatness of the power of money —*adv* **Almight'ily.** [A S *ælmeahtig* See **All** and **Mighty.**]

Almner, an old spelling of **Almoner**

Almond, a'mund, *n* the fruit of the almond tree [O Fr *almande* (Fr *amande*)—L *amygdalum*—Gr *amygdalē*]

Almonds, ä'mundz, *n pl* the tonsils or glands of the throat, so called from their resemblance to the fruit of the almond tree

Almoner, al'mun er, *n* a distributer of alms [O Fr *aumoner, aumonier* (Fr *aumônier*)—Low L *eleemosynarius* (*adj*) See **Alms**]

Almonry, al'mun rı, *n* the place where alms are distributed

Almost, awl'mōst, *adv* nearly, all but, very nearly [**All** and **Most**]

Almry, am'rı, *n* Same as **Almonry.**

Alms, amz, *n* relief given out of pity to the poor —**Alms-deed,** *n* a charitable deed —**Alms drink,** leavings of drink (*Shak*) —**Almshouse,** a house endowed for the support and lodging of the poor —**Alms-man,** a man who lives by alms —**Alms-fee,** an annual tax of one penny on every hearth, formerly sent from England to Rome, Peter's pence [A S *ælmysse*, through late L , from Gr *eleēmosynē—eleos*, compassion Dr Murray notes the Scot and North Country *almous, awmous*, as an independent adoption of the cognate Norse *almusa*, and the legal **Almoign, Almoin,** perpetual tenure by free gift of charity, from O Fr , perhaps due to a confusion with *alimonium*]

Almuce, an early form of **Amice**

Almug, al'mug, *n* the wood of a tree described in the Bible as brought from Ophir in the time of Solomon, for the house and temple at Jerusalem, and for musical instruments—probably the red sandalwood of India (*Pterocarpus santalinus*) [Heb *algummîm, almuggîm* The better form is **Algum,** as in 2 Chron ii 8]

Aloe, al'ō, *n* a genus of plants of considerable medicinal importance, of the 200 species of which as many as 170 are indigenous to the Cape Colony —The so called American Aloe is a totally different plant (see **Agave**) —The **Aloes wood** of the Bible was the heart wood of *Aquilaria ovata* and *Aquilaria Agallochum*, large spreading trees, native to the tropical parts of Asia The wood contains a dark coloured, fragrant, resinous substance, much prized for the odour it diffuses in burning One species (*Aloe vulgaris*) is common in Italy —*adj* **Al'oed,** planted or shaded with aloes [The word was used erroneously in the Septuagint and New Testament as a translation of the Heb *ahālīm, ahālōth*, the Agalloch (Gr *agallochon*), an aromatic resin or wood—called later in Gr *xylaloē*, from which descend *lignum aloes, lign aloes, wood aloes,* and *aloes wood* —A S *aluwan*, pl of *aluwe*—L *aloē*—Gr *aloē*]

Aloes, al'ōz, a purgative bitter drug, the inspissated juice of the leaves of several almost tree-like species of aloe Used both as a *sing n* , and as a *pl* of **Aloe**

Aloetic, al o et'ık, *n* a medicine containing a large proportion of aloes —*adj* **Aloet'ic**

Aloft, a loft', *adv* on high overhead at a great height (*naut*) above the deck, at the masthead sometimes used as equivalent to *aloof* (*Mad D'Arblay*) [Scand , Icel *á lopt* (pron *loft*), expressing motion, *á lopti*, expressing position Pfx *a* = Icel *á* = A S *on*, in See **Loft.**]

Alone, al ōn', *adj* single solitary alone of its kind of itself, or by themselves —*adv* singly, by one's self —*n* **Alone'ness.** [**All** and **One**]

Along, a long', *adv* by or through the length of, lengthwise throughout onward (fol by *with*) in company of —*prep* by the side of near —**Along of** (*arch* or *dial*), owing to —**Along-shore-men,** labourers employed about the docks or wharves in the Thames and other rivers —**Alongside,** by the side, beside [A S *andlang*, —prefix *and* , against, and *lang*, long]

Alongst, a longst', *prep* (*obs* except *dial*) along · by the length [M E *alongest*, from *along*, with adv gen *es*]

Aloof, a lōōf', *adv* at a distance apart —*n* **Aloof'ness,** withdrawal from common action or sympathy [Pfx *a* (—A S *on*), on, and **Loof,** prob Dut *loef* See **Luff**]

Alopecia, al o pē'sı a, *n* baldness a skin disease producing this [Gr *alopekia*, fox mange]

Aloud, a lowd', *adv* with a loud voice loudly [Prep *a* (—A S *on*), and *hlud*, noise, Ger *laut* See **Loud**]

Alow, a lō', *adv* in a low place —opp to **Aloft**

Alow, al low', *adv* (Scot) ablaze [Prep *a*, and **Low,** a flame]

Alp, alp, *n* a high mountain —*pl* **Alps,** specially applied to the lofty mountain ranges of Switzerland —*adj* **Alp'en** [L , of Celtic origin, cf Gael *alp*, a mountain allied to L *albus*, white (with snow)]

Alpaca, al pak'a, *n* the Peruvian sheep, akin to the llama, having long silken wool cloth made of its wool [Sp *alpaca* or *al paco*, from *al*, Arab article, and *paco*, prob a Peruvian word]

Alpenstock, alp'n stok, *n* a long stick or staff used by travellers in climbing the Alps [Ger *Alpen*, of the Alps, *stock*, stick]

Alpha, al'fa, *n* the first letter of the Greek alphabet the first or beginning [Gr *alpha*—Heb *aleph*, an ox, the name of the first letter of the Phœnician and Hebrew alphabet See **A**]

Alphabet, al'fa bet, *n* the letters of a language arranged in the usual order —*n* **Alphabeta'rian,** one learning his alphabet, a beginner a student of alphabets [Gr *alpha, beta*, the first two Greek letters]

Alphabetic, -al, al fa bet'ık, al, *adj* relating to or in the order of an alphabet —*adv* **Alphabet'ically.**

Alphabetise, al'fa bet īz, *v t* to arrange alphabetically —*pr p* al'phabetīsing, *pa p* al'phabetised

Alphonsine, al'fons īn, *adj* of Alphonso (X) the Wise, king of Castile, pertaining to his planetary tables, completed in 1252

Alpine, alp'in, or alp'īn, *adj* pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountains very high —*ns* **Al'pinist, Alpes'trian,** one devoted to Alpine climbing

Already, awl red'ı, *adv* previously, or before the time specified —Sometimes used adjectively = present [**All** and **Ready.**]

Als, an old form of **Also.**

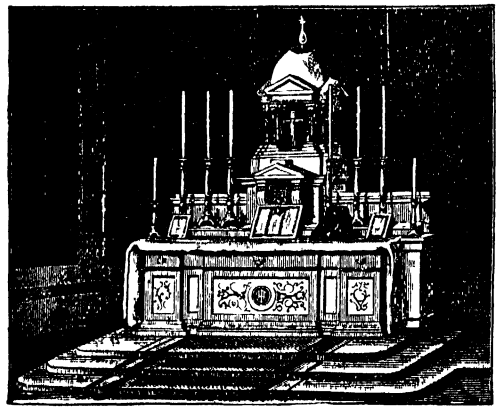
Alsatian, al sā'shı an, *adj* of or pertaining to Alsatia (Ger *Elsass*), a province between France and Germany —*n* a rogue or debauchee, such as haunted Alsatia—a cant name for Whitefriars, a district in London between the Thames and Fleet Street, which enjoyed privileges of sanctuary down to 1697, and was consequently infested with lawless characters See Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel.*

Also, awl'so, *adv* in like manner further [Compounded of *all* and *so*, A S *al* and *swá*]

Alt, alt, *n* high tone, in voice or instrument — **In alt,** in the octave above the treble stave beginning with G, (*fig*) in an exalted and high flown mood generally

Altaltissimo, alt al tis'si mo, *n* the very highest summit [It reduplicated comp of *alto*, high, and *altissimo*, highest]

Altar, awl'tar, *n* an elevated place or structure, block or stone, or the like, on which sacrifices were anciently offered in Christian churches, the table on which the officiating priest consecrates the eucharist the communion table (*fig*) a place of worship —**High altar,** the principal



High Altar, Church of the Sacred Heart, Edinburgh

altar in a cathedral or other church having more than one altar —**Altar-stone,** the slab forming the top or chief part of an altar —**Altar-rails,** rails separating the sacrarium from the rest of the chancel —**Altar-cloth,** the covering of the altar, placed over and around it, of silk, velvet, satin, or cloth, often used as including the frontal (*antependium*), and the super frontal —*n* **Altarpiece,** a decorative screen, retable, or reredos, placed behind an altar—a work of art, whether a sacred painting or sculpture —**Altar-tomb,** a monumental memorial, in form like an altar, often with a canopy These were often placed over the vaults or burying place, and frequently on the north and south walls of choirs, aisles, and chantry chapels —**Portable altar,** a small tablet of marble, jasper, or precious stone, used by special license for Mass when said away from the parish altar, in oratories or other similar places It was termed *super altare*, because commonly placed upon some other altar, or some fitting construction of wood or stone —**Family altar,** the practice or the place of private devotional worship in the family —*adj* **Altar-wise,** placed like an altar—north and south, at the upper end of the chancel [L *altāre—altus*, high]

Altarage, awl'tar āj, *n* offerings made upon the altar during the offertory, provided for the maintenance of the priest

Altazimuth, alt az'i muth, *n* an instrument devised by Sir G B Airy for determining the apparent places of the heavenly bodies on the celestial sphere [A contr for '*altitude* and *azimuth* instrument']

Alter, awl'ter, *v t* to make different to change to castrate (U S) —*v i* to become different to vary [L *alter*, another—*al* (root of *alius*, other), and the old comparative suffix *ter* = E *ther*]

Alterable, awl'ter a bl, *adj* that may be altered —*ns* **Alterabil'ity, Al'terableness.**—*adv* **Al'terably.**

Alterant, awl'ter ant, *adj* altering having the power of producing changes

Alteration, awl tėr ā'shun, *n* change

Alterative, awl'ter at iv, *adj* having power to alter —*n* a medicine that makes a change in the vital functions

Altercate, al'ter kāt, *v i* to dispute or wrangle. —*n* **Alterca'tion,** contention controversy — *adj* **Alterca'tive.** [L *altercāri*, *catus*, to bandy words from one to the other (*alter*)]

Alter ego, al'ter ē'go, *n* second self, counterpart, double [L *alter*, other, *ego*, I]

Alterity, al ter'i ti, *n* the state of being other or different (*Coleridge*)

Altern, al'tern, *adj* (*Milton*) alternate, acting by turns

Alternant, al ter'nant, *adj* (*geol*) in alternate layers

Alternate, al'ter nāt, or al ter'nāt, *v t* to cause to follow by turns or one after the other —*v i* to happen by turns to follow every other or second time, also **Al'ternise** [L *alter*, other]

Alternate, al ter'nāt, *adj* one after the other, by turns —*adv* **Alter'nately** —*ns* **Alter'nacy** (*rare*), **Alter'nateness**

Alternation, al ter nā'shun, *n* the act of alternating interchange reading or singing antiphonally

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

Althæa, al thē'a, *n* a genus of plants including the marsh mallow and the hollyhock [Gr]

Although, awl *thō'*, *conj* admitting all that. notwithstanding that [See **Though**]

Altimeter, al tim'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring heights —*n* **Altim'etry.**—*adj* **Altimet'rical** [L *altus*, high, and **Meter**]

Altissimo, al tis'si mo, *adj* (*mus*) In phrase 'in altissimo,' in the second octave above the treble stave beginning with G [It *altissimo*, superl. of *alto*, high]

Altitude, alt'i tūd, *n* height a point or position at a height above the sea high rank or eminence —*pl* **Altitudes,** passion, excitement —*adj* **Altitū'dinal.**—*n* **Altitudinā'rian,** one given to flightiness in doctrine or belief [L *altitudo—altus*, high]

Alto, alt'o, *n* (*mus*) properly the same as countertenor, the male voice of the highest pitch (now principally *falsetto*), and not the lowest female voice, which is properly *contralto*, though in printed music the second part in a quartet is always called *alto* [It —L *altus*, high]

Altogether, awl too geth'er, *adv* all together wholly completely without exception

Alto-relievo, Alto-rilievo, alt'o re lē'vo, *n* high relief figures projected by at least half their thickness from the background on which they are sculptured [It *alto*, high See **Relief**]

Altruism, al'troo ism, *n* the principle of living and acting for the interest of others —*adj* **Altruist'ic** —*adv* **Altruist'ically** [Fr *altruisme*, formed by Comte from It *altrui*—L *alter*, another]

Alum, al'um, *n* a mineral salt, the double sulphate of alumina and potash, used as a mordant in dyeing and for many purposes —**Alum-shale,** or **-slate,** a slate consisting mainly of clay, iron pyrites, and coaly matter, from which alum is obtained —*adj* **Al'umish,** having the character or taste of alum [L *alumen*]

Alumina, al ū'min a, **Alumine,** al'ū min, *n* one of the earths, the characteristic ingredient of common clay—the oxide of the metal aluminium —*adj* **Alū'minous,** containing alum or alumina [L *alumen*, alum]

Aluminium, al-ū min'i-um, *n* the metallic base of

alumina, a metal somewhat resembling silver, and remarkable for its lightness —**Aluminium bronze**, an alloy lighter than gold, but much like it in colour [First called *Aluminum* by the discoverer, Sir H Davy (1778–1829)]

Alumnus, al-um'nus, *n* one educated at a college is called an *alumnus* of that college —*pl* **Alum'ni.**—*n* **Alum'niate**, the period of pupil age [L ,—*alĕre*, to nourish]

Alunite, al'un īt, *n* a mineral containing alum and normal hydrate of aluminium —**Alum-stone**

Alure, al-lūr', *n* (*obs*) a place to walk in, a gallery, a covered passage [O Fr *aleure, aller*, to go]

Alveary, al've ar i, *n* a beehive (*anat*) the hollow of the external ear —*adj* **Al'veolate**, pitted like a honeycomb [L *alvearium*, beehive—*alveus*, a hollow vessel]

Alveolar, al've o lar, *adj* (*anat*) of or belonging to the sockets of the teeth, as the alveolar arch, the part of the upper jaw in which the teeth are placed Another form is **Al'veolary.**—*n* **Al'veole**, the hollow or socket of a tooth—more common **Alve'olus**

Alvine, al'vin, *adj* of or from the belly [From L *alvus*, belly]

Always, awl'wāz, **Alway**, awl'wā, *adv* through all ways continually for ever [Gen case of **Alway**]

Am, am, the first person sing of the verb To be [A S *eom*, Gr *ei-mi*, Lat *s u m* (*as* (*u*) *mi*), Goth *i m*, Sans *as mi*]

Amadou, am'a dōō, *n* a soft spongy substance, growing as a fungus on forest trees, used as a styptic and as tinder [Fr *amadouer*, to allure (as in the phrase 'to *coax* a fire'), prob of Scand origin, cf Norse *mata*, to feed]

Amain, a mān', *adv* with main force or strength violently at full speed exceedingly [Pfx *a* = *on*, and **Main**]

Amalgam, a mal'gam, *n* a compound of mercury with another metal any soft mixture a combination of various elements one of the ingredients in an alloy [L and Gr *malagma*, an emollient—Gr *malass ein*, to soften]

Amalgamate, a mal'gam āt, *v t* to mix mercury with another metal to compound —*v i* to unite in an amalgam to blend —*n* **Amalgama'tion**, the blending of different things a homogeneous union of diverse elements —*adj* **Amalgama'tive**

Amandine, am'an din, *n* a kind of cold cream prepared from sweet almonds [Fr —*amande*, almond]

Amanuensis, a man ū en'sis, *n* one who writes to dictation a copyist a secretary [L —*ab*, from, and *manus*, the hand

Amaracus, a mar'a kus, *n* (*Tennyson*) marjoram [L —Gr]

Amaranth, -us, am'ar anth, -us, *n* a genus of plants with richly coloured flowers, that last long without withering, as Love lies bleeding, early employed as an emblem of immortality —*adj* **Amaranth'ine**, pertaining to amaranth unfading [Through Fr and Lat from Gr *amarantos*, unfading—*a*, neg, and root *mar*, to waste away, allied to Lat *mori*, to die]

Amaryllis, am a ril'is, *n* a genus of bulbous rooted plants, including the narcissus, jonquil, &c [*Amaryllis*, the name of a country-girl in Theocritus and Virgil]

Amass, a mas', *v t* to gather in large quantity to accumulate —*adj* **Amass'able** —*pa p* **Amassed'.**—*n* **Amass'ment** [Fr *amasser*—L. *ad*, to, and *massa*, a mass]

Amasthenic, am-as-then'ik, *adj* uniting all the chemical rays of light into one focus, applied to a lens perfect for photographic purposes [Gr *hama*, together, *sthenos*, force]

Amate, a māt', *v t* to accompany to match (*Spens*) [Pfx *a*, and **Mate.**]

Amate, a māt', *v t* (*arch*) to subdue, to daunt, to stupefy [O Fr *amatir*, to subdue]

Amateur, am'at ūr, or am at ār', *n* one who cultivates a particular study or art for the love of it, and not professionally in general terms, one who plays a game for pleasure, as distinguished from a professional who plays for money—nearly every game has its special definition to meet its own requirements —*adj* **Amateur.**—*ns* **Amateur'ism, Amateur'ship** —*adj* **Amateur'ish**, imperfect and defective, as the work of an amateur rather than a professional hand —*n* **Amateur'ishness** —*adv* **Amateur'ishly.** [Fr —L *amator*, a lover—*amāre*, to love]

Amative, am'at iv, *adj* relating to love amorous —*n* **Am'ativeness**, propensity to love or to sexuality [From L *amāre*, *ātum*, to love]

Amatory, am'at or-i, *adj* relating to or causing love affectionate —*adjs* **Am'atory, Amato'rial, Amato'rian** (*obs*) —*adv* **Amato'rially**

Amaurosis, am aw rō'sis, *n* total blindness when no change can be seen in the eye sufficient to account for it, *Amblyopia* being partial loss of sight under similar circumstances The old name was *Gutta serena*—the 'drop serene' of *Paradise Lost*, iii 25 —*adj* **Amauro'tic** [Gr. *amaurōsis*, *amauros*, dark]

Amaze, a māz', *v t* to confound with surprise or wonder —*n* astonishment perplexity (much less common than **Amaze'ment**) [Pfx *a-*, and **Maze**]

Amazedly, a māz'ed li, *adv* with amazement or wonder

Amazement, a māz'ment, *n* **Amaz'edness** (*rare*), surprise mingled with wonder astonishment

Amazing, a māz'ing, *p adj* causing amazement, astonishment astonishing —*adv* **Amaz'ingly.**

Amazon, am'az on, *n* one of a fabled nation of female warriors a masculine woman a virago. [Popular Gr ety from *a*, neg, *mazos*, a breast; they being fabled to cut off the right breast that they might draw the bow to its head (of course all this is idle) some have suggested an original in the Circassian *maza*, the moon]

Amazonian, am-az ōn'ian, *adj* of or like an Amazon of masculine manners warlike

Ambage, am'bāj, *pl* **Am'bages**, *n* roundabout phrases circuitous paths, windings dark and mysterious courses —*adj* **Amba'gious**, circumlocutory circuitous —*adv* **Amba'giously** —*n* **Amba'giousness.**—*adj* **Amba'gitory** (*rare*)

Ambassador, am bas'a dur, *n* a diplomatic minister of the highest order sent by one sovereign power to another —**Ambassador Extraordinary**, an ambassador sent on a special occasion, as distinguished from the ordinary or resident ambassador, formerly styled the *Ambassador Leger* —*fem* **Ambass'adress** —*adj* **Ambassador'ial** —*n* **Ambass'adorship.**—*n* **Ambass'age** —now usually **Embassage**, the position, or the business, of an ambassador a number of men despatched on an embassy or mission [It *am basciadore*—L *ambactus*, derived by Grimm from Goth *andbahts*, a servant, whence Ger *amt*, office, by Zeuss and others traced to a Celtic source, and identified with W *amaeth*, a husbandman]

Ambe, am'bē, *n* an old mechanical contrivance, ascribed to Hippocrates, for reducing dislocations of the shoulder [Gr *ambē*, Ionic for *ambōn*, a ridge]

Amber, am'bĕr, *n* a yellowish fossil resin, used in making ornaments —*adjs* **Am'bered**, flavoured with amber or ambergris (*obs*), **Am'bery.** [Fr —Ar *'anbar*, ambergris]

Ambergris, am'ber grēs, *n* a fragrant substance

of an ash gray colour, found floating on the sea or on the sea coast of warm countries, and in the intestines of the spermaceti whale [Fr *ambre gris*, gray amber]

Amberite, am'be rit, *n* a smokeless powder

Ambidexter, am bi-deks'tėr, *adj* and *n* able to use both hands with equal facility double dealing, or a double dealer —*adjs* **Ambidex'tral, Ambidex'trous.**—*n* **Amb'idexter'ity,** superior cleverness or adaptability The opp word is *Ambilaevus*, left handed on both sides (*Sir T Browne*) [L *ambo*, both, *dexter*, right hand]

Ambient, am'bi ent, *adj* going round surrounding investing —*n* an encompassing sphere the air or sky [L *ambi*, about, *iens*, *ientis*, pr p. of *eo*, *īre*, to go]

Ambiguity, am bi gū'i ti, *n* uncertainty or dubiousness of meaning —Also **Ambiguousness**

Ambiguous, am big'ū us, *adj* of doubtful signification indistinct wavering or uncertain equivocal —*adv* **Ambig uously** [L *ambiguus—ambigĕre*, to go about—*ambi*, about, *agĕre*, to drive]

Ambit, am'bit, *n* a circuit a space surrounding a house or town extent of meaning of words, &c

Ambition, am bish'un, *n* the desire of power, honour, fame, excellence —*n* **Ambit'ionist,** an ambitious man (*Carlyle*) [Fr —L *ambition em*, the going about—that is, the canvassing for votes practised by candidates for office in Rome—*ambi*, about, and *īre*, *itum*, to go]

Ambitious, am bish'us, *adj* (with *of*, formerly *for*) full of ambition strongly desirous of anything—esp power aspiring indicating ambition showy or pretentious —*adv* **Ambit'iously** —*n* **Ambit'iousness**

Amble, am'bl, *v i* to move as a horse by lifting together both legs on one side alternately with those on the other side to move at an easy pace affectedly —*n* a pace of a horse between a trot and a walk —*n* **Am'bling,** also *adj* —*n* **Am'bler,** a horse that ambles one who ambles in walking or dancing [Fr *ambler*—L *ambulā re*, to walk about]

Amblyopia, am bli ō'pi a, *n* dullness of sight See **Amaurosis** —*n* **Amblyop'sis,** the bony fish found in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, the rudimentariness of whose eyes is due to darkness and consequent disuse [Gr —*amblys*, dull, *ōps*, eye]

Amblystoma, am blis'tō ma, *n* a genus of tailed amphibians in the gill less or salamandroid sub order—the adult form of axolotl [Gr *amblys*, blunt, *stoma*, mouth]

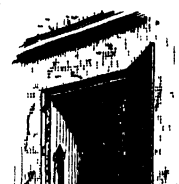
Ambo, am'bō, *n* a kind of reading desk or pulpit, which in early Christian churches was placed in the choir The epistle and gospel were read from the ambo, and sermons were sometimes preached from it The ambo had two ascents—one from the east, and the other from the west In the Roman churches there were two ambos, one on each side of the choir, from one of which the gospel was read, and from the other the epistle [Gr *ambōn*, a rising]

Ambrosia, am brō'zhi a, *n* the fabled food of the gods, which gave immortal youth and beauty to those who ate it the anointing oil of the gods any finely flavoured beverage something delightfully sweet and pleasing [L —Gr *ambrosios* = *ambrotos*, immortal—*a*, neg , and *brotos*, mortal, for *mrotos*, Sans *mrita*, dead—*mri* (L *mori*), to die]

Ambrosial, am brō'zhi al, *adj* fragrant delicious immortal heavenly —*adv* **Ambro'sially**

Ambrosian, am brō'zhi an, *adj* relating to ambrosia relating to St Ambrose, bishop of Milan in the 4th century

Ambry, am'bri, *n.* a niche in churches in which the sacred utensils were kept a cupboard for victuals [O Fr *armarie*, a repository for arms (Fr *armoire*, a cupboard)—L *armarium*, a chest for arms—*arma*, arms]



Ambry

Ambs ace, āmz' ās, *n* double ace the lowest possible throw at dice ill luck worthlessness [O Fr *ambes as*—L *ambas as* See **Ace**]

Ambulacrum, am bū lā'krum, *n* a row of pores in the shell of an echinoderm, as a sea urchin, through which the tube feet protrude —*adj* **Ambula'cral** [L , a walk—*ambulāre*, to walk]

Ambulance, am'būl ans, *n* a carriage which follows an army and serves as a movable hospital for the wounded —Also used as an *adj* , as in ambulance wagon —*n* **Ambulan'cier,** a man attached to an ambulance [Fr —L *ambulans*, *antis*, pr p of *ambulāre*, to walk about]

Ambulant, am'bū lant, *adj* walking moving from place to place unfixed (*rare*) —*v* **Am'bulāte,** to walk (*rare*) —*n* **Ambulā'tion** —*part adj* **Ambulāting.**

Ambulatory, am'būl at or i, *adj* having the power or faculty of walking moving from place to place, not stationary mutable —*n* any part of a building intended for walking in, as the aisles of a church, or the cloisters of a monastery any kind of corridor

Ambuscade, am'busk ād, *n* a hiding to attack by surprise a body of troops in concealment the hidden place of ambush —Used also as a *verb* —*n* **Ambuscā'do,** a now *arch* form of **Ambuscade** (common in 17th cent) —*pl* **Ambuscā'does.** [Fr *embuscade* See **Ambush**]

Ambush, am'boosh, *n* and *v* same meanings as *Ambuscade* —*n* **Am'bushment** (*B*), ambush [O Fr *embusche* (mod *embûche*), *embuschier*, Low L *emboscāre—in* , in, and *boscus*, a bush]

Ameer, or **Amere,** a mēr', *n* a title of honour, also of an independent ruler in Mohammedan countries [Ar *amīr* See **Admiral**]

Ameliorate, a mēl'yor āt, *v t* to make better to improve —*v i* to grow better —*adj* **Amel'iorative** —*n* **Ameliora'tion,** the condition of being made better improvement or the means of such [L *ad*, to, and *melior*, better]

Amen, ā'men', a'men', *int* so let it be '—*v* to say amen to anything, to ratify solemnly [Gr —Heb *āmēn*, firm, true]

Amenable, a men'a bl, *adj* easy to be led or governed liable or subject to —*adv* **Amen'ably** —*ns* **Amenabil'ity, Amen'ableness** [Fr *amener*, to lead—*a* = L *ad*, and *mener*, to lead —Low L *mināre*, to lead, to drive (as cattle) —L *minări*, to threaten]

Amenage, am'e nāj, *v t* (*Spens*) to manage [O Fr *amenager* See **Manage**]

Amenance, am'e nans, *n* (*Spens*) conduct, behaviour [O Fr *amenance*, from root of **Amenable**]

Amend, a mend', *v t* to correct to improve to alter in detail, as a bill before parliament, often so fundamentally as to overthrow entirely the thing originally proposed —*v i* to grow or become better —*adj* **Amend'able, Amend'atory,** corrective [Fr *amender* for *emender*—L *emendāre*, to remove a fault—*e*, *ex*, out of, and *menda*, a fault]

Amende, ä mend', *n* a fine, penalty —**Amende honorable,** a public confession and apology made for any offence [Fr See **Amend.**]

Amendment, a mend'ment, *n* correction improvement an alteration proposed on a bill under

consideration, a counter proposal put before a public meeting a counter motion

Amends, a mendz', *n pl* supply of a loss compensation reparation

Amenity, am en'i ti, *n* pleasantness, as regards situation, climate, manners, or disposition [Fr *aménité*—L *amœnitas*—*amœnus*, pleasant, from root of *am āre*, to love]

Ament, am'ent, *n* Same as **Amentum.**

Amentum, a men'tum, *n* a scaly sort of spike, as of the willow a catkin —*pl* **Amen'ta** —*adjs* **Amentā'ceous, Amen'tal.** [L *amentum*, thong]

Amerce, a mers', *v t* to punish by a fine to deprive of anything, or inflict loss upon [O Fr *amercier*, to impose a fine—L *merces*, wages, fine]

Amercement, a-mers'ment, *n* a penalty inflicted —Also **Amerc'iament.**

American, a mer'ik an, *adj* pertaining to America, esp to the United States —*n* a native of America —*v t* **Amer'icanise,** to render American —*n* **Amer'icanism,** a custom, characteristic, word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to Americans condition of being an American citizen devotion to American institutions [From *America*, so called unfairly from Amerigo Vespucci, a navigator who explored part of the continent after its discovery by Columbus]

Amethyst, a'meth ist, *n* a bluish violet variety of quartz of which drinking cups used to be made, which the ancients supposed prevented drunkenness —*adj* **Amethyst'ine** [Gr *amethystos*—*a*, neg , *methy ein*, to be drunken—*methū*, wine, cog with Eng *mead*, Sans *madhu*, sweet]

Amiable, ām'i a bl, *adj* lovable worthy of love of sweet disposition —*adv* **Am'iably** —*ns* **Amiabil'ity, Am'iableness,** quality of being amiable, or of exciting love [O Fr *amiable*, friendly —L *amicabilis*, from *amicus*, a friend —there is a confusion in meaning with O Fr *amable* (mod Fr *aimable*), lovable—L *amabilis*—*am āre*, to love]

Amiantus, a mi ant'us, *n* the finest fibrous variety of asbestos—it can be made into cloth which when stained is readily cleansed by fire —also **Amianth'us** [Gr *amiantos*, unpolluted—*a*, neg , and *miain ein*, to soil]

Amicable, am'ik a bl, *adj* friendly —*adv* **Am'icably** —*ns* **Amicabil'ity, Am'icableness** [L *amicabilis*—*amicus*, a friend, *am āre*, to love]

Amice, am'is, *n* a flowing cloak formerly worn by priests and pilgrims a strip of fine linen, with a piece of embroidered cloth sewn upon it, worn formerly on the head, now upon the shoulders, by Roman Catholic priests in the service of the Mass [O Fr *amit*—L *amictus*, *amic ĕre*, to wrap about —*amb*, about, and *jac ĕre*, to throw]

Amice, am'is, *n* a furred hood with long ends hanging down in front, originally a cap or covering for the head, afterwards a hood, or cape with a hood, later a mere college hood, carried by canons in France on the left arm [O Fr *aumuce*, of doubtful origin , but at any rate cog with Ger *mutse*, *mutze*, Scot *mutch* The word naturally enough has been confused with the preceding]

Amid, a mid', **Amidst,** a midst', *prep* in the middle or midst among —*adv* **Amid'ships,** half way between the stem and stern of a ship —**Amid'most,** in the very middle of (*W Morris*) [A prep phrase, *on*, and **Mid**]

Amine, am'in, *n* one of the compound ammonias, in which one or more of the three hydrogen atoms in ammonia are exchanged for alcohol or other positive radicals, or for a metal —*n* **Amide,** one of the compound ammonias derived from one or more molecules of common ammonia, by exchanging one or more of the three hydrogen atoms for acid radicals of equivalent acidity

Amildar, am'il dar, *n* a factor or manager in India a collector of revenue amongst the Mahrattas. [Hind *'amaldār*—Ar *'amal*, work]

Amir, a mēr' Same as **Ameer.**

Amiss, a mis', *adj* in error wrong —*adv* in a faulty manner —*adj* **Amiss'ible.**—*n* **Amiss'ibility** —*adj* **Amiss'ing,** wanting, lost [*a*, on, and **Miss,** failure]

Amity, am'i ti, *n* friendship good will [Fr *amitié*—*ami*—L *amicitia*, friendship, *amicus*, a friend See **Amicable**]

Ammiral, an old spelling of **Admiral.**

Ammonia, am mō'ni a, *n* a pungent gas yielded by smelling-salts, burning feathers, &c a solution of ammonia in water (properly *liquid ammonia*) a name of a large series of compounds, analogous to ammonia, including *amines*, *amides*, and *alkalamides* —*n* **Ammō'niaphone,** an instrument invented about 1880, to improve the quality of the singing and speaking voice, being an apparatus for inhaling peroxide of hydrogen and free ammonia —*adj* **Ammō'niated,** containing ammonia —*n* **Ammō'nium,** the hypothetical base of ammonia [From *sal ammoniac*, or smelling salts, first obtained by heating camels' dung in Libya, near the temple of Jupiter *Ammon*]

Ammoniac, -al, am mō'ni-ak, ī'ak al, *adj* pertaining to or having the properties of ammonia —*ns* **Ammō'niac, Ammoni'acum,** a yellowish gum resin of bitter taste and heavy smell, the inspissated juice of the umbelliferous plant native to Persia, *Dorema Ammoniacum* It is used in medicine for its stimulant and expectorant qualities

Ammonite, am'mon īt, *n* the fossil shell of an extinct genus of molluscs, so called because they resemble the horns on the statue of Jupiter *Ammon*, worshipped as a ram

Ammunition, am mūn-ish'un, *n* anything used for munition or defence military stores, formerly of all kinds (as still in the word used adjectively, as in ammunition wagon, &c), now esp powder, balls, bombs, &c —*v t* to supply with ammunition [O Fr *amunition* See **Munition**]

Amnesia, am nē'si a, *n* loss of memory [Gr]

Amnesty, am'nest i, *n* a general pardon of political offenders an act of oblivion —*v t* to give amnesty to [Gr *a mnestos*, not remembered]

Amnion, am'ni on, *n* the innermost membrane enveloping the embryo of reptiles, birds, and mammals [Gr —*amnos*, a lamb]

Amœba, a mēb'a, *n* a name given to a number of the simplest animals or Protozoa, which consist of unit masses of living matter They flow out in all directions in blunt processes (*pseudopodia*, 'false feet'), and have thus an endlessly varying form, hence the name —*pl* **Amœb'æ** —*adjs* **Amœb'iform, Amœb'oid.** [Gr *amoibē*, change]

Amœbæan, am e bē'an, *adj* answering alternately, responsive, as in some of Virgil's eclogues [L —Gr *amoibaios*, *amoibē*, change, alternation]

Among, a mung', **Amongst,** a mungst', *prep* of the number of amidst [A S *on gemang*—*mengan*, to mingle]

Amontillado, a mon til ya'do, *n* a dry or slightly sweet kind of sherry of a light colour and body [Sp]

Amoret, am'or-et, *n* (*obs*) a sweetheart [O Fr. *amorette*—L *amor em*]

Amoretto, am or et'to, *n* a lover a cupid —*pl* **Amoret'ti** [It]

Amorist, an'or ist, *n* a lover a gallant

Amornings, a morn'ingz, *adv* (*obs*) of mornings. [**Of** and **Morning**]

Amoroso, am or ro'so, *adj* (*mus*) tender descrip-

tive of love —*n* one in love, a gallant —*pl* **Amoro'si** —*n* **Amoro'sity**, fondness (*rare*)

Amorous, am'or us, *adj* easily inspired with love fondly in love (with *of*) relating to love —*adv* **Am'orously** —*n* **Am'orousness** [O Fr *amor ous* (Fr *amoureux*)—L *amoros um*, *amor*, love]

Amorphism, a mor'fizm, *n* a state of being amorphous or without crystallisation even in the minutest particles —*n* **Amor'pha**, a genus of North American shrubs of the bean family, the false indigoes or lead plants—also *bastard* or *wild indigo* —*adj* **Amor'phous**, irregular in shape uncrystallised [Gr *a*, neg , *morphē*, form]

Amort, a mort', *adj* (*obs* or *arch* merely) spirit less, dejected [Fr *a*, to, *mort*, death]

Amortise, a mort'īz, *v t* to alienate in mortmain . to convey to a corporation —*n* **Amortisā'tion.**

Amount, a mownt', *v i* to mount or rise to to result in to come in meaning or substance to (with *to*) —*n* the whole sum the effect or result [O Fr *amonter*, to ascend—L *ad*, to, *mont*, *mons*, a mountain]

Amour, am ōōr', *n* a love intrigue, or illicit affection a love affair (humorously only, for the old innocent sense is now *obs*) —**Amour propre**, self esteem ready to take offence at slights —*n* **Amourette'**, a petty love affair the love-grass, or quaking grass a cupid [Fr —L *amor*, love]

Amove, a mōōv', *v t* (*Spens*) to stir up to affect —*pr p* amov'ing, *pa p* amoved' [L. *admovēre—ad*, to, and *mov ēre*, to move]

Amove, a mōōv', *v t* to remove, esp from a place (*obs* except in law) [O Fr *amover*—L *amovēre*, *ab*, from, *mov ēre*, to move]

Ampere, am pār', *n* in electricity, the unit of current, that which one *volt* can send through one *ohm* [From André Marie *Ampère* (1775–1836)]

Ampersand, am'pers and, *n* a name formerly in use for the character & (also called *short and*), commonly placed at the end of the alphabet in primers —Also **Am'perzand, Am'pussy-and,** and simply **Am'passy** [A corr of *and per se and*—that is, & standing by itself means *and*]

Amphibalus, am fib'a lus, *n* an ecclesiastical vest ment like the chasuble used in the Gallican Church during the 8th and 9th centuries [L ,—Gr , from *amphi*, around, *ball ein*, to cast]

Amphibia, am fib'i a, *n pl* animals capable of living both under water and on land—also **Amphib'ials, Amphib'ians** —*adj* **Amphib'ious.** [L ,—Gr , from *amphi*, both, *bios*, life]

Amphibole, am fib'ol ē, *n* the name of a group of minerals which are essentially silicates of lime and magnesia, but these bases are often partly replaced by alumina, and oxides of iron and manganese—tremolite, nephrite (jade), and horn blende [Gr]

Amphibology, am fib ol'o ji, *n* the use of ambiguous phrases or such as can be construed in two senses—as the answer of the oracle to Pyrrhus, 'Aio te Romanos vincere posse,' or Shakespeare's, 'The duke yet lives that Henry shall depose' (*2 Henry VI*, I iv 33)—also **Amphib'oly** —*adjs* **Amphib'olous, Amphibol'ic** [Gr , from *amphi*, on both sides, *ball ein*, to throw]

Amphibrach, am'fi brak, *n* in prosody, a foot of three syllables—a short, a long, and a short, as *ămārĕ* The name is sometimes applied in English to such a word as *amusement*, where an accented syllable falls between two unaccented [L —Gr , made up of Gr *amphi*, on each side, *brachys*, short]

Amphictyonic, am fik ti on'ik, *adj* The Amphictyonic Council was an old Greek assembly composed of deputies (Amphictyons) from twelve of the leading states —*n* **Amphic'tyony**, an association of such states [Gr *amphiktyones*, 'those dwelling around ']

Amphimacer, am fim'a ser, *n* in prosody, a foot of three syllables, the middle one short, and the first and last long, as *cārītās* Sometimes applied to such Eng words as *runaway* [Gr 'long at both ends,' *amphi*, on both sides, *makros*, long]

Amphioxus, am fi oks'us, *n* the lancelet, one of the lowest backboned animals, found on the sandy coasts of warm and temperate seas The body is about two inches long and pointed at both ends [Formed from Gr *amphi*, on both sides, and *oxys*, sharp]

Amphipods, am'fi pods, *n* an order of small sessile eyed crustaceans, with laterally compressed body and long abdomen, with three pairs of swimming appendages in front, and behind these three backward-turned springing feet A familiar example is the sandhopper [Gr *amphi*, both ways, *pous*, *podos*, a foot]

Amphisbæna, am fis bē'na, *n* a family of lizard snakes, chiefly found in tropical America, which have their tails so rounded as to give them the appearance of having a head at both ends —*adj* **Amphisbe'nic.** [Gr *amphisbaina—amphi*, *amphis*, both ways, and *bain ein*, to go]

Amphiscians, am fish'i anz, *n pl* the inhabitants of the torrid zone, whose shadows are thrown both ways—that is, to the north one part of the year, and to the south the other part, according as the sun is north or south of the equator [Gr *amphiskios—amphi*, both ways, *skia*, a shadow]

Amphitheatre, am fi thē'a ter, *n* an oval or circular edifice having rows of seats one above another, around an open space, called the arena, in which public spectacles are exhibited any thing like an amphitheatre in form —*adjs* **Amphitheat'rical, Amphitheat'ral** —*adv* **Amphitheat'rically.** [Gr *amphi*, round about, *theatron*, a place for seeing—*theaomai*, to see]

Amphitryon, am fit'ri on, *n* a host or entertainer [From Amphitryon in Molière's comedy, who gives a great dinner Amphitryon in Gr mythology was husband of Alcmene, who was deceived by Zeus in her husband's semblance, and so became the mother of Hercules]

Amphora, am'fō ra, *n* a two handled vessel or jar used by the Greeks and Romans for holding liquids —*adj* **Am'phoric** (*med*), like the sound produced by speaking into an amphora or any large vessel with a small mouth [Gr *amphoreus*, *amphiphoreus—amphi*, on both sides, and *pher ein*, to bear]



Amphora

Ample, am'pl, *adj* spacious large enough abundant liberal copious, or of great length —*adv* **Am'ply** —*n* **Am'pleness** [Fr —L *amplus*, large]

Amplexicaul, am pleks'i kawl, *adj* (*bot*) nearly surrounding the stem—said of sessile leaves [Modern L *amplexicaulis*—L *amplexus*, embrace, and *caulis*, stem]

Ampliation, am pli ā'shun, *n* enlarging, an enlargement —*adj* **Ampli'ative** (*rare*)

Amplification, am'pli fi kā'shun, *n* enlargement —*adj* **Am'plifica'tory.**

Amplify, am'pli fi, *v t* to make more copious in expression to add to —*n* **Am'plifier**, one who amplifies a lens which enlarges the field of vision [L *amplus*, large, and *fac ĕre*, to make]

Amplitude, am'pli tūd, *n* largeness abundance width splendour wide range of mind the distance from the east point of a horizon at which a heavenly body rises, or from the west point at which it sets [Fr —L *amplitudo*]

Ampul, am'pul, *n* a small earthenware or glass vessel of an oblong globular form, used for containing consecrated oil or wine and water for the eucharistic service—now more commonly **Ampulla.** [O Fr *ampole*—L *ampulla*]

Ampulla, am-pul'la, *n* a small two handled flask or bottle for holding liquids or unguents a vessel for holding consecrated oil or chrism, esp at the coronation of kings a kind of cruet of transparent glass for holding the wine and water used at the altar (*biol*) the dilated end of any canal or duct in an animal body, also the spongiole of a root in plants —*adjs* **Ampullā'ceous, Am'pullar, Am'pullary, Am'pullāte** —*n* **Ampullos'ity,** turgidity of language, bombast [L , made up of *amb*, on both sides, and *olla*, a jar, or an irregular dim of *amphora*, a flagon]


Ampulla.

Amputate, am'pūt āt, *v t* to cut off, as a limb of an animal —*n* **Amputa'tion.** [L *amb*, round about, *putāre*, to cut]

Amrita, am rē'ta, *n* the drink of the gods in Hindu mythology [Sans]

Amuck, a muk', *adv* madly in murderous frenzy—hardly ever save in the phrase 'to run *amuck*' [Malay, *amoq*, intoxicated or excited to madness]

Amulet, am'ū let, *n* a gem, scroll, or other object carried about the person, as a charm against sickness, harm, or witchcraft [Fr —L *amulētum*, a word of unknown origin, curiously like the mod Ar *himālah*, *himalat*, lit 'a carrier,' often applied to a shoulder belt, by which a small Koran is hung on the breast]

Amuse, a mūz', *v t* to occupy pleasantly to divert to beguile with expectation occupy the attention with (*obs*) to beguile (*arch*) —*adj* **Amus'able,** capable of being amused —*n* **Amuse'ment,** that which amuses pastime —*adj* **Amus'ing,** affording amusement entertaining —*adv* **Amus'ingly.** —*n* **Amus'ingness** [Fr *amuser*]

Amusette, am ū zet', *n* a light field-gun invented by Marshal Saxe [Fr]

Amusive, a mūz'iv, *adj* having the power to amuse or entertain (*rare*) —*n* **Amus'iveness**

Amutter, a mut'er, *adv* in a muttering state

Amygdalate, a mig'da lāt, *adj* pertaining to, like, or made of almonds —*adj* **Amygdala'ceous,** akin to the almond [L *amygdala*—Gr *amygdalē*, an almond]

Amygdalin, Amygdaline, a-mig'da-lin, *n* a crystalline principle existing in the kernel of bitter almonds

Amygdaloid, a mig'da loid, *n* a variety of basaltic rock containing almond shaped nodules of other minerals, as quartz, felspar —*adj* **Amygdaloi'dal** [Gr *amygdalē*, an almond, and *eidos*, form]

Amyl, am'il, *n* the fifth in the series of the alcohol radicals, a natural product of the distillation of coal As thus found, two molecules are united together, usually called **Diamyl,** being a colourless liquid with an agreeable smell and burning taste [Gr *amylon*, starch, fine meal]

Amylaceous, am i lā'shus, *adj* pertaining to or resembling starch [L *amylum*, starch—Gr *amylon*]

Amyloid, am'i loid, *n* a half gelatinous substance like starch, found in some seeds —*adj* **Amyloid'al** [Gr *amylon*, the finest flour, starch, lit 'unground'—*a*, neg , *mylē*, a mill, and *eidos*, form]

An, an, *adj* one the indefinite article, used before words beginning with the sound of a vowel [A S *ān* See **One**]

An, an, *conj* if [A form of **And**]

Ana, ā'na, a suffix to names of persons or places, denoting a collection of memorable sayings, items of gossip, or miscellaneous facts, as *Johnsoniana*, *Tunbrigiana*, &c applied also to the literature of some special subject, as *Boxiana*, *Burnsiana*, *Shakespeariana* —*n pl* specially a collection of the table-talk of some one [The neuter plural termination of L adjectives in *anus* = pertaining to]

Anabaptist, an a bapt'ist, *n* one who holds that baptism ought to be administered only to adults (by immersion), and therefore that those baptised in infancy ought to be baptised again —The name is disclaimed by recent opponents of infant baptism both in England and the Continent —*n* **Anabapt'ism.** —*v* **Anabap'tise** —*adj* **Anabaptist'ic** [Gr *ana*, again, *baptizein*, to dip in water, to baptise]

Anabasis, an ab'a sis, *n* a military advance into the interior of a country—specially the title of the famous story of the unfortunate expedition of Cyrus the Younger against his brother Artaxerxes, and of the retreat of his 10,000 Greek allies under the conduct of Xenophon [Gr ; made up of *ana*, up, and *bainein*, to go]

Anableps, an'a bleps, *n* a genus of bony fishes with open air bladders, and projecting eyes divided into an upper and lower portion The cornea and iris are divided by a dark band, so that there are really two pupils instead of one. [Gr *anablepsis*, 'a looking up']

Anabolism, an ab'ol ism, *n* the constructive processes within the protoplasm, by which food or other material, at a relatively low level, passes through an ascending series of ever more complex and unstable combinations, till it is finally worked up into living matter [Gr *anabolē*, 'rising up']

Anacard, an'a kard, *n* the cashew nut, the fruit of the *Anacardium occidentale* [Gr , made up of *ana*, according to, and *kardia*, heart, from the shape of the fruit]

Anacatharsis, an a kath ar'sis, *n* vomiting or expectoration —*n* **Anacathar'tic,** a medicine with this effect—expectorants, emetics, sternutatories, &c [Gr , made up of *ana*, up, and *kathairein*, to cleanse]

Anacharis, an ak'ar is, *n* a North American weed found in ponds and slow streams, which was first found in Britain in 1842, in the lake of Duns Castle, and is now very abundant and troublesome in the Trent, Derwent, and other rivers. [Made up of Gr *ana*, up, and *charis*, grace]

Anachorism, a nak'ō rizm, *n* something incongruous with the spirit of the country (*rare*) [Coined on the analogy of *anachronism*, from Gr *ana*, back, and *chōrion*, country, with suff *ism*]

Anachronism, an a'kron izm, *n* an error in regard to time, whereby a thing is assigned to an earlier or to a later age than it belongs to any thing out of keeping with the time —Some distinguish further between *prochronism*, said of a date which is too early, and *parachronism*, of one that is too late —*adjs* **Anachronist'ic** and **Ana'chronous.** —*adv* **Ana'chronously** —*n* **Ana'chronist** —*v* **Ana'chronise.** [Gr *ana*, backwards, *chronos*, time]

Anacoluthon, an a ko lū'thon, *n* want of sequence in the construction of a sentence, when the latter part does not grammatically correspond with the former a sentence exhibiting an **Anacoluthia,** or the passing from one construction to another before the former is completed—cf *Paradise Lost*, i 84 [Gr *anakolouthos*—*a*, *an*, neg , and *akolouthos*, following]

Anaconda, an a kon'da, *n* a large South American water snake of the Python family, closely related to the boa constrictor [? Singhalese]

Anacreontic, an a-kre ont'ik, *adj* after the manner of the Greek poet Anacreon free, convivial, erotic —*n* a poem in this vein —*adv* **Anacreont'ically.**

Anacrusis, an a krōō'sis, *n* (*pros*) an upward beat

at the beginning of a verse, consisting of one or two unaccented syllables introductory to the just rhythm [Gr from *ana*, up, *krouein*, to strike]

Anadem, an'a dem, *n* a band or fillet bound round the head a wreath or chaplet of flowers [Gr *anadēma—ana*, up, and *de-ein*, to bind]

Anæmia, an ēm'i a, *n* a term employed to denote a condition in which there is a deficiency of blood or of its red corpuscles lack or poverty of blood marked by paleness and languor —*adj* **Anæm'ic** [Gr , made up of *an*, neg , *haima*, blood]

Anaerobia, an ā er ō'bi a, *n pl* (*biol*) bacteria which flourish without free oxygen —*adj* **Anaerō'bic.**

Anæsthetic, an ēs thet'ik, *adj* producing insensibility to external impressions —*n* a substance, as chloroform or cocaine, that produces insensibility, whether general or local —*n* **Anæsthē'sia**, **Anæsthēs'is**, loss of feeling, insensibility —*adv* **Anæsthet'ically** —*v t* **Anæs'thetise** [Gr *a*, *an*, neg , *aisthēsis*, sensation]

Anaglyph, an'a glif, *n* an ornament carved in low relief —*adj* **Anaglypt'ic.** [Gr , *ana*, up, *glyph ein*, to carve]

Anaglyptography, an a glip tog'ra fi, *n* the art of engraving so as to give the subject the appearance of being raised from the surface of the paper as if embossed—used in representing coins, &c [Gr *anaglyptos*, embossed, and *graphia*, writing]

Anagogy, an'a goj i, *n* the mystical interpretation or hidden sense of words —*adjs* **Anagog'ic, Anagog'ical** —*adv* **Anagog'ically** [Gr *anagōgē*, elevation, *an ag ein*, to lift up]

Anagram, an'a gram, *n* a word or sentence formed by rewriting (in a different order) the letters of another word or sentence as, 'live' = 'evil,' 'Quid est veritas?' = 'Est vir qui adest,' and 'Florence Nightingale' = 'Flit on, cheering angel'—Many pseudonyms are merely anagrams, as 'Voltaire' = 'Arouet l j'—that is, 'Arouet le jeune (the younger)'—*adjs* **Anagrammat'ic** and **Anagrammat'ical.**—*adv* **Anagrammat'ically.** [Gr *ana*, again, *graph ein*, to write]

Anagrammatise, an a gram'a tīz, *v t* to transpose, so as to form an anagram —*ns* **Anagramm'atist**, a maker of anagrams, **Anagramm'atism**, the practice of making anagrams

Anagraph, an'a graf, *n* a catalogue or inventory a description [Gr *anagraphē—ana*, up, out, *graph ein*, to write]

Anal, ān'al, *adj* pertaining to or near the anus

Analects, an'a lekts, *n pl* collections of literary fragments, also **Analec'ta** —*adj* **Analec'tic** [Gr *analektos—analegein*, to collect—*ana*, up, *legein*, to gather]

Analeptic, an a lep'tik, *adj* restorative comforting [Gr *analēptikos*, restorative—*analēpsis*, recovery—*ana*, up, and *lambanein*, to take]

Analgesia, an al jē'si a, *n* insensibility to pain in a part—opp to *Anæsthesia*—also **Anal'gia.**—*adjs* **Analges'ic, Analget'ic** [Gr]

Analogous, an al'o gus, *adj* having analogy bearing some correspondence with or resemblance to similar in certain circumstances or relations (with *to*) —*v t* **Anal'ogise**, to explain or consider by analogy —*pr p* anal'ogising, *pa p* anal'ogised —*ns* **Anal'ogism**, (*obs*) investigation by analogy argument from cause to effect, **Anal'ogist**, one who adheres to analogy —*adv* **Anal'ogously** —*n* **Anal'ogousness**

Analogue, an'a lōg, *n* a word or body bearing analogy to, or resembling, another (*biol*) a term used to denote physiological, independent of morphological resemblance —Organs are *analogous* to one another, or are *analogues*, when they perform the same function, though they may be altogether different in structure, as the wings of a bird and the wings of an insect Again, organs are *homologous*, or *homologues*, when they are constructed on the same plan, undergo a similar development, and bear the same relative position, and this independent of either form or function Thus the arms of a man and the wings of a bird are homologues of one another, while the wing of a bird and the wing of a bat are both analogous and homologous

Analogy, an al'o ji, *n* an agreement or correspondence in certain respects between things otherwise different—a resemblance of relations, as in the phrase, 'Knowledge is to the mind what light is to the eye' relation in general likeness (*geom*) proportion or the equality of ratios (*gram*) the correspondence of a word or phrase with the genius of a language, as learned from the manner in which its words and phrases are ordinarily formed similarity of derivative or inflectional processes —*adjs* **Analog'ical, Anal'ogic** —*adv* **Analog'ically** —*n* **Anal'ogon** = analogue [Gr *ana*, according to, and *logos*, ratio]

Analphabete, an al'fa bēt, *n* and *adj* one who does not know his alphabet, an illiterate —*adj* **Analphabet'ic.** [Gr *an*, neg , and **Alphabet.**]

Analyse, an'a līz, *v t* to resolve a whole into its elements to separate into component parts —*adj* **Analys'able** —*n* **Analysā'tion**

Analysis, an al'is is, *n* a resolving or separating a thing into its elements or component parts—the tracing of things to their source, and so discovering the general principles underlying individual phenomena Its converse is **Synthesis**, the explanation of certain phenomena by means of principles which are for this purpose assumed as established Analysis as the resolution of our experience into its original elements, is an artificial separation, while synthesis is an artificial reconstruction (*gram*) the arrangement into its logical and grammatical elements of a sentence or part of a sentence —*pl* **Anal'yses** [Gr *analysis*, *analyein*, to unloose, *ana*, up, *lyein*, to loose]

Analyst, an'al ist, *n* one skilled in analysis, esp. chemical analysis

Analytic, al, an a lit'ik, al, *adj* pertaining to analysis resolving into first principles —*n pl* **Analyt'ics**, the name given by Aristotle to his treatises on logic —*adv* **Analyt'ically** —**Analytical geometry**, geometry treated by means of ordinary algebra, with a reference, direct or indirect, to a system of co ordinates —**Analytic method** (*logic*) proceeds regressively or inductively to the recognition of general principles, as opposed to the *Synthetic* method, which advances from principles to particulars

Anamnesis, an am nēs'is, *n* the recalling of things past to memory the recollection of the Platonic pre existence the history of his illness given by the patient to his physician [Gr]

Anamorphosis, an a mor'fo sis, *n* a figure, appearing from one view point irregular or deformed, but from another regular and in proportion (*bot*) a gradual transformation, or an abnormal development of any part —*adj* **Anamor'phous.** [Gr , *ana*, back, *morphōsis*, a shaping—*morphē*, shape]

Ananas, an an'as, *n* , also **Anana**, the pine apple . the West Indian penguin [Peruvian]

Anandrous, an an'drus, *adj* without stamens, or male organs, applied to female flowers [Gr *an*, neg , and *anēr*, *andros*, a man]

Anantherous, an an'ther us, *adj* without anthers. [Gr *an*, neg , and **Anther**]

Ananthous, an an'thus, *adj* without flowers. [Gr *an*, neg , and *anthos*, a flower]

Anapæst, also **Anapest**, an'a pest, *n* (in verse) a foot consisting of three syllables, two short and the third long, or (in Eng) two unaccented and

the third accented, as *colonnadé'*—a familiar example of a poem in this metre is Byron's *Destruction of Sennacherib* —*adj* **Anapæs'tic, -al.** [Gr *anapaistos*, reversed, because it is the dactyl reversed]

Anaphora, an'af or-a, *n* (*rhet*) the repetition of the same word or phrase in several successive clauses, as in 1 Cor i 20 [Gr , *ana*, back, *pher ein*, to bear]

Anaphrodisiac, an af rō diz'i ak, *adj* and *n* tending to diminish sexual desire, or a drug supposed to have that effect [Gr *an*, neg , and *adj* from **Aphrodite**]

Anaplasty, an'a plas ti, *n* the reparation of superficial lesions by the use of adjacent healthy tissue, as by transplanting a portion of skin —*adj* **An'aplastic** [Gr , that may be formed anew, *ana*, again, *plass ein*, to form]

Anaplerosis, an'a plē rō'sis, *n* the filling up of a deficiency, esp in medicine the filling up of parts that have been destroyed, as in wounds, cicatrices, &c —*adj* **Anaplerot'ic** [Gr , from *ana*, up, and *plēro ein*, to fill up]

Anaptotic, an ap tot'ik, *adj* (*philol*) again uninflected—a term sometimes applied to languages which have lost most of their inflections through phonetic decay [Gr *ana*, again, *aptōtos*, without case, indeclinable, *aptōs*, *ōtos*, not falling, *pipt ein*, to fall]

Anarchism, an'ark izm, *n* anarchy the negation of government—the name adopted by a phase of revolutionary socialism associated with the names of Proudhon and Bakunin Their ideal of society was of one without government of any kind, when every man should be a law unto himself —*ns* **An'archist, An'arch,** one who promotes anarchy

Anarchy, an'ark i, *n* the want of government in a state political confusion conflict of opinion —*adjs* **Anarch'ic, Anarch'ical, Anarch'al** is rare —*v t* **Anarch'ise.** [Gr *a*, *an*, neg , *archē*, government]

Anarthrous, an ar'thrus, *adj* without the article, of Greek nouns (*entom*) having neither wings nor legs —*adv* **Anar'thrously.** [Gr *an*, neg , *arthron*, a joint, the article]

Anastatic, an a stat'ik, *adj* furnished with characters standing up, or raised in relief—esp of the anastatic printing process, in which copies of drawings are printed from facsimiles produced in relief on zinc plates [Gr *anastatikos*—*ana*, up, *statikos*, causing to stand—*histēmi*, to make to stand]

Anastomosis, an as-to mō'sis, *n* the union or intercommunication of vessels with each other, as seen in the junction of the branches of the arteries —*adj* **Anastomot'ic** —*v* **Anas'tomose,** to communicate in such a way

Anastrophe, an as'tro fi, *n* an inversion of the natural order of words, as 'Loud roared the thunder,' for 'The thunder roared, &c' [Gr , *ana*, back, and *streph ein*, to turn]

Anathema, an ath'em-a, *n* a solemn ecclesiastical curse or denunciation involving excommunication any person or thing anathematised generally, any imprecation or expression of execration —**Anathema maranātha,** as in 1 Cor xvi 22, *maranatha* (Syr *māran ethā*, 'our Lord hath come') is properly a mere solemn formula of confirmation, like *Amen*, having no other connection with the antecedent *anathema*—it is so printed in the Revised Version —It seems to have been used by the early Christians as a kind of watchword of mutual encouragement and hope So the words in 1 Cor xvi. 22 are nearly equivalent to the similar expressions in Phil iv 5, Rev xxii 20 [The classical Gr *anathēma* meant a votive offering set up in a temple, *ana*, up, *tithenai*, to place, the *anathēma* of the Septuagint and New Testament meant something specially devoted to evil, as in Rom ix 3]

Anathematise, an-ath'em-at-iz, *v.t* to pronounce accursed —*n* **Anathematisa'tion.**

Anatomy, an a'tom i, *n* the art of dissecting any organised body science of the structure of the body learned by dissection a skeleton, a shrivelled and shrunken body, a mummy (*fig*) the lifeless form or shadow of anything humorously for the body generally the detailed analysis of anything, as in Burton's famous treatise, *The Anatomy of Melancholy* —*adj* **Anatom'ic, -al,** relating to anatomy —*adv* **Anatom'ically.**—*v t* **Anat'omise,** to dissect a body (*fig*) to lay open minutely —*n* **Anat'omist,** one skilled in anatomy [Gr *ana*, up, asunder, *temnein*, to cut]

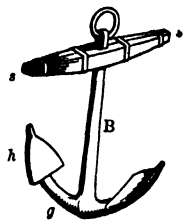
Anatopism, an at'op-izm, *n* a faulty arrangement (*rare—Coleridge*) [Gr *ana*, up, *topos*, a place]

Anatta, an at'ta, *n* the reddish pulp surrounding the seeds of the *Bixa orellana*, a medium sized tree growing in Guiana and elsewhere It yields a dye which gives a bright orange tint to cloth, and is much used to add colour to butter and cheese —Also **Anat'to, Annat'to,** and **Arnot'to.** [Supposed to be a native Amer word]

Anbury, an'ber i, *n* a disease in turnips, produced by one of the slime fungi, and usually the result of improper or unseasonable cultivation It is often confounded with *Finger and-toe* (*dactylorhiza*), but the latter is rather a degeneration of the plant than a disease, the bulb branching out into a number of tap roots, while the skin remains smooth and unbroken Anbury, again, produces a scabbed and broken condition of the skin, and tubercular growths and enlargements on the roots and at the base of the bulb [Often explained as a disguised form of A S *ampre*, a crooked swelling vein , more probably, a variant of *anbury* = *ang berry*, A S *ang-*, pain, as in *ang-nail*]

Ancestor, an'ses tur, *n* one from whom a person has descended a forefather —*fem* **An'cestress.** —*adj* **Ances'tral** —*n* **An'cestry,** a line of ancestors lineage —**Ancestor-worship,** the chief element in the religion of China and other countries—erroneously supposed by Herbert Spencer to be the foundation of all religion. [O Fr *ancestre* — L *antecessor* — *ante*, before, *cedĕre*, *cessum*, to go]

Anchor, angk'ur, *n* an implement for retaining a ship in a particular spot by temporarily chaining it to the bed of a sea or river The most common form has two flukes, one or other of which enters the ground, and so gives hold , but many modifications are used, some with movable arms, some self canting — Anchors are distinguished as the *starboard* and *port bowers*, *sheet*, *spare*, *stream*, *kedge*, and *grapnel* or *boat anchors* (*fig*) anything that gives stability or security —*v t* to fix by an anchor to fasten —*v i.* to cast anchor to stop, or rest on —**At anchor,** anchored, **To cast anchor,** to let down the anchor, to take up a position , **To weigh anchor,** to take up the anchor so as to be able to sail away.—*n.* **Anch'orage,** the act of anchoring the place where a ship anchors or can anchor (*Shak*) the anchor and all the necessary tackle for anchoring a position affording support (*fig*) anything that gives a resting place or support to the mind duty imposed on ships for anchoring.—*n.* **Anch'or-**



Anchor
B, shank, *s*, *s*, stock, *c*, crown, *g*, blades, *h*, fluke

hold, the hold of an anchor upon the ground (*fig*) security —*adj* **Anch'orless,** without such unstable —**Mushroom-anchor,** an anchor with a saucer shaped head on a central shank, used for mooring [A S *ancor*—L *ancora*—Gr *ang kyra, angkos,* a bend Conn with **Angle**]

Anchor, ang'kor, *n* (*Shak*) an anchorite —Earlier still also an anchoress, as in the book title *Ancren Riwle,* the 'Rule of Nuns'

Anchoress, ang'kor es, *n*, also **Anc'ress, Ank'ress, Anch'oritess,** a female anchorite a nun

Anchoret, ang'kor et, **Anchorite,** ang'kor īt, *n* one who has withdrawn from the world, especially for religious reasons a hermit —The form **Anach'oret** occurs in many books on church history for the recluses of the East in the early history of the church —**Anch'orage,** the retreat of a hermit —*adjs* **Anch'oretic, Anchoret'ical** [Gr *anachōrētēs—ana,* apart, *chōrein,* to go]

Anchovy, an chō'vi, *n* a small fish of the herring family, much fished in the Mediterranean for pickling, and for a sauce made from it, anchovy paste, &c —**Anchovy-pear,** the fruit of a myrtaceous Jamaica tree, pickled and eaten like the East Indian mango, which it much resembles in taste [Sp and Port *anchova,* Fr *anchois* Of doubtful etymology The Basque *anchoa, anchua,* has been connected with *antzua,* dry]

Anchylosis, Ankylosis, ang kī lō'sis, *n* the coalescence of two bones, or the union of the different parts of a bone stiffness in a joint through destruction of the articular cartilages, or a thickening and shortening of the natural fibrous tissues around the joint [Gr, *anghylos,* crooked]

Ancient, ān'shent, *adj* old belonging to former times, specifically, of times prior to the downfall of the western Roman empire (476 A D) of great age or duration of past times in a general sense venerable antique, old fashioned —*n* an aged man, a patriarch a superior in age or dignity —**The Ancient of days,** a title in the Holy Scriptures for the Almighty, applied by Byron to Athens —*n pl* **An'cients,** those who lived in remote times, esp the Greeks and Romans of classical times (*B*) elders —*adv* **An'ciently.**—*n* **An'cientness.** [Fr *ancien*—Low L *antianus,* old—L *ante,* before See **Antique**]

Ancient, ān'shent, *n* (*obs*) a flag or its bearer an ensign [Corr of Fr *enseigne* See **Ensign**]

Ancientry, ān'shent ri, *n* ancientness, seniority ancestry dignity of birth old people (*Shak*)

Ancillary, an'sil ar i, *adj* subservient, subordinate (with *to*) [L *ancilla,* a maid servant]

Ancipital, an sip'i tal, *adj*, also **Ancip'itous,** two headed double doubtful (*bot*) two edged and flattened [L *anceps, ancipit is,* double—*an* for *amb,* on both sides, and *caput,* the head]

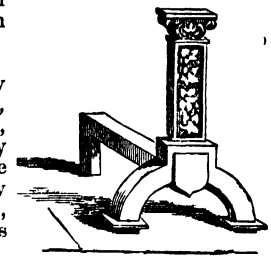
Ancome, ang'kum, *n* (*prov* —Sc *income*) a small inflammatory swelling, coming on suddenly [Same as **Income**]

And, and, *conj* signifies addition, or repetition, and is used to connect words and sentences, to introduce a consequence, &c —in M E (but not A S) it was used for *if,* and often also with added *if,* as in Luke, xii 45 *An* became common for *and* in this sense, as often in Shakespeare —It sometimes expresses emphatically a difference in quality between things of the same class, as 'there are friends *and* friends' [A S, and in the other Teut lang prob allied to L *ante,* Gr *anti,* over against]

Andante, an dan'te', *adj* and *n* (*mus*) moving with moderate and even expression a movement or piece composed in andante time —**Andante affettuoso,** slow but pathetically —**Andante cantabile,** slow, but in a singing style —**Andante con moto,** slow, but with emotion —**Andante grazioso,** slow, but gracefully —**Andante maestoso,** slow, with majesty —**Andante non troppo,** slow, but not too much so —**Andante pastorale,** slow, and with pastoral simplicity —**Andantino,** of a movement somewhat slower than *andante,* but sometimes meaning 'with less of andante' = somewhat quicker [It —*pres part* of *andare,* to go]

Andean, an dē'an, *adj* of or like the Andes Mountains

Andiron, and'ī urn, *n* the iron bars which support the ends of the logs in a wood fire, or in which a spit turns [O Fr *andier* (Mod Fr *landier* = *l'andier*), Low L *anderius, andena,* further ety dubious, perhaps ultimately cog with **End** The termination was early confused with *iron,* hence the spellings *and iron, hand iron*]



Andiron

Androcephalous, an dro sef'a lus, *adj* having a human head, as a sphinx or Assyrian bull. [Gr *anēr, andros,* a man, *kephalē,* a head]

Androgynous, an droj'i nus, *adj* having the characteristics of both male and female in one individual hermaphrodite (*bot*) having an inflorescence of both male and female flowers —Also **Androg'ynal** (*rare*) —*n* **Androg'yny,** hermaphroditism [Gr, *anēr, andros,* a man, and *gynē,* woman]

Android, an'droid, *n* an automaton resembling a human being —Also **Andro'ides**

Andromeda, an drom'e da, *n* a genus of shrubs of the heath family the name of a northern constellation [Andromeda, in Greek mythology, a maiden bound to a rock, and exposed to a sea monster, but delivered by Perseus]

Ane, ān, or yin, Sc form of **One**

Aneal, Anele, an ēl', *v t* to anoint with oil to administer extreme unction [M E *anele,* from an A S verb compounded of A S *on,* on, and *ele,* oil]

Anear, a nēr', *adv* nearly near —*prep* near —*v t* to approach, to come near to

Anecdote, an'ek dōt, *n* an incident of private life a short story —*n* **An'ecdotage,** anecdotes collectively garrulous old age —*adjs* **An'ecdotal, Anecdot'ical,** in the form of an anecdote [Gr, 'not published'—*a, an,* neg, and *ekdotos,* published—*ek,* out, and *didonai,* to give]

Anelace See **Anlace**

Anelectric, an el ek'trik, *adj* parting readily with its electricity —*n* a body which readily gives up its electricity —*n* **Anelec'trode,** the positive pole of a galvanic battery

Anelectrotonus, an'el ek trot'on-us, *n* (*phys*) the diminished excitability of a nerve near the anode of an electric current passing through it —*adj* **An'electrot'onic.** [Gr *an,* up, *elektron,* amber]

Anemometer, a ne mom'et ėr, *n* an instrument for measuring the velocity or pressure of the wind —*adj* **Anemomet'ric** —*n* **Anemom'etry,** the measurement of the force or velocity of the wind [Gr *anemos,* wind, and **Meter**]

Anemone, a nem'o ne, *n* a plant of the crowfoot family —**Sea-anemone,** a popular name of Actinia and some allied genera of Actinozoa. [Gr *anemōne,* said to be from *anemos,* wind, because some of the species love exposed and wind swept situations]

An-end, an end', *prep phrase,* to the end, continuously, upright —**Most an end,** almost always.

Anent, a-nent', *prep* and *adv* in a line with against towards in regard to, concerning, about [Mainly prov E and Scot, M E *anent* —A S *on efen*, 'on even with' (*dat*)]

Aneroid, an'e roid, *adj* denoting a barometer by which the pressure of the air is measured without the use of quicksilver or other fluid —*n* a contr of 'aneroid barometer' [Fr —Gr *a*, neg, *nēros*, wet]

Aneurism, an'ūr-izm, *n* a soft tumour, arising from the dilatation of an artery acting on a part weakened by disease or injury (*fig*) any abnormal enlargement —*adjs* **An'eurismal, An'eurismatic** [Gr *aneurysma—ana*, up, *eurys*, wide]

Anew, a nū', *adv* afresh again [**Of** and **New**]

Anfractuous, an fract ū'us, *adj* winding, involved, circuitous —*n* **Anfractuos'ity** [L *anfractus*, *anfractus*]

Angel, ān'jel, *n* a divine messenger a minister ing spirit an attendant or guardian spirit a person possessing the qualities attributed to such—gentleness, purity, &c one supposed to have a special commission, as the head of the church in Rev ii and iii, or the *angel* of the Catholic and Apostolic Church, who corresponds in a limited sense to the bishop of other Christian denominations a messenger generally (*poet*) in art, the conventional figure attributed to the angel—a figure of great beauty, youthful, clothed in flowing garments, with wings an old E coin = 10s, bearing the figure of an angel —*adjs* **Angelic,** an jel'ik, **Angel'ical** —*adv* **Angel'ically** —*ns* **Angelol'ogy,** the doctrine regarding angels, **Angeloph'any,** the manifestation of an angel to man, **Angelol'atry,** angel worship [Gr *angelos*, a messenger]

Angel fish, ān'jel fish, *n* a voracious fish, allied to the shark, from 6 to 8 feet long, with large wing like pectoral fins

Angelica, an jel'i ka, *n* a genus of umbelliferous plants, the roots and seeds of some species of which are used in making gin, bitters, &c, the tender stalks and midribs of the leaves are candied and used as a confection confections —**Angel-water,** a perfumed liquid, at first made largely from angelica, then from ambergris, rose water, orange flower water, &c [From their supposed magical properties]

Angelus, an'je lus, *n* the 'Hail, Mary,' or prayer to the Virgin, containing the angelic salutation the bell rung in Roman Catholic countries at morning, noon, and sunset, to invite the faithful to recite the Angelic Salutation [From its first words, 'Angelus domini nuntiavit Mariæ']

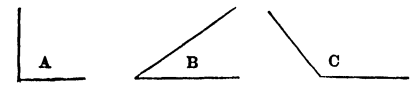
Anger, ang'ger, *n* a strong emotion excited by a real or fancied injury, and involving a desire for retaliation —*v t* to make angry to irritate —*adj* **An'gerless** —*adv* **An'gerly,** a 17th century form (still used in an *arch* sense) for **Angrily.** [Ice *angr*, allied to **Anguish**]

Angevin, an'je vin, *adj* pertaining to Anjou, relating to the Plantagenet house that reigned in England from 1154 to 1485, its first king, Henry II, being son of Geoffrey V, Count of Anjou, and Matilda, daughter of Henry I of England By some the term Angevin is only allowed until the loss of Anjou under John (1204), by others, till the deposition of Richard II in 1399

Angina, an ji'na, *n* any inflammatory affection of the throat, as quinsy, croup, &c, usually in med. phraseology with *adj*, as *Angina rheumatica* = rheumatic sore throat —**Angina pectoris,** a disease marked by intense pain, accompanied by a sense of constriction, which occurs in paroxysms beginning at the breastbone and radiating thence mainly towards the left shoulder and arm [L *angĭna* See **Anguish.**]

Angiosperm, an'ji o sperm, *n* a plant whose ovules or future seeds are enclosed in a closed ovary, and fertilised through the medium of a stigma, while in *Gymnosperms* the ovule is naked, and the pollen is applied directly to its surface —*adjs* **An'giospermous, An'giospermal,** and **An'giosper'matous.**

Angle, ang'gl, *n* a corner the point where two lines meet (*geom*) the inclination of two straight lines which meet, but are not in the same straight



A, right angle, B, acute angle, C, obtuse angle

line any outlying corner or nook [Fr —L *angulus*, cog with Gr *anghylos*, both from root *ank*, to bend, seen also in **Anchor, Ankle.**]

Angle, ang'gl, *n* a hook or bend a fishing rod with line and hook —*v i* to fish with an angle —*v t* to entice to try to gain by some artifice [A S *angel*, a hook, allied to **Anchor**]

Angler, ang'gler, *n* one who fishes with an angle a voracious fish about three feet long, not uncommon on British shores, and called also the fishing frog, the sea devil, and by the Scotch, wide gab —*n* **Angling,** the art or practice of fishing with a rod and line

Angles, ang'glz, *n pl* the Low German stock that settled in Northumbria, Mercia, and East Anglia

Anglican, ang'glik an, *adj* English belonging to, or characteristic of, the Church of England —*n.* **Ang'licanism,** attachment to English institutions, esp the English Church the principles of the English Church —*v t* **Ang'licise,** to express in English idiom —*n* **Ang'licism,** an English idiom or peculiarity of language —*v* **Ang'lify,** to make English

Anglo-, ang'glo, *pfx* English—used in composition, as *Anglo Saxon*, &c —*ns* **Ang'lo-Cath'olic,** one who calls himself a Catholic of the Anglican pattern, refusing the name of 'Protestant,' used adjectively, as in 'Anglo Catholic Library,' **Ang'lo-Cathol'icism, Anglomā'nia,** a mania for what is English an indiscriminate admiration of English institutions, **Anglomān'iac** —(*rare*) **Ang'loman, Ang'lophobe, Ang'lophobist, Anglophō'bia,** intense fear of England —*adj* **Anglophob'ic** —*ns* **Ang'lo-Sax'on,** applied to the earliest form of the English language—the term Old English is now preferred Properly it should have referred only to the Saxons of Wessex, Essex, Middlesex, and Sussex, as distinct from the Angles, **Ang'lo-Sax'ondom, Ang'lo-Sax'onism. — Anglo-Israelite theory,** an absurd opinion held by not a few well meaning persons, that the English are descended from the Israelites who were carried into captivity by the Assyrians under Sargon in 721 B C

Angora, ang gō'ra, *n* cloth made from the wool of the Angora goat —**Angora wool,** the long white silky hair of the Angora goat, highly valued in manufactures [Angora, a city of Asia Minor, famous for its breed of goats]

Angostura, ang gos tōō'ra, *n* a town of Venezuela, on the Orinoco (renamed Ciudad Bolivar in 1819), giving its name to an aromatic bitter bark, valuable as a febrifuge and tonic —**Angostura bitters** is an essence containing angostura, cannella, cinchona, lemon peel, and other aromatics, but much of what is sold under that name contains no angostura, but consists mainly of cheretta or other simple tonic

Angry, ang'gri, *adj* excited with anger inflamed: lowering —*n* **Ang'riness.**—*adv* **Ang'rily.**

Anguine, ang'gwīn, *adj* of or like a snake [L *anguis, anguin is,* a snake.]

Anguish, ang'gwish, *n* excessive pain of body or mind agony —*n* **Ang'uishment.** [O. Fr *angoisse*—L *angustia,* a strait, straitness—*ang ere,* to press tightly to strangle See **Anger**]

Angular, ang'gul ar, *adj* having an angle or corner (*fig*) stiff in manner the opposite of easy or graceful bony and lean in figure —*n* **Angular'ity.**

Angulated, ang'gū-lāt-ed, *adj* formed with angles

Anharmonic, an har mon'ik, *adj* not harmonic, in *geom* , a term applied to the section of a line by four points A, B, C, D, when their mutual distances are such that AB divided by CB is unequal to AD divided by CD , the ratio between these two quotients being called the *anharmonic* ratio of AC

Anhelation, an he lā'shun, *n* difficult respiration shortness of breath. [L *anhelatio—anhelāre,* from *an,* for *amb,* around, and *hal āre,* to breathe]

Anhungered See **Ahungered.**

Anhydrides, an hī'drīdz, *n pl* a term now commonly given to the compounds formerly known as anhydrous acids—in some cases the result of the dehydration of acids, and in all cases representing in their composition the acid *minus* water

Anhydrite, an hī'drit, *n* a mineral consisting of anhydrous sulphate of lime, with some slight addition of sea salt, appearing in several varieties—granular, fibrous, radiated and translucent, compact and of various shades—white, blue, gray, red

Anhydrous, an hī'drus, *adj* a term applied to a chemical substance free from water [Gr *a, an,* neg , *hydōr,* water]

Anight, a nīt', *adv* (*Shak*) of nights, at night [**Of** and **Night.**]

Anil, an'il, *n* a plant from whose leaves and stalks indigo is made [Sp *anil,* Ar *an nil* for *al nil,* the indigo plant]

Anile, an'īl, *adj* old womanish , imbecile —**Anil'ity,** an-il'i ti, *n* imbecile dotage [L *anus,* an old woman]

Aniline, an'il in, *n* a product of coal tar extensively used in dyeing [Port *anil,* indigo, from which it was first obtained]

Animadvert, an im ad-vert', *v i* to criticise or censure —*n.* **Animadver'sion,** criticism, censure, or reproof [L , to turn the mind to—*animus,* the mind, *ad,* to, and *vertĕre,* to turn]

Animal, an'im al, *n* an organised being, having life, sensation, and voluntary motion it is distinguished from a plant, which is organised and has life, but not sensation or voluntary motion , the name sometimes implies the absence of the higher faculties peculiar to man —*adj* of or belonging to animals sensual —*adv* **An'imally,** physically merely —**Animal spirits,** nervous force exuberance of health and life cheerful buoyancy of temper the spirit or principle of volition and sensation (*Milt*) [L —*anima,* air, life, Gr *anemos,* wind—*aō, aēmi,* Sans *an,* to breathe, to blow]

Animalcule, an im al'kūl, *n* a small animal, esp one that cannot be seen by the naked eye —*pl* **Animal'cules,** or **Animal'cula.**—*adj* **Animal'cular.** [L *animalculum,* dim of *animal*]

Animalise, an'i mal īz, *v t* to endow with animal life to convert into animal matter —*pr p* an'imalising ; *pa p* an'imalised —*n* **Animalisa'tion,** the act of converting into animal substance, or of endowing with animal attributes brutalisation —*n.* **An'imalism,** the state of being actuated by animal appetites only the exercise or enjoyment of animal life, as distinct from intellectual brutishness sensuality a mere animal being (*rare*)

Animate, an'im āt, *v t* to give life to to enliven or inspirit to actuate —*adj* living possessing animal life —*adj* **An'imated,** lively full of spirit endowed with life —*adv* **Animat'edly.** *p adj* **An'imating.**—*adv* **Animat'ingly** —*n.* **An'imator,** he who, or that which, animates —*n* **Anima'tion,** liveliness vigour [See **Animal.**]

Animism, an'im izm, *n* a theory which regards the belief in separate spiritual existences as the germ of religious ideas.—It is adopted by E B Tylor in his *Primitive Culture* as the minimum definition of religion, being considered to have arisen simply from the evidence of the senses, interpreted by the crude and child like science of the savage the theory of Stahl, which regarded the vital principle and the soul as identical —*adj* **An'imistic** [L *anima,* the soul]

Animosity, an im os'i ti, *n* bitter hatred enmity. [L *animositas,* fullness of spirit]

Animus, an'im us, *n* intention actuating spirit prejudice against [L *animus,* spirit, soul, as dist from *anima,* the mere life]

Anise, an'is, *n* an umbelliferous plant, the aromatic seeds of which are used in making cordials —The anise of Matt xxiii 23 (Gr *anēthon*) is properly the dill —*n* **An'iseed.**—*n* **Anisette',** a cordial or liqueur prepared from anise seed [Gr *anison.*]

Anker, angk'er, *n* a liquid measure used in Northern Europe, formerly in England, varying considerably—that of Rotterdam having a capacity of 10 old wine gallons, or 8⅛ imperial gallons [Dut]

Ankle, Ancle, angk'l, *n* the joint connecting the foot and leg —*adj* **Ank'led,** having, or pertaining to, ankles —*n* **Ank'let,** an ornament for the ankle [A S *ancléow,* cog with Ger *enkel,* and conn with **Angle**]

Anlace, Anelace, an'lās, *n* a short two edged knife or dagger, tapering to a point, formerly worn at the girdle [Low L *anelacius,* perh. the old Welsh *anglas*]

Anna, an'a, *n* an Indian coin worth nominally 1½d sterling, but always the sixteenth part of a rupee [Hind *ānā*]

Annals, an'alz, *n pl* records of events under the years in which they happened any historical work that follows the order of time in its narrations, separating them off into single years, as the *Annals* of Tacitus historical records generally year-books —*v t* **Ann'alise,** to write annals to record —*n* **Ann'alist,** a writer of annals [L *annales—annus,* a year]

Annat, an'at, **Annate,** an'āt, *n* the first fruits, or one year's income, or a specified portion of such, paid to the pope by a bishop, abbot, or other ecclesiastic, on his appointment to a new see or benefice It was abolished in England in 1534, and next year the right was annexed to the crown, the fund thus arising being administered for the benefit of the Church of England, afterwards transferred to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, next the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (*Scot law*) the half-year's stipend payable for the vacant half year after the death of a parish minister, to which his family or nearest of kin have right under an act of 1672 [Low L *annata*—L *annus,* a year]

Annatto. See **Anatta.**

Anneal, an ēl', *v t* to temper glass or metals by subjecting them to great heat and gradual cooling to heat in order to fix colours on, as glass —*n* **Anneal'ing.** [Pfx *an* and A S *ælan,* to burn]

Annelida, an el'i da, *n* a class of animals comprising the red blooded worms, having a long body composed of numerous rings —*n* **Ann'elid.** [L *annellus,* dim of *annulus,* a ring]

Annex, an neks', *v t* to add to the end to join or attach to take permanent possession of additional territory to affix append (with *to*) —*n* something added a supplementary building—often with the Fr spelling *annexe* —*n* **Annexā'tion**, act of annexing —*n* and *adj* **Annexā'tionist** —*ns* **Annex'ion**, **Annex'ment** (*Shak*), addition the thing annexed [Fr *annexer*—L *annex um*, *annectĕre*, *ad*, to, *nect ĕre*, to tie]

Annihilate, an nī'hil āt, *v t* to reduce to nothing to put out of existence to render null and void, to abrogate —*n* **Annihilā'tion**, state of being reduced to nothing act of destroying (*theol*) the destruction of soul as well as body —*n* **Annihilā'tionism**, the belief that the soul dies with the body —*n* **Annihilāt'or**, one who annihilates —*adj* **Annihilāt'ive**. [L *annihilatus*, *annihilāre*, *ad*, to, *nihil*, nothing]

Anniversary, an ni-vers'ar i, *adj* returning or happening every year annual —*n* the day of the year on which an event happened or is celebrated the celebration proper to such, esp a mass or religious service [L *anniversarius*, *annus*, a year, and *vertĕre*, *versum*, to turn]

Annotate, an'not āt, *v t* to make notes upon —*n* **An'notation**, a note of explanation comment —*n* **An'notator**, a writer of notes, a commentator [L *annotāre*—*ad*, to, *notāre*, *ātum*, to mark]

Announce, an nowns', *v t* to declare to give public notice of to make known —*n* **Announce'ment**. [O Fr *anoncer*—L *annuntiāre* —*ad*, to, *nunti*, *-āre*, to deliver news]

Annoy, an noi', *v t* to trouble to vex to tease to harm, esp in military sense —*pr p* annoy'ing, *pa p* annoyed' —*n* **Annoy'ance**, that which annoys —*n* **Annoy'** (now poetic only) —*adv* **Annoy'ingly**. [O Fr *anoier* (It *annoiare*), noun, *anoi* (mod *ennui*), acc to Diez from L phrase, *in odio*, as in 'est mihi *in odio*' = 'it is to me hateful']

Annual, an'nū al, *adj* yearly coming every year requiring to be renewed every year —*n* a plant that lives but one year a book published yearly, esp applied to the sumptuous books, usually illustrated with good engravings, much in demand in the first half of the 19th century for Christmas, New Year, and birth day presents —*adv* **An'nually** [Through Fr from L *annualis*—*annus*, a year]

Annuity, an-nū'i ti, *n* a payment generally (but not necessarily) of uniform amount falling due in each year during a given term, such as a period of years or the life of an individual, the capital sum not being returnable —A **certain annuity** is one for a fixed term of years, subject to no contingency whatever, a **contingent annuity** is one that depends also on the continuance of some status, as the life of a person whose duration is calculated by the theory of probabilities An annuity is usually held payable to the end of each year survived, but when, in addition, a proportion of the year's annuity is payable up to the day of death, the annuity is said to be **complete**—the ordinary annuity being sometimes, for distinction, referred to as a **curtate annuity**. When the first payment is due in advance, the annuity is known as an **annuity due**; when the first payment is not to be made until the expiry of a certain number of years, it is called a **deferred** or **reversionary annuity**.—*n* **Annū'itant**, one who receives an annuity

Annul, an nul', *v t* to make null, to reduce to nothing to abolish —*pr p* annull'ing, *pa p* annulled'. [Fr *annuler*—Low L *annullā re*, to make into nothing—L *ad*, to, *nullus*, none]

Annular, an'nūl ar, *adj* ring shaped [L. *annularis*; *annulus* or *anulus*, a ring—dim of *anus*, a rounding or ring]

Annulate, an'nū lāt, also **An'nulated**, *adj* formed or divided into rings —*n* **Annula'tion**, a ring or belt a circular formation.

Annulet, an'nū let, *n* a little ring (*arch*) a small flat fillet, encircling a column, &c., used either by itself or in connection with other mouldings (*her*) a little circle borne as a charge on coats of arms

Annulment, an nul'ment, *n* the act of annulling

Annulose, an'nū lōz, *adj* having rings composed of rings

Annunciation, an nun si ā'shun, *n* the act of announcing —**Annunciation day**, the anniversary of the Angel's salutation to the Virgin Mary, the 25th of March, Lady day —*v* **Annun'ciate**, to proclaim [See **Announce.**]

Anode, an'ōd, *n* a term in electrolysis introduced by Faraday to designate the positive pole, or that surface by which the galvanic current enters the body undergoing decomposition (*electrolyte*). as opposed to *cathode*, the negative pole [Gr. *ana*, up, *hodos*, way]

Anodyne, an'o-dīn, *n.* a medicine that allays pain, whether acting on the nerves and nerve terminations (aconite, belladonna, cocaine), on the brain (chloral, Indian hemp), or on all these parts (opium, bromide of potassium) [Gr, *a*, *an*, neg, and *odynē*, pain]

Anoint, an oint', *v t* to smear with ointment or oil to consecrate with oil —*n* **The Anoint'ed**, the Messiah —*n* **Anoint'ment**, the act of anointing, or state of being anointed [= *an* + *oint* See **Ointment.**]

Anomalite, a nom'a līt, *n.* an irregular mineral

Anomaly, an om'al i, *n* irregularity deviation from rule (*astron*) the angle measured at the sun between a planet in any point of its orbit and the last perihelion —*adj* **Anom'alous**, irregular, deviating from rule —*adj* **Anomalist'ic, -al**, anomalous departing from established rules irregular —**Anomalistic year**, the interval that elapses between two successive passages of the earth through its perihelion, or point of nearest approach to the sun = 365 days 6 hr 13 min 49 sec, being 4 min 39 sec longer than the sidereal year [Gr *anōmalos*—*a*, *an*, neg, and *homalos*, even—*homos*, same]

Anon, an on', *adv* in one (instant) immediately

Anonymous, an on'im us, *adj* wanting a name, not having the name of the author, as distinguished from *pseudonymous*, when another than his real name has been given —*adv* **Anon'ymously.**—*n* **Anonym'ity**, the quality or state of being anonymous —*n* **An'onym**, a person whose name is not given a pseudonym [Gr *anōnymos*—*a*, *an*, neg, and *onoma*, name]

Another, an-uth'er, *adj* not the same a different or distinct (thing or person) one more a second one more of the same kind any other —**One another**, now used as a compound reciprocal pronoun (of two or more) —**One with another**, taken all together, taken on the average —**You're another**, the vulgar *Tu quoque* [Orig *an other*]

Anserine, an'sĕr in or in, *adj* relating to the goose or goose tribe stupid, silly [L *anserinus*, *anser*]

Answer, an'sĕr, *v t* to reply to to satisfy or solve to repay to suit to suffer the consequences of —*v i* to reply to reply favourably to act in conformity with, as 'to answer the helm,' to be accountable for (*for*) to correspond to be advantageous to to turn out well. —*n* a reply a solution —*adj* **An'swerable**, able to be answered accountable suitable: equivalent proportional (*to*) —*adv* **An'swerably.**—*n.* **An'swerer.**—*adv* **An'swerless.** [A.S. *andswar ian*—*andswaru*, *and*, against, *swerian*, to swear]

Ant, ant, *n* a small insect the emmet or pismire —**Ant'-bear**, one of the largest species of the ant eaters, found in the swampy regions in Central and Southern America, also called the *Great Ant eater* —**Ant'-cow**, see **Aphides** —**Ant'-eater**, a genus of edentate South American quadrupeds, feeding on insects, and chiefly on ants, which they procure by means of their very long cylindrical tongue covered with a viscid saliva —**Ant'-hill**, the hillock raised by ants to form their nest also figuratively applied, as to the earth [A contr of **Emmet**—A S *æmete*]

An't, a contr of *are n't, are not*, coll for *am not, is not, has not* —**An't** = *on't, on it* (*Shak*)

Antacid, ant as'id, *n* a medicine which counteracts acidity —*adj* possessing such quality [Gr *anti*, against, and **Acid**]

Antagonism, ant ag'on izm, *n* a contending or struggling against opposition (*to*, and also *with*) —*n* **Antag'onist**, one who contends or struggles with another an opponent —*adjs* **Antag'onist**, **Antagonist'ic**, contending against opposed to —*adv* **Antagonis'tically** —*n* **Antagonisā'tion**. —*v* **Antag'onise**, to struggle violently against to counteract the action of an opposite muscle —*p adj* **Antag'onised**, made antagonistic, opposed beyond hope of reconciliation [Gr *anti*, against—*agōn*, contest See **Agony**]

Antarctic, ant arkt'ik, *adj* opposite the Arctic relating to the south pole or to south polar regions —*adj* **Antarct'ical**, *adv* **Antarct'ically** (*obs.*) [Gr *anti*, opposite, and **Arctic**]

Antarthritic, ant ar thrit'ik, *adj* counteracting gout [Gr *anti*, against, and **Arthritic**]

Antasthmatic, ant ast mat'ik, *adj* counteracting asthma [Gr *anti*, against, and **Asthmatic**]

Antecedent, an te sēd'ent, *adj* going before in time prior —*n* that which precedes in time (*gram*) the noun or pronoun to which a relative pronoun refers (*logic*) a statement or proposition from which another is logically deduced (*math*) the antecedent of a ratio is the first of two terms which compose the ratio—the first and third in a series of four proportionals —*pl* previous principles, conduct, history, &c —*n* **Anteced'ence** —*adv* **Anteced'ently** —*n* **Antecess'or**, a predecessor (*rare*) [L *antecedent em*, *ante*, before, *cedĕre*, *cessum*, to go]

Antechamber, an'te chām ber, *n* a chamber or room leading to the chief apartment [Fr *anti chambre*, *ante chambre* See **Anteroom.**]

Antechapel, an'te cha pl, *n* the outer part of the west end of a college chapel [*Ante*, and **Chapel.**]

Antedate, an'te dāt, *n* a date assigned which is earlier than the actual date —*v t* to date before the true time to assign an event to an earlier date to bring about at an earlier date to be of previous date to accelerate to anticipate [L *ante*, before, and **Date**]

Antediluvian, -al, an te di lū'vi-an, al, *adj* existing or happening before the Deluge or Flood resembling the state of things before the Flood very old fashioned, primitive —*n* one who lived before the Flood one who lives to be very old —*adv* **Antedilu'vially** [See **Deluge**]

Antefix, an'te fiks, *n* (usu in *pl*) term in ancient architecture, used of the ornamental tiles placed on the eaves of buildings to conceal the ends of the tiles —*pl* **An'tefixes** and **An'tefixa** —*adj* **An'tefixal.** [L *ante*, before, in front, and *fixum*, *figĕre*, to fix]

Antelope, an'te-lōp, *n* a quadruped belonging to the hollow horned section of the order of Ruminants, differing from the goat in its beardless chin, a gregarious, peaceable animal, remarkable for grace, agility, and swiftness [O Fr *antelop*—L *antalopus*—Gr *antholops*, of which the origin is uncertain, perhaps from Gr *anthein*, to blossom, shine, and *ōps*, eye, and thus equivalent to 'bright eyes' Cf the Gr word Dorcas, a gazelle —*derkomai*, to see]

Antelucan, an-te-lōō'kan, *adj* before dawn or daylight [L *antelucanus*—*ante*, before, *lux*, *luc-is*, light]

Antemeridian, an te me-ri'di an, *adj* before mid day or noon [See **Meridian**]

Antemundane, an-te-mun'dān, *adj* before the existence or creation of the world [L *ante*, before, and **Mundane.**]

Antenatal, an-te nā'tal, *adj* existing before birth —*n* **Ante-nati**, those born before a certain time, as opposed to **Post-nati**, those born after it—of Scotsmen born before 1603, and Americans before the Declaration of Independence (1776) [L *ante*, before, and **Natal**]

Ante-nicene, an-te nī'sēn, *adj* before the first general council of the Christian Church held at Nice or Nicæa in Bithynia, 325 A D

Antennæ, an ten'ē, *n pl* the feelers or horns of insects, crustaceans, and myriopods —*adjs* **Antenn'al**, **Antenn'ary**, **Antenn'iform**, **Anteñif'erous** [L *antenna*, a sail yard, the Lat translation of Aristotle's *keraiai*, horns of insects, a word also used of the projecting ends of sail-yards]

Antenuptial, an-te-nupsh'al, *adj* before nuptials or marriage [L *ante*, before, and **Nuptial**]

Anteorbital, an te or'bit al, *adj* situated in front of the eyes [*Ante*, before, and **Orbit**, eye socket]

Antepaschal, an-te-pas'kal, *adj* relating to the time before Easter [L *ante*, before, and **Paschal**]

Antepast, an'te past, *n* (*obs*) something to whet the appetite a foretaste [L *ante*, before, and *past um*, *pascĕre*, to feed]

Antependium, an-te pend'i-um, *n* a frontlet, forecloth, frontal, or covering for an altar, of silk, satin or velvet, often richly embroidered [L *ante*, before, and *pend ĕre*, to hang]

Antepenult, an te pen'ult, *n* the syllable before the penult or next ultimate syllable of a word, the last syllable of a word but two —*adj* **Antepenult'imate.** [L *ante*, before, and **Penult**]

Anteprandial, an-te prand'i al, *adj* before dinner [L *ante*, before, and *prandium*, dinner]

Anterior, an-tē'ri or, *adj* before, in time or place in front —*ns* **Anterior'ity**, **Ante'riorness.** —*adv* **Ante'riorly** [L, comp of *ante*, before]

Anteroom, an'te rōōm, *n* a room before another a room leading into a principal apartment [L *ante*, before, and **Room**]

Antevenient, an tē vē'ni ent, *adj* coming before, preceding [L *antevenient em*, *ante*, before, *ven ĭre*, to come]

Anthelion, ant hēl'yun, *n* a luminous coloured ring observed by a spectator on a cloud or fog-bank over against the sun —*pl* **Anthel'ia.** [Gr *anti*, opposite, *hēlios*, the sun]

Anthelmintic, an thel-mint'ik, *adj* destroying or expelling worms [Gr *anti*, against, and *helmins*, *helminthos*, a worm]

Anthem, an'them, *n* a piece of sacred music sung in alternate parts a piece of sacred music set to a passage from Scripture any song of praise or gladness —*v t* to praise in an anthem —*adv* **An'them wise** [A S *antefn*—Gr *antiphōna*—*anti*, in return, *phōnē*, the voice See **Antiphon.**]

Anther, an'ther, *n* the top of the stamen in a flower, which contains the pollen or fertilising dust —*adjs* **Antherif'erous**, bearing anthers, **Anth'eroid**, resembling an anther [L *anthera*, which meant a medicine extracted from flowers,

and consisting especially of the internal organs of flowers—Gr *anthēros*, flowery—*anthos*, a flower —*adj* **An'theral.**]



a, Anthers of Wall flower

Antheridium, an ther-id'i-um, *n* the male reproductive organs of many cryptogams, as ferns, horse-tails, mosses, &c [L *anthera*, and *idium*, Gr diminutive ending]

Antherozooid, an-ther o zo'oid, *n* a minute moving body in the antheridia of cryptogams [L *anthera*, and *zooid*—Gr *zōoeidēs*, like an animal —*zōon*, animal, and *eidos*, shape]

Anthocarpous, an tho kar'pus, *adj* (*bot*) bearing fruit resulting from many flowers, as the pine-apple [From Gr *anthos*, flower, *karpos*, fruit]

Anthoid, an'thoid, *adj* flower like [Gr *anthos*, flower, and *eidēs*, like]

Antholite, an'tho lit, *n* a flower turned into stone, a fossil flower [Gr *anthos*, flower, *lithos*, stone]

Anthology, an thol'oj i, *n* (*lit*) a gathering or collection of flowers a collection of poems or choice literary extracts, esp epigrams, orig applied to the collections of Greek epigrams so called —*adj* **Antholog'ical** [Gr , *anthos*, a flower, *leg ein*, to gather]

Anthomania, an thō mān'ya, *n* a madness for flowers —*n* **Anthomān'iac** [Gr *anthos*, and *mania*, madness]

Anthony (St), an'ton i, the patron saint of swine herds the smallest pig in a litter —**Anthony's fire**, a popular name for erysipelas

Anthozoa, an'tho zō a, *n pl* another name for Actinozoa, one of the three classes of Cœlenterates, including sea anemones, corals, &c [Gr *anthos*, flower, *zōa*, animals]

Anthracene, an thra sēn', *n* a hydrocarbon obtained as one of the last products in the distillation of coal tar, of value as the source of artificial alizarin [Gr *anthrak*, coal, and *ene*]

Anthracite, an'thras īt, *n* a kind of coal that burns nearly without flame, smell, or smoke, consisting almost entirely of carbon, and not readily ignited —*adj* **Anthracit'ic** —*n* **Anthracit'ism** —*adj* **Anthracif'erous**, yielding anthracite [Gr *anthrakitēs*, coal like—*anthrax*, coal]

Anthrax, an'thraks, *n* a widely distributed and very destructive disease, most common among sheep and cattle, the first infectious disease proved to be due to the presence of microscopic vegetable organisms (*bacilli*)—other names are *Splenic Apoplexy*, *Splenic Fever*, and as it occurs in man, *Malignant Pustule* and *Woolsorter's Disease* a carbuncle or malignant boil —*adjs* **Anthra'cic, An'thracoid.** [L —Gr *anthrax*, coal, a carbuncle]

Anthropical, an throp'i cal, *adj* connected with human nature (*rare*) [Gr *anthropikos*, human, *anthrōpos*, man]

Anthropinism, an thrōp'in ism, *n* the looking at things in their relation to man [Gr *anthropinos*, human (*anthrōpos*), and *-ism*]

Anthropocentric, an thrō po sent'rik, *adj* centring all the universe in man [Gr *anthrōpos*, man, and *kentron*, centre]

Anthropography, an thro pog'ra fi, *n* that branch of anthropology which treats of the human race according to its geographical distribution [Gr *anthrōpos*, man, *graphia*, description—*graphein*, to write]

Anthropoid, an'throp oid, *adj* in the form of or resembling man —*n* the anthropoid ape, the highest and most manlike monkey —*adj* **An'thropoidal** [Gr *anthrōpos*, man, *eidos*, form]

Anthropolatry, an thro pol'a tri, *n* the giving of divine honours to a human being, a term always employed in reproach —It was used by the Apollinarians against the orthodox Christians of the 4th and 5th centuries, with reference to the doctrine of the perfect human nature of Christ [Gr , *anthrōpos*, man, *latreia*, worship]

Anthropolite, an throp'o lit, *n* human remains turned into stone, fossil human remains [Gr *anthrōpos*, man, *lithos*, stone]

Anthropology, an throp ol'oj i, *n* the science of man, more especially considered as a social animal the natural history of man in its widest sense, treating of his relation to the brutes, his evolution, the different races, &c —*adj* **Anthropolog'ical** —*adv* **Anthropolog'ically** —*n* **Anthropol'ogist**, one versed in anthropology [Gr *anthrōpos*, man, and *logos*, discourse *-legein*, to say]

Anthropometry, an thrō pom'et ri, *n* the measurement of the human body to discover its exact dimensions and the proportions of its parts, for comparison with its dimensions at different periods, or in different races and classes —*adj* **Anthropomet'ric** [Gr *anthrōpos*, man, and *metrein*, to measure]

Anthropomorphism, an throp o morf'izm, *n* the representation of the Deity in the form of man or with bodily parts the ascription to the Deity of human affections and passions —*adj* **Anthropomorph'ic** —*ns* **Anthropomorph'ist, Anthropomorph'ite, Anthropomorph'itism** —*v t* **Anthropomorph'ise**, to regard as or render anthropomorphous [Gr *anthrōpos*, man, *morphē*, form]

Anthropomorphosis, an thrō po morf os'is, or morf'os is, *n* transformation into human shape —*adj* **Anthropomorph'ous**, formed like or resembling man [Gr *anthropomorphōsis*—*anthrōpos*, man, and a verb of action, formed from *morphe*, shape]

Anthropopathism, an thro pop'a thizm, **Anthropop'athy**, *n* the ascription to the Deity of human passions and affections —*adj* **Anthropopath'ic.**—*adv* **Anthropopath'ically.** [Gr *anthrōpos*, man, *pathos*, suffering, passion]

Anthropophagy, an thro pof'aj i, *n* cannibalism —**Anthropophagi**, *n pl* man eaters, cannibals. —*n* **Anthropoph'agite** —*adj* **Anthropoph'agous** —*n* **Anthropophagin'ian** (*Shak*), a cannibal [Gr *anthrōpos*, man, *phag ein*, to eat]

Anthropophuism, an thrō pof'ū izm, *n* the ascription of a human nature to the gods [Gr *anthrōpos*, man, and *phuē*, nature, and *-ism*]

Anthroposophy, an thrō pos'o fi, *n* the knowledge of the nature of men human wisdom —*n* **Anthropos'ophist**, one furnished with the wisdom of men [Gr *anthrōpos*, man, and *sophia*, wisdom]

Anthropotomy, an thrō pot'om i, *n* anatomy of the human body [Gr *anthrōpos*, man, and *temnein*, to cut]

Anti, ant'i, *pfx* against, in opposition to, rivalling, simulating It forms numerous derivatives, alike nouns and adjectives, as *antichrist*, *antipope*, *anticlimax*, *anti tobacconist*, *anti Ritualistic*, *anti Semite* [Gr *anti* , against, instead of, &c]

Anti-attrition, an ti at trish'on, *n* anything which counteracts attrition or friction also fig [Pfx **Anti-** and **Attrition**]

Antibilious, an ti bil'yus, *adj* of use against biliousness [**Anti-** and **Bilious.**]

Antiburgher, an ti burg'er, *n.* that section of the Scottish Secession Church which parted from the main body (the *Burghers*) in 1747, holding it unlawful to take the oath administered to burgesses in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth, because of the reference to 'the true religion presently professed within this realm' They read into it an allusion to the church as by law established, while others interpreted it as signi-

fying simply the Protestant religion [**Anti-** and **Burgher.**]

Antic, ant'ik, *adj* grotesque odd ridiculous in shape, dress, &c.—*n* a fantastic or ancient figure, caricaturing or combining grotesquely animal or vegetable forms, or both together a grotesque pageant (*Shak*) a buffoon, clown, mountebank a trick, mostly in *pl* —*v* to make grotesque (*Shak*) —**An'ticize,** to play antics (*Browning*) [It *antico*, equivalent to It *grottesco*, and orig used of the fantastic decorations composed of human and other forms found in the remains of ancient Rome—Lat *antiquus*]

Anticatholic, an-ti kath'o lik, *adj* opposed to what is Catholic [**Anti-** and **Catholic**]

Antichlor, an'ti klōr, *n* a substance used in the making of paper to free the pulp from the injurious after effects of chlorine [**Anti-** and **Chlor-ine.**]

Antichrist, an'ti krīst, *n* the great opposer of Christ and Christianity the name of a great enemy of Christ always expected to appear by the early church, applied by some to the Pope and his power —*adj* **Antichrist'ian,** relating to Antichrist opposed to Christianity —*adv* **Antichrist'ianly** —*n* **Antichrist'ianism.** [Gr, *anti*, against, and *Christos*]

Anticipate, an tis'ip āt, *v t* to be beforehand with (another person or thing), to forestall or prevent occupy to take in hand, or consider, before the due time to foresee realise beforehand, or count upon as certain to expect —also *i* to accelerate to occur earlier than —*adj* **Antic'ipant,** anticipating, anticipative, also *n* —*n* **Anticipā'tion,** act of anticipating assignment to too early a time foretaste previous notion, or presentiment expectation —*adjs* **Anti'cipātive, Anti'cipātory** —*advs* **Anticipāt'ively, Anticipāt'orily** (*rare*) [L *anticipāre, ātum—ante*, before, *capĕre*, to take]

Anticivic, an ti siv'ik, *adj* opposed to citizenship, esp the conception of it engendered by the French Revolution —*n* **Anticiv'ism.**

Anticlimax, an ti klīm'aks, *n* the opposite of climax a sentence in which the ideas become less important towards the close also of any descent as against a previous rise, e g Waller's

> Under the Tropicks is our language spoke,
> And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke

[Gr *anti*, against, and **Climax**]

Anticlinal, an ti klīn'al, *adj* sloping in opposite directions —*n* (*geol*) applied to strata which are inclined in opposite directions from a common axis—in a roof like form [Gr *anti*, against, *klinein*, to lean]

Anticyclone, an ti sī'klōn, *n* name given to the rotatory flow of air from an atmospheric area of high pressure —*adj* **Anticyclon'ic.** [**Anti-** and **Cyclone**]

Antidote, an'ti dōt, *n* that which is given against anything that would produce bad effects a counter poison (*fig*) anything that prevents evil (*against, for, to*) —*adj* **An'tidotal.** [Gr *antidotos—anti*, against, *didōmi*, to give]

Antient. See **Ancient**

Antifebrile, an ti feb'rīl, *adj* efficacious against fever —*n* a substance with such properties —Also **Antifebrif'ic**

Anti-federal, an ti fed'e ral, *adj* opposed to federalism, applied to the U S party whose fundamental principle was opposition to the strengthening of the national government at the expense of the States. Later names for the party were Republican, Democratic Republican, and Democratic alone —*ns* **Anti-fed'eralism, Anti-fed'eralist**

Antifriction, an ti frik'shun, *n* anything which prevents friction [**Anti-** and **Friction.**]

Anti-Gallican, an-ti gal'ik an, *adj* and *n* opposed to what is French or esp opposed to the Gallican liberties of the French Church —*n* **Anti-Gall'icanism.** [**Anti-** and **Gallican.**]

Antigropelos, an ti grōp'el os, *n* waterproof leggings [Said to be made up from Gr *anti*, against, *hygros*, wet, and *pēlos*, mud Probably this barbarous word was orig an advertisement]

Antihelix, an'ti hē liks, *n* the inner curved ridge of the pinna of the ear —*pl* **Antihēl'ices** —Also **An'thelix**

Anti Jacobin, an ti jak'o bin, *adj* opposed to the Jacobins, a party in the French Revolution, hence an opponent of the French Revolution, or of democratic principles —*n* one opposed to the Jacobins a weekly paper started in England in 1797 by Canning and others to refute the principles of the French Revolution —*n* **Anti-Jac'obinism.** [**Anti-** and **Jacobin**]

Antilegomena, an ti leg om'en a, *n pl* those books of the New Testament not at first accepted by the whole church, but ultimately admitted into the Canon—2 Peter, James, Jude, Hebrews, 2 and 3 John, and the Apocalypse —The other books were called *Homologoumena*, 'agreed to' [Gr, lit 'spoken against']

Antilogy, an til'o ji, *n* a contradiction in terms

Antimacassar, an ti mak as'ar, *n* a covering for sofas, cushions, &c, to protect them from grease, esp in the hair, also for ornament [**Anti-** and *macassar*, a kind of hair oil]

Antimask, Antimasque, an'ti mask, *n* a ridiculous interlude dividing the parts of the more serious masque [Gr *anti*, against, and **Mask.**]

Antimetabole, an'ti me tab'ol e, *n* (*rhet*) a figure in which the same words or ideas are repeated in inverse order, as Quarles's 'Be wisely worldly, but not worldly wise' [Gr]

Antimetathesis, an'ti me tath'e sis, *n* inversion of the members of an antithesis, as in Crabbe's 'A poem is a speaking picture, a picture, a mute poem' [Gr]

Antimnemonic, an ti ne mon'ik, *adj* tending to weaken the memory —Also *n* [**Anti-** and **Mnemonic**]

Antimonarchical, an ti mon ark'i kal, *adj* opposed to monarchy and monarchical principles —*n* **Anti-mon'archist.** [**Anti-** and **Monarchical**]

Antimony, an'ti mun i, *n* a brittle, bluish white metal of flaky, crystalline texture, much used in the arts and in medicine —*adjs* **Antimōn'ial, Antimon'ic.** [Through Fr from Low Lat *antimonium*, of unknown origin, probably a corruption of some Arabic word One popular etymology derived the word from Gr *anti*, and Fr *moine*, i e monks' bane]

Anti-national, an ti nash'un al, *adj* hostile to one's nation

Antinephritic, an ti ne frit'ik, *adj* acting against diseases of the kidneys [Gr *anti*, against, and **Nephritic.**]

Antinomianism, an ti nōm'i an izm, *n* the belief that Christians are emancipated by the gospel from the obligation to keep the moral law—a monstrous abuse and perversion of the Pauline doctrine of justification by faith, esp applied to the party of Johann Agricola in the German Reformation —*n* **Antinom'ian,** also *adj* against the law pertaining to the Antinomians [Gr *anti*, against, *nomos*, a law]

Antinomy, an'ti nom i, or an tin'o-mi, *n* a contradiction in a law a conflict of authority conclusions discrepant though apparently logical —*adjs* **Antinom'ic, Antinom'ical.** [Gr *anti*, against, *nomos*, a law]

Antinous, an tin'ō us, *n* an ideal of youthful manly beauty, from the name of the favourite

of the Roman Emperor Hadrian so famous in ancient art

Antiochian, an ti ō'ki an, *adj* of or pertaining to the city of Antioch, or the eclectic system in philosophy of Antiochus of Ascalon —**Antio'chianism,** a school of theology in the 4th and 5th centuries which spread over the whole Græco-Syrian church, and was essentially a revolt against the allegorical interpretation of Scripture stamped by the genius of Origen upon the Alexandrian school Lucian the presbyter was its founder, Eusebius of Emesa, Diodore of Tarsus, Chrysostom, and Theodore of Mopsuestia, its most illustrious members

Antiodontalgic, an-ti-ō dont al'jik, *adj* of use against toothache [*Anti,* against, Gr *odous,* tooth, and *algein,* to suffer pain]

Antipathy, an tip'ath i, *n* dislike repugnance opposition the object of antipathy (*against, to, between* of persons) —*adjs* **Antipathet'ic, Antipathet'ical.**—*adj* **Antipath'ic,** belonging to antipathy opposite contrary —*n* **Antip'athist,** one possessed by an antipathy [Gr *anti,* against, *pathos,* feeling]

Antiperiodic, an ti-pē ri od'ik, *adj* destroying the periodicity of diseases such as ague whose attacks recur at regular intervals a drug with such an effect, esp cinchona bark and its alkaloids (quinine), and arsenic

Antiperistaltic, an ti per i stal'tik, *adj* contrary to peristaltic motion acting upwards [**Anti-** and **Peristaltic**]

Antiperistasis, an ti per ist'a sis, *n* opposition of circumstances resistance exerted against any train of circumstances [Gr , *anti,* against, and *peristasis,* a circumstance—*peri,* around, and *histēmi,* make to stand]

Antiphlogistic, an ti flo j ist'ik, *adj* of remedies acting against heat, or inflammation, as blood letting, purgatives, low diet —Also *n* a medicine to allay inflammation [**Anti-** and **Phlogistic**]

Antiphon, an'tif ōn, **Antiph'ony,** *n* alternate chanting or singing a species of sacred song, sung by two parties, each responding to the other —*adjs* **Antiphon'ic, Antiphon'ical,** mutually responsive, **Antiph'onal,** pertaining to antiphony —*n* a book of antiphons or anthems, also **Antiph'onary** and **Antiph'oner** —*adv* **Antiphon'ically.** [Gr , *anti,* in return, and *phōnē,* voice A doublet of **Anthem**]

Antiphrasis, an tif'ra sis, *n* (*rhet*) the use of words in a sense opposite to the true one —*adj* **Antiphras'tic, -al,** involving antiphrasis ironical —*adv* **Antiphras'tically.** [Gr , *anti,* against, *phrasis,* speech]

Antipodes, an tip'od ēz, *n pl* those living on the other side of the globe, and whose feet are thus opposite to ours the inhabitants of any two opposite points of the globe places on the earth's surface exactly opposite each other, the region opposite one's own the exact opposite of a person or thing (also in *s* **Antipode**) —**At antipodes,** in direct opposition —*adjs* **Antip'odal, Antipode'an.** [Gr *anti,* opposite to, *pous, podos,* a foot]

Antipole, an'ti pōl, *n* the opposite pole direct opposite [**Anti-** and **Pole.**]

Antipope, an'ti pōp, *n* a pontiff elected in opposition to one canonically chosen, e g those who resided at Avignon in the 13th and 14th centuries. [*Anti,* against, and **Pope.**]

Antipopular, an ti pop'ū lar, *adj* adverse to the people, or the popular cause [**Anti-** and **Popular.**]

Antipyrin, an ti-pī'rin, *n* a white crystalline powder, tasteless, colourless, and soluble in water, obtained from coal tar products by a complex process, with valuable qualities as a febrifuge, but not as an antiperiodic —*adj* **Antipyret'ic.**

Antiquary, an'ti kwar i, *n* one who studies or collects old things, esp the monuments and relics of the past—but not very ancient things, and rather from curiosity than archæological interest —*adj* ancient (*Shak*) —*adj* and *n.* **Antiquār'ian,** connected with the study of antiquities, also one devoted to the study —*n* **Antiquār'ianism.** [See **Antique.**]

Antiquate, an'ti kwāt, *v t* to make antique, old, or obsolete to put out of use —*pr p* an'tiquāting, *pa p* an'tiquāted —*adj* **An'tiquated,** grown old, or out of fashion obsolete superannuated. —*n* **Antiqua'tion,** the making obsolete abrogation obsoleteness

Antique, an tēk', *adj* ancient of a good old age, olden (now generally rhetorical in a good sense) old fashioned, after the manner of the ancients —*n* anything very old ancient relics an American name for a kind of type of thick and bold face in which the lines are of equal thickness—*Egyptian* in England —*adj* **Antiq'uish,** somewhat antique —**The Antique,** ancient work in art, the style of ancient art —*n* **Antique'ness** —*adv* **Antique'ly.** [Fr —L *antiquus,* old, ancient—*ante,* before]

Antiquity, an tik'wi-ti, *n* ancient times, esp the times of the ancient Greeks and Romans great age old age, seniority (*Shak*) ancient style the people of old time —*pl* manners, customs, relics of ancient times —*n* **Antiquitār'ian,** one attached to the practices and opinions of antiquity [Fr —Lat *antiquitat em—antiquus,* ancient]

Antiscian, an tish'i an, *adj* of or pertaining to people living on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon fall in opposite directions —*n* **Antis'cii** [Gr , *anti,* opposite, *skia,* a shadow]

Antiscorbutic, an ti skor būt'ik, *adj* acting against scurvy —*n* a remedy for scurvy [Gr *anti,* against, and **Scorbutic**]

Antiscriptural, an ti skrip'tūr al, *adj* opposed to Holy Scripture [**Anti-** and **Scriptural.**]

Anti Semites, an ti sem'īts, *n pl* the modern opponents of the Jews in Russia, Roumania, Hungary, and Eastern Germany —*adj* **Antisemit'ic.**

Antiseptic, an ti sept'ik, *adj* and *n* counteracting putrefaction and analogous fermentive changes preventing moral decay —*adv* **Antisept'ically.** [Gr *anti,* against, and *sēpein,* to rot]

Antisocial, an ti sōsh'al, *adj* opposed to the principles and usages of society [**Anti-** and **Social**]

Antispasmodic, an ti spaz mod'ik, *adj* opposing spasms or convulsions —*n* a remedy for spasms or convulsions. [Gr *anti,* against, and **Spasmodic**]

Antispast, an'ti spast, *n* in metre, a foot composed of an iambus and a trochee —*adj* **Antispast'ic.** [Gr *antispastos, antispa-ein,* to draw into a contrary direction]

Antistrophe, an tis'trōf-e, *n* (*poet*) the returning movement from left to right in Greek choruses and dances, the movement of the strophe being from right to left the stanza of a song alternating with the strophe an inverse relation —*adj* **Antistroph'ic,** pertaining to the antistrophe [Gr , *anti,* against, and *streph-ein,* to turn]

Antitheism, an ti the'izm, *n* the doctrine which denies the existence of a God —*n* **Antithe'ist.** —*adj* **Antitheist'ic.**

Antithesis, an tith'e sis, *n* a figure in which thoughts or words are set in contrast a counterthesis, counter-proposition opposition the contrast —*pl* **Antith'eses.**—*n* **Ant'ithet,** an instance of antithesis (*rare*) —*adj* **Antithet'ic, -al.**—*adv* **Antithet'ically.** [Gr , *anti,* against, *tithēmi,* to place]

Antitoxin, an-ti-tok'sin, *n* the name applied to substances present in the blood of an animal which neutralise the action of toxins or bacterial poisons, their chemical nature not being definitely known —*adj* **Antitox'ic**

Antitrade, an'ti-trād, *n.* a wind that blows in the opposite direction to the trade wind—that is, in the northern hemisphere from south west, and in the southern hemisphere from north west [**Anti-** and **Trade** (wind)]

Antitrinitarian, an-ti-trin-it-ār'i-an, *n.* and *adj* opposed to the doctrine of the Trinity —*n* **Antitrinitar'ianism.**

Antitype, an'ti-tīp, *n* that which corresponds to the type that which is prefigured by the type, as Christ by the paschal lamb —*adjs* **Antityp'al, -ical.** [Gr *anti*, corresponding to, and **Type.**]

Antler, ant'ler, *n* a bony outgrowth from the frontal bones of almost all deer—restricted to males, except in the reindeer branch of a stag's horn —*adj* **Ant'lered** [O Fr *antoillier*—Late L *ant(e)ocular em* (*cornuum*), the branch of 'tine' of a stag's horn in front of the eyes]

Ant-lion, ant'-li'on, *n* the larva of an insect of the order Neuroptera, remarkable for the ingenuity of its insect catching habits [Trans of Gr *murmēko leōn* in the Septuagint, *murmēx*, ant, and *leōn*, lion]

Antonomasia, ant-on-om-āz'i-a, *n* a figure of speech which uses an epithet on the name of an office or attributive for a person's proper name, e g his lordship for an earl, and conversely, e g a Napoleon for a great conqueror [Gr, *anti*, instead, *onomazein*, to name, *onoma*, a name]

Antonym, ant'ō-nim, *n* a word which is the opposite or antithesis of another [Gr *anti*, against, *onoma*, a name]

Antre, an'ter, *n* a cave or grotto. [Fr, L *antrum*, a cave]

Ant-thrush, ant'-thrush, *n* a general name applied to birds of tropical and sub-tropical countries which feed to a large extent on ants

Anus, ān'us, *n* the lower orifice of the bowels [L, for *as nus*, 'sitting part,' from root *as*, to sit]

Anvil, an'vil, *n* an iron block on which smiths hammer metal into shape —**On** or **upon the anvil,** in preparation, under discussion [A S *anfilte*, *on filte*, *on*, on, and a supposed *filtan*, to weld, appearing also in **Felt**]

Anxious, angk'shus, *adj* uneasy regarding some thing doubtful solicitous —*ns* **Anxi'ety,** state of being anxious, **An'xiousness** —*adv* **An'xiously** [L *anxius*—*ang ĕre*, to press tightly See **Anger, Anguish**]

Any, en'i, *adj* one indefinitely some whoever *n* **An'ybody,** any single individual —*adv* **Anyhow,** in any way whatever in any case, at least —*ns* **An'ything,** a thing indefinitely, as opposed to nothing any whit, to any extent, **Anythingā'rian,** one with no beliefs in particular, **Anythingā'rianism.** —*advs* **An'yway, An'yways,** in any manner anyhow in any case, **An'ywhere, An'ywhen,** in any place whatever, at any time **An'ywise,** in any manner, to any degree —**Any one,** any single individual, any body —**At any rate,** at all events —**If anything,** if in any degree [A S *ǽnig*—*án*, one]

Aonian, ā-ō'ni-an, *adj* pertaining to Aonia in Greece, or to the Muses supposed to dwell there —**Aonian fount,** the fountain Aganippe, on a slope of Mount Helicon—the Æonian mount

Aorist, ā'or-ist, *n* the name of certain tenses in the Greek verb expressing indefinite time —*adj* indefinite undefined —*adj* **Aorist'ic** [Gr *aoristos*, indefinite—*a*, neg, and *horistos*, *horizein*, *horos*, a limit]

Aorta, ā-or'ta, *n* the great arterial trunk which, rising from the left ventricle of the heart, sends its branches ramifying through the whole body—in man subdivided into the *arch*, the *thoracic*

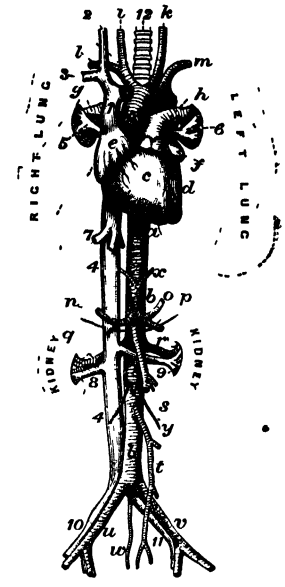


Diagram of the Aorta, with its principal branches

A, ascending part of the arch of the aorta, *a*, thoracic aorta, *bb*, abdominal aorta, *c*, *d*, right and left ventricles of the heart, *e*, *f*, right and left auricles of the heart, *g*, *h*, right and left pulmonary arteries, *i*, *k*, right and left common carotid arteries, *l*, *m*, right and left subclavian arteries, *n*, hepatic artery, *o*, gastric artery, *p*, splenic artery, *q*, *r*, right and left renal arteries, *s*, *t*, superior and inferior mesenteric arteries, *u*, *v*, right and left common iliac arteries, *w*, middle sacral artery, *x*, phrenic arteries, *y*, spermatic arteries 1, superior vena cava, 2, right internal jugular vein, 3, right subclavian vein (the left is removed to show the arch of the aorta), 4, inferior vena cava, 5, 6, right and left pulmonary veins, 7, hepatic veins, 8, 9, right and left renal veins, 10, 11, right and left iliac veins, 12, trachea

aorta, and the *abdominal aorta* —*adjs* **Aor'tal, Aor'tic** [Gr *aortē*—*aeir ein*, to raise up]

Apace, a-pās', *adv* at a quick pace swiftly fast said of the flight of time generally [Prep *a*, and **Pace**]

Apagogic, -al, ap-a-goj'ik, -al, *adj* proving indirectly by an *apagoge* or reduction to an absurdity, the truth of the thesis being evinced through the falsehood of its opposite—opposed to *direct* or *ostensive* proof [Gr *apagōgē*, leading away, abduction, *ap agein*, to lead off]

Apanage See **Appanage**

Apart, a-part', *adv* separately aside asunder, parted separate away from all employment out of consideration, not considered for the moment (with *from*) —*n* **Apart'ness** —**To set apart,** to separate, consecrate [Fr *a part*—L *a parte*, from the part or side]

Apartment, a-part'ment, *n* a separate room in a house occupied by a particular person or party a suite or set of such rooms (*arch*)—now in this sense the *pl* (*obs*) a compartment —*adj* **Apartment'al** [Fr *appartement*, a suite of rooms forming a complete dwelling, through Low L, from L *ad*, and *partire*, to divide—*pars*, a part]

Apathy, ap'ath-i, *n* want of feeling absence of passion indifference —*adjs* **Apathet'ic, Apathet'ical** (*rare*) —*adv* **Apathet'ically** [Gr, *a*, neg, *pathos*, feeling]

Apatite, ap'a-tīt, *n* a phosphate of lime of great variety of colour [Gr *apatē*, deceit, its form and colour being deceptive]

Apay, a-pā', *v* (*arch*) to satisfy, content (*obs*) to repay [O Fr *apayer*, from L *ad*, and *pacāre*, *pac em*, peace]

Ape, āp, *n* a monkey a monkey without a tail or with a very short one a simian proper, linking man and the lower animals, and hence termed *Anthropoid*—gorilla, chimpanzee, ourang one who plays the ape, a silly imitator an imitator in a good or neutral sense (*Shak*) —*v t* to imitate as an ape —*adj* **Ap'ish,** like an ape imitative foppish —*adv* **Ap'ishly** —*ns* **Ap'ishness, Ap'ism** (*Carlyle*), **Ap'ery,** conduct of one who apes, any ape like action a colony of apes, **Ape'hood, Ape'dom** —**God's ape,** a born fool — (*obs*) **To make any one his ape, to put an ape**

in his hood, to make a fool of any one.—**To lead apes in hell,** believed to be the lot of old maids there [A S *apa*, Ger *affe*]

Apeak, Apeek, a-pēk', *adv* (*naut*) vertical—the anchor is apeak when the cable is drawn so as to bring the ship's bow directly over it [*a*, to, and **Peak**]

Apelles, a pel'ez, *n* any consummate artist, from the great Greek painter Apelles, under Alexander the Great

Aperçu, a-per'sōō, *n* a summary exposition a brief outline [Fr *aperçu*, pa p of *apercevoir*, to perceive]

Aperient, a pē'ri ent, *adj* opening mildly purgative —*n* any laxative medicine [L *aperient em*, *aperīre*, to open]

Apert, a pert', *adj* (*arch*) open, public—opp to *Privy*—*n* **Apert'ness.** [L *apert um*, pa p of *aperīre*, to open]

Aperture, a'per tūr, *n* an opening the space through which light passes in an optical instrument a hole [L *apertura—aperīre*, to open]

Apetalous, a pet'al us, *adj* (*bot*) without petals [Gr *a*, neg, and *petalon*, a petal]

Apex, ā'peks, *n* the summit or point the vertex of a triangle the culminating point, climax of anything —*pl* **Apexes,** ā'peks ez, **Apices,** ap'i sēz [L *apex*, the peak of the flamen's cap]

Aphæresis a fe'i sis, *n* (*gram*) the omission of an initial letter or unaccented syllable —Also **Apher'esis** [Gr *aphairesis*, a taking away, *apo*, away, and *haire ein*, to take]

Aphasia, a fā'zi a, *n* inability to express thought in words by reason of some brain disease or, more widely still, the loss of the faculty of interchanging thought, without any affection of the intellect or will —**Motor aphasia,** loss of the memory of the co ordinated movements necessary for the formation of symbols, **Sensory aphasia,** loss of the memory of the meaning of symbols —*adj* **Aphas'ic** [Gr , *a*, neg , *phasis*, speech—*phanai*, to speak]

Aphelion, a fē'li on, *n* the point of a planet's orbit farthest away from the sun —*pl* **Aphel'ia.** [Gr *apo*, from, *hēlios*, the sun]

Apheliotropic, a fē li o trop'ik, *adj* turning away from the sun [Gr *apo*, away, *helios*, sun, and *tropikos*, belonging to turning—*trep ein*, to turn]

Aphemia, a fēm'i a, *n* loss of speech caused by difficulty in articulation due to paralysis [Gr *a*, neg , and *phēmē*, voice, fame—*phanai*, to speak]

Aphesis, af'es is, *n* the gradual loss of an unaccented vowel at the beginning of a word, as in *squire* = *esquire*—a special form of Aphæresis —*adj* **Aphet'ic.** [Coined by Dr Murray Gr]

Aphis, ā'his, *n* a family of small 'plant lice' belonging to the order of hemipterous insects, occurring in temperate regions as parasites on the roots, leaves, stems, &c of plants They are tended, protected, and imprisoned by ants for the 'honey dew' which they secrete, hence called Ant cows —*pl* **Aphides,** af'i dēz —*adj* and *n* **Aphid'ian** [Ety unknown among conjectures may be mentioned that which derives the word in the pl from Gr *apheidеis*, unsparing (*a*, neg , and *pheidomai*, to spare), from the remarkable rapidity of propagation]

Aphony, af'on i, *n* loss of voice dumbness—the more common form is **Aphonia** —*adjs* **Aphon'ic, Aphon'ous,** voiceless [Gr *a*, neg , *phōnē*, voice]

Aphorism, af'or izm, *n* a concise statement of a principle in any science a brief pithy saying an adage —*v* **Aph'orise,** to coin or use aphorisms —*ns* **Aph'oriser, Aph'orist,** a writer of aphorisms —*adj* **Aphoris'tic,** in the form of an aphorism —*adv.* **Aphorist'ically.** [Gr *aphorizein*, to mark off by **boundaries**—*apo*, from, and *horos*, a limit]

Aphrodisiac, af ro diz'i ak, *adj* exciting to sexual intercourse —*n* that which excites to sexual intercourse —*adj* **Aphrodis'ian,** belonging to Venus, devoted to sensual love [Gr *aphrodisiakos—Aphroditē*, Venus, the goddess of love]

Aphthæ, af'thē, *n pl* small whitish ulcers on the surface of a mucous membrane [Gr *aphtha*, mostly in pl *aphthai*, usually connected with *hapt ein*, to set on fire]

Aphyllous, a-fil'us, *adj* (*bot*) destitute of leaves [Gr , *a*, neg , *phyllon*, a leaf]

Apiary, āp'i ar i, *n* a place where bees are kept —*adjs* **Apiar'ian, Ap'ian,** relating to bees or bee-keeping —*n* **Ap'iarist,** one who keeps an apiary one who studies the habits of bees. [L *apiarium—apis*, a bee]

Apical, ap'ik al, *adj* relating to the apex, or top —*adv* **Ap'ically.**

Apices, *pl* of **Apex**

Apician, a pish'yan, *adj* relating to Apicius, the Roman epicurean in the time of Tiberius luxurious and expensive in diet

Apiculture, ā'pi cult ūr, *n* bee keeping [L *apis*, bee, and *cultura*, keeping—*colĕre*, to keep]

Apiece, a pēs', *adv* for each piece, thing, or person. to each individually —*adv* **Apiec'es** (*obs*), in pieces

Apinch, a pinsh', *adv* pinching, so as to pinch [Prep *a*, and **Pinch**]

Aplomb, a plom', *n* the perpendicular, perpendicularity self-possession, coolness [Fr *aplomb*, perpendicular position—*a plomb*, according to plummet]

Aplustre, ap lus'ter, *n* the ornament rising above the stern of ancient ships, often a sheaf of volutes [L —Gr *aphlaston*]



Aplustre

Apnœa, ap nē'a, *n* a cessation of breathing [Gr *apnoia*]

Apocalypse, a pok'al ips, *n* the name of the last book of the New Testament containing the 'revelation' granted to St John, any revelation or disclosure —*ns* **Apoc'alypst, Apoc'alypt,** a revealer of the future, **Apocalypt'ist,** the writer of the Apocalypse —*adj* **Apocalypt'ic, -al** —*adv* **Apocalyp'tically.** —**Apocalyptic Number,** the mystical number 666, spoken of in the Apocalypse The best solution of the riddle is Neron Kesar—Hebrew form of the Latin Nero Cæsar The vowels *e* and *a* are not expressed in the ancient Hebrew writing, accordingly NeRON KeSaR gives

N R O N K S R
50 + 200 + 6 + 50 + 100 + 60 + 200 = 666

[Gr , a revelation, an uncovering—*apo*, from, *kalypt-ein*, to cover]

Apocarpous, ap o kär'pus, *adj* (*bot*) having the carpels distinct [Gr *apo*, from, *karpos*, fruit]

Apocatastasis, a po ka-tast'a sis, *n* (*theol*) the final restitution of all things, when at the appearance of the Messiah the kingdom of God shall be extended over the whole earth—an idea extended by Origen to imply the final conversion and salvation of all created beings, the devil and his angels not excepted [Gr , *apo kathistanai*, to set up again]

Apocopate, a pok'o pāt, *v t* to cut off the last letter or syllable of a word —*pr p* apoc'opāting, *pa p* apoc'opāted —*n* **Apocopa'tion** —*n* **Apocope,** a pok'op ē, *n* the cutting off of the last letter or syllable of a word [Gr , *apo*, off, *koptein*, to cut]

Apocrypha, a pok'rif a, *n* as applied to religious writings = (1) those suitable for the initiated only, (2) those of unknown date and origin, (3) those which are spurious—the term generally means the fourteen books or parts of books known as the Apocrypha of the Old Testament—found in the Septuagint but not the Hebrew or Palestinian canon —(1) First, or Third, Esdras, (2) Second, or Fourth, Esdras, (3) Tobit, (4) Judith, (5) the parts of Esther not found in Hebrew or Chaldee, (6) The Wisdom of Solomon, (7) The Wisdom of Jesus, the son of Sirach, or Ecclesiasticus, (8) Baruch, (9) The Song of the Three Holy Children, (10) The History of Susannah, (11) Bel and the Dragon, (12) The Prayer of Manasses, king of Judah, (13) First Maccabees, (14) Second Maccabees The Apocryphal books of the New Testament, as the Protevangelium of James, the gospel of Thomas, the Gesta Pilati, &c, stand on quite a different footing, never having been accepted by any as canonical, or in any way authoritative hidden or secret things —*adj* **Apoc'ryphal** [Gr, 'things hidden'—*apo*, from, *krypt ein*, to hide]

Apodal, ap'od al, *adj* without feet, without ventral fins [Gr *a*, neg, *pous*, *podos*, a foot]

Apodeictic, a po deik'tik, *adj* a logical term signifying a proposition which is necessarily true—demonstrative without demonstration, beyond contradiction, opp to *Dialectic*,—Kant introduced an analogous distinction between our judgments, giving the name Apodeictic to such as are *necessary*, and *universal*, the *a priori* conditions of experience, as opp to those which are *contingent* on the *result* of experience —*adj* **Apodic'tical** —*adv* **Apodic'tically** [Gr *apodeiktikos*—*apo deiknunai* (*apo* and *deiknunai*), to show off, demonstrate]

Apodiabolosis, a po di a-bol'o sis, *n* lowering to the rank of a devil (*rare—Hare*) [Gr *apo*, and *diabolos*, devil Formed like **Apotheosis**]

Apodosis, a pod'o sis, *n* (*gram*) the consequent clause in a conditional sentence, as opp to the *protasis* [Gr, *apo*, back, *didonai*, to give]

Apodyterium, a po di-tēr'i um, *n* the apartment in an ancient bath where the clothes were deposited [Gr, *apodyein* (*apo*, from, and *dy ein*), to undress]

Apogee, ap'o jē, *n* properly the greatest distance of the earth from any of the heavenly bodies (the earth being regarded as the centre of the universe in the old Ptolemaic astronomy), now restricted to the sun and moon, the sun's apogee corresponding to the earth's aphelion, and the moon's being the point of its orbit farthest from the earth the highest point, climax —opp to *Perigee* —*adjs* **Apogæ'ic, Apoge'an** —*adj* **Apogeotrop'ic,** turning away from the ground (of leaves, &c)—*adv* **Apogeotrop'ically.**—*n* **Apogeo'tropism** [Gr *apogaion*, *apo*, from, *gē*, the earth]

Apograph, a'po graf, *n* an exact copy [Gr *apo graphon—apo graph ein*, to write off, copy]

Apolaustic, a po law'stik, *adj* searching for enjoyment —*n* the philosophy of the pleasurable [Gr *apolaustikos—apolau ein*, to enjoy]

Apollinarianism, a pol i nā'ri an izm, *n* the doctrine that the *Logos*, or divine nature in Christ, took the place of the rational human soul, and that the body of Christ was a spiritualised form of humanity—taught by *Apollinaris* the younger, bishop of Laodicea in Syria (died 390 A.D), condemned as denying the *true* human nature of Christ by the council of Constantinople (381) —*adj* **Apollinā'rian.**

Apollinaris, a pol i nā'ris, *n* the alkaline mineral water of the *Apollinaris* spring in the Ahr valley in the Rhineland mineral water

Apollonian, a-po lō'ni-an, *adj* having the characteristics of Apollo, sun god of the Greeks and Romans, patron of poetry and music named from Apollonius of Perga, who studied conic sections in the time of Ptolemy Philopator —Also **Apollon'ic.**

Apollonicon, a pol-ōn'i kon, *n* a chamber organ of vast power, supplied with both keys and barrels, first exhibited in 1817 [Formed from *Apollonic*, as *harmonicon* from *harmonic*]

Apollyon, a pol'yun, *n* the destroyer Satan same as Abaddon (Rev ix 11) [Gr *apollyōn*, destroying utterly, *apolly ein*, *apo-*, and *ollymai*, to destroy]

Apologetic, al, a pol oj-et'ik, -al, *adj* excusing, regretfully acknowledging said or written in defence —*adv* **Apologet'ically.**—*n* **Apologet'ics,** that branch of theology concerned with the defence of Christianity, as distinct from *polemics*, which is occupied with the controversies for and against the doctrines of the various schools within the Christian church As a distinct branch of systematic theology it falls under the two heads of *natural* and *revealed* theology, in the former it proves the existence of God, of the soul in man, a future state, in the latter, the canonicity, inspiration, and trustworthiness of Scripture or otherwise from consideration of the moral perfection of the Christ of the gospels it proceeds to infer the substantial historical character of the evangelical records

Apologise, a pol'oj-īz, *v i* to make excuse to express regret for a fault (*for*) —*n* **Apol'ogist,** one who makes an apology a defender by argument

Apologue, a'pol-og, *n* a fable, parable, or short allegorical story, intended to serve as a pleasant vehicle for some moral doctrine—applied more particularly to one in which the actors are animals or inanimate things, e g the apologue of Jotham in Judges, ix 7-15 [Fr —Gr *apologos*, a fable—*apo*, from, *logos*, speech]

Apology, a pol'oj i, *n* something spoken to ward off an attack a defence or justification frank acknowledgment of an offence a poor substitute (*for*, *of* is *obs*) [Gr, *apo*, from, *logia*, speaking—*leg ein*, to speak]

Apomorphia, a po morf'i a, *n* an alkaloid prepared from morphia by heating hydrochloric acid —a rapid and powerful emetic [Gr *apo*, from, and **Morphia**]

Apoop, a pōōp', *adv* on the poop, astern

Apophlegmatic, a po fleg mat'ik, *adj* and *n* promoting the removal of phlegm [Gr *apo-*, and **Phlegmatic**]

Apophthegm, also **Apothegm,** a'po-them, *n* a pithy saying, more short, pointed, and practical than the aphorism need be, e g 'God helps them that help themselves'—*adjs* **Apophthegmat'ic, -al,** pertaining to the nature of an apophthegm, pithy, sententious —*adv* **Apophthegmat'ically.** —*v i* **Apophtheg'matise,** to speak in apophthegms —*n* **Apophtheg'matist** [Gr *apophthegma—apo*, forth, and *phthengesthai*, to utter]

Apoplexy, a'po pleks-i, *n* loss of sensation and of motion by a sudden stroke, generally applied by modern medical writers to rupture of a blood vessel, with hemorrhage in the brain or its membranes, whether with or without consciousness also *fig* —*adj* **Apoplec'tic, -al,** pertaining to, or causing apoplexy suffering from, or likely to suffer from, apoplexy —*adv* **Apoplec'tically** —*n* **Ap'oplex** (*arch.*), apoplexy —*adj* **Ap'oplexed** (*Shak.*), affected with apoplexy [Gr *apoplēxia* —*apo*, from, away, and *plēss-ein*, to strike]

Aposiopesis, a-po-si o-pē'sis, *n* a figure by which the speaker suddenly stops as though unable or unwilling to proceed, e g Virgil, *Æneid*, i. 135,

'Quos ego—' [Gr ,—*apo* sōpa-*ein*, to keep silent, *apo* and *sōpē*, silence]

Apostasy, Apostacy, a-post'a si, *n* abandonment of one's religion, principles, or party a revolt from ecclesiastical obedience, from a religious profession, or from holy orders [Gr 'a standing away,' *apo*, from, *stasis*, a standing]

Apostate, a-post'āt, *n* one guilty of apostasy a renegade from his faith from unworthy motives —*adj* false traitorous fallen —*adjs* **Apostat'ic, -al.**—*v i* **Apost'atise.**

A posteriori, ā-pos tē ri-ō'ri, *adj* applied to reasoning from experience, from effect to cause —as opp to *a priori* reasoning, from cause to effect empirical gained from experience *Synthetic* and *analytic*, *deductive* and *inductive*, correspond in a general way to *a priori* and *a posteriori* [L *a* = *ab*, from, *posteriori*, abl of *posterior*, compar of *posterus*, after]

Apostil, -ille, a pos'til, *n* a marginal note. [Fr. *apostille* See **Postil**]

Apostle, a pos'l, *n* one sent to preach the Gospel specially, one of the twelve disciples of Christ the founder of the Christian Church in a country, e g Augustine, the apostle of the English, Columba, of the Scots, Boniface, of Germany, &c the principal champion or supporter of a new system, or of some cause the highest in the fourfold ministry of the Catholic and Apostolic Church one of the twelve officials forming a presiding high council in the Mormon Church —*ns* **Apos'tleship,** the office or dignity of an apostle, **Apost'olate,** the office of an apostle leadership in a propaganda, **Apostol'icism,** profession of apostolicity, **Apostolic'ity,** the quality of being apostolic —*adj* **Apostol'ic, -al.** —**Apostle spoons,** silver spoons with handles ending in figures of the apostles, a common baptismal present in the 16th and 17th centuries —**Apostolic Fathers,** the immediate disciples and fellow-labourers of the apostles, more especially those who have left writings behind them (Barnabas, Clement of Rome, Ignatius, Hermas, Polycarp) —**Apostolic see,** the see of Rome, the term apostolic having become more and more exclusively applied to Rome —**Apostolic vicar,** the cardinal representing the Pope in extraordinary missions —**Apostolical succession,** the derivation of holy orders by an assumed unbroken chain of transmission from the apostles through their natural successors, the bishops—the theory of the Catholic Church the assumption that a ministry so ordained enjoy the succession of apostolic powers and privileges —**Apostolic Constitutions** and **Canons,** notes of ecclesiastical customs held to be apostolical, written in the form of apostolic precepts, and erroneously ascribed by tradition to Clement of Rome —**Apostles' creed,** the oldest form of Christian creed that exists, early ascribed to the apostles, and indeed substantially, if not strictly, apostolic —**Apostles, Teaching of the Twelve** —often called merely the *Didachē* (Gr 'teaching')—the title of a treatise discovered in 1883 on Christian doctrine and government, closely connected with the last two books (VII–VIII) of the *Apostolic Constitutions* [Gr , one sent away, *apo*, away, *stell-ein*, to send]

Apostrophe, a pos'trof e, *n* (*rhet*) a sudden turning away from the ordinary course of a speech to address some person or object present or absent, explained by Quintilian as addressed to a person present, but extended by modern use to the absent or dead a mark (') showing the omission of a letter or letters in a word, also as a sign of the modern Eng genitive or possessive case—orig a mere mark of the dropping of the letter *e* in writing.—*adj* **Apostroph'ic.**—*v t* **Apos'trophise,** to address by apostrophe. [Gr. *apo*, from, and **Strophe,** a turning]

Apothecary, a poth'ek-ar-i, *n.* one who prepares and sells drugs for medicinal purposes—a term long since substituted by *druggist*, although still a legal description for licentiates of the Apothecaries' Society of London, or of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland [Through Fr and L. from Gr *apothēkē*, a storehouse—*apo*, away, and *tithe-nai*, to place]

Apothegm. See **Apophthegm**

Apotheosis, a po thē'o sis, or a po the ō'sis, *n.* deification, esp the formal attribution of divine honours to a deceased Roman emperor, or special object of the imperial favour—a logical corollary to the worship of ancestors, degenerating naturally by anticipation into the adoration of the living the glorification of a principle or person ascension to glory, release from earthly life resurrection —*v t* **Apothe'osise,** or **Apoth'eosise.** [Gr , *apotheo-ein*, *apo*, away from what he was, *theos*, a god]

Apozem, a'po-zem, *n* a decoction or infusion. [Gr *apozema*—*apo*, off, and *ze-ein*, to boil]

Appal, ap pawl', *v t* to wax faint, fail, decay (*Spens*) also *v t* to dim, weaken (*obs*) to terrify, dismay —*pr p* appall'ing, *pa.p* appalled'. —*p adj* **Appall'ing,** shocking —*adv* **Appall'ingly.** [Perh from O Fr *apalir*, *apallir*, to wax pale, also to make pale See **Pall** and **Pale.**]

Appanage, Apanage, ap'pan-āj, *n.* the assignation or conveyance by the crown of lands and feudal rights to the princes of the royal family, a provision for younger sons, a dependency any perquisite an adjunct or attribute —*p adj* **Ap'panaged,** endowed with an appanage [Fr *apanage*—L *ad*, and *pan is*, bread]

Apparatus, ap par-āt'us, *n* things prepared or provided, material set of instruments, tools, natural organs, &c materials for the critical study of a document [L , *ad*, to, *parātus* (*parāre*), prepared]

Apparel, ap-par'el, *n* covering for the body, dress aspect, guise the rigging of a ship (*arch*) —*v t* to dress, adorn —*pr p* appar'elling or appar'eling (also *n*), *pa p* appar'elled or appar'eled [O Fr *apareiller*, through obscure Low L forms from L *par*, equal, like]

Apparent, ap pār'ent, *adj* that may be seen evident palpable seeming, as opposed to what really is by ellipsis for heir-apparent (*Shak*) — *adv* **Appar'ently.**—*n* **Appar'entness** —**Heir-apparent,** applied to one who will undoubtedly inherit if he survives the present possessor [Through Fr from L *apparent-em*, *apparē re*]

Apparition, ap par-ish'un, *n* an appearance—of a visitor, a comet, the appearance in history an immaterial appearance—of a spirit of the departed, as of a real being, a ghost in Astronomy, the first appearance of a celestial body after occultation —*adj* **Appari'tional.** [See **Appear**]

Apparitor, ap par'it or, *n* an officer who attends on a court, or on a magistrate, to execute orders still applied to the officer of an archiepiscopal, episcopal, archidiaconal, or other ecclesiastical court, sometimes to the beadle of a university bearing the mace one who appears (*rare*). [L See **Appear**]

Appay, ap-pā', *v t* See **Apay.**

Appeach, ap-pēch', *v t* (*obs*) to accuse, censure, or impeach —*n* **Appeach'ment** [O Fr *empechier* —L *impedicāre*, to catch by the feet—*in*, in, and *pedica*, a fetter See **Impeach.**]

Appeal, ap-pēl', *v i* to call upon, have recourse to (with *to*) to refer (to a witness or superior authority) to make supplication or earnest request to a person for a thing to resort for verification or proof to some principle or person.—

v t to remove a cause (to another court) —*n* act of appealing a supplication removal of a cause to a higher tribunal —*adj* **Appeal'able** —*adv* **Appeal'ingly** —*n* **Appeal'ingness.** [O Fr *apeler*—L *appellāre, -ātum*, to address, call by name, also to appeal to, impeach]

Appear, ap pēr', *v i* to become visible to present one's self formally before an authority or tribunal, hence to act as the representative or counsel for another to be manifest to be in one's opinion, to seem to come into view, to come before the public, to be published (of a book) to seem though not real —*impers* **It appears** —*n* **Appear'er,** one that appears one who puts in an appearance in court [Through Fr from L *apparē re—ad*, to, *parēre, paritum*, to come forth]

Appearance, ap pēr'ans, *n* the act of appearing, e g in court to prosecute or answer a charge the publication of a book the effect of appearing conspicuously, show, parade the condition of that which appears, form, aspect outward look or show a natural phenomenon an apparition —**To all appearance,** so far as appears to any one —**To keep up appearances,** to keep up an outward show with intent to conceal the absence of the inward reality —**To put in an appearance,** to appear in person

Appease, ap pēz', *v t* to pacify propitiate one who is angry to quiet to allay to pacify by granting demands —*adj* **Appeas'able** —*n* **Appease'ment,** the action of appeasing the state of being appeased —*adv* **Appeas'ingly** [O Fr *apese r*, to bring to peace—L *pac em*, peace]

Appellant, ap pel'ant, *n* one who makes an appeal from the decision of a lower court to a higher one who makes earnest entreaty of any kind one who challenges another to single combat (*obs*) one of the clergy in the Jansenist controversy who rejected the bull Unigenitus issued in 1713, appealing to a pope 'better informed,' or to a general council —*adjs* **Appeal'ing, Appell'ate,** relating to appeals

Appellation, ap pel-ā'shun, *n* that by which anything is called a name, especially one attached to a particular person —*adj* **Appella'tional** —*n* **Appell'ative,** a name common to all of the same kind, as distinguished from a proper name a designation —*adj* common to many general of or pertaining to the giving of names —*adv* **Appell'atively.** [See **Appeal.**]

Append, ap pend', *v t* to hang one thing to another to add —*n* **Append'age,** something appended —*adj* **Append'ant,** attached, annexed, consequent —*n* an adjunct, quality —*n* **Appendiculā'ria,** a genus of Ascidians whose members retain the larval vertebrate characters which are lost in the more or less degenerate sea squirts [L *ad*, to, *pendĕre*, to hang]

Appendix, ap pend'iks, *n* something appended or added a supplement an addition to a book or document, containing matter explanatory, but not essential to its completeness a process or projection —*pl* **Append'ixes, Append'ices** —*n* **Appendicī'tis,** inflammation of the vermiform appendix —**Append'ix vermiform'is,** a blind process terminating the cæcum in man

Appentice, a pen'tis, *n* (*archit*) a pent house

Apperception, ap er sep'shun, *n* the mind's perception of itself as a conscious agent

Apperil, a per'il, *n* (*Shak*) peril

Appertain, ap-per tān', *v i* to belong to, as a possession, a right, or attribute —*n* **Apper'tainance** —*n* **Appertain'ment,** that which appertains to any rank or dignity (*Shak*) —*adj* **Apper'tinent,** pertaining or belonging to —*n* (*Shak*) that which pertains to anything else —*p adj* **Appertain'ing,** proper, appropriate (*to*) [Through Fr from L *ad*, to, *pertinē-re*, to belong See **Pertain.**]

Appetency, ap'pet ens i, *n* a seeking after craving or appetite desire, especially sensual desire —Also **Ap'petence.**—*adj* **Ap'petent** [L *appetent em, appetĕre, ad*, to, *petĕre*, to seek]

Appetite, ap'pet īt, *n* physical craving, accompanied with uneasy sensation (hunger, thirst, sex) natural desire inclination desire for food hunger (*for*) —*adjs* **Ap'petible, Ap'petitive** —*v t* **Ap'petise,** to create or whet appetite —*n* **Appetise'ment** —*p adj* **Appetis'ing.**—*n* **Appetis'er,** something which whets the appetite —*adv* **Appetis'ingly.** [Through Fr, from L *appetītus, appetĕre*]

Applaud, ap-plawd', *v t* to praise by clapping the hands to praise loudly to express loudly approval of anything to extol —*p adj* **Applaud'ing.**—*adv* **Applaud'ingly.**—*n* **Applaud'er.** [L *applaud ĕre—ad*, to, *plaudĕre, plausum*, to clap]

Applause, ap plawz', *n* praise loudly expressed acclamation —*adj* **Applaus'ive** —*adv* **Applaus'ively**

Apple, ap'l, *n* the fruit of the apple-tree —*ns* **App'le-blight,** a cottony substance produced on apple trees by the apple aphis, **App'le-John** (*Shak*), a variety of apple in perfection when shrivelled and withered — also **John'-app'le; App'le-pie,** a pie made with apples —**Apple of discord,** any cause of envy and contention, from the golden apple inscribed 'for the fairest,' thrown by Eris, goddess of discord, into the assembly of the gods, and claimed by Aphrodite (Venus), Pallas (Minerva), and Hera (Juno) The dispute being referred to Paris of Troy, he decided in favour of Aphrodite, to the undying and fatal wrath of Hera against his city, **Apple of Sodom,** or Dead Sea fruit, described by Josephus as fair to look upon, but turning, when touched, into ashes any fair but disappointing thing, **Apple of the eye,** the eyeball something especially dear, **Apple-pie order,** complete order [A S *æppel*, cf Ger *apfel*]

Appliable, ap plī'a bl, *adj* that may be applied compliant, well disposed —*n* **Appli'ableness** —*n* **Appli'ance,** anything applied means used compliance (*Shak*)

Application, ap plik ā'shun, *n* the act of applying, e g the administration of a remedy diligence employment, use of anything in special regard to something else, as in the 'application' of a story to real life, the lesson or moral of a fable close thought or attention request a kind of needlework, appliqué (*obs*) compliance —*adj* **Ap'plicable,** that may be applied suitable —*adv* **Ap'plicably** —*ns* **Applicabil'ity, Ap'plicableness** —*n* **Ap'plicant,** one who applies a petitioner —*adjs* **Ap'plicate,** put to practical use, applied, **Ap'plicative,** put into actual use in regard to anything practical —**Ap'plicatory,** having the property of applying, also *n*

Appliqué, ap'lik-ā, *n* work applied to, or laid on, another material, either of metal work or of lace or the like [*Pa p* of Fr *appliquer*]

Apply, ap plī', *v t* to lay or put to to administer a remedy to bring a general law to bear on particular circumstances (*obs*) to ascribe to employ to fix the mind on to bring (a ship) to land —*v i* to suit or agree to have recourse to to make request —*pr p* apply'ing, *pa p* applied' to assign or impute blame to (*Milton*) [O Fr *aplier*—L *applicāre, -ātum—ad*, to, *plicāre, -ātum*, to fold]

Appoggiatura, ap-pod ja tū'ra, *n* an Italian musical term, designating a form of embellishment by insertion of notes of passage in a melody. [It *appoggiare*, to lean upon See **Appui**]

Appoint, ap point', *v t* to fix to settle assign,

grant to name to an office to destine, devote to equip *obs* except in *pa p* —*n* **Appoint'ment,** settlement engagement direction situation arrangement allowance paid to a public officer (*obs*) —*pl* equipments [O Fr *apointer*, Low L *appunctare*—L *ad*, to, *punctum*, a point See **Point.**]

Apportion, ap pōr'shun, *v t* to portion out to divide in just shares to adjust in due proportion —*n* **Appor'tionment.** [L *ad*, to, and **Portion**]

Appose, a'pōz, *v t* to apply one thing to another, e g a seal to a document to place side by side [Formed from L *apponĕre*, *positum*]

Apposite, ap'poz it, *adj* adapted suitable —*adv* **Ap'positely** —*n* **Ap'positeness.** [L *appositus*, pa.p of *apponĕre*, to put to—*ad*, to, *ponĕre*, to put]

Apposition, ap poz ish'un, *n* the act of adding state of being placed together or against juxta position (*gram*) the annexing of one noun to another, in the same case or relation, in order to explain or limit the first also used of a public disputation by scholars, and still the word in use for the 'Speech Day' at St Paul's School, London —*adj* **Apposi'tional** [See **Apposite**]

Appraise, ap prāz', *v t* to set a price on to value with a view to sale to estimate the amount and quality of anything —*adj* **Apprais'able** —*ns* **Appraise'ment,** a valuation estimation of quality —**Apprais'er,** one who values property one who estimates quality —**Apprais'al,** appraisement [Late in appearing for some time used in the same sense as *praise* Perhaps formed on analogy of the synonymous **Prize, Apprize**]

Appreciate, ap prē'shi āt, *v t* to estimate justly, to be fully sensible of all the good qualities in the thing judged to estimate highly to raise in value, to advance the quotation or price of, as opposed to *depreciate* —*v i* to rise in value —*adj* **Appre'ciable.**—*adv* **Appre'ciably.** [L *appretiātus*, pa.p of *appretiāre*—*ad*, to, and *pretium*, price]

Appreciation, ap prē shi ā'shun, *n* the act of setting a value on, also specially of a work of literature or art just—and also favourable—estimation risk in exchangeable value increase in value —*adjs* **Appre'ciative, Appre'ciatory,** implying appreciation —*n* **Appreciā'tor,** one who appreciates, or estimates justly

Apprehend, ap pre hend', *v t* to lay hold of to seize by authority to be conscious of by means of the senses to lay hold of by the intellect to catch the meaning of to consider or hold a thing as such to fear —*adj* **Apprehens'ible** —*n* **Apprehensibil'ity.** [L *apprehendĕre*—*ad*, to, *prehendĕre*, *hensum*, to lay hold of]

Apprehension, ap pre hen'shun, *n* act of apprehending or seizing arrest conscious perception (*arch*) conception ability to understand fear (*obs*) sensitiveness, sensibility to —*adj* **Apprehens'ive,** pertaining to the laying hold of sensuous and mental impressions intelligent, clever having an apprehension or notion of fearful anticipative of something adverse —*n* **Apprehens'iveness.**

Apprentice, ap prent'is, *n* one bound to another to learn a trade or art one learning the rudiments of anything, a novice —*v t* to bind as an apprentice —*n* **Apprent'iceship,** the state of an apprentice a term of practical training specially, a period of seven years —**To serve apprenticeship,** to undergo the training of an apprentice —*n* **Apprent'icehood** (*Shak*), apprenticeship [O Fr *aprentis*, *aprendre*, to learn—L *apprehendĕre* See **Apprehend.**]

Apprise, ap prīz', *v t* to give notice to inform [Fr *apprendre*, pa.p. *appris*—L *adprendĕre*. See **Apprehend.**]

Apprize, ise, a prīz', *v t* to put a selling price on (*Scot law*) to value, appreciate —**Appriz'er,** a creditor for whom an appraisal is made [O Fr *apriser—à*, to, and *prisier*, to price, prize See **Appraise, Praise,** and **Prize.**]

Approach, ap prōch', *v i* to draw near to draw nigh (of time or events) to come near in quality, condition, &c to come into personal relations with a person (*arch*) —*v t* to come near to to resemble attain to to bring near in any sense —*n* a drawing near to in military attack, in personal relations access a path or avenue approximation —in *pl* trenches, &c by which besiegers strive to reach a fortress —*adj* **Approach'able** —*n* **Approachabil'ity.** [O Fr *aprochier*, Low L *adpropiare*—L *ad*, to, *prope*, near]

Approbate, ap'pro bāt, *v t* to approve authoritatively (*obs* except in United States) (*Scot law*) to approve of as valid —**To approbate and reprobate,** a phrase in Scotch law which means that no one can be permitted to accept and reject the same deed or instrument, analogous in the law of England to Election

Approbation, ap prob ā'shun, *n* formal sanction. approval confirmation (*Shak*) —*adjs* **Ap'probatory, Ap'probative,** of or belonging to one who approves [See **Approve**]

Approof, ap prōōf', *n* trial, proof sanction, approbation

Appropinquate, ap pro pink'wāt, *v i* to come near to —*ns* **Appropinqua'tion, Appropin'quity.** [L *appropinquāre*, to approach—*ad*, to, and *propinquus*, near (*prope*)]

Appropriate, ap prō'pri āt, *v t* to make the private property of any one to take to one's self as one's own to set apart for a purpose (*arch*) to select as suitable (*to*) —*adj* set apart for a particular purpose peculiar suitable —*adv* **Appro'priately.**—*n* **Appro'priateness.** [L *appropriāre*, *ātum*—*ad*, to, *proprius*, one's own See **Proper**]

Appropriation, ap prō-pri ā'shun, *n* the act of appropriating in church law, the making over of a benefice to an owner who receives the tithes, but is bound to appoint a vicar for the spiritual service of the parish, in Constitutional law, the principle, that supplies granted by parliament are only to be expended for particular objects specified by itself —**Appropriation clause,** a clause in a parliamentary bill, allotting revenue to any special purpose or purposes —*adj* **Appro'priative** —*n* **Appro'priativeness.**—**Appro'priator,** one who appropriates

Approve, a prōōv', *v t* to show, demonstrate (also *reflex*) to sanction or ratify to think well of, to be pleased with, to commend to put to the trial, hence also, to convict upon proof (*Shak*) —*v i* to judge favourably, to be pleased (with *of*) —*adv* **Approv'ingly.**—*adj* **Approv'able,** deserving approval —*n* **Approv'al,** the act of approving approbation [O Fr *aprover*—L *approbāre—ad*, to, and *probāre*, to test or try—*probus*, good]

Approve, a prōōv', *v t* (*law*) to turn to one's profit, increase the value of [Confused with **Approve,** but from O Fr *aprver*, *approuer—à*, to (L *ad*), and *pro*, *prou*, advantage See **Prow-ess**]

Approven, ap prōōv'n, old *pa p* of **Approve.**

Approver, ap prōōv'er, *n* one who approves (*law*) an accomplice in crime admitted to give evidence against a prisoner

Approximate, ap proks'im āt, *adj* nearest or next. approaching correctness —*v t* to bring near —*v i* to come near, to approach —*adv* **Approx'imately.**—*n.* **Approxima'tion,** an approach a

result in mathematics not rigorously exact, but so near the truth as to be sufficient for a given purpose —*adj* **Approx'imative**, approaching closely [L *approximāre, atum—ad*, to, *proximus*, nearest, superlative of *prope*, near]

Appui, ap wē', *n* the reciprocal action between the mouth of the horse and the rider's hand —*v t* **Appui** or **Appuy**, to support, e g to post troops in order to support —**Point d'appui**, a point at which troops form as a base of operations [O Fr *apuyer*—Low L *appodia re*—L *ad*, to, and *podium*, support (Fr *puy*, a hill)]

Appulse, ap puls', *n* a striking against the approach of a planet to a conjunction with the sun or a star —*n* **Appul'sion** —*adj* **Appul'sive** [L *appuls us—appell ĕre, ad*, towards, *pell ĕre*, to drive]

Appurtenance, ap pur'ten ans, *n* that which appertains to an appendage or accessory (*law*) a right belonging to a property —*adj* **Appur'tenant**, also as *n* [O Fr *apurtenance* See **Appertain**]

Apricate, ap'ri kāt, *v i* to bask in the sun —*v t* to expose to sunlight (*rare*) —*n* **Aprica'tion** [L *appricat*, *apricāri*, to bask in the sun, *apricus*, open to the sun]

Apricot, ā'pri kot, *n* a fruit of the plum kind, roundish, pubescent, orange coloured, of a rich aromatic flavour —*n* **A'pricock**, an old form [Port *albricoque* (Fr *abricot*)—Ar *al birquq* But *birquq* is a corr of Late Gr *praikokion*, which is simply the L *præcoquum* or *præcox*, early ripe the form is perh due to a fancied connection with L *apricus*, sunny See **Precocious**]

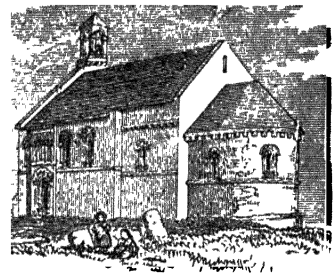
April, ā'pril, *n* the fourth month of the year —**April-fool**, one sent upon a bootless errand on the 1st of April, perh a relic of some old Celtic heathen festival In Scotland called *gowk* (a cuckoo, a fool) [L *Aprilis*, usually regarded as from *aperire*, as the month when the earth opens to bring forth new fruits]

A priori, ā pri ō'rī, a term applied to reasoning from what is prior, logically or chronologically, e g reasoning from cause to effect, from a general principle to its consequences, even from observed fact to another fact or principle not observed, or to arguing from pre existing knowledge, or even cherished prejudices, from the forms of cognition independent of experience (Kant) —*ns* **A priō'rist**, one who believes in Kant's view of a priori cognition, **Aprio'rism**, **Aprio'rity** [L *a, ab*, from, *prior*, abl of *prior*, preceding]

Apron, ā'prun, *n* a cloth or piece of leather worn before one to protect the dress, or as part of a distinctive official dress, as by Freemasons, &c —aprons of silk or the like are often worn by ladies for mere ornament the short cassock ordinarily worn by English bishops anything resembling an apron in shape or use, as a gig apron, &c —*v* to cover with, as with an apron —*adj* **A'proned** —*n* **Apron-man**, a man who wears an apron, a mechanic (*Shak*) —*n* **Apron-string**, a string by which an apron is attached to the person —**To be tied to a woman's apron-strings**, to be bound to a woman as a child is bound to its mother [O Fr *naperon* —*nappe*, cloth, tablecloth—L *mappa*, a napkin]

Apropos, a pro pō', *adv* to the purpose appropriately in reference to (with *to* and *of*) —*adj* opportune [Fr *à propos* See **Propose**]

Apse, aps, *n* an arched semicircular or polygonal recess at the east end of the choir of a church—here, in the Roman basilica, stood the praetor's chair —*adj* **Ap'sidal** —*n* **Apsid'iole**, a secondary apse, as one of the apses on either side of the central or main apse in a church of triapsidal plan [See **Apsis**]



Apse—church at Dalmeny

Apsis, ap'sis, *n* one of the two extreme points in the orbit of a planet, one at the greatest, the other at the least distance from the sun one of the two points in the orbit of a satellite—one nearest to, the other farthest from, its primary, corresponding, in the case of the moon, to the perigee and apogee —*pl* **Ap'sides** [L *apsis*—Gr *hapsis*, a connection, an arch—*hapt ein*, to connect See **Apt**]

Apt, apt, *adj* liable ready for, or prone to anything prompt, open to impressions (*at*) —*adv* **Apt'ly** —*n* **Apt'ness**, quick credible (*Shak*) [L *apt-us*, fit, suitable, apposite, cog with Gr *hapt ein*]

Apterous, ap'ter us, *adj* without wings —*adj* **Ap'teral**, without wings (*archit*) without lateral columns [Gr *a*, neg , *pteron*, a wing]

Apteryx, ap'ter-iks, *n* a bird found in New Zealand, wingless and tail less, reddish brown, about the size of a large hen [Gr *a*, neg , *pteryx*, wing]

Aptitude, apt'i tūd, *n* fitness tendency readiness, teachableness, talent (*for*) [Low L *aptitudo*—L *apt-us*]

Aptote, ap'tōt, *n* a noun without any variation of cases [Gr *aptōtos—a*, priv , *ptōsis*, a falling, a case—*pipt ein*, to fall]

Apyretic, a pir et'ik, *adj* without pyrexia or fever, especially of those days in which the intermission of fevers occurs in agues —*n* **Apyrex'ia** [Gr *a*, neg , and *pyretos*, fever]

Aqua-fortis, ā'kwa for'tis, *n* nitric acid, a powerful solvent, hence used *fig* —**Aqua-mirab'ilis**, a preparation distilled from cloves, nutmeg, ginger, and spirit of wine —**Aqua-vi'tæ**, an old name for alcohol, applied popularly to brandy, whisky, &c , cf Fr *eau de vie*, and *usquebaugh* —**Aqua re'gia**, a mixture of nitric and hydro chloric acids, so called because it dissolves the royal metal, gold —*n* **Aquafort'ist**, one who prepares etchings or engravings by means of *aqua fortis* [L *aqua*, water, *fortis*, strong]

Aquamarine, ā'kwa ma rēn', *n* the beryl, so called from its green colour —*adj* bluish green, sea-coloured [L *aqua*, water, *marīna*, relating to the sea—*mare*, the sea]

Aquarelle, ak wa rel', *n* water colour painting, or a painting in water colours —*n* **Aquarel'list**, a water colour painter [Fr —It *acquerella, acqua* —L *aqua*]

Aquarium, a kwā'ri um, *n* a tank or series of tanks for keeping aquatic animals, usually made mostly of glass, filled with either fresh or salt water, having rocks, plants, &c as in nature an artificial pond or cistern for cultivating water plants —*pl* **Aqua'riums** or **Aqua'ria** [L —*aqua*, water]

Aquarius, a-kwā'ri us, *n* the water bearer, the 11th sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about Jan 21, so called from the constellation of the same name, supposed to represent a man holding his left hand upward, and pouring with his right water from a vase into the mouth of the Southern Fish [L —*aqua*, water]

Aquatic, a kwat'ik, *adj* relating to water living

or growing in water —*n* **Aquatics,** amusements on the water, as boating, &c

Aqua-tint, ā'kwa tint', *n* a mode of etching on copper, by which imitations are produced of drawings in Indian ink, &c —Also **Aquatint'a** *v* **Aqua-tint,** to engrave in aqua tint [It *acqua tinta*—L *aqua*, water, and *tingĕre, tinctum*, to wet, to colour]

Aqueduct, ak'we dukt, *n* an artificial channel for conveying water, most commonly understood to mean a bridge of stone, iron, or wood for conveying water across a valley also a bridge carrying a canal for the purposes of navigation [L *aqua*, water—*ducĕre, ductum*, to lead]

Aqueous, ā'kwe us, *adj* watery deposited by water —*adv* **A'queously** —**Aqueous rocks,** in Geology, rocks composed of matter deposited by water —**Aqueous humour,** the watery fluid which fills the space between the cornea and the crystalline lens in the eye

Aquiform, ā'kwi form, *adj* having the form of water [L *aqua*, water, and **Form**]

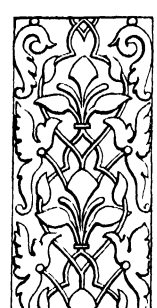
Aquiline, ak'wil in or īn, *adj* relating to, or like the eagle curved or hooked, like an eagle's beak [L *aquila*]

Aquilon, ak'wi lon, *n* the north wind (*Shak*) [L *aquilo, onis*]

Arab, ar'ab, *n* a native of Arabia an Arab horse, noted for its gracefulness and speed a neglected or homeless boy or girl, usually **Street** or **City Arab** —*adj* of or belonging to Arabia —*adj* **Arāb'ian,** relating to Arabia —*n* a native of Arabia —*adj* **Ar'abic,** relating to Arabia, or to its language —*n* the language of Arabia —*ns* **Ar'abism,** an Arabic idiom, **Ar'abist,** one skilled in the Arabic language or literature, **Ar'aby,** a poet form of **Arabia.** [L *Arabs, Arabem*—Gr *Araps*]

Araba, ar a'ba, *n* a heavy screened wagon used by the Tartars —Also **Ar'ba** and **Aro'ba** [Ar and Pers *arābah*]

Arabesque, ar'ab esk, *adj* after the manner of Arabian designs —*n* a fantastic painted or sculptured ornament among the Spanish Moors, consisting of foliage and other parts of plants curiously interwined —*adj* **Ar'abesqued,** so ornamented [Fr —It *arabesco, esco* corresponding to Eng *ish*]



Arabesque Ornament. From the mosque at Cordova

Arabine, ar'ab in, *n* the essential principle of gum arabic

Arable, ar'a bl, *adj* fit for plough ing or tillage [L *arabilis*—*aro re*, cog with Gr *aro ein*, to plough, A S *erian*, E **Ear,** *v t*, Ir *araim*]

Arachnida, a rak'ni da, *n pl* a sub class of Tracheate Arthropoda, embracing spiders, scorpions, mites, &c, first separated by Lamarck from the Insecta of Linnæus —*adj* **Arach'nidan** —*n* and *adj* **Arach'noid,** like a cobweb —*adjs* **Arachnoi'dal, Arachnolog'ical** —**Arachnoid membrane,** one of the three coverings of the brain and spinal cord, situated between the dura mater and the pia-mater, non vascular, transparent, thin [Gr *arachnē*, spider]

Araise, a rāz', *v t* to raise from the dead (*Shak*) [Pfx *a*, and **Raise**]

Aramaic, ar a mā'ik, **Aramē'an, Ar'amite,** *adj* relating to Aramæa, the whole of the country to the north east of Palestine, or to its language—the northern branch of the Semitic family, including the West Aramaic or Syriac, and the East Aramaic, or, as it is less properly termed, the Chaldee. The former was that spoken almost universally in Palestine in the time of Christ, the Semitic words that occur in the New Testament, as well as in Josephus, are Aramaic—*Mammon, Raka, Eli, Talitha kumi, Abba*, &c —*n* **Arama'ism,** an Aramaic idiom

Araneiform, ar a nē'i form, *adj* in the form of a spider —*adj* **Arane'idan** —*n* **Araneol'ogist** = **Arachnol'ogist** —*adj* **Aran'eous,** like a spider's web [L *arānea*, spider, and **Form.**]

Araphorostic, ar af or-os'tik, *adj* seamless (*Lytton*) —Also **Arophos'tic.** [A barbarous formation from Gr *arraphos*, unsewed, *a*, neg, and *hropt ein*, to sew]

Araucaria, ar aw kā'ri a, *n* a genus of lofty evergreen trees of the natural order Coniferæ or Pines, natives of South America and Australasia [**Arauco,** name of a province, whence **Araucania,** a territory in the south of Chili]

Arbalest, ar'bal est, also **Ar'balist, Ar'blast,** *n* a crossbow of steel or horn used in war and the chase —*n* **Ar'balister, Ar'balester,** one armed with an arbalest [O Fr *arbaleste*—L *arcu ballista—arcus*, bow, and *ballista*, engine for throwing missiles]

Arbiter, ar'bit er, *n* one chosen by parties in controversy to decide between them a judge having absolute power of decision an arbitrator umpire —*fem* **Ar'bitress** —*ns* **Ar'bitrāge,** exercise of the functions of the arbiter, **Arbit'rament,** the decision of an arbiter determination choice —*v i* **Ar'bitrāte,** to act as an arbiter to determine —*n* **Arbitrā'tion.—To submit to arbitration,** to defer a matter of private, public, or international controversy to the judgment of certain persons selected —**Arbitration of exchange,** the determination of the rate of exchange between two currencies when there are one or more intermediate places through which the operations must pass —*n* **Ar'bitrātor,** same as **Arbiter** —*fem* **Ar'bitrātrix.**—*n* **Arbit'rement,** same as **Arbitrament** [L —*ar* = *ad*, to, and *bit ĕre* (cog with Gr *bai nein*), to go or come, sig one who comes to look on, a witness, a judge]

Arbitrary, ar'bi trar i, *adj* not bound by rules despotic, absolute, arising from accident rather than from rule, varying, uncertain —*adv* **Ar'bitrarily** —*n* **Ar'bitrariness.** [L *arbitrarius*, arbiter]

Arbor, ar'bur, *n* the Latin word for tree —*adjs* **Arborā'ceous, Arbōr'eal,** of tree like character —*n* **Arbor-day,** in many of the United States, a day yearly set apart for the general planting of trees by school children—in Canada, the first Friday in May —*adj* **Arbōr'eous,** of or belonging to trees —*n* **Arbores'cence** —*adj* **Arbores'cent,** growing or formed like a tree (*archit*) branching like a tree —*ns* **Ar boret,** (*obs*) shrubbery (*Spens*) a little tree, shrub, **Arborēt'um,** a place in which specimens of trees and shrubs are cultivated —*pl* **Arborēt'a** —*adj* **Arboricul'tural.**—*ns* **Ar'boriculture,** forestry, the culture of trees, esp timber trees, **Arboricul'turist, Arborisā'tion,** arborescence, **Ar'borist,** one who studies trees —*adj* **Ar'borous,** formed by trees —**Arbor vitæ,** a popular name of several evergreen shrubs of the genus *Thuja* When the human cerebellum is cut vertically, a tree like appearance seen receives this name

Arbor, ar'bur, *n* the main support of a machine an axis or spindle on which a wheel revolves [L]

Arbour, är'bur, *n* an enclosed seat in a garden, covered with branches of trees, plants, &c a bower a shaded walk [See **Harbour.**]

Arbute, är'būt, **Ar'butus,** *n* the strawberry tree: an evergreen shrub, which bears a scarlet fruit somewhat resembling the strawberry. [L. *arbutus*, akin to *arbor*, tree.]

Arc, ark, *n* a segment of a circle or other curve [O Fr —L *arcus*, a bow]

Arcade, ärk ād', *n* a row of arches supported by columns—the Gothic counterpart to the classical colonnade the row of piers, or columns and arches, by which the aisles are divided from the nave of a church, or by which cloisters are enclosed a walk arched over a long arched gallery lined with shops on both sides [Fr —L *arcata*, arched See **Arch**]

Arcadian, ark ād'i an, *adj* pertaining to Arcadia (*poet* **Ar'cady**), a district in Greece whose people were primitive in manners and given to music and dancing pastoral simple, innocent —*n* **Arcad'ianism.**—*adv* **Arcad'ianly.**

Arcanum, ärk ān'um, *n* a secret a mystery a secret remedy or elixir —*pl* **Arcan'a** —*adj* **Arcane'** (*rare*) [L —*arcanus*, secret, closed—*arca*, a chest]

Arch, arch, *n* a concave construction of stones or other materials, built or turned on a centring over an open space, so as by mutual pressure to support each other and sustain a superincumbent weight —*v t* to cover with an arch to bend into the form of an arch —*pa adj* **Arched**, made with an arch, or like an arch —*n* **Arch'let**, a little arch —**Arches**, or **Court of Arches**, the ecclesiastical court of appeal for the province of Canterbury, formerly held at the church of St Mary le Bow (or 'of the Arches'), from the arches that support its steeple [O Fr *arche*—L. *arca*, chest, coffer]

Arch, arch, *adj* cunning waggish roguish shrewd, now mostly of women and children —*adv* **Arch'ly.**—*n* **Arch'ness.** [Derived from the prefix *arch*, in *arch* rogue, &c]

Arch, arch (ark in *archangel*), *adj* used as a prefix, now chiefly as an intensive in an odious sense (as in *arch traitor*, &c) the first or chief [A S *arce*, *ærce*, through L from Gr *archi*]

Archæology, ark ē ol'oj i, *n* a knowledge of ancient art, customs, &c the science which studies the past from its existing remains —*adj* **Archæolog'ical** —*adv* **Archæolog'ically** —*n* **Archæol'ogist.** [Gr *archaios*, ancient—*archē*, beginning, *logia*, discourse]

Archæopteryx, ark ē op'te riks, *n* a genus of fossil reptilian Mesozoic birds [Gr *archaios*, ancient, *pteryx*, wing]

Archaic, -al, ark ā'ik, al, *adj* ancient obsolete, esp of language —**Archæan**, ark e'an, *adj* of or belonging to the earliest geological period —**Archæozoic**, ark e o zō'ik (Gr *zōē*, life), pertaining to the era of the earliest living beings on the earth —*ns* **Archæo'graphy** —**Archa'ism**, an archaic or obsolete word or phrase —*adv* **Archa'ically** —*ns* **Archa'icism**, **Archa'ist** (*Mrs Browning*) —*adj* **Archais'tic**, affectedly or imitatively archaic —*v* **Ar'châise**, to imitate the archaic [Gr *archaikos*—*archaios*, ancient—*archē*, beginning]

Archangel, ark ān'jel, *n* an angel of the highest order —*adj* **Archangel'ic.** [**Arch**, chief, and **Angel**]

Archbishop, ärch bish'up, *n* a chief bishop a metropolitan bishop who superintends the conduct of the suffragan bishops in his province, and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese—the title has sometimes been given to a prelate of a famous city, without his being made a metropolitan or having suffragans under him —*n* **Archbish'opric** [**Arch**, chief, and **Bishop**]

Archdeacon, ärch dē'kn, *n* a chief deacon the ecclesiastical dignitary having the chief supervision of a diocese or part of it, next under the bishop—the 'bishop's eye'—*adj* **Archidiac'onal** (ärk i-) —*n* **Archidiac'onate** (ark-i) —*ns* **Archdeac'onry**, the office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon, **Archdeac'onship**, the office of an archdeacon [**Arch**, chief, and **Deacon.**]

Archdiocese, ärch dī'o sēz, *n* the diocese of an archbishop

Archduke, ärch dūk', *n* a duke of specially exalted rank a prince of Austria —*fem* **Arch duch'ess** —*adj* **Archdu'cal** —*ns* **Archduch'y**, **Archduke'dom**, the territory of an archduke or archduchess [**Arch**, chief, and **Duke**]

Arch-enemy, arch en'e mi, *n* a chief enemy Satan —Also **Arch-foe.** [**Arch**, chief, and **Enemy**]

Archer, arch'er, *n* one who shoots with a bow and arrows —*fem* **Arch'eress** —*n* **Arch'ery**, the art of shooting with the bow a company of archers [O Fr *archier*—L *arcarius*, *arcus*, a bow]

Archetype, ark'e tīp, *n* the original pattern or model, a prototype —*adj* **Archetyp'al** [Gr *archetypon*, *archi*, and *typos*, a model]

Arch-fiend, arch' fēnd', *n* the supreme fiend Satan [**Arch**, chief, and **Fiend**]

Arch-flamen, arch flā'men, *n* a chief flamen or priest

Arch-heretic, ärch he're tic, *adj* a leader of heresy —*n* **Arch-he'resy** [**Arch**, chief, and **Heresy**]

Archiepiscopal, ark i ep is'kop al, *adj* belonging to an archbishop —*ns* **Archiepis'copacy**, **Archiepis'copate**, dignity or province of an archbishop [See **Episcopal**]

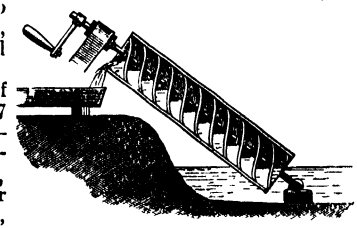
Archil, ar'kil, *n* a colouring substance obtained from various species of lichens [Corrupt form of **Orchil**—O Fr *orchel*, *orseil* (Fr *orseille*)—It *orcello*, origin undetermined]

Archilochian, ar ki lō'ki an, *adj* pertaining to the Greek lyric poet Archilochus of Paros (714–676 B C), the supposed originator of iambic metre, noted for the bitterness of his satire—hence the proverbial phrases, 'Archilochian bitterness' and 'Parian verse' a *lesser Archilochian verse* = a dactylic hexameter alternating with a pentheme, a *greater Archilochian*, a verse consisting of four dactyls and three trochees

Archimage, ar'ki māj, *n* a chief magician or enchanter [**Archi-**, and L *magus*, a magician]

Archimandrite, ar ki man'drīt, *n* in the Greek Church, the superior of a monastery, an abbot sometimes the superintendent of several monasteries [Late Gr *archimandrītēs*—pfx *archi*, first, and *mandra*, an enclosure, a monastery]

Archimedean, ark i mē'dē an (or dē'), *adj* pertaining to *Archimedes*, a celebrated Greek mathematician of Syracuse (287–212 B C)—**Archimedean screw**, a machine for raising water, in its simplest form, consisting of a flexible tube bent spirally round a solid cylinder, the ends of which are furnished with pivots, so as to admit of the whole turning round its axis —**Principle of Archimedes**, a fundamental law in Hydrostatics, that a body when immersed in a fluid weighs less than it does *in vacuo* by the weight of the fluid it displaces



Archimedean Screw

Archipelago, ärk i-pel'a gō, *n* the chief sea of the Greeks, or the Ægean Sea a sea abounding in small islands, also a group of such islands —*pl* **Archipel'agoes.** [An Italian compound from Gr *archi*, chief, *pelagos*, sea]

Architect, ärk'i tekt, *n* a master builder, one

who designs buildings and superintends their erection a maker any contriver, as the Creator —*adj* **Architecton'ic**, pertaining to architecture constructive controlling, having direction (*metaph*), pertaining to the arrangement of knowledge —*n* the science of architecture the systematic arrangement of knowledge —*n* **Architect'ure**, the art or science of building structure in specific sense, one of the fine arts, the art of architecture, also used of any distinct style, e g Gothic, Byzantine architecture —*adj* **Architect'ural** [Gr *architektōn—archi*, chief, and *tektōn*, a builder]

Architrave, ark'i trāv, *n* (*archit*) the lowest division of the entablature resting immediately on the abacus of the column collective name for the various parts, jambs, lintels, &c, which surround a door or window —*pa adj* **Arch'itraved.** [It from Gr *archi*, chief, and L *trab em, trabs*, a beam]

Archives, ark'īvz, *n* the place in which government records are kept public records also fig in both senses —*n* **Arch'ivist**, a keeper of archives or records —*adj* **Arch'ival**, pertaining to, or contained in, archives or records [Fr —Gr *archeion*, magisterial residence—*archē*, government]

Archivolt, ar'ki volt, *n* the band or moulding which runs round the lower part of the arch-stones of an arch [Fr *archivolte*, It *archivolto* —L *arcus*, an arch, *volta*, a vault]

Arch-mock, arch mok', *n* the height of mockery (*Shak*)

Archology, ark ol'oj i, *n* (*rare*) doctrine of the origin of things the science of government [Gr *archē*, beginning, *logos*, discourse]

Archon, ark'on, *n* one of nine chief magistrates of ancient Athens—the first called *Eponymos*, from whom the year was named, the second, *Basileus*, with the care of religious affairs, the third, *Polemarchos*, commander in chief, the remaining six, *Thesmothetæ*, having to conduct all criminal trials —*ns* **Arch'onship**, the office of an archon, **Arch'ontate**, the archon's tenure of office [Gr, —*arch ein*, to be first, to rule]

Arch-pirate, arch pī'rāt, *n* a chief pirate [**Arch-** and **Pirate**]

Arch-poet, arch pō'et, *n* a chief poet a poet laureate (*obs*)

Arch-prelate, arch prel'āt, *n* a chief prelate

Arch-priest, arch prēst' *n* a chief priest, in early times, a kind of vicar to the bishop, later, a rural dean the title given to the superiors appointed by the pope to govern the secular priests sent into England from the foreign seminaries during the period 1598-1621 [**Arch-** and **Priest**]

Arch-traitor, arch trā'tur, *n* a chief traitor, some times applied especially to the devil, or to Judas [**Arch-** and **Traitor**]

Archway, arch'wā, *n* an arched or vaulted passage, esp that leading into a castle

Archwise, arch'wīz, *adv* in the form of an arch [**Arch**, and **Wise**, way]

Arctic, ärk'tik, *adj* relating to the constellation the Great Bear, or to the north, used fig to express extreme cold —**Arctic Circle**, a circle drawn round the North Pole, at a distance of 23½ degrees, equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic Within there is a period of the year when the sun does not set, and another when he is never seen [O Fr *artique*—L *arcticus*—Gr *arktikos* —*arktos*, a bear]

Arcturus, ärk-tu'rus, *n* the Bear ward, a yellow star in the northern hemisphere, fourth in order of brightness in the entire heavens [Gr *arktouros* —*arktos*, a bear, and *ouros*, ward, guard (from its situation at the tail of the bear)]

Arcuate, är'kū āt, **Arcuated**, är'kū-āt ed, *adj.* bent in the form of a bow [L *arcuatus*, pa.p. of *arcu āre*, to bend like a bow—*arcus*, a bow]

Arcubalist. See **Arbalest.**

Ardeb, ar'deb, *n* an Egyptian dry measure of 5½ bushels [Ar *irdab*]

Ardent, ard'ent, *adj* burning fiery · passionate · zealous fervid —*adv* **Ard'ently.**—**Ardent spirits**, distilled alcoholic liquors, whisky, brandy, &c The use of the word as = 'inflammable, combustible,' is obsolete, except in this phrase. [L *ardent em, ardē re*, to burn]

Ardour, ärd'or, *n* warmth of passion or feeling: eagerness enthusiasm (*for*) Also **Ard'ency.**

Arduous, ard'ū us, *adj* deep, difficult to climb: difficult to accomplish laborious —*adv* **Ard'uously** —*n* **Ard'uousness.** [L *arduus*, high, cog with Celt *ard*, high]

Are, ar, *n* the unit of the French land measure, containing 100 sq metres = 119 6 Eng sq yds [Fr —L *area*]

Are, ar, the plural of the present indicative of the verb *to be* [O Northumbrian *aron*, of Scand origin This form ousted the older A S *synd, syndon* Both are cog with Sanse *s anti*, Gr *eis in*, L *sunt*, Ger *s ind*]

Area, ā're a, *n* any plane surface or enclosed space the sunken space around the basement of a building (*fig*) extent conceived by the mind (*geom*) the superficial contents of any figure [L *area*]

Aread, Arede, a rēd', *v t* (*obs*) to make known, utter guess interpret, explain to counsel, advise [A S *arédan* See **Read**]

Arear, a-rēr', *adv* in the rear [A S pfx *a*, on, to, and **Rear**]

Areca, ar'ē ka, *n* a genus of palm, one species of which, the Betel nut Palm, or Penang Palm (*Areca catechu*), bears nuts with austere and astringent properties, which are chewed by the Malays with a little lime in a leaf of the betel pepper, making the lips and spittle red

Arefaction, ar e fak'shun, *n* the action of drying (*obs*) —*v* **Ar'efy**, to dry up, wither [L *arefacēre*, to make dry—*arēre*, to be dry, and *facēre*, to make]

Arena, a rē'na, *n* part of the ancient amphitheatre strewed with sand for the combats of gladiators and wild beasts any place of public contest a battle field place of action of any kind —*adj* **Arena'ceous**, sandy dry (*geol*) applied to rocks composed entirely or largely of grains of quartz [L *arēna*, sand]

Arenaria, ar e nā'ri a, *n* the sandwort, a genus of low herbs allied to the chickweeds

Arenation, a re nā'shun, *n* the application of hot sand to the body as a remedy

Areography, ā re o'gra fi, *n* description of the physical features of the planet Mars. [Gr *Arēs*, Mars, and *graphein*, to write]

Areola, a rē'o la, *n* a small area (*bot*) any slightly sunk spot on the surface (*physiol*) the interstice in the tissue of an organised substance any circular spot such as that around the human nipple —*pl* **Are'olæ.**—*adj* **Are'olāte**, divided into small areas —*n.* **Areola'tion**, division into areolæ [L *areola*, a dim of *area*]

Areometer, Aræometer, ā re om'e tėr, *n* an instrument for determining specific gravity, called also the Hydrometer —*n* **Areom'etry**, the measuring the specific gravity of bodies — [Gr *araios*, thin, and **Meter**]

Areopagus, ar-e op'ag us, *n* Mars' Hill, on which the supreme court of ancient Athens was held the court itself also used of any important tribunal —**Areop'agite**, a member of the Areopagus —*adj* **Areopagit'ic**, pertaining to the Areopagus —*n* a speech on the model of Isocrates's oration of that name addressed to the

Areopagus. [Gr *Areios pagos*, hill of Aies, or Mars]

Aret, Arette, a-ret', *v t* (*Spenser*) to entrust, commit a charge to [O Fr *arete-r, à-*, to, *reter*—L *reputāre*, to reckon]

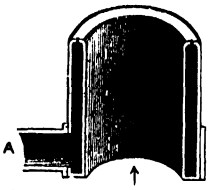
Arête, ar āt', *n* a sharp ridge esp in French Switzerland, a rocky edge on a mountain [Fr —L *arista*, an ear of corn, fish bone, spine]

Arew, a rōō', *adv* aiow, in a row (*Spens*)

Argal, ar'gal, *adv* (*Shak*) corruption of Lat *ergo*, therefore hence as *n* = a clumsy piece of reasoning

Argali, är'ga-li, *n* the great wild sheep of Siberia and Central Asia [Mongol]

Argand, ar'gand, *n* applied to a lamp and gas burner invented by Aimé Argand (1755–1803) The flame becomes a hollow cylinder with a current of air ascending through the inside, so that the burning surface is doubled In the gas burner the gas is admitted by means of the tube A into the space between the cylinders, the air freely circulating in the direction of the arrow The gas is burned at the series of small holes at the top



Section of Argand Gas burner

Argent, arj'ent, *adj* and *n* silver, or like silver, silvery white (*her*) the silver or white colour in armorial bearings —(*poet*) esp in compounds like *argent* clear, *argent* lidded —*adjs* **Argentif'erous,** bearing or containing silver, **Ar'gentine,** relating to or like silver sounding like silver —*n* white metal coated with silver (*nat hist*) a genus of small bony fishes with silvery sides, fished for the nacre which they contain [Fr —L *argentum*, silver]

Argil, ar'jil, *n* potter's clay pure clay or alumina —*adjs* **Argilla'ceous,** of the nature of clay, **Argillif'erous,** bearing or abounding in clay [L *argilla*, Gr *argilos*, white clay—*argēs*, white]

Argol, ar'gol, *n* a hard crust formed on the sides of wine-vessels, from which cream of tartar and tartaric acid are obtained generally of a reddish tinge [Prob conn with Gr *argos*, white]

Argon, ar'gon, *n* a constituent element of our atmosphere, discovered in 1894 by Rayleigh and Ramsay

Argonaut, är'go nawt, *n* one of those who sailed in the ship *Argo* in search of the golden fleece also (*nat hist*) a name of the nautilus, a mollusc of the octopod type —*adj* **Argonaut'ic.** [Gr *Argō*, and *nautēs*, a sailor]

Argosy, ar'go si, *n* a large merchant vessel richly laden, esp those of Ragusa and Venice also *fig* [The forms *ragosie, rhaguse*, used equally with *argosie, argosey*, &c , point to the derivation from It *Ragusea*, a vessel of Ragusa, a great mediæval port on the Adriatic, spelt in 16th cent Eng as *Aragouse, Arragosa*]

Argot, ä'go, or ar'got, *n* slang, originally that of thieves and vagabonds cant [Fr , of unknown origin]

Argue, ärg'ū, *v t* prove or evince to prove by argument to discuss (*obs*) to accuse —*v i* to offer reasons to dispute (*with, against, for, about*) —*pr p* arg'ūing, *pa p* arg'ūed — **To argue** (a person) **into,** or **out of,** to persuade him into, or out of, a certain course of action —*n* **Arg'uer,** one who argues a reasoner —*adj* **Arg'uable,** capable of being argued [O Fr *arguer*—L *argutāre*, freq of *arguĕre*, to prove]

Argufy, ärg'ū-fī, *v i* to be evidence of something to be of importance to argue, wrangle —*v t* to weary with wrangling [Illiterate corr of **Argue.**]

Argument, ärg'ū ment, *n* a statement or reason based on such offered as proof a series of reasons or a step in such discussion subject of a discourse summary of the subject-matter of a book matter of controversy (*obs*) —*adjs* **Argument'able, Argument'al.**—*n* **Argumentā'tion,** an arguing or reasoning —*adj* **Argument'ative.** —*adv* **Argument'atively** —*n* **Argument'ativeness** [L *argumentum* See **Argue**]

Argumentum, arg ū ment'um, *n* an argument — The following are forms of *indirect* argument — **Argumentum ad hominem,** an appeal to the known prepossessions or previous admissions of an opponent, **Argumentum ad ignorantiam,** an argument founded on the ignorance of an opponent, **Argumentum ad invidiam,** an argument appealing to the prejudices of the person addressed, **Argumentum ad judicium,** an appeal to the common sense of mankind, **Argumentum ad verecundiam,** an appeal to our reverence for some respected authority, **Argumentum baculinum,** the argument of the cudgel—most concise of arguments, an appeal to force, **Argumentum per impossibile,** or **Reductio ad absurdum,** the proof of a conclusion derived from the absurdity of a contradictory supposition —For the *Ontological, Cosmological, Teleological,* and *Moral* arguments in Theism, see under these adjectives

Argus, arg'us, *n* any very quick eyed or watchful person, from Argus, described in Gr mythol as having had a hundred eyes, some of which were always awake, whence he was set by Hera to watch the cow into which Io had been transformed He was slain by Hermes, whereupon Hera put his hundred eyes in the tail of the peacock, her favourite bird a genus of gallinaceous birds, remarkable for magnificence of plumage—the only known species, the **Argus pheasant,** native to Sumatra, &c [Gr —*argos*, bright]

Argute, är gūt', *adj* shrill in sound keen shrewd —*adv* **Argute'ly.**—*n* **Argute'ness.** [L *argutus*]

Aria, ä'ri a, *n* an air or rhythmical song introduced in a cantata, oratorio, or opera, and intended for one voice supported by instruments [It , from root of **Air**]

Arian, ä'ri an, *adj* pertaining to Arius of Alexandria (died 336), who denied the divinity of Christ, holding that the Son was not co eternal and consubstantial with the Father, although possessing a similar nature He is pre existent, the perfect image of the Father, the executor of his thoughts, even the Creator of the world, the first creature of God, yet a creature He is *essentially different* (*hetero ousios*) from the Father, in opposition both to the orthodox formula, *co equal* (*homo ousios*), and the semi Arian *similar in essence* (*homoi ousios*) Aetius and Eunomius afterwards more strongly expressed this by calling him *unlike* (*anomoios*) the Father Arianism was condemned at the first œcumenical council at Nicæa in 325, and finally in the second at Constantinople in 381 The Nicene creed affirmed the eternal deity of Christ in unequivocal terms, 'the only Son of God, begotten of the Father, Light of Light, very God of very God, begotten, not made, being of one substance with the Father '—*n* one who adheres to the doctrines of Arius a Unitarian —*n* **A'rianism,** the doctrines of the Arians — *v t* **A'rianise**

Arid, ar'id, *adj* dry parched —*ns* **Arid'ity, Ar'idness.** [L *aridus*]

Ariel, ä'ri el, *n* a man's name in the Old Testament, variously explained as 'lion of God,' 'hearth of God ' in later demonology, a water-

spirit an angel a spirit of the air [Heb *ariēl*]

Ariel, ā'ri el, *n* a species of gazelle in Western Asia [Ar *aryil*]

Aries, ā'ri ēz, *n* the Ram, the first of the signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters on March 21 [L]

Arietta, ar i et'ta, *n* a little aria or air—also **Ariette'** [It *arietta*, dim of *aria*]

Aright, a rīt', *adv* in a right way rightly

Aril, ar'il, *n* a peculiar covering of the seed of some plants, formed by an expansion of the cord (*funiculus*) which attaches the ovule to the placenta, or of the placenta itself—*adjs* **Ar'illary, Arillated,** having an aril [Low L *arillus*]

Arimaspian, ar im as'pi an, *adj* pertaining to the Arimaspi, described by Herodotus as a one eyed and fierce people inhabiting the most northern region in the world, waging perpetual warfare with the neighbouring griffins for their hoarded gold

Ariot, a rī'ot, *adv* in riot, riotously

Aripple, a rip'l, *adv* in a ripple, rippling

Arise, a rīz', *v i* to rise up to come up so as to be heard to ascend to come into view to spring —*pa t* arose, a rōz', *pa p* aris'en [Pfx *a*, up, out, and **Rise.**]

Aristarch, ar'is tark, *n* a severe critic [From *Aristarchus*, a grammarian of Alexandria about 160 B C, who critically restored the text of Homer His name became a synonym for a severely just and judicious critic]

Aristate, a ris'tāt, *adj* (*bot*) having awns [L *arista*, an awn]

Aristocracy, ar is tok'ras i, *n* government by the men of best birth or condition political power of a privileged order the nobility or chief persons of a state the upper classes generally, also the persons noted for superiority in any quality, taken collectively —**Aristarch'y** is *rare* —*ns* **Aristocrat,** ar'is to krat, or ar is', one who belongs to or favours an aristocracy a haughty person, **Aristocrat'ism** —*adj* **Aristocrat'ic, -al,** belonging to aristocracy gentlemanly, stylish —*adv* **Aristocrat'ically.** [Gr *aristos*, best, and *kratos*, power]

Aristolochia, ar is tō lō'ki a, *n* a genus of shrubs, many climbers, specially abundant in tropical South America—one, the common Birthwort (*A clematitis*), being a doubtful native of England—with a remarkable method of fertilisation by means of flies, which become dusted with pollen in their efforts to escape from the dilated perianth [Gr, *aristos*, best, *locheia*, child birth, the roots of several species being formerly thought useful in parturition]

Aristotelian, ar is to tē'li an, *adj* relating to Aristotle or to his philosophy

Arithmancy, ar'ith man si, *n* divination by numbers —Also **Arith'momancy.** [Gr *arithmos*, number, and *manteia*, divination]

Arithmetic, ar ith'met ik, *n* the science of numbers the art of reckoning by figures a treatise on reckoning —*adj* **Arithmet'ical** —*adv* **Arithmet'ically** —*n* **Arithmetic'ian,** one skilled in arithmetic —**Arithmet'ical progression,** a series of numbers that increase or diminish by a common difference, as 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, or 12, 10½, 9, 7½, 6 To find the sum of such a series, multiply the sum of the first and last terms by half the number of terms [Gr *arithmētikē* (*technē*, art), relating to numbers—*arithmos*, number]

Arithmocracy, ar ith mok'ras i, *n* a democracy of mere numbers —*adj* **Arithmocrat'ic** [A coinage of Kingsley—Gr *arithmos*, number, *kratia*, rule]

Ark, ärk, *n* a chest or coffer in Jewish history, the wooden coffer in which the Tables of the Law were kept—hence **to touch** or **lay hands on the ark,** to touch irreverently what is sacred (2 Sam vi 6) a large floating vessel, like that in which Noah escaped the Deluge (Gen vi.–viii) —*adj* and *n* **Ark'ite** [A S *arc*—L *arca*, a chest—*arcēre*, to guard]

Arles, ärlz, or ārlz, *n* earnest money given in confirmation of a bargain, or of the engagement of a servant —*n* **Arle-penny, Arles-penny.** [Scot and North Eng, M E *erles*—O Fr *erres* (mod Fr *arrhes*)—L *arrha*]

Arm, ärm, *n* the limb extending from the shoulder to the hand anything projecting from the main body, as an inlet of the sea, a rail or support from a chair, sofa, or the like one of the branches into which a main trunk divides (*fig*) power —*n* **Arm'ful** —*adj* **Arm'less** —*n* **Arm'let,** a bracelet —**Arm-in-arm,** with arms interlinked, in close communion, **With open arms,** with hearty welcome, **At arm's length,** away from any friendliness or familiarity, the **Secular arm,** the secular or temporal authority, as distinguished from the spiritual or ecclesiastical, **Right arm,** the main support or assistant, **Arm-chair,** a chair with arms, **Arm-hole,** the hole in a garment through which the arm is put an armpit [A S, cog with L *armus*, the shoulder joint, Gr *harmos*, a joint]

Arm, ärm, *n* a weapon a branch of the military service —*pl* **Arms,** weapons of offence and defence war, hostilities deeds or exploits of war armorial ensigns —*v t* **Arm,** to furnish with arms or weapons to fortify —*v i* to take arms —**Fire-arms,** such weapons as employ gunpowder, as guns and pistols, **Small-arms,** such as do not require carriages, as opposed to artillery, **Stand of arms,** a complete equipment of arms for one soldier, **Man-at-arms,** a fully equipped and practised fighting man, **Up in arms,** in readiness to fight, **To lay down arms,** to surrender or submit, **An assault at arms,** a display of fencing or the like, **Of all arms,** of every kind of troops, **In arms with,** quartered with, **College of Arms,** the Heralds' College which grants armorial bearings [Through Fr from L *arma*, cog with **Arm.**]

Armada, ärm ä'da, *n* a fleet of armed ships, esp the self styled *Invincible* Armada sent by Philip II against England in 1588 [Sp —L *armata*, *armare*, to arm]

Armadillo, arm a dil'o, *n* a small American edentate quadruped, having its body armed with bands of bony plates —*pl* **Armadill'os.** [Sp dim of *armado*, armed]

Armageddon, ar mag ed'on, *n* the great symbolical battlefield of the Apocalypse, in which the final struggle between the powers of good and evil is to be fought out [The name was no doubt suggested by the famous battlefield of Megiddo, in the plain of Esdraelon]

Armament, arm'a ment, *n* forces armed or equipped for war munitions of war, esp the great guns with which a ship is armed [L *armamenta*—*arma*]

Armature, är'ma tūr, *n* armour any apparatus for defence a piece of iron connecting the poles of a bent magnet

Armed, ärmd, or arm'ed, *adj* furnished with arms provided with means of defence (*bot*) having prickles or thorns (*her*) having part of the body different in colour from the rest, as the beak, claws, &c of a bird —**The armed eye,** strengthened with a magnifying glass, as opp to *naked eye* —**Armed to the teeth,** completely armed

Armenian, ar mē'ni an, *adj* belonging to Armenia, in Western Asia belonging to the Armenian branch of the Christian church —*n* a native of Armenia.

Armet, är'met, *n* a helmet introduced about 1450

in place of the basinet, consisting of an iron cap, spreading over the back of the neck, having in front the visor, beaver, and gorget [Fr]

Armgaunt, arm'gant, *adj* (*Shak* once, *Ant and Cleop* I v 48), with gaunt limbs (?) The word has not been satisfactorily explained, and is most likely an error.

Armiger, är'mi jer, *n* (*Shak* **Armigero**), an armour bearer one entitled to a coat of arms an esquire —*adj* **Armig'erous.** [L , *arma*, arms, *gerĕre*, to bear]

Armillary, är'mil lar-i, or är mil'lar i, *adj* resembling an armlet or bracelet consisting of rings or circles —The **Armillary sphere** is an instrument constructed to show the motions of the heavenly bodies, consisting of a number of rings fixed together so as to represent the principal circles of the celestial sphere, movable round the polar axis within a meridian and horizon [L *armilla*, an armlet See **Arm.**]

Arminian, ar min'yan, *adj* holding the doctrines of Arminius —*n* a follower of Arminius (1560–1609), a Dutch divine, who denied the Calvinistic doctrine of absolute predestination, as well as irresistible grace —*n* **Armin'ianism**

Armipotent, arm i'pot ent, *adj* powerful in arms [L *arma*, arms, *potens*, *-entis*, powerful]

Armistice, ärm'ist is, *n* a short suspension of hostilities a truce [Fr —Low L *armistitium*, from L *arma*, arms, *sistĕre—stitum*, to stop]

Armoire, arm'wai, *n* an ambry or cupboard [Fr]

Armorial, ärm ōr'i al, *adj* belonging to armour, or to the arms of a family

Armoric, ar mor'ik, *n* the language of the inhabitants of Armorica, the ancient name for Brittany [L *Armoricus*—Celt *are mor*, before the sea]

Armour, ärm'ur, *n* defensive arms or dress.

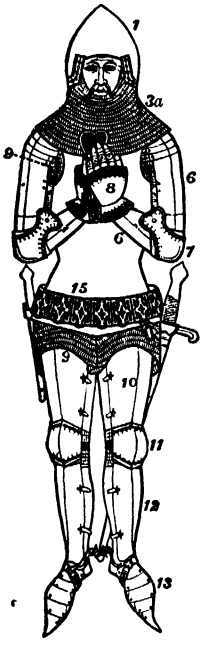


Fig 1 —From Brass of Sir John de St Quintin, 1397

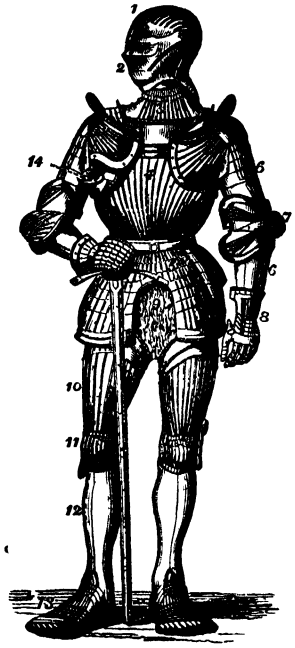


Fig 2.—Complete Suit of Plate-armour, beginning of 16th century.

1, helmet, 2, visor, 3, gorget, 3a, camail, 4, breastplate, 5, skirt, 6, arm pieces, 7, elbow piece, 8, gauntlet, 9, hauberk, 10, thigh piece, 11, knee piece, 12, greaves, 13, sollerets, 14, lance rest, 15, belt

heraldic insignia plating of ships of war —*ns* **Arm'ourer,** a maker or repairer of, or one who has the charge of armour, **Arm'oury, Arm'ory,** the place in which arms are made or kept a collection of ancient armour —*n* **Arm'our-bearer.**—*adj* **Arm'our-plated.**—**Coat-armour,** orig a vest of silk embroidered in colours, worn by a knight over his armour

Armozeen, Armozine, ar mo-zēn', *n* a kind of taffeta or plain silk, usually black, used for clerical gowns [Fr *armoisin*]

Armpit, ärm'pit, *n* the pit or hollow under the shoulder

Army, ar m'i, *n* a large body of men armed for war and under military command a body of men banded together in a special cause, as the 'Salvation Army,' the 'Blue Ribbon Army,' &c a host a great number —*n* **Arm'y-corps,** one of the main divisions of an army in the field. [Fr *armée*—L *armata*, *armāre*]

Arnatto, ar nat'to See **Anatta.**

Arnica, är'ni ka, *n* a genus of composite plants, of which the species *A montana*, or Mountain Tobacco, formerly enjoyed a great repute in medicine as a stimulant in paralytic affections, low fevers, &c —its flowers still yield a tincture externally applied to wounds and bruises [Mod L , origin unknown]

Aroint, a roint', *int* (*Shak*) away begone used only twice in the phrase '*Aroint* thee, witch ' to bid begone (*arch* usage in Browning) —*v t* to drive or frighten away [Origin unknown, perh in some provincialism, like the Yorkshire *rynd ta*, 'round thee,' 'move round,' spoken to a cow in her stall]

Aroma, a rō'ma, *n* sweet smell the odorous principle of plants (*fig*) flavour or peculiar charm of any kind —*adj* **Aromat'ic,** fragrant spicy —*v t* **Arō'matise,** to render aromatic to perfume —*pr p* arō'matising, *pa p* arō'matised [Through Fr and L from Gr *arōma*]

Arose, a rōz', past tense of **Arise.**

Around, a rownd', *prep* on all sides of round about (*Amer*) —*adv* on every side in a circle (*Amer*) round, all about [*A*, on, and **Round.**]

Arouse, a rowz', *v t* and *v i* Same as **Rouse.**—*ns* **Arouse, Arous'al** (*rare*)

Arow, a rō', *adv* in a row one following the other [Prep *a*, and **Row**]

Aroynt, a roint', *int* Same as **Aroint.**

Arpeggio, ar pej'ō, *n* (*mus*) a chord of which the notes are given, not simultaneously, but in rapid succession [It *arpeggiare*, to play upon the harp—*arpa*, harp]

Arpent, ai'pent, *n* an old Fr measure for land still used in Quebec and Louisiana = a hundred sq perches, varying with the perch from 1¼ acre to ⅝ of an acre [Fr —L *arepennis*, said to be a Gallic word]

Arquebuse, ar'kwi bus, *n* an old fashioned hand gun—also **Harquebus.**—*n* **Arquebusier'.** [Fr *arquebuse*—Dut *haakbus—haak*, hook, and *bus*, box, barrel of a gun , Ger *hakenbuchse*]

Arracacha, ai a kach'a, *n* an umbelliferous plant with esculent roots, native to the northern parts of South America [Nat Ind name]

Arrack, ar'ak, *n* an ardent spirit used in the East, procured from *toddy* or the fermented juice of the cocoa and other palms, as well as from rice and *jaggery* sugar [Ar *'araq*, juice]

Arrah, ar'a, *int* Anglo Irish expletive of emotion, wonder, &c

Arraign, ar rān', *v t* to call one to account to put a prisoner upon trial to accuse publicly —*ns* **Arraign'er, Arraign'ment, Arraign'ing.** [O Fr *aresnier*—Low L *arrationāre*—L *ad*, to, *ration em*, reason]

Arrange, ar rānj', *v t* to set in a rank or row to put in order to settle (*mus*) to adapt a com-

position for instruments or voices for which it was not originally written, as when orchestral or vocal compositions are set for the pianoforte, or the reverse —*v i* to come to an agreement —*n* **Arrange'ment**, act of arranging classification settlement [O Fr *arangier—à* (—L *ad*, to), and *rangier, renqier* See **Range**]

Arrant, ar'rant, *adj* downright, notorious (used in a bad sense) unmitigated —*adv* **Ar'rantly** [A variant of **Errant** From its use in phrases like 'arrant thief,' it passed naturally into a general term used with other terms of abuse

Arras, ar'ras, *n* tapestry a hanging screen of such hung round the walls of rooms —*p adj* **Ar'rased**, covered with arras —*n* **Ar'rasene**, an embroidery material of wool and silk stitched in like crewels [From *Arras* in Northern France, where first manufactured]

Arraught, ar rawt', *adj* (*Spens*) seized on by force—*pa t* and *pa p* of **Arreach** [See **Reach.**]

Array, ar rā', *n* order dress equipage —*v t* to put in order to arrange to dress, adorn, or equip [O Fr *arroi*, array, equipage—L *ad*, and a Teut root, found in E **Ready**, Ger *bereit*, A S *gerǽde*, preparation, Dan *rede*, order]

Arrear, ar rēr', *n* that which is in the rear or behind that which remains unpaid or undone (used mostly in *pl*) —*adv* **Arrear**, backward, behind —*n* **Arrear'age**, arrears (*Shak*) [O Fr *arere, arriere* (Fr *arrière*)—L *ad*, to, *retro*, back, behind]

Arrest, ar rest', *v t* to stop to seize to catch the attention to apprehend by legal authority —*n* stoppage seizure by warrant —*n* **Arrest'ment** (*law*), detention of a person arrested till liberated on bail, or by security in the Scots law, the process which prohibits a debtor from making payment to his creditor until another debt due to the person making use of the arrestment by such creditor is paid —*adjs* **Arrest'able**, liable to be arrested, **Arrest'ive**, with a tendency to arrest —*n* **Arresta'tion**, the act of arresting arrest [O Fr *arester*—L *ad*, to, *restāre*, to stand still]

Arret, ar ret', or a rā', *n* decision judgment of a tribunal, prop of the king or parliament of France [Fr *arrêt* See **Arrest**]

Arride, a rīd', *v t* to please, gratify (*Lamb*) [L *arridēre*]

Arrière-ban, ar'yer ban, or à rēr'ban, *n* in feudal times, the sovereign's summons to all freemen to take the field the army thus collected [O Fr *arriereban*, O High Ger *hari*, army, and *ban*, public proclamation]

Arrive, ar rīv', *v i* to reach any place to attain to any object (*at*) —*ns* **Arrīv'al**, the act of arriving persons or things that arrive —**Arrīv'ance** (*Shak*), company arriving [O Fr *arriver*—Low L *adripārare*—L *ad*, to, *ripa*, a bank]

Arrogance, ar'rog ans, **Arrogancy**, ar'rog ans i, *n* undue assumption of importance —*adj* **Ar'rogant**, claiming too much overbearing —*adv* **Ar'rogantly**

Arrogate, ar'rog āt, *v t* to claim as one's own to claim proudly or unduly —*n* **Arrogā'tion**, act of arrogating undue assumption [L *arrogāre—ad*, to, *rogāre, ātum*, to ask, to claim]

Arrondissement, ar ron'dēs mang, *n* a subdivision of a French department, comprising a number of communes [Fr —*arrondir*, to make round]

Arrow, ar'rō, *n* a straight, pointed weapon, made to be shot from a bow any arrow-shaped pin or ornament the chief shoot of a plant, especially the flowering stem of the sugar cane —*adj* **Ar'rowy**, of or like arrows —*ns* **Arrow-shot**, the distance traversed by an arrow —**Arrow-head**, the head or pointed part of an arrow an aquatic plant native to England, with arrow shaped leaves rising above the water—reputed good for hydrophobia.—*adj* **Arrow-headed**, shaped like the head of an arrow [A S *earh, arwe*, cog with L *arcus*, akin to Ice *or, orvar*]

Arrowroot, ar'rō rōōt, *n* a starch obtained from the roots of certain plants growing chiefly in W Indies, and much used as food for invalids and children [Said to be so named because used by the Indians of South America as an antidote against wounds caused by poisoned arrows]

'Arry, ar'i, *n* a jovial vulgar fellow who drops his h's —**'Arriet**, the fem of the same —*adj* **'Arryish**, in holiday spirits [From the vulgar Cockney pronunciation of *Harry*]

Arse, ars, *n* the posterior parts of an animal —*adv* and *adj* **Ars'y-vers'y**, backside foremost, contrary [A S *ears*, Ger *arsch*, Sw *ars*, cog with Gr *orros*]

Arsenal, ar'se nal, *n* a dock possessing naval stores a public magazine or manufactory of naval and military stores [It *arzenale, arsenale* (Sp, Fr *arsenal*)—Ar *dār aççinā'ah*, work shop, *dār*, house, *al*, the, *cinā'ah*, art]

Arsenic, ar'sen ik, *n* one of the chemical elements a mineral poison a soft, gray coloured metal —*adjs* **Arsenic, -al**, composed of or containing arsenic in Chemistry, applied to compounds —**Arse'nious**, of or containing arsenic —*ns* **Ar'senite**, a salt of arsenious acid —**Ar'senate**, also **Arse'niate**, a salt of arsenic acid [Gr *arsenikon, arsēn*, male, the alchemists fancied some metals male, others female]

Arsis, ar'sis, *n* grammatical term applied to the elevation of the voice to a higher pitch in speaking (*mus*) the strong position in a bar the strong syllable in Eng metre —*pl* **Ar'ses**. [L —Gr *arsis—airein*, to lift]

Arson, ars'on, *n* the crime of wilfully burning houses or other buildings —*ns* **Ar'sonite, Ar'sonist** (*rare*) [O Fr *arson*—L *arsion em, ardēre, arsum*, to burn]

Art, art, 2d pers sing of the present tense of the verb *To be* [A S *eart*]

Art, art, *n* practical skill guided by rules human skill as opposed to nature skill as applied to subjects of taste, the fine arts, music, painting, sculpture, architecture, and poetry in plural specially used of certain branches of learning to be acquired as necessary for pursuit of higher studies, or for the work of life, as in phrase 'faculty of arts, master of arts,' in the middle ages, of the *Trivium* and *Quadrivium*, a course of seven sciences, the Trivium containing *grammar, logic*, and *rhetoric*, the Quadrivium, *arithmetic, geometry, music*, and *astronomy*—the *free* or *liberal* arts the rules and methods of doing certain actions a profession, skilled trade, or craft contrivance cunning, artfulness, or address artifice, special faculty of some kind acquired by practice, skill, dexterity, knack special faculty of giving expression to æsthetic or artistic quality, as in *art furniture*, &c, supposed, by the buyer, in this respect, to justify its price —**Useful arts** as opposed to **fine arts**, those in which the hands and body are more concerned than the mind —**Art and part**, as in the phrase 'to be art and part in,' orig in legal expressions like 'to be concerned in either by art or part,' i e either by *art* in contriving or by *part* in actual execution, now loosely used in the sense of participating, sharing,—**Art-unions**, associations having for their object the promotion of an interest in the fine arts —**Science** and **Art** differ essentially in their aims *science*, in Mill's words, 'takes cognisance of a *phenomenon*, and endeavours to ascertain its *law*, *art* proposes to itself an *end*,

and looks out for means to effect it' [L *ars, artis* See **Arm.**]

Artemisia, är tē mizʹi a, *n* a genus of composite plants, with a peculiarly bitter taste, including Wormwood, Southernwood, &c

Artery, aʹter i, *n* a tube or vessel which conveys blood from the heart (see AORTA), also metaph any main channel of communication —*adj* **Artēr'ial.**—*v t* **Artēr'ialise,** to make arterial —*ns* **Artēriot'omy,** the cutting or opening of an artery, to let blood —**Arteri'tis,** inflammation of an artery [L —Gr *artēria*, orig the windpipe most probably—Gr *air ein*, to raise The ancient conception of the artery as an air duct gave rise to the derivation from Gr *aēr*, air]

Artesian, ar tēʹzhan, *adj* applied to wells made by boring until water is reached [From *Artois* (L *Artesium*), in the north of France, where the oldest known well of this kind in Europe was sunk in 1126]

Artful, äʹt'fool, *adj* full of art (*arch*) dexterous, clever cunning produced by art —*adv* **Art'fully** —*n* **Art'fulness**

Arthritis, ar thrīʹtis, *n* inflammation of a joint gout —*adj* **Arthrit'ic,** relating to, or affecting the joints gouty [Gr *arthritikos—arthron*, a joint]

Arthropoda, ar thropʹod a, *n pl* a great division of the animal kingdom, the body consisting of a definite number of segments, each having a pair of hollow jointed limbs into which the body muscles proceed It again divides into two great groups —the water breathers or Branchiata, and the air breathers or Tracheata —*adj* **Arthrop'odal.** [Gr *arthron*, joint, and *pous, pod os*, a foot]

Artichoke, arʹti chōk, *n* a thistle-like, perennial, eatable plant with large scaly heads, like the cone of the pine, now growing wild in the south of Europe, though probably a native of Asia — **Jerusalem artichoke,** a totally different plant, a species of sunflower, bearing tubers like those of the potato, Jerusalem being a corr of It *girasole* ('twin sun'), sunflower By a quibble on Jerusalem, the soup made from it is called **Palestine soup** [O It *articiocco* (It *carciofo*)— O Sp *alcarchofa*—Ar *al kharshōfa, al kharshuf* Popular definitions are many, e g the plant that *chokes* the *garden* or the *heart*]

Article, artʹi kl, *n* a separate element, member, or part of anything a particular substance a single clause or term a distinct point in an agreement, or an agreement looked at as complete, as in 'articles of apprenticeship,' &c rules or conditions generally a section of any document a literary composition in a journal, newspaper, encyclopædia, &c , treating of a subject distinctly and independently (*gram*) the name given to the adjectives *the* (definite article) and *a* or *an* (indefinite article) —*v t* to draw up or bind by articles to indict, charge with specific accusations bind by articles of apprenticeship —**Articles of association,** regulations for the business of a joint stock company registered under the Companies Acts —**Articles of faith,** binding statement of points held by a particular church —**Articles of war,** code of regulations for the government and discipline of the army and navy —**In the article of death** (Lat *in articulo mortis*), at the point of death —**Lords of the Articles,** a standing committee of the Scottish parliament who drafted the measures to be submitted —**The Thirty-nine Articles,** the articles of religious belief finally agreed upon by the entire bishops and clergy of the Church of England in 1562 —*adj* **Artic'ular,** belonging to the joints [L *articulus*, a little joint—*artus*, a joint]

Articulata, är tik ū lāʹta, *n* one of the great primary divisions of the animal kingdom, according to Cuvier, including those animals of which the body is divided into a number of distinct joints—viz the higher worms or Annelids, and also the Insects, Crustaceans, Arachnids, and Myriopods The latter four groups were separated from the Annelida by Von Siebold, on account of their possession of hollow jointed limbs, into a separate sub kingdom, Arthropoda

Articulate, ar tikʹūl āt, *adj* distinct clear—*v t* to joint to form into distinct sounds, syllables, or words —*v i* to speak distinctly —*adv* **Artic'ulately** —*ns* **Artic'ulateness, Articula'tion,** a joining as of the bones part between two joints distinctness, or distinct utterance a consonant, **Artic'ulator,** one who articulates or speaks one who articulates bones and mounts skeletons [L *articulāre, ātum*, to furnish with joints, to utter distinctly See **Article.**]

Artifice, artʹi fis, *n* artificer's work a contrivance a trick or fraud —*n* **Artif'icer,** a workman an inventor —*adj* **Artific'ial,** made by art not natural cultivated not indigenous feigned not natural in manners, affected —*adv* **Artific'ially** —*ns* **Artificial'ity, Artific'ialness** —*v* **Artific'ialise,** to render artificial [L *artificium —artifex, ficis*, an artificer—*ars, artis*, and *facĕre*, to make]

Artillery, är tilʹer i, *n* offensive weapons of war, esp cannon, mortars, &c the men who manage them a branch of the military service gunnery —*ns* **Artill'erist,** one skilled in artillery or gunnery, **Artillery-man,** a soldier of the artillery [O Fr *artillerie, artiller*, to aim, through a supposed Low L *artillāre*—L *ars, artis*, art]

Artiodactyla, ar ti o dakʹtil a, *n* a sub order of the great mammalian order of Ungulata, having the third digit unsymmetrical in itself, but forming a symmetrical pair with the fourth digit, as distinguished from the Perissodactyla (horse, tapir, rhinoceros), which have the third digit of each limb symmetrical in itself, an odd number of digits on the hind foot, and at least twenty-two dorso lumbar vertebræ —The Artiodactyla, again, divide into two groups, the Non Ruminantia and the Ruminantia

Artisan, artʹi zan, *n* one skilled in any art or trade a mechanic [Fr —It *artigiano*, ultimately from L *artitus*, skilled in the arts—*ars, artis*, art]

Artist, artʹist, *n* one who practises an art, esp one of the fine arts, as painting, sculpture, engraving, or architecture —*adj* **Artist'ic, -al,** according to art —*adv* **Artist'ically** —*n* **Art'istry,** artistic pursuits artistic workmanship, quality, or ability [Fr *artiste*, It *artista*—L *ars, artis*, art]

Artiste, ar tēstʹ, *n* one dexterous or tasteful in any art, as an opera dancer, a cook, a hairdresser, &c [Fr]

Artless, ärtʹles, *adj* simple, inartistic, guileless, unaffected —*adv* **Art'lessly.**—*n* **Art'lessness**

Arts-man, artsʹ man, *n* one who cultivates some practical knowledge (*arch*) a man skilled in arts or in learning

Art-union See **Art**

Arum, āʹrum, *n* a genus of plants represented in England by the Cuckoo pint or Wake Robin (*A maculatum*), whose root yields a wholesome farina known as Portland Sago or Arrowroot [L ,—Gr *aron*]

Arundinaceous, a run di nāʹshus, *adj* relating to or like a reed —Also **Arundin'eous.** [L *arundinaceus—arundo*, a reed]

Aruspex, Aruspice, Aruspicy See **Haruspex.**

Arval, arʹval, *n* (*dial*) a funeral feast —Also **Ar'vel, Ar'vill.**

Arvicola, ar vik'ō la, *n* the name of the genus of animals to which belong the water-vole and field vole [Coined from L *arvum*, a field, *colĕre*, to inhabit]

Ary, a ri, or e'ri, *adj* (*prov*) any [A modification of *e'er a* for *ever a* Cf *nary*]

Aryan, ār'yan, or ā'ri an, *adj* relating to the family of peoples otherwise called Indo European (comprehending the inhabitants of Europe—except the Basques, Turks, Magyars, and Finns—and those of Armenia, Persia, and N Hindustan), or to their languages—Sanskrit, Zend, Greek, Latin, Keltic, Teutonic, Slavonic, Lettic, &c —*v t* **Aryanise'** [L *arianus*, belonging to *Ariana* or *Aria* (Gr *Areia*), the east part of Ancient Persia—Skt *Arya* (cf O Pers *Ariya*, and *Irān*, Persia), noble, often traced to a root *ar*, plough]

As, az, *adv*, *conj*, and *pron* in that degree, so far, *as* *as* the consequent in a co relation expressing quantity, degree, &c, *as* *as*, *such* *as*, *same* *as* since, because when, while expressing merely continuation or expansion, for instance similarly for example while in like manner that, who, which (after *such*, *same*) —**As concerning, As to, As for,** so far as concerns —**As it were,** so to speak, in some sort —**As much,** the same —**As well (as),** just as much (as), equally (with) [A worn down form of *all so*, A S *all swá*, wholly so]

As, as, *n* in Norse myth, one of the gods, the inhabitants of Asgard —*pl* **Aesir,** ā'ser [Ice *āss*, a god (pl *æsir*) — A S *ōs*, seen in such proper names as *Os*wold, *Os*ric]

As, as, *n* Latin unit of weight, 12 ounces (L *uncia*) a copper coin, the unit of the early monetary system of Rome

Asafœtida, as a fet'i da, *n* a medicinal gum resin, having an offensive smell, procured by drying the milky juice which flows from the root of the plant *Ferula* (*Narthex*) *asafœtida* [Pers *azā*, mastic, and L *fœtida*, stinking]

Asar, ō'sar, *n pl* the Swedish name for those long, winding banks and ridges of gravel and sand which occur abundantly in the low grounds of Sweden, supposed to mark the site of sub glacial streams and rivers —These *âsar* are the same as the Irish *eskar*, and the Scotch *kames*

Asarabacca, as a ra bak'a, *n* a European plant, a species of *asarum*, having acrid properties, formerly used in the preparation of snuffs for catarrh, &c [L *asarum*, *bacca*, a berry]

Asbestos, az best'os, *n* an incombustible mineral, a variety of hornblende, of a fine fibrous texture, resembling flax (*fig*) anything unquenchable —*adjs* **Asbes'tic, Asbes'tous, Asbes'tine,** of or like asbestos incombustible [Gr, (*lit*) unquenchable—*a*, neg, *sbestos*, extinguished]

Ascaris, as'ka ris, *n* a genus of parasitic worms, of the family **Ascar'idæ,** infesting the small intestines [Gr *askaris*, pl *askarides*]

Ascend, as send', *v i* to climb or mount up to rise, literally or figuratively to go backwards in the order of time —*v t* to climb or go up on to mount —**Ascending rhythm,** in Prosody, a rhythm in which the arsis follows the thesis, as an iambic or anapæstic rhythm opposed to descending rhythms, as the trochaic and dactylic [L *ascendĕre*, *ascensum*—*ad*, and *scandĕre*, to climb]

Ascendant, -ent, as send'ant, ent, *adj* superior above the horizon —*n* superiority (*astrol*) the part of the ecliptic rising above the horizon at the time of one's birth, it was supposed to have commanding influence over the person's life, hence the phrase, in the ascendant superiority or great influence an ancestor (*rare*) —*n* **Ascend'ency,** controlling influence — Also **Ascend'ancy, Ascend'ance, Ascend'ence** (*rare*)

Ascension, as sen'shun, *n* a rising or going up —**Right ascension,** in Astronomy, the name applied to one of the arcs which determine the position relatively to the equator of a heavenly body on the celestial sphere, the other being the declinator —*adjs* **Ascen'sional,** relating to ascension —**Ascen'sive,** rising causing to rise —*n* **Ascension-day,** the festival held on Holy Thursday, ten days before Whitsunday, to commemorate Christ's *ascension* to heaven [L *ascensio—ascendĕre*]

Ascent, as sent', *n* act of ascending upward movement, as of a balloon way of ascending degree of elevation or advancement slope or gradient a flight of steps —**Line of ascent,** ancestry

Ascertain, as ser tān', *v t* to determine to obtain certain knowledge of to insure, certify, make certain (*rare*) —*adj* **Ascertain'able** —*n* **Ascertain'ment** [O Fr *acertener* See **Certain**]

Ascetic, as set'ik, *n* one who rigidly denies himself ordinary sensual gratifications for conscience' sake, one who aims to compass holiness through self-mortification, the flesh being considered as the seat of sin, and therefore to be chastened a strict hermit —*adj* excessively rigid austere recluse —Also **Ascet'ical** —*adv* **Ascet'ically** —*n* **Ascet'icism.** [Gr *askētikos*, adj *askētēs*, one that uses exercises to train himself—*askein*, to work, take exercise, (*eccles*) to mortify the body]

Ascian, ash'yan, *n* name given to the inhabitants of the torrid zone, who are shadowless at certain seasons, from the sun being right over their heads [Gr *askios*, shadowless—*a*, neg, and *skia*, a shadow]

Ascidians, a sid'i anz, *n pl* a group of tunicates, once classed as molluscs, forming a class of degenerate survivors of ancestral vertebrates, asymmetrical marine animals with a tubular heart and no feet, of a double mouthed flask shape, found at low water mark on the sea beach —*n* **Ascid'ium,** a genus of Ascidians (*bot*) a pitcher shaped, leafy formation, as in the *Nepenthes* [Gr *askidion*, dim of *askos*, a leathern bag, wine skin]

Ascititious, as it ish'us, *adj* See **Adscititious**

Asclepiad, as klē'pi ad, *n* **Asclepiad'ic,** *adj* and *n* a verse consisting of a spondee, two (or three) choriambi, and an iambus – – | –⏑⏑– | –⏑⏑– | ⏑– | [*Asklēpiadēs*, a Greek poet]

Asclepiads, as klē'pi adz, *n pl* an order of Greek physicians, priests of Asclepius or Æsculapius, the god of medicine [Gr *Asklēpios*, Asclepius]

Asclepias, as klē'pi as, *n* a genus of plants, native to North America, giving name to the natural order of the Asclepiadaceæ, and containing the milk weed, swallow wort, &c —*n* **Ascle'piad,** a plant of the family [Gr]

Ascribe, a skrīb', *v t* to attribute, impute, or assign *adj* **Ascrib'able** —*n* **Ascrip'tion,** act of ascribing or imputing any expression of ascribing, or any formula for such, like the formula ascribing glory to God repeated at the conclusion of a sermon [L *ascribĕre*, *-scriptum*—*ad*, to, *scrib ĕre*, to write]

Aseptic, a sep'tik, *adj* not liable to decay or putrefaction —*n* **Asep'ticism** [From Gr *a*, neg, *sēptos*, *sēpomai*, to decay]

Asexual, a seks'ū al, *adj* without sex, formerly applied to cryptogams—agamic [Gr *a*, neg, and **Sexual.**]

Asgard, as'gard, *n* the heaven of Norse mythology, abode of the twelve gods and twenty six goddesses, and of heroes slain in battle [Ice *asgardhr*, *āss*, a god, *gardhr*, an enclosure]

Ash, ash, *n* a well known timber tree, or its wood, which is white, tough, and hard, much used in carpentry and wheel work the ashen shaft of a spear, or a spear itself —*adj* **Ash'en.—Ground-ash,** or **Ash-plant,** an ash sapling, **Mountain**

ash, the rowan tree, **Quaking ash,** the aspen [A.S *æsc,* Ger *esche,* Ice *askr*]

Ashake, a shāk', *adv phrase,* shaking [Prep *a,* and **Shake**]

Ashamed, a shāmd', *adj* affected with shame (with *of* for the cause of shame, *for,* the person) —*n* **Ashamed'ness** —*p adj* **Asham'ing** [Pa p of old verb *ashame* — pfx, *a,* intens, and **Shame**]

Ashes, ash'ez, *n pl* the dust or remains of any thing burnt the remains of the human body when burnt (*fig*) a dead body used to express pallor, from the colour of wood ashes, as in 'pale as ashes,' '**ashy-pale** '—*n* **Ash'ery,** a place where potash or pearl ash is made —**To lay in ashes,** to destroy utterly by burning —**Ash-heap,** a heap of ashes and household refuse, **Ash-bucket,** a box or bucket in which house ashes and general refuse are collected for removal, **Ash-leach,** a tub in which alkaline salts are dissolved from wood ashes, **Ash-pan,** a kind of tray fitted underneath a grate to receive the ashes —*adj* **Ashen,** also **Ashen-gray.** [A S *æsce,* Ice *aska*]

Ashiver, a shiv'er, *adv phrase,* quivering [Prep *a,* and **Shiver**]

Ashkenazim, ash kē naz'im, *n pl* the Polish and German Jews, as distinguished from the *Sephardim,* the Spanish and Portuguese Jews They form by far the larger division, and differ in ritual and pronunciation of Hebrew, but not in doctrine, nor is there now any disinclination to social intercourse and intermarriage [Heb , *Ashkenaz,* the name of a northern people in Gen x , located in Arabia, by later Jews identified with Germany]

Ashlar, ash'lar, **Ashler,** ash'lėr, *n* hewn or squared stone used in facing a wall, as distinguished from rough, as it comes from the quarry , also in **Ashlar-work,** as opposed to *Rubble work* —*n* **Ash'laring,** *p adj* **Ash'lared** [O Fr *aseler*—L *axillaris, axilla,* dim of *axis, assis,* axle, also plank (cf Fr *ais,* It *asse*)]

Ashore, a shōr', *adv* on shore [Prep *a,* and **Shore**]

Ash-Wednesday, ash wed'enz-dā, *n* the first day of Lent, so called from the Roman Catholic custom of sprinkling ashes on the head

Asian, āzh'yan or āsh'i an, **Asiatic,** ā zhi at'ik or āsh i at'ik, *adj* belonging to Asia florid in literature or art —*n* **Asiat'icism,** imitation of Asiatic or Eastern manners

Aside, a sīd', *adv* on or to one side privately apart —*n* words spoken in an undertone, so as not to be heard by some person present, words spoken by an actor which the other persons on the stage are supposed not to hear an indirect effort of any kind —*adj* private, apart —**To set aside,** to quash (a judgment)

Asinego, as i nē'go, *n* (*Shak*), also **Asini'co,** a stupid fellow [Sp *asnico*—dim of *asno,* L *asinus,* ass]

Asinine, as'in īn, *adj* of or like an ass —*n* **Asinin'ity** [See **Ass**]

Ask, ask, *v t* to seek to request, inquire, beg, question, invite —*v i* to request to make inquiry (with *about* and *for, cf* to ask one *after* or *for* another) [A S *áscian, ácsian,* Ger *heischen,* Ice *æskja,* Sans *esh,* to desire]

Askance, a skans', **Askant,** a skant', *adv* sideways awry obliquely with a side glance, or with a side meaning —*v t* to turn aside (*Shak*) —**To eye, look, or view askance,** to look at with suspicion [Ety very obscure, perh conn with It *a schiancio,* slopingly, or with Ice *á ská,* as in **Askew.**]

Askew, a skū', *adv* obliquely awry [See **Askance**]

Aslake, a slāk', *v t* (*arch*) to slake to mitigate. [Prep *a,* and **Slake.**]

Aslant, a slant', *adj* or *adv* obliquely —**Asklent** is a Scot form

Asleep, a slēp', *adj* or *adv* in sleep sleeping in the sleep of death, dead [Prep *a,* and **Sleep**]

Aslope, a slōp', *adj* or *adv* on the slope

Asmoulder, a smōl'der, *adv phrase,* smouldering

Asnort, a snort', *adv phrase,* snorting [Prep *a,* and **Snort**]

Asp, asp, **Aspic,** asp'ik, *n* a popular name applied loosely to various genera of venomous serpents— now chiefly to the *Vipera aspis* of Southern Europe, Cleopatra's asp was probably the small *Vipera hasselquistii,* or horned viper, the biblical asp (Heb *pethen*) was probably the Egyptian juggler's snake (*Naja haje*) [L —Gr *aspis*]

Asparagus, as par'a gus, *n* a plant cultivated for its young shoots, esteemed as a table delicacy — *n* **Aspar'agine,** a nitrogenised crystallised substance found in asparagus and other vegetables —*Sparrow grass* was long the form of the word in English [L —Gr *asparagos*]

Aspect, as'pekt (in *Shak* and elsewhere, as pekt'), *n* look view appearance, also *fig* to the mind position in relation to the points of the compass the situation of one planet with respect to another, as seen from the earth —*v* (*obs*) to look at.— *adj* **As'pectable,** visible, worth looking at [L *aspectus—ad,* at, *specĕre,* to look]

Aspen, asp'en, *n* the trembling poplar —*adj.* made of, or like the aspen tremulous timorous —**Aspen-like.** [A S *æspe,* Ger *espe*]

Asper, as'per, *n* a small silver Turkish coin [It *aspero*—late Gr *aspron—aspros,* white]

Asperated See **Aspirate**

Asperges, as per'jes, *n* a short service introductory to the mass, so called from the words *Asperges me, Domine, hyssopo et mundabor* (Ps li)

Aspergill, -um, as'per jil, um, *n* a kind of brush used in R C churches for sprinkling holy water on the people —Also **Asperge',** and **Asper'soir.** [L *aspergĕre,* to sprinkle, and dim suffix]

Aspergillum, as per-jil'um, *n* a remarkable genus of boring Lamellibranch Molluscs, in which the shell has the form of an elongated cone, terminating at the lower end in a disc, pierced by numerous small tubular holes —*n* **Aspergil'lus,** the name of a genus of minute fungi or moulds occurring on decaying substances of various kinds

Asperity, as per'i ti, *n* roughness harshness bitter coldness [L *asperitat em, asper,* rough]

Aspermous, a sper mus, *adj* without seeds [Gr *a,* neg , *sperma,* seed]

Asperse, as pers', *v t* to slander or calumniate to bespatter (*with*) —**Asper'sion,** calumny slander a shower or spray (*Shak*) —*adjs* **Aspers'ive, Aspers'ory,** tending to asperse defamatory

Aspersorium, as per sō'ri um, *n* a vessel used in R C churches for holding holy water

Asphalt, as falt' or as'falt, **Asphaltum,** as falt'um, *n* a black or dark brown, hard, bituminous substance, anciently used as a cement, and now for paving, cisterns, water pipes, &c —*v t* **Asphalt',** to lay or cover with asphalt —*adj* **Asphalt'ic.** [Gr *asphaltos,* from an Eastern word]

Aspheterism, as fet'er izm, *n* (*Southey*) denial of the right of private property —*v i* **Asphet'erise.** [Gr *a,* neg , and *spheteros,* one's own]

Asphodel, as'fo del, *n* a kind of lily—(*Gr myth*) the peculiar plant of the dead In Greece they cover the bleakest hillsides with enduring blossom —*adj* Elysian [Gr *asphodelos,* a plant of the lily kind, cf Homer's *Asphodelos leimōn,* the meadow of the dead See **Daffodil.**]

Asphyxia, as fik'si a, *n* (*lit*) suspended animation, suffocation, when the blood is in such a state as to render impossible a sufficiently free

exchange of carbonic acid for oxygen —Also **Asphyx'y** —*adj* **Asphyx'iāted.**—*ns* **Asphyx'iant,** a chemical substance which produces asphyxia, **Asphyx'iātor, Asphyxiā'tion.** [Gr, a stopping of the pulse—*a*, neg, *sphyxis*, the pulse]

Aspic, Aspick, as'pik, *n* (*poet*) a venomous serpent [See **Asp.**]

Aspic, as'pik, *n* a savoury meat jelly containing fish, game, hard boiled eggs, &c [Littré suggests its derivation from *aspic*, asp, because it is 'cold as an aspic,' a French proverb]

Aspirant, as pīr'ant, or as'pir ant, *n* one who aspires (*after*, *for*) a candidate —*adj* ambitious mounting up (*rare* in both senses) [See **Aspire**]

Aspirate, as'pir āt, *v t* to pronounce with a full breathing, as the letter *h* in *house* —*n* a mark of aspiration, the rough breathing in Greek (') an aspirated letter —*p adj* **As'perated,** made harsh —*n* **Aspirā'tion,** pronunciation of a letter with a full breathing an aspirated sound (like Gr *ch*, *th*, &c) drawing air in —**Drop one's aspirates,** not to pronounce *h*, a mark of imperfect education or humble social origin [See **Aspire**]

Aspirator, as pi rā'tur, *n* an apparatus for drawing air or other gases through bottles or other vessels (*med*) an instrument for removing fluids from the cavities of the body —*adj* **Aspir'atory,** relating to breathing

Aspire, as pīr' (followed by *to* or *after* with the object, or by an infinitive), *v i* to desire eagerly to aim at high things to tower up —*adj* **Aspir'ing** —*n* **Aspir'ingness.**—*adv* **Aspir'ingly** —**Aspirā'tion,** *n* eager desire [Fr —L *aspirāre*, *ātum*—*ad*, to, *spirāre*, to breathe]

Asplenium, as-plē'ni um, *n* spleenwort, a genus of ferns, mostly tropical, with long or linear *sori*, with *indusium* arising laterally from above a vein—including the lady fern, black maiden hair, &c [Gr *asplēnion*]

Asport, as pōrt', *v t* to carry away, esp in a bad sense (*rare*) —*n* **Asportā'tion,** feloniously carrying away [L *asportāre*—*abs*, away, and *portāre*, to carry]

Aspout, a spowt', *adv phrase*, spouting

Asprawl, a sprawl', *adv phrase*, sprawling

Aspread, a spred', *adv phrase*, spread out

Asprout, a sprowt', *adv phrase*, sprouting

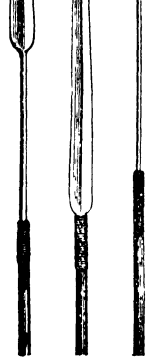
Asquat, a skwat', *adv phrase*, squatting

Asquint, a skwint', *adv* and *adj* towards the corner of the eye obliquely

Ass, as, *n* a well known quadruped of the horse family (*fig*) a dull, stupid fellow —**Asses' bridge,** or **Pons asinorum,** a humorous name for the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid [A S *assa*, the earlier Teutonic form being *esol*, *esil* (Goth *asilus*)—L *asinus*, Gr *onos*, ass Perh ultimately of Semitic origin, as in Heb *āthōn*, a she ass]

Assafetida. Same as **Asafœtida**

Assagai, Assegai, as'sa gī, *n* a slender spear of hard wood, tipped with iron, some for hurling, some for thrusting with, used by the South African tribes, notably the warlike Zulus —*v t* to kill or slay with an assagai. [Through Fr or Port from Ar *az zaghāyah*, *az* = *al*, the *zaghāyah*, a Berber word]



Various forms of Assagais

Assail, as sāl', *v t* to assault to attack —*adj* **Assail'able** —*n* **Assail'ment.**—*n* **Assail'ant,** one who assails or attacks [O Fr *asaillir*—L *assilīre*—*ad*, upon, and *salīre*, to leap]

Assassin, as as'in, *n* one who, usually for a reward, kills by surprise or secretly —*v t* **Assas'sināte,** to murder by surprise or secret assault. to maltreat (*Milton*) also *fig*, to destroy by treacherous means, as a reputation.—*n* one who assassinates (*obs*) —*n* **Assassinā'tion,** secret murder [Through Fr or It from Ar *hashshāshīn*, 'hashish eaters,' a military and religious order in Syria, of the 11th century, who became notorious for their secret murders in obedience to the will of their chief, and fortified themselves for their adventures by *hashish*, an intoxicating drug or drink made from hemp]

Assault, as sawlt', *n* a sudden attack a storming, as of a town (*Eng law*) unlawful attempt to apply force to the person of another—when force is actually applied, the act amounts to *battery* an attack of any sort by arguments, appeals, &c —*v t* to make an assault or attack upon (*law*) to make an assault —*n* **Assault'er.** —**Assault at arms,** a display of attack and defence in fencing [O Fr *asaut*—L *ad*, upon, *saltus*, a leap, *salīre*, to leap See **Assail**]

Assay, as sā', *v t* to determine the proportions of a metal in an ore or alloy endeavour (more usually *essay*) to affect or move (*Spens*) to put one to the proof, as to accost with a particular purpose, to measure swords with another, &c (*Shak*) —(*poet*) put to proof, examine by trial —*v i* to attempt —*n* the determination of the quantity of metal in an ore or alloy the trial of anything, as in the ancient custom of tasting the drink before handing it to a king or noble. an attempt or endeavour probation or trial ascertained purity (*Spens*) —*ns* **Assa'yer,** one who assays, esp metals —**Assay'ing,** the process of assaying or determining the proportion of pure metal in an ore or alloy —**Assay-master,** the officer who determines the amount of gold or silver in coin or bullion [O Fr *asayer*, *n assai* See **Essay**]

Assegai, Assegay See **Assagai.**

Assemble, as sem'bl, *v t* to call or bring together. to collect —*v i* to meet together —*ns* **Assem'blage,** a collection of persons or things, **Assem'blance** (*Spens*), an assembling (*Shak*) semblance representation [Fr *assembler*—Late L *assimulāre*, to bring together, *ad*, to, *simulis*, like See **Assimilate.**]

Assembly, as sem'bli, *n* the act of assembling the company so assembled a gathering of persons for any purpose, as for religious worship or social entertainment specially applied to the lower house of the legislature in some of the United States and British colonies (*milit*) a drum beat, esp that before a march, upon which the soldiers strike their tents —*n* **Assembly-room,** a room in which persons assemble, especially for dancing —**General Assembly,** in Scotland, Ireland, and the United States, the highest court of the Presbyterian Church —**Legislative Assembly,** in many of the British colonies, the title of the lower house of the legislature —**National Assembly,** the first of the revolutionary assemblies in France, which sat 1789–91, that title being assumed by the Tiers Etat in June 1789, after the refusal of the noblesse and clergy to join them in joint deliberations—also called the Constituent Assembly, superseded in 1791 by the Legislative Assembly

Assent, as sent', *v i* to think or concur with, to admit as true (*to*) —*n* an agreeing or acquiescence compliance —*n* **Assent'er, Assent'or,** one of the eight voters who indorse the proposer and seconder's nomination of a candidate for election to the parliament of the United Kingdom *adv* **Assent'ingly** —*adjs* **Assentā'neous,** ready to agree, **Assent'ive** —*n* **Assent'iveness.**—

Royal assent, in England, the sovereign's formal acquiescence in a measure which has passed the two Houses of Parliament [O Fr *asenter*, assent—L *assentāre*, *assentīre*, L *ad*, to, *sentīre*, to think]

Assentation, as sen tā'shun, *n* obsequious assent, adulation —*n* **As'sentator** (*obs*) —*adv* **Assent'atorily** (*obs*) [L *assentārī*, to flatter, freq of *assentīrī*, assent, agree]

Assert, as sert', *v t* to vindicate or defend by arguments or measures (now used only of the cause as object or *refl*) to declare strongly to lay claim to, or insist upon anything to affirm to bear evidence of (*rare*) —*adj* **Assert'able** —*ns* **Asser'tion,** affirmation the act of claiming one's rights averment, **Assert'er, Assert'or,** a champion, one who makes a positive statement —*adjs* **Assert'ory,** affirmative, **Assert'ive,** as serting or confirming confidently positive dogmatic —*adv* **Assert'ively** —*n* **Assert'iveness** —**To assert one's self,** to defend one's rights or opinions, sometimes with unnecessary zeal, to thrust one's self forward [L *asserĕre* (sup *assertum*), *aliquem manu in libertatem*, to lay hands on a slave in token of manumission, hence to protect, affirm, declare—*ad*, to, and *serĕre*, to join Cf **Series**]

Assess, as ses', *v t* to fix the amount of, as a tax (*upon*) to tax or fine to fix the value or profits of, for taxation (*at*) to estimate —*adj* **Assess'able.**—*ns* **Assess'ment,** act of assessing a valuation for the purpose of taxation a tax, **Assess'or,** a legal adviser who sits beside a magistrate one who assesses taxes one who shares another's dignity, **Assess'orship** —*adj* **Assess'orial** [Fr —L *assessāre*, freq of *assidĕre*, *assessum*, to sit by, esp of judges in a court, from *ad*, to, at, *sedĕre*, to sit]

Assets, as'sets, *n pl* the property of a deceased or insolvent person, considered as chargeable for all debts, &c the entire property of all sorts belonging to a merchant or to a trading association [From the Anglo Fr law phrase *aver assetz*, to have sufficient, O Fr *asez*, enough —L *ad*, to, *satis*, enough]

Asseverate, as sev'er āt, *v t* to declare solemnly An earlier form is **Assever** —*n* **Asevera'tion,** any solemn affirmation or confirmation —*adv* **Asseverat'ingly** [L *asseverāre*, *ātum*—*ad*, to, *severus*, serious See **Severe**]

Assiduity, as sid ū'i ti, *n* constant application or diligence —*n pl* constant attentions, as to a lady —*adj* **Assid'uous,** constant or unwearied in application diligent —*adv* **Assid'uously** —*n* **Assid'uousness** [L *assiduitas*—*assiduus*, sitting close at—*ad*, to, at, *sedĕre*, to sit]

Assiege, as sēj', *v t* (*Spens*) to besiege [See **Siege**]

Assiento, as ē en'to, *n* a word especially applied to an exclusive contract between Spain and some foreign nation for the supply of African slaves for its American possessions [Sp, a seat, a seat in a court, a treaty]

Assign, as sīn', *v t* to sign or mark out to one to allot to appoint to allege to transfer to ascribe or refer to suggest to fix, as a time to point out exactly —*n* one to whom any property or right is made over —*pl* appendages (*Shak*) —*ns* **Assignee,** as sin ē', one to whom any right or property is assigned —*pl* the trustees of a sequestrated estate, **Assign'ment,** act of assigning anything assigned the writing by which a transfer is made design (*Spens*) —*adj* **Assign'able,** that may be assigned [Fr —L *assignāre*, to mark out—*ad*, to, *signum*, a mark or sign]

Assignat, as sin yä', *n* one of the notes (chiefly for 100 francs = £4 each) in the paper currency first issued in 1790 by the French revolutionary government as bonds on the security of the appropriated church lands, they sank enormously in value until finally in March 1796 a louis d'or (24 francs) bought 7200 francs in assignats They were then withdrawn and redeemed at a thirtieth of their nominal value by 'territorial mandates'

Assignation, as sig nā'shun, *n* an appointment to meet, used chiefly of love trysts, and mostly in a bad sense the making over of any right to an other (*Scots law*), equivalent to **Assignment.**

Assimilate, as sim'il āt, *v t* to make similar or like to to convert into a like substance, as food in our bodies (*with*, *to*) —*v i* to become like, or to be incorporated in —*n* **Assimilā'tion** —*adjs* **Assim'ilātive,** having the power or tendency to assimilate, **Assim'ilable** —*n* **Assim'ilability** (*Coleridge*) [L *assimilāre*, *ātum*—*ad*, to, *similis*, like]

Assist, as sist', *v t* to help —*v i* to be present at a ceremony to accompany (*Shak*) —*n* **Assist'ance,** help relief —*adj* **Assist'ant,** helping or lending aid —*n* one who assists a helper [L *assistĕre*, to stand by—*ad*, to, *sistĕre*]

Assize, as sīz', *v t* to assess to set or fix the quantity or price —*n* a statute settling the weight, measure, or price of anything (*Scot*) a trial by jury, the jury judgment, sentence, the Last Judgment —*pl* the sessions or sittings of a court held periodically in English counties, at which causes are tried by judges of the High Court of Justice on circuit and a jury —*n* **Assiz'er,** an officer who inspects weights and measures [O Fr *assise*, an assembly of judges, a set rate—*asseoir*—L *assidēre*]

Associate, as sō'shi āt, *v t* to join with, as a friend or partner to unite in the same body —*v i* to keep company (with) to combine or unite —*adj* **Asso'ciable,** that may be joined or associated sociable companionable —*ns* **Associabil'ity, Asso'ciableness** —*adj* **Asso'ciāte,** joined or connected with —*n* one joined or connected with another a companion, friend, partner, or ally —*n* **Associā'tion,** act of associating union or combination a society of persons joined together to promote some object —*adj* **Asso'ciātive,** tending to association —*n* **Association (of Ideas),** applied to laws of mental combination which facilitate recollection similarity, contiguity, repetition [L *associātum*, *associāre*—*ad*, to, *socius*, a companion]

Assoil, as-soil', *v t* to loosen from to absolve or acquit to solve to remove, to let loose, to renew, to get rid of (*Spens*) —*n* **Assoil'ment** [Through Fr from L —L *ab*, from, *solvĕre*, to loose]

Assoil, as soil', *v t* to soil, stain, or make dirty [L *ad*, and **Soil** See **Soil,** to stain]

Assoilzie, as soil'yē, *v* to free one accused from a charge a Scots law term, the same as the archaic *assoil*, to absolve from sin, discharge, pardon [Through Fr from L *absolvĕre*]

Assonance, as'son ans, *n* a correspondence in sound in Sp and Port poetry, a kind of rhyme, consisting in the coincidence of the vowels of the corresponding syllables, without regard to the consonants, as in *mate* and *shape*, *feel* and *need* —*adjs* **As'sonant,** resembling in sound, **As'sonantal, As'sonantic** —*v t* **As'sonate,** to correspond in sound [Fr —L *assonāre*, *as* = *ad*, to, *sonāre*, to sound]

Assort, as sort', *v t* to separate into classes to arrange —*v i* to agree or be in accordance with to fall into a class with, suit well with to keep company with (*arch*) —*p adj* **Assort'ed,** classified, arranged in sorts —*ns* **Assort'edness; Assort'ment,** act of assorting a quantity or

number of things assorted variety. [Fr *assortir*—L *ad*, to, *sors*, a lot]

Assot, as sot', *v t* to besot, to infatuate (*Spens*) —*p adj* **Assot'** or **Assot'ted**, infatuated (*Spens*) [O Fr *asoter*—*à*, to, *sot*, foolish See **Sot**]

Assuage, as swāj', *v t* to soften, mitigate, or allay —*v i* to abate or subside to diminish —*n* **Assuage'ment**, abatement mitigation —*adj* **Assua'sive**, softening, persuasive [O Fr , as if from a L *assuavārе—ad*, to, *suavis*, mild]

Assubjugate as sub'jōō gāt, *v t* to reduce to subjugation (*Shak*)

Assuefaction, as wē fak'shun, *n* the act of accustoming, habituation (*Sir T Browne*) [L *assuefacĕre—assuetus*, accustomed, and *facĕre*, to make]

Assuetude, as'wē tūd, *n* custom, habit (*obs*) [L *assuetus*]

Assume, as sūm', *v t* to adopt, take in to take up, to take upon one's self to take for granted to arrogate to pretend to possess —*v i* to claim unduly to be arrogant —*adjs* **Assum'ing**, haughty arrogant, **Assum'able**, **Assump'tive**, that may be assumed, **Assumed'**, appropriated, usurped pretended taken as the basis of argument —*advs* **Assum'ably**, presumably, **Assumedly**, **Assum'ingly** [L *assumĕre—ad*, to, *sumĕre*, *sumptum*, to take]

Assumpsit, a sump'sit, *n* an action at law, where in the plaintiff asserts that the defendant undertook (L *assumpsit*) to do a certain act and failed to fulfil his promise in the United States, the most common form of action

Assumption, as sum'shun, *n* act of assuming a supposition the thing supposed, a proposition in Logic, the minor premise in a syllogism — **Assumption of the Virgin**, a church festival kept on the 15th of August, based on the notion that after the death of Mary, her soul and body were preserved from corruption and taken up to heaven by Christ and his angels —**Deed of assumption**, in Scots law, a deed executed by trustees under a trust deed assuming a new trustee or settlement [L See **Assume**]

Assurance, a shōōr'ans, *n* confidence feeling of certainty self reliance impudence positive declaration insurance, as applied to lives the securing of a title to property (*theol*) subjective certainty of one's salvation a solemn declaration or promise, a certain proof surety, warrant

Assure, a shōōr', *v t* to make sure or secure to give confidence to betroth (*Shak*) to tell positively to insure —*adj* **Assured'**, certain without doubt insured overbold —*adv* **Assur'edly** —*ns* **Assur'edness**; **Assur'er**, one who gives assurance an insurer or underwriter one who insures his life [O Fr *aseurer* (Fr *assurer*) —Late L *adsecurāre—ad*, to, *securus*, safe See **Sure.**]

Assurgent, as ur'jent, *adj* rising, ascending (*bot*) rising in a curve to an erect position (*her*) of a bearing depicted as rising from the sea —*n* **Assur'gency**, the tendency to rise

Asswage A form of **Assuage.**

Assyrian, as sir'i an, *adj* belonging to Assyria. —*n* an inhabitant of Assyria the language of Assyria —*n* **Assyriol'ogy**, the science of Assyrian antiquities —*n* **Assyriol'ogist** [Gr *Assurios—Assuria*, Assyria]

Astare, a stār', *adv phrase*, staring

Astart, a start', *v i* to start up suddenly (*Spens*) to happen, fall out —*adv phrase*, with a start, suddenly [Pfx *a* , and **Start**]

Astatic, a stat'ik, *adj* having a tendency not to stand still losing polarity, as a magnetic needle [Gr neg , *astatos—a*, neg , *statos*, verb adj. of *histanai*, to stand]

Astay, a stā', *adv* applied to an anchor, when, in lifting it, the cable forms such an angle with the surface of the water as to appear in a line with the stays of the ship [Prep *a*, on, and **Stay**]

Aster, as'ter, *n* a genus of plants of the natural order Compositæ, with showy radiated flowers varying from white to lilac blue or purple, mostly perennial, flowering in late summer and autumn, hence often called in England Michaelmas or Christmas daisies —**China aster**, the best known and most valued of the family, brought from China to France by a missionary in the 18th century [Gr *astēr*, a star]

Asterias, as tēr'i as, *n* a genus of Echinoderms, containing the common five rayed star fish [Gr *astērias*, a fish—*astēr*, a star]

Asterisk, as'ter isk, *n* a star, used in printing as a reference to a note at the bottom or on the margin of the page, and sometimes as a mark of the omission of words, thus* [Gr *asteriskos*, dim of *astēr*, a star]

Asterism, as'ter izm, *n* a group or collection of small stars a constellation three asterisks placed to direct attention to a passage a property of some minerals which show a star shaped luminous figure when viewed by reflected light—e g the asteriated sapphire

Astern, a stern', *adv* in the stern towards the hinder part of a ship behind [Prep *a*, and **Stern**]

Asteroid, as'ter oid, *n* one of the minor planetary bodies revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter —*adj* **Asteroid'al.** [Gr *astēr*, a star, *eidos*, form]

Astert, a-stert' Same as **Astart.**

Asthenic. See **Brunonian**

Asthma, asth'ma, or as'ma, *n* a chronic disorder of the organs of respiration, characterised by the occurrence of paroxysms in which the breathing becomes difficult, and accompanied by wheezing and a distressing feeling of tightness in the chest —*adjs* **Asthmat'ic**, **-al**, pertaining to or affected by asthma —*adv* **Asthmat'ically** [Gr *asthma*, *asthmat os—az ein*, to breathe hard]

Astigmatism, a stig'ma tizm, *n* a defective condition of the eye, in which rays proceeding to the eye from one point are not correctly brought to a focus at *one* point —*adj* **Astigmat'ic** [Gr *a*, neg , and *stigma*, *stigmat os*, a point]

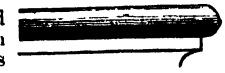
Astir, a stir', *prep phr* or *adv* on the move, out of bed, in motion or excitement [Prep *a*, and **Stir.**]

Astonish, as ton'ish, *v t* to impress with sudden surprise or wonder to amaze to stun (*Shak*) —older form **Aston'y**, whence the *p adj* **Aston'ied**, dazed, bewildered, greatly astonished —**Aston'**, **astun'**, and **astoned**, **astunned** are *obs* —*p adj* **Aston'ished**, amazed stunned (*obs*) —*adj* **Aston'ishing**, very wonderful, amazing —*adv* **Aston'ishingly.**—*n* **Aston'ishment**, amazement wonder a cause for astonishment [From the earlier form, *Astone*, O Fr *estoner*, L *attonāre*, to strike with a thunderbolt]

Astound, as townd', *v t* to amaze, to strike dumb with astonishment —*p a p* **Astound'** (*arch*) [**Astound** (*adj*) is developed from **Astoned**, hence the verb is a doublet of **Astonish**]

Astraddle, a strad'dl, *adv* sitting astride [Prep *a*, on, and **Straddle.**]

Astragal, as'tra gal, *n* (*archit*) a small semicircular moulding or bead encircling a column a round moulding near the mouth of a cannon the bars which hold the panes of a window [Gr *astragalos*, one of the vertebræ, a moulding]



Astragal

Astragalus, as trag'al us, *n* a bone of the foot, forming with the leg bones the hinge of the ankle joint, by a convex upper surface and smooth sides [Gr]

Astrakhan, as'tra kan, *n* name given to lamb skins with a curled wool obtained from Astrakhan on the Caspian Sea, a rough fabric made in imitation of it

Astral, as'tral, *adj* belonging to the stars starry in the absurd science of Theosophy, descriptive of a supersensible substance supposed to pervade all space and enter into all bodies —**Astral body,** a living form composed of astral fluid, a ghost or wraith —**Astral spirits,** pervading spirits supposed to animate the heavenly bodies, forming, as it were, their souls—among the most potent of demoniacal spirits in mediæval demonology Paracelsus ascribed to every human being an astral spirit or sidereal element in which the human soul inheres, and which lives for a time after the bodily death [L *astralis, astrum,* a star]

Astrand, a strand', *adv* stranded [Prep *a,* on, and **Strand**]

Astray, a strā', *adv* out of the right way [Prep *a,* on, and **Stray**]

Astriction, as trik'shun, *n* a binding or contraction restriction [L *astrictionem, astringĕre* See **Astringent**]

Astride, a strīd', *adv* with the legs apart, or across [Prep *a,* on, and **Stride**]

Astringent, as trin'jent, *adj* binding contracting ' strengthening —*n* a medicine that causes costiveness —*adv* **Astrin'gently.**—*n* **Astrin'gency.**—*v t* **Astringe',** to bind together to draw tight hence to render constipated [L *astringent em, astringĕre—ad,* to, *stringĕre,* to bind]

Astrolabe, as'trō lāb, *n* an instrument for measuring the altitudes of the sun or stars, now superseded by Hadley's quadrant and sextant [Gr , *astron,* a star, *labb , lambano,* I take]

Astrolatry, as trol'a tri, *n* the worship of the stars [Gr *astron,* a star, *latreia,* worship]

Astrology, as trol'o ji, *n* the infant stage of the science of the stars, out of which grew *Astronomy,* it was occupied chiefly in determining from the positions and motions of the heavenly bodies their supposed influence on human and terrestrial affairs —*n* **Astrol'oger,** one versed in astrology —*adj* **Astrolog'ic, -al** —*adv* **Astrolog'ically.** [Gr *astrologia—astron,* star, *logos,* knowledge]

Astronomy, as tron'om i, *n* the laws or science of the stars or heavenly bodies —*adj* **Astronom'ic** —*n* **Astron'omer,** one versed in astronomy —*adv* **Astronom'ically** —*v* **Astron'omise** [Gr *astronomia—astron,* star, *nomos,* a law]

Astrophel, as'tro fel, *n* a name applied by Spenser to some kind of bitter herb

Astrut, a strut', *adv* in a strutting manner [Prep *a,* on, and **Strut**]

Astute, ast ūt', *adj* crafty cunning shrewd sagacious —*adv* **Astute'ly** —*n* **Astute'ness** — The *adj* **Astu'cious,** *n* **Astu'city,** and *adv* **Astu'ciously** are all *rare* [L *astutus—astus,* crafty, akin perhaps to **Acute**]

Astylar, a stī'lar, *adj* without columns [Gr *a,* neg , *stylos,* a column]

Asudden, a sud'en, *adv* suddenly [Prep *a,* and **Sudden**]

Asunder, a-sun'der, *adv* apart into parts separately [Prep *a,* and **Sunder**]

Aswarm, a swärm', *adv* swarming [*a* and **Swarm.**]

Asway, a swā', *adv* swaying

Aswim, a swim', *adv* afloat

Aswing, a-swing', *adv* swinging

Aswoon, as wōōn', *adv* in a swoon

Asylum, a sī'lum, *n.* a place of refuge for debtors and for such as were accused of some crime an institution for the care or relief of the unfortunate, such as the blind or insane any place of refuge or protection [L —Gr. *asylon—a,* neg , *sylē,* right of seizure]

Asymmetry, a sim'e tri, *n* want of symmetry or proportion between parts —*adj* **Asymmet'ric, -al** —*adv* **Asymmet'rically.** [Gr See **Symmetry**]

Asymptote, a'sim tōt, *n* (*math.*) a line that continually approaches nearer to some curve without ever meeting it —*adj* **Asymptot'ic, -al** —*adv* **Asymptot'ically** [Gr *asymptōtos,* not coinciding—*a,* not, *syn,* with, *ptōtos,* apt to fall, *pipt ein,* to fall]

Asynartete, a sin'ar tēt, *adj* and *n* not connected, consisting of two members having differ ent rhythms, a verse of such a kind —Also **Asyn'artetic.** [Gr , *a,* neg , *syn,* together, *arta ein,* to knit]

Asynchronism, a sin'kro nizm, *n* want of synchronism or correspondence in time —*adj* **Asyn'chronous**

Asyndeton, a sin'de ton, *n* (*rhet*) a figure in which the conjunctions are omitted, as in Matt x 8 —*adj* **Asyndet'ic** [Gr , *a,* neg , *syndetos,* bound together, *syn,* together, *dein,* to bind]

Asyntactic, as in tak'tik, *adj* loosely put together, irregular, ungrammatical [Gr , *a,* neg , *syntaktos, syntass ein,* to put in order together]

Asystole, a sis'to lē, *n* (*med*) the condition of a heart the left ventricle of which is unable to empty itself —Also **Asys'tolism.** [Made up of Gr *a,* neg , *systolē,* contraction]

At, at, *prep* denoting presence, nearness, or relation Often used elliptically, as in 'At him, good dog' [A S *æt,* cog with Goth and Ice *at,* L *ad,* Sans *adhi,* on]

Atabal, at'a bal, *n* a Moorish kettle drum [Sp —Ar *at tabl,* the drum]

Ataghan Same as **Yataghan**

Atavism, at'av izm, *n* frequent appearance of ancestral, but not parental, characteristics in an animal or plant, reversion to an original type —*adj* **At'avistic** [L *atavus—avus,* a grand father]

Ataxia, at ak'si a, **Ataxy,** a tax'i, or at'ax i, *n* (*med*) irregularity of the functions of the body through disease, esp inability to co ordinate voluntary movements, as in *locomotor ataxy* [Gr , *a,* neg , *taktos, tassein,* to arrange]

Ate, et, or āt, *pa t* of **Eat**

Ate, ā'tē, *n* (*myth*) the goddess of mischief and of all rash actions and their results [Gr]

Atelier, at el yā', *n* a workshop, esp an artist's studio [Fr]

Athanasia, ath a nā'si a, *n* deathlessness —Also **Athana'sy** [Gr , *athanatos, a,* neg , *thanatos,* death]

Athanasian, ath a nāz'yan, *adj* relating to Athanasius (296-373), or to the creed erroneously attributed to him — the so called *Symbolum Quicunque,* after its first word It consists of two parts, each ending with a damnatory clause, the first treating of the Holy Trinity, the second of the incarnation of Christ and his work of atonement

Athanor, ath'a nor, *n* a self feeding digesting furnace, used by the alchemists, in which a uniform heat was maintained [Ar *at tannur, at = al,* the, *nūr,* fire]

Atheism, ā'the izm, *n* disbelief in the existence of God —*v* **A'theise,** to talk or write as an atheist —*n* **A'theist,** one who disbelieves in the existence of God —*adjs* **Atheist'ic, -al; A'theous** (*Milton*), atheistic —*adv* **Atheist'ically.** [Fr *athéisme*—Gr *a,* neg , and *theos,* God]

Atheling, ath'el ing, *n* a member of a noble

family, latterly a prince of the blood royal, or the heir apparent [A S *æthelıng*, Ger *adel*]

Athenæum, Atheneum, ath e nē'um, *n* a temple of Athēna or Minerva at Athens, in which scholars and poets read their works a public institution for lectures, reading, &c [Gr *Athēnaion—Athēna* or *Athēnē*, the goddess Minerva]

Athenian, ath ē'nı an, *adj* relating to Athens, the capital of Greece —*n* a native of Athens

Atheology, a thē ol'oj ı, *n* opposition to theology —*adj* **Atheolog'ical.** [Gr *atheos*, without God, *logia*, discourse]

Atherine, ath'er īn, *n* a genus of small fishes, allied to the Gray Mullet family, abundant in the Mediterranean—one species (*Atherina presbyter*), found on the south coast of England, is often sold as a smelt [Gr]

Athermancy, ath ēr'man sı, *n* the property of stopping radiant heat —*adj* **Ather'manous** [Gr *a*, neg, *thermain ein*, to heat]

Atheroma, ath'er ō ma, *n* a name formerly applied to cysts on the scalp, with contents of the consistence of porridge, but now only used of a common form of inflammation of arteries —*adj* **Atherom'atous** [Gr, *atharē*, porridge]

Athirst, a therst', *adj* thirsty eager for [A S *of thyrst* See **Thirst**]

Athlete, ath'lēt, *n* a contender for victory in feats of strength one vigorous in body or mind —The form **Athleta** survived beyond 1750 —*adj* **Athlet'ic,** relating to athletics strong —*adv* **Athlet'ically** —*ns* **Athlet'icism,** the act of engaging in athletic exercises devotion to athletics, **Athlet'ics,** the art of wrestling, running, &c athletic sports [Gr *athlētēs—athlos*, contest]

Athrill, a thrıl', *adv* thrilling

Athrob, a throb', *adv* throbbing

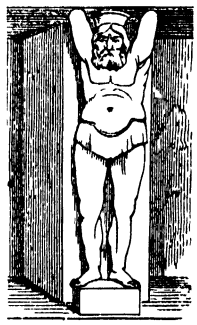
Athwart, a thwawrt', *prep* across —*adv* sidewise wrongly perplexingly [Prep *a*, on, and **Thwart**]

Atilt, a tılt', *adv* on tilt as a tilter

Atimy, at'ı mı, *n* loss of honour in ancient Athens, loss of civil rights, public disgrace [Gr *atimia—a*, neg, *timē*, honour]

Atkins See **Tommy Atkins.**

Atlantean, at lan tē'an, *adj* relating to, or like Atlas, gigantic also relating to **Atlantis,** according to ancient tradition, a vast island in the Atlantic Ocean, or to Bacon's ideal commonwealth of that name [See **Atlas**]



Atlantes

Atlantes, at lan'tēz, *n pl* figures of men used instead of columns [From **Atlas**]

Atlantic, at lan'tık, *adj* pertaining to Atlas, or to the Atlantic Ocean —*n* the ocean between Europe, Africa, and America [From Mount *Atlas*, in the north west of Africa, named from the Titan, Atlas]

Atlas, at'las, *n* that piece of the human vertebral column which articulates with the skull, so called because it supports the head a collection of maps [Gr *Atlas, Atlantis*, a Titan who bore the world on his shoulders, and whose figure used to be given on the title page of atlases]

Atlas, at'las, *n* a kind of silk satin manufactured in the East [Ar]

Atmology, at mol'o jı, *n* the science of the phenomena of aqueous vapour —*n* **Atmol'ogist.** [Gr *atmos*, vapour, and *logia*, discourse—*legein*, to speak]

Atmolysis, at mol'ı sıs, *n* a method of separating a mixture of gases by taking advantage of their different rates of passage through a porous septum [Gr *atmos*, vapour, and *lysis*, loosing —*lyein*, to loose]

Atmometer, at mom'e tėr, *n* an instrument for measuring the rate of evaporation from a moist surface [Gr *atmos*, vapour, and **Meter.**]

Atmosphere, at'mo sfēr, *n* the gaseous envelope that surrounds the earth or any of the heavenly bodies any gaseous medium a conventional unit of atmospheric pressure (*fig*) any surrounding influence —*adj* **Atmospher'ic, -al,** of or depending on the atmosphere —*adv* **Atmospher'ically —Atmospheric engine,** a variety of steam engine in which the steam is admitted only to the under side of the piston —**Atmospheric hammer,** a hammer driven by means of compressed air —**Atmospheric railway,** a railway where the motive power is derived from the pressure of the atmosphere acting on a piston working in an iron tube of uniform bore [Gr *atmos*, air, *sphaira*, a sphere]

Atoll, a tol', or at'ol, *n* a coral island consisting of a circular belt of coral enclosing a central lagoon [A Malay word]

Atom, at'om, *n* a particle of matter so small that it cannot be cut or divided, the unit of matter anything very small —*adj* **Atom'ic, -al,** pertaining to atoms —**Atomic philosophy,** a system of philosophy enunciated by Democritus, which taught that the ultimate constituents of all things are indivisible particles, differing in form and in their relations to each other —**Atomic theory,** the hypothesis that all chemical combinations take place between the ultimate particles of bodies, uniting each atom to atom, or in proportions expressed by some simple multiple of the number of atoms —*ns* **Atomic'ity, Atomisā'tion** (*med*), the reduction of liquids to the form of spray, **At'omism,** the doctrine that atoms arranged themselves into the universe the atomic theory, **At'omist,** one who believes in atomism —*adj* **Atomis'tic.**—*adv* **Atomist'ically —*n* At'omy,** an atom, or mote a pygmy (*Shak*) [Gr *atomos—a*, not, *temnein*, *tamein*, to cut]

Atomy, at'om ı, *n* a skeleton, walking skeleton (*Shak*) [Formerly also *atamy* and *natomy*, for *anatomy*, mistakenly divided *an atomy*]

Atone, at ōn', *adv* at one, at once, together (*Spens*) [M E also *attone*, earlier *atoon*, *aton*, *at one*, *at on*]

Atone, at ōn', *v i* to give satisfaction or make reparation (*for*) to make up for deficiencies to agree, be in accordance (*Shak*) —*v t* to appease to expiate harmonise, or reconcile (*arch*) —*n* **Atone'ment,** the act of atoning reconciliation expiation reparation esp (*theol*) the reconciliation of God and man by means of the incarnation and death of Christ —*n* **Aton'er.**—*adv* **Aton'ingly.** [See **Atone**]

Atony, at'on ı, *n* want of tone or energy debility relaxation —*adj* **At'onic** (*pros*) without tone unaccented [Gr *atonia—a*, neg, *tonos*, tone, strength See **Tone**]

Atop, a top', *adv* on or at the top [*a*, and **Top**]

Atrabiliar, at-ra-bil'ı ar, **Atrabil'iary, Atrabil'ious,** *adj* of a melancholy temperament hypochondriac splenetic, acrimonious [L *ater*, *atra*, black, *bilis*, gall, bile See **Bile**]

Atramental, at ra men'tal, *adj* inky, black (*Sir T Browne*) [From L *atramentum*, ink—*atra*, black.]

Atremble, a trem'bl, *adv* trembling

Atrip, a trip', *adv* said of an anchor when it is just drawn out of the ground in a perpendicular direction—of a sail, when it is hoisted from the cap, sheeted home, and ready for trimming [Prep *a*, on, and **Trip.**]

Atrium, ā'trı um, *n* the entrance hall or chief apartment of a Roman house [Prob orig the kitchen, and so lit. 'the apartment blackened with smoke'—L *ater*, black others connect the word with *ædes*, orig a fireplace, then a house, a temple]

Atrocious, a trō'shus, *adj* extremely cruel or wicked heinous very grievous execrable —*adv* **Atro'ciously** —*n* **Atro'ciousness** —*n* **Atroc'ity,** atrociousness an atrocious act [L *atrox, atrocis*, cruel—*ater*, black]

Atropal, at'ro pal, *adj* (*bot*) not inverted [Gr *atropos—a*, neg , and *trepein*, to turn]

Atrophy, a'trof ı, *n* an alteration of the vital processes in a living organism, either animal or vegetable, resulting in a diminution of size and functional activity of the whole organism (general atrophy), or of certain of its organs or tissues emaciation —*adjs* **Atroph'ic, At'rophied.** [Gr *a*, neg , and *trophē*, nourishment]

Atropia, a trō'pı a, **Atropin, Atropine,** at'ro pin, *n* a poisonous alkaloid existing in the deadly nightshade —*n* **Atrop'ism,** poisoning by atropin [From Gr *Atropos*, one of the *Fates*, who cuts the thread of life]

Attach, at tach', *v t* to bind or fasten to seize to gain over to connect, associate to join to in action or function to arrest (*Shak*) —*v ı* to adhere, to be fastened upon to come into effect (*rare*) —*adj* **Attach'able** —*p adj* **Attached',** fastened, fixed, joined by taste or affection (with *to*), fond, devoted to —*n* **Attach'ment,** a bond of fidelity or affection the seizure of any one's goods or person by virtue of a legal process [O Fr *atachier*, from *à* (—L *ad*) and the root of **Tack** (q v)]

Attaché, a ta'shā, *n* a young diplomatist attached to the suite of an ambassador [*Part* of Fr *attacher*, to attach]

Attack, at tak', *v t* to fall upon violently to assault to assail with unfriendly words or writing to begin to affect, fall upon (of diseases) —*n* an assault or onset the offensive part in any contest the beginning of active operations on anything, even dinner severe criticism or calumny —*adj* **Attack'able** [Fr *attaquer* See **Attach,** of which it is a doublet]

Attain, at tān', *v t* to reach or gain by effort to obtain to reach a place to reach —*v ı* to come or arrive to reach —*adj* **Attain'able,** that may be reached —*ns* **Attain'ableness, Attainabil'ity.**—*n* **Attain'ment,** act of attaining the thing attained acquisition —in *pl* acquirements in learning [O Fr *ataindre*—L *attingĕre—ad*, to, *tangĕre*, to touch]

Attainder, at tān'der, *n* act of attainting (*law*) loss of civil rights through conviction for high treason —*v t* **Attaint',** to convict to deprive of rights for being convicted of treason to accuse of disgrace, stain (from a fancied connection with *taint*) —*n* (*arch*) the act of touching, a hit (in tilting) (*Shak*) infection attainder a stain, disgrace —Older *pa p* **Attaint'**—(*Shak*) corrupted, tainted —*ns* **Attaint'ment, Attaint'ure,** state of being attainted [O Fr *ataindre*—L *attingĕre* See **Attain**]

Attar at'ar, *n* a very fragrant essential oil made in Turkey and other Eastern lands, chiefly from the damask rose —Also **Otto** [Pers *atar*]

Attask, at-task', *v t* to task [Pfx *a*, and **Task**]

Attemper, at tem'pėr, *v t* to mix in due proportion to modify or moderate to adapt —*p adj* **Attem'pered,** tempered, mild, regulated [O Fr. *atemprer*—L *attemperāre—ad*, to, and *temperāre* See **Temper.**]

Attempt, at temt', *v t* to try or endeavour to try to obtain tempt, entice to make an effort or attack upon —*v.ı* to make an attempt or trial —*n* a trial endeavour or effort a personal assault temptation (*Milton*) (*law*) any act which can fairly be described as one of a series which, if uninterrupted and successful, would constitute a crime —*adj* **Attempt'able,** that may be attempted —*n* **Attemptabil'ity** —*n* **Attempt'er,** a tempter (*Milton*) [O Fr *atempter* —L *attentāre—ad*, and *tem pt, tentāre*, to try—*tendĕre*, to stretch]

Attend, at tend', *v t* to wait on or accompany to be present at to wait for to give attention (*to*) —*v ı* to yield attention to act as an attendant to wait, be consequent (*to, on, upon*) —*n* **Attend'ance,** act of attending attention, careful regard (*B*) presence the persons attending —**In attendance on,** waiting upon, attending —*n* **Attend'ancy** (*obs*) attendance, a retinue relative position (*obs*) —*adj* **Attend'ant,** giving attendance accompanying —*n* one who attends or accompanies a servant what accompanies or follows (*law*) one who owes a duty or service to another —**Attent',** giving attention (*Spens*) —*n* attention (*Spens*) —*n* **Attend'er,** one who gives heed a companion —*fem* **Atten'dress** —*n* **Attend'ment,** attention (*Sir T Browne*) [O Fr *atendre*—L *attendĕre—ad*, to, *tendĕre*, to stretch]

Attention, at ten'shun, *n* act of attending, as in to pay, give, call, or attract attention steady application of the mind heed civility, courtesy care —*int* (*mil*) a cautionary word used as a command to execute some manœuvre —*adj* **Atten'tive,** full of attention courteous, mindful —*adv* **Atten'tively** —*n* **Atten'tiveness** [L *attention em—attend ĕre* See **Attend**]

Attenuate, at ten'ū āt, *v t* to make thin or lean to break down into finer parts to reduce in density reduce in strength or value, simplify —*v ı* to become thin or fine to grow less —*adjs* **Atten'uate, Atten'uated,** made thin or slender dilute, rarefied —*ns* **Atten'uant,** anything possessing this property, **Attenua'tion,** process of making slender reduction of intensity, density or force spec in homeopathy, the reduction of the active principles of medicines to minute doses [L *attenuāre, ātum—ad*, to, *tenuis*, thin]

Attest, at test', *v t* to testify or bear witness to to affirm by signature or oath to give proof of, to manifest to call to witness (*obs*) —*v ı* to bear witness —*n* (*Shak*) witness, testimony —*ns* **Attestā'tion,** act of attesting administration of an oath, **Attest'or,** one who attests or vouches for —*adjs* **Attest'able, Attest'ative** [L *attestāri, ad*, to, *testis*, a witness]

Attic, at'ık, *adj* pertaining to Attica or to Athens chaste, refined, elegant like the Athenians —*v t* **Att'icise,** to make comformable to the language or idiom of Attica —*v ı* to use the idioms of the Athenians to side with the Athenians, to affect Attic or Greek style or manners —*n* **At'ticism —Attic salt,** wit of a dry, delicate, and refined quality [Gr *Attikos*, Attic, Athenian, *Attikē*, Attica, perh from *aktē*, headland, though connected by some with *astu*, city]

Attic, at'ık, *n* (*archit*) a low story above the cornice that terminates the main part of an elevation a room in the roof of a house [Introduced in architecture from the idea that the feature to which it alluded was constructed in the Athenian manner]

Attire, at tīr', *v t* to dress, array, or adorn to prepare —*n* dress any kind of covering, even the plants that clothe the soil a dress or costume (*Shak*) —*ns* **Attire'ment, Attir'ing** [O Fr *atirer*, put in order—*à tire*, in a row—*à* (L *ad*), to, and *tire, tiere*, order, dress See **Tier.**]

Attitude, at'ti tūd, *n* posture, or position ges ture any condition of things or relation of per sons viewed as expressing some thought, feeling, &c —*adj* **Attitud'inal** —*n* **Attitudinā'rian,** one who studies attitudes —*v i* **Attitud'inise,** to assume affected attitudes —*n* **Attitudini'ser** —**To strike an attitude,** to assume a position or figure to indicate a feeling or emotion not really felt. [Fr or It from L *aptitudin em, aptus,* fit]

Attollent, at tol'lent, *adj* lifting up, raising —*n* a muscle with this function [L *attollens, entis,* pr p of *attollĕre,* to lift up—*ad,* to, *tollĕre,* to lift]

Attorney, at tur'ni, *n* one legally authorised to act for another—hence the sense of the phrases 'in person' and 'by attorney' one legally qualified to manage cases in a court of law a solicitor a solicitor or attorney prepares cases and does general law business, while a barrister pleads before the courts —*pl* **Attor'neys** —*ns* **Attor'neyship, Attor'neyism, Attor'neydom** —*v t* **Attor'ney** (*Shak*), to perform by proxy, to employ as a proxy —An **Attorney in fact,** or **Private attorney,** is one duly appointed by *letter* or *power* of *attorney* to act for another in matters of contract, money payments, and the like, an **Attorney-at-law,** or **Public attorney,** is a professional and duly qualified legal agent —**Letter warrant,** or **Power of attorney,** the formal instrument by one person authorising another to perform certain acts for him —**Attorney-general,** the first ministerial law officer of the Crown in England and Ireland the title of the king's attorney in the duchies of Lan caster and Cornwall, and the county palatine of Durham in the United States, one of the seven officials who constitute the president's Cabinet, the head of the department of Justice [O Fr *atorne*—Low L *attornatus—atornāre,* to commit business to another See **Turn**]

Attract, at trakt', *v t* to draw to or cause to approach to allure to entice to draw forth —*n* **Attract'or,** an agent of attraction —*adjs* **Attract'able,** that may be attracted, **Attract'ive,** having the power of attracting alluring —*advs* **Attract'ively, Attract'ingly** —*ns* **Attract'iveness, Attractabil'ity, Attrac'tion,** act of attracting the force which draws or tends to draw bodies or their particles to each other that which attracts The mutual action between the two bodies is *stress* When the stress is such that the bodies tend to ap proach each other, it is termed a *tension,* or *attraction,* when it tends to separate, or prevent their mutual approach, *pressure,* or *repulsion* The terms *repulsion* and *attraction* are used when the bodies are considered to influence each other directly, when the action is considered to be propagated through an intervening medium, *pres sure* and *tension* [L *attrahĕre, attractus—ad,* to, *trahĕre,* to draw]

Attrahent, at'tra hent, *adj* attracting or draw ing —*n* that which attracts [L *attrahens, entis,* pr p of *attrahĕre* See **Attract**]

Attrap, at trap', *v t* to adorn with trappings (*Spens*) to dress or array [L *ad,* to, and **Trap**]

Attribute, at trib'ūt, *v t* to ascribe, assign, or consider as belonging —*adj* **Attrib'utable.**—*ns* **At'tribute,** that which is attributed that which is inherent in, or inseparable from, anything that which can be predicated of anything a quality or property, **Attribu'tion,** act of attrib uting that which is attributed commendation —*adj* **Attrib'utive,** expressing an attribute —*n* a word denoting an attribute [L *attribuĕre, -tributum—ad,* to, *tribu ĕre,* to give]

Attrist, at trist', *v t* (*obs*) to sadden [Fr —L *ad,* to, *tristis,* sad]

Attrite, at trit', *adj* worn by rubbing or friction (*theol*) repentant through fear of punishment, not yet from the love of God —*n.* **Attri'tion,** the rubbing of one thing against another a wearing by friction (*theol*) a defective or imper fect sorrow for sin [L *attritus—atter ĕre = ad,* and *terĕre, tritum,* to rub]

Attune, at tūn', *v t* to put in tune to make one sound accord with another to arrange fitly to make musical —*n* **Attune'ment.** [L *ad,* to, and **Tune**]

Atwain, a twān', *adv* in twain asunder (*arch*) [Prep *a,* and **Twain.**]

Atween, a twēn', *adv* between (*Spens*) [Prep *a,* and **Twain.**]

Atwixt, a twikst', *adv* betwixt, between (*Spens*) [Pfx *a,* and *'twixt,* **Betwixt**]

Aubade, ō bad', *n* a musical announcement of dawn a sunrise song [Fr *aube,* dawn—L *alba,* white]

Auberge, ō berj', *n* an inn —*adj* **Auberg'ical** (*H Walpole*) —*n* **Aubergiste** (ō berj ēst') [Fr, of Teut origin See **Harbour.**]

Aubergine, o'ber jēn, *n* the fruit of the egg plant, the brinjal [Fr dim of *auberge,* a kind of peach—Sp *albérchigo*—Ar *al,* the, *pérsigo*—L *persicum,* a peach]

Auburn, aw'burn, *adj* reddish brown [The old meaning was a light yellow, or lightish hue, Low L *alburnus,* whitish—L *albus,* white]

Auction, awk'shun, *n* a public sale in which the bidder offers an increase on the price offered by another, and the articles go to him who bids highest —*v t* to sell by auction —*n* **Auctioneer',** one licensed to sell by auction —*v t* to sell by auc tion —*adj* **Auc'tionary** —**Candle-auction** (see **Candle,** under 'sell by candle'), **Dutch auction,** a kind of mock auction at which the salesman starts at a high price, and comes down till he meets a bidder [L ,—*augēre, auctum,* to increase]

Auctorial, awk'tōr i al, *adj* of or pertaining to an author or his trade [L *auctor*]

Audacious, aw dā'shus, *adj* daring bold im pudent —*adv* **Auda'ciously.**—*ns* **Auda'ciousness, Audacity,** aw das'i ti [Fr *audacieux*—L *audax—audēre,* to dare]

Audible, awd'i bl, *adj* able to be heard —*adj* **Aud'ient,** listening paying attention —*n* a hearer —*adv* **Aud'ibly.**—*ns* **Aud'ibleness, Audibil'ity** —*n* **Aud'ience,** the act of hearing a judicial hearing admittance to a hearing a ceremonial interview an assembly of hearers a court of government or justice in Spanish America, also the territory administered by it— Sp *audiencia* [L *audibilis—audire,* to hear, conn with Ger *ous, ōtos,* the ear]

Audiometer, awd i om'et er, *n* an instrument for measuring and recording differences in the power of hearing

Audiphone, awd'i fōn, *n* an instrument which is pressed against the upper front teeth, the convex side outwards, in order to communicate sounds to the teeth and bones of the skull, thence to the organs of hearing

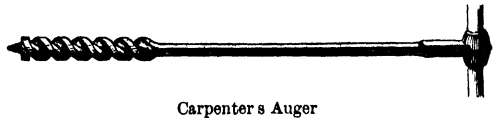
Audit, awd'it, *n* an examination of accounts by one or more duly authorised persons a calling to account generally a statement of account a periodical settlement of accounts (*obs*) audi ence, hearing (*obs*) —*v t* to examine and verify by reference to vouchers, &c —**Audit ale,** an ale of special quality brewed for some Oxford and Cambridge colleges, orig for use on the day of audit —*n* **Aud'itor,** a hearer one who audits accounts —*fem* **Aud'itress** —*n* **Aud'itorship.** —*adj* **Aud'itory,** relating to the sense of hear ing —*n* an audience a place where lectures, &c, are heard [L *auditus,* a hearing—*audire,* to hear See **Audible.**]

Audition, awd ı'shun, *n* the sense of hearing the act of hearing something heard (*rare*)

Auditorium, awd ıt or'ı um, *n* in an opera house, public hall, or the like, the space allotted to the hearers the reception room of a monastery

Augean, aw jē'an, *adj* filthy difficult [From *Augeas*, a fabled king of Elis in Greece, whose stalls, containing 3000 oxen, and uncleaned for thirty years, were swept out by Hercules in one day by his turning the river Alpheus through them]

Auger, aw'ger, *n* a carpenter's tool used for boring holes in wood —*n* **Au'ger-bit,** an auger that



Carpenter s Auger

fits into a carpenter's brace (see BRACE) [A corr of *nauger*, an auger, A S *nafugár—nafu*, a nave of a wheel, *gár*, a piercer See **Nave** (of a wheel), **Gore,** a triangular piece]

Aught, awt, *n* a whit ought anything a part [A S *á wiht*, contr to *áht*, whence *ōht*, *ōght*, and *ought* Shakespeare, Milton, and Pope use *ought* and *aught* without distinction *Awiht* is from *á*, *ó*, ever, and *wiht*, creature, a wight, a thing]

Augite, aw'jīt, *n* one of the Pyroxene group of minerals, closely allied to hornblende, usually of a greenish colour, occurring crystallised in prisms, and forming an essential component of many igneous rocks [Gr *augē*, brightness]

Augment, awg ment', *v t* to increase to make larger —*v ı* to grow larger —*n* **Aug'ment,** increase (*gram*) the prefixed vowel to the past tenses of the verb in Sanskrit and Greek Sometimes applied also to such inflectional prefixes as the *ge* of the German perfect participle —*adjs* **Augment'able, Augment'ative,** having the quality or power of augmenting —*n* (*gram*) a word formed from another to express increase of its meaning [L *augmentum*, increase—*augēre*, to increase, Gr *auxan ein*]

Augmentation, awg ment ā'shun, *n* increase addition (*her*) an additional charge in a coat of arms bestowed by the sovereign as a mark of honour (*mus*) the repetition of a melody in the course of the piece in notes of greater length than the original (*Scot law*) an increase of stipend obtained by a parish minister by an action raised in the Court of Teinds against the titular and heritors

Augur, aw'gur, *n* among the Romans, one who gained knowledge of secret or future things by observing the flight and the cries of birds a diviner a soothsayer —*v t* to foretell from signs —*v ı* to guess or conjecture to forebode —*n* **Au'gury,** the art or practice of auguring an omen —*adj* **Au'gural** —The words **Au'gurāte** and **Augurā'tion** are *obs* [L , prob from *avis*, bird, and root *gar*, in L *garrīre*, to chatter, Sans *gir*, speech]

August, aw gust', *adj* venerable imposing sublime majestic —*adv* **August'ly** —*n* **August'ness.** [L *augustus—augēre*, to increase, honour]

August, aw'gust, *n* the eighth month of the year, so called after the Roman emperor Augustus Caesar

Augustan, aw gust'an, *adj* pertaining to the Emperor Augustus, or to the time in which he reigned (31 B C -14 A D)—the most brilliant age in Roman literature, hence applied to any similar age, as the reign of Anne in English, or that of Louis XIV in French literature classic refined

Augustine, aw gust'in, **Augustinian,** aw gus tin' ı an, *n* one of an order of monks who derive their name and rule from St Augustine The Canons Regular of St Augustine, or Austin Canons, were remodelled about the middle of the 11th century, the Hermits of St Augustine, or Austin Friars, were organised about the middle of the 13th century (*theol*) one who holds the opinions of St Augustine, esp on predestination and irresistible grace —*adj* **Augustin'ian,** of or relating to St Augustine —*n* **Augustin'ianism**

Auk, awk, *n* a genus of web footed sea birds, with short wings used only as paddles, found in the Northern Seas The Great Auk is supposed to have become extinct in 1844 [Ice *álka*]

Aula, aw'la, *n* a hall —**Aula regis,** also called *Curia Regis*, a name used in English history for a feudal assembly of tenants in chief, for the Privy Council, and for the court of King's Bench —*adj* **Aulā'rian,** relating to a hall —*n* at Oxford, a member of a Hall, as distinguished from a collegian [L *aula*, a hall]

Auld, awld, *adj* old (*Scot*) —*adj* **Auld-farrant** (lit '*favouring* the old '), old fashioned, wise beyond their years, as of children —**Auld lang-syne,** old long since, long ago —*adj* **Auld-warld,** old world, ancient

Aulic, awl'ık, *adj* pertaining to a royal court —**Aulic Council** (Ger *Reichshofrath*), a court or personal council of the Holy Roman Empire, established in 1501 by Maximilian I , and co ordinate with the Imperial Chamber (*Reichs kammergericht*) [L *aulicus—aula*, Gr *aulē*, a royal court]

Aumail, aw māl', *v t* to enamel (*Spens*) to figure or variegate [See **Enamel.**]

Aumbry, awm'brı, *n* Same as **Ambry**

Aumil, o'mil, *n* Same as **Amildar.**

Aumuce, aw'mūs, *n* Same as **Amice**

Aunt, ant, *n* a father's or a mother's sister, also the wife of one's uncle (*obs*) an old woman, a gossip, a procuress or bawd —**Aunt Sally,** a pastime at English fairs, in which a wooden head is set on a pole, and in the mouth a pipe, which has to be smashed by throwing sticks or the like at it [O Fr *ante* (Fr *tante*)—L *amita*, a father's sister]

Aura, awr'a, *n* a supposed subtle emanation proceeding from anything, esp that essence which is claimed to emanate from all living things and to afford an atmosphere for the operations of animal magnetism and such like occult phenomena (*fig*) air, distinctive character (*path*) a sensation as of a current of cold air—a premonitory symptom of epilepsy and hysteria —*adj* **Aur'al,** pertaining to the air, or to a subtle vapour or exhalation arising from a body [L *aura*]

Aural, awr'al, *adj* pertaining to the ear —*adv* **Aur'ally.** [L *auris*, ear]

Aurate, awr'āt, *n* a compound of auric oxide with a base —*adj* **Aur'ated,** gold coloured compounded with auric acid [L *aurum*, gold]

Aureate, awr'e āt, *adj* gilded golden —*n* **Aurē'ity,** the peculiar properties of gold

Aurelia, awr ēl'ya, *n* the chrysalis of an insect, from its golden colour —*adj* **Aurel'ian**—formerly also a name for an entomologist devoted esp to butterflies and moths [L *aurum*, gold]

Aureola, awr ē'o la, *n* in Christian art, the gold colour surrounding the whole figure in sacred pictures, distinct from the *nimbus* which



Aureola

only covers the head, usually reserved for representations of the three Divine Persons, of Christ, and the Virgin and Child (*theol*) an increment to the ordinary blessedness of heaven gained by virgins, martyrs, and doctors for their triumph respectively over the flesh, the world, and the devil [L *aureolus*, dim of *aureus*, golden]

Aureole, awr'e ōl, *n* the aureola the gold disc round the head in early pictures symbolising glory (*fig*) a glorifying halo a halo of radiating light, as in eclipses —*p adj* **Aur'eoled,** encircled with an aureole

Auric, awr'ik, *adj* pertaining to gold (*chem*) applied to compounds in which gold combines as a triad, distinguished from **Aur'ous,** in which it is monad

Auricle, awr'i kl, *n* the external ear —*pl* the two upper cavities of the heart into which the blood comes from the veins —*adjs* **Aur'icled,** having appendages like ears, **Auric'ulāte, Auric'ulated,** ear shaped —**Auric'ular,** pertaining to the ear known by hearing, or by report — **Auricular confession,** secret, told in the ear — *adv* **Auric'ularly** [L *auricula*, dim of *auris*, the ear]

Auricula, awr'ik'ūl a, *n* a species of primrose, also called bear's ear, from the shape of its leaf

Auriferous, awr if'er us, *adj* bearing or yielding gold —*v t* and *v i* **Aur'ify,** to turn into gold [L *aurifer—aurum*, gold, *ferre*, to bear]

Auriform, awr'i form, *adj* ear shaped [L *auris*, ear, and **Form**]

Aurist, awr'ist, *n* one skilled in diseases of the ear [L *auris*, ear]

Aurochs, owr'oks, or awr'oks, *n* often the European bison properly the wild ox [Ger *auerochs*, O H Ger *ûrohso*, *ur* (L *urus*, Gr *ouros*), a kind of wild ox, and *ochs*, ox]

Aurora, aw rō'ra, *n* the dawn in poetry, the goddess of dawn —*adjs* **Auro'ral, Auro'rean** — *adv* **Auro'rally** [Acc to Curtius, a reduplicated form for *ausosa*, from a root seen in Sans *ush*, to burn, cog with Gr *ēōs*, dawn, *hēlios*, the sun, Etrusc *Usil*, the god of the sun]

Aurora Borealis, aw rō'ra bō rē ā'lis, *n* the northern auroia or light a luminous meteoric phenomenon of electrical character seen in northern latitudes, with a tremulous motion, and giving forth streams of light —**Aurora Australis,** aws trā'lis, *n* a similar phenomenon in the southern hemisphere —*pl* **Auro'ras** [L *borealis*, northern—*boreas*, the north wind. See **Austral**]

Auscultation, aws kult ā'shun, *n* the art of discovering the condition of the lungs and heart by applying the ear or the stethoscope to the part —*v i* to examine by auscultation —*adj* **Auscult'ātory,** relating to auscultation —*n* **Auscultā'tor,** one who practises auscultation, or an instrument for such in Germany, a title formerly given to one who had passed his first public examination in law, and who was merely retained, not yet employed or paid by government [L *auscultāre*, to listen]

Ausonian, aw sō'ni an, *adj* Italian [L *Ausonia*, a poetical name for Italy]

Auspice, aw'spis, *n* an omen drawn from observing birds augury—generally used in *pl* **Au'spices,** protection patronage a good start, *gen* in phrase **Under the auspices of** —*v t* **Au'spicate,** to foreshow to initiate or inaugurate with hopes of good luck —*pr p* au'spicāting, *pa p* au'spicāted —*adj* **Auspi'cious,** having good auspices or omens of success favourable fortunate propitious —*adv* **Auspi'ciously.** —*n* **Auspi'ciousness** [Fr —L *auspicium—auspex, auspicis*, a bird seer, from *avis*, a bird, *specĕre*, to observe]

Auster, aws'ter, *n* the south wind [L]

Austere, aws tēr', *adj* harsh severe stern grave sober severe in self discipline, strictly moral or abstinent severely simple, without luxury —*adv* **Austere'ly.**—*ns* **Austēre'ness, Auste'rity,** quality of being austere severity of manners or life harshness asceticism severe simplicity of style, dress, or habits [L *austerus* —Gr *austēros—au ein*, to dry]

Austral, aws'tral, *adj* southern [L *australis—auster*, the south wind]

Australasian, aws tral ā'shi an, *adj* pertaining to Australasia, or the islands and island groups that lie to the south of Asia —*n* a native or colonist of one of these The term Australasia usually indicates Australia and its adjoining islands, excluding the Malay Archipelago, Micronesia, and Polynesia proper, but some include these great groups of islands also, making the name therefore equivalent to *Oceania* Popularly it means the Commonwealth, New Zealand, Fiji

Australian, aws trā'li an, *adj* of or pertaining to Australia, a large island between the Indian and Pacific Oceans —*n* an aboriginal native of Australia proper, later also a white inhabitant

Austrian, aws'tri-an, *adj* of or pertaining to Austria, a former empire of Central Europe, or its provinces of Upper and Lower Austria, or the republic of German Austria —*n* a native or citizen of Austria.

Austringer, aw'strinj ėr, *n* a keeper of goshawks —Also **A'stringer** [O Fr *ostruchier, aus truchier* See **Ostrich**]

Autarchy, awt'är ki, *n* absolute power [Gr, from *autos*, self, and *archein*, to rule]

Authentic, -al, aw thent'ik, al, *adj* real genuine (*opp* to counterfeit, apocryphal) original true entitled to acceptance, of established credibility A distinction is sometimes made between *authentic* and *genuine*—the former, that the writing is trustworthy, as setting forth real facts, the latter, that we have it as it left its author's hands—an *authentic* history, a *genuine* text — *adv* **Authent'ically** [Fr and L from Gr *authentēs*, one who does anything with his own hand—*autos*, self]

Authenticate, aw thent'ik āt, *v t* to make authentic to prove genuine to give legal validity to to certify the authorship of —*ns* **Authentica'tion,** act of authenticating confirmation, **Authentic'ity,** quality of being authentic state of being true or in accordance with fact genuineness.

Author, awth'or, *n* one who originates or brings anything into being a beginner or first mover of any action or state of things the writer of an original book elliptically for an author's writings one's authority for something an informant —*fem* **Auth'oress** —*adj* **Autho'rial, Auth'orish** —*ns* **Auth'orship, Auth'oring, Auth'orism, Auth'orling,** a petty author —*adj* **Auth'orless,** anonymous —*v a* **Auth'orise,** to give authority to to sanction to permit to justify to establish by authority —*n* **Authorisa'tion.**— *adj* **Authoris'able** [Through Fr from L *auctor—augēre, auctum*, to cause things to increase, to produce]

Authority, awth or'it i, *n* legal power or right power derived from office or character weight of testimony permission —*pl* **Author'ities,** precedents opinions or sayings carrying weight persons in power —*adj* **Author'itative,** having the sanction or weight of authority dictatorial —*adv* **Author'itatively** —*n* **Author'itativeness.** [L *auctoritat em, auctoritas, auctor*]

Autobiography, aw to-bī og'raf i, *n* the biography or life of a person written by himself. —*adjs* **Autobiograph'ic, Autobiograph'ical.**— *n* **Autobiog'rapher,** one who writes his own life. [Gr *autos*, one's self, *bios*, life, *graphein*, to write.]

Auto-car, aw'to kar, *n* a vehicle for the road moved from within by steam, electric power, &c

Autocarpous, aw to kär'pus, *adj* applied to such fruit as consists only of the pericarp, with no adnate parts. [Gr *autos*, self, *karpos*, fruit]

Autochthon, aw tok'thon, *n* one of the primitive inhabitants of a country an aboriginal —*pl* **Autoch'thons, Autoch'thones.**—*adj* **Autoch'thonous.**—*ns* **Autoch'thony, Autoch'thonism** [Gr , made up of *autos*, self, *chthōn*, *chthonos*, the soil—the Athenians being thought indigenous]

Autocrat, aw'to-krat, *n* one who rules by his own power an absolute sovereign —*adj* **Autocrat'ic** —*n* **Autoc'racy,** an absolute government by one man despotism —*adv* **Autocrat'ically.** [Gr *autokratēs—autos*, self, *kratos*, power]

Auto-da-fé, aw'to da fā', *n* the public declaration of the judgment passed on heretics in Spain and Portugal by the Inquisition, also the infliction of the punishment which immediately followed thereupon, esp the public burning of the victims —*pl* **Autos-da-fé** [Port *auto da fé* = Sp *auto de fe*, *auto*—L *actum*, act, *da*—L *de*, of, and *fe*—L *fides*, faith]

Autogenous, aw toj'e nus, *adj* self generated independent —*n* **Autog'eny,** a mode of spontaneous generation [Gr *autogenēs*, *autos*, self, and *genos*, offspring]

Autograph, aw'to graf, *n* one's own handwriting a signature an original manuscript —*v t* to write with one's hand —*adj* **Autograph'ic** —*adv* **Autograph'ically** —*n* **Au'tography,** act of writing with one's own hand reproduction of the outline of a writing or drawing by facsimile [Gr *autos*, self, *graphē*, writing]

Autogravure, aw to grav'ūr, *n* a process of photo engraving akin to autotype [Gr *auto*, self, Fr *gravure*, engraving]

Autolatry, aw tol'a tri, *n* worship of one's self —*n* **Autol'ogy** is merely a justifiable enough scientific study of ourselves [Gr *autos*, self, *latreia*, worship]

Autolycus, aw tol'i kus, *n* a thief a snapper up of unconsidered trifles a plagiarist [From the character in Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*]

Automaton, aw tom'a ton, *n* a self moving machine, or one which moves by concealed machinery a living being regarded as without consciousness the self acting power of the muscular and nervous systems, by which movement is effected without intelligent determination a human being who acts by routine, without intelligence —*pl* **Autom'atons** or **Autom'ata** —*ns* **Autom'atism,** automatic or involuntary action power of self moving power of initiating vital processes from within the cell, organ, or organism, independently of any direct or immediate stimulus from without, the doctrine that animals are automata, their motions, &c, being the result of mechanical laws, **Autom'atist,** one who holds the doctrine of automatism —*adjs* **Automat'ic, Automat'ical.**—*adv* **Automat'ically** [Gr *automatos*, self moving—*autos*, self, and a stem *mat-*, to strive after, to move]

Automobile, aw to-mō'bil, *adj* self moving —*n* a motor car [Gr *autos*, self, L *mobilis*, mobile]

Automorphic, aw to mor'fik, *adj* marked by automorphism, the ascription to others of one's own characteristics [Gr *autos*, self, *morphē*, form]

Autonomy, aw ton'om i, *n* the power or right of self government (Kant's *philos*) the doctrine that the human will carries its guiding principle within itself —*adjs* **Auton'omous, Autonom'ic.** [Gr —*autos*, and *nomos*, law]

Autonym, aw'ton im, *n* a writing published under the author's real name [Gr *autos*, self, *onoma*, a name]

Autophagous, aw-tof'ag us, *adj* self devouring —*n* **Autoph'agy,** sustenance by self absorption of the tissues of the body [Gr *autos*, self, *phagein*, to eat]

Autophoby, aw tof'ob i, *n* a shrinking from making any reference to one's self [Gr *autos*, self, *phobia*, fear]

Autophony, aw-tof'on-i, *n* observation of the resonance of one's own voice, heard by placing the ear to the patient's chest [Gr *autos*, self, *phōnē*, sound]

Autoplasty, aw'to plas ti, *n* a mode of surgical treatment which consists in replacing a diseased part by means of healthy tissue from another part of the same body [Gr *auto plastos*, self-formed]

Autopsy, aw'top si, *n* personal inspection, esp the examination of a body after death [Gr , *autos*, self, and *opsis*, sight]

Autoptic, aw topt'ik, *adj* seen with one's own eyes —*adv* **Autop'tically** [See **Autopsy**]

Autoschediasm, aw to sked'i azm, *n* anything extemporised —*adj* **Autoschedias'tic.**—*v* **Autosched'iase** [Gr *autos*, self, *schedios*, off hand]

Autotheism, aw'to thē izm, *n* assumption of divine powers the doctrine of the self subsistence of God, esp of the second person in the Trinity —**Au'totheist,** a self deifier [Gr *autos*, self, *theos*, a god]

Autotype, aw'to tīp, *n* a true impress or copy of the original a process of printing from a photographic negative in a permanent black or other pigment —*v t* to reproduce by such a process —**Autotypog'raphy,** a process by which drawings made on gelatine are transferred to a plate from which impressions may be taken [Gr *autos*, self, *typos*, a stamp]

Autumn, aw'tum, *n* the third season of the year when fruits are gathered in, popularly comprising the months of August, September, and October—in North America, September, October, and November Astronomically, in the northern hemisphere, it begins at the autumnal equinox, when the sun enters Libra, 22d September, and ends at the winter solstice, when the sun enters Capricorn, 21st December —*adj* **Autum'nal** —*adv* **Autum'nally** [L *autumnus*, *auctumnus*, anciently referred to *aug ēre*, as the season of increase, by Corssen and others, to the Sans *av*, to do good to]

Auxesis, awk sē'sis, *n* gradual deepening in force of meaning hyperbole [Gr]

Auxiliar, Auxiliary, awg zil'yar, i, *adj* helping subsidiary, as troops —*ns* **Auxil'iar,** an auxiliary, **Auxil'iary,** a helper an assistant (*gram*) a verb that helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs [L *auxiliaris—auxilium*, help—*aug ēre*, to increase]

Ava, a'va, *n* native name in the Sandwich Islands for a species of cordyline yielding an intoxicating drink, also called *kava* any similar drink

Avail, a vāl', *v t* to be of value or service to to benefit to take the benefit of (used reflexively with *of*) —*v i* to be of use to answer the purpose to take or draw advantage (*obs*) to inform, assure of (*Amer*) —*n* benefit profit service [Fr —L *ad*, to, *val ēre*, to be strong, to be worth]

Avail Same as **Avale.**

Available, a vāl'a bl, *adj* that one may avail one's self of, utilise profitable suitable, obtainable, accessible —*adv* **Avail'ably** —*adv* **Avail'ingly,** in an availing manner —*ns* **Avail'ableness, Availabil'ity,** quality of being available power in promoting an end in view validity

Avalanche, av'al-ansh, *n* a mass of snow and ice sliding down from a mountain a snow slip —

v i **Avāle'** (*Spens*), to descend —*v t* (*Spens*) to cause to descend. [Fr —*avaler*, to slip down—L *ad*, to, *vall em*, the valley]

Avant, av'ang, prefix used as *adj* in combination, as in **Avant-courier,** one who runs before, in *pl* the skirmishers or advance guard of an army, **Avant-garde,** the vanguard of an army [Fr, —L *ante*]

Avarice, av'ar is, *n* eager desire for wealth covetousness —*adj* **Avari'cious,** extremely covetous greedy —*adv* **Avari'ciously** —*n* **Avari'ciousness** [Fr —L *avaritia—avarus*, greedy—*avēre*, to pant after]

Avast, a vast', *int* (*naut*) hold fast! stop! [Dut *houd vast*, hold fast]

Avatar, a va tar', *n* the descent of a Hindu deity in a visible form incarnation (*fig*) supreme glorification of any principle [Sans, *ava*, away, down, *tar*, to pass over]

Avaunt, a vawnt', *int* move on begone! used as *n* 'to give her the *avaunt*' (*Shak*) —*v i* (*Spens*) to advance depart (*obs*) [Fr *avant*, forward —L *ab*, from, *ante*, before]

Avaunt, a vawnt', *v i* (*Spens*) to advance boast fully [O Fr *avanter*—Low L *vanitare*, to boast—L *vanus*, vain]

Ave, ā'vē, *int* and *n* be well or happy hail, an address or prayer to the Virgin Mary in full, *Ave Marī'a* —**Ave Maria,** or **Ave Mary,** the Hail Mary, or angelic salutation (Luke, i 28) [L *avēre*, to be well or propitious See **Angelus**]

Avenaceous, av'en ā shus, *adj* of the nature of oats [L *avena*, oats]

Avenge, a venj', *v t* to vindicate take vengeance on some one on account of some injury or wrong (*on*, *upon*, *of* obs) —*n* **Avenge'ment** —*adj* **Avenge'ful.**—*n* **Aveng'er,** one who avenges —*fem* **Aveng'eress.** [O Fr *avengier*—L *vindicāre* See **Vengeance**]

Avens, ā'vens, *n* popular name of two species of *Geum*—the herb bennet (once used to flavour ale), and the sub alpine mountain avens [Fr]

Aventail, Aventaile, av'en tāl, *n* the flap or movable part of a helmet in front, for admitting air to the wearer [O Fr *esventail*, air hole—L *ex*, out, *ventus*, wind]



Aventail

Aventre, a ven'tr, *v t* or *v i* (*Spens*) to throw as a spear or dart [O Fr *venter*, to cast to the wind]

Aventure, a vent'ūr, *v t* obs form of adventure

Avenue, av'en ū, *n* the principal approach to a country house, usually bordered by trees a double row of trees, with or without a road a wide and handsome street, with or without trees, esp in America any passage or entrance into a place (*fig*) means of access or attainment. [Fr, from L *ad*, to, *venire*, to come]

Aver, a ver', *v t* to declare to be true to affirm or declare positively (*law*) to prove or justify a plea —*pr p* averr'ing, *pa p* averred' —*n* **Aver'ment,** positive assertion (*law*) a formal offer to prove a plea the proof offered [Fr *avérer*—L *ad*, and *verus*, true]

Average, av'ėr āj, *n* the mean value or quantity of a number of values or quantities any expense incurred beyond the freight, payable by the owner of the goods shipped, as in the phrase *petty average* any loss or damage to ship or cargo from unavoidable accidental causes—*particular average* Again, *general average* is the apportionment of loss caused by measures taken for the ship's safety, as cutting away the masts, throwing overboard cargo, accepting towage, or the like —*adj* containing a mean value ordinary —*v t* to fix an average —*v i* to exist in, or form, a mean quantity [Dr Murray says the word first appears about 1500 in connection with the maritime trade of the Mediterranean (Fr *avarie*, Sp *averia*, It *avaria*), probably *averia* is a derivative of It *avere* (O Fr *aveir*), goods, the original sense being a 'charge on property or goods' The It *avere* and O Fr *aveir* meant goods, substance, cattle—L *habēre*, to have. In Scotland *aver* still means an old horse]

Averruncate, a ver ungk'āt, *v t* (*rare*) to avert or ward off to pull up by the roots —*ns* **Averruncā'tion,** extirpation, **Averrunc'ātor,** an instrument for cutting off branches of trees [L. *averruncāre*, *ātum*, to avert]

Averroism, av er ō'izm, *n* the doctrine of the Arabian philosopher *Averrhoes* (died 1198), that the soul is perishable, the only immortal soul being the world soul to which individual souls return —*n* **Averrō'ist,** one who holds this doctrine

Averse, a-vers', *adj* having a disinclination or hatred (with *to*, *from* is, however, still used) disinclined turned away from anything turned backward (*her*) turned so as to show the back, as of a right hand —*n* **Aversā'tion** (*obs*) —*adv* **Averse'ly** —*ns* **Averse'ness, Aver'sion,** dislike hatred the object of dislike —*v t* **Avert',** to turn from or aside to prevent ward off —*p adj* **Avert'ed** —*adv* **Avert'edly** —*adj* **Avert'ible,** capable of being averted [L *aversus* turned away, pa p of *avertĕre* See **Avert**]

Avertiment (*Milt*) = **Advertisement.**

Aves, ā'vēz, *n pl* birds [L.]

Aviary, ā'vi ar i, *n* a place for keeping birds —*ns* **A'viarist,** one who keeps an aviary, **Aviā'tion,** the art of flying, **Av'iator,** one who practises the art of flying [L *aviarium—avis*, a bird]

Avidity, a vid'it i, *n* eagerness greediness —*adj* **Av'id,** greedy eager [L *aviditas—avidus*, greedy—*avēre*, to pant after]

Avifauna, ā'vi faw na, *n* the whole of the birds found in a region or country, the fauna as regards birds [L *avis*, a bird, and **Fauna.**]

Avised See **Black-avised**

Aviso See **Advise** (under **Advice**) —**Avis, Avise,** *obs* forms of **Advise.**—*adj* **Avise'ful** (*Spens*), watchful, circumspect

Avital, av'i tal, *adj* of a grandfather ancestral [L *avitus*, pertaining to a grandfather (*avus*)]

Avizandum, av iz an'dum, *n* (*Scots law*) private consideration of a case by a judge before giving judgment —Also **Avisan'dum** [Gerund of Low L *avisare*, to advise]

Avocado, a vo ka'do, *n* the alligator pear, a West-Indian fruit [Corr from Mexican]

Avocation, a vo kā'shun, *n* formerly and properly, a diversion or distraction from one's regular employment now, one's proper business = **Vocation** business which calls for one's time and attention diversion of the thoughts from any employment (*arch*) the calling of a case from an inferior to a superior court [Through Fr from *avocation em*, a calling away—*ab*, from, *vocāre*, to call]

Avocet, Avoset, av'o set, *n* a widely spread genus of birds, with webbed feet, long legs, bare thighs, a long, slender, upward curved, elastic bill, and snipe like habit [Fr *avocette*, It *avosetta*]

Avoid, a-void', *v t* to try to escape from to shun (*law*) to invalidate (*Shak*) to leave, to quit —*adj* **Avoid'able.**—*n* **Avoid'ance,** the act of avoiding or shunning act of annulling [Pfx *a* = Fr. *es* = L *ex*, out, and **Void.**]

Avoirdupois, av or-dū-poiz', *adj* or *n* a system of weights in which the lb equals 16 oz [O Fr. *aveir de pes* (*avoir du pois*), to have weight—L *hab-ēre*, to have, *pensum*, that which is weighed]

Avouch, a-vowch', *v t* to avow to assert or own

positively to maintain guarantee to appeal to —*v i* to give assurance of —*n* evidence (*Shak*) —*adj* **Avouch'able** —*n* **Avouch'ment** [O Fr *avochier*—L *advocāre*, to call to one's aid See **Vouch.**]

Avow, a vow', *v t* to declare openly to own or confess to affirm or maintain (*law*) to justify an act done —*n* a solemn promise a vow —*pa p* as *adj* self acknowledged —*adj* **Avow'able,** that may be avowed or openly acknowledged —*ns* **Avow'ableness, Avow'ance** (*obs*), **Avow'al,** a positive declaration a frank confession —*adv* **Avow'edly,** in an open manner with frank acknowledgment —*n.* **Avow'ry** (*law*), the act of avowing and justifying in one's own right the distraining of goods (*obs*) advocacy considered as personified in a patron saint [O Fr *avouer*, orig to swear fealty to—L *ad*, and Low L *votāre*—*votum*, a vow See **Vow**]

Avulse, a vuls', *v t* to pluck or tear away —*n* **Avul'sion,** forcible separation [L *avell ĕre*, *avulsum*]

Avuncular, a vung'kū lar, *adj* pertaining to an uncle —*v* **Avunc'ulise,** to act like an uncle (*Fuller*) [L *avunculus*, an uncle]

Await, a wāt', *v t* to wait or look for to be in store for to attend to lie in wait for, to watch (*obs*) [Through Fr from the common Teutonic root of Ger *wacht*, *en*, E **Wait**]

Awake, a wāk', *v t* to rouse from sleep to rouse from a state of inaction —*v i* to cease sleeping to rouse one's self from sleep or indifference —*pa p* awāked' or awōke' —*adj* not asleep vigilant, **Awak'able,** capable of being awakened —**To be awake to,** to be fully aware of any thing [A S *awæcnan*, see **Wake, Watch**]

Awaken, a wāk'n, *v t* and *v i* to awake to rouse into interest or attention (*theol*) to call to a sense of sin —*adj* **Awak'enable** —*ns* **Awak'enment, Awak'ing, Awak'ening,** the act of awaking or ceasing to sleep an arousing from indifference a revival of religion

Awanting, a wont'ing, *adj* wanting missing [Framed as if from a verb *awant*—mostly Scotch]

Award, a wawrd', *v t* to adjudge to determine —*n* judgment final decision, esp of arbitrators —*n* **Award'ment** —*adj* **Award'able,** that may be awarded [O Fr *ewarder*, *eswarder*, from an assumed Romanic form compounded of *ex*, thoroughly, and *guardare*, watch See **Ward, Guard**]

Aware, a wār', *adj* wary informed, conscious (*of*) —*ns* **Aware'dom** (*H Walpole*), **Aware'ness** [A S *gewær*, pfx *ge*, and *wær*, cautious See **Wary**]

Awarn, a wawrn', *v t* (*Spens*) to warn [Pfx *a*, and **Warn**]

Awash, a wash', *adv phrase*, on a level with the surface of the water floating at the mercy of the waves [Pfx *a*, and **Wash**]

Awaste, a wāst', *adv phrase*, wasting

Awatch, a watch', *adv phrase*, watching

Awave, a wāv', *adv phrase*, waving

Away, a wā', *adv* onward, along forthwith in the direction of, about absent gone, dead, fainted —*int* begone!—**I cannot away with** = bear or endure, **Away with him** = take him away, **Make away with,** to destroy, **To fall away** (*from*), to desert, **To explain away,** to explain till the thing that needs explanation is itself removed, **To do away** (*with*), to make an end of anything, **To fight away,** to go on fighting, **Fire away,** fire at once, without hesitation, **To work away,** to keep on working, **There away,** in that direction, there about, **Away** (elliptically), to go away, esp imperatively, **Away!** or **Away with you! Once and away,** once in a way (the usual modern form), once [A S *a weg*—prep *a*, on, *weg*, way, (*hit*) 'on one's way']

Awe, aw, *n* reverential fear, or wonder dread power to inspire awe (*arch*) —*v t* to strike with or influence by fear —*adj* **Aw'ful,** full of awe dreadful inspiring respect expressive of awe (*slang*) ugly and as a mere intensive of any thing —*adv* **Aw'fully** (also in *slang* merely = very) —*n* **Aw'fulness** —*adjs* **Awe'-struck,** struck or affected with awe, **Awe'less,** without fear —*n* **Awe'lessness** —*adj* **Awe'some, Aw'some** (*Scot*), full of awe inspiring awe weird, dreadful —*v t* **Awe'strike,** to strike with awe [Ice *agi*, A S *ege*, fear, cog with Gael *eaghal*, Gr *achos*, anguish]

Aweary, a wē'ri, *adj* weary (*of*) —**Awea'ried,** weary [Pfx *a*, and **Weary**]

A-weather, a weth'er, *adv* (*naut*) towards the weather or windward side, in the direction from which the wind blows, applied to the position of a helm when its tiller is moved to the windward side of the ship —opposed to **A-lee.** [Prep *a*, on, and **Weather**]

A-week, a wēk', *adv phrase*, in the week, per week [Prep *a*, and **Week**]

A-weigh, a wā', *adv* in the act of being weighed, as an anchor, when the strain on the cable has just raised it from the bottom [Prep *a*, and **Weigh**]

Awhape, a hwāp', *v t* (*Spens*) to strike to terrify [Dr Murray compares the Goth *af hwapjan*, to choke, which would give an A S *ofhweppan* See **Whap**]

Awhile, a hwīl', *adv* for some time for a short time [A S *ane hwile* = a while, combined as early as 13th century]

A-wing, a-wing', *adv phrase*, on the wing [Prep *a*, and **Wing.**]

Awkward, awk'ward, *adj* clumsy ungraceful embarrassed difficult to deal with unfavourable (*Shak*) froward (*obs*) —*adv* **Awk'wardly,** clumsily, embarrassingly, dangerously —*n* **Awk'wardness** —*adj* **Awk'wardish** [Prob Ice *afug*, turned wrong way, and suff *ward*, expressing direction]

Awl, awl, *n* a pointed instrument for boring small holes in leather [A S *æl*, cog with Ice *alr*, Ger *ahle*]

Awn, awn, *n* a scale or husk beard of corn or grass —*adjs* **Awned, Awn'less, Awn'y** [Ice *ogn*, Ger *ahne*]

Awning, awn'ing, *n* a covering to shelter from the sun's rays [Perh due to the Fr *auvent*, a screen of cloth before a shop window, with E ending *ing* Skeat suggests Pers *áwan*, *áwang*, anything suspended The history of the word is still unsolved]

Awoke, a wōk', did awake—past tense of **Awake**

Awork, a wurk', *adv phrase*, at work [Prep *a*, and **Work**]

Awrack, a rak', *adv phrase*, in a state of wreck

Awrong, a rong', *adv phrase*, wrongly

Awry, a rī', *adj* twisted to one side distorted, crooked wrong perverse —*adv* unevenly perversely erroneously —**To look awry,** to look askance at anything, **To walk awry,** to go wrong [Prep *a*, on, and **Wry.**]



American Woodman's Axe

Axe, Ax, aks, *n* a well known tool or instrument for hewing or chopping, usually of iron with a

steel edge —**Ax'es**, *n pl* of **Axe**, also of **Axis**. [A S *æx*, L *ascia*, Gr *axinē*]

Axile, aks'il, *adj* lying in the axis of anything, as an embryo in the axis of a seed

Axilla, aks'il la, *n* (*anat*) the armpit (*bot*) the angle between the upper side of a branch and the trunk, or a petiole and the stem it springs from —also **Ax'il**.—*adjs* **Ax'illar**, **Ax'illary**. [L *axilla*, the arm pit]

Axinomancy, aks'in o man si, *n* a mode of divination from the motions of an axe poised upon a stake, or of an agate placed upon a red hot axe [Gr *axinē*, an axe, and *manteia*, divination]

Axiom, aks'yum, *n* a self evident truth a universally received principle in an art or science —*adjs* **Axiomat'ic**, **Axiomat'ical**—*adv* **Axiomat'ically** [Gr *axiōma*—*axioein*, to think worth, to take for granted—*axios*, worth]

Axis, aks'is, *n* the axle, or the line, real or imaginary, on which a body revolves the straight line about which the parts of a body or system are systematically arranged, or which passes through the centre of all the corresponding parallel sections of it, as of a cylinder, globe, or spheroid —The axis of a curved line is formed by a right line dividing the curve into two symmetrical parts, as in the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola —The **Axis of a lens** is the right line passing through it in such a manner as to be perpendicular to both sides of it, of a **telescope**, a right line which passes through the centres of all the glasses in the tube, of the **eye**, the right line passing through the centres of the pupil and the crystalline lens —The **Axis of incidence** is the line passing through the point of incidence perpendicularly to the refracting surface, of **refraction**, the continuation of the same line through the refracting medium —**Axis of the equator**, the polar diameter of the earth, which is also the axis of rotation —*pl* **Axes**, aks'ēz —*adj* **Ax'ial**—*adv* **Ax'ially**.—*n* **Ax'oid**, a curve generated by the revolution of a point round an advancing axis [L *axis*, cf Gr *axōn*, Sans *aksha*, A S *eax*]

Axle, aks'l, **Axle-tree**, aks'l trē, *n* the pin or rod in the nave of a wheel on which the wheel turns a pivot or support of any kind the imaginary line of ancient cosmographers on which a planet revolved —*adj* **Ax'led** [More prob Norse *oxull* than a dim from A S *eax*]

Axolotl, aks'o lotl, *n* an amphibian found in Mexico, allied to the tailed batrachia, but distinguished by retaining its gills through life [Mexican]

Ay, ā, *int* ah! oh! alas! esp in *ay me* [M E *ey*, *ei*, perh from Fr *ahi*, *ai*, cf Sp *ay de mi*!]

Ay, Aye, ī, *adv* yea yes indeed —*n* **Aye** (ī), a vote in the affirmative (*pl*) those who vote in the affirmative [Not explained satisfactorily—perh a dial form of *aye*, ever, perh a variant of *yea*]

Ayah ī'a, *n* a native Indian nursemaid or waiting maid [Anglo Indian, Hind *āya*, derived from the Portug *aia*, nurse]

Aye, Ay, ā, *adv* ever always for ever —**For aye, For ever and aye**, for ever, to all eternity —In combination, with sense of 'ever,' as in Shakespeare's 'aye remaining,' &c [Ice *ei*, ever, A S *a*, conn with **Age, Ever**]

Aye-aye, ī'ī, *n* a quadruped about the size of a hare found in Madagascar, closely allied to the lemurs, with much of the aspect of a squirrel. [Malagasy *aiay*]

Ayelp, a yelp', *adv phrase*, yelping

Ayenbite, a yen'bīt, *n* remorse (*obs*), as in the book title *Ayenbite of Inwyt* ('remorse of conscience') [M E *ayen*, again, and **Bite**.]

Aygulets, *obs* form of **Aiglets**.

Ayme, *obs* form of **Aim**

Ayry See **Eyry**.

Azalea, a zā'le a, *n* a genus of shrubby plants, with fine white, yellow, or crimson flowers, mostly natives of China or North America, generally included in Rhododendron [Gr *azaleos*, dry—*aza*, dryness]

Azimuth, az'im uth, *n* the arc of the horizon between the meridian of a place and a vertical circle passing through any celestial body —*adj* **Az'imuthal**, pertaining to the azimuth [Ar *as sumūt*, *as=al*, the, *sūmut*, *samt*, direction See **Zenith**.]

Azo-, in combination, for **Azote**.

Azoic, a zō'ik, *adj* without life before the existence of animal life formed when there was no animal life on the globe, as rocks [Gr *a-*, neg, and *zōē*, life—*zaein*, to live]

Azonic, a zon'ik, *adj* not limited to a zone, not local [Gr, *a-*, neg, *zōnē*, a belt, region],

Azote, a-zōt', *n* an old name for nitrogen, so called because it does not sustain animal life —*adj* **Azot'ic**.—*v t* **Az'otise**, to nitrogenise —*n* **Az'otite**, a salt of azotous or nitrous acid —*adj* **Azot'ous**, nitrous [Gr *a*, neg, and *zōein* =*zaein*, to live]

Azoth, az'ōth, *n* the alchemist's name for mercury Paracelsus' universal remedy [From Ar *az zāūg*, *az* = *al*, the, *zāūg*, from Pers *zhīwah*, quicksilver]

Azrael, az'rā el, *n* in Mohammedan mythology, the angel of death

Aztec, az'tek, *adj* relating to or descended from the Aztecs, the dominant tribe in Mexico at the time of the arrival of the Spaniards

Azure, azh'ūr, or ā'zhūr, *adj* of a faint blue sky coloured clear, cloudless —*n* a delicate blue colour the sky —*adjs* **Azure'an**, **Az'urine**, azure, **Az'urn**, azure (*Milton*), **Az'ury**, bluish —*n* **Az'urite**, blue carbonate of copper [O Fr *azur*—Low L *azura*—Ar (*al*) *lazward*, Pers *lājward*, lapis lazuli, blue colour]

Azygous, az'i gus, *adj* not yoked or joined with another (*anat*) not one of a pair, as a muscle [Gr *azygos*—*a*, neg, and *zygos*, *zygon*, a yoke, from the root of *zeugnymi*, to join]

Azymous, az'i mus, *adj* unfermented unleavened —*ns* **Az'ym**, **Az'yme**, unleavened bread, **Az'ymite**, a member of a church using unleavened bread in the Eucharist—a name applied by the Eastern Church to the Western, as well as to the Armenian and Maronite Churches [Gr *azymos* —*a-*, neg, *zymē*, leaven]



the second letter of our alphabet, called by the Phœnicians *beth*, 'the house,' corresponding to Greek *β*, '*bēta*'—In Music, the seventh note of the scale of C (in Ger applied to B flat) —*B* or *B flat*, a humorous euphemism for the domestic *bug*

Baa, bä, *n* the cry of a sheep —*v i* to cry or bleat as a sheep —*n* **Baa'ing**. [From the sound]

Baal, bā'al, *n* the chief male deity of the Phœnician nations a false god generally —*pl* **Bā'alim**.—*ns* **Bā'alism**, **Bā'alite**. [Heb]

Babble, bab'l, *v i* to speak like a baby to make a continuous murmuring sound like a brook, &c to make a babbling noise to tell secrets —*v t* to prate to utter —*ns* **Babb'ler**, one who babbles, **Bab'ble**, **Babb'lement**, **Babb'ling**, idle senseless talk prattle confused murmur, as of a stream —*adjs* **Babb'lative**, **Babb'ly**. [Prob imitative, from the repeated syllable

ba, cf Dut *babbelen*, Ger *pappeln*, Fr *babiller*]

Babe, bāb, **Baby**, bā'bi, *n* an infant or child a doll, puppet the reflection of one's self in miniature seen in the pupil of another's eye —*adj* **Ba'by-ish** —*n* **Ba'byhood.**—**Ba'by-farmer**, one who takes in infants to nurse on payment, **Ba'by-jumper**, a seat, suspended from the ceiling of a room by elastic straps, to enable a baby to jump [Prob imitative See **Babble**]

Babel, bā'bel, *n* a lofty structure a confused combination of sounds a scene of confusion —*ns* **Bab'eldom, Bab'elism** [Heb *Babel*, explained in Gen xi as confusion]

Babirousa, -russa, ba bi rōō'sa, *n* a species of wild hog found in the East Indies, often called the horned or deer hog [Malay *bâbi*, hog, and *rûsa*, deer]

Baboo, ba'bu, *n* orig the Hindu title corresponding to our *Mr*, but often applied disparagingly to a Hindu with a superficial English education, or adjectively as in 'baboo English,' which is more copious than correct, with long and learned words often most ingeniously misapplied —*ns* **Ba'boodom, Ba'booism** [Hindi *bābū*]

Baboon, ba bōōn', *n* a species of large monkey, having a long face, dog like tusks, large lips, and a short tail —*adj* **Baboon'ish** —*n* **Baboon'ery.** [Fr *babouin*, remoter origin unknown]

Babylonian, Babylon'ish, *adj* pertaining to Babylon hence (*fig*) huge, gigantic Romish, popish (*obs* from the identification with Rome of the scarlet woman of Rev xvii) Babel like, confused in language

Baccalaureate, bak-ka law're āt, *n* the university degree of bachelor —*adj* **Baccalau'rean** [Low L *baccalaureus*, corrupted from *baccalarius*, with some imaginary reference to *bacca lauri*, the laurel berry See **Bachelor.**]

Baccarat, Baccara, bak ar a', *n* a French game of cards played by any number of betters and a banker [Fr *baccara*]

Baccate, bak'āt, *adj* having berries berry like or pulpy —*adj* **Baccif'erous**, bak sif'er us, bearing berries [L *baccatus—bacca*, a berry]

Bacchanal, bak'a nal, **Bacchanāl'ian**, *n* a worshipper of Bacchus one who indulges in drunken revels a dance or song in honour of Bacchus —*adj* relating to drunken revels —*n* **Bacchanā'lianism** —*n pl* **Bacchanā'lia, Bac'chanals**, orig feasts in honour of Bacchus drunken revels, **Bac'chant**, a priest of Bacchus, the god of wine a reveller a drunkard also *adj*, **Bacchante**, bak kant', bak'kant, bak kant'i, *n* a priestess of Bacchus, the god of wine a female bacchanal —*pl* **Bacchant'es** —*adj* **Bac'chic**, relating to Bacchus jovial drunken [L *Bacchanalis*, *Bacchus*, Gr *Bacchos*, the god of wine]

Baccy, Bacco, abbreviations of **Tobacco**

Bacharach, bak'ar ak, an excellent wine named from Bacharach, a town on the Rhine

Bachelor, bach'el or, *n* a young knight who followed the banner of another, as being too young to display his own an unmarried man one who has taken his first degree at a university —*ns* **Bach'elorhood, Bach'elorship** —**Knight bachelor**, title of one who has been knighted, but not attached to any special order —*n* **Bach'elorism**, habit of a bachelor —**Bach'elor's-but'ton**, the popular name of the double flowered yellow or white varieties of buttercup [O Fr *bacheler* Ety disputed, according to Brachet from Low L *baccalarius*, a farm servant, originally a cow-herd, from *bacca*, Low L for *vacca*, a cow]

Bacillus, ba-sil'us, *n* prop the name of a distinct genus of Schizomycetes, but popularly used in the same sense as **Bacterium**.—*pl* **Bacil'li.** [Low L *bacillus*, dim of *baculus*, a rod]

Back, bak, *n* a brewer's or dyer's tub or trough [Dut *bak*]

Back, bak, *n* the hinder part of the body in man, and the upper part in beasts, extending from the neck and shoulders to the extremity of the backbone put for the whole body in speaking of clothes the hinder part, or the part opposite to the front side the convex part of a book, opposite to the opening of the leaves the thick edge of a knife or the like the upright hind part of a chair the surface of the sea, or of a river the keel and keelson of a ship (*football*) one of the players stationed behind the 'forwards,' the full back's duty being merely to guard the goal —In the Rugby game, according to position there are one full *back*, three *three quarter backs*, two *half backs*, and nine forwards, in the Association game, again, there are a goal keeper, two *backs*, three *half backs*, and five forwards (*mining*) that side of an inclined mineral lode which is nearest the surface of the ground—the *back* of a level is the ground between it and the level above —*adv* to the place from which one came to a former state or condition behind behind in time in return again —*v t* to get upon the back of to help, as if standing at one's back to force back to support one's opinion by a wager or bet—'to back a horse,' to bet money on his winning in a race, 'to back the field,' to bet upon all the horses in a field, against one in particular to countersign a warrant, or endorse a cheque or bill, to write or print at the back of, as a parliamentary bill, or the like to put or propel backward, or in the opposite direction, by reversing the action, as of an engine, a boat—hence the phrases, **To back the oars, To back water.**—*v i* to move or go back —**Back!** go back, turn back (*imperatively*) —*adj* **Backed**, as in humpbacked —**At the back of** (in U S often **Back of**), in support or pursuit, **To back up**, to give support to, **To and back** (*Shak*), forward and backward, **On, upon the back of**, weighing down as a burden, **To break the back of**, to overburden, to complete the hardest part of a task, **To set**, or **put up the back**, to arouse to resentment, **To be on one's back**, to have come to the end of one's resources, **To cast behind the back** (*B*), to forgive, **To back down**, to abandon one's opinion or position, **To back out**, to recede from an engagement or promise —**Back-band**, a broad strap or chain passing over the cart saddle, and serving to keep up the shafts of a vehicle —**Back-board**, a board placed at the back of a cart, boat, &c, a board fastened across the back to straighten the figure —**Backbond** (*Scots law*), a deed attaching a qualification or condition to the terms of a conveyance or other instrument Used when particular circumstances render it necessary to express in a separate form the limitations or qualifications of a right —**Backbone**, the bone of the back, the vertebral column the main support of anything mainstay firmness, reliableness —**To the backbone**, thoroughly —**Backdoor**, a door in the back part of a building also *attrib* unworthily secret, clandestine —**Back-end**, the later part of a season the late autumn —**Backer**, one who backs or supports another in a contest one who bets on a horse or the like —**Backfall**, a fall on the back in wrestling also *fig* a lever in the coupler of an organ —**Backfriend**, a pretended friend (*obs*) a backer, a friend who stands at one's back —**Background**, ground at the back a place of obscurity the space behind the principal figures

of a picture —**Back-hair,** the long hair at the back of a woman's head —**Back-hand,** the hand turned backwards in making a stroke hand-writing with the letters sloped backwards —*adj* **Back-handed,** with the hand turned backward (as of a blow) indirect —**Back-hander,** a blow with the back of the hand an extra glass of wine out of turn, the bottle being passed back —**Backing,** support at the back mounting of a horse the action of putting back a body of helpers anything used to form a back or line the back —**Backing-down,** shirking —**Backlash,** the jarring reaction of a wheel in a machine when the motion is not uniform —**Back-log,** a log at the back of a fire —**Back-piece, Back-plate,** a piece or plate of armour for the back —**Back-set,** a setting back, reverse an eddy or counter current —**Backside,** the back or hinder side or part of anything the hinder part of an animal —**Back-sight,** in Surveying, a sight taken backwards the sight of a rifle nearer the stock —**Back-slang,** slang in which every word is pronounced backwards —**Backstairs,** back or private stairs of a house *adj* secret or underhand —**Backstays,** ropes or stays extending from the topmast heads to the sides of a ship, and slanting a little backward, to second the shrouds in supporting the mast when strained by a weight of sail in a fresh wind any stay or support at the back —**Back-stitch,** a method of sewing in which, for every new stitch, the needle enters behind, and comes out in front of, the end of the previous one —**Backsword,** a sword with a back or with only one edge a stick with a basket handle —**Backsword'man** (*Shak*) —**Back-wash,** a backward current *v t* to affect with back wash to clean the oil from wool after combing —**Backwater,** water held back in a mill stream or river by the obstruction of a dam below—a pool or belt of water connected with a river, but not in the line of its course or current water thrown back by the turning of a water wheel a backward current of water the swell of the sea formed by the paddles of a steamship —**Backwoods,** the forest or uncultivated part of a country beyond the cleared country, as in N Amer **Backwoods'man** [A S *bæc*, Sw *bak*, Dan *bag*]

Backare, Baccare, bak'āre, *int* back! stand back (*Shak*) [Perh for *back there!*]

Backbite, bak'bīt, *v t* to speak evil of any one behind his back or in his absence —*ns* **Back'biter, Back'biting**

Backet, bak'et (*Scot*), a shallow wooden trough for carrying ashes, coals, &c [Fr *baquet*, dim of *bac*, back]

Backgammon, bak gam'un, *n* a game played by two persons on a board with dice and fifteen men or pieces each [M E *gamen*, play, and named from the fact that the pieces are sometimes taken up and obliged to go *back*, that is, re enter at the table Always called *Tables* till the 17th century]

Backsheesh, Backshish, bak'shēsh, *n* a gift or present of money, in the East, a gratuity or tip [Pers]

Backslide, bak slīd', *v i* to slide or fall back in faith or morals —*pa p* backslid' or backslidd'en —*ns* **Backslid'er, Backslid'ing.**

Backward, bak'ward, also **Backwards,** *adv* towards the back on the back towards the past from a better to a worse state in a direction opposite to the normal —**Backward and forward,** to and fro —**To ring bells backward,** to ring them, beginning with the bass bell, in order to give tidings of dismay —*adj* **Back'ward,** keeping back unwilling slow late dull or stupid —*n* the past portion of time.—*adv* **Back'wardly.**—*n* **Back'wardness.** [**Back,** and affix **Ward, Wards,** in the direction of]

Backwardation, bak ward-ā'shun, *n.* percentage paid by a seller of stock for keeping back its delivery till the following account

Bacon, bā'kn, *n* swine's flesh salted or pickled and dried a rustic, 'chaw bacon' (*Shak*) —**To save,** or **sell one's bacon,** to save one's own flesh or body [O Fr *bacon*, of Teut origin cf O High Ger *bahho, bacho*, Ger *bache*]

Baconian, bak ōn'i an, *adj* pertaining to Lord Bacon (1561-1626), or to his philosophy, which was inductive or based on experience

Bacterium, bak tē'ri um, *n* **Bacteria,** bak tē'ri a, *n pl* Schizomycetes, extremely small, single celled, fungoid plants, single or grouped, reproducing rapidly by cross division or by the formation of spores, almost always associated with the decomposition of albuminoid substances, and regarded as the germs of many diseases —*ns* **Bacteriol'ogist, Bacteriol'ogy,** the scientific study of bacteria [Gr *baktērion*, dim of *baktron*, stick, staff]

Baculine, bak'ū līn, *adj* pertaining to the stick or cane—in flogging [L *baculum*]

Baculite, bak'ū līt, *n* a genus of fossil shells, allied to the ammonites, having a shell of perfectly straight form, tapering to a point [L *baculum*, a stick]

Bad, bad, *adj* ill or evil wicked hurtful incorrect, faulty unfavourable painful —*comp* **Worse,** *superl* **Worst** —*adv* **Bad'ish,** somewhat bad not very good —*adv* **Bad'ly** —*n* **Bad'ness** —**Bad coin,** false coin —**Bad debts,** debts that cannot be recovered —**To go bad,** to decay —**With bad grace,** unwillingly —**Bad shot,** a wrong guess —**Bad blood,** angry feeling —**To the bad,** to a bad condition in deficit —**To go to the bad,** to go to ruin [Etym very obscure The M E *badde* is referred by Zupitza to A S *bæddel*, a hermaphrodite, *bædling*, an effeminate fellow]

Bade, bad, *past tense* of **Bid**

Badge, baj, *n* a mark or sign by which a person or object is known or distinguished [M E *bage* —Low L *bagia, bagea*, connected by Skeat with Low L *baga*, a golden ring, from L *bacca, baca*, a berry, also the link of a chain]

Badger, baj'er, *n* a burrowing, nocturnal, hybernating animal about the size of a fox, eagerly hunted by dogs —*v t* to pursue with eagerness, as dogs hunt the badger to pester or worry —**To overdraw one's badger,** to overdraw one's banking account —*adj* **Badger-legged,** having legs of unequal length, as the badger was vulgarly supposed to have —*adv* **Badg'erly,** like a badger grayish haired, elderly —*n* **Badger-baiting,** the sport of setting dogs to draw out a badger from its hole —**Badger-dog,** a long bodied and short legged dog used in drawing the badger—the Ger *dachshund* [Prob from **Badge,** and suffix **ard,** in reference to the white mark borne like a badge on its forehead Derivations connecting the word with O Fr *blaier*, thus meaning 'little corn hoarder,' in allusion to a popular notion about the animal's habits, seem to be erroneous]

Badinage, bad'in azh, *n* light playful talk banter [Fr *badinage—badin*, playful or bantering]

Badminton, bad'min ton, *n* a cooling summer drink compounded of claret, sugar, and soda water a predecessor of lawn tennis, played with shuttlecocks [From Badminton in Gloucester, a seat of the Duke of Beaufort]

Baff, baf, *v t* (*golf*), to strike the ground with a club in playing, and so to send the ball up in the air

Baffle, baf'fl, *v t* to check or make ineffectual to cheat, hoodwink, bewilder, bring to nought (*obs*) to disgrace publicly (*obs*) —*ns.* **Baffle,**

confusion, check (*obs*), **Baf'fler**, a bewilderer, confounder —**To baffle out of** (*obs*), to juggle out of anything [Prob Scotch and connected with *bauchle*, but cf Fr *beffler*, from O Fr *befe*, mockery Paul Meyer suggests a derivation from Prov *baf*, int of disdain]

Baft, baft, *n* a coarse fabric, originally Oriental, now manufactured in and shipped from England [Pers *baft*, woven]

Baft, baft, *n adv* and *prep* behind, in the rear (mostly *naut*) [A S *beæftan*, from *be*, by, and *æftan*, behind]

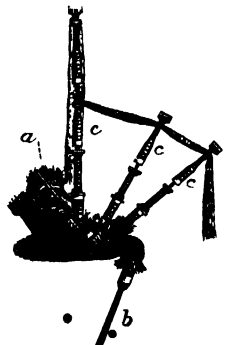
Bag, bag, *n* a sack, pouch spec the silken pouch to contain the back hair of the wig a measure of quantity for produce a game bag, i e the quantity of fish or game secured an udder (*vulg* in *pl*) trousers —*v i* to bulge, swell out to drop away from the right course (*naut*) —*v t* to cram full to put into a bag, spec of game, hence to kill game, to seize, steal —*pr p* bagg'ing, *pa p* bagged' —**Bag of bones**, an emaciated living being —**The whole bag of tricks**, every expedient —**In the bottom of the bag**, remaining as a last resource —**To give one the bag to hold**, to engage any one and mean while disappear —**To let the cat out of the bag**, to disclose the secret —**Bag and baggage**, orig a military expression, hence the phrase 'to march out with bag and baggage,' i e with all belongings saved to make an honourable retreat now used in the sense of 'to clear out completely'—*ns* **Bagg'ing**, cloth or material for bags, **Bag'git**, a salmon that has just spawned, **Bag'man**, a familiar name for a commercial traveller, **Bag wig**, an 18th century wig, the back hair of which was enclosed in an ornamental bag —*adj* **Bag'gy**, loose like a bag inflated, verbose [M E *bagge*, perh Scand, not Celtic, as Diez suggests]

Bagatelle, bag a tel', *n* a trifle a piece of music in a light style a game played on a board (7 feet long and 21 inches broad) with nine balls and a cue, the object being to put the balls down into as many numbered holes at the farther semicircular end of the board [Fr —It *bagatella*, a conjurer's trick, a trifle]

Baggage, bag'āj, *n* the tents, provisions, and other necessaries of an army traveller's luggage (U S) a worthless woman a saucy woman [O Fr *bagage—baguer*, to bind up, from which we may infer all the meanings, without reference to Fr *bagasse*, It *bagáscia*, a strumpet]

Bagnio, ban'yō, *n* a bath, esp one with hot baths an Oriental place of detention a stew or house of ill fame [It *bagno*—L *balneum*, a bath]

Bagpipe, bag'pīp, *n* a musical wind instrument, consisting of a leathern bag fitted with pipes The Highland bagpipe has five pipes *a*, the mouth piece, to keep the bag filled with air, *b*, the *chanter*, having a reed and finger holes to produce the melody, and *c*, three drones with reeds, tuned to act as a bass to the chanter —*pl* an inflated, senseless talker —*n* **Bag'piper**



Highland Bagpipe

Bah, bä, *int* an exclamation of disgust or contempt [Fr]

Bahadur, ba-had'o͝or, *n* a title of respect often added by natives to the names of English officers in India [Hind *bahadur*, brave]

Baignoire, bān'war, *n* a box at the theatre on a level with the stalls [Orig = 'bathing box,' Fr *baigner*, to bathe]

Bail, bāl, *n* one who procures the release of an accused person by becoming guardian or security for his appearing in court the security given jurisdiction (*Spens*) —*v t* to set a person free by giving security for him to release on the security of another —**To give leg bail**, to be beholden to one's legs for escape —**To accept, admit to, allow bail**, are all said of the magistrate, the prisoner **offers, surrenders to his bail**, the one who provides it **goes, gives**, or **stands bail** —*adj* **Bail'able** —*ns* **Bail-bond**, a bond given by a prisoner and his surety upon being bailed, **Bail-dock, Bale-dock**, a room at the Old Bailey, London, in which prisoners were kept during the trials, **Bailee'**, one to whom goods are delivered in trust upon a contract, **Bail'er**, one who delivers goods to another in trust, **Bail'ment**, a delivery of goods in trust the action of bailing a prisoner, **Bails'man**, one who gives bail for another [O Fr *bail*, jurisdiction—*baillier*, to control, deliver Primarily implying 'custody' or 'charge,' the word became associated with Norm Fr *bailler*, to deliver—L *bajulus*]

Bail, bāl, to confine (*rare*) —**To bail up** (Australia), to secure a cow's head during milking to disarm travellers so as to be able to rob them without resistance [Prob conn with the preceding word]

Bail, bāl, *n* palisades, barriers a pole separating horses in an open stable [M E —O Fr *baile*, perh from *baillier*, to enclose Others suggest a derivation from L *baculum*, a stick]

Bail, bāl, *n* one of the cross pieces on the top of the wicket in cricket —**Bailer**, a ball bowled so as to hit the bails [Prob conn with the preceding word]

Bail, bāl, *v t* to clear (a boat) of water with *bails* or shallow buckets —*n* a man or instrument for bailing water out of a ship, pit, &c [Fr *baille*, a bucket, perh from Low L *bacula*, dim of *baca* Also spelled **Bale**]

Bailey, bāl'ı, *n* the outer court of a feudal castle either of the two courts formed by the spaces between the circuits of walls, hence **Outer** and **Inner Bailey** —**The Old Bailey** in London, the Central Criminal Court, from the ancient *bailey* between Lud Gate and New Gate [Fr *baille*, from Low L *ballium*]

Bailie, bāl'ı, *n* a municipal officer in Scotland corresponding to an English alderman a sheriff's officer (*obs*), but cf Scot **Water-bailies**, constables employed to carry out the Tweed Fisheries Acts (*obs*) the chief magistrate of a Scottish barony or part of a county, with functions like a sheriff's [O Fr *bailli*, land steward, officer of justice See **Bailiff**]

Bailiff, bāl'ıf, *n* formerly any king's officer, e g sheriffs, mayors, &c, but applied spec to the chief officer of a hundred, still the title of the chief magistrate of various towns (e g High bailiff of Westminster, cf Bailiff of Dover Castle, also the *bailly* or first civil officer of the Channel Islands) a sheriff's officer an agent or land steward.—*n.* **Bail'iwick**, the jurisdiction of a bailiff [O Fr *baillif*—Low L *bajulivus—bajulus*, carrier, administrator See **Bail.**]

Bairam, bī'ram, *n* the name of two Mohammedan festivals—the *Lesser Bairam* lasting three days, after the feast of Ramadan, and the *Greater Bairam* seventy days later, lasting four days [Pers]

Bairn, bārn, *n* a child (*Scot*) —*adj* **Bairn'like.**—*ns* **Bairn'team, Bairn'time**, brood of children. [A S *bearn—beran*, to bear]

Baisemain, bāz'mang, *n* mostly in *pl* (*obs.*) com-

pliment paid by kissing the hand [Fr *baiser*, to kiss, and *main*, hand]

Bait, bāt, *n* food put on a hook to allure fish or make them bite any allurement or temptation a refreshment taken on a journey, or the time taken up by such —*v t* to set food as a lure to give refreshment on a journey to set dogs on a bear, badger, &c to worry, persecute, harass —*v i* to take refreshment on a journey [M E *beyten*—Scand *beita*, to make to bite, causal of *bita*, to bite]

Baize, bāz, *n* a coarse woollen cloth with a long nap, used mainly for coverings, linings, &c, but in some countries for clothing [Fr *baies*, pl of *bai*—L *badius*, bay coloured]

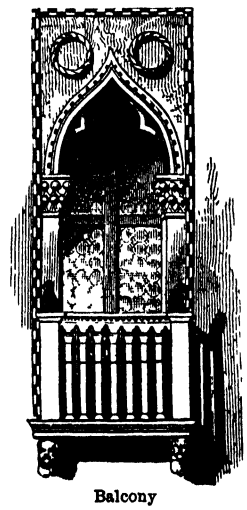
Bajan See **Bejan**

Bake, bāk, *v t* to dry, harden, or cook by the heat of the sun or of fire to prepare bread or other food in an oven to harden as by frost —*v i* to work as a baker to become firm through heat —*ns* **Bak'er,** one who bakes bread, &c (**Baxter** is long *obs*), **Bak'ery,** a bakehouse, **Bak'ing,** the process by which bread is baked the quantity baked at one time, **Bake'house,** a house or place used for baking in, **Bake'meat** (*B*), pastry, pies, **Bakestone,** a flat stone or plate of iron on which cakes are baked in the oven [A S *bacan*, cog with Ger *backen*, to bake, Gr *phog ein*, to roast]

Baksheesh See **Backsheesh**

Balaam, bā'lam, *n* a prophet who strives to mislead, like Balaam in Numbers xxii-xxiv un important paragraphs kept in readiness to fill up a newspaper —*n* **Bal'aamite** —*adj* **Balaam-it'ical** —**Balaam-box** or **basket,** a place in which paragraphs such as the foregoing are kept in readiness

Balance, bal'ans, *n* an instrument for weighing, usually formed of two dishes or scales hanging from a beam supported in the middle act of weighing two things equality or just proportion of weight or power, as the balance of power the sum required to make the two sides of an account equal, hence the surplus, or the sum due on an account what is needed to produce equilibrium, a counterpoise (*watch making*) a contrivance which regulates the speed of a clock or watch —*v t* to weigh in a balance to counterpoise to compare to settle, as an account, to examine and test accounts in bookkeeping, to make the debtor and creditor sides of an account agree —*v i* to have equal weight or power, &c to hesitate or fluctuate —*ns* **Balance-sheet,** a sheet of paper showing a summary and balance of accounts, **Bal'ancer,** an acrobat —*p adj* **Bal'anced,** poised so as to preserve equilibrium well arranged, stable [Fr —L *bilanx*, having two scales—*bis*, double, *lanx*, *lancis*, a dish or scale]


Balcony

Balas, bal'as, *n* a variety of the spinel ruby [O Fr *balais* (It *balascio*) —Low L *balascus*—Pers *Badakhshān*, a place near Samarcand, where they are found]

Balbutient, bal bū'shient, *adj* stammering [L *balbutiens*—*balbūtire*, to stutter]

Balcony, balk'on i (18th c, bal ko'ni), *n* a stage or platform projecting from the wall of a building within or without, supported by pillars or consoles, and surrounded with a balustrade or railing in theatres, usually the gallery immediately above the dress circle —*n* **Bal'conette,** a miniature balcony [It *balcōne*—*balco*, of Teut. origin, O H Ger *balcho* (Ger *balken*), E *Balk*]

Bald, bawld, *adj* without hair (feathers, &c) on the head (or on other parts of the body) bare, unadorned, destitute of literary grace paltry, trivial undisguised —*adv* **Bald'ly** —*ns* **Bald'ness; Bald'head,** a person bald on the head —*adjs* **Bald'headed, Bald'ish,** somewhat bald, **Bald'pate, Bald'pated,** destitute of hair —*n* one destitute of hair a kind of wild duck [Orig 'shining,' 'white,' Ir and Gael *bal*, 'white' spot, but perh conn with *ball* in the sense of 'rounded,' whence 'smooth,' 'hairless']

Baldachin, bal'da kin, *n* silk brocade a canopy, either supported on pillars, or fastened to the wall, over a throne, pulpit, or altar, &c in R C processions, a canopy borne over the priest who carries the Host [It *baldacchino*, Fr *baldaquin*, a canopy, from It *Baldacco*, Bagdad, whence was brought the stuff of which they were made]

Bald-coot, bawld' coot, *n* popular name for the coot from its pure white wide frontal plate a monk —also **Bald'icoot**

Balderdash, bawl'dér dash, *n* idle senseless talk anything jumbled together without judgment obscene language or writing [Ety dub, but cf the prov E *balder*, to use coarse language, Dut *balderen*, to roar Some adduce Welsh *baldorrdus*—*baldordd*, idle noisy talk]

Baldmoney, bawld'mun i, *n* popular name for several kinds of Gentian [Ety quite unknown]

Baldrick, bawld'rik, *n* a warrior's belt or shoulder sash, the zodiac (*Spens*), being regarded as a gem studded belt [O Fr *baldrei* (Mid High Ger *balderich*, girdle)—Low L *baldringus*, perh from L *balteus*]

Bale, bāl, *n* a bundle, or package of goods the set of dice for any special game (*obs*) —*v t* to make into bales [M E *bale*, perh from O Fr *bale*—O High Ger *balla*, *palla*, ball See **Ball**]

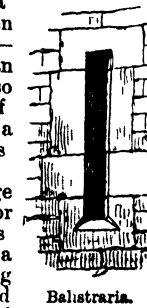
Bale, bāl, *v t* to throw out water [See **Bail**]

Bale, bāl, *n* evil, injury, mischief misery woe —**Bliss and bale** are often alliteratively opposed also **Boot and bale** —*adj* **Bale'ful,** full of misery, destructive full of sorrow, sad —*adv* **Bale'fully.**—*n* **Bale'fulness.** [A S *bealu*, O High Ger *balo*, Ice *bol*]

Bale, bāl, *n* a fire, funeral pyre (*arch* —*Morris*) a beacon fire (*Scot*) Spenser confounds with **Bale,** woe —*n* **Bale'-fire,** a blazing fire a beacon fire a bonfire [A S *bæl*, Scand *bal*, cog with Gr *phalos*, bright See **Beltane**]

Baleen, bā lēn', *n* the whalebone of commerce [Fr —L *balæna*, whale]

Balistraria, bal is-trār'i a, *n* an aperture or loop hole in the wall of a fortification through which crossbowmen might discharge their bolts —**Balister** is an *obs* name for an arbalester or crossbowman, also an arbalest or crossbow itself [Low L *ballistrarius*, *balistra*, a variant form of *ballista*, a cross bow]


Balistraria.

Balk, Baulk, bawk, *n* a ridge left unploughed, intentionally or through carelessness an omission (*obs*) squared timber a tie-beam of a house, stretching from wall to wall, esp when laid so as to form a loft, 'the balks' the beam of a balance (*obs*) the rope by which

fishing nets are fastened together a hindrance or disappointment —**Baulk-line,** in billiards, a line drawn across the table 28½ inches from the face of the bottom cushion—a ball is said to be in baulk when within this space (see **Billiards**) —*v t* to ignore, pass over refuse avoid let slip to check, disappoint, or elude to meet arguments with objections —*v i* to swerve, pull up lie out of the way (*Spens*) [A S *balca*, ridge, O High Ger *balcho*]

Ball, bawl, *n* anything round any celestial body, esp the 'globe' the golden orb borne with the sceptre as the emblem of sovereignty a globular body to play with in tennis, football, golf, billiards, &c any rounded protuberant part of the body a bullet, or any missile thrown from an engine of war a rounded mass of anything a throw or delivery of the ball at cricket a well known game played with a ball —*v i* to gather itself into a ball, become clogged —*adj* **Ball-proof,** proof against balls discharged from firearms —**No ball,** a ball unfairly bowled, **Wide ball,** one out of the batsman's reach —**Ball of the eye,** the eye within the lids and socket —**To have the ball at one's feet,** to have a thing in one's power, **To keep the ball up** or **rolling,** to keep from flagging, **To take up the ball,** to take one's turn in anything —**Ball and socket,** a joint formed of a ball partly enclosed in a cup, thus insuring great strength, **Three golden** or **brass balls,** the sign of a pawnbroker [M E *bal*, Scand *bollr*, cog with O High Ger *ballo*, *pallo*]

Ball, bawl, *n* an entertainment of dancing —*n* **Ball'room.—To open the ball,** to begin the dancing, to begin operations [O Fr *bal*, *baller*, to dance—Low L *ballare*, referred by some to Gr *ballizein*]

Ballad, ball'ad, *n* a simple spirited narrative poem in short stanzas of two or four lines, in which a story is told in straightforward verse, often with great elaborateness and detail in incident, but always with graphic simplicity and force—a sort of minor epic a simple song, usually of a romantic or sentimental nature, in two or more verses, each sung to the same melody, as in the so called Ballad Concerts any popular song, often scurrilous —*n* **Ball'admonger,** a dealer in ballads [Fr *ballade*, from *ballare*, to dance, being originally a song sung to the rhythmic movement of a dancing chorus—a dramatic poem sung or acted in the dance, of which a shadow survives in the ring songs of our children]

Ballade, ba lad', *n* a poem of one or more terns or triplets of seven or eight lined stanzas, each ending with the same line as refrain, and usually an envoy now frequently used of any poem in stanzas of equal length —**Ballade royal,** stanzas of seven or eight lines of ten syllables—called also *rime or rhythm royal* [An earlier spelling of **Ballad**]

Balladine, bal'a dēn, *n* a female public dancer [Fr]

Ballast, bal'last, *n* heavy matter employed to give a ship sufficient immersion in the water, to insure her safe sailing with spread canvas, when her cargo and equipment are too light that which renders anything steady —*v t* to load with **ballast** to make or keep steady load (*Shak*) [Probably the O Sw *barlast—bar*, bare, and *last*, load, the mere load]

Ball-cock, bawl'-kok, *n* the stopcock of a cistern, attached to one end of a lever, at the other end of which is a hollow metal ball which rises and falls with the water, thus regulating the supply

Ballerina, bal ler ēn'a, *n* a female dancer —*pl* **Ballerine** (bal ler in'), **Ballerin'as.** [It]

Ballet, ball'ā, *n* a theatrical exhibition composed of dancing, posturing, and pantomimic action a dance (*obs*) [Fr, dim of *bal*, a dance]



Ball flower

Ball-flower, bawl' flow-er, *n* an ornament of the decorated style of Gothic architecture, resembling a ball placed in a circular flower

Ballista, Balista, ball is'ta, *n* a Roman military engine in the form of a crossbow, which, like the *catapulta* and the *onager*, propelled large and heavy missiles, chiefly through the reaction of a tightly twisted rope, or else by a violent movement of levers —*adj* **Ballis'tic,** projectile —*ns* **Ballistic-pendulum,** an instrument for ascertaining the velocity of military projectiles, **Ballis'tite,** an improved kind of gunpowder [L —Gr *ballein*, to throw]

Ballium, bal'li um, *n* the Low L form of **Bailey**

Balloon, ball oon', *n* an inflated air tight envelope of paper or silk, constructed to float in the air and carry a considerable weight when filled with heated air or light gas anything inflated, empty a game played with a large inflated ball (*obs*) —*v i* to ascend in a balloon to puff out like a balloon —*n* **Balloon'ist,** an aeronaut [It *ballone*, augmentative of *balla*, ball]

Ballot, bal'ut, *n* a little ball or ticket used in voting a method of secret voting by putting a ball or ticket into an urn or box —*v i* to vote by ballot (*for*) to select by secret voting draw lots for —*pr p* ball'oting, *pa p* ball'oted —**Ballot-box,** a box to receive balls or tickets when voting by ballot —*n* **Ball'otage,** in France, the second ballot to decide which of two candidates has come nearest to the legal majority [It *ballotta*, dim of *balla*, ball See **Ball**]

Balm, bam, *n* an aromatic substance a fragrant and healing ointment aromatic fragrance anything that heals or soothes pain a tree yielding balm name of some fragrant garden herbs —**Balm,** or **Balsam, of Gilead,** the resin of the tree *Balsamodendron Gileadense*, formerly esteemed as an antiseptic, the name originating in the belief that this is the substance mentioned in the Bible as found in Gilead, and called in the English translation 'balm'—*v t* to embalm (*arch*) to anoint with fragrant oil (*Shak*) to soothe (*arch*) —*adj* **Balm'y,** fragrant mild and soothing bearing balm —*n* **Balm'iness** [O Fr *basme*—L *balsamum* See **Balsam.**]

Balm-cricket, bam' krik et, *n* a cicada (*Tennyson*) [Ger *baum*, a tree, and **Cricket**]

Balmoral, bal-mor'al, *n* a kind of Scotch cap a figured woollen petticoat a kind of boot lacing in front [*Balmoral*, Queen Victoria's Scottish residence, on the Dee, 52 miles above Aberdeen]

Balsam, bawl'sam, *n* the common name of a genus of succulent herbaceous plants a resinous oily substance generally supposed to be derived from a species of Balsamodendron, early famous in the East for its fragrance and medicinal virtues (*fig*) any healing agent —*v t* to heal embalm (*rare*) —*adjs* **Balsam'ic, Bal'samous,** having the qualities of balsam soothing, **Bal'samy,** fragrant —**Canada balsam,** a kind of turpentine obtained from the Balm of Gilead fir, **Opobal'sam,** balm of Mecca [L *balsamum*—Gr *balsamon*, prob of Semitic origin]

Baltimore, bal'tim ōr, *n* a finch like perching bird of the starling family, very common in North America, called also *Baltimore oriole*, *Fire-bird*, &c [From Lord *Baltimore*, whose livery was orange and black—its colour]

Baluster, bal'ust ėr, *n* a small pillar used as a

support to the rail of a staircase, &c —*adj* **Bal'ustered** —*n* **Bal'ustrade,** a row of balusters joined by a rail, forming an ornamental parapet to a balcony, &c [Fr *balustre* —Low L *balaustium*—Gr *balaustion*, the flower of the pomegranate, from the similarity of form]



Balustrade.

Bam, bam, *n* a slang word for a hoax a false tale —*v t* to cheat or hoax [See **Bamboozle**]

Bambino, bam bī'no, *n* a term in art descriptive of the child Jesus, especially of the swaddled figure of the infant Saviour exhibited at Christmas in Catholic churches [It , dim of *bambo*]

Bamboo, bam bōō', *n* a gigantic Indian reed or grass, with hollow jointed stem, and of hard texture [Malay *bambu*]

Bamboozle, bam bōō'zl, *v t* to deceive to confound or mystify —*n* **Bamboo'zlement** [Of cant origin—but not Gypsy, first appears about 1700]

Ban, ban, *n* a proclamation sentence of banishment outlawry anathematisation a denunciation a curse —*v t* to curse (*arch*) to chide or rail upon (*prov*) to anathematise to proscribe [A S *bannan*, to summon, the noun *bann* does not appear in A S (which has *gebann*), but is a common Teut word, as in O High Ger and Scand *bann* The O Fr *ban* and Low L *bannum* are of the same origin]

Ban, ban, *n* the governor of a banat, an old name for the military divisions on the eastern boundaries of the Hungarian kingdom —*ns* **Banate, Bannat** [Pers *bān*, lord]

Banal, bān'al, or ban'al, *adj* commonplace, trivial —*n* **Banal'ity,** triviality [Fr]

Banana, ba nä'na, *n* a gigantic herbaceous plant, remarkable for its nutritious fruit [Sp or Port *banana*, from the native name in Guinea]

Banbury, ban'ber i, *n* a kind of cake made at Banbury, a town in Oxfordshire

Banco, bang'ko, *n* a commercial term meaning the standard money in which a bank keeps its accounts, as distinguished from the current money of the place —**In banco,** applied to the sittings of a superior court of common law as a full court, distinguished from sittings at Nisi Prius, or on circuit [It , see **Bank**]

Band, band, *n* that by which loose things are held together (*fig*) a moral bond of restraint or of obligation a tie or connecting piece —*pl* shackles, bonds, fetters (*B*) an agreement or promise given (*arch*) security given (*arch*) a pledge (*Spens*) [M E *band, bond*, A S *bend*, from *bindan*, to bind See **Bind**]

Band, band, *n* a strip of cloth, or the like, to bind round anything, as a hat band, waist band, &c a stripe crossing a surface distinguished by its colour or appearance the neck band or collar of a shirt, also the collar or ruff worn by both sexes in the 17th century (termed a falling band later, when turned down over the shoulders) —*pl* the pair of linen strips hanging down in front from the collar, worn by some Protestant (most Presbyterian) clergymen and by English barristers —*p adj* **Band'ed,** fastened as with a band striped with bands leagued, allied [M E *bande*—O Fr *bande*, of Teut origin, cf A S *bindan*, Ger *binde*, a band, E *bind*]

Band, band, *n* a number of persons bound together for any common purpose a troop of conspirators, confederates, &c a body of musicians, the company of musicians attached to a particular regiment in the army band = bond (*Scot*) —*v t* to bind together —*v i* to associate, assemble, confederate —**Band of Hope,** an association of young persons—often mere infants—pledged to life long abstinence from alcoholic drinks — first instituted about 1847 — **Bandmaster,** the leader of a band of musicians.— **Bandsman,** a member of a band of musicians — **Band-stand,** a platform for accommodating a band of musicians [Fr *bande*, of Teut origin, cf **Bend, Bind.**]

Band, band, *v t* to ban or banish (*Spens*)

Band, an obs *pa t* of **Bind**

Bandage, band'āj, *n* a strip or swathe of cloth used by surgeons to keep a part of the body at rest, to apply pressure, or to retain dressings or apparatus in position—the two chief varieties, the roller, and the triangular handkerchief bandage a piece of cloth used to blindfold the eyes. —*v t* to bind with such

Bandana, Bandanna, ban dan'a, *n* a kind of silk or cotton coloured handkerchief, with a pattern of spots or diamond prints, originally from India [Hind *bandhnū*, the mode of dyeing these, *bāndh*, a cord]

Bandbox, band'boks, *n* a light kind of box for holding bands, caps, millinery, &c

Bandeau (*pl* **Bandeaux**), ban'dō, *n* a fillet or narrow band worn by women to bind their hair [Fr]

Bandelet, band'e let, *n* (*archit*) a small flat moulding or fillet surrounding a column [Fr *bandelette*]

Bandelier, ban de lēr', *n* a form of **Bandoleer**

Banderol, Banderole, ban'de rōl, *n* a small banner or streamer, as that borne on the shaft of a lance (*archit*) a flat band with an inscription common in Renaissance buildings [Fr]

Bandicoot, ban'di kōōt, *n* a genus of insectivorous marsupials found in Australia the largest species of rat, found in India and Ceylon, called also Malabar rat and pig rat [Telegu *pandikokku*, pig rat]

Bandied See **Bandy**

Bandit, ban'dit, *n* an outlaw a robber —*pl.* **Ban'dits** or **Bandit'i** [It *bandito*—Low L *bannire, bandire*, to proclaim See **Ban**]

Bandog, ban'dog, *n* a dog tied up as a watch dog, or because of its ferocity [**Band,** fastening, and **Dog**]

Bandoleer, Bandolier, ban do lēr', *n* a leathern belt worn by musketeers to which their ammunition was fixed [O Fr *bandouillere*—It *bandoliera, banda*, a band]

Bandoline, ban'do lin, *n* a gummy substance used for stiffening the hair and keeping it in shape [Prob from **Band**]

Bandore, ban dōr', *n* a musical instrument like a guitar, with three or more strings [Sp *bandurria*, Fr *mandore*, L *pandura*, Gr *pandoura*]

Bandrol, band'rōl, *n* Same as **Banderole**

Bands, of clergymen and barristers See **Band** (2)

Bandster, band'ster, *n* one who binds the sheaves after the reapers

Bandy, ban'di, *n* a club bent at the end for striking a ball a game at ball with such a club (*bandy-ball = hockey*) —*v t* to beat to and fro as with a bandy to toss from one to another (as words *with* any one) = to discuss or debate to give and take blows or reproaches to fight, strive (*Shak*) —*pa p* ban'died —*n* **Ban'dying.** —*adj* **Ban'dy-legged,** having bandy or crooked legs [Fr *bander*, perh conn with *bande*, a side]

Bane, bān, *n* destruction death mischief. poison —*v t* to harm, to poison (*arch*) —*adj* **Bane'ful,** destructive —*adv* **Bane'fully.** —*n.* **Bane'fulness.** [A S *bana*, a murderer, Ice *bani*, death]

Bang, bang, *n* a heavy blow a sudden loud noise an explosion —*v t* to beat to strike

violently to slam, as a door to make a loud noise to beat or surpass, to bounce upon —*int* **Bang**, used with verbs like 'go,' &c, and in such a phrase as 'bang off'—*n* **Bang'ster**, a braggart, a victor (*prov*) —**Bang-up**, in the height of style or fashion (*slang*) —*p adj* **Bang'ing**, dealing blows overwhelming [Scand *banga*, to hammer, cf Ger *bengel*, a cudgel]

Bang, bang, *n* a woman's hair cut square across the brow —*p adj* **Banged**, wearing the hair in such a way —*n* **Bang-tail**, a horse's tail with the end squared [An Americanism, doubtless from the phrase 'bang off']

Bang Same as **Bhang**

Bangle, ban'gl, *n* a ring, bracelet, or anklet —*adj* **Ban'gled**, adorned with such [Hind *bangrī*]

Banian, Banyan, ban'yan, *n* an Indian tree of the fig family, remarkable for its vast rooting branches—one is said to cover a space sufficient to contain 7000 persons a Hindu trader, esp from Guzerat, sometimes loosely applied to all Hindus in Western Asia a loose flannel jacket or gown worn in India.—**Banian days**, a sailor's phrase, meaning days in which no meat is served out, hence days of short commons generally, from the abstinence from flesh of the Banian merchants [Port *banian*, perh through Ar *banyān*, from Hind *banya*—Sansc *vanij*, a merchant]

Banish, ban'ish, *v t* to condemn to exile to drive away to expel (*from, out of*) —*n* **Ban'ishment**, exile [Fr *banniı*—Low L *bannire*, to proclaim See **Ban**]

Banister, ban'ist er, *n* corruption of **Baluster**

Banjo, ban'jo, *n* a musical instrument of the guitar kind, played with the fingers, but without frets to guide the stopping, having a long neck, a body of stretched parchment like a drum, and from five to nine catgut strings [Corr of Fr *bandore* or *pandore*—L *pandura*—Gr *pandoura*]

Bank, bangk, *n* a mound or ridge of earth the earthy margin of a river, lake, &c the raised edge of a road, railway cutting, &c (*min*) the surface at the pit mouth, as in banksman rising ground in the sea —*v t* to enclose with a bank to deposit or pile up to make up a fire by covering it with a heap of fuel so pressed down as to remain a long time burning slowly—*banked fires* —*n* **Banks'man**, overseer at a pit-mouth —**From bank to bank**, from the time the collier begins to descend the pit for his spell of work till he reaches the top again [M E *banke*, of Scand origin, cog with **Bank, Bench.**]

Bank, bangk, *n* a bench in a galley a tier or rank of oars the bench on which judges sat [O Fr *banc*, of Teut origin, cog with the fore going word]

Bank, bangk, *n* a place where money is deposited an institution for the keeping, lending, and exchanging, &c of money in games of hazard, the money the proprietor who plays against all the others has before him —*v t* to deposit in a bank, as money —*ns* **Bank'er**, one who keeps a bank one employed in banking business —*fem* **Bank'eress, Bank'ing**, the business of a banker —*adj* pertaining to a bank —**Private bank**, one carried on by any number of persons less than ten, **Joint-stock bank**, one of which the capital is subscribed by a large number of shareholders, **Bank of issue**, one that issues its own notes, or promises to pay, **Branch-bank**, a branch office of a bank, **Savings-bank**, one intended originally to develop a spirit of saving amongst the poor, **Bank annuities**, the consolidated three per cent annuities—British government funds, **Bank-stock**, a share or shares in the capital stock of a bank, **Bank-cheque**, an order to pay issued upon a bank, **Bank-paper**, bank notes in circulation, **Bank-note**, a note issued by a bank, which passes as money, being payable to bearer on demand —**To break the bank**, to win, as in faro, from the management a certain sum which has been fixed upon as the limit the bank is willing to lose on any one day —**To play against the bank**, to take the risks of a game against the manager who holds the bank, as at rouge et noir, &c —**Bank-bill**, a bill drawn by one bank upon another, payable at a future date, or on demand —**Bank-holiday**, a day on which banks are legally closed, bills falling due on these being payable the following day —By Sir John Lubbock's Act of 1871 these fall in England and Ireland on Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the first Monday in August, and 26th December (boxing day), in Scotland, on Christmas and New Year's days, Good Friday, and the first Mondays of May and August [Fr *banque*, of Teut origin, cog with two foregoing words]

Bankrupt, bangk'rupt, *n* one who breaks or fails in business an insolvent person —*adj* insolvent destitute (*of*) —*n* **Bank'ruptcy**, the state of being or act of becoming bankrupt [Fr *banqueroute*, It *banca rotta*]

Banksia, bangk'sia, *n* a genus of Australian shrubs, named in honour of Sir Joseph Banks (1744-1820)

Banner, ban'er, *n* a military standard a flag or ensign bearing some device, as in processions, &c —*adj* **Ban'nered**, furnished with banners [O Fr *banere*—Low L *bandum, bannum*, cog with **Band** and **Bind**]

Banneret, ban'er et, *n* a higher class of knight, inferior to a baron [Fr, dim of **Banner**]

Bannerol, ban'er ol, *n* Same as **Banderole**

Banning, ban'ning, *n* cursing See **Ban**

Bannock, ban'nok, *n* a flat home made cake of oatmeal, barley, or pease meal [Gael *bannach*]

Banns, banz, *n pl* a proclamation of marriage —**To forbid the banns**, to make formal objection to a projected marriage [From **Ban**]

Banquet, bangk'wet, *n* a feast any rich treat or entertainment a course of sweetmeats, fruit, and wine, separately, or after the principal meal —still used in the Scot phrase 'a cake and wine banquet'—*v t* to give a feast to—*v i* to fare sumptuously —*ns* **Banq'ueter, Banq'ueteer, Banq'ueting, Banq'ueting-house** [Fr, —*banc*, bench, like It *banchetto*, from *banco*]

Banshee, ban'shē, *n* a female fairy in Ireland and elsewhere, who makes herself known by wailings and shrieks before a death in the particular family to which she is attached [Ir *bean sídhe*, O Ir *ben síde*, woman of the fairies]

Bantam, ban'tam, *n* a small variety of the common domestic fowl, supposed to be named from *Bantam* in Java, notable for courage —*adj* of bantam breed little and combative

Banter, bant'er, *v t* to assail with good humoured raillery to joke or jest at to impose upon, trick (*arch*) —*n* humorous raillery jesting —*ns* **Bant'ering, Bant'erer** —*adj* **Bant'ery** (*Carlyle*) —*adv* **Bant'eringly** [Ety quite unknown]

Banting, bant'ing, *n* a system of diet for reducing superfluous fat —*n* **Bant'ingism**. [From W *Banting* (1797-1878), a London cabinet maker, who recommended it to the public in 1863]

Bantling, bant'ling, *n* a child [So called from the *bands* in which it is wrapped]

Bantu, ban'tōō, *n* a native name sometimes applied to the South African family of languages and the peoples speaking these, including Kaffirs and Zulus, Bechuans, and the peoples from the Hottentot country to the Gulf of Guinea

Banyan. See **Banian.**

Baobab, bā'o bab, *n* a magnificent tree, native to

tropical Western Africa, whose trunk is 20 to 30 ft thick, called also the Monkey bread Tree [African]

Baphomet, baf'ō met, *n* the alleged name of a mysterious idol (human figure, having two heads, male and female, environed with serpents, the sun, and moon) the Templars were accused of worshipping—a charge made much of in the infamous proceedings which led to the plunder and destruction of the Order in France (1307–14) —*adj* **Baph'ometic** [A mediæval corruption of the name *Mahomet* Hammer's derivation (Gr *baphē*, baptism, and *mētis*, wisdom) need not be discussed The Abbé Constant, in his *Dogme et Rituel de la haute Magie*, explains the word as cabalistically formed by writing backwards *tem o h p ab*, abbreviation of *templi omnium hominum pacis abbas*, abbot (father) of the temple of peace of all men]

Baptise, bapt īz', *v t* to administer baptism to to christen, give a name to —*ns* **Bap'tist,** one who baptises one who approves only of baptising by immersion, and that only to persons who profess their faith in Christ, **Bap'tistery,** a place where baptism is administered, either a separate building or a portion of the church [Gr *baptiz ein*—*bapt ein*, to dip in water]

Baptism, bapt'izm, *n* immersion in or sprinkling with water as a religious ceremony—a sign and seal of the covenant of grace It is symbolic of spiritual purification, and as a religious rite marks initiation into the Christian community —**Conditional** (or **hypothetical) baptism,** baptism administered to those about whom it is doubtful whether they were baptised or whether the form of their earlier baptism was valid The *baptismal character* being indelible, and it being a sacrilegious act to baptise twice, the conditional baptism is safeguarded by the antecedent phrase, 'If thou art not baptised, &c '—**Private baptism,** baptism administered at home, or elsewhere, not in the church, and **Clinical baptism,** that administered to sick persons —**Baptism for the dead,** the vicarious baptism of a living Christian for an unbaptised dead Christian, who was thereby accounted baptised and received into bliss It is supposed to be alluded to in 1 Cor xv 29 The practice was early denounced by the church, but survived amongst heretics like the Cerinthians and Marcionites, not to speak of the modern Mormons —**Baptism of blood,** martyrdom for Christ's sake, and **Baptism by desire,** the grace given to a believer who ardently desires baptism, but dies before he can receive it—these the R C Church still owns as supplying the place of baptism by water —**Baptism of fire,** the gift of the Holy Spirit martyrdom by fire for Christ's sake (*fig*) any trying ordeal to be endured, as a young soldier's first experience of being under fire —**Baptismal regeneration,** the doctrine of the remission of sin original and actual, and of the new birth into the life of sanctifying grace, in and through the sacrament of baptism —**Name of baptism,** the Christian or personal name given at baptism —*adj* **Baptism'al.**—*adv* **Baptism'ally**

Bar, bar *n* a rod of any solid substance a bolt a hindrance or obstruction—the barrier of a city or street, as the bars of York, Temple Bar, a toll bar a bank of sand or other matter at the mouth of a river any terminus or limit (of life) —e g as in **To cross the bar** the railing that encloses a space in a tavern, the counter across which drinks are served, a public house the wooden rail dividing off the judge's seat, at which prisoners are placed for arraignment or sentence—hence, **To appear at the bar, To pass the bar** = to be formally referred for trial from a lower court to a higher any tribunal the pleaders in a court as distinguished from the judges a division in music —*v t* to fasten or secure, as with a bar to hinder or exclude —*pr p* bar'ring, *pa p* barred' —*prep* **Bar'ring,** excepting, saving —*n* **Bar'ring-out,** the shutting of the school room doors and windows by the pupils against the master, in order to enforce assent to their demands [O Fr *barre*—Low L *barra*, perh of Celtic origin]

Baracan Same as **Barracan**

Baragouin, ba rag wēn, *n* any jargon or unintelligible language [Fr , from Bret *bara*, bread, and *gwin*, wine, supposed to have originated in the Breton soldiers' astonishment at white bread]

Barb, barb, *n* the beard like jag near the point of an arrow, fish hook, &c —*v t* to arm with barbs, as an arrow, &c to shave, trim, mow, to pierce, as with a barb —*adjs* **Bar'bate** (*bot*), bearing a hairy tuft, **Barb'ated,** barbed, bearded, *adj* **Barbed,** furnished with a barb of a horse, armed or caparisoned with a barb or bard —*n* **Barbe,** a term applied by the Waldenses to their teachers —**Barb'ellate** (*bot*), having barbed or bearded bristles [Fr —L *barba*, a beard]

Barb, barb, *n* a swift kind of horse, the breed of which came from *Barbary* in North Africa

Barbacan See **Barbican.**

Barbarous, bar'bar us, *adj* uncivilised rude savage, brutal —*adjs* **Barbār'ian,** uncivilised savage without taste or refinement foreign —*n* an uncivilised man, a savage a cruel, brutal man, **Bar'baresque,** pertaining to Barbary barbarous, esp in art, **Barbar'ic,** foreign uncivilised —*adv* **Bar'barously** —*n* **Bar'barousness** —*v t* **Bar'barise,** to make barbarous to corrupt as a language —*ns* **Barbarisā'tion, Bar'barism,** savage life rudeness of manners an incorrect form of speech, **Barbar'ity,** savageness cruelty [L —Gr *barbaros*, foreign, lit stammering, from the unfamiliar sound of foreign tongues]

Barbary ape, bar'bar-i āp, *n* the magot, or small tail less ape found in Africa and also on the rock of Gibraltar

Barbecue, barb'e kū, *v t* to roast whole, as a pig to cure flesh by exposing it on a barbecue —*n* a framework on which to dry and smoke meat above a fire an animal roasted whole an open floor on which coffee beans and the like are spread out to dry (*Amer*) a large social or political entertainment, where the hospitalities are on a lavish scale [Sp *barbacoa*—Haytian *barbacòa*, a framework of sticks set upon posts]

Barbel, barb'el, *n* a fresh-water fish with beard like appendages at its mouth [O Fr *barbel*—Low L *barbellus*—L *barba*, a beard]

Barber, barb'er, *n* one who shaves beards and dresses hair —**Barb'er-monger,** a man decked out by his barber, a fop (*Shak*) —**Barb'er-surgeon,** one who let blood, and drew teeth, as well as shaved—the company of Barber surgeons was incorporated in 1461, but by an act in 1545 barbers were confined to the more humble function —**Barber's block,** a round block on which wigs are made —**Barber's pole,** the barber's sign in England, a pole striped spirally with alternate bands of colours, generally red or black and white, having often a brass basin hung at the end [Fr —L *barba*, a beard]

Barberry, bar'ber i, *n* a thorny shrub with yellow flowers and red berries, common in hedges [Low L *berberis*, the Ar *barbaris* is borrowed]

Barbette, bar bet', *n* an earthen terrace inside the parapet of a rampart, serving as a platform for heavy guns, in ironclad ships, a heavily armoured redoubt amidships and well above

the level of the hull, carrying the great guns and protecting the hydraulic loading machinery [Fr]

Barbican, bär'bi kan, *n* a projecting watch tower over the gate of a castle or fortified town, esp the outwork intended to defend the drawbridge [O Fr *barbacane*, also in Sp, Port, and It forms, perh of Arabic or Persian origin —Colonel Yule suggests *bāb khānah*, gate house, the usual name in the East for a towered gateway]

Barbule, bar'būl, *n* (*bot*) a small barb or beard a pointed barb like process fringing the barbs of a feather [See **Barbel.**]

Barcarolle, bar'ka rōl, *n* a boat song of the Venetian gondoliers a musical composition of a similar character [It *barcaruolo*, a boatman, from *barca*, a bark, a barge, a boat]

Bard, bärd, *n* a poet and singer among the ancient Celts a poet —dims **Bard'ling, Bard'let,** poet aster —*adj* **Bard'ic** —*n* **Bard-craft** (*Browning*) [Gael and Ir *bàrd*]

Barded, bard'ed, *adj* caparisoned, as horses —The *n* **Bard,** the protective covering of a war horse, or a man at arms, is *obs* [Fr *barde*—Sp *albarda*, pack saddle, perh from Ar *al barda ah*, *al*, the, and *barda ah*, mule's pack saddle]

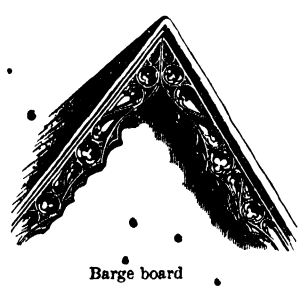
Bare, bār, *adj* uncovered naked open to view poor, scanty unadorned unarmed (*Shak*) mere or by itself paltry, desolate (*Shak*) empty rude (*Spens*) —*v t* to strip or uncover —*adv* **Bare'ly** —*n* **Bare'ness** —*adjs* **Bare'-backed,** with bare back unsaddled, **Bare'faced,** with the face uncovered avowed (*Shak*) impudent —*adv* **Bare'facedly.**—*n* **Bare'facedness.**—*adjs* **Bare'-foot, -ed,** having the feet bare, often of some monastic orders, **Bare'-gnawn** (*Shak*), gnawed bare, **Bare'-headed,** having the head bare, **Bar'ish,** somewhat bare (*Carlyle*), **Bare'-legged,** having the legs bare —*n* **Bare'-sark,** a fierce Norse fighter, a berserker —*adv* in a shirt only —*n.* **Bare'bone** (*Shak*), a very lean person [A S *bær*, Ger *baar*, *bar*, Ice *berr*]

Bare, bār, old *pa t* of **Bear**

Barege, ba rāzh', *n* a light, silky dress stuff, named from Barèges in the Pyrenees

Bargain, bär'gin, *n* a contract or agreement a favourable transaction an advantageous purchase chaffering (*Shak*) —**Into the bargain,** over and above —**Bargain and sale,** in law, a mode of conveyance whereby property may be assigned or transferred for valuable consideration —**To sell any one a bargain** (*Shak*), to befool him —**To strike a bargain,** to come to terms about a purchase —**To make the best of a bad bargain,** to make the best of difficult circumstances —*v i* to make a contract or agree ment to chaffer (*for*) to count on, take into consideration (*away*) to lose by bad bargaining —*n* **Bar'gainer** [O Fr *bargaigner*—Low L *barcaniare*, acc to Diez from *barca*, a boat, used in carrying goods about]

Barge, barj, *n* flat bottomed freight boat, with or without sails, used on rivers and canals the second boat of a man of war a large pleasure or state boat —*ns* **Bar'gee,** a bargeman, **Barge'man,** the manager of a barge, **Barge'master,** the proprietor of a barge [O Fr. *barge*—Low L. *barga* Prob a doublet of **Bark,** a barge]



Barge board

Barge-board, barj'bōrd, *n* a board extending along the edge of the gable of a house to cover the rafters and keep out the rain [The *barge* here may be conn with Low L *bargus*, a gallows]

Barghest, bär'gest, *n* a dog like goblin portending death [Perh conn with Ger *berg geist*, moun tain ghost]

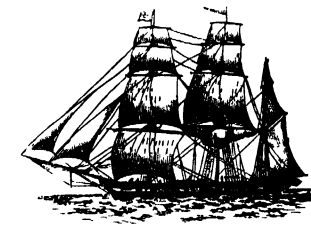
Barilla, bar il'a, *n* an impure carbonate of soda obtained by burning several marine plants (that grow chiefly on the east coast of Spain), used in the manufacture of soap, glass, &c [Sp *barrilla*]

Baritone, bar'i tōn Same as **Barytone.**

Barium, bā'ri um, *n* the metal present in heavy spar (sulphate of baryta) and baryta, formerly thought to be white, but now known to possess a yellow colour [From **Baryta,** cf *soda*, *sodium*]

Bark, bärk, *n.* the abrupt cry uttered by a dog, wolf, &c —*v i* to yelp like a dog to clamour —*v t* (*Spens*) to utter with a bark —*n* **Bark'er,** a shop tout (*slang*) a pistol, cannon —**His bark is worse than his bite,** his angry expressions are worse than his actual deeds [A S *beorcan*, prob a variety of *brecan*, to crack, snap See **Break**]

Bark, Barque, bark, *n* a barge a ship of small size, square stemed, without head rails technically, a three masted vessel whose mizzen mast is *fore and aft* rigged instead of being square rigged, like the fore and main masts —barks of over 3000 tons are now frequently built —*ns* **Bar'kantine, Bar'quentine,** a three masted vessel, with the fore mast square rigged, and the main mast and mizzen mast fore and aft rigged [Fr *barque*—Low L *barca*, perh from Gr *baris*, a Nile boat]



Bark

Bark, bark, *n* the rind or covering of the trunk and branches of a tree that used in tanning or dyeing, or the residue thereof, laid upon a street to deaden the sound, &c the envelopment or outer covering of anything —*v t* to strip or peel the bark from to rub off (*skin*) —*v t* **Bark'en,** to dry up into a barky substance —*v i* to become like bark —*adjs* **Bark'less, Bark'y** —**Cinchona, Jesuits', Peruvian bark,** the bark of the cinchona, from which quinine is made [Scand *borkr* Dan *bark*]

Barker's mill, bärk'erz mil, a water wheel invented in the 18th century by Barker, consisting of a pipe branching into two horizontal arms of equal length, having lateral apertures in opposite directions, into which a constant stream of water is supplied, the reaction caused by the water gush ing from the arms forcing them backward, and giving to the whole machine a rotary motion

Barley, bar'li, *n* a hardy grain used for food, but chiefly for making malt liquors and spirits —**Barley-bree, -broth,** strong ale —**Barley-corn,** personified as *John Barleycorn*, the grain from which malt is made a single grain of barley a measure of length = ⅓ of an inch —**Pot-barley,** the grain deprived by milling of its outer husk, used in making broth, &c —**Pearl-barley,** the grain stripped of husk and pellicle, and com pletely rounded by grinding —**Barley-sugar,** a mixture of sugar with a decoction of pearl barley, boiled till it is candied —**Barley-water,** a decoction of pearl barley [A S *bærlic*, *bere*, and suffix *lic*]

Barley, bar'li, *int* (*Scot*) a term used in games in demand of a truce, parley (of which it is most prob a corruption)

Barley-brake, bar'li-brāk, *n* an old country game, orig played by three couples, of which one, left in a middle den called 'hell,' had to catch the others, who could break or separate when about to be overtaken [Perh from the grain, *barley*, because often played in a barley field, or perh from the word preceding]

Barm, barm, *n* froth of beer or other fermenting liquor, used as leaven yeast —*adjs* **Barm'y; Bärm'y-brained,** flighty [A S *beorma*, cog with Dan *barme*, Ger *barme*]

Barmaid, bar'mād, *n* a female waiter at the bar of a tavern or hotel

Barmbrack, barm'brak, *n* a currant bun [Ir *bairigen breac*, speckled cake]

Barm-cloth, barm' cloth, *n* an apron (*Morris*) [A S *barm*, bosom, *beran*, to bear, and **Cloth**]

Barmecide, bar'me sīd, *n* one who offers an imaginary or pretended banquet or other benefit —*adj* also **Barmeci'dal** [From a story in the *Arabian Nights*, in which a beggar is entertained to an imaginary feast by one of the Barmecides, a Persian family who attained to great influence at the court of the Abbasside caliphs]

Barmkin, barm'kin, *n* the rampart of a castle

Barn, barn, *n* a building in which grain, hay, &c are stored —*v t* to store in a barn —*ns* **Barn-door, Barn-yard,** also *adj*, as in barn yard fowl —**Barn-door,** in cricket, used of a player who blocks every ball humorously, any large target [A S *bere ern*, contracted *bern*, from *bere*, barley, *ern*, a house]

Barnaby, barn'a bi, *n* form of *Barnabas*, the apostle —**Barnaby-day, Barnaby bright,** or **Long Barnaby,** St Barnabas' Day, June 11th, in Old Style reckoned the longest day —**Bar'nabite,** a member of the congregation of regular canons of St Paul, founded at Milan in 1530, so called from their preaching in the church of St Barnabas there

Barnacle, bar'na kl, *n* a shellfish which adheres to rocks and the bottoms of ships a companion who sticks closely —**Barnacle-goose,** a species of wild goose belonging to the Northern Seas, so called from a notion that they were produced from the barnacles mentioned [O Fr *bernaque* —Low L *bernaca*, by some referred to a supposed form *pernacula*, dim of *perna*, a kind of shellfish, by others to a Celtic origin]

Barnacle, bar'na kl, *n* an instrument consisting of two branches joined by a hinge, placed on the nose of horses to keep them quiet —*pl* a colloquial term for 'spectacles' —*adj* **Bar'nacled.** [O Fr *bernac*, of which *bernacle* seems to be a dim form The sense of 'spectacles' has been traced to O Fr *bericle*, eye glass—*berillus*, beryl, but this is improbable]

Barney, bar'ni, *n* (*slang*) humbug a prize fight

Barnumise, bar'num īz, *v t* to advertise and display on a great scale —*n* **Bar'numism** [From *Barnum*, a great showman (1810–91)]

Barograph, bar'o graf, *n* a barometer which records automatically variations of atmospheric pressure [Gr *baros*, weight, *graphein*, to write]

Barometer, bar om'et er, *n* an instrument by which the weight or pressure of the atmosphere is measured, and changes of weather, or heights above sea level, indicated —*n* **Barom'etry** —*adj* **Baromet'ric** —*adv* **Baromet'rically.** [Gr *baros*, weight, *metron*, measure]

Barometz, bar'o metz, *n* the hairy prostrate stem of a fern found near the Caspian Sea, at one time supposed to be at once plant and animal, to grow on a stalk and to eat grass like a lamb, &c, hence also called, as by Mandeville, the Scythian Lamb [Erroneous form of Russ *baranetz*, dim of *baran*, ram]

Baron, bar'on, *n* a title of rank, the lowest in the House of Peers formerly a title of the judges of the Court of Exchequer in feudal times, the tenants-in-chief of the crown, later the peers or great lords of the realm generally till 1832, the name for the parliamentary representatives of the Cinque Ports in Germany, the signification has become extended—the greater or dynasty barons having all been elevated to higher titles, a large number being designated barons in virtue of a diploma from some reigning prince, the title being used also by all their descendants (this does not apply to life 'barons') —*ns* **Bar'onage,** the whole body of barons, **Bar'oness,** a baron's wife, or a lady holding a baronial title in her own right, **Bar'ony,** the territory of a baron in Ireland, a division of a county in Scotland, a large freehold estate, or manor, even though not carrying with it a baron's title and rank the rank of baron —**Baron-bailie,** a magistrate appointed by the lord superior in a burgh of barony —*adj* **Baron'ial,** pertaining to a baron or barony —**Baron of beef,** a joint consisting of two sirloins left uncut at the backbone [O Fr *barun*, *on*—Low L *baro*, *onem* in the Romance tongues the word meant a man as opposed to a woman, a strong man, a warrior, traced by some to Celtic *bar*, a hero, by others to O High Ger *bero*, bearer, carrier]



Baron's Coronet

Baronet, bar'on et, *n* the lowest hereditary title in the United Kingdom (of England—now of Great Britain—since 1611, of Scotland—or of Nova Scotia—since 1625, of Ireland, since 1619) —*ns* **Bar'onetcy, Bar'onetage,** the whole body of baronets a list of such —*adj* **Baronet'ical** [Dim of **Baron**]

Baroque, ba rōk', *adj* orig a jeweller's term, but applied in art generally to extravagant ornamental designs whimsical, odd [Fr *baroque*, perh from L *verruca*, wart, but referred by some to Ar *burāq*, hard earth mixed with stones]

Barouche, ba rōōsh', *n* a double seated four wheeled carriage with a falling top [It *barroccio*—L *birotus*, two wheeled, from *bis*, twice, *rota*, a wheel]

Barque, bark, *n* Same as **Bark,** a ship

Barquentine, bär'ken tēn See **Barque,** from which it is formed, like **Brigantine** from **Brig.**]

Barracan, bar'a kan, *n* a thick, strong stuff like camlet [Fr, It—Ar *barrakān*, a dark dress, Pers *barak*, a stuff made of camels' hair]

Barrace, bar'as, *n* the lists in a tournament (*obs*) [O Fr *barras*—*barre*, bar]

Barrack, bar'ak, *n* a hut or building for soldiers, esp in garrison (generally used in the plural) [Fr *baraque* (It *baracca*, Sp *barraca*, a tent), acc to Diez from *barra*, bar]

Barracoon, bar'a-kōōn, *n* a depot for slaves [Sp —*barraca*]

Barracoota, -cuda, bar'a koo'ta, koo'da, *n* a voracious West Indian fish —Also **Barracou'ta,** a leading Australian food fish [Sp]

Barrage, bär'age, *n* the forming of an artificial bar to deepen a river [Fr *barrage*—*barre*, bar]

Barranca, -co, bar ran'ka, ko, *n* a gorge [Sp Am.]

Barrator, bar ā't'or, *n* one who vexatiously stirs up lawsuits, quarrels, &c —*n* **Barr'atry,** fraudulent practices on the part of the master or mariners of a ship to the prejudice of the owners vexatious litigation, or the stirring up of suits and quarrels among subjects, forbidden under penalties to lawyers traffic in offices of church

or state —*adj* **Bar'ratrous.**—*adv* **Bar'ratrously** [O Fr *barateor* — *barat*, deceit, traced by some to Gr *prattein*, by others to a Celtic or a Scand origin]

Barrel, bar'el, *n* a cylindrical wooden vessel made of curved staves bound with hoops the quantity which such a vessel contains (36 imperial gallons of ale and beer) a certain weight or quantity of other goods usually sold in casks called barrels —of salt meat, 200 lb, butter (4 firkins), 224 lb, soap, 256 lb, gunpowder, 100 lb, flour, 196 lb, raisins, 112 lb anything long and hollow, as the barrel of a gun, or cylindrical and barrel shaped —*v t* to put in a barrel —*ns* **Barrel-bulk**, a measurement of five cubic feet, **Barrel-organ**, an organ in which the music is produced by a barrel or cylinder set with pins, the revolution of which opens the key valves and produces the music, **Barrel-vault**, a vault with a simple semi cylindrical roof —*adj* **Barrel-vaulted** [Fr *baril* (Sp *barril*, It *barile*)—Low L *barile*, *barillus*, possibly from *barra*, bar]

Barren, bar'en, *adj* incapable of bearing offspring unfruitful dull, stupid unprofitable (with *of*) —*n* **Bar'renness** —*adv* **Bar'renly** —*adjs* **Bar'ren-beaten**, **Bar'ren-spirited**, **Bar'ren-witted** [O Fr *barain*, *brahain*, *brehaing*, perh from *bar*, man, as if 'male like, not producing offspring']

Barret, bar'et, *n* a flat cap, esp the Biretta (q v) [Fr *barrette*, Sp *birreta* See **Biretta**]

Barricade, bar'ik ād, *n* a temporary fortification raised to hinder the advance of an enemy, as in the street fights of Parisian insurrections —*v t* to obstruct to fortify—earlier form **Barrica'do** [Fr, *barrique*, a cask, the first strict barricades having consisted of casks filled with stones &c See **Bar**]

Barrico, bar ē'ko, *n* a small cask [Sp]

Barrier, bar'i er, *n* a defence against attack a limit or boundary a fence, railing, gate where customs are collected the lists in a tournament any obstacle that keeps apart —*pl* a martial exercise in 15th and 16th centuries —*v t* to shut by means of a barrier —*n* **Barrier-reef**, a coral reef surrounding an island or fringing a coast, with a navigable channel inside —*prep* **Bar'ring**, excepting, saving [O Fr *barriere*—Low L *barraria*—*barra*, bar]

Barrister, bar'is ter, *n* one who is qualified to plead at the bar in an English or Irish law court —*adj* **Barrister'ial** —*n* **Bar'ristership** —**Revising barrister**, a barrister appointed annually by the English judges to revise the lists and settle who are the persons entitled to vote for members of parliament [From *barra*, bar, the suffix being undetermined]

Barrow, bar'ō, *n* a small hand or one wheel carriage used to bear or convey a load —*n* **Barrow-tram**, the shaft of a barrow [M E *barewe*, from an assumed A S form *bearwe*—*beran*, to bear]

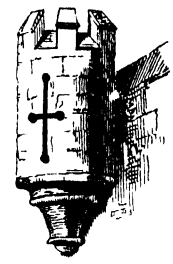
Barrow, bar'ō, *n* orig a mountain, hillock a mound raised over graves in former times [A S *beorg*, cog with Ger *berg*]

Barrow, bar'ō, *n* a long sleeveless flannel garment for infants [A S *beorgan*, to protect]

Barter, bär'ter, *v t* to give one thing in exchange for another (*for*, *away*) —*v i* to traffic by exchanging —*n* traffic by exchange of commodities —*n* **Bar'terer**, one who barters [Prob from O Fr *barat* See **Barratous.**]

Bartholomew-tide, bar thol'o mū-tīd, *n* the day of the festival of St Bartholomew, August 24 the name was also applied to things sold at the fair Often spelt **Bar'tlemy'.**—On this day, in 1572, took place the atrocious massacre of the Huguenots in Paris, for which the pope solemnly gave thanks to God and proclaimed a year of jubilee —**Black Bartholomew**, August 24, 1662, the day on which the Act of Uniformity came into force within the Church of England, in consequence of which 2000 clergy resigned their cures for conscience' sake

Bartisan, bar'ti zan, *n* a small overhanging turret projecting from an angle on the top of a tower [Apparently an adaptation by Scott of Scot *bertisene*, traceable to O Fr *bretesche*, a parapet of wood]



Bartisan

Barton, bar'ton, *n* a farm yard [A S *bere tún*, yard, *bere*, barley, and *tún*, enclosure]

Baryta, ba rī'ta, **Barytes**, ba-rī'tēz, *n* the earth present in the minerals *witherite* and *heavy spar* —*adj* **Baryt'ic**, of or containing baryta [From Gr *barys*, heavy]

Barytone, bar'i tōn, *n* a deep toned male voice between bass and tenor a singer with such a voice in Greek, applied to words not having an acute accent on the last syllable [Through Fr from Gr *barys*, heavy, deep, and *tonos*, a tone]

Basalt, bas awlt', *n* a hard, dark coloured rock of igneous origin —*adj* **Basalt'ic.** [L *basaltes*, an African word]

Basbleu See **Blue-stocking**

Basinet, bas'si net, *n* See **Basinet**

Bascule, bas'kūl, *n* an apparatus of the lever kind, in which one end is raised while the other is depressed [Fr *bas*, down, and *cul*, the posterior]

Base, bās, *n* that on which a thing rests foot bottom foundation support the chief in gredient, as in dyeing and chemistry the starting point, in a race the fixed goal across which the ball is struck in hockey, the fixed stations at base ball the point from which the operations of a campaign are conducted a measured line serving as a basis for trigonometrical calculations the surface on which a plane or solid figure stands (*chem*) a term applied to a compound body, generally consisting of a metal united with oxygen (*archit*) the foot or lower member of a pillar, on which the shaft rests (*her*) the lower portion of the shield—any figure placed on it is said to be 'in base' a small portion of the base of a shield parted off by a horizontal line is sometimes called a base —*v t* to found or place on a base —*pr p* bās'ing, *pa p*, based —*adjs* **Bas'al**, **Bas'ilar**, pertaining to, or situated at the base, esp of the skull, **Base'less**, without a base or foundation —*ns* **Base'lessness**, **Base'ment**, the base or lowest story of a building —*adj* **Ba'sen-wide**, widely extended (*Spens*) —*n* **Base-plate**, the foundation plate of a piece of heavy machinery —*n pl* **Bases**, a kind of embroidered mantle which hung down from the middle to about the knees or lower, worn by knights on horseback armour for the legs (*Spens*) —*n* **Base-string**, the string of a musical instrument that gives the lowest note —*n* **Base-viol** (same as **Bass-viol**) [Fr —L —Gr *basis*—*ba*, in *bainein*, to go]

Base, bās, *adj* low in place, value, estimation, or principle mean vile worthless debased, counterfeit illegitimate (in **Base-born**) (*law*) servile, as opposed to *free* humble lowly (*B* and *Shak*) —*adv* **Base'ly.**—*n* **Base'ness** —*adjs* **Base-minded**, of a low mind or spirit mean, **Base-spirited**, mean spirited [Fr *bas*—Low L *bassus*, thick, fat, a vulgar Roman word, found also in name *Bassus*]

Base, bās, *v t* a form of **Abase.**

Base, bās, *n* an old game played by two sides

occupying contiguous spaces, called *bases* or *homes*, off which any player is liable to be touched with the hand or struck by a ball by the enemy, and so attached to their sides Forms of this game are known as Prisoner's Base or Bars, and Rounders, and the national American game of Base ball is a development from it

Base-ball, bās bawl, *n* a game played with a bat and a ball, and run round bases, marking the circuit to be taken by each player of the in side after striking the ball A space of ground, in the form of a diamond, 90 ft square, is marked

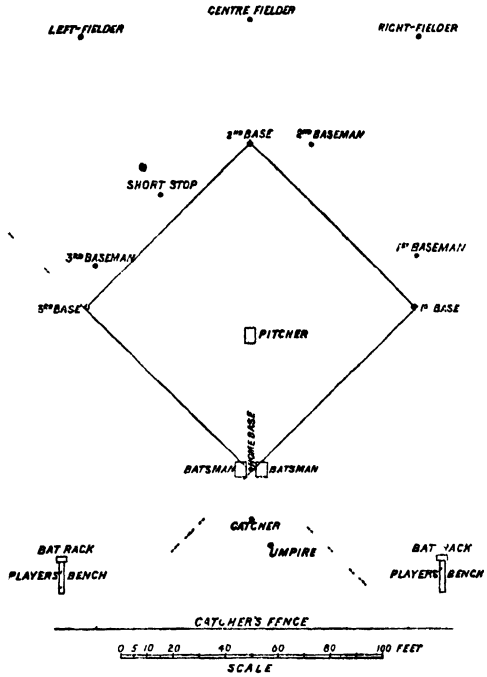


Diagram of Base ball Court

out on a level field, and the bases are placed in or within each angle of the diamond, and called respectively *home*, *first*, *second*, and *third* bases Each team consists of nine players, and the home team has the choice of first innings, its members taking the bat in regular succession The man at the bat is the batsman or striker, and his side may be regarded as the defensive force, the field side being the attacking party The several members of the latter are the following (disposed as in the diagram) the *pitcher*, near the centre of the diamond, the *catcher*, behind the home base, the *first baseman*, near the first base, to the right of the catcher, the *second and third basemen*, near the second and third bases, and about midway between these, the *shortstop*, with *out fielders* at *right*, *centre*, and *left fields*, more or less in line with first, second, and third bases respectively [Coupled with cricket in Jane Austen's *Northanger Abbey* (written 1798)]

Basecourt, bās'kōrt, *n* the outer court of a mansion, which contained the stable yard and servants' accommodation, as distinguished from the principal quadrangle · an inferior court of justice [Fr *basse court*]

Basenet, bas'e net, *n* a form of **Basinet.**

Bash, bash, *v t* to beat or smash in —*n.* **Bash.** [Prob Scand]

Bashaw, ba shaw', *n* a pasha · a haughty man—now usually written **Pasha** or **Pacha,** which see.—*ns* **Bashaw'ism, Bashaw'ship.** [Turk ish]

Bashful, bash'fool, *adj* easily confused modest shy wanting confidence —*adv* **Bash'fully** —*v i* **Bash,** to be abashed (*Spens*) —*adj* **Bash'less,** unashamed —*n* **Bash'fulness.** [See **Abash.**]

Bashi-bazouk, bash'i ba zōōk, *n* a Turkish irregular trooper They are mostly Asiatics, and are brutal plundering ruffians, capable, as in 1876 in Bulgaria, of the most devilish atrocities [Turk *bashi bozuq*]

Bashlyk, bash'lik, *n* a kind of hood with long ends worn in Russia [Russ *bashluk'*, a Caucasian hood]

Basic, bās'ik, *adj* (*chem*) belonging to or of the nature of a base —*v t* **Bas'ify,** (*chem*) to convert into a salifiable base —*pr p* bās'ifying *pa p* bās'ified

Basil, baz'il, *n* a mainly tropical or subtropical genus of Labiatæ, characterised by a pleasant aromatic smell and taste, and reckoned amongst *sweet herbs* —**Sweet basil,** an Indian annual long cultivated in Europe for seasoning purposes once thought to breed scorpions, and to thrive on the brains of murdered men [O Fr *basile*—L *basilisca*—Gr *basilikon*, royal]

Basil, bas'il, *n* a sheepskin roughly tanned and undressed

Basilica, baz il'ik a, *n* among the Romans, a large oblong hall, with double colonnades and a semicircular apse at the end, used for judicial and commercial purposes—many of them were afterwards converted into Christian churches a magnificent church built after the plan of the ancient basilica —*adj* **Basil'ican.** [L *basilica*, Gr *basilikē* (*oikia*, a house), belonging to a king, from *basileus*, a king]

Basilisk, baz'il isk, *n* a fabulous creature, about a foot long, with a black and yellow skin, and fiery red eyes, so named, according to Pliny, from the crest on the head like a crown—its breath burned up all vegetation, and even its look was fatal to life (the Authorised version of the Bible sometimes reads *adder*, sometimes *cockatrice*, the Revised always reads *basilisk*) in modern zoology, a harmless crested lizard of tropical South America an ancient brass cannon throwing a shot of about 200 lb weight [Gr *basilisklos*, dim of *basileus*, a king]

Basin, bās'n, *n* a wide open vessel or dish any hollow place containing water, as a dock the area drained by a river and its tributaries [O Fr *bacin*—Low L *bachinus*, perh from the Celtic]

Basinet, bas'i net, *n* a light globular headpiece worn alone with a visor, or with the great helm resting on the shoulders, worn over it —Also **Basnet.**



Basinet

Basis, bās'is, *n* the foundation, or that on which a thing rests the pedestal of a column the groundwork or first principle —*pl* **Bas'es.** [See **Base,** foundation]

Bask, bask, *v i* to lie in the warmth or sunshine [Scand *badask*, to bathe]

Basket, bas'ket, *n* a vessel made of plaited twigs, rushes, or other flexible materials —*ns* **Basket-hilt,** the hilt of a sword with a covering wrought like basket-work to defend the hand from injury, **Basket-maker; Basketful,** as much as fills a basket, **Basket-work,** any structure of interlaced twigs or the like [Prob the L *bascauda*, the W *basged* is apparently borrowed from the English]

Basque, bask, *adj* relating to the Basques, or their wonderful language, with its extreme variability of dialects—the only example of a con

sistently incorporating language The Basques, small as is their number (little over 600,000 in Europe), form one of the separate folk stems of Europe, and their ethnological origin is, and will remain, an unsolved riddle The Basque provinces of Spain are Biscaya, Guipuzcoa, and Alava, the French part covers about a third of the department of Basses Pyrénées—the ancient divisions being Le Labourd, La Basse Navarre, and La Soule —*n* a native of the Basque provinces the distinctive language of the Basques a kind of short skirted jacket worn by women, a continuation of the bodice a little below the waist —*adj* **Basqued**, furnished with a basque —*n* **Basquine**, an outer petticoat worn by Basque and Spanish women [Fr *Basque*—Low L *Vasco*, an inhabitant of *Vasconia*, whence *Gascony* The Basques themselves call their tongue *Eskuara*, *Euscara*, whence the Fr *Euscarien*]

Bas-relief, ba re-lēf', **Bass-relief**, bas' re lēf', *n* (*sculpture*) figures which do not stand far out from the ground on which they are formed — also used in the It form **Bass'o-rilie'vo** [See **Base**, low, and **Relief**]

Bass, bās, *n* the low or grave part in music — *adj* low, deep, grave —*v t* to sound in a deep tone —*n* **Bass-horn**, a musical wind instrument, a modification of the bassoon, much lower and deeper in its tones —**Thorough-bass**, the theory of harmony [See **Base**, low]

Bass, bas, *n* Same as **Bast**, which see

Bass, **Basse**, bas, *n* a marine fish allied to the perch [A S *bærs*, cf Ger *bars*, the perch]

Bassa, bas'sa, *n* Same as **Bashaw**

Basset, bas'et, *n* a short legged dog used in un earthing foxes and badgers an old Venetian game at cards, resembling faro, widely popular in the 18th century (*geol*) the outcrop or emergence of mineral strata at the surface —*v i* to incline upward so as to appear at the surface, to crop up —**Basset-horn** (It *corno di bassetto*), the richest and softest of all wind instruments, similar to a clarionet in tone and fingering, but with a twice bent wooden tube, having a compass of two and a half octaves [Fr *bas*, low]

Bassinet, **Bassinette**, bas'si net, *n* a kind of basket with a hood in which an infant is placed as in a cradle a similarly shaped perambulator [Fr , dim of *basin*, a basin]

Bassoon, bas o͞on', *n* (It. *fagotto*) a musical wind instrument filling an important place in the modern orchestra, of the reed species, made of maple wood or plane tree, its compass from B flat below the bass stave to C in the treble —The **Double bassoon** (It *contrafagotto*) sounds an octave lower [It *bassone*, augment of *basso*, low, from root of **Base**.]

Bass-viol, bās' vī'ol, *n* a musical instrument with four strings, for playing the bass in concerted music the violoncello [See **Bass** (1), and **Viol**]

Bast, bast, *n* inner bark of the lime tree matting made of it [A S *bæst*, Dut , Dan , Ger *bast*]

Bastard, bas'tard, *n* a child born of parents not married —*adj* born out of wedlock not genuine resembling, but not identical with the species bearing the name of abnormal shape or size false —*n* **Bastard-bar**, (*her*) a popular but in accurate name for the baton sinister —*v t* **Bas'tardise**, to prove to be a bastard —*adv* **Bas'tardly** (*obs*) —*ns* **Bastard-wing**, three, four, or five feathers springing from the side of the wing of a bird near the point, attached to a bony process which is the homologue of the thumb in some mammalia, **Bas'tardy**, **Bas'tardism**, the state of being a bastard —**Bastard title** (see **Title**), **Bastard types**, types cast with an extra deep bevel to obviate the use of leads, as Long-primer face on Pica body [Fr *bâtard*, O Fr *fils de bast*, son of the pack saddle, *bast* (*bât*) being a coarse saddle for beasts of burden]

Baste, bāst, *v t* to beat with a stick [Prob conn with Ice *beysta*, Dan *boste*, to beat]

Baste, bāst, *v t* to drop fat or butter over meat while roasting to keep it from burning and to improve the flavour [Ety unknown]

Baste, bāst, *v t* to sew slightly or with long stitches [O Fr *bastir*, from O High Ger *bestan*, to sew]

Bastille, bast ēl', *n* an old fortress in Paris long used as a state prison, and demolished by a revolutionary mob in July 1789 any prison regarded as a symbol of tyranny [Fr —O Fr *bastir* (Fr *bâtir*), to build]

Bastinado, bast-in ād'o, *v t* to beat with a baton or stick, esp on the soles of the feet (a form of punishment in the East) —*pr p* bastinād'ing or bastinād'oing, *pa p* bastinād'ed or bastinād'oed —*ns* **Bastinade'**, **Bastinad'o** [Sp *bastonada*, Fr *bastonnade*—*baston*, *bâton* See **Baton**.]

Bastion, bast'yun, *n* a kind of tower at the angles of a fortification —*adj* **Bast'ioned** [Fr —O Fr *bastir*, to build]

Bat, bat, *n* a heavy stick a flat club for striking the ball in cricket, a club for base balls, a batsman the clown's sword in a pantomime a piece of brick (*slang*) rate of speed, style —*v i* to use the bat in cricket —*pr p* batt'ing, *pa p* batt'ed —*ns* **Batt'er**, **Bats'man**, one who wields the bat at cricket, &c [Perh from A S *bat* (a doubtful form), prob Celt *bat*, staff]

Bat, bat, *n* an animal with a body like a mouse, but which flies on wings attached mainly to its fore feet, but extending along its sides to the hind feet [M E *bakke*, apparently from Scand , cf Dan *aftenbakke*, evening bat]

Batable, bāt'a bl, *adj* debatable, disputable [A contr of **Debatable**]

Batata, ba ta'ta, *n* a plant with tuberous roots, the sweet potato [Sp *batata*, potato]

Batch, bach, *n* the quantity of bread baked or of anything made or got ready at one time a set [From **Bake**]

Bate, bāt, *v t* and *v i* Same as **Abate**

Bate, bāt, *n* strife, contention (*Spens*) —*adj* **Bate-breeding** (*Shak*) [Abbrev of **Debate**]

Bate, bāt, *n* diminution (*dial*, esp in combina)

Bate, bāt, *v i* to beat the wings impatiently (*Shak*) to be impatient (*obs*) [O E *batre*—Low L *batêre*]

Bateau, ba to', *n* a light river boat, esp those used on Canadian rivers [Fr —O Fr *batel*, boat]

Bateless bāt'les, *adj* that cannot be bated or blunted (*Shak*)

Batfowling, bat'fowl ing, *n* the catching birds at night when at roost [**Bat**, club, and **Fowl**]

Bath, bath, *n* water for plunging the body into a bathing a house for bathing a place for undergoing medical treatment by means of bath ing in photography, a solution in which plates are plunged (*pl*) **Baths** (bathz) —*ns* **Bath-house**, **Bath'man**, **Bath'room**, **Bath'woman**, **Blood-bath**, a massacre —**Order of the Bath**, an English order of knighthood, so named from the bath before installation (including 3 classes—military and civil knights grand cross, G C B , knights commanders, K C B , and companions, C B) —*ns* **Bath-brick**, a preparation of siliceous silt, manufactured at Bridgwater in the form of bricks, and used in cleaning knives, **Bath-chair**, a large wheeled chair for invalids, **Bath Guide**, a poem of the 18th century, often taken as a type of 'Society' verse, **Bath-stone**, a building stone quarried at Bath [A S *bæth*, cog with Ger *bad*]

Bath, bath, *n*, the largest Jewish liquid measure, containing about 6 gallons [Heb]

Bathe, bāth, *v t* to wash as in a bath to wash or moisten with any liquid to moisten, suffuse, encompass —*v i* to take a bath —*n* the act of taking a bath [A S *bathian*, O High Ger *badôn*, *bathôn* (Ger *baden*)]

Bathorse, baw'hors, *n* a packhorse carrying the baggage of an officer [Fr *bât*, a pack saddle]

Bathos, bā'thos, *n* a ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech —*adj* **Bathet'ic,** irregularly formed on the analogy of *pathos*, *pathetic* [Gr *bathos*, depth, from *bathys*, deep]

Bathybius, bath-ib'i us, *n* name given to a supposed low form of life at the bottom of some parts of the deep sea. [Formed from Gr *bathys*, deep, and *bios*, life]

Bating, bāt'ing, *prep* abating, excepting

Batiste, ba tēst', *n* usual Fr name for cambric applied in commerce to a fine texture of linen and cotton [Littré derives from *Baptiste*, the original maker, others from its use in wiping the heads of children after baptism]

Batlet, bat'let, *n* a wooden mallet used by laundresses for beating clothes [Dim of **Bat**]

Batman, bat'man, baw'man, *n* a man who has charge of a bathorse [See **Bathorse**]

Baton, Batoon, ba toon', *n* a staff or truncheon, esp of a policeman a marshal's staff —*v t* to strike with a baton —*n* **Bat'on-sinister,** a well known heraldic indication of illegitimacy, improperly called **bar-sinister,** a diminutive of a bend-sinister, not extending to the sides of the shield, so as to resemble a marshal's baton laid diagonally over the family arms from left to right [Fr *bâton* — Low L *basto*, a stick, of unknown origin]



Baton sinister

Batrachia, ba trā'ki-a, *n pl* the order of reptiles which includes the frogs —*adj* and *n* **Batra'chian** [From Gr *batrachos*, a frog]

Batswing, bats'wing, *n* a kind of gas burner, with a slit at the top which causes the flame to take the shape of a bat's wing

Batta, bat'ta, *n* an allowance to officers in the British Indian army in addition to their ordinary pay subsistence money [Hind]

Battailant, bat'tāl ant, *adj* fighting (*Spens*) [Fr *bataillant*, pr p of *batailler*, to fight —*adj* **Batt'ailous** (*arch*), warlike See **Battle**]

Battalia, bat tāl'ya, *n* the order of battle the main body of an army in array [It *battaglia* Doublet of **Battle**]

Battalia pie, bat tāl'ya pī, *n* titbits in a pie articles like pincushions, embroidered by nuns in convents with scenes from the Bible [Corrupted from Fr *béatilles*, dim formed from L *beatus*]

Battalion, bat al'yun, *n* a body of soldiers consisting of several companies a body of men drawn up in battle array [Fr, from root of **Battle**]

Battels, bat'lz, *n pl* an Oxford term signifying accounts for provisions received from college kitchens and butteries applied generally to the whole of the sums for tuition, &c, charged in college accounts —*v i* **Bat'till, Bat'tel** (*Spens*), to fatten [Late L *batillī*, perh conn with **Battle**, to feed]

Batten, bat'n, *v i* to grow fat to live in luxury —*v t* to fatten (*obs*) [Ice *batna*, to grow better —*bati*, advantage, cf Dut. *baten*, to avail.]

Batten, bat'n, *n* a piece of board a ledge, clamp in ships, a strip of wood used to fasten down the hatches —*n* **Battening,** battens forming a structure [Same as **Baton.**]

Batter, bat'er, *v t* to beat with successive blows to wear with beating or by use to attack with artillery —*n* ingredients beaten along with some liquid into a paste paste for sticking —*ns* **Battering-charge,** the full charge of powder for a cannon, **Battering-ram,** an ancient engine for battering down walls, consisting of a large beam with an iron head like that of a ram—revived under Balfour's government for destroying the huts of Irish peasants who refused to be evicted [O Fr *batiere* (Fr *batterie*), from the root of **Bat**]

Batter, bat'er, *n* the inclination of a wall from the perpendicular —*v i* to slope backward from the perpendicular [Perh from Fr *battre*, to beat down]

Battery, bat'er i, *n* a wound (*Shak*) a number of cannon with their equipment the place on which cannon are mounted the men and horses attending one battery, constituting the unit in the artillery an instrument used in electric and galvanic experiments (*law*) an assault by beating or wounding apparatus for preparing or serving meals —**To change one's battery,** to alter the direction of attacking —**Cross batteries,** two batteries commanding the same spot from different directions —**Floating battery,** a hulk or clumsy vessel strongly protected, armed, and formerly used for bombarding —**Masked battery,** a battery in action out of the enemy's view

Batting, bat'ing, *n* the management of a bat in playing games cotton fibre prepared in sheets

Battle, bat'l, *n* a contest between opposing armies a fight or encounter a body of troops in battle array (*arch*), esp in phrase 'main battle'—*v t* to contend in fight (*against*, *with*) to maintain, champion —**Half the battle,** said of anything which ensures success —**To join, do battle,** to fight —**Line of battle,** troops in array for battle, **Line-of-battle ship,** a ship strong enough to form one of the line, **Battlefield,** the place on which a battle is fought, **Pitched-battle,** a battle fought on chosen ground, **Battle-axe, -ax,** a kind of axe once used in battle, **Battle-cry,** a war shout, **Battle-piece,** a passage, or a painting, describing a battle, **Battle royal,** a general melée, **Battle-scarred,** scarred in battle [Fr *bataille* — *battre*, to beat See **Batter**]

Battle, bat'l, *adj* (*dial*) nourishing —*v t* to feed (*obs*) [Most prob from Ice *bati*, improvement See **Batten**]

Battledoor, Battledore, bat'l dōr, *n* a light bat for striking a ball or shuttlecock —**Not to know a B from a battledore,** to be thoroughly ignorant [Sp *batidor*, a beater, a washing beetle, but this is doubtful]

Battlement, bat'l ment, *n* a wall or parapet on the top of a building with openings or embrasures, orig used only on fortifications the towering roof of heaven —*adj* **Batt'lemented, Batt'led,** *pa p* (*poet*) fortified with battlements

Battology, bat ol'o ji, *n* repetition in speech or writing —*adj* **Battolog'ical.** [Gr *battos*, a person who repeated himself, and *legein*, to speak]

Battue, bat tōō', *n* a method of hunting in which the woods are beaten and the game driven from cover into some place for the convenience of the shooters any indiscriminate slaughter [Fr — *battre*, to beat]

Bauble, baw'bl, *n* a trifling piece of finery a child's plaything a stick surmounted by a head

with ass's ears, and forming the mock emblem of the court jester a piece of childish foolery a foolish person (*Shak*) —*adj* **Bau'bling**, trifling (*obs*) [O Fr *babel*, prob from the root seen in L. *babulus*, a babbler]


Jester's Bauble

Baudekin, Bawdkin, bawd'i-kin, bawd'kin, *n* See **Baldachin**

Baudric, bawd'rik Same as **Baldrick**

Baudrons, bawd'runs, *n* Scotch name for the cat [Perh of Celt origin, cf Ir *beadrac*, frolicsome, Gael *beadrach*, a frolicsome girl]

Bauk, Baulk, bawk Same as **Balk.**

Bausond, bawz'ond, *adj* (*obs*) having white spots, esp on the forehead, or a white stripe down the face —*adj* **Baus'on-faced,** with a face like a badger (*Scott*) [O Fr *bausant* (It *balzano*), black and white spotted Further ety dub]

Bauxite, bō'zīt, *n* a clay found at Les Baux, near Arles, yielding alumina —Also **Beauxite**

Bavardage, bav ar dāj', *n* chattering [Fr *bavard*, garrulous—*bave*, drivel]

Bavin, bav'in, *n* a fagot of brushwood —**Bavin wits,** wits that blaze and die like bavins (*Shak*) [O Fr *baffe*, a fagot, but this is doubtful]

Bawbee, baw bē', *n* a halfpenny orig a Scotch coin of base silver equivalent to six Scotch pennies [Ety dub, but very prob derived from a 16th cent Scotch mint master, the land of Sillebawby, others identify with 'baby']

Bawble, baw'bl Same as **Bauble**

Bawcock, baw'kok, *n* a fine fellow (*Shak*) [From Fr *beau*, fine, and *coq*, a cock]

Bawd, bawd, *n* a procurer or procuress of women for lewd purposes —*fem* only since about 1700 —*n* **Bawd'ry** —*adj* **Bawd'y,** obscene, unchaste, filthy —**Bawd'y-house,** a brothel [Perh abbrev from **Bawd'strot,** a word for a pander, now obs, derived from O Fr *baldestrot*—*bald*, gay, and perh the Teut root found in *strut*]

Bawd, bawd, *n* a hare (*Shak*) [Perh a contr of **Baudrons**]

Bawl, bawl, *v i* to shout or cry out loudly (*at, against*) —*n* a loud cry or shout —*n* **Bawl'er** [Perh from Low L *baulare*, to bark like a dog But cf Ice *baula*, to low like a cow, *baula*, a cow]

Bawn, bawn, *n* a fortification round a house an enclosure for cattle [Ir *bábhun*, enclosure]

Baxter See **Bake**

Bay, bā, *adj* reddish brown inclining to chestnut —*n* elliptical for 'bay horse' —**Bayard,** bā'ard, *n* a bay horse a name for any horse generally, from 'Bayard,' the famous bay-coloured magic horse given to Renaud by Charlemagne a man recklessly blind to danger a fellow bold in his ignorance a type of the knight, from Bayard (1476-1524), 'the knight without fear and without reproach' [Fr *bai*—L *badius*, chestnut-coloured]


Bay window Cowdray House, Sussex (Parker)

Bay, bā, *n* an inlet of the sea with a wider opening than a gulf an inward bend of the shore [Fr *baie*—Low L *baia*, a harbour]

Bay, bā, *n* the space between two columns the space under one house gable (*Shak*) any recess —**Bay-window,** any window forming a recess — *dj* **Bay-windowed**

[O Fr *baée*—*baer*, to gape, be open, prob connected with the foregoing word]

Bay, bā, *n* the laurel tree —*pl* an honorary garland or crown of victory, orig of laurel literary renown —*n* **Bay'berry** [O Fr *baie*, a berry—L *baca*.]

Bay, bā, *n* barking, baying (esp of a dog when in pursuit) the combined cry of hounds in conflict with a hunted animal used often of the last stand of a hunted animal when it faces the hounds at close quarters —**To stand, be, at bay,** at close quarters —**To hold, keep at bay,** said of the hunted animal —*v i* **Bay,** to bark (esp of large dogs) —*v t* to bark at to utter by baying to follow with barking to bring to bay [These senses show a confusion of two distinct words, according to Murray (1) to hold at bay = O Fr *tenir a bay* = It *tenere a bada*, *bay*, *bada*, denoting the suspense indicated by the open mouth, (2) in the phrase 'to stand at bay,' the word points to O Fr *abai*, barking, *bayer*, to bark]

Bay, Baye, bā, *v t* to bathe (*Spens*)

Bayadère, bā ya dēr', *n* a Hindu dancing girl [Fr —Port *bailadeira*]

Bayonet, bā'on et, *n* a stabbing instrument of steel fixed to the muzzle of a musket or rifle military force —*pl* soldiers armed with bayonets —*v t* to stab with a bayonet [Fr *baionnette*, perh from *Bayonne*, in France, where it was supposed to have been first made, others derive from O Fr *bayon*, arrow]

Bayou, bā'ōō, *n* name given to the marshy off shoots of lakes and rivers, esp in North America [Perh corrupted from Fr *boyau*, gut]

Bay-rum, bā rum, *n* an aromatic stimulant used for the skin and hair, and prepared by distilling the leaves of the bay berry (*Pimenta acris*) with rum, or otherwise mixing the volatile oil of the leaves with alcohol

Bay-salt, bā salt, *n* salt obtained by slow evaporation, orig from sea water [Prob from **Bay,** an inlet, and **Salt**]

Bazaar, Bazar, ba zar', *n* an Eastern market place or exchange a fancy fair in imitation of an Eastern bazaar [Pers *bāzār*, a market]

Bdellium, del'i um, *n* a kind of gum [Gr *bdel lion*, used to translate, but prob unconnected with Heb *b'dōlakh*, Gen ii 12]

Be, bē, *v i* to live to exist to have a certain state or quality —*pr p* bē'ing, *pa p* been —**Be-all,** the whole being (*Shak*) [A S *béon*, Ger *bin*, Gael *bi*, to exist, W *byw*, to live, Gr *phu ein*, L *fui*, *fio*, Sans *bhu*, to be, originally meaning to grow]

Beach, bēch, *n* the shore of the sea or of a lake, esp when sandy or pebbly the strand —*v t* to haul a boat up on the beach —*adjs* **Beached,** having a beach, driven on a beach, **Beach'y,** pebbly —*n* **Beach-comber,** a long rolling wave a drunken loafer about the wharfs in Pacific sea ports a settler on a Pacific island who maintains himself by pearl fishery, and often by less reputable means [Orig a prov Eng word for shingle The derivation from Ice *bakki*, bank, is untenable]

Beacon, bē'kn, *n* a fire on an eminence used as a sign of danger a hill on which such could be lighted anything that warns of danger, esp an erection of stone, wood, or iron often bearing a light, and marking rocks or shoals in rivers or navigable channels —*v t* to act as a beacon to to light up to mark by means of beacons —*n* **Floating-beacon,** a light ship [A S *bēacn* a beacon, a sign]

Bead, bēd, *n* a little ball pierced for stringing, a series of which forms the *rosary* or *paternoster*, used in counting the prayers recited any small

ball of glass, amber, &c, strung in a series to form a necklace a bead like drop the small knob of metal forming the front sight of a gun—whence the Americanism, **To draw a bead upon** = to take aim at (*archit*) a narrow moulding with semicircular section —*v t* to furnish with beads —*v i* to form a bead or beads —*adj* **Bead'ed**, furnished with beads —*ns* **Bead'-house**, a house for poor people who were required to pray for the soul of the founder an almshouse, **Bead'ing**, a moulding in imitation of beads —*adj* **Bead'-proof**, of such proof or strength as to carry beads or bubbles, when shaken, as alcoholic liquors —*ns* **Bead'-roll**, in pre Reformation times, a roll or list of the dead to be prayed for, hence a list of names, a long series a rosary, **Beads'man, Bedes'man**, one employed to pray for others, or one endowed to do so (*Scot*) a public almsman or licensed beggar —*fem* **Beads'woman** —*adj* **Bead'y**, bead like, small and bright (of eyes) covered with beads or bubbles —**To say, tell, count one's beads**, to offer a prayer [A S *bed, gebed*, a prayer, from *biddan*, to pray See **Bid.**]

Beadle, bēd'l, *n* a mace bearer (esp of the '*bedels*' or '*bedells*,' official attendants of the Oxford and Cambridge vice chancellors) a petty officer of a church, college, parish, &c a parish officer with the power of punishing petty offenders in Scotland, used of the 'church officer' attending on the clergyman a messenger or crier of a court (*obs*) —*ns* **Bead'ledom, Bead'lehood**, stupid officiousness, **Bead'leship, Bed'elship**, the office of beadle or bedell [A S *bydel—béodan*, to proclaim, to bid]

Beadman Same as **Beadsman**

Beagle, bē'gl, *n* a small hound tracking by scent, formerly much used in hunting hares, but now superseded by the harrier a spy a bailiff a small kind of shark —The beagle was often followed by men on foot, hence **Foot-beagle** [Ety unknown The Fr *bigle* is borrowed from English Dr Murray suggests Fr *bégueule*, from *béer*, to gape, and *gueule*, throat]

Beak, bēk, *n* the bill of a bird anything pointed or projecting the nose in the ancient galley, a pointed iron fastened to the prow for piercing the enemy's vessel (*slang*) a magistrate —*adj* **Beak'ed** [O Fr *bec*—Low L *beccus*, of Celtic (Gaulish) origin]

Beaker, bēk'er, *n* a large drinking bowl or cup, or its contents a glass vessel marked for measuring liquids, with a beak or pointed mouth, used by chemists [Scand *bikarr* (Scot *bicker*), prob from Low L *bicarium*, acc to Diez from Gr *bikos*, a drinking bowl]

Beam, bēm, *n* a large and straight piece of timber or iron forming one of the main supports against lateral pressure of a building, ship, &c (*fig*) from the figure of the mote and the beam—Matt vii 3 any of the transverse pieces of framing extending across a ship's hull, the greatest width of a ship or boat the part of a balance from which the scales hang the pole of a carriage a cylinder of wood in a loom a ray of light —*v t* to send forth light to shine —**Beam-engine**, a steam engine which has a beam connecting the piston rod with the crank of the wheel shaft, as distinguished from one that has its piston rod directly attached to the crank —**On the starboard beam**, applied to any distant point out at sea, at right angles to the keel, and on the starboard or right hand (as viewed from the stern) side of the ship, **On the port beam** similarly applies to the left hand —**Before the beam** is the bearing of any object when seen more in advance than *on* the beam —**Abaft the beam**, the reverse —**Lee**, or **Weather beam**, the side away from or towards the wind.—**A beam sea**, one rolling against the ship's side —**On her beam-ends**, a phrase applied to the position of a ship when so much inclined to one side that the beams become nearly vertical —*adjs* **Beam'less**, without beams emitting no rays of light, **Beam'y**, shining —*adv* **Beam'ily.**—*n* **Beam'iness** [A S *béam*, a tree, stock of a tree, a ray of light, Ger *baum*, a tree, Gr *phyma*, a growth—*phy ein*, to grow]

Bean, bēn, *n* the name of several kinds of leguminous plants and their seeds applied also to the seeds of some other plants, from their bean like form, as the Calabar bean, &c —**Bean-feast**, an annual dinner given by employers to their hands, perh from there having been served on such occasions *beans* or a *bean goose*, a species of goose said to be so called from its fondness for devouring new sown beans [A S *bēan*, Ger *bohne*, W *ffaen*, L *faba*]

Bear, bār, *v t* to carry or support to endure to admit of to be entitled to to afford to import to manage to behave or conduct one's self to bring forth or produce —*v i* to suffer to be patient to have reference to to press (with *on* or *upon*) to be situated —*pr p* bear'ing, *pa t* bōre, *pa p* bōrne (but the *pa p* when used to mean 'brought forth' is *born*) —*adj* **Bear'able**, that may be borne or endured —*n* **Bear'ableness** —*adv* **Bear'ably.**—*ns* **Bear'er**, one who or that which bears, esp one who assists in carrying a body to the grave a carrier or messenger in India, a palanquin bearer, a domestic servant, **Bearing-cloth**, the mantle or cloth in which a child was carried to the font, **Bearing-rein**, the fixed rein between the bit and the saddle, by which a horse's head is held up in driving and its neck made to arch —**Bear hard** (*Shak*), to press or urge, **Bear in hand** (*Shak*), to keep in expectation, to flatter one's hopes —**To bear a hand**, to give assistance, **To bear away**, to sail away, **To bear down** (*upon* or *towards*), to sail with the wind, **To bear out**, to corroborate, **To bear up**, to keep up one's courage, **To bear up for** (*a place*), to sail towards, **To bear with**, to make allowance for, **To be borne in** (upon the mind), to be forcibly impressed upon it, **To bring to bear**, to bring into operation (*against, upon*) [A S *beran*, Goth *bairan*, L *ferre*, Gr *pher ein*, Sans *bhri*]

Bear, an *obs* form of **Bier**

Bear, bār, *n.* a large, clumsy, carnivorous animal, varieties of which are the Brown or Black Bear of Europe and Asia, the Grizzly Bear of the Rocky Mountains, and the white Polar Bear of the Arctic regions any rude, rough, or ill bred fellow one who sells stocks for delivery at a future date, anticipating a fall in price so that he may buy at an advantage first (opp to **Bull**) —the old phrase 'a bear skin jobber' suggests an origin in the common proverb, 'to sell the bear skin before one has caught the bear' (*v* **To bear**, to speculate for a fall) (*astron*) the name of two constellations, the Great and the Little Bear —*ns* **Bear-garden**, an enclosure where bears are kept a rude turbulent assembly, **Bear-leader**, a person who leads about a bear for exhibition the tutor or governor of a youth at the university or on travel, **Bear's-breech**, a common name for plants of the genus Acanthus, **Bear's-ear**, a common English name for the auricula, **Bear's-foot**, a species of hellebore, **Bearskin**, the skin of a bear a shaggy woollen cloth for overcoats the high fur cap worn by the Guards in England, **Bear-ward**, a warden or keeper of bears —*adj* **Bear'ish**, like a bear —*n* **Bear'ishness** [A S *bera*, Ger *bar*, cf L *fera*, a wild beast akin to Gr *thēr*, Æol. *phēr*]

Bear, bēr, *n* barley, applied in Scotland to the now little grown variety *Hordeum hexastichon* [A S *bere*]

Bear-berry, bār' ber ri, *n* a trailing plant of the heath family, a species of **Arbutus.**

Bear-bine, bār' bīn, *n* a species of convolvulus, closely allied to the bindweed

Beard, bērd, *n* the hair that grows on the chin and adjacent parts of a grown man's face the tuft on the lower jaw of a goat, seal, &c the barbel of the cod, loach, &c prickles on the ears of corn the barb of an arrow the gills of oysters, &c —*v t* to take by the beard to oppose to the face —*adjs* **Beard'ed,** having a beard prickly barbed, **Beard'less** [A S, W *barf*, Ger *bart* Russ *boroda*, L *barba*]

Bearing, bār'ing, *n* behaviour situation of one object with regard to another relation that which is borne upon an escutcheon (*mach*) the part of a shaft or axle in contact with its supports —**To lose one's bearings,** to become uncertain as to one's position

Beast, bēst, *n* an irrational animal, as opposed to man a four-footed animal a brutal person the Beast, Antichrist in the Revelation —**Beast'ie,** a dim —*adj* **Beast'ly,** like a beast in actions or behaviour coarse obscene (*colloq*) vile, disagreeable —*ns* **Beast'hood, Beast'liness, Beast'lihead,** the state or nature of a beast, beastliness (*Spens*) —**Beast-fables,** stories in which animals play human parts—a widely spread primitive form of literature, often surviving in more or less developed forms in the more advanced civilisations [O Fr *beste* (Fr *bête*)—L *bestia*]

Beastings, bēst'ingz Same as **Biestings**

Beat, bēt, *v t* to strike repeatedly to break or bruise to strike, as bushes, in order to rouse game to thrash to overcome to be too difficult for to spread flat and thin by beating with a tool, as gold by a gold-beater—also **to beat out** —*v i* to give strokes repeatedly to throb to dash, as a flood or storm —*pr p* beat'ing, *pa t* beat, *pap* beat'en —*n* a recurrent stroke a stroke recurring at intervals, or its sound, as of a watch or the pulse a round or course, as a policeman's *beat* a place of resort —*adj* weary fatigued —*adj* **Beat'en,** made smooth or hard by beating or treading trite worn by use —**Beaten work,** metal shaped by being hammered on an anvil or block of the necessary shape —*ns* **Beat'er,** one that beats or strikes one who rouses or beats up game a crushing instrument, **Beat'ing,** the act of striking chastisement by blows regular pulsation or throbbing rousing of game exercising the brain —**To beat the air,** to fight to no purpose, or against an imaginary enemy, **To beat off,** to drive back, **To beat out,** to work out fully, to make gold- or silver leaf out of solid metal, **To beat the tattoo** (*mil*), to sound the drum for evening roll call, **To beat up,** to alarm by a sudden attack to disturb to pay an untimeous visit to any one—also in 'to beat up for recruits,' to go about a town to enlist men, **To beat about the bush,** to approach a subject in an indirect way, **To beat a retreat,** to retreat, orig to beat the drum as the signal for retreat, **To beat the brains,** to puzzle one's brains about something, **Dead beat,** completely exhausted, **To beat the bounds,** to trace out the boundaries of a parish in a periodic survey or perambulation, certain natural objects in the line of journey being formally struck with a rod, and sometimes also the boys whipped to make them remember [A S *bēatan*, pa.t *bēot*]

Beath, bēth, *v.t.* to bathe (*Spens*) [A S *bethian*, to foment]

Beatify, bē-at'i fī, *v t* to make blessed or happy to declare to be in the enjoyment of eternal happiness in heaven —*adj* **Beatif'ic, -al,** making supremely happy, **Beatific vision,** a glimpse of the glory of heaven, esp that which first bursts upon the disembodied soul.—*adv* **Beatif'ically.** —*n* **Beatificā'tion,** act of beatifying (*R C Church*) a declaration by the pope that a person is blessed in heaven, authorising a certain definite form of public reverence payable to him—the first step to canonisation [L *beatus*, blessed, and *facĕre*, to make]

Beatitude, bē at'i tūd, *n* heavenly happiness, or happiness of the highest kind —*pl* sayings of Christ in Matt v, declaring the possessors of certain virtues to be blessed [L *beatitudo*—*beatus*, blessed]

Beau, bō, *n* a man attentive to dress or fashion a fop or dandy a lover —*pl* **Beaux** (bōz) —*fem* **Belle** —*adj* **Beau'ish** —*ns* **Beau-ideal,** ideal excellence, or an imaginary standard of perfection the person in which such is realised, **Beau-monde,** the gay or fashionable world, **Beaupere** (*Spens*), a term of courtesy for 'father,' esp of eccles persons a companion [Fr *beau*, *bel*—L *bellus*, fine, gay, as if for a *benulus*, dim of *benus* = *bonus*, good]

Beaujolais, bō zhō lā, *n* a kind of red wine produced in South eastern France [From *Beaujolais*, a subdivision of the old province of Lyonnais]

Beaune, bōn, *n* a red wine of Burgundy [From the town of Beaune]

Beauty, bū'ti, *n* a pleasing combination of qualities in a person or object a particular grace or excellence a beautiful person, esp a woman, also applied collectively to the beautiful women of a special place —*pl* beautiful passages or extracts from the poets —*v t* (*Shak*) to make beautiful —*ns* **Beauty-sleep,** the sleep before midnight, considered the most refreshing, **Beauty-spot,** a patch placed on the face to heighten, or draw attention to a woman's beauty a foil, or anything that emphasises beauty by contrast, **Beau'tifier,** one who or that which beautifies or makes beautiful —*adj* **Beau'teous,** full of beauty fair handsome —*adv* **Beau'teously** —*n* **Beau'teousness** —*adj* **Beau'tiful,** fair with qualities that give delight to the senses, esp the eye and ear, or which awaken admiration in the mind —*adv* **Beau'tifully** —*v t* **Beau'tify,** to make beautiful to grace to adorn —*v i* to become beautiful, or more beautiful (*rare*) [O Fr *biaute* (Fr *beauté*)—Low L *bellitat em* —L *bellus*]

Beaver, bēv'er, *n* an amphibious rodent quadruped valuable for its fur the fur of the beaver a hat made of the beaver's fur a hat a glove of beaver fur —*n* **Beav'ery,** a place where beavers are kept —*adj* **Beav'erish,** like a beaver, merely instinctive (*Carlyle*) [A S *befer*, *beofor*, Dut *bever*, Ger *biber*, Gael *beabhar*, L *fiber*]

Beaver, bēv'er, *n* in mediæval armour, the covering for the lower part of the face, the vizor being that for the upper part—later the movable beaver was confounded with the vizor —*adj* **Beav'ered** [So called from a fancied likeness to a child's bib O Fr *baviere*, from *bave*, slaver]

Beblubbered, be blub'erd, *p adj* disfigured by weeping [Pfx *be*, and **Blubber.**]

Becall, be kawl', *v t* to call names, miscall

Becalm, be kām', *v t* to make calm, still, or quiet —*p adj* **Becalmed',** motionless from want of wind

Became, be kām', *pa t* of **Become.**

Because, be kawz', *adv* and *conj* because of for the reason that on account of for (fol by *of*) [Prep *by*, and **Cause.**]

Beccafico, bek-a fē'ko, *n* a small bird of the family of Sylviadæ or Warblers, considered a delicacy by the Italians —*pl* **Beccafi'coes.** [It, from *beccare*, to peck, and *fico*, a fig]

Bechance, be-chans', *v t* to happen by chance to befall —*adv* by chance accidentally [A S *be*, by, and **Chance**]

Becharm, be charm', *v t* to charm to enchant

Bêche-de-mer, bāsh' de mār, *n* the trepang or sea slug, a species of Holothuria, much esteemed in China as a food delicacy [Fr]

Beck, bek, *n* (*Spens*) Same as **Beak.**

Beck, bek, *n* a brook [Ice *bekkr*, Ger *bach*]

Beck, bek, *n* a sign with the finger or head a nod a gesture of salutation (*Scot*) —*v i* to make such a sign —*v t* to call by a nod —**At one's beck,** subject to one's will [A contr of **Beckon**]

Becket, bek'et, *n* (*naut*) a loop of rope having a knot at one end and an eye at the other a large hook, or a wooden bracket used to keep loose tackle or spars in a convenient place [Prob Dut *bogt*, *bocht*, a 'bend' of rope]

Beckon, bek'n, *v t* to nod or make a sign to [A S *biecnan—bēacn*, a sign See **Beacon**]

Becloud, be klowd', *v t* to obscure by clouds to dim

Become, be kum', *v i* to pass from one state to another to come to be (fol by *of*) to be the fate or end of —*v t* (with *dat* object) to suit or befit, to grace or adorn fittingly —*pa t* becāme', *pa p* become' —*adj* **Becom'ing,** suitable to graceful —*adv* **Becom'ingly** —*n* **Becom'ingness.** [A S *becuman* See **Come.**]

Becurl, be kurl', *v t* to curl

Bed, bed, *n* a couch or place to sleep on a plot in a garden a place in which anything rests, in carpentry, architecture, &c conjugal union, the marriage bed, matrimonial rights and duties the channel of a river (*geol*) a layer or stratum —*v t* to place in bed, as a couple after a wedding to provide a bed, or to make a bed, for to sow or plant to lay in layers —*v i* to cohabit or use the same bed with another —*pr p* bed'ding, *pa p* bed'ded —**Bed and board,** food and lodging full connubial relations —*ns* **Bed'chamber**—Lords of the Bedchamber, twelve officers in the British royal household who wait in turn upon the sovereign's person, in the reign of a queen the office is performed by ladies, **Bed'ding,** a collective name for the mattress, bed clothes, &c, also litter for cattle, **Bed-maker,** the name at Cambridge and elsewhere for those who make the beds and sweep the rooms in college, **Bedfellow,** a sharer of the same bed, **Bedplate** (*mech*), the foundation plate of an engine, lathe, &c, **Bedpresser** (*Shak*), a heavy lazy fellow, **Bedright,** the privilege of the marriage bed (*Shak*), **Bedpost,** a post forming an angle of a bedstead, often in former days high enough to support a canopy, **Bed-rock,** the solid rock underneath superficial formations, **Bed-of-honour,** the grave of a soldier who has fallen in battle, **Bed of down,** or **roses,** any easy or comfortable place, **Bedroom,** a room in which there is a bed a sleeping apartment—*Bedchamber* was the earlier form —*n pl* **Bed-sores,** painful ulcers that often arise in a long confinement to bed, esp over the bony prominences of the body—the lower parts of the spine, the haunch bones, the heel, and the elbow, **Bed-staff,** a staff or stick formerly used about a bed, in old times a handy weapon, whence perh the phrase 'in the twinkling of a bed staff,' **Bedstead,** a frame for supporting a bed, **Bed-straw,** the name applied to a genus of the Rubiaceæ, of which eleven species are found in England, the most familiar our Lady's Bedstraw, or Yellow Bedstraw (*Galium verum*), sometimes called Cheese Rennet from its property of curdling milk, **Bedswerver,** one who is false to his marriage vow (*Shak*), **Bedtick,** the case in which feathers, hair, chaff, &c are put for bedding, **Bedwork,** work easily performed, as if done in bed (*Shak*), **Bed-of-justice** (Fr *lit de justice*), the king's throne in the Parlement of Paris, also a sitting at which the king was present, chiefly for the registration of his own decrees —*adjs* **Bed'fast,** confined to bed, **Bed'rid, -den,** confined to bed by age or sickness worn out —**To make a bed,** to put a bed in order after it has been used, **To lie in the bed one has made,** to have to accept the consequences of one's own conduct, **To keep one's bed,** to remain in bed, **To be brought to bed,** to be confined in child birth (with *of*) —*adv* **Bedward,** in the direction of bed towards bedtime [A S *bed*, Ger *bett*, Ice *bedr*]

Bedabble, be dab'l, *v t* to dabble or wet [Pfx *be*, and **Dabble**]

Bedad, be dad', *int* an Irish minced oath, from *begad* = by God

Bedaggle, be dag'l, *v t* to soil by dragging along the wet ground

Bedarken, be dark'n, *v t* to cover with darkness

Bedash, be dash', *v t* to bespatter with water

Bedaub, be dawb', *v t* to daub over or smear with any dirty matter

Bedazzle, be daz'l, *v t* to dazzle or overpower by any strong light —*pa p* **Bedaz'zled, Bedazed',** stupefied, besotted —*n* **Bedaz'zlement**

Bede. See **Bead,** a prayer

Bedeafen, be-def'n, *v t* to make deaf to stun

Bedeck, be dek', *v t* to deck or ornament

Bedeguar, bed'e gar, *n* a soft spongy gall found on the branches of some species of roses, esp the sweet briar, called also the sweet briar sponge [Through Fr from Pers and Ar *bādāwar*, lit 'wind-brought.']

Bedel, Bedell, bē'dl, be del', archaic forms of **Beadle,** still used at Oxford and Cambridge

Bedevil, be dev'il, *v t* to throw into confusion to 'play the devil' with to torment to treat with devilish malignity —*pass* to be possessed of a devil, to be devil rid —*n* **Bedev'ilment**

Bedew, be dū', *v t* to moisten gently, as with dew

Bedight, be dīt', *adj* adorned—*poetical* [Pfx *be*, and **Dight**]

Bedim, be dim', *v t* to make dim or dark —*pa p* **Bedimmed'**

Bedizen, be dīz'n, *v t* to dress gaudily —*adj.* **Bediz'ened** —*n* **Bediz'enment.**

Bedlam, bed'lam, *n* an asylum for lunatics a madhouse a place of uproar —*adj* fit for a madhouse —*ns* **Bed'lamite,** a madman, **Bed'lamism,** anything characteristic of madness [Corrupted from Bethlehem (St Mary of Bethlehem), the name of a priory in London, after wards converted into a madhouse]

Bedouin, bed'ōō in, *n* the name given to those Arabs who live in tents and lead a nomadic life [Fr —Ar *bādāwin*, dwellers in the desert]

Bedraggle, be drag'l, *v t* to soil by dragging in the wet or dirt most common, the *p adj* **Bedragg'led** [See **Draggle**]

Bedral, bederal, bed'ral, *n* a beadle [A Scand form of **Beadle**]

Bedrench, be drensh', *v t* to drench or wet thoroughly

Bedrop, be drop', *v t* to drop upon —*pa p* **Bedropt',** sprinkled as with drops strewn

Beduck, be-duk', *v t* to duck or plunge under water

Beduin, a form of **Bedouin.**

Bedung, be dung', *v t* to manure to befoul with dung

Bedust, be dust′, *v t* to cover with dust
Bedwarf, be dwawrf′, *v t* to make dwarfish
Bedye, be dī′, *v t* to dye or stain (*Spens*)
Bee, bē, *n* a four winged insect that makes honey (U S) a gathering of persons to unite their labour for the benefit of one individual or family, or for some joint amusement or exercise, as 'a quilting bee,' 'a husking bee,' 'a spelling bee' (from the bee's habit of combined labour) —*ns* **Bee-line,** the most direct road from one point to another, like the honey laden bee's way home to the hive —Compound words are **Bee-flower, Bee-garden, Bee-house, Bee-master, Bee-bread,** the pollen of flowers collected by bees as food for their young, **Bee-eater,** a brightly-plumaged family of birds nearly allied to the kingfisher, which feeds on bees, **Bee-glue,** the soft glutinous matter by which bees fix their combs to the hive, **Beehive,** a case or box in which bees are kept, of straw work, wood, &c —Scot *bee skep* —*adj* shaped like a beehive, dome shaped, **Bee-moth,** a species of moth whose larvæ are very destructive to young bees, **Beeswax,** the wax secreted by bees, and used by them in constructing their cells—*v* to polish with beeswax, **Beeswing,** a filmy crust of tartar formed in port and some other wines after long keeping—*adj* **Beeswinged,** so old as to show beeswing —**A bee in one's bonnet,** a whimsical or crazy fancy on some point [A S *béo*, Ger *biene*]

Beech, bēch, *n* a common forest tree with smooth silvery looking bark, and small edible nuts —*ns* **Beech-mast,** the mast or nuts of the beech tree, which yield a valuable oil, **Beech-oil,** oil expressed from the nuts of the beech tree —*adj* **Beech′en** [A S *bóece, béce*, Ger *buche*, L *fagus*, Gr *phēgos*—from root of *phag ein*, to eat]

Beef, bēf, *n* the flesh of an ox or cow —*pl* **Beeves,** used in old sense, oxen —*adj* consisting of beef —*adj* **Beef′y,** like beef, fleshy, stolid —*n* **Beef′iness** —*ns* **Beef-eater,** bēf′ēt′er, a popular name for a yeoman of the sovereign's guard, also of the warders of the Tower of London [the obvious etymology is the right one, there being no such form as *buffetier*, connected with *buffet*, a side board, as often stated], **Beefsteak,** a thick slice of beef for broiling or frying, **Beef-tea,** a stimulating rather than nutritious food for invalids, being the juice of beef strained off, after simmering chopped beef in water, **Beef-wood,** an Australian wood, of reddish colour, used in cabinet work —*adj* **Beef-witted,** dull or heavy in wits stupid —also **Beef-brained.** [O Fr *boef* (Fr *bœuf*)—L *bos, bovis*, cf Gr *bous*, Gael *bò*, Sans *go*, A S *cú*]


Beef eater

Beelzebub, bē el′ze bub, *n* the name under which the Philistines at Ekron worshipped their god Baal or Bel (*New Test*) the prince of the evil spirits [Heb *ba'al z'būb*, fly-lord]

Been, bēn, *pa p* of **Be.**

Beenah, bē′na, *n* a primitive form of marriage (the name taken from Ceylon) in which the man goes to live with his wife's family, usually paying for his footing in it by service—he is an unimportant person in the family, and the children are not counted his, but belong to the family and kindred of the wife Jacob's marriage into the family of Laban was a beenah marriage, and his stealing away with the children of it was contrary to all established custom

Beer, bēr, *n* an alcoholic beverage made by fermentation from malted barley flavoured with hops It was anciently distinguished from ale by being hopped, now *beer* is the generic name of malt liquor, including ale and porter Dr Murray notes that the word is rare in old English, except in poetry, that it does not occur in Chaucer or *Piers Ploughman*, and did not become common as the name of hopped malt liquor until the 16th century —**Small beer,** weak beer, hence trifling things, as in the familiar phrase, 'to think no small beer of one's self'—**Beer and skittles,** a phrase used vaguely for Bohemian pleasures, from a simple form supposed to be a rustic ideal —**Beer-engine** or **Beer-pump,** a machine for drawing beer up from the casks to the bar —**Beer-house,** a house where beer or malt liquors are sold —**Beer-money,** money given to soldiers in the British army, in lieu of beer and spirits —**Black beer,** a kind of beer made at Danzig, black and syrupy —**Bitter beer** = pale ale, a highly hopped beer made from the very finest selected malt and hops, **mild** or **sweet** ale being of greater gravity or strength, and comparatively lightly hopped —*adj* **Beer′y,** of or affected by beer —*n* **Beer′iness** [A S *béor*, Ger and Dut *bier*, Ice *bjorr*]

Beestings, bēst′ingz, *n* the first milk drawn from a cow after calving [A S *býsting, béost*, Ger and Dut *biest*]

Beet, bēt, *n* a plant with a carrot shaped succulent root, eaten as food, from which sugar is extracted —*ns* **Beet-fly,** a two winged insect, which deposits its eggs on beet or mangold wurzel, and whose larvæ are injurious to the plant, **Beet-root,** the root of the beet plant [A S *béte* (Fr *bette*)—L *bēta*]

Beet, Bete, bēt, *v t* to improve, mend, to kindle a fire, to rouse (*obs* except *dial*) [A S *boetan, bétan*, cf *bót*, **Boot**]

Beetle, bē′tl, *n* an order of insects technically known as Coleoptera, usually with four wings, the front pair forming hard and horny covers for those behind, which alone are used in flight —The **Black Beetle** or cockroach is not a true beetle [M E *bityl*—A S *bitula, bitela, bítan*, to bite]

Beetle, bē′tl, *n* a heavy wooden mallet used for driving wedges, crushing or beating down paving stones, or the like a wooden pestle shaped utensil for mashing potatoes, beating linen, &c —**Beetle-head,** a heavy stupid fellow —*adj* **Beetle-headed.** [A S *bíetel*, cog with *béatan*, to beat]

Beetle-browed, bē′tl browd, *adj* with overhanging or prominent brow scowling —**Beet′ling,** jutting out prominent overhanging —*v i* **Bee′tle,** to jut, to hang over—first used by Shakespeare —*n* **Beet′ling** [Dr Murray notes that the word is first found in the compound *bitel* browed, in the 14th century, and favours the explanation, 'with eyebrows like a beetle's' —i e projecting eyebrows See **Beetle** (1)]

Beeves, bēvz, *n pl* cattle, oxen. [See **Beef**]

Befall, be-fawl′, *v t* to fall or happen to to occur to —*v i* to happen or come to pass: to fall in

one's way (*Spens*) —*pr p* befall'ing, *pa t* be fell', *pa p* befall'en [A S *befeallan* See **Fall**]

Befana, Beffana, be fa'na, *n* an Epiphany present or gift—a corr of Epiphania, which name in Italy has become personified for children as a toy bringing witch or fairy called *La Befana*

Befit, be fit', *v t* to fit, or be suitable to to be proper to, or right for —*pr p* befit'ting, *pa p* befit'ted —*adj* **Befit'ting.**—*adv* **Befit'tingly.** [Pfx *be*, and **Fit**]

Beflower, be flow'er, *v t* to cover or besprinkle with flowers

Befoam, be fōm', *v t* to bespatter or cover with foam

Befogged, be fogd', *adj* enveloped in fog confused

Befool, be fōōl', *v t* to make a fool of, or deceive to treat as a fool

Before, be fōr', *prep* in front of (*time* or *place*) in presence or sight of (*Before* God) under the cognisance of, as in before the court, the magistrate, or the house previous to in preference to superior to —*adv* in front sooner than hitherto —*conj* previous to the time when (often with *that*) —*adv* **Before'hand,** before the time by way of preparation —**To be beforehand with,** to forestall in any action —*adv* **Before'time,** in former time [A S *be foran* See **Fore**]

Befortune, be for'tūn, *v t* to happen to, to befall (*Shak*)

Befoul, be fowl', *v t* to make foul to soil

Befriend, be friend', *v t* to act as a friend to to favour

Befringe, be frinj', *v t* to adorn with fringes

Beg The same as **Bey**

Beg, beg, *v i* to ask alms or charity, esp habitually (*of, from, for*, of the thing asked) —*v t* to ask earnestly to beseech to pray to take for granted what ought to have been proved, esp in the phrase in logic, 'to beg the question' —the fallacy of the *Petitio Principii* —*pr p* beg'ging, *pa p* begged' —**To beg off,** to obtain another's release through entreaty, to seek that oneself may be relieved of some penalty or liability —*n* **Beg'gar,** one who begs one who lives by begging a mean fellow, a poor fellow—often used with a playful and even affectionate sense —*v t* to reduce to beggary to exhaust or impoverish (*fig*) to go beyond the resources of, as of description —*adj* **Beg'garly,** poor mean worthless —*adv* meanly —*ns* **Beg'garliness, Beg'gary,** extreme poverty, **Beg'gardom,** the fraternity of beggars —*adv* **Beg'gingly** —**To go a begging,** to be in want of a purchaser, or of a person to fill it (of a situation, &c) —**Beggar-my-neighbour,** a game at cards which goes on till one of the players has gained all the other's cards [The ety is very obscure, the words *beg* and *beggar* first appear in the 13th century, and Dr Murray thinks the most likely derivation is from the O Fr *begart, begard*, and *begar* (L *beghardus* = *beghard*), or its synonym *beguine* and derivative verb *beguiqner, bequiner*, to act the beguin The Beghards or Beguines were a lay mendicant order, and in the 13th century mendicants calling themselves by these names swarmed over Western Europe]

Begad, be gad', *int* a minced oath, softened from 'By God'

Begem, be jem', *v t* to adorn as with gems

Beget, be get', *v t* to produce or cause to generate to produce as an effect, to cause —*pr p* beget'ting, *pa t* begat', begot', *pa p* begot', begot'ten —*n* **Beget'ter,** one who begets a father the agent that occasions or originates anything [A S *begitan*, to acquire. See **Get.**]

Beghard See **Beg.**

Begift, be gift', *v t* to present with gifts

Begild, be gild', *v t* to gild to cover or overlay with gold leaf

Begin, be gin', *v i* to take rise to enter on some thing new to commence —*v t* to enter on to commence (*at, with, upon*) —*pr p* begin'ning, *pa t* began', *pa p* begun' —*ns* **Begin'ner,** one who begins one who is beginning to learn or practise anything, **Begin'ning,** origin or commencement rudiments—**Beginne'** (*Spens*) —*adj* **Begin'ningless** [A S *beginnan* (more usually *onginnan*), from *be*, and *ginnan*, to begin]

Begird, be gird', *v t* to gird or bind with a girdle to surround or encompass (*with*) —*pa t* begirt', begird'ed, *pa p* begirt' [A S *begyrdan* See **Gird.**]

Beglerbeg, beg'ler beg, *n* the governor of a Turkish province, in rank next to the grand vizier [Turk, lit 'bey of beys']

Begloom, be glōōm', *v t* to render gloomy

Begnaw, be naw', *v t* to gnaw or bite, to eat away

Begone, be gon', *int* (*lit*) be gone! be off! get away! In **Woe-begone,** beset with woe, we have the *pa p* of A S *begán*, to go round, to beset

Begonia, be gōn'ya, *n* a genus of plants cultivated in our greenhouses for their pink flowers, and their remarkable unequal sided and often coloured leaves—'Elephants', 'Earl's,' 'Angel's Wings' [Named from the botanist Michel Begon, 1638–1710]

Begored, be gōrd', *adj* besmeared with gore (*Spens*)

Begot, Begotten, be got'n, *pa p* of **Beget.**

Begrime, be grīm', *v t* to grime or soil deeply

Begrudge, be gruj', *v t* to grudge to envy any one the possession of

Beguile, be gīl', *v t* to cheat or deceive to divert attention from anything tedious or painful to divert or amuse to wile any one into some course —*adv* **Beguil'ingly.**—*ns* **Beguile'ment, Beguil'er.** [See **Guile**]

Beguines, beg'in See **Beg** —*n* **Beguinage,** beg'in āj, an establishment for Beguines

Begum, bē'gum, *n* a Hindu princess or lady of rank [Urdu *begam*]

Begun, be gun', *pa p* of **Begin**

Behalf, be hàf', *n* favour or benefit cause sake, account part—only in phrases 'on,' 'in behalf of,' 'on his behalf' [M E *behalve*—A S *be healfe*, by the side See **Half**]

Behappen, be hap'n, *v t* to happen to (*Spens*)

Behave, be hāv', *v t* (with *self*) to bear or carry, to conduct —*v i* to conduct one's self, also to conduct one's self well to act —*n* **Behaviour,** be hāv'yur, conduct manners or deportment, esp good manners general course of life treatment of others —**To be upon one's behaviour,** to be placed where one's best behaviour is politic or necessary [Formed, according to Dr Murray, in 15th century from **Be-** and **Have,** app unconnected with A S *behabban*]

Behead, be hed', *v t* to cut off the head —*ns* **Behead'ing,** the act of cutting off the head, **Behead'al** (*rare*)

Beheld, be held', *pa t* and *pa p* of **Behold**

Behemoth, bē'he moth, *n* an animal described in the book of Job, usually taken to be the hippopotamus. It is known to the Arabs as the 'water horse,' and once extended down the Nile as far as the mouth [Either the pl of Heb *behêmâh*, a beast, or a Hebraistic form of the Egyptian *p ehe-mout*, 'water ox']

Behest, be-hest', *n* command charge [A S. *behǽs*, a promise See **Hest**]

Behight, be hīt', *v t* to promise, to entrust, to speak to, to command, to reckon or esteem to be (*Spens*) —*pr p* behīght'ing, *pa t* behote';

pa p behīght' —*n* (*obs*) a vow, a promise [A S *behātan*, *be*, and *hātan*, to call]

Behind, be hīnd', *prep* at the back of (*place*, or as *support*) remaining after or coming after (*time*, *rank*, *order*) inferior to, or not so far advanced as —*adv* at the back, in the rear backward past —*adj* or *adv* **Behind'hand**, being behind tardy, or in arrears of debt, &c clandestine [A S *behindan*, Ger *hinten* See **Hind**]

Behold, be hōld', *v t* to look upon to contemplate —*v i* to look to fix the attention —*pa t* and *pa p* beheld' —*imp* or *int* see! lo! observe!—*adj* **Behold'en**, bound in gratitude obliged (*to*) —*n* **Behold'er**, one who beholds an onlooker —*adj* **Behold'ing**, beholden (*Shak*) —*n* sight, contemplation (*Shak*) [A S *behealdan*, to hold, observe—pfx *be*, and *healdan*, to hold]

Behoof, be hōōf', *n* benefit convenience (*to*, *for*, *on*)

Behot, **Behote** (*Spens*), past tense of **Behight**

Behove, **Behoove**, be hōōv', *v t* to be fit, right, or necessary for—now only used impersonally with *It* —*adj* **Behove'ful**, useful profitable —*adv* **Behove'fully** (*obs*) [M E *behóf*, dat be hove, A S *behófian*, to be fit, to stand in need of]

Behowl, be howl', *v t* to howl at (*Shak*) Warburton first suggested this as an emendation for 'behold' in *Midsummer Night's Dream*, V 379

Beige, bāzh, *n* a woollen fabric made of undyed wool [Fr]

Bein, bēn, *adj* and *adv* (*Scot*) comfortable well off well found (*slang*) good —*n* **Bein'ness** [M E *bene*, of dubious origin, the derivation has been sought in Scand *beinn*, or in L *bene*, Fr *bien*]

Being, bē'ing, *n* existence substance essence any person or thing existing —*adj* **Be'ing**, existing, present —*n* **Be'ingness** —*adj* **Be'ingless** [From the *pr p* of **Be**]

Beinked, bē inkt', *p adj* smeared with ink

Bejade, be jād', *v t* to tire out (*obs*)

Bejan, bē'jan, *n* a freshman at the universities of Aberdeen and St Andrews, and formerly in several continental universities [Fr *bejaune*, a novice, from *bec jaune*, 'yellow beak,' a term used for a nestling or unfledged bird]

Bejesuit, be jez'ū it, *v t* to initiate or seduce into Jesuitism

Bejewel, be jōō'el, *v t* to deck with jewels

Bekah, bē'ka, *n* (*B*) a half shekel (4 39 drs avoir) [Heb]

Bekiss, be kis', *v t* to cover with kisses

Beknave, be nāv', *v t* to call or treat as a knave

Beknown, bē nōn', *p adj* known, acquainted

Belabour, be lā'bur, *v t* to beat soundly

Bel-accoyle, bel ak koil', *n* (*Spens*) favourable or kind reception [O Fr *bel acoil*, fair welcome See **Accoil**]

Belace, be lās', *v t* to adorn with lace

Belamour, bel'a mōōr, *n* (*Spens*) a gallant a fair lady a kind of flower [Fr *bel amour*, fair love]

Belamy, bel'a mi, *n* (*Spens*) a good or intimate friend [Fr *bel ami*, fair friend]

Belate, be lāt', *v t* to make late to retard —*pr p* belāt'ing, *pa p* belāt'ed —*p adj* **Belāt'ed**, made too late out of date benighted —*n* **Belāt'edness**

Belaud, be lawd', *v t* to laud or praise highly

Belay, be lā', *v t* (*naut*) to fasten a running rope by coiling it round a cleat or belaying-pin to make fast to lay ornament round anything (*Spens*) —**Belay there**, hold! that is enough (*naut slang*) [A S *belecgan*, Ger *belegen*, Dut *beleggen* See **Lay**]



Belaying-pin

Belch, beltch, belsh, *v t* to void wind from the stomach by the mouth to eject violently to cast up, as of the smoke from a volcano or a cannon —*n* eructation [A S *bealcian*, Dut *balken*]

Belcher, bel'sher, *n* a neckerchief with dark blue ground, mottled with white spots, each having a dark blue spot in the centre [From Jim Belcher, a famous English boxer]

Beldam, **Beldame**, bel'dam, *n* an old woman, esp an ugly one a hag, a furious woman a grandmother (*obs*) [Formed from *dam*, mother, and *bel*, expressing relationship Cf *belsire*]

Beleaguer, be lēg'er, *v t* to lay siege to —*n* **Beleag'uerment**. [Dut *belegeren*, to besiege—*be*, and *leger*, camp See **Leaguer**]

Belee, be lē', *v t* to place on the lee side of (*Shak*)

Belemnite, bel'em nīt, *n* a fossil pointed like a dart, being the internal shell of a genus of cephalopods, formerly known as *thunder bolt*, *thunder stone*, *elf bolt* [Gr *belemnītēs*—*belemnon*, a dart]

Belfry, bel'fri, *n* the part of a steeple or tower in which bells are hung a bell tower, sometimes standing apart a movable wooden tower, used in the middle ages in attacking a fortification —*adj* **Bel'fried**, having a belfry [Orig and properly a watch tower, from O Fr *berfroi*—Mid High Ger *bercfrit*—*frid*, *frit*, a tower, *bergan*, to protect]

Belgard, bel gaid', *n* (*Spens*) fair or kind looks [It *bel guardo*, lovely look]

Belgian, bel'ji an, *adj* belonging to Belgium, a country of Europe —*n* a native of Belgium

Belgic, bel'jik, *adj* pertaining to the Belgæ who anciently possessed Belgium, or to Belgium [L *Belgicus*—*Belgæ*, the Belgians]

Belgravian, bel gri'vi an, *adj* belonging to Belgravia (a fashionable part of London), or to fashionable life aristocratic

Belial, bēl'yal, *n* a name for the devil, and, in Milton, for one of the fallen angels Not a proper name in Old Test [Heb *b'li ya'al*, *b'li*, without, *ya'al*, usefulness]

Belie, be lī', *v t* to give the lie to to speak falsely of to present in a false character to counterfeit to be false to falsify to fill with lies (*Shak*) —*pr p* bely'ing, *pa p* belīed' [A S *be*, and **Lie**]

Belief, be lēf', *n* persuasion of the truth of anything faith the opinion or doctrine believed intuition, natural judgment (as used by some philosophers) —**The Belief**, the Apostle's Creed (*arch*) —*adj* **Belief'less**.

Believe, be lēv', *v t* to regard as true to trust in —*v i* to be firmly persuaded of anything to exercise faith (*in*, *on*) to think or suppose —*n* **Believ'er**, one who believes a professor of Christianity —*adj* **Believ'able**, that may be believed —*adv* **Believ'ingly** —**To make believe**, to pretend [M E *bileven*—*bi*, *be*, and *leven* Murray says that *believe* is an erroneous spelling of the 17th century, prob after *relieve* The A S form *geléfan* survived to the 14th century, the present compound, which superseded it, appears in the 12th century]

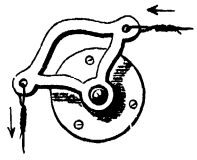
Belike, be lik', *adv* probably perhaps [A S pfx *be*, and **Like**]

Belittle, be lit'l, *v t* to make small to cause to appear small, to depreciate or disparage —*adj* **Belit'tling.**—*n* **Belit'tlement**. [Pfx **be-**, and **Little**.]

Belive, be līv', *adv* (*Scot*) with speed soon, ere long [M E *bi life*, *be*, *bi*, by, *life*, dat of *līf*, life]

Bell, bel, *n* a hollow vessel of metal, which gives forth a ringing sound when struck by the tongue or clapper suspended inside, as in *church bell*, *hand bell*, *alarm bell*, *night bell*, *marriage bell*, &c a corolla shaped like a bell the body of a Corinthian or composite capital, without the

surrounding foliage anything bell shaped, as in diving bell, bell glass (for covering and so protecting plants), the *bell* or outward turned orifice of a trumpet, &c a bell rung to tell the hour (*naut*) the bell struck on shipboard every half hour as many times as there are half hours of the watch elapsed—'two bells,' 'three bells,' &c, meaning that there are two or three half hours past, the watch of four hours is eight bells —*ns* **Bell-cote** (*archit*), an ornamental structure made to contain one or two bells, and often crowned by a small spire, **Bell-crank**, a rectangular lever in the form of a crank, used for changing the direction of bell wires, **Bell-founder**, one who founds or casts bells, **Bell-hanger**, one who hangs and repairs bells, **Bellman**, one who rings a bell, esp on the streets, before making public announcements a town crier, **Bell-metal**, the metal of which bells are made—an alloy of copper and tin, **Bell-ringer**, one whose business it is to ring a bell on stated occasions a performer with musical hand bells, **Bell-rope**, the rope by which a bell is rung, **Bell-punch**, a hand punch containing a signal bell, used for punching a hole in a ticket in order to keep a record of the number of fares taken, **Bell-tower**, a tower built to contain one or more bells, a campanile, **Bell-turret**, a turret containing a bell chamber, usually crowned with a spire, **Bell-wether**, bel' weth'er, the leading sheep of a flock, on whose neck a bell is hung (*fig*) any loud turbulent fellow, esp the leader of a mob —*adj* **Bell-shaped** —**To bear** or **carry off the bell**, to have or to gain the first place —**Bell, book, and candle**, a phrase popularly used in reference to a form of excommunication ending with the words, 'Do to [shut] the book, quench the candle, ring the bell'—*v t* **Bell**, to furnish with a bell, esp in **To bell the cat**, to take the leading part in any hazardous movement, from the ancient fable of the mice who proposed to hang a warning bell round the cat's neck [A S *belle*, cog with Dut *bel*]



Bell crank

Bell, bel, *n* a bubble formed in a liquid [Etymdub, cf Dut *bel*, a bubble in water, perh from L *bulla*, bubble in water]

Bell, bel, *v i* to bellow, roar to utter loudly —*n* the cry of a stag at rutting time [A S *bellan*, to roar, cf Ger *bellen*]

Belladonna, bel'la don na, *n* the deadly night shade or dwale, all parts of which are narcotic and poisonous from the presence therein of the alkaloid atropia the drug prepared from the foregoing [It *bella donna*, fair lady, one property of belladonna is to enlarge the pupil, and so add a brilliance to the eyes]

Bellarmine, bel'lar mēn, *n* a large stoneware drinking jug with a big belly and a narrow neck, decorated with a bearded face, originally that of Cardinal Bellarmine, made in mockery by the Dutch Protestants

Belle, bel, *n* a handsome woman the chief beauty of a place a fair lady generally [Fr *belle*—L *bella*, *bellus*]

Belles-lettres, bel let'r, *n pl* polite or elegant literature, including poetry, fiction, criticism, æsthetics, &c —*n* **Bellet'rist**, **Bellet'trist**.—*adj* **Belletris'tic** [Fr, lit 'fine letters']

Bellibone, bel'i bōn, *n* a beautiful and good woman (*Spens*)

Bellicose, bel'ik ōs, *adj* contentious, warlike —*adv* **Bel'licosely** —*n* **Bellicos'ity**. [L *bellicosus*]

Bellied, bel'id, *p adj* with a belly, esp a big belly, pot bellied bulging puffed out [See **Belly.**]

Belligerent, bel lij'er ent, *adj* carrying on regular war —*n* a party or person waging such —*n* **Bellig'erency** [L *belligerant-em*, *belligerāre*, to wage war]

Bellona, bel'lō na, *n* the Roman goddess of war, hence (*fig*) a woman of great spirit and vigour

Bellow, bel'lō, *v i* to roar like a bull to make any violent outcry, often with sense of contempt or ridicule to shout aloud to roar, as of cannon, the ocean, &c —with *obj* to give forth a loud sound —*n* the roar of a bull any deep sound or cry [M E *belwen*, there is an A S *bellan*, to roar]

Bellows, bel'lōz, or bel'lus, *n pl* an instrument for producing a current of air so as to blow up a fire, either in a kitchen, a furnace, or a forge or for producing the current of air by which the pipes and reeds of an organ are sounded (*fig*) that which fans the fire of hatred, jealousy, &c the lungs [The same as **Belly**, which see, now used only in *pl*, the *sing* not having survived the 15th century]

Belly, bel'i, *n* the part of the body between the breast and the thighs, containing the bowels the stomach, as the receptacle of the food the bowels proper the womb or uterus the interior of anything the bulging part of anything, as a bottle, or any concave or hollow surface, as of a sail the inner or lower surface of anything, as opp to the *back*, as of a violin, &c —*adj* ventral, abdominal (*theol*) belonging to the flesh, carnal —*v i* to swell or bulge out —*p adj* **Bel'lying** —*ns* **Belly-band**, a saddle girth a band fastened to the shafts of a vehicle, and passing under the belly of the horse drawing it, **Belly-god**, one who makes a god of his belly, a glutton, **Belly-timber**, provisions, **Bel'lyful**, a sufficiency [M E *bali*, *bely*—A S *balg*, *belg*, *bælg*, *belg*, bag]

Belomancy, bel'o man si, *n* a kind of divination by means of arrows [Gr *belos*, a dart, *manteia*, divination]

Belong, be long', *v i* to go along with to pertain to to be one's property to be a part of, or appendage of, or in any way connected with to be specially the business of to be a native of, or have a residence in (U S) —**Belong'ings**, circumstances or relations of any person possessions persons connected, relatives accessories [*Bi*, *be longen*, intens of *longen*, with pfx *be* See **Long**]

Beloved, be luvd', or be luv'ed, *p adj* much loved, very dear —Often compounded with *well*, *best*, &c —*n* one who is much loved —**Belov'ing** = loving (*Shak*)

Below, be lō', *prep* beneath in place, rank, or quality underneath not worthy of —*adv* in a lower place (*fig*) on earth, or in hell, as opposed to heaven [Pfx *be*, and *adj* **Low**]

Belt, belt, *n* a girdle, zone, or band such a piece, as of leather, worn by way of ornament, or given as a prize or badge of victory in wrestling or the like a broad strip of anything, different in colour or material that which confines or restrains (*geogr*) a strait —*v t* to surround with a belt, or to invest formally with such, as in knighting a man to encircle to thrash with a belt —*p adj* **Belt'ed**, wearing a belt, of a knight marked with a belt, as the 'belted kingfisher'—*n* **Belt'ing**, flexible belts for the transmission of motion in machinery, made of leather, india-rubber, &c—as in *chainbelt*, *crossed belt*, *endless belt*, &c a thrashing —**To hold the belt**, to hold the championship in wrestling, boxing, or the like [A S *belt*, Ice *belti*, Gael *balt*, L. *balteus*]

Beltane, bel'tān, *n* an ancient Celtic heathen festival, held in the beginning of May, when bonfires were lighted on the hills the first day of May (O S)—one of the four old quarter days of Scotland, the others being Lammas, Hallowmas, and Candlemas — Used also as *adj* in *Beltane* games, &c [Gael *bealltainn, beiltene*, usually explained as 'Beal's fire,' *Beal* being a supposed Celtic deity who has been courageously identified with the Baal or Bel of the Phœnicians and other Semitic peoples, and Gael *teine*, fire But even this last is doubtful]

Beluga, be lōō'ga, *n* the white whale, one of the dolphin family, closely allied to the narwhal, 12 to 16 feet long, of creamy white colour, found in droves round Greenland and all over the Arctic seas applied also to a great Russian sturgeon—the *Acipenser Huso* [Russ]

Belvedere, bel've dēr, *n* a pavilion or raised turret or lantern on the top of a house, open for the view, or to admit the cool evening breeze a summer house on an eminence in a park or garden [It *belvedere, bel*, beautiful, *vedere*, a view]

Bema, bē'ma, *n* the tribune or rostrum from which Athenian orators made their speeches hence the apse or chancel of a basilica [Gr *bēma*, a step]

Bemad, be mad', *v t* to madden

Bemaul, be mawl', *v t* to maul thoroughly

Bemazed, be māzd', *p adj* stupefied, bewildered

Bembex, bem'beks, *n* a genus of solitary sand wasps, with broad heads and very large eyes, noted for their making a loud buzz during their rapid flight [Gr *bembix*]

Bemean, be mēn', *v t* to make mean, to lower or debase to signify (*obs*)

Bemire, be mīr', *v t* to soil with mire —*p adj* **Bemired'**

Bemoan, be mōn', *v t* to lament bewail to pity —*v i* to grieve —*n* **Bemoan'ing**

Bemock, be mok', *v t* to mock at, to deride

Bemoil, be moil', *v t* to bemire, to bedraggle (*Shak*)

Bemonster, be mon'ster, *v t* to make monstrous to regard or treat as a monster

Bemouth, be mowth', *v t* to declaim, to overpraise

Bemud, be mud', *v t* to bespatter with mud to confuse

Bemuddle, be mud'l, *v t* to confuse or muddle completely

Bemuffle, be muf'l, *v t* to wrap or muffle up completely

Bemuse, be mūz', *v t* to put in confusion stupefy

Ben, ben, *n* a mountain peak [Gael *beann*]

Ben, ben, *prep* and *adv* in toward the inner apart ment of a house —**To be far ben with one,** to be on terms of great intimacy or friendship with —*n* the inner apartment of a house, as opp to the *but* or kitchen through which one must generally pass first —**To live but and ben,** to live respectively in these rooms, in close neighbourhood with any one [M E *binne*—A S *binnan*, within]

Bench, bensh, *n* a long seat or form with or with out a back a seat in a boat a mechanic's work table a judge's seat the body or assembly of judges a tribunal the dignity of holding an official seat, as the 'bench of bishops,' the 'civic bench'—*v t* to place on or furnish with benches —*ns* **Bench-warrant,** one issued by a judge rather than a justice or magistrate, **Bench'er,** a senior member of an inn of court, **Bench'ership** [A S *benc*, cog with Ger and Dut *bank*]

Bend, bend, *v t* to curve or bow to make crooked to turn or incline—mostly in *pass* to be inclined *to, towards*, to be given *to* to subdue to direct to a certain point to apply closely, to strain, to nerve one's self to (*naut*) to tie, fasten, make fast —*v i* to be crooked or curved to incline in any direction to stoop to lean to bow in submission (*to, before, towards*) —*pa p* bended or bent —*n* a curve or crook the bent part of anything half a *butt* of leather cut lengthwise (*her*) one of the nine ordinaries, consisting of the space contained between two parallel lines crossing the shield diagonally from dexter chief to sinister base It is said to occupy a fifth part of the shield unless charged, when it occupies a third — diminutives are the *Bendlet, Cotise*, and *Ribbon* —**Bend sinister,** an occasionally occurring variety of the bend, drawn from sinister chief to dexter base



Bend

Beneath, be nēth', *prep* under, or lower in place inside of, behind unworthy the dignity of, unbecoming [A S *bi nithan*]

Benedicite, ben ē dis'i te, *n* the canticle beginning 'Benedicite omnia opera Domini' ('O all ye works of the Lord'), from the Apocryphal *Song of the Three Holy Children*—in the Anglican morning service an alternate to the *Te Deum* the blessing before a repast

Benedict, ben'e dikt, *n* a common name for a newly married man, esp a bachelor who has long held out against marriage, but at last succumbed — from Benedick in Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing* —*adj* blessed benign

Benedictine, ben e dik'tin, *adj* pertaining to St Benedict or his monastic rule —*n* a Black Friar, or monk of the order founded at Monte Cassino by St Benedict of Nursia (480-543), which became famous for its learning a cordial or liqueur resembling Chartreuse, distilled at Fécamp in Normandy—once distilled by Benedictine monks

Benediction, ben e dik'shun, *n* a solemn invocation of the divine blessing on men or things—a priestly benediction is defined by Romanists as a formula of imperative prayer which transmits a certain grace or virtue to the object over which it is pronounced a brief and popular service in the Romish Church, consisting of certain canticles and antiphons sung in presence of the host, and concluding with the priest making the sign of the cross over the people with the monstrance, and giving in silence the benediction of the most holy sacrament —**Apostolic benediction,** that given in 2 Cor xiii 14 —*adj* **Benedict'ory** —*n* **Benedict'us,** the canticle of Zacharias (Luke i 68–79), used in the Roman service of matin lauds, and occurring after the second lesson in Anglican matins —*p adj* **Benedight',** blessed (*Longfellow*)

Benefaction, ben e fak'shun, *n* the act of doing good a good deed done or benefit conferred a grant or endowment [L *benefaction em*] —*n* **Benefac'tor,** one who gives a benefit to another, esp one who leaves a legacy to some charitable or religious institution, a patron —*fem* **Benefac'tress** —*adj* **Benefac'tory**

Benefice, ben'e fis, *n* any kind of church promotion or dignity, esp with cure of souls, such as rectories, vicarages, and other parochial cures, as distinguished from bishoprics, deaneries, cathedral preferments, &c an ecclesiastical living — **Ben'eficed,** possessed of a benefice [Through Fr from L *beneficium*]

Beneficence, be nef'i sens, *n* active goodness: kindness charity a beneficent gift —*adjs* **Benef'icent,** doing good, showing benefcence; **Beneficen'tial.**—*adv* **Benef'icently.**

Beneficial, ben e fish'al, *adj* useful advantageous, (*law*) enjoying the usufruct of property —*adv* **Benefic'ially** —*n* **Benefic'ialness** —*adj* **Benef'ic,** of good influence astrologically beneficent, kindly —*n* **Benefic'iary,** a legal

term to denote a person who enjoys, or has the prospect of enjoying, any interest or estate held in trust by others

Benefit, ben'e fit, *n* a kindness a favour any advantage, natural, or other a performance at a theatre, the proceeds of which go to one of the company —*v t* to do good to —*v i* to gain advantage (*from*) —**Benefit-of-clergy,** in old English law, the exemption of the persons of ecclesiastics from criminal process before a secular judge, they being responsible only to their ordinary This privilege, at first limited to those in actual orders, was in 1350 extended to all manner of clerks, and in later practice to all who could read, whether of clergy or laity — **Benefit societies,** associations for mutual benefit chiefly among the labouring classes, better known as *Friendly societies* —**Benefit-of-inventory** (*Scot law*), a legal privilege whereby an heir secured himself against unlimited liability for his ancestor, by giving up within the *annus deliberandi* an inventory of his heritage or real estate, to the extent of which alone was the heir liable [M E *benfet*, through Fr from L *bene factum*]

Benet, be net', *v t* to catch in a net, to ensnare

Benet, ben'et, *n* an exorcist, the third of the four lesser orders in the Roman Church [Through Fr from L *benedict us*, blessed]

Benevolence, ben ev'olens, *n* disposition to do good an act of kindness generosity a gift of money, esp for support of the poor (*Eng hist*) a kind of forced loan or contribution, levied by kings without legal authority, first so called under Edward IV in 1473 —*adj* **Benev'olent,** charitable, generous, well disposed to — *adv* **Benev'olently** [Through Fr from L *benevolentia*]

Bengali, ben gaw'lē, *adj* of or belonging to Bengal —*n* a native of Bengal the language of Bengal —**Bengal-light,** a brilliant signal light used at sea in a case of shipwreck, and in ordinary pyrotechny for illuminating a district of country— prepared from nitre, sulphur, and the black sulphide of antimony

Benighted, be nīt'ed, *adj* overtaken by night involved in darkness, intellectual or moral ignorant —*v t* **Benight',** to involve in such darkness to cloud with disappointment —*ns* **Benight'er** and **Benight'ening, Benight'ing, Benight'ment** [*Be* and **Night.**]

Benign, ben īn', *adj* favourable, esp in *astrol*, as opp to malign gracious kindly (*med*) of a mild type, as opp to malignant salubrious — *adv* **Benign'ly** —*adj* **Benig'nant,** kind gracious beneficial —*adv* **Benig'nantly** —*n* **Benig'nity,** goodness of disposition kindness graciousness favourable circumstances — of climate, weather, disease, planets —*n* **Benig'nancy,** benignant quality [O Fr *benigne*—L *benignus*, for *benigenus*, *bene*, well, *genus*, born]

Benison, ben'izn, *n* benediction, blessing, esp blessing of God [O Fr *beneiçun*—L *benedictionem*]

Benitier, bā-nē'tiā, *n* the vase or vessel for holy water in R C churches, known in England as the holy water font, vat, pot, stone, stock, or stoup It is placed in a niche in the chief porch, or commonly against one of the interior pillars close to the door, so that the people may conveniently dip into it the fingers of the right hand [Fr —Low L *benedictarium*—L *benedictus*]

Benjamin, ben'ja min, *n.* a kind of overcoat formerly worn by men [Suggested possibly by 'Joseph's coat' The Gypsy *béngari*, 'waistcoat,' has been proposed as an etymon]

Benjamin, ben'ja-min, *n* gum benjamin, an essence made from benzoin —**Benjamin-tree,** a North American aromatic shrub, with stimulant tonic bark and berries the tree which yields benzoin—*Styrax Benzoin* [A corr of **Benzoin**]

Bennet, ben'et, *n* the herb Bennet or common avens (*Geum urbanum*), a yellow flowered way side plant throughout Europe [Through Fr from L 'herba *benedicta*,' the flower being a protective against the devil]

Bennet, ben'et, *n* the same as **Bent,** indeed an earlier form

Bent, bent, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Bend**

Bent, bent, *n* leaning or bias tendency intention natural inclination of the mind towards anything the condition of being bent, curved form slope or declivity (*rare*) a cast, as of the eye (*Shak*) the extent to which a bow may be bent—degree of tension, capacity of endurance, as in the phrase 'to the top of one's bent' = to the full measure of one's inclination [See **Bend**]

Bent, bent, *n* any stiff or wiry grass the old dried stalks of grasses a special genus (*Agrostis*) containing about sixty species of grasses, all slender and delicate in appearance, and some useful as pasture grasses and for hay a hillside a place covered with such, a heath —Often **Bent-grass** —**Bennet** is a variant, a name applied to the wild barley grass —**To take to the bent,** to fly to the moors, to escape from some danger by flight (*Scot*) —*adj* **Bent'y** [A S *beonet*, found in place names, as *Beonetléah*, Bentley, the history is obscure, but the word is doubtless Teut , cf Ger *binse*]

Benthamism, ben'tham izm, *n* a name applied to the social and political doctrines of Jeremy Bentham (1748–1832), whose leading principle is the doctrine of utility, that happiness is identical with pleasure, summed up in Priestley's famous phrase, 'the greatest happiness of the greatest number'

Benumb, be num', *v t* to make insensible or powerless to stupefy (now chiefly of *cold*) to deaden the feelings to paralyse generally — *p adj* **Benumbed'** —*ns* **Benumbed'ness, Benumb'ment** [*Be* and **Numb**]

Benzene, ben'zēn, *n* a compound of carbon and hydrogen, discovered by Faraday in 1825, in a tarry liquid resulting from the distillation of oil It is found amongst the products of the destructive distillation of a great many organic bodies, but the most abundant source is coal tar It must not be confounded with *benzine* or *benzoyl*, which names have at different times been used for benzene —**Ben'zine** is the name given to a distillate from American petroleum, which is much used as a substitute for turpentine, and for dissolving oils and fats —**Benzoy'l** is the commercial name applied to a mixture of substances, including benzene and its homologues —**Benzol** is synonymous with benzene, while **Benzoline** is a name applied to benzine and impure benzene indiscriminately

Benzoin, ben'zō in, or -zoin, *n* gum benjamin, the aromatic and resinous juice of the *Styrax Benzoin* of Java and Sumatra. It is used in perfumery, in pastilles, and for incense, and its compound tincture yields Friar's Balsam or Jesuit's Drops, and is used in making court-plaster [In the 16th century, **Benjoin.** Most prob through It from Arab *lubān jāwī*, frankincense of Java, Sumatra, &c]

Bepaint, be-pānt', *v t* to paint over to colour

Bepat, be pat', *v t* to pat frequently, to beat

Bepatched, be-patcht', *p adj* mended with patches wearing patches on the face by way of adornment.

Bepearl, be perl', *v t* to cover over with pearls
Bepelt, be pelt', *v t* to pelt vigorously
Bepepper, be pep'er, *v t* to pelt with a rain of shot or of blows
Bepester, be pest'ėr, *v t* to vex or pester greatly
Bepity, be pit'i, *v t* to pity greatly
Beplumed, be-plōōmd', *p adj* adorned with feathers.
Bepommel, be pom'el, *v t* to pommel soundly
Bepowder, be pow'dėr, *v t* to powder over
Bepraise, be prāz', *v t* to praise extravagantly
Beprose, be prōz', *v t* to reduce to prose to discuss in prose, and tediously
Bepuff, be puf', *v t* to puff out to praise beyond measure
Bequeath, be kwēth', *v t* to leave personal property by will to another to transmit to posterity, to leave behind to commit or entrust to anyone —*ns* **Bequeath'al, Bequeath'ment.** [A S *becwe∂an*, pfx *be*, and *cwe∂an*, to say See **Quoth**]
Bequest, be kwest', *n* act of bequeathing that which is bequeathed, a legacy [M E *bi queste* —A S *bi' cwiss, bi'*, a form of pfx *be*, *qithan*, to say See **Quoth**]
Berate, be rāt', *v t* to scold or chide vigorously (U S)
Berber, ber'bėr, *n* and *adj* a native of one of the groups of tribes inhabiting the mountainous regions of Barbary and the northern portions of the Great Desert, belonging to the Hamitic family, and before the Arab immigrations occupying the whole southern coast of the Mediterranean, from Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean the language spoken by the Berbers In Algeria they are called *Kabyles*, in Morocco, *Shelluh*, in the desert, *Tuareg* or *Tawarek*, by the Arabs [Derived by Barth either from the name of their supposed ancestor, *Ber*, which we recognise in the Lat *Afer*, an African, or from the Gr and Lat term *Barbari*]
Berean, bē rē'an, *n* one of an extinct sect which originated in Scotland in the 18th century, taking the name from the people of Berea, who (Acts, xvii 11) 'received the word with all readiness of mind' They derive all knowledge of God from the Bible, claim assurance as of the essence of faith, and hold unbelief to be the unpardonable sin, in other respects being ordinary Calvinists
Bereave, be rēv', *v t* to rob a person of anything valued to leave destitute —*pa t* and *pa p* **Bereaved'**—the latter also **Bereft'** —*adj* **Bereaved',** robbed by death of some dear relative or friend —*n* **Bereave'ment,** the fact or state of being so bereaved [A S *berēafian*, to plunder See **Reave**]
Beret, Berret, ber'et, *n* a flat woollen cap worn by the Basques [Fr]
Berg, berg, *n* a mass or mountain of ice —*ns* **Berg'field,** an expanse of ice covered with bergs, **Berg'fall,** the fall of a mountain rock [See **Iceberg**]
Bergamask, ber'ga mask, *adj* of or pertaining to Bergamo, whose natives are clownish in manners and dialect —*n* a rustic dance of theirs
Bergamot, ber'ga mot, *n* a kind of citron whose aromatic rind yields the well known oil of Bergamot, used in making pomades, fragrant essences, eau de Cologne, liqueurs, &c the essence so extracted [From the town of *Bergamo*] —*n* **Ber'gamot,** a group of varieties of pear of fine flavour [Fr —It —Turk *begarmūdi*]
Beriberi, ber'i ber i, *n* an eastern disease marked by anemia, paralysis, and dropsical symptoms [Singh]
Berkeleianism, berk'lē an izm, *n* the philosophy of Bishop Berkeley (1685–1753), who maintained that the world we see and touch is not an abstract independent substance, of which conscious mind may be an effect, but is the very world which is presented to our senses, and which depends for its actuality on being perceived —*adj* and *n* **Berkelei'an.**
Berlin, ber'lin, *n* an old fashioned four wheeled covered carriage, with a seat behind covered with a hood—also **Berline** —**Berlin blue,** Prussian blue —**Berlin wool,** a fine dyed wool for worsted work, knitting, &c
Bernardine, ber'nard in, *adj* Cistercian [From St Bernard, of Clairvaux, founder of the order]
Berob, be rob', *v t* to rob or plunder (*Spens*)
Berry, ber'i, *n* a popular term for any small succulent fruit, but restricted in botanical language to simple fruits with pericarp succulent throughout, whether developed from superior (grape, potato, bitternut, belladonna, bryony, asparagus, tomato), or more commonly inferior ovary (gooseberry, currant, barberry, bilberry, &c) Thus strictly, the strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, are not berries —*v i* to come into berry, to swell —*adj* **Ber'ried,** bearing berries [A S *berie*, cog]
Bersaglieri, bār sal yā'rē, *n pl* the riflemen or sharpshooters of the Italian army, first organised in the Sardinian army in 1836 [It , *pl* of *bersagliere*, *bersaglio*, a mark]
Berserk, -er, ber'serk, ėr, *n* a Norse warrior whom the sight of the field of battle would fill with a frenzied and resistless fury—'the berserker rage' [Ice *berserkr*, Vigfusson explains the word as 'bear sark,' and most probably a reference to the uncanny Werewolf superstition is involved]
Berth, berth, *n* a ship's station at anchor a room or sleeping place in a ship, a sleeping carriage, &c any allotted or assigned place a situation or place of employment, usually a comfortable one—even without such a qualifying adj as 'a snug berth' —*v t* to moor a ship to furnish with a berth —**To give a wide berth to,** to keep well away from generally [A doublet of **Birth**, from **Bear**]
Beryl, ber'il, *n* a precious stone resembling the emerald, but colourless, yellowish, greenish yellow or blue—its finer varieties are called precious beryl, and sometimes aquamarine It has important uses as a magic crystal in which the future becomes visible —*adj* beryl like in colour [O Fr *beryl*—L *beryllus*—Gr *bērullos*]
Besaint, be sānt', *v t* to make a saint of —*pa p* **Besaint'ed,** canonised haunted with saints
Bescatter, be skat'er, *v t* to scatter over
Bescrawl, be skrawl', *v t* to scrawl or scribble over
Bescreen, be skrēn', *v t* to screen to overshadow
Bescribble, be skrib'l, *v t* to write in a scribbling hand to scribble about or upon
Beseech, be sēch', *v t* to entreat, to implore (as a person, *for* a thing, or *to do* a thing) to ask or pray earnestly to solicit (*Spens* **Beseeke**) —*ns* **Beseech'er, Beseech'ing, Beseech'ingness, Beseech'ment** —*adv* **Beseech'ingly** —*pa t* and *pa p* **Besought'.** [Pfx *be*, and M E *sechen*, to seek.]
Beseem, be sēm', *v t* to be seemly or fit for to become to be fit for or worthy of to become or appear (*Spens*) —*ns* **Beseem'ing, Beseem'ingness** —*adv* **Beseem'ingly**
Beseen, be sēn', *pa p* (well) beseen, of good appearance, comely well furnished —**Besee** is quite obs
Beset, be set', *v t* to surround or set round with anything (now only in *pa p*) to surround with hostile intentions, to besiege to occupy so as to allow none to go out or in to assail, perplex, endanger, as by temptations, obstacles, &c —*pr p* **Beset'ting**; *pa t* and *pa p* **Beset'**; *p adj.* **Beset'ting,** that besets, as in 'besetting sin.'—*ns* **Beset'ter, Beset'ment.**

Beshadow, be shad'ō, *v t* to cast a shadow over
Beshame, be shām', *v t* to put to shame
Beshine, be shīn', *v t* to light up —*p adj* **Beshone'**
Beshrew, be shrōō', *v t* to invoke evil upon, to curse—now only in such mild imprecations as 'Beshrew me, or thee'—prob not imperative but elliptical, like '(I) thank you' [Pfx *be*, and **Shrew**]
Beside, be sīd', *prep* and *adv* by the side of, near over and above (in this sense, now usually **Besides**), distinct from apart from, not falling within, as of a question, resolution, &c —**Beside the mark,** away from the mark aimed at, irrelevant, **To be beside one's self,** to be out of one's senses [M E *bi siden*—A S *be sidan*, by the side (*dat*)]
Besides, be sīdz', *prep* and *adv* in addition, otherwise, aside over and above, in addition to, away from [Beside, with the *s* of the adverbial genitive]
Besiege, be sēj', *v t* to lay siege to to beset with armed forces to throng round —*n* **Besieg'er** —*adv* **Besieg'ingly,** urgently (*rare*)
Besigh, be sī', *v t* to sigh over
Besing, be sing', *v t* to celebrate in song —*p adj* **Besung'**
Besit, be sit', *v t* (*obs*) to besiege to sit well on, as clothes, to become —*p adj* **Besit'ting,** becoming (*Spens*)
Beslave, be slāv', *v t* to make a slave of to call slave
Beslaver, be slāv'er, *v t* to slaver or slobber upon to cover with fulsome flattery
Beslobber, be slob'er, *v t* to besmear with the spittle running from one's mouth to cover with drivelling kisses to flatter fulsomely —**Beslub'ber,** to bedaub or besmear
Besmear, be smēr', *v t* to smear over to bedaub to pollute
Besmirch, be smirch', *v t* to soil, as with smoke or soot to sully —**Besmutch',** to besmirch
Besmut, be smut', *v t* to blacken with soot —*p adj* **Besmut'ted**
Besogno, Besonio See **Bezonian**
Besom, bē'zum, *n* an implement for sweeping, a broom any cleansing or purifying agent (*Scot*) a term of reproach for a woman —**Besom-rider,** a witch, **Besom-head,** a blockhead [A S *besma, besma*, a common Teut word, Ger *besen*, Dut *bezem*]
Besort, be sort', *v t* (*obs*, *Shak*), to match with, befit, become —*n* suitable company
Besot, be sot', *v t* to make sottish, dull, or stupid to make a sot of to cause to dote on to infatuate (*with*) —*pr p* **Besot'ting,** *pa p* **Besot'ted,** as *p adj* infatuated —*adv* **Besot'tedly** —*n* **Besot'tedness**
Besought, be sawt', *pa t* and *pa p* of **Beseech**
Besouled, be sōld', *adj* endowed with a soul
Bespangle, be spang'gl, *v t* to adorn with spangles, or with anything sparkling or shining
Bespate, be spāt', *p adj* spit upon
Bespatter, be spat'er, *v t* to spatter or sprinkle with dirt or anything moist to defame
Bespeak, be spēk', *v t* to speak for or engage beforehand to stipulate or ask for to betoken —*v i* to speak (*obs*) —*n* an actor's benefit, so called because the actor's friends and patrons bespeak or choose the piece to be performed that night —*pa t* **Bespoke'** —*pa p* **Bespoke'** and **Bespok'en.**
Bespeckle, be spek'l, *v t* to mark with speckles or spots
Bespectacled, be spek'ta kld, *pa p* having spectacles on
Bespeed, be spēd', *v t* to help on —*p adj* **Besped'**
Bespice, be spīs', *v t* (*Shak*) to season with spice to drug or poison
Bespoken, be spōk'n, *pa p* of **Bespeak,** ordered, as boots, clothes, &c
Bespot, be spot', *v t* to cover with spots —*n* **Bespot'tedness** —*p adj* **Bespot'ted.**
Bespout, be spowt', *v t* to spout over to declaim pompously
Bespread, be spred', *v t* to spread over to cover —*pr p* bespread'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* bespread'
Besprent, be sprent', *pa p* sprinkled over scattered [A S *besprengan* See **Sprinkle**]
Besprinkle, be spring'kl, *v t* to sprinkle over
Bessemer, bes'em er, *adj* derived from the name of the inventor, Sir H Bessemer, applied to steel for rails, tires, ship plates, &c, prepared by the *Bessemer* process patented in 1856
Best, best, *adj* (serves as superl of **Good**) good in the highest degree first highest most excellent —*n* one's utmost endeavour the highest perfection —*adv* (superl of **Well**) in the highest degree in the best manner —*v t* to get the better of (*coll*) —**I were best** = it were best *for me*, **To put one's best foot foremost,** to do the best, or to make the best show, one can, **To have the best of it,** to gain the advantage in a contest, **To make the best of one's way,** to go by the best possible road, **At the best,** or **At best,** in the best possible way, at most after every allowance is made, **For the best,** with the best intentions —**Best man** and **Best maid,** the groomsman and bridesmaid at a wedding [A S *betst, betest* See **Better**]
Bestain, be stān', *v t* to stain all over
Bestead, be sted', *v t* to help, relieve to be of use to, to avail —*v i* to profit, be advantageous
Bestead, Bested, be sted', *p adj* set about (*with*) beset (*by*, of foes, *with*, of dangers, &c) situated —usually with *ill, hard*, &c
Bestial, best'i al, *adj* like a beast rude brutally sensual —*n* (*Scot*) a collective name for cattle —*v t* **Best'ialise,** to make like a beast —*ns* **Bestial'ity,** beastliness disgusting vice, **Best'ialism,** irrationality [L *bestialis* See **Beast**]
Bestiary, best'i ar i, *n* the name given to a class of books of great popularity in the middle ages, describing all the animals of creation, real or fabled, generally illustrated by drawings, and allegorised for edification [Low L *bestiarium*, a menagerie]
Bestick, be stik', *v t* to stick over, as with sharp points
Bestill, be-stil', *v t* to make quiet, to hush
Bestir, be ster', *v t* to put into lively action arouse into activity (*refl*) to rouse one's self —*p adj* **Bestir'ring**
Bestorm, be storm', *v t* to assail with storms or tumult
Bestow, be stō', *v t* to stow, place, or put by to give or confer to accommodate with quarters to apply (with *on* and *upon*) (*refl*) to acquit one's self (*Shak*) —*ns* **Bestow'ment, Bestow'er.** —*n* **Bestow'al,** act of bestowing disposal
Bestraddle, be strad'dl, *v t* to bestride
Bestraught, be strawt', *adj* (*obs*) distraught distracted mad [Formed with pfx *be*, on the analogy of *distraught*—L *dis tractus*]
Bestreak, be-strēk', *v t* to overspread with streaks
Bestrew, be strōō', *v t* to strew or scatter loosely over —*pa p* bestrewed', bestrōwn', bestrewn' (*with*)
Bestride, be strīd', *v t* to stride over to sit or stand across to defend, protect, from the sense of standing over a fallen man to defend him —*pa t* bestrid', bestrōde', *pa p* bestrid', bestrid'den

Bestuck, be stuk', *pa t* and *pa p* of bestick, to stick about, adorn to transfix

Bestud, be stud', *v t* to adorn as with studs, as the sky with stars

Bet, bet, *n* a wager something staked to be lost or won on the result of a doubtful issue, as a horserace, or the like —*v t* and *v i* to lay or stake, as a bet —*pr p* bet'ting, *pa t* and *pa p* bet or bet'ted —**An even bet,** an equal chance —**You bet,** in American slang, certainly [Prob shortened from the noun **Abet**]

Betake, be-tāk', *v t* (with *self*) to take one's self to, to go to apply or have recourse —*pa t* betook', *pa p* betāk'en

Beteem, be tēm', *v t* to grant, to suffer, to allow (*Shak*) [Most prob from pfx *be*, and **Teem**]

Betel, bē'tl, *n* the betel nut, or nut of the areca palm, with lime and the leaves of the Betel Pepper, chewed by the Malays as a stimulant [Through Port from Malay *vettila*]

Bethankit, be thank'it, Scot for 'God be thanked'

Bethel, beth'el, *n* a hallowed spot, a name applied by some Methodists to their places of worship an old ship fitted up in a port as a place of worship for sailors [Heb *Bēth ēl*, house of God]

Bethink, be thingk', *v t* to think on or call to mind to recollect (generally followed by a reflective pronoun and *of*) to propose to one's self —*v i* to consider —*pa t* and *pa p* bethought (bethawt') [A S *bithencan*, cf Ger *bedenken* See **Think.**]

Bethrall, be thrawl', *v t* to enslave (*Spens*)

Bethumb, be thum', *v t* to mark with the thumbs —*pa p* **Bethumbed'.**

Bethump, be thump', *v t* to thump or beat soundly

Bethwack, be thwak', *v t* to thrash soundly

Betide, be tīd', *v i* to happen to, to befall—in third pers, and often impers, with *dat* object, now little used save in phrase, 'Woe betide!' to be token (*rare*) —*pa p* in *Shak* **Betid'** [See **Tide**]

Betime, be tīm', *v i* to betide (*Shak*)

Betimes, be tīmz', *adv* in good time early seasonably speedily [Pfx *be*, and **Time**, with adv gen *s*, like *besides* from beside]

Betitle, be tī'tl, *v t* to give a name to

Betoil, be toil', *v t* to weary with toil

Betoken, be tō'kn, *v t* to show by a sign to foreshow [See **Token**]

Betony, bet'on i, *n* a common British labiate plant growing in woods, of great repute in ancient and mediæval medicine, used to dye wool yellow Fr —L *betonica*, *vettonica*]

Betook, be took', *pa t* of **Betake**

Betossed, be tost', *pa p* agitated (*Shak*)

Betray, be trā', *v t* to give up treacherously to disclose in breach of trust to let go basely or weakly to deceive the innocent and trustful, to seduce to discover or show to show signs of —*ns* **Betray'al,** act of betraying, **Betray'er,** a traitor, the seducer of a trustful girl [Pfx *be*, and O Fr *trair* (Fr *trahir*)—L *tradĕre*, to deliver up]

Betrim, be trim', *v t* to trim or set in order, to deck, to dress

Betrodden, be trod'en, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Betread,** to tread over or walk upon

Betroth, be troth', *v t* to contract or promise in order to marriage to affiance to pledge one's self to any cause (*obs*) —*ns* **Betroth'al, Betroth'ment,** an agreement or contract with a view to marriage [*Be*, and **Troth** or **Truth**]

Better, bet'ėr, *adj* (serves as comp of **Good**) good in a greater degree preferable improved more suitable larger kinder stronger in health —*adv* (comp of **Well**) well in a greater degree more fully or completely over or more than with greater advantage —*pl* superiors —*vt* to make better (also *reflex*, to better one's self), to improve to benefit also with *intrans* sense, to grow better —*p adjs* **Bet'tering,** improving, **Bet'tered,** improved, amended —*ns* **Bet'tering, Bet'terment, Bet'terness.**—*adj* **Bet'termost.**—**Better half,** a jocose term for a wife, once applied seriously to either wife or husband, and even the soul as opposed to the body — **I had better** = I should hold it better to (the original construction having been a dative pronoun), **To be better than one's self,** to do more than one had promised, **To get the better of,** to gain the advantage over, **To be better off,** to be in superior circumstances [A S *bet* (adv), *betera*, better, Goth *batiza*, Ger *besser* Prob cog with **Boot.**]

Betting, bet'ting, *n* act of betting or proposing a wager —*n* **Bet'ter,** one who bets, also **Bet'tor.**

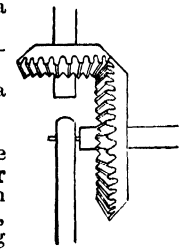
Betty, bet'i, *n* a man who troubles himself with the women's work in a household a slang name for a burglar's jemmy or *jenny* [*Betty*, *Bet*, familiar abbreviations of *Elizabeth*]

Betumbled, be tum'bld, *adj* tumbled or disordered (*Shak*)

Betutor, be tū'tor, *v t* to tutor or instruct

Between, be twēn', **Betwixt,** be twikst', *prep* in the middle of two, of space, time, or degree in the middle or intermediate space, to defend or separate expressing reciprocal relation from one to another by the joint action of two or more persons —**Between ourselves,** in confidence, **Betwixt and between,** in a middling position, **To go between,** to act as a mediator, **Betweendecks,** the space between any two decks of a ship, **Between-whiles,** at intervals —*n* **Betwee'nity,** state of being between (*rare*) [A S *betwēonum*, *betweonan*—*be*, and *twegen*, *twa*, two, twain]

Bevel, bev'el, *n* a slant or inclination of a surface an instrument opening like a pair of compasses, and adjustable for measuring angles —*adj* having the form of a bevel slanting —*v t* to form with a bevel or slant —*pr p* bev'elling *pa p* bev'elled —*p adj* **Bev'elled,** cut to an oblique angle, sloped off —**Bevel-gear** (*mech*), wheels working on each other in different planes, the cogs of the wheels being bevelled or at oblique angles to the shafts [Fr *biveau*, an instrument for measuring angles, orig unknown]


Bevel gear

Bever, an *obs* form of **Beaver.**

Beverage, bev'er āj, *n* drink any agreeable liquor for drinking —*n* **Be'ver,** a small repast between meals a time for drinking (*obs*) —*v i* to take such [O Fr *bevrage* (Fr *breuvage*), *beivre*—L *bibere*, to drink]

Bevy, bev'i, *n* a brood or flock of birds, esp of quails a company, esp of ladies [M E *bevey*, prob the same as O Fr *bevee*, *buvee*, drink, It *bevuta*, a draught, the transference of sense being perh from a drink or a drinking bout to a drinking party]

Bewail, be wāl', *v t* to lament to mourn loudly over (esp the dead) —*v i* to utter lamentations —*adjs* **Bewail'able, Bewail'ing.** [See **Wail.**]

Beware, be wār', *v i* to be on one's guard to be suspicious of danger to take care (with *of*, with clause *lest*, *that not*, *how*) [From the words *be* and *ware* run together See **Wary.**]

Beweep, be wēp', *v t* to weep over, to lament —*p adj* **Bewept',** disfigured by weeping

Beweltered, be wel'tėrd, *p adj* besmeared by weltering in blood [Pfx. **be-**, and **Welter.**]

Bewet, be wet', *v t* to wet or moisten (*Shak*)
Bewhore, be hōr', *v t* to make a whore of, to call a whore (*Shak*)
Bewig, be wig', to cover with a wig —*p adj* **Bewigged'**
Bewilder, be-wil'der, *v t* to perplex or lead astray —*n* **Bewil'derment,** confusion, mental confusion —*p adj* **Bewil'dered,** lost, confused in mind, trackless —**Bewil'dering** —*adv* **Bewil'deringly.** [*Be*, and prov E *wildern*, a wilderness]
Bewitch, be wich', *v t* to affect by witchcraft (mostly malignantly) to fascinate or charm —*ns* **Bewitch'ery, Bewitch'ment** —*adj* **Bewitch'ing,** charming, enchanting —*adv* **Bewitch'ingly**
Bewray, be rā', *v t* (*B*) to accuse to point out to betray or divulge unintentionally [M E *beureien*, *be*, and A S *wrégan*, to accuse]
Bey, bā, *n* a Turkish governor of a town or province [Turk *beg*, pronounced *bā*, a governor]
Beyond, be-yond', *prep* on the farther side of farther onward than out of reach of past in time above, superior to —**Beyond seas,** abroad, **To be beyond one,** to pass his comprehension, **To go beyond,** to surpass to circumvent to overreach (*B* and *Shak*), **Beyond measure,** excessively, **The back of beyond,** a humorous phrase for any place a great way off (*De Quincey*, &c) [A S *be geondan*—pfx *be*, and *geond*, across, beyond See **Yon**]
Bezant, be zant', or bez'ant, *n* a gold coin, first struck at Byzantium or Constantinople (*her*) a small circle or, like a gold coin
Bezel, bez'l, *n* the part of the setting of a precious stone which encloses it the oblique side or face of a cut gem the grooved flange or rim in which a watch glass is set the slope at the edge of a chisel or plane (usually *Basil*) [From an O Fr word represented by mod Fr *biseau*, its ultimate origin uncertain]
Bezique, be zēk', *n* a game at cards for two, three, or four persons, played with two to four packs, from which cards with from two to six pips have been removed The name *Bezique* itself is applied to the combination of the knave of diamonds and queen of spades [Fr *besigue*, of obscure origin]
Bezoar, bē'zōr, *n* a stony concretion found in the stomachs of goats, antelopes, llamas, chamois, &c, formerly esteemed an antidote to all poisons [Through Sp *bezaar* and Ar *bāzahr*, from Pers *pād zahr*, counter poison, *zahr*, poison]
Bezonian, be zō'ni an, *n* a beggar, a low fellow (*Shak*) [It *bisogno*, Sp *bisoño*, Fr *bisogne*]
Bezzle, bez'l, *v t* (*obs*) to drink hard to squander —*pr p* bezz'ling, *pa p* bezz'led [O Fr *besiler* See **Embezzle**]
Bhang, bang, *n* the native name for the Indian preparation of hemp which is smoked or swallowed for its narcotic and intoxicating qualities—in Arabic known as *hashish* [See **Assassin.** Hind *bhāng*, Pers *bang*, Sans *bhangā*]
Bias, bī as, *n* a bulge or greater weight on one side of a bowl (in the game of bowling), making it slope or turn to one side a slant or leaning to one side a one sided inclination of the mind, prejudice any special influence that sways the mind —*v t* to cause to turn to one side to prejudice or prepossess —*pa p* bī'assed or bī'assed —**Bias-drawing** (*Shak*), a turn awry —*n* **Bī'asing,** a bias or inclination to one side [Fr *biais*, of dubious origin, Diez suggests L *bifax*, *bifacem*, two faced]
Biaxal, bī aks'al, also **Biaxial,** *adj* having two optic axes [L *bi-*, and **Axial.**]
Bib, bib, *n* a cloth put under an infant's chin a similar article of dress for adults, worn over the breast or above the apron —*v* **Bib,** to drink, to tipple —*n* **Bibā'tion,** tippling [M E. *bibben*, most prob from L *bib ĕre*, to drink]
Bib, bib, *n* a fish of the same genus as the cod and haddock, also called the Pout
Bibber, bib'ĕr, *n* a tippler chiefly used in composition, as (*B*) wine bibber
Bibble-babble, bib'bl bab'bl, *n* idle talk (*Shak*) [Reduplication of **Babble**]
Bible, bī'bl, *n* the sacred writings of the Christian Church, consisting of the Old and New Testaments —*adj* **Bib'lical,** of or relating to the Bible scriptural —*adv* **Bib'lically.**—*ns* **Bib'licism,** biblical doctrine, learning, or literature, **Bib'licist,** one versed in biblical learning [Fr —Low L *biblia*, fem sing, earlier neut pl, from Gr *ta biblia*, lit 'the books,' esp the canonical books of Scripture, *biblion*, a book, dim of *biblos*, papyrus, paper]
Bibliography, bib li og'raf i, *n* the description or knowledge of books, in regard to their authors, subjects, editions, and history —*n* **Bibliog'rapher,** one versed in bibliography or the history of books —*adj* **Bibliograph'ic** —*n* **Bibliol'ogy,** an account of books biblical literature, or theology —*n* **Bib'list,** one versed in biblical learning one who makes Scripture the sole rule of faith [Gr *biblion*, a book, *graphia*, description]
Bibliolatry, bib li ol'at ri, *n* superstitious reverence for the Bible —*n* **Bibliol'atrist** [Gr *biblion*, a book, *latreia*, worship]
Bibliomancy, bib'li ō man si, *n* divination by selecting passages of the Bible at hazard, and thence forecasting the future [Gr *biblion*, a book, and *manteia*, divination]
Bibliomania, bib li ō-mān'i a, *n* a mania for possessing rare and curious books —*n* **Biblio mān'iac.**—*adj* **Bibliomanī'acal.** [Gr *biblion*, a book, and **Mania.**]
Bibliophile, bib'li ō fīl, *n* a lover of books, esp a collector of rare books [Fr —Gr *biblion*, a book, and *philos*, friend]
Bibliopole, bib'li ō pōl, *n* a bookseller —Also **Bibliop'olist** [Gr *biblion*, a book, *pōleein*, to sell]
Bibulous, bib'ū lus, *adj* drinking or sucking in spongy [L *bibulus—bib-ĕre*, to drink]
Bicarbonate, bī kar'bon at, *n* a carbonate or salt having two equivalents of carbonic acid to one equivalent of base [L *bi*, and **Carbonate.**]
Bice, bīs, *n* a pale blue or green paint [Fr *bis*]
Bicephalous, bī sef'al us, *adj* double headed [L *bis*, twice, and Gr *kĕphalē*, head]
Biceps, bī'seps, *n* the muscle in front of the arm between the shoulder and elbow [L *biceps*, two headed—*bis*, twice, and *caput*, head]
Bichromate, bī krō'māt, *adj* having two parts of chromic acid to one of other ingredients [L *bis*, twice, and **Chromate**]
Bicipital, bī sip'it al, *adj* (*anat*) having two heads or origins —**Bicip'itous,** an earlier form
Bicker, bik'er, *v i* to contend in a petty way to quiver to move quickly and tremulously, as running water —*ns* **Bick'er,** a fight, a quarrel a clattering noise a short run, **Bick'erment,** bickering, strife (*Spens*) [Acc to Skeat, *bicker* = *pick er*, or *peck er*, to *peck* repeatedly with the *beak*]
Bicker, bik'er, *n* a bowl for holding liquor, esp of wood a vessel made of wooden staves for holding porridge [Scot form of **Beaker**]
Bicorporate, bī-kor'por āt, *adj* (*her*) double bodied, as the head of a lion to which two bodies are attached [L *bis*, twice, and **Corporate**]
Bicycle, bī'sikl, *n* a cycle or velocipede with two wheels furnished with rubber tyres, arranged one before the other, impelled by pedals, and steered by transverse handles affixed to the front wheel. —Also (*colloq*) **Bike.** [Formed from L *bi*, *bis*, twice, and Gr *kyklos*, a circle]

Bid, bid, *v t* to offer to propose to proclaim, as the banns of marriage to invite to command to make an offer, and to increase the amount offered for a thing—at an auction —*pr p* bid'ding, *pa t* bid or bade, *pa p* bid, bid'den —*n* an offer of a price —*ns* **Bid'der,** one who bids or offers a price, **Bid'ding,** offer invitation command, **Bid'ding-prayer,** a form of prayer directed to be used before all sermons, lectures, and homilies preached apart from the daily service or holy communion—as university sermons, so called because in it the preacher is directed to bid or exhort the people to pray for certain specified objects —**To bid fair,** to seem likely [A S *bēodan*, Goth *biudan*, Ger *bieten*, to offer]

Bid, bid, *v t* to ask for to pray (nearly obs) [A S *biddan*, Goth *bidjan*, Ger *bitten*, the connection with **Bid,** to command, is dub See **Bead**]

Bide, bīd, *v t* and *v i* same as **Abide,** to wait for —*n* **Bid'ing,** residence, habitation (*Shak*) [A S *bīdan*, Goth *beidan*]

Bidentate, bī dent'āt, *adj* having two teeth, also **Bident'al** [L *bi*, twice, *dens, dentis*, a tooth]

Bield, beld, *n* shelter protection (*Wordsworth*) [Scotch, conn with **Bold**]

Biennial, bi en'val, *adj* lasting two years happening once in two years —*n* a plant that lasts two years —*adv* **Bienn'ially** [L *biennalis*—*bi*, twice, and *annus*, a year]

Bier, bēr, *n* a carriage or frame of wood for bearing the dead to the grave [A S *bēr*, Ger *bahre*, L *feretrum* From root of **Bear,** *v*]

Biestings See **Beestings**

Bifacial, bī fā'shyal, *adj* having two like faces or opposite surfaces [L *bi*, twice, and **Facial**]

Biffins, bif'inz, *n* apples slowly dried in bakers' ovens and flattened into cakes — prepared in great quantities in Norfolk [Said to be properly *beefins*, because like raw beef]

Bifidate, bif'id āt, *adj* (*bot*) cleft in two, also **Bif'id.** [L *bifidus—bi*, *bis*, twice, and *findĕre*, perf *fidi*, to cleave or split]

Biflorate, bī flō'rāt, *adj* bearing two flowers [L *bi-*, twice, and *flos, floris*, a flower]

Bifold, bī'fōld, *adj* twofold of two kinds (*Shak*) [L *bi-*, twice, and **Fold**]

Bifoliate, bī fō'li āt, *adj* having two leaves [L *bi*, twice, and **Foliate**]

Bifurcate, bī fur'kāt, **Bifurcated,** bī fur'kāt ed, *adj* two forked having two prongs or branches —*n* **Bifurcā'tion,** a forking or division into two branches [L *bifurcus—bi*, *bis*, twice, *furca*, a fork]

Big, big, *adj* large or great pregnant great in air, mien, or spirit loud pompous, esp 'to talk big,' 'look big'—*adj* **Big-bel'lied,** having a big belly pregnant (*with*) —*ns* **Big'ness,** bulk, size, **Big'wig** (*colloq*), a leading man, a person of some importance [M E *big*, origin very obscure—Skeat suggests that it is *bilg*, the *l* being dropped, and compares Ice *belgja*, to puff out]

Big, big, *v t* (*Scot*) to build, to pile up —*n* **Big'gin,** anything built, a house [Sc *byggja*, A S *būan*]

Bigamy, big'am i, *n* the crime of having two wives or two husbands at once —*n* **Big'amist,** one who has committed bigamy [Fr —L *bi*, *bis*, twice, and Gr *gamos*, marriage]

Bigg, big, *n* a kind of barley [Scand, Ice *bygg*, Dan *byg*]

Biggin, big'in, *n* a child's cap or hood [Fr *béguin*, from the cap worn by the *Béguines*, a religious society of women in France]

Bight, bīt, *n* a bend of the shore, or small bay a bend or coil of a rope [A S *byht*, cf Dan and Swed *bugt*, Dut *bocht*, from *būgan*, to bow]

Bigot, big'ot, *n* one blindly and obstinately devoted to a particular creed or party —*adj* **Big'oted,** having the qualities of a bigot —*n* **Big'otry,** blind or excessive zeal, especially in religious matters [O Fr, of doubtful origin, variously conn with *Visigoth*, they being Arians, while the Franks were orthodox, with Sp *bigote*, a moustache, with *Beguine* (q v), and by Wace with a worthless legend that the Norman Rollo, in refusing to kiss the foot of Charles the Simple, said, 'Ne se, *bi got* ']

Bijou, be zhōō', *n* a trinket a jewel a little box —*pl* **Bijoux,** be zhōō' —**Bijou'try,** jewellery small articles of virtu [Fr]

Bike, bīk, *n* a nest of wasps, wild bees, &c a swarm of people [Scot , etymology dub]

Bike. See **Bicycle**

Bilabiate, bī lā'bi āt, *adj* having two lips, as some corollas [L *bi*, twice, and **Labiate**]

Bilander, bī'land er, *n* a two masted hoy, having her mainsail bent to the whole length of her yard, hanging fore and aft, and inclined to the horizontal at an angle of about 45° —Also **By'lander** [Dut *bylander*]

Bilateral, bī lat'er al, *adj* having two sides —*adv* **Bilat'erally** [L *bi*, twice, and **Lateral**]

Bilberry, bil'ber i, *n* called also **Whortleberry,** a shrub and its berries, which are dark blue [Cf Dan *bollebær*, Scot *blaeberry*, Ger *blau beere*]

Bilbo, bil'bō, *n* a rapier or sword —*pl* **Bilboes,** bil'bōz, fetters [From *Bilbao*, in Spain]

Bile, bīl, *n* a thick bitter fluid secreted by the liver—yellow in man and carnivorous animals, green in vegetable feeders (*fig*) ill humour —*n* **Bile-duct,** the duct which conveys the bile from the liver and the gall bladder to the small intestine —*adjs* **Bil'iary,** belonging to or conveying bile, **Bil'ious,** pertaining to or affected by bile —*adv* **Bil'iously** [Fr —L *bilis*]

Bilge, bilj, *n* the bulging part of a cask the broadest part of a ship's bottom —*v i* to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge, as a ship —*ns* **Bilge-pump, Bilge-water** —*adj* **Bilg'y,** having the appearance and disagreeable smell of bilge water [Most prob conn with **Bulge**]

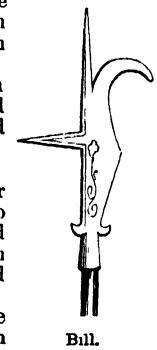
Bilharzia, bil'har zi a, *n* a human parasitic flat worm in the fluke or Trematode order, with differentiated sexes [From the helminthologist, Theodor Bilharz]

Bilingual, bī ling'wal, *adj* of or containing two tongues or languages —Also **Bilin'guar** [L *bilinguis—bi*, twice, *lingua*, tongue]

Biliteral, bī lit'er al, *adj* consisting of two letters [L *bi*, twice, and *litera*, a letter]

Bilk, bilk, *v t* to elude to cheat [Perhaps a dim of **Balk,** at first a term in cribbage]

Bill, bil, *n* a kind of concave battle axe with a long wooden handle a kind of hatchet with a long blade and wooden handle in the same line with it, often with a hooked point, used in cutting thorn hedges or in pruning —*ns* **Bill-hook,** a bill or hatchet having a hooked or curved point, **Bill'man,** a soldier armed with a bill [A S *bil*, Ger *bille*]



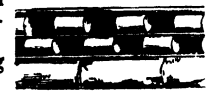
Bill.

Bill, bil, *n* the beak of a bird, or anything like it, applied even to a sharp promontory, as Portland Bill the point of the fluke of an anchor—hence **Bill-board,** *n* used to protect the planking from being injured by the bill when the anchor is weighed —*v i* to join bills as doves to caress fondly —*adj* **Billed** [A S *bile*, most prob the same word as the preceding]

Bill, bil, *n* an account of money a draft of a proposed law a written engagement to pay a sum of money at a fixed date a placard or advertisement any written statement of particulars in the criminal law of England, the formal name of a written accusation of serious crime preferred before a grand jury —**Bill-book,** a book used in commerce in which an entry is made of all bills accepted and received, **Bill-brokers,** persons who, being skilled in the money market, state of mercantile and personal credit, and rates of exchange, engage, either on their own account or that of their employers, in the purchase and sale of foreign and inland bills of exchange and promissory-notes the business of **Bill-discounters,** or discount brokers, again, consists in discounting or advancing the amount of bills of exchange and notes which have some time to run before they come due, on the faith of the credit of the parties to the bill, **Bill-chamber,** a department of the Court of Session in Scotland which deals with summary business—so called because formerly both summonses and diligence or execution were for the most part commenced by a writ called a bill, **Bill of adventure,** a writing by a merchant stating that goods shipped by him, and in his name, are the property of another, whose adventure or chance the transaction is—the shipping merchant, on the other hand, undertaking to account to the adventurer for the produce, **Bill of complaint,** the name given in the English Court of Chancery, prior to the Judicature Act of 1873, to the formal statement of the facts and prayer for relief submitted by a plaintiff to the court, **Bill of costs,** an account stating in detail the charges and disbursements of an attorney or solicitor in the conduct of his client's business, **Bill of exceptions,** a statement of objections, by way of appeal, against the decision of a judge who is trying a case with a jury in the Court of Session, **Bill of exchange,** a document purporting to be an instrument of pecuniary obligation for value received, and which is employed for the purpose of settling a debt in a manner convenient to the parties concerned—being a negotiable instrument, it will be discounted by a banker, and it thus saves the transmission of coined money, and enables creditors not only to fix down debtors to a day of payment, but to get the use of a sum equivalent to the debt before it is properly due, **Bill of fare,** in a hotel, the list of dishes or articles of food, **Bill of health,** an official certificate of the state of health on board ship before sailing, **Bill of lading,** a paper signed by the master of a ship, by which he makes himself responsible for the safe delivery of the goods specified therein, **Bill of mortality,** an official account of the births and deaths occurring in a certain district within a given time, **Bill of sale,** in English law, a formal deed assigning personal property, the usual mode of transferring ships, and valuable as mercantile securities over stock-in trade, furniture, &c, **Bill of sight,** an entry of imported goods of which the merchant does not know the quantity or the quality, **Bill of store,** a license from the customs authorities to re import British goods formerly exported, **Bill of victualling,** a list of necessary stores shipped from the bonded warehouse, or for drawback on board vessels proceeding on oversea voyages [Through Low L *billa*, from L *bulla*, anything round, a knob, a seal appended to a charter, hence a document bearing a seal, &c See **Bull,** an edict]

Billet, bil'et, *n* a little note or paper a ticket assigning quarters to soldiers —*v t* to quarter or lodge, as soldiers [Fr, dim of **Bill**]

Billet, bil'et, *n* a small log of wood used as fuel. —(*archit*) an ornament in Norman architecture resembling billets of wood [Fr *billette* — *bille*, the young stock of a tree, prob of Celt orig, perh allied to **Bole,** the trunk of a tree]

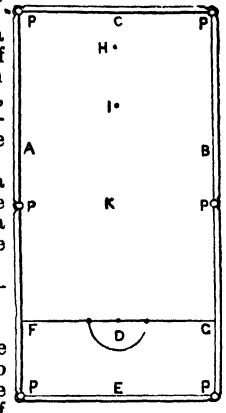


Billet

Billet-doux, bil e-dōō', *n* a sweet note a love letter [Fr *billet*, a letter, *doux*, sweet]

Billet-head, bil'et hed, *n* a billet or round piece of wood fixed in the bow or stern of a whale boat, round which the harpoon-line is turned when the whale is struck.

Billiards, bil'yardz, *n* a game played with a cue or mace and balls on a table having pockets at the sides and corners —*adj* **Bill'iard** [Fr *billard* — *bille*, a ball]



Plan of a Billiard Table

A, left, B, right, C, top, and E, bottom cushions, F, G, baulk line, D, the 'D within which the player's ball must be spotted when in hand, H, billiard spot, I, pyramid spot, K, centre spot, P, P, pockets

Billingsgate, bil'ingz gāt, *n* foul and abusive language like that once familiar to the ear at Billingsgate (the great fish market of London)

Billion, bil'yun, *n* a million or thousand thousand of millions (1,000,000,000,000), or, according to the French method of numeration, one thousand millions (1,000,000,000) [L *bi*, twice, and **Million**]

Billow, bil'ō, *n* a great wave of the sea swelled by the wind, a wave, the sea (*poet*) —*v i* to roll in large waves —*adjs* **Bil'lowed, Bil'lowy** [Scand, Ice *bylgja*, Sw *bolja*, Dan *bölge*, a wave See **Bilge, Bulge.**]

Bill-sticker, bil' stik er, *n* one who sticks or posts up bills or placards

Billy, Billie, bil'i, *n* a comrade, companion in arms —*pl* **Bill'ies.** [Prob from **Bill,** a familiar abbrev of William]

Billyboy, bil'i boi, *n* a bluff bowed one masted trading vessel with a fly sail [Prob a corr of *Bully-boy*, prob conn with *Bilander*]

Billycock, bil'i kok, *n* a man's low crowned felt hat [From *billy cocked*, i e cocked like the bullies]

Billy-goat, bil'i gōt, *n* a he goat

Bilocation, bī lok ā'shun, *n* the power of being in two places at the same time [Coined from *bi*, twice, and **Location**]

Bimana, bim'an a, or bim'an a, *n* a term used by Blumenbach, Cuvier, and others to describe the human species in contrast to other mammals It is now rarely used, men and monkeys being now zoologically united in the old Linnæan order—Primates —*adj* **Bi'manous**

Bimensal, bī mens'al, *adj* happening once in two months bi-monthly [L *bi*, and *mensis*, a month]

Bimestrial, bī mes'tri al, *adj* two months long

Bimetallism, bī met'al izm, *n* the name given to a monetary system in which gold and silver are on precisely the same footing as regards mintage and legal tender —*n* and *adj* **Bimet'allist.** [Gr *bi*, double, and **Metal**]

Bimonthly, bī munth'li, *adj* once in two months: also twice a month [L *bi*, and **Month**]

Bin, bin, *n* a place for storing corn, wine [A.S. *binn*, a manger]

Bin, bin Used for **Be,** and **Been** (*Shak.*)

Binary bī'nar ı, *adj* composed of two twofold. —*adjs* **Bī'nate,** growing in pairs double, **Binaur'al,** having two ears needing the use of both ears —**Binary scale** (*math.*), the scale of notation whose radix or base is 2 (instead of ten), **Binary theory** (*chem.*), that which assumes all salts to contain merely two substances, either both simple, or one simple and the other a compound playing the part of a simple body [L *binarius—bini,* two by two—*bis,* twice]

Bind, bīnd, *v t* to tie or fasten together with a band (with *to, upon*) to encircle round (with *about, with*) to sew a border on to tie up or bandage a limb, or the like to fasten together (the leaves of a book) and put a cover on to lay under obligation to answer a charge to oblige by oath or promise *to* or *from* an action to restrain, to make fast any one—also of disease, a magic spell, a passion, &c to hold or cement firmly to render hard —*v ı* to produce constipation —*pa t* and *pa p* bound —**I dare,** or **will be bound,** I undertake responsibility for the statement —*ns* **Bind,** a stalk of hops, so called from its twining or binding itself round a pole or tree the indurated clay of coal mines the tie for grouping notes together (*mus.*), **Bind'er,** one who binds, as books or sheaves an attachment to a reaping machine for tying the bundles of grain cut and thrown off, a reaping machine provided with such, **Bind'ery,** a bookbinder's establishment (U S) —*adj* **Bind'ing,** restraining obligatory —*n* the act of binding any thing that binds the covering of a book —*ns* **Bind'weed,** the convolvulus, a genus of plants, so called from their twining or binding, **Bine,** the slender stem of a climbing plant [A S *bindan,* cog with Ger *binden,* Sans *bandh*]

Binervate, bī ner-v'āt, *adj* (*bot.*) applied to leaves that have two ribs or nerves (*entom.*) having the wings supported by two nerves [L *bi, bis,* twice, and **Nerve**]

Bing, bing, *n* a heap or pile, often applied like **Bin** [Scand.]

Bingo, bing'ō, *n* a familiar name for brandy [Prob **B,** and **stingo**]

Bink, bink, *n* a Scot. form of **Bench.**

Binnacle, bin'a kl, *n* (*naut.*) the box in which on shipboard the compass is kept [Formerly *bit tacle*—Port. *bitacola*—L *habitaculum,* a dwelling place—*habit āre,* to dwell]

Binocle, bin'o kl, *n* a telescope through which an object can be viewed with both eyes at the same time —*adj* **Binoc'ular,** having two eyes suitable for two eyes —*adv* **Binoc'ularly** [L *bini,* two by two, *oculus,* an eye]

Binomial, bī nōm'ı-al, *adj* and *n* in algebra, a quantity consisting of two terms or parts, as $a + b$ —**Binomial theorem,** a series of analytical formulæ by which any power of a binomial can be expressed and developed [L *bi, bis,* twice, and *nomen,* a name, a term]

Bio-, bī'ō, a prefix from Gr *bios,* life, used in many scientific words to express having organic life —*adj* **Biobibliograph'ical,** dealing with one's life and writings —*n* **Bī'oblast** a formative cell —*adj* **Biodynam'ical** —*ns* **Biodynam'ics,** that part of biology which deals with vital force, **Biogen'esis,** the process of natural generation of life from life, as opposed to spontaneous generation or *abiogenesis* —*adj* **Biogenet'ic** —*ns* **Biog'enist, Biog'eny, Bī'ograph,** a name sometimes applied to a form of the zoetrope exhibiting the successive movements of a living body, thus simulating life, **Biomag'netism,** animal magnetism, **Biom'etry,** the calculation of the probable duration of life, **Bī'oplasm,** the germinal matter of all living beings

Biography, bī-og'raf ı, *n* an account or history of the life of an individual the art of writing such accounts —*n* **Biog'rapher,** one who writes biography —*adjs* **Biograph'ic, -al** —*adv* **Biograph'ically** [Gr *bios,* life, *graph ein,* to write]

Biology, bī ol'oj ı, *n* the science that treats of life or of organised beings, which seeks to classify and generalise the multitude of phenomena presented by and peculiar to the living world —*adj* **Biolog'ical** —*adv* **Biolog'ically.** [Gr *bios,* life, *logos,* a discourse]

Biparous, bip'ar us, *adj* bearing two at a birth [L *bis,* twice, *par ĕre,* to bring forth]

Bipartite, bī'part īt, or bī-part'īt, *adj* divided into two like parts —*n* **Biparti'tion,** the act of dividing into two corresponding parts [L *bi, bis,* twice, *partitus,* divided—*part īre,* to divide]

Biped, bī'ped, *n* an animal with two feet —*adj* **Bi'ped,** also **Bi'pedal,** having two feet [L *bipes—bi, bis,* twice, *ped em,* foot]

Bipennate, bī pen'āt, **Bipennated,** bī pen'āt ed, *adj* having two wings [L *bi,* and **Pennate**]

Bipennis, bī pen'nis, *n* an axe with two blades, one on each side of the handle, usually seen depicted in the hands of the Amazons [L —*bis,* twice, *penna,* wing]

Bipetalous, bı pet al us, *adj* having two petals or flower leaves [L *bi,* twice, and **Petal**]

Bipinnate, bī pin'nāt, *adj* doubly pinnate [L *bi,* twice, and **Pinnate**]

Biquadratic, bī kwod rat'ik, *n* a quantity twice squared, or raised to the fourth power —**Biquadratic equation,** an equation with one unknown quantity raised to the fourth power, **Biquadratic root,** the square root of the square root of a number [L *bi-,* twice, and *quadratus,* squared]

Biquintile, bī kwin'tīl, *n* (*astron.*) the aspect of planets when they are twice the fifth part (144 degrees) of a great circle from each other [L *bi,* twice, *quintus,* the fifth]

Birch, berch, *n* a hardy forest tree, with smooth, white bark, and very durable wood a rod for punishment, consisting of a birch twig or twigs —*adj* **Birch, -'en,** made of birch [A S *bere, bierce,* Ice *bjork,* Sans *bhūrja*]

Bird, berd, *n* a general name for feathered animals —*v ı* to catch or snare birds —*ns* **Bird-bolt,** a short thick bolt or arrow with a blunted point, used for killing birds without piercing them (*Shak.*) —**Bird-cage,** a cage or box made of wire and wood for holding birds —**Bird-call,** an instrument used by fowlers to call or allure birds to them, by imitating their notes —**Bird-catcher,** one who catches birds a fowler —**Bird-catching,** the art or practice of catching birds —**Bird-fancier,** one who has a fancy for rearing birds one who keeps birds for sale —**Bird'ing,** catching birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose (*Shak.*) —**Birding-piece,** a fowling piece —**Bird-lime,** a sticky substance used for catching birds —**Bird-of-Paradise,** a kind of Eastern bird with splendid plumage —**Bird's-foot trefoil,** the popular name of several leguminous plants, having clusters of cylindrical pods resembling a bird's foot —**Bird's nest,** the nest in which a bird lays her eggs and hatches her young —*adjs* **Bird-eyed,** having eyes quick of sight, like those of a bird quick sighted —**Bird's-eye,** a kind of tobacco —**Bird's-eye view,** a general view from above, as if by a bird on the wing, a representation of such, a general view or résumé of a subject —*adj* **Bird-witted,** flighty incapable of sustained attention —**A little bird told me,** I heard in a way I will not reveal [A S *brid,* the young of a bird, a bird either from root of **Breed** (*bredan,* to breed) or of **Birth** (*beran,* to bear)]

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

Biretta, bir et'a, *n* a square cap worn by the clergy of the R C Church —by priests, black, bishops, purple, cardinals, red [It *berretta*—Low L *birretum*, a cap]



Biretta

Birk, berk, *n* Scotch and prov Eng for **Birch** —*adj* **Birk'en** (*Scot*), birchen

Birkie, birk'i, *n* a strutting or swaggering fellow a fellow generally —Also *adj*, active [Scot A dubious connection with Scand *berkja*, to bark, boast, has been suggested]

Birl, birl, *v t* to spin anything round to throw down a coin as one's share in a joint contribution —*v i* to whirl round [Scot, an onomatopœic word]

Birle, birl, *v t* and *v i* (*Scot*) to ply with drink to carouse —*ns* **Birl'er** (Cumberland), **Birl'ing,** the act of drawing liquor [A S *byrelian, byrele*, a cup bearer, *beran*, to bear]

Birlinn, birl'in, *n* a chief's barge in the Western Isles [Gael]

Birminghamise, bir'ming ham īz, *v t* to make up artificially [See **Brummagem**]

Birostrate, bī-ros'trāt, *adj* having a double beak [L *bi*, twice, and *rostratus*, beaked—*rostrum*, a beak]

Birr, bir, *n* impetus a violent push stress in pronunciation any sharp whirring sound [Scot, Ice *byrr*, a favouring wind]

Birse, birs, *n* bristle —*adj* **Birsy** —**To lick the birse,** to draw a hog's bristle through the mouth —part of the ceremony of citizenship in Selkirk —**To set up one's birse,** to rouse the wrath of, from the habit of animals bristling up when enraged [Scot, A S *byrst*]

Birsle, birs'el, *v t* to scorch, to toast [Scot]

Birth, berth, *n* a ship's station at anchor [Same as **Berth**]

Birth, berth, *n* the act of bearing or bringing forth the offspring born dignity of family origin —**Birthday,** the day on which one is born, or the anniversary of that day *adj* relating to the day or one's birth —**Birthday-book,** a book in diary form, in which the birthdays of one's friends are entered in their autographs —**Birthdom,** birthright (*Shak*) —**Birth-mark,** a peculiar mark on one's body at birth —**Birthnight,** the night on which one is born, or the anniversary of that night —**Birthplace,** the place of one's birth —**Birthright,** the right or privilege to which one is entitled by birth native rights —*adj* **Birth-strangled,** strangled in birth (*Shak*) —*n* **Birth-wort,** a genus of perennial plants, formerly used medicinally in cases of difficult parturition [M E *burþe*, prob Scand, cf Goth *ga baurþs*, Ger *ge burt*]

Bis, bis, *adv* twice (*mus*) a direction that a passage is to be repeated [L] —*n* **Biseg'ment,** a segment of a line or figure cut into two equal parts —*adj* **Biser'rate** (*bot*), doubly serrate —*adj* **Bisex'ual,** of both sexes (*bot*) applied to flowers which contain both stamens and pistils within the same envelope

Biscacha. See **Viscacha**

Biscayan, bis'kā an, *adj* and *n* of or pertaining to the Basque province of Biscay in Spain, or its people Basque generally a long heavy musket, or the bullet fired by such

Biscuit, bis'kit, *n* hard dry bread in small cakes a kind of unglazed earthenware [O Fr *bescoit* (mod *biscuit*)—L *bis*, twice, *coquĕre, coctum*, to cook or bake]

Bise, bēz, *n* a cold north or north east wind prevalent at certain seasons in Switzerland and neighbouring parts of France and Italy [Fr]

Bisect, bi sekt', *v t* to cut into two equal parts —*n* **Bisec'tion** [L *bi*, twice, and *secāre, sectum*, to cut]

Bishop, bish'op, *n* in the Western and Eastern churches, and in the Anglican communion, a clergyman consecrated for the spiritual direction of a diocese, under an archbishop, and over the priests or presbyters and deacons a spiritual overseer in the early Christian church, whether of a local church or of a number of churches—the terms *bishop* [Gr *episcopos*] and *presbyter* [Gr *presbyteros*] are used interchangeably in the New Testament for the officers who direct the discipline and administer the affairs of a single congregation—the differentiation in function and dignity is, however, well marked by the end of the 2d century one of the pieces or men in chess, from the upper part being carved into the shape of a bishop's mitre (formerly the archer) a whole some hot drink compounded of red wine (claret, Burgundy, &c) poured warm or cold upon ripe bitter oranges, sugared and spiced to taste —*v* to play the bishop, to confirm (*jocularly*) to supply with bishops to let milk or the like burn while cooking —*n* **Bish'opess,** a she bishop, a bishop's wife —*n* **Bish opric,** the office and jurisdiction of a bishop a diocese—also **Bish'opdom** —**Bishop in partibus** (see **Partibus**) [A S *biscop*—L *episcopus*—Gr *episkopos*, an overseer *epi*, upon, *skop ein*, to view]

Bismar, bis'mar, *n* a kind of steelyard still used in Orkney [Dan *bismer*]

Bismillah, bis mil'a, *interj* in the name of Allah or God—a common Mohammedan exclamation [Ar]

Bismuth, biz'muth, *n* a brittle metal of a reddish white colour used in the arts and in medicine [Ger *bismuth, wissmuth*, orig unknown]

Bison bī'son, or bis'on, *n* a large wild animal like the bull, found in Lithuania, the Caucasus, &c, with shaggy hair and a fatty hump on its shoulders – The American 'buffalo' is also a bison [From L pl *bisontes*, prob of Teutonic origin, cf Old High Ger *wisunt*, A S *wesend*]

Bisque, bisk, *n* a rich soup made of meat or fish slowly stewed and seasoned, crayfish soup—also **Bisk** [Fr]

Bisque, bisk, *n* pottery that has undergone the first firing before being glazed [See **Biscuit**]

Bisque, bisk, *n* a term at tennis for the odds given by one player to another, in allowing him to score one point once during the set—a means of equalising a strong and a weak player [Fr]

Bissextile, bis sext'il, *n* leap year —*adj* containing the **bissext** (L *bissextus*) or extra day which the Julian calendar inserts in leap year—the 6th before the kalends of March, 24th Feb [L *bis*, twice, and *sextus*, sixth]

Bisson, bis'son, *adj* (*Shak*) blind, blinding [A S *bisene*, blind]

Bistort, bis'tort, *n* a perennial plant with astringent properties (*Polygonum bistorta*), so named from its twisted roots, called also *Snakeweed* and *Adder's Wort* [Fr —L *bistorta, bis*, twice, *torta*, twisted]

Bistoury, bis'tor i, *n* a narrow surgical knife for making incisions, having a straight, convex, or concave edge [Fr]

Bistre, Bister, bis'ter, *n* a pigment of a warm brown colour made from the soot of wood, esp beechwood —*adj* **Bis'tred** [Fr *bistre*, orig unknown]

Bisulcate, bī sul'kat, *adj* (*zool*) cloven footed. [L *bi*, twice, *sulcus*, a furrow]

Bisulphate, bī sul'fāt, *n* a salt of sulphuric acid, in which one half of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal [L *bi*, twice, and **Sulphate.**]

Bit, bit, *n* a bite, a morsel a small piece the smallest degree a small tool for boring (see **Brace**) the part of the bridle which the horse holds in his mouth (see **Bridle**)—hence, **To take the bit in his teeth,** to be beyond restraint, **Bit by bit,** piecemeal, gradually —*v t* to put the bit in the mouth to curb or restrain —*pr p* bit'ting, *pa p* bit'ted [From **Bite**]

Bitch, bich, *n* the female of the dog, wolf, and fox a term of reproach for a lewd woman, also once applied vulgarly to a man [A S *bicce*, Ice *bikkja*]

Bite, bīt, *v t* to seize or tear with the teeth to sting or pain to wound by reproach to deceive, or take in—now only *pass* —*pa t* bit, *pa p* bit or bitt'en —*n* a grasp by the teeth a nibble at the bait by a fish something bitten off a mouthful —**To bite the dust,** to fall, to die, **To bite the thumb,** to express defiance by putting the thumb nail into the mouth and knacking it against the teeth —*ns* **Bit'er,** one who bites a fish apt to take the bait a cheat, **Bit'ing** —*adj* **Bit'ing** [A S *bītan*, Goth *beitan*, Ice *bita*, Ger *beissen*]

Bitt, bit, *v t* (*naut*) to fasten round the bitts

Bittacle. See **Binnacle**

Bitter, bit'er, *adj* biting or acrid to the taste sharp painful —*n* any substance having a bitter taste —*n pl* **Bit'ters,** a liquid prepared from bitter herbs or roots, and used as a stomachic —*adj* **Bitt'erish** —*adv* **Bitt'erly** —*n* **Bitt'erness** [A S *bitan*, to bite]

Bitter For **Bittern** (*Spens*)

Bittern, bit'ern, *n* a bird of the heron family, said to have been named from the resemblance of its voice to the lowing of a bull [M E *bittour*—Fr —Low L *butorius* (*bos, taurus*)]

Bittern, bit'tern, *n* an oily liquid remaining in salt works after the crystallisation of the salt, and used in the manufacture of Epsom salts

Bitter-sweet, bit'er swēt, *n* the Woody Nightshade, a slender, climbing hedge plant, having red poisonous berries, said to be named from its root, when chewed, having first a bitter, then a sweet taste (*Shak*) an apple that has a compound taste of sweet and bitter a mixture of sweet and bitter

Bittor, Bittour, bit'tur, *n* the bird **Bittern** (*Dryden*)

Bitts, bits, *n* a frame in the forepart of a ship round which the cables are passed when the vessel rides at anchor

Bitumen, bi tū'men, or bit'yu men, *n* a name applied to various inflammable mineral substances, as naphtha, petroleum, asphaltum —*adjs* **Bitu'minous, Bitumed',** impregnated with bitumen (*Shak*) [L]

Bituminate, bi-tū'min āt, *v t* to mix with, or make into bitumen —Also **Bitu'minise**

Bivalve, bī'valv, *n* an animal having a shell in two valves or parts, like the oyster a seed-vessel of like kind —*adj* having two valves —*adj* **Bivalv'ular** [L *bi*, twice, *valva*, a valve]

Bivious, biv'i us, *adj* leading two, or different, ways [L *bivius—bi*, twice, *via*, a way]

Bivouac, biv'oo ak, *n* the resting at night of soldiers in the open air, instead of under cover in camp —*v i* to pass the night in the open air —*pr p* biv'ouacking, *pa p* biv'ouacked [Fr —Ger *beiwacht*, to watch beside—*bei*, by, *wachen*, to watch]

Bi-weekly, bī'-wēk'li, *adj* properly, occurring once in two weeks, but usually twice in every week [L. *bi*, twice, and **Week**]

Bizarre, bi-zär', *adj* odd fantastic extravagant. —*n* **Bizar'rerie** [Fr —Sp *bizarro*, high spirited, acc to Littré, adapted from Basque *bizarre*, the beard]

Blab, blab, *v i* to talk much to tell tales —*v t* to tell what ought to be kept secret (*out, forth*) —*pr p* blab'bing, *pa p* blabbed —*n* an open mouthed person, a tattler tattling —*n* **Blab'ber,** one who blabs [M E *blabbe*, a chatterer, also **Blabber,** to babble, with which cf Norse *blabbra*, Ger *plappern*]

Black, blak, *adj* of the darkest colour without colour obscure dismal sullen horrible dusky foul, dirty malignant dark haired, wearing dark armour or clothes —*n* black colour absence of colour a negro mourning the dark smut which attacks wheat a speck of black on the face, a sooty particle in the air black clothes, esp dress trousers —*v t* to make black to soil or stain to draw in black —*adj* **Black'ish** —*ns* **Black'ness, Black'heart'edness** —**Black-in-the-face,** having the face purple through strangulation, passion, or effort, **Black-and-tan,** having black hair on the back, and tan or yellowish-brown elsewhere, esp of a terrier, **In black and white,** in writing or in print (in art), in no colours but black and white, **Black and blue,** with the livid colour of a bruise in the flesh, **To black out,** to obliterate with black —*ns* **Black'-amoor,** a black Moor a negro, **Black-art,** necromancy magic [Acc to Trench, a translation of the Low L *nigromantia*, substituted erroneously for the Gr *necromanteia* (see **Necromancy**), as if the first syllable had been L *niger*, black]—*v t* **Black'ball,** to reject in voting by putting a black ball into a ballot box —*ns* **Black'balling,** the act of so rejecting a candidate, **Black'berry,** the berry of the bramble, **Black'bird,** a species of thrush of a black colour a current name for a negro or Polynesian kidnapped for labour —**Black'birding,** the kidnapping of such, **Black'board,** a board painted black, used in schools for writing, forming figures, &c —*adjs* **Black'browed,** having black eyebrows sullen, **Black'boding,** of evil omen, **Black-a-vised,** of dark complexion (prob orig *black a vis*) —*n* **Black book,** an official book bound in black, a book recording the names of persons deserving punishment —**To be in any one's black books,** to have incurred any one's displeasure —*ns* **Black'-cap,** a bird, a species of warbler, so called from its black crown (*cook*) an apple roasted until it is black, and served up in a custard the full dress cap put on by English judges when about to pronounce sentence of death, **Black-cattle,** oxen, bulls, and cows, **Black-chalk,** a variety of clay slate of a bluish black colour, used for drawing and also for making black paint, **Black'cock,** a species of grouse, common in the north of England and in Scotland, **Black-currant,** a garden shrub with black fruit used in making preserves, **Black-death,** a name given to the plague of the 14th century from the black spots which appeared on the skin, **Black-draught,** the popular name for a purgative medicine consisting chiefly of senna and Epsom salts, **Black-drop,** a liquid preparation of opium, vinegar, and sugar —*v t* **Black'en,** to make black to defame —*n* **Black eye,** an eye of which the iris is dark—a point of beauty a discoloration around the eye due to a blow or fall —*adj* **Black'faced,** having a black face dismal —*ns* **Black-flag** the flag of a pirate, or that hoisted at the execution of a criminal, from its colour, **Black fellow,** a native in Australia, **Black'friar,** a friar of the Dominican order, so called from his black mantle (over a white woollen habit) —

in *pl* the region in a city, as London, where their convent stood, **Black'guard,** blag'ard, (orig applied to the lowest menials about a court, who took charge of the pots, kettles, &c), a low, ill conducted fellow —*adj* low scurrilous —*v t* to treat as a blackguard, *v i* to play the blackguard —*n* **Black'guardism** —*adv* **Black'guardly** —*ns* **Black-hole,** formerly the name for the punishment cell in a barrack the memorable black hole in the Fort William barracks at Calcutta, into which, in 1756, as many as 146 Europeans were thrust over night, of whom only 23 were found surviving in the morning, **Black'ing,** a substance used for blacking leather, &c, **Black-jack,** a vessel for holding drink, orig made of leather (*naut*) the flag of a pirate, **Black'lead,** a black mineral (plumbago, not lead) used in making pencils, blacking grates, &c, **Black'leg,** a low gambling fellow a turf swindler a term applied by strikers to men willing to work for the wages against which themselves have struck, also **Black-neb, Black-letter,** the old English (also called Gothic) letter (**Black-letter**), **Black-Maria,** the closely covered, usually black painted van in which prisoners are conveyed between the court and the prison, **Black-Monday,** Easter Monday, so called on account of the sufferings experienced by the army of Edward III from the severity of the weather on that day in 1360, **Black-monk,** a monk of the order of St Benedict, from his garments, **Black-rod,** the usher of the chapter of the Garter and of the House of Lords, so called from the black wand tipped with a golden lion which he carries, **Black'smith,** a smith who works in iron, as opposed to a whitesmith, or one who works in tin, **Black'thorn,** a species of dark coloured thorn the sloe a stick made from its stem —*adjs* **Black-tressed,** having black tresses, **Black-visaged** (blak' viz'ājd), having a black face or look —*ns* **Black-wash,** a lotion of calomel and lime water anything that blackens, **Black-water,** a deadly tropical disease [A S *blac*, black]

Blackmail, blak'māl, *n* rent or tribute formerly paid to robbers for protection hush money extorted under threat of exposure or denunciation, esp of a baseless charge —*v t* to extort money from a person by this expedient [**Black** and A S *mal*, tribute, toll]

Blad, blad, *n* a fragment of anything, a good lump [Scot]

Bladder, blad'er, *n* a thin bag distended with liquid or air the receptacle for the urine —*adjs* **Bladd'ered, Bladd'ery,** swollen like a bladder —*n* **Bladd'erwort,** a genus of slender aquatic plants, the leaves floating [A S *blǽdre—blawan*, O Ger *blahan, blajan*, to blow, Ger *blase*, bladder—*blasen*, to blow, cf L *flatus*, breath]

Blade, blād, *n* the leaf or flat part of grass or corn the cutting part of a knife, sword, &c the flat part of an oar a dashing fellow —*adj* **Blad'ed.** —*n* **Blade'bone,** the flat bone at the back of the shoulder the scapula [A S *blæd*, Ice *blad*, Ger *blatt*]

Blae, blā, *adj* blackish or blue in colour livid bleak —*n* **Blae'berry,** Scot name for the bilberry or whortleberry [M E *blo, bloo*—Scand *blá*]

Blague, blag, *n* blustering humbug [Fr]

Blain, blān, *n* a boil or blister [A S *blegen*, a blister, prob from *blawan*, to blow]

Blamable, blām'a bl, *adj* deserving of blame faulty —*adv* **Blam'ably.**—*n* **Blam'ableness.**

Blame, blām, *v t* to find fault with to censure —*n* imputation of a fault crime censure —*adj* **Blame'ful,** meriting blame criminal —*adv* **Blame'fully** —*n* **Blame'fulness** —*adj* **Blame'less,** without blame guiltless innocent —*adv* **Blame'lessly** —*n* **Blame'lessness.**— **Blame-worthiness,** quality of being worthy of blame blamableness —*adj* **Blame'worthy,** worthy of blame culpable [Fr *blâmer, blasmer*—Gr *blasphēme ein*, to speak ill See **Blaspheme**]

Blanch, blansh, *v t* to whiten —*v i* to grow white [Fr *blanchir—blanc*, white See **Blank**]

Blanc-mange, bla mawngzh', *n* a white jelly prepared with milk [Fr *blanc*, white, *manger*, food]

Bland, bland, *adj* smooth gentle mild —*adv* **Bland'ly** —*n* **Bland'ness** [L *blandus*, perh = *mla(n)dus* = E *mild*]

Bland, bland, *n* an Orcadian name for buttermilk and water [Scand *blanda*]

Blandish, bland'ish, *v t* to flatter and coax, to cajole —*n* **Bland'ishment,** act of expressing fondness flattery winning expressions or actions [Fr *blandir, blandiss*, from L *blandiri*]

Blank, blangk, *adj* without writing or marks, as in white paper empty, empty of results vacant, confused in poetry, not having rhyme —*n* a paper without writing a lottery ticket having no mark, and therefore valueless an empty space, a void, or vacancy (*archery*) the white mark in the centre of a target at which an arrow is aimed, hence the object or aim of any thing a form of document having blank spaces afterwards to be filled in —*v t* to make pale to confuse (*Milton*) —*p adj* **Blanked,** a minced form of *damned*, from the usual form of printing d—d —*adv* **Blank'ly** —*ns* **Blank-cartridge,** a cartridge without a bullet, **Blank-verse,** verse without rhyme, esp the heroic verse of five feet, **Blank'ness** [Fr *blanc*, from root of Ger *blinken*, to glitter—O High Ger *blichen*, Gr *phlegein*, to shine]

Blanket, blangk'et, *n* a white woollen covering for beds a covering for horses, &c —*v t* to cover with a blanket to toss in a blanket —*n* **Blank'eting,** cloth for blankets the punishment of being tossed in a blanket —**Born on the wrong side of the blanket,** of illegitimate birth [Fr *blanchet*, dim of *blanc*, from its usual white colour]

Blare, blār, *v i* to roar, to sound loudly, as a trumpet —*n* roar, noise [M E *blaren*, orig *blasen*, from A S *blæsan*, to blow See **Blast.**]

Blarney, blar'ni, *n* pleasing flattery or cajoling talk —*v t* to beguile with such —*n* **Blarney-land,** Ireland [Blarney Castle, near Cork, where there is a stone difficult to reach, he who kisses which ever after possesses the gift of blarney]

Blasé, bla-zā, *adj* fatigued with pleasures, used up [Fr *blaser*]

Blash, blash, *n* watery stuff —*adj* **Blash'y** [Scot]

Blaspheme, blas fēm', *v t* and *v i* to speak impiously of, as of God to curse and swear —*n* **Blasphem'er.**—*adj* **Blas'phemous,** containing blasphemy impious —*adv* **Blas'phemously.**— *n* **Blas'phemy,** profane speaking contempt or indignity offered to God [Gr *blasphēme ein—blapt ein*, to hurt, *phēmi*, to speak See **Blame**]

Blast, blast, *n* a blowing or gust of wind a forcible stream of air sound of a wind instrument an explosion of gunpowder anything pernicious —*v t* to strike with some pernicious influence, to blight to affect with sudden violence or calamity to rend asunder with gunpowder —*adj* **Blast'ed,** blighted cursed, damned —*n* **Blast'ment,** withering or shrivelling up caused by blasting —*ns* **Blast-furnace,** a smelting furnace into which hot air is blown —**Blast-hole,** a hole in the bottom of a pump through which water enters —**Blast-pipe,** a pipe in a steam engine, to convey the waste steam up the

chimney —**Blast'ing,** the separating of masses of stone by means of an explosive substance — **Blasting-gelatine,** a powerful explosive made of gun cotton and nitro-glycerine [A S *blǽst*, cf Ice *beásа*, Ger *blasen*]

Blastoderm, blas'to-derm, *n* an embryological term applied to the layer or layers of cells arising from the germinal disc, or the portion of a partially segmenting egg which undergoes division [Gr *blasto*, *blastos*, a sprout, *derma*, *dermat*, skin]

Blatant, blāt'ant, *adj* noisy, clamorous, loud — *adv* **Blat'antly.** [Prob a coinage of Spenser]

Blate, blāt, *adj* bashful, timidly awkward [Scot, A S *blát*, pale]

Blatter, blat'ter, *v i* to talk overmuch, to prate —*v t* to hurry or rush noisily —*n* a clatter of words, sound of rapid motion [L *blaterāre*]

Blawort, blä'wort, *n* the harebell, the corn blue bottle —Also **Ble'wart** [Scot **Blae**, and *wort*, herb]

Blay, blī, *n* the fish bleak —Also **Bley.** [See **Bleak**]

Blaze, blāz, *n* a rush of light or of flame a burst ing out or active display a white spot on the face of a horse or ox a mark made on a tree by cutting off a strip of bark to mark a track or a boundary —*v i* to burn with a flame to throw out light —*n* **Blaz'er,** a cricket or golf jacket of bright colour —**Blaz'es,** from the fires of hell, in imprecations like **To blazes,** also **Like blazes** = with fury [A S *blæse*, a torch, from root of **Blow**]

Blaze, blāz, **Blazon,** blā'zn, *v t* to proclaim, to spread abroad —**To blaze a tree,** to make a white mark by cutting off a piece of the bark — *n* **Blaz'er,** one who spreads abroad or proclaims (*Spens*) [Same as **Blare** **Blazon** is the M E *blasen*, with the *n* retained]

Blazon, blā'zn, *v t* to make public to display to draw or to explain in proper terms, the figures, &c, in armorial bearings —*n* the science or rules of coats of arms —*ns* **Blaz'oner,** one who blazons a herald a slanderer —**Blaz'onry,** the art of drawing or of deciphering coats of arms heraldry [Fr *blason*, a coat of arms, from root of **Blaze**]

Bleach, blēch, *v t* to make pale or white to whiten, as textile fabrics —*v i* to grow white —*ns* **Bleach'er,** one who bleaches, or that which bleaches —**Bleach'ery,** a place for bleaching — **Bleach'-field,** a place for bleaching cloth a bleacher's office or works —**Bleach'ing,** the process of whitening or decolourising cloth — **Bleaching-green,** a green for bleaching clothes on —**Bleaching-powder,** chloride of lime [A S *blǽcan*, from root of **Bleak**]

Bleak, blēk, *adj* colourless dull and cheerless cold, unsheltered —*adv* **Bleak'ly** —*n* **Bleak'-ness** [A S *blæc*, *blâc*, pale, shining, a different word from *blac* (without accent), black The root is *blican*, to shine]

Bleak, blēk, *n* a small white river fish

Blear, blēr, *adj* (as in **Blear-eyed,** blēr'-īd) sore or inflamed dim or blurred with inflammation [Low Ger *bleer oged*, 'bleareyed']

Bleat, blēt, *v i* to cry as a sheep —*n* the cry of a sheep, any similar cry, even of the human voice —*n* **Bleat'ing,** the cry of a sheep [A S *blétan* L *balāre*, Gr *blēchē*, a bleating, root *bla*, formed from the sound]

Bleb, bleb, *n* a transparent blister of the cuticle a bubble, as in water [See **Bulb**]

Blee, blē, *n* complexion, colour (*Mrs Browning*) [A S *bléo.*]

Bleed, blēd, *v i* to lose blood to die by slaughter to issue forth or drop as blood to have money extorted from one to feel great pity for, &c in the phrase 'the heart bleeds' to be as red as blood —*v t* to draw blood from, esp surgically to extort sums of money from —*pa t* and *pa p* bled —*n* **Bleed'ing,** a discharge of blood the operation of letting blood —*adj* full of compassion emitting sap terribly weakened by war bloody (*Shak*) [A S *blédan* See **Blood**]

Blellum, blel'um, *n* (*Scot*) a blab or blabber

Blemish, blem'ish, *n* a stain or defect reproach —*v t* to mark with any deformity to tarnish to defame —*n* **Blem'ishment** [O Fr *blesmir*, *blemir*, pr p *blemissant*, to stain, of dubious origin Prof Skeat thinks it Scand, Ice *blâman*, livid colour—*blâ*, **Blue**]

Blench, blensh, *v i* to shrink or start back to flinch [From root of **Blink**]

Blench, blensh, *adj* or *adv* based on the payment of a nominal yearly duty —Also **Blanch** [See **Blank**]

Blend, blend, *v t* to mix together to confound —*v i* to be mingled or mixed —*pa p* blend'ed and blent —*ns* **Blend,** a mixture, **Blend'ing,** the act of mingling the process by which the fusion of paints is effected [A S *blandan*]

Blende, blend, *n* native sulphuret of zinc [Ger *blenden*, to dazzle, from the lustre of the crystals]

Blenny, blen'ni, *n* a genus of acanthopterygious fishes, covered with mucus or slimy matter [Gr *blennos*, mucus]

Blent, blent (*obs*), *pa p* of **Blend.** Mixed mingled (*Spens*) blinded, obscured

Bless, bles, *v t* to invoke a blessing upon to make joyous, happy, or prosperous to consecrate by some religious rite, to cross one's self to extol as holy, to pronounce happy, to invoke the divine favour upon to wish happiness to to praise or glorify —*pa p* blessed' or blest —*adj* **Bless'ed,** happy prosperous happy in heaven, beatified —*adv* **Bless'edly** —*n* **Bless'edness** —**Single Blessedness,** the celibate life, the unmarried state generally —*n* **Bless'ing,** a wish or prayer for happiness or success any means or cause of happiness (*B*) a gift or present a form of invoking the favour of God at a meal —*adv* **Bless'ingly** [A S *blétsian*, to bless, prob from *blót*, sacrifice, the word taken as = *benedicĕre*]

Bless, bles, *v t* (*Spens*) to brandish [? **Blaze**]

Blest, blest, *pa p* of **Bless**

Blether, bleth'er, *v i* to talk garrulous nonsense —*n* fluent, garrulous nonsense —Also **Blath'er** —*p adj* **Bleth'ering,** over talkative —*n* **Bleth'-erskate, Blath'erskite,** a blustering, noisy, talkative fellow (common in Amer) [M E *blather*, of Scand origin, Ice *blaðra*, to talk foolishly, *blaðr*, nonsense]

Blew, blōō, *pa t* of **Blow**

Blight, blīt, *n* a disease in plants, which blasts or withers them anything that injures or destroys —*v t* to affect with blight to blast to frustrate —*p adj* **Blight'ing,** withering, blasting [Dr Murray notes that it first appears in literature in the 17th century, prob orig of Scand origin, cf Ice *blettr*, a stain, perh related to **Bleach, Bleak.**]

Blin, blin, *v t* (*Spens*) to cease —*n* cessation stoppage [A S *blinnan*, to cease, pfx *be*, and *linnan*, to cease]

Blind, blīnd, *adj* without sight dark ignorant or undiscerning without an opening —*n* something to mislead a window screen a shade — *v t* to make blind to darken, obscure, or deceive to dazzle —*adv* **Blind'ly** —*n* **Blind'-ness,** want of sight, ignorance, folly —*adj* **Blind'ed,** deprived of sight without intellectual discernment.—*n* **Blind'er,** one who or that which blinds —*pl* a horse's blinkers —*adj* **Blind'-fold,** having the eyes bandaged, so as not to see thoughtless reckless —*v.t* to cover the

eyes to mislead —**Blind'ing**, *pr p* of **Blind**, making blind —*n* **Blind-man's Buff**, a game in which one of the party is blindfolded and tries to catch the others —*ns* **Blind-coal**, non bituminous coal, **Blind-side**, the side on which a person is blind to danger weak point —*n* **Blind'worm**, a small reptile, like a snake, having eyes so small as to be supposed blind [A S *blind*, Ice *blindr*]

Blindage, blind'āj, *n* (*mil*) a temporary wooden screen faced with earth as a protection against splinters of shell and the like

Blink, blingk, *v i* to glance, twinkle, or wink to see obscurely, or with the eyes half closed to shine unsteadily —*v t* to shut out of sight to avoid or evade —*n* a glimpse, glance, or wink a momentary gleam of light, a spark —*p adj* **Blinked**, affected with blinking —*ns* **Blink'ard**, one who blinks or has bad eyes —**Blink'ers**, pieces of leather fastened to the cheek pieces of a horse's head stall in driving to prevent him seeing in any direction except straightforward [M E, a variant of *blenk*, prob the same as **Blench** (q v)]

Blirt, blirt, *n* (*Scot*) a fit of crying —*v i* to burst into tears [Prob the same as **Blurt**]

Bliss, blis, *n* the highest happiness the special happiness of heaven, heaven —*adj* **Bliss'ful** —*adv* **Bliss'fully** —*n* **Bliss'fulness** —*adj* **Bliss'less**, without bliss [A S *blīss*, *blīðe*, **Blithe**]

Blist, blist, *pa t* (*Spens*) wounded struck [From Fr *blesser*, to wound]

Blister, blis'ter, *n* a thin bubble or bladder on the skin, containing watery matter a pustule a plaster applied to raise a blister —*v t* to raise a blister —*adj* **Blist'ery** —*ns* **Blister-beetle**, **Blister-fly**, the cantharis, or Spanish fly, used for blistering —**Blister-plaster**, a plaster made of Spanish flies used to raise a blister —**Blister-steel**, **Blistered-steel**, steel blistered in the process of manufacture, used for making tools, &c [M E, most prob O Fr *blestre*, conn with Old Norse *blastr*, *blása*, to blow, Ger *blase*]

Blithe, blīth, *adj* happy gay sprightly —*adv* **Blithe'ly** —*n* **Blithe'ness**.—*adj* **Blithe'some**, joyous —*adv* **Blithe'somely** —*n* **Blithe'someness** [A S *blīðe*, joyful See **Bliss**]

Blive, bliv, *adv* (*Spens*) Same as **Belive**

Blizzard, bliz'ard, *n* a blinding storm of wind and snow, a snow squall —*adjs* **Blizz'ardly**, **Blizz'ardous** [A mod coinage—most prob onomatopœic, on the analogy of *blow*, *blast*, &c]

Bloat, blōt, *v t* to swell or puff out to dry by smoke (applied to fish) —*v i* to swell or dilate to grow turgid —*p adj* **Bloat'ed** [Scand, as in Sw *blöt*, soft]

Bloater, blōt'er, *n* a herring partially dried in smoke, esp at Yarmouth

Blob, blob, *n* a drop of liquid anything soft and round, like a gooseberry a round spot zero [Imitative]

Block, blok, *n* an unshaped mass of wood or stone, &c the wood on which criminals were wont to be beheaded (*mech*) a pulley together with its framework a piece of wood on which something is formed a connected group of houses an obstruction a blockhead —*v t* to enclose or shut up to obstruct to shape or sketch out roughly —*ns* **Block'head**, one with a head like a block, a stupid fellow, **Block-house**, a small temporary fort generally made of logs —*adj* **Block'ish**, like a block stupid dull —*ns* **Block-ship**, a war ship, inefficient for service in action on account of age, but useful in defence of ports, **Block-tin**, tin in the form of blocks or ingots [Widely spread, but acc to Skeat, of Celtic origin, Gael *ploc*, O Ir *blog*, a fragment See **Plug**]



a, Double 'inside ironbound block, *b*, single 'outside ironbound' block (with swivel hooks)

Blockade, blok-ād', *n* the blocking up of a place by surrounding it with troops or by ships —*v t* to block up by troops or ships

Bloke, blōk, *n* a fellow, a man familiarly [Ety quite unknown—at any rate not Gypsy]

Bloncket, blongk'et, *adj* (*Spens*) gray [Fr *blanchet*, whitish, dim of *blanc*, white]

Blonde, blond, *n* a person of fair complexion with light hair and blue eyes —opp to **Brunette** —*adj* of a fair complexion fair [Fr]

Blond-lace, blond'-lās, *n* lace made of silk, so called from its colour

Blont, blont, *adj* (*Spens*) Same as **Blunt**

Blood, blud, *n* the red fluid in the arteries and veins of men and animals kindred descent, of human beings, good birth relationship, kindred elliptically for a bloodhorse, one of good pedigree a rake or swaggering dandy about town the blood royal, as in 'princes of the blood' temperament bloodshed or murder the juice of anything, esp if red the supposed seat of passion—hence temper, anger, as in the phrase 'His blood is up,' &c the sensual nature of man —*int* **'s blood** = God's blood, and **Blood** —**In hot or cold blood**, under, or free from excitement or sudden passion, **In blood**, in full vigour —**Half-blood**, relationship through one parent only —*ns* **Blood-guiltiness**, the guilt of shedding blood, as in murder —**Bloodheat**, heat of the same degree as that of the human blood (about 98° Fahr) —**Bloodhorse**, a horse of the purest and most highly prized blood, origin, or stock —**Bloodhound**, a large hound formerly employed in tracing human beings a bloodthirsty person —**Blood-letting**, the act of letting blood, or bleeding by opening a vein —**Blood money**, money earned by laying or supporting a capital charge against any one, esp if the charge be false or made by an accomplice —**Blood-poisoning**, a name popularly, but loosely, used of pyæmia and allied diseases —**Blood-pudding**, a pudding made with blood and other materials —**Blood-relation**, one related by blood or marriage —**Blood-sacrifice** (*Shak*), a sacrifice made with bloodshed —**Bloodshed**, the shedding of blood slaughter —**Blood-spavin**, a disease of horses consisting of the swelling of a vein on the inside of the hock, from a checking of the blood —**Blood-stone**, a dark-green variety of quartz, variegated with blood like spots of red jasper, the heliotrope a brown ore of iron, hematite —**Blood-sucker**, an animal that sucks blood, especially a leech an extortioner, one who sponges upon another —**Blood-tax**, conscription or universal military service, as drawing from the nation a certain number of lives or recruits annually —**Blood-thirstiness**, thirst or desire for shedding blood —**Blood-vessel**, a vessel in which blood circulates, a vein or artery —**Blood-worm**, a small red earthworm used by anglers —*adjs* **Blood-be-spotted** (*Shak*), spotted with blood —**Blood-boltered** (*Shak*), sprinkled with blood as from a bolter or sieve —**Blood-bought**, bought at the expense of blood or life —**Blood-frozen** (*Spens*), having the blood frozen or chilled —**Blood-hot**, as hot or warm as blood —**Bloodshot** (of the eye), red or inflamed with blood —**Blood-sized**, sized or smeared with blood —**Blood-stained**, with blood guilty of murder —**Blood-sucking** (*Shak*), that sucks or draws blood —**Blood-thirsty**, having a thirst or desire to shed blood. —**Bloodless**, without blood, dead without the

shedding of blood (*Shak*) without spirit or activity —**Avenger of blood,** the next of kin to a murdered man, whose duty it was to avenge his death—the Hebrew *Goel* —**Eating of blood,** prohibited under the Old Testament dispensation, Jews still killing their own butcher meat [A S *blód*—root *blówan*, to bloom, cog with O Fris *blód*, Ger *blut*]

Bloody, blud'i, *adj* of the nature of blood stained with blood murderous, cruel vulgarly, as an *adj* emphasising anger or the like, as an *adv* employed as a mere intensive—most prob from the habits of the 'bloods' about the beginning of the 18th century (Etheredge, '*bloody* drunk') —*v t* to make bloody —*adv* **Blood'ily** —*adjs* **Bloody-eyed, Bloody-faced, Bloody-minded** —*ns* **Bloody-mindedness** —**Bloody-flux,** dysentery, in which the discharges from the bowels are mixed with blood —**Bloody-bones,** a phrase, together with *Rawhead*, applied to a children's bugbear —**Bloody-hand** (*her*), the armorial device of Ulster, hence of baronets —**Bloody-sweat,** a sweat accompanied with the discharge of blood

Bloom, blōōm, *v i* to put forth blossoms to flower to be in a state of beauty or vigour to flourish to give a bloom or warm tint to anything —*n* a blossom or flower the opening of flowers rosy colour the prime or highest perfection of anything the first freshness of beauty of anything the flush or glow on the cheek (*Spens*) **Blosme** —*p adj* **Bloom'ing,** bright, shining, flourishing, full blown (*slang*) —*adjs* **Bloom'less,** without bloom, **Bloom'y,** flowery flourishing [Ice *blóm*, cf Goth *blôma*, Ger *blume*]

Bloomer, blōōm'er, *n* and *adj* a dress for women, partly resembling men's dress, devised by Mrs Bloomer of New York about 1849, consisting of a jacket with close sleeves, a skirt falling a little below the knee, and a pair of Turkish trousers

Bloomery, blōōm'er-i, *n* the first forge through which iron passes after it has been melted from the ore, and where it is made into *blooms*, or rough ingots, for hammering or drawing out

Blore, blōr, *n* a violent gust of wind [Prob related to *blare* and *blow*]

Blossom, blos'om, *n* a flower bud, the flower that precedes fruit —*v i* to put forth blossoms to flourish and prosper —*n* **Boss'oming** —*adj* **Boss'omy,** covered with flowers, flowery [A S *blóstm*, *blóstma*, from root of **Bloom**]

Blot, blot, *n* a spot or stain an obliteration, as of something written a stain in reputation —*v t* to spot or stain to obliterate or destroy to disgrace to dry writing with blotting paper —*pr p* blott'ing, *pa p* blott'ed —*n* and *adj* **Blott'esque,** a painting executed with heavy blot like touches, a daub or (*fig*) a vigorous descriptive sketch —*n* **Blott'ing-paper,** unsized paper, used for absorbing ink —*adj* **Blott'y** [Prob Scand, as in Dan *plet*, Ice *blettr*, a spot]

Blot, blot, *n* a piece liable to be taken at back gammon a weak place in anything [Ety obscure, Dut *bloot*, naked]

Blotch, bloch, *n* a dark spot on the skin a pustule —*v t* to mark or cover with blotches —*adjs* **Blotched, Blotch'y.** [Prob formed on **Blot**]

Blouse, blowz, *n* a loose sack like outer garment, somewhat like the English smock frock a kind of loose fitting bodice for women and girls [Fr]

Blow, blō, *n* a stroke or knock a sudden misfortune or calamity —**At a blow,** by a single action, suddenly, **To come to blows, To exchange blows,** to come to hostilities, **Without striking a blow,** without a struggle [A S *bléowan* is doubtful, cog with Dut *blouwen*, to dress (beat) flax, Ger *blauen*, to beat hard The noun appears in the 15th century without evidence of parentage]

Blow, blō, *v i* to bloom or blossom —*pr p* blōw'ing, *pa p* blōwn [A S *blówan*, Ger *bluhen* See **Bloom, Blossom**]

Blow, blō, *v i* to produce a current of air to move, as air or the wind —*v t* to drive air upon or into to drive by a current of air, as 'to blow *away*, down,' &c to sound as a wind instrument to breathe hard or with difficulty to spout, as whales to boast (*prov*) to spread by report to fan or kindle —*adj* **Blow'y** —**To blow hot and cold,** to be favourable and unfavourable by turns, to be irresolute, **To blow off** (steam, &c), to allow to escape, to escape forcibly —**To blow over,** to pass away, to subside, as a danger or a scandal —**To blow up,** to shatter or destroy by explosion to scold —**To blow upon,** to take the bloom, freshness, or the interest off anything, to bring into discredit to inform upon —**To blow one's own trumpet,** to sound one's own praises —*p adj* **Blown,** out of breath, tired swelled stale, worthless —*ns* **Blow-ball,** the downy head of a dandelion in seed, **Blow'er,** a metal plate used to put upon the upper part of a fireplace, so as to increase the draught through the fire a machine for driving a blast of air, as into a furnace, **Blow-fly** or **Flesh-fly,** an insect of the order Diptera, and of the large family Muscidæ, to which the common house fly and blue bottle belong, **Blowpipe,** a pipe through which a current of air is blown on a flame, to increase its heat a kind of weapon much used by some of the Indian tribes of S America both in hunting and war, consisting of a long straight tube in which a small poisoned arrow is placed, and forcibly expelled by the breath —



Blowpipe

pa t blew (blōō), *pa p* blown (blōn) [A S *blówan*, Ger *blahen*, *blasen*, L *flare*]

Blowze, blowz, *n* a ruddy, fat faced wench —*adjs* **Blowzed', Blowz'y,** fat and ruddy, or flushed with exercise, dishevelled, slatternly [Perhaps related to root of **Blush**, or of cant origin]

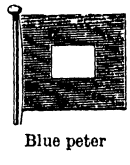
Blubber, blub'er, *n* the fat of whales and other sea animals blubberer —*v i* to weep effusively —*p adj* **Blubb'ered,** of a face swollen with weeping [M E *blober*, *bluber*, most likely onomatopœic]

Blucher, blōōch'er, *n* a strong leather half boot or high shoe, named from Marshal Blucher, the Prussian general at Waterloo

Bludgeon, blud'jun, *n* a short stick with a heavy end to strike with [First in 18th century, origin very obscure, from a cant word conn with **Blood**]

Blue, blōō, *n* the colour of the sky when unclouded—hence the sea, the sky, as in 'a bolt from the blue' one of the seven primary colours —*adjs* of the colour blue learned, pedantic indecent or obscene, as in *blue* stories, **Blu'ish,** slightly blue —*n.* **Blue'ness** —*ns* **Blue-beard,** a monster who murders a series of wives

in Perrault's famous *conte*, before he is himself cut off one who is 'unfortunate' with his wives after the fashion of Henry VIII, **Bluebell**, a plant that bears blue bell shaped flowers, **Blue-black**, black with a tinge of blue, **Blue blood**, aristocratic blood—the *sangre azul* of the Spanish hidalgoes, **Blue bonnet**, a round flat cap of blue woollen, much worn in Scotland a blue bonneted Scotch peasant or soldier, **Blue-book**, the name popularly applied to the reports and other papers printed by parliament, because usually stitched up in blue paper wrappers, **Blue-bottle**, a common name for the Blue Corn flower a familiar name for a policeman or beadle, **Blue-bottle fly**, the meat fly, or blow fly, **Blue-cap**, a fish of the salmon kind with blue spots on its head the blue titmouse (*Shak.*) a Scotchman, from his blue bonnet, a **Blue-coat boy**, a scholar of Christ's Hospital—formerly the usual dress of servants, hence a servant, beadle, soldier, **Blue devil**, an evil demon —*pl* deep despondency, the apparitions seen in delirium tremens, **Blue-eye**, a beautiful little bird in New South Wales, one of the honey eaters, **Blue-fish**, a fish of the family Scomberidæ, abundant on the east coast of North America, **Blue funk** (*slang*), great terror, **Blue-gowns**, the name commonly given to a former class of privileged mendicants in Scotland—called also the King's Bedesmen, **Blue grass**, a permanent grass found in Europe and North America, **Blue-jacket**, a seaman in the navy, as distinguished from a marine, **Blue-jay**, a common North American bird of the jay family, **Blue-nose**, a nickname for a Nova Scotian, **Blue-peter**, a blue flag with white square in the centre, used in the navy as a signal for sailing, **Blue-pill**, a mercurial pill, used as a purgative in cases of torpid or inflamed liver, **Blue ribbon**, a term applied to any great prize, as the Derby strakes—from the blue ribbon worn by Knights of the Garter the badge assumed by the so called Blue Ribbon Army introduced from America in 1878, since 1883 calling itself simply the Gospel Temperance Union, **Blue-stocking**, a name given to learned ladies who display their acquirements in a pedantic manner, to the neglect of womanly graces—about 1750 Mrs Montague and others began to substitute literary conversation for cards, and the name implying a disregard for the conventional costume of polite society was suggested by the blue stockings of Benjamin Stillingfleet—the French *bas bleu* is a translation, **Blue stone**, blue copperas, sulphate of copper, **Blue-throat**, or **Blue-breast**, a beautiful and melodious bird, nearly allied to the nightingale, **Blue water**, the deep sea, as opposed to port or a narrow channel, **Blue-wing**, a kind of duck, either a sub genus of Anas, or a special genus Cyanopterus—the best known species, the Common or Lunate Blue wing, the Blue winged Teal of the U S, **Light blue**, and **Dark blue**, the distinctive colours in their athletic contests of Eton and Cambridge, and of Harrow and Oxford respectively, **To be a blue**, to be chosen to represent Oxford or Cambridge at an inter varsity contest in cricket, football, rowing, or athletics, **An old blue**, one once so chosen, **The Blues**, the Royal Horse Guards, **The blues** (for blue devils), a colloquial expression for depression of spirits, **To drink till all's blue**, until everything around one looks blue, **To look blue**, to be down spirited, **True blue**, faithful to the principles of the political party wearing blue as its colour, in many places identified with Conservative [M E *bleu*—O Fr *bleu*, of Teut origin, as also Scand *blá*, which gave M E *bla*, *blo*, and modern *blae*]



Blue peter

Bluff, bluf, *adj* blustering rough and hearty in manners outspoken steep —*adv* **Bluff'ly**.—*ns* a high steep bank overlooking the sea or a river the act of bluffing at cards, as in poker, hence any kind of boastful swagger intended to impose upon another an excuse (*slang*) —*adjs* **Bluff-bowed**, having broad and flat bows, as a ship; **Bluff-headed**, applied to a ship having her stem too straight up —*n* **Bluff'ness** [Prob Dut]

Blunder, blun'der, *v i* to make a gross mistake, to flounder about to utter thoughtlessly —*n* a gross mistake —*p adj* **Blun'dering**, apt to make gross mistakes apt to stumble —**To blunder away**, to throw away some opportunity or advantage [M E *blondren*, prob conn with **Bland**, perh from Ice *blunda*, to doze]

Blunderbuss, blun'der bus, *n* a short hand gun with a wide bore [Corr of Dut *donderbus*—*donder*, thunder, *bus*, a box, barrel of a gun, a gun, Ger *donnerbuchse*]

Blunt, blunt, *adj* having a dull edge or point rough, outspoken, dull —*v t* to dull the edge or point to weaken —*adj* **Blunt'ish** —*adv* **Blunt'ly** —*n* **Blunt'ness** —*adj* **Blunt-witted** (*Shak.*), dull, stupid —*n* **Blunt** (*slang*), money [Orig sleepy, dull, prob connected with Ice *blunda*, to doze, perh akin to **Blind**.]

Blur, blur, *n* a blot, stain, or spot —*v t* to blot, stain, obscure, or blemish (*out*, *over*) —*pr p* blurr'ing, *pa p* blurred' [A variety of **Blear**]

Blurt, blurt, *v t* to utter suddenly or unadvisedly (*out*) —*n* an abrupt outburst —*p adj* **Blurt'ing**, impulsively frank [From sound, cf **Blirt**]

Blush, blush, *n* a red glow on the face caused by shame, modesty, &c any reddish colour sudden appearance —*v i* to show shame or confusion by glowing red in the face to glow red —*n* **Blush'et**, a young, modest girl (*Ben Jonson*) —*adj* **Blush'ful**, full of blushes modest —*n* **Blush'ing**, the act of turning red the appearance of colour upon the cheek —*p adj* showing blushes modest —*adv* **Blush'ingly** —**At the first blush**, at the first glance, **To put to the blush**, to cause to blush [Prob Scand, cog with A S *blysa*, a blaze See **Blaze**, **Blowze**]

Bluster, blus'ter, *v i* to make a noise like a blast of wind to bully or swagger —*n* a blast or roaring as of the wind bullying or boasting language a storm of anger —*n* **Blus'tering**, a noisy blowing as of a blast swaggering noisy pretension —*adj* stormy tumultuous boastful —*adv* **Blus'teringly** —*adjs* **Blus'terous** (*Shak.*), noisy boastful, **Blus'tery**, stormy swaggering (*Carlyle*) [An augment of **Blast**]

Bo, bō, *int* a word used to frighten children —**To say bo to a goose**, to open the mouth, to say even a word

Boa, bō'a, *n* a genus of serpents which includes the largest species of serpents, (the **Boa-constrictor**), which kill their prey by constriction or pressure a long serpent like coil of fur, feathers, or the like, worn round the neck by ladies [Perh conn with L *bos*, an ox]

Boad Same as **Abode**, *pa p* of **Abide**, also the same as **Bode**

Boanerges, bo an er'jēz, *n* a noisy preacher or shouting orator ['Sons of thunder'—Mark, iii 17]

Boar, bōr, *n* the male of swine, or its flesh —*adj* **Boar'ish**, swinish brutal —*n* **Boar-spear**, a spear used in boar hunting [A S *bár*, Dut *beer*, Ger *bar*]

Board, bōrd, *n* a broad and thin strip of timber a table to put food on food a table round which persons meet for some kind of business any council or authorised body of men, as a

school-board the deck of a ship —*pl* the stage a kind of thick stiff paper, as in pasteboard, Bristol board, esp that used in the binding of books —*v t* to cover with boards to supply with food at fixed terms to enter a ship to attack —*v i* to receive food or take meals —**By the board,** over the board or side of a ship—hence, **To go by the board,** to be lost or destroyed, **Above board,** openly, **To sweep the board,** to take all the cards —*ns* **Boarder,** one who receives board (food) one who boards a ship, **Boarding,** the act of covering with boards the covering itself act of boarding a ship, **Boarding-pike,** a pike used in boarding a ship, or in defending it when attacked, **Boarding-school,** a school in which board is given as well as instruction, **Board-school,** a school under control of a school board, as elected by the Elementary Education Act of 1870, **Board-wages,** wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in food [A S *bord,* a board, the side of a ship, Ice *borð,* the side of a ship conn either with **Bear** or with **Broad**]

Boast, bōst, *v i* to talk vainglorously to brag (*of*) —*v t* to brag of speak proudly or confidently of, esp justifiably to magnify or exalt one's self —*n* an expression of pride a brag the cause of boasting —*adjs* **Boast'less,** without boasting simple, unostentatious, **Boast'ful,** given to brag —*adv* **Boast'fully** —*ns* **Boast'fulness, Boast'ing,** ostentatious display vaunting [M E *bost,* of doubtful origin, apparently W *bostio,* Gael *bòsd,* a bragging, are borrowed]

Boat, bōt, *n* small open vessel usually moved by oars a small ship a vessel like a boat in shape, as a sauce boat —*v i* to sail about in a boat —*ns* **Boat-hook,** an iron hook fixed to a pole used for pulling or pushing off a boat, **Boat-house,** a house or shed for a boat, **Boat'ing,** the art or practice of sailing in boats, **Boat'man,** a man who has charge of a boat a rower —**To have an oar in another's boat,** to meddle with the affairs of others, **In the same boat,** in the same circumstances [A S *bat,* Dut *boot,* Fr *bateau*]

Boatswain, bōt'swān (colloq bō'sn), *n* a petty officer on board ship who looks after the boats, rigging, &c, and calls the seamen to duty with a whistle [**Boat,** and *swain,* Scand *sveinn,* a boy]

Bob, bob, *v i* to move quickly up and down, to dangle to fish with a bob —*v t* to move in a short jerking manner —*pr p* bobb'ing, *pa p* bobbed —*n* a short jerking motion a slight blow anything that moves with a bob or swing a pendant a knot of hair, as in **Bob-wig,** one with the ends turned up into short curls a bunch of lobworms, used in catching eels any small roundish body the refrain or burden of a song a term in bell ringing—a **Bob minor** is rung upon six bells, a **Bob major** on eight, a **Bob royal** on ten, a **Bob maximus** on twelve —*adj* **Bobb'ish,** in good spirits —*n* **Bobb'le,** the movement of water in commotion [Perh Celt, Gael *baban, babag*]

Bob, bob, *n* a shilling (*slang*) [Hardly the O Fr *bobe* = 1½d]

Bob, bob, **Bobby,** bob'i, *n* a shortened familiar form of Robert a familiar name for a policeman —from Sir Robert Peel, Home Secretary at the passing of the Metropolitan Police Act of 1828 —**Light-bob,** a soldier of the light infantry

Bobadil, bob'a dil, *n* a swaggering boaster, from Ben Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour*

Bobbery, bob'er i, *n* a noisy row [Hindi *bāp re!* O father!—*Col Yule*]

Bobbin, bob'in, *n* a small piece of wood on which thread is wound —**Bobb'inet,** a kind of fine netted lace made by machines [Fr *bobine,* prob Celt, cf Gael *baban,* a tassel]

Bobolink, bob'ō lingk, *n* a North American singing bird, found in the northern states in spring and summer [At first *Bob Lincoln,* from the note of the bird]

Bobstays, bob'stāz, *n pl* (*naut*) ropes or stays used to confine the bowsprit downward to the stem or cutwater, and counteract the strain of the foremast stays

Bobtail, bob'tāl, *n* a short or cut tail a word applied in contempt to the rabble, as in 'Tag rag and *bobtail*'—*adj* **Bob'tailed,** with tail cut short

Bocage See **Boscage**

Bode, bōd, *v t* to portend or prophesy —*v i* to be an omen to foreshow —*adj* **Bode'ful,** boding, ominous —*n* **Bode'ment,** an omen, presentiment —*pr p* **Bod'ing,** presaging —*n* an omen or portent [A S *bodian,* to announce—*bod,* a message, allied to **Bid**]

Bode, bōd (*Spens*) Same as **Abode**

Bodega, bo dē'ga, *n* a wine shop [Sp]

Bodge, boj, *v i* to make bad work, to fail —*n* **Bodg'er,** a botcher, a pedlar [A form of **Botch**]

Bodice, bod'is, *n* a woman's outer garment covering the waist and bust the close fitting waist or body of a woman's gown

Bodikin, bod'i kin, *n* a form of an oath, 'Od's bodikins = God's little body

Bodkin, bod'kin, *n* a small dagger a small instrument for pricking holes or for dressing the hair a large blunt needle —**To sit, or ride bodkin,** to be wedged in tight between two others [Prob conn with W *bidog,* a dagger]

Bodle, bod'l, *n* a Scotch copper coin, equal to about one sixth of an English penny, the smallest coin [Said to be named from a mint master, one *Bothwell*]

Bodrages, bod'rā jiz, *n pl* a hostile attack, a raid (*Spens*) [Ir *buaidhreadh,* a disturbance]

Body, bod'i, *n* the whole frame of a man or lower animal the main part of an animal, as distinguished from the limbs the main or middle part of anything matter, as opposed to spirit substance or substantial quality a mass a person a number of persons united by some common tie —*v t* to give form to to embody —*pr p* bod'ying, *pa p* bod'ied —*adj* **Bod'iless,** without a body incorporeal —*adv* **Bod'ily,** relating to the body, esp as opposed to the mind —*ns* **Body-colour,** a term applied to paints to express their degree of consistence, substance, and tingeing power, **Body-curer** (*Shak*), a doctor, **Bodyguard,** a guard to protect the person, esp of the sovereign, **Body-politic,** the collective body of the people in its political capacity, **Body-snatcher,** one who secretly disinters the bodies of the dead for the purposes of dissection [A S *bodig,* of dubious origin]

Bœotian, be ō'shyan, *adj* pertaining to Bœotia in Greece, noted for the dullness of its inhabitants—hence stupid, dull

Boer, bōōr, *n* a Dutch colonist at the Cape engaged in agriculture [Dut *boer* See **Boor**]

Bog, bog, *n* soft ground a marsh or quagmire —*v t* to sink or to entangle —*n* **Bog'-butt'er,** a fatty hydrocarbon found in the peat bogs of Ireland —*adj* **Bog'gy** —*ns* **Bog'let, Bog'-land, Bog'-moss,** a genus of moss plants, **Bog'-oak,** trunks of oak embedded in bogs and preserved from decay—of a deep black colour, often used for making ornaments, **Bog'-ore,** a kind of iron ore found in boggy land, **Bog'-spav'in,** a lesion of the hock joint of the horse, consisting in distension of the capsule enclosing the joint, usually arising suddenly from a sprain in action, **Bog'-trot'ter,** one who lives in a boggy country, hence an Irishman —**To be bogged,** to be entangled [Ir *bogach,* Gael *bog,* soft]

Boggle, bog'l, *v i* to stop or hesitate as if at a

bogle to start with fright to make difficulties about a thing to equivocate —*n* a scruple, objection a bungle —*n* **Bogg'ler,** one who boggles a doubter one who starts from the right path (*Shak*) [See **Bogle**]

Bogie, Bogey, bōg'i, *n* a low truck on four wheels, so constructed as to turn easily, a trolly a revolving under-carriage, as in a locomotive engine [Ety unknown, perh conn with *Bogy, bogie*, a fiend]

Bogle, bōg'l, *n* a spectre or goblin a scarecrow a bug bear, or source of terror —Also **Bogg'le —Bogg'art, Bogg'art,** is a common form in the North Country [Scot *bogle*, a ghost, W *bwg*, a goblin See **Bug**]

Bogus, bō'gus, *adj* counterfeit, spurious [An Amer cant word, of very doubtful origin—it may possibly be ultimately related to **Bogy**

Bogy, Bogey, bōg'i, *n* a goblin a bugbear or special object of dread, the devil —*n* **Bog'yism** [A form of *boggle* and *boggard*]

Bohea, bo hē', *n* the lowest quality of black tea tea generally [Chinese]

Bohemian, bo hē'mi an, *n* and *adj* applied to persons of loose and irregular habits an artist or man of letters, or indeed any one, who sets social conventionalities aside —*n* **Bohe'mianism** [Fr *bohémien*, a gypsy, from the belief that these wanderers came from Bohemia]

Boil, boil, *v i* to bubble up from the action of heat to be hot to be excited or agitated —*v t* to heat to a boiling state to cook or dress by boiling —*ns* **Boiler,** one who boils that in which anything is boiled a vessel in which steam, usually for a steam engine, is generated a vessel for heating water for baths, &c, **Boil'ing,** the bubbling up of any liquid by the application of heat the act of dressing food by boiling water —*adj* Bubbling swelling with heat or passion —**Boiling-point,** the temperature at which liquids begin to boil under heat —**To boil over,** to bubble over the sides of the containing vessel, to break out into unrestrained indignation, **To boil down,** to reduce in bulk by boiling, to extract the substance of, to epitomise [O Fr *boillir*—L *bullīre—bulla*, a bubble]

Boil, boil, *n* an inflamed swelling or tumour [A S *bȳl*, Ger *beule*]

Boisterous, bois'ter us, *adj* wild noisy turbulent stormy —*adv* **Bois'terously** —*n* **Bois'terousness** [M E *boistous*, approximating, but not in sense, to the O Fr *boisteus*, whence modern *boiteux*, lame The Celtic words throw no light upon its origin]

Bolas, bō'las, *n* missiles used by the South American *gauchos*, consisting of balls or stones strung together, swung round the head and hurled, usually so as to entangle the legs of an animal running [Sp]

Bold, bōld, *adj* daring or courageous forward or impudent presumptuous executed with spirit striking to the sight, well marked steep or abrupt —*adv* **Bold'ly** —*n* **Bold'ness** —*v t* **Bold'en** (*obs*), to make bold —*adj* **Bold-faced,** impudent —**To make bold,** to take the liberty, to make free [A S *bald*, O High Ger *bald*, Ice *ballr*]

Bole, bōl, *n* the round stem or body of a tree [Scand *bolr*, Ger *bohle*, a plank]

Bole, bōl, *n* an earthy mineral resembling clay in structure, and consisting essentially of silica, alumina, red oxide of iron and water, the bole of Lemnos, *Lemnian Earth*, is red in colour, and was once used as a tonic and astringent medicine [Gr *bōlos*, a clod]

Bole, bōl, *n* a recess in a wall an opening to admit light and air [Scot, origin unknown]

Bolero, bo-lā'ro, or bo lē'ro, *n* a Spanish national dance, danced in moderately quick three quarter time by two persons to the accompaniment of the castanets and the guitar also the air to which it is danced [Sp]

Boletus, bol ē'tus, *n* a genus of fungi, having a pore like surface occupying the place of gills [Gr *bōlitēs*, mushroom]

Bolide, bol'īd, *n* a large meteor or fire ball [Fr —L *bolid em, bolis*—Gr *bolis, ballein*, to throw]

Bolin, an *obs* form of **Bowline.**

Boll, bōl, *n* one of the round heads or seed vessels of flax, poppy, &c a pod or capsule —*p adjs* **Bolled** (bōld), swollen, podded, **Bollen** (bōln), swollen (*Shak*) [A form of **Bowl**, A S *bolla*]

Boll, bōl, *n* a measure of capacity for grain, &c, used in Scotland and the north of England—in Scotland = 6 imperial bushels, in England, varying from 2 to 6 bushels also a measure of weight, containing, for flour, 140 lb [Scot *bow*, prob a Scand word, cf Ice *bolli*]

Bollandist, bol'an dist, *n* one of the Jesuit writers who continued the *Acta Sanctorum* (q v), begun by John *Bolland* (1596–1665)

Bollard, bol'ard, *n* a post on a wharf to which vessels are secured a piece of wood on the forepart of a whale boat, round which the line is turned when a whale is harpooned [Prob **Bole**]

Bologna, bol ōn'ya, *adj* from a town of Italy, which gives its name to Bol phial, Bol phosphorus, and Bol or 'Polony' sausages —*adj* **Bologn'ese**

Bolometer, bō lom'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring minute amounts of radiant heat [Gr *bolē*, ray (*ballein*, to throw), *metron*, a measure]

Bolster, bōl'ster, *n* a long round pillow or cushion a pad anything resembling it in form or use, esp any piece of mechanism affording a support against pressure —*v t* to support with a bolster to hold up —*p adj* **Bol'stered,** supported swelled out —*n* **Bol'stering,** a propping up or supporting [A S *bolster*, from root of **Bowl**]

Bolt, bōlt, *n* a bar or pin used to fasten a door, &c an arrow a thunderbolt, as in 'a bolt from the blue'—*v t* to fasten with a bolt to throw or utter precipitately to expel suddenly to swallow hastily —*v i* to rush away (like a bolt from a bow) to start up to break away from one's political party (U S) —*n* **Bolt-rope,** a rope sewed all round the edge of a sail to prevent it from tearing —**Bolt'sprit,** the same as **Bow'sprit** —*adv* **Bolt-upright,** upright and straight as a bolt or arrow —*n* **Bolt-uprightness** [A S *bolt*, O High Ger *bolz*]

Bolt, bōlt, *v t* (better spelling, **Boult**), to sift, to separate the bran from, as flour to examine by sifting to sift through coarse cloth —*ns* **Bolt'er,** a sieve a machine for separating bran from flour, **Bolt'ing,** the process by which anything is bolted or sifted, **Bolt'ing-hutch,** a hutch or large box into which flour falls when it is bolted [O Fr *bulter*, or *buleter* = *burester*, from *bure*—Low L *burra*, a coarse reddish brown cloth—Gr *pyrros*, reddish]

Bolus, bō'lus, *n* a rounded mass of anything a large pill [L *bolus*—Gr *bōlos*, a lump]

Bomb, bom, or bum, *n* a hollow projectile, usually of cast iron, fired from a mortar, filled with gunpowder and fitted with a time fuse any similar missile or case of explosives, as a dynamite bomb —*n* **Bom'bard,** an engine or great gun for throwing bombs a barrel or large vessel for holding liquor (*Shak*) —**Bombard',** *v t* to attack with bombs —*ns* **Bombard'ment; Bombardier',** the lowest non commissioned officer in the British artillery, formerly a man employed about the mortars and howitzers, **Bombardier beetle,** a name given to several species of beetles, which discharge an acrid volatile fluid with

explosive force from the abdomen —*adj* **Bomb-proof**, proof or secure against the force of bombs —*ns* **Bomb-shell**, same as **Bomb**, **Bomb-vessel**, a vessel for carrying the mortars used in bombarding from the sea [Fr *bombe*—L *bombus*—Gr *bombos*, a humming sound—an imitative word]

Bombasine, **Bombazine**, bom′, bum′ba zēn′, *n* a twilled or corded fabric of silk and worsted, or of cotton and worsted —*n* **Bom′bax**, a genus of silk cotton trees, native to tropical America [Fr *bombasin*—Low L *bombasinum*—Gr *bombyx*, silk]

Bombast, bom′, bum′bast, *n* inflated or high sounding language orig cotton or any soft material used for stuffing garments —*adj* **Bom-bas′tic**, high sounding inflated [Low L *bombax*, cotton—Gr *bombyx*, silk]

Bombay-duck, bom bā′ duk, *n* a fish of the family Scopelidæ, nearly allied to the salmon and trout family, which is salted, dried, and eaten as a relish

Bombyx, bom′biks, *n* the silkworm [Gr]

Bon, bong, *adj* good—Fr, occurring in some English but not Anglicised phrases, as **Bon accord**, good will, agreement, **Bon mot**, a jest or smart saying, **Bon ton**, good style, the fashionable world, **Bon vivant**, one who lives well or luxuriously, **Bonne-bouche**, a delicious morsel

Bonanza, bon an′za, *n* a term common in the Pacific States for a rich mass of gold any mine of wealth, or stroke of luck [Sp]

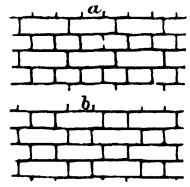
Bona fide, bō′na fid′ā, *adv* and *adj* in good faith, with sincerity, genuine [L]

Bonapartism, bō′na part izm, *n* attachment to the dynasty of Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the French —*n* **Bo′napartist**

Bona-roba, bō′na rō′ba, *n* a showy wanton, a courtesan (*Shak*) [It *buona roba*, lit a fine gown]

Bonbon, bong′bong, *n* a sweetmeat —*n* **Bon-bon′iere**, a fancy box for holding such [Fr, 'very good'—*bon*, good]

Bond, bond, *n* that which binds, a band link of connection or union a writing of obligation to pay a sum or to perform a contract any constraining or any cementing force in building, the connection of one stone or brick with another, made by lapping the one over the other as the work is carried up, as in **English bond**, **Flemish bond**, &c —*pl* imprisonment, captivity —*adj* bound in a state of servitude —*v t* to put imported goods in the customs' warehouses till the duties on them are paid—hence **Bonded stores** or **warehouses**, **To take out of bond**, &c —*p adj* **Bond′ed**, secured by bond, as duties —*ns* **Bond′ing**, that arrangement by which goods remain in the customs' warehouses till the duties are paid, **Bond-holder**, a person who holds bonds of a private person or public company, **Bondman**, a man slave, **Bondmaid**, **Bondwoman**, **Bond-manship**, **Bond-servant**, a slave, **Bond-service**, the condition of a bond servant slavery, **Bond-slave**, a slave, **Bonds-man**, a bondman or slave a surety, **Bond-stone**, a stone which reaches a considerable distance into, or entirely, through a wall for the purpose of binding it together, **Bondswoman**, a woman slave, **Bond-timber**, timber built into a wall as it is carried up for the purpose of binding it together in a longitudinal direction —**Bonded debt**, the debt of a corporation represented by the bonds it has issued, as contrasted with its *floating* debt [A variant of *band*—A S *bindan*, to bind]



a, English bond, *b*, Flemish bond

Bondage, bond′āj, *n* a state of being bound captivity slavery —*n* **Bond′ager**, a female outworker in the Border and North country, whom the *hind* or married cottar was bound to provide for the farm work, either from his own family, or by himself engaging a stranger and maintaining her in his house [O Fr, Low L *bondagium*, a kind of tenure Acc to Skeat, this is from A S *bonda*, a boor, a householder, from Ice *bóndi* = *búandi*, a tiller, a husbandman, *búa*, to till, cog with A S *búan*]

Bone, bōn, *n* a hard substance forming the skeleton of mammalian animals a piece of the skeleton of an animal —*pl* the bones collectively mortal remains pieces of bone held between the fingers of the hand and rattled together to keep time to music dice, as made of bone, ivory, &c —*v t* to take the bones out of, as meat to seize, to steal —*ns* **Bone-ache**, aching or pain in the bones (*Shak*), **Bone ash**, the remains when bones are burnt in an open furnace, **Bone-black**, the remains when bones are heated in a close vessel, **Bone-dust**, ground or pulverised bones, used in agriculture, **Bone earth**, same as **Bone-ash**, **Bone-shaker**, a name familiarly given to the earlier forms of bicycle before india rubber tyres, **Bone-lace**, lace woven with bobbins, which were frequently made of bone, **Bone-setter**, one who treats broken bones without being a duly qualified surgeon, **Bone-spavin**, a bony excrescence or hard swelling on the inside of the hock of a horse, **Bon′-fire**, a large fire in the open air on occasions of public rejoicing, &c —originally a fire in which bones were burnt (not Fr *bon*, good, and *fire*) —*adjs* **Bon′y**, having bones, **Boned**—used in composition, as high boned having the bones removed, **Bone′less**, wanting bones —**A bone of contention**, something that causes strife —**To the bone**, to the utmost part —**A bone to pick**, something to occupy one, a difficulty, a grievance, controversy, dispute —**To make no bones of**, to have no scruples in regard to something [A S *bán*, Ger *bein*]

Bongrace, bon′grās, *n* a shade from the sun once worn by women on the front of the bonnet a broad brimmed hat or bonnet [Fr]

Bonhomie, bon′o mē, *n* easy good nature [Fr, *bon homme*, a good fellow]

Boniface, bon′i fās, *n* a generic name for an inn keeper, like 'mine host' or 'landlord'—from the hearty Boniface of Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem*

Boning, bōn′ing, *n* the act of estimating straightness by looking along a series of poles, as in *boning rod*, or *telescope*

Bonito, bo nē′to, *n* a name given to several fishes of the mackerel family—the Stripe bellied Tunny of the tropical parts of the Atlantic and Pacific, the Mediterranean Bonito, the Plain Bonito [Sp]

Bonne, bon, *n* a French nurse maid [Fr, fem of *bon*, good]

Bonnet, bon′et, *n* a covering for the head worn by women, without a brim, tied on by strings, and now letting the whole face be seen, although formerly a bonnet (esp a *poke bonnet*) covered the sides of the face a soft cap the velvet cap within a coronet (*fort*) a small work with two faces, placed before the salient or flanked angle of the ravelin between the two tenaillons —intended to remedy the defects of barbettes a wire covering over a chimney top a decoy or pretended player or bidder at a gaming table or an auction, the accomplice of a thimble rigger or other petty swindler —*v t* 'to put a

bonnet on to crush a man's hat over his eyes —*ns* **Bonnet rouge,** the red cap of liberty of the French Revolution, shaped like a nightcap; **Scotch bonnet,** of a broad, round, flat shape, of dark blue colour, with a tuft on the top, the fabric thick milled woollen, without seam or lining—like the Basque *béret*, the **Glengarry bonnet** rises to a point in front, with ribbons hanging down behind, the **Balmoral bonnet** is flat, and liker the Lowland bonnet, **Bonnet laird,** a Scotch name for a petty landowner who wore a bonnet, not the hat of the gentry, **Bonnet-piece,** a gold coin of James V of Scotland, on which the king wears a bonnet instead of a crown —*p adj* **Bonn'eted** [O Fr —Low L *bonnetum*, orig the name of a stuff]

Bonny, bon'i, *adj* beautiful handsome gay plump pleasant-looking as a general term expressing appreciation = considerable, &c, often ironically cheerful stout, strong (*Shak*) —*adv* **Bonn'ily,** beautifully gaily —*n* **Bonn'iness,** handsomeness gaiety [Fr *bon*, *bonne* —L *bonus*]

Bonspiel, bon'spēl, *n* a great curling match [Dr Murray suggests an assumed Dut *bondspel*, from *bond* = *verbond*, 'covenant, alliance, compact,' and *spel*, play, the word having entered Scotch as a whole, *spiel*, *spel*, having never been in common use for 'play']

Bonus, bōn'us, *n* a premium beyond the usual interest for a loan an extra dividend to shareholders an extra gratuity paid to workmen a douceur or bribe [L *bonus*, good]

Bony, bōn'i, *adj* full of, or consisting of, bones

Bonze, bon'ze, *n* a Buddhist priest [Jap *bonzô* or *bonzi*, a priest]

Boo, booh, bōō, *int* a sound expressive of disapprobation or contempt —*v* to utter 'boo,' to hoot —**Boo'hoo',** to weep noisily

Booby, bōō'bi, *n* a silly or stupid fellow a seabird, of the gannet tribe, remarkable for its apparent stupidity in allowing itself to be knocked down with a stick —*adjs* **Boo'by, -ish,** like a booby stupid —*n* **Boo'byism.—Booby-trap,** a rude form of practical joke among boys, by which something is made to fall upon some one entering a door, or the like [Sp *bobo*, a dolt, may prob be cog with Ger *bube*]

Boodle, bōōd'l, *n* a crowd, pack—'the whole boodle' stock-in trade, capital [May be conn with Dut *boedel*]

Boodle, bōōd'l, *n* a stupid noodle (*slang*)

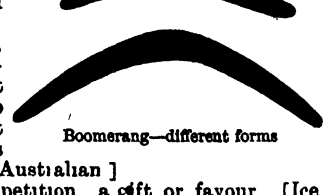
Boody, bōōd'i, *v i* to sulk or mope [Fr *bouder*, to pout]

Book, book, *n* a collection of sheets of paper bound together, either printed, written on, or blank a literary composition a division of a volume or subject the Bible a betting book, or record of bets made with different people (*fig*) any source of instruction the libretto of an opera, &c (*pl*) formal accounts of transactions, as minutes of meetings, records kept of his business by a merchant —*v t* to write in a book —*ns* **Book-account,** an account of debt or credit in a book, **Bookbinder,** one who binds books, **Bookbinding,** the art or practice of binding or putting the boards on books, **Book-case,** a case with shelves for books, **Book-club,** an association of persons who buy new books for circulation among themselves, **Book-debt,** a debt for articles charged by the seller in his book-account, **Book-holder,** one who holds the book of the play, and prompts the actor in the theatre, **Bookishness; Book-keeping,** the art of keeping accounts in a regular and systematic manner, **Book-land,** land taken from the *folcland* or common land, and granted by *bóc* or written charter to a private owner; **Book-learning,** learning got from books, as opposed to practical knowledge, **Book-maker,** one who makes up books from the writings of others, a compiler: one who makes a system of bets in such a way that the gains must exceed the losses, entering them in a memorandum book, **Book-making,** the art or practice of compiling books from the writings of others compilation systematic betting, **Book-man,** a scholar, student, **Book-mark,** something placed in a book to mark a particular page or passage, **Book-mate** (*Shak*), a mate or companion in the study of books · a schoolfellow, **Book-muslin,** muslin used in bookbinding, **Book-oath** (*Shak*), an oath made on the Book or Bible, **Bookplate,** a label usually pasted inside the cover of a book, bearing the owner's name, crest, coat of arms, or peculiar device, **Book-post,** the department in the Post office for the transmission of books, **Book-seller,** one who sells books, **Book-selling, Book-shelf,** a shelf on which books are placed, **Book-shop,** a shop where books are sold, **Book-stall,** a stall or stand, generally in the open air, where books are sold, **Book-stand,** a book stall a stand or support for holding up a book when reading, **Book-trade,** the trade of dealing in books, **Bookworm,** a worm or mite that eats holes in books a hard reader one who reads without discrimination or profit —*adjs* **Bookful,** full of information gathered from books, **Bookless,** without books unlearned, **Bookish,** fond of books acquainted only with books —**To be upon the books,** to have one's name in an official list, **To bring to book,** to bring to account, **To take a leaf out of another's book,** to follow the example of some one, **To talk like a book,** to talk pedantically, or in a preternaturally well informed manner [A S *bóc*, a book, the beech, Ger *buche*, the beech, *buch*, a book, because the Teutons first wrote on beechen boards]

Boom, bōōm, *n* a pole by which a sail is stretched a chain or bar stretched across a harbour [Dut *boom*, a beam, a tree]

Boom, bōōm, *v i* to make a hollow sound or roar to go on with a rush, to become suddenly prosperous —*v t* to push anything into sudden prominence —*n* a hollow roar, as of the sea, the cry of the bittern, &c a sudden increase of activity in business, or the like—often the direct consequence of puffing advertisements, or less legitimate intrigues —*p adj* **Boom'ing,** rushing with violence. [From a Low Ger root found in A S *byme*, a trumpet, Dut *bommen*, to drum, like **Bomb,** of imitative origin]

Boomerang, bōōm'e rang, *n* a hard wood missile used by the natives of Australia, shaped like the segment of a circle, and so balanced that when thrown to a distance it returns towards the thrower [Australian]



Boomerang—different forms

Boon, bōōn, *n* a petition a gift or favour [Ice *bón*, a prayer, A S *ben*]

Boon, bōōn, *adj* gay, merry, or kind [Fr *bon*—L *bonus*, good]

Boor, bōōr, *n* a countryman, a peasant a Dutch colonist in South Africa a coarse or awkward person —*adj* **Boor'ish,** like a boor awkward or rude —*adv* **Boor'ishly.—***n* **Boor'ishness.** [Dut. *boer*, Ger *bauer* The A S *gebúr*, a farmer, may explain the East Anglian *bor*, neighbour, as a form of address.]

Boord, an *obs* form of **Board**

Boose, bōōz, *v t* See **Bouse.**

Boot, bōōt, *n* a covering for the foot and lower part of the leg generally made of leather an infamous instrument of judicial torture, in which the legs were forced into a strong case and wedges driven in until bone, muscle, and marrow were crushed together—used, but usually in vain, to extort information from the Scottish Covenanters (also **Boot'ikin**) a box or receptacle in a coach —*v t* to put on boots —*pa p* **Boot'ed,** having boots on, equipped for riding —*ns* **Boot'hose** (*Shak*), hose or stockings used in place of boots, **Boot-closer,** one who closes the upper leathers of boots, **Boot'jack,** an instrument for taking off boots, **Boot-last,** the last or wooden mould on which boots or shoes are made or stretched to keep their shape, **Boots,** the servant at an inn who cleans the boots, runs messages, &c —in combination, as *Lazyboots*, *Slyboots*, **Boot-tree,** same as **Boot-last** —*adj* **Boot'less,** without boots referring also, as in Tennyson's metaphorical use, 'wedded to a bootless calf,' to the ancient custom at a marriage by proxy of the quasi bridegroom putting one unbooted leg into the bride's bed —**To have one's heart in one's boots,** to be in a state of extreme terror, **Boot and saddle** (a corr of Fr *boute selle*, place saddle), the signal to cavalry to mount, **Like old boots** (*slang*), vigorously, heartily, **To die in his boots,** to be cut off in the midst of health, as by the rope, **Six feet in his boots,** quite six feet high [O Fr *bote* (mod *botte*)—Low L *botta*, *bota*, of dubious origin]

Boot, bōōt, *v t* to profit or advantage —*n* advantage profit any reparation or compensation paid, like the *man bote* of old English law booty (*Shak*) —*adj* **Boot'less,** without boot or profit useless —*adv* **Boot'lessly** —*n* **Boot'lessness** —**To boot,** in addition, **To make boot of** (*Shak*), to make profit of [A S *bót*, compensation, amends, whence *betan*, to amend, to make **Better**]

Bootes, bo ō'tez, *n.* a northern constellation beside the Great Bear, containing the bright star Arcturus [Gr, an ox driver]

Booth, bōōth, *n* a hut or temporary erection formed of slight materials a covered stall at a fair or market [Ice *búð*, Ger *bude*]

Booty, bōōt'i, *n* spoil taken in war or by force plunder, a prize —**To play booty,** to join with others in order to cheat one player, to play a game with intention to lose [Ice. *byti*, share—*byta*, to divide]

Booze, a variant of **Bouse.**

Bo-peep, bō pēp', *n* a simple play among children in which one peeps from behind something and cries 'Bo'

Bora, bō'ra, *n* a strong north east wind in the upper Adriatic [Diez explains the word as a Venetian variant of It *borea*—L *boreas*, acc to others, Slav, cf Servian *bura*]

Borachio, bor ach'i o, *n* a Spanish wine-bottle of leather a drunken fellow [Sp *borracha*]

Borage, bur'āj, *n* a plant of the genus Borago, formerly in great repute as a cordial [Low L *borago*]

Borax, bō'raks, *n* a mineral salt used for soldering, as a flux in metallurgy, in enamelling and glazing, as a mordant in dyeing, as a substitute for soap, and also in medicine —*adj* **Borac'ic,** of or relating to borax —*ns* **Bor'acite,** a mineral composed of boracic acid and carbonate of magnesia, **Bo'rate,** a salt of boracic acid —**Boracic acid,** an acid obtained by dissolving borax, and also found native in mineral springs in Italy [Through Fr and Low L *borax*, *borac em*, from Ar *búraq*]

Bordar, bord'ar, *n* a villein who held his hut at his lord's pleasure [Low L *bordarius*, of Teut origin See **Board**]

Bordeaux, bor dō', *n* claret, wine of Bordeaux, a great city in the south west of France

Bordel, bor'del, *n* a house for prostitution, a bawdy-house [O Fr *bordel*, a cabin—Low L *borda*]

Border, bord'er, *n* the edge or margin of anything the march or boundary of a country, esp that between England and Scotland, long infested by the lawless marauders of both countries a flower bed in a garden a piece of ornamental edging or trimming round a garment, &c —*v i* to resemble (*on*) to be adjacent (*with*, *upon*) —*v t* to make or adorn with a border to bound —*ns* **Bord'erer,** one who dwells on the border of a country, **Border-land** —*adj* **Borderless.** [O Fr *bordure*, from root of **Board**]

Bord-raging See **Bodraging**

Bordure, bor'dūr, *n* (*her*) a border surrounding a shield, generally said to occupy one fifth of the field [**Border**]

Bore, bōr, *v t* to pierce so as to form a hole to weary or annoy —*n* a hole made by boring the size of the cavity of a gun a person or thing that wearies (not from the foregoing, according to Dr Murray, who says both verb and noun arose after 1750) —*ns* **Bore'dom,** weariness, **Bor'er,** the person or thing that bores a genus of sea worms that pierce wood a name common to many insects that pierce wood, **Bor'ing,** the act of making a hole in anything a hole made by boring —*pl* the chips produced by boring [A S *borian*, to bore, cf Ger *bohren*, allied to L *for āre*, to bore, Gr *pharynx*, the gullet]

Bore, bōr, did bear, *pa t* of **Bear**

Bore, bōr, *n* a tidal flood which rushes with great violence up the estuaries of certain rivers, also called *Eagre* [Ice *bára*, a wave or swell]

Boreas, bō're as, *n* the north wind —*adj* **Bo'real** [L and Gr]

Born, bawrn, *pa p* of **Bear,** to bring forth —**A born fool,** one whose folly is from his birth—also in compounds, as *English born*, *eldest born*, *base born*, *gently born*, *well born*, &c, **Born again,** having received new spiritual life or regeneration through Christ, **In one's born days,** in one's lifetime, **Born of,** sprung from, **Born in,** or **with,** inherited by birth

Borne, bōrn, *pa p* of **Bear,** to carry

Borné, bor'nā, *adj* limited, narrow-minded [Fr, pa p of *borner*, to limit]

Boron, bō'ron, *n* a simple non metallic element present in borax and boracic acid, obtained in crystals which resemble diamonds [See **Borax**]

Borough, bur'ō, *n* a town with a corporation and special privileges granted by royal charter a town that sends representatives to parliament The municipal and parliamentary boroughs often do not coincide exactly in area —**County borough,** a borough of above 50,000 inhabitants, constituted by the Local Government Act of 1888, an administrative county independent of the county in which it is situated administratively, but not politically or judicially, **Close,** or **Pocket borough,** a borough the representation of which was in the nomination of some person—common before 1832, **Rotten borough,** one which still returned members to parliament although the constituency had disappeared—all abolished in 1832 —The Scotch terms are grouped under **Burgh** —*ns* **Borough-reeve,** the chief municipal official in some unincorporated English towns prior to 1835, **Borough-English,** a custom in some ancient English boroughs, by which

estates descend to the youngest son or the youngest brother, **Bor'oughmong'er,** one who buys or sells the patronage of boroughs [A S *burg, burh,* a city, from *beorgan,* Ger *bergen,* to protect]

Borrel, bor'el, *adj* rustic, clownish (*Spens*) [O Fr *burel,* coarse cloth worn by peasantry]

Borrow, bor'ō, *v t* to obtain on loan or trust to adopt from a foreign source to derive one's authority from another (*from, of*) —*p adj* **Borr'owed,** taken on loan, counterfeit, assumed —*n* **Borr'ower** —**Borrowing days,** the last three days of March (o s), supposed in Scotch folklore to have been borrowed by March from April, and to be especially stormy [A S *borgian* —*borg, borh,* a pledge, security]

Borstall, bor'stal, *n* a way up a hill, still used in the district of the Downs [A S *beorh,* a hill, and *stigel,* a stile]

Bort, bort, *n* diamond dust [Fr]

Borzoi, bor'zoi, *n* a breed of dogs of great grace and beauty, in shape like a gigantic greyhound, though covered with a soft coat about the length of a deerhound's Though reputed able to kill a wolf, they are remarkably gentle They were first imported about 1885 [Russian]

Boscage, bosk'āj, *n* thick foliage woodland [Fr *boscage, bocage*—Low L *boscus* (hence Fr *bois*), conn with Ger *busch,* E *bush*]

Bosh, bosh, *n* used also as *int* nonsense, foolish talk or opinions [Turk *bosh,* worthless, frequent in Morier's popular novel *Ayesha* (1834)]

Bosky, bosk'i, *adj* woody or bushy shady —*n* **Bosk'et,** a thicket

Bosom, booz'um, *n* the breast of a human being, or the part of the dress which covers it (*fig*) the seat of the passions and feelings the heart embrace, enclosure, as within the arms any close or secret receptacle —*adj* (in composition) confidential intimate —*v t* to enclose in the bosom —**To take to one's bosom,** to marry to make an intimate friend of, **Abraham's bosom,** the abode of the blessed dead [A S *bósm,* Ger *busen*]

Boson, bō'sn, *n* a corruption of **Boatswain**

Boss, bos, *n* a knob or stud a raised ornament —*v t* to ornament with bosses —*adj* **Boss'y,** having bosses —*p adj* **Bossed,** embossed [O Fr *boce* (Fr *bosse*), from O Ger *bōzan,* to beat]



Boss

Boss, bos, *n* the chief or leader the master, manager, or foreman the person who pulls the wires in political intrigues —*adj* chief excellent —*v t* to manage or control —**To boss the show,** to be supreme director of an enterprise [Amer, from the New York Dutch *baas,* master, cog with Ger *base,* a cousin]

Bostangi, bos-tan'ji, *n* a Turkish guard of the palace [Turk]

Boston, bost'on, *n* a game at cards, somewhat similar to whist [From Boston in Mass, U S]

Boswellian, bos wel'li an, *adj* after the manner of Boswell, the famous biographer of Samuel Johnson —*n* **Bos'wellism** —*v t* **Bos'wellise,** to write after the manner of Boswell—full of an absolute admiration for one's hero and interest in him descending to the smallest particulars

Botany, bot'an i, *n* the science of plants —*adj* **Botan'ic.**—*adv* **Botan'ically.**—*v t* **Bot'anise,** to seek for and collect plants for study —*ns* **Bot'anist,** one skilled in botany, **Bot'anomancy,** divination by means of plants, esp the leaves of the sage and fig —**Botany Bay,** a famous convict settlement in New South Wales, near to what is now Sydney convict settlements generally [Gr *botanē,* herb, plant—*bosk ein,* to feed, L *vescor,* I feed myself, perh cog with A S *woed*]

Botargo, bot ar'go, *n* a relish made of mullet or tunny roe [It —Ar]

Botch, boch, *n* a swelling on the skin a clumsy patch ill finished work —*v t* to patch or mend clumsily to put together unsuitably or unskilfully —*ns* **Botch'er,** one who botches, **Botch-work, Botch'ery.**—*adj* **Botch'y,** marked with or full of botches [From root of **Boss**]

Both, bōth, *adj* and *pron* the two the one and the other —*conj* as well on the one side [Ice *bathi,* Ger *beide,* A S *bā,* cf L *am bo,* Gr *am phō,* Sans *ubha,* orig *ambha*]

Bother, both'er, *v t* to perplex or tease —*ns* **Both'er, Botherā'tion** —*adj* **Both'ersome** [Murray notes that the word first appeared in the writings of Irish born men, as Dr Sheridan, Swift, and Sterne Perh from Ir *buaidhirt,* trouble]

Bothy, Bothie, both'i, *n* a humble cottage or hut a temporary house for men engaged in some common work, esp the barely furnished uncomfortable quarters provided for farm servants, generally unmarried men, in the eastern and northeastern counties of Scotland —The **Bothy system** is apparently economical, but is detrimental to health and to morality, and its continuance is a disgrace to Scotch landlords and farmers

Botoné, bot'un i, *adj* (*her*) having buds or knobs at the extremity, applied to a cross having each arm terminated in three buds, like trefoil —Also **Bot'tony** [O Fr See **Button**]

Bo-tree, bō' trē, *n* the name given in Ceylon to the Pipal or Peepul of India (*Ficus religiosa*), held sacred by the Buddhists, and planted close by every temple [Singhalese *bo,* from Pali *bodhi,* perfect knowledge]

Bots, Botts, bots, *n* the larvæ of the botfly found in the flesh and in the intestines of animals —*n* **Bot'fly,** a family of dipterous insects, resembling the blue bottle fly, which deposit their eggs on cattle [Ety unknown, hardly conn with **Bite.**]

Bottine, bot'ēn, *n* a high boot, a half-boot [Fr, dim of *botte,* a boot]

Bottle, bot'l, *n* a bundle of hay —**To look for a needle in a bottle of hay,** to engage in a hopeless search [O Fr *botel*]

Bottle, bot'l, *n* a hollow vessel for holding liquids the contents of such a vessel the habit of drinking —*v t* to enclose in bottles —*p adj* **Bott'led,** enclosed in bottles shaped or protuberant like a bottle kept in restraint —*adjs* **Bottle-head, Bottle-nosed,** having a rounded prominent head, with a short snout, as a certain genus of whale, **Bottle-green,** dark green in colour like bottle-glass —*ns* **Bottle-chart,** one which purports to show the track of sealed bottles thrown from ships into the sea, **Bottle-gourd,** or False Calabash, a climbing, musky scented Indian annual, whose fruit is shaped like a bottle, an urn, or a club, **Bottle-imp,** an imp supposed to be confined in a bottle, **Bottle-washer,** one whose business it is to wash out the bottles, a factotum generally, **Bottle-holder,** one who attends upon a boxer at a prize fight, a backer or supporter generally —**To bottle up** (one's wrath, &c), to keep enclosed as in a bottle, **To bottle off,** to draw from the cask and put into bottles, **To bring up on the bottle,** to rear an infant artificially rather than by the breast, **To pass the bottle,** to make the drink go round, **To pass the bottle of smoke,** to

acquiesce in some falsehood, to make pretence, **A three-bottle man,** one who could drink three bottles without losing his decorum [O Fr *bouteille*, dim of *botte*, a vessel for liquids—Low L *butis*, a vessel]

Bottom, bot'um, *n* the lowest part of anything that on which anything rests or is founded the sitting part of the human body the foot of a page, &c low land, as in a valley the keel of a ship, hence the vessel itself the fundamental character of anything, as physical stamina, financial resources, &c the portion of a wig hanging down over the shoulder, as in 'full bottom' = full-bottomed wig —*v t* to found or rest upon —*adjs* **Bott'omless**—the **Bottomless pit** = hell, **Bott'omed** —*n* **Bott'om,** a ball of thread (*Shak*) —*v t* to wind round or upon (*Shak*) —*ns* **Bottom-glade,** a glade or open space in a bottom or valley, **Bottom-grass** (*Shak*), grass growing on bottom lands, **Bott'omry,** a contract by which money is borrowed on the security of a ship or bottom —**To touch bottom,** to reach the lowest point —**From the bottom of the heart** from the very heart —**Be at the bottom of,** to be the real origin of —**At bottom,** in reality —**Stand on one's own bottom,** to be independent of [A S *botm*, Ger *boden*, L *fundus*, bottom, Gael *bonn*, sole]

Bottony, bot'on i, *adj* (*her*) Same as **Botoné** (q v)

Boudoir, bōōd'wär, *n* a lady's private room [Fr —*bouder*, to pout, to be sulky]

Bouffant, boof'ang, *adj* puffed out, in dress making [Fr]

Bouffe See **Opera Bouffe.**

Bougainvillæa, bōōg ān vil ē'a, *n* a neotropical genus of Nyctaginaceæ, frequently trained over trellises or under the roofs of greenhouses, their triplets of flowers almost concealed by rosy or purple bracts [From the first French circum navigator of the globe, Louis Antoine de Bougainville, 1729-1811]

Bough, bow, *n* a branch of a tree the gallows [A S *bóg*, *bóh*, an arm, the shoulder (Ger *bug*, the shoulder, the bow of a ship)—A S *bugan*, to bend]

Bought, bawt, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Buy.—Bought'en** is an *arch* form

Bought, bowt, *n* a bight or bend a twist or coil (*Spens*) the bend of a sling in which the stone is placed [See **Bight**]

Bougie, bōō'zhi, *n* an instrument made of elastic, gum, wax, or metal, for distending contracted mucous canals, as the gullet, bowels, or urethra [Fr, a 'wax candle,' because the instrument was orig made of waxed linen, from Bougie in Algeria]

Bouillabaisse, bōō lya bās', *n* a Provençal kind of fish chowder, familiar through Thackeray's appreciative ballad [Fr]

Boulder, bōld'er, *n* a large stone rounded by the action of water (*geol*) a mass of rock transported by natural agencies from its native bed —*adj* containing boulders [Acc to Wedgwood, from Swed *bullra*, Dan *buldre*, to roar like thunder, as large pebbles do]

Boulevard, bōōl'e var, *n* a broad walk or promenade bordered with trees, originally applied to those formed upon the demolished fortifications of a town —*n* **Boul'evardier,** a frequenter of the boulevards [Fr —Ger *bollwerk* See **Bulwark.**]

Boult, bōlt, *v t* (*Spens*) Same as **Bolt,** to sift

Boun, Bowne, bown, *v* (used *reflex.*) to prepare one's self, to have recourse to —*v t* to prepare, dress to set out, to go to a place —**Bound** (*Spens*) [*Boun*, earlier form of *bound*—revived by Scott]

Bounce, bowns, *v i* to jump or spring suddenly to bound like a ball, to throw one's self about to beat (*obs*) to burst into, or out of a room, &c to boast, to exaggerate —*n* a heavy sudden blow a leap or spring a boast a bold lie —*adv* and *int* expressing sudden movement —*n* **Bounc'er,** one who bounces something big a bully a liar —*adj* **Bounc'ing,** large and heavy lusty swaggering [Dut *bonzen*, to strike, from *bons*, a blow, from the sound]

Bound, bownd, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Bind,** confined, bandaged intimately connected with—'bound up in' of books, having a cover of, as 'bound in morocco,' &c (*in*) under obligation or necessity to, as 'bound to win'—*n* **Bound-bailiff,** a sheriff's officer, so called from his bond given to the sheriff for the discharge of his duty

Bound, bownd, *n* a limit or boundary the limit of anything, as patience—'to break bounds,' to go beyond what is reasonable or allowable —*pl* a border land, land generally within certain understood limits, the district —*v t* to set bounds to to limit, restrain, or surround —*adj* **Bound'less,** having no bound or limit vast —*ns* **Bound'lessness, Bound'ary,** a visible bound or limit border termination [O Fr *bonne*—Low L *bodina*, of doubtful origin, cf Bret *bonn*, a boundary]

Bound, bownd, *v i* to spring or leap —*n* a spring or leap —*p adj* **Bound'ing,** moving forward with a bound leaping —**By leaps and bounds,** by startlingly rapid stages [Fr *bondir*, to spring, in O Fr to resound—L *bombitāre* See **Boom,** the sound]

Bound, bownd, *adj* ready to go—as in 'outward bound,' &c [Ice *búinn*, pa p of *búa*, to prepare]

Bounden, bownd'n, *adj* binding required obligatory [From **Bind**]

Bounty, bown'ti, *n* liberality in bestowing gifts the gift bestowed money offered as an inducement to enter the army, or as a premium to encourage any branch of industry —*n* **Boun'tihood** —*adjs* **Boun'teous, Boun'tiful,** liberal in giving generous —*advs* **Boun'teously, Boun'tifully** —*ns* **Boun'teousness, Boun'tifulness** —**Lady Bountiful,** a character in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem*, now used for the great lady of any district [O Fr *bontet* (*bonté*), goodness—L *bonitatem—bonus*, good]

Bouquet, bōō'kā, *n* a bunch of flowers a nosegay the perfume exhaled by wine [Fr —*bosquet*, dim of *bois*, a wood—It *bosco* See **Boscage, Bush.**]

Bourasque, bōō rask', *n* a tempest [Fr *bourrasque*, It *borasco*, a storm]

Bourbonist, bōōr'bun ist, *n* an adherent of the Bourbons, the old French royal dynasty

Bourd, bōōrd, *n* (*Spens*) a jest, sport —**Bourd'er** (*obs*), a jester [O Fr *bourde*, origin unknown]

Bourdon, bōōr'dun, *n* the refrain of a song a bass stop in an organ or harmonium [See **Burden.**]

Bourdon, bōōr'dun, *n* (*obs*) a pilgrim's staff a club [Fr —Low L *burdon em*, a mule]

Bourg, burg, *n* Same as **Burgh, Borough.**

Bourgeois, bur jois', *n* a kind of printing type, larger than brevier and smaller than longprimer [Fr —perh from the name of the typefounder]

Bourgeoisie, bōōr zh'waw zē, *n* the middle class of citizens, esp traders [From Fr *bourgeois*, a citizen, often taken as a typical word for the mercantile middle class—used also adjectively, like such in manners or ways of thinking]

Bourgeon, bur'jun, *v i* to put forth sprouts or buds to grow [Fr *bourgeon*, a bud, shoot]

Bourignian, bōōr in'yan, *adj* of or pertaining to Antoinette Bourignon (1616-80), a religious visionary who made religion consist in inward emotion, not in knowledge or practice —**Bour-**

ign'ianism was strong in Scotland about the beginning of the 18th century, and ministers at ordination renounced it down till 1889

Bourlaw See **Byrlaw**

Bourn, Bourne, bŏrn, or bōōrn, *n* a boundary, a limit, or goal domain (*Keats*) [Fr *borne*, a limit See **Bound.**]

Bourn, Bourne. See **Burn,** a stream

Bourse, bōōrs, *n* an exchange where merchants meet for business [Fr *bourse* See **Purse**]

Bourtree, bōōi'trē, *n* the elder-tree —*n* **Bourtree-gun,** a pop gun made of a piece of its wood by taking out the pith —Also **Boun'tree.** [Scot, ety unknown]

Bouse, Booze, bōōz, *v i* to drink deeply —*n* a drinking bout —*adjs* **Bous'y,** inclined to bouse drunken, **Bous'ing,** drinking —*n* **Bous'ingken,** a low drinking shop [Dut *buysen*, to drink deeply—*buis*, a tube or flask, allied to **Box.**]

Boustrophedon, bow strof ē'don, *adj* and *adv* written ploughwise, alternately from right to left and from left to right—a form of alphabetic writing intermediate between the oldest Greek inscriptions (from right to left, as in Semitic scripts) and the more convenient method of left to right (from 7th century) [Gr, *bou strophos*, ox turning]

Bout, bowt, *n* a turn, trial, or round an attempt a contest or trial—a fencing bout, or a continued fit of drinking [Doublet of **Bight,** from root of **Bow,** to bend]

Boutade, bōō tad', *n* a sudden outburst. [Fr, *bouter*, to thrust]

Bouts-rimés, bōō rē mā', *n pl* rhyming words given out by some one of a party as the endings of a stanza, the others having to fill up the lines as best they may [Fr]

Bovine, bō'vīn, *adj* pertaining to cattle [L *bos, bovis*, Gr *bous*, an ox or cow]

Bovril, bov'ril, *n* a registered trade mark applied to a special meat extract drunk hot [Coined from Gr *bous*, *boos*, an ox, and *vril*, the electric fluid represented as the one common origin of the forces in matter, in Lytton's *The Coming Race*, 1871]

Bow, bow, *v i* to bend the body in saluting a person, acknowledging a compliment, &c to submit —*v t* to bend or incline downwards, to crush down (*down, to, in* or *out, up* or *down*) —*n* a bending of the body in saluting a person —*adj* **Bow-backed,** crook backed —**To make one's bow,** to retire ceremoniously, to leave the stage —**A bowing acquaintance,** a slight acquaintance [A S *búgan*, to bend, akin to L *fugĕre*, to flee, to yield]

Bow, bō, *n* a piece of elastic wood or other material for shooting arrows, bent by means of a string stretched between its two ends anything of a bent or curved shape, as the rainbow the instrument by which the strings of a violin are sounded a ring of metal forming a handle a knot composed of one or of two loops and two ends (*single bow, double bow*), a looped knot of ribbons, a necktie or the like, so tied —*adjs* **Bow'bent,** bent like a bow (*Milton*), **Bow-legged,** having crooked legs, (*slang*) **Bow-windowed,** pot bellied —*ns* **Bow-boy,** a boy archer Cupid (*Shak*), **Bow-compasses,** compasses, one leg of which slides on a bow or curved plate of metal to steady its motion a small pair of compasses for describing circles with ink or pencil, **Bow-hand,** in archery, the left hand, the one by which the bow is held (*mus*) the right hand, the one that draws the bow —**On the bow hand,** wide of the mark —*ns* **Bow-leg,** a leg crooked like a bow, **Bow'line,** a rope from the weather side of the square sails (to which it is fastened by *bridles*) to the larboard or starboard bow, to keep the sail close to the wind **Bowline knot,** a simple but secure knot, used in fastening the bowline bridles to the cringles, **Bow'man,** an archer, **Bow'shot,** the distance to which an arrow can be shot from a bow, **Bow'string,** the string by which a bow is drawn a string with which the Turks strangled offenders, **Bow-window,** a bent or semicircular window, **Bow'yer** (*obs*) a bowman a maker of bows —**To have two** (or more) **strings to one's bow,** to have other alternatives, **To draw the long bow,** to make extravagant statements [A S *boga*, cog with Ger *bogen*]

Bow, bow, *n* the general name for the stem and forepart of a ship, or that which cuts the water —often used in *pl*, the ship being considered to have starboard and port bows, meeting at the stem —*ns* **Bow-oar,** the oar nearest the bow, **Bow'er,** an anchor at the bow or forepart of a ship—usually two, the *best bower* and the *small bower* —**A lean bow,** a narrow bow, **A bold** or **bluff bow,** a broad one, **On the bow,** within 45° of the point right ahead [Low Ger, Dut., or Dan]

Bowdlerise, bowd'ler iz, *v t* to expurgate a book or writing, to remove indelicate words or phrases, esp to do so unnecessarily, with a prudishness itself indecent —*ns* **Bowd'lerism, Bowd'leriser, Bowdlerisa'tion** [From Dr T Bowdler (1754–1825), who published an expurgated Shakespeare in ten volumes in 1818]

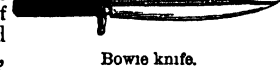
Bowels, bow'elz, *n pl* the interior parts of the body, the entrails the intestines the interior part of anything (*fig*) the heart, pity, tenderness (the emotions being supposed to be seated in the bowels—*B* and *Shak*) —*v t* **Bow'el,** to take out the bowels [O Fr *boel*—L *botellus*, a sausage, also an intestine]

Bower, bow'er, *n* a shady enclosure or recess in a garden, an arbour an inner apartment, esp the private room of a lady, a boudoir —*adj* **Bow'ery,** containing bowers shady [A S *búr*, a chamber, Scot *byre*—root A S *búan*, to dwell]

Bower, bow'er, *n* the name in euchre for the two highest cards, the knave of trumps, and the other knave of the same colour, the *right* and *left* bower respectively [Ger *bauer*, peasant]

Bower-bird, bow'er berd, *n* an Australian bird of the Starling family, remarkable for its habit of making bower like erections ornamented with gay feathers, shells, &c

Bowie-knife, bō'i nīf, *n* a dagger knife with a blade about twelve inches long, carried in the southern states of America, so named from its inventor, Col Bowie (d 1836)



Bowie knife.

Bowl, bōl, *n* a wooden ball used for rolling along the ground —*v t* and *v i* to play at bowls to roll along like a bowl to throw a ball, as in cricket —*ns* **Bowl'er,** one who plays at bowls, **Bowl'ing,** the act of playing at bowls, or of throwing a ball, as in cricket, **Bowling-alley,** a long narrow covered place for bowling, **Bowling-green,** a green or grassy plat kept smooth for bowling [Fr *boule*—L *bulla*]

Bowl, bōl, *n* a basin for domestic use, esp of earthenware or porcelain, nearly hemispherical in shape a large punch bowl, for brewing punch in a round drinking cup, rather wide than deep —hence 'the bowl,' 'the flowing bowl,' as synonyms for conviviality the round hollow part of anything [A S *bolla* See **Bole**]

Bowlder, bōld'er, *n* Same as **Boulder**

Bowse. Same as **Bouse.**

Bowsprit, bō'sprit, *n* a strong spar projecting over the stemhead or bows of a sailing ship, and also of a steamship when her stem is of the curved or cut water description [Dut *boegspriet*]

Box, boks, *n* a tree remarkable for the hardness

and smoothness of its wood a case or receptacle for holding anything the contents of a box a small house or lodge, as a *shooting box*, &c in a theatre, a small enclosure with several seats—*the boxes* = their occupants, the ladies an old square pew or similar enclosure, as a *sentry box*, *signal box*, &c the driver's seat on a carriage the case in which the ship's compass is kept —*v t* to put into or furnish with boxes (*slang*) to overturn a watchman in his box —*ns* **Box-bed**, a bed capable of being closed in front by two sliding panels, **Box-day**, one of the Court of Session vacation days, when papers ordered to be deposited in court must be lodged —*adj* **Box'en**, made of or like boxwood —*ns* **Boxing-day**, in England, the day after Christmas, when boxes of presents are given, **Box-iron**, a hollow smoothing iron into which a heater is put, **Box-keeper**, an attendant who opens the doors of boxes at theatres or halls, **Box-lobby**, the lobby leading to the boxes in a theatre, **Box'wood**, wood of the box tree —**In the wrong box**, in a false position, in a scrape —**To be in a box**, to be in a fix, **To box Harry**, to take a beefsteak, mutton chop, or bacon and eggs with tea or ale, instead of the regulation dinner of the commercial traveller, **To box the compass**, to name the 32 points in their order and backwards, hence to make a complete roundabout in any opinion [A S *box* —L *buxus*—Gr *pyxos*, the tree, *pyxis*, a box]

Box, boks, *n* a blow on the head or ear with the hand —*v t* to strike with the hand or fist —*v i* to fight with the fists —*n* **Box'ing**, the act of fighting with the fists a combat with the fists

Boxers, boks'ers, *n pl* members of a society in China, hostile to foreigners—so called from a play on one of the words in the Chinese name which also means 'fist.'

Boxhaul, boks'hawl, *v t* to veer a ship sharp round on her heel, by putting the helm a lee, bracing the head yards flat aback, and hauling to windward the head sheets

Boy, boy, *n* a male child a lad a young man generally, used for 'man' in Ireland and elsewhere, a camp follower (*Shak*), knave (*obs*) a native servant in South India, China, a male negro slave or native labourer in the South Seas —*v* to play the boy —*ns* **Boy'hood**, **Boy'ishness**. —*adj* **Boy'ish**.—*adv* **Boy'ishly**—**Boy's love**, a popular name for southernwood, **Boy's play**, trifling [M E *boi*, *boy*, Fris *boi*, Dut, *boef*, Ger *bube*]

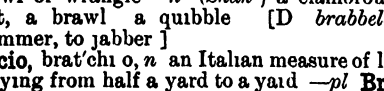
Boyar, boy'ar, *n* an order of the old Russian aristocracy, holding the chief military and civil offices prior to the reforms of Peter the Great—still in Roumania also

Boycott, boy'kot, *v t* to shut out from all social and commercial intercourse—a kind of secular excommunication [From Captain *Boycott*, of Lough Mask House, County Mayo, who was so treated by his neighbours in December 1880]

Brabble, brab'bl, *v i* to babble or clamour to brawl or wrangle —*n* (*Shak*) a clamorous contest, a brawl a quibble [D *brabbelen*, to stammer, to jabber]

Braccio, brat'chi o, *n* an Italian measure of length, varying from half a yard to a yard —*pl* **Braccia** [It, an arm]

Brace, brās, *n* anything that draws together and



Carpenter's Brace *a*, the *bit*

holds tightly a bandage · a pair or couple an instrument of wood or iron used by carpenters and metal workers for turning boring tools in printing, a mark connecting two or more words or lines (}) —*pl* straps for supporting the trousers ropes for squaring or traversing horizontally the yards of a ship —*v t* to tighten or strengthen, to give firmness to —*adj* **Brac'ing**, giving strength or tone [O Fr *brace* (Fr *bras*), the arm, power—L *brachium*, Gr *brachiōn*, the arm, as holding together]

Brace, brās, *v t* (*Spens*), to embrace, encompass

Bracelet, brās'let, *n* an ornament for the wrist [Fr, dim of O Fr *brac* See **Brace**]

Brach, brach, *n* a dog for the chase, a bitch hound [O Fr *brachet*, pl *brachès*, dim of *brac*—Low L *bracco*, of Teut origin]

Brachial, brak'i al, *adj* belonging to the arm —**Brachial Artery**, the great arterial trunk supplying the upper extremity between the armpit and the elbow—the direct continuation of the axillary artery [See **Brace**]

Brachiopoda, brak i op'o da, **Brach'iopods**, *n pl* a class of shelled animals having certain affinities with worms and with Polyzoa, but less with molluscs, provided with two long arm like processes arising from the sides of the mouth, probably respiratory, and certainly serving to waft little food particles to the mouth [Gr *brachiōn*, an arm, and *pous*, *pod os*, a foot]

Brachycephalic, brak i sef al'ik (also sef'), *adj* short headed, applied in ethnology to skulls of which the breadth is at least four fifths of the length—opp to Dolichocephalic

Brachypterous, brak ip'ter us, *adj* (*lit*) short-winged having wings which, when folded, do not reach to the base of the tail [Gr *brachys*, short, *pteron*, a wing]

Brack, brak, *n* a flaw in cloth [See **Break**]

Bracken, brak'en, *n* fern [See **Brake**]

Bracket, brak'et, *n* a support for something fastened to a wall, the ornamental metal pipe bearing gas lamps, &c —*pl* in printing, the marks [ ] used to enclose one or more words one of the side pieces of a gun carriage, supporting the trunnions —*v t* to support by brackets to enclose by brackets to group two names, as in an honour list, implying equality [Fr *braguette*, Sp *bragueta*—L *braca*, *bracæ*, breeches]

Brackish, brak'ish, *adj* saltish applied to water mixed with salt or with sea water —*n* **Brack'ishness** [Dut *brak*, brackish, prob the same as *brak*, refuse]

Bract, brakt, *n* an irregularly developed leaf at the base of the flower stalk —*adjs* **Brac'teal**, **Brac'teate**, **Bract'ed**, **Brac'teolate**, **Bract'less**, destitute of bracts —*n* **Brac'teole**, a little bract at the base of the stalk of a single flower which is itself on a main stalk supporting several flowers [L *bractea*, a thin plate of metal, gold leaf]

Brad, brad, *n* a small nail having a slight projection at the top on one side instead of a head —*n* **Brad'awl**, an awl to pierce holes [Scot *brod*, an instrument for pricking with, Ice *broddr*, a pointed piece of iron]

Bradypeptic, brad i pep'tik, *adj* slow of digestion

Brae, brā, *n* the slope above a river bank, a hill slope (*Scot*) [Scand *brá*]

Brag, brag, *v i* to boast or bluster —*pr p* brag'ging, *pa p* bragged —*n* a boast or boasting the thing boasted of a game at cards, very like poker —*adj* **Brag'ging**.—*advs* **Brag'gingly**, **Brag'ly** (*Spens*) [Most prob Celtic, cf W *bragio*, to boast, Ir *bragaim* The Fr *braguer*, to brag, and *bragard*, a braggart, are not the parents of the Eng word]

Braggadocio, brag a dō'shi-o, *n* a braggart or boaster empty boasting —*adj* [From *Bragga*

dochio, a boastful character in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*]

Braggart, brag'art, *adj* boastful —*n* a vain boaster —*n* **Brag'gardism** (*Shak*), boastfulness [Fr *bragard*, vain, bragging, prob of Celt origin, Diez prefers Scand, and quotes Sw *brak*, Dan *brag*, &c]

Brahman, brā'man, **Brahmin**, bra'min, *n* a person of the highest or priestly caste among the Hindus —*adjs* **Brahman'ic, -al, Brahmin'ic, -al, Brah'minee**, appropriated to the Brahmins —*n* **Brahman'ism, Brahmin'ism**, one of the religions of India, the worship of Brahma [From *Brahma*, the supreme post-Vedic Hindu Deity]

Braid, brād, *v t* to plait or entwine —*n* cord, or other texture made by plaiting —*p adj* **Braid'ed**, plaited, embroidered, trimmed with braid —*n* **Braid'ing**, the act of making braids embroidery with braid [A.S *bregdan*, Ice *bregða*, to weave]

Braid, brād, *adj* (*Shak*) dissembling, deceitful [A S *brægd*, falsehood, from *bregdan*, *brægd*, to weave]

Braid, brād, *v t* (*Shak*) to upbraid, to reproach [Prob from *Abraid*, or *Braid*]

Braidism, brād'ism, *n* mesmerism or hypnotism [From Dr James *Braid* (1795–1850), who practised it at Manchester]

Brail, brāl, *n* a piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing —*pl* the feathers about a hawk's rump (*naut*) one of the ropes used to truss up a sail —*v t* to haul in, as a sail, by pulling upon the brails [O Fr *brail*—L *bracale*, a waist belt for holding up the breeches—*bracæ*]

Braille, brāl, *n* and *adj* a kind of type for the blind, having arbitrary signs consisting of varying combinations of six points arranged thus ( ), there being 62 possible combinations of these six points [From Louis *Braille* (1809–52), the inventor]

Brain, brān, *n*. the term applied to that part of the central nervous system which in vertebrated animals is contained within the cranium or skull, and, in the invertebrata, to the nervous ganglia near the head end of the body the seat of the intellect and of sensation the intellect —*v t* to dash out the brains of to conceive of (*Shak*) —*n* **Brain-coral**, the popular name of certain kinds of coral, so called from their general resemblance to a brain, **Brain-fever**, a loose popular term which includes congestion of the brain and its membranes, delirium tremens, and inflammation of the brain substance itself —*p adj* **Brained**, having brains —*adjs* **Brain'ish**, brain sick, hot headed, furious (*Shak*), **Brain'less**, without brains or understanding silly —*n* **Brain-pan**, the skull —*adj* **Brain-sick**, diseased in the understanding, deranged —*adv* **Brain-sickly** (*Shak*) —*n* **Brain-sickness** [A S *brægen*, Dut *brein*, provincial Ger *bregen*]

Braird, brārd, *n* the first shoots of corn, or other crop —*v i* to appear above ground [Orig Scot, A S *brerd*, the edge, and *brord*, a point]

Braise, brāz, *v t* to stew meat together with slices of bacon, &c, properly with a charcoal fire above and below the braising pan —*p adj* **Braised**. [Fr *braiser*]

Brake, brāk, *obs pa t* of **Break**.

Brake, brāk, *n* a fern a place overgrown with ferns or briers a thicket —*adj* **Brak'y**. [A doublet of *Bracken*, ety dub]

Brake, brāk, *n* an instrument to break flax or hemp a harrow a contrivance for retarding by friction the speed of carriages, wagons, trains, or revolving drums —*ns* **Brake'-man**, the man whose business it is to manage the brake of a railway-train, **Brake-wheel**, the wheel to which a brake is applied.—*adj* **Brake'less**, without a brake [From root of **Break**; cf Dut *braak*, a flax brake]

Brake, brāk, *n*. a handle, as of a pump a lever for working a machine [Prob through O Fr *brac*, from L *brachium*, an arm]

Bramah-press, bra'ma pres, *n* a hydraulic press invented by Joseph Bramah of London (1748–1814), inventor also of the **Bramah-lock**, &c

Bramble, bram'bl, *n* a wild prickly shrub bearing blackberries, a blackberry bush any rough prickly shrub —*adj* **Bram'bly** —*ns* **Bramble-berry, Bramble-bush**, a collection of brambles growing together, **Bramble-finch, Bram'bling**, a bird nearly allied to the chaffinch [A S. *brémel*, Dut *braam*, Ger *brom beere*]

Brame, brām, *n* sharp passion, longing (*Spens*) [It *brama*]

Bran, bran, *n* the refuse of grain the inner husks of corn sifted from the flour the coarser part of anything —*adj* **Bran'ny** —*n*. **Bran'fulness**. [O Fr *bran*, bran, prob Celtic]

Brancard, brank'ard, *n* a horse litter [Fr]

Branch, bransh, *n* a shoot or arm like limb of a tree anything like a limb of a tree any offshoot or subdivision, a section or department of a subject any subordinate division of a business, &c, as a branch bank or pawn-shop —*v t* to divide into branches.—*v i* to spread out as a branch (*out, off, from*) —*adjs* **Branch'less, Branch'y** —*n* **Branch'er**, a young hawk or other bird when it leaves the nest and begins to take to the branches —*adj* **Branch'ing**, furnished with, or shooting out branches —*ns* **Branch'ery**, branches collectively, **Branch'let**, a little branch —**Root and branch**, thoroughly—used also adjectively, as in a 'root and-branch policy'—*ns* **Branch-pilot**, one who holds the Trinity House certificate, **Branch-work**, ornamental figured patterns [Fr *branche*—Low L *branca*, a beast's paw—L *brachium*]

Branchiæ, brangk'i ē, *n pl* gills.—*adj* **Branch'ial** —*n* **Branchiop'oda**, a sub-order of Crustaceans in the order with leaf like feet (Phyllopods), to which the gills are attached [L —Gr]

Brand, brand, *n* a piece of wood burning or partly burned a mark burned into anything with a hot iron a trade mark, made by burning or otherwise, as on casks a particular sort of goods, from the trade marks by which they are known, as cigars, &c a sword, so called from its glitter a mark of infamy a general name for the fungoid diseases or blights of grain crops —*bunt, mildew, rust*, and *smut* —*v t* to burn or mark with a hot iron to fix a mark of infamy upon —*ns* **Branding-iron, Brand-iron**, an iron to brand with a trivet or tripod to set a pot or kettle upon a sword (*Spens*) —Also **Brand'ise**, a trivet, **Brand'reth**, a stand of wood for a cask or hayrick, a rail round a well —*adj* **Brand-new**, quite new (as if newly from the fire) —*ns* **Brand'ling**, a red worm used by anglers, found commonly in tan-pits, **Brand'er**, a gridiron —*v t* to cook on the gridiron, as beefsteaks —*p adjs* **Brand'ering, Brand'ered.—A brand from the burning**, one snatched out of a pressing danger—from Amos, iv 11 [A S *brand*, *brond*, from root of **Burn**.]

Brandish, brand'ish, *v t* to wave or flourish as, a brand or weapon —*n* a waving or flourish [Fr *brandiss ant—brandir*, from root of **Brand**]

Brandy, brand'i, *n* an ardent spirit distilled from wine —**Brandy-pawnee**, brandy and water —*adj* **Bran'died**, heartened or strengthened with brandy [Formerly *brandwine*—Dut *brandewijn* —*branden*, to burn, to distil, and *wijn*, wine; cf Ger *branntwein*]

Brangle, brang'gl, *v i* to wrangle, squabble (*arch*.). —*n*. a brawl (*obs*) —*n* **Brang'ling**, disputing.

—*v t* and *v i* **Brand'le**, to shake, cause to waver to waver [Prob the two words are the same, Fr *branler*]

Brank, brangk, *n* buckwheat [Prob Celt, cf L *brance*, a Gallic name of a white kind of corn]

Brank, brangk, *v i* to prance, toss the head to strut or swagger —*adj* **Brank'y**, showy (*Scot*) [Prob a variant of **Prank**.]

Branks, brangks, *n* (seldom in *sing*) a scold's bridle, having a hinged iron framework to enclose the head and a bit or gag to fit into the mouth and compress the tongue—used so late as 1772 at Langholm, and till 1856, for immorality, at Bolton le Moors in Lancashire [Scot, etymology very obscure, cf M E *bernak*, whence **Barnacle**, and **Brake**, Ger *pranger*, the pillory, Dut *prang*, a fetter, the Gael *brangus*, *brangas*, is most prob borrowed]



Branks

Brankursine, brangk'ur sin, *n* the plant Acanthus, called also Bear's breech [Low L *branca*, *ursina*, a bear's paw]

Bran-new, bran' nū, *adj* corr of **Brand-new**

Bransle, bran'sl, *n* (*obs*) a dance a song for dance music [Fr]

Brant-goose See **Brent-goose**

Brantle, bran'tl, *n* a kind of dance

Brash, brash, *n* broken and angular fragments of rock which occasionally form the basement bed of alluvial deposits fragments of crushed ice chippings of hedges or trees —*adj* **Brash'y** [Prob Fr *brèche*]

Brash, brash, *n* a slight attack of illness an eructation or belching of acid water from the stomach—water brash a sudden burst of rain (*obs*) an attack —*v t* **Brash**, to disturb [Scot, prob onomatopœic]

Brass, bras, *n* an alloy of copper and zinc (*fig*) impudence money in cash a monumental plate of brass inlaid on slabs of stone in the pavements of ancient churches —*ns* **Brass-band**, a band or company of musicians who perform on brass instruments, **Brass'et**, a casque or armour covering for the head a helmet, **Brass-founder**, a maker of articles in brass, **Brass'y**, a wooden golf club with a brass sole —*adjs* **Brass'y**, of or like brass impudent unfeeling, pitiless harsh in tone, **Brass-paved**, durable, as if paved with brass (*Spens*), **Brass-visaged**, brazen-faced, impudent [A S *bræs*, prob related to Sw *brasa*, fire]

Brassarts, bras'ärts, *n pl* the pieces which, in plate armour, protected the upper part of the arms, and united the shoulder and elbow pieces

Brasserie, bras'er-ē, *n* in France any beer garden or saloon [Fr]

Brassica, bras'i ka, *n* the turnip and cabbage genus of Cruciferæ [L]

Brast. Same as **Burst.**

Brat, brat, *n* a contemptuous name for a child, as in 'beggar's brat' any over garment of coarse cloth, a child's pinafore, an apron —*n* **Brat'chet**, a little brat, better **Brat'ling** [A S *bratt*, of Celt origin, O Ir *brat*, a plaid, Gael. *brat*, an apron]

Brattice, brat'is, *n* a wooden partition, as in the shaft of a coal pit, &c —*v t* to line with wood the sides of a shaft, &c —**Brattice-cloth**, strong tarred cloth used in mines in place of wooden bratticing [O Fr *breteske*—Low L *bretachia*, prob Teut]

Brattling, brat'ling, *n* a clattering noise quarrel tumult —Also **Brat'tle.**—*v i* **Brat'tle**, to make a clattering noise [Onomatopœic]

Bravado, brav-ä'do and brav-ä'do, *n* a display of bravery a boastful threat a swaggerer —*pl.* **Brava'does** —*v i* to play the bravado [Sp *bravada* See **Brave**]

Brave, brāv, *adj* daring, courageous noble finely dressed, showy, handsome (Scot **Braw**): a general word for excellent, capital —*v t* to meet boldly to defy —*n* a bully, a hired assassin (*obs*) a brave soldier, esp among the North American Indians bravado (*arch*) bravo (*arch*) —*adv* **Brave'ly** (Scot **Braw'ly**, excellently, well) —*n* **Brav'ery**, courage heroism finery, showy dress [Fr *brave*, It and Sp *bravo*, prob from Celt, as in Bret *braga*, to strut about, Gael *breagh*, fine See **Brag**]

Bravo, brav'o, *n* a daring villain a hired assassin —*pl* **Bravoes**, brav'ōz [It and Sp]

Bravo, brä'v'o, *int* well done excellent [It]

Bravura, brav ōōr'a, *n* (*mus*) a term applied to a florid air or song with difficult and rapid passages requiring great spirit and dash in execution [It]

Brawl, brawl, *n* a noisy quarrel —*v i* to quarrel noisily to murmur or gurgle —*n* **Brawl'ing**, the act of quarrelling noisily —*adj* quarrelsome noisy [M E *brallen*, of doubtful origin, prob cog with Dut *brallen*, Ger *prahlen*, to boast]

Brawl, brawl, *n* a kind of French dance [Fr *branle*]

Brawn, brawn, *n* muscle, esp of the arm or calf of the leg thick flesh muscular strength a boar a preparation of meat made from pig's head and ox feet, cut up, boiled, and pickled —*adjs* **Brawn'y**, fleshy muscular strong, **Brawned** —*n* **Brawn'iness**, quality of being brawny muscularity [O Fr *braon*, from O Ger *brato*, flesh (for roasting)—O Ger *brâto* (Ger *braten*), to roast]

Braxy, brak'si, *n* and *adj* a Scotch name loosely used for several totally different disorders of sheep Of the two principal, one is an intestinal affection, attended with obstinate diarrhœa, the other a blood disease, the result of plethora or fullness of blood, the chief symptom being an irritation of the stomach and bowels, followed by the generation of gases, acute inflammation, and sudden death —**Braxy mutton**, the flesh of a braxy sheep, also, generally, of any sheep that has died of disease or accident [Prob the original form is *bracks*, the sing of which is a variant of **Break**]

Bray, brā, *v t* to break, pound, or grind small, as in a mortar —*n* **Bray'er**, an instrument to grind or spread ink in printing [O Fr *breier* (Fr *broyer*), It *brigare*]

Bray, brā, *n* the cry of the ass any harsh grating sound —*v i* to cry like an ass to give forth harsh sounds, esp of the trumpet —*ns* **Bray'er**, one who brays like an ass, **Bray'ing**, the noise of an ass any harsh noise —*adj* making a harsh noise [O Fr *brai*, *brait*, *braire*—Low L *bragire*, prob of Celtic origin]

Braze, brāz, *v t* to solder with an alloy of brass and zinc —*adj* **Bra'zen**, of or belonging to brass impudent —*v t* to face or confront with impudence—as in 'to brazen it out'—*ns* **Bra'zier**, **Bra'sier**, a pan for holding burning coals—also **Bras'ero**, **Braz'ing**, soldering, **Brazen-face**, one having a brazen or impudent face one remarkable for impudence —*adj* **Brazen-faced**, impudent —*adv* **Bra'zenly** —*ns* **Bra'zenness**, **Bra'zenry**, effrontery [O Fr *braser*, to burn, most prob related to **Brass**]

Brazil, bra zil', *n* or usually **Brazil-wood**, the hard reddish wood of an East Indian tree, known as sappan, used in dyeing —*n* **Brazil'ian**, a native of Brazil, in South America —*adj* belonging to Brazil —*n* **Brazil-nut**, the edible seed of a large tree, native of Brazil [O Fr *bresil* (Sp

brasil, It *brasile*)—Low L *brasilium*, a red dye wood brought from the East, itself prob a corr of some oriental word When a similar wood was discovered in South America, the country became known as *terra de brasil*, land of red dye wood, whence *Brasil*, Brazil]

Breach, brēch, *n* a break or opening, as in the walls of a fortress a breaking of law, &c, violation of contract, covenant, promise, &c a quarrel a broken condition or part of anything, a break a gap in a fortification—hence 'to stand in the breach,' often used figuratively a break in a coast-line, bay, harbour, creek (Judges, v 17) —**Breach of promise,** often used simply for breach of promise of marriage, **Breach of the peace,** a violation of the public peace by riot or the like —*v t* to make a breach or opening in a wall, &c [A S *bryce*, *brice*, related to **Break**]

Bread, bred, *n* food made of flour or meal baked food livelihood —**Bread-basket,** a basket for holding bread the stomach (*slang*), **Bread-chipper** (*Shak*), one who chips bread, an under-butler, **Bread-corn,** corn of which bread is made, **Bread-crumbs,** bread crumbled down for dressing dishes of fried fish, &c, **Bread-fruit tree,** a tree of the South Sea Islands, producing a fruit which, when roasted, forms a good substitute for bread, **Bread-nut,** the fruit of a tree, a native of Jamaica, closely allied to the bread fruit tree, which is used as bread when boiled or roasted, **Bread-room,** an apartment in a ship's hold where the bread is kept, **Bread-root,** a herbaceous perennial plant of North America, with a carrot like root which is used as food, **Bread-study,** any branch of study taken up as a means of gaining a living, **Bread-tree,** a tree of South Africa which has a great deal of starch in its stem, and is used as bread by the natives, **Bread-winner,** one who earns a living for a family —**To take the bread out of one's mouth,** to deprive of the means of living, **Bread buttered on both sides,** very fortunate circumstances [A S *bréad*, prob from a Teut root meaning a fragment, like the Scot and Norse country use of 'a *piece*,' for a bit of bread The usual A S word was *hláf*]

Breaded, bred'ed, *pa p* (*Spens*) = **Braided**

Breadth, bredth, *n* extent from side to side width a style in painting in which details are strictly subordinated to the harmony of the whole composition [A S *brǽdu*, Ger *breite* See **Broad**]

Break, brāk, *v t* to part by force to shatter to crush to tame, or wear out to violate, or outrage, as a law, a bargain, &c to check by intercepting, as a fall to interrupt, as silence, or the monotony of anything, or in 'to break one of a habit' to make bankrupt to degrade from rank, as an officer —*v i* to part in two to burst forth to open or appear, as the morning to become bankrupt to crack or give way, as the voice to dissolve, as frost to collapse in foam, as a wave to fall out, as with a friend —*pa t* brōke, *pa p* brōk'en —*n* the state of being broken an opening a pause or interruption (*billiards*) a consecutive series of successful strokes, also the number of points attained by such the dawn —*ns* **Break'age,** the action of breaking, or its consequences an interruption, **Break'er,** a wave broken on rocks or the shore —**Break a jest,** to utter a jest unexpectedly, **Break a lance with,** to enter into a contest with a rival, **Break away,** to go away abruptly, as from prison, &c to be scattered, as clouds after a storm, **Break bulk,** to open the hold and take out a portion of the cargo, **Break cover,** to burst forth from concealment, as a fox, **Break down,** to crush down or level—*v i* to collapse, to fail completely —*n* **Break-down,** a dance, vigorous rather than graceful, in which much noise is made by the one performer's feet a collapse —**Break forth,** to burst out, issue, **Break ground,** to commence digging or excavation to begin, **Break in,** to train to labour, as a horse, **Break in, in upon,** or **into,** to enter violently or unexpectedly, to interpose abruptly in a conversation, &c, **Break loose,** to extricate one's self forcibly to break through all restraint —*adj* **Break-neck,** likely to cause a broken neck —**Break news,** to make anything known, esp of bad news, with caution and delicacy, **Break off,** to separate by breaking, put an end to, **Break out,** to appear suddenly to break through all restraint —*n* **Break-promise, Break-vow,** one who makes a practice of breaking his promise, or vow —**Break sheer** (said of a ship riding at anchor), to be forced by wind or tide out of a position clear of the anchor, **Break the heart,** to destroy with grief, **Break the ice** (*fig*), to get through first difficulties, **Break up,** to break open, **Break upon the wheel,** to punish by stretching a criminal on a wheel, and breaking his bones, **Break-water,** a barrier to break the force of the waves, **Break wind,** to void wind from the stomach, **Break with,** to fall out, as friends may do [A S *brecan*, Ger *brechen*]

Break, Brake, brāk, *n* a large wagonette a carriage frame, all wheels and no body, used in breaking in horses [**Break.**]

Breaker, brāk'er, *n* a small water cask, used on shipboard [Prob a corr of Sp *bareca*, a barrel]

Breakfast, brek'fast, *n* a break or breaking of a fast the first meal of the day —*v i* to take breakfast —*v t* to furnish with breakfast —*ns* **Break'fasting,** the act of taking breakfast a party at breakfast, **Breakfast-set,** the china or other ware used at breakfast

Bream, brēm, *n* a small fresh water fish nearly allied to the bleak a family of sea bream or Sparidæ [O Fr *bresme* (Fr *brême*)—O Ger *brahsema* (mod Ger *brassen*)]

Bream, brēm, *v t* to clean, as a ship's bottom, by burning off seaweed, shells, &c [Prob conn with **Broom,** Dut *brem*]

Breare, Brere, brēr, *n* (*Spens*) Same as **Brier**

Breast, brest, *n* the forepart of the human body between the neck and the belly one of the two mammary glands in women, forming soft protuberances on the chest the corresponding part of any animal (*fig*) conscience, disposition, affections —*v t* to bear the breast against to oppose manfully to mount —*n.* **Breast-bone,** the bone running down the middle of the breast, to which the first seven ribs are attached —*adv* **Breast-deep,** deep, as up to the breast —*adj* **Breast'ed,** having a breast —*adv* **Breast-high,** high as the breast —*ns* **Breast-knot,** a knot of ribbons worn on the breast, **Breast'pin,** an ornamental pin for the breast, **Breast'plate,** a plate or piece of armour for the breast in *B*, an embroidered square of linen worn on the breast of the Jewish high priest, bearing twelve precious stones, each inscribed with the name of one of the tribes of Israel, **Breast'rail,** the upper rail of a breastwork, **Breast'summer, Bres'summer,** a summer or beam supporting the whole front of a building in the same way as a lintel supports the portion over an opening, **Breast-wheel,** a water wheel which is turned by water delivered upon it at about half its height, **Breast'work,** a hastily constructed earthwork —**To make a clean breast of,** to make a full confession. [A S *bréost*, Ger. *brust*, Dut *borst*]

Breath, breth, *n* the air drawn into and then ex-

pelled from the lungs power of breathing life the time occupied by once breathing a very slight breeze —**With bated breath,** with breath restrained from reverence or fear, **To take breath,** to recover freedom of breathing, **To spend one's breath,** as in profitless talk, **To catch the breath,** to stop breathing for an instant —*adjs* **Breath'ful** (*Spens*), full of breath or air, also full of scent or odour, **Breath'less,** out of breath dead excessively eager, as if holding one's breath from excitement —*n* **Breath'lessness.** [A S *brǽth*, Ger *brodem*, steam, breath]

Breathe, brēth, *v i* to draw in and expel breath or air from the lungs to take breath, to rest or pause to live —*v t* to draw in and expel from the lungs, as air to infuse to give out as breath to utter by the breath or softly, to whisper to express to keep in breath, to exercise to tire by some brisk exercise —*ns* **Breath'er,** one who breathes or lives a spell of exercise, **Breath'ing,** the act of breathing aspiration, secret prayer respite —*adj* life like —*ns* **Breathing-time,** time to breathe or rest, **Breathing-while,** time sufficient for drawing breath any very short period —**To breathe upon,** to tarnish or soil, **To breathe again,** to be relieved from an anxiety, **To breathe freely,** to be at ease

Breccia, brech'ya, *n* a conglomerate rock composed of angular and unworn fragments, cemented together by lime or other mineral substance —*adj* **Brec'ciated,** noting rocks composed of breccia [It, cf Fr *brèche*, breach, flint, pebble]

Bred See **Breed**

Brede, brēd, *n* an *obs* form of **Braid**

Bree, brē, *n* the eyebrow [Still in Scot, A S *brǽw*, *bréaw*, cf Ger (*augen*)*braue*]

Bree, brē, *n* the liquor in which anything has been boiled—*barley bree* [A S *briw*, cf Ger *brei*]

Breech, brēch, *n* the lower part of the body behind the hinder part of anything, esp of a gun —*v t* to put into breeches to flog —*n pl* **Breeches,** brich'ez, a garment worn by men on the lower limbs of the body, strictly, as distinguished from trousers, coming just below the knee, but often used generally for trousers, **Knee-breeches,** see under **Knee.**—**Breeches Bible,** a name often given to the Geneva Bible produced by the English Protestant exiles in 1560, so named from the rendering 'breeches' in Gen iii 7 —**Breeches part** (*theatre*), a part in which a girl wears men's clothes —**To wear the breeches** (said of a wife), to usurp the authority of the husband to be master —*n* **Breech'ing,** a part of a horse's harness attached to the saddle, which comes round the breech and is hooked to the shafts a strong rope attached to the breech of a gun to secure it to a ship's side—*adj* subject to whipping (*Shak*) —*n* **Breech-loader,** a firearm loaded by introducing the charge at the breech instead of the muzzle [A S *brēc*, found in all Teut lang, cf Ger *bruch*, Dut *broek*]

Breed, brēd, *v t* to generate or bring forth to train or bring up to cause or occasion —*v i* to be with young to produce offspring to be produced or brought forth —*pa t* and *pa p* bred —*n* that which is bred, progeny or offspring kind or race —*ns* **Breed-bate** (*Shak*), one who is constantly breeding or producing debate or strife, **Breed'er,** one who breeds or brings up, **Breed'ing,** act of producing education or manners —**Breeding in-and-in,** pairing of similar forms marrying always among near relations, **Cross-breeding,** breeding from a male or female of different lineage [A S *brédan*, to cherish, keep warm. Ger *brüten*, to hatch]

Breeks, brēks, *n* breeches, trousers (*Scot*)

Breer, Brere, brēr, *v i* to sprout (*Scot*)

Breeze, brēz, *n* a gentle gale a wind a disturbance or quarrel a whispered rumour —**To breeze up,** to freshen into a breeze —*adjs* **Breeze'less,** without a breeze motionless, **Breez'y,** fanned with, or subject to breezes [O Sp *brisa*, It *brezza* (Fr *brise*, a cold wind)]

Breeze, brēz, *n* (*Shak*) the gadfly —Also written **Breese, Brize** [A S *briosa*]

Bregma, breg'ma, *n* the part of the skull where the frontal and the two parietal bones join—sometimes divided into the right and left bregmata —*adj* **Bregmat'ic** [Gr]

Brehon, brē'hon, *n* an ancient Irish judge —**Brehon Laws,** the name given by the English to the system of jurisprudence which prevailed among the native Irish from an early period till towards the middle of the 17th century [Ir *breitheamh*, pl *breitheam huin*]

Breloque, bre lok', *n* an ornament attached to a watch chain [Fr]

Breme, Breem, brēm, *adj* (*Spens*) fiery, stern, boisterous, sharp [Prob related to A S *bréman*, to rage]

Bren, bren, *v t* (*Spens*) to burn —*pa p* and *adj* brent [See **Burn**]

Brent, brent, *adj* (*Scot*) lofty smooth, unwrinkled [A S *brant*, steep, cog with Ice *brattr*]

Brent-goose, brent gōōs, *n* a small species of wild goose, having the head, neck, long wing feathers, and tail black, the belly white, the rest slaty gray —it visits the British coasts in winter —Also **Brant-goose,** or **Brent barnacle,** and often confounded with the barnacle goose [Prob *branded* = brindled]

Bressummer, bres'sum er See **Breastsummer.**

Brethren, breth'ren, *pl* of **Brother** (q v)

Breton, bret'un, *adj* belonging to Brittany or Bretagne, in France

Bretwalda, bret wal'da, *n* a title of supremacy applied by the *Anglo Saxon Chronicle* to Egbert and seven earlier kings, whose superiority was more or less acknowledged by other kings [Lit 'Lord of the Britons,' or 'of Britain']

Breve, brēv, *n* a pope's letter the longest note now used in music, 𝅜 [It *breve*—L *brevis*, short In old church music there were but two notes, the *long* and the *breve*, or short, afterwards the long was disused, and the *breve* became the longest note It is now little used, the *semibreve* being in most music the longest note]

Brevet, brev'et, *n* a military commission entitling an officer to take rank above that for which he receives pay —*n* **Brevet'cy,** the condition of one holding brevet rank [Fr, L *brevis*, short]

Breviary, brēv'i ar i, *n* book containing the daily service of the Roman Catholic Church [Fr *bréviaire*—L *brevis*, short]

Breviate, brē'vi āt, *n* a short compendium a lawyer's brief [L *breviātus*—*breviāre*, to shorten —*brevis*, short]

Brevier, brev ēr', *n* a small type between bourgeois and minion, orig used in printing breviaries

Brevity, brev'it i, *n* shortness conciseness [L *brevitas*—*brevis*, short]

Brew, brōō, *v t* to prepare a liquor, as from malt and other materials to contrive or plot —*v i* to perform the operation of brewing ale or beer to be gathering or forming —*ns* **Brew'age,** something brewed mixed liquor, **Brew'er,** one who brews, **Brew'ery, Brew-house,** a place for brewing, **Brew'ing,** the act of making liquor from malt the quantity brewed at once [A S *bréowan*, cf Ger *brauen*.]

Briar. Same as **Brier.**

Briarean, brī-ā're-an, *adj* relating to Briareus, a

hundred handed giant hence many handed [Gr —*briaros*, strong]

Bribe, brīb, *n* something given to influence unduly the judgment or corrupt the conduct allurement —*v t* to influence by a bribe to gain over —*v i* to practise bribery —*ns* **Brib'er**, one who bribes, **Brib'ery**, the act of giving or taking bribes, **Bribery-oath**, an oath taken by an elector that he has not been bribed [O Fr *bribe*, a lump of bread, origin dub]

Bric-à-brac, brik' a brak, *n* old curiosities, or other articles of value [Acc to Littré, formed after the phrase *de bric et de broc*, 'by hook and by crook']

Brick, brik, *n* an oblong or square piece of burned clay a loaf of bread in the shape of a brick (*slang*) a reliable friend, a good fellow —*v t* to lay or pave with brick —*ns* **Brick'bat**, a piece of brick, **Brick-dust**, dust made by pounding bricks, a colour like that of brick dust, **Brick-earth**, earth used in making bricks, **Brick-field**, a place where bricks are made, **Brick-kiln**, a kiln in which bricks are burned, **Brick'layer**, one who lays or builds with bricks—**Brick'laying**, **Brick'maker**, one whose trade is to make bricks, **Brick-work**, a structure formed of bricks —**Like a brick**, with good will [Fr *brique*, from root of **Break**]

Brickle, brik'l, *adj* apt to break (*Spens* and *Scot*) weak troublesome [Older form of **Brittle**]

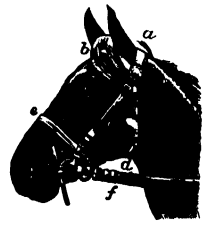
Bricole, brik'el, brik-ōl, *n* an ancient engine for throwing stones the rebound of a ball from the wall of a tennis court, an indirect stroke [Fr —Low L *briccola*]

Bridal, brīd'al, *n* a marriage feast a wedding —*adj* belonging to a bride, or a wedding nuptial [**Bride**, and **Ale**, a feast]

Bride, brīd, *n* a woman about to be married a woman newly married —*v i* to act the bride (*Shak*) —*ns* **Bride-ale**, an old spelling of **Bridal** the ale drinking at a marriage feast, **Bride-bed**, the marriage bed, **Bride'cake**, the bride's cake, or cake distributed at a wedding, **Bride-chamber**, the nuptial apartment, **Bride-cup**, a cup handed round at a wedding, **Bride'groom**, a man about to be married a man newly married, **Bride'house**, a house where a marriage takes place, **Bride'maid**, **Bride's'maid**, **Bride'man**, **Bride's'man**, young unmarried people who attend the bride and bridegroom at a wedding, **Bride-stake**, a stake or post set in the ground to dance round at a wedding [A S *brȳd*, Ice *brúdr*, Ger *braut*, a bride]

Bridewell, brīd'wel, *n* a house of correction, a gaol [From a palace near St *Bride's Well* in London]

Bridge, brij, *n* a structure raised across a river, &c, or anything like it the narrow raised platform whence the captain of a ship gives directions a thin upright piece of wood supporting the strings in a violin or similar instrument —*v t* to build a bridge over —*n* **Bridge-head**, a fortification covering the end of a bridge nearest the enemy's position —*adj* **Bridge'less**, without a bridge —*n* **Bridge-of-boats**, a bridge resting on boats moored abreast across a piece of water [A S *brycg*, Ger *brucke*, Ice *bryggja*]



Single Riding bridle, with Snaffle bit
a, headstrap, *b*, front, *c*, cheek piece, *d*, throat-band, *e*, nose-band, *f*, reins

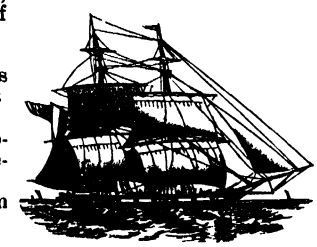
Bridle, brī'dl, *n* the apparatus on a horse's head, by which it is controlled any curb or restraint a gesture expressing pride or vanity —*v t* to put on or manage by a bridle to check or restrain —*v i* to hold up the head proudly or affectedly —**To bridle up** at something, to take something amiss —*ns* **Bridle-hand**, the hand which holds the bridle in riding—the left hand, **Bridle-path**, a path or way for horsemen, **Bri'dler**, one who governs or restrains as by a bridle [A S *brídel*, O High Ger *brittel*]

Bridoon, brid'ōōn, *n* the light snaffle usual in a military bridle, in addition to the ordinary bit, controlled by a separate rein [Fr *bridon*, *bride*, a bridle]

Brief, brēf, *n* a short account of a client's case for the instruction of counsel a writ a short statement of any kind —*adj* short concise —*adv* **Brief'ly** —*n* **Brief'ness** —*adj* **Brief'less**, without a brief —**To be brief**, to speak in a few words, **In brief**, in few words, **The brief and the long**, the short and the long (*Shak*), **To hold a brief**, to be retained as counsel in a case, **To take a brief**, to undertake a case, **Papal brief** signifies such papal documents as are issued without some of the solemnities proper to bulls, **King's briefs** were royal mandates ordering collections to be made in chapels for building churches, &c [Fr *bref*—L *brevis*, short]

Brier, brī'er, *n* a prickly shrub a common name for the wild rose the thorn of the brier (*Scot*) —Also **Bri'ar** —*adjs* **Bri'ery**; **Bri'ered**, having briers [A S *brér*]

Brier, **Briar**, brī'er, *n* the white heath, a shrub grown in France, from the root of which tobacco pipes are made a pipe of this wood [Fr *bruyère*, heath]


Brig.

Brig, brig, *n* a two-masted, square-rigged vessel [Shortened from **Brigantine**]

Brigade, brig ād', *n* a body of troops consisting of two or more regiments of infantry or cavalry, and commanded by a general officer, two or more of which form a division a band of people more or less organised —*v t* to form into brigades —*n* **Brigadier'**, **Brigadier-general**, a general-officer of the lowest grade, who has command of a brigade [Fr *brigade*—It *brigata*—Low L *briga*, strife]

Brigand, brig'and, *n* a robber or freebooter —*ns* **Brig'andage**, freebooting plundering, **Brig'andine**, **Brig'antine**, a coat of mail, composed of linen or leather, with steel rings or plates sewed upon it [Fr —It *brigante*—*briga*, strife]

Brigantine, brig'an tīn, *n* a two masted vessel, with the mainmast of a schooner and the foremast of a brig [Fr *brigantin*—It *brigantine*, a pirate ship]

Bright, brīt, *adj* shining full of light clear beautiful cheerful clever illustrious —*adv* (*Shak*) brightly clearly —*adv* **Bright'ly** —*n* **Bright'ness**.—*v t* **Bright'en**, to make bright or brighter —*v i* to grow bright or brighter to clear up —*adj* **Bright'some**, bright brilliant. [A S *beorht*, cog with Goth. *bairhts*, clear, L *flagr-āre*, to flame]

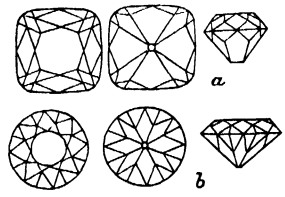
Bright's Disease, brīts diz ēz', *n* a generic name for a group of diseases of the kidneys, which may be defined as comprising cases where structural changes in the kidneys, usually inflammatory, but without suppuration, lead to the presence of albumen in the urine The three

groups falling under this head are Catarrhal or Parenchymatous Nephritis, Cirrhosis of the Kidneys, or Interstitial Nephritis, and Waxy or Lardaceous Degeneration of the Kidney. [From Dr Richard Bright, 1789–1858]

Brigue, brig, *v i* to intrigue —*n* strife, intrigue — **Briguing**, canvassing [Fr *brigue*, derivation uncertain]

Brill, bril, *n* a fish of the same kind as the turbot, spotted with white [Ety unknown]

Brilliant, bril'yant, *adj* sparkling glittering splendid —*n* a diamond of the finest cut (as opposed to rose cut or other patterns) — *adv* **Brill'iantly.**—*ns* **Brill'iancy, Brill'iance, Brill'iantness** [Fr *brillant*, pr p of *briller*, to shine, which, like Ger *brille*, an eyeglass, is from Low L *beryllus*, a beryl]



a, Square cut, and *b*, round cut brilliant Diamond

Brim, brim, *n* the margin or brink of a river or lake the upper edge of a vessel the rim of a hat —*v t* to fill to the brim —*v i* to be full to the brim —*pr p* brimm'ing, *pa p* brimmed —*adj* **Brim'ful'**, full to the brim —*n* **Brim'ful'ness** (*Shak*), fullness to the top —*adjs* **Brim'less**, without a brim, **Brimmed**, brimful having a brim—used in composition —*n* **Brimm'er**, a bowl full to the brim or top [M E *brymme*—*bremman*, to roar]

Brimstone, brim'stōn, *n* sulphur (*fig*) a virago —**Fire and brimstone!** an ejaculation [Lit burning stone, from A S *brýne*, a burning—*byrnan*, to burn, and **Stone**, cf Ger *bernstein*]

Brinded, brin'ded, **Brin'dled**, *adj* marked with spots or streaks —*n* **Brin'dle**, state of being brindled [See **Brand.**]

Brine, brin, *n* salt water the sea —*adjs* **Brin'y**, pertaining to brine or to the sea salt, **Brin'ish**, like brine somewhat salt —**The briny** (*slang*), the sea —*n* **Brine-pit**, a pit or pan in which brine is evaporated, so as to form salt a salt spring [A S *brýne*, a burning, applied to salt liquor, from its burning, biting quality]

Bring, bring, *v t* to fetch to carry to procure to occasion to draw or lead —*pa t* and *pa p* brought (brawt) —**Bring about**, to bring to pass, effect, **Bring down**, to humble, **Bring forth**, to give birth to, produce, **Bring home**, to prove to impress, **Bring in**, to introduce, **Bring off**, to bring away, as by a boat from a ship, to rescue, **Bring on**, to cause to advance, **Bring out**, to express, to produce before the public, as a book, a play, a subscription, to introduce a young woman formally into so called society, **Bring over**, to convert, **Bring round**, to restore from illness, **Bring to**, to check the course of, as a ship, by trimming the sails so as to counteract each other, **Bring under**, to subdue, **Bring up**, to rear or educate [A S *bringan*, to carry, to bring, allied perh to **Bear**]

Brinjarry, brin zhar'i, *n* a travelling dealer in grain and salt in Southern India [Hind *bān jāra*]

Brink, bringk, *n* the edge or border of a steep place or of a river (*fig*) the very verge of time, at the very point of something—e g **To be on the brink of death.** [Dan *brink*, declivity, Ice *bringa*, a hillock]

Brio, brī'o, *n* liveliness, vivacity [It *brio*]

Brioche, bri osh', *n* a sponge cake [Fr]

Briony, brī'o ni, *n* Same as **Bryony.**

Briquette, bri-ket', *n* a brick shaped block of coal formed from coal-dust [Fr *briquette*, dim of *brique*, a **Brick.**]

Brisk, brisk, *adj* full of life and spirit active: sharp effervescing, as liquors —*v t* to enliven, freshen —*v i* to cheer up —*adj* **Brisk'ish, Brisk'y** (*Shak*) —*adv* **Brisk'ly** —*n* **Brisk'ness.** [Dr Murray notes that the word is first found in the end of the 16th century, prob W *brysg*, swift of foot, cf Gael *brisg*, Ir *briosg*]

Brisket, brisk'et, *n* the breast of an animal the part of the breast next to the ribs [Fr *brechet*, *brichet*]

Bristle, bris'l, *n* a short, stiff hair, as of swine —*v i* to stand erect, as bristles —*v t* to cover, as with bristles to make bristly —*pr p* brist'ling, *pa p* brist'led —*adj* **Brist'ly**, set with bristles rough —*n* **Brist'liness** —**To set up one's bristles**, to show temper [A S *byrst*, Scot *birse*, cog with Ger *borste*, Ice *burst*]

Brisure, bri zhūr', *n* (*fort*) any part of a rampart or parapet which breaks off at an angle from the general direction (*her*) a variation of a coat of arms, showing the relation of a younger to the main line [Fr —*briser*, to break]

Britannia-metal, brit an'i a met'l, *n* a metallic alloy largely used in the manufacture of spoons, &c, having 80 to 90 per cent of tin, the rest, antimony, copper, or zinc in varying proportions

Britannic, brit an'ik, *adj* pertaining to Britannia or Great Britain British —*adj* **Brit'ish**, in ethnography, Old Celtic as opposed to Anglo Saxon pertaining to Great Britain or its people —*ns* **Brit'isher**, a British subject (American), **Brit'on**, a native of Britain

Brittle, brit'l, *adj* apt to break easily broken frail —*n* **Britt'leness** —**Brittle-stars**, or sand-stars, one of the classes of Echinodermata, including forms not far removed from starfishes [A S *bréotan*, to break]

Britzka, brits'ka, *n* an open four wheeled car riage with shutters to close at pleasure, and only one seat—also *britzska*, *britschka*, *britska* [Polish *bryczka*, dim of *bryka*, a wagon]

Broach, brōch, *n* a tapering, pointed instrument, used chiefly for boring a spit a church spire —*v t* to pierce as a cask, to tap to open up or begin to utter —*n* **Broach'er**, a broach or spit one who broaches or utters —**To broach to**, to turn a ship to windward —**To broach the admiral**, to steal some liquor from a cask while being carried by rail or otherwise, or when in store [Fr *brocher*, to pierce, *broche*, an iron pin —Lat *brocchus*, a projecting tooth]

Broad, brawd, *adj* wide large, free or open out spoken coarse, indelicate of pronunciation, e g a broad accent —*advs* **Broad, Broad'ly** —*ns* **Broad'ness, Broad-arrow**, a mark, thus (⅄), stamped on materials belonging to Government — **Broad'brim**, a hat with a broad brim, such as those worn by Quakers (*coll*) a Quaker —*adj* **Broad'cast**, scattered or sown abroad by the hand dispersed widely —*adv* by throwing at large from the hand, only in phrases, as, to scatter **broadcast**, &c.—*v t* to scatter freely —*ns* **Broad church**, a party within the Church of England which advocates a broad and liberal interpretation of dogmatic definitions and creed subscription, attaching no intrinsic value to particular forms of ritual or clerical vestments, and minimising the importance of apostolical succession and sacramental grace—the name was first used in 1833 by W J Conybeare, **Broad'cloth**, a fine kind of woollen fulled cloth, used for men's garments —*v t* **Broad'en**, to make broad or broader —*v i* to grow broad or extend in breadth —*adj* **Broad-eyed** (*Shak*), having a wide or extended survey —*ns* **Broad-gauge**—see **Gauge**; (*pl*) **Broads**, lake-like expansions of rivers;

Broadside, the side of a ship all the guns on one side of a ship of war, or their simultaneous discharge a sheet of paper printed on one side, otherwise named **Broadsheet**, **Broadsword,** a cutting sword with a broad blade a man armed with such a sword [A S *brād*, Goth *braids*]

Brobdingnagian, brob ding nā'ji an, *n* an inhabitant of the fabulous region of Brobdingnag in *Gulliver's Travels*, the people of which were of great stature, hence a gigantic person —*adj* gigantic —*adj* **Brobdingnag',** immense

Brocade, brok ād', *n* a silk stuff on which figures are wrought —*adj* **Brocad'ed,** woven or worked in the manner of brocade dressed in brocade [It *broccato*, Fr *brocart*, from It *broccare*, Fr *brocher*, to prick, stitch, from root of **Broach**]

Brocage, brōk'āj, *n* Obs spelling of **Brokage**

Brocard, brok'ard, *n* an elementary law or principle a canon a gibe (Fr) [Fr *brocard*, Low L *brocarda*, from *Brocard* or Burchard, bishop of Worms (died 1025), who published a book of ecclesiastical rules]

Broccoli, brok'o li, *n* a cultivated kind of cabbage resembling cauliflower, of which it is originally a hardy variety [It, pl of *broccolo*, a sprout, dim of *brocco*, a skewer, a shoot]

Broch, broh, *n* the local name applied in the north of Scotland to the ancient dry built circular castles, known also to the Gaelic speaking people as *duns*, and to antiquaries as *Pictish towers* They are supposed to have been built for shelter to men and cattle against marauders, and to date from about the 6th to about the 10th century A D —also **Brogh** and **Brough** [Old Norse *borg*, A S *burh*]

Broch, brōch, *obs* spelling of **Broach**

Brochure, bro shōōr', *n* a pamphlet [Lit a small book stitched, Fr —*brocher*, to stitch—*broche*, a needle See **Broach**]

Brock, brok, *n* a badger—hence, from the smell, a dirty, stinking fellow —*adj* **Brocked,** variegated, having a mixture of black and white (*Scot*) [From the Celtic, as in Gael *broc*, a badger, which is from Gael *breac*, speckled]

Brode, brōd, *adv* (*Spens*) Same as **Abroad**

Brodekin, Brodkin, brōd'kin, *n* a buskin [Fr *brodequin*]

Brog, brog, *n* a pointed steel instrument used for piercing holes an awl (*Scot*) —*v t* to prick [Ety dub, the Gael *brog*, an awl, is prob borrowed]

Brogue, brōg, *n* a stout coarse shoe a dialect or manner of pronunciation, esp the Irish [Ir and Gael *brog*, a shoe]

Broider, broid'er, **Broidery,** broid'er i Same as **Embroider, Embroidery** —**Broidered** (*B*) = embroidered

Broil, broil, *n* a noisy quarrel a confused disturbance—Scot **Brul'yie, Brul'zie** —*n* **Broil'er,** one who stirs up broils [Fr *brouiller*, to trouble]

Broil, broil, *v t* to cook over hot coals to grill —*v i* to be greatly heated [Ety dub]

Broke, brōk, *pa t* and old *pa p* of **Break.**—*p adj* **Brok'en,** rent asunder infirm humbled or crushed dispersed, routed altered in direction shattered in estate or position incomplete, fragmentary uncertain —*adv* **Brok'enly** —*n* **Broken'ness.**—*adjs* **Broken-backed,** having the back broken, applied to a ship so loosened in her frame as to droop at both ends, **Broken-down,** decayed, ruined in character or strength, **Broken-hearted,** crushed with grief greatly depressed in spirit —*ns* **Broken-man,** one under outlawry, esp in the Highlands and Border country, **Broken-meat,** the leavings of a banquet —*adj* **Broken-winded,** having short breath or disordered respiration, as a horse

Broker, brōk'er, *n* one employed to buy and sell for others a second hand dealer a pander a commissioner [see **Pawnbroker,** and **Stockbroker**].—*v i* **Broke,** to bargain, negotiate to act as a pander or go between (*Shak*) —*pr p* brōk'ing, *pa p* brōked —*ns* **Brok'erage, Brok'age,** the business of a broker the commission charged by a broker a commission charged for transacting business for others, **Brok'ery,** the business of a broker —*p adj* **Brok'ing,** doing business as a broker practised by brokers [M E *brocour*—A S *brucan*, Ger *brauchen*, to use, to profit]

Brome-grass, brōm'-gras, *n* a kind of grass bearing a strong resemblance to oats [Gr *brōmos*, and *bromos*, grass]

Bromine, brōm'in, *n* one of the elements, closely allied to chlorine, so called from its disagreeable smell —*adj* **Brom'ic,** pertaining to bromine —*ns* **Bromic acid,** an acid composed of bromine and oxygen, **Brom'ate,** a combination of bromic acid with a salifiable base, **Brom'ide,** a combination of bromine with a base [Gr *brōmos*, a disagreeable odour]

Bronchiæ, brongk'i ē, *n pl* a name given to the ramifications of the windpipe which carry air into the lungs —*adj* **Bron'chic, Bronch'ial** —*n.* **Bronchi'tis,** inflammation of the bronchiæ [L —Gr *bronchia*, the bronchial tubes]

Broncho, Bronco, brong'kō, *n* a half tamed horse, in the United States [Sp *bronco*, rough, sturdy]

Brond Same as **Brand**

Bronze, bronz, *n* an alloy of copper and tin used in various ways since the most ancient times anything cast in bronze the colour of bronze (*fig*) impudence —*adj* made of bronze coloured like bronze —*v t* to give the appearance of bronze to (*fig*) to harden —**Bronze age** or **period,** a term in prehistoric archæology denoting the condition or stage of culture of a people using bronze as the material for cutting implements and weapons —as a stage of culture coming between the use of stone and the use of iron for those purposes—not an absolute division of time, but a relative condition of culture —*ns* **Bronze-wing** and **Bronze-pigeon,** a species of Australian pigeon having wings marked with a lustrous bronze colour, **Bronz'ing,** the process of giving the appearance of bronze —*adjs* **Bronzed,** coated with bronze hardened, **Bronz'y,** having the appearance of bronze —*v t* **Bronz'ify,** to make into bronze [Fr —It *bronzo*—L *Brundusium*, the modern *Brindisi*]

Broo, brōō (mod Scot —vowel sounded like Ger ü), *n* broth (*Scot*) [Ety dub, prob O Fr *bro*, *breu*, broth, prob conn with **Bree.**]

Brooch, brōch, *n* an ornamental pin or instrument for fastening any article of dress, consisting for the most part either of a ring or disc, or of a semicircle, there being a pin in either case passing across it, fastened at one end with a joint or loop, and at the other with a hook —*v t* to adorn as with a brooch (*Shak*) [Fr *broche*, a spit See **Broach.**]

Brood, brōōd, *v t* to sit upon or cover in order to breed or hatch to hatch to cover, as with wings to mature or foster with care to meditate moodily upon —*v i* to sit as a hen on eggs to hover over to think anxiously for some time to meditate silently (*on, over*) to be bred —*n* something bred offspring, children, or family a race, kind parentage the number hatched at once —*adj* for breeding, as in *brood* mare, &c —*adv* **Brood'ingly.**—*adj* **Brood'y,** inclined to sit or incubate [A S *brōd*, Dut. *broed*, what is hatched]

Brook, brook, *n* a small stream —*ns* **Brook'let,** a little brook, **Brook'lime,** a species of speedwell found in ditches [A S *brōc*, water breaking forth, Dut *broek*, Ger. *bruch.*]

Brook, brook, *v t* to enjoy to bear or endure [A S *brúcan*, to use, enjoy, Ger *brauchen*, L *frui*, *fruc tus*]

Brool, brōōl, *n* a deep murmur [Ger *brull*, a roar]

Broom, brōōm, *n* a name given to a number of species of shrubs of the closely allied genera Cytisus, Genista, and Spartium—the Common Broom grows widely over Europe on dry soils, with large yellow flowers a besom made of its twigs —*v t* to sweep with a broom —*ns* **Broom-corn**, a species of plant resembling maize, cultivated for its seed and its spikes, of which brooms are made, **Broom-rape**, a parasitic plant found adhering to the root of broom, clover, &c, **Broom'staff**, **Broom'stick**, the staff or handle of a broom —**To marry over the broomstick**, or **To jump the besom**, to go through an irregular form of marriage, in which both jump over a broomstick —*adj* **Broom'y**, abounding in, or consisting of broom [A S *brōm*, Ger *bram*]

Broose, bruz, *n* a race at weddings in Scotland (*Scot*) [Derivation unknown]

Brose, brōz, *n* a simple and nutritious food, made by pouring boiling water or milk on oatmeal, seasoned with salt and butter —**Athole brose**, a mixture of whisky and honey [Scot, O Fr *broez*]

Broth, broth, *n* an infusion or decoction of vegetable and animal substances in water—so called **Scotch Broth** is the liquid in which meat has been boiled, with the addition of pearl barley or rice, cabbage, &c —**A broth of a boy**, a first rate fellow (*Irish*) [A S *broth—bréowan*, to brew See **Brew**]

Brothel, broth'el, *n* a house of ill fame, a bawdy-house [M E *brothel*—A S *brōðen*, ruined, *bréðan*, to go to ruin Dr Murray notes that the modern sense arises from confusion with an entirely different word, **Bordel**, the *brothel* was originally a person, the *bordel* a place But the combinations *bordel house* and *brothel's house* ran together in the form *brothel house*, which being shortened to *brothel*, the personal sense of this word became obs, and it remains only as the substitute of the original *bordel*]

Brother, bruth'er, *n* a male born of the same parents any one closely united with or resembling another associated in common interests, occupation, &c a fellow member of a religious order, a fellow member of a guild, &c a fellow creature, fellow citizen, a co religionist a kinsman (*B*) —*pl* **Broth'ers** and **Breth'ren**, the latter esp used in the sense of fellow membership of guilds, religious communities, &c The name is given to certain sections of the church of Christ, as Christian Brethren, Moravian Brethren, Plymouth Brethren, &c —*ns* **Brother-german**, a brother having the same father and mother, in contradistinction to a half brother, by one parent only, **Broth'erhood**, the state of being a brother an association of men for any purpose, **Brother-in-law**, the brother of a husband or wife a sister's husband —*adj* **Brother-like**, **Broth'erly**, like a brother kind affectionate —*n* **Broth'erliness**, state of being brotherly kindness [A S *brōðor*, cog with Ger *bruder*, Gael *brathair*, Fr *frère*, L *frater*, Sans *bhratar*]

Brougham, brōō'am, or brōōm, *n* a one horse close carriage, either two or four wheeled, named after Lord Brougham (1778–1868)

Brought, brawt, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Bring**.

Brow, brow, *n* the eyebrow the ridge over the eyes the forehead the edge of a hill a gallery in a coal mine running across the face of the coal (*fig*) aspect, appearance —*v t* **Brow'beat**, to bear down with stern looks or speech to bully —*adjs* **Brow'bound**, having the brow bound as with a crown crowned, **Brow'less**, without shame [A S *brú*, Ice *brún*]

Brown, brown, *adj* of a dark or dusky colour in clining to red or yellow dark complexioned sunburnt —*n* a dark reddish colour (*slang*) a copper —*v t* to make brown, or give a brown colour to to roast brown —*adjs* **Brown'ish**, **Brown'y**, of a brown colour (*Shak*) —*ns* **Brown'ness**; **Brown-Bess**, the old British flint lock musket—from the brown walnut stock, **Brown-bill**, a foot soldier's or watchman's halbert, painted brown, **Brown-bread**, bread of a brown colour, made of unbolted flour, **Brown-coal**, commonly called **Lignite**, an imperfect kind of coal which exhibits more of its woody structure than ordinary coal, **Brown'ing**, the process of imparting a brown colour to iron articles a preparation for giving a brown colour to gravy, &c, or for dressing brown leather, **Brown-George**, a hard biscuit a brown earthen vessel, **Brown-paper**, coarse and strong paper used chiefly for wrapping **Brown-spar**, a name given to certain varieties of dolomite or magnesian limestone, distinguished by their brownish colour, **Brown-stout**, a kind of porter, **Brown-study**, gloomy reverie absent mindedness —**To do brown**, to do thoroughly, to deceive or take in completely (*slang*) [A S *brún* Dut *bruin*, Ger *braun*]

Brownie, brown'i, *n* a kind of domestic spirit in the folklore of Scotland, represented as a good humoured, drudging goblin, who attached himself to farmhouses, and occupied himself overnight in churning, thrashing corn, and the like [*Brown*]

Brownist, brown'ist, *n* one holding the church principles of Robert Browne (1550–1633), which may be said to have given birth to the Independents or Congregationalists in England

Browse, browz, *v t* and *v i* to feed on the shoots or leaves of plants —*n* **Browse**, **Brows'ing**, the shoots and leaves of plants fodder the action of the verb browse [O Fr *brouster* (Fr *brouter*) —*broust*, a sprout]

Browst, browst, *n* a brewing (*Scot*) [**Brew**]

Bruckle, bruk'l, *adj* liable to break, brittle (*Scot*) [A S *brucol—brekan*, to **Break**]

Bruin, brōō'in, *n* a bear, so called from the name of the bear in the famous beast epic *Reynard the Fox*, just as *reynard* and *chanticleer* have also passed from proper names into common names, often written without capitals [*Bruin=brown*]

Bruise, brōōz, *v t* to crush by beating or pounding to oppress to box or fight with the fists to ride recklessly in hunting, careless alike of horse and crops to reduce to small fragments —*n* a wound made by anything heavy and blunt —*n* **Bruis'er**, one that bruises a boxer —*p adj* **Bruised**, hurt by a heavy blow, with skin crushed and discoloured, **Bruis'ing**, boxing [A S *brýsan*, to crush, with which, says Dr Murray, afterwards coalesced Fr *briser*, *bruiser*, *bruser*, to break]

Bruit, brōōt, *n* noise something noised abroad a rumour or report —*v t* to noise abroad to report to celebrate [Fr *bruit*—Fr *bruire*, cf Low L *bruītus*, prob imitative]

Brulzie, **brulzie**, brūel'yi, *n* Scot and northern form of **Broil**.

Brumaire, brōō mār', *n* the second month in the French revolutionary calendar, extending from Oct 22 to Nov 20 The 18th Brumaire, which saw the fall of the Directory and the establishment of the power of Napoleon, corresponds to Nov 9, 1799 [Fr *brume*, fog—L *bruma*, winter]

Brume, brōōm, *n* fog.—*adjs* **Brum'al**, relating to

winter, **Brum'ous,** foggy, wintry [L *bruma*, winter, contr from *brevima*, the shortest day]

Brummagem, brum'a-jem, *adj* showy but worthless, sham, counterfeit [From a popular pronunciation of Birmingham, where many plated articles and cheap trinkets are supposed to be produced]

Brunette, brōōn et', *n* a girl with a brown or dark complexion [Fr dim of *brun*, brown]

Brunonian, brōō nō'ni an, *adj* relating to the system of medicine founded by Dr John Brown of Edinburgh (1736–88) According to it all diseases are divided into the *sthenic*, or those depending on an excess of excitement, and the *asthenic*, those resulting from a deficiency of it, the former to be removed by debilitating medicines, as opium, and the latter by stimulants, such as wine and brandy

Brunt, brunt, *n* the shock of an onset or contest the force of a blow the chief stress or crisis of anything —*v t* to bear the brunt of [Etymology obscure, Ice *bruna*, to advance like fire, is usually given, Dr Murray suggests that it may be an onomatopœia of Eng itself (cf **Dunt**), or connected with *burnt*—Scot *brunt*]

Brush, brush, *n* an instrument for removing dust, usually made of bristles, twigs, feathers, or stiff grass stems a kind of hair pencil used by painters a painter, one who uses the brush brushwood a skirmish or encounter the tail of a fox (*elect*) a brush like discharge of sparks one of the bundles of copper wires or flexible strips in contact with the commutator of the armature on opposite sides, and which carry off the positive and negative currents of electricity generated —*v t* to remove dust, &c from by sweeping to touch lightly in passing (with *off*) remove to thrash —*v i* to move over lightly to make off with a rush —**To brush up,** to brighten, revive —*n* **Brush'ing,** the act of rubbing or sweeping —*adj* in a lively manner brisk —*ns* **Brush-wheel,** a wheel used in light machinery to turn another by having the rubbing surface covered with stiff hairs or bristles, **Brush'wood,** rough close, bushes a thicket [O Fr *brosse*, a brush, brushwood—Low L *bruscia* Diez connects the Fr with O High Ger *burst*, *bursta*, bristle]

Brusque, broosk, *adj* blunt, abrupt in manner, rude —*ns* **Brusque'ness, Brusq'uerie** —*adv* **Brusque'ly** [Fr *brusque*, rude See **Brisk**]

Brussels, brus'elz, *n* contracted from **Brussels-carpet,** a kind of carpet in which the worsted threads are arranged in the warp, and are interwoven into a network of linen Still the bulk of the carpet consists of wool —*n pl* **Brussels-sprouts,** a variety of the common cabbage with sprouts like miniature cabbages [Named from Brussels in Belgium]

Brust, brust, *pa p* Same as **Burst** (*Spens*)

Brute, brōōt, *adj* belonging to the lower animals irrational stupid rude —*n* one of the lower animals —**The brute creation,** the lower animals —*adj* **Brut'al,** like a brute unfeeling inhuman —*adv* **Brut'ally** —*n* **Brutal'ity.**—*v t* **Brut'alise,** to make like a brute, to degrade —*v i* to live like a brute —*n* **Brute'ness,** brute like state brutality stupidity (*Spens*) —*v t* **Brut'ify,** to make brutal, stupid, or uncivilised —*pr p* brutify'ing, *pa p* brutified' —*adj* **Brut'ish,** brutal (*B*) unwise —*adv* **Brut'ishly** —*n* **Brut'ishness.** [Fr *brut*—L. *brutus*, dull, irrational]

Brutus, brōō'tus, *n* a kind of wig a way of wearing the hair brushed back from the forehead, popular at the time of the French Revolution, when it was an affectation to admire the old Roman heroes, such as Brutus.

Bryony, brī'o ni, *n* a wild climbing plant, common in Eng hedgerows —**Black Bryony,** a climbing plant similar to bryony in habit and disposition, but which may be readily distinguished by its simple, entire, heart shaped leaves, which are smooth and somewhat glossy [L —Gr *bryōnia*]

Brythonic, brith on'ik, *adj* a name introduced by Prof Rhys to denote the second of the two great divisions of Celtic ethnology The *Goidelic* group embraces Irish, Manx, and Gaelic, the *Brythonic* group, Welsh, Breton, and Cornish [*Brython*, one of the Welsh words for the Welsh and so-called Ancient Britons]

Bub, bub, *n* strong drink (*slang*) [Perhaps from the sound of drinking]

Bubalis, bū'bal is, *n*, a genus in the Antelope division of hollow horned, even toed Ruminants, not to be confused with the genus Bubalus—the Buffalo [Gr]

Bubble, bub'l, *n* a bladder of water blown out with air anything empty a cheating scheme —*adj* unsubstantial, deceptive —*v i* to rise in bubbles —*v t* to cheat with bubble schemes —*pr p* bub'bling, *pa p* bub'bled —*adj* **Bub'bly** —*n* **Bubbly-jock,** a Scot name for a turkey-cock —**Bubble and squeak,** meat and cabbage fried together —**To bubble over,** as of a pot boiling, with anger, mirth, &c [Cf Sw *bubbla*, Dut *bobbel*]

Bubo, bū'bo, *n* an inflammatory swelling of the glands in the groin or armpit —*adj* **Bubon'ic,** accompanied by buboes —**Būb'ukle,** a ridiculous word of Fluellen's for a red pimple, corrupted from *bubo* and *carbuncle* [L —Gr *boubōn*, the groin]

Buccaneer, Buccanier, buk an ēr', *n* one of the piratical adventurers in the West Indies during the seventeenth century, who plundered the Spaniards chiefly —*v i* to act as a buccaneer —*n* **Buccaneer'ing** —*adj* **Buccaneer'ish** [Fr *boucaner*, to smoke meat—Carib *boucan*, a wooden gridiron The French settlers in the West Indies cooked their meat on a *boucan* after the manner of the natives, and were hence called *boucaniers*]

Buccinator, buk sin ā'tor, *n* the name of a flat muscle forming the wall of the cheek, assisting in mastication and in the blowing of wind instruments —*adj* **Buccinat'ory.** [L ,—*buccina re*]

Bucentaur, bōō sen'tawr, *n* a mythical monster half man and half bull the state barge of Venice used annually on Ascension Day in the ancient ceremony of the marriage of the state with the Adriatic [It *bucentoro*, usually explained as from Gr *bous*, an ox, *kentauros*, a centaur]

Bucephalus, bū sef'a lus, *n.* the famous war horse of Alexander the Great a familiar name for a riding horse [Gr, *bous*, ox, *kephalē*, head]

Buck, buk, *n* the male of the deer, goat, hare, and rabbit—often used specifically of the male of the fallow deer a dashing young fellow —*v i* (of a horse or mule—a *buckjumper*) to attempt to throw by a series of rapid jumps into the air, coming down with the back arched, the head down, and the fore legs stiff to make obstinate resistance to any improvements (U S) —*ns* **Buck'een,** a poor Irish gentleman, without means to support his gentility, **Buck-eye,** the American horse chestnut, **Buck-horn,** the material of a buck's horn, **Buck-hound,** a small kind of staghound used for hunting bucks, **Buck-shot,** a large kind of shot, used in shooting deer, **Buck'skin,** a soft leather made of deerskin or sheepskin a strong twilled woollen cloth cropped of nap and carefully finished —*adj* made of the skin of a buck, **Buck'skins** are breeches made usually of the cloth, not of the leather, **Buck'thorn,** a genus of shrubs, the berry of which supplies the sap green used by painters, **Buck-**

tooth, a projecting tooth [A S *buc, bucca,* Dut *bok,* Ger *bock,* a he-goat.]

Buck, buk, *v t* to soak or steep in lye, a process in bleaching —*n* lye in which clothes are bleached —*n* **Buck-basket,** a basket in which clothes are carried to be bucked [Ety obscure, M E *bouken,* cog words are Ger *bauchen, beuchen*]

Buckbean, buk'bēn, *n* the marsh trefoil, a plant common in bogs in Britain [Corr of *Bogbean*]

Bucket, buk'et, *n* a vessel for drawing or holding water, &c one of the compartments on the circumference of a water wheel, or one of the scoops of a dredging machine the leather socket for holding the whip in driving, or for the carbine or lance when mounted a name given to the pitcher in some orchids —*ns* **Buck'eting,** jerky rowing, **Bucket-shop,** an U S slang term for the offices of 'outside brokers'—mere agents for bets on the rise or fall of prices of stock, &c —**To give the bucket,** to dismiss, **To kick the bucket,** to die (*slang*) [Prob conn with A S *búc,* a pitcher, or O Fr *buket,* a pail Not Gael *bucaid,* a bucket]

Buckie, buk'i, *n* (*Scot*) a shellfish such as the whelk a refractory person [Scot, prob related somehow to L *buccinum,* a shellfish]

Buckle, buk'l, *n* a metal instrument consisting of a rim and tongue, used for fastening straps or bands in dress, harness, &c —*v t* to fasten with a buckle to prepare for action to engage in close fight —*v i* to bend or bulge out to engage with zeal in a task —*n* **Buck'ler,** a small shield used for parrying [Fr *boucle,* the boss of a shield, a ring—Low L *buccula,* dim of *bucca,* a cheek]

Buckram, buk'ram, *n* a coarse open woven fabric of cotton or linen made very stiff with size, used for the framework of ladies' bonnets, for the inside of belts and collars of dresses, and for bookbinding stiffness in manners and appearance —*adj* made of buckram stiff precise —*v t* to give the quality of buckram [O Fr *boquerant*]

Buckwheat, buk'hwēt, *n* a species of Polygonum, grown in Germany, Brittany, &c, for feeding horses, cattle, and poultry—buckwheat cakes are esteemed on American breakfast tables [Prob Dut. *boekweit,* or Ger *buckweize*]

Bucolic, -al, bū kol'ik, al, *adj* pertaining to the tending of cattle pastoral rustic, countrified —*n* a pastoral poem [L —Gr *boukolikos—boukolos,* a herdsman]

Bud, bud, *n* the first shoot of a tree or plant used of young people, as a term of endearment —*v i* to put forth buds to begin to grow —*v t* to put forth as buds to graft, as a plant, by inserting a bud under the bark of another tree —*pr p* bud'ding, *pa p* bud'ded —*adjs* **Bud'dy, Bud'less** —**To nip in the bud,** to destroy at its very beginning [M E *budde,* prob related to Dut *bot,* a bud]

Buddha, bōōd'da, *n* an epithet applied to Sakyamuni or Gautama, the founder of the Buddhist religion —*ns* **Bud'dhism,** the religion founded by Buddha, **Bud'dhist,** a believer in Buddhism —*adjs* **Buddhist'ic, Bud'dhist,** pertaining to Buddhism —**Esoteric Buddhism** (see **Theosophy**). [Sans *buddha,* wise, *budh,* to know]

Buddle, bud'l, *v t* to wash ore with a *buddle* or inclined hutch over which water flows

Budge, buj, *v i* and *v t* to move or stir —*n* **Bud'ger,** one who stirs [Fr *bouger*—It *bulicare,* to boil, to bubble—L *bullire*]

Budge, buj, *n* lamb skin fur —*adj* pompous stiff [Derivation unknown Dr Murray suggests that if originally 'kid skin with the hair,' then prob the O. Fr *bouchet, bochet,* a kid]

Budget, buj'et, *n* a sack with its contents a compact collection of things a socket in which the end of a cavalry carbine rests that miscellaneous collection of matters which aggregate into the annual financial statement made to parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer [Fr *bougette,* dim of *bouge,* a pouch—L *bulga*]

Buff, buf, *n* a pliant and uncracking leather used for soldiers' belts and other military purposes, made out of salted and dried South American light ox and cow hides a military coat the colour of buff, a light yellow the bare skin—*in buff,* naked —*Blue* and *buff* were the old colours of the Whig party, appearing therefore on the cover of the *Edinburgh Review* —*pl* certain regiments in the British army, so named from their buff coloured facings —e g East Kent Regiment, Ross shire Buffs —**Buff-coat,** a strong military coat a soldier [Fr *buffle,* a buffalo]

Buff, buf, *n* (*obs*) a buffet, blow, or stroke —*v t* to strike [O Fr *buffe,* a blow]

Buffalo, buf'a lō, *n* a genus of the ox kind, the tame, often domesticated Asiatic buffalo, and the entirely wild and fierce Cape buffalo The so called American buffalo is really a **Bison.** [It *buffalo,* through L from Gr *boubalos*]

Buffer, buf'er, *n* a mechanical apparatus for deadening the force of a concussion, as in railway carriages a fellow, as in 'old buffer'—**Buffer-state,** a neutral country lying between two others, whose relations are or may become strained

Buffet, buf'et, *n* a blow with the fist, a slap —*v t* to strike with the hand or fist to contend against —**Buff'eting,** a striking with the hand, boxing contention [O Fr *bufet—bufe,* a blow, esp on the cheek]

Buffet, buf'et, *n* a kind of sideboard a low stool a refreshment bar (in this sense often pronounced buf'ā) [Fr *buffet,* origin unknown]

Buffoon, buf ōōn', *n* one who amuses by jests, grimaces, &c a clown a fool —*ns* **Buff'o,** the comic actor in an opera, **Buffoon'ery,** the practices of a buffoon ludicrous or vulgar jesting [Fr *bouffon*—It *buffone, buffare,* to jest]

Bug, bug, *n* an object of terror —*ns* **Bug'aboo,** a bogy, or object of terror, **Big-bug,** an aristocrat (*slang*), **Bug'bear,** an object of terror, generally imaginary —*adj* causing fright [M E *bugge,* prob W *bwg,* a hobgoblin]

Bug, bug, *n* a name applied loosely to certain insects, esp to one (*Cimex lectularius*) that infests houses and beds in America applied to any insect

Buggery, bug'ger i, *n* the crime of bestiality, unnatural vice —*n* **Bug'ger,** one guilty of the foregoing a vulgar term of abuse, or sometimes even of familiarity [Fr *bougre*—L *Bulgarus,* a Bulgarian, a heretic—hence a man capable of any crime]

Buggy, bug'i, *n* a name given to several kinds of light carriages or gigs—in America a light one horse, four wheeled vehicle with one seat, in England, two wheeled, in India, provided with a hood to ward off the sun [By some conn with **Bogie**; ety really quite unknown]

Bugle, bū'gl, **Bugle-horn,** bū'gl-horn, *n* a hunting horn, orig a buffalo horn a treble musical instrument, usually made of copper, like the trumpet, but having the bell less expanded and the tube shorter and more conical, the note is peculiarly penetrating and far reaching, so that it is admirably suited to be the military signalling instrument (formerly only in infantry) a buffalo or wild ox (*Spens*) —Dim **Bu'glet.**—*n* **Bu'gler,** one who plays upon the bugle—*v i* to sound a bugle [O Fr *bugle,*—L *buculus,* dim of *bos,* an ox]

Bugle, bū'gl, *n* a slender elongated kind of bead, usually black —*adj* like bugles (*Shak*). [Prob.

conn with Low L *bugulus*, prob obscurely conn with Dut *beugel*, a ring]

Bugle, bū'gl, *n* a palæarctic genus of plants of the natural order Labiatæ, with blue or sometimes white or purple flowers [Fr , It *bugola*—Low L *bugula, bugillo*]

Bugloss, bū'glos, *n* a name popularly applied to many plants of the natural order Boragineæ, more strictly to *Anchusa arvensis*, a common weed in cornfields in Britain [Fr —L —Gr *bouglōssos—bous*, ox, *glōssa*, tongue]

Buhl, būl, *n* unburnished gold, brass, or mother-of pearl worked in patterns for inlaying furniture ornamented with such [From André Charles Boule (1642-1732), a cabinet maker in the service of Louis XIV]

Buhrstone, bur'stōn, *n* a variety of quartz, containing many small empty cells, which give it a peculiar roughness of surface, particularly adapting it for millstones —Often **Burr-stone** [Perh conn with **Burr,** from its roughness]

Build, bild, *v t* to erect, as a house or bridge to form or construct as a railway, &c —*v i* to depend (*on* and *upon*) —*pa p* built or build'ed —*n* construction make —**Build up,** to close up by building, as a door , **Build in,** to enclose by building , **Build up,** to erect any edifice, as a reputation to edify spiritually, as the church —*ns* **Build'er,** one who builds , **Build'ing,** the art of erecting houses, &c anything built a house —*p adj* **Built,** formed or shaped [A S *gebyld, bold,* a dwelling, from an assumed *byldan,* to build]

Burdly, burd'li, *adj* stalwart [Scot , a variant of **Burly**]

Buist, būst, *n* (*Scot*) a mark put on sheep or cattle to indicate ownership a box [Ety dub]

Bukshi, Bukshee, buk'shē, *n* the paymaster in native Indian states [Pers]

Bulb, bulb, *n* an onion like root —*v i* to form bulbs to bulge out or swell —*adjs* **Bulbed, Bulb'ous, Bulba'ceous, Bulb'iform, Bulbif'erous, Bulb'ose** —*n* **Bulb'ule,** a little bulb a young bulb which grows from an old one [L *bulbus*—Gr *bolbos,* an onion]

Bulbul, bool'bool, *n* the Persian nightingale [Arab]

Bulge, bulj, *n* the bilge or widest part of a cask —*v i* to swell out —*adj* **Bulg'y** —*ns* **Bulg'iness, Bulger,** a wooden golf club with a convex face [O Fr *boulge*, prob L *bulga*, a leather knapsack, a Gallic word]

Bulimy, bū'li mi, *n* an unnatural hunger [Gr , *bous*, ox, *limos*, hunger]

Bulk, bulk, *n* a stall or framework built in front of a shop —*n* **Bulk'er,** a street thief or whore [Ety dub , Prof Skeat suggests Scand *balkr*, beam, and Sir J A H Murray quotes also an A S *bolca*, gangway of a ship]

Bulk, bulk, *n* magnitude or size the greater part any huge body or structure the whole cargo in the hold of a ship —*v i* to be in bulk to be of importance —*v t* to put or hold in bulk —*ns* **Bulk'head,** a partition separating one part of the interior of a ship from another, whether to separate it into compartments for the exigencies of stowage or loading, or as a safeguard against foundering They are either transverse or longitudinal, and are usually made watertight , **Bulk'iness** —*adj* **Bulk'y,** having bulk of great size — **Break bulk** (see **Break**) —**Collision bulkhead,** that nearest the bow—usually the only one in sailing-ships —**Load in bulk,** to put the cargo in loose , **Sell in bulk,** to sell the cargo as it is in the hold to sell in large quantities [Prob Scand , Ice *bulki*, a heap]

Bull, bool, *n* the male of the ox kind a sign of the zodiac one who tries artificially and unduly to raise the price of stocks, and speculates on a rise —*adj* denoting largeness of size—used in composition, as bull trout.—*adj* **Bull'ish.**—*ns* **Bullock,** an ox or castrated bull , **Bull-baiting,** the sport of baiting or exciting bulls with dogs , **Bull-beef,** the beef or flesh of bulls, coarse beef—(*Shak*) in *pl* **Bull-beeves; Bull-calf,** a male calf a stupid fellow, a lout —**To take the bull by the horns,** to face a danger or difficulty with courage, to take the initiative boldly in a struggle —**A bull in a china shop,** a synonym for a man who does harm through ignorance or fury, a man completely out of place —*n* **Bull'dog,** a breed of dogs of great courage, formerly used for baiting bulls, its general appearance that of a smooth coated, compact dog, low in stature, but broad and powerful, with a massive head, large in proportion to its body a person of obstinate courage a kind of revolver a proctor's attendant at Oxford and Cambridge — *v t* **Bull-dose,** to intimidate (*Amer*) —*adj* **Bull-faced,** having a large face —*ns* **Bull-fight,** a popular spectacle in Spain, in which a bull is goaded to fury in a kind of circus by mounted *picadores* armed with lances, and finally despatched by a specially skilful *espada* or swordsman , **Bull'finch,** a species of red breasted finch a little larger than the common linnet, closely allied to the grossbeaks and crossbills a kind of hedge hard to jump , **Bull-frog,** a large frog common in North America , **Bull-head,** or miller's thumb, a small river fish remarkable for its large, flat head —*adj* **Bull-headed,** impetuous and obstinate —*ns* **Bull-headedness , Bull-roarer,** a provincial English name for a boy's plaything, made of an oblong piece of wood, to one end of which a string is tied, then twisted tightly round the finger, when the whole is whirled rapidly round and round until a loud and peculiar whirring noise is produced—the native Australian *turndun*, the *rhombos* of the Greek mysteries , **Bull's-eye,** the central boss formed in making a sheet of blown glass (hence *adj* **Bull's-eyed**), a round piece of glass in a lantern, a policeman's lantern, a round opening or window the centre of a target, of a different colour from the rest, and usually round , **Bull-terrier,** a species of dog, a cross breed between the bulldog and the terrier , **Bull-trout,** a large trout of the salmon genus, also migratory in its habits, often called the Gray Trout [M E *bole*, prob Scand *bole, bolr* , most prob cog with **Bellow.**]

Bull, bool, *n* an edict of the pope which has his seal affixed —*adj* **Bullan'tic** —*n* **Bull'ary,** a collection of such [L *bulla*, a knob, a leaden seal]

Bull, bool, *n* a ludicrous blunder in speech implying some obvious absurdity or contradiction, often said to be an especial prerogative of Irishmen—'I was a fine child, but they changed me' [Prob O Fr *boul*, cheat]

Bull, bool, *n* drink made by pouring water into a cask that had held liquor

Bullace, bool'lās, *n* a shrub closely allied to the sloe and the plum, its fruit making excellent pies or tarts [O Fr *beloce*, of uncertain origin]

Bullate, bul'āt, *adj* blistered, inflated

Buller, bool'er, *n* the boiling of a torrent [Dan. *bulder*]

Bullet, bool'et, *n* the leaden projectile discharged from any kind of small-arm a plumb or sinker in fishing —*n* **Bullet-head,** a head round like a bullet (*U S*) an obstinate fellow —*adj* **Bullet-proof,** proof against bullets [Fr *boulet*, dim of *boule*, a ball—L *bulla* See **Bull,** an edict]

Bulletin, bool'e tin, *n.* an official report of public news. [Fr —It *bullettino*]

Bullion, bool'yun, *n* gold and silver in the mass and uncoined, though occasionally used as prac-

tically synonymous with the precious metals, coined and uncoined —*n* **Bull'ionist,** one in favour of an exclusive metallic currency [Ety dub , but apparently related to Low L *bullio*, a boiling, melting]

Bully, bool'i, *n* a blustering, noisy, overbearing fellow a ruffian hired to beat or intimidate any one a fellow who lives upon the gains of a prostitute (*obs*) a term of familiarity to either sex —*adj* (*U S*) first rate —*v i* to bluster —*v t* to threaten noisily —*pr p* bull'ying, *pa p* bull'ied —*v t* **Bull'yrag,** (*coll*) to assail abusively, to overawe —*ns* **Bull'yragging , Bull'y-rook,** a bully —**Bully for you,** bravo ! [Perh Dut *boel*, a lover , cf Ger *buhle*]

Bulrush, bool'rush, *n* a large strong rush growing on wet land or in water the cat's tail (*Typha*)

Bulse, buls, *n* a bag for diamonds, &c a package or certain quantity of such [Port *bolsa*—Late L *bursa*, a purse]

Bulwark, bool'wark, *n* a fortification or rampart a breakwater or sea wall any means of defence or security —*v t* to defend [Cf Ger *bollwerk*]

Bum, bum, *n* (*Shak*) the buttocks —*ns* **Bum'-bail'iff,** an under bailiff, **Bum'boat,** boat for carrying provisions to a ship, originally a Thames scavenger's boat [Prob from **Bump.**]

Bum, bum, *v i* to hum or make a murmuring sound, as a bee —*pr p* bumm'ing, *pa p* b mmed [Onomatopœic]

Bumbaze, bum'bāz, *v t* to confound, bamboozle

Bumble-bee, bum'bl bē, *n* a large kind of bee that makes a bumming or humming noise the humble bee — **Bum-clock,** a drone beetle (*Scot*) [M E *bumble*, freq of **Bum,** and **Bee**]

Bumbledom, bum'bl dom, *n* fussy pomposity [From *Bumble*, name of the beadle in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*]

Bumkin, Bumpkin, bum'kin, *n* a short beam of timber projecting from each bow of a ship, for the purpose of extending the lower corner of the fore sail to windward a small outrigger over the stern of a boat, usually serving to extend the mizzen [From **Boom,** and dim *kin*]

Bummaree, bum'ar ē, *n* a middleman in Billings gate fish market [Not the Fr *bonne marée*]

Bummer, bum'er, *n* a plundering straggler or camp follower during the American Civil War. a dissolute fellow, a loafer, a sponge

Bummock, bum'ok, *n* (*Scot*) a brewing of ale.

Bump, bump, *v i* to make a heavy or loud noise —*v t* to strike with a dull sound to strike against to overtake and impinge upon the stern or side of a boat by the boat following, the bumper consequently taking the place of the bumped in rank—also 'to make a bump ' to spread out material in printing so as to fill any desired number of pages —*n* a dull heavy blow a thump a lump caused by a blow or otherwise the noise of the bittern —*n* **Bump'er,** a cup or glass filled to the brim for a toast anything large or generous in measure a crowded house at a theatre or concert—also *adj* in 'a bumper house ' —*v i* to drink bumpers [Onomatopœic]

Bumpkin, bump'kin, *n* an awkward, clumsy rustic a clown [Prob Dut *boomken*, a log]

Bumptious, bump'shus, *adj* offensively self assertive —*adv* **Bump'tiously** —*n* **Bump'tiousness** [Prob formed from **Bump.**]

Bun, bun, *n* a kind of sweet cake [Prob from O Fr *buqne*, a swelling]

Bunch, bunsh, *n* a number of things tied together or growing together a cluster something in the form of a tuft or knot —*v i* to swell out in a bunch —*adj* **Bunch-backed,** having a bunch on the back, crook backed (*Shak*), **Bunched,** humped, protuberant —*n.* **Bunch'iness,** the quality of being bunchy state of growing in bunches —*adj* **Bunch'y,** growing in bunches or like a bunch, bulging [Ety obscure]

Bundesrat, bōōn'des rāt, *n* the Federal Council of the German Empire, its members annually appointed by the governments of the various states

Bundle, bun'dl, *n* a number of things loosely bound together —*v t* to bind or tie into bundles —*v i* to pack up one's things for a journey, to go hurriedly or in confusion (*away, off, out*) —*n* **Bun'dling,** an old custom in Wales, New England and elsewhere, for sweethearts to sleep on the same bed without undressing —**To bundle off, To bundle out,** to send away unceremoniously [Connected with **Bind** and **Bond**]

Bung, bung, *n* the stopper of the hole in a barrel a large cork (*Shak*) a sharper —*v t* to stop up with a bung —**Bung up,** to bruise [Ety dub]

Bungalow, bung'ga lō, *n* the kind of house usually occupied by Europeans in the interior of India, and commonly provided for officers' quarters in cantonments —**Dâk-bungalows** are houses for travellers [Hind *banglā*, Bengalese]

Bungle, bung'l, *n* anything clumsily done a gross blunder —*v i* to act in a clumsy, awkward manner —*v t* to make or mend clumsily to manage awkwardly —*n* **Bung'ler** — *p adj* **Bung'ling,** clumsy, awkward unskilfully or ill done, **Bung'led,** done clumsily —*adv* **Bung'lingly** [Ety obscure, prob onomatopœic, Prof Skeat quotes a dial Sw *bangla*, to work ineffectually, Mr F Hindes Groome suggests Gypsy *bongo*, left, awkward]

Bunion, bun'yun, *n* a lump or inflamed swelling on the ball of the great toe [Ety unknown, Prof Skeat suggests It *bugnone*, a botch]

Bunker, bungk'er, *n* a large bin or chest used for stowing various things, as coals, &c a hazard in a golf links, orig confined to sand pits, but now often used for hazards generally —*n* **Bunk,** a box or recess in a ship's cabin, a sleeping berth anywhere [Cf Ice *bunki*, Dan *bunke*, a heap]

Bunkum, bungk'um, *n* empty clap trap oratory, bombastic speech making intended for the newspapers rather than to persuade the audience — Also **Bun'combe** [Prob from *Buncombe*, the name of a county in North Carolina]

Bunny, bun'i, *n* a pet name for a rabbit [Ety unknown, prob conn with Gael *bun*, a root]

Bunodont, bū'nō dont, *adj* having tuberculate molars — opp to *Lophodont* [Gr *bounos*, a rounded hill, *odous, odontos*, a tooth]

Bunsen, bōōn'sen, bun'sen, *adj* applied to some of the inventions of the great chemist, R W *Bunsen* of Heidelberg —*n* **Bun'sen-burn'er,** a gas burner in which a plentiful supply of air is caused to mingle with the gas before ignition, so that a smokeless flame of low luminosity but great heating power is the result

Bunt, bunt, *n* a parasitic disease of wheat and other grains [Ety unknown]

Bunt, bunt, *n* the bagging part of a fishing net, a sail, &c [Ety unknown]

Bunting, bunt'ing *n* a thin worsted stuff of which ships' colours are made [Ety dub]

Bunting, bunt'ing, *n* a genus of birds in the Finch family nearly allied to the crossbills

Buoy, boi, *n* a floating cask or light piece of wood fastened by a rope or chain to indicate shoals, the position of a ship's anchor, &c —*v t* to fix buoys or marks to keep afloat, bear up, or sustain to raise the spirits —*n* **Buoy'ancy,** capacity for floating lightly on water or in the air specific lightness (*fig*) lightness of spirit, cheerfulness —*adj* **Buoy'ant,** light cheerful [Dut *boei*, buoy, fetter, through Romance forms (Norman *boie*), from Low L *boia*, a collar]

Buphaga, bū'fā ga, *n* a small genus of African perching birds, nearly related to the starlings

feeding on the larvæ of gadflies and the like, which they find on the backs of cattle, camels, &c —Also *Beef eater* and *Ox pecker* [Gr *bous*, an ox, *phagein*, to eat]

Buprestis, bū prēs'tis, *n* a genus of beetles, typical of a large family, *Buprestidæ*, those occurring in warmer countries having lively colour and metallic sheen—the Golden Beetles [L ,—Gr *bouprēstis—bous*, an ox, *prēthein*, to swell]

Bur, bur, *n* in an engraving, a slight ridge of metal raised on the edges of a line by the graver or the dry point, producing an effect like a smear, but dexterously used by some etchers, as Rembrandt, to deepen their shadows

Bur, Burr, bur, *n* the prickly seed case or head of certain plants, which sticks to clothes —*n* **Bur'-dock,** a dock with a bur or prickly head —**Bur in the throat,** something seeming to stick in the throat [Cog with Dan *borre*, a bur]

Bur, Burr, bur, *n* the rough sound of *r* pronounced in the throat as in Northumberland

Burble, burb'l, *n* (*Scot*) trouble, disorder —*v t* to trouble, confuse [O Fr *barbouiller*, to confound]

Burbot, bur'bot, *n* a fresh water fish, like the eel, having a longish beard on its lower jaw [Fr *barbote*—L *barba*, a beard]

Burd, burd, *n* (*poet*) a girl or lady

Burdash, burd'ash, *n* a fringed sash worn round the waist by fine gentlemen in the time of Queen Anne.

Burden, bur'dn, *n* a load weight cargo that which is grievous, oppressive, or difficult to bear, as blame, sin, sorrow, &c —*v t* to load to oppress to encumber —*adjs* **Bur'denous, Bur'densome,** heavy oppressive —**Burden of proof,** in legal procedure, signifies the obligation to establish by evidence certain disputed facts [A S *byrthen—beran*, to bear]

Burden, bur'dn, *n* part of a song repeated at the end of every stanza, refrain the leading idea of anything a load of care, sorrow, or responsibility [Fr *bourdon*, a humming tone in music —Low L *burdo*, a drone or non working bee]

Burden, bur'dn, *n* (*Spens*) a pilgrim's staff See **Bourdon**

Bureau, būr'ō, *n* a writing table or chest of drawers, orig covered with dark cloth a room or office where such a table is used a department for the transacting of public business —*pl* **Bureaux,** būr'ōz, **Bureaus,** būr'ōz. [Fr *bureau*—O Fr *burel*, russet cloth—L *burrus*, red]

Bureaucracy, būr ō kras i, *n* a system of government centralised in graded series of officials, responsible only to their chiefs, and controlling every detail of public and private life —*ns* **Bureau'crat, Bureau'cratist,** one who advocates government by bureaucracy —*adj* **Bureaucrat'ic,** relating to or having the nature of a bureaucracy [**Bureau,** and Gr *kratein*, to govern]

Burette, bū ret', *n* a graduated tube for holding liquids, an altar cruet [Fr]

Burgage, bur'gāj, *n* a tenure in socage for a yearly rent a tenure in Scotland in royal burghs under nominal service of watching [O Fr]

Burganet, bur'ga net, *n* a 16th cent helmet —Also **Burgonet** [Lit 'Burgundian']

Burgeon, bur'jun, *n* and *v t* Same as **Bourgeon.**

Burgh, bur'e, *n* the Scotch word corresponding to the English **Borough.**—*adj* **Bur'ghal,** relating to a burgh —*ns* **Burg,** same as **Borough, Bur'gage,** a system of tenure where the king or other person is lord of an ancient borough, city, or town, by which the citizens hold their lands or tenements, for a certain annual rent, **Burgess** (bur'jes), an inhabitant of a borough a citizen or freeman a magistrate of certain towns, **Bur'gher,** a burgess a citizen formerly in Scotland a member of that section of the Secession Church which held the burgess oath to be lawful, **Bur'gomaster,** the chief magistrate of a German or a Dutch borough, answering to the English term mayor —**Burgh of barony,** a corporation consisting of the inhabitants of a determinate tract of land within the *barony*, and municipally governed by magistrates and a council whose election is either vested in the baron superior of the district, or vested in the inhabitants themselves, **Burgh of regality,** a burgh of barony, created by crown charter, with regal or exclusive criminal jurisdiction within its own territory, **Royal burgh,** a corporate body deriving its existence, constitution, and rights from a royal charter, such being either actual and express, or presumed to have existed, **Parliamentary burgh,** one other than a royal burgh on which was conferred by Act of parliament in 1832 the right of representation as such in parliament, **Police burgh,** a burgh constituted by the sheriff for purposes of improvement and police, the local authority being the police commissioners.

Burglar, burg'lar, *n* one who breaks into a house by night to steal —*n* **Burg'lary,** breaking into a house by night to steal —*adj* **Burglār'ious.**—*adv* **Burglār'iously** [Etymology unknown]

Burgoo, bur'gōō, *n* a dish made of boiled oatmeal seasoned with salt, butter, and sugar, used by seamen [Derivation unknown]

Burgrave, bur'grāv, *n* the governor of a town or castle [Ger *burg graf*]

Burgundy, bur'gun di, *n* a generous French red wine, so called from Burgundy, the district where it is made

Burial, ber'i al, *n* the act of laying a dead body in the grave interment —*ns* **Burial-aisle,** an aisle in a church used for burials, **Burial-ground, Burial-place,** a piece of ground set apart for burying, **Burial society,** an insurance society for providing the expenses of burial, **Burial service,** a religious service or form of ritual accompanying a burial [A S *byrgels*, a tomb]

Burin, bū'rin, *n* a kind of chisel of tempered steel, used in copper engraving—the distinctive style of a master is frequently described by such expressions as a *soft*, a *graphic*, or a *brilliant* burin [Fr , from root of **Bore**]

Burke, burk, *v t* to murder, esp by stifling hence (*fig*), to put an end to quietly From *Burke*, an Edinburgh Irishman (hanged 1829) who committed the crime in order to sell the bodies for dissection

Burlap, bur'lap, *n* a coarse canvas for wrappings, &c —usually in *pl* [Origin unknown]

Burlesque, bur lesk', *n* a ludicrous representation —in speaking, acting, writing, drawing—a low and rude grade of the comic, whose legitimate office is to turn to laughter pretension and affectation —*adj* jocular comical —*v t* to turn into burlesque to ridicule —*p adj* **Burlesqued',** caricatured —*adv* **Burlesque'ly** [It *burlesco*, prob from Low L *burra*, a flock of wool, a trifle]

Burletta, bur-let'a, *n* a musical farce comic opera [It ,—dim of *burla*, a jest]

Burly, bur'li, *adj* bulky boisterous, bluff —*n* **Bur'liness.** [M E *borlich*, prob O High Ger *burlīh*, high, *bōr*, a height]

Burmese, bur'mēz, *adj* relating to Burma in Further India —*n* a native of Burma

Burn, burn, *n* a small stream or brook a spring or fountain [A S *burna*, cog with Dut and Ger *born*]

Burn, burn, *v t* to consume or injure by fire —*v i* to be on fire to feel excess of heat to be inflamed with passion —*pa p* burned or burnt —*n* a hurt or mark caused by fire —*ns* **Burn'er,** the part of a lamp or gas jet from which the flame arises, **Burn'ing,** act of consuming by fire **conflagration** inflammation —*adj* very hot **scorch-**

ing ardent excessive —**To burn one's boats,** to cut one's self off, as Cortes did, from all chance of retreat, to stake everything on success, **Burning bush,** the emblem of the Presbyterian churches of Scotland, with the motto 'Nec tamen consumebatur,' adopted from Ex iii 2, in memory of the unconquerable courage of the Covenanters under the cruel persecutions of the 17th century, **To burn daylight** (*Shak*), to waste time in superfluous actions, **To burn one's fingers,** to suffer from interfering in other's affairs, from embarking in speculations, &c, **Burning-glass,** a glass so framed as to concentrate the sun's rays, **To burn a hole in one's pocket,** said of money, when one is eager to spend it, **Burnt-offering,** something offered and burned upon an altar as a sacrifice—amongst the Hebrews apparently offerings of dedication and to some extent of expiation —**A burning question,** one being keenly discussed, **To burn the water,** to spear salmon by torchlight, **Burn-the-wind,** a blacksmith (*Scot*) [A S, the weak verb, *bærnan, bærnde, bærned,* has been confused with *beornan, byrnan, barn, bornen*, cf Ger *brennen*, to burn]

Burnet, bur'net, *n* the English name of two closely united genera of Rosaceæ—the Great Burnet common in meadows all over Europe, used for fodder in Germany, the Common Burnet growing on chalky soils, its slightly astringent leaves used in salads or soups, also as an ingredient in 'cool tankard' [From the *brown* colour of its flowers]

Burnish, burn'ish, *v t* to polish to make bright by rubbing —*n* polish lustre —*ns* **Burn'isher,** an instrument employed in burnishing, **Burn'ishing, Burn'ishment**

Burnous, bur nōōs', *n* a mantle with a hood much worn by the Arabs [Fr —Ar *burnus*]

Burr, bur, *n* Same as **Bur** (q v)

Burro, bur'ō, *n* a donkey [Sp]

Burrow, bur'ō, *n* a hole in the ground dug by certain animals for shelter or defence —*v i* to make holes underground as rabbits to dwell in a concealed place —**Burrows-town,** a town that is a burgh (*Scot*) [Ety obscure, prob a variant of **Borough**—A S *beorgan,* to protect]

Bursar, burs'er, *n* one who keeps the purse, a treasurer in Scotland, a student maintained at a university by funds derived from endowment —*adj* **Bursar'ial** —*ns* **Burs'arship,** the office of a bursar, **Burs'ary,** in Scotland, the allowance paid to a bursar, **Burse,** a purse, an *obs* form of **Bourse** [Low L *bursarius—bursa,* a purse—Gr *byrsa,* skin or leather]

Bursch, boorsh, *n* (*pl* **Bursch'en**) a German student —*n* **Bursch'enism** [Ger *bursch,* a companion, student]

Burst, burst, *v t* to break into pieces to break open suddenly or by violence to disturb, interrupt —*v i* to fly open or break in pieces to break forth or away to break into some sudden expression of feeling—e g 'to burst into song'—*pa t* and *pa p* burst —*n* a sudden outbreak a hard gallop a spurt a drunken bout, **A burst up,** a collapse, failure, **Burst into blossom,** to begin to blossom, **To burst into tears,** to fall a crying —**On the burst,** on the spree [A S *berstan,* Ger *bersten,* Gael *brisd,* to break]

Bursten, bur'stn, *obs. pa p* of **Burst.**

Burthen, bur'*th*n, *n* and *v t* For **Burden**

Burton, bur'ton, *n* a tackle variously used

Bury, ber'i, *v t* to hide in the ground to cover: to place in the grave, as a dead body to hide or blot out of remembrance —*pr p* bur'ying, *pa p* bur'ied —*ns* **Burying-ground, Burying-place,** ground set apart for burying the dead a graveyard —**Bury the hatchet,** to cease strife [A S. *byrgan,* to bury, Ger *bergen,* to hide]

Bury, ber'i, *n* a delicate pear of several varieties —Also **Bur'rel, Bur'rel-pear** [Cf the Fr *beurré,* as in '*Beurré* d'Angoulême']

Bus, short for **Omnibus**

Busby, buz'bi, *n* a fur hat with short bag hanging down from the top on its right side, of the same colour as the facings of the regiment, worn by hussars, and, in the British army, by horse artillerymen also [Prob Hungarian]

Bush, boosh, *n* a shrub thick with branches any thing of bushy tuft like shape any wild uncultivated country, esp at the Cape or in Australia a bunch of ivy hung up as a tavern sign, a tavern itself —*ns* **Bush'iness, Bush'man,** a settler in the uncleared land of America or the colonies, a woodsman one of a native race in South Africa (Dut *boschjesman*), **Bush'rang'er,** in Australia, one who takes to the bush and lives by robbery —*adj* **Bush'y,** full of bushes thick and spreading —**Beat about the bush,** to evade coming to the point [M E *busk, busch,* from a Teut root seen in Ger *busch,* &c]

Bush, boosh, *n* the metal box or lining of any cylinder in which an axle works —**Bush metal,** hard brass, gun metal, a composition of copper and tin [Dut *bus*—L *buxus,* the box tree]

Bushel, boosh'el, *n* a dry measure of 8 gallons, for measuring grain, fruit, &c [O Fr *boissiel*]

Bushido, bōō shē'dō, *n* the ancient Japanese code of chivalry [Jap]

Business, biz'nes, *n* employment engagement trade, profession, or occupation one's concerns or affairs a matter or affair (*theatre*) action as distinguished from dialogue —**Send about one's business,** to dismiss promptly

Busk, busk, *v t* or *v i* to prepare to dress one's self [Ice *búa,* to prepare, and *sk,* contr of *sik,* the recip pron = *self*]

Busk, busk, *n* the piece of bone, wood, or steel in the front of a woman's stays [Fr *busc,* which Scheler thinks a doublet of *bois*, Littré, the same as It *busto,* a bust]

Busket, busk'et, *n* (*Spens*) a little bush

Buskin, busk'in, *n* a kind of half boot with high heels worn in ancient times by actors of tragedy —hence the tragic drama as distinguished from comedy a half boot —*adj* **Busk'ined,** dressed in buskins, noting tragedy tragic dignified [Ety uncertain, cognates may be found in the O Fr *brousequin*, Dut *broos ken*, Sp *borceguí*]

Busky, busk'i, *adj* (*Shak*) Same as **Bosky**]

Buss, bus, *n* a rude or playful kiss, a smack —*v t* to kiss, esp in boisterous manner [M E *bass,* prob Old Ger *bussen,* to kiss, modified by Fr *baiser,* to kiss, from L *basium,* a kiss]

Buss, bus, *n* a small two masted Dutch vessel, used in the herring and mackerel fisheries [O Fr *busse,* Low L *bussa*, cf Ger *buse*]

Bussu-palm, bus'soo pam, *n* a palm growing along the Amazon, with leaves as long as 30 feet and 5 feet broad, forming good thatch

Bust, bust, *n* a sculpture representing the head and breast of a person the upper part of the human body —*adj* **Bust'ed,** breasted [Fr *buste*, It and Sp *busto*]

Bustard bus'terd, *n* a genus of birds, sometimes made the type of a large family, usually ranked in the order of marsh birds like the cranes [Fr *bustard,* corr from L *avis tarda,* slow bird]

Buster, bust'er, *n* something large a frolic a roisterer (*slang*) [Corr of **Burst**]

Bustle, bus'l, *v i* to busy one's self noisily to be active, often with more noise than actual work —*n* hurried activity stir tumult —*n* **Bust'ler.** [There is a M E *bustelen,* of doubtful relations,

perh conn with *bluster*, or with Ice *bustl*, a splash, or with A S *bysig*, busy]

Bustle, bus'l, *n* a stuffed pad or cushion worn by ladies under the skirt of their dress, the intention to improve the figure

Busy, biz'i, *adj* fully employed active diligent meddling —*v t* to make busy to occupy —*pr p* busying (biz'i ing), *pa p* busied (biz'id) —*adv* **Bus'ily** —*ns* **Bus'yness,** state of being busy, **Bus'ybody,** one busy about others' affairs, a meddling person —*adj* **Bus'yless,** without business (*Shak*) [A S *bysig*]

But, but, *prep* or *conj* without except besides only yet still —Used as *n* for a verbal objection also as *v* as in Scott's '*but* me no *buts*'—*adj* (*Scot*) outside, as in 'but end', **But and ben,** a house having an outer and an inner room [A S *be útan, bútan*, without—*be*, by, and *útan*, out—near and yet outside]

But, but, *n* Same as **Butt**

Butcher, booch'er, *n* one whose business is to slaughter animals for food one who delights in bloody deeds —*v t* to slaughter animals for food to put to a bloody death, to kill cruelly (*fig*) to spoil anything, as a bad actor or the like —*ns* **Butcher-bird,** a shrike, **Butch'ering, Butch'ing,** the act of killing for food, or cruelly —*adv* **Butch'erly,** butcher like, cruel, murderous —*ns* **Butcher-meat, Butcher's-meat,** the flesh of animals slaughtered by butchers, as distinguished from fish, fowls, and game, **Butcher's-broom,** a genus of plants of the lily order, the common one being an evergreen shrub, a bunch of which is used by butchers for sweeping their blocks, **Butch'ery,** great or cruel slaughter a slaughter house or shambles [O Fr *bochier, bouchier*, one who kills he goats—*boc*, a he goat allied to Eng **Buck**]

But-end, but' end, *n* Same as **Butt-end**

Butler, but'ler, *n* a servant who has charge of the liquors, plate, &c —*v i* to act as butler —*ns* **But'lership, But'lerage, But'lery,** the butler's pantry [Norm Fr *butuiller*—Low L *buti cularius* See **Bottle**]

Butment, but'ment, *n* Same as **Abutment**

Butt, but, *v i* and *v t* to strike with the head, as a goat, &c —*n* a push with the head of an animal —*n* **Butt'er,** an animal that butts [O Fr *boter*, to push, strike]

Butt, but, *n* a large cask a wine butt = 126 gallons, a beer and sherry butt = 108 gallons [Cf Fr *botte*, Sp *bota*, Low L *butta*]

Butt, but, *n* a mark for archery practice a mound behind musketry or artillery targets one who is made the object of ridicule —*n* **Butt-shaft** (*Shak*), a shaft or arrow for shooting at butts with [Fr *but*, goal]

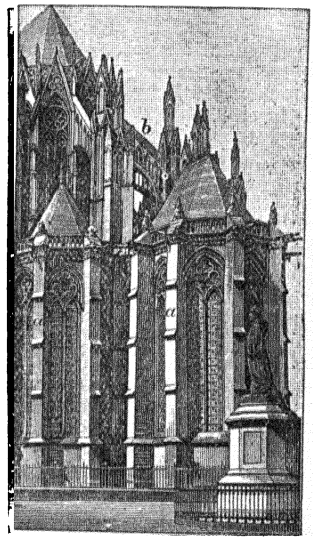
Butt, but, or in longer form, **Butt'-end,** *n* the thick and heavy end the stump an oxhide minus the offal or pieces round the margin

Butter, but'er, *n* an oily substance obtained from cream by churning —*v t* to spread over with butter —*ns* **Butt'er-bird,** the name in Jamaica for the rice bunting, **Butt'er-boat,** a table vessel for holding melted butter, **Butt'er-bump,** a bittern, **Butt'er-bur, -dock,** the sweet coltsfoot, **Butt'ercup,** a plant of the Crowfoot genus, with a cup like flower, of a golden yellow, **Butt'er-fing'ers,** one who lets a cricket ball he ought to catch slip through his fingers, **Butt'er-fish** (see **Gunnel**), **Butt'erfly,** the name of an extensive group of beautiful winged insects (*fig*) a light headed person —*adj* light, flighty, like a butterfly —*ns* **Butt'erine,** an artificial fatty compound sold as a substitute for butter—since 1887 sold as margarine or oleo margarine, **Butt'ermilk,** the milk that remains after the butter has been separated from the cream by churning, **Butt'er-nut,** the oily nut of the North American white walnut, the tree itself, or its light coloured close grained wood the nut of a lofty tree of Guiana —the *souari nut*, **Butt'er-scotch,** a kind of toffee containing a large admixture of butter, **Butt'er-tree,** a genus of plants found in the East Indies and in Africa, remarkable for a sweet buttery substance yielded by their seeds when boiled, **Butt'er-wife, Butt'er-woman,** a woman who makes and sells butter, **Butt'er-wort,** a genus of small plants found in marshy places —*adj* **Butt'ery,** like butter [A S *butere*—L *butyrum*—Gr *bouturon*—*bous*, ox, *turos*, cheese]

Buttery, but'er i, *n* a storeroom in a house for provisions —*ns* **Butt'ery-bar,** the ledge for tankards in the buttery, **Butt'ery-hatch,** a half door over which provisions are handed from the buttery [Fr *bouteillerie* See **Bottle**]

Buttock, but'ok, *n* the rump or protuberant part of the body behind a term in wrestling —*n* **Butt'ock-mail** (*Scot*), the church fine formerly exacted for fornication [Dim of **Butt,** end]

Button, but'n, *n* a knob of metal, bone, &c, used to fasten the dress the knob at the end of a foil the head of an unexpanded mushroom the knob of an electric bell, &c anything of small value, as in the phrase, 'I don't care a button'—*v t* to fasten by means of buttons to close up tightly —*v i* to be fastened with buttons —*n* **Button-hole,** the hole or slit in the dress by which the button is held —*v t* to detain in talk, as if by taking hold of a man by the button —*n* **Button-hook,** a hook for pulling the buttons of gloves and shoes through the button holes —**Boy in buttons,** a boy servant in livery, a page [Fr *bouton*, any small projection, from *bouter*, to push]



a, Buttress *b*, flying buttresses
Amiens Cathedral

Buttress, but'res, *n* a projecting support built on to the outside of a wall any support or prop —*v t* to prop or support, as by a buttress [Acc to Sir J A H Murray, perh from O Fr *bouteret* apparently from *bouter*, to push, bear against]

Butty, but'i, *n* (*prov*) a comrade, esp a partner in a contract working out a certain area of coal

Butyric, bū tir'ik, *adj* pertaining to butter —*n* **Bū'tyl,** an alcohol radical —*adj* **Butyrā'ceous,** buttery, containing butter —**Butyric acid,** a volatile fatty acid possessing the disagreeable odour of rancid butter [L *butyrum*]

Buxom, buks'um, *adj* yielding, elastic gay, lively, jolly —*n* **Bux'omness,** the quality of being buxom liveliness gaiety [M E *buhsum*, pliable —A S *búgan*, to bow, affix *some*]

Buy, bī, *v t* to purchase for money to bribe to obtain in exchange for something *pr p* buy'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* bought (bawt) —*n* **Buy'er,** one who buys, a purchaser —**Buy in,** to purchase a stock to buy back for the owner at an auction, **Buy off,** or **out,** to gain release from military

service by payment of money, **To buy over,** to gain by bribery, **To buy up,** to purchase the whole stock, **To buy and sell** (*Shak*), to barter [A S *bycgan*, Goth *bugjan*]

Buzz, buz, *v i* to make a humming noise like bees —*v t* to whisper or spread secretly —*n* the noise of bees and flies a humming sound a whispered report —*n* **Buzz'er,** one who buzzes (*Shak*) a whisperer or tell tale —*adj* **Buzz'y.**—*adv* **Buzz'ingly** [From the sound]

Buzz, buz, *v t* to drink to the bottom

Buzzard, buz'ard, *n* a bird of prey of the falcon family a blockhead a name for some night moths and cockchafers [Fr *busard*, prob from L *buteo*, a kind of falcon]

By, bī, *prep* at the side of near to through, denoting the agent, cause, means, &c —*adv* near passing near in presence of aside, away —**By-and-by,** soon, presently —*ns* **By-blow,** a side blow an illegitimate child, **By-corner,** an out of the way place, **By-drinking** (*Shak*), drinking between meals, **By-election,** a parliamentary election during the sitting of parliament, **By-end,** a subsidiary aim, **By-form,** a form of a word slightly varying from it, **By-going,** the action of passing by, esp **In the by-going.**—*adj* **By'gone** —*ns* **By-lane,** a side lane or passage out of the common road, **By'name,** a nickname, **By-passage,** a side passage —*adj* **By-past** (*Shak*), past gone by —*ns* **By'path,** a side path, **By-place,** a retired place, **By'play,** a scene carried on, subordinate to, and apart from, the main part of the play, **By'road,** a retired side road, **By-room** (*Shak*), a side or private room, **By-speech,** a casual speech, **By'-stander,** one who stands by or near one—hence a looker on, **By-street,** an obscure street, **By-thing,** a thing of minor importance, **By'way,** a private and obscure way, **By'word,** a common saying a proverb an object of common derision —**By-the-by, By the way,** in passing; **Let bygones be bygones,** let the past alone [A S *bī, big*, Ger *bei*, L *ambi*]

By, Bye, bī, *n* anything of minor importance, a side issue the condition of being odd, as opposed to *even*, the state of being left without a competitor in cricket, a run stolen by the batsman on the ball passing the wicket keeper and long-stop, the batsman not having struck the ball

Bycocket, bī'kok et, *n* a turned up peaked cap worn by noble persons in the 15th century—sometimes erroneously *abacot* [O Fr *bicoquet*, prob. *bi* (L *bis*) double, *coque*, a shell]

Byde, bīd, *v i.* Same as **Bide**

Bylander, obsolete form of **Bilander.**

Bylaw, Bye-law, bī'-law, *n* the law of a city, town, or private corporation a supplementary law or regulation [The same as **Byrlaw,** from Ice *byar log*, Dan *by lov*, town law]

Bynempt, bī nempt', *pa t* (*obs*) named

Byous, bī'us, *adj* (*Scot*) extraordinary —*adv* **By'ously**

Byre, bīr, *n* (*Scot*) a cow house [A S *býre*, pl, dwellings—*búr*, a bower]

Byrlady, bir lā'di, contraction for *By our Lady*

Byrlaw, bir'law, *n* a sort of popular jurisprudence formerly in use in Scotland, in villages and among husbandmen —*n* **Byr'law-man,** an arbiter

Byronic, bī ron'ik, *adj* possessing the characteristics of Lord *Byron* (1788–1824) or his poetry, overstrained in sentiment or passion, cynical and libertine —*adv* **Byron'ically** —*n* **By'ronism.**

Byssus, bis'us, *n* a fine yellowish flax, the linen made from it the bundle of filaments attaching shellfish to rocks a genus of cryptogamic plants on decaying wood, in mines, &c —*adj* **Byss'ine,** of fine linen [L.,—Gr *byssos*]

Byzant, biz'ant. Same as **Bezant**

Byzantine, biz an'tin, biz', *adj* of *Byzantium* or Constantinople —*n* an inhabitant thereof

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the third letter of our alphabet, originally having the sound of *q*, then of *k*, and finally, in some languages, equivalent to *s*, *ts*, *tsh*, or *th* In French and Portuguese *ç* (see **Cedilla, Z**) is sounded as *s*, in Bohemian *č* as *tsh* The Semitic name of *gimel* (Greek *gamma*) is connected with the Semitic for 'camel' The letter probably resembled the head and neck of a camel The Greek capital Γ, rounded in Roman use, easily becomes C (*mus*) one of the notes of the gamut the sound on which the system of music is founded

Ca', *v t* (*Scot*) to call to drive —*n* call propulsion application of force [See **Call**]

Caaba, kä'a ba, *n* the Moslem Holy of Holies, a square building at Mecca, containing the famous Black Stone built into the south east corner at the proper height for kissing —Also **Kaaba** [Ar *ka'aba*, square house]

Caaing-whale, ka'ing hwāl, *n* one of the Cetacea, in the dolphin family Other names are *Pilot whale*, *Black fish*, *Social Whale*, *Grindhval* [Scot *ca'*, to drive.]

Cab, kab, *n* a public carriage of various sizes and shapes, with two or four wheels, drawn by one horse, or propelled by an oil engine or the like a shelter for the driver of a locomotive —*ns* **Cab-stand,** a place where cabs stand for hire, **Cab-tout,** one whose business it is to call cabs, **Cabb'y,** a colloquial form of **Cab'man,** one who drives a cab for hire —**Cabman's shelter,** a place of shelter for cabmen while waiting for hire [Shortened from **Cabriolet.**]

Cab, kab, *n* a Hebrew dry measure = nearly 3 pints [Heb *kab—kabab*, to hollow]

Cabal, ka bal', *n* a small party united for some secret design the plot itself a name in Eng history esp given to five unpopular ministers of Charles II (1672), whose initials happened to make up the word—Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley (Shaftesbury), and Lauderdale —*v i* to form a party for a secret purpose to plot —*pr p* caball'ing —*n* **Caball'er,** a plotter or intriguer [Fr *cabale*, from **Cabala**]

Caballero, ka ba lyā'rō, *n* a Spanish gentleman a Spanish dance

Cabaret, kab'a rā, *n* a small tavern [Fr, prob for *cabanaret—cabane*, a hut]

Cabbage, kab'āj, *n* a well known kitchen vegetable —*ns* **Cabbage-palm,** or **Cabbage-tree,** a name given in different countries to different species of palm, the great terminal bud of which is eaten cooked like cabbage, or sometimes also raw in salads, **Cabbage-rose,** a species of rose which has a thick form like a cabbage head [Fr *caboche*, head (*choux cabus*, a cabbage), from L *caput*, the head]

Cabbage, kab'āj, *v t* and *v i* to purloin, esp a tailor of portions of a customer's cloth

Cabbala, Cabala, kab'a la, *n* a secret science of the Jewish rabbis for the interpretation of the hidden sense of Scripture, claimed to be handed down by oral tradition.—*ns* **Cabb'alism,** the science of the cabbala, **Cabb'alist,** one versed in the cabbala —*adjs* **Cabbalist'ic, -al,** relating to the cabbala having a hidden meaning [Heb *qabbālāh*, tradition, *qibbēl*, to receive]

Caber, kāb'er, *n* a pole, generally the stem of a young tree, which is poised and tossed or hurled by Highland athletes [Gael]

Cabin, kab'in, *n* a hut or cottage a small room, esp in a ship, for officers or passengers—hence *cabin passenger*, one paying for superior accommodation —*v t* to shut up in a cabin —*v i* to dwell in a cabin —*n* **Cabin-boy,** a boy who waits on the officers or those who live in the cabin of a ship [Fr *cabane*—Low L *capanna*]

Cabinet, kab'in-et, *n* a little cabin or hut (*obs*) the bed or nest of a beast or bird (*Shak*) a small room, closet, or private apartment a case of drawers for articles of value a private room for consultation, esp a king's—hence **The Cabinet,** a limited number of the chief ministers who govern a country, being the leaders of the majority in parliament —*ns* **Cabinet-council,** a council or consultation of the members of the cabinet, **Cabinet-edition** of a book, one less in size and price than a library edition, but still elegant in format, **Cabinet-photograph,** one of the size larger than a carte de visite, **Cabinet-maker,** a maker of cabinets and other fine furniture [Dim of **Cabin**, cf mod Fr *cabinet*]

Cable, kā'bl, *n* a strong rope or chain which ties anything, esp a ship to her anchor a nautical measure of 100 fathoms a cable for submarine telegraphs composed of wires embedded in gutta percha and encased in coiled strands of iron wire a bundle of insulated wires laid underground in a street a cable message —*v t* to provide with a cable, to tie up to transmit a message, or to communicate with any one by submarine telegram —*ns* **Cable-gram,** a message sent by submarine telegraph cable, **Cable - moulding,** a bead or moulding carved in imitation of a thick rope, **Ca'bling,** a bead or moulding like a thick rope, often worked in flutes the filling of flutes with a moulding like a cable —**Slip the cable,** to let it run out [Fr —Low L *caplum*, a halter —*cap ĕre*, to hold]

Cabob, ka bob', *n* an oriental dish of pieces of meat roasted with herbs roast meat generally in India [Ar *kabāb*]

Caboched, Caboshed, ka bosht', *adj* (*her*) bearing the head of an animal, with only the face seen [Fr *caboché*—L *caput*, head]

Cabochon, ka bō shong', *n* a precious stone polished but uncut —**En cabochon,** rounded on top, and flat on back, without facets—garnets, moonstone, &c [Fr]

Caboodle, ka bōō'dl, *n* (*slang*) crowd, company

Caboose, ka bōōs', *n* the kitchen or cooking stove of a ship [Dut *kombuis*, cf Ger *kabuse*]

Cabriole See **Capriole.**

Cabriolet, kab ri ō lā', *n* a covered carriage with two or four wheels drawn by one horse [Fr See **Capriole.** By 1830 shortened into **Cab**]

Cacao, ka kā'ō, or ka ka'ō, *n* the chocolate tree, whose seeds yield chocolate [Mex *cacauatl*]

Cachæmia, Cachemia, ka kē'mi a, *n* a morbid state of the blood —*adj* **Cachē'mic.** [Gr *kakos*, bad, *haima*, blood]

Cachalot, kash'a lot, *n* the sperm whale [Fr]

Cache, kash, *n* a hiding place for treasure, provisions, ammunition, &c the stores so hidden —*v t* to hide anything [Fr , *cacher*, to hide]

Cachet, kash'ā, *n* a seal, any distinctive stamp —**Lettre de cachet,** a letter under the private seal of the king of France under the old régime, by which the royal pleasure was made known to individuals, and justice interfered with [Fr]

Cachexy, ka kek'si, *n* a bad state of body a depraved habit of mind —*adjs* **Cachec'tic, -al.** [L —Gr *kachexia—kakos*, bad, *hexis*, condition]

Cachinnation, kak-in ā'shun, *n* loud laughter —*adj* **Cachin'natory.** [L *cachinnation em*, *cachinnāre*, to laugh loudly—from the sound]

Cacholong, kach'o long, *n* a variety of quartz or of opal, generally of a milky colour. [Kalmuck]

Cacholot, kash'o lot, *n* Same as **Cachalot.**

Cachou, kash'ōō, *n* a sweetmeat, made in the form of a pill, of extract of liquorice, cashew nut, or the like, used by some smokers in the hope to sweeten their breath [Fr]

Cachucha, ka chōō'chä, *n* a lively Spanish dance [Sp]

Cacique, ka sēk', *n* a native chief among the West Indian aborigines [Haytian]

Cackle, kak'l, *n* the sound made by a hen or goose —*v i* to make such a sound —*ns* **Cack'ler,** a fowl that cackles a talkative, gossiping person, **Cack'ling,** noise of a goose or hen [M E *cakelen*, cog with Dut *kakelen*]

Cacodemon, kak o dē'mon, *n* an evil spirit a nightmare (*Shak*) [Gr *kakos*, bad, and **Demon**]

Cacodyl, kak'o dil, *n* a colourless stinking liquid, composed of arsenic, carbon, and hydrogen [Gr *kakōdēs*, ill smelling]

Cacoethes, kak o ē'thēz, *n* an obstinate habit or disposition [Gr *kakos*, bad, *ēthos*, habit]

Cacography, kak og'ra fi, *n* bad writing or spelling —*adj.* **Cacograph'ic.** [Gr *kakos*, bad, and *graphia*, writing]

Cacolet, kak'o lā, *n* a military mule-litter for sick and wounded [Fr , prob Basque]

Cacology, ka kol'o ji, *n* bad grammar or pronunciation [Gr *kakos*, bad, *logos*, speech]

Cacophony, ka kof'ō ni, *n* a disagreeable sound discord of sounds —*adjs* **Cacoph'onous, Cacophon'ic, -al, Cacopho'nious,** harsh sounding [Gr *kakos*, bad, *phōnē*, sound]

Cactus, kak'tus, *n* an American plant, generally with prickles instead of leaves —*adj* **Cactā'ceous,** pertaining to or like the cactus [Gr , a prickly plant found in Sicily]

Cad, kad, *n* a low, mean, or vulgar fellow a bus driver or conductor, a tavern yard loafer —*adj* **Cad'dish.** [Short for **Cadet**]

Cadastral, ka-das'tral, *adj* pertaining to a cadastre or public register of the lands of a country for fiscal purposes applied also to a survey on a large scale, like our Ordnance Survey on the scale of 25 inches to the mile [Fr —Low L *capitastrum*, register for a poll tax—L *caput*, the head]

Cadaverous, ka dav'er us, *adj* looking like a dead body sickly looking —*ns* **Cadav'erousness; Cadāver** (*surg* and *anat*), a corpse —*adj* **Cadav'eric** [L *cadaver*, a dead body—*cad ĕre*, to fall dead]

Caddice, Caddis, kad'dis, *n* the larva of the May fly and other species of Phryganea, which lives in water in a sheath formed of fragments of wood, stone, shell, leaves, &c , open at both ends —caddis worms form excellent bait for trout —*n* **Caddis-fly**

Caddie, kad'i, *n* one who attends a golfer at play, carrying his clubs in 18th century an errand-porter in Edinburgh [See **Cadet.**]

Caddis, kad'is, *n* worsted ribbon (*Shak*) [O Fr *cadaz*, *cadas*]

Caddy, kad'i, *n* a small box for holding tea [Malay *kati*, the weight of the small packets in which tea is made up]

Cade, kād, *n* a cask [Fr —L *cadus*, a cask]

Cade, kād, *n* and *adj* a lamb or colt brought up by hand, a pet lamb [Ety unknown]

Cadeau, kā-dō', *n* a present [Fr]

Cadence, kā'dens, *n* the fall of the voice at the end of a sentence tone, sound, modulation (*mus*) a close a succession of chords closing a musical phrase —*ns.* **Cā'dency,** regularity of move-

ment (*her*) the relative status of younger sons, **Cadenza** (ka dent'sa), a flourish given by a solo voice or instrument towards the close of a movement —*adjs* **Cā'dent**, falling (*Shak*), **Cā'denced**, rhythmical [Fr —L *cad ĕre*, to fall]

Cadet, ka det', *n* the younger or youngest son a member of the younger branch of a family in the army, one who serves as a private to become an officer a student in a military school —*n* **Cadet'ship.—Cadet corps**, parties of boys under going military training [Fr *cadet*, formerly *cap det*—Low L *capitettum*, dim of *caput*, the head]

Cadge, kaj, *v i* to beg or go about begging —*n* **Cadg'er**, a carrier who collects country produce, a hawker a fellow who picks up his living about the streets [Prob. conn with **Catch**]

Cadi, kā'di, or ka'di, *n* a judge in Mohammedan countries [Ar *qādi*, a judge]

Cadmean, kad mē'an, *adj* relating to *Cadmus*, who introduced the original Greek alphabet

Cadmia, kad'mi a, *n* oxide of zinc, containing from 10 to 20 per cent of cadmium —*n* **Cad'mium**, a white metal occurring in zinc ores [Gr *kadmia*, *kadmeia* (*ge*), Cadmean (earth), calamine]

Caduceus, ka dū'se us, *n* (*myth*) the rod carried by Mercury, the messenger of the gods—a wand surmounted with two wings and entwined by two serpents [L, akin to Gr *kērukeion*, a herald's wand—*kērux*, a herald]



Caduceus

Caducous, ka dū'kus, *adj* falling early, as leaves or flowers —*n* **Cadu'city**, transitoriness, senility [L *caducus—cad ĕre*, to fall]

Cæcum, sē'kum, *n* a blind sac a sac or bag having only one opening, connected with the intestine of an animal —*adj* **Cæ'cal.** [L —*cæcus*, blind]

Caen-stone, kā'en stōn, *n* a cream coloured limestone brought from Caen in France

Cæsar, sē'zar, *n* an absolute monarch, an autocrat, from the Roman dictator Gaius Julius Cæsar (100-44 B C) —*ns* **Cæ'sarship, Cæ'sarism, Cæ'sarist** —*adj* **Cæsar'ean**, relating to Julius Cæsar —**Cæsarean operation**, the popular name for Hysterotomy, the delivery of a child by cutting through the walls of the abdomen, as it is said to have been the case with Cæsar

Cæsium, sēz'i um, *n* a silver white, soft, and extensile alkaline metal, almost always found along with rubidium, discovered by Bunsen and Kirchhoff in 1860 by spectrum analysis —*adj* **Cæs'ious**, bluish green [L *cæsius*, bluish gray]

Cæsura, Cesura, sē zū'ra, *n* a syllable cut off at the end of a word after the completion of a foot a pause in a verse —*adj* **Cæsū'ral.** [L —*cædo*, *cæsum*, to cut off]

Café, kaf'ā, *n* a coffee house, a restaurant —**Café chantant**, a public place of entertainment where the guests hear music while sipping their liquor [Fr]

Caffeine, kaf'e in, or kaf ē'in, *n* the alkaloid or active principle of coffee and tea [Fr *caféine* See **Coffee**]

Caffre, kaf'er, *n* more correctly **Kafir** (q v)

Caftan, kaf'tan, *n* a Persian or Turkish vest [Turk *qaftān*]

Cage, kāj, *n* a place of confinement a box made of wire and wood for holding birds or small animals (*mining*) a frame with one or more platforms for cars, used in hoisting in a vertical shaft the framework supporting a peal of bells —*v t* to imprison in a cage —*p adj* **Caged**, confined —*ns* **Cage'ling**, a bird kept in a cage, **Cage work**, open work like the bars of a cage. [Fr —L *cavea*, a hollow place]

Cagot, käg ō, *n* one of an outcast race found scattered in the district of the western Pyrenees, not the descendants of the Visigoths, Albigenses, or Moors, but much more likely to have been originally the victims of social seclusion due to the taint of leprosy, which wore itself out owing to their healthy way of life [Fr, origin unknown]

Cahier, ka yā', *n* a writing book, memorandum or report a memorial [Fr]

Caiman, kā'man, *n* Same as **Cayman.**

Cain, kān, *n* a murderer, from Cain who killed his brother Abel (Gen iv) —*n* **Cain'ite**, a descendant of Cain a member of a 2d century set of Gnostics who revered Cain and Judas —*adj* **Cain-coloured**, reddish, the traditional colour of the hair of Cain and Judas (*Shak*)

Cain, Kain, kān, *n* a rent paid in kind, esp in poultry, &c —**To pay the cain**, to pay the penalty [Ir and Gael *cáin*, rent, tax]

Cainozoic, kī no zō'ik, *adj* belonging to the third of the great periods of geology, the same as the Tertiary (q v) [Gr *kainos*, newly made, recent, *zōon*, animal]

Caique, ka ēk', *n* a light skiff used on the Bosporus the skiff of a galley [Fr —Turk *kaik*, a boat]

Caird, kārd, *n* a tramping tinker, a gypsy, a vagrant [Gael and Ir *ceard*]

Cairn, kārn, *n* a heap of stones, esp one raised over a grave, or as a landmark on a mountain top —**Cairngorm-stone**, or simply Cairngorm, a name often given by jewellers to brown or yellow quartz or rock crystal, because found among the Cairngorm Mountains in Aberdeenshire [Celt *carn*]

Caisson, kās'on, *n* a tumbril or ammunition wagon a chest filled with explosive materials a strong case for keeping out the water while the foundations of a bridge are being built an apparatus for lifting a vessel out of the water for repairs or inspection the pontoon or floating gate used to close a dry dock [Fr, from *caisse*, a case or chest See **Case**]

Caitiff, kā'tif, *n* a mean despicable fellow —*adj*, mean, base —**Cai'tive**, captive, subject (*Spens*). [O Fr *caitif* (Fr *chétif*)—L *captivus*, a captive —*cap ĕre*, to take]

Cajole, ka jōl', *v t* to coax to cheat by flattery, —*ns* **Cajol'er, Cajol'ery, Cajole'ment**, coaxing for the purpose of deluding wheedling language flattery [Fr *cajoler*, to chatter, of dubious etymology]

Cajuput, kaj'i put, *n* a pungent, volatile, aromatic oil, distilled from the leaves of two trees native to Australia —Also **Cajeput** [Malay]

Cake, kāk, *n* a piece of dough that is baked a small loaf of fine bread any flattened mass baked, as *pan cake*, &c, or as soap, wax, tobacco, &c a thin hard baked kind of oaten bread—whence Scotland is styled the 'Land of Cakes' fancy bread, sweetened a composition of bread with butter, sugar, spices, currants, raisins, &c, baked into any form—*plum cake*, *tea cake*, *wedding cake* —*adj* **Cak'y** —*v t* to form into a cake or hard mass —*v i* to become baked or hardened —**Cakes and ale**, a phrase covering vaguely all the good things of life —**To take the cake**, to carry off the honours, rank first (*slang*) [Scand *kaka*, cog with Ger *kuche*, Dut *koek*]

Calabar-bean, kal'a bär bēn, *n* the seed of *Physostigma venenosum*, the ordeal bean of Old Calabar, used in the form of an emulsion in cases of witchcraft, the accused being plainly innocent if he can throw off the poison by vomiting

Calabash, kal'a bash, *n* a tree of tropical America, bearing a large melon like fruit, the shell of which, called a calabash, is used for domestic

purposes, as holding liquids, &c [Fr *calebasse* —Sp *calabaza*—Pers *kharbuz*, melon]

Calaboose, kal'a bōōs, *n* a prison in New Orleans, esp a common lock up [Sp *calabozo*, a dungeon]

Caladium, kal ā'dı um, *n* a genus of plants of the Arum family, with edible starchy root stocks [Latinised from Malay *kēlādy*]

Calamanco, kal a mangk'o, *n* a satin twilled woollen stuff, chequered or brocaded in the warp [Dut *kalamink*, Ger *kalmank*, Fr *calmande*, origin unknown]

Calamander, kal'a man-der, *n* a hard and valuable cabinet wood of a brownish colour, with black stripes, brought from India and Ceylon [Prob Singhalese]

Calamary, kal'a mar ı, *n*, or Squid, a popular name applied to numerous forms of cuttle fish or Cephalopoda, more esp to *Loligo vulgaris* [Sp *calamar*—Fr *calmar*—L *calamarius*, *calamus*, a pen]

Calamine, kal'a mīn, *n* an ore consisting essentially of carbonate of zinc also silicate of zinc [Fr —Low L *calamina*, most prob from L *cadmia*]

Calamint, kal'a mint, *n* a genus of Labiate plants closely allied to balm and thyme [Fr —Low L *calamentum*, through L from Gr *kala minthē*]

Calamite, kal'a mīt, *n* a fossil plant abundant in the coal measures, believed to be a kind of gigantic horse tails [L *calamus*, a reed]

Calamity, kal am'ı tı, *n* a great misfortune affliction —*adj* **Calam'itous,** making wretched, disastrous —*adv* **Calam'itously,** in a calamitous manner —*n* **Calam'itousness,** the quality of producing distress distress misery [Fr *calamité*—L *calamitat em*]

Calamus, kal'a mus, *n* the traditional name of the sweet flag, which is no doubt the *Calamus aromaticus* of Roman authors, and probably the sweet calamus and sweet cane of Scripture, but not the fragrant lemon grass of India a genus of palms whose stems make canes or rattans the reed pen used by the ancients in writing [L —Gr]

Calash, ka lash', *n* a light low wheeled carriage with a folding top a silk and whalebone hood worn by ladies to shade the face [Fr *calèche*, of Slav origin, as Bohem *kolésa*, Russ *koleso*, a wheel]

Calavance, kal'a vans, *n* a name for certain varieties of pulse — Also **Car'avance** [Sp *garbanzo*, chick pea, said to be the Basque *garbantzu*]

Calcareous, kal kā're us, *adj* like or containing chalk or lime, whether waters, rocks, or soils — *n* **Calca'reousness** —*adj* **Calcif'erous,** containing lime [L *calcarius*, from *calx*, lime]

Calceiform, kal'se ı form, *adj* (*bot*) having the form of a slipper —*adj* **Cal'ceolate,** calceiform [Low L *calceus*, a shoe—*calx*, *calcis*, the heel]

Calceolaria, kal se o lā'rı a, *n* a South American genus of Scrophulariaceæ, largely cultivated as half hardy or greenhouse plants for the beauty and variety in colour of the two lipped slipper, or 'fisherman's basket' like flowers [L *calceolus*, dim of *calceus*, a shoe]

Calcium, kal'sı um, *n* the metal present in chalk, stucco, and other compounds of lime —*v t* **Cal'cine,** or **Calcine',** to reduce to a calx or chalky powder by the action of heat, to burn to ashes —*v ı* to become a calx or powder by heat —*ns* **Calcinā'tion, Cal'cite,** native calcium carbonate, or carbonate of lime—also called **Calcareous spar,** and **Calc-spar, Calc-sinter, calc-tuff,** or **travertin,** a porous deposit from springs or rivers which in flowing through limestone rocks have become charged with calcium carbonate [Formed from L *calx*, chalk]

Calcography. See **Chalcography**

Calculate, kal'kū lāt, *v t* to count or reckon to think out to adapt, fit (only *pass*, *for*) U S to think, purpose —*v ı* to make a calculation to estimate —*adjs* **Cal'culable, Cal'culative,** relating to calculation —*ns* **Calculā'tion,** the art or process of calculating estimate forecast, **Cal'culator,** one who calculates [L *calculat*, *calculāre*, to reckon by help of little stones—*calculus*, dim of *calx*, a little stone]

Calculose, kal'kū lōz, *adj* stony or like stone gritty affected with stone or with gravel

Calculus, kal'kū lus, *n* a stone like concretion which forms in certain parts of the body one of the higher branches of mathematics —*pl* **Calculi,** kal'kū lī —**Differential calculus,** a method of treating the values of ratios of differentials or the increments of quantities continually varying, **Integral calculus,** the summation of an infinite series of differentials, **Calculus of finite differences** not merely does not consider differentials, but does not assume continuity [L —*calx*]

Caldron Same as **Cauldron.**

Caledonian, kal e dō'nı an, *adj* pertaining to Caledonia or Scotland —*n* a Scotchman

Calefaction, kal e fak'shun, *adj* act of heating state of being heated —*adj* **Calefac'tory** —*n* a room in which monks warmed themselves a warming pan, a pome [L ,—*calēre*, to grow hot, *facĕre*, to make]

Calendar, kal'en der, *n* the mode of adjusting the natural divisions of time with respect to each other for the purposes of civil life an almanac or table of months, days, and seasons, or of special facts, &c , as in the 'gardener's calendar,' &c a list of documents arranged chronologically with summaries of contents, as in 'calendar of state papers ' a list of canonised saints, or of prisoners awaiting trial any list or record — *v t* to place in a list to analyse and index — *ns* **Cal'endarer, Cal'endarist** [O Fr *calendier* —L *calendarium*, an account book, *kalendæ*, calends]

Calender, kal'en der, *n* a press consisting of two rollers for smoothing and dressing cloth, paper, &c a person who calenders, properly a calendrer —*v t* to dress in a calender —*ns* **Cal'endering, Cal'endrer,** one whose business it is to calender cloth, **Cal'endry,** a place where calendering is done [Fr *calandre*—L *cylindrus*—L *kylindros*]

Calender, kal'en der, *n* a word somewhat loosely used for dervish in Persia and Central Asia [Pers]

Calends, kal'endz, *n* among the Romans, the first day of each month [L *Kalendæ*—*calāre*, Gr *kalein*, to call, because the beginning of the month was proclaimed]

Calenture, kal'en tūr, *n* a kind of fever or delirium occurring on board ship in hot climates. [Fr and Sp —L *calent em*, *calēre*, to be hot]

Calf, kaf, *n* the young of the cow and of some other animals a stupid, cowardly person —*pl* **Calves,** kavz —**Calf-love,** an attachment between a boy and girl, **Golden calf,** the idol set up by Aaron during the absence of Moses on Sinai, or those erected by Jeroboam at Bethel and Dan worship of Mammon or wealth, **The calves of our lips** (Hosea, xiv 2), an offering of praise (the Septuagint reads 'the fruit of our lips'), **Calf's-foot, Calves'-foot,** the foot of the calf, used in making a palatable jelly, **Calf-skin,** the skin of the calf, making a good leather for bookbinding and shoes [A S *cealf*, Ger. *kalb*]

Calf, kăf, *n.* the thick fleshy part of the leg be-

hind —*adj* **Calf'less**, with a thin, poor calf [Ice *kalfi*, perh the same word as the preceding]

Caliban, kal'i ban, *n* a man of beastly nature, from the monster in Shakespeare's *Tempest*

Calibre, Caliber, kal'i ber, *n* the size of the bore of a tube diameter intellectual capacity —*v t* **Cal'ibrāte**, to determine the calibre of —*n* **Calibra'tion**. [Fr *calibre*, the bore of a gun, prob L *quā librā*, with what weight, or from Ar *qālib*, a form]

Calico, kal'i-kō, *n* a cotton cloth first brought from *Calicut* in India plain white unprinted cotton cloth, bleached or unbleached coarse printed cotton cloth —*adj* made of calico spotted

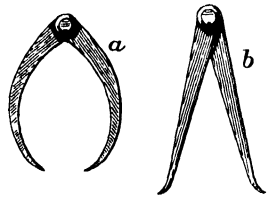
Calid, kal'id, *adj* warm —*n* **Calid'ity**. [L *calidus*, hot]

Calif, Caliph, kā'lif, or kal'if, *n* the name assumed by the successors of Mohammed —*n* **Cal'ifāte, Cal'iphāte**, the office, rank, or government of a calif [Fr —Ar *khalīfah*, a successor]

Caliginous, kal ij'en us, *adj* dim, obscure, dark. —*n* **Caliginos'ity** [L *caliginos us*]

Caligraphy See under **Calligraphy**

Calipash, kal'i pash, *n* the part of a turtle close to the upper shell, consisting of a fatty gelatinous substance of a dull greenish colour **Calipee** is the white portion from the belly —a fatty gelatinous substance of a light yellowish colour [Prob corruptions of West Indian words]



a, Outside, and *b*, inside calipers

Calipers, Caliper-compasses, kal'i per kum'pas ez, *n pl* compasses with legs suitable for measuring the inside or outside diameter of bodies [Corr of **Caliber.**]

Caliph, Caliphate See **Calif.**

Calippic cycle, kal ip'ik sī'kl, four Metonic cycles less one day, or seventy six years [From the Greek astronomer Calippus, or Callippus]

Caliver, kal'i ver, *n* a kind of light musket (*Shak*) [Same as **Calibre**]

Calix See **Calyx**

Calixtin, -ine, kal iks'tin, *adj* of or belonging to the more moderate party among the Hussites, so called from their demanding the cup (L *calix*) as well as the bread for the laity—also called **U'traquists** (L *uterque*, both) —*n* a follower of the Syncretist Lutheran divine, George *Calixtus* (1586–1656)

Calk, kawk, *n* a pointed piece of iron on a horse-shoe to prevent slipping —Also **Calk'in**, and **Calk'er** —*v t* to provide a shoe with a calk [L *calc em, calx*, a heel]

Call, kawl, *v i* to cry aloud (with *out, to, after, at, up, down*) to make a short visit (*upon, on, for, at*) —*v t* to name to summon to appoint or proclaim to designate or reckon to select for a special office, as in 'Called to be an apostle,' 'to be called to the bar' to call bad names to some one (*coll*) —*n* a summons or invitation an impulse a demand a short visit a shrill whistle the cry of a bird admission to the rank of barrister an invitation to the pastorate of a congregation occasion, cause (*coll*) —*ns* **Call'er**, one who pays a short visit, **Call-bird**, a bird trained to allure others into snares, **Call-boy**, a boy who waits upon the prompter in a theatre, and calls the actors when wanted on the stage.—**To call attention to**, to point out, **To call in question**, to challenge, **To call to account**, to summon to render an account, **To call for**, to ask loudly claim, **To call for trumps**, to lay down such cards at whist as will induce one's partner to lead a trump, **To call on** or **upon**, to invoke, appeal to, **To call away**, to divert the mind, **To call back**, to recall, **To call in**, to bring in from outside, as the notes in circulation, &c, **To call out**, to challenge to fight, esp a duel, **To call over**, to read aloud a list, **To call up**, to summon from beneath, or to a tribunal [A S *ceallian*, Ice *kalla*, Dut *kallen*]

Call, kawl, *n* a caul or cap (*Spens*)

Callant, kal'ant, *n* a lad [A modern Scotch word, Dut *kalant*]

Caller, kal'er, *adj* fresh cool (*Scot*) [Prob the same as **Calver**]

Callet, kal'et, *n* a scold, a woman of bad character, a trull (*Shak*) [Prob Fr *caillette*, a frivolous gossip, or prob the Gael *cailleach*, girl, may be related]

Calligraphy, Caligraphy, kal ig'ra fi, *n* fine penmanship characteristic style of writing —*ns* **Callig'raphist, Callig'rapher** —*adj* **Calligraph'ical** [Gr *kalli-, kallos*, beauty, *graphos*, writing]

Calling, kawl'ing, *n* that station to which a person is called by Providence to fill one's trade, profession, or occupation

Calliope, kal ī'o pe, *n* the muse of epic poetry an instrument producing musical notes by means of steam whistles, played by a keyboard [Gr]

Callipers. Same as **Calipers.**

Callisthenics, kal is then'iks, *n pl* exercises for the purpose of promoting gracefulness as well as strength of body —*adj* **Callisthen'ic**. [Gr *kalos*, beautiful, *sthenos*, strength]

Callous, kal'us, *adj* hardened unfeeling or insensible —*adv* **Call'ously** —*ns* **Callos'ity**, a hard swelling on the skin, **Call'ousness** [L *callosus—callus*, hard skin]

Callow, kal'ō, *adj* not covered with feathers unfledged, unbearded inexperienced low lying and liable to be submerged—also *n* in this sense [A S *calu*, Ger *kahl*, L *calvus*, bald]

Callus, kal'us, *n* a thickening of the skin a term employed in old surgical works for the exuded material by which fractures of bones are consolidated together [L]

Calm, kām, *adj* still or quiet serene, tranquil —*n* absence of wind—also in *pl* repose serenity of feelings or actions —*v t* to make calm to quiet —*adv* **Calm'ly** —*n* **Calm'ness, Calm'ant, Calm'ative**—in medical language —*adjs* **Calm'ative, Calm'ant, Calmed, Calm'y** (*Spens*) [Fr *calme* (It *calma*), from Low L *cauma* —Gr *kauma*, noonday heat—*kaiein*, to burn]

Calomel, kal'ō mel, *n* the popular name of one of the compounds of mercury and chlorine, much used in medicine [Fr *calomel*, which Littré derives from Gr *kalos*, fair, *melas*, black]

Caloric, ka lor'ik, *n* heat the supposed principle or cause of heat —*adj* **Calorif'ic**, causing heat heating —*ns* **Calorificā'tion, Calorim'eter**, an instrument for measuring the specific heat of a body [Fr *calorique*, formed by Lavoisier from L *calor*, heat]

Calotte, kal ot', *n* a plain skullcap or coif worn by R C clergy [Fr]

Calotype, kal'ō tīp, *n* a kind of photography [Gr *kalos*, beautiful, *typos*, an image Name given in 1840 by W H Fox Talbot to his method of photographing by the action of light on nitrate of silver]

Caloyer, kal'ō yėr, *n* a Greek monk, esp of the order of St Basil [Fr —It —Late Gr *kalogēros—kalos*, beautiful, *gēros*, aged]

Calpac, Calpack, kal'pak, *n* a triangular felt cap, worn by Turks and Tatars. [Turk]

Caltrop, kal'trop, **Caltrap,** kal'trap, *n* an instrument armed with four spikes, so arranged that one always stands upright, used to obstruct the progress of an enemy's cavalry, or of besiegers of a fortification [A S *coltetræppe, calcatrippe*—L *calc em*, heel, *trappa*, a trap]



Caltrop

Calumba, ka lum'ba, *n* the root of an East African plant, extensively used in medicine as a stomachic and tonic [From Colombo in Ceylon]

Calumet, kal'ū-met, *n* the 'peace pipe' of the North American Indians, a tobacco pipe having a stem of reed or painted wood about 2½ feet



Indian Calumet

long, decorated with feathers, with a large bowl, usually of soapstone [*Calumet* is a Norman name for a shepherd's pipe (Fr *chalumeau*—L *calamellus, calamus*), given by the early French settlers from its resemblance]

Calumny, kal'um ni, *n* false accusation slander —*v t* **Calum'niāte,** to accuse falsely to slander —*v i* to spread evil reports —*ns* **Calum'niātion; Calum'niātor.**—*adjs* **Calum'niātory, Calum'nious,** of the nature of calumny slanderous —*adv* **Calum'niously**—**Oath of calumny,** a method in the law of Scotland for the prevention of calumnious and unnecessary suits, by which both parties at the beginning of a cause swear, either by themselves or their counsel, that the facts set forth by them are true—usual only in actions of divorce, &c [L *calumnia*, prob for *calvomnia*, from *calvor, īri*, to deceive]

Calvary, kal'va ri, *n* the name of the place where Jesus was crucified (R C) a series of representations of the various scenes of Christ's crucifixion an eminence crowned with one or three crosses bearing life sized figures of Jesus and the two thieves [The Anglicised form of the Vulgate *calvaria*, which was the L rendering of the Gr *kranion*, as that again of the Aramaic *gogulthō* or *gogolthā* (Heb *gulgōleth*—Græcised form *golgotha*), all three words meaning skull]

Calve, kav, *v i* to bring forth a calf [A S *cealfian* See **Calf**]

Calvered, kal'verd, *p adj*, obs *v* **Cal'ver,** to prepare salmon or other fish when freshly caught [Prob the same as Scot *caller*]

Calvinism, kal'vin izm, *n* the doctrines of the great Genevan religious reformer, John Calvin (1509–1564), as these are given in his *Institutio*, esp as regards original sin, predestination, and perseverance —*n* **Cal'vinist,** one who holds the doctrines of Calvin —*adjs* **Calvinist'ic, Calvinist'ical,** pertaining to Calvin or Calvinism

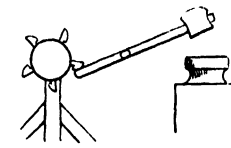
Calx, kalks, *n* chalk or lime the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat —*pl* **Calxes,** kalk'sēz, or **Calces,** kal'sēz [L *calx*, lime]

Calycanthus, kal i kan'thus, *n* a small order of square - stemmed aromatic shrubs, natives of North America and Japan [Made up of **Calyx** and Gr *anthos*]

Calycle, kal'i kl, *n* (*bot*) an exterior row of leaflets at the base of the calyx [L *calyculus*, dim. of *calyx*]

Calyx, Calix, kal'iks, or kā'liks, *n* the outer covering or cup of a flower, its separate leaves termed sepals —*pl* **Cal'yces,** or **Cal'yxes.** [L —Gr *kalyx—kalyptein*, to cover]

Cam, kam, *n* (*mech*) a device for changing a regular rotary motion into a reciprocating motion, various forms of which are the cam wheel and shaft, the heart wheel, the wiper-wheel, and the eccentric [Dut *kam*]



Cam.

Camaraderie, kam ä-rad rē', *n* good fellowship the intimacy of comradeship [Fr]

Camarilla, kam ar il'a, *n* a body of secret intriguers, esp of a court party against a king's legitimate ministers a small room [Sp , dim of *camara*, a chamber]

Camber, kam'ber, *n* a convexity upon an upper surface, as of a deck amidships, a bridge, or lintel the curve of a ship's plank a small dock in the royal yards where timber is loaded and discharged —*v t* to curve ship planks, to arch slightly [Fr —L *camerāre*, to vault]

Cambist, kam'bist, *n* one skilled in the science of exchange —*ns* **Cam'bism, Cam'bistry.** [It —L *cambire*, to exchange]

Camberwell beauty, kam'ber wel bū'ti, *n* (*Vanessa antiopa*) a fancy name for one of the largest and most beautiful of British butterflies

Cambium, kam'bi um, *n* a layer of vascular tissue formed between the wood and the bark of plants, in which the annual growth is formed [Low L *cambium*—L *cambire*, to change]

Camboge, *obs* form of **Gamboge.**

Cambrel, kam'brel, *n* a bent piece of wood or iron on which butchers hang the carcasses of animals the hock of a horse [Prob conn with **Camber**]

Cambrian, kam'bri an, *adj* pertaining to Cambria or Wales Welsh the name given by Sedgwick in 1836 to a group or series of sedimentary deposits which come next in order to the Archæan System —*n* an inhabitant of Cambria or Wales. [Formed from *Cymry*, Welshmen, or *Cymru*, Wales]

Cambric, kām'brik, *n* a kind of fine white linen, originally manufactured at Cambrai in the French department of Nord

Came, kām, did come—*past tense* of **Come**

Camel, kam'el, *n* an animal of Asia and Africa with one or two humps on its back, used as a beast of burden and for riding —*adj* **Camel backed,** humpbacked —*ns* **Cam'eline,** camlet, **Cam'eleer,** one who drives or rides a camel, **Cam'elry,** troops mounted on camels —**Camel's hair,** the hair of the camel the hair of the squirrel's tail used for paint brushes [L *camelus* —Gr *kamēlos*—Heb *gāmāl*]

Cameleon. See **Chameleon**

Camellia, ka mel'ya, *n* a species of evergreen shrubs, natives of China and Japan, noted for the singular beauty of their flowers [Named from Kamel, Latinised Camellus, a Moravian Jesuit, who collected plants in the Philippine Islands in 1639]

Camelopard, kam'el ō pärd, kăm el'ō pärd, *n* the giraffe [L —Gr *camēlopardalis*, from Gr *kamēlos*, the camel, and *pardalis*, the panther]

Camelot, kam'lot, *n* See **Camlet.**

Cameo, kam'ē ō, *n* an engraved gem in which the figure or subject is carved in relief [It *cammèo* (Fr *camée*)—Low L *cammæus*, traced by Littré to Gr *kamnein*, to work, by the late Mr C W King through an Ar form, 'an amulet,' from Pers *camahen*, loadstone, the usual material for Babylonian cylinders]

Camera, kam'er a, **Camera obscura,** kam'er a ob skū'ra, *n* an instrument for throwing the images of external objects on a white surface placed within a dark chamber or box, used in photography —**Camera lucida,** an instrument by which the rays of light from an object are reflected by a specially shaped prism, forming an image on the paper underneath [L]

Camera, kam'er a, *n* a vaulted room the judge's private chamber (*In camera*, of a case heard there rather than in public court) —*adj* **Cam'erated,** divided into chambers arched or vaulted

Cameronian, kam er ōn'i an, *n* a follower of the Covenanter Richard Cameron, killed at Airds Moss in 1680, this party ultimately grew into the Reformed Presbyterian Church —*adj* pertaining to this party, or to the famous Cameronian regiment (Scottish Rifles), which began its history with the glorious defence of Dunkeld against overwhelming odds, 21st August 1689

Camis, kam'is, *n* (*Spens*) a loose robe made of some light material a chemise [See **Chemise**]

Camisade, kam i sād', *n* a night attack, prob because shirts were often put on over the armour —Also **Camisad'o.** [Sp, from *camisa*, a shirt]

Camisards, kam-ēz ar, *n pl* the insurgent Huguenots of the Cevennes, so called by the camise or blouse worn by the peasants

Camise, kam ēs', *n* the usual Arab shirt —Also **Cam'iso, Camese'.**

Camisole, kam'is ōl, *n* a sleeved jacket, a woman's loose morning gown or jacket a kind of bodice (usually sleeveless) worn by women and girls just beneath the outer bodice

Camlet, kam'let, *n* a cloth originally made of camels' hair, but now chiefly of wool and goats' hair [Fr —Low L *camelotum*—L *camelus*]

Camomile, Chamomile, kam'o mīl, *n* a plant, or its dried flowers, used in medicine, affording a bitter stomachic and tonic [Fr —L —Gr *chamaimēlon*, the earth apple, from the apple like smell of its blossoms—*chamai*, on the ground, *mēlon*, an apple]

Camorra, kam or'a, *n* the name of a secret society in the former kingdom of Naples, the members of which, the Camorristi, for many years plundered and terrorised the country —*ns* **Camorr'ist, Camorr'ism.** [It]

Camp, kamp, *n* the ground on which an army pitch their tents the tents of an army, quarters generally, a permanent military station as at Aldershot any fortified site in which a force once defended itself, as a Roman or British camp any temporary quarters for travellers, &c —*v i* to encamp or pitch tents —*ns* **Camp-follower,** any one who follows in the train of an army, but takes no part in battle, **Camp-meeting,** a religious gathering held in the open air or in a temporary encampment in the fields, **Camp-shedding, -sheeting, Camp-shot,** an erection of piles, &c, along the bank of a river or an embankment, for strengthening, **Camp-stool,** or **-bedstead,** a portable folding stool, a trestle bed [Fr *camp*, a camp—L *campus*, a plain]

Campaign, kam pān', *n* a large open field or plain the time during which an army keeps the field an excursion into the country an organised series of operations in the advocacy of a political or social cause —*v i* to serve in a campaign —*ns* **Campaign'er,** one who has served several campaigns, **Campagn'a,** once equivalent to *champaign*, now used only of the Campagna, an undulating, mostly uncultivated and unhealthy plain around Rome [Fr *campagne*—L *campania—campus*, a field]

Campanile, kam pan-ē'lā (sometimes also kam pan ēl', and even kam'pan il and kam'pan īl), *n* a name adopted from the Italian to signify a bell tower of the larger kind, and usually applied only to such as are detached from the church (*pl* usually **Campaniles,** but sometimes the It **Campanili**) [It, from *campana*, a bell]

Campanology, kam pan ol'o ji, *n* the subject or science of bells or bell ringing —*ns* **Cam'panist, Campanol'ogist,** one skilled in the same —*adj* **Campanolog'ical** [It *campana*, a bell, and Gr *logos*, a discourse]

Campanula, kam pan'ū la, *n* a genus of flowers, commonly known as bell flowers or bells, usually blue or white, the best known species the hare bell or Scottish bluebell —The Canterbury Bells is a biennial species—seen in many florists' varieties —*adjs* **Campan'iform, Campan'ulate, Campan'ular.** — *n* **Campanularia,** a common genus of Hydroids, with stems simple or branched, the nutritive polyps surrounded by transparent bell shaped sheaths [It *campana*, a bell]

Campbellite, kam'bel īt, *n* a follower of Alexander Campbell (1788-1866), founder of the sect known as the 'Disciples of Christ'

Campeachy, kam pēch'i, *adj* pertaining to the red dye wood better known as Logwood, first exported from Campeachy in Yucatan

Campeador, kam pe a dōr', *n* a warrior [Sp]

Campestral, kam pes tral, *adj* growing in or pertaining to fields —**Campes'trian** [L *campestris*, from *campus*]

Camphor, kam'for, *n* a solid essential oil, mostly obtained from the camphor laurel of India, China, and Japan, having a peculiar hot aromatic taste and a pleasant smell —*adjs* **Cam'phorated,** impregnated with camphor, **Camphor'ic,** pertaining to camphor [Fr *camphre*—Low L *camphora*—Malay *kapur*, chalk]

Campion, kam'pi un, *n* the common name of plants belonging to the genera Lychnis and Silene [Perh from L *campus*, a field]

Campo santo, kam'po sant'o, *n* the Italian name for a cemetery or burying ground, especially for one enclosed by an arcade [Lit 'holy ground,' the earth of that at Pisa having been brought from Palestine]

Camstairy, kam stār'i, *adj* perverse, unruly [Ety dub, first part at any rate *cam*, crooked]

Camstone, kam'stōn, *n* a kind of clay used to whiten doorsteps, &c

Cam-wood, kam'-wood, *n* a dye wood obtained from *Baphia nitida*, a leguminous tree, a native of Angola It is at first white, but turns red on exposure to air [Perh from African name *kambi*]

Can, kan, *v i* to be able to have sufficient power —*pa t* **Could.**—**Can** is used for *gan* in M E and even in Spenser [A S *cunnan*, to know (how to do a thing), to be able, pres ind *can*, Goth *kunnan*, Ger *konnen*, to be able See **Know**]

Can, kan, *n* a vessel for holding or carrying liquids, generally of tinned iron, with a handle over the top a chimney pot a vessel of tin plate in which meat, fruit, &c is hermetically sealed for exporting—in England usually called a *tin* a drinking mug —*v t* to put up for preservation in cans —**Canned goods,** meat, fruit, &c, so prepared for preservation [A S *canne*, cf L *canna*, a reed, Gr *kannē*, a reed]

Canaanite, kā'nan īt, *n* a descendant of Canaan, the son of Ham a native of the land of Canaan —*adj* **Ca'naanitish.**

Cañada, kan ya'da, *n* a narrow cañon [Sp]

Canadian, ka-nā'di an, *adj* and *n* pertaining to Canada a native —**Canada Balsam.** See **Balsam**

Canaigre, ka nā'ger, *n* a Texan dock whose root is used in tanning

Canaille, ka nāl', or ka nà ē, *n* the mob, the vulgar rabble [Fr, a dog—L *canis*]

Canal, kan-al', *n* an artificial watercourse for navigation a duct in the body for any of its fluids —*ns* **Canalisā'tion,** the construction of canals, **Canal-boat,** a boat for canal traffic —*v* **Canalise'.** [L *canalis,* a water pipe]

Canard, ka nar', or ka nard', *n* an extravagant or lying story [Fr , lit 'duck ']

Canary, ka nā'ri, *n* a light sweet wine from the Canary Islands a bird orig from the Canary Islands a lively dance —*adj* canary coloured, bright yellow —*n* **Canary-grass,** a grass of which the seed is much used as food for canary birds

Canaster, ka nas'ter, *n* a kind of tobacco, so called from the rush basket in which it was orig brought from Spanish America. [Sp *canastra* —L —Gr *kanastron*]

Can-can, kan kan, *n* a dance in some public balls at Paris and elsewhere, characterised by im modest gestures and postures [Usually referred to L *quamquam,* the pronunciation of which was long hotly disputed in the French schools, Littré quotes an O Fr *caquehan,* a noisy assembly]

Cancel, kan'sel, *v t* to erase or blot out by crossing with lines to annul or suppress, as a printed page, &c to obliterate to frustrate to counterbalance or compensate for to remove equivalent quantities on opposite sides of an equation —*n* the suppression of a printed page or sheet, the page so cancelled, or the new one substituted —*adjs* **Can'cellate, Can'cellated** — *n* **Cancella'tion** —*pr p* can'celling, *pa p* can' celled [Fr *canceller*—L *cancell-āre,* from *can celli,* railings, lattice work, dim of *cancer*]

Cancer, kan'ser, *n* the name for an important group of malignant tumours, divided into two groups, Carcinomata and Sarcomata, the name being now strictly used only of the former a constellation between Gemini and Leo, and a sign of the zodiac showing the limits of the sun's course northward in summer —*adjs* **Can' cerous,** of or like a cancer, **Can'criform, Can'- croid,** crab like [L *cancer,* cog with Gr *karkinos,* a crab]

Cancionero, kan thē on ā'rō, *n* a collection of songs [Sp]

Candelabrum, kan de lā'brum, *n* a branched and ornamented candlestick —*pl* **Candela'bra.** [L]

Candescence, kan des'ens, *n* a white heat [L *candesc ĕre,* inceptive of *cand ēre,* to glow]

Candid, kan'did, *adj* frank, ingenuous free from prejudice fair, impartial judging favourably, commendatory —*adv* **Can'didly.**—*n* **Can'did- ness** [Fr *candide*—L *candidus,* white]

Candidate, kan'di dāt, *n* one who offers himself for any office or honour, so called because, at Rome, the applicant used to dress in white —*ns* **Can'didature, Can'didateship, Can'didacy.** [L *candidatus,* from *candidus*]

Can'died See **Candy**

Candle, kan'dl, *n* wax, tallow, or other like substance surrounding a wick a light —*ns* **Candle- coal,** the same as **Cannel-coal, Candle-end,** the end piece of a burnt out candle, **Candle- lighter,** one whose business is to light the candles a spill, **Candle-dipping,** the method of making candles by dipping instead of moulding, **Candle- waster,** one who studies late, **Candle-holder,** one who holds a candle to another while working —hence, one who renders another slight assist ance, or who humours him —**Not fit to hold a candle to,** not fit even to be some one's inferior, not to be compared with —*n* **Can'dlestick,** an instrument for holding a candle, orig a stick or piece of wood —**The game is not worth the candle,** the thing is not worth the labour or expense of it, **To burn the candle at both ends,** to waste in two directions at once, **To sell by the candle,** to offer for sale as long as a small piece of candle burns, the bid made just before it goes out being successful [A S *candel* —L *candela,* from *cand ēre,* to glow]

Candlemas, kan'dl mas, *n* a festival of the R C Church in honour of the purification of the Virgin Mary, on the 2d of February, and so called from the number of candles used [**Candle** and **Mass.**]

Candock, kan'dok, *n* the yellow water lily [**Can** (*n*) and **Dock**]

Candour, kan'dur, *n* freedom from prejudice or disguise sincerity justice openness [L *candor,* whiteness, from *candēre,* to be shining]

Candy, kan'di, **Sugar-candy,** shoog'ar kan'di, *n* a sweetmeat made of sugar anything preserved in sugar —*v t* to preserve or dress with sugar to congeal or crystallise as sugar —*v i* to become congealed —*p adj* **Can'died,** encrusted with candy or sugar (*fig*) sugared, flattering [Fr *candi,* from Ar *qandah,* candy]

Cane, kān, *n* the stem of one of the smaller palms —the calamus or rattan, or the larger grasses— bamboo and sugar cane a walking stick —*v t* to beat with a cane —*ns* **Malacca cane,** a walking cane made without removing the bark from the brown mottled or clouded stem of the palm, *Calamus Scipionum,* brought from Singa pore or Sumatra, **Cane-chair,** a chair made of rattan, **Cane-brake,** a brake or thicket of canes, **Cane-mill,** a mill for bruising sugar canes for the manufacture of sugar, **Cane-trash,** refuse of sugar cane used for fuel in boiling the juice —*adj* **Can'y,** made of cane [Fr *canne*—L *canna*—Gr *kannē,* a reed]

Canephor, kan'e fōr, *n* (*archit*) a female figure bearing a basket on her head [Gr *kanēphoros,* one of the bearers upon their heads at the Pan- athenaic festival of the baskets containing the sacrificial implements]

Canescent, ka nes'ent, *adj* tending to white hoary [L *canescens—canēre—canus,* hoary]

Cangue, Cang, kang, *n* a Chinese portable pillory borne on the shoulders by petty offenders [Fr *cangue*—Port *cango,* a yoke]

Canicular, ka nik'ū lar, *adj* pertaining to the Dog star or to the Dog days pertaining to a dog (*coll* and *humorous*) [L *canicularis, cani cula,* dim of *canis,* a dog]

Canine, ka nīn', *adj* like or pertaining to the dog —**Canine teeth,** the four sharp pointed tearing teeth in most mammals, one on each side of the upper and lower jaw, between the incisors or cutting teeth, and the molars or grinders, **Canine letter** = R, **Canine appetite,** an inordinate appetite [L *caninus, canis,* a dog]

Canister, kan'is-ter, *n* a box or case, usually of tin, for holding tea, shot, &c short for canister- shot, or case shot —*n* **Canister-shot,** the same as **Case-shot** (q v) [L *canistrum,* a wicker- basket, Gr *kanastron—kannē,* a reed]

Canker, kang'ker, *n* an eating sore a gangrene a disease in trees, or in horses' feet anything that corrupts, consumes, irritates, or decays —*v t* to eat into, corrupt, or destroy to infect or pollute to make sour and ill conditioned —*v i* to grow corrupt to decay —*adjs* **Cank'ered,** corroded venomous, malignant soured crabbed, **Cank'- erous,** corroding like a canker, **Cank'ery,** affected with canker crabbed (*Scot*) —*n* **Canker-worm,** a worm that cankers or eats into plants [L *cancer,* a crab, gangrene]

Canna, kan'a, *n* cotton grass [Gael *cànach*]

Cannel, kan'el, **Cannel-coal,** kan'el kōl, **Candle- coal,** kan'dl kōl, *n* a bituminous coal that burns with a bright flame, and is much used for making coal oils and gas [Prob conn with **Candle,** because of the similarity in burning]

Cannibal, kan'i bal, *n.* one who eats human flesh.

—*adj* relating to cannibalism —*n* **Can'nibalism,** the practice of eating human flesh, almost certainly never a condition of the life of primitive man, but an occasional practice, exactly as in historical times, from hunger, or later from religious and magical reasons —*adv* **Can'nibally** (*Shak*) [Span, a corr of *Caribals* (English *Caribs*), the native name of the W India islanders, who ate human flesh]

Cannikin, kan'i kin, *n* a small can [Dim of **Can.**]

Cannon, kan'un, *n* a great gun used in war a stroke in billiards in which the player hits both the red and his opponent's ball —*v t* to cannonade to make a cannon at billiards to collide —*ns* **Cannon-ball,** a ball usually made of cast iron, to be shot from a cannon, **Cannon-bit,** or **Cannon,** a smooth round bit, **Cannon-bone,** the long bone between the knee and the foot of a horse, **Cannoneer',** **Cannonier',** one who manages cannon, **Cannon-game,** a form of billiards in which, the table having no pockets, the game consists in making a series of cannons, **Cannon-metal,** an alloy of about 90 parts of copper and 10 of tin, from which cannon are manufactured, **Can'nonry,** cannonading artillery, **Cannon-shot,** a cannon ball the distance to which a cannon will throw a ball —*adj* **Cannon-proof,** proof against cannon shot —*n* **Cannonade',** an attack with cannon —*v t* to attack or batter with cannon —*n* **Cannonad'ing** [Fr *canon*, from L *canna*, a reed]

Cannot, kan'ot, *v i* to be unable [**Can and Not**]

Cannula, kan'ū la, *n* a surgical tube, esp that inclosing a trocar or perforator, and the breathing tube inserted in the windpipe after tracheotomy —*adj* **Cann'ulate.** [Dim of *canna*, a reed]

Canny, kan'i, *adj* (*Scot*) knowing shrewd having supernatural power (see **Uncanny**) comfortable careful in money matters gentle sly or pawky —*adv* **Cann'ily** —**To ca' canny,** to go or act cautiously [From **Can,** to be able]

Canoe, ka nōō', *n* a boat made of the hollowed trunk of a tree, or of bark or skins a skiff driven by paddling —*v t* to paddle a canoe —*n* **Canoe'ist** [Sp *canoa*—Haytian *canoa*]

Cañon, kan yun, *n* a deep gorge or ravine between high and steep banks, worn by watercourses [Sp *cañon*, a hollow, from root of **Cannon**]

Canon, kan'un, *n* a law or rule, esp in ecclesiastical matters a general rule standard the books of Scripture accepted as the standard or rule of faith by the Christian Church a species of musical composition, in which the melody given out by one part is repeated note for note by the successive parts which follow at any interval of time and position in the scale one bound by certain vows over and above those binding upon regular members of his community—a canon *regular* a clerical dignitary belonging to a cathedral, enjoying special emoluments, and obliged to reside there part of the year a list of saints canonised in printing, a large kind of type —*adjs* **Canon'ic, Canon'ical,** according to or included in the canon regular ecclesiastical —*adv* **Canon'ically.**—*ns* **Canon'icals,** the official dress of the clergy, regulated by the church canons, **Canonic'ity,** the state of belonging to the canon of Scripture, **Can'oness,** a female beneficiary of a regular religious college, **Can'onry,** the benefice of a canon —*v t* **Can'onise,** to enrol in the canon or list of saints —*ns* **Canonisā'tion, Can'onist,** one versed in the canon law—*adj* **Canonist'ic** —**Honorary canon,** one having the titular rank of canon in a cathedral, but without duties or emoluments, **Canon-law,** a digest of the formal decrees of councils, œcumenical, general, and local, of diocesan and national synods, and of patriarchal decisions as to doctrine and discipline, **Canon residentiary,** a canon obliged to reside at a cathedral and take a share in the duty, **Minor canon,** a cleric in orders, attached to a cathedral, his duty being to assist the canons in singing divine service, **Canon of the mass,** that part of the mass which begins after the 'Sanctus' with the prayer 'Te igitur,' and ends just before the 'Paternoster' [A S, Fr, from L *canon*—Gr *kanōn*, a straight rod—*kannē*, a reed]

Canopy, kan'o pi, *n* a covering over a throne or bed a covering of state stretched over the head any covering, as the sky a roof like projection over a niche, tomb, statue, &c the wooden covering over prebends' stalls in cathedrals, pulpits, altars, &c —*v t* to cover with a canopy —*pr p* can'opying, *pa p* can'opied [Fr *canapé*—Low L *conopeum*—Gr *kōnōpeion*, a mosquito curtain—*kōnōps*, a mosquito]

Canorous, kan ō'rus, *adj* musical melodious [L *canorus*, from *canor*, melody—*canĕre*, to sing]

Canstick, kan'stik, *n* a candlestick (*Shak*)

Cant, kant, *v i* to speak in a conventional manner to use the language of thieves, &c to talk in an affectedly solemn or hypocritical way —*n* a hypocritical or affected style of speech the language peculiar to a sect odd or peculiar talk of any kind slang a common saying affected use of religious phrases or sentiments —*ns* **Can'tabank,** a strolling singer, **Cant'er,** one who cants, a beggar one who makes hypocritical professions [L *cantāre*, freq of *canĕre*, to sing]

Cant, kant, *n* an inclination from the level a toss or jerk —*v t* to turn on the edge or corner to tilt or toss suddenly —*n* **Cant'ing,** tilting [Prob conn with Dut *kant*, Ger *kante*, corner]

Cant, kant, *n* sale by auction —*v t* to sell by auction [O Fr *encant*, auction, der uncertain, cf Low L *incantāre*, to put up to auction]

Cant, kant, *adj* brisk lively [Scot, der unknown See **Canty**]

Can't, kant, a colloquial contraction for **Cannot**

Cantab, kan'tab, for **Cantabrigian,** *adj* of or pertaining to Cambridge—Latinised *Cantabrigia*

Cantaloup, kan'ta lup, *n* a small, ribbed variety of musk melon [Fr —It *Cantalupo*, a town near Rome, where it was first grown in Europe]

Cantankerous, kan tang'ker us, *adj* cross grained perverse in temper —*adv* **Cantan'kerously** —*n* **Cantan'kerousness** [M E *contak*, quarrelling]

Cantar, kan'tär, *n* a Turkish weight of 100 rotls or pounds

Cantata, kan ta'ta, *n* originally the name applied to a sort of musical narrative by one person, accompanied by a single instrument, subsequently an air was introduced—the modern concert aria now also a choral work, either sacred, and similar to, but shorter than the oratorio, or secular, either lyric or dramatic, but not intended for the stage —*n* **Can'tatrice,** a female singer [It —L *cantāre*, freq of *canĕre*, to sing]

Canteen, kan tēn', *n* a tin vessel used by soldiers for holding liquors a barrack-tavern, or refreshment house for the use of the soldiers [Fr *cantine*—It *cantina*, a cellar, further der uncertain]

Canter, kan'ter, *n* an easy gallop —*v i* to move at an easy gallop —*v t* to make to canter [Orig *Canterbury gallop*, from the easy pace at which the pilgrims rode to the shrine at Canterbury]

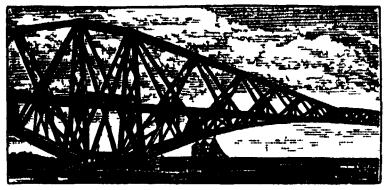
Canterbury, kan'ter-ber i, *n* a stand with divisions in it for holding books, music, &c —**Canterbury Bells** (see **Campanula**).

Cantharides, kan thar'i-dēz, *n pl* Spanish flies, used for blistering —*n* **Canthar'idine,** the active principle of blistering flies —*adj.* **Canthārid'ian,**

composed of cantharides [L *cantharis*, beetle, pl *cantharides*]

Canticle, kan'ti-kl, *n* a song a non metrical hymn, esp one of those used in the public services of the Church, as the *Benedicite* —in *pl* the Song of Solomon [L *canticulum*, dim of *canticum*]

Cantilever, kan'ti lēv er, **Can'talıver,** *n* a large bracket used in architecture for supporting



One of the Cantilevers of the Forth Bridge

cornices, balconies, and even stairs The principle has been applied in the construction of bridges to support enormous weights [Prob. made up of **Cant,** angle, and Fr *lever*, to raise]

Cantillate, kan'ti lāt, *v t* and *v i* to chant, intone. —*n* **Cantillā'tion.**—*adj* **Can'tillatory**

Canting, kant'ing, *adj* whining, pretending to piety (*her*) allusive —See **Allusive.**

Cantion, kan'shun, *n* a song (*Spens*)

Cantle, kan'tl, *n* a fragment or edge of anything. the protuberant part of the back of a saddle the top of the head (*Scot*) —*Dim* **Cant'let.**—*v t* to cut a piece from to divide [**Cant,** edge]

Canto, kan'tō, *n* division of a song or poem the treble or leading melody —*ns* **Canto fermo,** the simple melody of the hymns and chants used in the Christian church of the West from the earliest times, **Can'tor,** the leader of the singing in a church, a precentor —*adj* **Canto'rial**

Canton, kan'tun, *n* a division of territory, constituting in Switzerland a separate government, in France a subdivision of an arrondissement (*her*) an ordinary of a shield, being a square occupying generally the dexter, sometimes the sinister, chief of the field —*v t* to divide into cantons to allot quarters to troops —*adj* **Can'tonal,** pertaining to or divided into cantons —*n* **Can'tonment** (also pron can tōōn'ment), the temporary quarters of troops when taking part in manœuvres or active operations in India, permanent military towns, distinct and at some little distance from the principal cities [O Fr *canton*, It *cantone*, corner, district—*canto*, a corner, cf **Cant**]

Cantred, kan'tred, *n* a division of the country a hundred [W *cantref*—*cant*, hundred, and *tref*, town]

Cantrip, kan'trip, *n* a freak or wilful piece of trickery a witch's spell [Scot, ety unknown, Jamieson suggested *cant*, to turn over, *rarp*, a rope]

Canty, kan'ti, *adj* cheerful, lively [Scot, cf Low Ger *kantig*]

Canvas, kan'vas, *n* a coarse cloth made of hemp, used for sails, tents, &c, and for painting on the sails of a ship —*v t* to cover with canvas —*ns* **Canvas-back,** a North American duck, very good eating, its back ashy white, crossed by broken, zigzag, dark lines, **Canvas-climber,** a sailor (*Shak*) —**Under canvas,** having the sails unfurled under sail [O Fr *canevas*—L and Gr *cannabis*, hemp]

Canvass, kan'vas, *v t* to sift, examine to discuss to solicit votes, contributions, &c.—*v i.* to solicit votes, &c (with *for*) —*n.* close examination a seeking or solicitation —*n* **Can'vasser.** [From **Canvas.**]

Cany, kān'i, *adj* made of canes (*Milt*)

Canyon. Same as **Cañon.**

Canzone, kan-tsō'nā, *n* a song or air in two or more parts, with passages of fugue and imitation a series of stanzas in Italian poetry, of various metrical arrangements, and restricted to no set themes —*ns* **Canzonet',** **Canzonette',** a *dim* [It, a song (Fr *chanson*), L *cantion em*, *canĕre*, to sing]

Caoutchouc, kow'chuk, *n* the highly elastic juice or gum of a plant which grows in South America and Asia India rubber [Fr —Carib *cahuchu*]

Cap, kap, *n* a woman's head dress of muslin, or the like a boy's head dress, any kind of unbrimmed covering for the head a cap like covering of any kind a cover the top —*v t* to put on a cap, as the official cap of a degree in some colleges to outdo or surpass to cover the end or top to raise the cap in token of respect —*pr p* capp'ing, *pa p* capped' —**To cap a story, quotation,** &c, to follow one up with another, **College cap,** the so called square mortar board, or trencher cap, worn at English colleges, **Black cap,** that put on by the judge before pronouncing sentence of death, **Cap of liberty,** or **Phrygian bonnet,** the conical cap given to a Roman slave on enfranchisement, now the symbol of republicanism, **Cap of maintenance,** see **Maintenance, Percussion cap,** a small copper cylinder, closed at one end, for conveniently holding the detonating powder which is exploded by the act of percussion in percussion arms —**The cap fits,** the allusion hits or suits, **To set one's cap at,** of a woman, to set herself to captivate a man's fancy, **To throw up one's cap,** in token of immoderate joy, **Cap in hand,** symbolic of reverence or submission, **Cap and bells,** the characteristic marks of a professional jester, **A feather in one's cap,** something giving distinction something to be proud of, **Cap-case,** a small travelling case, a chest [A S *cæppe*—Low L *cappa*, a cape or cope]

Cap, kap, *n* a wooden drinking bowl, with two handles [Scot, prob from A S *copp*, a cup, probably Scand *koppr*]

Capable, kāp'a bl, *adj* having ability, power, or skill to do qualified competent —*ns* **Capabil'ity, Cap'ableness.** [Fr —Low L *capabilis* —L *capĕre*, to hold, take]

Capacity, kap as'i ti, *n* power of holding or grasping a thing room volume power of mind character position enabling one to do something —*adj* **Capā'cious,** including much roomy wide extensive —*adv* **Capā'ciously.**—*n* **Capā'ciousness.**—*v t* **Capac'itāte,** to make capable to qualify —**Legal capacity,** the power to alter one's rights or duties by the exercise of free-will, or responsibility to punishment for one's acts —**Capacity for heat,** power of absorbing heat. [Fr —L *capacitas*—*capĕre*, to take, hold]

Cap-à-pie, kap a pē', *adv* from head to foot, referring to arming, as a knight [O Fr *cap a pie* (mod *de pied en cap*)—L *caput*, head, and *pes*, foot]

Caparison, ka par'is-un, *n* the covering of a horse a rich cloth laid over a war-horse dress and ornaments generally —*v t* to cover with a cloth, as a horse to dress very richly [Fr *caparaçon*—Sp *caparazon*, augmentative of *capa*, a cape, cover —Low L *cappa*]

Cape, kāp, *n* a covering for the shoulders attached as a tippet to a coat or cloak a sleeveless cloak [O Fr *cape*—Low L *cappa*]

Cape, kāp, *n* a head or point of land running into the sea a head land —**The Cape,** for the Cape Colony [Fr *cap*—L *caput*, the head]

Capelin, kap'e lin, *n* a small fish of the smelt family, extremely abundant on the coasts of

Newfoundland, and much used as bait in the cod fishery—also **Caplin** [Fr and Sp *capelan*]

Caper, kā'per, *n* the pickled flower bud of the caper shrub, much grown in Sicily It has an agreeable pungency of taste, with a slight bitterness, and is much used in sauces, along with boiled mutton, &c [L and Gr *capparis*]

Caper, kā'per, *v i* to leap or skip like a goat to dance in a frolicsome manner —*n* a leap a spring —**To cut a caper**, to dance or act fantastically —*n* **Ca'perer**, a dancer [See **Capriole**]

Capercailzie, kāp er kāl'yi, *n* a species of grouse, almost equal in size to a turkey, and the largest of the gallinaceous birds of Europe [Gael *capull coille*, large woodcock]

Capernaite, kap er'na it, *n* a polemical term applied to a believer in transubstantiation—from John, vi 52 —*adj* **Capernait'ic** —*adv* **Capernait'ically** [Capernaum, a town in Galilee]

Capernoitie, kap er noi'ti, *n* (*Scot*) head, noddle —*adj* peevish crabbed —*adj* **Capernoi'ted**

Capias, kā'pi as, *n* a judicial writ, commanding the sheriff to arrest the person named in it [L *capias*, thou mayst take—L *capĕre*, to take]

Capibara See **Capybara**

Capillaire, kap il är', *n* (*orig*) a syrup extracted from the maiden hair fern a simple syrup flavoured with orange flower water [Fr, 'maiden hair'—L *capillaris* See **Capillary**]

Capillary, kap'il a-ri, or ka pil'a ri, *adj* as fine or minute as a hair having a very small bore, as a tube —*n* a tube with a bore as fine as a hair (*pl*) the minute vessels that unite the veins and arteries in animals —*n* **Capillar'ity**, a name given to certain phenomena which appear when open tubes, having a very small bore, are placed in vessels containing liquids, e g, if placed in water, the level of the water in the tube will be above that of the general surface [L *capillaris—capillus*, hair, akin to *caput*, the head, perh akin to Eng **Head**]

Capital, kap'it al, *adj* relating to the head involving the loss of the head chief principal, excellent —*n* the head or top part of a column or pillar (see illustration at **Column**) the chief or most important thing the chief city of a country a large letter, such as used on title pages, &c the stock or money for carrying on any business —*n* **Capitalisā'tion**, the act of converting into capital printing with capital letters —*v t* **Cap'italise**, to convert into capital or money —*ns* **Cap'italist**, one who has capital or money, **Cap'italism**, condition of possessing capital the economic system which generates capitalists —*adv* **Cap'itally**, chiefly principally excellently by capital punishment —*adj* **Cap'itate** (*bot*), growing in or shaped like a head —*ns* **Capitā'tion**, a numbering of every head or individual a tax on every head, **Cap'ite**, an ancient English tenure (*Shak*) —**To hold lands in capite**, to hold them directly from the sovereign, **Circulating** or **floating capital** consists of the wages paid to the workmen, and of the raw material used up in the processes of industry, &c, **Fixed capital** consists of buildings, machines, tools, &c, **To make capital out of**, to turn to advantage [O Fr *capitel*—L *capitalis—caput*, the head]

Capitan, kāp i tän', or kap'i tan, *n* the chief admiral of the Turkish fleet —*n* **Capitan'o**, a headman [See **Captain**.]

Capitol, kap'it ol, *n* the temple of Jupiter at Rome, built on the Capitoline hill in the U S, a house where Congress or a state legislature meets —*adjs* **Capitō'lian**, **Capit'oline**. [L *Capitolium—caput*, the head]

Capitular, kap it'ūl är, **Capitulary**, kap it'ūl är i, *n* a statute passed in a chapter or ecclesiastical court a member of a chapter —*adj* relating or belonging to a chapter in a cathedral —*adv* **Capit'ularly**. [See **Chapter**.]

Capitulate, kap it'ūl āt, *v i* to treat to draw up terms of agreement to yield or surrender on certain conditions or heads —*n* **Capitula'tion**. —*adj* **Capit'ulatory**, recapitulatory [Low L *capitulatus*, pa p of *capitulāre*, to arrange under heads—*capitulum*, a **Chapter**.]

Caple, **Capul**, kā'pl, *n* a horse [M E *capel*, cf Ice *kapall*, Ir *capall*, prob from Low L *caballus*, a horse]

Capocchia, ka pok'ia, *n* a fool (*Shak*) [It]

Capon, kā'pn, *n* a castrated cock a fish a letter. —*v t* **Ca'ponise**. [A S *capun*, L *capon em*, Gr. *kapōn—koptein*, to cut See **Chop**]

Caporal, kap or al', *n* a kind of shag tobacco [Fr]

Capot, ka pot', *n* the winning of all the tricks at the game of piquet, and scoring forty —*v i* to win all the tricks in piquet [Fr]

Capote, ka pōt', *n* a long kind of cloak or mantle [Fr, dim of *cape*, a cloak]

Capric, kap'rik, *adj* in **Capric acid**, a fatty acid obtained from butter, &c, having a slightly goat like smell [L *caper*, a goat]

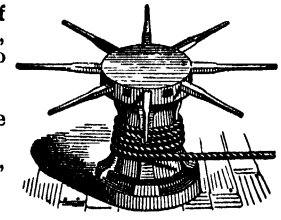
Caprice, ka prēs', *n* a change of humour or opinion without reason a freak changeableness —*ns* **Capriccio**, ka prēt'cho, a sportive motion (*mus*) a species of free composition, not subject to rule as to form or figure, **Capriccio'so**, a direction in music for a free style —*adj* **Capric'ious**, humorous (*Shak*) full of caprice changeable —*adv* **Capri'ciously** —*n* **Capri'ciousness**. [Fr *caprice*—It. *capriccio*, perh from L *capra*, a she goat]

Capricorn, kap'ri korn, *n* one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, like a horned goat [L *capri cornus—caper*, a goat, *cornu*, a horn.]

Caprification, kap ri fi kā'shun, *n* a custom of hanging on fig trees branches of wild fig with male flowers and with sterile female flowers which are transformed into galls by the insect that effects pollination a method supposed to hasten the ripening of figs, by puncturing —*adj* **Cap'riform**, goat shaped [L *caprificus*, the wild fig or goat fig—*caper*, a goat, and *ficus*, a fig]

Capriole, kap'ri ōl, *n* a caper a leap without advancing —*v i* to leap to caper [O Fr *capriole*—It *capriola*—L *caper*, *capra*, a goat]

Capsicum, kap'si kum, *n* a tropical plant or shrub, from which cayenne pepper is made —*n* **Cap'sicine**, the active principle of capsicum [L *capsa*, a case—*capĕre*, to take, hold]



Capstan

Capsize, kap sīz', *v t* to upset —*v i* to be upset [Perh Sp *cabezar*, to nod, pitch]

Capstan, kap'stan, *n* an upright machine turned by spokes so as to wind a cable [Fr *cabestan*, *capestan*, through Low L forms from L *capĕre*, to take, hold]

Capsule, kap'sūl, *n* the seed vessel of a plant a small dish —*adjs* **Cap'sular**, **Cap'sularly**, hollow like a capsule pertaining to a capsule [Fr—L *capsula*, dim of *capsa*, a case—*capĕre*, to hold]



Capsule of the Opium Poppy

Captain, kap'tān, or kap'tin, *n* a head or chief officer the commander of a troop of horse, a company of infantry, or a ship the overseer of a mine the leader of a team or club the head boy of a school —*v t*

to lead.—*ns* **Cap'taincy**, the rank or commission of a captain, **Cap'tainship**, rank or condition of a captain skill in commanding, **Cap'tainry** (*obs*), **Captain-general**, chief commander of an army [O Fr *capitaine*—Low L *capitaneus*, chief—L *caput*, head]

Caption, kap'shun, *n* the act of taking an arrest (*Eng law*) the formal title of indictments and depositions which shows the authority under which it is executed or taken—in Scotland, prior to 1837, the name given to the formal warrant to apprehend a debtor or other defaulting obligant, which was given in the Bill Chamber after letters of horning had been executed a heading—*adj* **Cap'tious**, ready to catch at faults or take offence critical peevish—*adv* **Cap'tiously.**—*n* **Cap'tiousness.** [L *captiōn-em*—*capĕre*, to take]

Captivate, kap'tiv āt, *v t* to charm to engage the affections of—*adj* **Cap'tivating**, having power to engage the affections [See **Captive.**]

Captive, kap'tiv, *n* one taken a prisoner of war one kept in bondage—*adj* taken or kept prisoner in war charmed or subdued by anything—*ns* **Captiv'ity**, **Cap'tor**, one who takes a prisoner or a prize, **Cap'ture**, the act of taking the thing taken an arrest—*v t* to take as a prize to take by force, **Cap'tivaunce**, captivity (*Spens*) [L *captīvus*—*capĕre*, *captus*]

Capuccio, ka pōōch'i o, *n* a hood (*Spens*) [It]

Capuche, ka pūsh', *n* a hood, esp that worn by the *Capuchins*—*n* **Capuchin** (kap'ū chin or kap ōō shēn), a Franciscan monk—from his hood a hooded pigeon [Fr *capucin*, It *cappuccino*, a small cowl—Low L *cappa* See **Cap, Cape**]

Caput, kap'ut, *n* a head—**Caput mortuum**, the residuum after distillation worthless residue

Capybara, kap i bar'a, *n* the largest of rodent quadrupeds, native to South America, allied to the guinea pig [Brazilian]

Car (old form **Carr**), kar, *n* a vehicle moved on wheels, applied to very various forms—a large and splendid vehicle, as a triumphal car, a funeral car, the two wheeled Irish jaunting car, in Birmingham a four wheeled cab, as opposed to a hansom (cab), in America, applied to all vehicles for railway travelling, as passenger car, palace car, freight car, &c, in England, applied chiefly to the carriages of street tramways a motor-car (*poet*) a chariot the part of a balloon in which the aeronauts sit—*n* **Car'man**, a man that drives a car, or cart a carter [O Fr *car*—Low L *carra*, *carrus*, itself a Celt word, seen in Ir *carr*, Bret *karr*]

Caracal, kar'a kal, *n* the Persian lynx. [Fr, prob Turk *qara*, *qulaq*, black ear]

Carack. See **Carrack**

Caracole, kar'a kōl, *n* the half turn or wheel made by a horseman a winding stair—*v i* to turn half round, as cavalry in wheeling to prance about—*p adj* **Car'acoling** [Fr *caracole*—It *caracollo*—Sp *caracol*, the spiral shell of a snail]

Caract, kar'akt, *n* mark sign character (q v)

Carafe, ka raf', *n* a water bottle for the table [Fr *carafe*, prob from Ar *gharafa*, to draw water]

Carambole See **Carom.**

Caramel, kar'a mel, *n* a dark brown substance produced by the action of heat on sugar, used in colouring whisky, wines, &c a kind of confection, usually of chocolate, sugar, and butter [Fr—Sp *caramelo*, further origin dubious]

Carapace, kar'a pās, *n* the shell of the crab, tortoise, &c [Fr—Sp *carapacho*]

Carat, kar'at, *n* a weight of 4 grains a proportional measure of $\frac{1}{24}$ in stating the fineness of gold [Fr—Ar *qīrāt*, perhaps from Gr *keration*, a seed or bean used as a weight]

Caravan, kar'a-van, *n* a company of travellers associated together for security in crossing the deserts in the East a company of people a large close carriage, or any kind of house on wheels—*ns* **Caravan'sary**, **Caravan'serai**, a kind of unfurnished inn where caravans stop [Pers *kārwānsarāī*—*kārwān*, caravan, *sarāi*, inn]

Caravel, kar'av el, *n* a kind of light sailing vessel [Fr—It *caravella*, cf Low L *carabus*, Gr *karabos*, a barque]

Caraway, kar'a wā, *n* a plant with aromatic seeds, used as a tonic and condiment—*n* **Car'away-seed** [Prob through Sp from Ar *karuwyā*, cf Gr *karon*]

Carbide, kar'bīd, *n* a compound of carbon with a metal [See **Carbon**]

Carbine, kär'bin, *n* a short light musket—Also **Car'abine.**—*ns* **Carbineer'**, **Carabineer'**, a soldier armed with a carbine [Fr *carabine*, O Fr *calabrin*, a carbineer—*calabre*, a machine for casting stones—Low L *chadabula*, Gr *katabolē*, overthrow Thus Diez, Littré thinks *calabrin* from Calabrian]

Carbolic acid, kar-bol'ik as'id, *n* an acid got from coal tar, used as a disinfectant [L *carbo*, coal]

Carbon, kar'bon, *n* an elementary substance, widely diffused, of which pure charcoal is an example—*adjs* **Carbonā'ceous**, **Carbon'ic**, pertaining to or composed of carbon—*ns* **Car'bide**, a compound of carbon with a metal, formerly called *carburet*, **Carbonic acid gas**, or **Carbon di-oxide**, is a gas formed of carbon and oxygen, and evolved by respiration and combustion, **Car'bonate**, a salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base, **Carbonisā'tion.**—*adjs* **Car'bonāted**, combined or impregnated with carbonic acid, **Carbonif'erous**, producing carbon or coal of the geological system overlying the Devonian—*v t* **Car'bonise**, to make into carbon [Fr *carbone*—L *carbon-em*, coal]

Carbonado, kar bon ā'do, *n* (*obs*) a piece of meat cut cross wise for broiling—*v t* to cut cross ways for broiling to slash [Sp *carbonada*]

Carbonari, kar bon ar'i, *n pl* members of a secret society in Italy at the beginning of the 19th century, founded to help forward a republican government—*n* **Carbonar'ism** [It 'charcoal burners']

Carboy, kär'boi, *n* a large bottle of green or blue glass, protected with a frame of basket work or wood, used for holding sulphuric acid or the like [Pers *qarābah*]

Carbuncle, kar'bung kl, *n* a fiery-red precious stone an inflamed ulcer a pimple on the nose—*adjs* **Car'buncled**, set with the gem carbuncle afflicted with carbuncles having red or inflamed spots, **Carbun'cular**, belonging to or resembling a carbuncle red inflamed [L *carbunculus*, dim of *carbo*, a coal]

Carburet = **Carbide** (see **Carbon**).—*adj* **Car'buretted.** [For **Carburettor**, see p 1261]

Carcake, kar'kāk, *n* a kind of cake for Shrove Tuesday [Scot—A S *cearu*, grief, and **Cake.**]

Carcanet, kär'ka net, *n* a collar of jewels [*Carcan*, an obs word for an iron collar used for punishment—Low L. *carcannum*, from Teut]

Carcass, Carcase, kär'kas, *n* a dead body or corpse, no longer used of the human body the framework of anything a ruin a kind of bombshell [Fr *carcasse*, a skeleton (It. *carcasso*, a quiver), prob from Late Gr *tarkasion*, which is perh the Pers *tarkash*, a quiver]

Carcinoma, kär si nō'ma, *n* a cancer [Gr]

Card, kärd, *n* a piece of pasteboard marked with figures for playing a game or with a person's address upon it a note—*ns* **Card-board**, a stiff, finely finished pasteboard, **Card-case**, a case for carrying visiting cards, **Card-sharper**, one who cheats at cards, **Card-table**, a table for playing cards on—**To have the cards in**

one's hands, to have everything under one's control, **House of cards**, something flimsy or unsubstantial, **A knowing card**, one who is wide awake (*slang*), **On the cards**, likely to turn up, **To play one's cards well** or **badly**, to make, or not to make the best of one's chances, **To show one's cards**, to expose one's secrets or designs, **To speak by the card**, to speak with elegance and to the point, **A sure card**, an undertaking which will be sure to succeed, **To throw up the cards**, to give in to confess defeat [Fr *carte*—L *charta*, Gr *chartēs*, paper **Carte** is a doublet]

Card, kard, *n* an instrument for combing wool or flax —*v t* to comb wool, &c —*n* **Card'er**, one who has to do with carding wool [Fr *carde*—L *carduus*, a thistle]

Cardamine, kär'da mīn, *n* a genus of cress, including the cuckoo flower or lady's smock, &c [Gr *kardamnē*—*kardamon*, cress]

Cardamom, kär'da mom, *n* the capsules of certain tropical plants, which form an aromatic, pungent spice [L *cardamomum*—Gr *kardamōmon*]

Cardecu, kar'de kū, *n* (*obs*) an old French silver coin [Fr *quart d'écu*, quarter of a crown]

Cardiac, kar'di ak, **Cardiacal**, kär dī'ak al, *adj* belonging to the heart cordial, reviving —*n* a disease of the heart a cordial —*ns* **Card'ialgy**, an uneasy sensation or burning pain at the upper orifice of the stomach, apparently at the heart—hence called heartburn, **Car'dioid**, a geometrical curve, so called from its heart like form, **Cardit'is**, inflammation of the heart [L —Gr *kardiakos*—*kardia*, the heart]

Cardigan, kär'de gan, *n* a knitted woollen jacket, named from the Crimean hero, the Earl of Cardigan (1797-1868)

Cardinal, kar'din al, *adj* denoting that on which a thing hinges or depends principal of a deep scarlet colour, like a cardinal's cassock —*n* one of the seventy princes of the church constituting the sacred college at Rome, to whom pertains the right of electing a new pope a short cloak for merly worn by ladies —*adv* **Car'dinally**, fundamentally cainally (*Shak*, *Measure for Measure*, II 1 81) —*ns* **Car'dinalate**, **Car'dinalship**, the office or dignity of a cardinal, **Cardinal-bird**, a species of grossbeak, one of the finest song birds of America, prob so called from its red plumage, **Cardinal flower**, see **Lobelia**, **Cardinal numbers**, numbers expressing how many, **Cardinal points**, the four chief points of the compass—north, south, east, and west, **Cardinal virtues**, justice, prudence, temperance, fortitude, so called because the whole of human nature was supposed to hinge or turn upon them They were the *natural* as distinguished from the *theological* virtues [Fr —L *cardinalis*—*cardo*, *cardinis*, a hinge]

Carduus, kar'dū us, *n* a thistle (*Shak*) —*n* **Car'do'phagus**, a thistle eater, a donkey [L —Gr *kardos*, thistle, *phagos*, eater]

Care, kär, *n* anxiety, heedfulness charge, oversight the object of anxiety —*v i* to be anxious to be inclined to have regard —*adjs* **Care-crazed**, crazed or broken with care and solicitude (*Shak*), **Care'ful**, full of care heedful in *B*, anxious dreadful (*Spens*), **Care'less**, without care heedless unconcerned, **Care'worn**, worn or vexed with care —*adv* **Care'lessly**, **Care'fully** —*ns* **Care'fulness**; **Care'lessness**; **Care'taker**, one put in charge of anything, esp of an Irish farm from which a tenant has been evicted —**To take care**, to be careful or cautious, **To take care of**, to look after with care [A S *caru*, *cearu*, Goth *kara*, sorrow, Ice *kæra*, to lament, not related to L *cura*]

Careen, ka rēn', *v t* to lay a ship on her side to repair her bottom and keel —*v i* of a ship, to move with an inclination to one side —*n* the position of a ship laid on one side —*n*. **Careen'age**, a place where ships are careened the cost of careening [Fr *carène*—L *carina*, the bottom of a ship, the keel]

Career, ka rēr', *n* a racecourse a race course of action manner of life —*v i* to gallop to move or run rapidly [Fr *carrière*, a racecourse See **Car**]

Carême, kar em', *n* Lent [Fr]

Caress, ka res', *v t* to treat with affection to fondle to embrace —*n* any act or expression of affection [Fr *caresser*—It *carezza*, an endearment, Low L *carit'a*—L *carus*, dear]

Caret, kā'ret, *n* a mark, ∧, used in writing when a word is left out [L *caret*, there is wanting]

Carex, kā'reks, *n* a genus of plants including the sedges [L *carex*, reed grass, sedge]

Carfax, **-fox**, kar'faks, foks, *n* a place where four roads meet—now used only of particular examples, as at Oxford [Fr —L *quadrifurcus*, four forked]

Cargo, kär'gō, *n* what a ship carries its load [Sp, from root of **Car**]

Cargoose, kar'gōōs, *n* the crested grebe [Scand, Ice *kjarr*, copse wood, and **Goose**]

Cariama, kar i a'ma, *n* a South American bird of prey of large size [Braz *cariama*]

Caribou, kar i bōō', *n* the American reindeer [Canadian Fr]

Caricature, kar'i ka tūr, *n* a likeness so exaggerated or distorted as to appear ridiculous —*v t* to turn into ridicule by overdoing a likeness to burlesque Formerly spelt **Caricatu'ra**. —*n* **Caricatur'ist**, one who caricatures [It *caricatura*—*caricare*, to load, from root of **Car**.]

Caries, kā'ri ēz, *n* rottenness or decay of a bone —*adj* **Ca'rious**, decayed [L]

Carillon, kar'il yong, *n* a suite of musical bells for playing tunes the melody played on these [Fr —Low L *quadrilion em*, a quaternary, because carillons were formerly rung on four bells]

Carinate, kar'i nāt, *p adj* keel shaped having a prominence on the outer surface [L *carinatus* —*carina*, a keel]

Carriole, **Carriole** kar'i ōl, *n* a small open carriage a light cart [Fr *carriole*—root of **Car**]

Cark, kärk, *n* care, anxiety, or solicitude (*arch*)—*v t* to burden, harass —*v i* to be anxious —*adj* **Cark'ing**, distressing, causing anxiety [A S *cearig*, careful, anxious—*caru*, *cearu*, care See **Care**]

Carl, kärl, *n* a husbandman, a clown a churl a niggard (*Scot*) —*ns* **Car'line**, an old woman a witch, **Car'lot**, a churl, peasant (*Shak*) [Scand, Ice *karl*, a man, a male See **Churl**.]

Carline, kär'lin, *n* a genus of plants closely allied to the true thistles [From a legend that an angel showed the root of one to Charlemagne as a remedy for a plague]

Carlist, kär'list, *n* a supporter of the claims of the Spanish pretender Don Maria Isidor Carlos de Bourbon, 1788–1855, second son of Charles IV, and his representatives, as against Maria Isabella and her successors —*n* **Car'lism**, devotion to the Carlist cause

Carlovingian, kär lo vin'ji an, *adj* relating to a dynasty of Frankish kings, so called from Carl the Great or Charlemagne

Carlylese, kär lil ēz', *n* the peculiar literary style and phraseology of Thomas Carlyle (1795–1881) —*adjs* **Carlylesque'**, **Carlyl'ean**

Carmagnole, kar'män yōl, *n* a popular song and dance of the French Revolution a kind of jacket worn by revolutionists at that time, with short skirts, a broad collar and lapels, and several rows of buttons [Prob from *Carmagnola* in Piedmont]

Carmelite, kär'mel īt, *n* a monk of the order of Our Lady of Carmel, in Syria, founded there by Berthold from Calabria about 1156 Their habit was originally striped, but ultimately the brown habit with white cloak and scapular was adopted They were recognised as one of the mendicant orders, and were popularly known as the White Friars a variety of pear a fine woollen stuff like beige

Carminative, kar min'a tiv, *adj* a medicine to relieve flatulence and pain in the bowels, such as cardamoms, peppermint, ginger, and other stimulating aromatics [L *carminare*, to card—*carmen*, a card for wool]

Carmine, kar'min, *n* the red colouring principle obtained from the cochineal insect —*adj* of that colour [Fr or Sp *carmin*—Sp *carmesi*, crimson —Ar *qirmazi*, crimson Same root as **Crimson.**]

Carnage, kär'nāj, *n* a heap of slain (*obs*) slaughter [Fr —It *carnaggio*, carnage—L *caro, carnis*, flesh]

Carnal, kär'nal, *adj* fleshly sensual unspiritual murderous, flesh eating (*Shak*) —*adjs* **Car'neous, Carnose',** fleshy of or like flesh —*n* **Carnos'ity,** a fleshy excrescence growing in and obstructing any part of the body —*adv* **Car'nally** —*v t* **Car'nalise,** to make carnal to debase carnally —*pr p* car'nalising, *pa p* car'nalised —*ns* **Car'nalist,** a sensualist a worldling, **Carnal'ity,** state of being carnal, **Car'nifex,** executioner —*adjs* **Carnific'ial; Carnal-minded,** worldly minded [L *carnalis—caro, carnis*, flesh]

Carnation, kar nā'shun, *n* flesh colour —*adjs* **Carna'tion, Carna'tioned** [L *carnatio*, fleshiness]

Carnation, kar-nā'shun, *n* a cultivated double flowering variety of the clove pink —Also **Corona'tion** [Perh from its coronet like form, or from its carnation colour]

Carnelian, kar nē'li an, *n* the name given to the finer varieties of chalcedony, blood red, reddish flesh colour, yellow, or white —Also **Cornelian.**

Carnival, kar'ni val, *n* a feast observed by Roman Catholics just before the fast of Lent—it used to begin on the day following the feast of the Epiphany, continuing till midnight on Shrove Tuesday any season of revelry or indulgence riotous feasting, merriment, or amusement [It *carnevale*—Low L *carnelevarium*, app from L *carnem levare*, to put away flesh]

Carnivora, kär niv'ō ra, *n pl* order of flesh eating animals —*adj* **Carniv'orous,** flesh eating [L *caro, carnis*, flesh, *vorus*, devouring]

Carob, kar'ob, *n* the algaroba or locust tree, a tree of the order Leguminosæ, native to the Mediterranean countries, whose pods are eaten by the poor and also imported to England under the name of locust beans, from an ancient mistaken notion that they formed the locusts of Matt iii 4 It is much more probable that they formed the *husks* (*keration*) of Luke, xv 16 [Through Fr from Ar *kharrūbah*]

Caroche, ka rōsh', *n* a coach or carriage of pleasure [Fr —It *carroccio—carro*—L *carrus*, **Car**]

Carol, kar'ol, *n* a song of joy or praise —*v i* to sing a carol to sing or warble —*v t* to praise or celebrate in song —*pr p* car'olling, *pa p* car'olled —*n* **Car'olling,** the act of the verb to carol [O Fr *carole*, It *carola*, orig a ring dance, ety dub , acc to Diez, a dim of L *chorus*]

Carolus, kar'ol-us, *n* a gold coin of the time of Charles I —*adj* **Car'oline,** belonging to the time of Charles [L *Carolus*, Charles]

Carom, kar'om, *n* an abbreviation for **Carambole,** the same as **Cannon** in billiards

Carotid, ka rot'id, *adj* relating to the two great arteries of the neck [Gr *karōtides—karos*, sleep, the ancients supposing that deep sleep was caused by compression of them]

Carouse, kar owz', *n* a drinking bout a noisy revel —*v i* to hold a drinking bout to drink freely and noisily —*n* **Carous'al,** a carouse a feast [O Fr *carous*, Fr *carrousse*—Ger *gar aus*, quite out !—that is, empty the glass]

Carousel, kar ōō'zel, *n* a tilting match or tournament, to which were added games, shows, and allegorical representations [Fr]

Carp, karp, *v i* to catch at small faults or errors (*at*) —*adv* **Carp'ingly** —*ns* **Carp'er,** one who carps or cavils, **Carp'ing,** cavilling fault finding [Most prob Scand , Ice *karpa*, to boast, modified in meaning through likeness to L *carpĕre*, to pluck, deride]

Carp, karp, *n* a fresh water fish common in ponds [O Fr *carpe*—Low L *carpa*, prob Teut]

Carpal, kar'pal, *adj* pertaining to the wrist [Gr *karpos*, the wrist]

Carpel, kär'pel, *n* a modified leaf forming the whole or part of the pistil of a flower —*adj* **Car'pellary** [Gr *karpos*, fruit]

Carpenter, kar'pent er, *n* a worker in timber as used in building houses, ships, &c —*v i* to do the work of a carpenter —*ns* **Car'pentry,** the trade or work of a carpenter, **Carpenter-bee,** a bee that excavates its nest in wood [O Fr *carpentier*—Low L *carpentarius—carpentum*, a car, from root of **Car**]

Carpet, kär'pet, *n* the woven or felted covering of floors, stairs, &c —*v t* to cover with a carpet —*pr p* car'peting, *pa p* car'peted —**On the carpet,** under discussion —*ns* **Carpet-knight,** one dubbed a knight by mere court favour, not on account of his military exploits hence an effeminate person, **Carpet-bag,** a travelling bag, so called because usually made of carpeting, **Carpet-bagger,** one who comes to a place for political or other ends, carrying his whole property qualification for citizenship with him in his carpet bag —first applied in America to the Northerners who streamed into the South after the civil war, trying to push them own ends by manipulating the negro vote, **Carpet-beating,** the removing of dust from carpets by beating, **Car'peting,** material of which carpets are made carpets in general, **Carpet-monger,** an effeminate person (*Shak*) [O Fr *carpite* (Fr *carpette*)—Low L *carpeta*, a coarse fabric made from rags pulled to pieces—L *carpĕre*, to pluck]

Carpolite, kär'po līt, *n* fruit petrified or converted into stone —*n* **Carpol'ogy,** the part of botany which treats of the structure of fruits and seeds [Gr *karpos*, fruit, *lithos*, a stone, *logos*, a discourse]

Carrack, Carack, kar'ak, *n* a large ship of burden, which is also fitted for fighting [O Fr *carraque* —Low L *carraca* Ety dub]

Carrageen, kar-a-gēn', *n* Carrageen moss, or Irish moss—marine alga, common on the British coasts, used for making a highly digestible soup and a kind of blanc mange, as well as size [From Carragheen, near Waterford in Ireland, where it is found abundantly]

Carrat, kar'at, *n* Same as **Carat.**

Carraway, kar'a wā, *n* Same as **Caraway.**

Carriage, kar'ij, *n.* act or cost of carrying a vehicle for carrying behaviour bearing burden (*Shak*) (*B*) baggage —*adj* **Car'riageable,** that may be conveyed in carriages —**Carriage-drive,** a road for carriages through parks, &c , **Carriage free,** free of charge for carrying, **Gun carriage,** a wheeled support for a cannon, **Carriage-horse,** a horse that draws a carriage, **Carriage and pair,** a turn-out of a carriage and two horses. [See **Carry.**]

Carrick-bend, kar'ik-bend, *n.* (*naut*) a kind of knot, formed on a bight by putting the end of a rope over its standing part, and then passing it [Perh connected with **Carrack,** and the root of **Bind.**]



Carrick bend

Carriole. See **Cariole**

Carrion, kar'i un, *n* the dead and putrid body or flesh of any animal anything vile —*adj* relating to, or feeding on, putrid flesh —*n* **Carrion-crow,** a species of crow which feeds on carrion, small animals, &c [Fr *carogne*—Low L *caronia*—L *caro, carnis,* flesh]

Carritch, kar'itch, *n* a corrupted form of the word *catechism* (*Scot*) —**Car'ritchet,** a quibble

Carronade, kar un ād', *n* a short cannon of large bore, first made at Carron in Scotland

Carrot, kar'ut, *n* a genus of Umbelliferæ, having a tapering root of a reddish or yellowish colour the root itself, which is edible and sweet —*adj* **Carr'oty,** carrot coloured, applied to the hair [Fr *carotte*—L *carota*]

Carry, kar'i, *v t* to convey or bear to lead or transport to take by force to effect to behave or demean (of money) to be sufficient for a certain purpose to gain the election of a candidate to get a bill passed by a majority —*v i* (of a gun, &c) to reach, indicating the range of its shot —*pr p* carr'ying, *pa p* carr'ied —*n* the distance a golf ball goes when struck till it touches the ground —*n* **Car'rier,** one who carries, esp for hire —**To be carried,** to be highly excited to have the head turned, **To carry all before one,** to bear down all obstacles, **To carry away,** to carry off to excite the feelings, to transport, **To carry off,** to cause the death of to gain, to win, as a prize to cause to pass muster, to make to pass by assurance or dissimulation, **To carry on,** to promote to continue to behave in a certain fashion (a term of mild reprobation), **To carry one's point,** to overrule objections in favour of one's plan, **To carry out,** to accomplish fully to carry out for burial, **To carry out one's bat,** in cricket, to leave the wickets, without having been put out, **To carry over,** to induce to join the other party, **To carry the day,** or **To carry it,** to be successful to win the day, **To carry through,** to succeed in accomplishing, **To carry too far,** to exceed reasonable limits, **To carry up,** to continue a building to a certain height to trace back, **To carry weight,** to possess authority to have force —*ns* **Carry-all,** a light, four wheeled, one horsed carriage, **Carr'ying,** the act of one who carries, **Carry-tale,** a tale bearer (*Shak*) [O Fr *carier,* —Low L *carricāre,* to cart —L *carrus,* a car]

Carse, kärs, *n* in Scotland, a stretch of alluvial land along the banks of some rivers [Scot, perh from an obs word *car,* a fen, cf Dan *kjær*]

Cart, kart, *n* a two wheeled vehicle without springs, used for farm purposes, and for conveying heavy loads —*v t* to convey in a cart to carry publicly in a cart as a punishment—formerly done to bawds —*ns* **Cart'age,** the act or cost of carting, **Cart'er,** one who drives a cart, **Cart-horse,** a horse used for drawing a cart, **Cart-house,** a shed for keeping carts, **Cart-load,** as much as a cart can carry, **Cart's-tail,** the hind part of a cart, **Cart-way,** a road or way by which carts may pass, **Cart-wright,** a carpenter who makes carts —**To put the cart before the horse,** to reverse the natural order of things —**Whitechapel cart,** or **Chapel cart,** a light two wheeled spring cart much used by butchers in delivering goods to their customers, **Village cart,** an uncovered two wheeled carriage for one horse, with a low body and one seat, **T-cart,** a four wheeled open phaeton seated for four, its ground plan resembling a T, see also **Dog-cart, Mail-cart, Tax-cart,** &c [Ety uncertain, from A S *crœt,* or Ice *kartr*]

Carte, kärt, *n* the fourth position of the wrist in fencing [Fr *quarte*—L *quartus,* fourth]

Carte, kärt, *n* a bill of fare a playing card (*Scot*) short for *carte de visite* —*ns* **Carte-blanche,** a blank paper, duly signed, and given to a person, to be filled up at his pleasure, **To have carte-blanche,** to have a commission to act with full discretionary powers, **Carte-de-visite,** a small photographic portrait pasted on a card, **Cart'el,** a challenge an agreement for exchange of prisoners a card with writing on it [Fr —L *charta* See **Card**]

Cartesian, kar tē'zhi an, *adj* relating to the French philosopher René Descartes (1596–1650), or his philosophy —**Cartesian devil, diver,** or **bottle-imp,** a scientific toy named after Descartes, illustrating the principle of specific gravity

Carthamine, kar'tha min, *n* a dye obtained in crystals by a chemical process from safflower [Low L *carthamus*—Ar *qartum,* saffron]

Carthusian, kär-thū'zi an, *n* one of an order of monks founded by St Bruno in 1086, noted for their strictness a scholar of the Charterhouse School —*adj* of or pertaining to the order [L *Cartusianus—Cartusium, Chatrousse,* a village in Dauphiné, near which their first monastery was founded]

Cartilage, kar'ti lāj, *n* in vertebrate animals, a firm elastic substance, of a pearly whiteness, presenting to the unaided eye a uniform and homogeneous appearance gristle —*adj* **Cartilag'inous,** pertaining to or consisting of cartilage, gristly [Fr —L *cartilago,* cog with *crates,* Gr *kartalos*]

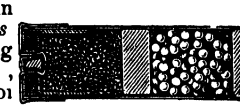
Cartography, kär tog'ra fi, *n* the art of preparing charts or maps [L *charta,* chart, map, and Gr *graphia, graphein,* to write]

Cartomancy, kar'tō man si, *n* divination by playing cards [Low L *carta,* a card, Gr *manteia,* divination]

Cartoon, kar tōōn', *n* a preparatory drawing on strong paper to be transferred to frescoes, tapestry, &c any large sketch or design on paper, esp a representation of current events in a comic paper —*ns* **Car'tonnage,** pasteboard the outer covering of a mummy, **Carton-pierre,** statuary pasteboard, a kind of papier maché [Fr *carton* (It *cartone*), augmentative of **Carte**]

Cartouche, kar-tōōsh', *n* a case for holding cartridges formerly a case containing bullets to be discharged from a mortar, but now merely a waterproof canvas case for holding the cartridges of a field battery, one to each ammunition box (*archit*) an ornament resembling a scroll of paper with the ends rolled up an oval figure on ancient Egyptian monuments or papyri enclosing characters expressing royal or divine names [Fr —It *cartoccio*—L *charta,* paper]

Cartridge, kar'trij, *n* a case made of paper, pasteboard, metal, &c, containing the charge for a gun —**Blank-cartridges** contain powder only, **Ball-cartridges** contain a bullet as well —*ns* **Cartridge-bag,** a bag of flannel, merino, &c, for holding a charge for a cannon, **Cartridge-belt,** a belt having pockets for cartridges, **Cartridge-box,** a small box for holding cartridges, carried by soldiers, **Cartridge-paper,** a light-coloured, strong paper, originally manufactured for making cartridges [A corr of **Cartouche**]



Section of central fire shot Cartridge

Cartulary, kär'tū lar-i, *n* a register book of a monastery, &c one who kept the records the place where the register is kept. [Low L *chartularium*—L *chartula*, a document—*charta*, paper]

Carucate, kar'ū kāt, *n* orig an amount of land such as one team of oxen could plough in a season —*n* **Car'ucage,** a tax on the carucate, first imposed by Richard I in 1198 [Low L *carrucāta*, plough land—*carruca*, plough, from root of **Car.**]

Caruncle, kar-unk'l, *n* a small fleshy excrescence, as the wattles of the turkey cock —*adjs* **Car-un'cular, Carun'culate, Carun'culous** [Fr —L *caruncula*]

Carve, karv, *v t* to cut into forms, devices, &c to make or shape by cutting to cut up (meat) into slices or pieces to apportion or distribute to speak with suavity (*Shak*) —*v i* to exercise the trade of a sculptor —*p adj* **Carv'en,** carved —*ns* **Carv'er,** one who carves a sculptor a carving-knife, **Carv'ing,** the act or art of carving, a branch of sculpture usually performed on wood or ivory the device or figure carved the act or art of cutting up meat at table —**To carve out,** to hew out to gain by one's exertions, **To cut and carve,** to refine [A S *ceorfan*, to cut; Dut *kerven*, Ger *kerben*, to notch]

Carvel, kar'vel, *n* older form of **Caravel** —*adj* **Car'vel-built**—opp to *clinker built* (see **Clink**)

Carvy, kar'vi, Scotch form of **Carraway**

Caryatid, kar-i-at'id, *n* a female figure used instead of a column to support an entablature —*pl* **Caryat'ides** —*adjs* **Caryat'ic, Caryat'idal, Caryatidē'an, Caryatid'ic** [Gr *Karyatides*]

Cascade, kas-kād', *n* a waterfall a trimming of lace or other material in a loose wavy fall —*v i* to fall in cascades [Fr —It —L *cadĕre*, to fall]

Cascara, kas'ka-ra, *n* the *Cascara sagrada*, a Californian bark used as a tonic aperient the *Cascara amarga*, a bitter Honduras bark —*n* **Cascaril'a,** the aromatic bark of *Croton Eleuteria* [Sp]

Casco, kas'kō, *n* a form of boat used at Manila for lading and unlading ships

Case, kās, *n* a covering, box, or sheath a set an outer coating for walls in book binding, the boards and back, separate from the book the frame in which a compositor has his types before him while at work —*v t* to supply with a case —*v t* **Case-harden,** to convert the surface of certain kinds of malleable iron goods into steel, thereby making them harder, less liable to rust, and capable of taking on a better polish. —*ns* **Case-bottle,** a bottle made to fit into a case with others, **Case-hardening; Case-knife,** a large knife kept in a case, **Case'ment,** the case or frame of a window a window that opens on hinges a hollow moulding, **Case-shot,** canister shot, an artillery projectile for use at close quarters, consisting of an iron cylinder filled with bullets, nails, &c, which on discharge spread over a wide area, **Case-worm,** the caddice, **Cas'ing,** the act of the verb **Case** an outside covering of any kind, as of boards, plaster, &c —*adj* **Case'mented,** having casements [O Fr *casse*—L *capsa—capĕre*, to take]

Case, kās, *n* that which falls or happens, event, particular state or condition—'in good case'= well off subject of question or inquiry an instance of disease a person under medical treatment a legal statement of facts (*gram*) the inflection of nouns, &c —**Case of conscience,** see **Conscience, In any case,** at all events at any rate, **In case,** in the event that, **In case to,** in fit condition for, **The case,** the fact the reality; **To make out one's case,** to give good reasons for one's statements or position; **To put the case,** to suppose an instance to take for example [O Fr *cas*—L *casus*, from *cadĕre*, to fall]

Casein, Caseine, kā'se-in, *n* an organic substance, contained in milk and cheese.—*adjs* **Ca'seic, Ca'seous** [Fr —L *caseus*, cheese.]

Casemate, kās'māt, *n* any bomb-proof vaulted chamber, even when merely used as quarters for the garrison *orig* a loopholed gallery, from which the garrison of a fort could fire upon an enemy who had obtained possession of the ditch. —*adj* **Case'mated** [Fr , der uncertain]

Casern, ka-sern', *n* a lodging for troops in a town: a barrack [Fr ,—Sp *caserna—casa*, a house]

Cash, kash, *n* coin or money ready money —*v t* to turn into or exchange for money to pay money for —*ns* **Cash-account,** an account to which nothing is carried but cash a form of account with a bank, by which a person is entitled to draw out sums as required by way of loan to a stipulated amount, also called **Cash-credit, Cashier',** a cash keeper one who has charge of the receiving and paying of money, **Cash-book,** a book in which an account is kept of the receipts and disbursements of money, **Cash-payment,** payment in ready money, **Cash-railway,** a mechanical device adopted in large shops and warehouses for the interchange of cash between the counters and the cash-desk.—**Hard cash,** ready-money, **Out of cash,** or **In cash,** without or with money out of, or in pocket [A doublet of **Case,** a box—O Fr *casse*, a box]

Cashew, ka-shōō', *n* a spreading tree of no great height, in both the East and West Indies, the fruit of which is a kidney shaped nut at the end of a pear shaped fleshy stalk, the kernel of this nut and the fleshy stalk (called the Cashew-apple) being both used as food [Fr *acayou*—Brazilian *acajoba*]

Cashier, kash-ēr', *v t* to dismiss from a post in disgrace to discard or put away to annul —*ns* **Cashier'er,** one who cashiers, **Cashier'ing,** a punishment for officers in the army and navy, severer than dismissal, inasmuch as it disqualifies from entering the public service in any capacity, **Cashier'ment,** dismissal [Dut *casseren*, to cashier—L *cassāre*, *cassus*, void, empty]

Cashmere, kash'mēr, *n* a rich kind of shawl, made from the Cashmere goat any similar shawl

Casino, kas-ē'nō, *n* a room for public dancing a card game [It , from L *casa*, a cottage]

Cask, kask, *n* a hollow round vessel for holding liquor, made of staves bound with hoops a measure of capacity a casque (*obs*) —*v t* to put in a cask [Fr *casque*—Sp *casco*, skull, helmet, cask]

Casket, kask'et, *n* a little cask or case a small case for holding jewels, &c a coffin (U S) [Ety uncertain, hardly a dim of **Cask.**]

Casque, Cask, kask, *n* a cover for the head a helmet [A doublet of **Cask**]

Cassandra, kas-an'dra, *n* a daughter of Priam, king of Troy, beloved by Apollo, who gave her the gift of prophecy, but not of being believed—hence any one who takes gloomy views of the political or social future

Cassareep, kas'a-rēp, *n* a sauce or condiment made from the juice of the cassava, the chief ingredient in the West Indian pepper pot

Cassation, kas-ā'shun, *n* the act of making null or void (*French law*) the act of annulling the decision of a court or judicial tribunal—hence **Court of Cassation,** the supreme tribunal [Low L *cassation em—cassāre*, to bring to nought]

Cassava, kas-sä'va, *n* the West Indian name of the manioc, and the starch produced from it, called Brazilian arrowroot, or tapioca.

Casserole, kas'e-rōl, *n* a stew pan the outer part of several dressed dishes [Fr]

Cassia, kash'ya, *n* a coarser kind of cinnamon—also *cassia-bark* the tree which yields the fore-

going a fragrant plant mentioned in Ps xlv 8 (Heb *qeçî'ôth*, prob the Ind *orris* or *costus*)—the cassia of Ezek xxvii 19 and Ex xxx 24 (Heb *qiddâh*) was prob a cinnamon a genus of shrubs of the bean family (Leguminosæ), the leaves of several species yielding senna, while the drug known as **cassia fistula** or purging cassia is derived from the pod of *Cassia fistula*, the bark of which is used in tanning [L *casia*—Gr *kasia*—Heb]

Cassimere, kas-i mēr' (also spelled **Kerseymere**), *n* a twilled cloth of the finest wools [Corr of **Cashmere.**]

Cassino, kas sē'nō, *n* a game at cards [See **Casino**]

Cassock, kas'ok, *n* a long loose black robe or outer coat, formerly in common wear, but now worn only by clergy and choristers a shorter garment usually of black silk worn under the Geneva gown by Scotch ministers —*adj* **Cass'ocked.** [Fr *casaque*—It *casacca*, prob from L *casa*, a cottage, a covering, or Fr *casaque*, *casaquin*, It *casacchino*, from Ar *kazāyand*, a padded jerkin]

Cassolette, kas ō let', *n* a vessel for burning perfumes a perfume box with perforated top [Fr dimin from *casse*, pan]

Cassowary, kas'ō war i, *n* a genus of running birds, nearly related to the emu, inhabiting Australia and the East Indies [Malay, *kasuāri* or *kasavārī*]

Cast, kast, *v t* to throw or fling to throw off, shed, drop to throw down to throw together or reckon to mould or shape to consider, to cast or throw up (*B*) —*v i* to warp —*pa t* and *pa p* cast —*n* act of casting a throw of any thing, as the sounding lead, a fishing line the thing thrown, esp in angling the distance thrown a motion, turn, or squint, as of the eye a chance a mould the form received from a mould manner, stamp, or quality a shade of colour, a degree of guilt, &c the assignment of the various parts of a play to the several actors the company of actors to whom such have been assigned —**The last cast,** the last venture, **To be cast** at law, to be defeated, **To cast about,** to contrive, to look about, to search for, as game (*B*) to turn, to go round, **To cast anchor,** to moor a ship, **To cast an eye,** or **a glance,** to look at, **To cast a nativity,** to make an astrological calculation, **To cast a thing in one's teeth,** to bring a reproach against some one, **To cast away,** to wreck, to waste, **To cast down,** to deject or depress in mind to turn the eyes downward, **To cast loose,** to set loose or adrift, **To cast up,** to throw up, to bring up anything as a reproach —*adj* **Cast'ed,** cast off (*Shak*), **Cast** (*B*) —*ns* **Casting-net,** a species of net for fishing, **Casting-vote,** the voice or vote of the president of a meeting, by which he is enabled, when the other votes are equally divided, to cast the balance on the one side or the other, **Casting-weight,** the weight which makes the balance cast or turn when exactly poised —*adj* **Cast-off,** laid aside or rejected—also *n* anything thrown aside —*n* **Cast-steel,** steel that has been melted, cast into ingots, and rolled out into bars [Scand , as Ice *kasta*, to throw]

Castalian, kas tā'li an, *adj* pertaining to Castalia, a fountain in Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses

Castanet, kas'ta net, *n* a musical instrument of percussion in the form of two hollow shells of ivory or hard wood, which are bound together by a band fastening on the thumb, and struck by the fingers to produce a trilling sound in keeping with the rhythm of the music—much used in Spain as an accompaniment to dances and guitars [Sp *castañeta*—L *castanea*, a chestnut]



Castanets

Castaway, kast'a wā, *n* one cast away, an outcast —*adj* worthless, rejected

Caste, kast, *n* a term applied chiefly to distinct classes or sections of society in India, and, in a modified sense, to social distinctions of an exclusive nature among other nations —**To lose caste,** to descend in social rank [A name given by the Portuguese to the classes of people in India, Port *casta*, breed, race—L *castus*, pure, unmixed]

Castigate, kas'tig āt, *v t* to chastise to correct to punish with stripes —*ns* **Castiga'tion,** act of castigating chastisement severe punishment, **Cas'tigator,** one who castigates —*adj* **Cas'tigatory** [L *castigat* , *castigāre*, from *castus*, pure]

Castilian, kas til'yan, *adj* and *n* of or belonging to Castile, a native of Castile, or the language thereof, standard Spanish —**Castile soap,** a hard soap made with olive oil and soda

Casting, kast'ing, *n* act of casting or moulding that which is cast a mould

Cast-iron See under **Iron**

Castle kas'l, *n* a fortified house or fortress the residence of a prince or nobleman, or a large country mansion generally anything built in the likeness of such a defensive tower borne on an elephant's back a large ship, esp of war —**The castle,** Dublin Castle, the seat of the viceroy and the executive—*castle influence*, &c —*v t* to enclose or fortify with a castle —*v i* (*chess*) to bring the castle or rook up to the square next the king, and move the king to the other side of the castle —**Castles in the air,** groundless or visionary projects —*n* **Castle-building,** the act of building castles in the air or forming visionary projects —*adj* **Cas'tled,** furnished with castles —*ns* **Castle-guard,** the guard for the defence of a castle, **Cas'tellan,** governor or captain of a castle —*adj* **Cas'tellated,** having turrets and battlements like a castle [A S *castel*—L *castellum*, dim of *castrum*, a fortified place]

Castor, kas'tor, *n* the beaver a hat made of its fur [L , Gr *kastōr*, cf Sans *kasturi*, musk]

Castor, kast'or, *n* a small wheel on the legs of furniture a small vessel with perforated top for pepper, &c [**Caster**]

Castor-oil, kas'tor oil, *n* a medicinal oil obtained from a tropical plant, the *Ricinus communis* [Ety dub , prob from *castor* or *castoreum*, the unctuous substance obtained from two pear-shaped glands in the beaver, formerly much used in midwifery]

Castral, kas'tral, *adj* belonging to the camp [L *castra*]

Castrametation, kas tra me tā'shun, *n* the act or art of encamping [L *castra*, a camp, *metāri*, *atus*, to measure off—*meta*, a boundary]

Castrate, kas'trāt, *v t* to deprive of the power of generation, to remove the testicles, geld, emasculate to take from or render imperfect —*adj* **Cas'trated,** expurgated —*ns* **Castrā'tion,** gelding, expurgation, **Castrato** (kas trä'tō), a male singer castrated in boyhood so as to preserve a soprano or alto voice (*pl* **Castra'ti**) [L *castratus*, *castrāre*]

Casual, kaz'ū al, *adj* accidental unforeseen occasional —*n* a chance or occasional visitor, labourer, pauper, &c —*adv* **Cas'ually,** in a casual manner —*n* **Cas'ualty,** that which falls out an accident a misfortune —*pl* losses of a military force by death, desertion, &c an incidental charge or payment —**Casual ward,** a ward set apart for the use of those who are only occasionally in destitution —**Casualty ward,** the ward in a hospital in which accidents are

treated. — **Casualties of superiority,** in the feudal law of Scotland, such emoluments arising to the superior as depend on uncertain events—those of non entry, relief or composition, and escheat alone remaining, but modified by the Conveyancing Act of 1874 and Feudal Casualties Act of 1914 [L *casualis—casus* See **Case.**]

Casuarina, kas ū ar ēn'a, *n* a genus of Australian trees having thread like, jointed, pendent branches, with small toothed sheaths at the joints, like the horse tails—the Swamp oak and She-oak belong to it, and its wood is the well known Beef wood

Casuist, kaz'ū ist, *n* one who studies and resolves cases of conscience —*adj* **Casuist'ic, Casuist'ical,** relating to cases of conscience —*n* **Cas'uistry,** the science or doctrine of cases of conscience, or the reasoning which enables a man to decide in a particular case between apparently conflicting duties

Casula, kas'ū la, *n* a chasuble

Cat, kat, *n* a common domestic animal kept to devour mice a spiteful woman a movable penthouse used for their protection by besiegers a double tripod with six legs a piece of wood tapering at each end, struck with the *cat stick* in the game of *tip cat*, this game itself short for the **Cat-o'-nine-tails,** an instrument of punishment consisting of a whip with nine tails or lashes, with three or four knots on each, once used in the army and navy — For **Gib-cat, Tabby-cat, Tom-cat,** see under **Gib, Tabby,** &c —*ns* **Cat'amount,** a common name in the U S for the cougar or puma, also called *Panther, Painter*, and *American Lion*, **Catamoun'tain,** or **Cat o' mountain,** a leopard, panther, or ocelot a wild mountaineer—*adj* ferocious, savage — *adjs* **Cat-and-dog,** used attrib for quarrelsome, **Cat-eyed,** having eyes like a cat able to see in the dark, **Cat-hammed,** with thin hams like a cat's, **Cat-like,** noiseless, stealthy, **Catwitted,** small minded, conceited, and spiteful —*ns* **Cat-lap,** any thin or poor drink, **Cat'ling,** a little cat, a kitten the downy moss on some trees, like the fur of a cat a lute string (*Shak*), **Cat'mint,** a perennial plant resembling mint, said to be so called from the fondness cats have for it, **Cat's-cradle,** a game played by children, two alternately taking from each other's fingers an intertwined cord so as always to maintain a symmetrical figure, **Cat's-eye,** a beautiful variety of quartz, so called from the resemblance which the reflection of light from it bears to the light that seems to emanate from the eye of a cat, **Cat's-foot,** a plant, called also ground ivy, **Cat's-meat,** horse's flesh, or the like, sold for cats by street dealers, **Cat's-paw** (*naut*), a light breeze the dupe or tool of another—from the fable of the monkey who used the paws of the cat to draw the roasting chestnuts out of the fire — **Care killed the cat,** even with his proverbial nine lives, **Kilkenny cats** proverbially fight till each destroys the other, and **Cheshire cats** are proverbially notable for grinning, **To bell the cat,** see **Bell, To rain cats and dogs,** to pour down heavily, **To see which way the cat jumps,** to watch how things are going to turn before committing one's self, **To turn the cat in the pan,** to change sides with dexterity. [A S *cat*, found also in Celt, Slav, Ar., Finnish, &c]

Cat, kat, *n* an old name for a coal and timber vessel on the north east coast of England —*adj* **Cat-rigged,** having one great fore and aft main sail spread by a gaff at the head and a boom at the foot, for smooth water only

Catabolism. See **Katabolism.**

Catachresis, kat a krē'sis, *n* (*rhet*) a figure by which a word is used in a sense different from, yet analagous to, its own a harsh or far fetched metaphor —*adj* **Catachres'tic, -al.**—*adv* **Catachres'tically** [L —Gr *katachrēsis,* misuse]

Cataclysm, kat'a klizm, *n* a flood of water a deluge great revolution —*adj* **Cataclys'mic.** [Gr *kataklysmos—kata*, downward, *klyzein*, to wash]

Catacomb, kat'a kōm, *n* a subterranean excavation used as a burial place, esp the famous Catacombs near Rome, where many of the early Christian victims of persecution were buried any place built with crypt like recesses for storing books, wine, &c —*adj* **Cat'acumbal** [It *cata comba*—Late L *catacumbas* (prob from *ad catacumbas*), prob from Gr *kata*, downward, and *kymbē*, a hollow]

Catacoustics, kat a kows'tiks, *n* the part of acoustics which treats of echoes or sounds reflected [Gr *kata*, against, and **Acoustics**]

Catadioptric, -al, kat a di op'trik, al, *adj* pertaining to instruments by which rays of light are both reflected and refracted [See **Catoptric.**]

Catadromous, kat ad'rom us, *adj* of fishes, descending periodically for spawning to the lower parts of a river, or to the sea [Gr *kata*, down, *dromos*, running]

Catafalque, kat a falk', *n* a temporary structure of carpentry representing a tomb or cenotaph placed over the coffin during a lying in state a tomb of state, a funeral car —Also **Catafal'co** [Fr —It. *catafalco* See **Balcony** and **Scaffold.**]

Catalan, kat'al an, *adj* of or belonging to Catalonia or its language, a dialect of Provençal —*n* a native of Catalonia, or the language thereof

Catalectic, kat a lek'tik, *adj* incomplete applied to a verse wanting one syllable at the end, or terminating in an imperfect foot [Gr *katalēk tikos*, incomplete—*katalēgein*, to stop]

Catalepsy, kat'a lep si, *n* a state of more or less complete insensibility, with absence of the power of voluntary motion, and statue like fixedness of the body and limbs —*adj* **Catalep'tic** [Gr, from *kata*, down, *lambanō, lēpsomai*, I seize]

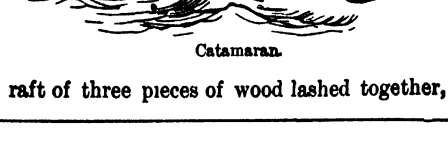
Catallactic, kat al ak'tik, *adj* pertaining to exchange —*n* **Catallac'tics,** political economy as the science of exchanges.—*adv* **Catallac'tically** [Made up from Gr *katalassein*, to exchange]

Catalogue, kat'a log, *n* a list of names, books, &c —*v t* to put in a catalogue —*pr p* cat'aloguing, *pa p* cat'alogued —Also **Cat'aloguise.** Fr —Late L —Gr *katalogos*, from *kata*, down, *legein*, to choose]

Catalpa, kat al'pa, *n* a genus of hardy trees native to the United States and Japan, marked by a low habit, profuse blossoms, and long cigar like pendent pods —The common Catalpa, known also as the Bean tree, Catawba, Indian bean, and Cigar tree, yields a durable wood, as also the western Catalpa or Shawnee wood [From the native Indian name]

Catalysis, ka tal'i sis, *n* (*chem*) the decomposition of a compound and the recomposition of its elements, by the presence of a substance which does not itself suffer change, as in fermentation —*adj* **Catalyt'ic.** [Gr *katalysis—kata*, down, *lyein*, to loosen]

Catamaran, kat'a mar an', or kat am'ar an, *n.* a



Catamaran.

raft of three pieces of wood lashed together, the

middle piece being longer than the others, and serving as a keel—on this the rower squats, and works a paddle—much used in the Madras surf an old kind of fire ship, long superseded an ill natured woman [Tamil, 'tied wood']

Catamenia, kat a-mē'ni a, *n* the menstrual discharge —*adj* **Catamē'nial.** [Gr *katamēnios—kata*, again, *mēn, mēnos*, a month]

Catamite, kat'a-mīt, *n* a boy kept for unnatural purposes—a corr of Ganymede (q v)

Catamount. See **Cat.**

Catapan, kat'a pan, *n* the governor of Calabria and Apulia for the Byzantine emperor [Acc to Littré, from Gr *katepanō tōn axiōmatōn*, 'he who is placed over the dignities']

Cataphonics, kat a fon'iks, *n* the science of reflected sounds —*adj* **Cataphon'ic.** [Gr *kata*, against, *phōnē*, sound]

Cataphract, kat'a frakt, *n* a soldier in full armour (Milton) [Gr *kataphraktēs*, a coat of mail —*kata*, intens, and *phrassein*, to enclose, protect.]

Cataphyllary, kat a fil'ar i, *adj* pertaining to such rudimentary scale leaves as are found on various parts of plants, esp underground —*n* **Cataphyll'um** [Gr *kata*, down, *phyllon*, leaf]

Cataphysical, kat a fiz'i kal, *adj* unnatural (*rare*) [Gr *kata*, down, against, *physis*, nature]

Cataplasm, kat'a plazm, *n* a plaster or poultice [Gr *kataplasma*, a plaster—*kataplassein*, to plaster over]

Cataplexy, kat'a pleks i, *n* the kind of mesmeric sleep of animals under a sudden shock of terror—the state of 'shamming death'—*adj* **Cataplec'tic** [Gr *kataplēssein*, to strike down]

Catapult, kat'a pult, *n* anciently an engine of war, resembling the ballista, for throwing stones, arrows, &c a small forked stick having an elastic string fixed to the two prongs, used by boys for throwing small stones —*n* **Catapultier'** —*adj* **Catapul'tic.** [L *catapulta*—Gr *kata peltēs—kata*, down, *pallein*, to throw]

Cataract, kat'a rakt, *n* a great fall of water, water spout, &c a waterfall or cascade an opaque condition of the lens of the eye, painless, unaccompanied by inflammation, occasioning blindness, simply by obstructing the passage of the light [L *cataracta*—Gr *kata*, down, *arassein*, to dash, to rush]

Catarrh, kat är', *n* a discharge of fluid from the inflammation of a mucous membrane, esp of the nose, caused by cold in the head the cold itself —*adjs* **Catarrh'al, Catarrh'ous.** [L *catarrhus* —Gr *katarrhous—kata*, down, *rheein*, to flow]

Catarrhine, Catarhine, kat'ar-īn, *adj* pertaining to that one of the two divisions of monkeys, including all the Old World monkeys, having a narrow partition between the nostrils [Gr *kata*, down, *rhis, rhinos*, nose]

Catasta, kat ăs'ta, *n* a block on which slaves were exposed for sale a stage or place for torture [L]

Catastasis, kat as'tas is, *n* the part of the Greek drama in which the development of the action has reached its height (*rhet*) that part of a speech which states the subject to be discussed [Gr]

Catastrophe, kat as'trō fē, *n* an overturning a final event an unfortunate conclusion a calamity —*adj* **Catastroph'ic.**—*n* **Catas'trophism,** the theory in geology that accounts for 'breaks in the succession' by the hypothesis of vast catastrophes—world wide destruction of floras and faunas, and the sudden introduction or creation of new forms of life, after the forces of nature had sunk into repose.—*n* **Catas'trophist,** a holder of the foregoing, as opposed to the *uniformitarian* theory [Gr, *kata*, down, *strephein*, to turn]

Catawba, ka taw'ba, *n* a light sparkling wine, produced from a grape of the same name, first found on the banks of the Catawba River in Carolina.

Cat-bird, kat' bėrd, *n* an American bird of the thrush family, so called on account of the resemblance of its note to the mewing of a cat

Catcall, kat'kawl, *n* a squeaking instrument used in theatres to express dislike of a play a shrill whistle or cry —*v i* to sound a catcall —*v t* to assail with such

Catch, kach, *v t* to take hold of to apprehend or understand to seize after pursuit to trap or ensnare to take a disease by infection to take up anything by sympathy or imitation —*v i* to be contagious to be entangled or fastened in anything —*pa t* and *pa p* caught (kawt) —*n* seizure anything that seizes or holds that which is caught anything worth catching a sudden advantage taken a specially English form of musical composition, written generally in three or four parts, and in the canon form—orig synonymous with the *round* —**Catch at,** to snatch at, **Catch fire,** to become ignited, to be inspired by passion or zeal, **Catch hold of,** to seize, **Catch it,** to get a scolding or the like, **Catch on,** to comprehend to catch the popular fancy, **Catch out,** to put a batsman out at cricket by catching the ball he has batted, **Catch sight of,** suddenly to get a glimpse of, **Catch up,** to overtake, **Catch up** or **away,** to lay hold of forcibly —*adjs* **Catch'able,** that may be caught, **Catch'y,** attractive, deceptive, readily caught up, as an air, &c, fitful —*ns* **Catch'er,** one who catches, **Catch'ing,** the action of the verb 'to catch' a nervous or spasmodic twitching —*adj* infectious —**Catchment-basin,** a term applied to all that part of a river basin from which rain is collected, and from which therefore the river is fed —**Catch me!** an emphatic colloquial phrase implying that there is not the remotest possibility of my doing something suggested [From O Fr *cachier*—Late L *captiāre* for *captāre*, intens of *capĕre*, to take See **Chase.**]

Catchfly, kach'flī, *n* a popular name of several plants belonging to the genus Silene, and of *Lychnis Viscaria*, whose glutinous stems often retain insects settling on them

Catchpenny, kach'pen i, *n* any worthless thing, esp a publication, intended merely to gain money —Also *adj*

Catchpole, -poll, kach'pōl, *n* a constable, petty officer of justice [Through O Fr from Low L *cachepolus, chassipullus*, one who chases fowls. See **Chase** and **Pullet**]

Catchup, Catsup See **Ketchup.**

Catchword, kach'wurd, *n* among actors, the last word of the preceding speaker—the cue the word at the head of the page in a dictionary or encyclopædia the first word of a page given at the bottom of the preceding page any word or phrase taken up and repeated as the watchword or symbol of a party

Cate See **Cates.**

Catechise, kat'e kīz, *v t* to instruct by question and answer to question as to belief to examine systematically, to take to task —*ns* **Cat'echiser; Cat'echism,** any compendious system of teaching drawn up in the form of question and answer, **Cat'echist,** one who catechises, a teacher of catechumens, a native teacher in a mission church, **Cat'echising,** an examination by questioning —*adjs* **Catechet'ic, Catechet'ical,** relating to a catechism or oral instruction in the first principles, esp of Christianity —*adv* **Catechet'ically.**—*n* **Catechet'ics,** the art or practice of teaching by question and answer that part of theology which treats of **Catechesis,** the primary

oral instruction, as that given to catechumens —*adjs.* **Catechist'ic, -al, Catechis'mal,** pertaining to a catechist or catechism [L *catechismus*, formed from Gr *katēchizein*, *katēche ein*, to din into the ears—*kata*, down, *ēchē*, a sound.]

Catechu, kat'e shoo, *n* a substance used in tanning and dyeing, and medicinally as an astringent, obtained from the heart wood of several East Indian trees, as the betel nut, &c [Tamil]

Catechumen, kat e kū'men, *n* one who is being taught the rudiments of Christianity the appellation given in the early Christian church to those converted Jews and heathens who had not yet received baptism, but were undergoing a course of training and instruction preparatory to it —*ns* **Catechum'enship, Catechum'enism, Catechum'enate.** — *adj* **Catechumen'ical.**— *adv* **Catechumen'ically.** [Gr *katēchoumenos*, being taught, *pr p pass* of *katēche ein*, to teach]

Category, kat'e gor i, *n* what may be affirmed of a class a class or order —*pl* **Cat'egories** (*rhiz*), the highest classes under which objects of philosophy can be systematically arranged, understood as an attempt at a comprehensive classification of all that exists in Kant's system, the root notions of the understanding, the specific forms of the *a priori* or formal element in rational cognition—forms inherent in the understanding, under which the mind embraces the objects of actual experience (*quantity*, *quality*, *relation*, *modality*, &c) —*adjs* **Categor'ical,** positive absolute without exception, **Categoremat'ic,** capable of being used by itself as a term —*adv* **Categor'ically,** absolutely without qualification expressly —*ns* **Categor'ist,** one who categorises, **Categor'icalness,** the quality of being absolute and unqualified — *v t* **Cat'egorise,** to place in a category or list to class —**Categorical imperative,** in the ethics of Kant, the absolute unconditional command of the moral law, irrespective of every ulterior end or aim—universally authoritative, belonging to the fixed law of nature — 'Act from a maxim at all times fit for law universal' [Gr *katēgoria*, *katēgoros*, an accuser, *kata*, down, against, *agora*, assembly]

Catenary, kat-ē'nar i, *n* the curve formed by a flexible homogeneous cord (such as a chain) hanging freely between two points of support, and acted on by no other force than gravity —*n* **Catē'na,** a chain or connected series, as in **Catena Patrum,** a chronological series of extracts from the Fathers on any doctrine of the ology —*v t* to connect as in a chain —*n* **Catenā'tion** [L *catenarius*, pertaining to a chain —*catēna*, chain]

Cater, kā'ter, *v i* to provide food, entertainment, &c (*for*) —*ns* **Ca'terer, Ca'teress, Ca'tering** [Lit to act as a *cater*, the word being orig a substantive, and spelled *catour*, an aphetised form of *acater*, *acatour* See **Acater.**]

Cateran, kat'er an, *n* a Highland reiver or free booter, a robber or brigand generally [Gael *ceathairne*, peasantry, Ir *ceithern*, a band of soldiers]

Cater-cousin, kā'tèr kuz'n, *n* a term implying familiarity, affection, sympathy, rather than kindred [More prob conn with **Cater** than *quatre* or *quarter*]

Caterpillar, kat'er pil-er, *n* a grub that lives upon the leaves of plants [Prob O Fr *chatepeleuse*, 'hairy cat,' *chate*, a she cat—L *catus*, *peleuse*, hairy—L *pilosus*, *pilum*]

Caterwaul, kat'ér wawl, *n* the shriek or cry emitted by the cat when in heat —*v i* to make such a noise, to make any discordant sound to behave lasciviously to quarrel like cats —*n* **Cat'erwauling.** [The second part is prob. imitative]

Cates, kāts, *n pl* dainty food

Catgut, kat'gut, *n* a kind of cord made from the intestines of animals, and used as strings for violins, harps, guitars, &c, the cords of clockmakers, &c the violin or other stringed instrument a coarse corded cloth

Catharist, kath'ar ist, *n* one professing a higher standard of purity in life and doctrine, a puritan esp a member of a Manichean heretical sect of the middle ages, which originated most probably among the Slavs in southern Macedonia, and spread over the whole of southern and western Europe; they were confounded with the kindred sect of Paulicians, and reached their greatest numbers in southern France, where, as the Albigenses, they were ruthlessly stamped out by the Inquisition —*n* **Cath'arism.** [Gr *kath aristai*, *katharizein*, to purify]

Cathartic, kath ärt'ik, **-al,** -al, *adj* having the power of cleansing the stomach and bowels purgative —*ns* **Cathart'ic,** a purgative medicine, **Cathar'sis,** evacuation of the bowels; **Cathar'tin,** the purgative principle of senna [Gr *kathartikos*, fit for cleansing, *katharos*, clean]

Cathead, kat'hed, *n* one of two strong beams of timber projecting from the bow of a ship, on each side of the bowsprit, through which the ropes pass by which the anchor is raised —*v t* **Cat,** to raise the anchor to the cathead —**Catted and fished,** said of an anchor raised to the cathead and secured to the ship's side

Cathedral, kath ēd'ral, *n* the principal church of a diocese, in which is the seat or throne of a bishop —*adj* belonging to a cathedral —*n* **Cathed'ra,** a bishop's seat, the episcopal dignity—**ex cathedra,** from the chair, officially given forth — *adjs* **Cathedral'ic, Cathedralesque', Cathed'raled,** vaulted like a cathedral —*n* **Cathed'ralism,** the cathedral system [L *cathedra* —Gr *kathedra*, a seat]

Catherine-wheel, kath'e rin hwēl, *n* (*archit*) an ornamented window or compartment of a window, of a circular form, with radiating divisions of various colours (*her*) a wheel set round with teeth a kind of firework which rotates in burning like a wheel —**To turn Catherine-wheels,** to make a series of sideways somersaults —*n* **Catherine pear,** a small and early variety of pear [From St Catherine of Alexandria, whom legend makes to suffer martyrdom in the 4th century by torture on a wheel]

Catheter, kath'e ter, *n* a tube to be introduced through the urethra into the bladder to draw off the urine, or for injecting air or fluids into the Eustachian tube — *ns* **Cath'eterism; Cathetom'eter,** an instrument for measuring small differences of level of different liquids in tubes —**Cath'etus,** a straight line falling perpendicularly on another straight line or surface [Gr *kathetos*, perpendicular, *kathetēr*, from *kathienai*, to send down]

Cathode, kath'ōd, *n* the negative pole or electrode of a galvanic battery or of a vacuum tube, as opposed to *anode* the surface in contact with the negative pole the object to be coated in electroplating [Gr *kathodos*, a going down, *kata*, down, *hodos*, a way]

Cat-hole, kat' hōl, *n.* one of two holes in the after part of a ship, through which hawsers may pass for steadying the ship or for heaving astern

Catholic, kath'ol-ik, *adj* universal general, embracing the whole body of Christians orthodox, as opposed to heterodox and sectarian—applied esp to the Christian church before the great schism between the East and the West liberal, the opp of exclusive the name claimed by its adherents for the Church of Rome as the alleged

sole visible representative of the church founded by Christ and his apostles—the characteristic marks of the Catholic Church being *universality, antiquity, unity* ('Quod ubique, quod semper, quod ab omnibus creditum est'—the famous canon of Vincentius of Lerinum, 434 AD) relating to the Roman Catholics —*n* an adherent of the R C Church —*v t* **Cathol'icise,** to make Catholic —*ns* **Cathol'icon,** a universal remedy or panacea, **Cathol'icos,** the Patriarch of Armenia, **Cathol'icism, Catholic'ity,** universality liberality or breadth of view the tenets of the R C Church —**Catholic creditor** (*law of Scot*), one whose debt is secured over several or the whole subjects belonging to the debtor—e g over two or more heritable estates, **Catholic emancipation,** the relief of the Roman Catholics from certain vexatious penal regulations and restrictions, granted in 1829, **Catholic,** or **General epistles,** the name given to certain epistles in the canon addressed not to particular churches or individuals, but either to the church universal, or to a large and indefinite circle of readers—orig only 1 John and 1 Peter, but, as early as the 3d century, also James, Jude, 2 Peter, 2 and 3 John, **Catholic king,** a title given specially to the king of Spain, **Old Catholics,** the title assumed by a number of Catholics who at Munich protested against the new dogma of the personal infallibility of the pope in all *ex cathedrâ* deliverances proclaimed by the Vatican Council in 1870—now a considerable communion or church in Germany and Switzerland [Gr *katholikos,* universal—*kata,* throughout, *holos,* the whole]

Catiline, kat'il īn, *n* the type of a daring and reckless conspirator, from L Sergius Catilina, whose plot to destroy Rome was foiled by Cicero, 63 B C —*adj* **Cat'ilinārian**

Catkin, kat'kin, *n* a crowded spike or tuft of small unisexual flowers with reduced scale like bracts, as in the willow, hazel, &c

Cat-log, kat' log, *n* (*Shak*) **Catalogue.**

Catonian, ka tō'ni an, *adj* resembling Cato, the Roman censor, who was remarkable for the gravity of his manners—hence, grave unbending

Catoptric, kat op'tik, *adj* relating to catoptrics or vision by reflection —*n pl* **Catop'trics,** the part of optics which treats of reflected light [Gr, from *katoptron,* a mirror—*kata,* against, *optesthai,* to see]

Cat's-tail, kats' tāl, *n* a catkin a genus of aquatic plants of the reed kind, the leaves of which are sometimes used for making mats, seating chairs, &c a kind of grass

Cattle, kat'l, *n pl* beasts of pasture, esp oxen, bulls, and cows sometimes also horses, sheep, &c —*ns* **Catt'leman,** one who tends cattle, or who rears them on a ranch, **Catt'le-plague,** plague or disease among cattle, esp that known as rinderpest or steppe murrain, **Catt'le-show,** an exhibition or show of cattle or other domestic animals in competition for prizes [O Fr *catel, chatel*—Low L *captale,* orig capital, property in general, then esp animals—L *capitalis,* chief —*caput,* the head, beasts in early times forming the chief part of property]

Caucasian, kaw kā'zhi an, *adj* pertaining to Mount Caucasus or the country around it —*n* the name adopted by Blumenbach for one of his main ethnological divisions of mankind, by him made to include the two great groups, the Aryan and the Semitic, used by later anthropologists for the fair type of man as opposed to the Mongolic or yellow type

Caucus, kaw'kus, *n* a private meeting of political wire-pullers to agree upon candidates to be proposed for an ensuing election, or to fix the business to be laid before a general meeting of their party applied loosely to any influential committee in a constituency [Ety dub, perh John Smith's Algonkin word, *Caw cawaassough,* an adviser, perh a corr of '*caulkers*' meetings']

Caudal, kaw'dal, *adj* pertaining to the tail having a tail or something like one —*adj.* **Cau'dāte,** tailed [L *cauda*]

Caudle, kaw'dl, *n* a warm drink, sweetened and spiced, given to the sick, esp women in childbed —*v t* to give a caudle to, to mix [O Fr *chaudel* —L *calidus,* hot]

Caudron, kaw'dron, *n* (*Spens*) Same as **Cauldron**

Caught, kawt, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Catch**

Caul, kawl, *n* a net or covering for the head the membrane covering the head of some infants at their birth [O Fr *cale,* a little cap, prob Celt, cf Ir *calla,* a veil, hood]

Cauldron, Caldron, kawl'dron, *n* a large kettle for boiling or heating liquids [O Fr *caudron* —L *caldarium—calidus,* hot—*calēre,* to be hot]

Cauliflower, kaw'li flow er, *n* a variety of cabbage, the eatable part of which is the deformed inflorescence or head [Earlier *colc florye, colie florie* —Low L *cauli flora*—L *caulis,* cabbage See **Cole** and **Flower.**]

Caulk, Calk, kawk, *v t* to press oakum and untwisted rope into the seams of a ship to render it watertight —*ns* **Caulk'er** (also **Cauker**), one who caulks a dram a big lie, **Caulk'ing, Caulking-iron,** an instrument like a chisel used for pressing oakum into the seams of ships [O Fr *cauquer,* to press—L *calcāre,* to tread—*calx,* heel]

Cause, kawz, *n* that which produces an effect that by or through which anything happens motive inducement a legal action between contending parties sake, advantage that side of a question which is taken up by an individual or party accusation (*Shak*) matter, affair in general (*Shak*) —*v t* to produce to make to exist to bring about to give excuses (*Spens*) —*conj* because (*dial*) —*adj* **Caus'al,** relating to a cause or causes —*adv* **Caus'ally,** according to the order of causes —*adj* **Caus'ative,** producing an effect causing —*adv* **Caus'atively.**—*adj* **Cause'less,** having no cause or occasion —*adv* **Cause'lessly** —*ns* **Causal'ity,** the working of a cause (*phren*) the faculty of tracing effects to their causes, **Causā'tion,** the act of causing the bringing about of an effect the relation of cause and effect, **Cause'lessness', Caus'er,** one who causes an effect to be produced —**Final cause,** the end or object for which a thing is done, esp the design of the universe, **First cause,** the original cause or creator of all, **Secondary causes,** such as are derived from a primary or first cause, for **Occasional causes,** see **Occasionalism, Cause celèbre,** a convenient French term for a specially interesting and important legal trial, criminal or civil —**To have, show cause,** to have, to give reasons for a certain line of action—**to show cause** (*Eng law*), to argue against the confirmation of a provisional order or judgment, **Hour of cause,** hour or time of trial (*Scot*), **To make common cause** (*with*), to unite for a common object [Fr,—L *causa*]

Causerie, kōz'ri, *n* a talk or gossip a paragraph of chat about literature or art a short and informal essay on any subject in a newspaper or magazine—as in Sainte Beuve's famous *Causeries du Lundi.* [Fr]

Causeway, kawz'wā, **Causey** kawz'e, *n* a raised way through a marsh a pathway raised and paved with stone a paved street —*v t* to pave. —*p adj* **Cause'wayed, Caus'eyed.** Causeway

is formed from **Causey**, and **Way**. **Causey** is in M E *causee*—O Fr *caucie*—Low L *calciata*—L *calx*, heel]

Caustic, kaws'tik, *adj* burning (*fig*) bitter, severe, cutting (*math*) noting an envelope of rays of light proceeding from a fixed point and reflected (*catacaustic*) or refracted (*diacaustic*) by a surface or a curve —*n* a substance that exerts a corroding or disintegrating action on the skin and flesh —*adv* **Caus'tically**.—*n* **Caustic'ity**, quality of being caustic —(*chem*) **Caustic alkali**, a name given to the hydrates of potassium and sodium, called caustic potash and caustic soda respectively, **Caustic ammonia**, ammonia as a gas, or in solution, **Caustic lime**, quicklime, **Common caustic**, potash, **Lunar caustic**, nitrate of silver in sticks for surgical use [L —Gr *kaustikos—kaiein, kaus ein*, to burn]

Cautel, kaw'tel, *n* (*Shak*) craft insidious purpose caution wariness a traditionary caution or written direction about the proper manner of administering the sacraments —*adj* **Cau'telous** (*Shak*), cautious insidious artful [Fr *cautèle*—L *cautela—cavēre, cautum*, to guard against]

Cauterise, kaw'ter īz, *v t* to burn with a caustic or a hot iron (*fig*) to sear —*ns* **Cauterisā'tion**, **Cau'terism**, **Cau'ter**, **Cau'tery**, a burning with caustics or a hot iron a burning iron or caustic used for burning tissue [Fr *cautériser*—Low L *cauterizāre*—Gr *kautēr*, a hot iron, *kai-ein*, to burn]

Caution, kaw'shun, *n* heedfulness security warning a surety bail (*Scot*) —*v t* to warn to take care —*adj* **Cau'tionary**, containing caution given as a pledge —*ns* **Cau'tioner**, one who cautions or advises (*Scots law*) a surety, **Cau'tionry**, the act of giving security for another —*adj* **Cau'tious**, possessing or using caution watchful prudent —*adv* **Cau'tiously** —*n* **Cau'tiousness** —**Cau'tion money**, money paid in advance as security for good behaviour [Fr —L *caution em—cavēre*, to beware]

Cavalcade, kav al kād', *n* a train or procession of persons on horseback —*v i* to go in a cavalcade [Fr, through It and Low L forms from L *caballus*, a horse]

Cavalier, kav al ēr', *n* a knight a Royalist in the great Civil War a swaggering fellow a gallant or gentleman in attendance upon a lady, as her escort or partner in a dance or the like in military fortification, a raised work so situated as to command the neighbouring country —*adj* like a cavalier gay warlike haughty, supercilious, free and easy —*v i* to act as cavalier —*adv* **Cavalier'ly** —*adj* **Cavalier'ish** —*ns* **Cavalier'ism**, **Cavalier'o**, a cavalier —**Cavaliere-servente** (It), one who waits upon a lady, esp a married lady, with fantastic devotion [Fr —It *cavallo* See **Cavalcade**]

Cavalry, kav'al-ri, *n* horse soldiers a troop of horse or horsemen [Fr *cavallerie*—It *cavalleria*—L *caballarius*, horseman]

Cavatina, kav at ē'na, *n* a short form of operatic air, of a smooth and melodious character, differing from the ordinary aria in consisting only of one part, and frequently appearing as part of a grand scena [It]

Cave, kāv, *n* a hollow place in the earth a den any small faction of seceders from a political party —*v t* to hollow out —*v i* to lodge in a cave. —*n* **Cav'ing**, yielding —**Cave-dwellers**, prehistoric men who lived in caves —**To cave in**, of land, to slip, to fall into a hollow to yield to outside pressure, to give way, collapse [Fr —L. *cavus*, hollow]

Caveat, kā've at, *n* a notice or warning a formal warning, entered in the books of a court or public office, that no step shall be taken in a particular matter without notice to the person lodging the caveat, so that he may appear and object [L, 'let him take care'—*cavēre*, to take care]

Cavendish, kav'en dish, *n* tobacco moistened and pressed into quadrangular cakes [Possibly from the name of the original manufacturer]

Cavern, kav'ern, *n* a deep hollow place in the earth —*v t* to put in a cavern to hollow out, in the form of a cavern —*adjs* **Cav'erned**, full of caverns dwelling in a cavern, **Cav'ernous**, hollow full of caverns —*adv* **Cav'ernously**. [Fr —L *caverna—cavus*, hollow]

Cavesson, kav'es on, *n* a nose band for a horse [Fr —It —L *capitia, capitium*, a head covering]

Cavetto, ka vet'to, *n* a hollowed moulding whose curvature is the quarter of a circle, used chiefly in cornices [It, dim of *cavo*—L *cavus*, hollow]

Caviare, Caviar, kav i ar', or kav i ār' (orig four syllables), *n* an article of food made from the salted roes of the sturgeon, &c (*fig*) something whose flavour is too fine for the vulgar taste [Prob the 16th century It *caviale*, the Turk *khāvyār* is prob borrowed]

Cavie, kāv'i, *n* a hen coop or cage [Dut *kevie*, Ger *kafig*]

Cavil, kav'il, *v t* to make empty, trifling objections to use false arguments —*pr p* cav'illing, *pa p* cav'illed —*n* a frivolous objection —*ns* **Cav'iller, Cavillā'tion, Cav'illing**. [O Fr *caviller*—L *cavillāri*, to practise jesting—*cavilla*, jesting]

Cavity, kav'it i, *n* a hollow place hollowness an opening [L *cavitas, tatem—cavus*, hollow]

Cavort, kav ort', *v i* (U S *slang*) to curvet, bound [Explained as a corr of **Curvet**]

Cavy, kāv'i, *n* a genus of Rodents, best known by the domesticated species, the common guinea pig [*Cabiai*, the native name in French Guiana]

Caw, kaw, *v i* to cry as a crow —*n* the cry of a crow (also **Kaw**) —*n* **Caw'ing** [From the sound]

Cawk, kawk, *n* a miner's familiar name for heavy spar [Prov Eng *cauk*, **Chalk**]

Cawker Same as **Calker**

Caxon, kak'son, *n* a kind of wig formerly worn [Origin obscure]

Caxton, kaks'ton, *n* a book printed by William Caxton (1422-91), the first English printer a kind of printing type in imitation of Caxton's

Cay, kā, *n* a low islet, the same as **Key**. [Sp *cayo*]

Cayenne, kā en', **Cayenne-pepper**, kā en' pep'er, *n* a very pungent red pepper, made from several species of capsicum —*adj* **Cayenned'**, seasoned with cayenne [Usually referred to *Cayenne* in French Guiana, but there is little doubt the word is Brazilian]

Cayman, kā'man, *n* a local name loosely applied to various species of alligator—to that of the Mississippi, and more frequently to others found in tropical or subtropical America [Sp *caiman*, most prob Carib]

Cazique, a form of **Cacique**.

Cease, sēs, *v i* to give over to stop to be at an end (*from*) —*v t* to put an end to —*n* extinction (*Shak*) —**Without cease**, continually —*n*. **Ceas'ing** —*adj* **Cease'less**, without ceasing incessant.—*adv* **Cease'lessly**. [Fr *cesser*—L. *cessāre*, to give over—*cedēre*, to yield, give up]

Cebus, sē'bus, *n* a genus of South American monkeys, a common species, the Weeper monkey, or Weeper Sapajou of Guiana—**Cebidæ** is sometimes applied to all the broad nosed New World monkeys (Platyrrhini) with prehensile tails, in contrast to the Pithecidæ [Gr *kēbos*]

Cecidomyia, ses i-dom i'ya, *n* a genus of dipterous (two winged) insects in the Tipularia (gnat) division [Gr *kēkis, idos*, juice, and *myia*, fly]

Cecils, sē'silz, *n pl* minced meat, bread crumbs, onions, &c, made up into balls and fried.

Cecity, sē'si ti, *n.* blindness [L *cæcitas—cæcus,* blind]

Cedar, sē'dar, *n* a large evergreen tree remarkable for the durability and fragrance of its wood, applied also to many more or less similar trees, as the Barbadoes cedar, properly a juniper, the Bastard Barbadoes cedar, properly a Cedrela (used for canoes, cigar boxes, blacklead pencils) — *adj* made of cedar —*adjs* **Ce'dared,** covered with cedars, **Ce'darn,** pertaining to or made of cedar (*Milton*), **Ce'drine,** belonging to the cedar tree, **Ce'dry,** obs form of **Ce'dary,** having the colour or properties of cedar [L —Gr *kedros*]

Cede, sēd, *v t* to yield or give up to another —*v i* to give way [L *cedĕre, cessum,* to yield, give up]

Cedilla, se dil'a, *n* a mark placed under the letter *c* (thus ç), esp in French, to show that it is to have its soft sound of *s,* where one would expect the hard, as before *a, o, u* [Sp (Fr *cédille,* It *zedriglia*), all from *zēta,* the Greek name of *z*]

Cedula, sed'ū la, *n* a South American promissory note or mortgage bond on lands [Sp, cf **Schedule**]

Cee-, or C- spring, sē', *n* a spring supporting the frame of a carriage, in the shape of a C

Ceil, Ciel, sēl, *v t* to overlay the inner roof of a room, generally to plaster it to wainscot —*n* **Ceil'ing,** the inner roof of a room [Prob conn with Fr *ciel,* It *cielo,* Low L *cælum,* a canopy]

Celadon, sel'a don, *n* a pale green colour [Fr]

Celandine, sel'an din, *n* swallow wort *Chelidonium majus* (Greater Celandine), a perennial papaveraceous herb, so named because it was supposed to flower when the swallows appeared, and to perish when they departed *Ranunculus Ficaria* (Lesser Celandine) or pilewort [O Fr *celidoine* - Gr *chelidonion—chelidōn,* a swallow]

Celebrate, sel'e brāt, *v t* to make famous to distinguish by solemn ceremonies, as a festival or an event to perform with proper rites and ceremonies, as mass, the eucharist, marriage, &c to publish the praises of —*adj* **Cel'ebrated,** distinguished famous —*ns* **Cel'ebrant,** one who celebrates the principal officiant at the holy communion, **Celebra'tion,** act of celebrating any solemn ceremony, as the eucharist (**high,** if with music, &c, **low,** if without) an extolling, **Celeb'rity,** the condition of being celebrated fame notoriety a person of distinction or fame, **Celebrat'or,** one who celebrates [L *celebrāre, ātum—celeber,* frequented]

Celerity, sel er'it i, *n* quickness rapidity of motion [Fr —L *celeritas—celer,* quick]

Celery, sel'er i, *n* a kitchen vegetable cultivated for its long blanched succulent stalks [Fr *céleri* —L and Gr *selīnon,* parsley]

Celestial, sel est'yal, *adj* heavenly dwelling in heaven in the visible heavens —*n* an inhabitant of heaven —*adv* **Celest'ially.—The Celestial Empire,** a name for China [Through Fr from L *cœlestis—cœlum,* heaven]

Celestine, 'sel'es tīn, or sel es'tin, *n* one of an order of monks following the rule of St Benedict, wearing a white garment with black hood and scapulary, founded about 1254 by Peter da Murrone, who ascended the papal throne as Celestine V in 1294, and resigned after five years—'the great refusal,' for which Dante places him at the entrance of hell

Celestine, sel'es tin, *n* a mineral, native sulphate of strontia.—Also **Cel'estite.** [From its sky blue colour]

Celiac, sē'li-ak, *adj* Same as **Cœliac.**

Celibacy, sel'i-bas i, or se lib'as i, *n* a single life an unmarried state —*adjs* **Celibatā'rian,** favouring celibacy; **Cel'ibate,** living single —*n* one unmarried, or not allowed to marry [L *cœlebs,* single]

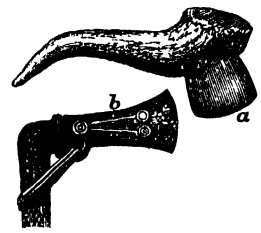
Cell, sel, *n* a small room in a prison, monastery, &c a cave a small shut cavity the grave a unit mass of living matter, whether rounded off by itself, as in the simplest plants or animals, and in the youngest stage of all organisms, or associated with other cells to form a higher unity —*adjs* **Cellif'erous,** having or producing cells, **Cell'ular, Cell'ulated,** consisting of or containing cells, **Cellulif'erous,** having or producing little cells, **Cell'ulose,** containing cells —*n* the substance of which the permanent cell membranes of plants are composed —*ns* **Cell'ule,** a little cell, **Cell'uloid,** a hard elastic compound used for ivory, obtained by hydraulic pressure from pyroxylin, mixed with camphor, &c [O Fr *celle*—L *cella,* conn with *celāre,* to cover]

Cella, sel'a, *n* the body of the temple, as distinguished from the portico, &c.

Cellar, sel'er, *n* any underground room or vault a cell under ground, where stores are kept, esp wine, &c —*v t* to store in a cellar —*ns* **Cell'arage,** space for cellars cellars charge for storing in cellars, **Cell'arer, Cell'arist,** one who has charge of the cellar an officer in a monastery who has the charge of procuring and keeping the provisions, **Cell'arman,** one who has the care of a cellar, **Cell'aret,** an ornamental case for holding bottles —*adj* **Cell'arous** (*Dickens*), belonging to a cellar excavated sunken [O Fr *celier* —L *cellarium—cella*]

Cello, chel'o, for **Violoncello,** sometimes written **'Cello.—Cellist, 'Cellist,** for **Violoncellist.**

Celt, selt, *n* a cutting instrument of stone or bronze found in ancient barrows [Founded on *Celte,* perh a misreading for *certe* ('surely'), in the Vulgate, Job, xix 24, there being apparently no such Latin word as *celtes,* a chisel]



a, Stone Celt, with deer horn handle, *b,* Bronze Celt

Celt, selt (also **Kelt,** kelt), *n.* one of the Celts, an Aryan people, now represented by the Bretons, the Welsh, the Irish, and the Scottish Highlanders —*adj* **Celt'ic** —*ns* **Celt'icism** a Celtic idiom or custom, **Celtomā'nia.** [L *Celtæ,* Gr *Keltoi* or *Keltai*]

Cement, se ment', *n* anything that makes two bodies stick together mortar a bond of union —*v t* to unite with cement to join firmly —*n* **Cementa'tion,** the act of cementing the process by which iron is turned into steel, glass into porcelain, &c —done by surrounding them with a cement of powder and exposing them to heat —*adjs* **Cement'atory, Cementi'tious,** having the quality of cementing or uniting firmly [O Fr *ciment*—L *cæmentum,* chip of stone used to fill up in building a wall, *cædimentum—cædĕre,* to cut]

Cemetery, sem'e ter i, *n* a burying ground [Low L *cœmeterium*—Gr *koimētērion*]

Cenacle, sen'akl, *n* a supper-room, esp that in which the Last Supper was eaten by Jesus and his disciples [Fr *cénacle*—L *cenaculum*]

Cenobite. Same as **Cœnobite**

Cenotaph, sen'ō taf, *n* a sepulchral monument to one who is buried elsewhere [Fr —L —Gr *kenotaphion—kenos,* empty, and *taphos,* a tomb]

Cenozoic, sē no zō'ik, *adj* Same as **Cainozoic**

Cense, sens, *v t* to burn incense before to think (*obs*) —*n* (*obs*) a public rate or tax rank, condition [See **Census**]

Censer, sens'ér, *n* a pan in which incense is burned [O Fr *censier, encensier* (mod *encensoir*)—Low. L *incensorium*—L *incendĕre, incensum,* to burn]

Censor, sen'sor, *n* in ancient Rome, an officer who kept account of the property of the citizens, imposed taxes, and watched over their morals the title of various college and university officials an officer who controls the publication, representation, exhibition, or transmission of books, plays, newspapers, letters, telegrams, and the like one who censures —*v t* to exercise censorship over —*adjs* **Censō'rial, Censo'rian,** belonging to a censor, or to the correction of public morals; **Censo'rious,** expressing censure fault-finding (also **Censo'rian**) —*adv* **Censo'riously.** —*ns* **Cen'sorate; Censo'riousness; Cen'sorship,** office of censor time during which he holds office exercise of the power of a censor [L —*censēre,* to weigh, to estimate]

Censure, sen'shūr, *n* an unfavourable judgment blame reproof criticism, judgment generally (*obs*) —*v t* to blame to condemn as wrong —*adj* **Cen'surable,** deserving of censure blamable —*adv* **Cen'surably.**—*n* **Cen'surableness.** [L *censūra,* an opinion, a severe judgment—*censēre,* to estimate or judge]

Census, sen'sus, *n* an official enumeration of the inhabitants of a country, and of statistics relating to them —*adj* **Cen'sual,** relating to or containing a census [L *census,* a register]

Cent, sent, *n* a hundred an American coin = the hundredth part of a dollar —**Per cent,** by the hundred —*ns* **Cent'age,** rate by the hundred, **Cent'al,** a weight of 100 lb proposed for general adoption, legalised in 1878 [L *centum,* a hundred]

Centaur, sen'tawr, *n* a fabulous monster, half man half horse [L —Gr *kentauros,* etym dub]

Centaury, sen'taw ri, *n* an annual with pink or rose coloured flowers, possessing the tonic and other medicinal virtues of gentian, esteemed in medicine since the days of Galen

Centenary, sen'tin ar i (also sometimes sen tēn'ar i and even sen ten'ar i), *n* a hundred a century or hundred years —*adj* pertaining to a hundred —*ns* **Centenā'rian,** one a hundred years old, **Centenier** (sen'ten-ēr), a centurion a police officer in Jersey, **Centenā'rianism.** [L —*centeni,* a hundred each—*centum*]

Centennial, sen ten'i al, *adj* happening once in a hundred years —*n* a hundredth anniversary [Coined from L *centum,* and *annus,* a year]

Centering, sen'ter ing, *n* (*archit*) the framework upon which an arch or vault of stone, brick, or iron is supported during its construction

Centesimal, sen tes'i mal, *adj* hundredth —*adv* **Centes'imally** [L *centesimus—centum*]

Centigrade, sen'ti grād, *adj* having a hundred degrees divided into a hundred degrees, as the centigrade thermometer constructed by Celsius (1701-44), in which freezing point is zero and boiling point is 100° —To convert it into Fahrenheit, double the centigrade number, diminish it by $\frac{1}{10}$th of itself, and add 32, conversely, to reduce Fahrenheit to centigrade, subtract 32, increase the remainder by $\frac{1}{9}$th of itself, and take the half [L *centum,* and *gradus,* a step, a degree]

Centigramme, sen'ti gram, *n* in the Metric System, the hundredth part of a gramme, or 1543248 of a grain [Fr —L *centum,* a hundred, and **Gramme.**]

Centilitre, sen'ti lē ter, *n* the hundredth part of a litre, a little more than $\frac{6}{10}$ths of a cubic inch [Fr.—L *centum,* a hundred, and **Litre**]

Centime, sen tēm', or sang tēm, *n* the hundredth part of anything, esp a French coin, the hundredth part of a franc [Fr —L *centum,* a hundred]

Centimetre, sen'ti mē tr, *n* a lineal measure, the hundredth part of a metre = 0 3937 inches [Fr —L *centum,* a hundred, *metrum,* Gr *metron,* a measure]

Centinel, sen'ti nel, *n* Same as **Sentinel.**

Centiped, Centipede, sen'ti pēd, *n* a general name for the members of one of the orders of the class Myriapoda, being segmented animals bearing jointed appendages, having a well defined head furnished with feelers and jaws, and breathing by means of air tubes or tracheæ [L *centum,* and *pes, pedis,* a foot]

Centner, sent'ner, *n* a common name on the Continent for a hundredweight

Cento, sen'to, *n* a name applied to literary trivialities in the form of poems manufactured by putting together distinct verses or passages of one author, or of several authors, so as to make a new meaning a composition formed by joining scraps from other authors expressing contempt, a mere string of commonplace phrases and quotations —*pl* usually **Centos.** [L *cento,* Gr *kentrōn,* patchwork]

Centre, Center, sen'tėr, *n* the middle point of anything, esp a circle or sphere the middle the point toward which all things move or are drawn the chief leader of an organisation—head-centre the men of moderate political opinions in the French Chamber, &c, sitting in front of the president, with extreme men on the right and on the left—further subdivisions are *Right centre* and *Left centre* the Ultramontane party in Germany —*v t* to place on or collect to a centre —*v i* to be placed in the middle —*pr p* cen'tring, cen'tering, *pa p* cen'tred, cen'tered —*n* **Cen'trum,** the body of a vertebra —*adjs* **Cen'tric, Cen'trical,** relating to, placed in, or containing the centre, **Cen'tral,** belonging to the centre, principal, dominant belonging to a nerve centre, of affections caused by injury to the brain or spinal cord —*ns* **Centre-board,** a shifting keel, fitted to drop below and in line with the keel proper in order to increase or diminish the draught of a boat—much used in U S racing yachts, **Centre-bit,** a joiner's tool, turning on a centre, for boring circular holes —one of the chief tools of the burglar, **Central fire,** said of a cartridge in which the fulminate is placed in the centre of the base, as opposed to *rim fire,* **Central forces,** forces whose action is to cause a moving body to tend towards a fixed point called the centre of force —*advs* **Cen'trally, Cen'trically** —*v t* **Cen'tralise,** to draw to a centre —*ns* **Centralisa'tion, Cen'tralism,** the tendency to administer by the sovereign or central government matters which would be otherwise under local management, **Central'ity,** central position, **Centre of attraction,** the point to which bodies tend by the force of gravity, **Centre of buoyancy,** or **displacement,** the point in an immersed body at which the resultant vertical pressure may be supposed to act, **Centre of inertia,** or **mass,** the centre of a set of parallel forces acting on all the particles of a body, each force being proportional to the mass of the particle on which it acts, **Centre of gravity,** a certain point, invariably situated with regard to the body, through which the resultant of the attracting forces between the earth and its several molecules always passes, **Centre of oscillation,** the point in a body occupied by that particle which is accelerated and retarded to an equal amount, and which therefore moves as if it were a single pendulum unconnected with the rest of the body, **Centre of percussion,** the point in which the direction of a blow, given to a body, intersects the plane in which the fixed axis and the centre of inertia lie, making the body begin to rotate about a fixed axis, without causing any pressure on the axis, **Centre of pressure,** the point at which the direction of a single force, which is equivalent

to the fluid pressure on the plane surface, meets the surface [Fr —L *centrum*—Gr *kentron*, a sharp point.]

Centrifugal, sen trif'ū gal, *adj* relating to the force directed towards the centre of curvature constantly required to keep a body moving in a curve instead of in its natural straight line (*bot*) applied to an inflorescence when the development proceeds from the apex towards the base of the axis or leaf, as opposed to *centripetal*, when it is from the base upwards towards the apex [L *centrum*, and *fug ĕre*, to flee from].

Centripetal, sen trip'et al, *adj* of a force impelling a body towards some point as a centre [L *centrum*, and *pet-ĕre*, to seek]

Centrobaric, sen tro bar'ik, *adj* relating to the centre of gravity [L *centrum*, and Gr *baros*, weight]

Centrode, sen'trōd, *n* a locus traced out by the successive positions of an instantaneous centre of pure rotation

Centumvir, sen tum'vir, *n* one of the Roman judges chosen annually for civil suits, originally 105 in number (three from each of the thirty five tribes) —*pl* **Centum'viri** —*n* **Centum'virate.** [L *centum*, a hundred, and *vir*, a man]

Centuple, sen'tū pl, *adj* hundredfold —*n* **Centuplicā'tion.** [L *centuplex—centum*, and *plicāre*, to fold]

Century, sen'tū ri, *n* a hundred, or something consisting of a hundred in number, as sonnets, &c a hundred years —*adj* **Centu'rial.**—*ns* **Centu'riātor,** the centuriators of Magdeburg were a group of Reformed divines who in the 16th century compiled a church history in 13 vols, each volume covering a century, **Centu'rion,** among the Romans, the commander of a hundred men, **Century plant,** see **Agave** [L *centuria—centum*]

Ceorl, kā'orl, or chā'orl, *n* before the Norman Conquest an ordinary freeman not of noble birth [A S]

Cephalaspis, sef a las'pis, *n* a genus of fossil Ganoid fishes found in the Upper Silurian and Devonian measures [Gr *kephalē*, the head, *aspis*, a shield]

Cephalic, se fal'ik, *adj* belonging to the head —*n* **Cephali'tis,** inflammation of the brain —*adjs* **Ceph'aloid,** in the form of the head spherical, **Ceph'alous,** having a head [Gr *kephalikos—kephalē*, the head]

Cephalopoda, sef al op'od a, *n pl* the highest class of molluscs, usually large animals, exclusively marine, with well developed head region, but having the ventral surface grown round the mouth and split up into arms bearing suckers—more commonly *cuttle fish* [Gr *kephalē*, the head, *pous, podos*, the foot]

Cephaloptera, sef a lop'ter a, *n* a name formerly used for a genus of rays [Gr *kephalē*, the head, *ptera*, wings]

Ceramic, se ram'ik, *adj* pertaining to pottery [Gr *keramos*, potter's earth]

Cerasine, ser'a sin, *n* the insoluble portion of the gum which exudes from the cherry, &c [L *cerasus*, Gr *kerasos*, the cherry tree]

Cerastes, se ras'tēz, *n* a genus of poisonous snakes having a horny process over each eye [L, Gr *kerastēs—keras*, a horn]

Cerate, sē'rāt, *n* a compound of wax with other oily or medicinal substances in such proportions as to form a stiff ointment —*adj* **Ce'rated** —*n* **Cer'omancy,** divination from figures produced by melted wax when dropped into water [L *cerāre, cerātum*, to cover with wax, *cera*, wax]

Ceratoid, ser'a-toid, *adj* horny

Cerberus, sėr'ber-us, *n* (*myth.*) the monster that guarded the entrance to Hades, a dog with three, according to some a hundred, heads —*adj* **Cerbē'rian.** [L —Gr *Kerberos*]

Cercaria, ser kā'ri a, *n* the technical name applied to an embryonic form of many flukes [Gr *kerkos*, a tail]

Cere, sēr, *v t* to cover with wax —*n* the bare wax-like patch at the base of the upper part of the beak in birds —*ns* **Cerā'go,** a wax like substance (bee-bread) used by bees as food, **Cere'cloth, Cere'ment,** a cloth dipped in melted wax in which to wrap a dead body a winding sheet or grave-clothes generally, **Cē'rin, Cē'rine,** the portion of wax which dissolves in boiling alcohol a waxy substance obtained by boiling grated cork in alcohol, **Cerog'raphy,** the art of writing or engraving on wax, **Cer'osine,** a wax like substance produced on the surface of certain species of sugar cane —*adjs* **Cerā'ceous,** of or like wax, **Cē'reous,** waxy, **Cē'ric; Ceroplas'tic,** modelled or moulded in wax —*n* the art of modelling in wax [L *cera*, cog with Gr *kēros*, wax, Gr *graphein*, to write, *plassein*, to mould]

Cereal. See **Ceres**

Cerebrum, ser'e brum, *n* the front and larger part of the brain —*ns* **Cerebell'um,** the hinder and lower part of the brain, **Cerebrā'tion,** action of the brain, conscious or unconscious, marked by molecular changes in the cerebrum —*adjs* **Cerebell'ar, Cerebell'ous, Cer'ebral,** pertaining to the cerebrum, **Cerebro-spinal,** relating to the brain and spinal cord together —**Cerebral hemispheres,** the two great divisions of the cerebrum [L *cerebrum*, the brain, prob cog with Gr *kara*, the head, *kranion*, the cranium]

Ceremony, ser'e mo ni, *n* a sacred rite the outward form, religious or otherwise any empty form without inwardness pomp or state a portent or omen —*adj* **Ceremo'nial,** relating to ceremony —*n* outward form a system of ceremonies —*adv* **Ceremo'nially** —*n* **Ceremo'nialism,** adherence to outward form —*adj* **Ceremo'nious,** full of ceremony particular in observing forms precise —*adv* **Ceremo'niously** —*n* **Ceremo'niousness** —**Master of ceremonies,** the person who directs the form and order of the ceremonies to be observed on some public occasion [Fr —L *cærimonia*, sanctity]

Ceres, sē'rēz, *n* the Roman name for the Greek Dēmētēr, goddess of tillage and corn —*adj* **Ce'real,** relating to corn or edible grain —*n pl* **Ce'reals,** the grains used as food, such as wheat, barley, &c [L, prob from root of *creāre*, to create]

Cereus, sē'ri-us, *n* a large genus of cactuses, including some of the most imposing forms [L, 'waxen']

Cerinthian, ser in'thi an, *adj* pertaining to Cerinthus, one of the earliest heretics in the Christian church, against whose crude Gnosticism the Gospel of John was written, according to Irenæus

Cerise, ser ēz', *n* and *adj* a light and clear red colour [Fr, 'cherry']

Cerium, sēr'i um, *n* a rare metal found in the mineral cerite, which is its hydrated silicate [Named from the plant *Ceres*]

Cern, sern (*Shak*) For **Concern.**

Ceroon. See **Seroon.**

Certain, sėr'tān, or ser'tin, *adj* sure not to be doubted resolved fixed regular inevitable some one —*adv* **Cer'tainly,** (*Scot*) **Cer'ty, Cer'tie** —*ns* **Cer'titude, Cer'tainty** —**'A certain person,'** implying some degree of contempt, **A lady of a certain age,** of an age best not stated accurately—at least no longer young; **For certain,** assuredly, **Moral certainty,** a conviction so justifiable that one is morally entitled to act on it [O Fr,—L *certus—cern ĕre*, to decide]

Certes, ser'tēz, *adv* certainly in sooth [Fr]

Certificate, ser tif'i kāt, *n* a written declaration

of some fact a testimonial of character or definite statement of qualifications —*v t* to give a certificate —*ns* **Certifica'tion**; **Cer'tifier**, one who certifies, **Certif'icatory**, a certificate—also *adj* —*v t* **Cer'tify**, to make known as certain to inform to declare in writing —*pr p* cer'tifying, *pa p* cer'tified [Fr *certificat*—L *certificāre*, *certus*, and *facĕre*, to make]

Certiorari, ser shi o rā'rī, *n* the writ by which, since the abolition of imprisonment for debt and the consequent disuse of the better known writ, *habeas corpus*, causes are removed from inferior courts of record into the High Court of Justice. [Low L, 'be informed of'—*certior*, comp of *certus*, certain]

Cerulean, se rū'le an, *adj* sky blue dark blue sea green —*adj* **Cerū'leous**. [L *cæruleus*]

Cerumen, se rū'men, *n* the yellow waxy matter secreted in the ear —*adj* **Cerū'minous**. [L *cera*, wax]

Ceruse, sē'rōōs, or ser ūs', *n* white lead, the native carbonate of lead [Fr —L *cerussa*, conn with *cera*, wax]

Cervical, ser'vi kal, *adj* belonging to the neck [Fr —L *cervix*, *cervicis*, the neck]

Cervine, ser'vīn, *adj*, relating to deer [L *cervinus*, *cervus*, a stag]

Cesarean See **Cæsarean**

Cespitose, ses'pi tōs, *adj* tufty growing in tufts —Also **Ces'pitous**. [L *cespes*, *cespitis*, turf]

Cess, ses, *n* a tax, a local rate —*v t* to impose a tax —**Out of all cesse** (*Shak*), excessively, immoderately [Shortened from **Assess**.]

Cessation, ses-ā'shun, *n* a ceasing or stopping a rest a pause [Fr —L *cessation em*, see **Cease**]

Cesse, ses, *v i* (*Spens*) Same as **Cease**

Cession, sesh'un, *n* a yielding up —*n* **Ces'sionary**, one to whom an assignment has been legally made —*Cessio bonōrum* (*Scots law*), before 1880 a debtor's surrender of his estate to his creditors in return for a judicial protection from imprisonment in respect of his debts [Fr —L *cession-em*, see **Cede**]

Cesspool, ses'pōōl, *n* a pool or hollow in which filthy water collects [Acc to Skeat, from Celt *soss pool*, a pool into which foul messes flow Cf Scot *soss*, a mixed dirty mess]

Cestoid, ses'toid, **Cestoid'ean**, *n* one of a family of flat worms of internal parasitic habit, having a long strap like body divided into numerous segments a tape worm [L *cestus*, Gr *kestos*, a girdle, a strap, and *eidos*, form]

Cestui, sest'wē, *n* any person who—in such phrases as *Cestui que trust*, a person entitled to the benefit of a trust, a beneficiary in Scots law phraseology [O Fr]



Roman Cestus

Cestus, ses'tus, *n* the girdle of Venus, which had power to awaken love an ancient boxing glove loaded with lead or iron [L —Gr *kestos*, a girdle]

Cesura. See **Cæsura.**

Cesure, sē'zūr, *n* a breaking off a cæsura (*Spens*)

Cetacea, se tā'shi a, *n pl* an order of mammals of aquatic habit and fish like form, including the Toothed whales, or Odontoceti, and the Baleen whales, or Mystacoceti To the former belong the Sperm whales, the Bottlenose, the genus Platanista and its allies, and the great family of Dolphins, to the latter, the Right whale (Balæna), the Humpbacks, and the Rorquals —*n* **Ceta'cean**.—*adj* **Ceta'ceous**.—*n* **Cetol'ogy**, that part of zoology which treats of whales [L —Gr *kētos*, any sea-monster]

Ceteosaurus, sēt e o saw'rus, *n* a large dinosaurian reptile belonging to the Jurassic system. [Gr *kētos*, whale, *sauros*, lizard]

Ceylonese, sē-lon ēz', *adj* of or belonging to Ceylon —*n* a native of Ceylon

Chablis, shab'lē, *n* a celebrated white Burgundy wine made at Chablis, near Auxerre, in France

Chabouk, tschä'book, *n* a Persian horsewhip [Pers]

Chace. See **Chase.**

Chack, tchak, *n* a snack or slight hasty meal. [Imitative]

Chacma, chak'ma, *n* a South African baboon

Chaco. See **Shako.**

Chaconne, shak on', *n* an old dance, with slow movement, the music, a series of variations on a ground bass, mostly eight bars in length, appearing in sonatas as well as ballets [Fr —Sp *chacona*—Basque *chucun*, pretty]

Chad, shad, *n* a kind of fish [See **Shad**]

Chætodon, kē'to don, *n* a typical genus of a family of bony fishes, known as Squamipennes [Gr *chaitē*, hair, *odous*, *odont*, tooth]

Chætopod, kē'to pod, *n* a class of worms including familiar types like the Earthworm, the Fisherman's Lobworm, and the Sea mouse—often included under the title of Annelids or ringed worms [Gr *chaitē*, hair, and *pous*, *pod-*, foot]

Chafe, chāf, *v t* to make hot by rubbing to fret or wear by rubbing to cause to fret or rage (*against*, *at*) —*v i* to fret or rage —*n* heat caused by rubbing rage passion —*ns* **Chaf'er**, a chafing dish, a saucepan (*obs*), **Chafing-dish**, a dish or vessel in which anything is made hot a kind of portable grate, **Chafing-gear**, mats, spun yarn, battens, &c, put upon the rigging and spars of a ship to prevent them being chafed [Fr *chauffer*—L *calefacĕre*—*calēre*, to be hot, and *facĕre*, to make]

Chafer, chāf'er, *n* a kind of beetle, the cockchafer. [A S *cefer*, cog with Dut *kever*, Ger *kafer*]

Chaff, chaf, *n* a general name for the husks of corn or other grain as threshed or winnowed refuse, or worthless matter light banter, badinage —*v t* to banter, or tease, by some raillery —*n* and *p adj* **Chaff'ing** —*adv* **Chaff'ingly**.—*n* **Chaff-cutter** or **Chaff-engine**, a machine for cutting straw or hay into chaff —*adjs* **Chaff'y**, **Chaff'less**. [A S *ceaf*, cf Dut *kaf*]

Chaffer, chaf'er, *v t* to buy —*v i* to bargain to haggle about the price —*ns* **Chaff'ery**, buying and selling haggling (*Spens*), **Chaff'erer**, a haggler about the price [M E *chapfare*, a bargain, from A S *ceap*, price, *faru*, way]

Chaffinch, chaf'insh, *n* a little song bird of the finch family [Said to delight in *chaff* See **Finch**]

Chaffron See **Chamfrain.**

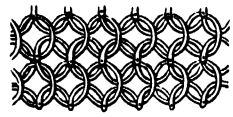
Chaft, chaft, *n* the jaw (*Scot* and *N English*). [Ice *kjaptr*, cf Sw *kaft*, Dan *kieft*]

Chagan, kag an', *n* an early form of **Khan.**

Chagrin, sha-grēn', *n* that which wears or gnaws the mind vexation annoyance —*v t* to vex or annoy —*p adj* **Chagrined'** [Fr *chagrin*, sha green, rough skin, ill humour]

Chain, chān, *n* a series of links or rings passing through one another a number of things coming after each other anything that binds a connected course or train of events a chain fixed to a door post keeping the door, secure while yet slightly opening it in surveying, often called Gunter's chain, a measure of 100 links, 66 feet long (10 sq chains make an acre) —*pl* fetters, bonds, confinement generally —*v t* to fasten to fetter to restrain to embrace (*Shak*) —*ns* **Chain-armour**, chain-mail, **Chain-bolt**, a large bolt used to secure the chain-plates to the ship's side, **Chain-bridge**, a bridge suspended on chains a suspension bridge, **Chain-cable**, a cable composed of iron links, **Chain-gang**, a gang of con-

victs chained together, **Chain'let**, a small chain, **Chain-mail**, mail or armour made of iron links connected together, much used in Europe in the 12th and 13th centuries, **Chain-moulding**, moulding in the form of a chain, **Chain-pier**, a pier supported by chains like a chain bridge —*n pl* **Chain-plates**, on shipboard, iron plates bolted below the channels to serve as attachments for the dead eyes, through which the standing rigging or shrouds and back stays are rove and secured —*ns* **Chain-pump**, a pump consisting of buckets or plates fastened to an endless iron chain, and used for raising water, **Chain-rule**, an arithmetical rule, so called from the terms of the problem being stated as equations, and connected, as if by a chain, so as to obtain by one operation the same result as would be obtained by a number of different operations in simple proportion the rule for solving problems by compound proportion, **Chain-shot**, two bullets or half bullets fastened together by a chain, used formerly in naval engagements to destroy rigging, now replaced by case shot and shrapnel shell, **Chain-stitch**, a peculiar kind of stitch resembling the links of a chain, **Chain-work**, work consisting of threads, cords, &c, wrought with open spaces like the links of a chain network —*p adj* **Chained**, bound or fastened, as with a chain fitted with a chain —*adj* **Chain'less**, without chains unfettered [Fr *chaine*—L *catēna*]


Piece of Chain mail.

Chair, chār, *n* a movable seat for one, with a back to it a covered vehicle for one person, as a sedan chair the seat or office of one in authority, as a judge, a bishop, or the person presiding over any meeting—hence 'to take the chair' = to assume the place of president, 'to address the chair' = to direct one's speech to the chairman, 'to support the chair' = to uphold the authority of the chairman—often when endangered in a public meeting asserted by cries of '*Chair!*' the seat from which a professor delivers his lectures, the office or function of a professor—'socialists of the chair' = mere doctrinaire or theoretical advocates of socialism cast iron supports for rails under the permanent way in a railway, held by wooden wedges, and spiked on to transverse wooden sleepers —*v t* to place in a seat of authority to carry publicly in triumph —*n* **Chair-bed**, a kind of chair capable of being turned into a bed —*n pl* **Chair-days** (*Shak*), used (*fig*) to denote the evening of life —*ns* **Chair'man**, the man who takes the chair, or presides one who carries a sedan or wheels a Bath chair, **Chair'manship**, **Chair-organ**, a corruption of **Choir-organ**, **Chair'woman**. [Fr *chaire*—L —Gr *kathedra*]

Chaise, shāz, *n* a light open carriage for one or more persons a travelling carriage, see **Post-chaise**. —*adj* **Chaise'less** —*n* **Chaise-longue**, a couch [Fr, a Parisian pronunciation of *chaire* See **Chair.**]

Chal, chal, *n* fellow person —*fem* **Chai** [Gypsy]

Chalcedony, kal sed'ō ni, or kal', *n* a beautiful mineral of the quartz family, consisting of quartz with some admixture of opal It is generally translucent, has a somewhat waxy lustre, and is in colour generally white or bluish white —*adj* **Chalcedon'ic** —*n* **Chalced'onyx**, an agate formed of a white opaque chalcedony alternating with a grayish translucent chalcedony [Gr, prob from *Chalcēdōn*, in Asia Minor.]

Chalcography, kal kog'ra fi, *n* the art of engraving on copper or brass [Gr *chalkos*, copper, *graphein*, to write]

Chaldaic, kal dā'ik, **Chaldee**, kal'dē, *adj* relating to Chaldea.—*n*. the language of the Chaldeans —*n* **Chal'daism**, a Chaldaic idiom —*adj* **Chalde'an**, Chaldaic.—*n* a native of Chaldea

Chalder, chawl'dėr, *n* an old Scotch dry measure, containing 16 bolls [Prob a form of **Chaldron.**]

Chaldron, chawl'drun, *n* an old coal measure holding 36 heaped bushels (=25½ cwt) [Fr *chaudron*. See **Cauldron.**]

Chalet, shă-lā, *n* a Swiss summer hut a villa in the Swiss style a urinal [Fr]

Chalice, chal'is, *n* a cup or bowl, a communion-cup —*adj* **Chal'iced**, cup like [Fr *calice*—L *calix*, *calicem*, Gr *kylix*, a cup See **Calyx.**]

Chalk, chawk, *n* a white substance, a carbonate of lime —*v t* to rub or manure with chalk —*v i* to mark with chalk in a tavern, to write the score with chalk —*adj* **Chalk'y** —*ns* **Chalk'iness**; **Chalk-pit**, a pit in which chalk is dug, **Chalk-stone**, a stone or piece of chalk —*pl* the white concretions formed round the joints in chronic gout —**French chalk**, a kind of steatite —**Chalk out**, to trace out, as with chalk, to plan, **Chalking the door**, in Scotland, a form of warning tenants to remove from burghal tenements, **By a long chalk**, by a considerable distance, referring to the habit of scoring with chalk, **Chalk for cheese**, a small price for a good article [A S *cealc*, like Fr. *chaux*, is from L *calx*, limestone]

Challenge, chal'enj, *v t* to call on one to settle a matter by fighting or by any kind of contest to claim as one's own to accuse to object to —*n* a summons to a contest of any kind, but esp a duel a calling of any one or anything in question exception to a juror the demand of a sentry —*adj* **Chal'lengeable**, that may be challenged —*n* **Chal'lenger**, one who challenges to a combat of any kind a claimant one who objects, calls in question [O Fr *chalenge*, a dispute, a claim—L *calumnia*, a false accusation —*calvi*, *calvēre*, to deceive]

Challis, shal'is, or shal'i, *n* a fine fabric of silk and worsted used for ladies' dresses [Fr]

Chalumeau, shal u mō', *n* a musical instrument a shepherd's pipe [Fr —O Fr *chalemel*—Low L *calamellus*, dim of *calamus*, a pipe, a reed]

Chalybean, ka lib'e an, *adj* (*Milton*) forged by the Chalybes well tempered —*adj* **Chalyb'eate**, containing iron —*n* a water or other liquor containing iron [Gr *chalyps*, *chalybos*, steel, so called from the *Chalybes*, a nation in Pontus famous for steel]

Cham, kam, *n* an obs form of **Khan.**

Chamade, sham ad', *n* a signal inviting a parley. [Fr]

Chamber, chām'ber, *n* an apartment the place where an assembly meets an assembly or body of men met for some purpose, as a chamber of commerce a hall of justice a compartment a cavity the back end of the bore of a gun —*v t* to put in a chamber to confine —*v i* to be wanton —*adj* **Cham'bered** —*ns* **Cham'bering**, in *B*, lewd behaviour, **Chamber-council**, a private or secret council (*Shak*), **Chamber-counsel** or **counsellor**, a counsel who gives his advice privately, but does not plead in court, **Cham'berer**, a man of intrigue a gallant (*Shak*), **Chamber-fellow**, one occupying the same chamber —*n pl* **Chamber-hangings** (*Shak*), the hangings or tapestry of a chamber —*ns* **Chamber-lye** (*Shak*), urine, **Chamber-maid**, a female servant who has the care of bedrooms, **Chamber-pot**, a necessary bedroom vessel—often merely **Chamber**; **Chamber-practice**, the business of a chamber counsellor (q v) [Fr *chambre*—L *camera*—Gr *kamara*, a vault, a room]

Chamberlain, chām'bėr-lān, or lin, *n* an officer

appointed by a king or nobleman, or by a corporation, to perform domestic and ceremonial duties —*ns* **Cham'berlainship, Lord Chamberlain,** an officer of high standing in the royal household, having control over all the officers and servants 'above stairs,' except those of the bed chamber, over the establishment attached to the Chapel Royal, the physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries of the household, **Lord Great Chamberlain,** a hereditary officer who has the government of the palace of Westminster, and upon solemn occasions the keys of Westminster Hall and of the Court of Requests are delivered to him [O Fr *chambrelenc*, O Ger *chamerling*—L *camera*, a chamber, and affix *ling* or *lenc* = Eng *ling* in *hireling*]

Chambertin, shang'bert-ang, *n* a famous red Burgundy from the vineyard of that name near Dijon, in France

Chameleon, ka mēl'yun, *n* a small lizard famous for changing its colour (*fig*) an inconstant person —*adjs* **Chamel'ionic, Chameleon-like.** [L *chamæleon*—Gr *chamaileōn*—*chamai* (= L *humi*), on the ground, dwarf, and *leōn*, a lion]

Chamelot, kam'e-lot, *n* (*Spens*) **Camlet**

Chamfer, cham'fer, *n* a bevel or slope made by paring off the edge of anything originally right angled, either in wood or stone work a groove, channel, or furrow —*v t* to cut or grind off bevel wise, as a corner to channel or make furrows upon to flute, as a column —*adj* **Cham'fered,** furrowed, grooved, wrinkled [Fr *chanfrein*—O Fr *chanfraindre*, which acc to Dr Murray may be from *chant fraindre*—L *cantum frangĕre*, to break the edge or side]

Chamfrain, cham'fren, *n* a piece of leather or plate of steel to protect the face of a horse in battle —Also **Chamfron.** [Fr *chanfrein*, origin unknown]

Chamlet, kam'let, *n* Same as **Camlet.**

Chamois, sha'moi, sham'i, or sham'waw, *n* a goat-like species or genus of antelope inhabiting the Alps and other high mountains of southern and central Europe a soft kind of leather orig made from its skin [Fr —Teut, cf mod Ger *gemse*, a chamois]

Chamomile. See **Camomile.**

Champ, champ, *v i* to make a snapping noise with the jaws in chewing —*v t* to bite or chew to crush to mash —*n* champing —*n* **Champ'ing,** the action of the verb *champ* mashing [Older form *cham*, most prob from Scand]

Champac, cham'pak, *n* an Indian tree of great beauty, much venerated by Brahminists and Buddhists —Also **Champak.** [Hind]

Champagne, sham pān', *n* a light sparkling wine from Champagne, in France Still or non effervescent champagne is also made

Champaign, sham pān', *adj* level, open —*n* an open, level country —**The Champagne,** level land —*n.* **Champ,** (*her*) the field of a shield [A doublet of **Campaign,** from O Fr *champaigne* —L *campania*, a plain.]

Champerty, sham'per ti, *n* an illegal bargain whereby the one party is to assist the other in recovering property, and is to share in the proceeds. —*n* **Cham'part,** the division of the produce of land, the right of the feudal lord. [Norm. Fr. —L. *campi pars*, part of the field]

Champignon, sham-pin'yon, *n* a mushroom, esp. the Fairy ring Agaric [Fr]

Champion, cham'pi un, *n* one who fights in single combat for himself or for another one who defends a cause: a successful combatant in boxing, running, &c, one who has excelled all others a hero —*adj* acting as champion, first: first class —*v t* to challenge (*obs*) to defend to support —*ns* **Cham'pionship, Cham'pioness.**

[Fr —Low L *campio*, *campion-em*—L. *campus*, a plain, a place for games.]

Chance, chans, *n* that which falls out or happens an unexpected event risk opportunity possibility of something happening probability (*pl*) misfortunes —*v t* to risk —*v i* to happen —*adj.* happening by chance —*adv* perchance.—*n* **Chance-comer,** one who comes by chance or unexpectedly —*adjs* **Chance'ful,** full of risk or danger, hazardous (*Spens*), **Chanc'y,** lucky, bringing good luck also risky, uncertain —**By chance,** accidentally, **Even chance,** the probability being equally for or against, **How chance?** how does it happen that? (*Shak*), **The main chance,** the chief object (often used of matrimony) what is most important, **To stand a good chance,** to have a reasonable expectation, **To take one's chance,** to accept what happens to risk an undertaking [O Fr *cheance* —Low L *cadentia*—L *cad ĕre*, to fall]

Chancel, chan'sel, *n* the eastern part of a church originally separated from the nave by a screen of lattice work, so as to prevent general access thereto, though not to interrupt either sight or sound [O Fr —L *cancelli*, lattices]

Chancellor, chan'sel or, *n* secretary (*Shak*) · the president of a court of chancery or other court the official who keeps the registers of an order of knighthood the titular head of a university (*Scot*) the foreman of a jury —*ns* **Chan'cellory, Chan'cellorship, Lord Chancellor, Lord High Chancellor,** the presiding judge of the Court of Chancery, the keeper of the great seal, and the first lay person of the state after the blood-royal, **Chancellor of a cathedral,** an officer who formerly had charge of the chapter library, custody of the common seal, superintendence of the choir practices, and headship of the cathedral schools, **Chancellor of a diocese,** an ecclesiastical judge uniting the functions of vicar general and official principal, appointed to assist the bishop in questions of ecclesiastical law, and hold his courts for him, **Chancellor of the Exchequer,** the chief minister of finance in the British government [Fr *chancelier*—Low L *cancellarius*, orig an officer that had charge of records, and stood near the *cancelli* (L.), the cross-bars that surrounded the judgment seat]

Chance-medley, chans' med-li, *n* homicide justifiable because done in the hot blood caused by an unprovoked assault—the word has no reference to homicide by accident inadvertency [O Fr. *chance medlée*, mingled chance 'From the fact that *medley* is also a noun, and *chance-medley* a possible combination in the sense of "fortuitous medley," the meaning has often been mistaken' (Dr Murray)]

Chancery, chan'sér i, *n* the office of a chancellor or ambassador a place in which writs, &c, are prepared and formally recorded the highest court of justice next to the parliament, presided over by the Lord High Chancellor a court of record generally (*slang*) the position of a boxer's head when under his adversary's arm —**In Chancery,** in litigation, as an estate (*slang*) in an awkward predicament.—**Chancery office,** in Scotland, an office in the General Register House at Edinburgh, managed by a director, in which all royal charters of novodamus, patents of dignities, gifts of offices, remissions, legitimations, presentations, commissions, and other writs appointed to pass the Great and Quarter Seals, are recorded [Fr *chancellerie*]

Chancre, shang'kĕr, *n* an ulcer arising from the direct application of syphilitic poison —*adjs.* **Chan'croid, Chan'crous.** [Fr, a form of **Canker.**]

Chandelier, shan-de lēr', *n* a frame with branches for holding lights —*ns* **Chand'ler,** orig. a candle

maker and dealer a dealer generally, **Chand'lering, Chand'lery,** goods sold by a chandler, **Ship-chandler,** dealer in general stores for ships —*adv* **Chand'lerly** [Fr —Low L *candelaria*, a candlestick—L *candēla*, a candle]

Change, chānj, *v t* to alter or make different to put or give for another to make to pass from one state to another to exchange —*v i* to suffer change to change one's clothes —*n* the act of changing alteration or variation of any kind exchange (*Shak*) fickleness (*Shak*) a shift variety small coin also used as a short term for the Exchange —*ns* **Changeabil'ity, Change'ableness,** fickleness power of being changed, **Change'fulness, Change-house,** a small inn or ale-house (*Scot*), **Change'ling,** a child taken or left by the fairies in place of another—usually an ill grown, crabbed child one apt to change, **Chang'er,** one who changes the form of anything one employed in changing or discounting money **Changing-piece** (*Shak*), a fickle person —*adjs* **Change'able,** subject or prone to change fickle inconstant, **Change'ful,** full of change changeable, **Change'less,** without change constant —*advs* **Change'ably, Change'fully** —**To change colour,** to blush or turn pale, **To change one's mind,** to form a different opinion, **To change one's self,** to change one's clothes, **To put the change on,** to delude, trick, **To ring the changes,** to go through the various changes in ringing a peal of bells, to go over in every possible order to pass counterfeit money to bemuddle a shopman into giving too much change, **To change one's tune,** to change from joy to sorrow to change one's manner of speaking [Fr *changer*—Late L *cambiāre* —L *cambire*, to barter]

Chank, changk, **Chank-shell,** changk shel, *n* the popular name of the shell of several species of Turbinella, a genus of Gasteropod molluscs, natives of the East Indian seas, used as ornaments by Hindu women [Hind *cantch*]

Channel, chan'el, *n* the bed of a stream of water the deeper part of a strait, bay, or harbour a strait or narrow sea a groove or furrow means of passing or conveying gravel (*Scot*) —**The Channel,** the English Channel —*v t* to make a channel to furrow to convey —*p adj* **Chan'nelled** [O Fr *chanel, canel*—L *canalis*, a canal]

Channel, chan'el, *n* a flat piece of wood or iron projecting horizontally from a ship's side, to spread the shrouds and keep them clear of the bulwarks—*fore, main,* and *mizzen channels* [Corr of *Chain-wale*, cf **Gunnel.**]

Chanson, shan'son, *n* a song —*n* **Chan'sonette.** [Fr]

Chant, chant, *v t* to sing to celebrate in song to recite in a singing manner to sell horses fraudulently —*n* song melody a kind of sacred music, in which prose is sung —*ns* **Chant'er, Chant'or,** a singer a precentor in a bagpipe, the pipe with finger holes, on which the melody is played one who cries up horses, **Chant'ress, Chant'ry,** an endowment, or chapel, for the chanting of masses, **Chant'y,** a sailor's song, usually with a drawling refrain, sung in concert while raising the anchor, &c [Fr *chanter*—L *cantāre, canĕre*, to sing]

Chantage, shan täj', chant'āj, *n* extortion of money by threats of scandalous revelations [Fr]

Chanterelle, shan ter el', *n* the highest string of the violin, &c a yellowish edible mushroom [Fr]

Chanticleer, chant'i klēr, *n* a cock [From the name of the cock in the old beast epic of Reynard the Fox O Fr *chanter*, to sing, *cler*, clear]

Chaos, kā'os, *n* shapeless mass disorder the state of matter before it was reduced to order by the Creator —*adj* **Chaot'ic,** confused [Gr]

Chap, chap, *v i.* to crack to strike, of a clock, &c., to knock at a door —*v t* to fissure —*n* crack, an open fissure in the skin, caused by exposure to frost a knock —*p adj* **Chapped,** cracked, of a heavy soil in dry weather, or of the skin in frost cut short —*adjs* **Chap'less, Chap'py.** [M E *chappen*, cog with Dut and Ger *kappen*]

Chap, chap, *n* a fellow, orig a customer, from **Chapman.**—*n* **Chap'pie,** a familiar diminutive

Chap, chap, *n* generally *pl* the jaws —*adj* **Chap-fallen,** a variant of **Chop-fallen.** [N E and Scot *chafts*—Scand, as Ice *kjaptr*, the jaw]

Chaparral, chap a ral', *n* dense tangled brushwood [Sp, prob Basque *achaparra*]

Chape, chāp, *n* the plate of metal at the point of a scabbard the catch or hook by which the sheath of a weapon was attached to the belt —*adj* **Chape'less** [Fr —Low L *capa*, a cap]

Chapeau, sha pō', *n* a hat [Fr]

Chapel, chap'el, *n* a place of worship inferior or subordinate to a regular church, or attached to a palace, garrison, prison, school, college, &c an oratory in a mausoleum, &c, or a cell of a church containing its own altar —**Lady chapel,** such a chapel dedicated to the Virgin a dissenters' place of worship, as of Nonconformists in England, Roman Catholics or Episcopalians in Scotland, &c a chapel service—hence 'to keep one's chapels' = to make the requisite number of attendances at such an association of workmen in a printing office, **Chapel of ease,** a chapel for worshippers far from the parish church, **Proprietary chapel,** one that is the property of a private person or persons, **Chapel Royal,** the oratory of a royal palace —*n* **Chap'elry,** the jurisdiction of a chapel [O Fr *capele*—Low L *cappella*, dim of *cappa*, a cloak or cope, orig from the cloak of St Martin]

Chaperon, shap'e rōn, *n* a kind of hood or cap one who attends a lady in public places as a protector —*v t* to attend a lady to public places —*n* **Chap'eronage** [Fr, a large hood—*chape*, a hooded cloak—Low L *cappa* See **Cape.**]

Chapiter, chap'i ter, *n* the head or capital of a column [Fr *chapitel*—Low L *capitellum*, dim of L *caput*, the head]

Chaplain, chap'lān, or chap'lin, *n* a clergyman attached to a ship of war, a regiment, a public institution, or private family —*ns* **Chap'laincy, Chap'lainry, Chap'lainship** [O Fr *chapelain* —Low L *capellanus—capella* See **Chapel.**]

Chaplet, chap'let, *n* a garland or wreath for the head a circlet of gold, &c a string of beads used in counting prayers, one third of a rosary in length anything in a string a metal support of a cylindrical pipe —*adj* **Chap'leted.** [O Fr *chapelet—chape*, a head dress]

Chapman, chap'man, *n* one who buys or sells an itinerant dealer, a pedlar a purchaser (*obs*) —*n* **Chap-book,** a name given to the books which were formerly sold by chapmen [A S *céap man—céap*, trade, and *mann*, man, cf Ger *kaufmann*, and see **Cheap.**]

Chapter, chap'ter, *n* a main division of a book, or of anything a subject or category generally an assembly of the canons of a cathedral or collegiate church, or the members of a religious or military order an organised branch of some society or fraternity —*v t* to put into chapters to take to task —*n* **Chapter-house.**—**Chapter-and-verse,** the exact reference to the passage of the authority for one's statements, **To the end of the chapter,** throughout the whole subject, **The chapter of accidents,** the catalogue of unforeseen events [O Fr *chapitre*—L *capitulum*, dim of *caput*, the head From the practice of reading to the assembled canons or monks a *capitulum* or chapter of their rule, or of the Scriptures, the men themselves came to be called

in a body the *capitulum* or chapter, and their meeting-place the chapter-house]

Chaptrel, chap'trel, *n* the capital of a pillar which supports an arch [Dim of **Chapiter**]

Char, chär, *n* a small fish of the salmon kind, found in mountain lakes and rivers [Prob Celt , cf Gael *ceara*, red, blood coloured]

Char, char, *v t* to roast or burn until reduced to carbon or coal, to scorch —*pr p* charr'ing, *pa p* charred' —*adj* **Charr'y,** pertaining to charcoal [Prob formed from *char* coal]

Char-à-banc, shar' a bang, *n* a long light vehicle with transverse seats [Fr]

Character, kar'ak-ter, *n* a letter, sign, figure, stamp, or distinctive mark a mark of any kind, a symbol in writing, &c writing generally, handwriting a secret cipher any essential feature or peculiarity nature personal appearance (*obs*) the aggregate of peculiar qualities which constitutes personal or national individuality moral qualities especially, the reputation of possessing such a formal statement of the qualities of a person who has been in one's service or employment official position, rank, or status, or a person who has filled such a person noted for eccentricity a personality as created in a play or novel (*Shak* **Char'act**) —*v t* to engrave, imprint, write to represent, delineate, or describe —**In character,** in harmony with the part assumed, appropriate, as a **Character actor,** one who tries to represent eccentricities —*v t* **Char'acterise,** to describe by peculiar qualities to distinguish or designate —*ns* **Characterisā'tion, Char'acterism** —*adjs* **Characteris'tic, Characteris'tical,** marking or constituting the peculiar nature —*n* **Characteris'tic,** that which marks or constitutes the character —*adv* **Characteris'tically** —*adj* **Char'acterless,** without character, or distinctive qualities —*ns* **Char'acterlessness, Char'actery,** writing impression that which is charactered [Fr *caractère* —L *character*—Gr *charaktēr*, from *charass ein*, to cut, engrave]

Charade, shar ad', *n* a species of riddle, the subject of which is a word proposed for solution from an enigmatical description of its component syllables and of the whole—the charade is often acted [Fr , ety dub Littré gives Prov *charrada*, chatter, Prof Skeat quotes Sp *charrada*, the speech of a clown]

Charcoal, char'kōl, *n* charred wood or coal made by charring wood the carbonaceous residue of vegetable, animal, or mineral substances when they have undergone smothered combustion [The first element of the word is of doubtful origin]

Chare, chär, **Char,** char, *n* an occasional piece of work, an odd job —*pl* household work—in Amer usually **Chore** —*v i* to do odd jobs of work to do house cleaning —*n* **Charwom'an,** a woman hired by the day to do odd jobs of domestic work [A S *cerran, cierran*, to turn]

Charet, char'et, *n* (*Spens*) Same as **Chariot.**

Charge, charj, *v t* to load, to put into, to fill (*with*) to load heavily, burden to fill completely to cause to receive electricity to lay a task upon one, to enjoin, command to deliver officially an injunction, as a judge to a jury, a bishop or archdeacon to his clergy, or a senior to a junior minister at a Presbyterian ordination to bring an accusation against to exact a sum of money from, to ask as the price —*v i* to make an onset —*n* that which is laid on cost or price the load of powder, &c for a gun attack or onset care, custody the object of care, esp a minister of religion's flock or parish an accumulation of electricity in a Leyden jar command exhortation accusation —*pl* expenses.—**To give in charge,** to hand over to the police —*adj* **Charge'able,** liable to be charged imputable blamable in *B* , burdensome —*n* **Charge'ableness** —*adv* **Charge'ably.**—*adjs* **Charge'ful,** expensive (*Shak*), **Charge'less.**—*ns* **Charge-house** (*Shak*), a common school where a fee was charged, in distinction to a free-school, **Charg'er,** a flat dish capable of holding a large joint, a platter a war horse [Fr *charger*—Low L *carricāre*, to load—L *carrus*, a wagon See **Car, Cargo**]

Chargé d'affaires, shar'zhā da fār', *n* a fourth-class diplomatic agent, accredited, not to the sovereign, but to the department for foreign affairs, he also holds his credentials only from the minister - the person in charge for the time [Fr]

Charily, Chariness. See **Chary**

Chariot, char'i ot, *n* a four wheeled pleasure or state carriage a car used in ancient warfare a light four wheeled carriage with back seats —*v t* to carry in a chariot —*v i* to ride in a chariot —*n* **Charioteer',** one who drives a chariot —*v t* and *v i* to drive or to ride in such [Fr , dim of *char*, a **Car**]

Charism, kar'izm, *n* a free gift of grace —*adj* **Charismat'ic** [Gr *charisma—charis*, grace]

Charity, char'i ti, *n* in New Test , universal love the disposition to think favourably of others, and do them good almsgiving —*pl* affections —**Cold as charity,** an ironical phrase implying the coldness of much so-called charity, which should naturally be warm —*adj* **Char'itable,** of or relating to charity liberal to the poor —*adv* **Char'itably** —*n* **Char'itableness.** [Fr *charité* —L *caritat em, carus*, dear]

Charivari, shar'i-vär'i, *n* a French term used to designate a wild tumult and uproar, produced by the beating of pans, kettles, and dishes, mingled with whistling, bawling, groans, and hisses, expressive of displeasure against an individual—the rough music not unknown in England as a popular protest against an unequal marriage, or the like [Ety dub , the word, as suggesting derision, has been adopted as a name by satirical journals]

Chark, chärk, *v t* to burn to charcoal —*n.* char coal, coke

Charlatan, shar'la tan, *n* a mere talking pretender a quack —*ns* **Char'latanism, Char'latanry** —*adj* **Charlatan'ic** [Fr —It *ciarlatano—ciarlare*, to chatter, an imitative word]

Charles's Wain, *n* a name given to the seven bright stars in Ursa Major, the Plough [A S *Carles wægn*, Carl being Charlemagne]

Charley, Charlie, chär'li, *n* a night-watchman the small triangular beard familiar in the portraits of Charles I the fox —**Charley-pitcher** (*slang*), one who makes a living by the thimble and pea trick

Charlock, char'lok, *n* a plant of the mustard family, with yellow flowers, that grows as a weed in cornfields [A S *cerlic*]

Charlotte, shär'lot, *n* a dish of apple marmalade covered with crumbs of toast —**Charlotte russe,** a custard enclosed in a kind of sponge cake

Charm, chärm, *n* a spell something thought to possess occult power, a metrical form of words attractiveness a trinket worn on a watch guard the blended singing of birds, children, &c —*pl* female beauty or other personal attractions that which can please irresistibly —*v t* to influence by a charm to subdue by secret influence to enchant to delight to allure —*n* **Charm'er** —*adjs* **Charmed,** protected, as by a special charm , **Charm'ful,** abounding with charms —*p adj* **Charm'ing,** highly pleasing· delightful fascinating —*adv* **Charm'ingly.**—

adj **Charm'less**, wanting or destitute of charms [Fr *charme*—L *carmen*, a song]

Charneco, chär'ne ko, *n* a kind of sweet wine (*Shak*) [Prob from the name of a village near Lisbon]

Charnel, chär'nel, *adj* of, or pertaining to a charnel or burial place, as in 'charnel vault,' &c sepulchral, death like —*n* **Charnel-house**, a place where the bones of the dead are deposited [O Fr *charnel*—Low L *carnāle*—L *carnalis*, *caro*, *carnis*, flesh]

Charon, kā'ron, *n* in Greek mythology, the ferryman who rowed the shades of the dead across the river Styx in the lower world a ferryman generally [Gr]

Charpie, shär'pē, *n* lint shredded down so as to form a soft material for dressing wounds [O Fr *charpir*—L *carpĕre*, to pluck]

Charpoy, char'poi, *n* the common Indian bedstead, sometimes handsomely wrought and painted [Hind *chārpāī*—Pers *chihār pāī*, four feet]

Charqui, char'ke, *n* beef cut into long strips and dried in the sun—jerked beef [Peruvian]

Charr, a fish Same as **Char**

Chart, chärt, *n* a marine or hydrographical map, exhibiting a portion of a sea or other water, with the islands, coasts of contiguous land, soundings, currents, &c an outline-map, or a tabular statement giving information of any kind —*adjs* **Chart'less**, **Chartā'ceous** [O Fr *charte*—L *charta*, a paper]

Charter, chart'er, *n* any formal writing in evidence of a grant, contract, or other transaction, conferring or confirming titles, rights, or privileges, or the like the formal deed by which a sovereign guarantees the rights and privileges of his subjects, like the famous **Magna Charta**, signed by King John at Runnymede, June 15, 1215, or the **Charte** of Louis XVIII at the Restoration in 1814, or that sworn by Louis-Philippe, 29th August 1830 any instrument by which powers and privileges are conferred by the state on a select body of persons for a special object, as the 'charter of a bank' a patent grant, allowance immunity —*v t* to establish by charter to let or hire, as a ship, on contract —*p adj* **Chart'ered**, granted or protected by a charter privileged licensed hired by contract. [O Fr *chartre*—L *cartula*, *carta*]

Charterhouse, chart'ėr hows, *n* a Carthusian monastery the famous hospital and school instituted in London in 1611, on the site of a Carthusian monastery—now transferred—the 'masterpiece of Protestant English charity' in Fuller's phrase. —*ns* **Char'treux**, a Carthusian the Charterhouse School, **Char'treuse**, a Carthusian monastery, esp the original one, the Grande Chartreuse near Grenoble in France a famous liqueur, green, yellow, or white, long manufactured here by the monks from aromatic herbs and brandy a kind of enamelled pottery a pale greenish colour

Charter-party, chart'er pär ti, *n* the common written form in which the contract of affreightment is expressed—viz the hiring of the whole or part of a ship for the conveyance of goods [Fr *charte partie*, (*lit*) a divided charter, as the practice was to divide it in two and give a half to each person—L *charta partīta*]

Chartism, chart'izm, *n* a movement in Great Britain for the extension of political power to the working classes, rising out of widespread national distress and popular disappointment with the results of the Reform Bill of 1832—its programme, the 'People's Charter,' was drawn up in 1838, and its six *points* were (1) Manhood Suffrage, (2) Equal Electoral Districts, (3) Vote by Ballot, (4) Annual Parliaments; (5) Abolition of Property Qualification, and (6) Payment of Members of House of Commons —*n* **Chart'ist**, a supporter of chartism.

Chartography See **Cartography**.

Chartulary. See **Cartulary**.

Charwoman. See **Chare**.

Chary, chār'i, *adj* sparing cautious —*adv* **Char'ily**.—*n* **Char'iness**. [A S *cearig*—*cearu*, care]

Charybdis, kar ib'dis, *n* a dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, and opposite to Scylla, the two together providing a proverbial alternative of ruin hardly to be escaped

Chase, chās, *v t* to pursue to hunt to drive away, put to flight —*n* pursuit a hunting that which is hunted ground abounding in game —**Beasts of chase**, prop the buck, doe, fox, marten, and roe wild beasts that are hunted generally, **Wild-goose chase**, the foolish or profitless pursuit of anything, **Chase-port**, the porthole at the bow or stern of a vessel, through which the chase gun is fired [O Fr *chacier*, *chasser*—L *captāre*, freq of *capĕre*, to take]

Chase, chās, *v t* to decorate metal-work, whether hammered or punched up, by engraving the exterior —*ns* **Chas'er**, one who practises chasing, **Chas'ing**, the art of representing figures in bass relief by punching them out from behind, and then carving them on the front the art of cutting the threads of screws [Short for **Enchase**]

Chase, chās, *n* a case or frame for holding types. a groove [Fr *châsse*, a shrine, a setting—L. *capsa*, a chest See **Case**]

Chasereiculture, chas ei i kul'tūr, *n* the combined industries of tea growing and silk production as far as the cocoon [A combination of Chinese *cha*, tea, *chasze*, the former tea valuers of Canton, and L *sericum*, silk]

Chasm, kazm, *n* a yawning or gaping hollow a gap or opening a void space —*adj* **Chasm'y** [Gr *chasma*, from *chaïn ein*, to gape, connected with **Chaos**]

Chasse, shas, *n* a dram or liqueur taken after coffee, to remove the taste —Also **Chasse-café**. [Fr *chasse café*—*chasser*, to chase, remove]

Chassé, shäs'ā, *n* a kind of gliding step in dancing —*v* to make such a step to dismiss (*slang*) [Fr]

Chassepot, shas'po, *n* the kind of bolt action breechloading rifle adopted by the French army in 1866 [From Prince Alphonse Chassepot, the inventor]

Chasseur, sha sēr', *n* a hunter or huntsman one of a select body of French light troops, either infantry or cavalry a domestic dressed in military garb in the houses of persons of distinction. [Fr *chasser*, to hunt]

Chaste, chāst, *adj* modest refined virtuous pure in taste and style —*adv* **Chaste'ly**.—*ns* **Chaste'ness**, the quality of being chaste, **Chas'tity**, sexual purity virginity refinement of language moderation [O Fr. *chaste*—L *castus*, pure]



Chasuble.

Chasten, chās'n, *v t* to free from faults by punishing—hence, to punish, to purify or refine to restrain or moderate —*p adj* **Chas'tened**, purified modest —*n* **Chas'tenment**

Chastise, chas tīz', *v t* to inflict punishment upon for the purpose of correction to reduce to order or to obedience —*n* **Chas'tisement**.

Chasuble, chaz'ū bl, *n* a sleeveless vestment worn over the alb by the priest while celebrating mass,

once round or elliptical, now rectangular, with a hole in the middle to slip over the head It seldom hangs much lower than the hips [O Fr *chesible*—Low L *casubula*—L *casula*, a mantle, dim of *casa*, a hut.]

Chat, chat, *v i.* to talk idly or familiarly —*pr p* chatt'ing, *pa p* chatt'ed —*n* familiar, idle talk —*adj* **Chat'ty**, given to chat talkative —*n* **Chat'tiness.** [Short for **Chatter**.]

Chat, chat, *n* a genus of small birds in the thrush family, of which the wheatear is a familiar example [From the sound of their voice.]

Chateau, sha tō', *n* a castle, a great country-seat, esp in France (common in place names, and conn with wines, as 'Chateau Lafitte,' 'Chateau Yqem,' &c.) —**Chateau en Espagne**, a castle in the air —*ns* **Chatelain** (shat'e lān), a castellan, **Chatelaine**, a female castellan an ornamental appendage, such as a lady chatelaine might wear, consisting of short chains bearing keys, corkscrew, scissors, &c, attached to the waist belt a similar thing in miniature attached to the watch chain [O Fr *chastel* (Fr *château*)—L *castellum*, dim of *castrum*, a fort.]

Chaton, sha tong', *n* the head of a ring [Fr.]

Chatoyant, shat oi'ant, *adj* with a changing lustre, like a cat's eye in the dark [Fr.]

Chatta, chät'a, *n* an umbrella. [Hind.]

Chattel, chat'l, *n* any kind of property which is not freehold, distinguished further into *chattels real* and *chattels personal*, the latter being mere personal movables—money, plate, cattle, and the like, the former including leasehold interests —**Goods and chattels**, all corporeal movables. [O Fr *chatel*—Low L *captale*—L *capitale*, &c, property, goods.]

Chatter, chat'er, *v i* to talk idly or rapidly to sound as the teeth when one shivers —*ns* **Chat'terbox**, one who chatters or talks incessantly, **Chat'terer**, one that chatters an idle talker. a significant popular name applied to the birds of a small family of finch like perching birds, as the Bohemian waxwing and the cedar bird of America, **Chat'tering**, noise like that made by a magpie, or by the striking together of the teeth idle talk [From the sound.]

Chatty, chat'i, *n* an earthen water pot in India. [Hind.]

Chaucerian, chä-ser'i an, *adj* pertaining to or like Chaucer —*n* a devoted student of Chaucer.

Chaud-mellé, shōd-mā'lā, *n* a fight arising in the heat of passion the killing of a man in such a fight —Also called **Chaud-medley** [O Fr *chaude-mellee*, hot fight See **Mêlée**.]

Chaufe, Chauff, Spenserian forms of **Chafe.**

Chauffer, chaw'fer, *n* a metal box for holding fire, a portable furnace or stove [See **Chafe.**]

Chauffeur, shōf-fēr, *n.* a motor car attendant [Fr.]

Chausses, shōs, (or shō'sez), *n pl* any closely fitting covering for the legs, hose generally the defence pieces for the legs in ancient armour —*n.* **Chaussure'**, a general name for boots and shoes. [O Fr *chauces*—L *calcias*, pl of *calcia*, hose.]

Chautauquan, sha taw'kwan, *adj* pertaining to a system of systematic instruction for grown people by home reading and study under advisory supervision, evolved from the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, organised in 1878

Chavender, chav'en der, *n* the chub or cheven

Chauvinism, shō'vin izm, *n* an absurdly extravagant pride in one's country, with a corresponding contempt for foreign nations—the French equivalent of the Jingoism of London music-halls. —*ns* **Chau'vin, Chau'vinist.** —*adj* **Chauvinist'ic.** [Fr *chauvinisme*, from *Chauvin*, a figure in *La Cocarde tricolore* (1831), by the brothers Cognard; the name, however, having been that of an old soldier of Napoleon, notorious for his devoted enthusiasm.]

Chaw, chaw, *n* (*Spens.*) the jaw—usually *pl* —*v* to chew, still used of tobacco —**Chawed up**, destroyed —*n* **Chaw-bacon**, a country clown, a rustic fellow [See **Jaw.**]

Chawdron, chaw'dron, *n* part of the entrails of an animal (*Shak.*) [O Fr *chaudun*.]

Chay, a vulgar form of **Chaise.**

Cheap, chēp, *adj* low in price of a place where prices are low, as 'a cheap market' of a low price in relation to the value easily obtained of small value, or reckoned at such —*v* **Cheap'en**, to ask the price of a thing to make cheap, to lower the price of to lower the reputation of to beat down the price of —*adv* **Cheap'ly** —*ns* **Cheap'ness, Cheap'ener.**—**On the cheap**, cheap or cheaply, **To be cheap of anything** (*Scot.*), to get less than one deserved or expected, as of punishment, **Dirt cheap**, ridiculously cheap, **Cheap Jack** or **John**, a travelling hawker who pretends to give great bargains, **Cheap labour**, labour paid at a poor rate, **Cheap trip**, an excursion by rail or steamer at a reduced fare, **Cheap-tripper**, one who goes on such a trip [Orig *good cheap*, i.e. a good bargain, A S *ceap*, price, a bargain, A S *céapian*, Ice *kaupa*, Ger *kaufen*, to buy, Scot *coup*—all borrowed from L. *caupo*, a huckster.]

Cheat, chēt, *v t* to deceive, defraud, impose upon —*v.i.* to practise deceit.—*n* a fraud one who cheats —*n* **Cheat'er**, one who cheats an officer who collected the fines to be paid into the Exchequer (*Shak.*) —**Tame cheater**, a decoy — **To put a cheat upon**, to deceive. [M E *cheten*, a form of *escheten*, to **Escheat.**]

Check, chek, *v t* to bring to a stand to restrain or hinder to rebuke to control an account, &c, by comparison with certified data, vouchers, &c to place in check at chess to mark with a pattern of crossing lines —*n* a term in chess when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king anything that checks a sudden stop, repulse, or rebuff a rebuke (*B* and *Shak.*) a mark put against items in a list an order for money (usually written **Cheque**) any counter register used as security, a counterfoil a token, of printed paper or metal, given to a railroad passenger to make secure the after identification of his luggage, to a person leaving his seat in a theatre with the intention of returning, &c a counter used in games at cards (U S)—hence 'to pass in one's checks' = to die a pattern of cross lines forming small squares, as in a chessboard any fabric woven with such a pattern —*adj* (*her.*) divided into small squares by transverse, perpendicular, and horizontal lines —*ns* **Check-clerk**, a clerk who checks accounts, &c, **Check-key**, a latch key, **Checkmate**, in chess, a check given to the adversary's king when in a position in which it can neither be protected nor moved out of check, so that the game is finished a complete check defeat overthrow.—*v t* in chess, to make a movement which ends the game to defeat.—*ns* **Check-rein**, a coupling rein, a strap hindering the horse from lowering his head; **Check-string**, a string by which the occupant of a carriage may attract the driver's notice, **Check-taker**, the collector of admission tickets at a theatre, railway-train, &c; **Check-weigher**, one who on the part of the men checks the weight of coal sent up to the pit-mouth [O Fr *eschec, eschac* (Low L *scaccus, scăchus*, It *scacco*, Sp *jaque*, Ger *scach*), through Ar from Pers *shāh*, king—the immediate origin of **Checkmate** being O Fr *eschec mat*—Ar *shāh māt* (*a*), 'the king is dead,' i.e. can make no further move.]

Checker See **Chequer**

Checker-berry, an American name for the **Wintergreen.**

Checkers, chek'erz, *n pl* the game of **Draughts**

Checklaton, chek'la-ton, *n* (also **Cic'latoun**), a cloth of gold or other rich material (*Spens*) [O Fr *ciclaton*, from Ar, prob from the same root as *scarlet*]

Cheddar, ched'ar, *n* an excellent kind of cheese first made in Somersetshire [From the village of Cheddar, on the south side of the Mendip hills in Somersetshire]

Cheek, chēk, *n* the side of the face below the eye, the fleshy lateral wall of the mouth effrontery, impudence, as in 'to have the *cheek*' to do anything, 'to give *cheek*' one of the side posts of a door or window the cheek strap of a horse's bridle, the ring at the end of the bit anything arranged in lateral pairs —*v t* to address insolently —*adj* **Cheek'y,** insolent, saucy —**Cheek by jowl,** side by side, **To one's own cheek,** for one's own private use —*n* **Cheek'-bone,** the bone of the cheek [A S *cēce, cēace*, the cheek, jaw, cf Dut *kaak*]

Cheep, chēp, *v i* to chirp, as a young bird —*n* any similar sound [From the sound, like **Chirp**]

Cheer, chēr, *n* disposition, frame of mind—with good, &c joy a shout of approval or welcome kind treatment entertainment fare, food —*v t* to comfort to encourage to applaud to in spirit—'to cheer up'—*v i* in such phrases as 'How cheerst thou?'—*refl* as in 'Cheer thee'—*ns* **Cheer'er,** one who, or that which, cheers, **Cheer'fulness, Cheer'lessness, Cheer'iness, Cheer'ishness,** cheerfulness (*Milton*) —*adjs* **Cheer'ful,** of good spirits joyful lively, **Cheer'less,** without comfort gloomy, **Cheer'y,** cheerful promoting cheerfulness, **Cheer'ly,** cheerful —*adv* in a cheery manner heartily —*advs* **Cheer'fully, Cheer'ily** [O Fr *chiere*, the countenance—Low L *cara*, the face]

Cheese, chēz, *n* a wholesome article of food, made into a round form, from the curd of milk coagulated by rennet, separated from the whey, and pressed into a hard mass —*ns* **Cheese'cake,** a cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter, or whipped egg and sugar, **Cheese-hopper,** the larva of a small fly, remarkable for its leaping power, found in cheese, **Cheese-mite,** a very small insect which breeds in cheese, **Cheese'-mong'er,** a dealer in cheese, **Cheese'-par'ing** (*Shak*), paring, or rind, of cheese —*adj* mean and parsimonious, **Cheese-press,** a machine in which curds for cheese are pressed, **Cheese-rennet,** the plant Ladies' bed straw, so called because used as rennet in curdling milk, **Cheese-vat,** a vat or wooden case in which curds are pressed —*adj* **Chees'y,** having the nature of cheese —*n* **Chees'iness.—Green cheese,** cheese not yet dried, **To make cheeses,** to whirl round and then sink down suddenly so as to make the petticoats stand out like a cheese, **Cheese it** (*slang*), stop, have done, run off [A S *cēse, cȳse*, curdled milk (Ger *kase*)—L *caseus*]

Cheese, chēz, *n* (*slang*) the correct thing, of excellent quality [Colonel Yule explains it as Pers and Hind *chīz*, thing, the expression having formerly been common among young Anglo-Indians, e g 'These cheroots are the real *chīz*,' i e the real thing]

Cheetah, chē'tah, *n* an eastern animal like the leopard, used in hunting [Hind *chītā*—Sans. *chitraka, chitrakāya*, having a speckled body]

Chef, shef, *n* a master cook a reliquary in the shape of a head —*adj* chief, as in **Chef d'œuvre,** masterpiece [Fr See **Chief.**]

Cheiromancy, kī'ro man si, *n* the art of telling fortunes by the lineaments of the hand [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, *manteia*, prophecy]

Cheiroptera, kī rop'tėi a, *n pl* the order of **Bats.** —*adj* **Cheirop'terous** [Gr *cheir*, the hand, *pteron*, a wing]

Cheirotherium, kī ro thēr'i-um, *n* the name originally given to the Labyrinthodont, from the peculiar hand-like impressions left by it in the Triassic rocks —*adj* **Cheirothe'rian.** [Gr *cheir*, hand, *thērion*, beast]

Chela, kē'la, *n* the prehensile claw of a crab or scorpion —*adjs* **Che'late, Che'liform.**—*n* **Che'lifer,** the book scorpion [L —Gr *chēlē*]

Chela, chē'la, *n* a novice in esoteric Buddhism —*n* **Che'laship** [Hind *chēlā*, servant]

Chelicera, kēl is'ei a, *n* a technical term, usually restricted to the biting organs which form the first pair of appendages in spiders, scorpions, and other Arachnida —*pl* **Chelic'eræ** (rē) [Gr *chēlē*, a crab's claw, *keras*, horn]

Chelonia, ke lō'ni a, *n* an order of vertebrate animals including the tortoise and turtle —*adj* and *n* **Chelo'nian** [Gr *chelōnē*, a tortoise]

Chemise, she mēz', *n* a woman's shirt or sark, a smock or shift —*n* **Chemisette',** a kind of bodice worn by women, the lace or muslin which fills up the open front of a woman's dress [Fr *chemise* — Low L *camisia*, a nightgown, surplice]

Chemistry, kem'is tri, formerly **Chymistry,** *n* the science which treats of the properties of substances both elementary and compound, and of the laws of their combination and action one upon another —*adjs* **Chem'ic, Chem'ical** (**Chemico-**, in many compound words), **Chemiat'ric** (a Paracelsian term, Gr *chēmeia*, chemistry, *iatreia*, medical treatment) —*adv* **Chem'ically.** —*ns* **Chem'ist,** one skilled in chemistry, specially a druggist or apothecary, **Chem'ism,** chemical action, **Chem'icals,** substances which form the subject of chemical effects —**Chemical affinity,** the name given to the tendency to combine with one another which is exhibited by many substances, or to the force by which the substances constituting a compound are held together, **Chemical notation,** a method of expressing the composition of chemical substances and representing chemical changes, by certain known symbols and formulæ, **Chemical works,** manufactories where chemical processes are carried on for purposes of trade, as *alkali-works*, &c [From the ancient **Alchemy,** which see]

Chemitype, kem'i tīp, *n* the chemical process for obtaining casts in relief from an engraving —*n* **Chem'itypy**

Chemosh, kē'mosh, *n* the national god of Moab any false god

Chenille, she nēl', *n* a thick, velvety looking cord of silk or wool (and so resembling a caterpillar), used in ornamental sewing and manufactured trimmings [Fr *chenille*, a caterpillar — L *canicula*, a hairy little dog, *canis*, a dog]

Cheque, Check, chek, *n* a money order on a banker payable at demand —*ns* **Blank-cheque,** a cheque signed by the owner, but without having the amount to be drawn indicated, **Cross-cheque,** an ordinary cheque with two transverse lines drawn across it, which have the effect of making it payable only through a banker, **Cheque book,** a book containing cheque forms given by a bank to its customers, **Chequer, Checker,** a chess board alternation of colours, as on a chess board (*pl*) draughts chess men —*v t* to mark in squares of different colours to variegate interrupt —*adj* **Chequered, Checkered,** variegated, like a chessboard varying in character [See **Check.**]

Cherish, cher'ish, *v t* to protect and treat with

affection to nurture, nurse to entertain in the mind —*n* **Cher'ishment.** [Fr *chérir, chérissant—cher*, dear—L *carus*]

Cheroot, she-rōōt', *n* a cigar not pointed at either end [Fr *cheroute*, representing the Tamil name *shuruttu*, a roll (Colonel Yule)]

Cherry, cher'i, *n* a small bright-red stone fruit the tree that bears it —*adj* like a cherry in colour ruddy —*ns* **Cherry-brandy,** a pleasant liqueur made by steeping Morello cherries in brandy, **Cherry-pit,** a game which consists in throwing cherry stones into a small hole, **Cherry-stone,** the hard seed of the cherry [A S *cirs* —L *cerasus*—Gr *kerasos*, a cherry-tree, said to be so named from Cerasus, a town in Pontus, from which the cherry was brought.]

Cherry, cher'i, *v t* (*Spens.*) to cheer

Chersonese, ker'so nēz, *n* a peninsula. [Gr *cher sonēsos—chersos*, land, dry land, *nēsos*, an island]

Chert, chert, *n* a kind of quartz or flint horn stone —*adj* **Chert'y,** like or containing chert [Prob Celt, Ir *ceart*, a pebble]

Cherub, cher'ub, *n* a winged creature with human face, represented as associated with Jehovah, esp drawing his chariot throne a celestial spirit a beautiful child —*pl* **Cher'ubs, Cher'ubim, Cher'ubims.**—*n* **Cher'ubin,** a cherub (*Shak*)—*adjs* **Cheru'bic, -al,** angelic —*adv* **Cheru'bically.** [Heb *k'rūb*, pl *k'rūbīm*]

Cherup, cher'up, *v t* to urge on by chirruping

Chervil, cher'vil, *n* an umbelliferous plant, cultivated as a pot herb, and used in soups and for a garnish, &c, like parsley In Scotland the plant is commonly called **Myrrh.** [A S *cerfille* (Ger *kerbel*)—L *cærefolium*—Gr *chairephyllon*.]

Chesil, chez'il, *n* gravel shingle bran —Also **Chisel.** [A S *cisil*]

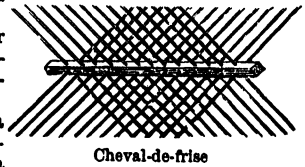
Chess, ches, *n* a game of skill for two persons or parties, played with figures or 'pieces,' which are moved on a chequered board —*n* **Chess-board,** the board on which the game of chess is played —*n pl* **Chess-men,** pieces used in the game of chess [Fr *échecs*, It *scacchi*, Ger. *schach* Orig from Pers *shāh*, a king]

Chess, ches, *n* one of the parallel planks of a pontoon bridge—gen in *pl*

Chest, chest, *n* a large strong box the part of the body between the neck and the abdomen, the thorax —*adj* **Chest'ed,** having a chest placed in a chest —*n* **Chest-note,** in singing or speaking, a deep note, the lowest sound of the voice [A S *cyst*, Scot *kist*—L *cista*—Gr *kistē*]

Chestnut, Chesnut, ches'nut, *n* a nut or fruit enclosed in a prickly case the tree that bears it (*slang*) a stale joke or story —*adj* of a chestnut colour, reddish-brown [O Fr *chastaigne*—L *castanea*—Gr *kastanon*, from *Castana*, in Pontus.]

Cheval-de-frise, she val' de frēz, *n* a piece of timber armed with spikes, used to defend a passage or to stop cavalry —*pl* **Chevaux-de-frise,** she-vō' —*n* **Cheval-glass,** a large glass or mirror supported on a frame [Fr *cheval*, horse; *Frise*, Friesland]



Cheval-de-frise

Chevalier, shev-a lēr', *n* a cavalier a knight a gallant. [Fr —*cheval*—L *caballus*, a horse.]

Cheverel, chev'ėr el, *n* a kid soft, flexible leather made of kid skin —*adj* like kid leather, pliable [Fr *chevreau*, a kid—*chèvre*, L *capra*, a goat.]

Chevesaile, chev'e-sāl, *n* an ornamental collar of a coat [O Fr *chevesaile—chevece*, the neck]

Cheviot, chē'vi-ot, or chev'i ot, *n* a hardy breed of short-wooled sheep reared on the Cheviot Hills: a cloth made from their wool

Chevisance, shev'i zäns, *n* achievement, performance (*Spens*) [Fr —*chevir*, to accomplish, *chef*, the head, the end]

Chevron, shev'ron, *n* a rafter (*her.*) the representation of two rafters of a house meeting at the top the V shaped band of worsted braid or gold lace, worn on the sleeve of a non commissioned officer's coat [Fr *chevron*, Sp *cabrio*, a rafter—L *capreolus*, dim of *caper*, a goat]



Chevron (Her)

Chevy, Chivy, chev'i, or chiv'i, *n* a cry, shout a hunt —*v t* to chase [Ety dub, perhaps from 'Chevy Chase,' a well known ballad relating a Border battle]

Chew, chōō, *v t* to cut and bruise with the teeth: to masticate (*fig*) to meditate, reflect —*n* action of chewing a quid of tobacco —*ns* **Chew'et,** a kind of pie or pudding made of various ingredients mixed together, **Chewing-gum,** a preparation made from a gum called *chicle*, produced by a Mexican tree allied to the india rubber tree, sweetened and flavoured —**To chew the cud,** to masticate a second time food that has already been swallowed, and passed into the first stomach to ruminate in thought. [A S *ceówan*, Ger *kauen*, conn with **Jaw.**]

Chewet, chōō'et, *n* a chough (*Shak*) a chatterer [Fr *chouette*, an owl]

Chianti, kē an'ti, *n* a red wine of Tuscany

Chiaroscuro, kyar'o skū ro, *n* distribution or blending of light and shade, the art of representing light in shadow and shadow in light, so that the parts represented in shadow shall still have the clearness and warmth of those in light, and those in light the depth and softness of those in shadow—the harmonious blending of light and shade —*n* **Chiaroscu'rist**

Chiaus, chows, *n* Same as **Chouse**

Chibouk, Chibouque, chi book', *n* a long straight-stemmed Turkish pipe for smoking [Turk]

Chic, shēk, *n* style, fashion adroitness —*adj* stylish, 'up to the mark' [Fr]

Chica, chē'ka, *n* an orange red dye stuff, obtained by boiling the leaves of the Bignonia, a climber of the banks of the Cassiquiare and the Orinoco. [The native name]

Chicane, shi kān', *v i* to use shifts and tricks —*v t* to deceive —*n* a trick or artifice —*ns* **Chicā'ner,** one who chicanes a quibbler, **Chicā'nery,** trickery or artifice, esp in legal proceedings; quibbling, **Chicā'ning,** quibbling [Fr *chicane*, sharp practice at law, most prob from Late Gr. *tzykanion*, a game at mall, *tzykanız-ein*, to play at mall—Pers *tchaugān*, a crooked mallet.]

Chiccory. See **Chicory**

Chicha, chēch'a, *n* a South American liquor fermented from maize [Haytian]

Chick, chik, *n* the young of fowls, esp of the hen a child, as a term of endearment —*ns* **Chick'en,** the young of birds, esp of the hen its flesh a child a faint-hearted person. —**No chicken,** one no longer young: **Mother Carey's chicken,** a sailor's name for the Stormy Petrel, **Chick'abid'dy** and **Chick-a-diddle,** terms of endearment addressed to children; **Chicken-hazard,** a game at dice—see **Hazard, Chicken-heart,** a cowardly person. —*adj* **Chicken-hearted.**—*ns* **Chicken-pox,** a contagious febrile disease, chiefly of children, and bearing some resemblance to a very mild form of small-pox; **Chick'ling,** a little chicken, **Chick'weed,** a species of stitchwort, and one of the most common weeds of gardens and cultivated fields. —for making poultices, and for feeding cage-birds, which are very fond of its leaves and seeds. [A S *cicen*, cf Dut. *kieken*, Ger *kuchlein*]

Chick-pea, chik'-pē, *n* a dwarf species of pea.

cultivated for food in the south of Europe and other places [Fr *chicche*—L *cicer*, and **Pea**.]

Chicory, Chiccory, chik'o-ri, *n* a plant whose long carrot-like root is ground to adulterate coffee.—Also **Suc'cory.** [Fr *chicorée*—L *cichorium*, succory—Gr *kichōrion*.]

Chide, chīd, *v t* to scold, rebuke, reprove by words to be noisy about, as the sea.—*v i* to make a snarling, murmuring sound, as a dog, or trumpet.—*pr p* chīd'ing; *pa t* chid, (*obs*) chōde, *pa p* chid, chidd'en.—*ns* **Chid'er,** a quarrelsome person (*Shak*), **Chid'ing,** scolding. [A S *cīdan*.]

Chief, chēf, *adj* head, principal, highest, first in intimate (*Scot*).—*adv* chiefly.—*n* a head or principal person: a leader: the principal part or top of anything (*her*) an ordinary, consisting of the upper part of the field cut off by a horizontal line, generally made to occupy one third of the area of the shield.—*adv* **Chief'ly,** in the first place: principally: for the most part.—**In chief,** in heraldry, means that the charge is borne in the upper part of the shield: applied to holding land directly from the sovereign: at the head, as commander *in chief*. **Chief-baron,** the President of the Court of Exchequer, **Chief-justice,** see **Justice**.—*ns* **Chief'dom, Chief'ship,** state of being chief: sovereignty, **Chief'ery,** an Irish chieftaincy: the dues paid to a chief, **Chief'tain,** the head of a clan: a leader or commander, **Chief'taincy, Chief'tainship, Chief'tainry.**—*adj* **Chief'less,** without a chief or leader. [Fr *chef*—L *caput*, the head.]

Chield, chēld, *n* (*Scot*) a lad, a young man.—Also **Chiel.** [A form of **Child.**]

Chiff-chaff, chif'-chaf, *n* a small species of Warbler, so called from the resemblance of its notes to the syllables which form its name.

Chiffon, shif'ong, *n* any merely ornamental part of a woman's dress.—*n* **Chiffonier',** an ornamental cupboard (*Fr*): a rag picker. [Fr—*chiffe*, rag.]

Chignon, shēn'yong, *n* a general term for the long back hair of women, when gathered up and folded into a roll on the back of the head and neck. [Fr, meaning first the nape of the neck, the joints of which are like the links of a chain—*chaînon*, the link of a chain—*chaîne*, a chain.]

Chigoe, chig'ō, **Chigre, Chigger,** chig'er, *n* a species of flea of the West Indies, the female of which buries itself beneath the toe nails, and produces troublesome sores. [Fr *chique*.]

Chilblain, chil'blān, *n* a localised inflammation of the skin which occurs in cold weather on hands and feet, more rarely on ears and nose. [**Chill** and **Blain**.]

Child, chīld, *n* (*pl* **Chil'dren**) an infant or very young person: a female infant (*Shak*): one intimately related to one older: expressing origin or relation, e g child of the East, child of shame, child of God, &c: a disciple: a youth of gentle birth, esp in ballads, &c.—sometimes **Childe** and **Chylde**.—*pl* offspring: descendants: inhabitants.—*ns* **Child-bearing,** the act of bringing forth children, **Child'bed,** the state of a woman brought to bed with child, **Child'-birth,** the giving birth to a child: parturition, **Child'hood,** state of being a child: the time of one's being a child, **Child'ishness, Child'ness,** what is natural to a child: puerility, **Child-wife,** a very young wife.—*adjs* **Child'ed,** possessed of a child (*Shak*), **Child'ing,** fruitful, teeming (*Shak*), **Child'ish,** of or like a child: silly: trifling, **Child'less,** without children, **Child'like,** like a child: becoming a child: docile: innocent.—*adv.* **Child'ishly.**—**From** or **of a child,** since the days of childhood, **Child's play,** something very easy to do: something slight, **Second childhood,** the childishness of old age, **With child,** pregnant, e g **To get with child, To be** or **to go with child.** [A S *cild*, pl *cild*, later *cildru*, *ra*. The Ger equivalent word is *kind*.]

Childermas-day, chil'der-mas-dā, *n* an anniversary in the Church of England, called also Innocents' Day, held 28th December, to commemorate the slaying of the children by Herod. [**Child, Mass,** and **Day**.]

Chiliad, kil'i-ad, *n* the number 1000: 1000 of anything.—*ns* **Chil'iagon,** a plane figure having 1000 angles, **Chil'iahedron,** a solid figure having 1000 sides, **Chil'iarch,** a leader or commander of a thousand men, **Chil'iarchy,** the position of chiliarch, **Chil'iasm,** the doctrine that Christ will reign bodily upon the earth for 1000 years, **Chil'iast,** one who holds this opinion. [Gr—*chilioi*, 1000.]

Chill, chil, *n* coldness: a cold that causes shivering: anything that damps or disheartens.—*adj* shivering with cold: slightly cold: opp of cordial.—*v i* to grow cold.—*v t* to make chill or cold: to blast with cold: to discourage.—*n* **Chill'ness.**—*adjs* **Chilled,** made cold: hardened by chilling, as iron, **Chill'y,** that chills: somewhat chill.—*n* **Chill'iness.**—**To take the chill off,** to give a slight heat to: make lukewarm. [A S *cele*, *ciele*, cold. See **Cold, Cool.**]

Chilli, chil'li, *n* the seed pod or fruit of the capsicum, extremely pungent and stimulant, and employed in sauces, mixed pickles, &c, when dried and ground, forms the spice called Cayenne pepper. [The Mexican name.]

Chillum, chil'um, *n.* the part of a hookah containing the tobacco and charcoal: balls a hookah itself: the act of smoking it. [Hind *chilam*.]

Chiltern Hundreds. See **Hundreds.**

Chime, chīm, *n* the harmonious sound of bells or other musical instruments: agreement of sound or of relation: harmony.—*pl* a set of bells.—*v i* to sound in harmony: to jingle: to accord or agree: to rhyme.—*v t* to strike, or cause to sound in harmony: to say words over mechanically.—**To chime in,** to join in, in agreement, **To chime in with,** to agree, or fall in with. [M E *chimbe*, prob.—O Fr *cymbale*—L *cymbalum*, a cymbal.]

Chimer, shimmer, Chimere, shi-mēr', *n* the upper robe worn by a bishop, to which lawn sleeves are attached. [O Fr *chamarre*, Sp *zamarra*, *chamarra*, sheepskin.]

Chimera, Chimæra, ki-mē'ra, *n* a fabulous, fire-spouting monster, with a lion's head, a serpent's tail, and a goat's body: any idle or wild fancy: a picture of an animal having its parts made up of various animals: a genus of cartilaginous fishes, often ranked along with the sharks and rays.—*adjs* **Chimer'ic, Chimer'ical,** of the nature of a chimera: wild: fanciful.—*adv* **Chimer'ically.** [L—Gr *chimaira*, a she goat.]

Chimney, chim'ni, *n* a passage for the escape of smoke or heated air from a furnace: in houses, that part of the passage which is built above the roof: anything of a like shape.—*ns* **Chimney-can** or **pot,** a cylindrical pipe of earthenware or other material placed at the top of a chimney to increase the draught, **Chimney-corner,** in old chimneys, the space between the fire and the wall forming the sides of the fireplace: fireside, commonly spoken of as the place for the aged and infirm, **Chimney-piece,** a shelf over the fireplace, **Chimney-pot hat,** a familiar name for the ordinary cylindrical silk hat of gentlemen, **Chimney-shaft,** the stalk of a chimney which rises above the building, **Chimney-sweep, Chimney-sweeper,** one who sweeps or cleans chimneys. [Fr *cheminée*—L *caminus*, Gr. *kaminos*, a furnace.]

Chimpanzee, chim-pan'zē, *n.* an African ape, the

highest of the anthropoid or more manlike apes, belonging to the same genus as the gorilla. [W African]

Chin, chin, *n* the jutting part of the face, below the mouth —**Up to the chin**, deeply immersed [A S. *cin*, Ger *kinn*, Gr *genys*]

China, chīn'a, *n* a fine kind of earthenware, originally made in China porcelain —*ns* **China-aster**, see **Aster**; **China-bark**, a name of cinchona bark, often to be met in books, and in common use on the Continent (it is derived, not from the empire of China, but from *Kina* or *Quina*, the Peruvian name of cinchona—see **Quinine**); **China-clay**, a fine white clay used in making porcelain, **China-grass** (*Bœhmeria nivea*), a small shrubby like plant, allied to the nettle, native to China the fibre of this plant used for making ropes and cordage, and also in China for the manufacture of grass cloth, **China-ink**, see **Ink**; **China-root**, the root stock of a Chinese shrubby plant, formerly used in Europe medicinally, but still in the East as a remedy in rheumatic or syphilitic cases, **China-ware**, porcelain ware, **Chinee'**, a Chinaman —*adj* **Chinese'**, of or belonging to China

Chincapin, Chinquapin, ching'ka-pin, *n* the dwarf chestnut, a native of the U S A [Indian]

Chinch, chinch, *n* the bed bug in America. [Sp —L *cimex em*]

Chinchilla, chin chil'la, *n* a small rodent quadruped of South America, valued for its soft gray fur the fur itself [Sp]

Chincough, chin'kof, *n* a disease, esp of children, attended with violent fits of coughing whooping-cough [For *chink cough*, Scot *kink-host*, Dut. *kinkhoest* See **Chink**, and **Cough**]

Chine, chīn, *n* the spine or backbone a piece of the backbone of a beast and adjoining parts for cooking a ridge, crest —*v t* to break the back (*Spens*) [O Fr *eschine*, prob —O. High Ger. *scina*, a pin, thorn]

Chine, chīn, *n* a ravine [A S *cinu*, a cleft]

Chiné, shē nā', *adj* mottled or speckled in appearance, the warp being dyed in different colours, or from threads of different colours being twisted together [Fr, lit 'Chinese']

Chink, chingk, *n* a cleft, a narrow opening —*v t* to crack —*v t* to fill up cracks —*adj* **Chink'y**, full of chinks [App formed upon M E *chine*, a crack—A S. *cinu*, a cleft]

Chink, chingk, *n* the clink, as of coins —*v i* to give forth a sharp sound [From the sound]

Chink, chingk, *n* a gasp for breath —*v i* to gasp Same as Scotch **Kink**. [Cf Dut *kinken*, to cough, Ger *keuchen*, to gasp]

Chinook, chin ōōk', *n* a trader's jargon, consisting of words from French and English, as well as Chinook and other Indian tongues

Chintz, chints, *n* a highly glazed printed calico, with a pattern generally in several colours on a white or light-coloured ground [Orig the plural of Hind *chint*, spotted cotton cloth]

Chip, chip, *v t* to chop or cut into small pieces to hew of chickens, to break the shell of the egg in hatching to pare away the crust of bread, &c to bet —*pr p* chipp'ing, *pa p* chipped' —*n* a small piece of wood or other substance chopped off a sovereign (*slang*) —*n* **Chip-hat**, a cheap kind of hat, made of what is popularly called Brazilian grass, but really consisting of stripes of the leaves of a palm (*Chamærops argentea*) imported from Cuba —**A chip of the old block**, one with the characteristics of his father —**Chip in**, to supply one's part [M E *chippen*, to cut in pieces Conn. with **Chop**.]

Chipmuck, Chipmunk, chip'muk, or -mungk, *n* a kind of squirrel, common in North America

Chippendale, chip'pen dāl, *adj* applied to a light style of drawing-room furniture, after the name of a well-known cabinet-maker of the 18th century The name is also applied to a style of book plates.

Chirk, cherk, *v i* to grate (*Scot*) to chirp or squeak [A S *cearcian*, to creak]

Chirl, chirl, *v i* to emit a low sound to warble —*n* a kind of musical warble [Scot, from the sound, see **Chirr**]

Chirm, cherm, *v i* to cry out · to chirp —*n* noise, din, hum of voices [A S *cirman*, to cry out, cf. Dut *kermen*]

Chirograph, kī rog raf', *n.* any written or signed document —*ns* **Chirog'rapher, Chirog'raphist**, one who professes the art of writing, **Chirog'raphy**, the art of writing or penmanship —*adj* **Chirograph'ic** [Gr *cheir*, the hand, *graphē*, writing]

Chirology, kī rol'o ji, *n* the art of discoursing with the hands or by signs as the deaf and dumb do —*n* **Chirol'ogist**, one who converses by signs with the hands [Gr *cheir*, the hand, *logia*, a discourse]

Chiromancy, kī'ro man si, *n* **Cheiromancy.**

Chiropodist, kī rop'o dist, *n* a hand and foot doctor one who removes corns, bunions, warts, &c [Gr *cheir*, the hand, and *pous, podos*, the foot]

Chirp, cherp, *n* the sharp, shrill sound of certain birds and insects —*v i* to make such a sound to talk in a happy and lively strain —*v t* to cheer —*ns* **Chirp'er**, a little bird a chirping cup, **Chirping-cup**, a cup that cheers.—*adjs* **Chirp'ing**, merry cheering, **Chirp'y**, lively merry [From the sound]

Chirr, cher, *v i* to chirp, as is done by the cricket or grasshopper [From the sound]

Chirrup, chir'up, *v i* to chirp to make a sound with the mouth to urge on a horse to cheer up [Lengthened form of **Chirp**, and then brought into connection with *cheer up*]

Chirt, chert, *n* a squeeze —*v t* to squeeze. [Conn with **Chirr**]

Chirur'geon, Chirur'gery, Chirur'gical, old forms of **Surgeon, Surgery, Surgical** —*adv* **Chirur'geonly**, in a manner becoming a surgeon (*Shak*) [Fr *chirurgien*—Gr *cheirourgos*—*cheir*, the hand, *ergon*, a work]

Chisel, chiz'el, *n* an iron or steel tool to cut or hollow out wood, stone, &c esp the tool of the sculptor —*v t* to cut, carve, &c with a chisel to cheat (*slang*) —*pr p* chis'elling; *pa p* chis'elled —*adj* **Chis'elled**, cut with a chisel (*fig*) having sharp outlines, as cut by a chisel.—*n* **Chis'elling**. [O Fr *cisel*—L *cædĕre*, to cut]

Chisel, chiz'el, *n* See **Chesil**

Chisleu, chis'lū, *n* the ninth month of the Jewish year, including parts of Nov and Dec [Heb]

Chit, chit, *n* a note an order or pass —Also **Chit'ty**. [Hind *chitthi*]

Chit, chit, *n* a baby a lively or pert young child (*contemptuously*) a young woman or girl [A S *cith*, a young tender shoot]

Chitchat, chit'chat, *n* chatting or idle talk prattle gossip [A reduplication of **Chat**.]

Chitin, kī'tin, *n.* the substance which forms most of the hard parts of jointed footed animals —*adj* **Chi'tinous**. [Fr *chitine*—Gr *chiton*, a tunic]

Chiton, kī'ton, *n* the ancient Greek tunic a genus of marine molluscs, having a series of eight shell plates along the back. [Gr *chitōn*, a tunic]

Chitter, chit'ĕr, *v i* to shiver (*Scot.*) —*n* **Chitt'ering**. [Cf **Chatter**.]

Chitterling, chit'ĕr-ling, *n* the smaller intestines of a pig or other edible animal a frill as dim. of **Chit**. [Ety dub]

Chivalry, shiv'al ri, *n* the usages and qualifica-

tions of chevaliers or knights that bravery and courtesy which was essential to the knight bravery and courtesy in general the system of knighthood in feudal times —*n* **Chiv'alrousness** —*adjs* **Chival'ric, Chiv'alrous,** pertaining to chivalry bold gallant —*adv* **Chiv'alrously** [Fr *chevalerie—cheval*—Low L *caballus*, a horse]

Chive, chīv, *n* a plant like the leek and onion, with very small, flat, clustered bulbs a small bulb —**Also Cive.** [Fr *cive*—L *cæpa*, an onion]

Chlamys, klā'mis, *n* an ancient Greek short cloak or mantle for men a purple cope a genus of phytophagous beetles [Gr]

Chlorine, klō'rin, *n* a yellowish green gas with a peculiar and suffocating odour, not combustible, and a very feeble supporter of ordinary combustion —*ns* **Chlo'ral,** a limpid, colourless, oily liquid, with a peculiar penetrating odour, formed when anhydrous alcohol is acted on by dry chlorine gas, **Chlo'rāte,** a salt composed of chloric acid and a base, **Chloric acid,** a syrupy liquid, with faint chlorine colour, and acid reaction, **Chlo'ride,** a compound of chlorine with some other substance, as potash, soda, &c, **Chlorinā'tion,** the process of getting gold, &c, out of ore, by the use of chlorine, **Chlo'rite,** a mineral consisting of silica, alumina, &c, in variable proportions It is of a green colour, rather soft, and is easily scratched with a knife, **Chlo'rodyne,** a patent medicine containing opium, chloroform, &c, used for allaying pain and inducing sleep, **Chlo'roform,** a limpid, mobile, colourless, volatile liquid, with a characteristic odour and a strong sweetish taste, used to induce insensibility, **Chlorom'eter,** an instrument for measuring the bleaching powers of chloride of lime, **Chlorom'etry,** the process of testing the decolouring power of any compound of chlorine, **Chlo'rophyl,** the ordinary colouring matter of vegetation, consisting of minute soft granules in the cells, **Chloro'sis,** properly *green sickness*, a peculiar form of anæmia or bloodlessness, common in young women, and connected with the disorders incident to the critical period of life —*adjs* **Chlo'ric,** of or from chlorine, **Chlo'rous,** full of chlorine, **Chlo'roid,** like chlorine [Gr *chlōros*, pale green]

Chobdar, chob'dar, *n* a frequent attendant of Indian nobles, and formerly also of Anglo Indian officials of rank, carrying a staff overlaid with silver [Pers]

Chock, chok, *v t* to fasten as with a block or wedge —*n* a wedge to keep a cask from rolling a log —*adjs* **Chock-full, Choke-full,** quite full **Chock-tight,** very tight [See **Choke**]

Chocolate, chok'ō lāt, *n* a preparation of the seeds of *Theobroma cacao* made by grinding the seeds mixed with water to a very fine paste a beverage made by dissolving this paste in boiling water —*adj* chocolate coloured, dark reddish brown made of, or flavoured with chocolate [Sp *chocolate*, from Mexican *chocolatl*, chocolate]

Choice, chois, *n* act or power of choosing the thing chosen alternative preference the preferable or best part —*adj* worthy of being chosen select appropriate —*n* **Choice'ness,** particular value excellence nicety —*adjs* **Choice-drawn,** selected with care (*Shak*), **Choice'ful,** making many choices, fickle (*Spens*) —*adv* **Choice'ly,** with discrimination or care —**Hobson's choice,** the alternative of a thing offered or nothing, from Hobson, a Cambridge carrier and innkeeper, who insisted on lending out the horse nearest the stable door, or none at all —**To make choice of,** to select, **To take one's choice,** to take what one wishes [Fr *choix—choisir*, from root of **Choose**]

Choir, kwīr, *n* a chorus or band of singers, esp those belonging to a church the part of a church appropriated to the singers the part of a cathedral separated from the nave by a rail or screen —*v t* (*Shak*) to sing in chorus —*ns* **Choir-organ,** one of the departments of a cathedral organ, standing behind the *great organ*, better fitted to accompany the voice, **Choir-screen,** a screen of lattice work, separating the choir from the nave —*adj* **Cho'ral,** belonging to a chorus or choir —*n* **Chorale',** one of the harmonised melodies of the German Reformed Church a slow hymn or psalm tune —*adv* **Cho'rally,** in the manner of a chorus so as to suit a choir [Fr *chœur*—L *chorus*—Gr *choros*]

Choke, chōk, *v t* to throttle to suffocate to stop or obstruct to suppress —*v i* to be choked or suffocated —*n* the action of choking —*ns* **Chok'er,** one who chokes a neckerchief, **White chok'er,** a neckerchief worn by clergymen, &c, **Choking,** suffocation, **Choke-cherry,** a name given to certain nearly allied species of cherry, natives of North America, whose fruit, though at first rather agreeable, is afterwards astringent in the mouth, **Choke-damp,** the carbonic acid gas given off by coal which accumulates in coal mines, and may suffocate those exposed to it —*adjs* **Choked,** suffocated, clogged, **Chok'ing,** smothering, **Choke-full,** same as **Chock-full** —**Choke off,** to put an end to, as if by choking, **Choke up,** to obstruct completely, to suffocate [Prob from sound]

Choky, chō'ki, *n* a prison a toll station [Hind]

Choler, kol'er, *n* the bile biliousness (*Shak*) anger, irascibility —*adj* **Chol'eric,** full of choler passionate [Fr —L —Gr *cholera—cholē*, bile]

Cholera, kol'er a, *n* a highly infectious and deadly disease characterised by bilious vomiting and purging —**British cholera,** an acute catarrhal affection of the mucous membrane of the stomach and small intestines, attended by vomiting and purging of bile, with cramps and pains in the bowels —*adj* **Cholerā'ic** [Gr *cholera*]

Choliamb, kō'li amb, *n* a variety of iambic trimeter, having a trochee for an iambus as the sixth foot —*adj* **Choliam'bic** [L —Gr *chōliambos—chōlos*, lame, *iambos*, iambus]

Choose, chōōz, *v t* to take one thing in preference to another to select —*v i* to will or determine to think fit —*pa t* chōse, *pa p* chōs'en —*ns* **Choos'er,** one who chooses (*Shak*), **Choos'ing,** choice selection —**Cannot choose,** can have no alternative, **To pick and choose,** to select with care, **Not much to choose between,** each about equally bad [A S *cēosan*, Dut *kiesen*]

Chop, chop, *v t* to cut with a sudden blow to cut into small pieces to change (*Milton*) to exchange or barter to trade in (*Milton*) to bandy words —*v i* to change about to shift suddenly, as the wind —*n* a blow a piece cut off a slice of mutton or pork, containing a rib a change vicissitude —*ns* **Chop-house,** a house where mutton chops and beef steaks are served an eating house, **Chopp'er,** one who or that which chops a cleaver —*adj* **Chopp'y,** full of chops or cracks running in irregular waves—also **Chopping; To chop at,** to aim a blow at, **To chop and change,** to buy and sell to change about, **To chop in,** to break in, interrupt, **To chop logic,** to dispute in logical terms to bandy words, **A chop-logic,** a contentious fellow (*Shak*), **To chop up,** to cut into small pieces [A form of **Chap**]

Chop, chop, *n* the chap or jaw, generally used in *pl* a person with fat cheeks the mouth of anything, as a cannon —*adj* **Chop-fallen,** (*lit*) having the chop or lower jaw fallen down cast down dejected. [See **Chap (3).**]

Chop, chop, *n* in China and India, an official mark or seal a license or passport, which has been sealed [Hind *chhāp*, seal, impression]

Chopin, chop'in, *n.* an old French liquid measure containing nearly an English imperial pint a Scotch measure containing about an English quart [O Fr *chopine*, Old Dut *schoppe*, Scot *chappin*, Ger *schoppen*, a pint]

Chopine, chop-ēn', chop'in, *n* a high clog or patten introduced into England from Venice during the reign of Elizabeth [Sp *chapin*]

Chopping, chop'ing, *adj* stout, strapping, plump

Chop-sticks, chop' stiks, *n pl* two small sticks of wood, ivory, &c, used by the Chinese instead of knife and fork [*Chop*, a corr of *kih*, quick]

Choragus, ko rāg'us, *n* in Athens, the person appointed to organise the chorus the leader of a choir —*adj* **Chorag'ic,** pertaining to a choragus —**Choragic monument,** a small temple on which were dedicated the tripods given in the Dionysian contests to the victorious chorus [Gr *chorēgos—choros*, chorus, and *agein*, to lead]

Chorale See **Choir.**

Chord, kord, *n* (*mus*) the simultaneous and harmonious union of sounds of a different pitch —The **Common chord** is a note with its third and perfect fifth reckoned upwards [From **Accord**]

Chord, kord, *n* the string of a musical instrument (*fig*) of the emotions (*geom*) a straight line joining the extremities of an arc a straight line joining any two points in the curve of a circle, ellipse, &c [L *chorda*—Gr *chordē*, an intestine]

Chorea, ko rē'a, *n* St Vitus's dance, a nervous disease causing involuntary movements of the limbs or face [L —Gr. *choreia*, a dancing]

Chorepiscopal, kō re-pis'ko pal, *adj* pertaining to a local or suffragan bishop [Gr *chōra*, place]

Choriamb, kō'ri amb, *n* a metrical foot of four syllables, the first and last long, the two others short —*adj* **Choriam'bic**—also *n* [Gr *choriambos—choreios*, a trochee, *iambos*, iambus]

Chorography, kō rog'ra fi, *n* the description of the geographical features of a particular region —*n* **Chorol'ogy,** the science of the geographical distribution of plants and animals —*adj* **Chorolog'ical** —*n* **Chorol'ogist.**

Chorus, kō'rus, *n* a band of singers and dancers, esp in the Greek plays a company of singers that which is sung by a chorus the combination of several voices in one simultaneous utterance the part of a song in which the company join the singer —*adj* **Chor'ic** —*ns* **Chor'ist, Chor'ister,** a member of a choir, **Choreog'raphy, Chorog'raphy,** the notation of dancing —*adj* **Choreograph'ic** [L —Gr *choros*, dance]

Chose, Chosen. See **Choose.**

Chough, chuf, *n* a kind of jackdaw which frequents rocky places on the sea coast [A S *cēo*, from the cry of the bird, see **Caw**]

Chouse, chows, *n* a cheat (*obs*) one easily cheated a trick —*v t* to cheat, swindle [Prob from Turk *chaush*, a messenger or envoy]

Chow, chow, *n* a Chinese breed of dogs with a thick coat, black or tawny, heavy in body, and having the tongue and inside of the mouth black.

Chow-chow, chow' chow, *n* a mixture of food such as the Chinese use, e g preserved pickles —*adj* miscellaneous, mixed [Pidgin English]

Chowder, chow'der, *n* a dish made of a mixture of fish and biscuits [Fr *chaudière*, a pot]

Chowry, chow'ri, *n* an instrument used for driving away flies [Hind *chaunri*]

Chrestomathy, kres tom'a-thi, *n* a book of selections from foreign languages, usually for beginners [Gr. *chrēstos*, useful, *mathein*, to know]

Chrism, krizm, *n* consecrated or holy oil unction confirmation chrisom (q v) —*adj* **Chris'mal,** pertaining to chrism —*n* a case for containing chrism a pyx, a veil used in christening —*ns* **Chris'matory,** a vessel for containing chrism; **Chris'om,** a white cloth laid by the priest on a child newly anointed with chrism after its baptism the child itself; **Chrisom child** (*Shak*), a child still wearing the chrisom cloth an innocent child [O Fr *chresme* (Fr *chrême*)—Gr *chrisma*, from *chriein*, *chrisein*, to anoint.]

Christ, krīst, *n.* the Anointed, the Messiah.—*ns* **Christ-cross-row,** kris' kros rō, the alphabet, from the use in horn books of having a cross at the beginning, **Christ's-thorn,** a kind of prickly shrub common in Palestine and south of Europe, so called, because supposed to have been the plant from which the crown of thorns was made. —*v t* **Christen,** kris'n, to baptise in the name of Christ to give a name to —*ns* **Chris'tendom,** that part of the world in which Christianity is the received religion the whole body of Christians, **Chris'tening,** the ceremony of baptism, **Christ'ian,** a follower of Christ a human being (*coll*) —*adj* relating to Christ or his religion being in the spirit of Christ —**Christian name,** the name given when christened, as distinguished from the surname —**Christian era,** the era counted from the birth of Christ —*adjs* **Christ'ian-like, Christ'ianly, Christ'less, Christ'ly.**—*v t* **Christ'ianise,** to make Christian to convert to Christianity —*ns* **Christ'ianism; Christian'ity,** the religion of Christ the spirit of this religion, **Christ'ianness, Christ'liness.** [A.S *crist*—Gr *Christos—chriein, chrisein*, to anoint]

Christadelphian, kris-ta del'fi an, *n* a religious body which adopted this name during the American civil war, to avoid military service. They claim to represent the true faith and practice of apostolic times ['Brethren of Christ' —Gr *Christos*, Christ, and *adelphos*, brother]

Christmas, kris'mas, *n* an annual festival, orig a mass, in memory of the birth of Christ, held on the 25th of December —*ns* **Christmas-box,** a box containing Christmas presents a Christmas gift, **Christmas-card,** a card, more or less ornamented, sent from friend to friend at this season, **Christmas-eve,** the evening before Christmas, **Christmas-tree,** a tree, usually fir, set up in a room, and loaded with Christmas presents [**Christ** and **Mass**]

Christology, kris tol'o ji, *n* that branch of theology which treats of the nature and person of Christ [Gr *Christos*, and *logos*, a discourse]

Christom, kris'um, *n* (*Shak*) **Chrisom.**

Christophany, kris tof'a ni, *n* an appearance of Christ to men [Gr *Christos*, and *phainein*, to appear]

Chromatic, krō mat'ik, *adj* relating to colours, coloured (*mus*) relating to notes in a melodic progression, which are raised or lowered by accidentals, without changing the key of the passage, and also to chords in which such notes occur —**Chromatic scale,** a scale proceeding by semitones —*ns* **Chrom'ate,** a salt of chromic acid, **Chroma'tics,** the science of colours, **Chro'matype, Chro'motype,** a photographic process by which a coloured impression of a picture is obtained —*adj* relating to the chromatype —*ns* **Chrome, Chro'mium,** a metal remarkable for the beautiful colours of its compounds —*adj* **Chrom'ic.—Chromic acid,** an acid of chromium, of an orange-red colour, much used in dyeing and bleaching.—*ns* **Chro'mite,** a mineral consisting of oxide of chromium and iron, **Chromolith'ograph,** a lithograph printed in colours, **Chro'molithog'raphy.** [Gr. *chrōmatikos—chrōma*, colour]

Chronic, Chronical, kron'ik, kron'ik al, *adj* lasting a long time of a disease, deep seated or long continued, as opp to acute —*n* **Chronic,** chronic invalid [Gr *chronikos—chronos*, time.]

Chronicle, kron'i-kl, *n* a bare record of events in order of time a history name of two of the Old Testament books: a story, account.—*v.t.* to

record in history —*n* **Chron'icler**, a historian [O Fr *chronique*—L —Gr. *chronika*, annals—*chronos*, time]

Chronogram, kron'o gram, *n.* an inscription in which the time or date of an event is given by certain of the letters printed larger than the rest [Gr *chronos*, time, *gramma*, a letter—*graphein*, to write.]

Chronograph, kron'o-graf, *n* a chronogram an instrument for taking exact measurements of time [Gr *chronos*, time, *graphein*, to write]

Chronology, kron-ol'o ji, *n* the science of time —*adjs* **Chronolog'ic**, **Chronolog'ical** —*adv* **Chronolog'ically** —*ns* **Chronol'oger**, **Chronol'ogist**. [Gr *chronos*, time, *logos*, a discourse].

Chronometer, kron om'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring time a watch —*adjs* **Chronomet'ric**, **Chronomet'rical**.—*n* **Chronom'etry**, the art of measuring time by means of instruments measurement of time [Gr *chronos*, and *metron*, a measure]

Chrysalis, kris'a lis, **Chrysalid**, kris'a-lid, *n* a term originally applied to the golden coloured resting stages in the life history of many butter flies, but sometimes extended to all forms of pupæ or nymphs—that is, to the second stages in the history of insects which undergo complete metamorphosis the shell whence the insect comes —*pl* **Chrysal'ides** (i-dēz) —*adjs* **Chrys'alid**, **Chrys'aline**, **Chrys'aloid**. [Gr. *chrysallis*—*chrysos*, gold]

Chrysanthemum, kris-an'the-mum, *n* a genus of composite plants to which belong the corn marigold and ox-eye daisy [Gr *chrysos*, gold, *anthemon*, flower]

Chryselephantine, kris el e-fan'tin, *adj* noting the art of making statues jointly of gold and ivory [Gr *chrysos*, gold, *elephantinos*, made of ivory—*elephas*, *-antos*, ivory]

Chrysoberyl, kris'o-ber il, *n* a mineral of various shades of greenish yellow or gold colour [Gr *chrysos*, gold, and **Beryl**.]

Chrysocracy, kri-sok'ra si, *n* the rule of wealth. [Gr *chrysos*, gold, *kratein*, to rule]

Chrysolite, kris'o lit, *n.* a yellow or green precious stone [Gr *chrysos*, and *lithos*, a stone]

Chrysophilite, kri sof'i-lit, *n* a lover of gold

Chrysoprase, kris'o prāz, *n* a variety of chalcedony (*B*) a yellowish green stone, nature unknown [Gr *chrysos*, and *prason*, a leek]

Chrysotype, kris'o tip, *n* a process of taking pictures by photography, on paper impregnated with a neutral solution of chloride of gold [Gr *chrysos*, gold, *typos*, impression]

Chub, chub, *n* a small fat river-fish — *adjs* **Chubbed**, **Chubb'y**, short and thick, plump, **Chuff'y**, swollen or puffed out, **Chub-faced**, plump faced —*n* **Chubb'iness**.

Chubb, chub, **Chubb-lock**, *n* a patent lock invented by Chubb, a locksmith in London Much used for safes, &c

Chuck, chuk, *n* the call of a hen a chicken (north dial) a word of endearment —*v i* to call, as a hen [A variety of **Cluck**.]

Chuck, chuk, *n.* a gentle blow, as under the chin. a toss or throw (*coll*) any game of pitch and toss. —*v t* to pat gently, as under the chin to toss. —**Chuck-farthing**, a game in which a farthing is chucked into a hole. [Fr. *choquer*, to jolt, allied to Eng **Shock**.]

Chuck, chuk, *n* a pebble or small stone a game with such stones, often called *chuckies* an instrument for holding in a lathe [Derivation uncertain; cf. It. *ciocco*, a block, stump]

Chuck-full. Same as **Chock-full**.

Chuckle, **chuk'l**, *n* a kind of laugh the cry of a hen —*v t* to call, as a hen does her chickens to caress.—*v.i.* to laugh in a quiet, suppressed manner, indicating derision or enjoyment. —*n* **Chuck'ling**. [Akin to **Chuck**, to call]

Chuckle, **chuk'l**, *adj* clumsy —*n.* **Chuck'le-head**, a loutish fellow. [Prob **Chock**, a log]

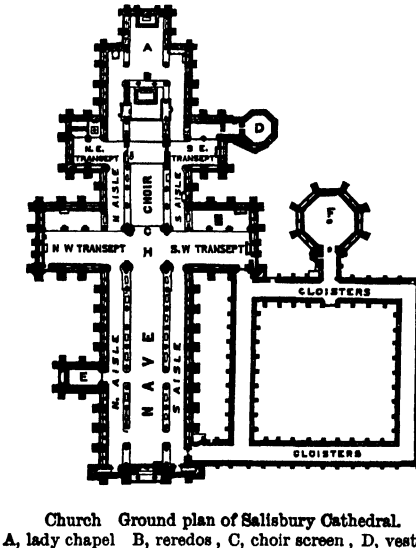
Chuff, chuf, *n* a clown a surly fellow —*adj* **Chuff'y**, coarse and surly —*n* **Chuff'iness**, boorishness [M E *chuffe*, *choffe*, a boor (origin unknown), conn with Scotch *coof*, akin to Ice *kueif*]

Chum, chum, *n* a chamber fellow friend or associate, chiefly among schoolboys and students —*v i* and *v t* to occupy, or to put one into, the same room with another —*n* **Chum'mage**, the quartering of two or more persons in one room a fee demanded from a new chum —*adj* **Chum'my**, sociable.—*n* a chimney sweeper's boy a chum [Perh a mutilation of **Chamber-fellow**.]

Chump, chump, *n* an end lump of wood the head —*off his chump* = out of his mind a blockhead

Chunk, chungk, *n* a thick piece of anything, as wood, bread, &c [Perh related to **Chuck**]

Church, church, *n* a house set apart for Christian worship the whole body of Christians the clergy any particular sect or denomination of Christians any body professing a common



Church Ground plan of Salisbury Cathedral.
A, lady chapel B, reredos, C, choir screen, D, vestry; E, north porch, F, chapter house, H, central tower

creed, not necessarily Christian —*v t* to perform with any one the giving of thanks in church, more especially of a woman after child birth. of a newly married couple on first appearing at church after marriage —*ns* **Church-ale**, a strong ale brewed for a church festival the festival at which the ale was drunk, **Church-going**; **Church'ing**, the first appearance of a woman in church after child birth, **Church'ism**, adherence to the forms or principles of some church —*adj* **Church'less**, not belonging to a church (*Tennyson*) without church approval —*ns* **Church'man**, a clergyman or ecclesiastic a member or upholder of the established church, **Church-rate**, an assessment for the sustentation of the fabric, &c, of the parish church, **Churchwar'den**, an officer who represents the interests of a parish or church a long clay pipe, **Church-way** the public way or road that leads to the church —*adj* **Church'y**, obtrusively devoted to the church —*n* **Church'yard**, the burial-ground round the church — **Church history**, history of the church and its various institutions, **Church militant**, the church on earth in its struggle against evil, **Church triumphant**, the portion of the church

which has overcome and left this world —**Visible** and **Invisible church** (see **Visible**) [A S *circe* (Scot *kirk*, Ger *kirche*)—Gr *kyriakon*, belonging to the Lord—*Kyrios*, the Lord]

Churl, churl, *n.* a rustic, labourer an ill bred, surly fellow —*adj* **Churl'ish**, rude surly ill-bred. —*adv.* **Churl'ishly.** —*n* **Churl'ishness.** [A S. *ceorl*, a countryman, Ice *karl*, Ger *kerl*, a man, Scot *carl*]

Churn, churn, *n* a machine used for the production of butter from cream or from whole milk.—*v t* to agitate cream so as to obtain butter —*v i* to perform the act of churning —*n* **Churn'ing**, the act of making butter the quantity of butter made at once [A S *cyrn*, Ice *kirna*, a churn, Dut and Ger *kernen*, to churn, akin to **Kern** el]

Churr, cher, *n* a low sound made by certain birds —*v i* to make this sound [Prob imitative]

Churrus, chur'us, *n* the resinous exudation of *Cannabis indica*, which, in its milder preparations, known as *bhang*, &c , is used as a narcotic and intoxicant, it is a deadly poison [Hind *charas*]

Chuse, chōōz, *v t* a form of **Choose.**

Chut, chut, *int* an expression of impatience.

Chute, shōōt, *n* a waterfall, rapid a channel down which to pass water, logs, rubbish, &c [Fr *chute*, a fall]

Chutnee, Chutny, chut'ne, *n* an East Indian condiment, a compound of mangoes, chillies, or capsicum, and lime-juice, &c [Hind *chatni*]

Chyle, kīl, *n* a white fluid drawn from the food while in the intestines.—*adjs* **Chylā'ceous, Chylif'ic, Chyl'ous, Chylifac'tive,** having the power to make chyle —*n* **Chylifică'tion** [Fr —Gr *chylos*, juice—*cheein*, to pour]

Chyme, kīm, *n* the pulp to which the food is reduced in the stomach —*adj* **Chym'ous** —*v t* **Chym'ify**, to form into chyme —*n* **Chymifică'tion**, the act of being formed into chyme [Gr *chymos*, from *cheein*]

Chynd, chīnd, *p adj* (*Spens*) cut into chines [See **Chine.]**

Cibol, sib'ol, *n* a variety of onion [Fr. *ciboule*, (Sp *cebolla*)—Low L *cepola*, dim of L *cepa*, an onion]

Ciborium, si bō'ri um, *n* (*R C Church*), a vessel nearly resembling a chalice with an arched cover, in which the Host is deposited a canopy supported on four pillars over the high altar —*pl* **Cibo'ria** [L , a drinking cup—Gr *kibōrion*, the seed-vessel of the Egyptian bean]

Cicada, si kā'da, **Cicala**, si kā'la, *n* an insect remarkable for the chirping sound it produces. [L *cicada*]

Cicatrice, sik'a-tris, **Cicatrix**, sik-ā'triks, or sik'-a-triks, *n* the scar over a wound after it is healed: scar in the bark of a tree mark, impression (*Shak*) —*n* **Cicatrisā'tion.**—*v t* **Cic'atrise**, to help the formation of a cicatrix on a wound or ulcer · to scar —*v i* to heal [Fr —L *cicatrix*, a scar.]

Chicely sis'e li, *n* a genus of umbelliferous plants nearly allied to chervil [L and Gr *seseli*]

Cicerone, chich-er-o'ni, or sis e-rō'ne, *n.* one who shows strangers the curiosities of a place a guide —*v i* to act as cicerone.—*adj.* **Cicero'nian, Ciceron'ic.** — *ns* **Ciceron'ism, Ciceron'age, Cicerone'ship**, the function of a guide, **Ciceron'ianism**, the character of Cicero's Latin style. [It —L *Cicero*, the Roman orator]

Cicisbeo, chē-chēs bā'o, *n* a married woman's gallant or *cavaliere servente* in Italy —*pl* **Cicisbei.** [It.]

Cider, si'dėr, *n* a drink made from apples —*ns* **Cider-and**, a mixture of cider and other spirits, **Cider-cup**, a drink of sweetened cider, with other ingredients, **Ci'derkin**, an inferior cider [Fr *cidre*—L —Gr *sikera*, strong drink—Heb *shakar*, to be intoxicated]

Ci-devant, sē-de vong, *adj* former. **[Fr.]**

Ciel, sēl Same as **Ceil.**

Cigar, si-gär', *n* a roll of tobacco-leaves for smoking —*n* **Cigarette'**, a little cigar made of finely-cut tobacco rolled in thin paper [Sp *cigarro.*]

Cilia, sil'i-a, *n pl* hair-like lashes borne by cells.—*adjs* **Cil'iary, Cil'iate, Cil'iated,** having cilia. [L *cilium*, pl *cilia*, eyelids, eyelashes]

Cilice, sil'is, *n* hair-cloth a penitential garment made of hair cloth —*adj* **Cilic'ious.** [L.—Gr. *kilikion*, a cloth made of Cilician goat's hair]

Cimar, si-mär', *n* Same as **Simar.**

Cimex, si meks', *n* a bug —*adj* **Cimic'ious.** [L *cimex*]

Cimmerian, sim ē'ri an, *adj* relating to the Cimmerii, a tribe fabled to have lived in perpetual darkness extremely dark

Cinch, sinch, *n* a saddle girth [Sp *cincha*—L. *cingula*]

Cinchona, sin kō'na, *n* a genus of trees, yielding the bark so much valued in medicine, from which the most important alkaloids, quinine and its congeners, are obtained, also called Peruvian bark [Said to be so named from the Countess of *Chinchon*, who was cured of a fever by it in 1638]

Cincture, singk'tūr, *n* a girdle or belt a mould ing round a column —*v t* to gird, encompass. —*adj* **Cinc'tured,** having a cincture [L *cinctura—cingĕre, cinctus*, to gird]

Cinder, sin'der, *n* the refuse of burned coals anything charred by fire (*slang*) some strong stimulant put in tea, soda water, &c —*adj* **Cin'dery** [A S *sinder*, scoriæ, slag The *c* instead of *s* is owing to the unrelated Fr *cendre*]

Cinematograph, sin e mat'o-graf, *n* an arrangement by which a series of photographs of a moving object taken at rapid intervals is shown at the same rate as they were taken, so as to show figures apparently in motion [Gr *kinēma, atōs*, motion, *graphein*, to write]

Cineraria, sin e rā'ri a, *n* a cultivated genus of African plants [L *cinis, cineris*, ashes]

Cinerary, sin'e ra ri, *adj* pertaining to ashes —*ns* **Cinerā'tion, Cinerā'tor** [L *cinis, cineris*]

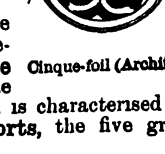
Cingalese, sing'ga lēz, *n* a native of Ceylon —*adj* belonging to Ceylon

Cingulum, sing'gū lum, *n* the girdle of an alb [L —*cingĕre*, to gird]

Cinnabar, sin'a bar, *n* sulphuret of mercury, called vermilion when used as a pigment.—*adj.* vermilion coloured [L —Gr *kinnabari*, a dye, from Pers]

Cinnamon, sin'a mon, *n.* the spicy bark of a laurel in Ceylon the tree —*adj* cinnamon-coloured.—*adjs* **Cinnam'ic, Cinnamon'ic,** obtained from, or consisting of, cinnamon —*n* **Cinnamon-stone,** a kind of stone found in Ceylon, of a cinnamon or reddish brown colour, sometimes cut for jewellery [L *cinnamomum*—Heb *kinnamon*]

Cinque, singk, *n* the number five as on dice —*ns* **Cinque-cento** (It , 'five hundred'), a phrase sometimes applied, in treating of architecture and art, to the Renaissance period which began about 1500, **Cinque-foil,** a common bearing in heraldry representing a flower with five petals borne full faced and without a stalk (*bot*) species of plants of the genus Potentilla the five-bladed clover, **Cinque-pace** (*Shak.*), a kind of dance, the pace or movement of which is characterised by five beats.—*n.pl* **Cinque-ports,** the five great



Cinque-foil (Archit.).

ports on the south of England lying opposite to France—Sandwich, Dover, Hythe, Romney, and Hastings —*adj* **Cinque-spotted** (*Shak*), having five spots [Fr]

Cipher, sī'fer, *n* (*arith*) the character 0 any of the nine figures anything of little value, whether persons or things a nonentity an interweaving of the initials of a name a secret kind of writing —*v i* to work at arithmetic to write in cipher of an organ pipe, to sound independent of the organ to decipher (*Shak*) —*ns* **Ciph'ering; Cipher-key,** a key to a cipher or piece of secret writing [O Fr *cifre*, Fr *chiffre*—Ar *sifr*, empty]

Cippus, sip'us, *n* the stocks a monumental pillar [L *cippus*, a post]

Circa, sir'ka, *prep* and *adv* about, around [L]

Circassian, ser kash'yan, *adj* belonging to Circassia, a country on the north of Mount Caucasus a kind of cloth—generally **Circassienne** (Fr *fem*)

Circean, ser sē'an, *adj* relating to the beautiful sorceress Circe, who transformed the companions of Ulysses into swine by a magic beverage infatuating and degrading —Also **Circæan.**

Circensian, sir sen'shi an, *adj* relating to the Circus Maximus in Rome, where the games and contests were held —Also **Circensial** (*obs*) [L *circensis—circus*]

Circle, serk'l, *n* a plane figure bounded by one line every point of which is equally distant from a certain point called the centre the line which bounds the figure a ring a planet's orbit a series ending where it began a figure in magic a company surrounding the principal person those of a certain class or society —*v t* to move round to encompass —*v i* to move in a circle to stand in a circle —*adjs* **Cir'cinate; Cir'cled,** circular encircled —*ns* **Cir'cler; Cir'clet, Cir'cling,** motion in a circle a revolution —**Dress circle** (see **Dress**); **Fairy-circle,** or **-ring** (see **Fairy**) —**Reasoning in a circle,** assuming what is to be proved as the basis of the argument [A S *circul*—L *circulus*, dim of *circus*, allied to A S *hring*, a ring]

Circuit, sei'kit, *n* the act of moving round area, extent a round made in the exercise of a calling, esp the round made by the judges for holding the courts of law the judges making the round diadem (*Shak*) —*v t* to go round —*adj* **Circū'itous,** round about —*adv* **Circū'itously.** —*ns* **Circuiteer',** a judge one who goes on a circuit, **Circū'ity,** motion in a circle an indirect course —**To make a circuit,** to go round [Fr —L *circuitus—circuīre, circum*, round, *īre*, to go]

Circular, ser'kū lar, *adj* round ending in itself: addressed to a circle of persons —*n* a note sent round to a circle or number of persons —**Circular notes** are bank notes issued for the convenience of travellers, being a kind of bill personal to the bearer, who is given also a corresponding 'letter of indication' addressed to foreign bankers —*adv* **Cir'cularly.**—*n* **Circular'ity**

Circulate, ser'kū lāt, *v t* to make to go round as in a circle to spread to repeat (of decimals) —*v i* to move round to be spread about —*adj* **Cir'culatory,** circulating —*ns* **Circula'tion,** the act of moving in a circle the movement of the blood the sale of a periodical the publication of a report or of a book the money in use at any time in a country, **Cir'culator, Circulating library,** one where books are circulated among subscribers. [L *circulāre, circulatum*]

Circumambages, ser kum-am'baj ez, *n* round about ways of speech —*adjs* **Circumambā'gious,** round about in speech, **Circumam'bient,** going round about —*ns* **Circumben'dibus,** a round about method or course a circumlocution, **Circumam'bience, Circumam'biency.** [L *circum*, about, *ambīre*, to go round]

Circumambulate, sér kum am'bū lāt, *v i* to walk round about —*n* **Circumambula'tion.** [L *ambulāre, ambulātum*, to walk]

Circumcise, ser'kum sīz, *v t* to cut off the foreskin according to the Jewish law (*fig*) to purify —*ns* **Cir'cumciser,** one who circumcises, **Circumci'sion,** the act of circumcising —*p adj* **Cir'cumcised,** that has undergone circumcision purified, chastened [L *circumcidĕre, circumcisum—cædĕre*, to cut]

Circumference, ser kum'fér ens, *n* the boundary-line of any round body, esp of a circle the line surrounding anything area compass distance round —*adj* **Circumferen'tial** —*n* **Circumferent'or,** an instrument used by surveyors and miners for measuring horizontal angles, consisting of a graduated circle, an index, and a magnetic needle suspended over the centre of a circle Now superseded by the **Theodolite** [L *ferre*, to carry]

Circumflect, ser'kum flekt, *v t* to mark with a circumflex —*ns* **Cir'cumflex,** an accent (^) denoting a rising and falling of the voice on a vowel or syllable —**Circumflex'ion,** a bending round [L *flectĕre, flexum*, to bend]

Circumfluence, ser kum'flōō ens, *n* a flowing round —*adj* **Circum'fluent,** flowing round [L *fluĕre*, to flow]

Circumfuse, ser kum fūz', *v t* to pour around —*p adj* **Circumfused'** —*n* **Circumfu'sion** —*adj* **Circumfus'ile,** molten [L *fundĕre, fusum*, to pour]

Circumgyrate, ser kum-jī'rāt, *v i* to go round and round —*n* **Circumgyra'tion.**—*adj* **Circumgy'ratory** [L *gyrāre*, to turn]

Circumjacent, ser kum jā'sent, *adj* lying round bordering on every side —*n* **Circumja'cency.** [L *jacens*, lying—*jacēre*, to lie]

Circumlocution, ser kum lō kū'shun, *n* round-about speaking a manner of expression in which many unnecessary words are used —*ns* **Circumlocu'tionist,** one who practises circumlocution, **Circumlocution office,** a name given by Dickens in *Little Dorrit* to the government offices, owing to their dilatoriness in attending to business —*adj* **Circumloc'utory** —*v i* **Cir'cumlocute,** to use circumlocution [L *loqui, locutus*, to speak]

Circummure, ser kum mūr', *v t* (*Shak*) to wall round [L *murus*, a wall]

Circumnavigate, ser kum nav'i gāt, *v t* to sail round —*ns* **Circumnaviga'tion, Circumnav'igator,** one who sails round [See **Navigate**]

Circumpolar, ser kum pō'lar, *adj* situated round the pole [See **Polar**]

Circumpose, ser'kum pōz, *v t* to place round —*n.* **Circumposi'tion,** the act of placing round [See **Position**]

Circumscribe, ser kum-skrīb', *v t* to draw a line round to enclose within certain limits, to curtail, abridge —*ns* **Circumscrib'er,** one who circumscribes, **Circumscrip'tion,** limitation the line that limits a circumscribed place —*adjs* **Circumscrib'able,** able to be circumscribed, **Circumscrip'tive,** marking the external form or outline [L *scribĕre*, to write]

Circumspect, ser'kum spekt, *adj.* looking round on all sides watchfully cautious prudent —*adv.* **Cir'cumspectly.**—*ns* **Circumspec'tion,** watchfulness caution examining, **Cir'cumspectness** —*adj* **Circumspec'tive,** looking around wary [L *specĕre, spectum*, to look]

Circumstance, ser'kum stans, *n* the logical surroundings of an action an accident or event ceremony detail —*pl* the state of one's affairs. —*v t* to place in particular circumstances —*pa p.*

cir'cumstanced —*adj.* **Circumstan'tial,** consisting of details minute —*adv* **Circumstan'tially** — *n.* **Circumstantial'ity,** the quality of being circumstantial minuteness in details a detail — *n pl* **Circumstan'tials,** incidentals details —*v t* **Circumstan'tiate,** to prove by circumstances to describe exactly —**In the circumstances, Under the circumstances,** owing to certain conditions, **In good** or **bad circumstances,** prosperous or unprosperous, **Circumstantial evidence,** evidence which is not positive nor direct, but which is gathered inferentially from the circumstances in the case [L *stans, stantis,* standing—*stāre,* to stand]

Circumvallate, ser kum'val-āt, *v t* to surround with a rampart —*n* **Circumvalla'tion,** a surrounding with a wall a wall or fortification surrounding a town or fort [L *vallum,* rampart]

Circumvent, ser kum vent', *v t* to come round or outwit a person to deceive or cheat —*adj* **Circumvent'ive,** deceiving by artifices —*n* **Circumven'tion** [L *venīre,* to come]

Circumvolve, ser kum volv', *v t* to roll round — *v i* to revolve —*pr p* circumvolv'ing, *pa p* circumvolved' —*n* **Circumvolu'tion,** a turning or rolling round anything winding or sinuous [L *volvĕre, volutum,* to roll]

Circus, ser'kus, *n* a circular building for the exhibition of games a place for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship houses arranged in the form of a circle applied to nature, as, e g, high hills surrounding a plain —*n* **Cirque,** serk, a circus a ring of some sort [L *circus,* cog with Gr. *kirkos*]

Cirrhopod, Cirrhopoda, older forms of **Cirriped, Cirripeda**

Cirripeda, sir rip'e da, **Cirripedia,** sir rip ē'di a, *n* a degenerate sub class of Crustacea, including the numerous forms of **Barnacles** and **Acorn-shells.**—*n* **Cir'riped,** one of the Cirripeda. [L *cirrus,* a tuft of hair, and *pes,* a foot]

Cirrus, sir'us, *n* the highest form of cloud consisting of curling fibres (*bot*) a tendril (*zool*) any curled filament —*adjs* **Cir'rate, Cir riform,** like a cirrus, **Cir'rigrade,** moving by cirri, **Cir'rose,** with tendrils, **Cir'rous,** having a cirrus —*ns* **Cirro-cumulus,** a fleecy cloud intermediate between the cirrus and cumulus, **Cirro-stratus,** a mottled looking cloud intermediate between the cirrus and stratus [L]

Cisalpine, sis alp'in, *adj* on this side—i e on the Roman side—of the Alps —So **Cisatlantic; Cisleithan,** on this side the Leitha, which separates the archduchy of Austria and Hungary, **Cismontane,** on this side the mountains—opp to *Ultramontane,* **Cispadane,** on this side the Po, **Cispontine,** on this side of the bridges, viz in London, north of the Thames [L *cis,* on this side]

Cissoid, sis'soid, *n* a plane curve consisting of two infinite branches symmetrically placed with reference to the diameter of a circle, so that at one of its extremities they form a Cusp (q v), while the tangent to the circle at the other extremity is their common asymptote [Gr *kissoeidēs*]

Cist, sist, *n* a tomb consisting of a stone chest covered with stone slabs —*adjs* **Cist'ed,** containing cists, **Cist'ic,** like a cist [See **Chest**]

Cistercian, sis ter'shan, *n* one of the order of monks established in 1098 in the forest of Citeaux (Cistercium), in France, by Robert of Champagne, for the purpose of carrying out the strictest observance of the rule of St Benedict

Cistern, sis'tern, *n* any receptacle for holding water or other liquid a reservoir in a steam-engine, the vessel surrounding the condenser [L *cisterna,* from *cista,* a chest]

Cistus, sis'tus, *n* Rock-rose, a genus of exogenous shrubby plants, cultivated for the beauty of their flowers —*pl* **Cis'tuses** (-ēz) and **Cis'ti** ('tī). [Low L, from Gr *kistos,* the rock-rose.]

Cistvaen. See **Kistvaen.**

Cit, sit, *n* shortened from citizen, and used as a term of contempt.—*fem.* **Ci'tess** (*Dryden*). [See **Citizen.**]

Citadel, sit'a del, *n* a fortress in or near a city the place where the guns are kept in an ironclad man-of-war [It *cittadella,* dim of *città,* a city See **City.**]

Cite, sīt, *v t* to call or summon to summon to answer in court to quote to name to adduce as proof —*ns* **Cit'al,** summons to appear (*Shak*) accusation, reproof, **Citā'tion,** an official summons to appear the document containing the summons the act of quoting the passage or name quoted —*adjs* **Cit'able,** that can be cited, **Ci'tātory,** having to do with citation, addicted to citation [L *citāre,* to call, intens of *ciĕre, cīre,* to make to go]

Cithara, sith'a ra, *n* an ancient musical instrument closely resembling the guitar —*ns* **Cith'arist,** a player on it, **Cith'ern, Cit'tern,** a metal stringed musical instrument, played with a plectrum [L —Gr *kithara* A doublet of **Guitar.**]

Citigrade, sit'i grād, *adj* moving quickly applied to a tribe of spiders of remarkably quick motions [L *citus,* quick, *gradus,* a step]

Citizen, sit'i zen, *n* an inhabitant of a city a member of a state a townsman a freeman — *adj* like a citizen (*Shak*) —*n* **Cit'izenship,** the rights of a citizen [M E *citesein*—O Fr *citeain.* See **City**]

Citron, sit'run, *n* the fruit of the citron tree, resembling a lemon The tree is a native of Northern India, but is cultivated for its fruit in the south of Europe, and other warm places —*adj* **Cit'ric,** derived from the citron —**Citric acid** is the acid to which lemon and lime juice owe their sourness —*adj* **Cit'rine,** dark and greenish yellow, like a citron or lemon —*n* citrine colour a rock crystal of this colour —*ns* **Cit'rāte,** a salt of citric acid, **Citron-wood,** or **Citrus-wood,** the most costly furniture wood of the ancient Romans [Fr —L *citrus*—Gr *kitron,* a citron]

City, sit'i, *n* a large town a town with a corporation —**City of refuge,** by the Jewish law a city where the perpetrator of an accidental murder might flee for refuge, **Holy city,** Jerusalem, **Eternal city,** Rome, **City of God, Heavenly city,** &c, the ideal of the Church of Christ in glory, **the City, the City of London,** that part of London where business is principally carried on, **City-commissioners,** officials who attend to the drainage &c, **City-mission,** a mission, generally maintained by a larger church, for the sake of the poor classes in the large cities —*adj* **Civ'ic,** pertaining to a city or citizen [Fr *cité,* a city—L *civitas,* the state—*civis,* a citizen]

Cive, sīv, *n* See **Chive.**

Civet, siv'et, *n* a perfume obtained from the civet or civet-cat, a small carnivorous animal of Africa, India, &c [Fr *civette*—Ar *zabad.*]

Civil, siv'il, *adj* pertaining to the community having the refinement of city-bred people polite commercial, not military lay, secular, or temporal, not ecclesiastical pertaining to the individual citizen (*law*) relating to private relations amongst citizens, and such suits as arise out of these, as opposed to *criminal* (*theol*) naturally good, as opp to good through regeneration — **Civil death,** the loss of all civil and legal but not natural privileges, as by outlawry, **Civil engineer,** one who plans railways, docks, &c, as opp to a military engineer, or to a mechanical engineer, who makes machines, &c; **Civil law,** as opp to criminal law the law laid down by

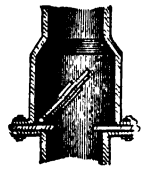
a state regarding the rights of the inhabitants, **Civil list** now embraces only the expenses of the sovereign's household, **Civil list pensions** are those granted by royal favour, **Civil service**, the paid service of the state, in so far as it is not military or naval —*adj* **Civil-suited**, sombrely clad (*Milton*) —*n* **Civil war**, a war between citizens of the same state —*adv* **Civ'illy.** —*ns* **Civil'ian**, a professor or student of civil law (not canon law) one engaged in civil as distinguished from military and other pursuits, **Civ'il'ity**, good breeding politeness, **Civ'ism**, good-citizenship, state of being well affected to the government [L *civilis—civis*]

Civilise, siv'il īz, *v t* to reclaim from barbarism to instruct in arts and refinements —*p adj* **Civ'ilised.** —*ns* **Civilisā'tion**, state of being civilised, **Civ'iliser.**—*adj* **Civ'ilisable.**

Clabber, klab'er, *n* mud (*Scot*) [Gael *clabar*, mud]

Clachan, kla'han, *n* a small village (*Scot*) [Gael. *clachan—clach*, stone]

Clack, klak, *v i* to make a sudden sharp noise as by striking to chatter to cackle —*n* a sharp, sudden sound sound of voices an instrument making this kind of noise the tongue (*coll*) —*ns* **Clack'er**, **Clack-box**, the box containing the clack-valve of an engine, **Clack-dish** (*Shak*), a wooden dish carried by beggars, having a movable cover which they clacked to attract attention, **Clack-valve**, a valve used in pumps, having a flap or a hinge which lifts up to let the fluid pass, but prevents the fluid from returning by falling back over the aperture [From the sound]



Clack valve.

Clad, klad, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Clothe.**

Claes, klāz, Scot for **Clothes**

Clag, klag, *v i* (*prov*) to stick —*adj* **Clag'gy**, sticky [Prob Scand, Dan *klag*, mud]

Claim, klām, *v t* to call for to demand as a right —*n* a demand for something supposed due right or ground for demanding the thing claimed.— **To lay claim to**, to assert a right —*adj* **Claim'able**, that can be claimed —*n* **Claim'ant**, one who makes a claim [O Fr *claimer*—L *clamāre*, to call out]

Clairaudience, klār awd'i ens, *n* the alleged power of hearing things not present to the senses —*n* **Clairaud'ient.** [Fr *clair*—L *clarus*, clear, and **Audience**]

Clair-obscure, Clare-obscure, klār ob skūr', the same as **Chiaroscuro** (q v) [Fr *clair*—L *clarus*, clear, and Fr *obscur*—L *obscurus*, obscure]

Clairschach, klār'shàh, *n* the old Celtic harp strung with wire

Clairvoyance, klār voi'ans, *n* the alleged power of seeing things not present to the senses —*n* **Clairvoy'ant**, one who is said to have this power [Fr, *clair*—L *clarus*, clear, and Fr *voir*—L *vidēre*, to see]

Clam, klam, *n* a species of bivalve shellfish an instrument for holding [A S *clam*, fetter, cf Ger *klamm*, Dan *klamme*]

Clam, klam, *v t* to clog to smear —*pr p* clam'ming, *pa p* clammed —*n* dampness —*adv* **Clam'mily.**—*n* **Clam'miness** —*adj* **Clam'my**, sticky moist and adhesive [A S *clæman*, to anoint, cf Dut, Dan *klam*, damp]

Clam, klam, *n* noise produced in ringing a chime of bells at once —*v t* or *v i* to produce a clam [Prob. onomatopoetic]

Clamant, klam'ant, *adj.* calling aloud or earnestly. [L *clamāre*, to cry out.]

Clamber, klam'ber, *v i* to climb with difficulty, grasping with the hands and feet —*n* the act of clambering [From root of **Clump**; cf Ger *klammern—klemmen*, to squeeze or hold tightly]

Clamjamphrie, klam jam'fri, *n* (*Scot*) rubbish, nonsense rabble [Derivation uncertain]

Clamour, klam'or, *n* a loud continuous outcry, uproar any loud noise —*v i* to cry aloud in demand to make a loud continuous outcry —*adj* **Clam'orous**, noisy boisterous —*adv* **Clam'orously** —*n* **Clam'orousness.** [L *clamor*]

Clamp, klamp, *n* a piece of timber, iron, &c, used to fasten things together or to strengthen any framework any instrument for holding —*v t* to bind with clamps [From a root, seen in A S *clam*, fetter, Dut *klamp*, a clamp, and akin to Eng **Clip, Climb.**]

Clamp, klamp, *n* a heavy tread —*v i* to tread heavily [Prob from the sound]

Clamper, klam'per, *v t* to botch up [Der unknown, prob connected with **Clamp**, a piece of timber, &c]

Clan, klan, *n* a tribe or collection of families subject to a single chieftain, bearing the same surname, and supposed to have a common ancestor a clique, sect a collective name for a number of persons or things —*adj* **Clann'ish**, closely united like the members of a clan —*adv* **Clann'ishly** —*ns* **Clann'ishness, Clan'ship**, association of families under a chieftain feeling of loyalty to a clan, **Clans'man**, a member of a clan [Gael *clann*, offspring, tribe—L *planta*, a shoot]

Clandestine, klan des'tin, *adj* concealed or hidden private sly—*adv* **Clandes'tinely** [L *clandestinus—clam*, secretly]

Clang, klang, *v i* to produce a sharp, ringing sound —*v t* to cause to clang —*n* a sharp, ringing sound, like that made by metallic substances struck together (*fig*) sound, the cry of some birds —*ns* **Clang'ing**, the sound corresponding to the verb, **Clang'our**, a clang a sharp, shrill, harsh sound —*v i* to make a clangour —*adj* **Clang'orous.** —*adv* **Clang'orously.** [L *clangĕre*, Ger *klang*, formed from the sound]

Clank, klangk, *n* a sharp sound, less prolonged than a clang, such as is made by a chain —*v t* or *v i* to make or cause a clank —*n* **Clank'ing**, the action of the verb *clank* —*adj* **Clank'less**, without clank [Prob formed under the influence of **Clink** and **Clang**]

Clap, klap, *n* the noise made by the sudden striking together of two things, as the hands a burst of sound a slap —*v t* to strike together so as to make a noise to thrust or drive together suddenly to fasten promptly to pat with the hand in a friendly manner to applaud with the hands to bang to imprison—e g 'to clap one in prison' —*v i.* to strike the hands together to strike together with noise to applaud —*n* **Clap'per**, one who claps that which claps, as the tongue of a bell a glib tongue —*v t* **Clapper-claw**, to claw or scratch to scold (*Shak*) —*n* **Clap'ping**, noise of striking applause —**To clap eyes on**, to see, **To clap hands**, to make an agreement (*Shak*), **To clap up**, to conclude suddenly (*Shak*), **To clap hold of**, to seize roughly —*ns* **Clap-board**, a thin board used in covering wooden houses, **Clap-bread**, a kind of hard baked oatmeal cake, **Clap-dish**; same as **Clack-dish**; **Clap-net**, a kind of net which is made to clap together suddenly by pulling a string, **Clap-trap**, a trick to gain applause (*Shak*) flashy display · empty words, **Claptrap'pery.**—*adj* **Claptrap'pish** ·—*pr p* clap'ping, *pa.p* clapped. [Ice. *klappa*, to pat, Dut and Ger *klappen*]

Clap, klap, *n.* gonorrhea. [Cf Dut *klapoor.*]

Claque, klak, *n* an institution for securing the success of a public performance, by bestowing upon it preconcerted applause [Fr *claquer*, to clap]

Clarabella, klăr a bel'a, *n* an organ-stop of a sweet fluty tone.

Clarence, klar'ens, *n* a four wheeled carriage, seated inside for two or more persons [Named after William IV when Duke of *Clarence*]

Clarenceux, Clarencieux, klar'en sū, *n* (*her*) the second king of arms in England, so named from the Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III

Clarendon, klar'en don, *n* in printing, a condensed form of type, having a heavy face

Claret, klar'et, *n* orig applied to wines of a light-red colour, but now used in England for the dark red wines of Bordeaux blood (*slang*) —*v i* to drink claret —*n* **Claret-cup,** a drink made up of iced claret, brandy, sugar, &c [Fr *clairet*—*clair*—L *clarus*, clear]

Clarify, klar'i fi, *v t* to make clear or pure —*v i* to become clear —*pr p* clar'ifying, *pa p* clar'ified —*ns* **Clarificā'tion, Clar'ifier,** that which clarifies or purifies [L *clarus*, clear, and *facĕre*, to make]

Clarion, klar'i on, *n* a kind of trumpet whose note is clear and shrill the sound of a trumpet, or a sound resembling that of a trumpet —*n* **Clar'inet, Clar'ionet,** a wind instrument, usually of wood, in which the sound is produced by a single thin reed A tenor clarinet, known as the **Basset-horn,** is used in orchestral music The **Bass clarinet** is pitched an octave lower than the ordinary clarinet [Fr *clairon*—*clair*—L *clarus*, clear]

Clarity, klar'i-ti, *n* clearness [M E *clarté*—L *claritas*]

Clarty, klar'ti, *adj* sticky and dirty (*Scot*) [Der unknown]

Clary, klār'i, *n* a biennial with clammy stem, large, heart shaped, rough, doubly crenate leaves, and whorls of pale blue flowers in loose terminal spikes, with large coloured bracts [Low L *sclarea* Origin unknown]

Clash, klash, *n* a loud noise, such as is caused by the striking together of weapons opposition contradiction chatter, country talk (*Scot*) —*v i* to dash noisily together to meet in opposition to act in a contrary direction to disagree to gossip (*Scot*) —*v t* to strike noisily against —*n* **Clash'ing,** a striking against opposition [Formed from the sound, like Ger and Sw *klatsch*]

Clasp, klasp, *n* a hook for fastening an embrace —*v t* to fasten with a clasp to enclose and hold in the hand or arms to embrace —*ns* **Clasp'er,** that which clasps the tendril of a plant, **Clasp'ing, Clasp-knife,** a knife, the blade of which folds into the handle [M E *clapse*, from the root of A S *clyppan*, to embrace See **Clip**]

Class, klas, *n* a rank or order of persons or things high rank or social standing a number of students or scholars who are taught together a scientific division or arrangement the position in order of merit of students after examination —*v t* to form into a class or classes to arrange methodically —*v i* to take rank —**To take a class,** to take honours in an examination, as opposed to the mere 'pass'—*adj* **First-class,** of supreme excellence —*ns* **Class-fellow, Class-mate,** a pupil in the same class at school or college, **Class'man,** one who has gained honours of a certain class at the Oxford examinations—opp to passman —*adjs* **Class'ic, Class'ical,** of the highest class or rank, especially in literature originally and chiefly used of the best Greek and Roman writers (as opp to *Romantic*) like in style to the authors of Greece and Rome chaste, refined, in keeping with classical art famous for literary or historical reasons —*ns* **Class'ic,** any great writer or work a student of the ancient classics a standard work, (*pl*) **Class'ics,** Greek, Roman, and modern writers of the first rank, or their works, **Classical'ity, Class'icalness,** the quality of being classical, **Class'icism,** a classical idiom —*adv* **Class'ically** —**Classic races,** the five chief annual horse races—the Two Thousand, One Thousand, Derby, Oaks, and St Leger [Fr *classe*—L *classis*, cog with L *calāre*, Gr *kalein*]

Classify, klas'i fi, *v t* to make or form into classes, to arrange —*pr p* class'ifying, *pa p* class'ified —*adjs* **Classifi'able,** capable of being classified, **Classif'ic,** denoting classes —*n* **Classificā'tion,** act of forming into classes distribution into classes [L *classis*, and *facĕre*, to make]

Clatter, klat'er, *n* a repeated rattling noise a repetition of abrupt, sharp sounds noisy talk gossip (*Burns*) —*v i* to make rattling sounds to rattle with the tongue to talk fast and idly —*v t* to strike so as to produce a rattling [Acc to Skeat, *clatter* = *clacker*, a freq of **Clack**]

Claude Lorraine Glass, *n* a convex mirror, usually coloured, employed for viewing landscape [Named after the painter Claude Lorraine (1600–1682)]

Claught, claht, *v t* to snatch (*Scot*) [Cf **Cleek.**]

Clause, klawz, *n* a sentence or part of a sentence an article or part of a contract, will, &c [Fr *clause*—L *clausus*—*claudĕre*, to shut, enclose]

Claustral, klaws'tral, *adj* cloistral, secluded

Claut, klawt, *n* a kind of rake what is raked, a rakeful (*Scot*) [Perhaps conn with **Claw.**]

Clavate, klā'vat, **Clavated,** klā'vāt ed, *adjs* (*bot*) club shaped gradually thickening to the top —*adj* **Clav'iform,** in the form of a club [From L *clava*, a club]

Clave, klāv, *pa t* of **Cleave.**

Clavecin, klav'e sin, *n* a harpsichord —*n* **Clav'ecinist,** a player on the clavecin (*Browning*) [Fr *clavecin*—L *clavis*, a key]

Claver, klā'ver, *n* idle talk gossip —*v i* to talk idly [Scotch, derivation uncertain, cf Gael *clabaire*]

Clavichord, klav'i kord, *n* an obsolete musical instrument, of the same form as the **Harpsichord** and **Spinet.** A **Clavilharp** is a harp struck with keys like a piano [L *clavis*, a key, *chorda*, a string]

Clavicle, klav'i-kl, *n* an important part of the pectoral girdle of vertebrates, best known in the collar bone of man and in the merry-thought of birds —*adj* **Clavic'ular** [Fr *clavicule*—L *clavicula*, dim of *clavis*, a key]

Clavier, kla-vēr', *n* the keyboard of a musical instrument a stringed keyboard instrument, esp the pianoforte [Fr —L *clavis*, a key]

Claw, klaw, *n* the hooked nail of a beast or bird the whole foot of an animal with hooked nails anything like a claw an instrument shaped like a claw —*v t* to scratch or tear as with the claws or nails to scrape to seize (*fig*) to flatter, fawn on —*adjs* **Clawed,** having claws, **Claw'less** —*ns* **Claw-hammer,** a hammer with one part of the head divided into two claws, with which to extract nails, **Claw-hammer-coat,** slang name for a dress coat —**Claw me and I'll claw thee,** favour me and I shall do you good in return [A S *clawu*, cog with Ger *klaue*, akin to **Cleave,** to stick or hold on]

Clay, klā, *n* a tenacious ductile earth earth in general the human body short for clay pipe, a tobacco pipe made of baked clay —*v t* to purify with clay, as sugar —*adjs* **Clayed,** clay like, **Clay'ey,** made of clay covered with clay; **Clay'ish,** of the nature of clay, **Clay-brained,** stupid (*Shak*) —**To wet one's clay,** to drink. [A.S *clæg*, cog with Dan *klæg*, Ger *kleie*]

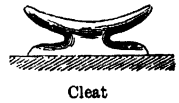
Claymore, klā mōr, *n* a large sword formerly used by the Scottish Highlanders, the old Celtic one handed, two-edged longsword, but now commonly applied, inaccurately, to the basket-hilted sword of the officers of Highland regiments [Gael *claidheamh mor*—Gael and Ir *claidheamh*, sword, and *mor*, great]

Clean, klēn, *adj* free from dirt, stain, or whatever defiles pure guiltless neat complete —*adv* quite entirely cleverly —*v t* to make clean, or free from dirt —*ns* **Clean'ness, Clean'er,** that which cleans, **Clean'ing,** the act of making clean —*adjs* **Clean-limbed,** having well proportioned limbs smart, **Cleanly** (klen'li), clean in habits or person pure neat —*adv* (klēn'li) in a cleanly manner —*n* **Cleanliness** (klen'li nes) —*adj* **Clean-timbered,** well proportioned (*Shak*) —**Clean bill of health,** see **Bill of health, The clean thing,** the right thing to do, **To have clean hands,** to be free from the guilt of wrong doing, **To make a clean breast of,** to own up frankly, to confess fully, **To show a clean pair of heels,** to escape by running [A S *clæne*, cog with Ger *klein*, small, W, Gael *glan*, shine, polish]

Cleanse, klenz, *v t* to make clean or pure —*adj* **Cleans'able** —*ns* **Cleans'er,** one who or that which cleanses, **Cleans'ing,** purification

Clear, klēr, *adj* pure, bright, undimmed free from obstruction or difficulty plain, distinct without blemish, defect, drawback, or diminution conspicuous transparent —*adv* in a clear manner plainly wholly quite —*v t* to make clear to empty to free from obscurity, obstruction, or guilt to free, acquit, or vindicate to leap, or pass by or over to make profit to settle a bill —*v i* to become clear to grow free, bright, or transparent —*ns* **Clear'ness, Clear'age,** a piece of land cleared, **Clear'ance,** act of clearing removal of hindrances a certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house—that is, has satisfied all demands and procured permission to sail, **Clear'ing,** the act of making clear a tract of land cleared of wood, &c, for cultivation a method by which bankers exchange cheques and drafts, and arrange the differences, **Clearing-house,** a place in London where such clearing business is done —*adv* **Clear'ly,** in a clear manner distinctly —**To clear the way,** to make the way open, **To clear out,** to be off, **To clear up,** to become clear, **Clear-obscure,** see **Clair-obscure** —*adj* **Clear-sighted,** having clearness of sight discerning —*ns* **Clear-sightedness, Clear-starching,** the act of stiffening linen with clear starch, **Clear-story,** see **Clerestory.** [Fr *clair*—L *clarus*, clear]

Cleat, klēt, *n* a wedge a piece of wood nailed across anything to keep it in its place, or give it an additional strength a piece of wood fastened on parts of a ship, and having holes or recesses for fastening ropes —*v t* to strengthen with a cleat [From a supposed A S *cléat*, cf Dut *kloot*, Dan *klode*, Ger *kloss*]



Cleat

Cleave, klēv, *v t* to divide, to split to separate with violence to go through to pierce —*v i* to part asunder to crack —*pr p* cleav'ing, *pa t* clōve or cleft, *pa p* clov'en or cleft —*ns* **Cleav'age,** a condition of rocks in which they split easily into thin plates, **Cleav'er,** one who or that which cleaves a chopper —*adj* **Cleav'ing,** splitting [A S *cleófan*, cog with Ger *klieben*]

Cleave, klēv, *v i* to stick or adhere to unite —*pr p* cleav'ing, *pa t* cleaved or clāve, *pa p* cleaved —*ns* **Cleav'ers,** the goose grass (*Galium aparine*); **Cleav'ing,** the act of adhering [A S *clifian*, **cog** with Ger *kleben*, Dut *kleven*]

Cleck, klek, *v t* to hatch —*n* **Cleck'ing,** a brood [Scot —Ice. *klekja*, cf Dan *klække*, to hatch]

Cleek, klēk, *n* a large hook for catching hold of something, used in fishing, &c an iron headed golf-club a peg —*v t* to seize, snatch [M E *kleken*, perh related to **Clutch.**]

Clef, klef, *n* a musical character placed on the staff by which the absolute pitch of the notes is fixed [Fr, from L *clavis*, Gr *kleis*, a key]

Cleft, kleft, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Cleave.**

Cleft, kleft, in *B*, **Clift,** *n* an opening made by cleaving or splitting a crack, fissure, or chink [Cf Ger *kluft*, Dan *klyft*, a hole]

Cleg, kleg, *n* the gadfly, horse fly [Ice *kleggi*]

Clem, klem, *v i* and *v t* to starve [Prov Eng *clam*, Ger *klemmen*, to pinch]

Clematis, klem'a tis, *n* a creeping plant, called also Virgin's Bower and Traveller's Joy [L —Gr *klēmatis—klēma*, a twig]

Clement, klem'ent, *adj* mild gentle kind merciful —*ns* **Clem'ence** (*Spens*), **Clem'ency,** the quality of being clement mildness readiness to forgive —*adv* **Clem'ently.** [Fr —L *clemens*]

Clench, klensh Same as **Clinch**

Clepe, klēp, *v t* (*arch*) to call to name —*pa p.* **Yclept** [A S *clipian*, to call]

Clepsydra, klep'si dra, *n* an instrument used by the Greeks and Romans for measuring time by the trickling of water [L —Gr *klepsydra—kleptein, klepsein*, to steal, *hydōr*, water]

Clere-story, and Clear-story, klēr' stō'ri, *n* an upper row of windows rising *clear* above the adjoining parts of the building, but more probably so named as admitting *clearness* or light, esp applied to the windows in the upper part of the central nave of churches

Clergy, klėr'ji, *n* the ministers of the Christian religion, as holders of an allotted office, in contradistinction to the laity —*n* **Cler'gyman,** one of the clergy, a regularly ordained minister —*adjs* **Cler'ic, Cler'ical,** belonging to the clergy pertaining to a clerk —*ns* **Cler'ic,** a clergyman, **Cler'icate,** clerical position, **Cler'isy,** the class of learned men, scholars —**Benefit of clergy,** orig an exemption of clergymen, in certain cases, from criminal process before a secular judge, but later extended to cover the first offence of all who could read [Fr *clergé*—L —Gr *klērikos*, from *klēros*, a lot, then the clergy]

Clerk, klark, klerk, *n* a clergyman or priest a scholar one who leads the responses in the English Church service in common use, one employed as a writer, assistant, account keeper, or correspondent in an office —*v i* to act as clerk —*ns* **Clerk'dom, Clerk'ship, Clerk'ery, Clerk'age,** the work of a clerk, **Clerk'ling,** a young clerk —*adjs* **Clerk'ish,** like a clerk, **Clerk'less,** ignorant, **Clerk'like,** scholarly, **Clerk'ly,** scholarly —*adv* in a scholar like or learned manner —*ns* **Bible clerk,** a scholar who reads the lessons in some college chapels, **Clerk of the weather,** an imaginary functionary facetiously supposed to direct the weather [A S *clerc*, a priest—Late L *clericus* See **Clergy.**]

Cleromancy, klē'ro man si, *n* divination by lots [Gr *klēros*, lot, *manteia*, divination]

Cler-story, obs form of **Clere-story.**

Cleuch, Cleugh, klūh, *n* a ravine with steep and precipitous sides [Scotch form of **Clough.**]

Cleve, klēv, *n* cliff hill side [Now rare M E *cleof*, a variant of **Cliff.**]

Clever, klev'er, *adj* able or dexterous ingenious skilful good natured (U S) —*adv* **Clev'erly.**—*ns* **Cleveral'ity, Clev'erness.**—*adj* **Clev'erish,** somewhat clever [Ety dub]

Clew, Clue, klōō, *n* a ball of thread, or the thread in it a thread that guides through a labyrinth.

anything that solves a mystery the corner of a sail —*v t* to coil up into a clew or ball to truss or tie up sails to the yards —*n* **Clew-garnet** (*naut*), a tackle for clewing up the smaller square sails for furling.—*n pl* **Clew-lines**, lines or ropes on the smaller square sails by which they are clewed up for furling [A.S *cliwen*, cf Dut *kluwen*, Ger *knauel* Perh. akin to L *glomus*, a ball, and *globus*, a sphere]

Cliché, klē shā', *n* the impression made by a die in any soft metal also applied by the French to electrotype casts from wood engravings [Fr, —*clicher*, to stereotype]

Click, klik, *n* a short, sharp clack or sound anything that makes such a sound, as a small piece of iron falling into a notched wheel a latch for a gate —*v i* to make a light, sharp sound —*ns* **Click'ing**, the action of the verb, **Click-clack**, a continuous clicking noise [Dim of **Clack**.]

Client, klī'ent, *n* one who employs a lawyer a dependent —*ns* **Cli'entship**; **Cli'entage**, the whole number of one's clients the client's relation to the patron, **Cli'entele**, a following the whole connection of a lawyer, shopkeeper, &c —*adj* **Client'al**. [L *cliens*, for *cluens*, one who hears or listens (to advice), from *cluēre*, to hear]

Cliff, klif, *n* (*mus*) Same as **Clef**.

Cliff, klif, *n* a high steep rock the steep side of a mountain —*adjs* **Cliffed**, **Cliff'y**, having cliffs craggy [A.S *clif*, Dut *clif*, Ice *klif*]

Clift. See **Cleft**.

Clift, klift, *n* Same as **Cliff**, the form arising under the influence of **Cleft**.—*adjs* **Clift'ed**, **Clift'y**, broken into cliffs

Climacteric, klīm ak ter'ik, or klīm ak'ter ik, *n* a critical period in human life, in which some great bodily change is supposed to take place a critical time —*adj* pertaining to such a period critical —*adj* **Climacter'ical**.—**The grand climacteric**—the 63d year—supposed to be a critical period for men [Gr *klimaktēr*—*klimax*, a ladder]

Climate, klī'māt, *n* the condition of a country or place with regard to temperature, moisture, &c (*fig*) character of something —*v i* to remain in a certain place (*Shak*) —*adjs* **Cli'matal**, **Climat'ic**, **Climat'ical**, relating to climate —*v* **Cli'matise**, see **Acclimatise**.—*ns* **Climatog'raphy**, a description of climates, **Climatol'ogist**, one skilled in the science of climatology, **Climatol'ogy**, the science of climates, or an investigation of the causes on which the climate of a place depends —*adj* **Climatolog'ical**, relating to climatology —*n* **Cli'mature** (*Shak*), climate. [Fr —L —Gr *klima*, *klimatos*, slope—*klinein*, to slope]

Climax, klī'maks, *n* in Rhetoric, the arranging of the particulars of a portion of a discourse so as to rise in strength to the last the last term of the rhetorical arrangement a culmination —*v i* to ascend in a climax to culminate —*adjs* **Climact'ic**, **Climact'ical**, pertaining to a climax —*adv* **Climact'ically**. [Gr *klimax*, a ladder or staircase —from *klinein*, to slope]

Climb, klīm, *v i* or *v t* to ascend or mount by clutching with the hands and feet to ascend with difficulty to mount —*n* **Climb'er**, one who or that which climbs —*pl* an old fashioned popular title for several orders of birds whose feet are mainly adapted for climbing (*bot*) those plants which, having weak stems, seek support from other objects, chiefly from other plants, in order to ascend from the ground [A.S *climban*, cf Ger *klimmen*, conn with **Clamber** and **Cleave**, to stick]

Clime, klīm, *n*. a country, region, tract [A variety of **Climate**.]

Clinamen, klin-ā'men, *n*. inclination [L *clināre*, to incline.]

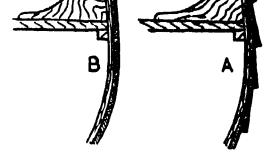
Clinanthium, klin an'thi-um, *n* the receptacle in a composite plant [Gr *klinē*, a bed, *anthos*, a flower]

Clinch, klinsh, **Clench**, klensh, *v t* to fasten or rivet a nail by bending the point and beating the bent part flat against the object through which the nail was driven to grasp tightly to set firmly, as the teeth to fasten on (*fig*) to drive home an argument to settle or confirm —*n* something set firmly the fastening of a nail by beating it back, as in the verb a pun —*ns* **Clinch'er**, one that clinches a decisive argument, **Clincher-work**, the disposition of the side planks of a vessel, when the lower edge of one row overlaps the row next under it —*adj* **Clincher-built**, same as **Clinker-built**. [Causal form of *klink*, to strike smartly, Dut and Ger *klinken*, to rivet a bolt]

Cling, kling, *v i* to adhere of wood, to shrink —*v t* to attach to shrivel —*pa t* and *pa p* clung —*n* adherence —*adj* **Cling'y**, sticky [A.S *clingan*, to shrivel up, to draw together]

Clinic, klin'ik, **Clinical**, klin'ik-al, *adj* pertaining to a bed (*med*) applied to instruction given in hospitals at the bedside of the patient —*n* **Clin'ic**, one confined to bed by sickness an institution, class, or lecture for instruction by actual examination of patients a centre to which patients come for treatment (also **Clin'ique**) —*adv* **Clin'ically**.—**Clinical baptism**, baptism administered to persons on their sick-bed, **Clinical convert**, one converted on his death bed, **Clinical medicine**, that department of the art occupied with diseases at the bedside of the sick [Gr *klinikos*—*klinē*, a bed, from *klinein*, to recline]

Clink, klingk, *n* a ringing sound made by the striking together of sounding bodies jingle —*v t* to cause to make a ringing sound —*v i* to ring or jingle to go with a clinking sound —*ns* **Clink'er**, the name given to the scales or globules of black oxide of iron, obtained from red hot iron under the blows of a hammer the slags of iron furnaces the cindery like masses which form the crust of some lava flows, **Clink'stone**, a greenish-gray or brownish compact, or very finely crystalline igneous rock, remarkable for its tendency to split into slabs The slabs give a metallic clink when struck by a hammer —*adj* **Clinker-built**, made of planks which overlap each other below (as distinguished from carvel built), and are fastened together with clinched nails [A form of **Click** and **Clank**.]



A, clinker built, B, carvel built.

Clink, klingk, *v t* to clinch to rivet [Scot for **Clinch**.]

Clinometer, klī-nom'e tėr, *n* an instrument for measuring the angle of inclination or dip of a stratum —*n* **Clinom'etry**.—*adj* **Clinomet'ric**. [Gr *klinein*, to incline, *metron*, a measure]

Clinquant, klingk'ant, *adj* shining like tinsel glittering —*n*. tinsel glitter [Fr —Dut. *klinken*, to clink]

Clio, klī'o, *n* the muse of history and epic poetry (*zool*) a genus of shell-less molluscs in the class of Pteropods, swarming in northern and southern seas, and named by the whalers 'whales' food,' one species of which constitutes a principal part of the food of whales [Gr *kleein*, to call]

Clip, klip, *v t* to cut by making the blades of shears meet. to cut off to debase the coin by

cutting off the edges to diminish —*v i* to go quickly —*pr p* clipp'ing, *pa p* clipped —*ns* **Clip**, the thing clipped off, as the wool that has been shorn off sheep a smart blow, **Clipp'er**, one that clips a sharp built, fast sailing vessel a dashing person (*slang*), **Clipp'ing**, the act of cutting, esp debasing coin by cutting off the edges the thing clipped off —*adjs* **Clipped**, cut short, **Clipp'ing**, superb fast going —**To clip the wings**, to cut a bird's wings to prevent it from flying (*fig*) to restrain ambition to deprive of the means of rising [Prob from Ice *klippa*, to cut, Dan *klippe*]

Clip, klip, *v t* to embrace (*Shak*) to encircle to hold firmly —*n* an instrument for holding things firm [A S *clyppan*, to embrace, Ice *klýpa*, to pinch, Ger *kluppe*, pincers]

Clique, klēk, *n* a group of persons in union for a purpose a party or faction a gang—used generally in a bad sense —*n* **Cliqu'ism**, tendency to form cliques —*adj* **Cliqu'ish**, relating to a clique [Fr, prob from root of *click*, and so = a noisy conclave Acc to Littre, orig in sense of **Claque**]

Clish-clash, klish' klash, and **Clishmaclaver**, klish'ma klāv'er, *n* gossip [Scot]

Cloaca, klō ā'ka, *n* a sewer a privy a cavity in birds and reptiles, in which the intestinal and urinary ducts terminate a sink of moral filth —*pl* **Cloacæ** (klō ā'sē) —*adjs* **Cloā'cal, Cloā'cinal** [L *cloāca—cluĕre*, to purge]

Cloak, Cloke, klōk, *n* a loose outer garment a covering that which conceals a disguise, pretext —*v t* to clothe with a cloak to cover to conceal —*ns* **Cloak-bag**, a portmanteau (*obs*), **Cloak-room**, a room set apart for keeping cloaks, coats, hats, &c, at a theatre, railway station, &c [O Fr *cloke, cloque*—Low L *cloca*, a bell, also a horseman's cape, because bell shaped, from root of **Clock**]

Cloam, klōm, *n* and *adj* earthenware, clay, or made of such [A S *clám*, mud, see **Clay**]

Clobber, klob'er, *n* a paste used by shoemakers to hide the cracks in leather [Ety dub]

Clock, klok, *n* a machine for measuring time, marking the time by the position of its 'hands' upon the dial plate, or by the striking of a hammer on a bell the striking of the hour (*Shak*) —*n* **Clock'work**, the works or machinery of a clock machinery steady and regular like that of a clock —*adj* automatic —**To know what o'clock it is**, to be wide awake, to know how things are, **To go like clockwork**, to go along smoothly and without a hitch [M E *clokke*, prob through O Fr from Low L *cloca, clocca*, a bell, the mod Fr is *cloche*, the Dut *klok*, Ger *glocke*, a bell]

Clock, klok, *n* an ornament worked on the side of a stocking —*adj* **Clocked**, ornamented with clocks [Derivation unknown]

Clock, klok, *n* a beetle—common name in Scotland [Derivation unknown]

Clock, klok, *v i* to cluck to hatch —*n* **Clock'er**, a clocking hen [Scot, A S *cloccian*, Dut *klokken*]

Clod, klod, *n* a thick round mass or lump, that sticks together, esp of earth or turf a concreted mass the ground the body of man, as formed of clay a stupid fellow —*v t* to pelt —*v i* to throw clods, to throw (*Scot*) —*pr p* clodd'ing, *pa p* clodd'ed —*adjs* **Clod'dish, Clod'dy**, abounding in clods earthy —*n* **Clod'-hopper**, a countryman a peasant a dolt —*adj* **Clodhop'ping**, boorish —*ns* **Clod'pate, Clod'poll**, a stupid fellow —*adj* **Clodpat'ed**, stupid —*adv* **Clod'ly**. [A later form of **Clot**.]

Cloff, klof, *n* a cleft [Cf Ice. *klof*]

Cloff, klof, *n* an allowance, on buying goods wholesale, of 2 lb in every 3 cwt, after tare and tret have been deducted [Derivation unknown]

Clog, klog, *n* a piece of wood anything hindering motion an obstruction an impediment a shoe with a wooden sole —*v t* to fasten a piece of wood to to accumulate in a mass and cause a stoppage to obstruct to encumber to put clogs on —**Clog-almanac**, an early form of almanac having the indicating characters notched on wood, horn, &c —*ns* **Clogg'er**, one who makes clogs, **Clogg'iness**.—*adjs* **Clogged**, encumbered, **Clogg'y**, lumpy, sticky [Ety dub, prob related to **Clay**, cf Scot *clag*, to cover with mud; *claggy*, muddy, sticky]

Cloister, kloi'ster, *n* a covered arcade forming part of a monastic or collegiate establishment (see illustration to **Church**) a place of religious retirement, a monastery or nunnery an enclosed place —*v t* to confine in a cloister to confine within walls —*adjs* **Cloi'steral, Cloi'stral, Claus'tral**, pertaining or confined to a cloister secluded, **Cloi'stered**, dwelling in cloisters —*n* **Cloistress** (*Shak*), a nun —**The cloister**, the monastic life [O Fr *cloistre* (A S *clauster*) —L *claustrum—claudĕre, clausum*, to shut]

Cloke, klōk, *n* Same as **Cloak**

Clomb, klōm, old past tense of **Climb**

Cloop, kloop, *n* The sound made when the cork is drawn from a bottle [From the sound]

Cloot, kloot, *n* a cloven hoof —*pl* the Devil —*n* **Cloot'ie**, the Devil, because of his cloven hoof [Scot, ety dub]

Close, klōs, *adj* shut up with no opening confined, unventilated stifling narrow stingy near, in time or place intimate compact, as opposed to discursive crowded hidden reserved private secret —*adv* in a close manner tightly nearly densely —*n* an enclosed place a small enclosed field a narrow passage of a street the precinct of a cathedral —*adjs* **Close-banded**, closely united, **Close-barred**, firmly closed, **Close-bodied**, fitting close to the body, **Close-grained**, with the fibres, &c, close together, compact, **Close-fisted, Close-handed**, penurious, covetous, **Close hauled**, noting the trim of a ship when sailing as near as possible to the wind, **Close-tongued** (*Shak*), cautious in speaking —*ns* **Close-corporation**, a corporation which fills up its own vacancies, without outside interference, **Close-stool**, a chamber utensil enclosed in a box or stool, **Close-season, Close-time**, a time of the year when it is against the law to kill certain animals, esp game —*adv* **Close'ly** —*n* **Close'ness** [Fr *clos*, shut—L *claudĕre, clausus*, to shut]

Close, klōz, *v t* to make close to draw together and unite to finish —*v i* to come together to grapple to come to an end (*with*) —*n* the manner or time of closing a pause or stop a cadence the end junction encounter (*Shak*) —*ns* **Clos'er**, one who concludes, **Clos'ing**, enclosing ending agreement, **Clos'ure**, the act of closing the end the stopping of a debate in the House of Commons or elsewhere by the vote of the house —**To close a bargain**, to make an agreement, **To close with**, to accede to to grapple with, **With closed doors**, in private, the public being excluded, as in special cases in court, &c

Closet, kloz'et, *n* a small private room a recess off a room the private chamber of a sovereign, an apartment for private audience or council, or for private or domestic devotions —*v t* to shut up in, or take into a closet to conceal —*pr p* clos'eting, *pa p* clos'eted —*ns* **Bed-closet**, a small recess or closet for a bed, **Water-closet**, or **W.C.**, a privy [O Fr *closet*, dim of *clos*. See **Close**.]

Clot, klot, *n.* a mass of soft or fluid matter concreted, as blood —*v i* to form into clots to coagulate —*pr p* clott'ing, *pa p* clott'ed — **Clotted (also Clouted) cream,** a famous Devonshire dainty, obtained by heating (but not boiling) milk that has stood twenty four hours in a shallow pan or a hot plate—after standing till cooled, the cream is skimmed off, and a little sugar thrown on the top —*n* **Clot'poll,** a clod poll, a blockhead (*Shak*) —*v* **Clott'er,** to coagulate —*ns* **Clott'iness, Clott'ing,** coagulation — *adj* **Clott'y** [A.S *clott,* a clod of earth, cf Dut *klos,* block, Dan *klods,* Ger *klotz*]

Cloth, kloth, *pl* **Cloths,** *n* woven material from which garments or coverings are made clothing the usual dress of a trade or profession, esp the clerical —*v t* **Clothe,** klōth, to cover with a garment to provide with clothes (*fig*) to invest as with a garment to cover —*pr p* clōth'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* clōthed or clad —**To clothe in words,** to express ideas in words, **To clothe on or upon,** to invest to cover —*ns* **Cloth'ier,** one who makes or sells cloth, **Cloth'ing,** clothes, garments covering —*n pl* **Clothes,** klōthz (*coll* klōz), garments or articles of dress blankets for a bed —*ns* **Clothes-basket,** a large basket for holding and carrying clothes, **Clothes-brush,** a brush for clothes, **Clothes-horse, Clothes-screen,** a frame for hanging clothes on to dry, **Clothes-line,** a rope or wire for hanging clothes on to dry, **Clothes-pin,** a forked piece of wood to secure clothes on a line, **Clothes-press,** a place for holding clothes, **Cloth-yard,** formerly the yard by which cloth was measured, **Cloth-yard shaft,** an arrow a cloth yard long —**Cloth of state,** a canopy, **Cloth of gold,** a tissue consisting of threads of gold and silk or wool, **American cloth,** a kind of enamelled cloth, used for covering chairs, &c, **The cloth,** the clerical profession the clergy [A S *cláth,* cloth, Ger *kleid,* a garment]

Cloture, klōt ur, *n* the same as **Closure.** [Fr *clôture*—L *claudĕre, clausum,* to shut]

Clouch, obs form of **Clutch.**

Cloud, klowd, *n* a mass of fog, consisting of minute particles of water, often in a frozen state, floating in the atmosphere (*fig*) anything unsubstantial a great number or multitude of anything, as the New Test 'cloud of witnesses' anything that obscures, as a cloud a dark spot on a lighter material a great volume of dust or smoke anything gloomy, overhanging, or bodeful —*v t* to overspread with clouds to darken to defame to stain with dark spots or streaks —*v i* to become clouded or darkened —*ns* **Cloud'age, Cloud'ery, Cloud'iness, Cloud'ing,** a cloudy appearance, **Cloud'let,** a little cloud, **Cloud-berry,** a low plant related to the bramble, found on elevated moors in Britain, with an orange red berry of delightful flavour —*adjs* **Cloud'ed,** hidden by clouds (*fig*) darkened indistinct variegated with spots, as a 'clouded cane,' &c, **Cloud'ing,** growing dim, **Cloud'less,** unclouded, clear —*adv* **Cloud'lessly.** —*adj* **Cloud'y,** darkened with, or consisting of clouds obscure gloomy stained with dark spots 'shady' (*coll*) —*adv* **Cloud'ily.**—*adjs* **Cloud-capt** (*Shak*), capped with or touching the clouds; **Cloud-compelling,** driving or collecting the clouds, an epithet of Jupiter, **Cloud-kissing** (*Shak*), touching the clouds, **Cloud-topped,** covered with or touching the clouds —**Under a cloud,** in trouble or disfavour, **To wait till the clouds roll by,** to wait for more favourable circumstances [A S *clúd,* a hill, then, a cloud, the root idea being a mass or ball **Clod** and **Clot** are from the same root]

Clough, kluf, or klow, *n* a ravine a valley [Scot *cleuch,* ety dub]

Clour, klōōr, *n* a knock a swelling caused by a knock —*v t* to knock to raise a bump [Scot, cf Ice *klór*]

Clout, klowt, *n* a piece of cloth used for mending a rag a piece of cloth used by archers to shoot at, then the shot itself a blow a cuff —*v t* to mend with a patch to cover with a cloth to cuff —*p adj* **Clout'ed** (*Shak*), heavy and patched, as shoes having nails in the soles covered with a clout —*adj* **Clout'erly,** clownish. —*ns* **Clout-nail,** a large headed nail used for the soles of boots, **Clout-shoe,** a shoe having the sole protected by iron or by clout nails [A S *clút,* cf Ice *klútr,* a kerchief, Dan *klud,* rag]

Clouted, klowt'ed, *p adj* clotted, as cream [See **Clot**]

Clove, klōv, *pa t* of **Cleave.**—*n* **Clove-hitch,** see **Hitch**

Clove, klōv, *n* the unexpanded flower bud of the clove tree, a native of the Moluccas—it is used as a spice for flavouring dessert dishes and articles of confectionery, also for driving moths from clothing, furs, &c —*ns* **Clove-gillyflower,** a clove scented species of pink, **Clove-pink,** a variety of pink which has an odour like that of cloves [Fr *clou,* in full *clou de girofle,* nail of the girofle, so called from the shape of the bud and its stalk—L *clavus,* a nail See **Gillyflower**]

Cloven, klōv'n, *p adj* split divided —*adjs* **Cloven-footed, Cloven-hoofed,** having the hoof divided, as the ox, or sheep —The **Cloven hoof,** applied to any indication of devilish agency or temptation, from the early representation of the devil with cloven hoofs—prob from Pan, some of whose functions he shares [Pa p of **Cleave,** to divide]

Clover, klōv'ér, *n* a genus of plants, containing a great number of species, natives chiefly of temperate climates, abounding most of all in Europe, and some of them very important in agriculture as affording pasturage and fodder for cattle —*n* **Clover-grass,** clover —*adjs* **Clov'ered,** covered with clover, **Clov'ery,** abounding in clover —**To live in clover,** to live luxuriously or in abundance [A S *cláfre,* Dut *klaver,* Dan *klover,* Ger *klee*]

Clown, klown, *n* a rustic or country fellow one with the rough manners of a country-man an ill bred fellow a fool or buffoon —*adj* **Clown'ish,** of or like a clown coarse and awkward rustic —*adv* **Clown'ishly.**—*ns* **Clown'ery,** a clown's performance, **Clown'ing,** acting clown, **Clown'ishness, Clown'ship.** [Ety dub, apparently conn with **Clod** and **Clot**]

Cloy, kloi, *v t* to fill to loathing to satiate to gore (*Spens*) —*pr p* cloy'ing, *pa p* cloyed —*adjs* **Cloyed,** clagged cumbered, **Cloy'ing,** satiating, **Cloy'less** (*Shak*), that cannot cloy, **Cloy'some,** satiating —*n* **Cloy'ment** (*Shak*), satiety, surfeit [Fr *clouer,* to drive a nail into, to spike or stop, as a gun, from L *clavus,* a nail]

Cloy, kloi, *v* to stroke with a claw (*Shak*) [Perh a corruption of **Claw.**]

Club, klub, *n* a heavy tapering stick, knobby or massy at one end, used to strike with a cudgel a bat used in certain games an instrument for playing golf, variously with wooden heads, iron heads, and wooden heads with brass soles a bunch one of the four suits of cards a combination a clique, set an association of persons for the promotion of a common object, as to study literature, politics, &c, or for pleasure an association of persons who possess a building as a common resort for the members a club-house, or the house occupied by a club —*v t* to beat with a club to gather into a bunch to com-

bine to throw soldiers into confusion —*v i* to join together for some common end to combine together to share in a common expense —*adjs* **Club'bable,** sociable, **Clubbed,** like a club —*n* **Club'bing,** beating combination a disease in some plants.—*adj* **Club'bish,** given to clubs —*ns* **Club'bism,** the club system, **Club'bist, Club-foot,** a deformed foot —*adj* **Club-footed** —*n.* **Club-grass,** a species of grass having a club-shaped articulation —*v t* **Club-haul,** (*naut*) to tack by dropping the lee anchor and slipping the cable —*adj* **Club-headed,** having a thick head —*ns* **Club-house,** a house for the accommodation of a club, **Club-law,** government by violence, **Club-man,** one who carries a club a member of a club, **Club-master,** the manager of, or purveyor for, a club, **Club-moss,** one of the genera of Lycopodiaceæ, the room in which a club meets, **Club-rush,** a plant of many varieties of the genus Scirpus or rush [Ice and Sw *klubba*, same root as **Clump**]

Cluck, kluk, *n* the call of a hen to her chickens any similar sound —*v i* to make the sound of a hen when calling on her chickens —*n* **Cluck'ing,** the noise made by a hen when calling her chickens —*adj* that clucks [From the sound, like Dut *klokken*, Ger *glucken*, Dan *klukke*]

Clue See **Clew** —*adj* **Clue'less,** without a trace

Clumber, klumb'er, *n* a kind of spaniel [*Clumber*, in Notts, a seat of the Duke of Newcastle]

Clump, klump, *n* a thick, short, shapeless piece of anything a cluster of trees or shrubs a thick sole put on in addition —*v t* to walk heavily —*v t* to put in a clump —*n pl* **Clumps,** a parlour game of question and answer—also **Clubs** —*adj* **Clump'y,** abounding in clumps heavy [Prob Scand, cf Dan *klump*, a lump Cf also Ger *klump*, and **Club**]

Clumsy, klum'zi, *adj* shapeless ill made unwieldy awkward ungainly —*adv* **Clum'sily.** —*n* **Clum'siness.** [M E *clomsen*, to be stiff or benumbed, most prob Scand, allied to **Clamp.**]

Clunch, klunsh, *n* the miners' name for tough indurated clay, sometimes found in the coal measures [Ety dub, prob related to **Clump**]

Clung, klung, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Cling.**

Clunk, klungk, *n* the sound of a liquid coming out of a bottle, when the cork has been quickly drawn —*v i* to make such a sound [Scot; from the sound]

Clupeoid, klōō'pē oid, *n.* a kind of herring [L *clupea*, a kind of fish]

Cluster, klus'ter, *n* a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together a bunch a mass a crowd —*v i* to grow or gather into clusters —*v t* to collect into clusters to cover with clusters —*adjs* **Clus'tered,** grouped, **Clus'tering, Clus'tery.—Clustered column,** a pier which consists of several columns or shafts clustered together [A S *clyster*, Low Ger *kluster*, cf **Clot**]

Clutch, kluch, *v t* to close the hand to carry off to hold firmly to seize or grasp —*n* a grasp or grip seizure —*pl* **Clutch'es,** the hands or paws cruelty rapacity [M E *cloche, cloke*, claw, acc to Skeat, allied to M E *clechen*—A S *gelæccan*, cf **Latch.**]

Clutter, klut'ėr, *n* confusion stir noise —*v i* to crowd together to go about noisily —*v t* to pack [A variant of **Clatter**]

Cly, klī, *v t* (*slang*) to seize, steal —*ns* **Cly-faker,** a pickpocket, **Cly-faking,** pocket picking [Prob related to **Claw**, referred by some to Dut *kleed*, a garment, 'to fake a cly'=to take a garment]

Clypeus, klip'ē us, *n* the shield like part of an insect's head —*adjs* **Clyp'eal, Clyp'eate, Clyp'eiform,** in the shape or form of a shield [L *clipeus, clypeus*, a shield]

Clyster, klis'tėr, *n* a liquid injected into the intestines to wash them out —*n* **Clyster-pipe** (*Shak*), a pipe or syringe for injecting a clyster [Fr —L —Gr *klyzein*, to wash out]

Cnida, knī'da, *pl* **Cnī'dæ,** *n* one of the thread-cells of the Cœlenterata, whence is their power of stinging [Late L —Gr *knidē*, a nettle]

Co, kō, an abbreviation for **Company.**

Co-, kō, a common prefix, signifying jointness, accompaniment, connection [L *cum*, with]

Coach, kōch, *n* a large, close, four wheeled carriage a private tutor a professional trainer in athletics —*v t* to carry in a coach to tutor, instruct, prepare others for, as an examination, or a rowing contest, &c —*v i* to study under a tutor —*ns* **Coach'ee, Coach'y,** a coachman, **Coach'ing,** travelling by coach tutoring instruction, **Coach-dog,** a spotted dog, kept chiefly as an attendant on coaches, called also Dalmatian Dog, **Coach-horse,** a horse used for drawing a coach, **Coach'man,** the driver of a coach, **Coach-wheel, Coach-whip** —*adj* **Coach'y,** pertaining to a coach [Fr *coche*—Hung *kocsi* (pron *kotshi*), from Kocs, a place south of Komorn]

Coact, kō akt', *v i* (*Shak*) to act together.—*adj* **Coact'ive** (*Shak*), acting together —*n* **Coactiv'ity.** [**Co-**, together, and **Act**]

Coact, kō akt', *v t* to compel —*n* **Coac'tion,** compulsion —*adj* **Coact'ive,** compulsory [L *cog ĕre, coactum*, to compel]

Coadjacent, kō a jās'ent, *adj* contiguous —*n* **Coadjac'ency** [**Co-**, and **Adjacent**]

Coadjutant, kō a jōō'tant, or kō a'joo tant, *adj* mutually helping or assisting —*n* one of several who help another —*ns* **Coadjut'or,** a helper or assistant an associate —*fem* **Coadjut'ress, Coadjut'rix, Coadjut'orship** [L *co*, with *adjutor* a helper—*ad*, to, *juv-āre*, to help]

Coadunate, kō ad'ū nāt, *v t* to unite to combine —*n* **Coaduna'tion** —*adj* **Coad'unative** [**Co-**, and L *adunāre*, to unite]

Co-agency, kō-ā'jen si, *n* agency with another —*n* **Co-agent,** one acting with another [**Co-**, and **Agency**]

Coagulate, kō ag'ū lāt, *v t* to make to curdle or congeal —*v i* to curdle or congeal —*adj* clotted congealed —*ns* **Coagulā'tion; Coagulabil'ity; Coag'ulant,** a substance which causes coagulation, as rennet, **Coagu'lum,** what is coagulated. —*adjs* **Coag'ulable, Coag'ulātive.** [L *coagul-āre—co*, together, *ag ĕre*, to drive]

Coal, kōl, *n* a solid, black, combustible substance used for fuel, dug out of the earth cinder —*v i* to take in coal —*v t* to supply with coal —**Blind** or **Anthracite coal,** that which does not flame when kindled, **Bituminous coal,** that which does, **Brown coal,** see **Lignite; Caking coal,** a bituminous coal which cakes or fuses into one mass in the fire, **Cannel** or **Parrot coal,** see **Cannel, Cherry** or **Soft coal,** coal breaking off easily into small, irregular cubes, having a beautiful shining lustre, **Splint, Hard,** or **Block coal,** plentiful in Scotland, is hard, and breaks into cuboidal blocks —*ns* **Coal'field,** a field or district containing coal strata, **Coal-fish,** a fish of the cod family, so named from the black colour of its back, **Coal-gas,** the mixture of gases produced by the destructive distillation of coal, chiefly carburetted hydrogen —giving the gas light in common use, **Coal-heaver,** one employed in carrying coal, **Coal-house,** a covered in place for keeping coal, **Coal'man,** one who has to do with coal, **Coal-measure,** a measure by which the quantity of coal is ascertained —*pl* (*geol*) the group of carboniferous strata in which coal is found, **Coal-mine, Coal-pit,** a pit or mine from which coal is dug; **Coal-owner,** one who owns a colliery;

Coal-scuttle, a vessel for holding coal, **Coal-scuttle bonnet,** a woman's bonnet, shaped like a coal scuttle upside down; **Coal-tar,** or **Gas-tar,** a thick, black, opaque liquid which condenses in the pipes when coal or petroleum is distilled, **Coal-whipper,** one employed in unloading coal from vessels at anchor to barges which convey it to the wharves, **Coaling station,** a port at which steam ships take in coal —*adj* **Coal'y,** of or like coal —**To blow the coals,** to excite passion, **To carry coals to Newcastle,** to take a thing where it is least needed, to lose one's labour, **To haul over the coals,** to reprimand—from the discipline applied to heretics, **To heap coals of fire on the head,** to excite remorse by returning good for evil (Rom xii 20) [A S *col*, cog with Ice *kol*, Ger *kohle*]

Coalesce, kō al es', *v i* to grow together or unite into one body to associate —*adj* **Coalesc'ent,** uniting —*n* **Coalesc'ence,** union [L *coalescĕre* —*co*, together, and *alescĕre*, to grow up]

Coalition, kō al ish'un, *n* act of coalescing, or uniting into one body a union or combination of persons, states, &c, which agree to sink their differences and act in common alliance —*n* **Coali'tionist,** one of a coalition —*v i* **Co'alise,** to make an alliance

Coamings, kōm'ingz, *n pl* (*naut*) raised work about the edges of the hatches of a ship to prevent the water from running into the apartment below [Der unknown]

Coaptation, kō ap tā'shun, *n* adaptation of parts to each other [L]

Coarctate, kō-ark'tāt, *adj* compressed —*n* **Co-arctā'tion.** [L *coartāre*, to compress together]

Coarse, kōrs, *adj* rough rude uncivil vulgar harsh gross —*adj* **Coars'ish,** somewhat coarse —*adv* **Coarse'ly.**—*n* **Coarse'ness** —*v.t* **Coars'en,** to make coarse —*adj* **Coarse-grained,** coarse in the grain, as wood (*fig*) inelegant, gross [From phrase, 'in course,' hence *ordinary, commonplace*]

Coast, kōst, *n* side or border of land next the sea the sea shore limit or border of a country —*v i* to sail along or near a coast —*v t* to sail by or near to —*ns* **Coast'er,** a vessel that sails along the coast, **Coast-guard,** a body of men organised to act as a guard along the coast, orig intended to prevent smuggling —*adj* **Coast'ing,** keeping near the coast trading between ports in the same country —*ns* **Coast-line,** the line or boundary of a coast shore line, **Coast-waiter,** a custom house officer who waits upon and superintends the cargoes of vessels engaged in the coasting trade —*adv* **Coast'wise,** along the coast [O Fr *coste* (Fr *côte*)—L *costa*, a rib, side]

Coat, kōt, *n* a kind of outer garment the hair or wool of a beast vesture or habit any covering a garment worn by women and children, and hanging from the waist downwards a membrane or layer, such as paint, &c a coat of arms —*v t* to clothe to cover with a coat or layer —*ns* **Coat-armour,** coat of arms armorial devices, **Coat-card,** a card bearing the representation of a coated figure, the king, queen, or knave, now, less correctly, called **Court-card;** **Coatee',** a close fitting coat with short tails, **Coat'ing,** a covering cloth for coats —**Coat of arms,** the family insignia embroidered on the surcoat worn over the hauberk, or coat of mail the heraldic bearings of a gentleman —**Coat of mail,** a piece of armour for the upper part of the body, made of metal scales or rings linked one with another —**To turn one's coat,** to change one's principles, or to turn from one party to another [O Fr *cote* (Fr *cotte*)—Low L *cottus*, *cotta*, a tunic, the further ety is uncertain]

Coati, kō'a ti, *n.* an American plantigrade carnivorous mammal allied to the raccoons —Also **Coati-mundi.** [Tupi]

Coax, kōks, *v t* to persuade by fondling or flattery: to humour or soothe to pet —*ns* **Coax, Coax'er,** one who coaxes —*adv* **Coax'ingly.** [M E *cokes*, a simpleton, of obscure origin]

Cob, kob, *n* a head of maize a short legged strong horse for heavy weights a male swan—also **Cobswan.**—*ns* **Cob'loaf,** a large loaf an expression of contempt (*Shak*), **Cob-nut,** a large variety of the hazel nut a game played by children with nuts [Prob conn with **Cop.**]

Cob, kob, *n* a kind of composition of clay and straw for building —*n* **Cob-wall,** a wall built of this [Derivation unknown]

Cob, kob, *v t* to strike, to thump the buttocks

Cobalt, kō'bawlt, *n.* a metal the ores of which are sparingly distributed—in the metallic state found in meteoric stones or aerolites, generally occurring combined with arsenic a blue pigment, prepared from the foregoing—also **Cobalt-blue** —*adj* of this deep blue colour [Ger *kobalt*, from *kobold*, a demon, a nickname given by the German miners, because they supposed it to be a mischievous and hurtful metal]

Cobble, kob'l, *n* a stone worn smooth by water [Ety dub]

Cobble, kob'l, *v t* to patch up or mend coarsely, as shoes —*ns* **Cobb'ler,** one who cobbles or mends shoes a drink made up of wine, sugar, &c, and sucked through a straw, **Cobbler's punch,** a warm drink made of beer, with the addition of spirit, sugar, and spice [Derivation unknown]

Coble, Cobble, kob'l, *n* a small flat bottomed fishing boat [Cf W *ceubal*, a hollow trunk, a boat]

Cobra, Cobra da capello, kō'bra da ka pel'o, *n.* a poisonous snake, native of the East Indies, which dilates the back and sides of the neck so as to resemble a hood [Port, lit 'snake of the hood']

Coburg, kō'burg, *n* a thin fabric of worsted with cotton or silk, twilled on one side [*Coburg*, a town in Germany]

Cobweb, kob'web, *n* the spider's web or net any snare or device intended to entrap anything flimsy or easily broken anything that obscures —*n* **Cobwebb'ery.** [Prob shortened from M E *atter cop web*—A S *ator*, poison, and *coppa*—W *cop*, a head, tuft See also **Web.**]

Coca, kō'ka, *n* a shrub of six or eight feet high, of which the leaves furnish an important narcotic and stimulant —*n* **Cocaine,** kō ka īn', a local anæsthetic made from coca leaves, and much used in dentistry and surgical operations [Sp —Peruvian *cuca*]

Cocagne. Same as **Cockaigne.**

Cocciferous, kok sif'ĕr us, *adj* berry bearing [L. *coccum* (—Gr *kokkos*), a berry, and *ferre*, to bear]

Coccus, kok'us, *n* one of the carpels or seed-vessels of a dry fruit (*zool*) a genus of insects in the order Hemiptera, and type of a family including many forms injurious to plants, and a few others which have come to be of use to man [L —Gr. *kokkos*, a berry]

Coccyx, kok'siks, *n* (*anat*) the lower bone of the vertebral column [Gr *kokkyx*, the cuckoo, whose bill it is said to resemble]

Coch, koch, *n* (*Spens*) Same as **Coach.**

Cochineal, koch'i-nēl, *n* a scarlet dye stuff consisting of the dried bodies of certain insects gathered from the cactus plant in Mexico, the W Indies, &c. the insect itself [Sp *cochinilla*, dim of L *coccĭnus*—Gr *kokkos*, a berry, as the cochineal was formerly supposed to be the berry or seed of the plant]

Cochlea, kok'le-a, *n* a spiral shaped shell, esp. the snail shell (*anat*) the spiral cavity of the ear.

—*adjs* **Coch'leary, Coch'leāte, Coch'leāted,** twisted, spiral [L, Gr *kochlias*, a snail]

Cock, kok, *n* the male of birds, particularly of the domestic fowl the time of cock crowing a weathercock a plucky chap, a term of familiarity, as *Old cock* a strutting chief or leader anything set erect a tap for liquor part of the lock of a gun, held back by a spring, which, when released by the trigger, produces the discharge.—*v t* to set erect or upright to set up, as the hat to draw back the cock of a gun —*v i* to strut to swagger —*ns* **Cockāde',** a knot of ribbons or something similar worn on the hat as a badge, **Cockalor'um,** a bumptious little person a boy's game; **Cock-broth,** the broth made from a boiled cock, **Cock'chafer,** the May bug, an insect of a pitchy-black colour, most destructive to vegetation, **Cock-crow, -ing,** early morning, the time at which cocks crow, **Cocked hat,** the old-fashioned three cornered hat, the triangular pointed hat worn as part of some full dress uniforms, **Cock'er,** one who follows cock fighting a small dog of the spaniel kind employed by sportsmen in pheasant and woodcock shooting, **Cock'erel,** a young cock a young man, **Cock-fight, -ing,** a fight or contest between game cocks a fight, **Cock-horse,** a child's rocking horse —*adv* properly *a cock horse = on cock horse*, on horseback exultingly, **Cock-laird,** a yeoman (*Scot*), **Cock'loft,** the room in a house next the roof, **Cock'match,** a cock fight, **Cock'pit,** a pit or enclosed space where game-cocks fought a room in a ship of war for the wounded during an action, **Cock'roach,** the common black beetle, **Cockscomb,** the comb or crest on a cock's head a fop the name of various plants, **Cock's-foot grass,** a genus of grasses very abundant in Britain, and furnishing an important part of both natural and artificial pastures, **Cock'shut** (*Shak*), twilight, prob referring to the time when poultry are shut up, **Cock-shy,** a free throw at a thing, as for amusement, **Cock'tail,** a racing horse that is not thoroughbred one who apes the gentleman a drink of spirits flavoured with various ingredients (U S), **Cocky-leeky,** soup made of a fowl boiled with leeks, **Cock'yolly,** a nursery or pet name for a bird —*adjs* **Cock-eyed,** (*slang*) squint eyed, **Cock-sure,** quite sure, often without cause, **Cock'sy, Cox'y,** bumptious, **Cock'y,** impudent —*n* **Cox'iness** —**Cock-a-doodle-doo,** the cry of the cock, **Cock-a-hoop,** a phrase expressing reckless exultation, **Cock of the walk,** chief of a set, **Half-cock,** the position of the cock of a gun, when drawn back half the whole distance, **Full-cock,** when the cock of a gun is drawn full back when a tap is full open, **To cock the eye,** to wink (coll and humorous), **A cock and bull story,** an incredible tale, **Cock and pie,** used as an exclamation, **To knock into a cocked hat,** 'to lick out of shape' to give a profound beating [A S *coc*, Ice *kokkr*]

Cock, kok, *n* a small pile of hay —*adj* **Cocked,** heaped up in cocks [Sw *koka*, a lump of earth, Dut *kogel*, Ger *kugel*, a ball]

Cock, kok, *n* (*Shak*) a cock boat Now **Cock-boat.**

Cock, perversion of the word *God*

Cock-a-bon'dy, *n* a fly for angling [A corr of Welsh]

Cockaigne, Cockayne, kok ān', *n* an imaginary country of luxury and delight [Ety dub, Fr *cocagne*, acc to some from L *coquĕre*, to cook]

Cockatoo, kok-a tōō', *n* a popular name for several genera and species of parrots [Malay *kakatúa*, prob from its cry]

Cockatrice, kok'a trīs, *n* a fabulous monster like a serpent, often confounded with the Basilisk (q v), and regarded as possessing similar deadly powers [O Fr *cocatrice*]

Cock-boat, kok' bōt, *n* a small ship's boat a small frail boat [See **Cog,** a small boat]

Cocker, kok'er, *v t* to pamper to fondle to indulge [Ety dub, cf Dut *kokelen*, O Fr *coquelsner*, to dandle]

Cockernony, kok'er non i, *n* (*Scot*) the gathering of a young woman's hair, when it is wrapt up in a band or fillet, commonly called a 'snood' (Jamieson) [Origin obscure]

Cocket, kok'et, *n* the custom house official seal a document given by the officers of the custom house to merchants, as a warrant that their goods are duly entered the office where such goods are entered [Perh a corr of the words *quo quietus*]

Cockle, kok'l, *n* a troublesome weed among corn, with a purple flower [A S *coccel*]

Cockle, kok'l, *n* a large and typical genus of bivalve molluscs, having a thick, ribbed, heart shaped, equal valved shell —*adj* **Cock'led,** shelled like a cockle —*n* **Cockle-shell,** the shell of a cockle a frail boat —**The cockles of the heart,** the heart itself [Fr *coquille*—Gr *kong chylion—kongchē*, a cockle]

Cockney, kok'ne, *n* an affected, effeminate person, knowing the manners of the town, but a stranger to what every child else knows (*Shak*) a towns man as opp to a countryman one born in London, but strictly in a particular part of London —*ns* **Cock'neydom,** the domain of Cockneys, **Cock'neyism,** the dialect or manners of a Cockney —*v t* **Cock'neyfy,** to make Cockney —**The Cockney school,** a school of writers belonging to London, who flourished in the first half of the nineteenth century [M E *coken-ey*, prob lit 'cock's egg,' cf Fl *coco*, an egg, a darling, a chap Others would connect with Fr *coquin*, a rogue—L *coquus*, a cook]

Coco, Cocoa, kō'kō, *n* a palm-tree growing in tropical countries, and producing the coco nut —*n* **Coco-nut, Cocoa-nut,** the well known fruit of the coco palm a man's head (*slang*) [Port and Sp *coco*, a bugbear, applied to the nut from the three marks at the end of it, which form a grotesque face]

Cocoa, kō'kō, *n* the seed of the cacao or chocolate tree a beverage made from the seeds crushed and ground [A corr of **Cacao**]

Cocoon, ko kōōn', *n* the silken sheath spun by the larvæ of many insects in passing into the pupa or resting stage —*n* **Cocoon'ery,** a place for keeping silkworms when feeding and spinning cocoons [Fr *cocon*, from *coque*, a shell—L *concha*, a shell]

Coction, kok'shun, *n* the act of boiling or cooking —*adj* **Coc'tile,** baked hardened by fire, as a brick [L *coquĕre*, to boil, to cook]

Cod, kod, **Codfish,** kod'fish, *n* a species of fish much used as food, found in the northern seas —**Cod-liver oil,** a medicinal oil extracted from the fresh liver of the common cod —*ns* **Cod-fisher, Cod-fishery, Cod-fishing, Cod'ling,** a small cod [Ety dub]

Cod, kod, *n* a husk or shell containing seeds the scrotum —*adj* **Codd'ing,** wanton (*Shak*) —*n* **Cod-piece,** a baggy appendage worn in front of the tight hose of the middle ages [A S *codd*, a small bag]

Cod, kod, *n* a pillow (*Scot*) [O. Dan *kodde*, Ice. *koddi*, a pillow]

Cod, kod, *n* (*slang*) applied to persons, with various meanings a joke —*v t* to impose on [Ety dub, conn with **Codger.**]

Coddle, kod'l, *v t* to pamper to fondle to parboil —*n* an effeminate person [Ety dub]

Code, kōd, *n* a collection or digest of laws a system of rules and regulations a system of signs —**The Code,** esp the rules and regulations regarding government schools and teachers, **Code**

telegram, a telegram whose text in itself has no meaning, but where the words are merely arbitrary symbols for other words known to the receiver —*v t* **Codify,** kod'i fi, or kōd'i fi, to put into the form of a code to digest to systematise —*pr p* cod'ifying, *pa p* cod'ified —*ns* **Codificā'tion, Cod'ist,** a codifier. [Fr *code*—L *codex*]

Codex, kō'deks, *n* a code a manuscript volume —*pl* **Codices,** kod'i sēz [L *codex* or *caudex*, the trunk of a tree, a set of tablets, a book]

Codger, koj'er, *n* a mean fellow an old person a chap [Prob a variant of **Cadger.**]

Codicil, kod'i sil, *n* a short writing or note added as a supplement to a will —*adj* **Codicill'ary.** [L *codicillus*, dim of *codex*]

Codilla, ko dil'a, *n* the coarsest part of hemp or flax, sorted out and separated from the rest [Dim of It *coda*—L *cauda*, a tail]

Codille, ko dil', *n* a term at ombre when the player gets fewer tricks than one of his opponents [Fr]

Codling, kod'ling, **Codlin,** kod'lin, *n* a variety of apple —*n* **Codlin-moth,** the moth whose larvæ cause the 'worm eaten' apples which fall prematurely off [Ety dub]

Coefficient, kō-ef ish'ent, *n* that which acts together with another thing (*math*) the numerical or literal factor prefixed to an unknown quantity in any algebraic term —*n* **Coeffi'ciency.**—*adv* **Coeffi'ciently.** [**Co-,** and **Efficient**]

Coehorn, Cohorn, kō'horn, *n* a small mortar for throwing grenades [From Baron van *Coehoorn* (1641-1704)]

Cœlenterata, sē len ter ā'ta, *n* the technical name for the second lowest alliance of many-celled animals They are radially symmetrical in almost all cases, and do not possess any body cavity distinct from the alimentary tube [Gr *koilos*, hollow, and *enteron*, intestine]

Cœliac, sē'li ak, *adj* relating to the belly [L. *cœliacus*—Gr *koilia*, the belly]

Coemption, kō-emp'shun, *n* the purchasing of the whole of a commodity in Roman law, a mode of marriage under the fiction of a mutual sale. [**Co-,** and L *emĕre*, to buy]

Cœnobite, Cenobite, sen'o-bīt, *n* a monk who lives along with others of a like mind with himself, in contradistinction to anchorites or hermits —*adjs* **Cœnobit'ic, Cœnobit'ical, Cenobit'ic, Cenobit'ical** —*n* **Cœn'obitism, Cen'obitism.** [Gr *koinobion*—*koinos*, common, and *bios*, life]

Coequal, kō ē'kwal, *adj* equal with another person or thing of the same rank or dignity —*n* one of the same rank —*n* **Coequal'ity.**—*adv* **Coē'qually** [**Co-,** and **Equal**]

Coerce, kō ers', *v t* to restrain by force to compel —*adj* **Coerc'ible** —*adv* **Coerc'ibly** —*adj* **Coerc'ive,** having power to coerce compelling —*adv* **Coerc'ively.**—*ns* **Coer'cion,** restraint government by force, **Coer'cionist.** [L *coercēre* —*co*, together, *arcēre*, to shut in]

Co-essential, kō es en'shal, *adj* partaking of the same essence —*n* **Co-essential'ity.**

Coetaneous, kō ē tān'e us, *adj* of the same age contemporary [**Co-,** and L *ætas, ætatis*, age]

Co-eternal, kō ē ter'nal, *adj* equally eternal with another [**Co-,** and **Eternal**]

Coeval, kō ē'val, *adj* of the same age —*n* one of the same age a contemporary [L *cœvus*—*co-*, together, and *ævum*, age]

Co-exist, kō egz ist', *v i* to exist at the same time —*n* **Co-exist'ence.**—*adj* **Co-exist'ent.** [**Co-,** and **Exist.**]

Co-extend, kō eks tend', *v t* to extend equally with —*n* **Co-exten'sion.**—*adj* **Co-exten'sive.** [**Co-,** and **Extend.**]

Coff, kof, *v t* to buy (*Scot*) —*pa p* **Coft.** [Ety uncertain.]

Coffee, kof'i, *n* a drink made from the seeds of the coffee-tree, a native of Arabia the powder made by roasting and grinding the seeds —*ns* **Coffee-bean,** the seed of the coffee plant, **Coffee-cup,** a cup for coffee, **Coffee-house,** a house where coffee and other refreshments are sold, **Coffee-mill,** a small mill or machine for grinding coffee beans, **Coffee-pot,** a pot or vessel in which coffee is prepared and served, **Coffee-room,** a room in a hotel where coffee and other refreshments are served [Turk *qahveh*—Ar *qahwah*, orig meaning 'wine']

Coffer, kof'er, *n* a chest for holding money or treasure (in the *pl*) the whole wealth of a person a deep panel in a ceiling —*v t* to hoard up —*n* **Coff'erdam,** a water tight structure used in engineering for excluding the water from the foundations of bridges, quay walls, &c, so as to allow of their being built dry [O Fr *cofre*, a chest—L *cophinus*, a basket—Gr *kophinos*]

Coffin, kof'in, *n* the coffer or chest in which a dead body is enclosed —*v t* to place within a coffin —*n* **Coffin-ship,** a ship that is unsound, and likely to prove fatal to those in it —**To drive a nail in one's coffin,** to do something tending to hasten death, or ruin [O Fr *cofin* —L *cophinus*—Gr *kophinos*]

Coffle, kof'l, *n* a gang, esp of slaves [Ar *qāfilah*, a caravan]

Cog, kog, *v t* to cheat or deceive to wheedle to cog dice is to manipulate them so that they may fall in a given way —*n* the act of cheating deception —*p adj* **Cogg'ing,** cheating [No doubt from the following word]

Cog, kog, *n* a catch or tooth on a wheel —*v t* to fix teeth in the rim of a wheel to stop a wheel by putting a block before it —*pr p* cogg'ing, *pa p* cogged —*n* **Cog-wheel,** a toothed wheel, whose teeth fit into and move another [M E *cogge*, ety dub, cf Sw *kugge*]

Cog, kog, *n* formerly a large ship of burden or for war a small boat a cock boat [M E *cogge*, perh from O Fr *cogue*, a ship Cf Dan *kogge*, *kog*, Ice *kuggi*]

Cogent, kō'jent, *adj* powerful convincing —*ns* **Co'gence, Co'gency,** convincing power —*adv* **Co'gently** [L *cogĕre*—*co*, together, and *agĕre*, to drive]

Coggie, Cogie, kog'i, a small wooden bowl (*Scot*) —Also **Cog** [Dim of **Cogue** (q v)]

Coggle, kog'l, *v i* to be unsteady —*n* a cobble, a round stone —*adv* **Cogg'ly,** shaky (*Scot*) [Cf Ger *kugel*, and Dut *kogel*]

Cogitate, koj'i tāt, *v i* to turn a thing over in one's mind to meditate to ponder —*n* **Cogitā'tion,** deep thought meditation —*adjs* **Cog'itative,** having the power of thinking given to cogitating, **Cog'itable,** capable of being thought. [L *cogitāre*, to think deeply—*co*, together, and *agitāre*, to put a thing in motion]

Cognac, kō'nyak, *n* an excellent quality of French brandy, so called because much of it is made near the town Cognac, in Charente

Cognate, kog'nāt, *adj* of the same family, kind, or nature related or allied to one related by blood, a kinsman —*n* a person related to another through the mother, as distinguished from an *agnate*, one related through the father —*n* **Cogna'tion,** descent from the same original participation of the same nature relationship between those descended from the same father and mother [L *cognatus*—*co-*, together, and (*g*)*nasci*, (*g*)*natus*, to be born]

Cognition, kog-nish'un, *n* certain knowledge apprehension —*n* **Cog'nisance, Cog'nizance,** knowledge or notice, judicial or private observation jurisdiction that by which one is known, a badge —**To have cognisance of,** to

have knowledge of —*adjs* **Cog'nisable, Cog'nizable,** that may be known or understood that may be judicially investigated, **Cog'nisant, Cog'nizant,** having cognisance or knowledge of [L, from *cognoscĕre, cognĭtum—co,* together, and *noscĕre, gnoscĕre,* to know]

Cognomen, kog nō'men, *n* a surname a nick name a name the last of the three names of an individual among the Romans, indicating the house or family to which he belonged —*adj* **Cognom'inal,** like named relating to a cognomen —*v t* **Cognom'ināte,** to name —*n* **Cognomināt'ion** [L,—*co,* together, *nomen, gnomen,* a name—*noscĕre, gnoscĕre,* to know]

Cognosce, kog nos', *v t* (*Scotch law*) to examine to give judgment to declare to be an idiot [L *cognoscĕre—co*, together, and *(g)noscĕre,* to know]

Cognoscente, ko nyo shent'e, *pl* **-ti,** tē, *n* one professing a critical knowledge of works of art, and of a somewhat more pretentious character than amateurs [It—L *cognoscĕre*]

Cognovit kog nō'vit, *n* (*law*) an acknowledgment by the defendant in an action that the plaintiff's cause is just By this confession, before or after issue, the defender suffers judgment to be entered against him without trial [L *cognovit actionem,* he has confessed the action]

Cogue, Cog, kōg, *n* a round wooden vessel for holding milk (*Scot*) [Ety dub]

Cohabit, kō hab'it, *v i* to dwell together as husband and wife, often of persons not married —*ns* **Cohabitā'tion, Cohab'itant,** one dwelling along with others [L *cohabitāre—co,* together, and *habitāre,* to dwell]

Co-heir, kō-ār', *n* a joint heir —*n* **Co-heir'ess,** a joint heiress [**Co-,** and **Heir.**]

Cohere, kō-hēr', *v i* to stick together to follow in proper connection to be consistent —*ns* **Coher'ence,** a sticking together a consistent connection between several parts congruity; **Coher'ency, Cohe'sion,** the act of sticking together a form of attraction by which particles of bodies stick together logical connection; **Coher'er,** an apparatus for the reception of the words in 'wireless' telegraphy —*adj* **Coher'ent,** sticking together connected consistent in thought or speech hanging well together —*adv* **Coher'ently.**—*adjs* **Cohe'sive,** having the power of cohering tending to unite into a mass, **Cohe'sible,** capable of cohesion —*adv* **Cohe'sively.** —*ns* **Cohe'siveness, Cohesibil'ity** [L *cohærēre, cohæsum—co,* together, and *hærēre,* to stick]

Cohort, kō'hort, *n* among the Romans, a body of soldiers from 300 to 600 in number, forming a tenth part of a legion a band of armed men any band of men [Fr—L *cohors,* an enclosed place, a multitude enclosed, a company of soldiers]

Cohortative, kō hor'ta tiv, *adj* encouraging —*n* in Heb Gr, a lengthened form of the imperfect —also *Paragogic future* See **Paragoge**

Coif, koif, *n* a covering for the head, esp the close fitting cap of white lawn or silk, orig worn by serjeants at law a covering for the head worn by women —*v t* to provide with a coif to dress (the hair) —*ns* **Coiffeur** (Fr, pron kwaf er), a hairdresser, **Coiffure** (kwaf-ur), a head dress [Fr *coiffe*—Low L *cofia,* a cap, perh from Old High Ger *chuppha,* a cap, Ger *kopf*]

Coign, koin, *n* a corner or external angle a cornerstone a wedge —**Coign of vantage,** a position of advantage, either for seeing or acting [**Coin.**]

Coil, koil, *v t* to wind in rings as a rope, a serpent, &c to twist to entangle—*v i* to twist one's self.—*n.* a rope which has been gathered into rings. one of the rings into which a rope is gathered a wire wound spirally to conduct electricity.—**To coil up,** of a serpent, to get into a position for springing to gather into a ball [O Fr *coillir* (Fr *cueillir*)—L *colligĕre—col,* together, *legĕre,* to gather]

Coil, koil, *n* tumult hubbub noise fuss —**Mortal coil,** the toil and trouble of human life [Der unknown, Prob Celt, Gael and Ir *goill,* war]

Coin, koin, *n* a corner stone (*Shak*) a piece of metal legally stamped and current as money —*v t* to convert a piece of metal into money to stamp to make, invent, fabricate (*fig*) to make into—*ns* **Coin'age,** the act of coining money the currency the pieces of metal coined the invention, or fabrication, of something new what is invented, **Coin'er,** one who coins money a maker of counterfeit coins an inventor, **Coin'ing,** minting invention —**To pay a man in his own coin,** to give tit for tat to give as good as one got, **To coin money,** to make money rapidly [Fr *coin,* a wedge, also the die to stamp money—L *cuneus,* a wedge]

Coincide, kō in sīd', *v i* to fall in with, or agree, in opinion to correspond to be identical—*ns* **Coin'cidence,** act or condition of coinciding the occurrence of an event at the same time as another event, without any apparent connection, **Coin'cidency** —*adjs* **Coin'cident, Coincident'al** —*adv* **Coin'cidently.** [L *co,* together, *incidĕre—in,* in, *cadĕre,* to fall]

Co-inhere, kō in hēr', *v i* to inhere together —*n* **Co-inher'ence**

Co-inheritor, kō in her'it or, *n.* a joint heir —*n* **Co-inher'itance**

Co-instantaneous, kō in stan tān'e us, *adj* exactly simultaneous —*ns* **Co-instantane'ity, Co-instantan'eousness** —*adv* **Co-instantan'eously**

Coir, koir, *n* the fibre of the husk of the coco nut, very strong and durable, and much used for making hall and door mats [Malay *kāyar,* cord—*kāyaru,* to be twisted]

Coistril, kois'tril, *n* a groom a knave (*Shak*) [See **Custrel**]

Coition, kō-ish'un, *n* sexual intercourse [L *coitio—co,* together, *īre, itum,* to go]

Cojoin, kō join', *v t* (*Shak*) Same as **Conjoin.**

Coke, kōk, *n* a form of fuel obtained by the heating of coal in confined spaces whereby its more volatile constituents are driven off —*v t* to make into coke [Ety dub Not found before 17th century acc to Sir J A H Murray]

Col, kol, *n* in Geography, a depression or pass in a mountain range [Fr—L *collum,* a neck]

Colander, Cullender, kul'end er, *n* a vessel having small holes in the bottom, used as a strainer in cookery. [L *colāre,* to strain—*colum,* a strainer]

Colbertine, kol'ber-tin, *n* a kind of lace, so called after Jean Baptiste Colbert (1619-83), Minister of Finance to Louis XIV, a great patron of the arts

Colcannon, kol kan'on, *n* an Irish dish, being a stew of pounded cabbage and potatoes with butter [**Cole,** cabbage, *cannon* unknown]

Colchicum, kol'ki kum, *n* a genus of Liliaceæ, of which the only British species is the meadow saffron, plentiful in meadows and pastures in some parts of England Very acrid and poisonous, it is a valuable medicinal plant, taken to allay the pain of gout and rheumatism [L—Gr *kolchikon,* meadow saffron—*Kolchikos,* relating to *Colchis,* the native country of Medea, the famous sorceress and poisoner]

Cold, kōld, *adj* the opposite of hot shivering. without passion or zeal spiritless unfriendly indifferent reserved —*n* a relative want of sensible heat the feeling or sensation caused by the absence of heat coldness a spell of cold weather a disease caused by cold, a catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the respiratory organs, usually accompanied by

hoarseness and coughing catarrh chillness — *adv* **Cold'ly** —*n* **Cold'ness.**—*adj* **Cold-blooded,** having cold blood, as fishes without feeling, hard-hearted—of persons or actions —*adv* **Cold-bloodedly.**—*n* **Cold-bloodedness.**—*adjs* **Cold-hearted,** wanting feeling indifferent; **Cold-short,** brittle when cold (*fig*) of the temper —*ns* **Cold-chisel,** a strong and finely tempered chisel for cutting cold metal, as distinguished from a blacksmith's chisel for cutting hot iron, **Cold-cream,** the name applied to a creamy ointment, usually made of almond oil, spermaceti, white wax, and rose water, used as a cooling dressing for the skin, **Cold pig** (*coll*), the application of cold water to wake a person, **Cold-water,** water at its natural temperature, **Cold-without,** brandy with cold water and no sugar —**Cold as charity,** a proverbial phrase expressing ironically great coldness or indifference, **In cold blood,** with deliberate intent, not under the influence of passion, **To catch cold, To take cold,** to acquire the malady—a cold, **To give the cold shoulder,** to show indifference to give a rebuff, **To leave out in the cold,** to neglect, ignore, **To throw cold water on,** to discourage [A S *ceald*, Scot *cauld*, Ger *kalt*, cog also with Eng *cool*, Ice *kala*, to freeze, L *gelidus—gelu*, frost]

Cole, kōl, *n* a general name for all sorts of cabbage —*ns* **Cole-garth,** a cabbage garden, **Cole-wort,** a species of cole or cabbage [A S *cāwel*, Ger *kohl*, Scot *kail*, all from L *colis, caulis*, a stem, esp of cabbage, cf Gr *kaulos*]

Coleoptera, kol e op'ter a, *n pl* an order of insects having two pairs of wings, the outer pair being hard or horny, serving as wing cases for the true wings the beetles —*adjs* **Coleop'teral, Coleop'terous** —*n* **Coleop'terist.** [Gr *koleos*, a sheath, and *pteron*, pl *ptera*, a wing]

Colibri, kol'ib rē, *n* a kind of humming bird [Sp and Fr *colibri*, said to be the Carib name]

Colic, kol'ik, *n.* a disease attended with severe pain, and flatulent distension of the abdomen, without diarrhœa.—*n* **Coli'tis** (see **Colonitis**) [Fr —L —Gr *kolikos—kolon*, the large intestine]

Colin, kol'in, *n.* the American quail or partridge [Ety dub]

Coliseum. See **Colosseum.**

Coll, kol, *v t* (*Spens*) to embrace or fondle by taking round the neck —*n* **Coll'ing,** embracing [Fr *col*—L *collum*, the neck]

Collaborator, kol ab'ō-rā tor, **Collaborateur,** kol ab'ō ra ter, *n* an associate or assistant in labour, particularly literary or scientific —*n* **Collaborā'tion** [Coined from L *col*, with, and *laborāre, laborātum*, to labour]

Collapse, kol aps', *n* a falling away or breaking down any sudden or complete breakdown or prostration —*v i* to fall together, to contract to fall or break down to go to ruin to lose heart —*adj* **Collaps'ible,** capable of collapsing [L *collapsus—col*, together, and *labi, lapsus*, to slide or fall]

Collar, kol'er, *n* something worn round the neck the part of a garment at the neck a band round a dog's neck that part of a horse's harness worn round the neck, to which the traces are attached a ring a band —*v t* to seize by the collar to put a collar on to capture —*p adj* **Coll'ared,** having or ornamented with a collar rolled up and bound with a string, as a piece of meat having the bones removed captured —*ns* **Collar-beam,** a horizontal piece of timber connecting or bracing two opposite rafters, to prevent sagging, **Collar-bone,** in man and most mammals the only bone directly connecting the upper extremity with the skeleton of the trunk, **Collarette,** a small collar, **Collar-work,** hard work against the collar drudgery [O Fr *colier*—L *collāre—collum*, the neck]

Collard, kol'erd, *n* cole-wort See **Cole.**

Collate, kol āt', *v t* to bring together for comparison to examine and compare, as books, and esp old manuscripts to place in or confer a benefice upon to place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding —*ns* **Colla'tion,** act of collating a bringing together, for examination and comparison presentation to a benefice a repast between meals, from the habit of reading the *collationes* or lives of the Fathers during meals in monasteries, **Collat'or,** one who collates or compares one who bestows or presents —*adj* **Colla'tive,** having the power of conferring applied to livings where the bishop and patron are one and the same person [L *collat*, *con ferre, collatus—con*, together, and *ferre*, to bring]

Collateral, kol at'er al, *adj* side by side running parallel or together corresponding descended from the same ancestor, but not directly, as the children of brothers —*n* a collateral relation a contemporary a rival —*adv* **Collat'erally** [L *col*, and *latus, lateris*, a side]

Colleague, kol'ēg, *n* one associated with others in some employment—not to be used of partners in business —*n* **Coll'eagueship** [Fr *collègue*—L *collega—col*, together, and *legĕre*, to choose]

Colleague, kol ēg', *v t* to join or unite to conspire —*pr p* colleaguing (kol ēg'ing), *pa p* colleagued (kol ēgd') [Sir J A H Murray points out that this word is not etymologically related to the preceding, but from O Fr *colliguer*, to join in alliance—L *colligāre*, to bind together]

Collect, kol ekt', *v t* to assemble or bring together to infer to put one's thoughts in order —*v i* to run together to accumulate —*ns* **Col'lect,** a short form of prayer, peculiar to the liturgies of the Western Church, consisting of a single sentence, conveying one main petition, **Collectā'nea,** a selection of passages from various authors a miscellany —*adj* **Collect'ed,** gathered together having one's senses gathered together cool —*adv* **Collect'edly.**—*ns* **Collect'edness,** self possession coolness, **Collec'tion,** act of collecting collecting of money at a religious or public meeting the money collected a number of anything an assemblage a book of selections composure an examination at the end of the terms in certain colleges —*adj* **Collect'ive,** considered as forming one mass or sum (*gram*) expressing a number or multitude —*adv* **Collect'ively.**—*ns* **Collect'ivism,** the economic theory of socialism, that industry should be carried on with a collective capital It means that capital should not be owned and controlled by individuals, but by groups of associated workers, that it should be the joint property of the community or other form of social organisation, **Collect'or,** one who collects, as tickets, money, &c, **Collect'orate, Collect'orship.** [L *colligĕre, collectum*, from *col*, together, and *legĕre*, to gather]

Colleen, kol'ēn, *n* a girl [Anglo Irish, Ir *cailín*]

College, kol'ej, *n* an incorporation or society of persons joined together generally for literary or scientific purposes a member of the body known as the university in Scotland and the United States, not always distinguished from university, but often used as its equivalent a seminary of learning a literary, political, or religious institution the edifice appropriated to a college.—*ns* **Coll'eger,** inmate of a college one of the seventy foundationers at Eton College; **Collē'gian,** a member or inhabitant of a college: (*slang*) inmate of a prison, **Collē'gianer,** a member of a college, a student —*adjs* **Collē'gial.**

pertaining to a college, **Collē'giate,** pertaining to or resembling a college containing a college, as a town instituted like a college corporate —*n* inmate of a prison, &c —**Collēgiate church** or **Collēgial church,** a church so called from having a college or chapter, consisting of a dean or provost and canons, attached to it (in Scotland, a church occupied by two or more pastors of equal rank —Also **Collēgiate charge**), **College of Arms, Heralds' College,** a collegiate body incorporated in 1483, presided over by the Earl Marshal, and including Garter, principal King-of-arms, Clarencieux, and Norroy, besides six heralds, and four pursuivants, **College of Justice,** in Scotland, 'a great forensic society, composed of judges, advocates, writers to the signet, and solicitors.' [Fr *collège*—L *collegium*, from *col*, and *legĕre*, to gather]

Collet, kol'et, *n* a ring or collar the part of a ring which contains the stone [Fr —L *collum*]

Collide, kol īd', *v i* to strike or dash together to clash —*p adj* **Collid'ed, Collid'ing** —*ns* **Colli'sion,** state of being struck together conflict opposition clashing, **Collision-mat,** a large mat for covering a hole in a ship's side caused by a collision [L *collidĕre, collisum—col*, together, *lædĕre*, to strike]

Collie, Colly, kol'i, *n* a shepherd's dog [Ety dub]

Collier, kol'yer, *n* one who works in a coal mine formerly a charcoal burner a ship that carries coal a sailor in such a ship —*n* **Coll'iery,** a coal mine

Colligate, kol'i gāt, *v t* to bind together [L *colligāre colligātum—col*, and *ligāre*, to bind]

Collimation, kol i mā'shun, *n* the adjustment of the line of sight of a telescope —*n* **Collimat'or,** a subsidiary telescope used to detect or correct errors in collimation, when adjusting for transit observations [L *collimāre* for *collineāre*, to bring into a line with, from *col*, together, *linea*, a line]

Collinear, ko lin'e ar, *adj* in the same straight line [**Co-**, together, and **Linear**]

Collieshangie, kol i shang'i, *n* noisy wrangling or fighting (*Scot*) [Ety dub ; but perh from **Collie,** a dog, and *shangie*, something attached to his tail]

Collocate, kol'ō kāt, *v t* to place together to set to arrange —*n* **Colloca'tion,** act of collocating disposition in place arrangement [L *collocāre, collocātum*, from *col*, together, and *locāre*, to place]

Collodion, kol ō'di-on, *n* a gluey solution of gun cotton in alcohol and ether, used in surgery and photography [Gr *kollōdēs—kolla*, glue, *eidos*, form, appearance]

Collogue, ko log', *v i* to simulate belief to conspire to converse confidentially —*v t* to coax to flatter [Ety dub , but supposed to be from L *colloqui*, to speak together]

Colloid, kol'oid, *n* a name given by Graham, in contradistinction to *crystalloids*, to any soluble substance, which, when exposed to dialysis, does not pass through the porous membrane.—*adj* **Colloid'al.** [Gr *kolla*, glue, and *eidos*, form]

Collop, kol'op, *n* a slice of meat, fried or otherwise a child (*Shak*) —**Collop Monday,** the day before Shrove Tuesday, when collops and eggs was the proper dish, **Minced collops,** minced meat (*Scot*) [Derivation obscure]

Colloquy, kol'o-kwi, *n* a speaking together mutual discourse conversation —*v i* to converse (*rare*) —*v i* **Colloque,** to hold colloquy —*adj* **Collo'quial,** pertaining to or used in common conversation —*adv* **Collo'quially** —*n* **Collo'quialism,** a form of expression, used in familiar talk —*v i* **Coll'oquise,** to converse. [L *colloquium,* from *col,* together, and *loqui,* to speak]

Collotype, kol'o tīp, *n* a photographic process much used for book illustrations and advertising purposes, in which the gelatine relief is itself used to print from, instead of being covered with tinfoil, as in the stannotype process [Gr *kolla*, glue, and **Type.**]

Colluctation, kol-uk tā'shun, *n* strife opposition [L *colluctāri — col*, together, and *luctāri*, to wrestle]

Collude, kol ūd', *v i* to play into each other's hand to act in concert, especially in a fraud —*ns* **Collud'er, Collu'sion,** act of colluding a secret agreement to deceive deceit —*adj* **Collu'sive,** fraudulently concerted deceitful —*adv* **Collu'sively** [L *colludĕre, collusum*, from *col,* and *ludĕre*, to play]

Colluvies, ko lū'vi ēs, *n* filth a rabble [L, 'washings'—*colluĕre*, to wash thoroughly]

Colly, kol'i, *v t* to begrime with coal dust to blacken to darken (*Shak*) —*p adj* **Coll'ied.** [See **Coal.**]

Collyrium, ko lir'i um, *n* a term for various kinds of eye salve or eye wash [L —Gr *kollyrion*, eye salve, dim of *kollyra*, a roll of bread]

Colocynth, kol'ō sinth, *n* the dried and powdered pulp of a kind of cucumber, much used as a purgative [L —Gr *kolokynthis*]

Cologne-earth, ko lōn' erth, *n* a brown earth prepared from lignite, found orig near Cologne, a German city on the Rhine —**Cologne water,** or **Eau de Cologne,** a perfumed spirit first made at Cologne in 1709 by Jean Farina

Colon, kō'lon, *n* the mark ( ) used to indicate a distinct member or clause of a sentence [Gr *kōlon*, a limb, member]

Colon, kō'lon, *n* that portion of the large intestine which extends from the cæcum to the rectum, which is the terminal portion of the intestinal canal —*n* **Coloni'tis,** inflammation of the colon [L —Gr *kolon*, the large intestine]

Colonel, kur'nel, *n* an officer who has command of a regiment —*ns* **Col'onelcy,** his office or rank; **Colonel'ling,** playing the colonel, **Col'onelship,** colonelcy quality of a colonel [Fr and Sp *coronel*, a corr of It *colonello*, the leader of a *colonna*, or column—L *columna*]

Colonnade, kol on ād', *n* a range of columns placed at regular intervals a similar row, as of trees [Fr —L *columna*]

Colony, kol'on-i, *n* a name somewhat vaguely applied to the foreign dependencies of a state a Roman colony was a military settlement planted in subject territory a Greek colony consisted of a band of emigrants who were impelled by various causes to seek a new home, and who were connected with their mother city by no stronger tie than that of sentiment a body of persons who form a fixed settlement in another country the settlement so formed the place they inhabit —*adj* **Colōn'ial,** pertaining to a colony —*n* an inhabitant of a colony, a colonist —*ns* **Colonisā'tion,** act or practice of colonising state of being colonised, **Col'onist,** an inhabitant of a colony —*v t* **Col'onise,** to plant or establish a colony in to form into a colony —*v i* to settle —**Colonial animals,** organisms which cannot be fairly regarded as unities, but consist of numerous individuals united in a common life, **Colonial system,** the theory that the settlements abroad were to be treated as proprietary domains exploited for the benefit of the mother country, which did every thing it could to import their produce as cheaply as possible, and encourage them to a large consumption of home manufactures [L *colonia—colonus*, a husbandman—*colĕre*, to till]

Colophon, kol'o fon, *n* in early printing, the inscription at the end of a book containing the

name or date, &c [L *colophon*—Gr *kolophōn*, the top, the finish]

Colophony, kol of'o ni, *n* the dark coloured resin got from the distillation of turpentine with water [Gr , from *Kolophōn*, in Asia Minor]

Coloquintida, kol o kwin'ti da, *n* the colocynth

Colossus, kol os'us, *n* a gigantic statue, particularly that of Apollo which stood at the entrance of the harbour of Rhodes —*n* **Colosse'um, Colise'um,** Vespasian's amphitheatre at Rome, which was the largest in the world —*adjs* **Coloss'al,** like a colossus gigantic, **Colossus-wise,** astride (*Shak*) [L —Gr *kolossos*]

Colour, kul'er, *n* a property of light which causes bodies to have different appearances to the eye the hue or appearance which bodies present to the eye appearance of blood in the face appearance pretext tint paint false show kind (*pl*) a flag, ensign, or standard paints —*v t* to put colour on to stain to paint to set in a fair light to exaggerate to misrepresent —*v i* to show colour to blush —*ns* **Colourā'tion;** **Col'ouring,** any substance used to give colour manner of applying colours specious appearance, **Col'ourist,** one who colours or paints one who excels in colouring, **Colour-sergeant,** the sergeant who guards the colours of a regiment, **Fast colour,** a colour which does not fade when washed, **High colour,** pronounced redness of complexion, **Primary colours,** the three colours, red, green, and violet, from which the others, called **Secondary colours,** can be obtained —*adj* **Col'ourable,** having a fair appearance designed to conceal —*adv* **Col'ourably** —*adj* **Colour-blind,** unable to distinguish between colours —*n* **Colour-blindness** —*adjs* **Col'oured,** having colour (*Spens*) having a specious appearance, deceitful of the complexion, other than white, **Colorif'ic,** containing or producing colours, **Col'ourless,** without colour transparent neutral —**A person of colour,** a person of negro blood, **Off colour,** faded past one's best, **To change colour,** to turn pale to blush, **To colour a pipe,** to cause a tobacco pipe, esp a meerschaum, to take on a brown or black colour, by smoking, **To come off with flying colours,** to do something with great éclat, **To come out in one's true colours,** to appear in one's real character, **To desert one's colours,** to abandon one's post or duty, **To fight under false colours,** to put forward a false pretence as a cover for one's actions, **To give colour,** to give plausibility, **To hang out false colours,** to put up another's flag, to pretend to belong to another party than one really does, **To lose colour,** to lose one's good looks, **To nail one's colours to the mast,** to commit one's self to some party or plan of action, **To paint in bright colours,** to embellish to exaggerate, **To show one's colours,** to show what are one's inclinations, opinions, or character, **To stick to one's colours,** to adhere to one's party or opinions, **Under colour of,** under the pretext of, **Without colour,** without disguise colourless without individuality [Fr , —L *color*, akin to *celāre*, to cover, to conceal]

Colporteur, kol'pōrt ér, or kol pōrt ér, *n* a pedlar, particularly one who travels for the sale of tracts and religious books —*n* **Col'portage,** the distribution of books by colporteurs [Fr *colporteur*, from *col*—L *collum*, the neck, and *porter*—L *portāre*, to carry]

Colt, kōlt, *n* a young horse an awkward fellow an inexperienced youth (*B*) a young camel or ass (*naut*) a rope's end —*v i* to frisk like a colt (*Spens*) —*v t* to cheat (*Shak*) to give the rope's end, to beat —*adj* **Colt'ish,** like a colt frisky wanton —*ns* **Colt's-foot,** a plant with large soft leaves once used in medicine, by smoking or in the form of a decoction, for relief of asthma and coughing, **Colt's-tooth,** one of a horse's first set of teeth (*Shak*) the love of youthful pleasures wantonness [A S *colt*, Sw *kult*, a young boar, a stout boy]

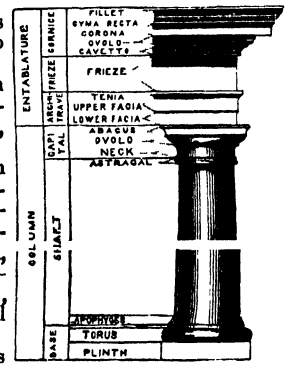
Colter, Coulter, kōl'ter, *n* the fore-iron of a plough, that cuts through the ground [A S *culter*—L *culter*, a knife]

Coluber, kol'ūb ér, *n* a genus of non venomous snakes, of almost world wide distribution —*n* **Colub'riad** (*Cowper*) [L *coluber*, a snake]

Columbian, kō lum'bi an, *adj* pertaining to Columbia, a name of America —*ns* **Colum'bium,** a metallic element now called *niobium*, **Colum'bite,** the native ore of columbium [*Columbia*, America, from Columbus, its discoverer]

Columbine, kol'um bīn, *adj* of or like a dove dove coloured —*n* a genus of plants having five coloured sepals, which soon fall off, and five petals, each terminating below in a horn shaped spur or nectary in pantomimes, the sweetheart of Harlequin (q v) —*ns* **Columbā'rium,** a dove cot or pigeon house the name was applied to the niches or pigeon holes in a particular kind of sepulchral chamber in which the urns containing the ashes of dead bodies burned were deposited, **Col'umbary,** a pigeon house or dovecot [L *columba*, a dove]

Column, kol'um, *n* a long, round body, used to support or adorn a building any upright body or mass like a column a body of troops drawn up in deep files a perpendicular row of lines in a book —*adjs* **Colum'nal, Colum'nar,** formed in columns having the form of a column, **Col'umned,** having columns, **Colum'niāted, Colum'nated,** having columns —*ns* **Colum'niātion, Col'umel,** a small column, **Columel'la,** the central axis of a spiral univalve the auditory ossicle of the amphibian ear the central axis of the spore case of mosses in the opening of fruits, what remains in the centre after the carpels have split away [L *columen, columna*, akin to *celsus*, high, and Gr *kolōnē*, a hill]



Column—Tuscan, with details.

Colure, kō lūr', *n* (*astron*) one of two great circles supposed to intersect each other at right angles in the poles of the equator [Gr *kolourus—kolos*, docked, *oura*, tail]

Colza, kol'za, *n* a kind of cabbage whose seeds yield oil for lamps [Dut. *koolzaad*, cabbage seed]

Coma, kō'ma, *n* deep sleep stupor —*adj* **Com'atose,** affected with coma drowsy [Gr *kōma*]

Coma, kō'ma, *n* (*bot*) a tuft or bunch of hairy like appendages as on some seeds the leafy branches forming the head of a tree (*astron*) the nebulous envelope surrounding the nucleus of a comet [L —Gr *komē*, hair of the head]

Comarb, kō'marb, *n* the head of one of the families composing an old Irish sept the successor in an ecclesiastical office, abbot, vicar, &c —Better **Cō'arb.** [Ir *comharba*, successor]

Comart, kō'mart, *n* (*Shak*) an agreement

Comate, kō'māt, *n* (*Shak*) a mate or companion

Comb, kōm, *n* a toothed instrument for separating and cleaning hair, wool, flax, &c the crest of a cock the top or crest of a wave or of a hill:

an aggregation of cells for honey —*v t* to separate, arrange, or clean by means of a comb to dress with a comb to beat (*Shak*) —*v i* to break with a white foam, as the top of a wave —*ns* **Comb'er**, one who or that which combs wool, &c, **Comb'ings** (*pl*), hairs combed off —*adjs* **Comb'less**, without a comb (*Shak*), **Comb'wise**, **Comb'y** —*n* **Crop-comb**, a semi-circular comb worn by girls —**To comb off**, to remove [A S *camb*, Ice *kambr*, comb, crest]

Comb, Combe. See **Coomb**

Combat, kom'bat, or kum'bat, *v i* to contend or struggle —*v t* to beat against to oppose to debate —*n* a struggle a fight —*adj* **Com'batant**, disposed to combat —*n* one who combats —**Combatant officer**, one who takes part in the action, as opposed to the medical officers, who are **Non-combatant** —*adj* **Com'bative**, inclined to quarrel —*n* **Com'bativeness** [Fr *combattre*, to fight—*com*, with, and *battre*, to beat See **Beat**]

Comber, kom'ber, *n* a name applied to the gaper, a sea perch, and to the comber wrasse

Combine, kom bīn', *v t* to join together to unite. —*v i* to come into close union to co-operate (*chem*) to unite and form a new compound —*adj* **Com'binate**, combined promised, betrothed —*n* **Combinā'tion**, the act of combining union of individual things a number of persons united for a purpose.—*n pl* **Combinā'tions**, a garment consisting of chemise and drawers combined, worn by women and children —*n* **Combination-room**, the college parlour at Cambridge, where the fellows of a college meet after dinner, a common room —*adjs* **Combinā'tional**, **Com'binative**, **Combined'**, **Combin'ing.**—**A com'bine**, a union of a number of firms for mutual benefit [L *combinare*, to join—*com*, together, and *bini*, two and two]

Combrous (*obs*) = **Cum'brous.**

Comburgess, kom-bur'jes, *n* a fellow burgess

Combust, kom bust', *adj* burned by the sun in conjunction with the sun, or apparently very near it, so as to be obscured by its light, said of a planet when it is not more than 8½° from the sun —*n.* that which is burned —*v t* to burn up —*adj* **Combust'ible**, liable to take fire and burn: excitable —*n* anything that will take fire and burn —*ns* **Combust'ibleness**, **Combustibil'ity**, quality of being combustible, **Combus'tion**, a burning the action of fire on combustible substances confusion, turmoil the scientific term for all kinds of consumption through the influence of heat —*adjs* **Combust'ious** (*Shak*), combustible, inflammable turbulent, **Combust'ive**, disposed to take fire —**Spontaneous combustion**, burning caused by heat generated in the substance itself [L *comburĕre*, *combustum*, to consume—*com*, intensive, and *urĕre*, to burn]

Come, kum (*Shak*), a shortening of **Become**

Come, kum, *v i* to move toward this place (the opp of *go*) to draw near to arrive at a certain state or condition to issue to happen to yield (*Shak*) to become to turn out —*pr p* com'ing, *pa t* came, *pa p* come —**All comers**, any one that likes, **Come about**, to happen, **Come and go**, to have freedom of action—*n* passage to and fro, **Come across**, to meet, **Come at**, to reach, **Come-at-able**, accessible, **Come by**, to come near to pass to obtain, **Come down**, to descend to be reduced, **Come down upon**, to be severe with, **Come down with**, to pay down; **Come in**, to enter to give in, to yield in fencing, to get within the opponent's guard (*Shak.*); **Come in for**, to have reason to expect or to have a share, **To come it strong** (*coll*), to do or say too much, **Come of**, to descend from become of; **Come off**, to come away to turn out to escape—*n* a conclusion an evasion of duty, **Come out**, to result to be published to become evident to enter society, **Come out with**, to let be known to tell, **Come over**, surpass (*Shak*) to befall to overreach (*slang*), **Come o' will**, something that comes of its own accord an illegitimate child, **Come round**, to come by a circuitous path to happen in due course to change to recover from a faint, **Come to**, to obtain to amount to to recover consciousness or sanity, **Come to grief**, to meet with disaster or ill fortune, **Come to pass**, to happen, **Come true**, to be found to have been true, **Come under**, to be included under, **Come upon**, to attack to affect to hold answerable to meet, **Come up with**, to overtake reach [A S *cuman*, Ger *kommen*, to come]

Co-meddle, kō med'l, *v t* to mix to temper (*Shak*) [**Co-**, and **Meddle**]

Comedo, kom'e do, *n* a small, black tipped, worm like mass, which is found on the faces of some persons [L *comedĕre*, to eat up]

Comedy, kom'e di, *n* a dramatic piece of a pleasant or humorous character, orig accomp with dancing and singing —*n* **Comē'dian**, one who acts or writes comedies an actor —*fem* **Comédienne** —*n* **Comediet'ta**, a short comic piece [L,—Gr *kōmōdia*, *kōmos*, revel, *ōdē*, song]

Comely, kum'li, *adj* pleasing graceful handsome —*adv* in a comely manner —*n* **Come'liness** [A S *cymlic*—*cyme*, suitable, *lic*, like]

Comestibles, kom est'i blz, *n* eatables [Fr —L *comedĕre*, to eat up]

Comet, kom'et, *n* a heavenly body with an eccentric orbit, having a definite point or nucleus, a nebulous light surrounding the nucleus, and a luminous tail preceding or following the nucleus —*adjs* **Com'etary**, **Comet'ic** —*ns* **Cometog'raphy**, **Cometol'ogy** [Gr *komētēs*, long haired—*komē*, the hair]

Comfit, kum'fit, *n* a sweetmeat made of fruit and sugar, &c [A doublet of **Confect**, from Fr *confit*, *confiture*—L *conficĕre*, to make up]

Comfort, kum'furt, *v t* to relieve from pain or distress to soothe to cheer, revive to make comfortable —*n* relief encouragement ease quiet enjoyment freedom from annoyance whatever gives ease, enjoyment, &c a subject of satisfaction —*n* **Com'forter**, one who administers comfort (*B*) the Holy Spirit a long woollen scarf —**Job's comforter**, one who, while pretending to comfort, only aggravates the distress —*adj* **Com'fortable**, imparting or enjoying comfort —*adv* **Com'fortably.**—*adj* **Com'fortless**, without comfort [O Fr *conforter*—L *con*, and *fortis*, strong]

Comfrey, kum'fri, *n* a genus of Boraginaceæ, somewhat coarse perennial herbs, although occasionally to be seen in flower beds—formerly much esteemed as a vulnerary, and its young leaves and blanched shoots still occasionally used as boiled vegetables [O Fr *confirie* Ety dub]

Comic kom'ik, *adj* relating to comedy raising mirth droll —*n* an amusing person (*coll*) a comic paper (*coll*) —*adj* **Com'ical**, funny queer ludicrous —*adv* **Com'ically** —*ns* **Comical'ity**, **Com'icalness.** [See **Comedy**]

Comitatus, kom i tā'tus, *n* a prince's escort a county or shire [L]

Comitia, ko mish'i a, *n* the assemblies of the Romans for electing magistrates, passing laws, &c [L,—*com*, together, *ire*, *itum*, to go]

Comity, kom'i ti, *n* courteousness civility —**Comity of nations**, *comitas gentium*, the international courtesy by which effect is given to the laws of one state within the territory of another state [L *comitas*—*comis*, courteous]

Comma, kom'a, *n* a short part of a sentence (*Shak*) in punctuation, the point (,) which marks the smallest division of a sentence (*fig*) a brief interval —**Inverted commas,** marks of quotation (" ", ' ') [L —Gr *komma*, a section of a sentence, from *koptein*, to cut off]

Command, kom and', *v t* to order to bid to exercise supreme authority over to demand (*Shak*) to cause to act to exact (*Shak*) to have within sight, influence, or control —*v i* to have chief authority to govern —*n* an order authority message the ability to overlook or influence the thing commanded —*v t* **Command-eer',** to compel to military service or use —*ns* **Commandant',** an officer who has the command of a place or of a body of troops, **Commandant'-ship; Command'er,** one who commands an officer in the navy next in rank under a captain; **Command'ership, Command'ery,** the district under a commander, specially used in connection with the Templars, the Hospitallers, and other religious orders, **Commander-in-chief,** formerly the highest staff appointment in the British army the officer in supreme command of an army, or of the entire forces of the state, **Command'ment,** a command a precept —**The Ten Commandments,** the ten Mosaic laws the ten finger nails, used by women in fighting (*slang*) —*adj* **Command'ing,** fitted to impress or control —*adv* **Command'ingly —At command,** available for use, **On command,** under orders, **Commander of the Faithful,** a title of the caliphs [Fr *commander*—L *commendāre*—*com*, and *mandāre*, to entrust]

Commeasure, kom ezh'ūr, *v t* to equal in measure to coincide with —*n* **Commeas'urable,** same as **Commen'surable**

Commemorate, kom em'o rāt, *v t* to call to remembrance by a solemn or public act to celebrate to preserve the memory of —*ns* **Commemora'tion,** preserving the memory of some person or thing by a solemn ceremony the specification of individual saints in the prayers for the dead the great festival of the Oxford academic year, usually taking place on the third Wednesday after Trinity Sunday, **Commem'orator** —*adjs* **Commem'orative, Commem'oratory,** tending or serving to commemorate [L *commemorātus*, pa p of *commemorāre*, to remember—*com*, intensive, and *memor*, mindful]

Commence, kom ens', *v i* to begin to originate to take rise —*v t* to begin to originate to enter upon to take a university degree, e g 'to commence M A.'—*n* **Commence'ment,** the beginning at certain universities the act of taking the degrees the ceremony when these are conferred [O Fr *comencer*—L *com*, and *initiāre*, to begin—*in*, into, and *īre*, to go]

Commend, kom end', *v t* to give into the charge of to recommend as worthy to praise to adorn, set off —*n* praise (*Shak*) —**Commend me to,** remember me kindly to give me by preference —*adjs* **Commend'able,** worthy of being commended or praised, **Commend'atory,** commending containing praise or commendation presenting to favourable notice or reception —*adv* **Commend'ably.**—*ns* **Commend'ableness, Commendā'tion,** the act of commending praise declaration of esteem esp the act of commending the dying or dead to the favour and mercy of God; **Commend'am,** a manner of holding an ecclesiastical benefice till a proper pastor was provided for it It was provisionally *commended* to the care of a clerk, and was said to be held *in commendam* [L *commendāre—com*, and *mandāre*, to trust]

Commensal, ko-men'sal, *adj* eating at the same table.—*n.* a messmate —*n* **Commen'salism,** the intimate, but never parasitic association of two organisms, for the benefit of one, or very often of both [L *com*, together, *mensa*, a table]

Commensurable, kom en'sū ra bl, *adj* having a common measure —*adv* **Commen'surably.**—*adj* **Commen'surate,** of the same measure with equal in measure or extent in proportion with —*adv* **Commen'surately** —*ns* **Commensurabil'ity, Commen'surableness, Commen'surate ness, Commensurā'tion** [L *com*, with, and *mensura*, a measure—*metīri, mensus*, to measure]

Comment, kom'ent, *n* a note conveying an illustration or explanation a remark, observation, criticism —*v i* (or kom ent') to make critical or explanatory notes to annotate to meditate (*Shak*) —*ns* **Comm'entator, Comm'entor,** or **Comment'or, Comm'entary,** a comment a remark a book consisting of a regular series of comments or notes on another book —*adj* **Commentato'rial,** pertaining to the making of commentaries [Fr —L *commentāri*, to reflect upon—*com*, and L *mens*, the **Mind.**]

Commerce, kom'ers, *n* interchange of merchandise on a large scale between nations or individuals extended trade or traffic intercourse fellowship —*v i* (kom ers') to trade to have communication with —*adj* **Commer'cial,** pertaining to commerce mercantile.—*n* commercial traveller —**Commercial room,** a room in a hotel set apart for commercial travellers, and their trade, **Commercial traveller,** a person whose occupation is to transact business as the accredited travelling representative of a trading house to other trading houses —*ns* **Commer'cialism, Commerc'ialist, Commer'ciality.**—*adv* **Commer'cially** [Fr —L *commercium—com*, with, and *merx, mercis*, goods, merchandise]

Commerge, ko mer', *v i* to coincide, agree [L. *com*, together, and **Merge**]

Comminate, kom'in āt, *v t* to threaten —*n* **Commina'tion,** threatening, denunciation a recital of God's threatenings made on Ash-Wednesday and at other times in the English Church —*adj* **Commin'atory,** threatening punishment [L —*com*, intensive, and *minārī*, to threaten]

Commingle, kom ing'gl, *v t* to mingle or mix with —*adj* **Comming'led.** [L *com*, together, and **Mingle**]

Comminute, kom'in ūt, *v t* to reduce to minute particles to pulverise —**Comminuted fracture,** the breaking of a bone in several places a compound fracture —*n* **Comminu'tion** [L *comminuĕre, -vtum*, to break into pieces—*com*, and *minuĕre*, to make small—root *minus*, less]

Commiserate, kom iz'er āt, *v t* to feel for the miseries of another to pity to condole with —*n* **Commiserā'tion,** concern for the sufferings of others pity —*adjs* **Commis'erable,** requiring commiseration pitiable, **Commis'erative,** feeling or expressing sympathetic sorrow [L *com* with, *miserāri*, to deplore—*miser*, wretched]

Commissary, kom'is ar i, *n* one to whom any charge is committed a deputy (*Scots law*) the judge in a commissary court a higher officer of police (*eccles*) an officer representing a bishop, and performing his duties in distant parts of the diocese an officer who has the charge of furnishing provisions, &c., to an army —*adj* **Commissā'rial,** pertaining to a commissary —*ns* **Commissā'riat,** the department which is charged with the furnishing of provisions, as for an army the supply of provisions the office of a commissary, **Comm'issaryship, Commissary Court,** a supreme court established in Edinburgh in 1563, having jurisdiction in actions of divorce, declarators of marriage, nullity of marriage, and all actions which originally belonged to the bishops' ecclesiastical courts. Its

powers were conjoined with those of the Court of Session in 1836, **Commissary-general,** the head of the department for supplying provisions, &c, to an army [Low L *commissarius*—L *committĕre, commissus*]

Commission, kom ish'un, *n* act of committing that which is committed a writing conferring certain powers authority the percentage paid in a transaction to an active agent who usually incurs some pecuniary and always some moral responsibility a body of persons appointed to perform certain duties a warrant from the head of the state for holding various military offices, whether combatant or non combatant — *v t* to give a commission to to empower to send to appoint.—*ns* **Commission-agent, Commission-merchant,** one who sells goods consigned by another, called his principal, for a percentage, called his *commission*, **Commissionaire'**, a messenger or light porter —*adj* **Commiss'ioned** — *ns* **Commiss'ioner,** one who holds a commission to perform some business a member of a commission in India, the chief official of a division containing several districts (the head of certain provinces being called *Chief commissioner*), **Commiss'ionership,** the office of commissioner — **Commissioned officer,** one appointed by commission—from second lieutenant upwards —**In commission,** of a ship of war, manned and otherwise ready for active service [From **Commit**]

Commissure, kom'is ūr, *n* a joint place where two bodies meet and unite (*anat*) a term applied to nervous connections between adjacent parts of the nervous system —*adj* **Commis'sural** [L *commissura*, a joining, from root of **Commit**]

Commit, kom it', *v t* to give in charge or trust to consign to do to endanger to involve to pledge —*pr p* committ'ing, *pa p* committ'ed —*ns* **Commit'ment,** act of committing an order for sending to prison imprisonment, **Commit'tal,** commitment a pledge, actual or implied, **Commit'tee,** a portion, generally consisting of not less than three members, selected from a more numerous body, to whom some special act to be performed, or investigation to be made, is committed, **Commit'teeship** —**To commit one's self,** to compromise one's self to pledge one's self wittingly or unwittingly to a certain line of conduct, **To commit to memory,** to learn by heart [L *committĕre—com*, with, and *mittĕre*, to send]

Commix, kom iks', *v t* to mix together —*v i* to mix —*ns* **Commix'tion, Commix'ture,** act of mixing together the state of being mixed the compound formed by mixing the rite of putting a piece of the host into the chalice, emblematic of the reunion of body and soul at the resurrection [L *com*, together, and **Mix.**]

Commodious, kom ō'di us, *adj* suitable or convenient roomy, spacious serviceable (*Shak*) comfortable —*adv* **Commo'diously** —*ns* **Commode',** a small sideboard a large, high headdress formerly worn by ladies a box for holding a chamber utensil a night stool, **Commo'diousness, Commodity,** convenience profit (*Shak*) parcel (*Shak*) an article of traffic (*pl*) goods, produce. [L *commodus* (*lit*, having the same measure, fitting)—*com*, with, *modus*, measure]

Commodore, kom'o dōr, *n* in the royal navy, a rank intermediate between an admiral and a captain, a commodore usually commanding more ships than one, detached from a fleet on some special service the leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen the president of a yacht club, also his vessel at a regatta. [Perh from Dut *kommandeur*]

Common, kom'un, *adj* belonging equally to more than one public general usual frequent ordinary easy to be had of little value vulgar of low degree —*n* the commonalty (*Shak*). a tract of open land, used in common by the inhabitants of a town, parish, &c —*v i* to share (*Shak*) —*adv* **Comm'only** —*ns* **Comm'onness; Comm'onage,** right of pasturing on a common the right of using anything in common. a common, **Comm'onalty,** the general body of the people without any distinction of rank or authority, **Comm'oner,** one of the common people, as opp to the nobles a member of the House of Commons at Oxford, a student who pays for his commons, **Comm'onplace,** a common topic or subject a platitude a memorandum a note —*adj* common hackneyed —*v t* to make notes to put in a commonplace book — *ns* **Commonplace-book,** a note or memorandum book, (*pl*) **Comm'ons,** the common people their representatives—i e the lower House of Parliament or **House of Commons**· common land food at a common table at Oxford, rations served at a fixed rate from the college buttery food in general, rations —**Common Bench, Common Pleas,** one of the divisions of the High Court of Justice, **Common forms,** the ordinary clauses which are of frequent occurrence in identical terms in writs and deeds, **Common law,** in England, the ancient customary law of the land, **Book of Common Prayer,** the liturgy of the Church of England, **Common-riding,** the Scotch equivalent of **Beating the Bounds** (see **Beat**), **Common room,** in schools, colleges, &c, a room to which the members have common access, **In common,** together equally with others, **Make common cause with,** to cast in one's lot with to have the same interests and aims with, **The common,** that which is common or usual, **The common good,** the interest of the community at large the corporate property of a burgh in Scotland, **The common people,** the bulk of the community the people in general, **Short commons,** scant fare, insufficient supply of rations, **Common-sense,** average understanding good sense or practical sagacity the opinion of a community the universally admitted impressions of mankind, **The philosophy of common-sense,** that school of philosophy which takes the universally admitted impressions of mankind as corresponding to the facts of things without any further scrutiny [Fr *commun*—L *communis*, prob from *com*, together, and *munis*, serving, obliging]

Commonweal, kom'un wēl, **Commonwealth,** kom'un-welth, *n* the common or public good the government in a free state the public or whole body of the people a form of government in which the power rests with the people, esp that in England after the overthrow of Charles I · the Australian federation [See **Wealth**]

Commove, kom mōōv', *v t* to put in motion to agitate to disturb, excite —*n* **Commo'tion,** a violent motion or moving excited or tumultuous action, physical or mental agitation tumult [L *com*, intensive, and *movēre, motum*, to move]

Commune, kom'ūn, *n* a corporation in France, a territorial division governed by a mayor The **Commune** at Paris in 1871 was a revolt against the national government, the principle of the revolt being that each city or district should be ruled independently by its own commune or local government —*adjs* **Commun'al** (or **Com'-**), **Comm'unard** (also *n*) [Fr *commune*]

Commune, kom-ūn', *v i.* to converse or talk together to have intercourse to receive Holy Communion —*n* (kom'ūn) converse talk —*n* **Commun'ing,** conversing communion [O Fr *comuner*, to share—*comun*, **Common.**]

Communicate, kom ūn'i kāt, *v t* to give a share of, impart to reveal to bestow —*v i* to have

something in common with another. to have communication to have intercourse to partake of Holy Communion —*ns* **Communicabil'ity, Commun'icableness,** the state of being communicable, **Commun'icant,** one who partakes of Holy Communion, **Communicā'tion,** act of communicating that which is communicated intercourse correspondence a means of communicating, a connecting passage or channel, **Commun'icātiveness,** the quality of being communicative —*adj* **Commun'icable,** that may be communicated affable —*adv* **Commun'icably** —*adjs* **Commun'icātive,** inclined to communicate or give information unreserved, **Commun'icātory,** imparting knowledge [L *communicāre, ātum,* from *communis*]

Communion, kom ūn'yun, *n* act of communing mutual intercourse fellowship common possession interchange of transactions union in religious service the body of people who so unite — **The Communion, Holy Communion,** the celebration of the Lord's Supper —*n* **Commun'ionist,** communicant [L *communio, nem,* from *communis*]

Communism, kom'ū nizm, *n* a theory or condition of things according to which private property should be abolished, and all things held in common —*n* **Com'munist,** one who holds the principles of communism —*adj* **Communist'ic,** pertaining to communism

Community, kom ūn'i ti, *n* common possession or enjoyment agreement communion commonness (*Shak*) people having common rights, &c the public in general a body of persons in the same locality, e g 'village community' a monastic body —*n* **Communitā'rian,** a member of a community [O Fr —L *communitas—communis*]

Commute, kom ūt', *v t* to exchange to exchange a punishment for one less severe —*ns* **Commutabil'ity, Commutā'tion,** the act of commuting change or exchange of one thing for another the change of a penalty or rate from a greater to a less, **Com'mutātor,** an apparatus attached to many electric machines for reversing the currents —*adjs* **Commut'able,** that may be commuted or exchanged, **Commu'tative,** relating to exchange interchangeable —*adv* **Commut'atively.** —*adj* **Commut'ual,** mutual. [L *commutāre—com,* with, *mutāre,* to change]

Comose, kō'mōs, *adj* hairy, comate [L *comosus*]

Compact, kom pakt', *adj* fastened or packed together firm close brief —*v t* to press closely together to consolidate to confirm (*Shak*) —*adj* **Compact'ed,** firmly put together compact —*advs* **Compact'ly, Compact'edly.**—*ns* **Compact'edness; Compact'ness,** state of being compact closeness solidity terseness, **Compac'ture,** close union or knitting together (*Spens*), **Compāge', Compā'ges,** a structure of many parts. [Fr —L *compactus,* pa.p of *compingĕre—com,* together, *pangĕre,* to fix, cf **Fang.**]

Compact, kom'pakt, *n* a mutual bargain or agreement a league, treaty, or union league, in bad sense (*Shak*) —*adj* united leagued [L *compactum—compacisci,* from *com,* with, and *pacisci,* to make a bargain, cf *pangĕre*]

Compaginate, kom paj'i nāt, *v t* to join, connect —*n* **Compaginā'tion.** [L *compaginare, ātum* —*com,* together, and *pangĕre,* to fasten, fix]

Companion, kom pan'yun, *n* one who keeps company or frequently associates with another an associate or partner a higher rank of servant, who, though receiving pay, stands rather in the relation of a friend fellow, in a bad sense — *v t* to accompany —*adj* of the nature of a companion accompanying —*ns* **Compan'ionship, Compan'ionableness, Compan'ionhood, Compan'ionary.**—*adjs* **Compan'iable,** (*obs*) sociable, **Compan'ionable,** fit to be a companion agreeable, **Compan'ioned,** having a companion, **Compan'ionless,** without a companion [Fr *compagnon,* from Low L *companium,* a mess— L *com,* with, and *panis,* bread]

Companion, kom pan'yun, *n* (*naut*) 'the framing or sash lights upon the quarter deck or roundhouse, through which light passes to the cabins and decks below' companion ladder —*ns* **Companion-ladder,** the ladder or stair leading from the deck to the cabin 'the ladder by which the officers ascend to, and descend from, the quarter-deck,' **Companion-way,** 'the staircase, porch, or berthing of the ladder way to the cabin'— Smyth's *Sailor's Word book* [Cf Dut *kompanje,* O Fr *compagne,* It *compagna*]

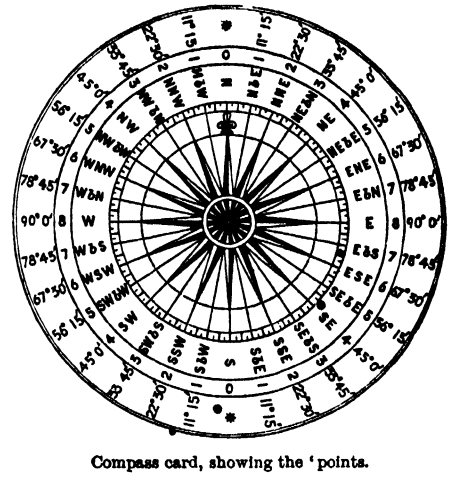
Company, kum'pa-ni, *n* any assembly of persons a number of persons associated together for trade, &c a society a subdivision of a regiment the crew of a ship state of being a companion fellowship associates society a gathering of people for social intercourse —*v t* to accompany —*v i* to associate —**To be good** or **bad company,** to have or to lack companionable qualities, **To keep company,** to associate with to court, **To know a man by his company,** to determine his character by the quality of his friends. [Fr *compagnie* See **Companion**]

Compare, kom pār', *v t* to set things together, to ascertain how far they agree or disagree to liken or represent as similar (*gram*) to inflect an adjective —*v i* to hold comparison —*n* (*obs*) comparison similitude —*adj* **Com'parable,** that may be compared —*n* **Com'parableness.**—*adv* **Com'parably** —*adj* **Compar'ative,** pertaining to comparison estimated by comparing with something else not positive or absolute (*gram*) expressing more —*adv* **Compar'atively.** —*n* **Compar'ison,** the act of comparing capacity of being compared comparative estimate a simile or figure by which two things are compared (*gram*) the inflection of an adjective —**Beyond compare,** without any rival [Fr —L *comparāre,* to match, from *com,* together, *parāre,* to make or esteem equal—*par,* equal]

Compare, kom-pār', *v t* (*Spens*) to get or provide. [L *comparāre—com,* inten, *parāre,* to prepare]

Compartment, kom part'ment, *n* a separate part or division of any enclosed space a division of a railway carriage a division of anything [Fr, from *compartir*—L *com, partire,* to part]

Compass, kum'pas, *n* a circuit or circle space.



Compass card, showing the 'points.

limit range the circumference girth: an instrument consisting of a magnetised needle,

used to steer ships by, &c, the needle indicating on a card the absolute directions at any given time (*pl*) an instrument consisting of two movable legs, for describing circles, &c —*v t* to pass or go round to surround or enclose to besiege to bring about or obtain to contrive or plot to accomplish —**Box the compass,** see **Box, Fetch a compass,** to go round in a circuit —*ns* **Com'passing,** contrivance design, **Compass-plane,** a plane, convex on the under side, for smoothing curved timber, **Compass-saw,** a saw that cuts in a circular manner, **Compass-signal,** a signal denoting a point in the compass, **Compass-timber,** curved timber, used for ship building, &c, **Compass-window,** a semi circular bay-window [Fr *compas,* a circle, prob from Low L *compassus*—L *com,* together, *passus,* a step, a way]

Compassion, kom pash'un, *n* fellow feeling, or sorrow for the sufferings of another pity —*v t* to pity —*adjs* **Compass'ionable,** pitiable, **Compass'ionate,** inclined to pity or mercy merciful —*v t* to have compassion for to have pity or mercy upon —*adv* **Compass'ionately.** —*n* **Compass'ionateness** [Fr —L *compassio—com,* with, *pati, passus,* to suffer]

Compatible, kom pat'i bl, *adj* consistent, agreeable that can be endured together —*ns* **Compatibil'ity, Compat'ibleness,** the quality of being compatible —*adv* **Compat'ibly.** [Fr —L *com,* with, *pati,* to suffer]

Compatriot, kom pā'tri ot, *adj* of the same country —*n* one of the same country —*adj* **Compatriot'ic** —*n* **Compat'riotism** [Fr —L *com,* with, and **Patriot**]

Compear, kom pēr', *v i* (*Scots law*) to appear in court —*ns* **Compear'ance, Compear'ant** [L *comparēre—com,* together, *parēre,* to appear]

Compeer, kom pēr', *n* one who is equal to another a companion an associate —*v t* to equal (*Shak*) [L *compar—com,* with, and *par,* equal]

Compel, kom pel', *v t* to drive or urge on forcibly to oblige to force to obtain by hard labour —*pr p* compell'ing, *pa p* compelled' —*adj* **Compell'able** —*n* **Compellā'tion,** style of address, an appellation —*adj* **Compel'lative** —*n* compellation [L *com,* intensive, *pellĕre, pulsum,* to drive]

Compend, kom'pend, **Compendium,** kom pen'di um, *n* a shortening or abridgment a book or treatise containing the substance of a larger one an epitome an abstract —*adj* **Compen'dious,** short concise comprehensive —*n* **Compen'diousness** —*adv* **Compen'diously.** [L *compendium,* what is weighed together, or saved (opposed to *dispendium*)—*com,* together, *pendĕre,* to weigh]

Compensate, kom'pen sāt, or kom pen'sāt, *v t* to reward suitably to make amends for to recompense to counterbalance —*ns* **Compensā'tion,** act of compensating reward for service amends for loss sustained in Physics, the neutralisation of opposing forces, **Com'pensātor,** one who or that which compensates —*adjs* **Compen'sative, Compen'satory,** giving compensation —**Compensation balance, -pendulum,** a balance-wheel or pendulum so constructed as to counteract the effect of the expansion and contraction of the metal under variation of temperature [L *com,* intensive, and *pensāre,* freq of *pendĕre,* to weigh]

Compesce, kom pes', *v t* to restrain, curb [L *compescĕre—compes,* a fetter—*com,* together, *pes,* a foot.]

Compete, kom-pēt', *v i* to seek or strive with others for something to contend for a prize —*ns* **Competi'tion,** the act of competing common strife for the same object, **Compet'itor,** one who competes a rival or opponent —*adj* **Compet'itive.** pertaining to, characterised by competition. [L *competĕre—com,* together, *petĕre,* to seek.]

Competent, kom'pe tent, *adj* suitable sufficient fit belonging legally qualified legitimate —*ns* **Com'petence, Com'petency,** fitness capacity sufficiency competent circumstances legal power or capacity —*adv* **Com'petently.** [Fr —L *competĕre—com,* with, *petĕre,* to seek, to strive after]

Compile, kom pīl', *v t* to write or compose by collecting the materials from other books to draw up or collect to compose —*ns* **Compil'er, Com'pilātor,** one who compiles, **Compilā'tion,** the act of compiling the thing compiled, a literary work made by gathering the material from various authors, **Compile'ment,** a compilation [Fr *compiler,* prob from L *compilāre —com,* together, *pilāre,* to plunder]

Complacent, kom plā'sent, *adj* showing satisfaction pleased inclined to please —*ns* **Compla'cence, Compla'cency,** pleasure satisfaction complaisance —*adv* **Compla'cently** [L *complacēre—com,* intensive, *placēre,* to please]

Complain, kom plān', *v i* to express grief, pain, censure to murmur or express a sense of injury to accuse to make a mournful sound to be ill—e g 'to complain of a sore throat'—*n* complaint —*ns* **Complain'ant,** one who complains (*law*) one who raises a suit, a plaintiff, **Complain'er,** a murmurer complainant, **Complain'ing,** the action of the verb *complain* complaint, **Complaint',** a complaining an expression of grief a representation of pains or injuries a finding fault the thing complained of a disease an ailment [Fr *complaindre*—Low L *complangĕre*—L *com,* intensive, *plangĕre,* to beat the breast, bewail]

Complaisant, kom'plā zant, or kom plā zant', *adj* desirous of pleasing obliging —*n* **Com'plaisance,** or **Complaisance',** care or desire to please an obliging civility —*adv* **Com'plaisantly,** or **Complaisant'ly** [Fr —*complaire*—L *complacēre*]

Complect, kom plekt', *v t* to embrace to inter weave —*adj* **Complect'ed,** interwoven [L *com plecti,* to embrace—*com, plectĕre,* to twine]

Complement, kom'ple ment, *n* that which completes or fills up full number or quantity politeness (*Shak*) —*v t* **Complement',** to supplement to compliment (*arch*) —*adjs* **Com'plemental,** completing complimental (*Shak*), **Complement'ary,** completing together making up a whole —**Complementary angles,** angles which together make up a right angle [L *complementum—com,* and *plēre,* to fill]

Complete, kom plēt', *adj* free from deficiency perfect finished entire —*v t* to finish to make perfect or entire to accomplish —*ns* **Complete'ness,** the state of being complete, **Complē'tion,** the act of completing the state of being complete fulfilment —*adjs* **Complēt'able; Complēt'ed; Complē'tive; Complēt'ory,** fulfilling completing —*adv* **Complēte'ly.** [L *complēre, ētum,* to fill up—*com,* intensive, and *plēre,* to fill]

Complex, kom'pleks, *adj* composed of more than one, or of many parts not simple intricate difficult —*n* a complex whole —*v t* to complicate. —*adv* **Com'plexly** —*ns* **Complex'edness, Com'plexness, Complex'ity,** state of being complex complication [L *complexe — com,* together, and root of *plicāre,* to fold See **Complicate.**]

Complexion, kom-plek'shun, *n* bodily constitution (*Shak*) disposition colour quality colour or look of the skin, esp of the face general appearance, temperament, or texture —*v.t* to give a colour to —*adjs* **Complex'ional,** pertaining to

the complexion, **Complex'ioned,** having a certain complexion, or temperament, **Complex'ionless,** colourless pale [Fr —L *complexio*, a combination, physical structure of body—*complectī*, *complexus*, to embrace—*plectĕre*, to plait]

Compliance, kom pli'ans, *n.* a yielding agreement complaisance assent submission (in bad sense) —**In compliance with,** in agreement with —*n* **Compli'ancy,** compliance —*adjs* **Compli'able,** disposed to comply, **Compli'ant,** yielding pliant civil —*adv* **Compli'antly.** [See **Comply.**]

Complicate, kom'plikāt, *v t* to twist or plait together to render complex to entangle —*adj* complex involved —*ns* **Com'plicacy,** the quality or state of being complicated, **Complica'tion,** an intricate blending or entanglement —**Complication of diseases,** a number of diseases present at the same time —*adj* **Com'plicated,** intricate confused —**Complicated fracture,** a fracture where there is some other injury (e g a flesh wound not communicating with the fracture, a dislocation, a rupture of a large blood vessel) [L *com*, together, and *plicāre*, *plicātum*, to fold See **Complex.**]

Complice, kom'plis, *n* an associate (*Shak*) an accomplice —*n* **Complic'ity,** state or condition of being an accomplice complexity

Compliment, kom'pli ment, *n* an expression of regard or praise delicate flattery an expression of formal respect or civility a present —*v t* (com pli ment') to pay a compliment to to express respect for to praise to flatter to congratulate to make a present —*v i* to make compliments —*adjs* **Compliment'al,** expressing or implying compliment, **Compliment'ary,** conveying civility or praise using compliments —*n* **Compliment'er,** one who pays compliments —**Left-handed compliment,** a saying intended to be a compliment, but in reality the reverse, **Pay,** or **Present one's compliments,** to give one's respects or greeting, **Compliments of the season,** compliments appropriate to special times, as Christmas and birthdays [Fr *compliment*—L *complementum*, see **Comply. Complement** is directly from the Lat]

Compline, Complin, kom'plin, *n* the 7th and last service of the day, at 9 P M , completing the canonical hours [O Fr *conplie* (mod *complies*) —L *completa* (*hora*)]

Complish, kom'plish, *v t* (*Spens*) to accomplish

Complot, kom'plot, *n* a conspiracy —*v i* (kom plot') to plot together, to conspire —*v t* to plan —*pr p* complott'ing, *pa p* complott'ed [Fr]

Compluvium, kom-plōō'vi um, *n* a quadrangular open space in the middle of a Roman house, which carried the rain water from the roofs to a basin (*impluvium*) placed below [L]

Comply, kom pli', *v i* to yield to the wishes of another to agree or consent to (*with*) —*pr p* comply'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* complied' —*p adj* **Comply'ing,** compliant [It *complire*, to fulfil, to suit, to offer courtesies—L *complēre*, to fulfil]

Compo, kom'pō, *n* a mixture of whiting, resin, and glue for ornamenting walls and cornices a bankrupt's composition [Abbr of **Composition.**]

Component, kom pō'nent, *adj* making up forming one of the elements of a compound —*n* one of the elements of a compound —*n* **Compo'nency** —*adj* **Component'al.** [L *componĕre*]

Comport, kom pōrt', *v i* to agree, suit (*with*) —*v t* to bear one's self to behave —*n* manner of acting —*ns* **Comport'ance** (*Spens*), **Comport'ment,** behaviour [L *comportāre* — *com*, together, and *portāre*, to carry]

Compose, kom pōz', *v t* to form by putting two or more parts or things together to place in proper order, to put together, to arrange artistically the elements of a landscape for painting to settle or set at rest to soothe to set up or place types in order for printing to originate or write as author, to set to music —*p adj* **Composed',** settled, quiet, calm —*adv* **Compos'edly** —*adj* **Com'posite,** made up of two or more distinct parts (*archit*) a blending of the Ionic and the Corinthian orders (*bot*) belonging to the natural order Compositæ, distinguished by compound or composite flowers—i e heads of flowers which are composed of a greater or smaller number of florets (generally of small size) congregated upon a common receptacle, and surrounded by bracts which form a leafy or scaly involucre, so as to resemble single flowers —*adv* **Com'positely.** —*n* **Com'positeness** —*adj* **Compos'itive.** —*ns* **Compos'edness, Compos'er,** a writer, an author, esp of a piece of music, **Composi'tion,** the act of putting together, or that which is put together the thing composed, as a work in literature, music, or painting mental constitution artistic manner, style in writing or painting a coming together or agreement, an arrangement or compromise a certain percentage which creditors agree to accept in lieu of the full payment of a bankrupt's debts (*mech*) the compounding of two velocities or forces into a single velocity or force which shall be their equivalent, **Compos'itor,** one who puts together, or sets up, types for printing, **Com'post,** a mixture for manure a kind of plaster, **Compost'ure** (*Shak*), same as **Compost, Compo'sure,** calmness self possession tranquillity — **Composing-stick,** an instrument with a sliding adjustment, used in printing for holding the types before they are put on the galley, **Composite candle,** one made of a mixture of stearic acid and the stearin of coco nut oil, **Composite carriage,** a railway carriage with compartments of different classes, **Composite portrait,** a single portrait produced by combining those of a number of persons, **Composition of a felony,** the act of abstaining from prosecution for some consideration—itself punishable by fine and imprisonment [Fr *composer*, from L *cum*, and *pausāre*, to cease, to rest]

Compos mentis, kom'pos ment'is, *adj phrase,* in one's right mind—sometimes merely **Compos.** [L]

Compossible, kom pos'i bl, *adj* possible in coexistence with something else —*n* **Compossibil'ity.** [L *com* , and **Possible.**]

Compot, kom'pot, *n* fruit preserved in syrup [Fr *compote*]

Compotation, kom po tā'shun, *n* a carouse together —*ns* **Compota'tionship; Com'potator,** a bottle companion —*adj* **Compot'atory.** [L *compotation em—com*, together, *potāre*, to drink]

Compound, kom-pownd', *v t* to mix or combine to settle or adjust by agreement —*v i* to agree, or come to terms to bargain in the lump —*adj* (kom'pownd) mixed or composed of a number of parts not simple, dealing with numbers of various denominations of quantity, &c, as in 'compound addition,' &c., or with processes more complex than the simple process, as in 'compound proportion,' &c —*n* a mass made up of a number of parts a compounded drug the enclosure in which a house stands, with its outhouses, yard &c (in this case prob Malay *kampong*) —**Compound engine,** a condensing engine in which the mechanical action of the steam is begun in one cylinder, and ended in a larger cylinder, **Compound fracture,** a broken bone communicating with a co existing skin wound, **Compound quantity** (*alg*), a quantity

consisting of more than one term, as $a + b$, **Compound interest,** the charge made where the interest not being paid when due—it is added to the principal, forming the amount upon which the subsequent year's interest is computed, **Compound time** (*mus*), time in which each bar is made up of two or more simple bars, **Compound householder,** one who pays his rates in his rent, the landlord being immediately chargeable with them —*n* **Compound'er** [O Fr from L *componĕre—com*, together, *ponĕre*, to place]

Comprehend, kom pre hend', *v t* to seize or take up with the mind, to understand to comprise or include —*adj* **Comprehen'sible,** capable of being understood —*adv* **Comprehen'sibly.**—*ns* **Comprehensibil'ity, Comprehen'sibleness, Comprehen'sion,** power of the mind to understand (*logic*) the intension of a term or the sum of the qualities implied in the term the inclusion of Nonconformists within the Church of England —*adj* **Comprehen'sive,** having the quality or power of comprehending much extensive full —*adv* **Comprehen'sively.**—*n* **Comprehen'siveness** [L *comprehendĕre*, to seize]

Compress, kom pres', *v t* to press together to force into a narrower space to condense or concentrate —*n* (kom'pres), soft folds of linen, &c, formed into a pad, and used in surgery to apply any requisite pressure to any part a wet cloth, covered with waterproof applied to the skin — **Compressed air bath,** a strong chamber of iron plates in which a patient can sit, and into which air is driven by a steam engine to any required pressure, **Compressed-air motor,** any mode of employing air as a motive power, as in automatic railway brakes, &c —*ns* **Compressibil'ity, Compress'ibleness,** the property that bodies have of being reduced in volume by pressure—the ratio of the amount of compression per unit volume to the compressing force applied, **Compress'ion,** act of compressing state of being compressed, condensation, **Compress'or,** anything that compresses a muscle that compresses certain parts —*adjs* **Compress'ible,** that may be compressed, **Compress'ional, Compress'ive,** able to compress [L *compressāre, com*, together, and *pressāre*, to press—*premĕre, pressus*, to press]

Comprint, kom print', *v t* to share in printing—of the former privilege shared with the Stationers Company and the King's Printer by Oxford and Cambridge.

Comprise, kom prīz', *v t* to contain, include to sum up —*p adjs* **Compris'ing,** including, **Comprised',** included —*n* **Compris'al,** the act of comprising —*adj* **Compris'able** [Fr *compris*, pa p of *comprendre*—L *comprehendĕre* See **Comprehend**]

Compromise, kom'prō mīz, *n* a settlement of differences by mutual concession, adjustment of one's theories or principles —*v t* to settle by mutual agreement and concession to pledge to involve or bring into question—to expose one's self to risk of danger or misunderstanding —*p adj* **Com'promised,** exposed to danger or discredit [Fr *compromis*—L *compromittĕre, -missum—com*, together, *promittĕre*, to promise]

Comprovincial, kom pro vin'shal, *adj* belonging to the same province (*Spens*)

Compt, Compter, Comptible, obs forms of **Count,** &c

Comptroll, Comptroller. See under **Control.**

Compulse, kom puls', *v t* to compel —*p adj* **Compulsed',** compelled —*ns* **Compul'sion,** the act of compelling force necessity violence, **Compul'sitor** (*Scots law*), that which compels —*adjs* **Compul'satory** or **Compul'sative** (*Shak*), compulsory, **Compul'sive,** coercive forcing having power to compel, **Compul'sory,** compelled obligatory compelling —*advs* **Compul'sively, Compul'sorily.** [L *compulsāre*, freq of *compellĕre*, to **Compel**]

Compunction, kom pungk'shun, *n* uneasiness of conscience remorse regret pity —**Without compunction,** with no feeling of sorrow or regret —*adj* **Compunc'tious,** feeling or causing compunction repentant remorseful —*adv* **Compunc'tiously** [O Fr —L *compunctio, nis, —com*, intensive, and *pungĕre, punctum*, to prick]

Compurgation, kom pur gā'shun, *n* the custom, in Anglo Saxon law, of permitting the accused to call in witnesses to prove his innocency, by joining their oaths to his evidence in favour of the accused vindication —*n* **Compurgat'or,** one who testifies to the innocency or veracity of another —*adjs* **Compurgator'ial, Compur'gatory.** [L *compurgāre*, to purify wholly See **Purge**]

Compute, kom pūt', *v t* to calculate to number to estimate —*ns* **Com'putant, Comput'er, Com'putist,** a calculator, **Computā'tion,** act of computing reckoning estimate —*adjs* **Comput'able,** calculable, **Comput'ative,** given to computation —*n* **Com'putātor** [L *computāre*, from *com*, together, *putāre*, to reckon]

Comrade, kom'rād, *n* a close companion an intimate associate —*ns* **Com'radery, Com'radeship** [Sp *camarada*, a room full, a chamber-mate—L *camera*, a chamber]

Comtism, komt'ism, *n* the system of August Comte, the founder of Positivism (1798-1857) —*adj* **Com'tian** —*n* **Comt'ist**

Comus, kō'mus, *n* a god of mirth a revel [L —Gr *kōmos*, a revel]

Con, kon, a contraction of L *contra*, against, as in **Pro and con,** for and against

Con, kon, *v t* to study carefully to commit to memory —*pr p* conn'ing, *pa p* conned —*n* **Conn'ing,** learning by heart poring over [A S *cunnian*, to test, to try to know—from *cunnan*, to know]

Con, Conn, kon, kun, *v t* to direct the steering of a ship —*n* the act of conning —*ns* **Conn'ing,** directing the steering, **Conning-tower,** the pilot house of a war ship [Ety dub, prob conn with preceding]

Con, kon, *n* a knock [Fr *cogner*, to knock]

Conacre, kon'ā ker, *n* the custom of letting land in Ireland in small portions for a single crop, the rent being paid either in money or in labour —*v t* to sublet in conacre —*n* **Con'acreism.** [*Corn acre*]

Con amore, kon a-mō'ri, *adv* with love heartily. [It *con amore*—L *cum*, with, and *amor*, love]

Conarium, kō nā'ri um, *n* the pineal gland of the brain —*adj* **Conā'rial** [Gr *kōnarion*]

Conatus, ko-nā'tus, *n* an effort an impulse —*n* **Cona'tion,** the faculty of free agency, including desire and volition —*adj* **Cona'tive.** [L *conāri, ātus*, to endeavour]

Concatenate, kon-kat'e-nāt, *v t* to chain or link together to connect in a series —*n* **Concatena'tion,** a series of links united a series of things depending on each other [L. *con*, together, and *catena*, a chain]

Concause, kon'kawz, *n* a co operating cause

Concave, kon'kāv, *adj* curved, vaulted, or arched, applied to the inner side of any curved line or rounded body, and opposed to *convex*, which is applied to the outside —*n* a hollow an arch or vault —*n* **Concav'ity,** the quality of being concave the inner surface of a concave or hollow body —*adjs* **Concavo-concave,** or **Double-concave,** concave on both sides of a lens, **Concavo-convex,** concave on one side, and convex on the other (See illustration at **Lens**) [L *concavus*, from *con*, intensive, and *cavus*, hollow See **Cave.**]

Conceal, kon sēl', *v t* to hide completely or carefully to keep secret to disguise to keep from telling —*adjs* **Conceal'able,** that may be concealed, **Concealed',** hidden —*n* **Conceal'ment,** act of concealing secrecy disguise hiding place a mystery (*Shak*) [O Fr *conceler*—L *concelāre*, from *con*, intens, and *celāre*, to hide]

Concede, kon sēd', *v t* to cede or give up to quit to surrender to admit to grant —*v i* to admit or grant [L *concedĕre*, *concessum*, from *con*, sig completeness, and *cedĕre*, to go, to yield]

Conceit, kon sēt', *n* idea (*Spens*) understanding (*Shak*) estimate over estimate of one's self too favourable opinion of one's own good qualities a pleasant, fantastical, or affected notion wit —*v t* to conceive to think —*adjs* **Conceit'ed,** clever, witty, fantastical (*obs uses*) having a high opinion of one's self egotistical, **Conceit'less,** without conceit, stupid (*Shak*) —*adv* **Conceit'edly** —*n* **Conceit'edness** —**Out of conceit with,** no longer fond of [Through a Fr form *conceit*, from L *conceptus*, pa.p of *concipĕre*]

Conceive, kon-sēv', *v t* to receive into, and form in the womb to form in the mind to imagine or think to understand to express —*v i* to become pregnant to think —*adjs* **Conceiv'able,** that may be conceived, understood, or believed, **Conceived',** imagined, thought —*adv* **Conceiv'ably.**—*ns* **Conceivabil'ity, Conceiv'ableness.** [O Fr *concever*—L *concipĕre*, *conceptum*, from *con*, and *capĕre*, to take]

Concent, kon sent', *n* a harmony or concord of sounds concert of voices —*v i* (*Spens*) to harmonise [L *concentus*, pa p of *concinĕre*—*con*, together, *canĕre*, to sing]

Concentrate, kon'sen trāt, or kon sen', *v t* to bring towards a common centre to bring into a closer union to condense —*ns* **Concentra'tion,** act of concentrating condensation the keeping of the mind fixed on something, **Concen'trativeness** —*adj* **Concen'trative,** tending to concentrate [A lengthened form of **Concentre**]

Concentre, kon sent'er, *v i* to tend to or meet in a common centre to be concentric —*v t* to bring or direct to a common centre or point —*pr p* concent'ring, *pa p* concent'red or concent'ered —*adjs* **Concen'tric, Concen'trical,** having a common centre —*n* **Concentric'ity** [Fr *concentrer*—L *con*, with, *centrum*, the centre]

Concept, kon'sept, *n* a thing conceived, a general notion —*ns* **Concep'tacle,** that in which any thing is contained, a receptacle (*bot*) a pericarp of one valve, a follicle a cavity enclosing the reproductive cells in certain plants and animals, **Concep'tion,** the act of conceiving the thing conceived the formation in the mind of an image or idea a notion a mere fancy (*Shak*) a plan a concept, **Concep'tionist** —*adj* **Concept'ive** —*ns* **Concep'tualism,** the doctrine in philosophy that universals have an existence in the mind apart from any concrete embodiment, **Concep'tualist,** one who holds this doctrine —*adj* **Concep'tious,** fruitful (*Shak*) [**Conceive**]

Concern, kon sern', *v t* to relate or belong to to affect or interest to make uneasy to trouble to have to do with to be affected —*n* that which concerns or belongs to one interest regard anxiety a business or those connected with it —*adj* **Concerned',** having connection with interested anxious —*adv* **Concern'edly** —*ns* **Concern'edness; Concern'ment,** a thing in which one is concerned an affair importance interest interference —*prep* **Concern'ing,** regarding pertaining to [Fr —L *concernĕre*, from *con*, together, *cernĕre*, to sift, to see]

Concert, kon'sĕrt, *n* union or agreement in any undertaking. **harmony** musical harmony a musical entertainment —*v t* (kon sert') to frame or devise together to arrange, adjust —*p adj* **Concert'ed,** mutually planned arranged —*ns* **Concerti'na,** a musical instrument, the sounds of which are produced by free vibrating reeds of metal, as in the accordion (every sound of the scale is double, and can be produced either by pulling the bellows open, or by pressing them together), **Concerto** (kon cher'tō), a composition for a solo instrument, with orchestral accompaniments —**Concert pitch** (*mus*), the pitch at which instruments for concert use are tuned [Fr *concerter*—It *concertare*, to sing in concert]

Concession, kon sesh'un, *n* the act of conceding the thing conceded a grant —*n* **Concess'ionist** —*adjs* **Concess'ible, Concess'ionary, Concess'ive,** implying concession [**Concede**]

Concetto, kon chet'tō, *n* an ingenious turn of expression a conceit —*pl* **Concet'ti.**—*ns* **Concet'tism,** the use of concetti, **Concet'tist.** [An Italian word—L *conceptum*, **conceit.**]

Conch, kongk, *n* a marine shell **a spiral** shell used by the Tritons as a trumpet, **and** still used by some African peoples in war **a name** for the native whites of the Bahamas, **owing** to their use of conchs as food (*archit*) the semidome of an apse the apse itself —*ns* **Conchif'era,** a term applied by Lamarck to bivalve molluscs and to very different Brachiopods, **Conch'oid,** a plane curve invented to solve the problem of trisecting a plane angle, doubling the cube, &c, **Conchol'ogy,** that branch of natural history which deals with the shells of molluscs, **Conchol'ogist** —*adjs* **Conchif'erous,** having a shell, **Conch'iform,** conch shaped, **Conchoid'al,** pertaining to a conchoid shell like, applied to the fracture of a mineral, **Concholog'ical,** pertaining to conchology [L *concha*—Gr *kongchē*, Sans *cankha*, a shell, conn with **Cockle.**]

Concha, kong'ka, *n* the central cavity of the outer ear the outer ear (*archit*) conch [L *concha*]

Concierge, kong si erj', *n* a warden a janitor [Fr, der unknown]

Conciliar, kon sil'i ar, *adj* pertaining to a council —Also **Concil'iary.**

Conciliate, kon sil'i āt, *v t* to gain, or win over to gain the love or good will of such as have been indifferent or hostile to pacify —*v i* to make friends —*ns* **Conciliā'tion,** act of conciliating, **Concil'iator** —*adjs* **Concil'iative; Concil'iatory** [L *conciliāre*, *ātum*—*concilium*, council]

Concinnity, kon sin'i ti, *n* harmony congruity elegance —*adj* **Concinn'ous,** elegant harmonious [L *concinnus*, well adjusted]

Concipient, kon sip'i ent, *adj* that which conceives —*n* **Concip'iency**

Concise, kon sīs', *adj* cut short brief —*v t* to mutilate (*Milton*) —*adv* **Concise'ly** —*ns* **Concise'ness,** the quality of being concise terseness, **Concis'ion,** mutilation (*B*) circumcision conciseness [Fr —L *concidĕre*, *concisum*, from *con*, and *cædĕre*, to cut]

Conclave, kon'klāv, *n* the room in which cardinals meet to elect a pope the body of cardinals any close assembly —*n* **Con'clavist,** an attendant on a cardinal in conclave [L *conclave*, from *con*, together, *clavis*, a key]

Conclude, kon-klōōd', *v t* to close to end to oblige —*v i* to end to infer to form a final judgment —*ns* **Conclu'sion,** act of concluding the end, close, or last part inference judgment an experiment a riddle (*Shak*), **Conclus'iveness.**—*adj* **Conclus'ive,** final convincing —*p adj* **Conclud'ed,** finished settled —**In conclusion,** finally, **To try conclusions,** to experiment to engage in a contest [L *concludĕre*, *conclusum*—*con*, together, *claudĕre*, to shut]

Concoct, kon kokt', *v t* to digest to prepare or mature to make up a mixture to plan, devise to fabricate —*ns* **Concoc'tion,** act of concocting ripening preparation of a medical prescription, &c a made up story, **Concoct'er, Concoct'or.** —*adj* **Concoct'ive,** pertaining to concoction [L *concoquĕre, concoctum—con,* together, and *coquĕre,* to cook, to boil]

Concomitant, kon kom'i tant, *adj* accompanying or going along with conjoined with —*n* he who or that which accompanies —*adv* **Concom'itantly.**—*ns* **Concom'itance, Concom'itancy,** state of being concomitant [L *con,* with, and *comitans,* pr p of *comitāri,* to accompany—*comes,* a companion]

Concord, kon'kord, or kong', *n* state of being of the same heart or mind union harmony agreement a combination of notes which is pleasant to the ear —*v i* to agree to harmonise —*ns* **Concord'ance,** agreement an index or dictionary of the leading words or passages of a book, esp of the Bible, **Concord'at,** a term, though sometimes used of secular treaties, generally employed to denote an agreement made between the pope and a secular government —*adj* **Concord'ant,** harmonious united —*adv* **Concord'antly** —*adj* **Concor'dial,** harmonious. [Fr *concorde*—L *concordia—concors,* of the same heart, from *con,* together, *cor, cordis,* the heart]

Concorporate, kon kor'por āt, *v t* to unite in one body —*adj* united in one body [L *con,* together, and **Corporate**]

Concourse, kon'kōrs, or kong', *n* an assembly of persons or things running or drawn together (*Scots law*) concurrence of an officer, who has legal right to grant it [Fr —L *concursus—con,* together, *currĕre,* to run]

Concrescence, kon kres'ens, *n* increment a growing together of cells or other organisms [L *concrescentia—con,* together, *crescĕre,* to grow]

Concrete, kon'krēt, *adj* formed into one mass the opposite of *abstract,* and denoting a particular thing made of concrete —*n* a mass formed by parts growing or sticking together a mixture of lime, sand, pebbles, &c, used in building —*v t* **Concrete',** to form into a solid mass —*v i* to harden —*ns* **Concrē'tion,** a mass concreted a lump or growth which forms in certain parts of the body, as calculi, &c, **Concrēte'ness** —*adjs* **Concrē'tionary, Concrēt'ive,** having power to concrete —*adv* **Concrēte'ly** [L. *concretus—con,* together, *crescĕre, cretum,* to grow.]

Concrew, kon krōō', *v i* (*Spens*) to concrete

Concubine, kong'kū bīn, *n* a woman who cohabits or lives with a man without being married a kept mistress —*n* **Concu'binage,** state of living together as man and wife without being married —*adj* **Concu'binary** [Fr —L *concubina—con,* together, *cubāre,* to lie down]

Concupiscence, kon kū'pis ens, *n* violent desire sexual appetite lust —*adjs* **Concu'piscent, Concu'piscible** [Fr —L *concupiscentia—concupiscĕre—con,* intensive, *cupĕre,* to desire]

Concupy, kong'kū pi, *n* (*Shak*) concupiscence (Schmidt), or concubine (Dr Murray)

Concur, kon kur', *v i* to run together to meet in one point to coincide to act together to agree to assent to —*pr p* concurr'ing, *pa p* concurred' —*ns* **Concurr'ence,** the meeting of lines union joint action assent, **Concurr'ency.**—*adj* **Concurr'ent,** of lines meeting in the same point coming, acting, or existing together united accompanying —*n* one that concurs a competitor one who accompanies a sheriff's officer as witness —*adv* **Concurr'ently.**—*adj* **Concurr'ing,** agreeing [L *concurrĕre,* from *con,* together, *currĕre, cursum,* to run]

Concuss, kon-kus', *v t* to disturb to overawe to coerce —*n* **Concuss'ion,** state of being shaken: a violent shock caused by the sudden contact of two bodies any undue pressure or force exerted upon any one —*adj* **Concuss'ive,** having the power or quality of concussion [L *concussus—con,* together, *quatĕre,* to shake]

Concyclic, kon sī'klik, *adj* (*geom*) lying on the circumference of one circle [L *con,* together, and **Cyclic.**]

Condemn, kon dem', *v t* to pronounce guilty to censure or blame to sentence to punishment. to give up to some fate to pronounce unfit for use —*adjs* **Condem'nable,** blamable, **Condem'natory,** expressing or implying condemnation —*p adj* **Condemned',** pronounced to be wrong, guilty, or useless belonging or relating to one who is sentenced to punishment, e g 'condemned cell' declared dangerous and to be removed, as a house, bridge, &c —*n* **Condemnā'tion,** state of being condemned blame cause of being condemned [L *condemnāre,* from *con,* intensive, and *damnāre,* to damage See **Damn**]

Condense, kon dens', *v t* to compress or reduce by pressure into smaller compass to reduce to a denser form, as vapour to liquid —*adj* **Condens'able,** capable of being compressed —*v t* **Condens'āte,** to condense to compress into a closer form —*v i* to become dense to harden. —*pr p* condens'āting, *pa p* condens'āted —*ns* **Condensabil'ity,** the quality of being condensable, **Condensā'tion,** act of condensing, **Condens'er,** an apparatus for reducing vapours to a liquid form an appliance for collecting or condensing electricity [L *condensāre—con,* intensive, and *densus,* **Dense.**]

Condescend, kon-de send', *v i* to descend willingly from a superior position to act kindly to inferiors to deign to comply to lower one's self —**To condescend upon,** to specify to mention —*ns* **Condescend'ence,** condescension (*Scots law*) an articulate statement annexed to a summons, setting forth the allegations in fact upon which an action is founded, **Condescen'sion,** affability to inferiors courtesy graciousness —*adj* **Condescend'ing,** yielding to inferiors courteous obliging patronising —*adv* **Condescend'ingly** [L *con,* intensive, and *descendĕre,* to **Descend.**]

Condiddle, kon did'l, *v t* to steal (*Scot*)

Condign, kon dīn', *adj* well merited adequate (generally said of punishment) —*adv* **Condign'ly** —*n* **Condign'ness** [L *condignus—con,* wholly, *dignus,* worthy]

Condiment, kon'di ment, *n* a seasoning agent, employed at table for the purpose of imparting a flavour or seasoning to the ordinary solid or liquid food —*v t* to pickle [L *condimentum—condīre,* to preserve, to pickle]

Condition, kon dish'un, *n* state in which things exist a particular manner of being quality rank, as 'a person of condition' pre requisite temper a term of a contract proposal arrangement (*logic*) that which must precede the operation of a cause (*law*) a provision that upon the occurrence of an uncertain event an obligation shall come into force, or shall cease, or that the obligation shall not come into force until a certain event —*v i* to make terms —*v t* to agree upon to restrict, limit to determine —*adjs* **Condi'tional,** depending on conditions, **Condi'tioned,** having a certain condition, state, or quality circumstanced depending relative—the opp of *absolute* —*adv* **Condi'tionally.**—*v t.* **Condi'tionate,** to condition to qualify —**Conditioning House,** an establishment in which the true weight, length, and condition of articles of trade and commerce are determined scientifically,—the first

in England established at Bradford in 1891 [L *condicio, -nis*, a compact (later false spelling *conditio*)—*condicĕre—con*, together, *dicĕre*, to say]

Condole, kon dōl', *v i* to grieve (*Shak*) to grieve with another to sympathise in sorrow —*ns* **Condole'ment, Condol'ence**, expression of grief for another's sorrow —*adjs* **Condol'atory**, expressing condolence, **Condol'ent**, sympathetic [L *con*, with, *dolēre*, to grieve]

Condone, kon dōn', *v t* to forgive to pass over —*n* **Condonā'tion**, forgiveness in the legal phraseology of Britain and U S, forgiveness granted by the injured party, which may be urged by the guilty party as a defence against an action of divorce on the ground of adultery [L *con*, intensive, *donāre*, to give See **Donation**]

Condor, kon'dor, *n* a large vulture found among the Andes of South America [Sp *condor*, from Peruvian *cuntur*]

Condottiere, kon dot ti ā're, *pl* **-ri**, rē, *n* a leader of a band of military adventurers who, for booty, offered their services to any party in any contest [It —*condotto*, way—L *con*, and *ducĕre*, to lead]

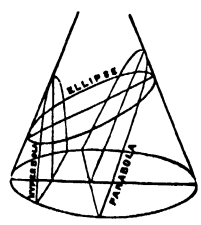
Conduce, kon dūs', *v i* to lead or tend to some end to contribute —*adjs* **Conduc'ible, Conduc'ive**, leading or tending having power to promote advantageous —*advs* **Conduc'ibly, Conduc'ively** —*ns* **Conduce'ment** (*Milton*), **Conduc'ibleness, Conduc'iveness.** [L *con*, together, *ducĕre*, *ductus*, to lead]

Conduct, kon dukt', *v t* to lead or guide to convey (water) to direct to manage to be have (*electricity*) to carry or transmit —*n* (kon'dukt) act or method of leading or managing guidance escort guide management behaviour —*adjs* **Conduct'ible**, capable of conducting heat, &c capable of being conducted or transmitted, **Conduct'ive**, having the quality or power of conducting or transmitting —*ns* **Conductibil'ity; Conduc'tion**, act or property of conducting or transmitting transmission by a conductor, as heat, **Conductiv'ity**, a power that bodies have of transmitting heat and electricity, **Conduct'or**, the person or thing that conducts a leader a manager a leader of an orchestra one in charge of a bus, &c that which has the property of transmitting electricity, heat, &c —*fem* **Conduct'ress.** [L *conductus—conducĕre* See **Conduce.**]

Conduit, kun'dit, or kon', *n* a channel or pipe to lead or convey water, &c a kind of fountain [Fr *conduit*—L *conductus—conducĕre*, to lead]

Condyle, kon'dil, *n* a protuberance at the end of a bone serving for articulation with another bone, esp that by which the occipital bone of the skull is articulated to the spine —*adj* **Con'dyloid** —*n* **Condylō'ma**, a growth about the anus or generative organs [Fr —L —Gr *kondylos*, knuckle]

Cone, kōn, *n* a solid pointed figure with a circular base fruit shaped like a cone, as that of the pine, fir, &c anything shaped like a cone —*adjs* **Con'ic, Con'ical**, having the form of or pertaining to a cone —*adv* **Con'ically** —*ns* **Cone-shell**, a family of Gasteropod molluscs, with substantial conical shells, **Cone-wheat**, a variety of wheat, with conical shaped spike, **Con'icalness; Con'ics**, that part of geometry which deals with the cone and its sections —**Conic section**, a figure made by the section of a cone by a plane. [Fr *cone*—L —Gr *kōnos*, a peak, a peg]



Cone, with sections.

Coney. See **Cony.**

Confab, kon fab', *v.* and *n* coll form of **Confab'ulate, Confabulā'tion.**—*adj.* **Confab'ular.**

Confabulate, kon fab'ū-lāt, *v i* to talk familiarly together to chat —*n* **Confabula'tion.** [L *con*, together, *fabulāri*, to talk—*fabula*, a tale, fable]

Confarreation, kon far re ā'shun, *n* a mode of marriage in use among the Romans, made in the presence of the high priest and ten witnesses, at which bread made of spelt was partaken. [L *confarreatio—confarreāre*, to unite by bread, to marry—*con*, with, *far*, a species of grain]

Confect, kon'fekt, *n* fruit, &c, prepared with sugar a sweetmeat a comfit —*v t* (kon fekt') to prepare to preserve —*ns* **Confec'tion**, composition, compound a composition of drugs a sweetmeat the French word for a ready made article of dress for women's wear —*v t* to make a confection, in its various uses —*ns* **Confec'tionary**, a confectioner (*B*) a sweetmeat a place where confections are made confectionery, **Confec'tioner**, one who makes confections, **Confec'tionery**, a confectioner's shop the business of a confectioner sweetmeats in general [L *conficĕre*, *confectum*, to make up together—*con*, together, *facĕre*, to make]

Confederate, kon fed'er āt, *adj* leagued together allied —*n* one united in a league an ally an accomplice —*v i* and *v t* to league together or join in a league —*ns* **Confed'eracy**, a league or mutual engagement persons or states united by a league a conspiracy, **Confedera'tion**, a league alliance, esp of princes, states, &c —*adj* **Confed'erative**, of or belonging to a confederation [L *confœderāre, ātum* —*con*, together, *fœdus, fœdĕris*, a league]

Confer, kon fer', *v t* to give or bestow to compare (notes), collate—abbrev **cf** —*v i* to talk or consult together —*pr p* conferr'ing, *pa p* conferred' —*ns* **Con'ference**, the act of conferring an appointed meeting for instruction or discussion, **Conferr'er**, one who confers [Fr —L *conferre* —*con*, together, *ferre*, to bring]

Conferva, kon fer'va, *n* a genus of lower freshwater Algæ, forming slimy masses or tufts in ponds and stagnant pools, easily recognised by their unbranched filaments. [L *conferva*, a kind of water plant]

Confess, kon fes', *v t* to acknowledge fully, especially something wrong to own or admit to make known, as sins to a priest to hear a confession, as a priest —*v i* to make confession —**To confess to**, to admit, acknowledge —*adjs* **Confest', Confessed'**, admitted avowed evident —**To stand confessed**, to be revealed. —*advs* **Confest'ly, Confess'edly** —*ns* **Confess'ion**, acknowledgment of a crime or fault avowal a statement of one's religious belief acknowledgment of sin to a priest, **Confession of Faith**, a formulary embodying the religious beliefs of a church or sect a creed, **Confess'ional**, the seat or enclosed recess where a priest hears confessions —*adj* pertaining to confession —*adj* **Confess'ionary**, of or belonging to confession—*n* a confessional —*ns* **Confess'or**, one who professes the Christian faith, or a priest who hears confessions and grants absolution one who endures persecution but not death, **Confess'oress.** [Fr *confesser*—L *confitēri, confessus—con*, sig completeness, and *fatēri—fāri*, to speak]

Confide, kon-fīd', *v i* to trust wholly or have faith (*in*) to rely —*v t* to entrust, or commit to the charge of —*ns* **Confidant'**, one confided in or entrusted with secrets a bosom friend —*fem.* **Confidante'; Con'fidence**, firm trust or belief: faith self-reliance firmness boldness presumption, **Con'fidency** —*adj* **Con'fident, trusting** firmly having full belief. positive bold.—

n. a confidential friend —*adv* **Con'fidently** —*adj* **Confiden'tial,** (given) in confidence ad mitted to confidence private —*adv* **Confiden'tially.**—*n* **Confid'er,** one who confides —*adj* **Confid'ing,** trustful. — **Confidence trick,** a swindler's trick, whereby a person is induced to hand over money as a mark of confidence in the swindler [L *confidĕre—con*, sig completeness, and *fidĕre*, to trust]

Configuration, kon fig ū rā'shun, *n* external figure or shape outline relative position or aspect, as of planets —*vs* **Config'urate, Config'ure,** to shape [L *configuratio—con*, together, and *figurāre*, to form See **Figure.**]

Confine, kon'fin, *n* border, boundary, or limit—generally used in plural (kon fin') confinement a prison (*Shak*) —*v t* (kon fin') to border to be adjacent to to limit, enclose to imprison —**To be confined',** to be limited to be brought to bed with child —*adjs* **Confined',** limited imprisoned narrow, **Confin'ing,** bordering limiting, **Confine'less** (*Shak*), without bound unlimited —*ns* **Confine'ment,** state of being shut up restraint imprisonment restraint from going abroad by sickness, and esp of women in childbirth, **Confin'er,** one within the confines an inhabitant (*Shak*) [Fr *confiner*—L *confinis*, bordering—*con*, together, *finis*, the end]

Confirm, kon-ferm', *v t* to strengthen to fix or establish to ratify to verify to assure to admit to full communion —*ns* **Confirmā'tion,** a making firm or sure convincing proof the rite by which persons are admitted to full communion in the R C , Greek, Lutheran, Anglican, and other churches, **Confirm'er, Confirm'ing.**—*adjs* **Confirm'able, Confirm'ative,** tending to con firm, **Confirm'atory,** giving additional strength to confirming, **Confirmed',** settled inveterate [O Fr *confermer*—L *confirmāre—con*, intensive, and *firmāre—firmus*, **Firm**]

Confiscate, kon'fis kāt, or kon fis', *v t* to appropriate to the state, as a penalty to take possession of — *adj* forfeited to the public treasury — *ns* **Confisca'tion,** the act of con fiscating, **Con'fiscator,** one who confiscates — *adjs* **Confis'cable, Confis'catory,** of the nature of confiscation [L *confiscāre, ātum—con*, to gether, *fiscus*, a basket]

Confit, kon'fit, *n* (*obs*) Same as **Comfit.**

Confiteor, kon fit'ē or, *n* a form of prayer or con fession used in the Latin Church [L *confiteor*, I confess]

Confiture, kon'fit ūr, *n* (*obs*) **Comfiture**

Confix, kon fiks', *v t* (*Shak*) to fix firmly [L *configĕre, fixum—con*, intens , *figĕre*, to **Fix.**]

Conflagrate, kon'fla grāt, *v t* and *v i* to burn up —*adj* **Conflag'rant** (*Milton*), burning —*n* **Conflagra'tion,** a great burning or fire [L *conflagrāre—con*, intensive, and *flagrāre*, to burn See **Flagrant**]

Conflate, kon flāt', *v t* to blow together to pro duce to combine two variant readings of a text into one —*n* **Confla'tion.** [L *conflatus—con flāre*, to blow together—*con*, and *flāre*, to blow]

Conflict, kon'flikt, *n* violent collision a struggle or contest a battle a mental struggle —*v i* (con flikt') to fight, contend to be in opposition to clash —*adjs* **Conflict'ing,** clashing contra dictory, **Conflict'ive,** tending to conflict [L *confligĕre—con*, together, and *fligĕre*, to strike]

Confluence, kon'floo ens, *n* a flowing together the place of meeting, as of rivers a concourse the act of meeting together —*adj* **Con'fluent,** flowing together uniting —*n* a stream uniting and flowing with another —*adv* **Con'fluently.**—*n.* **Con'flux,** a flowing together [L *confluĕre, confluxum*, from *con*, together, *fluĕre*, to flow]

Conform, kon-form', *v t* to make like or of the same form with to adapt —*v i.* to be of the same form to comply to obey —*adj* **Conform'able,** corresponding in form suitable compliant. —*adv* **Conform'ably.**—*ns* **Conformabil'ity,** state of being conformable, **Conformā'tion,** the manner in which a body is formed adaptation shape or structure, **Conform'er, Conform'ist,** one who conforms, especially with the worship of the Established Church, **Conform'ity,** likeness compliance consistency —**In conformity with,** in accordance with [L. *conformāre—con*, with, and *formāre—forma*, form]

Confound, kon-fownd', *v t* to overthrow, defeat to mingle so as to make the parts indistinguish able to throw into disorder to perplex to astonish —*p adj* **Confound'ed,** confused astonished (*coll*) consummate, egregious (a term of disapprobation) —*advs* **Confound'edly** (*coll*), hatefully, shamefully cursedly, **Confound'ingly,** astonishingly —**Confound you,** an execration or curse [O Fr *confondre*—L *confundĕre, fusum—con*, together, *fundĕre*, to pour]

Confraternity, kon fra ter'ni ti, *n* a brotherhood clan brotherly friendship [L *con*, intensive, and **Fraternity**]

Confrère, kong frār, *n* a colleague a fellow member or associate [Fr ,—L *con*, together, and *frater*, a brother]

Confront, kon frunt', *v t* to stand in front of to face to oppose to bring face to face to com pare —*n* **Confrontā'tion,** the bringing of people face to face [Fr *confronter*—Low L —L *con*, together, and *frons*, the front See **Front.**]

Confucian, kon fū'shyan, *adj* of or belonging to Confucius, the Chinese philosopher (551–479 B C) —*ns* **Confu'cianism; Confu'cianist**

Confuse, kon fūz', *v t* to pour or mix together so that things cannot be distinguished to throw into disorder to perplex —*v i* to be confused — *adj* **Confused',** perplexed disordered — *adv* **Confus'edly,** in a confused manner disorderly —*ns* **Confus'edness,** state of being confused disorder, **Confu'sion,** the state of being con fused disorder shame overthrow an excla mation perplexity embarrassment turmoil — *adj* **Confu'sive.** [A doublet of **Confound**]

Confute, kon fūt', *v t* to prove to be false to refute to put an end to —*adjs* **Confut'able; Confut'ative,** tending to confute —*ns* **Confutā'tion, Confute'ment** [L *confutāre—con*, intensive, and *futis*, a water vessel, from *fundĕre*, to pour to overthrow See **Futile**]

Congé, see **Congee.**

Congeal, kon jēl', *v t* to freeze to change from fluid to solid by cold to solidify, as by cold —*v i* to pass from fluid to solid, as by cold to stiffen to coagulate —*adj* **Congeal'able** —*ns* **Congeal'ableness, Congeal'ment, Congelā'tion,** act or process of congealing anything congealed [L. *congelāre*, from *con*, and *gelu*, frost]

Congee, kon'jē, **Congé,** kong'jā, *n* a bow dismissal leave to depart —*v i* to take leave to bow — **Congé d'élire** (*Fr*), permission to elect permis sion given by the crown to a dean and chapter to elect a bishop [Fr *congé*—L *commeatus*, leave of absence—*com*, together, and *meāre*, to go]

Congener, kon'je nĕr, or kon jē'ner, *n* a person or thing of the same kind or nature —*adj* akin — *adjs* **Congener'ic, -al,** of the same genus, origin, or nature, **Congen'erous,** of the same nature or kind, **Congenet'ic,** alike in origin [L.— *con*, with, and *genus, generis*, kind]

Congenial, kon jē'ni-al, *adj* of the same genius, spirit, or tastes kindred, sympathetic suitable. —*adv* **Conge'nially.**—*n* **Congenial'ity** [L. *con*, with, and *genialis*, genial See **Genial.**]

Congenital, kon jen'i-tal, *adj* begotten or born with, said of diseases or deformities dating from

birth —*adv* **Congen'itally.** [L. *congenitus*, from *con*, together, *gignĕre*, *genitum*, to beget]

Conger, kong'ger, *n* a marine bony fish in the eel family The length varies from 3 to 6 feet, or even more, and the flesh, though coarse, is often eaten—also **Conger-eel**: a company of co-operating booksellers [L —Gr. *gongros*]

Congeries, kon jē'ri ēz, *n* a collection of particles or small bodies in one mass [L —*con*, together, *gerĕre*, *gestum*, to bring]

Congest, kon jest', *v t* to bring together, or heap up to accumulate —*adjs* **Congest'ed,** affected with an unnatural accumulation of blood overcrowded, **Congest'ive,** indicating or tending to congestion —*n* **Congest'ion,** an accumulation of blood in any part of the body fullness an overcrowded condition [L *congerĕre*, *congestum*—*con*, together, and *gerĕre*, *gestum*, to bring]

Congiary, kon'ji ar i, *n* a gift to the Roman people or soldiery, orig in corn, oil, &c, each individual receiving a *congius* or gallon—afterwards given in money [L *congiarium*—*congius*, the Roman gallon]

Conglobe, kon glōb', *v t* or *v i* to collect together into a globe or round mass —*pr p* conglōb'ing *pa p* conglōbed' —*adj* **Conglob'ate,** formed into a globe or ball —*v t* to form into a globe or ball —*n* **Conglobā'tion.** —*v i* **Conglob'ulāte,** to gather into a globule or small globe [L *con*, together, and *globāre*, *-ātum*—*globus*, a ball, globe See **Globe**]

Conglomerate, kon glom'er āt, *adj* gathered into a clew or mass —*v t* to gather into a ball —*n* a rock composed of pebbles cemented together —*n* **Conglomera'tion,** state of being conglomerated a collection of things [L *conglomerāre*, *ātum*—*con*, together, and *glomus*, *glomeris*, a clew, akin to *globus*]

Conglutinate, kon glōō'tin āt, *v t* to glue together to heal by uniting —*v i* to unite or grow together —*n* **Conglutina'tion,** a joining by means of some sticky substance healing —*adj* **Conglu'tinative,** having power to conglutinate [L *conglutināre*, *ātum*—*con*, together, and *gluten*, **Glue.**]

Congou, kong'gōō, *n* a kind of black tea—also **Congo** [Chinese *kung fu*, labour, referring to the labour expended in producing the tea]

Congratulate, kon grat'ū lāt, *v t* to wish joy to on any fortunate event to felicitate to consider one's self fortunate in some matter —*ns* **Congratula'tion,** act of congratulating an expression of joy or sympathy, **Congrat'ulator.**—*adjs* **Congrat'ulatory, Congrat'ulant,** expressing congratulation —*n* a congratulator [L *con gratulāri*, *atus*—*con*, intensive, *gratulāri*—*gratus*, pleasing]

Congree, kon grē, *v i* (*Shak*) to agree together to accord [L *con*, together, and Fr *gré*, goodwill—L *gratus*, pleasing]

Congreet, kon grēt, *v t* (*Shak*) to salute mutually [L *con*, together, and **Greet.**]

Congregate, kong'gre gāt, *v t* to gather together to assemble —*v i* to flock together —*p adj* **Congregat'ed,** assembled aggregated —*n* **Congrega'tion,** the act of congregating an assemblage of persons or things in Old Test, a name given to the children of Israel a body of people united to worship in a particular church the name given to the body of Protestant Reformers in Scotland in the time of Mary —*adj* **Congrega'tional,** pertaining to a congregation —*ns* **Congrega'tionalism,** a form of church government in which each congregation is independent in the management of its own affairs—also called Independency, **Congrega'tionalist,** adherent of Congregationalism [L *congregāre*—*con*, together, and *grex*, *gregis*, a flock]

Congress, kong'gres, *n* a meeting together or assembly, as of ambassadors, &c, for political purposes the federal legislature of the United States —*v i* to meet in congress.—*n* **Con'gressman,** a member of congress —*adj* **Congres'sional** [L *con*, together, and *gradi*, *gressus*, to step, to go]

Congreve, kong'grēv, **Congreve-rocket,** *n* a rocket for use in war, invented by Sir William Congreve (1772–1828), **Congreve-match,** a kind of lucifer match invented by Congreve

Congrue, kong grōō', *v i* (*Shak*) to agree —*ns* **Cong'ruence, Cong'ruency,** agreement suitableness —*adj* **Cong'ruent,** agreeing suitable congruous used of two numbers which, when divided by the same number, give the same remainder —*n* **Congru'ity,** agreement between things consistency fitness —*adj* **Cong'ruous,** suitable fit consistent —*adv* **Cong'ruously** —*n* **Cong'ruousness.** [L *congruĕre*, to run together]

Coniferæ, kon if'er ē, *n pl* an order of gymnospermous plants, including pines, firs, &c, which bear cones, in which the seed is contained —*adj* **Conif'erous,** cone bearing, as the fir, &c [**Cone,** and L *ferre*, to bear]

Coniform, kōn'i form, *adj* in the form of a cone

Conirostral, kōn i ros'tral, *adj* having a strong conical beak [**Cone,** and L *rostralis*—*rostrum*, a beak]

Conject, kon jekt', *v i* (*Shak*) to conjecture

Conjecture, kon jekt'ūr, *n* a forecast an opinion formed on slight or defective evidence an opinion without proof a guess an idea —*v t* to make conjectures regarding to infer on slight evidence to guess —*adjs* **Conject'urable,** that may be conjectured, **Conject'ural,** involving conjecture given to conjecture —*adv* **Conject'urally** [L *conjicĕre*, *conjectum*, to throw together—*con*, together, and *jacĕre*, to throw]

Conjee, Congee, kon'jē, *n* water in which rice has been boiled, much used for invalids [Anglo-Indian—Tamil *kañji* Origin unknown]

Conjoin, kon join', *v t* to join together to combine —*v i* to unite —*adjs* **Conjoined',** united in conjunction, **Conjoint',** joined together united —*adv* **Conjoint'ly.** [Fr *conjoindre*—L *con*, together, and *jungĕre*, *junctum*, to join See **Join**]

Conjugal, kon'joo gal, *adj* pertaining to marriage. —*adv* **Con'jugally.**—*n* **Conjugal'ity** [L *con jugalis*—*conjux*, one united to another, a husband or wife—*con*, and *jugum*, a yoke]

Conjugate, kon'joo gāt, *v t* (*gram*) to give the various inflections or parts of a verb —*adj* joined connected —*n* a word agreeing in derivation with another word —**Conjugate axes,** two axes in a conic section, such that each is parallel to the tangent at the extremity of the other, **Conjugate foci,** see **Focus, Conjugate mirrors,** two mirrors set face to face so that the rays emitted from the focus of one are first reflected from it to the other and thence to its focus —*adj* **Con'jugated,** conjugate —*ns* **Con'jugateness, Con'jugating, Conjuga'tion,** the act of joining union a term in grammar applied to a connected view or statement of the inflectional changes of form that a verb undergoes in its various relations a class of verbs inflected in the same manner —**Conjugation of cells,** a mode of reproduction in which two apparently similar cells unite, as in Amœba, Diatoms, &c. [L *conjugāre*—*con*, together, and *jugāre*—*jugum*, a yoke]

Conjunct, kon jungkt', *adj* conjoined concurrent. —*n.* **Conjunc'tion,** connection, union (*gram*) a word that connects sentences, clauses, and words. one of the aspects of the planets, when two heavenly bodies have the same longitude—that is, when the same perpendicular to **the**

ecliptic passes through both —**Grand conjunctions** are those where several planets or stars are found together —*adjs* **Conjunc'tional**, relating to a conjunction, **Conjunc'tive**, closely united serving to unite connective (*gram*) introduced by a conjunction —*advs* **Conjunc'tively**; **Conjunct'ly**, conjointly in union —*n* **Conjunc'ture**, combination of circumstances important occasion, crisis. [L —*conjungĕre*, see **Conjoin**]

Conjure, kun'jėr and kon jōōr', *v i* to conspire (*obs*) to practise magical arts to make an invocation —*v t* to call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner to implore earnestly to compel (a spirit) by incantations to enchant to raise up or frame needlessly to effect by jugglery —*pr p* con'juring, *pa p* con'jured —*ns* **Conjurā'tion**, act of summoning by a sacred name or solemnly enchantment, **Con'jurer**, **-or**, one who practises magic an enchanter (kon jōōr'or) one bound by oath with others, **Con'juring**, magic working as understood at the present day, the production of effects apparently miraculous by natural means, **Con'jury**, magic, **Conjure'ment**, adjuration [Fr —L *con*, together, and *jurāre*, to swear]

Conk, kongk, *n* the nose.—*n* **Conk'y**, a person with a large nose (*slang*) [Mr F Hindes Groome suggests that it may be an instance of back slang, *conk* being the illiterate spelling of the Gipsy *knoc*, nose]

Connascent, kon nas'ent, *adj* born or produced at the same time —*n* **Connas'cency**. [L *con*, with, *nasci*, to be born]

Connate, kon'āt, *adj* born with one's self innate allied congenial —*adj* **Connat'ural**, of the same nature with another [L *con*, with, and *nasci*, *natus*, to be born]

Conne, kon, *v t* (*Spens*) form of **Con**, to know

Connect, kon ekt', *v t* to tie or fasten together to establish a relation between to associate —*p adj* **Connect'ed**, joined united —*adv* **Connect'edly**, in a connected manner —*adjs* **Connect'ible**, capable of being connected, **Connect'ive**, binding together —*n* a word that connects sentences and words —**Connective tissue**, one of the four sets of the commonest classification of animal tissues, including a great variety—e g bone, cartilage, ligaments, and enswathing membranes —*adv* **Connect'ively** —*ns* **Connec'tion**, **Connex'ion**, act of connecting that which connects a body or society held together by a bond coherence intercourse context relation intimacy a relative, **Connect'er**, **-or**, one who, or that which, connects [L *con*, together, and *nectĕre*, to tie]

Connive, kon īv', *v i* to wink at a fault to take no notice to have a private understanding —*ns* **Conniv'ance**, **Conniv'ancy**, **Conniv'ence**, **Conniv'ency** —*adj* **Conniv'ent**. [Fr —L *connivēre*, to wink]

Connoisseur, kon es sehr', or kon is ūr', *n* one who knows well about a subject a critical judge in art, music, &c.—*n* **Connoisseur'ship**, the skill of a connoisseur [Fr, from *connoître*—L *cognoscĕre*, to know See **Cognosce**]

Connote, kon ōt', *v t* to signify secondarily to imply along with an object the inherent attributes to include —*n* **Connotā'tion**, implication of something more than the denotation of an object the aggregation of attributes connoted by a term —*adjs* **Connot'ative**, **Connō'tive**. [L *con*, with, and **Note**]

Connubial, kon ū'bi-al, *adj* pertaining to marriage or to the married state nuptial —*n* **Connubial'ity**. [L *con*, and *nubĕre*, to marry See **Nuptial**.]

Conoid, kōn'oid, *n* anything like a cone in form —*adjs* **Con'oid**, **Conoid'al**. [Gr *kōnos*, a cone, *eidos*, form]

Conquer, kong'ker, *v t* to gain by force or with an effort to overcome or vanquish.—*v i* to be victor —*adj* **Con'querable**, that may be conquered —*n* **Con'queror**, one who conquers a victor —**The Conqueror**, William I of England (L **Conques'tor**) —*ns* **Con'queress**; **Con'quest**, the act of conquering that which is conquered or acquired by physical or moral force the act of gaining the affections of another, **To make a conquest**, to conquer, **The Conquest**, the acquisition of the throne of England by William, Duke of Normandy, in 1066 [O Fr *conquerre*—L *conquirĕre*,—*con*, intensive, *quærĕre*, to seek]

Conquistador, kong kwis'ta dōr, *n* a conqueror, applied to the conquerors of Mexico and Peru [Sp —L *conquirĕre* See **Conquer.**]

Consanguine, kon sang'gwin, **Consanguineous**, kon sang gwin'ē us, *adj* related by blood of the same family or descent —*n* **Consanguin'ity**, relationship by blood opposed to affinity or relationship by marriage [L *consanguineus*—*con*, with, and *sanguis*, blood]

Conscience, kon'shens, *n* the knowledge of our own acts and feelings as right or wrong sense of duty scrupulousness understanding (*Shak*) the faculty or principle by which we distinguish right from wrong —*adj* **Conscien'tious**, regulated by a regard to conscience scrupulous —*adv* **Conscien'tiously.**—*n* **Conscien'tiousness.** —*adj* **Con'scionable**, governed or regulated by conscience —*adv* **Con'scionably.**—*n* **Con'scionableness** —**In all conscience**, certainly by all that is right and fair (*coll*), **Case of conscience**, a question in casuistry, **Conscience clause**, a clause in a law, affecting religious matters, to relieve persons of conscientious scruples, esp one to prevent their children being compelled to undergo particular religious instruction, **Good** or **bad conscience**, an approving or reproving conscience, **To make a matter of conscience**, to act according to the dictates of conscience to have scruples about, **My conscience!** a vulgar exclamation of astonishment, or even a mild asseveration, **Conscience money**, money given to relieve the conscience, by discharging a claim previously evaded, **To speak one's conscience** (*Shak*), to speak frankly to give one's opinion [Fr —L *conscientia*, knowledge—*conscīre*, to know well—*con*, and *scīre*, to know]

Conscious, kon'shus, *adj* having the feeling or internal knowledge of something aware having the faculty of consciousness —*adv* **Con'sciously.** —*n* **Con'sciousness**, the waking state of the mind the knowledge which the mind has of its own acts and feelings thought [L *conscius*—*conscīre*, to know]

Conscribe, kon skrīb', *v t* to enlist by conscription —*adj* **Con'script**, enrolled, registered —*n* one whose name has been enrolled and who is liable to serve as a soldier or sailor —*v t* to enlist —**Conscript fathers**, *patres conscripti*, the senators of ancient Rome —*n* **Conscrip'tion**, a compulsory enrolment for naval or military service the obtaining recruits by compulsion —*adj* **Conscrip'tional.** [L *conscribĕre*, to enrol—*con*, together, and *scribĕre*, to write]

Consecrate, kon'se krāt, *v t* to set apart for a holy use to render holy or venerable to hallow to devote —*adj* consecrated devoted sanctified —*ns* **Con'secrator**; **Consecra'tion**, the act of devoting to a sacred use —*adj* **Con'secratory**, making sacred [L *consecrāre*, to make wholly sacred—*con*, and *sacrāre*, to set apart as sacred—*sacer*, sacred]

Consectary, kon sek'ta ri, *n.* a deduction, corol-

lary [L *consectāri*, freq of *consequi* See **Consecution.**]

Consecution, kon se kū'shun, *n* a train of consequences or deductions a series of things that follow one another —*adj* **Consec'utive,** following in regular order succeeding or resulting a term in Music In part writing, consecutive octaves or consecutive fifths, according to the rules of harmony, are strictly forbidden, though there are many exceptions to this in modern music —*adv* **Consec'utively** — *n* **Consec'utiveness.** [L *consequi—con*, and *sequi, secutus*, to follow]

Consensus, kon sen'sus, *n* agreement of various parts agreement in opinion unanimity —*adj* **Consen'sual,** relating to consent —**Consensual contract,** a contract requiring merely the consent of the parties —*adv* **Consen'sually.** [L *consentīre* See **Consent.**]

Consent, kon sent', *v i* to be of the same mind to agree to give assent to yield to comply — *v t* to allow (*Milton*) —*n* agreement accordance with the actions or opinions of another concurrence advice, counsel —*adjs* **Consentā'neous,** agreeable or accordant consistent with, **Consen'tient,** agreeing in mind or in opinion —*adv* **Consentā'neously** — *ns* **Consentā'neousness, Consentane'ity** —**Age of consent,** the age at which a person is considered in the eyes of the law competent to give consent to certain acts, **To be of consent,** to be accessory (*Shak*), **With one consent,** unanimously [L *consentire—con*, with, *sentīre*, to feel, to think]

Consequence, kon'se kwens, *n* that which follows or comes after as a result effect influence importance (*pl*) a round game describing the meeting of a lady and gentleman and its consequences Each player writes a name, an adjective, &c , folds it and gives it to the next, who also writes without having seen what goes before At the end the papers are opened and read aloud consecutively —*v i* to draw inferences (*Milton*) —*adj* **Con'sequent,** following as a natural effect or deduction —*n* that which follows the natural effect of a cause —*adv* **Con'sequently.** —*adj* **Consequen'tial,** following as a result casual: pompous —*adv* **Consequen'tially.** [Fr —L *consequi —con*, together, and *sequi*, to follow]

Consertion, kon ser'shun, *n* junction, adaptation.

Conserve, kon sėrv', *v t* to keep entire to retain to preserve to preserve in sugar (*obs*) —*n* something preserved, as fruits in sugar —*ns* **Conser'vancy,** a court having authority to preserve the fisheries, &c , on a river the act of preserving , **Conservā'tion,** the act of conserving the keeping entire —**Conservation of energy,** the law that the total amount of energy in a material system cannot be varied, provided the system neither parts with energy to other bodies nor receives it from them , **Conservation of matter,** the experimentally ascertained fact that no process at the command of man can either destroy or create even a single particle of matter —*ns* **Conser'vatism,** the opinions and principles of a Conservative, **Conservatoire** (kon ser va twar'), **Conservator'ium,** a name given by the Italians, Germans, &c to a school instituted for advancing the study of music and maintaining its purity, **Con'servātor,** one who preserves from injury or violation a guardian, custodian —**Conservatorship** —**Conservators of the peace,** a title usually applied to knights elected in each shire, from the 12th century onwards, for the conservation of the peace —*ns* **Conser'vatory,** a store house a greenhouse or place in which exotic plants are kept a school of music, **Conserv'er.** —*adjs* **Conser'vable; Conser'vative,** tending or having power to conserve —*n* (*politics*) one who desires to preserve the institutions of his country against innovation and change one averse to change and progress —*n* **Conser'vativeness.** —*adj.* **Conser'vatory,** preservative [L *conservāre—con*, together, and *servāre*, to keep]

Consider, kon sid'er, *v t* to look at closely or carefully to think or deliberate on to take into account to attend to to reward —*v i* to think seriously or carefully to deliberate —*adj* **Consid'erable,** worthy of being considered important more than a little —*adv* **Consid'erably.** —*ns* **Consid'erableness, Consid'erance,** consideration (*Shak*) —*adj* **Consid'erāte,** thoughtful serious prudent thoughtful for the feelings of others —*adv* **Consid'erātely.** —*ns* **Consid'erāteness,** thoughtfulness for others , **Considerā'tion,** deliberation importance motive or reason compensation, reward the reason or basis of a compact in Law, the thing given or done or abstained from by agreement with another, and in view of that other giving, doing, or abstaining from something —*prep* **Consid'ering,** in view of seeing that [Fr —L *considerāre*, supposed to have been orig a term of augury—*con*, and *sidus, sideris*, a star]

Consign, kon sīn', *v t* to give to another to sign or seal to transfer to entrust to commit to transmit for sale or custody —*ns* **Consign'er, -or; Consignee',** one to whom anything is consigned or entrusted , **Consign'ment,** the act of consigning the thing consigned the writing by which anything is made over in Mercantile Law, goods placed in the hands of an agent or factor for sale, or other specified purpose —*adjs* **Consign'able; Consigned',** given in trust —*n* **Consignation** (con sig nā'shun) [Fr —L *consignāre*, to attest]

Consignify, kon sig'ni fī, *v t* to signify or indicate in connection with something else

Consilience, kon sil'i ens, *n* concurrence coincidence —*adj* **Consil'ient,** agreeing [L *con*, together, and *salire*, to leap]

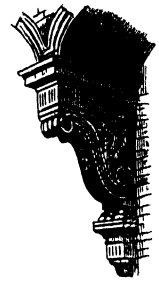
Consimilar, kon sim'i-lar, *adj* like each other — *ns* **Consimil'itude, Consimil'ity.** [L *consimilis*]

Consist, kon sist', *v i* to exist, subsist to co exist to agree —*ns* **Consist'ence, Consist'ency,** a degree of density substance agreement the quality of being self consistent —*adj* **Consist'ent,** fixed not fluid agreeing together uniform in thought or action —*adv* **Consist'ently.** —*n* **Con'sistory,** properly a place of assembly the particular place where the privy council of the Roman emperor met the council itself an assembly or council a spiritual or ecclesiastical court in the R C Church, consisting of the pope and cardinals, and determining all such matters as the appointment of cardinals, bishops, &c , in the Lutheran Church, exercising a supervision over religion and education, over the clergy, school masters, and theological candidates , in the Reformed Church, the kirk session, or the presbytery —*adj* **Consisto'rial** —**Consist in,** to lie in to depend upon to be contained in, or composed of , **Consist of,** to be made up of [L *consistĕre—con*, together, *sistĕre*, to stand]

Consociate, kon sō'shi āt, *v t* and *v i* to associate together —*n* **Consocia'tion,** companionship (*with*) association alliance [L *consociāre, —con*, with, *sociāre*, to associate—*socius*, a companion]

Console, kon sōl', *v t* to give solace or comfort to cheer in distress —*adj* **Consol'able,** that may be comforted —*v t.* **Con'solate** (*Shak*), to console — *n* **Consolā'tion,** solace alleviation of misery a comforting circumstance —*adj* **Consol'atory.** —*ns* (*fem*) **Con'solātrix; Consol'er.** —**Consolation-match, -race,** &c , a race, &c , in which only those who have been previously unsuccessful may compete. [L *con*, intensive, and *solāri*, to comfort]

Console, kon'sōl, *n* (*archit*) a projection resembling a bracket, frequently in the form of the letter S, used to support cornices, or for placing busts, vases, or figures on —*n* **Console-table,** a table having one of its sides supported against a wall by consoles or brackets [Fr *console*, prob connected with **Consolidate.**]



Console

Consolidate, kon sol'ı dāt, *v t* to make solid to form into a compact mass to unite into one —*v ı* to grow solid or firm to unite —*adj* made firm or solid united — *n* **Consolida'tion,** act of making or becoming solid confirmation —**Consolidation Acts,** acts of parliament which combine or consolidate into one general statute the enactments of several special measures — *adj* **Consol'idative,** tending to consolidate having the quality of healing —*n* **Consol'idator,** one who or that which consolidates [L *consolidāre, ātum—con*, intensive, and *solidus*, **Solid.**]

Consols, kon solz', *n pl* (short for **Consolidated Annuities**) that part of the British national debt which consists of several stocks consolidated into one fund

Consommé, kon so mā', *n* a kind of soup made from meat by slow boiling [Fr —L *consummāre*, to **Consummate**]

Consonant, kon'son ant, *adj* consistent suitable harmonious —*n* an articulation which can be sounded only with a vowel a letter of the alphabet other than a vowel —*adjs* **Consonant'al, Con'sonous,** harmonious — *adv* **Con'sonantly** —*ns* **Con'sonance,** a state of agreement agreement or unison of sounds (*mus*) a combination of notes which can sound together without the harshness produced by beats concord, **Con'sonancy,** harmony [L *consonans, antis*, pr p of *consonāre*, to sound with, to harmonise—*con*, with, and *sonāre*, to **Sound**]

Consort, kon'sort, *n* a partner a companion a wife or husband an accompanying ship a number of people (*obs*) an orchestra formerly spelling for concert —*v t* (kon sort') to accompany (*Shak*) to associate (*with*) —*v ı* to associate or keep company to agree —*p adj* **Consort'ed,** associated —*n* **Con'sortship.—In consort,** in company in harmony [L *consors*, from *con*, with, and *sors, sortis*, a lot]

Conspectus, kon spek'tus, *n* a comprehensive survey a synopsis —*n* **Conspectū'ity** (*Shak*), sight the organ of sight, the eye [L *conspectus —conspicĕre*, to look at]

Conspicuous, kon spik'ū us, *adj* clearly seen visible to the eye or mind prominent —*adv* **Conspic'uously** —*ns* **Conspicu'ity, Conspic'uousness** [L *conspicuus—conspicĕre—con*, intensive, and *spicĕre*, to look]

Conspire, kon-spīr', *v ı* to plot or scheme together to agree to concur to one end —*v t* to plan, devise —*ns* **Conspir'acy,** the act of conspiring a banding together for an evil purpose a plot concurrence, **Conspirā'tion,** conspiracy, **Conspir'ator,** one who conspires, **Conspir'er,** conspirator (*Shak*) —*adjs* **Conspir'ant,** conspiring, **Conspirator'ial,** pertaining to conspiracy —*adv* **Conspir'ingly.** [L *conspirāre—con*, together, *spirāre*, to breathe]

Constable, kun'sta bl, *n* formerly a state officer of the highest rank the warden of a castle a peace-officer a policeman —*ns* **Con'stableship; Con'stabling,** acting as a constable or policeman, **Constab'ulary,** the body of constables of a district, town, &c —*adj* of or pertaining to constables, or peace officers — **Constable of France,** chief of the household under the old French kings, then commander-in-chief of the army, the highest judge in military offences and in all questions of chivalry, and arbitrator in all matters connected with tournaments and martial displays, **Lord High Constable of England,** the seventh great officer of the crown, and formerly a judge in the court of chivalry, **High Constable of Scotland,** the first subject in Scotland after the blood royal, **High Constable,** one of two constables ordained in every hundred or franchise, to make the view of armour, and to see to the conservation of the peace, **Special constable,** a person sworn in by the justices to preserve the peace, or to execute warrants on special occasions —**Outrun the constable,** to go too fast to get into debt [O Fr *conestable* (Fr *connétable*)—L *comes stabuli*, count of the *stabulum*, stable]

Constant, kon'stant, *adj* fixed, unchangeable firm continual faithful —*n* (*math*) a term or quantity which does not vary throughout a given investigation that which remains unchanged — *n* **Con'stancy,** fixedness unchangeableness faithfulness perseverance (*Shak*) certainty (*Shak*) —*adv* **Con'stantly.** [L *constans, antis*, from *constāre*, to stand firm—*con*, intensive, *stāre*, to stand]

Constantinian, kon stan tin'yan, *adj* pertaining to the Roman emperor, Constantine the Great

Constantinopolitan, kon stan'ti no pol'it an, *adj* of or pertaining to Constantinople

Constellate, kon'stel āt, or kon stel'āt, *v t* to cluster —*v ı* to be fated, according to the position of the stars to cluster together —*n* **Constella'tion,** a group of stars an assemblage of persons distinguished in some way (*astrol*) a particular disposition of the planets, supposed to influence the course of human life or character — *adj* **Constel'latory** [L *constellatus*, studded with stars—*con*, and *stellāre—stella*, a star]

Consternate, kon'ster nāt, *v t* to fill with dismay —*n* **Consterna'tion,** terror which throws into confusion astonishment dismay [L *consternāre, -natum*, from *con*, sig completeness, and *sternĕre*, to strew, to throw down]

Constipate, kon'stip āt, *v t* to press closely together (*obs*) to stop up to make costive —*n* **Constipa'tion,** costiveness, an irregular and insufficient action of the bowels—one of the most common of ailments [L *con*, together, and *stipāre, ātum*, to pack]

Constitute, kon'stit ūt, *v t* to set up to establish to form or compose to appoint to determine —*adj* **Constit'uent,** constituting or forming essential elemental component —*n* an essential or elemental part one of those who elect a representative, esp in parliament —*ns* **Constit'uency,** the whole body of voters for a member of parliament —**Constitu'tion,** the act of constituting the natural condition of body or mind disposition a system of laws and customs established by the sovereign power of a state for its own guidance the established form of government a particular law or usage —*adj* **Constitu'tional,** inherent in the natural frame natural agreeable to the constitution or frame of government essential legal of a sovereign who rules subject to fixed laws —*n* a walk for the sake of one's health —*adv* **Constitu'tionally.**—*ns* **Constitu'tionalism,** adherence to the principles of the constitution, **Constitu'tionalist, Constitu'tionist,** one who favours the constitution, **Constitutional'ity,** the state or quality of being constitutional —*v t* **Constitu'tionalise,** to make constitutional —*adj* **Con'stitutive,** that constitutes or establishes having

power to enact, &c essential [L *constituĕre, constitutum*, from *con*, together, and *statuĕre*, to make to stand, to place]

Constrain, kon strān', *v t* to urge with irresistible power to force, compel to distress to confine to limit to cause constraint —*p adj* **Constrained'**, forced, compelled embarrassed —*adj* **Constrain'able.**—*adv* **Constrain'edly.**—*n* **Constraint'**, irresistible force compulsion confinement repression of one's feelings embarrassment [O Fr *constraindre*—L *constringĕre*—*con*, together, *stringĕre*, to press See **Strain**]

Constrict, kon strikt', *v t* to press together to contract to cramp —*p adj* **Constrict'ed**, narrowed cramped (*bot*) contracted or tightened, so as to be smaller in some parts than in others —*adj* **Constrict'ive** —*ns* **Constric'tion**, a pressing together contraction tightness, **Constrict'or**, that which constricts or draws together a large serpent which crushes its prey in its folds—the Boa constrictor (q v) [L. *constringĕre, constrictum*]

Constringe, kon strinj', *v t* to draw together to cause to contract —*v i* to become compact to contract —*adj* **Constring'ent**, having the quality of contracting —*n* **Constring'ency** [L *constringĕre*]

Construct, kon strukt', *v t* to build up to compile to put together the parts of a thing to make to compose —*adj* constructed —**Construct state**, in Hebrew and other Semitic languages, the state of a noun depending on another noun, which in Aryan languages would be in the genitive case—e g House of God—house being in the construct state —*n* **Construc'tion**, the act of constructing anything piled together, building manner of forming (*gram*) the arrangement of words in a sentence interpretation meaning —**To bear a construction**, to allow of a particular interpretation —*adjs* **Construct'able, Construct'ible**, able to be constructed, **Construc'tional**, pertaining to construction, **Construct'ive**, capable of constructing not direct or expressed, but inferred —*adv* **Construct'ively.**—*ns* **Construct'iveness**, the faculty of constructing, **Construct'or, Construct'ure** [L *construĕre, constructum—con*, together, and *struĕre*, to build]

Construe, kon'strōō, or kon strōō', *v t* to exhibit the arrangement in another language to translate to explain to interpret to infer —*v i* to admit of grammatical analysis —**Con'ster**, an old form [L *construĕre, constructum*, to pile together]

Consubstantial, kon sub stan'shal, *adj* of the same substance, nature, or essence, esp of the Trinity —*ns* **Consubstan'tialism**, the doctrine of consubstantiation, **Consubstan'tialist**, one who believes in consubstantiation, **Consubstantial'ity.** —*adv* **Consubstan'tially**, with sameness of substance —*v t* **Consubstan'tiate**, to unite in one common substance or nature —*v i* to become so united —*adj* united in one common substance —*ns* **Consubstantiā'tion**, (*theol*) the Lutheran doctrine of the actual, substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ co existing in and with the bread and wine used at the Lord's Supper, **Consubstantiā'tionist.** [L *con*, with, and **Substantial.**]

Consuetude, kon'swe tūd, *n* custom familiarity —*adj* **Con'suetudinary**, customary —*n* an unwritten law established by usage, and derived by immemorial custom from remote antiquity a ritual of customary devotions [L *consuetudo*, **Custom.**]

Consul, kon'sul, *n.* one of the two chief-magistrates in the Roman republic one commissioned to reside in a foreign country as an agent for, or representative of, a government —*ns.* **Con'sulage**, duty paid to a consul for protection of goods, **Con'sulate**, the office, residence, or jurisdiction of a consul, **Con'sulship**, the office, or term of office, of a consul —*adj* **Con'sular**, pertaining to a consul —*n.* a man of consular rank [L]

Consult, kon sult', *v t* to ask advice of · to decide or act in favour of to look up to for information or advice to discuss to consider to take measures for the advantage of any one —*v i* to consider in company to take counsel —*ns* (kon sult', or kon'sult), the act of consulting a meeting for consultation a council a meeting for conspiracy or intrigue, **Consult'er**, one who consults, **Consul'ta**, a meeting of council, **Consultee'**, the person consulted, **Consultā'tion**, deliberation, or a meeting for such, esp of physicians or lawyers —*adjs* **Consult'ative**, of or pertaining to consultation, chiefly of bodies whose function is to take part in a consultation without voting on the decision, **Consult'ing**, of a physician or lawyer who gives advice, **Consult'ory, Consult'atory** [L *consult ārе*, inten of *consul ĕre*, to consult]

Consume, kon sūm', *v t* to destroy by wasting, fire, evaporation, &c to use up to devour to waste or spend to exhaust —*v i* to waste away —*ns* **Consum'er**, as opposed to *producer*, he who uses an article produced, **Consum'ing**, wasting or destroying — *adv* **Consum'edly**, exceedingly — orig a fantastic variant of *confoundedly*, and prob influenced in meaning by *consummately* [L *consum ĕre*, to destroy—*con*, sig completeness, *sum ĕre, sumptum*, to take]

Consummate, kon'sum āt, or kon sum'āt, *v t* to raise to the highest point to perfect or finish to make marriage legally complete by sexual intercourse —*adj* complete, supreme, perfect of its kind —*n* **Consumma'tion**, act of completing perfection conclusion of life or of the universe the subsequent intercourse which makes a marriage legally valid — *adjs* **Consumm'ative, Consumm'atory.** — *adv* **Consumm'ately**, perfectly —*n* **Con'summator.** [L *consummāre*, to perfect—*con*, with, and *summus*, highest, perfect]

Consumption, kon sum'shun, *n* the act of using up or consuming—the converse of production *pulmonary consumption*, a more or less rapidly advancing process of lung destruction, with progressive emaciation—phthisis, tuberculosis — *adj* **Consump'tive**, having the quality of wasting away inclined to the disease consumption —*adv* **Consump'tively.** — *ns* **Consump'tiveness**, a tendency to consumption, **Consumptiv'ity.** [See **Consume.**]

Contabescent, kon tab es'ent, *adj* wasting away, atrophied —*n* **Contabes'cence** [L *contabescentem—contabescĕre*, to waste away]

Contact, kon'takt, *n* touching or close union meeting (*math*) coincidence, as of two curves, in two or more successive points —**To be in contact** (*with*), to be touching anything, **To make contact**, to complete an electrical current [L *contingĕre, contactum*, to touch—*con*, sig completeness, and *tangĕre*, to touch]

Contadina, kon ta dē'na, *n* an Italian peasant woman —*pl* **Contadi'ne** (ne), **Contadi'nas** [It]

Contagion, kon tā'jun, *n* transmission of a disease from the sick to the healthy, either by direct contact of a part affected with the disease, or through the medium of the excretions or exhalations of the body —*adj* **Conta'gious**, that may be communicated by contact —**Contagious Diseases Acts**, a series of laws passed in 1865 and succeeding years for the better regulation of prostitutes in certain seaport and military towns.

—*adv* **Conta'giously** —*n* **Conta'giousness.** [L. *contagion em—con*, together, *tangĕre*, to touch.]

Contain, kon tān', *v t* to comprise, to include to restrain, esp the sexual appetite (*B*) —*adj* **Contain'able,** that may be contained [Through Fr from L *continēre, con*, together, *tenēre*, to hold]

Contaminate, kon-tam'i nāt, *v t* to defile by touching or mixing with to pollute to corrupt to infect —*n* **Contamina'tion,** pollution —*adj* **Contam'inative,** causing contamination [L *contamināre, ātum—contamen* (for *contagmen*) pollution See **Contact**]

Contango, kon tang'go, *n* a percentage paid by the buyer to the seller of stock for keeping back its delivery to the next settling day, continuation—the opposite of *Backwardation* [Formed from **Continue**]

Conteck, kon'tek, *n* (*Spens*) Same as **Contest.** [O Fr *contek*, prob conn with *contekier*, to touch]

Contemn, kon tem', *v t* to despise to neglect, to disregard —*n* **Contem'ner** [Fr —L *contemnĕre, contemptum*, to value little—*con*, intensive, and *temnĕre*, to slight]

Contemper, kon temp'er, *v t* to blend together, to qualify by mixture to adapt to anything —*ns* (*obs*) **Contemperā'tion, Contem'perature.** [L *contemperāre*]

Contemplate, kon'tem plāt, or kon tem'plāt, *v t* to consider or look at attentively to meditate on or study to intend —*v i* to think seriously to meditate (*on, upon*) —*n* **Contempla'tion,** continued study of a particular subject a meditation written, or a subject for such —*adj* and *n* **Contem'plative,** given to contemplation —*adj* **Contemp'lable** —*adv* **Contem'platively** —*ns* **Contemp'lativeness,** state of being contemplative, **Contem'plant, Contemp'latist, Con'templator,** one who contemplates a student [L *contemplāri, contemplatus*, to mark out carefully a *templum* or place for auguries—*con*, sig completeness, and *templum* See **Consider** and **Temple**]

Contemporaneous, kon-tem po rā'ne us, *adj* living, happening, or being at the same time —*adv* **Contempora'neously** —*ns* **Contempora'neousness, Contemp'orane'ity** (*geol*), does not imply that two systems were precisely synchronous, but merely that each occupies the same relative position in the succession of systems —*adj* **Contem'porary,** contemporaneous, occupying the same period (*with*) —*n* one who lives at the same time a rival newspaper or magazine [L *con*, together, and *temporaneus—tempus*, time]

Contempt, kon tempt', *n* scorn disgrace (*law*) disregard of the rules or an offence against the dignity of a court (*of, for*) —*ns* **Contemptibil'ity, Contempt'ibleness, Contemp'tuousness.** —*adj* **Contempt'ible,** despicable —*adv* **Contempt'ibly.** —*adj* **Contempt'uous,** haughty, scornful —*adv* **Contempt'uously** [See **Contemn.**]

Contend, kon-tend', *v i* to strive to struggle in emulation or in opposition to dispute or debate (*with, against, for, about*) to urge one's course —*n* **Conten'tion,** a violent straining after any object strife debate —*adj* **Conten'tious,** quarrelsome —*adv* **Conten'tiously** —*n* **Conten'tiousness.** [L *contendĕre, contentum—con*, and *tendĕre*, to stretch, strain]

Content, kon tent', or kon'tent, *n* that which is contained the capacity, measurement, or extent of anything the substance (*pl*) the things contained the list of subjects treated of in a book [See **Contain.**]

Content, kon-tent', *adj* having the desires limited by present enjoyment satisfied —*n* satisfaction —often 'heart's content.'—*interj* = I am content, agreed !—the formula of assent in the House of Lords —*v t* to make content to satisfy the mind to make quiet to please.—*adj* **Content'ed,** content —*adv* **Content'edly** —*ns* **Content'edness, Content'ment.**—*adj* **Content'less,** without content discontented —*n* **Contentā'tion** (*obs*) [Fr —L *contentus*, contained, hence satisfied—*con*, and *tenēre*, to hold]

Conterminous, kon ter'min us, *adj* having a common boundary coincident with co extensive with in time, substance, &c —Also **Conter'minal** and **Conter'minant.** [L *conterminus*, neighbouring—*con*, together, and *terminus*, a boundary]

Contest, kon test', *v t* to call in question or make the subject of dispute to strive for—*n* (kon'test) a struggle for superiority strife debate —*adj* **Contest'able** —*ns* **Contestā'tion,** the act of contesting contest strife emulation, **Contest'ant,** one who contests —*adv* **Contest'ingly,** by contest —**Contested election,** an election for a member of parliament or the like, where more than one competitor offer themselves [Fr —L *contestāri*, to call to witness—*con*, and *testāri*, to be a witness—*testis*, a witness]

Context, kon'tekst, *n* the parts of a discourse or treatise which precede and follow a special passage and fix its true meaning —*adj* **Context'ual** —*adv* **Context'ually** —*n* **Context'ure,** the interweaving of parts into a whole the structure or system of anything any interwoven fabric the composition of a writing —*v t* to weave (*Carlyle*) [L *contextus, contexĕre*, to weave together—*con*, together, *texĕre, textum*, to weave]

Conticent, kon'tis ent, *adj* silent (*Thack*) [L *conticent em, con*, and *tacĕre*, to be silent]

Contignation, kon tig nā'shun, *n* joining together any structure so joined a framework or stage [L *contignation em—contignāre—con, tignum*, wood]

Contiguous, kon tig'ū-us, *adj* touching, adjoining near —*adv* **Contig'uously** —*ns* **Contiguity, Contig'uousness** [L *contiguus*, from *contingĕre*, to touch on all sides—*con*, sig completeness, *tangĕre*, to touch]

Continent, kon'ti-nent, *n* a large extent of land not broken up by seas the mainland of Europe one of the great divisions of the land surface of the globe —*adj* restraining the indulgence of pleasure, especially of sexual enjoyment temperate virtuous —*adv* **Con'tinently** —*ns* **Con'tinence, Con'tinency,** the restraint imposed by a person upon his desires and passions self restraint in sexual indulgence, often absolute chastity —*adj* **Continent'al,** characteristic of a continent, as of climate, &c pertaining to the continent proper, or to the colonies of North America at the period of independence —**Continental system,** the name given to Napoleon's plan for shutting out England from all connection with Europe He declared the British Isles in a state of blockade, and prohibited all commerce and correspondence with them [L *continent-em—continēre*, to contain—*con*, together, and *tenēre*, to hold]

Contingent, kon tin'jent, *adj* dependent on something else liable but not certain to happen accidental —*n* an event which is liable but not certain to occur a share or proportion, especially of soldiers —*ns* **Contin'gence, Contin'gency.**—*adv* **Contin'gently.** [L *contingent em — con, tangĕre*, to touch]

Continue, kon tin'ū, *v t* to draw out or prolong to extend or increase in any way to unite without break to persist in —*v i* to remain in the same place or state to last or endure, to perse-

vere —*adjs* **Contin'uable**, that may be continued, **Contin'uant**; **Contin'ual**, without interruption unceasing, **Contin'uāte**, close united unbroken (*Shak*), **Contin'uative**, continuing, **Contin'ued**, uninterrupted unceasing extended, **Contin'uous**, joined together without interruption —*advs* **Contin'ually**, **Contin'uedly**; **Contin'uously**. — *ns* **Contin'uance**, duration uninterrupted succession stay, **Continuā'tion**, constant succession extension, **Contin'uātor**, one who continues or keeps up a series or succession, **Contin'uedness**, **Contin'uer**, one who continues, or has the power of persevering, **Continu'ity**, state of being continuous uninterrupted connection, **Contin'uousness**; **Contin'uum**, (*pl*) **Contin'ua**, a continuous thing [Fr —L *continuāre—continuus*, joined, connected, from *continēre*]

Conto, kont'o, *n* a million a million reis = £220 [Port]

Contorniate, kon tor'ni āt, *n* a coin or medal with a deep groove round the disc —*adj* having this

Contorno, kon tor'no, *n* contour or outline [It]

Contort, kon tort', *v t* to twist or turn violently to writhe —*adj* **Contort'ed**, twisted folded or twisted back upon itself, as some parts of plants —*ns* **Contor'tion**, a violent twisting, **Contor'tionist**, a gymnast who practises contorted postures one who twists words and phrases [L *con*, intensive, and *torquēre*, *tortum*, to twist]

Contour, kon tōōr', *n* the outline the line which bounds the figure of any object —*v t* to mark with contour lines —**Contour lines**, lines drawn in a map through all points representing points at the same height above or depth below sea-level, or the like [Fr *con*, and *tour*, a turning —L *tornus* = Gr *tornos*, a lathe]

Contraband, kon'tra band, *adj* contrary to law prohibited —*n* illegal traffic prohibition prohibited goods —*n* **Con'trabandist**, a smuggler —**Contraband of war**, a name applied to certain commodities, as military stores, not to be supplied by neutral to belligerent powers [Sp *contrabanda*—It *contrabbando*—L *contra*, against, and Low L *bandum*, ban]

Contrabass, kon'tra bās, *n* the double bass viol, giving the lower octave to the bass in the orchestra —*adj* applied to other instruments taking a similar part —Also **Contrabas'so** and **Count'erbase**.

Contract, kon trakt', *v t* to draw together to lessen to shorten to acquire to incur to bargain for to betroth —*v i* to shrink to become less —*n* (kon'trakt), an agreement on fixed terms a bond a betrothment the writing containing an agreement —**Contract work**, work done for a fixed sum estimated beforehand and paid down for the whole job —*adj* **Contract'ed**, drawn together narrow mean —*adv* **Contract'edly** —*n* **Contract'edness**.—*adj* **Contract'ible**, capable of being contracted —*ns* **Contractibil'ity**, **Contract'ibleness** —*adj* **Contract'ile**, tending or having power to contract —*ns* **Contractil'ity**, **Contrac'tion**, act of contracting a word shortened by rejecting a part of it a symbol for shortening in palæography, &c —*adj* **Contract'ive**, tending to contract —*n* **Contract'or**, one of the parties to a bargain or agreement one who engages to execute work or furnish supplies at a fixed rate —**To contract one's self out of**, to get rid of by making a contract [L *contractus—con*, together, *trahĕre*, to draw]

Contra-dance See **Country-dance**

Contradict, kon tra dikt', *v t* to oppose by words to assert the contrary to deny to be contrary to in character —*ns* **Contradic'tion**, act of contradicting a speaking against denial inconsistency, **Contradic'toriness**, the quality of being contradictory —*adjs* **Contradic'tive**, **Contradic'tory**, affirming the contrary inconsistent. —*advs* **Contradic'tiously** (*rare*), **Contradic'torily**. [L *contradicĕre*, *-dictum*.]

Contradistinction, kon-tra-dis tink'shun, *n* distinction by contrast —*adj* **Contradistinc'tive**, distinguishing by opposite qualities —*v t* **Contradistin'guish**, to mark the difference between two things by contrasting their different qualities [L *contra*, against, and **Distinguish**.]

Contrahent, kon'tra hent, *adj* entering into a contract —*n* a contracting party [L *contra hent em—contrahĕre*]

Contra-indicate, kon'tra in'di kāt, *v t* of a disease, to show symptoms which are adverse to a particular remedy —*ns* **Con'tra-in'dicant**, **Con'tra-indica'tion** [L *contra*, against, and **Indicate**]

Contralto, kon-tral'tō, *n* the deepest or lowest species of musical voice in boys, in eunuchs, and best of all in women [See **Alto** and **Counter**]

Contraposition, kon'tra po zish'un, *n* opposition, contrast (*logic*) an immediate inference, which consists in denying the original subject of the contradictory of the original predicate —*adj* **Contra-pos'itive**

Contraption, kon-trap'shun, *n* (*U S*) a contrivance

Contrapuntal. See **Counterpoint.**

Contrary, kon'tra ri, *adj* opposite contradictory (**Contrā'riant**, *rare*) —*n* a thing that is contrary or of opposite qualities (*pl*) things opposite in quality (*logic*) propositions which destroy each other —*adv* **Con'trarily.** —*ns* **Contrari'ety**, opposition inconsistency, **Con'trariness** —*adj* **Contrā'rious**, showing contrariety repugnant opposite —*advs* **Contrār'iously**, contrarily, **Con'trariwise**, on the contrary way or side on the other hand [L *contrarius—contra*, against]

Contrast, kon trast', *v i* to stand in opposition to —*v t* to set in opposition, in order to show superiority or give effect —*n* (kon'trast), opposition or unlikeness in things compared exhibition of differences —*adj* **Contrast'ive.** [Fr *contraster*—L *contra*, opposite to, *stāre*, to stand]

Contravallation, kon tra val ā'shun, *n* a fortification built by besiegers rather than besieged [L *contra*, opposite, *vallāre*, *-ātum*, to fortify]

Contravene, kon tra vēn', *v t* to oppose to hinder. —*n* **Contraven'tion**, act of contravening opposition obstruction [L *contra*, against, *venire*, to come]

Contretemps, kon tr tang', *n* something happening inopportunely or at the wrong time [Fr *contre*—L *contra*, against, and Fr *temps*—L *tempus*, time]

Contribute, kon trib'ūt, *v t* to give along with others to give for a common purpose to furnish an article to a newspaper, &c to pay a share —*v i* to give or bear a part —*ns* **Contrib'utor**, **Contribu'tion**, a collection a levy or charge imposed upon a people anything furnished to a common stock a written composition supplied to a jointly written book, newspaper, &c —*adjs* **Contrib'utary**, paying a share, contributable, subject to contribution, **Contrib'utive**, **Contrib'utory**, giving a share helping [L *con*, along with, *tribuĕre*, *tributum*, to give]

Contrist, kon trist', *v t* to sadden (*obs*) [Fr —L *contristāre—con*, inten, and *tristis*, sad]

Contrite, kon'trīt, *adj* broken-hearted for sin penitent —*adv* **Con'tritely.**—*ns* **Con'triteness**; **Contri'tion**, deep sorrow for sin remorse [L *contritus—conter-ĕre—con*, sig completeness, and *ter ĕre*, to bruise]

Contrive, kon-trīv', *v t* to plan to invent to bring about or effect to plot.—*ns* **Contriv'er**, a schemer, a manager, **Contriv'ance**, act of contriving the thing contrived invention·

design artifice [Through Fr from L *con*—together, *turbāre*, to disturb]

Contrive, kon trīv', *v t* (*obs*) to spend, as time [L *conter ĕre*, *contrītum*, perf *contrīvi*, to wear out]

Control, kon trōl', *n* restraint. authority command —*v t* to check to restrain to govern —*pr p* contrōll'ing, *pa p* contrōlled' —Formerly **Comptroll'**, **Countrol'**, **Controul'** —*adj* **Control'able**, capable of, or subject to control —*ns* **Control'er**, **Comptroll'er**, one who checks the accounts of others by a counter roll, **Control'ership**; **Control'ment**, act or power of controlling state of being controlled control [Fr *contrôle*, from *contre rôle*, a duplicate register, for checking the original—L *contra*, against, *rotulus*, a roll]

Controvert, kon'tro vert, *v t* to oppose to argue against to refute —*adj* **Controver'sial**, relating to controversy —*adv* **Controver'sially** —*ns* **Controver'sialist**, one given to controversy, **Con'troversy**, a disputation or debate contest, resistance, **Con'trovertist**.—*adj* **Controvert'ible** —*adv* **Controvert'ibly**. [L *contra*, against, and *vert ĕre*, to turn]

Contumacious, kon tū mā'shus, *adj* opposing lawful authority with contempt obstinate stubborn —*adv* **Contumā'ciously** —*ns* **Contumā'ciousness**, **Contumac'ity**, **Con'tumācy**, obstinate disobedience or resistance [L *contumacia*—*contumax*, *contumācis*, insolent, from *con*, and root *tem* in *temn ĕre*, to despise, or acc to others from *tumēre*, to swell]

Contumely, kon'tū mel i, *n* rudeness insolence: reproach —*adj* **Contumē'lious**, haughtily reproachful insolent —*adv* **Contumē'liously** —*n* **Contumē'liousness**. [L *contumelia*, which is prob from the same source as *contumacy*]

Contund, kon tund', *v t* to bruise or pound —*v t*. **Contūse'**, to beat or bruise to crush —*n* **Contū'sion**, act of bruising state of being bruised a bruise [L *contundĕre*, *contusum*—*con*, and *tundĕre*, to beat, to bruise]

Conundrum, kon un'drum, *n* a sort of riddle containing some odd or fanciful resemblance between things quite unlike any puzzling question [Ety unknown]

Convalesce, kon val es', *v i* to regain health —*n* **Convales'cence**, gradual recovery of health and strength —*adj* **Convales'cent**, gradually recovering health —*n* one recovering health [L *con*, and *valesc ĕre*—*val-ēre*, to be strong]

Convection, kon vek'shun, *n* the process of transmission of heat or electricity through liquids or gases by means of currents —*adj* **Convec'tive**, occasioned by convection [L *convection-em*—*con*, and *vehĕre*, to carry]

Convene, kon vēn', *v i* to come together to assemble —*v t* to call together —*n* **Conven'er**, one who convenes a meeting the chairman of a committee [Fr —L. *conven īre*, from *con*, together, and *venīre*, to come]

Convenient, kon vēn'yent, *adj* suitable handy commodious —*adv* **Conven'iently** —*ns* **Convenance** (kong ve nangs), propriety convention, **Conven'ience**, **Conven'iency**, suitableness an advantage any particular domestic accommodation, as a closet, &c —*adj* **Conven'able**, (*obs*) fitting [L *convenient em*, *convenīre*]

Convent, kon'vent, *n* an association of persons secluded from the world and devoted to a religious life the house in which they live, a monastery or nunnery —*adj* **Conyent'ual**, belonging to a convent —*n* a monk or nun one of the two divisions of the Franciscans, following a mitigated rule—opp to *Observants* [Through Fr from L *convent um*, *convenīre*, to come together]

Conventicle, kon vent'i kl, *n* applied in contempt to a meeting for worship of dissenters from the Established Church, applied esp to the field-preachings of the Presbyterian ministers in the persecutions under Charles II and James II any private, clandestine, or irregular meeting [L *conventiculum*, a secret meeting of monks, dim of *conventus*]

Convention, kon ven'shun, *n* an assembly, esp of representatives or delegates for some common object any extraordinary assembly, as that which declared that James II had forfeited the throne of England, or the *Convention of Estates* in Scotland, called upon any special occasion any temporary treaty an agreement established usage fashion —*adj* **Conven'tional**, formed by convention growing out of tacit agreement or custom customary not spontaneous —*adv* **Conven'tionally**.—*ns* **Conven'tionalism**, that which is established by tacit agreement, as a mode of speech, &c , **Convention'alist**, one who adheres to a convention, or is swayed by conventionalism, **Conventional'ity**, state of being conventional that which is established by use or custom —*v t* **Conven'tionalise** [Fr —L *convention em* See **Convene**]

Converge, kon vėrj', *v i* to tend to one point —*ns* **Converg'ence**; **Converg'ency**, act or quality of tending to one point —*adj* **Converg'ent**, tending to one point [L *con*, together, and *vergĕre*, to bend, to incline]

Conversazione, kon vėr sat se ō'ne, *n* a meeting for conversation, particularly on literary subjects (*pl*) **Conversazio'ni** (nē) [It]

Converse, kon vers', *v i* to have intercourse to talk familiarly —*n* (kon'vers), familiar intercourse conversation —*adj* **Convers'able**, disposed to converse sociable —*adv* **Convers'ably**. —*ns* **Con'versance**, **Con'versancy**, state of being conversant familiarity —*adj* **Con'versant**, acquainted by study familiar (*B*) walking or associating with — *n* **Conversā'tion**, intercourse talk familiar discourse (*B*) behaviour or deportment —*adj* **Conversā'tional**.—*ns* **Conversā'tionalist**, **Conversā'tionist**, one who excels in conversation [Fr —L *conversāri*, to live with—*con*, intensive, and *versāre*, to turn much—*vertĕre*, to turn]

Convert, kon vert', *v t* to change or turn from one thing, condition, or religion to another to change from an irreligious to a holy life to alter one thing into another to apply to a particular purpose —*n* (kon'vert) one converted one who has become religious, or who has changed his religion —*ns* **Conver'sion**, change from one thing, state, or religion to another (*theol*) the conscious change of heart prompting the repentant sinner to a new life, part of the process of regeneration appropriation to a special purpose (*logic*) act of interchanging the terms of a proposition, **Con'vertend**, the proposition to be converted —*adj* **Convert'ible**, that may be converted equivalent —*adv* **Convert'ibly**.—*ns* **Convertibil'ity**, **Con'vertite**, a convert, a reformed woman —*adj* **Con'verse**, reversed in order or relation —*n* that which is the opposite of an other a proposition converted or turned about—i e one in which the subject and predicate have changed places —*adv* **Con'versely**. [L *convertĕre*, *conversum*—*con*, and *vertĕre*, to turn]

Convex, kon'veks, *adj* rising into a round form on the outside, the reverse of concave (see illustration at **Lens**) —*n* the vault of heaven, &c —*adv* **Con'vexly** —*adj* **Convexed'**, made convex —*adv* **Convex'edly** —*n* **Convex'ity**, roundness of form on the outside —*adjs* **Convexo-concave**, convex on one side, and concave on the other, **Convexo-convex**, convex on both sides [L *convexus* — *conveh ĕre* — *con*, together, and *vehĕre*, to carry]

Convey, kon-vā', *v t* to carry to transmit to impart to steal to communicate, as ideas: to make over in law —*adj* **Convey'able.**—*ns* **Convey'al, Convey'er; Convey'ance,** the means of conveying a vehicle of any kind (*law*) the act of transferring property the writing which transfers it, **Convey'ancer,** one whose business is the preparation of deeds for the transference of property, **Convey'ancing,** the business of a conveyancer [O Fr *conveier*—L *con,* along with, and O Fr *veie*—L *via,* a way]

Convict, kon vikt', *v t* to prove guilty to pronounce guilty —*n* (kon'vikt) one convicted or found guilty of crime, esp one who has been condemned to penal servitude —*n* **Convic'tion,** act of convincing strong belief a proving guilty (*theol*) the condition of being consciously convicted of sin —**To carry conviction,** to bear irresistibly the stamp or proof of truth, **Under conviction,** in such a state of awakened consciousness —*adj* **Convict'ive,** able to convince or convict [From root of **Convince.**]

Convince, kon vins', *v t* to subdue the mind by evidence to satisfy as to truth or error (*B.*) to convict to refute —*n* **Convince'ment.**—*adj.* **Convinc'ible** —*adv* **Convinc'ingly.** [L *convincĕre, con,* sig completeness, and *vincĕre, victum,* to conquer]

Convivial, kon viv'i al, *adj* feasting in company relating to a feast social jovial —*adv* **Conviv'ially.** —*n* **Convivial'ity.** —*v i* **Convive'** (*Shak*), to feast together —*n* a companion at table [L *convivalis, convivium,* a living together, a feast—*con,* together, and *vivĕre,* to live]

Convoke, kon vōk', *v t* to call together to assemble —*v t* **Con'vocāte,** to call together —*n* **Convocā'tion,** act of convoking a provincial synod of clergy, the ancient ecclesiastical council of the archbishop, esp those of the provinces of Canterbury and York in the Church of England the great legislative assembly of the university at Oxford and elsewhere —*adj* **Convocā'tional** —*n* **Convocā'tionist.** [L *convocāre*—*con,* together, and *vocāre, -ātum,* to call]

Convolve, kon volv', *v t* to roll together, or one part on another —*adj* **Con'volute, Con'voluted,** rolled together, or one part on another —*n* **Convolu'tion,** a twisting a fold [L *con,* together, and *volvĕre, volutum,* to roll]

Convolvulus, kon-vol'vū-lus, *n* a genus of twining or trailing plants, called also bindweed [L, —*convolvĕre*]

Convoy, kon'voy', *v t* to accompany for protection —*n* (kon'voy) the act of convoying protection that which convoys or is convoyed, esp a ship or ships of war guarding a fleet of merchant-vessels, also the ships so protected an honourable escort a supply of stores, &c, under escort [Fr *convoyer,* see **Convey.**]

Convulse, kon vuls', *v t* to agitate violently to affect by spasms —*n* **Convul'sion,** any involuntary contraction of the voluntary muscles of the body, esp such seizures in which the body is thrown into violent spasmodic contractions, the sensibility and voluntary motion being for a time suspended any violent disturbance —*adj* **Convul'sionary,** pertaining to convulsions —*n* **Convul'sionaries,** a fanatical sect of Jansenists who sprang up in France about 1730 —*adj* **Convuls'ive,** attended with convulsions spasmodic —*adv* **Convuls'ively.**—*n.* **Convuls'iveness.** [L *con,* intensive, and *vellĕre, vulsum,* to pluck, to pull]

Cony, Coney, kō'ni, or kun'i, *n* a rabbit (*B*) translation of Heb *shâphân,* the *Hyrax syriacus,* or rock badger (*obs*) a term of endearment for a woman, an indecent sense often implied —*v t* **Cony-catch** (*Shak.*), to cheat.—*n.* **Cony-catcher,** a cheat [Prob through O. Fr. *connil,* from L. *cuniculus,* a rabbit]

Coo, kōō, *v i* to make a sound as a dove to caress fondly, usually in phrase, 'to bill and coo' —*pr p* cōō'ing, *pa.p* cōōed —*n* the sound emitted by doves —*adv* **Coo'ingly.** [From the sound]

Cooee, kōō'ē, **Cooey,** kōō'i, *n* the signal call of the native Australians in the bush —*v i* to give such a call

Coof, kuf, *n* (*Scot*) a stupid fellow [Prob M E *cofe,* the modern **Cove,** a fellow]

Cook, kook, *v t* to prepare food by heat to manipulate or falsify, as accounts, &c to concoct —*n* one who cooks one skilled in cooking —*ns* **Cook'ery,** the art or practice of cooking, **Cookery-book,** a book of receipts for cooking dishes, **Cooking-apples,** &c, apples, &c, sold specially for cooking, **Cooking-range,** a stove adapted for cooking several things at once, **Cook-room,** a room in which food is cooked, **Cook'shop,** an eating house —**To cook one's goose,** to finish off, to kill (*slang*) [A S *cóc,* a cook (Ger *koch*), borrowed from L *coquus*]

Cookie, kook'i, *n* a kind of sweet cake used at tea.—*n* **Cookie-shine,** a tea party [Dutch *koekje,* a cake]

Cool, kōōl, *adj* slightly cold free from excitement calm not zealous, ardent, or cordial indifferent impudent applied colloquially to a large sum of money, as 'a cool thousand'—*v t* to make cool to allay or moderate, as heat, excitement, passion, &c —*v i* to grow cool —*n* that which is cool coolness, **Cool'er,** anything that cools a vessel in which something is cooled —e g 'a butter cooler'—*adjs* **Cool-headed,** not easily excited capable of acting with composure, **Cool'ish,** somewhat cool, **Cool'ly** (*Spens*), cool —*adv.* in a cool manner indifferently impudently —*ns* **Cool'ness,** moderate cold indifference want of zeal, **Coolth,** coolness (*dial*) [A S *cól,* Ger *kuhl,* see **Cold** and **Chill**]

Coolie, Cooly, kōōl'i, *n* an Indian or Chinese labourer who has emigrated to a foreign land a European's name for a hired native labourer in India and China. [Prob *Kuli,* a tribe of Guzerat, or orig Tamil, cf *kūli,* hire]

Coom, kōōm, *n* matter that gathers at the naves of wheels soot at the mouth of an oven coal dust. [Prob conn with Ger *kahm,* mould on liquids]

Coom, kōōm, *n* (*Scot*) the wooden centering on which a bridge is built anything arched or vaulted —*adj* **Coom'ceiled,** said of a garret with the inside ceiling sloping from the wall [Origin obscure]

Coomb, Comb, kōōm, *n* a deep little wooded valley a hollow on the flank of a hill [A S *cumb,* a hollow]

Coomb, Comb, kōōm, *n* a measure of capacity = 4 bushels [A S *cumb,* a measure]

Coon, kōōn, *n* the raccoon a sly fellow —*n* **Coon-song,** a nigger song —**A gone coon,** one whose case is hopeless [U S]

Coop, kōōp, *n* a tub, cask, or barrel a box or cage for fowls or small animals —*v t* to confine in a coop to shut up —*n* **Coo'per,** one who makes tubs, casks, &c —*v t* to repair (tubs, &c) to prepare, patch up —*ns* **Coo'perage,** the work, or workshop of a cooper the sum paid for a cooper's work, **Coo'pery,** the business of a cooper [A.S *cýpe,* a basket; cf. Ger *kufe*]

Cooper, kōō'per, or kō'pėr, *n.* a vessel selling spirits to fishermen at sea.—*v i* to practise this trade. —*ns* **Coo'pering, Coo'perage.** [Dut *kooper,* trader; *koopen,* buy **See Cheap.**]

Co-operate, kō-op'ėr-āt, *v i* to work together —*ns.* **Co-op'erator; Co-operā'tion,** joint operation: the association of a number of persons for

the cheaper purchasing of goods, or for carrying on some branch of industry —*adjs* **Co-op'erative, Co-op'erant,** working together —**Co-op'erating grace,** (*theol*) the R. C., Arminian, and Socinian doctrine that the human will co operates with the divine in the matter of saving grace [Co-, together, and **Operate.**]

Co-opt, kō opt', *v t* to elect into any body by the votes of its members —*ns* **Co-optā'tion; Co-op'tion.**—*adj* **Co-op'tative.** [L *cooptāre—co,* together, *optāre,* to choose]

Co-ordinate, kō or'di nāt, *adj* holding the same order or rank —*v t* to make co ordinate —*n* a co-ordinate element —*adv* **Co-or'dinately.**—*ns* **Co-or'dinateness,** the state of being co ordinate equality of rank, &c., **Co-ordinā'tion,** state of being co ordinate —*adj* **Co-or'dinative,** indicating co ordination

Coost, kust, a Scot form of **Cast**

Coot, kōōt, *n* a short tailed water fowl, with a characteristic white spot—an extension of the bill—on the forehead, hence called *bald,* as in phrase, 'bald as a coot' [M E *cote,* cf Dut *koet*]

Coot, kut, *n* (*Scot*) the ankle —*adj* **Coot'ie,** having legs clad with feathers. [Scot., cf Dut *koot,* Flem *keute*]

Cop, kop, *n* a conical ball of thread on a spindle (*obs*) a top or head of anything —*adj* **Copped,** rising to a cop or head [A S *cop, copp*]

Cop, kop, *v t* to capture (*slang*) —*n* also **Cop'per,** a policeman (*slang*)

Copaiba, ko pā'ba, *n* a balsam obtained from an American tree, much used in medicine —Also **Copai'va.** [Sp —Brazilian]

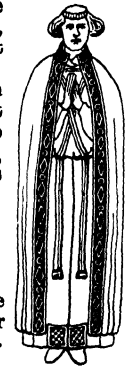
Copal, kō'pal, *n* a resinous substance used in varnishes [Sp —Mexican *copalli,* a general name of resins]

Copartner, kō pärt'nėr, *n* a joint partner —*ns* **Copart'nership, Copart'nery, Copar'cener, Copar'cenary.** [L *co,* together, and **Partner.**]

Copatain, kop'a tān, *adj* (*Shak*) of a hat, high-crowned like a sugar-loaf

Copatriot. A form of **Compatriot**

Cope, kōp, *n* a covering a cap or hood anything spread overhead a coping an ecclesiastical vestment worn in the Latin Church during processions, solemn lauds and vespers, but not by the celebrant at mass—semi circular, without sleeves and with a hood, fastened across the breast with a clasp or morse —*v t* to cover with a cope —*ns* **Cope-stone, Coping-stone,** the stone which copes or tops a wall, **Cop'ing,** the covering course of masonry of a wall [From root of **Cap**]



Cope

Cope, kōp, *v t* to barter or exchange. [Cf Dut *koopen*]

Cope, kōp, *v i* to contend —*v t* to vie with, especially on equal terms or successfully to match —*n* **Copesmate** (*Shak*), a companion [Fr *couper*—L *colaphus,* a blow with the fist]

Copeck, kō'pek, *n* a Russian copper coin equal to 1½ farthings [Russ]

Coper, Cooper, kōp'er, *n* a ship employed in supplying strong drink to deep sea fishermen [Dut *kooper—koopen,* to trade, cf Ger *kaufen,* to buy; A S *ceápan*]

Copernican, ko per'ni kan, *adj* relating to Copernicus, the famous Prussian astronomer (1473–1543), or to his system

Copia verborum, a Latin phrase, signifying a multitude of words.

Copious, kō'pi us, *adj* plentiful, overflowing not concise —*adv* **Co'piously.**—*n* **Co'piousness.** [L *copiosus—copia,* plenty—*co,* intensive, and *ops, opis,* wealth]

Co-portion, kō pōr'shun, *n* (*Spens*) equal portion or share

Copper, kop'er, *n* a moderately hard metal of a fine red colour, perhaps the first metal employed by man money made of copper—e g 'a copper' = a penny or halfpenny a vessel made of copper —*adj* made of copper copper coloured —*v t* to cover with copper —*adjs* **Copper-bottomed,** having the bottom covered with copper, as a ship, **Copper-faced,** faced with copper, as type, **Copper-fastened,** fastened with copper bolts —*n* **Cop'pering,** the act of sheathing with copper a covering of copper —*adjs* **Cop'perish, Cop'pery, Cu'preous,** containing or like copper —*ns* **Copper-head,** a U S snake (*U S*) a northern sympathiser with the South in the Civil War, **Copper-nose,** a red nose caused by intemperance, **Copper-plate,** a plate of polished copper on which something has been engraved an impression taken from the plate, **Copper-smith,** a smith who works in copper, **Copper-work,** a place where copper is wrought or manufactured —**Hot coppers,** parched tongue and throat after hard drinking [Low L *cuper*—L *cuprum,* a contr of *cyprium aes,* 'Cyprian brass,' because the Romans obtained copper in Cyprus]

Copperas, kop'er as, *n* sulphate of iron, much used in dyeing black, or making ink [Fr *couperose* (It *copparosa*)—L *cupri rosa,* rose of copper, acc to Diez]

Coppice, kop'is, **Copse,** kops, *n* a wood of small growth for periodical cutting —*n* **Copse'wood** [O Fr *copeiz,* wood newly cut—Low L *colpāre,* to cut—L *colaphus,* a blow with the fist]

Copra, kop'ra, *n* the dried kernel of the coco nut yielding coco nut oil [Port., from Malay]

Co-presence, ko prez'ens, *n* presence together —*adj* **Co-pres'ent**

Coprolite, kop'ro līt, *n* fossilised excrement of animals found in Palæozoic, Mesozoic, and Tertiary strata. [Gr *kopros,* dung, and *lithos,* a stone]

Coprology, kop rol'oj i, *n* the morally impure in literature and art [Gr *kopros,* dung, *logos,* discourse]

Copt, kopt, *n* a Christian descendant of the ancient Egyptians —*adj* **Copt'ic.**—*n* the language of the Copts [A corr of Gr *Aigyptios,* Egyptian]

Copula, kop'ū la, *n* that which joins together a bond or tie (*logic*) the word joining the subject and predicate —*v t* and *v i* **Cop'ulāte,** to unite in sexual commerce —*n* **Copulā'tion,** act of copulating —*adj* **Cop'ulātive,** uniting —*n* (*gram*) a conjunction that unites ideas as well as words —*adj* **Cop'ulātory.** [L —*co,* together, *ap ĕre,* to join]

Copy, kop'i, *n* an imitation from an original pattern, a transcript that which is imitated a specimen of penmanship to be imitated the original work from which an imitation or reproduction is made manuscript for printing —*v t* to write, paint, &c after an original to imitate to transcribe —*pa p* cop'ied —**A copy of verses,** a set of verses, esp a college exercise —*ns* **Cop'ier,** one who copies an imitator, **Cop'y-book,** a book in which copies are written or printed for imitation, **Cop'yhold** (*Eng law*), a species of estate or right of holding land, for which the owner can only show the copy of the rolls originally made by the steward of the lord's court, **Cop'yholder,** one who has a tenure of land by copyhold; **Copying-press,** a machine for copying manuscript letters by pressure; **Cop'yist,** one whose business is to copy documents, **Cop'yism,** the practice of the copyist;

Cop'yright, the exclusive right of an author or his heirs to multiply copies of a written or printed composition, or of a work of art (for books in England the term is forty two years, or the life of the author and seven years, whichever is longer) —*adj* protected by copyright —*v t* to secure the copyright of [Fr *copie*, from L *copia*, plenty in Low L a transcript]

Coquelicot, kōk'li ko, *n* a brilliant red, the colour of the red poppy (*Jane Austen*) [Fr]

Coquet, Coquette, ko ket', *v i* to excite admiration or love —*v t* to trifle with in love to flirt with to dally with —*pr p* coquett'ing, *pa p* coquett'ed —*ns* **Coq'uetry,** act of coquetting attempt to attract admiration, though without serious affection deceit in love any kind of prettiness, **Coquette',** a vain woman who practises arts to gain admiration, out of mere vanity a flirt —*adj* **Coquett'ish,** practising coquetry befitting a coquette —*adv* **Coquett'ishly** —*n* **Coquett'ishness** [Fr *coqueter—coquet*, dim of *coq*, a cock]

Coquilla, kok il'ya, *n* the nut of the Brazil palm tree, whose mottled, dark brown endosperm is much used by button makers and turners [Sp, dim of *coca*, shell]

Cor, kor, *n* a Hebrew measure, the same as the homer, containing 10 ephahs or baths (10 bushels and 3 gal)

Coracle, kor'a kl, *n* a small oval rowboat used in Wales, made of skins or oilcloth stretched on wicker work [W *corwgl —corwg*, anything round, Gael *curach*, a wicker boat]



Coracle

Coracoid, kor'a koid, *adj* shaped like a crow's beak —*n* (*anat*) an important paired bone in the breast-girdle, forming along with the scapula the articulation for the fore limb, and always lying ventrally [Gr *korax, korakos*, a crow, and *eidos*, form]

Corage See **Courage**

Coraggio, kor aj'o, *int* courage! [It]

Coral, kor'al, *n* a hard substance of various colours growing on the bottom of the sea, composed of the skeletons of zoophytes a child's toy made of coral —*adj* made of or like coral —*adjs* **Corallā'ceous,** like, or having the qualities of, coral, **Corallif'erous,** containing coral, **Cor'alline,** of, like, or containing coral —*n* a limy seaweed of a delicate pinkish or purplish colour, common on British coasts a coral like substance —*n* **Cor'allite,** a petrified substance, in the form of coral —*adjs* **Cor'alloid, Cor'alloidal,** in the form of coral resembling coral —*ns* **Coral-rag,** a limestone rock formed chiefly of petrified coral found in the oolite system, **Coral-reef,** a reef or bank formed by the growth and deposit of coral, **Coral-sea,** the part of the Pacific between Australia on the west, and the New Hebrides on the east, **Coral-snake,** a small venomous snake, in the same family as the cobra, **Coral-tree,** a small tropical tree or shrub, producing long spikes of beautiful red flowers resembling coral [O Fr —L *coralium*—Gr *korallion*]

Coranto, ko rant'o, *n* a rapid and lively kind of dance [Fr *courante*—L *currĕre*, to run]

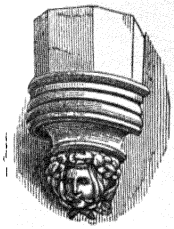
Corban, kor'ban, *n* anything devoted to God in fulfilment of a vow [Heb *qorbān*, an offering, sacrifice]

Corbe, korb, *n* (*Spens*) Same as **Corbel.**

Corbeau, kor bō', *n* a dark green colour, almost black [Fr, 'a raven']

Corbeil, kor'bel, *n* (*fort*) a basket filled with earth, and set up as a protection from the fire of the enemy [Fr *corbeille*—L *corbicula*, dim of *corbis*, a basket]

Corbel, kor'bel, *n* (*archit*) a projection of stone or wood from the face of a wall, used for supporting pillars or other superincumbent weights [O Fr *corbel*—Low L *corvellus*, dim of *corvus*, a raven]



Corbel

Corbie, kor'bi, *n* a raven, crow —*n* **Corbie-steps,** the stepped slopes of gables (*Scot*) [O Fr, *corbin*—L *corvus*, a crow, raven]

Corchorus, kor'ko rus *n* a genus of tropical plants cultivated for their fibre, which is the jute of commerce [Gr]

Cord, kord, *n* a small rope or thick kind of string something resembling a cord, as 'spinal cord,' 'umbilical cord,' &c (*fig*) anything that binds or restrains a measure of firewood, originally determined by the use of a cord or string —*v t* to supply with a cord to bind with a cord —*ns* **Cord'age,** a quantity of cords or ropes, as the rigging of a ship, &c, **Cord-grass,** a genus of grasses of which one species found in muddy salt marshes is used for making ropes, **Cord'ing,** the act of binding cordage, **Cord'ite,** an approved smokeless gunpowder, so called from its cord like appearance, **Cord-wood,** wood put up in 'cords'—*adj* **Cord'ed,** fastened with cords furrowed, as with cords (*her*) wound about with cords piled in 'cords' [Fr *corde*—L *chorda* See **Chord**]

Cordelier, kor de lēr', *n* a Franciscan friar, so named from the knotted cord worn by him as a girdle (*pl*) name of a club in the French Revolution, from its meeting place being an old convent of the Cordeliers [O Fr *cordel*, dim of *corde*, a rope]

Cordial, kor'di al, *adj* hearty with warmth of heart sincere affectionate reviving the heart or spirits —*n* anything which revives or comforts the heart a medicine or drink for refreshing the spirits —*adv* **Cor'dially.** —*n* **Cordial'ity** —*adjs* **Cor'date** (*bot*), heart shaped, **Cor'diform,** in the form of a heart [Fr —L *cor, cordis*, the heart]

Cordillera, kor dil yā'ra, *n* a name applied in America to a chain of mountains, as the Andes and Rocky Mountains [Sp —O Sp *cordilla*—L *chorda*, cord]

Cordiner, kor'di ner, *n* Same as **Cordwainer.**

Cordon, kor'don, *n* a cord or ribbon bestowed as a badge of honour (*fort*) a row of stones along the line of a rampart in military operations, a line of sentries within sight of each other, guarding a place to prevent the passage of unauthorised persons —**Cordon bleu,** orig the blue ribbon which in France supported the insignia of the order of the Holy Ghost—transferred to other first class distinctions, and playfully to a first class cook, **Cordon sanitaire,** a line of sentries to guard a place infected with contagious disease [Fr]

Cordovan, kor'do van, **Cordwain,** kord'wān, *n* goatskin leather, orig from Cordova in Spain —*ns* **Cord'wainer,** a worker in cordovan or cord wain a shoemaker, **Cord'wainery**

Corduroy, kor'dū roy, *n* a ribbed kind of fustian, a cotton stuff made after the fashion of velvet (*pl*) trousers made of corduroy —*adj* made of corduroy [Perh Fr *corde du roi*, king's cord]

Core, kōr, *n* the heart the inner part of anything,

especially of fruit —*v t* to take out the core of fruit —*adjs* **Cored**, having the core removed, **Core'less**, without core pithless hollow —*n* **Cor'er**, an instrument for removing the core [Ety dub, perh conn with L *cor*, the heart]

Core, kōr, *n* a number of people [See **Corps**]

Co-regent, kō rē'jent, *n* a joint regent

Coregonus, ko reg'o nus, *n* a genus of fishes in the salmon family, found esp near the coast

Co-religionist, kō re lij'un ist, *n* one of the same religion as another

Co-respondent, kō' re spond ent, *n* in law, a man charged with adultery, and proceeded against along with the wife, who is the respondent [L *co*, together, and **Respondent**]

Coriaceous, kōr i ā'shus, *adj* leathery of or like leather [L *corium*—Gr *chorion*, skin, leather]

Coriander, kōr i an'der, *n* an annual plant, the seeds of which when fresh have an offensive smell, used as a medicine, spice, &c —*n* **Coriander-seed** [Fr —L *coriandrum*—Gr *koriannon*]

Corinth, kor'inth, *n* a brothel, from the notorious licentiousness of the city of Corinth (*obs*) —*adj* **Corinth'ian**, pertaining to Corinth, a city of Greece pertaining to an ornate order of Greek architecture, to an over brilliant literary style (*M Arnold*) profligate —*n* a profligate a man of fashion, a 'swell'—**Corinthian brass (bronze)**, an alloy made in Corinth, and much valued in ancient times assurance or effrontery —*v t* **Corinth'ianise**, to be licentious

Co-rival, kō rī'val, *n* and *v t* See **Corrival**

Cork, kork, *n* the outer bark of the cork tree, an oak found in the south of Europe, &c a stopper made of cork any stopper —*adj* made of cork —*v t* to stop with a cork to stop up —*ns* **Cork'age**, corking or uncorking of bottles a charge made by hotelkeepers for uncorking of bottles when the liquor has not been supplied from the house, **Cork-cutter**, one employed in cutting corks for bottles, &c an instrument used for this, **Cork'er**, a finisher something conclusive (*slang*), **Cork-jacket**, a jacket made of, or lined with cork, to aid in swimming, **Cork-screw**, a screw for drawing corks from bottles —*adj* like a cork screw in shape —*v t* to move in a spiral manner —*v t* to pull out with difficulty, as a cork to obtain information from by force or cunning —*n* **Cork-tree**, a species of oak from which cork is obtained —*adjs* **Corked**, stopped by a cork tainted by the cork, as wine blackened by burnt cork, **Cork'y**, of or resembling cork withered (*Shak*) [Sp *corcho*—L. *cortex*, bark, or Sp *alcorque*—L *quercus*, oak]

Corm, korm, **Cormus**, kor'mus, *n* sometimes called a *solid bulb*—the short, bulb like subterranean stem of many plants—e g crocus, arising through the annual storing of starch to be consumed by the next year's bud and flower [Gr *kormos*, the trunk of a tree with the boughs cut off]

Cormorant, kor'mo rant, *n* a genus of webfooted seabirds, of great voracity a glutton [Fr *cormoran*, from L *corvus marinus*, the sea crow]

Corn, korn, *n* a grain or kernel seeds that grow in ears, as wheat, rye, &c grain of all kinds —*v t* to form into grains to sprinkle with salt in grains to salt—*ns* **Corn-brandy**, spirits made from grain, **Corn-beetle**, a small beetle, the larva of which is very destructive to grain, **Corn'brash**, a member of the Lower Oolites—see **Oolite**; **Corn-cake**, a cake made of Indian corn meal (U S), **Corn-cob**, the elongated, woody receptacle constituting the ear of maize, **Corn-cob pipe**, a tobacco pipe with the bowl made of the cob of Indian corn, **Corn-cockle**, a tall beautiful weed, with large purple flowers, so common in corn-fields as to be destructive; **Corn-crake**, one of the true rails, whose cry is familiar in Britain—it lies hid among corn and grass, and is seldom seen, **Corn-field**, a field in which corn is growing, **Corn-flour**, the name applied to the finely ground flour of maize or Indian corn, **Corn-flower**, a well known composite weed of corn fields, having a beautiful wreath-like circle of outer barren florets, and a deep azure hue, **Corn-fly**, **Corn-moth**, insects very destructive to corn, **Corn law**, a law made for the restriction and regulation of the trade in corn esp in *pl* (in England), laws that restricted the importation of corn by imposing a duty, repealed in 1846, **Corn-salad**, a genus of humble annual weeds, found in corn fields, of which some are used as spring salads, **Corn'stone**, a kind of mottled limestone, often concretionary, usually occurring in those systems which are largely composed of reddish sandstones, **Corn-weevil**, a small insect very destructive to stored grain —*adj* **Corned**, granulated salted —**Corn in Egypt**, an expression signifying abundance, in reference to Gen xlii 2 [A S *corn*, Goth *kaurn*, akin to L *granum*]

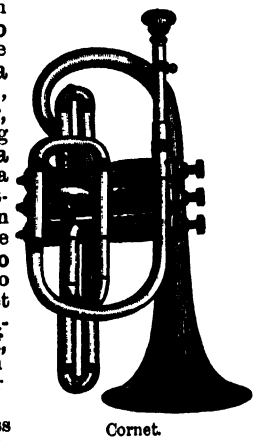
Corn, korn, *n* a small hard growth chiefly on the toe or foot, resulting from an increase of thickness of the cuticle, caused by excessive pressure or friction on the part —*adjs* **Cor'neous**, horny; **Corn'y**, of or pertaining to corns horny —**To tread on one's corns**, to injure one's feelings [O Fr —L *cornu*, a horn]

Cornea, kor'ne a, *n* the transparent horny membrane which forms the front covering of the eye

Cornel, kor'nel, *n* the cornelian cherry or dogwood, a small tree native to southern Europe [O Fr *cornille*—Low L *corniola*, *cornolium*—L *cornus*, a cornel tree]

Cornelian, kor nē'li an, *n* a precious stone, a variety of chalcedony —Also **Carnelian** (q v) [Fr *cornaline*—L *cornu*, a horn]

Corner, kor'ner, *n* the point where two lines meet a secret or confined place (*obs*) a point in a rubber at whist a free kick given to the opposite side when a player in football kicks the ball over his own goal line an operation by which the whole of a stock or commodity is bought up, so that speculative sellers are compelled to buy, to meet their engagements, at the corner men's own price —*v t* to supply with corners to put in a corner to put in a fix or difficulty —*n* **Corner-stone**, the stone which unites the two walls of a building at a corner the principal stone, esp the corner of the foundation of a building hence (*fig*) something of very great importance —*adj* **Cor'nered**, having corners put in a difficult position —*adv* **Cor'ner-wise**, with the corner in front diagonally —**To cut off a corner**, to take a short cut, **Done in a corner**, done secretly, **To drive into a corner**, to put in a fix to bring to bay, **To keep a corner**, to reserve a place, **The Corner**, Tattersall's betting rooms in London, till 1867 at Hyde Park Corner (*slang*), **To turn the corner**, to go round the corner to get past a difficulty, **Within the four corners of**, contained in (of a document, &c) [O Fr *cornière*—L *cornu*]



Cornet.

Cornet, kor'net, *n* a brass treble wind instrument, with a cup mouth-piece, a comparatively modern

modification of the trumpet, also called **Cornet-à-piston, -ons** · formerly the lowest grade of commissioned officer in the cavalry—the office was abolished in 1871, sub lieutenant being substituted —*n* **Cor'netcy,** the commission or rank of a cornet [Fr *cornet*, dim of *corne*, a horn, trumpet See **Corn,** (*lit*) horn]

Cornice, kor'nis, *n* in classical archit, the uppermost member of the entablature, surmounting the frieze (see illustration at **Column**) plaster mouldings round the ceiling of rooms at its junction with the walls —*v t* to furnish with a cornice —*p adj* **Cor'niced.** [Fr —It, perh from Gr *korōnis*, a curved line, akin to L *corona*]

Corniculate, kor nik'ū lāt, *adj* horned shaped like a horn —*adjs* **Cor'niform,** in the form of a horn, **Corni'gerous,** bearing horns [L *cornu*, horn, *forma*, form, *gerĕre*, to bear]

Cornish, korn'ish, *adj* pertaining to Cornwall —*n* the people or dialect of Cornwall —*n* **Cor'nishman.**

Cornopean, kor nō'pe an, *n* Same as **Cornet-à-piston.** [See **Cornet**]

Cornucopia, kor nū kō'pi a, *n* the horn of plenty according to the fable, the horn of the goat that suckled Jupiter, placed among the stars as an emblem of plenty —*adj* **Cornuco'pian,** plentiful. [L *cornu*, and *copia*, plenty]

Cornute, kor nūt', *v t* (*obs*) to make a cuckold —*adjs* **Cornute', Cornut'ed,** having horns —*n* **Cornut'o,** a cuckold (*obs*) [L *cornutus*, horned —*cornu*, horn]

Corolla, kō rol'a, *n* the inner circle or whorl of the floral envelopes —*adjs* **Corollā'ceous, Coroll'ine.** [L *corolla*, dim of *corona*, a crown]

Corollary, kor ol'a ri, or kor ol a ri, *n* an inference or deduction from recognised facts a consequence or result [L *corollarium*, a little garland, a gratuity—*corolla*]

Corona, ko rō'na, *n* (*archit*) the large, flat, projecting member of a cornice which crowns the entablature (*bot*) the crown like appendage at the top of certain flowers, as narcissus, situated between the corolla and stamens an appendage or pappus on a seed (*anat*) a term used to signify the upper surface of certain parts of the body, as of a tooth a round pendent chandelier —*pl* usually **Coro'næ** —*adjs* **Coro'nal, Cor'onary,** pertaining to a crown, or to the top of the head —*ns* **Cor'onal,** a crown or garland the frontal bone of the skull, **Cor'onule** (*bot*), an appendage like a small crown —*adjs* **Cor'onāte, Coronā'ted,** crowned, applied to shells that have a row of projections round the apex —*ns* **Coronā'tion,** the act of crowning a sovereign, **Corō'nis,** a sign (') marking a crasis, as κἀν = καὶ ἐν [L *corona*, a crown]

Coronach, kor'o nah, *n* a funeral dirge or lamentation [Ir *coranach*, Gael *corranach*]

Coroner, kor'o ner, *n* an officer whose duty is to hold inquest into the causes of accidental or suspicious deaths [Late L *coronator*—L *corona*]

Coronet, kor'o net, *n* a small crown inferior to the sovereign's, worn by the nobility an ornamental head dress the part of a horse's pastern just above the coffin —*adj* **Cor'oneted**

Coronoid, kor'o noid, or kor ō'noid, *adj* (*anat*) resembling the beak of a crow, as the coronoid process of the lower jaw [Gr *korōnē*, a crow, *eidos*, form]

Corozo, kor ō'zo, *n* a South American tree from whose seed is formed vegetable ivory [Native]

Corporal, kor'po ral, *n* in the British army, the grade of non commissioned officer next in rank to a sergeant, in the navy, a petty officer under a master-at arms —*n* **Cor'poralship.** [Fr *caporal*—It. *caporale*—*capo*, the head—L. *caput*, the head]

Corporal, kor'po ral, *adj* belonging or relating to the body having a body not spiritual —*n* the cloth used in Catholic churches for covering the elements of the Eucharist —*adv* **Cor'porally** —**Corporal punishment,** punishment inflicted on the body, as flogging, &c —*n* **Corporal'ity,** state of being corporal, opp to spirituality —*adj* **Cor'porāte,** legally united into a body so as to act as an individual belonging to a corporation united —*adv* **Cor'porātely** —*ns* **Cor'porāteness; Corporā'tion,** a body or society authorised by law to act as one individual rotundity of figure a big belly —**Aggregate corporātion,** a corporation consisting of several persons, **Sole corporātion,** a corporation which consists of one person and his successors, **Cor'porātor,** a member of a corporation —*adj* **Corpo'real,** having a body or substance material —*adv* **Corpo'really** —*n* **Corporeal'ity.**—*v* **Corpo'realise** —*n* **Corpore'ity** [L *corporalis*—*corpus*, *corpŏris*, the body]

Corposant, kor'po zant, *n* St Elmo's fire, a ball of fire sometimes seen about a ship during a storm [Port —L *corpus sanctum*, holy body]

Corps, kōr, *n* a division of an army forming a tactical unit—usually **Corps d'armée,** or army corps —**Corps de ballet,** the company of ballet dancers at a theatre, **Corps diplomatique,** the whole diplomatic staff at a particular capital, **Corps de garde,** the body of soldiers stationed on guard, their station, a guard house (*pl*) **Corps,** kōz [Fr, from L *corpus*]

Corpse, korps, or kors, *n* the dead body of a human being —*n* **Corpse-candle,** a light seen hovering over a grave—an omen of death [M E *corps*, earlier *cors*—O Fr *cors*, the body—L *corpus*]

Corpus, kor'pus, *n* a body any special structure or function in the body the whole body of literature on any subject —**Corpus Christi,** the most splendid festival of the R C Church, in honour of the Consecrated Host, held on the Thursday after the festival of the Trinity, **Corpus delicti,** a criminal law term in Scotland, to signify the body or substance of the crime charged —*ns* **Cor'pulence, Cor'pulency,** fleshiness of body excessive fatness —*adj* **Cor'pulent,** fleshy or fat —*adv* **Cor'pulently** —*n* **Cor'puscle,** a minute particle a physical atom—also **Corpus'cule** —*adj* **Corpus'cular** [L *corpus*, the body]

Corradiate, kor rād'i āt, *v i* to radiate together —*n* **Corradia'tion**

Corral, kor al', *n* an enclosure for cattle, &c —*v t* to form such [Sp]

Correct, kor ekt', *v t* to make right to remove faults to punish to counterbalance to bring into a normal state —*adj* made right or straight free from faults true —*adv* **Correct'ly.**—*ns* **Correct'ness, Correc'tion,** amendment punishment bodily chastisement —**Under correction,** subject to correction—often expressive of deference to a superior authority —*adjs* **Correc'tional, Correct'ive,** tending, or having the power, to correct —*ns* **Correct'ive,** that which corrects, **Correc'tioner** (*Shak*), one who administers correction, **Correct'or,** he who, or that which, corrects a director or governor —**Correg'idor,** the chief magistrate of a Spanish town [L *corrigĕre*, *correctum*—*cor*, intensive, *regĕre*, to rule, set right]

Correlate, kor'e lāt, *v i* to be mutually related, as father and son —*n* **Correla'tion.**—*adj* **Correl'ative,** mutually or reciprocally related —*n* person or thing correspondingly related to another person or thing —*adv* **Correl'atively** —*ns* **Correl'ativeness, Correlativ'ity.** [Coined from L *cor*, with, and **Relate.**]

Correspond, kor e spond', *v i* to answer, suit,

agree (*with, to*) to hold intercourse, esp by sending and receiving letters —*adv* **Correspond'ingly.**—*ns* **Correspond'ence, Correspond'ency,** suitableness, harmony, relation of agreement friendly intercourse communication by means of letters letters which pass between correspondents — **Doctrine of correspondences,** the theory of Swedenborg that there is a spiritual antitype corresponding to every natural object, and that Scripture contains the key to these correspondences —*adj* **Correspond'ent,** agreeing with suitable —*n* one with whom intercourse is kept up by letters one who contributes letters to a journal —*adv* **Correspond'ently** —*adjs* **Correspond'ing,** correspondent answering suiting carrying on correspondence by letters, **Correspon'sive,** corresponding answering [Coined from L *cor*, with, and *respondēre*]

Corridor, kor'i dōr, *n* a passage way or open gallery communicating with separate chambers —*n* **Corridor-train,** a train in which one can pass along from one carriage to another without having to leave the train [Fr —It *corridore*, a runner, a running—It *correre*, to run—L *currĕre*]

Corrie, kor'i, *n* a term applied in Scotland and Ireland to semicircular recesses or cirques in mountains, generally flanked by steep and lofty hills [Gael *coire*, a caldron, or large pot]

Corrigendum, kor i jen'dum, *n* that which requires correction —(*pl*) **-da,** corrections to be made in a book [L, gerundive of *corrigĕre*, to correct]

Corrigible, kor'i ji bl, *adj* that may be corrected open to correction

Corrival, kor ri'val, *n* a fellow rival a competitor an equal —*adj* contending emulous —*v i* and *v t* to rival to vie with [L *con*, with, and **Rival**]

Corroborate, kor ob'o rāt, *v t* to confirm to make more certain —*adjs* **Corrob'orant, Corrob'orative,** tending to confirm —*n* that which corroborates —*n* **Corrobora'tion,** confirmation —*adj* **Corrob'oratory,** corroborative [L *cor*, intensive, and *roborāre, ātum*, to make strong See **Robust.**]

Corroboree, ko rob'ō ri, *n* Australian name for a gathering of aborigines, held on moonlight nights, when they engage in dancing and other exercises

Corrode, kor ōd', *v t* to gnaw or eat away by degrees to rust —*v i* to be eaten away —*adj* **Corrod'ent,** having the power of corroding —*n* that which corrodes —*adjs* **Corrod'ible, Corros'ible,** that may be corroded liable to be corroded —*n* **Corro'sion,** act of eating or wasting away —*adj* **Corros'ive,** having the quality of eating away —*n* that which has the power of corroding —**Corrosive sublimate,** the popular name of the highly poisonous bichloride of mercury (mercuric chloride) —*adv* **Corros'ively** —*n.* **Corros'iveness** [L *cor*, intensive, *rodĕre, rosum*, to gnaw]

Corrody, Corody, kor'o di, *n* an allowance pension Originally the right of the lord to claim free lodging from the vassal [O Fr *conroi*]

Corrugate, kor'oo gāt, *v t* to wrinkle or draw into folds —*ns* **Corruga'tion,** the act of wrinkling or being wrinkled a wrinkle, **Corr'ugator** (*anat*), one of the two muscles that wrinkle the brow — **Corrugated metal,** metal passed between pairs of rollers with ridged surfaces, the ridges of one fitting into the hollows of the other, the plates operated on being bent and compressed into the wavy outline of the rolls [L *cor*, intensive, *rugāre, ātum*, to wrinkle—*ruga*, a wrinkle]

Corrupt, koi-upt', *v t* to make putrid to defile to mar to debase to bribe —*v i* to rot to lose purity —*adj* putrid depraved defiled not genuine full of errors —*adv* **Corrupt'ly.**—*ns* **Corrupt'ness, Corrupt'er** —*adj* **Corrupt'ible,** liable to be corrupted —*adv* **Corrupt'ibly** —*ns* **Corruptibil'ity, Corrupt'ibleness, Corrup'tion,** rottenness putrid matter impurity bribery —*adj* **Corrupt'ive,** having the quality of corrupting [L *cor*, intensive, and *rumpĕre, ruptum*, to break]

Corsage, kor'säj, *n* the bodice, a part of a lady's dress [O Fr —*cors*—L *corpus*, the body]

Corsair, kor'sär, *n* a pirate a pirate's vessel [Fr *corsaire*, one who makes the course or ranges—L. *cursus*, a running—*currĕre*, to run]

Corse, kors, *n* a poetic form of **Corpse.**

Corselet. Same as **Corslet.**

Corset, kor'set, *n* a closely fitting inner bodice, stiffened with whale bone, &c, and laced up stays [Dim of O Fr *cors*—L *corpus*, the body]

Corslet, Corselet, kors'let, *n* a kind of cuirass, formerly the usual body covering of pikemen, made chiefly of leather, and pistol proof —*p adj* **Cors'leted** [Fr *corselet*, dim of O Fr *cors*—L *corpus*, the body]

Corsned, kors'ned, *n* a kind of ordeal, wherein the accused was required to swallow consecrated bread and cheese, if it stuck in his throat he was pronounced guilty [A S *corsnæd*—*cor*, trial, from *coren*, pa p of *cēosan*, to choose, and *snæd*, a piece, from *snidan*, to cut]

Cortege, kor tāzh', *n* a train of attendants a procession [Fr —It *corteggio*—*corte*, **Court.**]

Cortes, kor'tes, *n* the parliament of Spain and Portugal [Sp, pl of *corte*, a court]

Cortex, kor'teks, *n* the bark or skin of a plant a covering —*adjs* **Cor'tical,** pertaining to the cortex external, **Cor'ticate, Cor'ticated,** furnished with bark [L *cortex, corticis*, bark]

Cortile, kor tē'le, *n* an enclosed courtyard within a building, generally roofless [It]

Corundum, ko run'dum, *n* a mineral consisting of mere alumina, yet of great specific gravity—about four times that of water—and of remarkable hardness, being inferior in this respect only to the diamond [Hind *kurund*]

Coruscate, kor'us kāt, *v i* to sparkle to throw off flashes of light —*adj* **Corus'cant,** flashing —*n* **Corusca'tion,** a glittering sudden flash of light [L *coruscāre, ātum*, to vibrate, glitter]

Corvée, kor vā', *n* the obligations on the inhabitants of districts to perform gratuitous labour (such as the maintenance of roads) for the sovereign or feudal lord [Fr —Low L *corrogata* —L *corrogāre—cor*, together, *regāre*, to ask]

Corvet See **Curvet**

Corvette, kor vet', *n* a flush decked vessel, ship or barque rigged, having only one tier of guns, either on the upper or main deck [Fr—Sp *corbeta*—L *corbīta*, a slow sailing ship, from *corbis*, a basket]

Corvine, kor'vīn, *adj* pertaining to the crow [L *corvinus—corvus*, a crow]

Corybant, kor'i bant, *n* a priest of Cybele, whose rites were accompanied with noisy music and wild dances —Eng *pl* **Cor'ybants,** L *pl* **Corybantes** (kor i ban'tēz) —*adj* **Coryban'tic,** wildly excited [Gr *korybas, korybantos*]

Corydon, kor'i don, *n* generic name for a rustic [L and Gr proper name applied to a shepherd]

Corymb, kor'imb, *n* (*bot*) a form of inflorescence which may be regarded as a raceme in which the main axis has been more or less arrested in development, while the lower flower-stalks are lengthened so as to bring their flowers almost to the level of those of the upper [L *corymbus*—Gr *korymbos*, a cluster of flowers]

Coryphæus, kor i fē'us, *n* the chief or leader, esp the leader of a chorus —*n* **Coryphée** (kor-i fā'),

the principal *danseuse* in the ballet [L.—Gr. *koryphaios—koryphē*, the head]

Coryza, ko rī'za, *n* a cold in the head [L —Gr]

Cosaque, kos ak', *n* a cracker bon bon

Coscinomancy, kos'i-no-man si, *n* an ancient mode of divination by a sieve and pair of shears. [Gr *koskinon*, a sieve, *manteia*, divination]

Cose, kōz, *v i* to make one's self cosy [See **Cosy**]

Cosecant, kō sē'kant, *n.* (*trig*) the secant of the complement of an angle —*n* **Cō'sine,** the sine of the complement of an angle

Cosh, kosh, *adj* (*Scot*) quiet, snug, trim

Cosher, kosh'er, *v t* to pamper, to coddle —*v i.* to chat in a friendly way

Coshery, kosh'er i, **Cosh'ering,** *n* in Ireland, the ancient feudal right of a chief to quarter himself and his retainers on his tenantry at his own discretion —*v i* **Cosh'er,** to live on dependants. —*n* **Cosh'erer** [Irish *coisir*, a feast]

Cosier Same as **Cozier.**

Cosmetic, koz met'ik, *adj* improving beauty, esp that of the complexion —*n* a preparation for beautifying the skin and hair —*adj* **Cosmet'ical** —*adv* **Cosmet'ically.**—*n* **Cosmet'icism** —*v t* **Cosmet'icise** [Gr *kosmētikos—kosmein*, to adorn—*kosmos*, order]

Cosmic See **Cosmos**

Cosmogony, koz mog'o ni, *n* the theory of the origin of the universe and its inhabitants—also **Cosmog'eny** —*adjs* **Cosmogonet'ic, Cosmogon'ic, -al,** relating to cosmogony —*n.* **Cosmog'onist,** one who speculates on the origin of the universe [Gr *kosmogonia—kosmos*, and *gon*, root of *gignesthai*, to be born]

Cosmography, koz mog'ra fi, *n* a description of the world the science of the constitution of the universe —*n* **Cosmog'rapher** —*adjs* **Cosmograph'ic, -al.** [Gr ,—*kosmos*, and *graphein*, to write]

Cosmology, koz mol'o ji, *n* the science of the universe as a whole a treatise on the structure and parts of the system of creation —*n* **Cosmol'ogist,** one versed in cosmology —*adjs* **Cosmolog'ical, Cosmoplas'tic,** moulding the universe. [Gr *kosmos*, and *logos*, discourse]

Cosmopolitan, koz mo pol'i tan, *n* a citizen of the world one free from local or national prejudices —also **Cosmopolite** —*adj* belonging to all parts of the world unprejudiced —*ns* **Cosmopol'itanism, Cosmop'olitism, Cosmopol'icy** (*Shelley*). —*adjs* **Cosmopol'itic, -polit'ical.** [Gr *kosmopolitēs—kosmos, politēs*, a citizen—*polis*, a city]

Cosmorama, koz mo rā'ma, *n* a view, or a series of views, of different parts of the world —*adj* **Cosmoram'ic** [Gr *kosmos*, and *horama*, a spectacle]

Cosmos, koz'mos, *n* the world as an orderly or systematic whole, opposed to chaos order —*adjs* **Cos'mic,** relating to the cosmos orderly, **Cos'mical,** cosmic (*astron*) happening at sunrise rising with the sun —*adv* **Cos'mically** —*ns* **Cos'mism** the notion of the cosmos as a self-existing whole, **Cos'mist,** a secularist, **Cosmothē'ism,** the belief that identifies God with the cosmos pantheism —*adjs* **Cosmothet'ic, -al,** assuming an external world [Gr]

Coss, kos, *n* a measure of distance in India, varying in different localities—the average about 1½ mile [Hindi *kōs*—Sans *kroça*, a call]

Cossack, kos'ak, *n* one of a warlike people in south-eastern Russia, forming splendid light cavalry [Turk *quzzāq*]

Cosset, kos'et, *n* a lamb reared in the house without a dam a pet of any kind —*v t* to fondle [Origin obscure.]

Cost, kost, *v t* to bring a certain price to require to be laid out or suffered —*pa t* and *pa p* cost —*n* what is laid out or suffered to obtain anything (*pl*) expenses of a lawsuit,—*adv* **Cost'ly,** of great cost high priced valuable — **Cost price,** the price which the merchant pays, **Prime cost,** the price of production, without regard to profit [O Fr *couster* (Fr *coûter*)—L. *constāre*, to stand at—*con*, and *stāre*, to stand]

Costal, kos'tal, *adj* relating to the ribs, or to the side of the body —*adjs* **Cos'tate, Cos'tated,** ribbed having the appearance of ribs [L *costa*, a rib]

Costard, kos'tard, *n* a large kind of apple the human head (contemptuously) —*ns* **Costard-monger, Cos'ter, Cos'termonger,** a seller of apples and other fruit an itinerant seller of fruit a term of abuse [Perh from L *costa*, a rib, descriptive of the shape of the apple]

Costive, kos'tiv, *adj* having the motion of the bowels too slow constipated —*adv* **Cos'tively.** —*n* **Cos'tiveness,** slowness in the action of the bowels. [Fr *constipé* See **Constipate**]

Costmary, kost'mār-i, *n* a herbaceous perennial composite of southern Europe, introduced from Italy in 1568, and cultivated in gardens for the fragrance of the leaves [L *costum*—Gr *kostos*, an oriental aromatic plant, and *Maria*, the Virgin Mary]

Costrel, kos'trel, *n* a kind of bottle with ears, to be hung at the waist [O Fr *costerel*]

Costume, kos tūm', or kos'tūm, *n* the manner of dressing prevalent at a particular period or place dress, esp a woman's dress —*v t* to dress —*ns* **Costum'er, Costum'ier,** one who makes or deals in costumes —*p adj* **Costumed'** [Fr —It —Low L *costuma*—L *consuetudo*, custom Doublet of **Custom**]

Co-supreme, kō' sū prēm', *n* (*obs*) a sharer with another in supremacy

Cosy, Cozy, kō'zi, *adj* snug comfortable —*n* a covering used for a teapot, to keep the tea warm —also **Tea-cosy** —*n* **Egg-cosy** —*adv* **Cos'ily** [Scot, der uncertain]

Cot, kot, *n* a small dwelling, a cottage —*ns* **Cot-folk,** cottars (*Scot*), **Cot-house,** a house occupied by a cottar, **Cot-quean,** a man who busies himself with women's affairs, **Cot-town,** a number of cot houses —*adj* **Cott'ed,** lined with cots [A S *cot*, cf Ice *kot*, Dut *kot*]

Cot, kot, *n* a small bed a swinging bed of canvas, suspended from the beams of a ship, for the officers a bed for a child, a crib [Anglo Indian—Hind *khāt*]

Cot, kot, *n* a small boat [Irish]

Co-tangent, kō' tan'jent, *n* the tangent of the complement of an angle

Cote, kōt, *n* a cot a place for animals, as *dove cot, sheep cote* [A S *cote*, cf **Cot**]

Cote, kōt, *v t* to pass by to outstrip, leave behind [Der obscure, perh conn with **Coast.**]

Cotemporaneous, -temporary Same as **Contemporaneous, -temporary**

Coterie, kō'te rē, *n* a number of persons who meet familiarly for social, literary, or other purposes [Fr, orig a number of peasants clubbed together to obtain a tenure of land from a lord—Low L *cota*, a hut. See **Cot.**]

Coterminous. Same as **Conterminous**

Cothurn, Cothurnus, kō'thurn, kō thur'nus, *n* a buskin or high boot laced in front, worn in tragic performances [L *cothurnus*—Gr *kothornos*]

Co-tidal, kō' tīd'al, *adj* noting an equality in the tides, applied to lines on a chart or map passing through places that have high tide at the same time

Cotillion, ko til'yun, **Cotillon,** ko ti'yong, *n* a brisk dance by eight persons [Fr —*cotte*, a coat —Low L *cotta*, a tunic See **Coat**]

Cotinga, kō-ting'ga, *n* a genus of passerine birds of bright plumage, represented by six species in Central and in tropical South America [Native name]

Cotise, kō'tis, *n* (*her*) one of the diminutives of the bend (q v) —*v t* to border a bend, &c, with cotises, barrulets, &c [Fr *cotice*, origin obscure]

Cotoneaster, kō tō ni as'tėr, *n* a genus of shrubs or small trees, closely allied to the hawthorn and medlar [Formed from L *cotonea*, quince]

Cotswold, kots'wold, *n* a breed of sheep

Cotta, kot'a, *n* a surplice [Low L *cotta*]

Cottabus, kot'a bus, *n* an amusement in ancient Greece among young men, consisting in throwing wine into a vessel, success at which betokened fortune in love [L —Gr *kottabos*]

Cottage, kot'āj, *n* a small dwelling house, esp of labourers, varying greatly in size, appearance, and comfort a country residence —*n* **Cott'ager,** one who dwells in a cottage, esp of labourers —**Cottage allotments,** pieces of land allotted to cottagers to be cultivated as gardens, **Cottage piano,** a small upright piano [See **Cot**]

Cottar, Cotter, kot'er, *n* a peasant occupying a cot or cottage for which he has to give labour (*Scot*) —*n* **Cott'ier,** a cottar an Irish tenant

Cotter, kot'er, *n* a pin or wedge for fastening and tightening [Origin obscure]

Cotton, kot'n, *n* a soft substance like fine wool, got from the pods of the cotton plant cloth made of cotton —*v t* to provide with cotton —*v i* to agree to be attached to (the connection of the intransitive meanings is unknown) —*ns* **Cot'ton-grass,** a genus of Cyperaceæ in which the *perigone* or covering of united bracts, which in this order enclose the ripening ovary, is developed into long, silky, or cottony hairs, **Cotton-wool,** cotton in its raw or woolly state —*adjs* **Cot'ton,** made of cotton, **Cot'tony,** like cotton soft downy [Fr *coton*—Ar *qutun*]

Cotyledon, kot i lē'don, *n* (*bot*) the technical term applied to the seed leaves of the embryo the seed leaf —*adjs* **Cotyled'onous,** pertaining to or having cotyledons or seed lobes, **Cot'yloid,** cup shaped [L —Gr *kotylēdōn—kotylē*, a cup]

Coucal, kōō'kal, *n* a genus of common bush birds in Africa and India

Couch, kowch, *v t* to lay down on a bed, &c to lower to level to arrange in language, to express to depress or remove a cataract in the eye —*v i* to lie down for the purpose of sleep, concealment, &c to bend or stoop in reverence —*n* any place for rest or sleep a bed the lair of a wild beast —**Couch a spear,** to fix it in its rest at the side of the armour —*adj* **Couch'ant,** couching or lying down (*her*) of a beast lying down with his head up [Fr *coucher*, to lay or lie down—L *collocāre*, to place—*com*, together, and *locus*, a place]

Couch, kowch, **Couch-grass,** kowch'gras, *n* a grass which, though of the same genus with wheat, is a widespread and troublesome weed [A variant of **Quitch**]

Couchee, kōō'shā, *n* an evening party or reception [Fr *couché* See **Couch**]

Cougar, kōō'gar, *n* an American animal, same as the puma [Fr *couguar*, from native name]

Cough, kof, *n* an effort of the lungs to throw off injurious matter, accompanied by a harsh sound, proceeding from the throat —*v i* to make this effort —*v t* to expel from the throat or lungs by a cough —*ns* **Cough-drop, -lozenge,** a sweet meat taken to cure coughing, **Cough'er, Cough'ing.**—**To cough down,** to drown a speaker's voice by coughing, so that he must stop [M E *coughen*, cf Dut *kuchen*, Ger *keuchen*, *keichen*, to gasp]

Could, kood, *pa t* of **Can** [M E *coude, couth*—A S *cūðe* for *cunðe*, was able, *l* is inserted from the influence of *would* and *should*]

Coulée, kōō-lā', or kōō'li, *n* a ravine, esp one worn out by water. [Fr —*couler*, to flow]

Couleur, kool'ār, *n* Fr word for **Colour.**—**Couleur de rose,** rose colour —*adv* in a favourable light fanciful

Coulisse, kōō lis', *n* a piece of grooved wood, as the slides in which the side scenes of a theatre run, hence, the side scene of a theatre [Fr —*couler*, to glide, to flow—L *colāre*, to flow]

Couloir, kool war, *n* a gully filled with snow [Fr —*couler*, to flow]

Coulter See **Colter.**

Council, kown'sil, *n* an assembly called together for deliberation or advice the body of men constituting such an assembly the body of men directing the affairs of the city an assembly of ecclesiastics met to regulate doctrine or discipline —*ns* **Council-board, Council-chamber,** the room where a council is held, **Coun'cillor,** a member of a council —**Council of war,** a conference of military or naval officers called to meet and consult with the commander —**General council,** one called by an invitation to the church at large, also **Ecumenical,** if received by the Catholic Church in general—as the first seven, 325-787, **In council,** in the council chamber in giving advice, **Privy-council** (see **Privy**) [Fr *concile*—L *concilium—con*, together, and root, *cal-*, to call]

Counsel, kown'sel, *n* consultation deliberation advice plan purpose one who gives counsel, a barrister or advocate —*v t* to give advice to warn —*pr p* coun'selling, *pa p* coun'selled —*n* **Counsel-keeper** (*Shak*), one who can keep counsel or a secret —*adj* **Counsel-keeping** (*Shak*), keeping counsel or secrets —*ns* **Coun'sellor,** one who counsels a barrister, **Coun'sellorship** —**To keep counsel,** to keep a secret, **King's counsel** (K C), a barrister at law appointed by letters patent—the office is honorary, but gives the right of precedence in all the courts, **Counsel of perfection,** a declaration of our Lord's, which is not absolutely imperative, but is commended as the means of reaching greater perfection [Fr *conseil*—L *consilium*, advice—*consulĕre*, to consult]

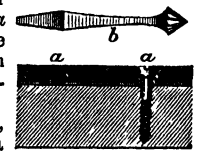
Count, kownt, *n* on the Continent, a title of nobility equal in rank to an English earl —*fem* **Count'ess,** the wife of a count or earl (fem of *earl*) —*ns* **Count'ship,** a count's dignity or domain (also used as a title), **Coun'ty,** a portion of a country separated for the administration of justice a shire, **County-family,** a family of the nobility or gentry, with estates and a seat in the county [O Fr *conte*—L *comes, comitis*, a companion, *con*, with, *īre, itum*, to go]

Count, kownt, *v t* to number, sum up to ascribe esteem consider —*v i* to add to or increase a number by being counted to it to depend —*n* act of numbering the number counted a particular charge in an indictment —*ns* **Count'er,** he who or that which counts that which indicates a number a piece of metal, &c used in reckoning a table on which money is counted or goods laid, **Counting-house, Counting-room,** the house or room in which merchants keep their accounts and transact business —*adj* **Count'less,** that cannot be counted innumerable [O Fr *cunter* (Fr *compter*)—L *computāre*]

Countenance, kown'ten ans, *n* the face the expression of the face appearance —*v t* to favour or approve —**To change countenance,** to change the expression of the face, **His countenance fell,** he became dejected or angry, **In countenance,** unabashed—opp to *Out of countenance* [O Fr *contenance*—L *continentia*, restraint, in Late L demeanour—L *continēre*, to **Contain**]

Counter, kown'ter, *adv* against in opposition —*adj* contrary opposite —*v t* **Counteract',** to act counter or in opposition to to hinder or

defeat —*n* **Counterac'tion.**—*adj* **Counteract'ive,** tending to counteract —*n* one who or that which counteracts —*adv* **Counteract'ively** —*ns* **Counter-approach,** a work thrown up outside a besieged place to command or check the approaches of the besieger, **Counter-attraction,** attraction in an opposite direction —*v t* **Counterbal'ance,** to balance by weight on the opposite side to act against with equal weight, power, or influence —*ns* **Coun'terbalance,** an equal weight, power, or agency working in opposition, **Counter-battery** (*milit*), a battery erected to oppose another, **Counter-blast,** something done in opposition to another thing, **Counter-bond,** a bond to protect from contingent loss one who has given bond for another —*v t* **Counter-brace** (*naut*), to brace or fasten (the head yards and after yards) in opposite ways —*n* the lee brace of the fore topsail yard —*ns* **Counter-cast** (*Spens*), a contrary cast, counterplot, trick, **Counter-caster** (*Shak*), one who casts accounts a book keeper—used in contempt, **Counter-change** (*Shak*), exchange, reciprocation —*p adj* **Coun'terchanged',** exchanged (*her*) intermixed or set one against the other, as the colours of the field and charge —*n* **Counter-charge,** a charge brought forward in opposition to another charge —*v t* **Coun'tercharm,** to destroy the effects of another charm —*n* that which destroys the effects of another charm —*v t* **Coun'ter-check,** to check by some obstacle to rebuke —*ns* **Counter-check',** a check in opposition to an other a rebuke, **Counter-claim,*** **Counter-current,** a current flowing in an opposite direction, **Counter-evidence,** evidence brought forward in opposition to other evidence, **Counter-foil,** the corresponding part of a bank cheque, &c, **Counter-fort** (*fort*), a buttress, or arch behind the revetments or retaining walls of the ditches of permanent fortifications, **Counter-guard** (*fort*), an outwork consisting of two lines of rampart running parallel to the faces of the bastion, to guard the bastion from being breached, **Counter-influence,** an opposing influence, **Counter-irritant,** an agent or substance applied to the skin so as to redden, to vesicate, or to produce pustules, &c, **Counter-irritation,** an artificial irritation produced in one part of the body to act in opposition to and remove already existing irritation —*v t* **Coun'termarch,** to march back or in a direction contrary to a former one —*n* a marching backward or in a direction different from a former one (*milit*) an evolution by which a body of men change front, and still retain the same men in the front rank change of measures —*n* **Coun'termark,** an additional mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, so that it may not be opened except in the presence of all the owners a mark put on standard metal by the London Goldsmiths' Company in addition to the artificer's an artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses to disguise their age —*v t* **Coun'termine',** to make a mine in opposition to to oppose by means of a countermine (*fig*) to frustrate by secret working —*pr p* counter min'ing, *pa p* countermined' —*ns* **Coun'termine** (*milit*), a mine or chamber excavated by the besieged to counteract or destroy the mines made by the besiegers (*fig*) any means of counteraction, **Counter-move, -movement,** a contrary move, movement, **Coun'terpart,** the part that answers to another part that which fits into or completes another, having the qualities which the other lacks, and so an opposite —*adj* **Counter-passant** (*her*), denoting two animals in a coat of arms represented as passing each other the contrary way —*v t* **Coun'terplot',** to plot against in order to frustrate another plot —*pr p* counterplot'ting, *pa p* counterplot'ted —*n* a plot or stratagem opposed to another plot —*v t* **Coun'terpoise,** to poise or weigh against or on the opposite side to act in opposition to with equal effect —*n* an equally heavy weight in the other scale Spenser has **Coun'terpoys.** —*ns* **Coun'terproof,** an inverted impression obtained from a newly printed proof of an engraving, by laying it, while the ink is still wet, upon plain paper, and passing it through the press, **Counter-round,** a body of officers which goes to inspect the rounds, **Coun'terscarp** (*fort*), the side of the ditch nearest to the besiegers and opposite to the scarp —*v t* **Coun'terseal'** (*Shak*), to seal along with others —*n* **Coun'tersense,** an interpretation contrary to the real sense —*v t* **Countersign',** to sign on the opposite side of a writing to sign in addition to the signature of a superior, to attest the authenticity of a writing —*ns* **Coun'tersign,** a military private sign or word, which must be given in order to pass a sentry a countersignature, **Counter-signature,** a name counter signed to a writing —*v t* **Coun'tersink,** to bevel the edge of a hole, as for the head of a screw nail, *aa* in figure—it is usually done by a countersink bit (*b* in fig) in a brace —*ns* **Counter-statement,** a statement in opposition to another statement, **Counter-stroke** (*Spens*), a stroke given in return for another stroke, **Counter-tenor,** name applied to alto, when sung by a male voice (so called, because a contrast to tenor), **Coun'terturn,** a turn in a play different from what was expected —*v t* **Countervail',** to be of avail against to act against with equal effect to be of equal value to to compensate [**Counter** and **Avail**] —*ns* **Coun'terview,** an opposing view a posture in which two persons face each other opposition contrast, **Coun'terwork,** a work raised in opposition to another [Fr.,—L *contra*, against]



Countersink

Counter, kown'ter, *n* encounter (*Spens*) —*v t* to encounter to contradict

Counterfeit, kown'ter fit, fēt, *v t* to imitate to copy without authority to forge —*n* something false or copied, or that pretends to be true and original. —*adj* pretended made in imitation of forged false —*adv* **Coun'terfeitly,** in a counterfeit manner falsely —*n* **Counter-fesance** (*Spens*), act of counterfeiting forgery [O Fr *contrefet*, from *contrefaire*, to imitate—L *contra*, against, *facĕre*, to do, to make]

Countermand, kown'ter mand', *v t* to give a command in opposition to one already given to revoke —*n* a revocation of a former order —*adj* **Countermand'able** [O Fr *contremander*—L *contra*, against, and *mandāre*, to order]

Counterpane, kown'ter-pān, *n* a coverlet for a bed, stitched or woven in squares —**Coun'terpoint,** the older form [A corr of O Fr *con trepointe*, which is a corr of *coultepointe*—L. *culcita puncta*, a stitched pillow or cover See **Quilt**]

Counterpoint, kown'ter point, *n* (*mus*) the art of combining melodies the setting of a harmony of one or more parts to a melody the art of composition —*adj* **Contrapunt'al.** —*n* **Contrapunt'ist.** [Fr.,—*contre*, against, *point*, a point]

Country, kun'tri, *n* a rural region as distinct from a town a tract of land the land in which one was born, or in which one resides —*adj* belonging to the country rustic rude —*ns* **Country box,** a country house, **Country cousin,** a

* **Counter claim** kown'ter klām, *n* a cross demand brought forward as a partial or complete set-off against another claim.

relative from the country, unaccustomed to town sights or manners, **Country-dance**, a dance practised by country people a dance in which an indefinite number of couples can take part, the gentlemen being arranged at the commencement on one side, and the ladies on the other, **Country-folk**, the inhabitants of the country, **Country gentleman**, a landed proprietor who resides on his estate in the country, **Country-house, -seat**, the residence of a country gentleman, **Coun'tryman**, one who lives in the country a farmer one born in the same country with another, **Country-side**, a district or part of the country, **Country town**, a small town in a rural district, depending on the agricultural industry of the surrounding country, **Country-woman**, a woman who dwells in the country a woman born in the same country —**To go to the country**, in parliamentary usage, to ascertain the feeling of the community by a general election [O Fr *contrée*—Low L *contrata, contrada*, an extension of L *contra*, over against]

Coup, kōō, *n* a blow, stroke, a successful hit (*billiards*) the act of putting a ball in a pocket without having hit another ball —**Coup d'état**, a sudden or violent stroke of state policy, as that by which Louis Napoleon subverted the constitution, December 2, 1851, **Coup de grace**, the finishing blow by which a tortured man is put out of pain, any decisive stroke generally, **Coup de main**, a sudden and overpowering attack, **Coup d'œil**, a general view of a scene or subject such as may be taken in at a glance, **Coup de théâtre**, a sudden and sensational turn in a piece, **Coup de maître**, a master stroke [Fr —L —Gr *colaphos*, a blow]

Coup, kowp, *v t* to exchange or barter —*n* **Coup'er**, a dealer [Scotch, from Ice , *kaupa*, to buy]

Coup, kowp, *v t* to overturn [Scot , perh origin ally the same word as **Cope**]

Coupé, kōō pā, *n* the front part of a French stage coach a four wheeled carriage seated for two inside, with a separate seat for the driver the front compartment of a railway carriage —*adj* **Couped**, (*her*) cut evenly off, as the head or limb of an animal [Fr *couper*, to cut]

Couple, kup'l, *n* that which joins two things together two of a kind joined together, or connected two one pair at a dance a pair, esp of married or betrothed persons (*statics*) a pair of equal forces acting on the same body in opposite and parallel directions —*v t* to join together —*v i* to pair sexually —*ns* **Coup'lement**, union a couple, **Coup'let**, two lines of verse that rhyme with each other, **Coup'ling**, that which connects, an appliance for transmitting motion in machinery, **Coupling-pin**, a pin or bolt used in coupling machinery —*adj* **Well-coupled**, of a horse, well formed at the part where the back joins the rump [O Fr *cople*—L *copula* See **Copula**]

Coupon, kōō'pong, *n* a billet, check, or other slip of paper cut off from its counterpart one of a series of tickets which are vouchers that certain payments will be made or services be performed, at various times or places, in consideration of money paid a dividend or interest warrant presented for payment by holders of debentures. [Fr ,—*couper*, to cut off]

Courage, kur'āj, *n* the quality that enables men to meet dangers without fear bravery spirit —*int* take courage!—**The courage of one's convictions**, courage to act up to or consistently with one's opinions, **To pluck up one's courage**, to nerve one's self to something daring, **Dutch courage**, a false courage induced by drinking —*adj* **Cour'ageous**, full of courage: brave —*adv* **Cour'ageously** —*n* **Cour'ageousness** [O Fr *corage* (Fr *courage*), from L *cor*, the heart]

Courant, kōō rànt', *adj* (*her*) in a running attitude —*n* **Courante'**, **Courant'**, an old dance with a kind of gliding step [See **Current**]

Courb, kōōrb, *v t* (*Shak*) to bend, stoop to supplicate —*adj* bent (*Shak*) [Fr *courber*—L *curvāre*, to bend]

Courbette. Same as **Curvet**. [Fr —It *corvetta*]

Coure, obs form of **Cower**.

Courier, kōō'ri er, *n* a runner a messenger a state servant or messenger a travelling attendant a frequent title of newspapers [Fr , from *courir*—L *currĕre*, to run]

Course, kōrs, *n* the act of running the road or track on which one runs the direction pursued a voyage a race regular progress from point to point habitual method of procedure a prescribed series, as of lectures, &c each of the successive divisions of a meal, as dinner conduct (*pl*) the menses —*v t* to run, chase, or hunt after —*v i* to move with speed as in a race or hunt —**In course**, in regular order of course (*coll*), **Of course**, by natural consequence, or by settled rule —*ns* **Cours'er**, a runner a swift horse one who courses or hunts, **Cours'ing**, hunting with greyhounds [Fr *cours*—L *cursus*, from *currĕre*, *cursum*, to run]

Court, kōrt, *n* a space enclosed a space surrounded by houses the palace of a sovereign the body of persons who form his suite or council attention civility, as 'to pay court ' (*law*) the hall of justice the judges and officials who preside there any body of persons assembled to decide causes, whether civil, military, or ecclesiastical —*v t* to pay attentions to to woo to solicit to seek —*ns* **Court-baron**, the assembly of freehold tenants of a manor under a lord, **Court-card**, see **Coat-card**, **Court-cupboard** (*Shak*), a movable cupboard or sideboard on which plate was displayed, **Court-day**, a day on which a judicial court sits, **Court-dress**, the special costume worn at court —*adj* **Court'eous** (kurt'yus), of court like manners polite respectful obliging —*adv* **Court'eously** (kurt') —*ns* **Court'eousness** (kurt'-), **Court-fool**, a fool or jester, formerly kept at court for amusement, **Court-guide**, a guide to, or directory of, the names and residences of the nobility in a town, **Court-hand**, a modification of the Norman handwriting, as distinguished from the modern or Italian handwriting, in use in the English law courts from the 16th century to the reign of George II , **Court holy water**, empty compliments flattery (*obs*), **Court-house**, a building where the law-courts are held, **Court'ier**, one who frequents courts or palaces one who courts or flatters —*adv* **Court'ierly** —*ns* **Court'ing**, paying addresses to a woman, wooing (*Spens*) attendance at court, **Court'let**, a petty court, **Court-leet**, a court of record held in a manor before the lord or his steward —*adj* **Court'like**, courtly polite —*n* **Court'ling**, a hanger on at court —*adj* **Court'ly**, having manners like those of a court elegant —*ns* **Court'liness**, **Court-martial**, a court held by officers of the army or navy for the trial of offences against military or naval laws—(*pl*) **Courts-martial**, one improvised in time of war round an upturned drum for summary judgment is a **Drumhead court-martial**, **Court-plaster**, sticking plaster made of silk, orig applied as patches on the face by ladies at court, **Court'ship**, courtly behaviour the act of wooing with intention to marry, **Court'yard**, a court or enclosed ground before a house [O Fr *cort* (Fr *cour*)—Low L *cortis*, a courtyard—L *cors*.

cohors, an enclosure, akin to Gr *chortos*, an enclosed place, L *hortus*, a garden See **Yard.**]

Courtesan, -zan, kōrt'e zan, or kurt'e zan, *n* a court mistress a woman of the town, a whore [Fr —It *cortigiana*]

Courtesy, kōrt'e si, or kurt'e si, *n* courtliness elegance of manner an act of civility or respect a curtsy (*law*) the life interest which the surviving husband has in the real or heritable estate of his wife —*v i* to make a curtsy —*pr p* court'esying, *pa p* court'esied —**Courtesy-titles,** titles allowed to children of peers by the usage of society [O Fr *courtoisie*]

Couscous, kōōs'kōōs, *n* an African dish of granulated flour steamed over broth [Ar *kuskus*]

Cousin, kuz'n, *n* formerly a kinsman generally, now, the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt a term used by a sovereign in addressing another, or to one of his own noblemen something kindred or related to another —*n* **Cousin-german,** a first cousin something closely related —*adj* **Cous'inly,** like, or having the relation of, a cousin —*ns* **Cous'inhood, Cous'inship.—First cousins,** children of brothers and sisters, **Second cousins,** the children of first cousins If A and B are cousins, A is the *first cousin once removed* to the children of B [Fr —L *consobrinus—con*, sig connection, and *sobrinus* for *sororinus*, applied to the children of sisters—*soror*, a sister]

Couteau, koo tō', *n* a large knife —*n* **Couteau de chasse,** a hunting knife [Fr]

Couter, kōō'ter, *n* a sovereign (*slang*) [Said to be from Gipsy *cuta*, a gold piece]

Couth, kōōth (*Spens*), obs *pa t* of **Can** See **Could**

Couthie, kōōth'i, *adj* friendly, kindly [Scot]

Couvade, kōōv ad', *n* a custom among savages in many parts of the world for the father to take to his bed at the birth of a child, and submit to certain restrictions of food, &c —implying at least a magical and sympathetical connection between father and child [The word was applied by Sir E Tylor to the practice from Francisque Michel, who erroneously attributed it to the Basques and Béarnese, the O Fr *couvade*, from *couver*, to hatch, never had this special meaning, as Sir J Murray has conclusively proved, *faire la couvade* being merely used derisively of cowardly stay at home men]

Cove, kōv, *n* a small inlet of the sea a bay a cavern or rocky recess (*archit*) a concave arch or vault —*v t* to overarch, and thus form a hollow —*n* **Cove'let,** a small cove [A S *cófa*, a chamber, Ice *kofi*, Ger *koben*]

Cove, kōv, *n* (*slang*) a fellow, a customer (*fem* **Cov'ess**)—*dim* **Cov'ey** [Prob conn with **Chap**]

Covenant, kuv'e nant, *n* a mutual agreement the writing containing the agreement an engagement entered into between God and a person or a people—the *Old Covenant*, that with the Israelites, the Jewish dispensation the *New Covenant*, the new relation to God opened up by Jesus Christ —*v i* to enter into an agreement, to contract or bargain —**Covenant of works,** that described as made with Adam as federal representative of the human race on condition of obedience, **Covenant of grace,** or **of redemption,** that according to which life is freely offered to sinners on condition of faith in Christ —*n.* **Cov'enanter** (usually in Scot **Covenant'er**), one who signed or adhered to the Scottish National Covenant of 1638—the Solemn League and Covenant of 1643 was in effect an international treaty between Scotland and England for the object of securing the civil and religious liberties of these kingdoms [O Fr —L *con*, together, and *venire*, to come]

Covent, kov'ent, *n* (*Shak.*) a convent.

Coven, kōv'en, *n* a muster of witches —*n* **Coven-tree,** a point of muster before a Scottish mansion

Coventry, kuv'ent ri—in phrase, **To send to Coventry** = to shut a man out of any special society

Cover, kuv'er, *v t* to hide to clothe to extend over to brood or sit on to be sufficient for to protect to table a coin of equal value in wagering to copulate with—esp of a stallion to screen to aim directly at —*n* that which protects undergrowth, &c, concealing game, &c table requisites for one person—fork, knife, napkin, &c deceitfulness a swindler's confederate —*n* **Cov'ering,** anything that covers —*adj* **Cov'ered,** roofed over concealed with the hat on —*ns* **Covered-way, Covert-way,** (*fort*) a path outside the ditch of a fort, so far sunk below the crest of the glacis as to shelter the soldiers —*adj* **Cov'ert,** covered concealed secret —*n* a place that covers or affords protection —*ns* **Covert-coat,** a short light overcoat, **Covert-coating,** cloth for such —*adv* **Cov'ertly,** in a covered or concealed manner —*n* **Cov'erture,** covering, shelter (*law*) the condition of a married woman as legally under the protection of her husband [Fr *couvrir* (It *coprire*)—L *co operire—con*, and *operire*, to cover]

Coverlet, kuv'er let, *n* a bedcover—also **Coverlid.** [Fr *couvrelit, couvre, lit*—L *lectum*, a bed]

Covet, kuv'et, *v t* to desire or wish for eagerly to wish for what is unlawful —*v i* to desire (*for*) —*adj* **Cov'etable** —*ns* **Cov'etise,** (*obs*) covetousness ardent desire, **Cov'etiveness,** (*obs*) acquisitiveness —*adj* **Cov'etous,** inordinately desirous avaricious —*adv* **Cov'etously** —*n* **Cov'etousness** [O Fr *coveiter* (Fr *convoiter*) —L *cupiditat em—cupĕre*, to desire]

Covey, kuv'i, *n* a brood or hatch of partridges a small flock of birds—said of game a party, a set [O Fr *covée*—L *cubāre*, to lie down]

Covin, kuv'in, *n* a compact a conspiracy [O Fr *covin*—Late L *convenium*—L *convena*, a meeting —*con*, together, *venīre*, to come]

Cow, kow, *n* the female of the bovine animals the female of certain other animals, as the elephant, &c —older plurals, **Kine** and **Kye,** the latter now only Scotch —*adj* **Cow'ish,** like a cow cowardly (*Shak*) —*ns* **Cow-bane,** the water hemlock, often destructive to cattle, **Cow-berry,** the red whortleberry, **Cow-boy,** a boy who has the care of cows (*U S*) a man who has the charge of cattle on a ranch, **Cow-catcher** (*U S*), an apparatus on the front of railway engines to throw off obstacles, **Cow-heel,** an ox foot stewed to a jelly, **Cow'herd,** one who herds cows **Cow'hide,** the hide of a cow the hide of a cow made into leather a coarse whip made of twisted strips of cowhide —*v t* to whip with a cowhide —*ns* **Cow'lick,** a tuft of turned up hair on the forehead, **Cow-parsnip,** an umbelliferous plant, used as food for hogs and cattle, **Cow-plant,** a perennial plant of Ceylon, with a milky juice, **Cow-pox,** a disease which appears in pox or pimples on the teats of the cow, the matter from which is used for **Vaccination,** **Cow-tree,** a South American tree that produces a nourishing fluid resembling milk, **Cow-wheat,** a genus of annual plants, with yellow flowers and seeds somewhat like grains of wheat [A S *cú*, pl *cý*, Ger *kuh*, Sans *go*]

Cow, kow, *v t* to subdue keep under to dishearten —*adjs* **Cowed,** depressed, **Cow'ish** (*Shak*), easily cowed, timorous mean [Perh from Ice *kúga*, Dan *kue*, to subdue]

Coward, kow'ard, *n* a faint hearted person one without courage —*v t* to intimidate —*adjs* **Cow'ard, Cow'ardly,** afraid of danger timid mean —*adv* **Cow'ardly** —*ns* **Cow'ardliness, Cow'ardice,** want of courage timidity, **Cow'-**

ardree (*Spens*), cowardice, **Cow'ardship** (*Shak*), the quality of being a coward [O. Fr *couard* (It *codardo*)—L *cauda*, a tail.]

Cower, kow'ėr, *v i* to sink down, generally through fear to crouch, for protection or in fear —*adv* **Cow'eringly.** [Cf Ice *kúra*, Dan *kure*, to lie quiet]

Cowl, kowl, *n* a cap or hood a monk's hood the badge of monkhood a monk a cover for a chimney —*v t* to make a monk of to cover like a cowl —*adj* **Cowled,** wearing a cowl [A.S *cufle*, Ice *coft*, akin to L *cucullus*, hood]

Cowl-staff, kowl' staf, *n* (*Shak*) a staff or pole on which a basket or vessel is supported between two persons [O Fr *cuvele*—L *cupella*, dim of *cupa*, a cask, and **Staff**]

Cowrie, Cowry, kow'ri, *n* a large genus of Gasteropods, including over a hundred species, some of which are familiar as decorative objects, and as a medium of exchange with uncivilised peoples [Hindi *kaurī*]

Cowslip, kow'slip, *n* a species of primrose, a common native in pastures in England, a delicate and modest little flower, a favourite for its beauty and fragrance —*adj* **Cow'slip'd,** covered with cowslips [A S *cú*, cow, *slyppe*, perh cow dung]

Coxcomb, koks'kōm, *n* a strip of red cloth notched like a cock's comb, which professional fools used to wear a fool a fop —*adj* **Coxcom'bical, Coxcom'ical,** foppish vain —*adv* **Coxcom'bically** —*ns* **Coxcombical'ity; Cox'combry,** the manner of a coxcomb [**Cockscomb**]

Coxswain, Cockswain, kok'swān, or kok'sn, *n* a seaman who steers a boat, and under the superior officer takes charge of it [**Cock,** a boat, and **Swain.**]

Coy, koy, *adj* modest bashful shy —*v t* to caress (*Shak.*) to disdain (*Shak*) —*adv* **Coy'ly.** —*n* **Coy'ness.**—*adj* **Coy'ish,** somewhat coy.—*adv* **Coy'ishly.**—*n* **Coy'ishness.** [Fr *coi*—L *quietus*, quiet]

Coyote, ko yōt'e, *n* a prairie wolf, abundant in Mexico and Texas [Mexican *coyotl*]

Coypu, koi'pōō, *n* a large rodent in the porcupine section of the order, common in South America —it lives in burrows near water, and feeds on aquatic plants [Native name]

Coystrel, Coystril. Same as **Coistril.**

Coz, kuz, *n* a contraction of **Cousin.**

Coze, kōz, *n* a cosy chat (*Jane Austen*)

Cozen, kuz'n, *v t* to flatter to cheat —*ns* **Coz'ener; Coz'enage,** the practice of cheating deceit [Perh from Fr *cousiner*, to claim kindred for one's own advantage, play the parasite —*cousin*, a cousin]

Cozier, Cosier, kō'zi er, *n* a cobbler [O Fr *cousere*—L *consuĕre*, to sew together]

Cozy. See **Cosy.**

Crab, krab, *n* a popular name applied to any of the short tailed division of decapod crustaceans a sign in the zodiac a portable winch the lowest throw at hazard—two aces —*adj* **Crabb'ed,** ill natured harsh rough difficult, perplexing —*adv* **Crabb'edly** —*n* **Crabb'edness** —*adjs* **Crab-faced,** having a sour, peevish countenance, **Crab-like,** moving like a crab —*v i* **Crab-sidle,** to go sideways like a crab —**To catch a crab,** in rowing, to sink the oar too deeply in the water to miss the water altogether in making the stroke [A S *crabba*, Ger *krabbe*]

Crab, krab, **Crab-apple,** krab' ap l, *n* a wild bitter apple —*ns* **Crab-stick,** a stick made out of the crab tree, **Crab-tree,** the tree that bears crab apples —*adj* like a crab tree, crooked [Perh connected with **Crabbed.**]

Crack, krak, *v i* to utter a sharp sudden sound to split to boast to chat —*v t* to produce a sudden noise to break into chinks to split to break partially or wholly to open (a bottle) —*n* a sudden sharp splitting sound a chink a flaw a blow, a smack friendly chat house breaking (*slang*) a craze one who has a craze a pert boy —*adj* excellent (*coll*) —*n* **Crack-brain,** a crazy person —*adjs* **Crack-brained, Cracked,** rent damaged crazy, **Crack-jaw,** of a word, hard to pronounce —*ns* **Crack'er,** that which cracks a boaster, a lie a thin crisp biscuit a bon bon, or a small firework, exploding when pulled asunder (*U S*) a poor white, **Cracks'man,** (*slang*) a burglar, **Crack-halter, Crack-hemp** (*Shak*), **Crack-rope,** one likely to be hanged, **Crack-tryst,** one who breaks an engagement —**To crack credit,** to destroy one's credit, **To crack tryst,** to break an engagement, **To crack up,** to praise [A S *cracian*, to crack, cf Dut. *kraken*, Gael *crac*, a crack]

Crackle, krak'l, *v i* to give out slight but frequent cracks —*n* the giving out of slight cracks —*ns* **Crack'lin,** a kind of china ware, purposely cracked in the kiln as an ornament, **Crack'ling,** the rind of roast pork skinny parts of suet from which the tallow has been removed three stripes of velvet worn on the sleeves of students at St John's College, Cambridge —*adj* **Crack'ly,** brittle —*n.* **Crack'nel,** a light, brittle biscuit (*pl*) pieces of fat pork fried crisp

Cradle, krā'dl, *n* a bed or crib in which children are rocked (*fig*) infancy the place where one is born and brought up a frame in which any thing is imbedded a case for a broken limb a frame under a ship for launching it —*v t* to lay or rock in a cradle to nurture —*adj* **Crā'dled,** laid in a cradle —*n* **Crā'dling —From the cradle,** from birth, from the first [A S *cradol* Ety obscure]

Craft, kraft, *n* cunning artifice dexterity art · trade occupation small ships —*v i* to exercise one's craft (*Shak*, *Cor*, IV vi 118) —*ns* **Crafts'man,** one engaged in a craft, **Craft'manship, Crafts'manship** —*adj* **Craft'y,** having craft or skill cunning deceitful —*adv* **Craft'ily** —*n* **Craft'iness** [A S *cræft*, Ger *kraft*, power]

Crag, krag, *n* a rough steep rock or point (*geol*) a bed of gravel mixed with shells —*adjs* **Cragg'ed, Cragg'y,** full of crags or broken rocks rough rugged — *ns* **Cragg'edness, Cragg'iness; Crags'man,** one skilled in climbing rocks [W *craig*, a rock, *carreg*, a stone, Gael *creag*, *carraig*]

Crag, Cragge, krag, *n* the neck [Cf Dut *kraag*, Ger *kragen*, the throat, the neck]

Craig, krāg, **Craigie,** krāg'i, Scotch forms of **Crag,** the neck

Crake, krāk, *v i* to utter a cry like a crow, &c

Crake. See **Corncrake**

Cram, kram, *v t* to press close to stuff to fill to superfluity (*slang*) to make believe false or exaggerated tales to teach for a special examination, only giving instruction useful for passing that examination —*v i* to eat greedily to get up a subject by cram —*pr p* cramm'ing, *pa p* crammed —*n* a crush (*slang*) a lie information that has been crammed the system of cramming —*adjs* **Cram-full, Cram'mable; Crammed** —*n* **Cram'mer,** one who prepares students for examination by cramming them [A S *crammian*, Ice *kremja*, to squeeze, Dan *kramme*, to crumple]

Crambo, kram'bo, *n* a game in which one gives a word to which another finds a rhyme rime —*ns* **Cram'boclink, -jingle,** riming [Prob from L *crambe repetita*, cabbage served up again]

Crame, krām, *n* (*Scot*) a booth for selling goods

Cramoisy, Cramesy, kram'oiz i, kram'ez i, *adj* and *n* crimson [See **Crimson.**]

Cramp, kramp, *n.* an involuntary and painful contraction of a voluntary muscle or group of

muscles restraint a piece of iron bent at the ends, for holding together wood, stone, &c a tool used by carpenters and others, having a movable part which can be screwed tight so as to press things together —*adj* hard to make out



Carpenter's Cramp

(used of handwriting) cramped narrow —*v t* to affect with spasms to confine to hinder to fasten with a cramp iron —*ns* **Cramp-bone,** the patella of the sheep, an old charm for cramp, **Cramp-fish,** the electric ray or torpedo, **Cramp-iron,** a piece of metal bent at both ends for binding things together, **Cramp'on,** a grappling iron a pointed plate for the foot in hill climbing, **Cramp-ring,** a ring formerly blessed by the sovereign on Good Friday against cramp and the falling sickness —*adj* **Cramp'y,** affected or diseased with cramp producing cramp —**Bather's cramp,** the popular name for paralysis attacking a person while bathing, causing even practised swimmers to sink without a struggle, **Writer's cramp, Scrivener's palsy,** a common disease affecting those in the habit of constant writing The person affected can use his fingers for any purpose, even the most delicate manipulations, except when he attempts to write, when the muscles refuse to obey his will [O Fr *crampe*, cf Dut *kramp*, Ger *krampf*]

Cran, kran, *n* a measure of capacity in Scotland for herrings when just taken out of the net It amounts to 37½ imperial gallons, and comprises about 750 herrings on an average —**To coup the cran,** to be upset (*Scot*) [Ety obscure, prob. from Gael *crann*, a measure]

Cranberry, kran'ber-i, *n* a genus of small evergreen shrubs growing in peaty bogs and marshy grounds the berry, much used for tarts [Late word, origin obscure]

Crane, krān, *n* a large wading bird, with long legs, neck, and bill a bent pipe for drawing liquor out of a cask a machine for raising heavy weights—both named from their likeness to the bird —*v t* to raise with a crane —*v i* to stretch out the neck to pull up before a jump —*ns* **Cran'age,** the use of a crane the price paid for the use of it, **Crane-fly,** a genus of dipterous insects, nearly allied to the gnats, with very long legs, **Crane's-bill,** the Geranium, so called from a lengthened appendage of the seed vessel —*adj* **Crane-necked.** [A S *cran*, Ger *kranich*, W *garan*]

Crane. Same as **Cranium.**

Cranium, krā'ni-um, *n* the skull the bones enclosing the brain —*adjs* **Cran'ial,** pertaining to the cranium, **Craniolog'ical.** —*ns* **Craniol'ogist,** one skilled in craniology, **Craniol'ogy,** the study of skulls phrenology, **Craniot'omy,** in obstetrics, the act of cutting open and breaking down the head of the fœtus [Low L *cranium* —Gr *kranion*, from *karē*, the head]

Crank, krangk, *n* a crook or bend a conceit in speech a whim in machinery, a lever or arm on a shaft, driven by hand or by a connecting rod, its object being to convert reciprocating motion into rotary motion —*v i* to move in a zigzag manner —*v t* to shape like a crank to provide with a crank —*adj* crooked crabbed loose or slack —*adj* **Crank'y,** crooked infirm full of whims cross —*n* **Crank'iness** —*adv* **Crank'ily.** [M E *kranke*—A S *crincan*, to yield, cf Ger. *krank*]

Crank, krangk, *adj* brisk merry. [Origin unknown]

Crank, krangk, **Crank-sided,** krangk-sī'ded, *adj* (*naut*) liable to be upset —*n* **Crank'ness,** liability to be upset [Ety uncertain]

Crankle, krangk'l, **Crinkle,** kringk'l, *n* a turn, winding, or wrinkle —*v i* to bend to twist

Crannog, kran'og, *n* the name given in Scotland and Ireland to a fortified island (partly natural and partly artificial) in a lake, used as a dwelling place and place of refuge among the early inhabitants [Gael *crann*, a tree]

Cranny, kran'i, *n* a rent a chink a secret place —*v i* to enter crannies —*adj* **Crann'ied,** having crannies, rents, or fissures [Fr *cran*, a notch, origin obscure]

Cranreuch, kran'ruh, *n* hoar frost (*Scot*) [Gaelic]

Crants, krants, *n* (*Shak*) the garland carried before the bier of a maiden and hung over her grave [From Ger *kranz*, a wreath, a garland]

Crape, krāp, *n* a thin fabric made of silk, which has been tightly twisted, without removing the natural gum with which it is covered when spun by the worm—usually dyed black, and used for mourning apparel —*adj* made of crape —*v t* to clothe with crape to frizzle (hair) —*adj* **Crap'y** [O Fr *crespe* (Fr *crêpe*)—L *crispus*, **Crisp**]

Crappit-head, krap'it-hed, *n* a haddock's head stuffed with a compound of oatmeal, suet, onions, and pepper (*Jamieson*) [*Crappit*, from a Scotch word, *crap*, to cram]

Crapulence, krap'ū-lens, *n* sickness caused by intemperance —*adjs* **Crap'ulous, Crap'ulent.** [Fr *crapule*—L *crapula*, intoxication]

Crare, Crayer, krāi, *n* a trading vessel [O Fr *craier*—Low L *craiera*, origin dub]

Crase Obs form of **Craze**

Crash, krash, *n* a noise as of things breaking or being crushed by falling the shock of two bodies meeting the failure of a commercial undertaking —*v i* to fall to pieces with a loud noise to move with such a noise —*v t* to dash in pieces [Formed from the sound See **Crush**]

Crasis, krā'sis, *n* the mixture of different elements in the constitution of the body temperament (*gram*) the mingling or contraction of two vowels into one long vowel, or into a diphthong [Gr *krasis—kerannynai*, to mix]

Crass, kras, *adj* gross thick dense stupid —*ns* **Crassament'um,** the thick part of coagulated blood the clot, **Crass'itude,** coarseness density stupidity, **Crass'ness.**—*adv* **Crass'ly** —*n pl* **Crassulā'ceæ,** an order of herbaceous or sometimes shrubby plants, always more or less succulent The most common genera are Stone crop and House leek [O Fr *cras*—L *crassus*]

Cratch, krach, *n* a crib to hold hay for cattle, a manger [Fr *crèche*, a manger, from a Teut root, from which also comes Eng **Crib**]

Crate, krāt, *n* a wicker work case for packing crockery in, or for carrying fruit [L *cratis*, a hurdle See **Cradle.**]

Crater, krāt'er, *n* the bowl shaped mouth of a volcano —*adjs* **Crat'eriform,** or **Crater'iform,** shaped like a crater, **Crat'erous.** [L —Gr *kratēr*, a large bowl for mixing wine, from *kerannynai*, to mix]

Craunch, kranch A form of **Crunch.**

Cravat, kra-vat', *n* a kind of neckcloth worn chiefly by men —*v t* to dress in a cravat —*adj* **Cravatt'ed,** wearing a cravat [Fr *cravate*. It was introduced into France in 1636 from the Cravates or Croatians]

Crave, krāv, *v t* to beg earnestly to beseech to demand or require to long for —*ns* **Crav'er,** one who craves a beggar, **Crav'ing,** desire longing [A S *crafian*, to crave, Ice *krefja*]

Craven, krāv'n, *n* a coward a spiritless fellow —*adj* cowardly spiritless —*v t* to render spiritless —*adv* **Crav'enly.** —*n* **Crav'enness.**—**To cry craven,** to surrender [M E *cravant*—O Fr partic *cravanté*, corresp to L *crepant em*, *crepāre*, to rattle, to break, some explain M E *cravant* as O Fr *creant*, as in *recreant*]

Craw, kraw, *n* the crop, throat, or first stomach of fowls the stomach of animals generally [M E *crawe*, not found in A S, cog with Dut *kraag*, the neck, Ger *kragen*]

Crawfish. See **Crayfish.**

Crawl, krawl, *v i* to move slowly along the ground, as a worm to creep to move feebly, stealthily, or sneakingly to be covered with crawling things —*n* the act of crawling —*ns* **Crawl'er,** one who or that which crawls a reptile, **Crawl'ing** —*adv* **Crawl'y,** with a creepy feeling (*coll*) [Scand, Ice *krafla*, Dan *kravle*; Ger *krabbeln*, to creep]

Crawl, krawl, *n* a pen for keeping fish a kraal

Crayfish, krā'fish, **Crawfish,** kraw'fish, *n* a large fresh-water crustacean in the long tailed division of the order Decapoda the small spiny lobster [M E *crevice*—O Fr *crevice* (Fr *écrevisse*, a crayfish)—Old High Ger *krebiz*, a **Crab**]

Crayon, krā'on, *n* a pencil made of chalk or pipe-clay, variously coloured, used for drawing a drawing done with crayons —*v t* to draw with a crayon —**In crayons,** of a picture, made by crayons [Fr *crayon*—*craie*, chalk, from L. *creta*, chalk]

Craze, krāz, *v t* to weaken to derange (applied to the intellect) to break (*obs*) —*v i* to become mad —*n* a crack or flaw insanity —*adjs* **Craz'ed,** deranged, **Craz'y,** frail insane demented —*adv* **Craz'ily.**—*n* **Craz'iness** [Scand; Sw *krasa*, Dan *krase*, to crackle, whence also Fr *écraser*, to crush, shatter, akin to **Crash.**]

Creagh, Creach, kreh, *n* a foray, raid booty. [Gael *creach*, plunder]

Creak, krēk, *v i* to make a sharp, cracking, grating sound, as of a hinge, &c —*n* a grating noise, as of an unoiled hinge —*adj* **Creak'y** —*adv* **Creak'ily.** [From the sound, like *crake*, and *croak*]

Cream, krēm, *n* the oily substance which forms on milk, and which by churning yields butter the best part of anything any cream like preparation, as cold cream for the skin, &c, or any dish largely made of cream, or like cream, as *chocolate cream*, *ice cream*, *whipped cream*, &c —*v t* to take off the cream —*v i* to gather or form cream —*ns* **Cream-cake,** a kind of cake filled with custard made of cream, &c, **Cream-cheese,** cheese made of cream —*adj* **Cream-coloured,** of the colour of cream, light-yellow —*n* **Cream'ery,** an establishment, often co operative, where butter and cheese are made from the milk supplied by a number of producers: a shop for milk, butter, &c —*adj* **Cream-faced,** pale faced —*ns* **Cream'iness, Cream-slice,** a wooden blade for skimming cream from milk —*adj* **Cream'y,** full of or like cream gathering like cream —**Cream of tartar,** a white crystalline compound made by purifying argol, bitartrate of potash [O Fr *cresme*, *creme*—L *chrisma*]

Creance, krē'ans, *n* the cord which secures the hawk while being trained [Fr]

Creant, krē'ant, *adj* creating formative (*Mrs Browning*)

Crease, krēs, *n* a mark made by folding or doubling anything in cricket, a line indicating the boundaries of a particular space, as the position of a batter and bowler, as the *bowling-crease*, *popping crease*, *return crease* —*v t* to make creases in anything —*v i* to become creased [Derivation unknown, prob Celt, as Bret *krīz*, &c]

Create, krē-āt', *v t* to bring into being or form out of nothing to beget to form to invest with a new form, office, or character to produce —*ns* **Creā'tion,** the act of creating, esp the universe that which is created, the world, the universe, **Creā'tionism,** the theory of special creation—opp to *Evolutionism* the theory that God immediately creates a soul for every human being born—opp to *Traducianism*, **Creā'tionist** —*adj* **Creā'tive,** having power to create that creates —*adv* **Creā'tively** —*ns* **Creā'tiveness; Creā'tor,** he who creates a maker —*fem* **Creā'trix.**—**The Creator,** the Supreme Being, God —*n* **Creature** (krē'tūr), whatever has been created, animate or inanimate, esp every animated being, an animal, a man a term of contempt or of endearment a dependent, instrument, or puppet —**Creature comforts,** material comforts, food, &c liquor, esp whisky —*adjs* **Crea'tural, Crea'turely.** —*n* **Crea'tureship.** [L *creāre*, *creātum*, cog with Gr *krainein*, to accomplish, to fulfil]

Creatin, krē'a tin, *n* a constant and characteristic constituent of the striped muscle of vertebrates —also **Kreatine.**—*n* **Crea'tinine,** dehydrated form, a constant constituent of urine, found also in fish muscles [Gr *kreas*, *kreat*, flesh]

Crèche, kresh, *n* a sort of public nursery where children are kept while their mothers are at work [Fr, =manger]

Credence, krē'dens, *n* belief trust the small table beside the altar on which the bread and wine are placed before being consecrated —*n* **Creden'dum,** a thing to be believed, an act of faith (*pl*) **Creden'da** —*adjs* **Cred'ent,** easy of belief, **Creden'tial,** giving a title to belief or credit —*n* that which entitles to credit or confidence (*pl*) esp the letters by which one claims confidence or authority among strangers —*adj* **Cred'ible** (kred'), that may be believed —*ns* **Credibil'ity, Cred'ibleness** —*adv* **Cred'ibly.**—*n* **Cred'it,** belief esteem reputation honour good character sale on trust time allowed for payment the side of an account on which payments received are entered a sum placed at a person's disposal in a bank on which he may draw to its amount —*v t* to believe to trust to sell or lend to on trust to enter on the credit side of an account to set to the credit of —*adj* **Cred'itable,** trustworthy bringing credit or honour —*n* **Cred'itableness.**—*adv* **Cred'itably** —*ns* **Cred'itor,** one to whom a debt is due; **Crē'do,** the creed, or a musical setting of it for church services, **Credu'lity,** credulousness disposition to believe on insufficient evidence —*adj* **Cred'ulous,** easy of belief apt to believe without sufficient evidence unsuspecting —*adv* **Cred'ulously** —*ns* **Cred'ulousness, Creed,** a summary of the articles of religious belief, esp those called the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian any system of belief [Fr —Low L *credentia*—L *credent*, believing, pr p of *credĕre*]

Creek, krēk, *n* a small inlet or bay of the sea, or the tidal estuary of a river any turn or winding in America and Australia, a small river —*adj* **Creek'y,** full of creeks winding [Prob Scand, Ice *kriki*, a nook, cf Dut *kreek*, a bay]

Creel, krēl, *n* a basket, esp an angler's basket [Prob Celt, cf O Ir *criol*, a chest]

Creep, krēp, *v i* to move on the belly, like a snake to move slowly to grow along the ground or on supports, as a vine to fawn or cringe to have the physical sensation of something creeping over or under the skin, to shudder

at from fear or repugnance to drag with a creeper, as a river bottom —*pr p* creep'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* crept —*ns* **Creep'er**, a creeping plant a genus of small climbing birds, **Creep'ie**, a low stool, the old Scotch stool of repentance —*adv* **Creep'ingly** —*adj* **Creep'y**. [A S *creópan*, Dut *kruipen*]

Creese, Crease, krēs, **Kris,** kris, *n* a Malay dagger with a wavy blade —*v t* to stab with a creese [The Malay word]

Creesh, krēsh, *v t* (*Scot*) to grease —*n* grease —*adj* **Creesh'y**. [O Fr *craisse*—L *crassus*, fat]

Cremation, krem ā'shun, *n* act of burning, esp of the dead —*v t* **Cremate'** —*ns* **Cremator'ium, Crem'atory,** a place where cremation is done —*adj* **Cremator'ial** [L *cremation em*—*cremāre*, to burn]

Cremona, krem ō'na, *n* a superior kind of violin made at Cremona in Italy —*adj* **Cremonese'**.

Cremosin, crimson (*Spens*)

Crenate, -d, krē'nāt, ed, *adj* (*bot*) having the edge notched —*ns* **Cre'na, Crena'tion, Cren'ature** [Low L *crena*, a notch]

Crenel, Crenelle, kre nel', *n* (*archit*) an opening in a parapet for shooting through a battlement —*ns* **Crenellā'tion, Cren'elet,** dim of *crenelle* —*adjs* (*her*) **Crenelle'**, embattled, **Crenelled'**, having embrasures, **Crenelāt'ed,** furnished with battlements indented —*v t* **Cren'elāte** [Fr —Low L *crena*, a notch]

Creole, krē'ōl, *n* and *adj* strictly applied in the former Spanish, French, and Portuguese colonies of America, Africa, and the East Indies to natives of pure European blood (*sangre azul*) in opposition to immigrants themselves born in Europe, or to the offspring of mixed blood, as mulattoes, quadroons, Eurasians, &c in U S applied only to the native French stock in Louisiana. a negro born in the West Indies—earlier **Creo'lian** [Fr *créole*—Sp *criollo*, contr of *criadillo*, 'a little nursling,' dim of *criado*—*criar*, lit to create, also to bring up, to nurse—L *creāre*]

Creosote, krē'o sōt, **Creasote,** krē'a sōt, *n* an oily, colourless liquid obtained from the tar produced by the destructive distillation of wood [Gr. *kreas*, flesh, *sōtēr*, saviour—*sōzein*, to save]

Crêpe, *v t* to frizz, as hair [See **Crape**]

Crepitate, krep'i tāt, *v i* to crackle, snap —*n* **Crepitā'tion,** the characteristic sound detected in the lungs by auscultation —*adj* **Crep'itātive** —*n* **Crep'itus** [L *crepitāre, ātum*, frequentative of *crepāre*, to crack, rattle]

Crepon, krep'on, *n* a woollen or silk stuff like crape [Fr]

Crept, krept, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Creep**

Crepuscular, kre pus'kū lar, also **Crepus'culous,** *adj* of or pertaining to twilight —*ns* **Crepus'cule, Crepus'cle,** twilight [L *crepusculum*—*crepere*, dusky, obscure]

Crescendo, krish en'dō, *adv* (*mus*) gradually in creasing in force or loudness —*n* a passage marked by this Often *cres*, *cresc*, or <

Crescent, kres'ent, *adj* increasing shaped like the new or old moon —*n* the moon as she increases towards half moon a figure like the crescent moon, as that on the Turkish standard the standard itself the Turkish power a range of buildings in curved form —*adjs* **Cres'cented, Crescent'ic,** formed like a crescent —*n* **Cres'centade,** a religious war for Islam —*adj* **Cres'cive** (*Shak*), increasing [L *crescens, crescent is*, pr p of *crescĕre*, to grow]

Cress, kres, *n* the name of several species of plants like the watercress, which grow in moist places, and have pungent leaves used as salads and medicinally —*adj* **Cress'y,** abounding in cresses [A S *cresse, cerse*, cog with Dut *kers*, Ger *kresse*].

Cresset, kres'et, *n* an iron basket, jar, or open lamp filled with combustible material, placed on a beacon, lighthouse, wharf, &c a torch generally [O Fr *cresset, crasset* (Fr *creuset*)—O Dut *kruysel*, a hanging lamp]



Cresset—17th century

Crest, krest, *n* the comb or tuft on the head of a cock and other birds the summit of anything, as a roof ridge, hill, wave the mane of a horse, &c (*anat*) a ridge along the surface of a bone a plume of feathers or other ornament on the top of a helmet (*her*) an accessory figure originally surmounting the helmet, placed on a wreath, &c, also used separately as a personal cognizance on plate, &c —*v t* to furnish with, or serve for, a crest, to surmount —*p adj* **Crest'ed,** having a crest (*bot*) having an elevated appendage like a crest —*adjs* **Crest'-fallen,** dejected heartless, **Crest'less,** without a crest not of high birth [O Fr *creste* (mod *crête*)—L *crista*]

Cretaceous, krē tā'shus, *adj* composed of or like chalk [L *cretaceus*, from *creta*, chalk]

Cretic, krē'tik, *adj* and *n* Cretan, belonging to Crete a metrical foot consisting of one short syllable between two long

Cretinism, krē'tin izm, *n* a state of idiocy or defective mental development of a particular type, associated with bodily deformity or arrested growth, occurring particularly in connection with enlargement of the thyroid gland or goitre in the lower Alpine valleys —*n* **Cre'tin,** one affected with cretinism —*adjs* **Cre'tinous, Cre'tinised** [Fr *crétin* — Swiss *crestin* — L *christian us*, prob implying that, after all, they are human, or that they are (from their fatuousness) incapable of sin, and therefore viewed with some degree of religious respect—cf the frequent use of *innocent*]

Cretonne, kret-on', or kret'on, *n* originally a white cloth of French manufacture, now applied to a strong printed cotton fabric used for curtains or for covering furniture [Fr, prob from Creton in Normandy]

Crevasse, krev as', *n* a crack or split, esp applied to a cleft in a glacier a breach in a canal or river bank (U S) —*v t* to fissure with crevasses [Fr *crevasse*]

Crevice, krev'is, *n* a crack or rent a narrow opening [O Fr *crevace*—Low L *crepatia*—L *crepāre*, to creak]

Crew, krōō, *n* a company, squad, or gang, often in a bad or contemptuous sense a ship's company [O Fr *creue*, increase—*croistre*, to grow]

Crew, krōō, the *pa t* of **Crow.**

Crewe, krōō, *n* (*Spens*) a cruse [O Fr *crue*]

Crewel, krōō'el, *n* a fine worsted yarn used for embroidery and tapestry work in crewels —*v* to work in such —*ns* **Crew'elist, Crew'ellery.** [Orig a monosyllable, *crule, crewle*, ety dub]

Crewels, krōō'elz, *n pl* (*Scot*) the king's evil, scrofula [Fr *écrouelles*]

Crib, krib, *n* the rack or manger of a stable a stall for oxen a child's bed a small cottage or hovel, a confined place (*coll*) a translation of a classic baldly literal, for lazy schoolboys —*v t* to put away in a crib, confine to pilfer to plagiarise —*pr p* cribb'ing, *pa p* cribbed —*n* **Crib-biting,** a vicious habit of horses, consisting in biting the manger [A S *crib*, Ger *krippe*]

Cribbage, krib'āj, *n* a game at cards played by two, three, or four persons, so called from *crib*, the name given to certain cards laid aside from his hand by each player, and which belong to the dealer —*n* **Cribbage-board,** a board with

holes for keeping by means of pegs the score at cribbage

Cribble, krib'l, *n* a coarse screen or sieve used for sand, gravel, or corn coarse flour or meal —*v t* to sift or riddle —*adj* **Crib'riform,** shaped like a sieve [L *cribellum*, dim of *cribrum*, a sieve]

Crick, krik, *n* a spasm or cramp of the muscles, esp of the neck [Prob onomatopœic]

Cricket, krik'et, *n* a saltatory, orthopterous insect, allied to grasshoppers and locusts, with long slender antennæ and ovipositor, whose male makes a chirping noise by rubbing his wing covers against each other [O Fr *criquet*, cf Dut *krekel*, Ger *kreckel*]

Cricket, krik'et, *n* an outdoor game played with bats, a ball, and wickets, between two sides of eleven each —*v i* to play at cricket —*ns* **Crick'eter,** one who plays at cricket, **Cricket-match,** a match at cricket [Fr *criquet*, further ety dub Not the A S *crycc*, a stick]

Cricket, krik'et, *n* a low stool (*Scot*)

Cricoid, krī'koid, *adj* (*anat*) ring shaped [Gr *krikos*, a ring, and *eidos*, form]

Cried, krid, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Cry.—Cried down,** or **Decried,** denounced, belittled, **Cried up,** extolled —*n* **Cri'er,** one who cries or proclaims, esp an officer whose duty is to make public proclamations

Crime, krīm, *n* a violation of law an act punishable by law offence sin —*adjs* **Crime'ful,** criminal, **Crime'less,** without crime, innocent, **Crim'inal** (krim'-), relating to crime guilty of crime violating laws —*n* one guilty of crime —**Criminal conversation,** often **Crim con,** adultery —*adv* **Crim'inally.**—*n* **Criminal'ity,** guiltiness —*v t* **Crim'ināte,** to accuse —*n* **Crimināt'ion,** act of criminating accusation —*adjs* **Crim'inātive, Crim'inātory,** involving crimination or accusation —*ns* **Criminol'ogy,** that branch of anthropology which treats of crime and criminals, **Criminol'ogist** —*adj* **Crim'inous,** criminal—now chiefly in the phrase 'a criminous clerk' —*n* **Crim'inousness** [Fr —L *crimen*]

Crimp, krimp, *adj* made crisp or brittle —*v t* to wrinkle to plait to make crisp to seize or decoy sailors or soldiers —*n* one who presses or decoys —*v t* **Crimp'le,** to contract or draw together to plait to curl —*ns* **Crimping-iron,** an iron instrument used for crimping hair, **Crimping-machine,** a machine for forming crimps or plaits on ruffles [A dim of *cramp*, Dut *krimpen*, to shrink]

Crimson, krim'zn, *n* a deep red colour, tinged with blue red in general —*adj* of a deep red colour —*v t* to dye crimson —*v i* to become crimson to blush [M E *crimosin*—O Fr *cramoisin*, from Ar *qermazi*, the cochineal insect, from which it is made]

Crinal, krī'nal, *adj* of or belonging to the hair —*adjs* **Crinicul'tural,** relating to the culture or growth of the hair, **Cri'nite,** hairy (*bot*) resembling a tuft of hair [L *crinalis—crinis*, the hair]

Crine, krīn, *v i* to shrink or shrivel (*Scot*) [Gael *crion*, dry]

Cringe, krinj, *v i* to bend or crouch with servility to submit to fawn to flatter with mean servility —*n* a servile obeisance —*ns* **Cringe'ling, Crin'ger,** one who cringes —*adv* **Crin'gingly,** in an obsequious manner [Related to A S *crincan*, *cringan*, to shrink Cf **Crank,** weak]

Cringle, kring'gl, *n* a small piece of rope worked into the bolt rope of a sail, and containing a metal ring or thimble [Teut , cf Ger *kringel*]

Crinkle, krink'l, *v t* to twist, wrinkle, crimp —*v i* to wrinkle up, curl —*n* a wrinkle —*adj* **Crink'ly,** wrinkly —*n* and *adj* **Crinkum-Crankum,** a word applied familiarly to things intricate

Crinoidea, krī-noid'e-a, *n pl* a class of Echinodermata, sometimes called feather stars or sea-lilies, and well known in fossil forms as encrinites or stone lilies, having a lily shaped disc supported on a stalk —*adj* and *n* **Crin'oid, Crinoid'ean** —*adj* **Crinoid'al.** [Gr *krinon*, a lily, and *eidos*, form]

Crinoline, krin'o lin, *n* a name originally given by the French *modistes* to a fabric of horse hair, capable of great stiffness, and employed to distend women's attire a hooped petticoat—structures of steel wire or hoops between 1855 and 1866, extending even to a circumference of 15 feet a netting round ships as a guard against torpedoes —*n* **Crin'olette,** a small crinoline causing the dress to project behind only, and so akin to the bustle and dress improver —*adj* **Crin'olined** [Fr , formed from *crin*—L *crinis*, hair, and *lin*—L *linum*, flax]

Cripple, krip'l, *n* a lame person —*adj* lame —*v t* to make lame to lame disable, impair the efficiency of —*ns* **Cripp'ledom, Cripp'ling,** a prop set up as a support against the side of a building [A S *crypel*, conn with **Creep**]

Crisis, krī'sis, *n* point or time for deciding any thing—that is, when it must either terminate or take a new course the decisive moment or turning point —*pl* **Crises** (krī'sēz) [Gr *krisis*, from *krinein*, to separate]

Crisp, krisp, *adj* curling closely having a wavy surface so dry as to be crumbled easily brittle, or short, as 'crisp cakes,' &c fresh and bracing, as 'crisp air ' firm, the opposite of limp or flabby, as a 'crisp style ' in writing —*v t* to curl or twist to make crisp or wavy —*adj* **Crisp'y** —*n* **Crisp'ness.**—*adv* **Crisp'ly** —*adjs* **Cris'pāte, Cris'pāted,** having a crisped or wavy appearance —*ns* **Crispā'tion, Crisping-iron, Crisping-pin,** a curling iron [A S ,—L *crispus*]

Crispin, kris'pin, *n* a shoemaker, from Crispin of Soissons, the patron saint of shoemakers, martyred 25th October 287

Criss-cross, kris' kros, *n* a mark formed by two lines in the form of a cross, as the signature of a person unable to write his name a child's game played on a slate, the lines being drawn in the form of a cross —*v i* to intersect frequently

Cristate, kris'tāt, *adj* crested —*n* **Cris'ta,** a crest

Criterion, krī tē'ri on, *n* a means or standard of judging a test a rule, standard, or canon —*pl* **Crite'ria** [Gr , from *kritēs*, a judge]

Crithomancy, krith'o mansi, *n* divination by the meal strewed over the victims of sacrifice [Gr *krithē*, barley, and *manteia*, divination]

Critic, krit'ik, *n* one skilled in estimating the quality of literary or artistic work a professional reviewer one skilled in textual or biblical criticism, literature, the fine arts, &c a fault finder —*adj* **Crit'ical,** relating to criticism skilled in judging literary and artistic productions discriminating captious decisive —*adv* **Crit'ically.** —**Critical angle,** the least angle of incidence at which a ray is totally reflected, **Critical point,** that temperature below which a substance may, and above which it cannot, be liquefied by pressure alone, **Critical philosophy,** that of Kant as based on a critical examination of the faculty of knowledge —*ns* **Crit'icalness, Criticality** —*v t* **Crit'icise,** to pass judgment on to censure —*adj* **Criticis'able** —*n* **Crit'icism,** the art of judging, esp in literature or the fine arts a critical judgment or observation —**Higher or historical criticism,** as opposed to textual or verbal criticism, the inquiry into the composition, date, and authenticity of the books of Scripture, from historical and literary considerations —*n* **Critique** (kri tēk'), a critical examination of any production a review [Gr *kritikos—krinein*, to judge]

Croak, krōk, *v i* to utter a low rough sound as a frog or raven to grumble to forebode evil to utter croakingly (*slang*) to die —*n* the sound of a frog or raven —*n* **Croak'er.**—*adj* **Croak'y.** —*adv* **Croak'ily.** [From the sound Cf **Crake, Crow.**]

Croat, krō'at, *n* a native of *Croatia*, esp (formerly) one serving in the Austro Hungarian army

Croche, krōch, *n* one of the buds or knobs at the top of a deer's horn [O Fr]

Crochet, krō'shā, *n* a kind of handiwork in fancy worsted, cotton, or silk, which may be described as an extensive system of looping, by means of a small hook made for the purpose —*v i* to do such work [Fr *crochet—croche, croc*, a hook]

Crocidolite, kro sid'o līt, *n* a mineral consisting mainly of silicate of iron, in asbestos like fibres [Formed from Gr *krokis, -idos*, cloth, and *lithos*, stone]

Crock, krok, *n* a pot or jar —*n* **Crock'ery,** earthenware vessels formed of baked clay [A S *croc*, Ger *krug*, perh of Celt origin, as in W *crochan*, a pot, Gael *krogan*, a pitcher]

Crock, krok, *n* dirt, smut —*v i* to dirty [Ety dub]

Crock, krok, *n* an old ewe an old horse [Cf Norw and Sw *krake*, a poor beast]

Crocket, krok'et, *n* (*archit*) an ornament on the angles of spires, canopies, &c , in imitation of curled leaves or flowers



Crocket

Crocodile, krok'o dīl, *n* a genus of large reptiles of amphibious habits a boarding school procession in which the pupils walk two by two —**Crocodile tears,** affected tears, hypocritical grief—from the old story that crocodiles (which have large lachrymal glands) shed tears over the hard necessity of killing animals for food —*adj* and *n* **Crocodil'ian.** [O Fr *cocodrille*—L *crocodilus*—Gr *krokodeilos*, a lizard]

Crocus, krō'kus, *n* a bulbous plant with brilliant yellow or purple flowers a quack doctor (*slang*) [L *crocus*—Gr *krokos*, prob of Eastern origin, as Heb *karkom*, and Ar *kurkum*, saffron]

Croft, kroft, *n* a small piece of arable land adjoining a dwelling a kind of small farm —*ns* **Croft'er, Croft'ing.** [A S *croft*, perh cog with Dut *kroft*, or with Gael *croit*]

Croissant See **Crescent**

Crome, krōm, **Cromb,** krōōm, *n* a hook or crook —*v t* to draw with such [Cf Dut *kram*]

Cromlech, krom'lek, *n* a modern term, formerly applied to a class of megalithic monuments, consisting of one flat stone supported on two or more upright stones, and forming a kind of open chamber with a roof (these are now considered the denuded or uncovered chambers of chambered cairns or barrows, for which another modern name, the *dolmen*, is now substituted) applied in Brittany to a group of standing stones, a stone circle [W *cromlech—crom*, curved, circular, and *llech*, a stone]

Crone, krōn, *n* an old woman, usually in contempt —sometimes an old man [Perh O Fr *carogne*, a crabbed woman, or Celt, as in Ir *crion*, withered, old]

Crony, krōn'i, *n* an old and intimate companion [Ety unknown]

Croodle, krōōd'l, *v i* to cower down, or cling close to anything [Ety dub , prob related to **Cuddle**]

Crook, krōōk, *n* a bend, anything bent a curved tube used to lower the pitch of a cornet, &c the bending of the body in reverence a staff bent at the end, as a shepherd's or bishop's · an artifice or trick (*Spens*) gibbet.—*v t* to bend or form into a hook to turn from the straight line or from what is right —*v.s.* to bend or be bent —*n* **Crook-back** (*Shak*), a hunchback —*adjs* **Crook-backed, Crook-kneed, Crook-shouldered, Crook'ed,** bent like a crook not straight deviating from rectitude, perverse.—*adv* **Crook'edly.**—*n* **Crook'edness.**—**A crook in the lot,** any trial in one's experience [Prob Scand , cf Ice *krókr*, Dan *krog*]

Croon, krōōn, *v t* (*Scot*) to utter a low, monotonous, inarticulate sound like a baby to sing or hum in an undertone [Cf Dut *kreunen*, to groan]

Crop, krop, *n* all the produce of a field of grain anything gathered or cropped the craw of a bird (*archit*) a finial a whip handle the cutting the hair short —*v t* to cut off the top or ends to cut short or close to mow, reap, or gather—*v i* to yield —*pr p* cropp'ing *pa p* cropped —*n* **Crop-ear,** one having cropped or cut ears —*adj* **Crop'ful** (*Milton*), satiated —*ns* **Cropp'er,** a kind of fancy pigeon remarkable for its large crop, **Cropp'y,** one of the Irish rebels of 1798 who cut their hair short in imitation of the French Revolutionists —**Crop out,** to appear above the surface, **Crop up,** to come up incidentally, **To come a cropper,** to have a fall, perhaps from phrase **Neck and crop,** see **Neck** [A S *crop*, the top shoot of a plant any protuberance, as the crop of a bird, Dut *crop*, a bird's crop]

Croquet, krō'kā, *n* a game in which two or more players try to drive wooden balls, by means of long handled mallets, through a series of arches set in the ground [Explained by Sir J Murray as North Fr *croquet*, a dial form of *crochet*, dim of *croc, croche*, a crook]

Croquette, krok et', *n* a ball of minced meat or fish, &c , seasoned and fried [Fr *croquer*, to crunch under the teeth]

Crore, krōr, *n* the sum of ten millions, or one hundred lakhs [Hind]

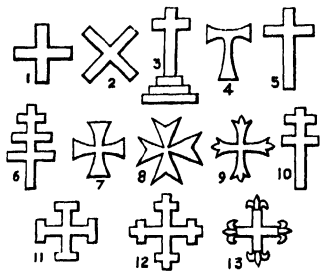
Crosier, Crozier, krō'zher, *n.* the pastoral staff or crook of a bishop or abbot, improperly, an archbishop's cross —*adj* **Cro'siered** [O Fr *crocier*—Late L *crociarius*—L *crux*, a cross]



Archbishop's Cross

Cross, kros, *n* a gibbet on which male factors were hung, consisting of two pieces of timber, one placed crosswise on the other, either thus + or × the instrument on which Christ suffered, and thus the symbol of the Christian religion the sufferings of Christ, the atonement effected by these a representation of the cross, a staff surmounted by a cross, a monument, model, or ornament in the form of a cross, esp that in the centre of a town at which proclamations are made, &c (*Scot*) a signal or call to arms sent throughout a district, being a cross of two sticks charred and dipped in blood (**Fiery cross**) the transverse part of an anchor, or the like a surveyor's cross staff anything that crosses or thwarts a crossing or cross way adversity or affliction in general a crossing or mixing of breeds, esp of cattle something intermediate in character between two other things dishonest practices —*v t* to mark with a cross, or to make the sign of the cross over to lay one body or draw one line across another to cancel by drawing cross-lines to pass from side to side of to write across a bank cheque the name of a banking company, or simply '& Co' between two lines, to be filled up with the name of a banking company, through whom alone it may be paid to obstruct to thwart to interfere with —*v i* to lie or be athwart to move or pass from place to place —**Crost,** *pa p* of **Cross.** —*ns* **Cross'ing,** act of going across: a thwart-

ing a place in the street, &c, for passing from one side to the other; **Cross'let**, a little cross — **Ansate cross** (*crux ansata*), a common symbol of immortality in ancient Egypt, **Archiepiscopal cross**, the pastoral staff surmounted by a cross, **Buddhist cross**, the gammadion or fylfot, with returned arms, a symbol found in prehistoric relics in Italy and elsewhere, **Cross of Calvary**, the Latin cross or cross of crucifixion elevated on three steps, **Capital cross**, a Greek cross having each extremity terminated in an ornament like a Tuscan capital, **Capuchin cross**, a cross having each arm terminated by a ball, **Celtic cross**, a characteristic type of cross most frequently found in Ireland and in the north and west of Scotland, varying from a cross incised on a flat slate to an elaborate cruciform monument —some crosses of this type show Scandinavian workmanship, and hence are often called **Runic crosses**; **Greek cross**, an upright cross with limbs of equal length—the well known Cross of St George (red on a white ground), **Cross of Jerusalem**, one having each arm capped by a cross bar, **Latin cross** (*crux immissa*), an upright cross having the lower limb longer than the others, **Cross of Lorraine**, a cross with two horizontal arms, combining the Greek and Latin crosses, **Maltese cross**, the badge of the knights of Malta, converging to a point in the centre, with two points to each limb, **Norman cross**, an elaborate memorial cross like a Gothic turret set on the ground, or on the base of a few steps, with niches for figures and pinnacles, **Patriarchal cross**, a cross with two horizontal bars, **Rouen-cross**, a cross in fretwork, as a brooch or pendant, **St Andrew's cross** (*crux decussata*), or **Cross saltier**, a cross of two shafts of equal length crossed diagonally at the middle—the saltier cross of Scotland (white on a blue ground), **St Anthony's cross** (*crux commissa*), shaped like a **T**, **Cross of St James**, a Latin cross figured as a sword, **Cross of St Patrick**, the saltier cross of Ireland (red on a white ground), **Southern cross**, a constellation in the Antarctic region where the stars are in the form of a cross —**Cross-and-pile**, the obverse and reverse side of a coin, head and tail, **To cross the path of any one**, to thwart him, **To cross one's mind**, to flash across the mind [O Fr *crois* (Fr *croix*) —L *cruc em*, orig an upright post to which latterly a cross piece was added]



Cross—Various Forms

1, St George's cross, 2, St Andrew's cross, 3, The Cross Calvary, 4, Tau cross, or Cross of St Anthony, 5, Latin cross, 6, Papal cross, 7, Cross patée, 8, Maltese cross, 9, Cross patonce, 10, Patriarchal cross, 11, Cross potent, 12, Cross crosslet, 13, Cross fleury

Cross, kros, *adj* lying across transverse oblique opposite adverse ill tempered interchanged dishonest balancing, neutralising — *advs* **Cross**, across, **Cross'ly**, contrarily — *ns* **Cross'ness**; **Cross-action** (*law*), an action brought by the defender against the pursuer in the same cause.—*adj* **Cross-armed**, having the arms crossed (*bot*) brachiate —*n* **Cross-bar**, a transverse bar a kind of lever —*adj* **Cross-barred**.—*ns* **Cross-beam**, a large beam stretching across a building and serving to hold its sides together; **Cross-bearer**, one who carries a cross in a procession, **Cross-bench**, in the House of Lords, certain benches so placed, on which independent members sometimes sit, **Cross-bill**, a bill brought by the defendant in a Chancery suit against the plaintiff, **Crossbill**, a genus of birds resembling bullfinches, linnets, &c, with the mandibles of the bill crossing each other near the points —*v t* **Cross'bite**, to bite the biter —*ns* **Cross-bones**, a figure of two thigh bones laid across each other—together with the skull a conventional emblem of death, **Cross'-bow**, a weapon for shooting arrows, formed of a bow placed crosswise on a stock, **Crossbower, -bowman**, one who uses a crossbow, **Cross-breed**, a breed produced by the crossing or inter mixing of different races —*adj* **Cross-bred** —*ns* **Cross'bun**, a bun marked with the form of a cross, eaten on Good-Friday, **Cross-buttock**, a particular throw over the hip in wrestling — *adj* **Cross-country**, across the fields rather than by the road —*n* **Cross-cut**, a short road across from one point to another—*v t* to cut across —*ns* **Crosscut-saw**, a large saw worked by two men, one at each end, for cutting beams crosswise, **Cross-division**, the division of any group into divisions that cut across each other and produce confusion —*v t* **Cross-examine**, to test the evidence of a witness by subjecting him to an examination by the opposite party —*n* **Cross-examination**.—*adj* **Cross-eyed**, having a squint —*n* **Cross-fire** (*milit*), the crossing of lines of fire from two or more points—*adjs* **Cross-gartered** (*Shak*), wearing the garters crossed on the leg, **Cross-grained**, having the grain or fibres crossed or intertwined perverse contrary untractable —*n* **Cross-grain'edness** — *adj* **Cross legged**, having the legs crossed —*ns* **Cross-purpose**, a contrary purpose contradictory conduct or system an enigmatical game, **Cross road**, a road crossing the principal road, a bypath, **Cross-row**, same as **Christ-cross-row**, **Cross'trees**, pieces of timber placed across the upper end of the lower masts and top masts of a ship, **Cross'-way**, a way that crosses another —*adv* **Cross'wise**, in the form of a cross across —**Cross as two sticks**, particularly perverse and disagreeable

Crotch, kroch, *n* a fork, as of a tree the bifurcation of the human body [Ety obscure]

Crotchet, kroch'et, *n* a hook a note in music, equal to half a minim, a crooked or perverse fancy a whim, or conceit —*adj* **Crotch'ety**, having crotchets or peculiarities whimsical [Fr *crochet*, dim of *croche*, a hook See **Crochet.**]

Croton, krō'ton, *n* a genus of tropical plants, producing a brownish-yellow oil, having a hot biting taste —**Croton oil**, a powerful purgative oil, expressed from the seeds of the *Croton tiglium*, it is also used externally to relieve internal affections by producing pustular eruption, **Croton'ic acid**, an acid obtained from croton oil [Gr *krotōn*, a tick or mite, which the seed of the plant resembles]

Crouch, krowch, *v i* to squat or lie close to the ground to cringe to fawn [Possibly a form of **Crook**]

Croup, krōōp, *n* a severe disease in the throat of children, accompanied by a hoarse cough —*v i* to cry or speak hoarsely [Perh A S *crópan*, bleating; Scot *roup*, *croup*, hoarseness, from the sound]

Croup, krōōp, *n* the rump of a horse the place behind the saddle —*n* **Croup'on** (*obs*), the croup: the human buttocks [Fr *croupe*, a protuberance, allied to **Crop**]

Crouper, krōōp'ér, *n* obs form of **Crupper.**

Croupier, krōō'pi ér, *n.* one who sits at the lower

end of the table as assistant-chairman at a public dinner a vice-president he who watches the cards and collects the money at the gaming-table [Fr, 'one who rides on the croup']

Crouse, krōōs, *adj* lively, pert (*Scot*) —*adv* boldly, pertly —*adv* **Crouse'ly.** [M E *crūs*, cf Ger *kraus*, Dut *kroes*, crisp, cross]

Crout, krowt, *n* See **Sour-crout**

Crow, krō, *n* a large bird, generally black, of the genus Corvus, which includes magpies, nut-crackers, jays, choughs, &c the cry of a cock a crow bar —*v i* to croak to cry as a cock, in joy or defiance to boast, swagger (*over*) —*pa t* crew (krōō) or crowed, *pa p* crowed —*ns* **Crow'-bar**, a large iron bar mostly bent at the end, to be used as a lever, **Crow-berry**, a small creeping shrub, producing small black berries, which are the favourite food of game, **Crow-flower** (*Shak*), perhaps the same as **Crow'foot**, a common weed, the flower of which is like a crow's foot, the buttercup crow's foot, **Crow-keeper** (*Shak*), a scarecrow, **Crow-quill**, a pen made of the quill of a crow, &c, for fine writing or etching, **Crow's-bill, Crow-bill** (*surg*), a kind of forceps for extracting bullets, &c from wounds, **Crow's-foot**, wrinkles produced by age, spreading out in the shape of a crow's foot from the corners of the eyes (*milit*) a caltrop, **Crow's-nest** (*naut*), a shelter at the topgallant mast head of whalers for the man on the lookout, **Crow-toe** (*Milton*), prob the same as **Crowfoot** —**To eat crow**, or **boiled crow**, to be forced to do something very disagreeable, **To have a crow to pluck with some one**, to have something to settle with some one, **As the crow flies**, in a straight line [A S *crawe*, a crow, *crawan*, to cry like a cock, from the sound]

Crowd, krowd, *n* a number of persons or things closely pressed together, without order the rabble multitude —*v t* to gather into a lump or crowd to fill by pressing or driving together to compress —*v i* to press on to press together in numbers to swarm —*p adj* **Crowd'ed** —**To crowd sail**, to carry a press of sail for speed [A S *crúdan*, to crowd, press]

Crowd, krowd, *n* an ancient musical instrument of the nature of the violin (*obs*) —*n* **Crowd'er** (*obs*), a fiddler [W *crwth*, a hollow protuberance, a fiddle, Gael, Ir *crut*]

Crowdie, krowd'i, *n* a mixture of meal and water brose (*Scot*) [Der unknown]

Crown, krown, *n* the diadem or state cap of royalty regal power the sovereign honour reward, as the 'martyr's crown' the top of anything, esp of the head completion accomplishment a 5s piece stamped with a crown an old French gold coin, the French *écu*, Sw *krone*, &c a size of paper, because orig water marked with a crown (*archit*) a species of spire or lantern, formed by converging flying buttresses —*v t* to cover or invest with a crown to invest with royal dignity to adorn to dignify to complete happily —*p adj* **Crowned**, having or wearing a crown rewarded consummated —*adj* **Crown'less.**—*ns* **Crown-antler**, the uppermost antler of the horn of a stag, **Crown-colony**, a colony whose administration is directly under the home government, **Crown'er** (*Shak.*), a corr of **Coroner**, **Crown'et**, a coronet (*Shak*) that which crowns or accomplishes, **Crown-glass**, a kind of window glass formed in circular plates or discs, **Crown-imperial**, a plant, a species of fritillary, **Crown-jewels**, jewels pertaining to the crown or sovereign, **Crown-land**, land belonging to the crown or sovereign, **Crown-lawyer**, the lawyer who acts for the crown in criminal cases; **Crown'let**, a small crown, **Crown-living**, a church living in the gift of the crown, **Crown office**, the office for the business of the crown side of the King's Bench the office in which the great seal is affixed, **Crown-paper**, in England, a printing paper of the size 15 × 20 in, in America, a writing paper 15 × 19 in, **Crown-prince**, the prince who succeeds to the crown, **Crown-wheel**, a wheel resembling a crown with teeth or cogs set at right angles to its plane, **Crown-witness**, a witness for the crown in a criminal prosecution instituted by it, **Crown-work** (*fort*), an outwork in the shape of a crown, consisting of two faces inclined to each other, having a bastion in the middle, and joined to the main work by two long sides —**Crown of the causeway**, the middle of the street


Crown wheel

[O Fr *corone* (Fr *couronne*)—L *corona*, cog with Gr *korōnos*, curved]

Crucial, krōō'shi al, *adj* testing, searching, from the practice of marking a testing instance with a cross to draw attention to it, or to its value as a finger post —*adj* **Cru'ciate** (*bot*), arranged in the form of a cross, as leaves or petals [Fr —L *crux, crucis*, a cross See **Cross**]

Crucible, krōō'si bl, *n* an earthen pot, for melting ores, metals, &c [Low L *crucibulum*, most prob from L *crux*]

Cruciferæ, krōō sif'er ē, *n* a natural order of dicotyledons having a corolla of four petals arranged in the form of a cross, and including many plants largely cultivated for food —*adj* **Crucif'erous** (*bot*), bearing four petals in the form of a cross —*n* **Cruc'ifer**, a cross bearer in a procession a member of the Cruciferæ [L *crux, crucis*, a cross, and *ferre*, to bear]

Crucify, krōō'si fī, *v t* to put to death by fixing the hands and feet to a cross to subdue completely to mortify to torment —*pa p* cruc'i fied —*ns* **Crucifi'er**, one who crucifies, **Cru'cifix**, a figure or picture of Christ fixed to the cross, **Crucifix'ion**, death on the cross, especially that of Christ —*adj* **Cru'ciform**, in the form of a cross [O Fr *crucifier*—L *crucifigĕre*, *crucifixum* —*crux*, and *figĕre*, to fix]

Crude, krōōd, *adj* raw, unprepared not reduced to order or form unfinished undigested immature —*adv* **Crude'ly** —*ns* **Crude'ness, Crud'ity**, rawness unripeness that which is crude —*adj* **Crud'y** (*Shak*), crude, raw [L *crudus*, raw See **Raw**]

Cruel, krōō'el, *adj* disposed to inflict pain, or pleased at suffering void of pity, merciless, savage severe —*adv* **Cru'elly** —*ns* **Cru'elness** (*obs*), **Cru'elty** —*adj* **Cruel-hearted**, delighting in cruelty hard hearted unrelenting [Fr *cruel*—L *crudelis* From root of **Crude**]

Cruet, krōō'et, *n* a small jar or phial for sauces and condiments —*n* **Cruet-stand**, a stand or frame for holding cruets [Acc to Skeat, prob formed from Dut *kruik*, a jar = Eng **Crock**; and acc to E Muller, dim of O Fr *oruye* (mod Fr *cruche, cruchette*, a jar), from root of **Crock.**]

Cruise, krōōz, *v i* to sail to and fro to rove on the sea —*n* a sailing to and fro a voyage in various directions in search of an enemy, or for the protection of vessels —*n* **Cruis'er.** [Dut *kruisen*, to cross—*kruis*, a cross]

Crumb, krum, *n* a small bit or morsel of bread a small particle of anything the soft part of bread —*v t* to break into crumbs to fill with crumbs —*n* **Crumb'cloth**, a cloth laid under a table to receive falling crumbs, and keep the carpet clean — *adjs* **Crumb'y, Crum'my**, in crumbs soft. [A S *cruma*, Dut *krum*, Ger. *krume*, allied to **Crimp.**]

Crumble, krum'bl, *v t.* to break into crumbs: to

scatter in crumbs —*v i* to fall into small pieces to decay —*n* a crumb that which crumbles easily [Orig dim of **Crumb**; Dut *kruimelen*, Ger *krumeln*]

Crumenal, krōō'me-nal, *n* (*Spens*) a purse [From L *crumena*, a purse]

Crump, krump, *adj* crooked wrinkled —*adj* **Crump'y,** crump easily broken —*n* **Crump'et,** a kind of crumby or soft cake or muffin [A S *crump* — *crumb*, crooked, Ger *krumm*, Scot *crummy*, a cow with a crumpled horn From the root of **Cramp, Crimp.**]

Crumple, krump'l, *v t* to contort to mark with or draw into folds or wrinkles to crease —*v i* to become wrinkled to contract or shrink [Formed from **Crump**]

Crunch, krunsh, *v t* to crush with the teeth to chew anything hard, and so make a noise —*n* the act of crunching [From the sound, cf Fr *grincer*]

Crunt, krunt, *n* a blow on the head (*Scot*)

Crupper, krup'er, *n* a strap of leather fastened to the saddle and passing under the horse's tail to keep the saddle in its place the hind part of a horse [Fr *croupière*—*croupe*, the **Croup** of a horse]

Crural, krōō'ral, *adj* belonging to or shaped like a leg [L *cruralis*, from *crus*, *cruris*, the leg]

Crusade, kroo sād', *n* a military expedition under the banner of the cross to recover the Holy Land from the Turks any daring or romantic undertaking —*v i* to go on a crusade —*n* **Crusad'er,** one engaged in a crusade [Fr *croisade*—Prov *crozada*—*croz*, a cross—L *crux* See **Cross.**]

Crusado, kroo sā'do, *n* a Portuguese coin, so called because marked with a cross [Port *cruzado*]

Cruse, krōōz, *n* an earthen pot a small cup or bottle [Cf Ice *krus*, Dan *kruus*, Ger *krause*]

Cruset, krōō'set, *n* a goldsmith's crucible [Fr *creuset*]

Crush, krush, *v t* to break or bruise to squeeze together to beat down or overwhelm to subdue to ruin —*v i* to become broken under pressure —*n* a violent squeezing a vast crowd of persons or things —*adjs* **Crushed,** broken by pressure subdued oppressed — **Crushed strawberry,** noting the colour of strawberries that have been crushed, **Crush'ing,** bruising overwhelming —*adv* **Crush'ingly.** — *ns* **Crush'er,** he who, or that which, crushes or subdues a policeman (*slang*), **Crush-hat,** a hat so constructed as to collapse and become flat an opera hat, **Crush-room,** a room in a theatre or such, where the audience may promenade during the intervals of the entertainment —**To crush a cup,** to empty a cup to quaff [O Fr *cruisir*, from a Scand root seen in Sw *krysta*, whose oldest form appears in Goth *kriustan*, to grind the teeth, formed from the sound See **Crash** and **Craze**]

Crusie, Crusy, krōōz'i, *n* a lamp which burns oil (*Scot*) [From **Cruset**]

Crust, krust, *n* the hard rind or outside coating of anything the outer part of bread covering of a pie, &c (*geol*) the solid exterior of the earth —*v t* to cover with a crust or hard case —*v i* to gather into a hard crust —*adj* **Crust'ed,** covered with a crust —*n* **Crustā'tion,** an adherent crust —*adj* **Crust'y,** of the nature of or having a crust, as port or other wine having a hard or harsh exterior hard snappy surly —*adv* **Crust'ily.**—*n* **Crust'iness.** [O Fr —L *crusta*, perh conn with Gr *kryos*, icy cold]

Crustacea, krus tā'shi a, *n pl* a large class of Arthropod animals, including crabs, lobsters, shrimps, sand hoppers, wood lice, water fleas, barnacles, acorn shells, &c They are almost all aquatic —*n* **Crustaceol'ogy,** the science which treats of the crustacea.—*adjs* **Crusta'ceous, Crusta'cean,** pertaining to the crustacea, or shellfish —*n* **Crusta'cean,** one of the crustacea

Crutch, kruch, *n* a staff with a cross piece at the head to place under the arm of a lame person any support like a crutch —*v t* to support to prop —*v i* to go on crutches —*adj* **Crutched,** marked by the sign of or wearing a cross —*n* **Crutched-friars,** an order of friars so called from the sign of the cross which they wore Called also *Crouched* or *Crossed friars* [From root of **Crook**, perh modified by L *crux* a cross]

Crux, kruks, *n* a cross (*fig*) something that occasions difficulty [L *crux*, a cross]

Crwth, kroth, *n* an old Welsh stringed instrument Four of its six strings were played with a bow, the other two being twitched by the thumb [Welsh]

Cry, krī, *v i* to utter a shrill loud sound, esp one expressive of pain or grief to lament to weep to bawl —*v t* to utter loudly to proclaim or make public —*pa t* and *pa p* cried —*n* any loud sound, esp of grief or pain a fit of weeping a pack of hounds, hence of people particular sound uttered by an animal bawling lamentation prayer clamour (*pl*) **Cries** —*ns* **Cri'er, Cry'ing,** act of calling loudly weeping —*adj* calling loudly claiming notice notorious —**To cry against,** to protest against, **To cry on,** to call upon to invoke, **To cry down,** to condemn to decry, **To cry off,** to withdraw from a bargain, **To cry up,** to praise extol, **A far cry,** a great distance, **In full cry,** in full pursuit, used of dogs in hunt, **Great cry and little wool,** appearance without reality much ado about nothing, **Hue and cry,** see **Hue, Within cry of,** within hearing distance [Fr *crier* (It *gridare*)—L *quritāre*, to scream—freq of L *queri*, to lament]

Cryolite, krī'o līt, *n* a mineral which exists in great abundance on the coast of Greenland, consisting mainly of a fluoride of aluminium in combination with fluoride of sodium [Gr *kryos*, ice, and *lithos*, a stone]

Cryophorus, krī of'o rus, *n* an instrument for freezing water by evaporation [Gr *kryos*, frost, and *pherein*, to bear]

Crypt, kript, *n* an underground cell or chapel, esp one used for burial —*adj* **Cryp'tic, -al,** hidden secret unseen [L *crypta*—Gr *krypte* —*kryptein*, to conceal Doublet of **Grot.**]

Cryptogamia, krip to gā'mi a, *n* the class of flowerless plants —*adjs* **Cryptogam'ic, Cryptog'amous.**—*ns* **Cryp'togam,** a member of the class, **Cryptog'amist** [Gr *kryptos*, concealed, and *gamos*, marriage]

Cryptography, krip tog'ra fi, *n* the art of secret writing the characters or cipher so used [Gr *kryptos*, secret, and *graphein*, to write]

Crystal, kris'tal, *n* a superior kind of quartz, clear like ice (*chem*) a piece of matter which has assumed a definite geometrical form, with plane faces —*adjs* **Crys'tal, Crys'talline,** consisting of or like crystal in clearness, &c, **Crys'tallisable,** capable of being crystallised or formed into crystals —*n* **Crystallisā'tion,** the act of crystallising —*v t* **Crys'tallise,** to reduce to the form of a crystal—*v i* to assume a crystalline form —*ns* **Crystallog'rapher,** one skilled in crystallography, **Crystallog'raphy,** the science of crystallisation —*adj* **Crys'talloid,** having the form of a crystal—*n* a name given by Graham to a class of substances which when in solution pass easily through membranes —*n.*

Crys'tallomancy, a mode of divination by means of transparent bodies, at one time very popular [O Fr. *cristal*—L *crystallum*—Gr *krystallos*, ice,—*kryos*, icy cold, akin to **Crust.**]

Ctenoid, tē'noid, *adj* comb shaped, applied to the scales and fins of certain fishes (acc to the classification by Agassiz), as the perch, &c—*adj* and *n* **Ctenoid'ean.** [Gr *kteis, ktenos*, a comb, and *eidos*, form]

Ctenophora, ten of'o ra, *n pl* a sub class of Cœlenterates They are beautifully delicate, free swimming marine organisms, generally globular in form, moving by means of comb like plates [Gr *kteis, ktenos*, a comb, *pherein*, to carry]

Cub, kub, *n* the young of certain animals, as foxes, &c a whelp a young boy or girl (in contempt)—*v* to bring forth young—*pr p* cubb'ing, *pa p* cubbed—*adjs* **Cub-drawn** (*Shak*), drawn or sucked by cubs, **Cubb'ish,** like a cub awkward, **Cub'less,** without cubs [Origin obscure, prob Celt, as Ir *cuib*, a whelp, from *cu*, a dog]

Cuban, kū'ban, *n* a native of Cuba, one of the West Indian islands—*adj* pertaining to Cuba

Cube, kūb, *n* a solid body having six equal square faces, a solid square the third power of a number, as—$2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$—*v t* to raise to the third power—**Cube root,** the number or quantity that produces a given cube by being raised to the third power—thus 2 is the cube root of 8—*n* **Cub'ature,** the act of finding the solid or cubic content of a body the result thus found—*adjs* **Cub'ic,** pertaining to a cube of the third power or degree solid, **Cub'ical**—*adv* **Cub'ically**—*n* **Cub'icalness,** state or quality of being cubical—*adjs* **Cub'iform,** in the form of a cube, **Cub'oid, Cuboid'al,** resembling a cube in shape [Fr—L *cubus*—Gr *kybos*, a die]

Cubeb, kū'beb, *n* the dried berry of *Piper cubeba*, a climbing shrub, a native of Sumatra, Java, and Southern Borneo Useful as a stomachic and carminative in indigestion, but especially for piles and for sore throats—*n* **Cubeb'in,** a crystallising substance found in cubebs [Fr *cubèbe*—Ar *kabābah*]

Cubicle, kū'bi kl, *n* a bedroom

Cubit, kūb'it, *n* a measure employed by the ancients, equal to the length of the arm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, varying from 18 to 22 inches—*adj* **Cub'ital,** connected with or relating to the cubit of the length of a cubit [L *cubitum*, the elbow, akin to L *cubāre*, to lie down]

Cucking-stool, kuk'ing stōōl, *n* a stool in which scolds and other culprits were placed, usually before their own door, to be pelted and insulted by the mob [Mentioned in Domesday Book as having been in use in Chester, and called *cathedra stercoris* From an obs word *cuck*, to ease one's self, cf Ice *kūka*]

Cuckold, kuk'old, *n* a man whose wife has proved unfaithful—*v t* to wrong (a husband) by unchastity—*v t* **Cuck'oldise,** to make a cuckold—*adv* **Cuck'oldly** (*Shak*)—*ns* **Cuck'oldom,** state of a cuckold act of adultery, **Cuck'oldry,** adultery [O Fr *cucuault—cucu*, cuckoo]

Cuckoo, koo'kōō, *n* a bird which cries cuckoo, remarkable for placing its eggs in the nests of other birds—*ns* **Cuckoo-bud,** the name of a plant (*Shak*), **Cuckoo-clock,** a clock in which the hours are told by a call like that of the cuckoo, **Cuckoo-flower,** a species of Cardamine—called also *Lady's Smock*, **Cuckoo-pint,** the Wake robin, *Arum maculatum*, **Cuckoo-spit, -spittle,** a frothy spittle, made by many insects parasitic on plants, surrounding the larvæ and pupæ

Cucullate, -d, kū'kul lāt, ed, *adj* hooded having the shape of a hood [L *cucullatus—cucullus*, a hood]

Cucumber, kū'kum ber, *n* a creeping plant, with heart shaped acuminately pentangular leaves, rough with bristly hairs, and large oblong fruit used as a salad and pickle—a native of the middle and south of Asia—*adj* **Cucum'iform,** having the form of a cucumber [L *cucumis, cucumeris*]

Cucurbit, kū'kur bit, *n* a chemical vessel used in distillation, orig shaped like a gourd—*adj* **Cucurbitā'ceous,** of or resembling a genus of plants named Cucurbitaceæ, containing mostly herbaceous climbers, as the gourd, melon, &c [Fr *cucurbite*—L *cucurbita*, a gourd]

Cud, kud, *n* the food brought from the first stomach of a ruminating animal back into the mouth and chewed again—*n* **Cud'weed,** the popular name for many species of plants covered with a cottony down—**To chew the cud,** to meditate to ponder [A S *cwidu* Like **Quid**]

Cudbear, kud'bār, *n* a purple or violet coloured powder prepared from a lichen, used in dyeing [A corr of *Cuthbert*—from Dr Cuthbert Gordon, who first made it an article of commerce]

Cuddle, kud'l, *v t* to hug to embrace to fondle—*v i* to lie close and snug together—*n* a close embrace [Der uncertain, perh a freq of M E *couth*, cosy]

Cuddy, kud'i, *n* a small cabin or cookroom, generally in the forepart of a boat or lighter in large vessels, applied to the officers' cabin under the poopdeck [Origin uncertain, cf Fr *cahute*, Dut *kajuit*, Ger *kajute*]

Cuddy, kud'i, *n* the right of a lord to entertainment from his tenant rent Spenser has *Cud deehih* [Corr of Irish *cuid oidhche—cuid*, a share, *oidhche*, night]

Cuddy, Cuddie, kud'i, *n* a donkey a stupid person (*Scot*) [Der unknown, perh formed from *Cuthbert*]

Cudgel, kud'jel, *n* a heavy staff a club—*v t* to beat with a cudgel—*pr p* cud'gelling, *pa p* cud'gelled—*ns* **Cud'geller, Cud'gelling**—*adj* **Cudgel-proof,** not to be hurt by beating—**To take up the cudgels,** to engage in a contest [A S *cycgel*]

Cue, kū, *n* the last words of an actor's speech serving as a hint to the next speaker any hint the part one has to play [Der unknown, acc to some from Fr *queue*, tail, as it is the ending words of the last speech, in 17th c written Q and derived by some from L *quando*, 'when,' denoting when the actor was to begin]

Cue, kū, *n* a tail like twist of hair hanging at the back of the head a rod used in playing billiards—*v t* of the hair, to form in a cue [Fr *queue*—L *cauda*, a tail]

Cuff, kuf, *n* a stroke with the open hand—*v t* to strike with the open hand to beat [Origin obscure, cf Sw *kuffa*, to knock]

Cuff, kuf, *n* the end of the sleeve near the wrist a covering for the wrist a handcuff (q v) [Prob cog with **Coif.**]

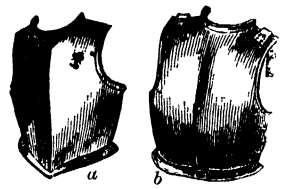
Cuff, kuf, *n* Scotch form of **Scruff**—**Cuff of the neck.** [See **Scruff.**]

Cuffin, kuf'in, *n* a man a justice of the peace [Thieves' slang]

Cufic, kūf'ik, *adj* of or pertaining to Cufa, esp applied to the kind of writing of the scholars of Cufa, a town in Asiatic Turkey, which contained the most expert and numerous copyists of the Koran

Cui bono, kī bō'nō, a Latin phrase for *cui bono est*, 'who is the gainer?' but used in English to mean 'for what use?'

Cuirass, kwi ras', or kū, *n.* a defensive covering for the breast and back, orig made of leather, afterwards of iron fastened with straps and buckles, &c —*v t* to furnish with a cuirass —*n* **Cuirassier',** a horse soldier armed with a cuirass [Fr *cuirasse* — *cuir*, leather —L *corium*, skin, leather]



Cuirass
a, breast plate, *b*, back plate.

Cuisine, kwe zēn', *n* a kitchen or cooking department cookery —*n* **Cuisin'ier,** a cook [Fr , It *cucina*—L *coquina*—*coquĕre*, to cook]

Cuisse, kwis, **Cuish,** kwish, *n* armour for the thighs, consisting of iron plates laid horizontally over each other and riveted together [Fr *cuisse* (It *coscia*, the thigh)—L *coxa*, the hip]

Cuiter, kūt'er, *v t* to fondle, pamper (*Scot*)

Cuittle, kut'l, *v t* to curry to cajole (*Scot*)

Culdee, kul'dē, *n* one of a fraternity of monks found living in Scotland in the 8th century in groups of cells [Acc to Reeves and Skene, the old Ir *céle dé*, 'servants of God,' or 'companions of God'—Latinised by Boece into *Culdei* as if *cultores Dei*]

Cul-de-four, ku de fōōr, *n* (*archit*) a sort of low spherical vault, oven like.—*ns* **Cul-de-lampe,** an ornamental design used in filling up blank spaces in a book , **Cul-de-sac,** a street, &c , closed at one end a blind alley [Fr *cul*, bottom—L *culus* , Fr *four*, furnace, *lampe*, lamp, *sac*, sack]

Culinary, kū'lin ar i, *adj* pertaining to the kitchen or to cookery used in the kitchen [L *culinarius—culina*, a kitchen]

Cull, kul, *v t* to select to pick out [Fr *cueillir*, to gather —L *colligĕre—col*, together, and *legĕre*, to gather A doublet of **Collect.**]

Cullender. See **Colander**

Cullion, kul'yun, *n* a wretch a cowardly fellow —*adj* **Cull'ionly** (*Shak*), having the qualities of a cullion mean base [Fr *couillon*, a dastard, a poltroon (It *coglione*)—L *coleus*, a leather bag, the scrotum]

Cully, kul'i, *n* a mean dupe —*v t* to deceive meanly —*pa p* cull'ied —*ns* **Cull,** a dupe , **Cul'lyism,** state of being a cully [Prob a contr of **Cullion**]

Culm, kulm, *n* the stalk or stem of corn or of grasses —*v i* to form a culm —*adj* **Culmif'erous,** having a culm [L *culmus*, a stalk or stem]

Culm, kulm, *n* coal dust name given in some parts of England to anthracite or stone-coal — *adj* **Culmif'erous,** producing culm [Same as **Coom**]

Culminate, kul'min āt, *v i* (*astron*) to be vertical or at the highest point of altitude to reach the highest point (*in*) —*n* **Culmina'tion,** act of culminating the top or highest point (*astron*) transit or passage of a body across the meridian or highest point for the day —*adj* **Cul'minant,** at its highest point [Low L *culmināre*, from L *culmen*, properly *columen*, a summit See **Column.**]

Culottic, kul-ot'ic, *adj* wearing trousers respectable (*Carlyle*) [Fr *culotte*, breeches]

Culpable, kul'pa bl, *adj* faulty criminal —*ns* **Culpabil'ity, Cul'pableness,** liability to blame —*adv* **Cul'pably** —*adj* **Cul'patory,** expressive of culpability or blame [O Fr *coupable*—L *culpabilis*, worthy of blame—*culpa*, a fault]

Culprit, kul'prit, *n* one culpable or in fault a criminal in Eng law, a prisoner accused, but not yet tried [From the fusion in legal phraseology of *cul* (*culpable*, *culpabilis*), and *prit*, *prist* (O Fr. *prest*), ready Hardly for *culpate*, from old law L *culpatus*, a person accused.]

Cult, kult, **Cultus,** kult'us, *n* a system of religious belief, worship [L *cultus—colĕre*, to worship]

Cultism, kult'ism, *n* a style of writing after the manner of Luis de Góngora y Argote (1561–1627), a Spanish lyric poet It was called *estilo culto*, and is florid, pedantic, and often obscure — *ns* **Cult'ist, Cult'orist** [Sp *culto*, elegant—L. *cultus*]

Culter, kul'tėr, *n* obs form of **Coulter** —*adjs.* **Cul'trate,** shaped like a coulter or pruning-knife , **Cul'triform,** in the form of a coulter or pruning knife sharp edged

Cultivate, kul'ti vāt, *v i* to till or produce by tillage to prepare for crops to devote attention to to civilise or refine —*adjs* **Cul'tivable, Cultivat'able,** capable of being cultivated —*ns* **Cul'tivator; Cultiva'tion,** the art or practice of cultivating civilisation , refinement —**To cultivate a person's friendship,** to endeavour to get his good will [Low L *cultivāre*, *cultivātum*—L *colĕre*, to till, to worship]

Culture, kul'tūr, *n* cultivation the state of being cultivated: advancement or refinement the result of cultivation —*v t* to cultivate to improve — *adj* **Cul'turable , Cul'tural , Cul'tureless** — *p adj* **Cul'tured,** cultivated well educated refined [L *cultūra—colĕre*]

Culver, kul'ver, *n* a dove a pigeon —*n* **Cul'verkey,** a flower or herb, prob the columbine, having key shaped flowerets —*adj* **Cul'vertailed,** dovetailed [A S *culfre*, prob from L *columba*]

Culverin, kul'ver in, *n* one of the earlier forms of cannon of great length, generally an 18 pounder, weighing 50 cwt —*ns* **Demi-culverin,** a 9-pounder, weighing 30 cwt , **Cul'verineer** [Fr *couleuvrine*, from *couleuvre*, a serpent]

Culver's physic, root, *n* popular name of a kind of speedwell, the rhizome of *Veronica virginica*, used medicinally [Said to be named from one *Dr Culver*]

Culvert, kul'vert, *n* an arched channel of masonry for the conveyance of water underground or beneath an embankment [Der obscure , perh from Fr *couler*, to flow—L *colāre*]

Culvertage, kul'ver tāj, *n* degradation of a vassal to the position of a serf [O Fr *culvert*, a serf]

Cumbent, kum'bent, *adj* lying down reclining [L *cumbens, -entis*, pr p of *cumbĕre*, to lie down]

Cumber, kum'bėr, *v t* to trouble or hinder with something useless to retard, perplex, trouble — *n* encumbrance cumbering —*adjs* **Cum'bered,** hampered obstructed , **Cum'berless,** unencumbered , **Cum'bersome,** unwieldy heavy , **Cum'brous,** hindering obstructing heavy — *adv.* **Cum'brously** — *ns* **Cum'berer; Cum'berground,** a useless thing, from Luke, xiii 7 , **Cum'berment, Cum'brance,** encumbrance ; **Cum'brousness.** [O Fr *combrer*, to hinder— Low L *cumbrus*, a heap corr of L *cumulus*, a heap]

Cumbrian, kum'bri-an, *adj* (*geol*) of or pertaining to a system of slaty rocks best developed in Cumberland and Westmorland, now merged in the Cambrian or Silurian system

Cumin, Cummin, kum'in, *n* an umbelliferous plant, common in Egypt and the neighbouring countries, and cultivated in southern Europe and India Its seeds, resembling the caraway, are valuable for their carminative qualities [L *cuminum*—Gr *kyminon*, cog with Heb *kammôn*]

Cummer, kum'ėr, **Kimmer** kim'er, *n* a gossip a woman a girl (*Scot*) [Fr *commère*—L. *con*, with, *mater*, mother]

Cummerbund, kum'ėr bund, *n.* a waist-belt, a

sash [Anglo-Ind.—Persian, *kamarband*, a loin-band]

Cumulate, kūm'ū lāt, *v t* to heap together to accumulate —*n* **Cum'ulation**, same as **Accumulation**.—*adjs* **Cum'ulate, Cum'ulated**, heaped up, **Cum'ulative**, increasing by successive additions —*adv* **Cum'ulatively**. [L *cumulāre, -ātum—cumulus*, a heap]

Cumulus, kū'mū lus, *n* a heap a kind of cloud common in summer, consisting of rounded heaps with a darker horizontal base —*n* **Cumulostratus**, a cloud presenting the appearance of a combination of the *cumulus* and *stratus* [L *cumulus*, a heap, and **Stratus**.]

Cunabula, kū nab'ul a, *n pl* a cradle [L]

Cunarder, kūn ard'er, *n* one of a certain line of steam ships between England and America [Founded by Sir Samuel Cunard, 1787-1865]

Cunctator, kungk tā'tor, *n* one who delays or puts off —*n* **Cuncta'tion**, delay —*adjs* **Cuncta'tious, Cuncta'tive, Cuncta'tory**, inclined to delay [L —*cunctāri*, to delay]

Cuneal, kū'ne al, **Cuneate**, kū'ne āt, *adj* of the form of a wedge —*adjs* **Cune'iform, Cu'niform**, wedge shaped—specially applied to the old Babylonian and Assyrian writing, of which the characters have a wedge shape [L *cuneus*, a wedge]

Cunette See **Cuvette**.

Cunning, kun'ing, *adj* knowing skilful artful crafty —*n* knowledge skill faculty of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose artifice —*adv* **Cunn'ingly**.—*n* **Cunn'ingness**, quality of being cunning artfulness slyness [A S *cunnan*, to know]

Cup, kup, *n* a vessel used to contain liquid a drinking vessel the liquid contained in a cup that which we must receive or undergo afflictions blessings —*v t* to extract blood from the body by means of cupping glasses from which the air has been exhausted to make drunk (*Shak*) —*pr p* cupp'ing, *pa p* cupped' —**In his cups**, under the influence of liquor, **Many a slip between the cup and the lip**, a proverb signifying that something adverse may occur at the last moment —*ns* **Cup-bearer**, one who attends at a feast to fill out and hand the wine, **Cupboard** (kub'urd), a place for keeping victuals, dishes, &c —*v t* to store, **Cupboard-love, -faith**, love or faith indulged in for a material end —**To cry cupboard**, to cry for food —*ns* **Cup'ful**, as much as fills a cup—*pl* **Cupfuls, Cupp'er**, a cup-bearer one professionally engaged in cupping, **Cupp'ing**, the application of cups from which the air has been exhausted to a scarified part of the skin for the purpose of drawing blood, **Dry-cupping**, the application of cups without previous scarification, **Cupping-glass**, a glass used in the operation of cupping [A S *cuppe* (Fr *coupe*, It *coppa*, a cup, the head), all from L *cupa, cuppa*, a tub, a drinking vessel]

Cupel, kū'pel, *n* a small vessel or cup used by goldsmiths in assaying precious metals.—*v t* to assay in a cupel —*n* **Cupellā'tion**, the process of assaying precious metals, by the use of the cupel [L *cupella*, dim of *cupa* See **Cup**]

Cupidity, kū pid'i ti, *n* covetousness lust —*n* **Cu'pid**, the god of love [L *cupiditas—cupĕre*, to desire]

Cupola, kū'po la, *n* a spherical vault, or concave ceiling, on the top of a building the internal part of a dome a dome —*v t* to furnish with a cupola. [It, dim of Low L *cupa*, a cup—L *cupa*, a tub See **Cup**]

Cupreous, kūp'rē us, **Cupric**, kūp'rik, *adj* of or containing copper —*adj* **Cuprif'erous**, bearing or producing copper [L *cuprum*, copper, and *ferre*, to bear]

Cupule, kū'pūl, *n* (*bot*) a shortened axis with a number of more or less cohering bracts, which more or less completely enclose the ripening fruit —*adj* **Cupulif'erous**, bearing cupules [L *cupula*, dim of *cupa*, a cask, and *ferre*, to carry]

Cur, kur, *n* a worthless, degenerate dog a churlish fellow —*adj* **Cur'rish**.—*adv* **Cur'rishly** —*n* **Cur'rishness** [M E *curre*, cf Old Dut *korre*, Dan *kurre*, to whir]

Curaçoa, koo-ra-sō'a, *n* a liqueur so named from the island of Curaçao in the West Indies, where it was first made —Also **Curaçao**.

Curari, koo rä'ri, *n* a celebrated poison used by some tribes of South American Indians for poisoning their arrows [From the native name]

Curate, kūr'āt, *n* one who has the cure of souls an inferior clergyman in the Church of England who assists a rector or vicar in the discharge of his duties —*ns* **Cur'acy, Cur'ateship**, the office, employment, or benefice of a curate [Low L *curatus*, from L *cura*, care]

Curator, kūr ā'tor, *n* one who has the charge of anything a superintendent one appointed by law as guardian a member of a board for electing university professors and the like —*n* **Curat'orship**, the office of a curator [L *curator*, an overseer—*curāre*, to **Cure**.]

Curb, kurb, *v t* to bend to one's will to subdue to restrain or check to furnish with or guide by a curb —*n* that which curbs a check or hindrance a chain or strap attached to the bit of a bridle for restraining the horse —*adj* **Curb'less**, having no curb or restraint —*ns* **Curb'stone, Kerb'stone**, a stone placed edgeways against earth or stone work to check it [Fr *courbe*, from L *curvus*, crooked, bent]

Curch, kurtch, *n* a covering for the head, a kerchief

Curculio, kur-kū'li o, *n* the fruit weevil [L]

Curd, kurd, *n* milk thickened or coagulated the cheese part of milk, as distinguished from the whey —*adj* **Curd'y**, like or full of curd —*v i* **Curd'le**, to turn into curd to congeal to thicken —*v t* to cause to turn into curd, or to congeal [Prob Celt., Gael *gruth*, Ir *cruth*]

Cure, kūr, *n* care of souls or spiritual charge care of the sick act of healing that which heals a remedy, or course of remedial treatment —*v t* to heal to preserve, as by drying, salting, &c —*pr p* cūr'ing, *pa p* cūred —*adjs* **Cur'able**, that may be cured, **Cur'ative, Cur'atory**, tending to cure, **Cure'less**, that cannot be cured —*ns* **Cur'ableness, Curabil'ity**, quality of being curable, **Cure-all**, a panacea, **Cur'er**, one who cures a physician, **Curing-house**, a house or place in which anything is cured, esp a building in which sugar is drained, as in the West Indies [O Fr *cure*—L *cura*, care, not the same as **Care**]

Curé, kū'rā, *n* a parish priest in France

Curfew, kur'fū, *n* in feudal times the ringing of a bell at eight o'clock, as a signal to cover or put out all fires and lights [O Fr *covrefeu, couvrir*, to cover, *feu*, fire—L *focus*]

Curia, kū'ri-a, *n* one of the ten divisions of a Roman tribe a building in which the senate met, a provincial senate a court, legislative or judicial the court of the papal see —*ns* **Cu'rialism, Cu'rialist**. [L]

Curiet, kū'ri et, *n* (*Spens*) a cuirass

Curio, kū'ri o, *n* any article of virtu or bric-a-brac, or anything considered rare and curious —*n* **Curi'oso**, a collector or admirer of curios

Curious, kū'ri us, *adj* anxious to learn inquisitive showing great care or nicety skilfully made singular rare —**Curious arts** (*B*), magical practices —*adv* **Cu'riously**.—*ns* **Curios'ity**, state or quality of being curious inquisitiveness;

that which is curious anything rare or unusual, **Cu'riousness.** [Fr *curieux*—L *curiosus—cura*]

Curl, kurl, *v t* to twist into ringlets to coil —*v i* to shrink into ringlets · to rise in undulations to writhe to ripple. to play at the game of curling —*n.* a ringlet of hair, or what is like it a wave, bending, or twist —*adjs* **Curled-pate** (*Shak*), having curled hair, **Cur'ly,** having curls full of curls —*ns* **Cur'ler,** one who, or that which, curls a player at the game of curling, **Cur'licue,** a fantastic curl, **Cur'ling,** a game, common in Scotland, consisting in hurling heavy smooth stones along a sheet of ice, like playing at bowls, **Curling-irons,** **Curling-tongs,** an iron instrument used for curling the hair, **Curling-stone,** a heavy stone provided with a handle, used in the game of curling, **Curliewurlie** (*Scot*), any fantastic round ornament [M E *crull*, Dut *krullen*, Dan *krolle*, to curl]



Curling stone

Curlew, kur'lū, *n* one of the wading birds, having a very long slender bill and legs, and a short tail [O Fr *corlieu* probably from its cry]

Curmudgeon, kur-muj'un, *n* an avaricious, ill natured fellow a miser —*adj* **Curmud'geonly.** [Earlier *corn mudgin*, *mudge*, *mooch*, M E *muchen*—O Fr *mucier*, to hide]

Curmurring, kur-mur'ing, *n* a rumbling sound, esp that made in the bowels by flatulence [Imit]

Curr, kur, *v i* to cry like an owl, to purr like a cat, &c [Imit]

Currach, -agh, kur'ach, *n* a coracle [Gael]

Currant, kur'ant, *n* a small kind of raisin or dried grape, imported from the Levant the fruit of several species of ribes [From *Corinth*]

Current, kur'ent, *adj* running or flowing passing from person to person generally received now passing present —*n* a running or flowing a stream a portion of water or air moving in a certain direction course —**To pass current,** to be received as genuine —*adv* **Curr'ently** —*ns* **Curr'ency,** circulation that which circulates, as the money of a country general estimation, **Curr'entness,** state of being current general acceptance [L *currens, entis—currĕre*, to run]

Curricle, kur'i-kl, *n* a two wheeled open chaise, drawn by two horses abreast a chariot —*n* **Curric'ulum,** a course, esp the course of study at a university [L *curriculum*, from *currĕre*]

Curry, kur'i, *n* a kind of sauce or seasoning much used in India, compounded of pepper, ginger, and other spices a stew mixed with curry powder —*n* **Curry-powder** [Tamil *kari*, sauce]

Curry, kur'i, *v t* to dress leather to rub down and dress a horse to beat to scratch —*pr p* curr'ying, *pa p* curr'ied —*ns* **Curr'ier,** one who curries or dresses tanned leather, **Curry-comb,** an iron instrument or comb used for currying or cleaning horses — **To curry favour** (corr of **Curry favell,** to curry the chestnut horse), to seek favour by flattery [O Fr *correier* (mod *corroyer*), *conrei*, outfit, from a supposed Low L form *conredāre*, *con*, with, *rēdāre*, seen in **Array.**]

Curry, Currie, *obs* forms of **Quarry.**

Curse, kurs, *v t* to invoke or wish evil upon to devote to perdition to vex or torment —*v i* to utter imprecations to swear —*n* the invocation or wishing of evil or harm upon evil invoked on another torment any great evil —*adj* **Curs'ed,** under a curse deserving a curse blasted by a curse hateful —*adv* **Curs'edly.**—*ns* **Curs'edness, Curs'er.**—*adj* **Curst,** cursed · deserving a curse ill-tempered shrewish froward —*n* **Curst'ness,** state of being curst: peevishness frowardness [A S *cursian—curs*, a curse, ety dub, not conn with **Cross.**]

Cursitor, kur'si-tor, *n* a clerk or officer in the Court of Chancery who makes out original writs. [Low L *cursitor*, from the words '*de cursu*,' applied in the statute to the writs, i.e writs issued in ordinary cases]

Cursive, kur'siv, *adj* written with a running hand, as applied to handwriting flowing —*adv* **Cur'sively** [Low L *cursivus—L currĕre*, to run]

Cursory, kur'sor-i, *adj* hasty superficial careless —*adj* **Cur'sorary** (*Shak*), cursory hasty —*adv* **Cur'sorily.**—*n* **Cur'soriness.** [L *currĕre, cursum*, to run]

Cursus, kur'sus, *n* a race course a form of daily prayer or service an academic curriculum [L]

Curt, kurt, *adj* short concise discourteously brief or summary —*adv* **Curt'ly** —*n* **Curt'ness** —*adj* **Curt'ate,** shortened or reduced, applied to the distance of a planet from the sun or earth reduced to the plane of the ecliptic —*n* **Curtā'tion** [L *curtus*, shortened]

Curtail, kur-tāl', *v t* to cut short to cut off a part to abridge —*pr p* curtail'ing *pa p* curtailed' —*n* **Curtail'ment** [Old spelling *curtal*, O Fr *courtault* (It *cortaldo*)—L *curtus*]

Curtain, kur'tin, *n* drapery hung round and enclosing a bed, &c the part of a rampart between two bastions —*v t* to enclose or furnish with curtains — *n* **Curtain-lecture,** a lecture or reproof given in bed by a wife to her husband — **To draw the curtain,** to draw it aside, so as to discover what is behind to draw it forward in front of anything so as to hide it to conceal, **Behind the curtain,** away from public view [O Fr *cortine*—Low L *cortina*, most prob from L *cors, cortis*, a place enclosed, a court]

Curtal, kur'tal, *n* a horse with a cut or docked tail anything docked or cut short —*adj* docked or shortened —*n* **Curtal-friar** (*Scott*), a friar with a short frock [Fr *courtaud—court* See **Curtail**]

Curtal-ax, kur'tl aks, **Curt-axe,** kurt'aks (*Spens*), *n* a short, broad sword [A corr of the earlier forms *coutelas, curtelas*, see **Cutlass**]

Curtilage, kur'til āj, *n* a court attached to a dwelling house [O Fr *courtillage*, see **Court**]

Curtsy, Curtsey, kurt'si, *n* an obeisance, made by bending the knees, proper to women and children —*v i* to make a curtsy [See **Courtesy**]

Curule, kū'rōōl, *adj* applied to a chair in which the higher Roman magistrates had a right to sit [L *curulis—currus*, a chariot]

Curve, kurv, *n* anything bent a bent or curved line an arch —*v t* to bend to form into a curve —*adjs* **Cur'vāte, Cur'vāted,** curved or bent in a regular form, **Cur'vital,** of or pertaining to curvature —*ns* **Curvā'tion; Cur'vāture,** a curving or bending the continual bending or the amount of bending from a straight line, **Cur'vity,** the state of being curved a bending without angles [L *curvus*, crooked See **Circle**]

Curvet, kur'vet, kur vet', *n* a certain leap of a horse in which he raises his fore legs together, next the hind legs with a spring before the fore legs touch the ground a leap or frolic —*v i* (kur vet', kur'vet) to leap in curvets to leap to frisk —*pr p* cur'veting, *pa p* cur'veted [It *corvetta*, dim of *corvo*—L *curvus*]

Curvilinear, kur-vi-lin'i-ar, **Curvilineal,** kur-vi-lin'i-al, *adj* bounded by curved lines. [L *curvus*, and *linearis—linea*, a line]

Cuscus, kus'kus, *n* the grain of the African millet —same as **Couscous.** [Fr *couscou*]

Cuscus, kus'kus, *n* the fibrous root of an Indian grass, used in making fans, &c [Pers *khas khas*]

Cushat, koosh'at, *n.* the ringdove or wood-pigeon [A S *cúscute*, the former part of dub origin, the latter deriv from *scéotan*, to shoot]

Cushion, koosh'un, *n* a case filled with some soft, elastic stuff, for resting on a pillow the 'pillow' used in making bone lace an engraver's pad the rubber of an electrical machine a pad supporting a woman's hair the elastic lining of the inner side of a billiard table a body of steam remaining in the cylinder of a steam engine, acting as a buffer to the piston —*v t* to seat on or furnish with a cushion —*p adj* **Cush'ioned,** furnished with a cushion, padded having cushion tires —*ns* **Cush'ionet,** a little cushion, **Cushion-tire,** a bicycle tire made of india rubber tubing, with india rubber stuffing [O Fr *coissin*—L *coxinum*, *coxa*, hip]



Cusp, in Architecture

Cusp, kusp, *n* a point the point or horn of the moon, &c (*archit*) a small projecting ornament common in Gothic tracery —*adjs* **Cus'pidate, Cus'pidated** (*bot*), having a sharp end or point, as the canine teeth [L *cuspis*, *cuspid is*, a point]

Cuss, kus, *n* (*slang*) a fellow an expletive —*adj* **Cuss'ed,** cursed obstinate —*n* **Cuss'edness,** contrariness [Obviously **Curse**, prob in the personal sense with a supposed reference to **Customer**]

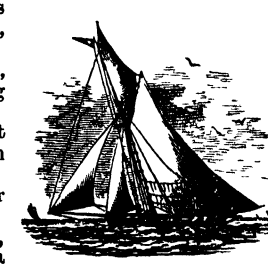
Custard, kus'tard, *n* a composition of milk, eggs, &c sweetened and flavoured —*ns* **Custard-apple,** the fruit of a W Indian tree, having an eatable pulp, like a custard, **Custard-coffin** (*Shak*), the paste or crust which covers or coffins a custard [Earlier *custade*, a corr of *crustade*, a pie with crust, see **Crust**]

Custody, kus'to di, *n* a watching or guarding care security imprisonment —*adj* **Custo'dial,** pertaining to custody —*ns* **Custo'dian, Cus'tode, Cus'tos,** one who has custody, or care, esp of some public building [L *custodia*, from *custos*, *custodis*, a watcher or keeper]

Custom, kus'tum, *n* what one is wont to do usage frequent repetition of the same act a frequenting of a shop to buy goods regular trade or business a tax on goods (*pl*) duties imposed on imports and exports —*adjs* **Cus'tomable,** customary common, **Cus'tomary,** according to use and wont holding or held by custom —*adv* **Cus'tomarily** —*n* **Cus'tomariness** —*adj* **Cus'tomed,** accustomed usual —*ns* **Cus'tomer,** one accustomed to frequent a certain place of business a buyer a person (*slang*), **Custom-house,** the place where customs or duties on exports and imports are collected —*adj* **Custom-shrunk** (*Shak*), having fewer customers than formerly [O Fr *custume*, *costume*—L *consuetud inem*, *consuescĕre*, to accustom]

Custrel, kus'trel, *n* attendant on a knight a villain [O Fr *coustillier*, *coustille*, a dagger]

Cut, kut, *v t* to make an incision in to cleave or pass through to divide to carve, hew, or fashion by cutting to wound or hurt to affect deeply to shorten to break off acquaintance with, to pass intentionally without saluting to renounce, give up to castrate to perform or execute, as 'to cut a caper'—*v i.* to make an incision to pass, go quickly to run away, to be off (*slang*) to twiddle the feet rapidly in dancing —*pr p* cutt'ing, *pa t* and *pa.p* cut —*n* a cleaving or dividing a stroke or blow an act of unkindness the card obtained by cutting or dividing the pack an incision or wound a piece cut off an engraved block, or the picture from it manner of cutting, or fashion (*pl*) a lot —*ns* **Cut'-away,** a coat with the skirt cut away in a curve in front—also *adj*, **Cut'purse** (*Shak*), one who stole by cutting off and carrying away purses (the purses being worn at the girdle) a pickpocket, **Cutt'er,** the person or thing that cuts in a tailor's shop the one who measures and cuts out the cloth a small swift vessel with one mast and sharp bows that cut the water, **Cut-throat,** an assassin ruffian, **Cutt'ing,** a dividing or lopping off an incision a piece cut off a paragraph from a newspaper a piece of road or railway excavated a twig, **Cut-water,** the forepart of a ship's prow —**Cut a dash,** or **figure,** to make a conspicuous appearance, **Cut off,** to destroy, put to an untimely death intercept stop **Cut out,** to shape contrive debar supplant to take a ship out of a harbour, &c, by getting between her and the shore, **Cut short,** to abridge check, **Short cut** or **Near cut,** a short way, **A cut above** (*coll*), a degree or stage above, **Cut-and-cover,** a method of forming a tunnel by cutting out, arching it over, and then covering in, **Cut-and-come-again,** abundant supply, from the notion of cutting a slice, and returning at will for another, **Cut-and-dry,** or **Cut-and-dried,** ready made, without the merit of freshness—from the state of herbs in the shop instead of the field, **Cut up,** to carve eradicate criticise severely, **To cut one's stick,** to take one's departure, **To cut the coat according to the cloth,** to adapt one's self to circumstances, **To cut the throat of** (*fig*), to destroy utterly, **To cut down,** to take down the body of one hanged by cutting the rope to reduce, curtail, **To cut in,** to strike into, as to a conversation, a game at whist, **To cut and run,** to be off quickly, **To cut it too fat,** to overdo a thing: **To cut off with a shilling,** to disinherit, bequeathing only a shilling [Ety unknown, not in A S, and in no Romance tongue, not Welsh *cwta*, short]



Cutter

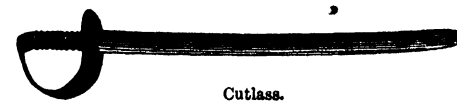
Cutcherry, kuch'er i, *n* an office for public business, a court-house [Hind]

Cute, kūt, *adj* an aphetic form of **Acute**

Cuthbert, kuth'bert, *n* the apostle of Northumbria, whose name lives in **(St) Cuthbert's Beads,** a popular name for the perforated joints of encrinites found on Holy Island, **(St) Cuthbert's duck,** the eider-duck

Cutis, kū'tis, *n* the skin the true skin, as distinguished from the cuticle —*adj* **Cutān'eous,** belonging to the skin —*n* **Cu'ticle,** the outermost or thin skin —*adj* **Cutic'ular,** belonging to the cuticle [L]

Cutlass, kut'las, *n* a short, broad sword, with one cutting edge, used in the navy [Fr *coutelas*, augm of *couteau*, knife, from L *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, a ploughshare, a knife.]



Cutlass.

Cutler, kut'lĕr, *n* one who makes or sells knives —*n* **Cut'lery,** the business of a cutler edged or cutting instruments in general. [Fr. *coutelier*, *coutel*, knife, see **Cutlass**]

Cutlet, kut'let, *n.* a slice of meat cut off for cooking, esp of mutton or veal, generally the rib and the meat belonging to it. [Fr *côtelette*, dim of *côte*, from L. *costa*, a rib.]

Cuttle, Cuttle-fish, kut'l-fish, *n.* a kind of mollusc, remarkable for its power of ejecting a black inky liquid —*n.* **Cuttle-bone,** the internal shell or bone of the cuttle fish, used for making tooth powder and for polishing the softer metals [A S *cudele*]

Cutty, kut'i, *adj* (*Scot*) short, curtailed —*n* a short clay pipe a short, dumpy girl applied to a woman, a term of reprobation, serious or playful —*n* **Cutty-stool,** the stool of repentance in old Scotch church discipline [**Cut**]

Cuvette, kuv et', **Cunette,** *n* (*fort*) a trench sunk along the middle of a dry ditch or moat [Fr]

Cyanogen, sī an'o jen, *n* a compound of carbon, obtained by decomposing the cyanide of mercury by heat, so called from being an essential ingredient in the formation of Prussian blue —*adj* **Cyan'ic,** of or belonging to cyanogen —**Cyanic acid,** an acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen —*ns* **Cy'anide,** a direct compound of cyanogen with a metal, **Cy'anite,** a mineral composed of alumina and silica, generally of a fine sky blue colour, **Cyanom'eter,** an instrument for measuring the degrees of blueness of the sky or ocean, **Cyano'sis,** morbid lividness of the skin, blue jaundice —*adj* **Cyanot'ic.**—*n* **Cyan'otype,** a photograph on paper sensitised by a cyanide [Gr *kyanos*, blue]

Cycad, sī'kad, *n* an order allied to Coniferæ, but in vegetative appearance rather resembling ferns and palms [Formed from Gr *kykas*, an erroneous form of *koikas*, *koiks*, the doom palm]

Cyclamen, sik'lā men, *n* a genus of Primulaceæ, native to southern Europe [Formed from Gr *kyklamis*, *-inos*]

Cycle, sī'kl, *n* a period of time in which events happen in a certain order, and which constantly repeats itself an imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens a series of poems, prose romances, &c, centring round a figure or event—also **Cyclus.** an abbreviation for bicycle and tricycle —*vi* to move in cycles to ride on a bicycle or tricycle —*n* **Cy'cling** —*adjs* **Cy'clic, Cy'clical,** pertaining to or containing a cycle —*ns* **Cy'clograph,** an instrument for describing arcs of circles, **Cy'cloid,** a figure like a circle a curve made by a point in a circle, when the circle is rolled along a straight line, **Cy'clist,** for bicyclist or tricyclist, **Cyclom'eter,** an instrument for measuring circular arcs an apparatus attached to the wheel of a cycle for registering the distance traversed, **Cy'clorn,** a cycle horn, a horn sounded by the pressure of the hand to warn of the approach of a bicycle —*adj* **Cycloid'al.**—*n.* **Cycloid'ian,** one of the fourth order of fishes, according to the classification of Agassiz, having cycloid scales with smooth edges, as the salmon [Gr *kyklos*, a circle, akin to **Circle.**]

Cyclone, sī'klōn, *n* a circular or rotatory storm [Coined from Gr *kyklōn*, pr p of *kykloein*, to whirl round—*kyklos*]

Cyclopædia, Cyclopedia, sī klō pē'di a, *n* the circle or compass of human knowledge a work containing information on every department, or on a particular department of knowledge, usually arranged alphabetically —*adj* **Cycloped'ic** [Gr *kyklos*, a circle, and *paideia*, learning]

Cyclops, sī'klops, **Cyclop,** sī'klop, *n sing* and *pl* one of a fabled race of giants who lived chiefly in Sicily, with one eye in the middle of the forehead a genus of minute fresh water copepods with an eye in front —*adjs* **Cyclopē'an, Cyclop'ic,** relating to or like the Cyclopes giant like vast pertaining to a prehistoric style of masonry with immense stones of irregular form. [Gr. *kyklōps*—*kyklos*, a circle, and *ōps*, an eye]

Cyclorama, sī klo rä'ma, *n* a circular panorama painted on the inside of a cylindrical surface appearing in natural perspective [Formed from Gr *kyklos*, circle, *horama*, view]

Cyclostyle, sī'klo stīl, *n* an apparatus for multiplying copies of a writing [Formed from Gr *kyklos*, circle, and **Style**]

Cygnet, sig'net, *n* a young swan [Acc to Diez, a dim of Fr *cygne*, whose old form *cisne* (Sp *cisne*, a swan) is from Low L *cecinus*, not connected with L *cygnus*, Gr *kyknos*, a swan]

Cylinder, sil'in dėr, *n* a solid circular or roller-like body, whose ends are equal parallel circles applied in *mech* to many cylindrical parts of machines —*adjs* **Cylin'dric, Cylin'drical,** having the form or properties of a cylinder, **Cylin'driform,** in the form of a cylinder —*n* **Cyl'indroid,** a body like a cylinder, but having its base elliptical [Gr *kylindros*, *kylindein*, to roll]

Cyma, sī'ma, *n* a moulding of the cornice, an ogee —*n* **Cym'agraph,** an instrument for tracing the outline of mouldings [Formed from Gr *kyma*, a billow]

Cymar, si mär', *n* a loose light dress worn by ladies [See **Chimer.**]

Cymbal, sim'bal, *n* a hollow brass, basin like, musical instrument, beaten together in pairs —*n* **Cym'balo,** the dulcimer —*adj* **Cym'biform,** shaped like a boat [L *cymbalum*, from Gr *kymbanon*—*kymbē*, the hollow of a vessel]

Cyme, sīm, *n* a young shoot (*bot*) term applied to all forms of inflorescence which are definite or centrifugal [L *cyma*—Gr *kyma*, a sprout]

Cymophanous, sī mof'an-us, *adj* opalescent [Formed from Gr *kyma*, wave, *phainein*, to show]

Cymric, kim'rik, *adj* Welsh —*n.* **Cym'ry,** the Welsh [W *Cymru*, Wales]

Cynic, sin'ik, **Cynical,** sin'ik al, *adj* dog-like surly snarling austere misanthropic —*ns* **Cyn'ic,** one of a set of ancient philosophers, so called from their morose and contemptuous views a morose man a snarler, **Cyn'icism,** surliness contempt for human nature heartlessness, misanthropy —*adv* **Cyn'ically.** [Gr *kynikos*, dog like, from *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, akin to L *can-is*, Eng **Hound.**]

Cynocephalus, sī no sef'al us, *n* the dog faced baboon a race of men with dogs' heads. [Gr *kyōn*, *kynos*, dog, *kephalē*, head]

Cynosure, sin'o shōōr or sī'-, *n* the dog's tail, a constellation (*Ursa minor*) containing the north-star hence, anything that strongly attracts attention or admiration [Gr *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, *oura*, a tail]

Cyperus, sip ē'rus, *n* a tropical genus of Cyperaceæ —*adj* **Cyperā'ceous,** belonging to, or having the character of, sedge plants [From Gr. *kypeiros*, sedge]

Cypher, sī'fer, *n* Same as **Cipher.**

Cy pres, sē prā, 'as near as possible' in the law of charitable trusts in England, the principle of applying the money to some object as near as possible to the one specified, when this has become impracticable [O Fr]

Cypress, sī'pres, *n* an evergreen tree whose branches used to be carried at funerals hence, a symbol of death [O Fr *cipres* (Fr *cyprès*)—L *cupressus*—Gr *kyparissos*]

Cyprian, sip'ri an, *adj* belonging to the island of Cyprus lewd, licentious, Cyprus being the place where Venus was worshipped —*n* a native of Cyprus a lewd woman

Cyprus, sī'prus, *n* a thin, transparent, black stuff, a kind of crape —*n* **Cyprus-lawn** (*Milton*) [Prob named from the island of Cyprus, being first made there]

Cyrenaic, sī-rin-ā'ik, *adj* pertaining to Cyrene or to the hedonism of its philosopher Aristippus

Cyrillic, sir il'ik, *adj* pertaining to the alphabet attributed to St Cyril (9th c), distinguished from the other Slavonic alphabet, the Glagolitic

Cyst, sist, *n* a bag in animal bodies containing morbid matter —*adjs* **Cyst'ic, Cystoid',** having the form of, or contained in, a cyst or bag —*ns* **Cys'ticle,** a small cyst, **Cysto'ma,** a tumour containing cysts, **Cystot'omy,** the operation of cutting into the bladder for the purpose of removing extraneous matter [Low L *cystis*—Gr *kystis*, a bladder]

Cytherean, sith e rē'an, *adj* pertaining to Venus [L *Cythereus*—*Cythera*, an island in the Ægean Sea (now *Cerigo*), celebrated for the worship of Venus]

Cytisus, sit'i sus, *n* a genus of hardy leguminous shrubby plants, with yellow, white, or purple flowers, belonging chiefly to the warmer temperate parts of the Old World [Gr *kytisos*]

Cytoblast, sī'to-blast, *n* the nucleus or germinal spot of a cellule, from which the organic cell develops [Gr *kytos*, vessel, *blastanein*, to bud]

Czar, Tsar, tsar, or zar, *n* the emperor of Russia the king of Bulgaria —*fem* **Czari'na, Tsari'na.** —*ns* **Czar'evitch, Tsar'-,** a son of a czar — **Cesar'evitch** is the title of the eldest son, and **Cesarev'na,** of his wife, **Czarev'na, Tsarev'na,** a daughter of a czar [Russ *tsar*, a king, conn with Ger *kaiser*, ultimately from L. *cæsar*, a king or emperor]

Czardas, zär'das (Hungarian pron char'dosh), a Hungarian national dance consisting of two sections — a slow movement called a *lassu* or *lassan*, and a quickstep, the *friss* or *friska*

Czech, tshek, *n* and *adj* the native name of the Bohemian people [Boh *Čech*]



the fourth letter in our alphabet, as well as in the Phœnician, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, from which last it was immediately derived The original symbol in the Egyptian hieroglyphs was the picture of a hand The sound of *d* is the soft dental mute It has, like *t*, an affinity with *n*, and is often brought in as a sort of shadow to facilitate the utterance of this letter (*mus*) the second note in the natural scale

Dab, dab, *v t* to strike gently with something soft or moist, to smear —*pr p* dabb'ing, *pa p* dabbed —*n* a gentle blow a small lump of anything soft or moist a species of flounder of a light-brown or ashen gray colour, with small irregular dark spots, and with rough, close-set scales —*ns* **Dabb'er,** a sort of pad for dabbing ink on engraved wood blocks or plates, **Dab'chick,** a small water fowl, a kind of grebe, that dives or dabbles in the water [First about 1300, compare Old Dut *dabben*, to pinch, Ger *tappe*, a pat Confused with **Daub** and **Tap**]

Dab, dab, *n* an expert person —*n* **Dab'ster** (*coll*) [Prob a corr of **Adept.**]

Dabble, dab'l, *v t* to spatter with moisture —*v i* to play in water with hands or feet to do anything in a trifling way —*n* **Dabb'ler,** one who dabbles or does things in a superficial, trifling way [Freq of **Dab**]

Da capo, da kä'pō, a term in music, frequently placed at the end of a movement, indicating that the performer must return to the beginning of the music Usually written D C [It, 'from the beginning'—L *de*, from, *caput*, head]

Dace, dās, **Dare,** dār, **Dart,** dart, *n* a small river fish of the carp family, and of the same genus as the roach, chub, minnow, &c [M E *darce* —O Fr *dars*—Low L *dardus*, a dart or javelin —of Teut origin So called from its quickness]

Dachshund, daks'hoond, *n* a badger dog [Ger *dachs*, a badger, *hund*, dog]

Dacker, dak'er, **Daker,** dā'kėr, *v i* (*Scot*) to lounge, saunter —Also **Daik'er**

Dacoit, da koit', *n* one of a gang of robbers in India and Burma—also **Dakoit'.**—*ns* **Dacoit'y, Dacoit'age,** robbery by gang robbers, brigandage [Hind *dākāit*, a robber]

Dacryoma, dak ri ō'ma, *n* stoppage of the tear' duct conveying the tears from the eye into the nose [Formed from Gr *dakry*, a tear]

Dactyl, dak'til, *n* in Latin and Greek poetry, a foot of three syllables, one long followed by two short, so called from its likeness to the joints of a finger, in English, a foot of three syllables, with the first accented, as *mer'rily*, *vi'olate* —*adj* **Dactyl'ic,** relating to or consisting chiefly of dactyls —*ns* **Dactylol'ogy,** the art of talking with the fingers, like the deaf and dumb, **Dactyl'iomancy,** divination by means of a finger ring [L *dactylus*—Gr *daktylos*, a finger. See **Digit**]

Dad, dad, **Daddy,** dad'i, *n* father, a word used by children —*n* **Daddy-long-legs,** the crane fly, a familiar insect with long body, legs, and antennæ [Prob Celt, W *tad*, Bret *tad*, *tat*, cf Gr. *tata*, Sans *tata*]

Dad, dad, *v t* to throw against something to dash —*n* a lump a piece [Der unknown]

Daddle, dad'l, *v i* to walk in an unsteady manner, as a child or very old person to totter —*pr p* dadd'ling, *pa p* dadd'led [Origin obscure perh connected with **Dawdle.**]

Daddle, dad'l, *n* the hand (*slang*)

Dado, dā'do, *n* in classical architecture, the cubic block forming the body of a pedestal (for illustration, see **Pedestal**) a skirting of wood along the lower part of the walls of a room, often represented merely by wall paper, painting, &c. [It —L *datus* (*talus*, a die, being understood), given or thrown forth—*dāre*, to give Doublet, **Die**]

Dædal, dē'dal, **Dædalian,** de dā'li an, *adj* formed with art displaying artistic skill intricate [From L *Dædalus*, Gr *Daidalos*, the mythical artist who constructed the Cretan labyrinth, and flew over the Ægean on wings of his own making]

Dæmon, dē'mon, *n* a spirit holding a middle place between gods and men, like the dæmon or good genius of Socrates — *adj* **Dæmonic,** supernatural of power or intelligence more than human [L *dæmon*—Gr. *daimōn*, a spirit, a genius, and later, a devil See **Demon**]

Daff, daf, *v i* to play, to play the fool —*n* **Daff'ing** (*Scot*), foolery, gaiety [Apparently not from Ice *dawfr* (Sw *dof*, Dan *dov*), deaf, cf **Daft.**]

Daff, daf, *v t* (*Shak*) to put off [A variant of **Doff**]

Daffodil, daf'o dil, **Daffodilly,** daf'o dil i, **Daffodowndilly,** daf'o down dil'i, *n* a yellow flower of the genus Narcissus, also called King's spear [M E *affodille*—O Fr *asphodile*—Gr *aspho delus*, the *d* is prefixed accidentally]

Daft, daft, *adj* silly, weak minded, insane, unreasonably merry —*adv* **Daft'ly** —*n* **Daft'ness.** [A S *gedæfte*, meek, hence innocent, foolish See **Deft**]

Dag, dag, *n* a dagger a handgun or heavy pistol, used in the 15th and 16th centuries Also **Dagge.** [O Fr *dague*, of Celtic origin, cf. Breton *dag*]

Dagger, dag'ėr, *n* a short sword for stabbing at

close quarters (*print*) a mark of reference (†), the double dagger (‡) being another —**At daggers drawn**, in a state of hostility, **To look daggers**, to look in a hostile or malicious manner [M. E. *dagger*—W *dagr* (Ir. *daigear*), cf Fr *dague*]

Daggle, dag'l, *v t* and *v i* to wet or grow wet by dragging on the wet ground [Freq of prov Eng *dag*, to sprinkle with water, from a Scand root seen in Sw *dagg*, Eng **Dew**.]

Dago, dā'gō, *n* a name applied loosely to Spanish- and Italian born men [Prob a corr of Sp *Diego* —L *Jacobus*]

Dagoba, dag'o ba, *n* in Ceylon, a dome-like structure of solid masonry, containing relics of a Buddhist saint [Singhal *dāgaba*]

Dagon, dā'gon, *n* the national god of the Philistines, half man, half fish [Heb *dāgōn*—*dag*, fish]

Daguerreotype, da ger'o tīp, *n* a method of taking pictures on metal plates by the light of the sun a photograph fixed on a plate of copper thinly coated with silver by the successive action of the vapours of iodine, bromine, and mercury —*n* **Daguerre'otypy**, the art of daguerreotyping [Fr, from Louis *Daguerre* (1789-1851)]

Dahabeeah, da ha bē a, *n* a Nile boat with oars, one or two masts, and lateen sails Also spelt **Dahabieh**, **Dahabiyeh** [Ar *dahabīya*]

Dahlia, dāl'i a, *n* a genus of garden plants with large flowers [From *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist]

Daidle, dī'dl, *v i* a Scot form of **Daddle** —*adj* **Daid'ling**, feeble, timorous dawdling

Daily, dā'li, *adj* and *adv* every day —*n* a daily paper

Daimio, dī'myo, *n* a Japanese territorial noble under the old feudal system [Japanese]

Dainty, dān'ti, *adj* pleasant to the palate delicate fastidious elegant (*Spens*) —*n* that which is dainty, a delicacy —*adj* **Daint** (*Spens*) —*adv* **Dain'ily** —*n* **Dain'tiness** [M E *deintee*, anything worthy or costly — O Fr *daintié*, worthiness—L *dignitat em—dignus*, worthy]

Dairy, dā'ri, *n* the place where milk is kept, and butter and cheese made an establishment for the supply of milk —*ns* **Dairy-farm**, **Dairy-maid**, **Dairyman** [M E *deye*, dairymaid—Ice *deigja*, a dairymaid, orig a kneader of **Dough**]

Dais, dā'is, *n* a raised floor at the upper end of the dining hall where the high table stood a raised floor with a seat and canopy the canopy over an altar, &c [O Fr *dais*—Low L *discus*, a table—L *discus*, a quoit—Gr *diskos* See **Dish**, **Disc**]

Daisy, dā'zi, *n* a common wild flower, one of the best known in Europe, growing in pastures and meadows The name is given also to other plants, such as the **Ox-eye daisy**, which is a chrysanthemum —*adj* **Dai'sied**, covered with daisies.—*n* **Dai'sy-cutt'er**, a fast going horse, and one that does not lift its feet high a cricket ball skimmed along the ground [A S *dæges ége*, day's eye]

Dak, dāk, **Dawk**, dawk, *n* in India, the mail post travelling in palanquins carried by relays of bearers [Hind *dāk*, a relay of men]

Dakoit. See **Dacoit**

Dalai-lama. See **Lama**

Dale, dāl, **Dell**, del, *n* the low ground between hills the valley through which a river flows —*n* **Dales'man**, specifically an inhabitant of the dales of the Lake District [Scand, Ice *dalr*, Sw *dal*, Ger *thal*]

Dalila. See **Delilah**.

Dally, dal'i, *v i* to lose time by idleness or trifling to play. to exchange caresses —*pa p* dall'ied —*n*. **Dall'iance**, dallying, toying, or trifling interchange of embraces delay [M. E *dalien*, to play, prob from A S *dwelgan*, to err, cf Ice *dvala*, to delay, Dut *dwalen*, to err, prob conn with **Dwell**]

Dalmatian, dal mā'shun, *adj* belonging to Dalmatia, a narrow strip of Austrian territory along the Adriatic Sea.—**Dalmatian dog**, the spotted coach dog, resembling the pointer in size and shape

Dalmatic, dal mat'ik, *n* a loose fitting, wide-sleeved ecclesiastical vestment, worn specially by deacons in the R C Church, also sometimes by bishops [Low L *dalmatica*, a robe worn by persons of rank in the early Christian centuries, on the pattern of a dress worn in Dalmatia]

Dalt, dalt, *n* a foster child [Scotch—Gael *dalta*]

Daltonism, dal'ton izm, *n* colour blindness inability to distinguish certain colours [So called after John Dalton (1766-1844), a great chemist who had this infirmity]

Dam, dam, *n* an embankment to restrain water the water thus confined —*v t* to keep back water by a bank or other obstruction —*pr p* damm'ing, *pa p* dammed [Eng, and in all the Teut tongues]

Dam, dam, *n* a mother, applied to quadrupeds [A form of **Dame**]

Damage, dam'āj, *n* hurt, injury, loss the value of what is lost cost (*coll*) (*pl*) (*law*) the pecuniary reparation due for loss or injury sustained by one person through the fault or negligence of another —*v t* to harm, injure —*v i* to take injury —*adj* **Dam'ageable** [O Fr *damage* (Fr *dommage*), from L *damnum*, loss, injury]

Daman, dam'an, *n* the Syrian hyrax, the coney of the Bible [Syrian]

Damascene, da'mas ēn, *adj* of Damascus —*v t* same as **Damaskeen**

Damask, dam'ask, *n* figured stuff, orig of silk, now of linen, cotton, or wool, the figure being woven, not printed —*v t* to flower or variegate, as cloth —*adj* of a red colour, like that of a damask rose —*v t* **Damaskeen'**, to decorate metal (especially steel) by inlaying or encrusting on it patterns like damask in other metals to ornament with flowery patterns, to damask —*ns* **Damaskeen'ing**, **Damasceen'ing**, the watered or striated structure seen in certain sword blades and other weapons the ornamental incrustation with gold and silver of steel and iron surfaces, **Damaskin'**, a Damascus blade a damaskeened blade [From Damascus, in Syria, where damask was orig made]

Damboard, dam'bōrd, **Dambrod**, dam'brod, *n* a draughtboard, the pieces being *dams* [Scotch —from Fr *jeu de dames*, copied by the Germans as *damenspiel*, by the Swedes as *damspel*, &c, perhaps from the movement of the pieces being like those of the queen (*reine* or *dame*) in chess]

Dame, dām, *n* the mistress of a house a matron a noble lady —*ns* **Dame-school**, a school for children kept by a woman, **Dame's-violet**, a genus of cruciferous plants, so called because formerly cultivated by ladies in pots for its sweet scent at night [Fr *dame*—L *domina*, a mistress, *fem* of *dominus*, a master Doublet, **Dam**, a mother See **Dominate**]

Dammar, dam'mar, *n* a resin, used for making varnish, obtained from a genus of E Indian coniferous trees [Malay]

Damn, dam, *v t* to censure or condemn to sentence to eternal punishment to doom —*n* an oath a curse —**Not to care a damn**, to be absolutely indifferent (*slang*) —*adj* **Dam'nable**, deserving or tending to damnation hateful pernicious —*adv* **Dam'nably**.—*ns* **Dam'nableness**; **Damnā'tion**, condemnation (*theol*) the

punishment of the impenitent in the future state eternal punishment —*adj* **Dam'natory,** consigning to damnation —*p adj* **Damned,** sentenced to everlasting punishment hateful, detestable a profane intensive, meaning merely thorough, complete, and often printed d——d, and softened into *darned*, and *durned*, *dashed*, &c —*adv* (in profane use) very, exceedingly — *v t* **Dam'nify,** to cause loss or damage to [Fr *damner*—L *damnāre*, to condemn, from *damnum*, loss, penalty]

Damoclean, dam ō clē'an, *adj* like the case of Damocles, the flatterer of Dionysius of Syracuse, when made to sit through the feast with a sword suspended by a single horse hair over his head—in order to teach him the foolishness of his laudation of the happiness of princes

Damosel, dam'o zel, *n* Same as **Damsel.**

Damp, damp, *n* vapour, mist moist air lowness of spirits (*pl*) dangerous vapours in mines, &c —*v t* to wet slightly to chill to discourage to check to make dull —*adj* moist foggy, sometimes in the form **Damp'y** —*adv* **Damp'ly** —*n* **Damp'ness** —*v t* and *v i* **Damp'en,** to make or become damp or moist —*n* **Damp'er,** that which checks or moderates a mechanical appliance for reducing currents, musical vibration, &c (*Australia*) a kind of unfermented bread —**Damping off** (*horticulture*), the death of plants from excess of moisture in the soil and atmosphere —*adj* **Damp'ish,** somewhat damp or moist —*n* **Damp'ishness.** [M E *dampen*, akin to Dut *damp*, Ger *dampf*, vapour]

Damsel, dam'zel, *n* a young unmarried woman a girl [O Fr *damoisele* (Fr *demoiselle*), a page—Low L *domicellus*, dim of L *dominus*, a lord]

Damson, dam'zn, *n* a rather small oval fruited variety of the common plum, much esteemed for preserving, and not wholly unfit for dessert [Shortened from *Damascene* — *Damascus* See **Damask.**]

Dan, dan, *n* a title of honour equivalent to Master or Sir [O Fr *dan* (Sp *don*, Port *dom*)—L *dominus*, lord See **Dame**]

Danakil, dan'a kil, *n* the name given to the numerous nomad and fisher tribes inhabiting the coast of North east Africa [Ar]

Dance, dans, *v i* to move with measured steps to music to spring —*v t* to make to dance or jump —*n* the movement of one or more persons with measured steps to music the tune to which dancing is performed —*ns* **Dance-music,** music specially arranged for accompanying dancing, **Danc'er,** one who practises dancing —**Merry dancers,** aurora —*ns* **Danc'ing,** the act or art of moving in the dance, **Dancing-girl,** a professional dancer, **Dancing-master,** a teacher of dancing —**To dance attendance,** to wait obsequiously, **To dance a bear,** to exhibit a performing bear (*obs*), **Dance of Death,** a series of allegorical paintings symbolising the universal power of death, represented as a skeleton, **To dance upon nothing,** to be hanged, **To lead a person a dance,** to set him on an undertaking under false hopes to delude [O Fr *danser*, from Teut , O High Ger *danson*, to draw along]

Dancette, dan set', *n* (*her*) a zigzag or indented line or figure the chevron or zigzag moulding common in Romanesque architecture —*adj* **Dancetté.** [O Fr *dent*, *dant*, tooth, notch—L *dens*]

Dandelion, dan de lī'un, *n* a common plant with a yellow flower, so called from the jagged tooth-like edges of its leaf [Fr *dent de lion*, tooth of the lion]

Dander, dan'dėr, **Daunder,** dawn'dėr, *v i* (*Scot*) to walk leisurely or idly [Akin to **Dandle.**]

Dander, *n* a form of **Dandruff** (*vulg*), anger passion —**To raise a person's dander,** to put him in a temper

Dander, *n* (*Scot*) furnace cinders [Ety dub]

Dandle, dan'dl, *v t* to play with to fondle or toss in the arms, as a baby [Prob Teut., cf Ger *tandeln*—*tand*, a toy allied to Scot *dander*]

Dandriff, dand'rif, **Dandruff,** dand'ruf, *n* a scaly scurf which forms on the surface of the skin under the hair and beard [Perh from W *ton*, surface, skin, and *drwg*, bad—Skeat]

Dandy, dan'di, *n* a foppish, silly fellow one who pays much attention to dress —*n* **Dan'dyism,** foppishness —*adj* **Dan'dyish** —*adv* **Dan'dily,** like a dandy —*ns* **Dandy-fever,** see **Dengue, Dandy-horse,** a velocipede —*v t* **Dan'dify,** to dress up as a dandy [Perh from Fr *dandin*, a ninny, and prob from root of **Dandle**]

Dandyprat, dan'di prat, *n* a dwarf an urchin [Ety dubious]

Dane, dān, *n* a native of Denmark —*adj* **Dan'ish,** belonging to Denmark —*n* the language of the Danes —**Danisk** (*Spens*)

Danebrog, dān'e brog, *n* the name of the second in dignity of the Danish orders instituted by King Waldemar in 1219 [Dan , 'the Danish banner']

Danegeld, dān'geld, *n* a tax to buy off the Danes or to defend the country against them, imposed in 991, and finally abolished in the 12th century. [A S *Dene*, Danes, *geld*, a payment]

Dang, dang, *v t* a minced form of **Damn.**

Danger, dān'jer, *n* peril, hazard, or risk insecurity power (*obs*) —*v t* to endanger (*Shak*) —*adj* **Dan'gerous,** full of danger unsafe insecure —*adv* **Dan'gerously.** [O Fr *dangier*, absolute power (of a feudal lord), hence power to hurt—Low L *dominium*, feudal authority—L *dominus*, a lord See **Dungeon**]

Dangle, dang'gl, *v i* to hang loosely or with a swinging motion to follow any one about —*v t* to make to dangle —*n* **Dan'gler,** one who dangles about others, especially about women [Scand , Dan *dangle*, to dangle, cf Ice *dingla*, to swing to and fro, Sw *danka*, to saunter about, freq to **Ding,** to throw, push]

Daniel, dan'yel, *n* in phrase **A second Daniel,** a wise judge, with reference to the interposition of the wise young Daniel to save Susannah, in one of the Apocryphal additions to the book of Daniel

Danite, dan'īt, *n* one of a secret society amongst the early Mormons, guilty of many atrocious crimes [In allusion to Gen xlix 16, 17]

Dank, dangk, *adj* moist, wet —*n* water (*Milton*) —*adj* **Dank'ish,** somewhat dank or damp [Perh conn with **Dew** See also **Daggle.**]

Danseuse, dong sūz', *n* a female dancer a ballet dancer [Fr]

Dansker, dan'skėr, *n* (*Shak*) a Dane

Dantean, dan'te-an, **Dantesque,** dan'tesk, *adj* like the poet Dante sublime, austere

Danton, dan'ton, *v t* to subdue, to daunt [Scot ; a form of **Daunt**]

Danubian, dan ū'bi an, *adj* pertaining to or bordering on the river Danube — **Danubian Principalities,** a name applied to Moldavia and Wallachia

Daphne, daf'nē, *n* a genus of shrubs or small trees, deciduous or evergreen, acrid, and with poisonous berries, but often with fragrant flowers [Formed from Gr *daphnē*, the laurel]

Dapper, dap'ėr, *adj* quick little and active neat spruce [Dut *dapper*, brave, cf Ger. *tapfer*, quick, brave]

Dapple, dap'l, *adj* marked with spots.—*v t* to variegate with spots [See **Dimple.**]

Darbies, där'bız, *n pl* handcuffs. [Slang, app from the personal name *Darby*]

Darbyites, där'bı ıts, *n pl* a name given to the Plymouth Brethren [Named from their princı pal founder, J N Darby (1800–82)]

Dare, dār, *v ı* to be bold enough to venture — *pa t* durst —*v t* to challenge to defy —*n* boldness, a challenge (*Shak*) —*n.* **Dare'-dev'il,** a rash, venturesome fellow —*adj* unreasonably rash and reckless —*adjs* **Dare'ful** (*Shak*), full of daıing, adventurous, **Dar'ing,** bold courageous fearless —*n* boldness —*adv* **Dar'ingly.**—*n* **Dar'ing-do.** See **Derring-doe.**—*adj* **Daring-hardy,** fool hardy (*Shak*)—**I dare say,** I sup pose. [A S *durran*, pr *dear*, Goth *daursan*, akın to Gr *tharre ein*, *tharsein*]

Dare, dār, *v t* to frighten, teırıfy [M E *daren*, to be ın fear, cf Dan *dirre*, to tremble]

Dare, dār Same as **Dace.**

Darg, darg, *n* a day's work a task (*Scot*) [Contr from *dawerk*, *day wark*, day-work]

Daric, dar'ık, *n* an old gold coın larger than an English sovereign, named after Darıus I of Persıa

Dark, dārk, *adj* without light black or some what black gloomy difficult to understand unenlightened secret sınıster —*n* absence of light obscurity a state of ignorance —*adv* ın a state of dark (*Shak*) —*adv* **Dark'ly.**—*ns* **Dark'ness, The prince of darkness,** Satan, **Dark-house,** a mad-house (*Shak*) —*v t* **Dark'en,** to make dark to render ignorant to sully — *v ı* to grow dark or darker —**To darken the door,** to enter ın at the door —*adj* **Dark'ish,** somewhat dark dusky —*v ı* **Dark'le,** to grow dark —*adv* and *adj* **Dark'ling,** dark ın the dark.—Also **Dark'lings,** *adv* ın the dark (*poet*) —*adj* **Dark'some,** dark gloomy (*poet*) —*n* **Darky, Darkey,** a negro a policeman's lantern (*slang*) —**A dark horse,** ın racing, a horse whose capabılıtıes are not known a candidate about whom ıt ıs not known tıll the last moment that he ıs a candıdate, **Dark ages,** the period of ıntellectual darkness ın Europe from the decline of classical learning about the 5th century tıll the revival of learnıng ın the 15th century, **To keep it dark,** to conceal, **To keep dark,** to be sılent or secret [A S *deorc*]

Darling, dār'lıng, *n* a little dear one dearly be loved a favourite [**Dear,** and dım suff *ling* = *l ing*]

Darn, darn, *v t* to mend a hole by ımıtatıng the texture of the stuff —*n* the place daıned —*n* **Darning-needle.** [W *darn*, a piece, a patch]

Darn, dārn, *v ı* a mınced form of **Damn.**

Darnel, dar'nel, *n* an annual of the ryegrass genus, the tares of Scripture [Prob conn with O Fr *darne*, stupid, as being erroneously supposed to have narcotic properties]

Darraign, Darrain See **Derain.**

Dart, dārt, *n* a pointed weapon for throwing with the hand anything that pierces —*v t* to hurl suddenly to send or shoot forth —*v ı* to start or shoot forth rapidly—frequentative, **Dar'tle.**—*adv* **Dart'ingly.** [O Fr *dart*, from a Low Ger root]

Dart. See **Dace.**

Darter, dārt'er, *n* a genus of birds nearly allied to cormorants, but very heron like ın gaıt and gesture.

Darwinism, dār'wın-ızm, *n* the theory of the origin of species propounded by C *Darwin* (1809–1882) —*adj* **Darwin'ian.**

Dash, dash, *v t* to throw violently to break by throwing together to throw water suddenly to bespatter. to destroy or frustrate to mix or adulterate. —*v ı.* to strike against to break against, as water to rush with violence.—*n.* a violent strikıng a rushing or violent onset a blow a mark (—) at a break ın a sentence. ostentation a slight admixture —**Dash off,** to sketch hastily, **Dash out,** to knock out by strikıng against something, **Dash it!** a minced oath = damn ıt!—*ns* **Dash-board,** a board or leathern frame ın front of a carrıage, to keep off splashes of mud, **Dash'er,** one who dashes one who makes a great show (*coll*), **Dash-wheel,** a wheel shaped box with compartments, ın which cotton cloth ıs washed by the revolution of the wheel ın lıquid —*adj* **Dash'ing,** rushing reckless hasty and rash gallant —*adv* **Dash'ingly.** [M E *daschen*, *dassen*, to rush, or strike with violence—Scand, cf Dan *daske*, to slap]

Dastard, das'terd, *n* a cowardly fellow —*adj* shrinkıng from danger cowardly —*adj* and *adv* **Das'tardly** —*ns* **Das'tardness, Das'tardliness** [From a Scand stem *dast* = Eng *dazed*, and Fr suffix *ard* See **Daze**]

Dasyure, das'ı yōōr, *n* a small carnivorous marsu pıal of Australia and Tasmania [Formed from Gr *dasys*, hairy, *oura*, tail]

Data, dā'ta, *n pl* facts given or admitted from which other facts may be deduced —*sing* **Da'tum** [L *datum*, *data*, given—*dăre*, to give]

Datary, dā'ta rı, *n* an officer ın the papal chancery, who dates and despatches documents, grants, &c [Low L *datarius*—L *datum*—*dăre*, to give]

Date, dāt, *n* the time when a letter ıs given or written that part of a writing which indicates the time when ıt was written the time of any event a stipulated time age, period of time —*v t* to affix the date to —*v ı* to reckon to begin —*adj* **Date'less,** without date without fixed limit undatable —**Out of date,** antı quated, **Up to date,** adapted or corrected to the present time modern [O Fr *date*—L *datum*, as ın *datum Romæ* = given or written at Rome]

Date, dāt, *n* the fruit of the date palm, so called from ıts fancied resemblance to the finger — *ns* **Date-palm, Date-tree,** the tree on which ıt grows, a native of the northern half of Africa, the south west of Asia, and some parts of India. [Fr *datte*—L *dactylus*—Gr *daktylos*, a finger]

Dative, dāt'ıv, *adj* that ıs given or appointed — *n* the dative case, the oblique case of nouns, &c which follows verbs or other parts of speech that express giving or some act directed to the object —generally indicated ın English by *to* or *for*. [L *dativus*]

Datum See **Data.**

Datura, dā tū'ra, *n* a genus of plants, of which one, *D stramonium*, or thorn-apple, has strongly narcotic properties [Hind *dhatūrā*]

Daub, dawb, *v t* to smear to paint coarsely —*n* a coarse paintıng —*ns* **Daub'er,** one who daubs a coarse painter, **Daub'ery, Daub'ry** (*Shak*), a daubing, or crudely artful device —*adj* **Daub'y,** sticky, glutinous [O Fr *dauber*, to plaster—L *dealbāre*, to white wash—*de*, down, and *albus*, white]

Daud, daud, *v t* to knock, thump —*n* a lump large piece Also spelt **Dawd.** [Scot. for Eng **Dad.**]

Daughter, daw'ter, *n* a female child a female descendant woman (generally) —*n* **Daughter-in-law,** a son's wife —*adj* **Daugh'terly,** like or becoming a daughter — *ns* **Daugh'terliness; Daugh'terling,** a little daughter [A S *dohtor*, Scot *dochter*, Ger *tochter*, Gr *thygatēr*]

Daunder, Dauner. See **Dander.**

Daunt, dānt, or dawnt, *v t* to frighten to discourage to subdue —*adj* **Daunt'less,** not to be daunted —*adv* **Daunt'lessly.**—*n.* **Daunt'lessness.**—*v t* **Daun'ton,** to subdue to dare [O Fr *danter* (Fr. *dompter*)—L. *domitāre—domāre*, to **Tame.**]

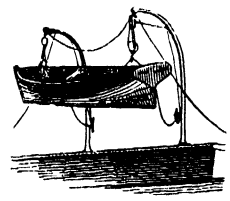
Dauphin, daw'fin, *n* formerly a name given to the eldest son of the king of France —*fem* **Dau'phiness** [O Fr *daulphin* (Fr *dauphin*)—L *delphinus*, a dolphin *Dauphin* was the proper name of the lords of Viennois, who had taken for their crest three dolphins When Viennois (Dauphiné) was ceded to the crown of France, the name became the title of the king's eldest son]

Dauw, daw, *n* the South African name of Burchell's zebra

Davenport, dā'ven port, *n* a small writing desk [From the personal name]

Davenport trick, dā'ven port trik, *n* the artifice by which a man can free himself from ropes wound round him and tied

Davit, dāv'it, *n* a spar projecting from a ship, used as a crane for hoisting the anchor clear of the vessel (*pl*) pieces of timber or iron, projecting over a ship's side or stern, having tackle to raise a boat by [Cf Fr *davier*, a forceps]



Davits

Davy, dā'vi, **Davy-lamp,** dā'vi lamp, *n* the safety lamp for coal miners invented by Sir Humphry Davy (1778–1829)

Davy Jones, dā'vi jōnz, *n* a sailor's familiar name for the (malignant) spirit of the sea, the devil, hence **Davy Jones's locker,** of the sea, as the grave of men drowned at sea [Said by some to be a compound of Duffy, a West Indian spirit name, and Jonah]

Daw, daw, *vi* an old English and Scottish form of **Dawn.**

Daw, daw, *n* a bird of the crow kind a jackdaw [From its cry]

Dawdle, daw'dl, *v i* to waste time by trifling to act or move slowly —*n* **Daw'dler.** [Allied to **Dandle** and **Dandy**]

Dawk. Same as **Dak**

Dawn, dawn, *v i* to become day to begin to grow light to begin to appear —*n* daybreak beginning [A S *dagian*, to dawn, *dag*, day]

Dawtie, daw'ti, *n* (*Scot*) a darling a beloved child—also **Daut'ie** —*v t* **Daut,** to fondle

Day, dā, *n* the time of light, from sunrise to sunset the time from morning till night twenty-four hours, the mean time the earth takes to make a revolution on her axis relatively to the sun (*mean solar day*) the time between two transits of the same star (*sidereal day*) a man's period of existence or influence a time or period —**Days of grace,** three days allowed for payment of bills, &c beyond the day named, **Day of doom,** the judgment day —*ns* **Day'break, Day-labour, Day-labourer, Day'light, Day'time, Day-work, Day-bed** (*Shak*), a couch or sofa, **Day-blindness,** a defect of vision, in which objects are best seen by a dim light, **Day'book,** a book in which merchants, &c enter the transactions of every day, **Day'dream,** a dreaming or musing while awake, **Day-fly,** a fly which lives in its perfect form only for a day, one of the ephemera, **Day-lily,** a flower whose blossoms last only for a day, the hemerocallis —*adj* **Day'long,** during the whole day —*ns* **Day-peep** (*Milton*), the dawn, **Day-scholar,** a pupil who attends a boarding-school during the school hours, but boards at home; **Day-school,** a school held during the day, as opposed both to a night school and to a boarding-school, **Days'man,** one who appoints a day to hear a cause an umpire, **Day'spring,** dawn, **Day'star,** the morning-star —*adj* **Day-wearied** (*Shak*), wearied with the work of the day —**Day by day,** daily, **The day,** the time spoken of to day (*Scot*), **To name the day,** to fix the day of marriage, **One of these days,** an indefinite reference to the near future, **The other day,** not long ago, **The time of day,** a greeting, as, 'to give a person the time of day,' to greet him [A S *dæg*, Ger *tag*, from an unknown root, not conn with L *dies*]

Day-woman, dā'-woom'an, *n* a dairymaid (*Shak*) [**Dey,** and **Woman.**]

Daze, dāz, *v t* to stun, to stupefy [Ice *dasa*, to be breathless or exhausted, prob conn with A S *dwæs*, foolish]

Dazzle, daz'l, *v t* to daze or overpower with any strong light to confound by brilliancy, beauty, or cleverness —*adv* **Dazz'lingly** —*n* **Dazz'lement,** the act of dazzling that which dazzles [Freq of **Daze**]

Deacon, dē'kn, *n* in Episcopal churches, a member of the order of clergy under priests in some Presbyterian churches, an officer, distinct from the elders, who attends to the secular affairs of the church in Congregational and some other churches, an officer who advises the pastor, distributes the elements at the Communion, and dispenses charity in Scotland, the master of an incorporated company —*fem* **Dea'coness,** a female minister or servant of the church or Christian society in the time of the Apostles in a convent, a nun who has the care of the altar one of an order of women in some Protestant churches who nurse the sick and tend the poor —*ns* **Dea'conhood, Dea'conry, Dea'conship** [L *diaconus*—Gr *diakonos*, a servant]

Dead, ded, *adj* deprived of life that never had life deathlike useless dull tasteless at rest, of a ball cold and cheerless without vegetation utter unerring —*v t* to deaden, dull —*adv* in a dead manner —*n* the time of greatest stillness, as 'the dead of night' —*ns* **Dead-clothes,** clothes in which to bury the dead, **Dead-eye** (*naut*), a round, flattish wooden block with a rope or iron band passing round it, and pierced with three holes for a lanyard, **Dead-freight,** money paid for the empty space in a ship by a person who engages to freight her, but fails to make out a full cargo, **Dead-head** (U S), one who is allowed, without payment, to ride in a public carriage, sit in a theatre, or hold a privilege having a money value, **Dead-heat,** a heat or race in which no one gains the advantage, **Dead-house,** the house or room where (in hospitals, police offices, &c.) dead bodies are kept till buried a mortuary, **Dead language,** one no longer spoken, **Dead letter,** a letter undelivered and unclaimed at the post office a law or ordnance which is no longer, or has never been, enforced, **Dead-level,** a stretch of land without any rising ground sameness, **Dead-lights,** storm shutters for a cabin window, **Dead-lock,** the case when matters have become so complicated that all is at a complete standstill and progress is impossible, **Dead-march,** a piece of solemn music played at funeral processions, esp of soldiers, **Dead-men,** empty bottles after a carouse, **Dead-men's bells,** the foxglove, **Dead-men's fingers,** a very common cœlenterate belonging to the Actinozoa (to which the sea anemone also belongs), so called from its shape, which also suggests the names *cow paps* and *mermaid's glove*, **Dead-men's shoes,** a situation formerly held by some one now dead, **Dead-nettle,** a genus of plants of the natural order Labiatæ,



Dead eye

so called because they resemble nettles, but do not sting, **Dead-reckoning**, an estimation of a ship's place simply by the log book, making allowance for direction, drift, &c, but without astronomical observations; **Dead-set**, a determined and prolonged attempt, **Dead'shot**, an unerring marksman, **Dead's part** (*Scots law*), the part of a man's movable property which he may bequeath by will, and which is not due to wife and children, **Dead-wall**, a wall unbroken by windows or other openings, **Dead-water**, the eddy water closing in behind a ship's stern as she sails, **Dead-weight**, a heavy or oppressive burden, **Dead-wind**, a wind coming directly ahead or opposed to a ship's course, **Dead-wood**, pieces of timber laid on the upper side of the keel at either end, useless material, **Dead-work**, work, itself unprofitable, which is necessary as a preliminary, as the opening of a mine —*adjs* **Dead-beat**, quite overcome, **Dead-doing** (*Spens*), putting to death, destructive, **Dead-drunk**, completely drunk —*v t* **Dead'en**, to make dead to deprive partly of vigour or sensation to blunt to lessen —*adj* **Dead'ly**, causing death fatal implacable —*adv* in a manner resembling death —*ns* **Dead'liness**, **Dead'ness** —*adjs* **Dead-alive**, or **Dead-and-alive**, dull, uneventful —**Dead as a door nail**, absolutely dead, **To be dead set against**, to be utterly opposed to, **To put the dead wood on**, to have at a disadvantage (U S *slang*) [A S *déad*, Goth *dauths*, Ger *todt*, from root of *die*]

Deadly-nightshade, ded'li nīt'shād, *n* the plant Belladonna

Deaf, def, *adj* dull of hearing unable to hear at all not willing to hear inattentive —*v t* **Deaf'en**, to make deaf, partly or altogether to stun to render impervious to sound —*n* **Deaf'ening**, stuffing put into floors, partition-walls, &c, to prevent sounds from passing through —*adv* **Deaf'ly**.—*ns* **Deaf-mute**, one who is both deaf and dumb, **Deaf'ness**. [A S *déaf*, Dut *doof*, Ger *taub*]

Deal, dēl, *n* a portion an indefinite quantity a large quantity the act of dividing cards a bargain (U S) a fir or pine board timber —*v t* to divide, to distribute to throw about to deliver —*v i* to transact business to act to distribute cards —*pa t* and *pa p* dealt (delt) —*ns* **Deal'er**, one who deals a trader, **Deal'ing**, manner of acting towards others intercourse of trade [A S *dǽlan—dǽl*, a part, Ger *theilen—theil*, a part or division A doublet of **Dole**. By some, however, *deal*, a plank, is taken as a doublet of *thill*, from A S *thel*, a plank]

Deambulatory, dē am'bū la to ri, *n* a passage or aisle round the choir and apse of a church [L *deambulāre*, to walk about]

Dean, dēn, *n* a small valley—also **Dene** [A S *denu*, a valley Cf **Den.**]

Dean, dēn, *n* a dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches who presides over the other clergy the president of faculty in a college the chief chaplain of the Chapel Royal the chief judge of the Court of Arches the president of a trade guild —*ns* **Dean'ery**, the office of a dean a dean's house, **Dean'ship**, the office or dignity of a dean, **Rural dean**, one who, under the bishop, has the special care and inspection of the clergy in certain parishes —**Dean of Arches**, dean of the Court of Arches (see **Arch**); **Dean of Faculty**, president of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, **Dean of Guild**, a municipal functionary in Scotland, who has authority over building and altering houses [O Fr *deien* (Fr. *doyen*)—Low L *decanus*, a chief of ten—L *decem*, ten]

Dear, dēr, *adj* high in price costly scarce highly valued beloved earnest, inmost (*Shak*) —*n* one who is dear or beloved —*advs* **Dear, Dear'ly** —*n* **Dear'ness** —*adjs* **Dear-bought, Dear-loved.**—*ns* **Dear'ling** (*Spens*), a darling, **Dear'y**, one who is dear [A S *deóre, dýre*, cog. with Ger *theuer*]

Dear, dēr, *int* indicating surprise, pity or other emotion, as in 'Oh dear!' 'Dear me!' 'Dear, dear!' [Sometimes doubtfully referred to *Dio mio* (It 'My God'), or to some compound of Fr *Dieu* that it originally had, or came to have, a real or supposed reference to God is further indicated by such expressions as 'Dear help us!' 'Dear knows!' &c]

Dearn, Dearnful, Dernly. See **Dern**, &c

Dearth, dėrth, *n* dearness, high price scarcity want famine barrenness —*adj* **Dearth'ful**, expensive (*Scot*)

Death, deth, *n* state of being dead extinction or cessation of life manner of dying mortality a deadly plague cause of death spiritual lifeless ness the killing of the animal in hunting —*ns* **Death-adder**, a poisonous Australian snake, **Death-bed**, the bed on which one dies, the last illness, **Death-blow**, a blow that causes death, **Death-damp**, a cold, clammy sweat preceding death, **Death-duties**, duties paid to government on the inheritance of property, real or personal, after the death of the former owner, **Death-fire**, a kind of light supposed to presage death, **Death-mask**, a plaster cast taken from the face after death, **Death-rattle**, a rattling in the throat which sometimes accompanies the last uneasy breathings of a dying person, **Death's door**, the point of death, **Death's-head**, the skull of a human skeleton, or a figure of it, **Death's-head moth**, a species of hawk moth, having pale markings on the back of the thorax somewhat like a skull, **Death's-man** (*Shak*), the public executioner, **Death-throe**, the dying agony, **Death-token** (*Shak*), a sign or token of impending death, a plague spot, **Death-trap**, an unsafe building, vessel, or place that shuts up its occupants to almost certain death, **Death-warrant**, an order from the authorities for the execution of a criminal, **Death-watch**, a watch by a dying person a popular name for several insects which produce a ticking noise, specially audible in the stillness of a death chamber, **Death-wound**, a wound which caused death —*adjs* **Death'ful, Death'ly**, deadly, destructive —*n* **Death'liness** —*adj* **Death'less**, never dying everlasting.—*n* **Death'lessness** —*adj* **Death-like**, like a dead person, deadly (*Shak*), **Death-marked**, marked for or by death, destined to die, **Death-practised**, threatened with death by malicious arts (*Shak*) —**To be death on**, to be fond of, to be good at, **To be in at the death**, in hunting, to be up on the animal before the dogs have killed it, **Gates**, or **jaws of death**, death's door, the point of death, **To death**, expressive of intensity, very much, **To do**, or **put, to death**, to kill to cause to be killed [A S *déath*, Ger *tod*, see **Dead** and **Die**]

Deave, dēv, *v t* (*Scot* and *Prov Eng*) to render deaf [See **Deaf**]

Deaw, dū, *v t* (*Spens*) to bedew

Debacle, de bak'l, *n* a breaking up or bursting, as of ice on a river (*geol*) a sudden flood of water leaving its path strewed with débris [Fr *débâcle, de*, and *bâcler*, to bar—L *baculus*, a stick]

Debar, de bär', *v t* to bar out from to exclude to hinder —*pr p* debarr'ing, *pa p* debarred' —*n* **Debar'ment**. [L *de*, from, and **Bar.**]

Debark, de bärk', *v t* or *v i* to land from a ship or boat to disembark.—*ns* **Debarkā'tion, Debarc-**

ā'tion. [Fr *débarquer—des* = L *dis*, away, and **Barque,** a ship]

Debarrass, de-bar'as, *v t* to disembarrass, disentangle, free [Fr *débarrasser, de* and *barre,* a bar]

Debase, de bās', *v t* to lower to make mean or of less value to adulterate —*adj* **Debas'ing,** tending to lower or degrade —*adv* **Debas'ingly.**—*n* **Debase'ment,** degradation —*adj* **Debased',** degraded (*her*) reversed [L *de,* down, and **Base,** low]

Debate, de bāt', *n* a contention in words or argument strife (*obs*) —*v t* to contend for in argument (*arch*) to fight for —*v i* to deliberate to join in debate —*n* **Debat'er** —*adj* **Debat'able,** liable to be disputed —**Debatable land,** a tract of border land between Esk and Sark claimed both by England and Scotland —*adj* **Debate'ful** (*Spens*), quarrelsome —*n* **Debate'ment** (*Spens* , *Shak*), controversy [O Fr *debatre*—L *de,* and *batuĕre,* to **Beat**]

Debauch, de bawch', *v t* to lead away from duty or allegiance to corrupt with lewdness to pervert —*v i* to indulge in revelry —*n* a fit of intemperance or debauchery —*p adj* **Debauched',** corrupt profligate —*ns* **Deb'auchee,** a libertine, **Debauch'ery,** excessive intemperance habitual lewdness, **Debauch'er, Debauch'ment** [O Fr *desbaucher* (Fr *débaucher*), to corrupt—*des* = L *dis,* and *baucher,* to hew—*bauche* or *bauc,* a beam, a course of stones]

Debel, de bel', *v t* (*Milton*) to conquer in war [Fr *débeller*—L *debellāre—de,* from, and *bellāre,* to carry on war, from *bellum,* war]

Debenture, de bent'ūr, *n* a written acknowledgment of a debt a deed of mortgage given by a railway or other company for borrowed money a certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a drawback or repayment of the duty paid on their importation —*p adj* **Debent'ured,** entitled to drawback or debenture, as goods [L *debentur,* there are due, 3d person pl passive of *debēre,* to owe—the first word of the receipt]

Debilitate, de bil'i tāt, *v t* to make weak to impair the strength of —*ns* **Debilita'tion, Debil'ity,** weakness and languor a weak action of the animal functions —*adj* **Deb'ile,** weak, feeble (*arch*) [L *debilitāre, ātum—debilis,* weak—*de,* not, *habilis,* able See **Ability**]

Debit, de'bit, *n* a debt or something due an entry on the debtor side of an account —*v t* to charge with debt to enter on the debit or debtor side of an account —*n* **Deb'itor** (*Shak*), a debtor [L *debitum,* what is due, from *debēre,* to owe]

Debonair, deb o nār', *adj* of good appearance and manners elegant courteous gay —*adv* **Debonair'ly** —*n* **Debonair'ness** [Fr *de,* of, *bon,* good, *air,* appearance, manner]

Debosh, de bosh', an old form of **Debauch**

Debouch, de bōōsh', *v i* to march out from a narrow pass or confined place —*ns* **Debouch'ment,** the act of debouching, **Debouchure',** the mouth of a river or strait [Fr *déboucher—de,* from, *bouche,* the mouth—L *bucca,* the cheek]

Debris, de brē', *n sing* and *pl* rubbish ruins a mass of rocky fragments [Fr , from *briser,* akin to **Bruise**]

Debruised, de broozd', *p adj* (*her*) surmounted or partly covered by one of the ordinaries [O Fr *debruser—de,* apart, *bruser,* to break]

Debt, det, *n* what one owes to another what one becomes liable to do or suffer a state of obligation or indebtedness a duty a sin (*B*) —**Active debt,** a debt due to one, as opposed to **Passive debt,** a debt one owes, **Debt of honour,** a debt not recognised by law, but binding in honour—esp gambling and betting debts, **Debt of nature,** death, **Floating debt,** miscellaneous public debt, like exchequer and treasury bills, as opposed to **Funded debt,** that which has been converted into perpetual annuities like consols in Britain, **In one's debt,** under a pecuniary obligation to one —*p adj* **Debt'ed** (*Shak*), indebted, obliged to —*n* **Debt'or,** one who owes a debt the side of an account on which debts are charged [O Fr *dette*—L *debitum, debēre,* to owe]

Debut, de bu' (*u* sounded as in Scot *gude*), *n* a beginning or first attempt a first appearance before the public, as of an actor, &c —*ns m* **Debutant',** *f* **Debutante',** one who makes his or her first appearance before the public, **Débutan'cy** [Fr *début,* a first stroke—*débuter,* to have the first stroke—*de,* from, *but,* aim, mark]

Decachord, dek'a kord, *n* an ancient musical instrument with ten strings, somewhat like the guitar anything having ten parts [Gr *deka chordos—deka,* ten, and *chordē,* a string]

Decade, dek'ād, **Decad,** dek'ad, *n* a group of ten, esp a series of ten years [Fr *décade*—Gr *dekas —deka,* ten]

Decadence, dek'a dens, or de kā' , **Dec'adency** (or de kā'), *n* state of decay a term for a school in modern French literature not distinguished for vigour or originality —*adj* **Dec'adent** (or de kā'-), decaying —*n* something decaying or decayed [Fr —Low L *decadentia,* from L *de,* down—*cadĕre,* to fall See **Cadence, Decay**]

Decagon, dek'a gon, *n* a plane figure of ten angles and sides [Gr *deka,* and *gōnia,* an angle]

Decagramme, Decagram, dek'a gram, *n* a weight of ten grammes, equal to 0 353 oz [Fr *déca gramme*—Gr *deka,* ten, and *gramma,* a weight]

Decagynia, dek a jin'i a, *n* a class of plants in the Linnæan system having ten pistils [Gr *deka,* ten, *gynē,* a woman]

Decahedron, dek a hē'dron, *n* a solid figure having ten faces —*adj* **Decahed'ral** [Gr *deka,* and *hedra,* a seat]

Decalcify, de kal'si fī, *v t* to deprive of lime to take the calcareous matter out of bones, teeth, &c —*n* **Decalcificā'tion** [L *de,* away from, *calx, calcis,* lime, *facĕre,* to make]

Decalitre, dek'a lēt er, *n* a French measure, ten litres equal to 2½ imperial gallons [Fr —Gr *deka,* ten, and *litra,* a pound]

Decalogue, dek'a log, *n* the ten commandments [Gr *deka,* ten, *logos,* a discourse, a proposition]

Decameron, de kam'e ron, *n* Boccaccio's hundred tales, supposed to be told in ten days —*adj* **Decameron'ic.** [From Gr *deka,* ten, *hēmera*]

Decametre, dek'a mēt er, *n* a French measure of ten metres, or 32 8 feet [Fr *décamètre*—Gr *deka,* ten, *metron,* a measure , see **Metre**]

Decamp, de kamp', *v i* to go away, esp secretly —*n* **Decamp'ment** [Fr *décamper*]

Decanal, dek'an al, *adj* pertaining to a dean or deanery

Decandria, de kan'dri a, *n* a class of plants in the Linnæan system having ten stamens —*adjs* **Decan'drian, Decan'drous** [Gr *deka,* ten, and *anēr, andros,* a man]

Decangular, dek ang'gū lar, *adj* having ten angles [Gr *deka,* ten, and L *angulus,* an angle]

Decant, de kant', *v t* to pour off, leaving sediment to pour from one vessel into another —Also **Decant'ate** —*ns* **Decant'er,** an ornamental bottle for holding decanted liquor, **Decantā'tion** [Fr *décanter* (It *decantare*)—*de,* from, and Low L *cantus,* a side or corner]

Decantate, de kant'āt, *v* to chant repeatedly also to cease singing [L *de,* and *cantare,* to sing]

Decapitate, de kap'i tāt, *v t* to take the head from to behead —*n* **Decapitā'tion** [Low L *decapitāre*—L *de,* from, *caput, capitis,* the head]

Decapod, dek'a pod, *n* one of the shellfish which have ten feet or claws, as the crab —*adjs* **Deca'podal, Deca'podous** [Gr *deka*, ten, and *pous, podos*, a foot]

Decarbonate, de kar'bon-āt, **Decarbonise,** de kar'bon ız, **Decarburise,** de kar'bu rīz, *v t* to deprive of carbon —*n* **Decar'bonisā'tion** [*De*, from, and **Carbon**]

Decastich, dek'a stik, *n* a poem consisting of ten lines [Gr *deka*, ten, and *stichos*, a row, a verse]

Decastyle, dek'a stīl, *n* a portico with ten columns in front [Gr *deka*, ten, *stylos*, a column]

Decasyllabic, dek a sil ab'ik, *adj* having ten syllables. [Gr *deka*, ten, *syllabē*, a syllable]

Decaudate, de kaw'dāt, *v t* to cut off the tail of [L *de*, and *cauda*, tail]

Decay, dē kā', *v ı* to fall away from a state of health or excellence to waste away —*v t* to cause to waste away to impair —*n* a falling into a worse or less perfect state a passing away loss of fortune misfortune (*obs*) —*p adj* **Decayed',** reduced in circumstances [O Fr *decair*—L *de*, from, *cadĕre*, to fall]

Decease, dē sēs', *n* death —*v ı* to die —*p adj* **Deceased',** dead [O Fr *deces* (Fr *décès*)—L *decessus—de*, away, *cedĕre, cessum*, to go]

Deceit, de sēt', *n* act of deceiving anything intended to mislead another fraud falseness —*adj* **Deceit'ful,** full of deceit disposed or tending to deceive insincere —*adv* **Deceit'fully** —*n* **Deceit'fulness** [O Fr, from L *decipĕre, deceptus*, to deceive]

Deceive, de-sēv', *v t* to mislead or cause to err to cheat to disappoint —*n* **Deceiv'er** —*adj* **Deceiv'able,** that may be deceived exposed to imposture —*n* **Deceiv'ableness** —*adv* **Deceiv'ably.** [Fr *decevoir*—L *decipĕre, deceptum—de*, from, *capĕre*, to take, catch]

December, de sem'ber, *n* the tenth month among the Romans, who began their year with March with us, the twelfth month of the year —*n* **Decem'brist,** one of those who took part in the Russian conspiracy of December 1825 [L *decem*, ten]

Decemvir, de sem'vir, *n* one of ten magistrates who at one time had absolute power in Rome (*pl*) **Decem'virs** or (L) **Decemviri,** dē sem' vi rī —*adj* **Decem'viral** —*n* **Decem'virāte,** a body of ten men in office the term of office of decemvirs [L *decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man]

Decennary, de sen'ar ı, **Decennium,** de sen'ı um, *n* a period of ten years —*adj* **Decenn'ial,** consisting of, or happening every ten years [L *decem*, ten, and *annus*, a year]

Decent, dē'sent, *adj* becoming seemly proper modest moderate tolerable —*n* **De'cency,** becomingness modesty —*adv* **De'cently** [L *decens, decentis*, pr p of *decēre*, to be becoming]

Decentralise, de sen'tral ız, *v t* to withdraw from the centre to transfer functions from the central government to local centres —*n* **Decentralisā'tion.** [L *de*, neg , and **Centralise**]

Deception, de sep'shun, *n* act of deceiving the means by which it is sought to deceive —*adjs* **Decept'ible,** capable of being deceived , **Decep'tious,** deceitful (*Shak*) ; **Decept'ive,** tending to deceive misleading —*adv* **Decept'ively** —*n* **Decept'iveness** [O Fr —Low L *deceptio, nis* —*decipĕre*, to **Deceive**]

Decern, de sėrn', *v t* and *v ı* (*Scots law*) to judge to decree to pass judgment [O Fr *decerner*—L *decernĕre—de*, and *cernĕre*, to separate, distinguish]

Decession, de sesh'un, *n* departure [See **Decease**]

Dechristianise, de-krist'yan ız, *v t* to turn from Christianity : to remove the Christian elements from.

Deciare, de'sı ar, *n* the tenth part of an are [Fr —L *deci* (in *decimus*), and **Are.**]

Decide, de sīd', *v t* to determine to end to settle to determine, resolve —*adjs* **Decid'able,** capable of being decided , **Decid'ed,** determined clear, unmistakable resolute —*adv* **Decid'edly.** [O Fr *decider*—L *decidĕre—de*, away, *cædĕre*, to cut]

Deciduous, de sid'ū us, *adj* that fall in autumn, as leaves not permanent —*n* **Decid'uousness —Deciduous trees,** those which annually lose and renew their leaves [L *deciduus—decidĕre, de*, from, *cadĕre*, to fall]

Decigramme, de'sı gram, *n* the tenth part of a gram [See **Gram** (3)]

Decillion, de sil'yun, *n* a million raised to the tenth power in the French and American notation, a thousand raised to the eleventh power

Decimal, des'ı mal, *adj* numbered or proceeding by tens —*n* a fraction having ten or some power of ten for its denominator —**Decimal notation,** a system of writing numbers based on ten and powers of ten, like our ordinary system , **Decimal system,** a system whose units are tens and powers of ten, especially in the French *metric system* of weights and measures —*adv* **Dec'imally** —*v t* **Dec'imalise,** to reduce to the decimal system [Fr —Low L *decimalis—decem*, ten]

Decimate, des'ı māt, *v t* to take the tenth part of to put to death every tenth man —*ns* **Decima'tion,** a military punishment, by which every tenth man was selected by lot and put to death or otherwise punished , **Dec'imator.** [L *decimāre, ātum—decimus*, tenth]

Decipher, de sī'fer, *v t* to un cipher or read secret writing to make out what is unintelligible or obscure to reveal —*adj* **Deci'pherable** [L *de*, negative, and **Cipher**]

Decision, de sizh'un, *n* the act of deciding settlement judgment the quality of being decided in character — *adj* **Deci'sive,** having the power of deciding showing decision final positive — *adv* **Deci'sively** —*n* **Deci'siveness** [See **Decide**]

Deck, dek, *v t* to cover to clothe to adorn to furnish with a deck, as a vessel —*n* a covering a horizontal platform extending from one side of a vessel to the other, thereby joining them together, and forming both a floor and a covering the part of a pack of cards that remains after the deal, or the part of a pack necessary for playing such games as bezique, &c —*ns* **Deck-chair,** a light chair of spars and canvas, to be used on board ship , **Deck'er,** the person or thing that decks a vessel which has a deck or decks, used only in composition, as *a three decker*, a ship with three decks , **Deck-hand,** a person employed on deck , **Deck-house,** a house or box on deck , **Deck-passage,** a passage securing only the right of being on deck, without cabin accommodation , **Deck-passenger , Flush-deck,** a deck continuous from stem to stern at the same level (see also **Quarter-deck**) , **Gun-deck,** a deck on which guns are carried , **Hurricane-deck,** a light partial deck over the saloon of some steamers , **Main-deck,** the deck below the spar deck , **Spar-deck,** the upper deck of a ship [Dut *dekken*, to cover Ger *decken* , akin to L *tegĕre* See **Thatch**]

Declaim, de klām', *v ı* to make a set or rhetorical speech to harangue to recite in public —*ns* **Declaim'ant, Declaim'er , Declamā'tion,** act of declaiming a set speech in public display in speaking —*adj* **Declam'atory,** of the nature of declamation appealing to the passions noisy and rhetorical merely [L *declamāre—de*, intensive, *clamāre*, to cry out]

Declare, de klār', *v t* to make known to announce to assert to make a full statement of, as of goods at a custom house.—*v i* to make a statement to show cards in order to score —*adj* **Declār'able,** capable of being declared, exhibited, or proved —*n* **Declarā'tion,** act of declaring that which is declared a written affirmation in the criminal law of Scotland, the statement made by the prisoner before the magistrate in common law, the pleading in which the plaintiff in an action at law sets forth his case against the defendant —*adjs* **Declar'ative, Declar'atory,** explanatory —**Declaratory act,** an act intended to explain an old law, which had become obscure or a subject of controversy, as that adopted by the Free Church of Scotland in 1892 —*advs* **Declar'atively, Declar'atorily** —*n* **Declar'ator,** a form of action in the Court of Session in Scotland, with the view of having a fact judicially ascertained and declared [Fr *déclarer*, from L *declarāre, de clarātum—de,* sig completeness, *clarus,* clear]

Declension, de-klen'shun, *n* a falling off decay. descent (*gram*) change of termination for the oblique cases [See **Decline**]

Decline, de klīn', *v i* to bend or turn away from (a straight line) to deviate to refuse to bend down to fail or decay to stoop or condescend to draw to an end —*v t* to bend down to turn away from to refuse to avoid (*gram*) to give the changes of a word in the oblique cases —*n* a falling off deviation decay a gradual sink ing of the bodily faculties, consumption —*adj* **Declin'able,** having inflection for the oblique cases —*n* **Declinā'tion,** act of declining a sloping or bending downward deviation decay (*astron*) the distance from the celestial equator —*adj* **Declin'atory,** containing a declination or refusal —*ns* **Declin'ature,** the act of declining or refusing (*law*) a plea declining the jurisdic tion of a judge, **Declinom'eter,** an instrument for measuring the declination of the compass — **Declination of the compass,** the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north [Fr *décliner*—L *de,* down, away from, *clināre,* to bend See **Lean**]

Declivity, de kliv'i ti, *n* a place that declines, or slopes downward, opp of **Acclivity** · inclination downward a gradual descent —*adjs* **Declīv'itous, Declī'vous** [Fr —L *declivitas—de,* down ward, *clivus,* sloping, akin to *clināre*]

Decoct, de kokt', *v t* to prepare by boiling to extract the substance of by boiling to boil to devise —*n* **Decoc'tion,** an extract of anything got by boiling —*adjs* **Decoc'tible, Decoc'tive** [L *decoquĕre, decoctum—de,* down, *coquĕre,* to cook]

Decode, de kōd', *v t* to translate the symbols in a code telegram into ordinary language

Decollate, de kol'āt, *v t* to behead —*p adj* **Decoll'ated,** rounded off, as the apex of a shell —*n* **Decolla'tion,** the act of beheading a picture of a decapitation, esp of the head of St John the Baptist on a charger the festival of the Baptist, August 29th [L *decollāre—de,* from, *collum,* the neck]

Decolleté, dā-kol e tā', *adj* with neck uncovered of dress, low cut [Fr *décolleter,* to bare the neck and shoulders, cf **Decollate**]

Decolour, de kul'ur, **Decolourise,** de kul'ur īz, *v t* to deprive of colour —*ns* **Decol'orant,** a substance that bleaches or removes colour, **Decolorā'tion,** removal or absence of colour [Fr *décolorer*—L *decolorāre—de,* from, *color,* colour]

Decompose, de kom pōz', *v t* to separate the parts composing anything to resolve into original elements —*v i* to decay, rot —*adj* **Decompos'able.**—*n* **Decomposi'tion,** act of decomposing · decay or dissolution also the compounding of things already compound [L *de,* neg , and **Compose.**]

Decomposite, dē kom poz'it, or de kom', *adj* compound a second time or more than once [L *de,* and **Composite**]

Decompound, de kom pownd', *v t* to compound again to compound things already compounded , also, to divide a thing into its constituent parts —*adj* compounded a second time —*adj* **Decompound'able** [L *de,* and **Compound**]

Deconcentrate, de kon sen'trāt, or de kon'sen trāt, *v t* to scatter —*n* **Deconcentra'tion** [*De,* and **Concentrate**]

Deconsecrate, de kon'se krāt, *v t* to deprive of the character given by consecration to secular use [*De,* and **Consecrate**]

Decorate, dek'o rāt, *v t* to ornament, to beautify to honour with a badge or medal —**Decorated style** (*archit*), a style of Gothic architecture, elaborated and richly decorated, which prevailed till near the end of the 14th century —*n* **Decora'tion,** ornament badge of an order —**Decoration Day,** a day in the U S when the memory of the soldiers who fell in the war of 1861-65 is honoured by the decoration of their graves, speeches, pro cessions, &c —*n* **Dec'orator** —*adj* **Dec'orative,** ornamental [L *decorāre, ātum—decus,* what is becoming, from *decēre,* to be becoming]

Decorous, de kō'rus, or dek'o rus, *adj* becoming suitable proper decent —*ns* **Deco'rousness, Deco'rum,** that which is becoming in outward appearance propriety of conduct decency — *adv* **Deco'rously** [L *decorus,* becoming]

Decorticate, de kor'ti kāt, *v t* to deprive of the bark, husk, or peel —*n* **Decortica'tion.** [L. *decorticāre, ātum—de,* from, and *cortex,* bark]

Decoy, de koy', *v t* to allure, entice to entrap to lure into a trap or snare —*n* anything in tended to allure into a snare an apparatus of hoops and network for trapping wild ducks, and sometimes spelt *duck coy* —*n* **Decoy-duck,** a wild duck tamed and trained to entice others into a trap (*fig*) one employed to allure others into a snare [L *de,* down, and O Fr *coi,* quiet, the earlier verb *to coy* was confused with the Dut *kooi*—L *cavea,* a cage See **Coy**]

Decrassify, dē kras'i fī, *v t* to make less crass

Decrease, de krēs', *v i* to become less to be diminished by degrees in size or power —*v t* to make less to lessen gradually —*n* a growing less loss —*adv* **Decreas'ingly.** [O Fr *decrois,* a decrease, from L *decrescĕre—de,* from, and *crescĕre,* to grow]

Decree, de krē', *n* an order by one in authority an edict or law a judicial decision a predeter mined purpose —*v t* to decide or determine by sentence in law to appoint —*v i* to make a decree —*pr p* decree'ing, *pa p* decreed' —**Decree nisi** (L *nisi,* unless), a decree that becomes absolute unless cause be shown to the contrary— granted especially in divorce cases —*adjs* **Decrē'tive,** having the force of a decree, **Dec'retory, Decreto'rial,** established by a decree deter mining judicial [O Fr *decret*—L *decretum —decernĕre,* to decide]

Decreet, de krēt', *n* (*Scots law*) a decree or judg ment of a court

Decrement, dek're ment, *n* the act or state of decreasing the quantity lost by decrease [L *decrementum—decrescĕre*]

Decrepit, de-krep'it, *adj* worn out by the infir mities of old age in the last stage of decay — *n* **Decrep'itude,** state of being decrepit or worn out with age [L *decrepitus,* noiseless, very old —*de,* not, *crepitus,* a noise]

Decrepitate, de krep'ı tāt, *v ı* to crackle, as salts, when heated —*v t* to roast so as to cause a continual crackling, to calcine —*n* **Decrepita'tion** [L. *de*, inten , *crepitāre*, to rattle much, freq of *crepāre*]

Decrescent, de kres'ent, *adj* becoming gradually less [L]

Decretal, de krē'tal, *adj* pertaining to a decree —*n* a decree, esp of the pope a book containing decrees spec in *pl* the second part of the canon law, the decrees of various popes determining points of ecclesiastical law —*n* **Decre'tist,** in mediæval universities, a student of the decretals, a student of law [L *decretalis—decretum*]

Decrew, de krōō', *v ı* (*Spens*) to decrease [For *decrue*, like accrue—O Fr *decru*, pa p of *de croistre* See **Decrease**]

Decrown, dē krown', *v t* to discrown [Fr *dé couronner*, to discrown]

Decry, de krī', *v t* to cry down to condemn to censure as worthless to blame —*pa p* decried' —*ns* **Decri'al, Decri'er** [Fr *de(s)* = L *dis*, and *crier*, to cry See **Cry**]

Decumbent, de kum'bent, *adj* lying down reclining on the ground —*ns* **Decum'bence, Decum'bency,** the act or posture of lying down —*adv* **Decum'bently** [L *decumbens—de*, down, and *cumbĕre*, for *cubāre*, to lie]

Decuple, dek'ū pl, *adj* tenfold —*n* a number ten times repeated —*v t* to make tenfold [Fr *décuple*—L *decem*, ten, and *plicāre*, to fold]

Decurrent, de kur'ent, *adj* running or extending downward —*adv* **Decurr'ently** [L *decurrens —de*, down, *currĕre*, *cursum*, to run]

Decurtate, dē kur'tāt, *adj* cut short, abridged — *v t* to cut short [L *decurtāre*, *ātum*, to cut short]

Decussate, de kus'āt, *v ı* to cross in the form of an X to cross, as lines, &c —*adj* **Decuss'ate,** *p adj* **Decuss'ated,** crossed arranged in pairs which cross each other, like some leaves —*n* **Decussa'tion** [L *decussāre*, *-ātum—decussis*, a coin of ten asses (*decem asses*) marked with X, the symbol of ten See **Ace**]

Dedal, Dedalian See **Dædal**

Dedicate, ded'ı kāt, *v t* to set apart and consecrate to some sacred purpose to devote wholly or chiefly to inscribe to any one —*adj* devoted dedicated (*Shak*) —*ns* **Ded'icant,** one who dedicates, **Dedicatee** (ded'ı kā tee'), one to whom a thing is dedicated, **Dedicā'tion,** the act of dedicating an address to a patron, prefixed to a book —*adj* **Ded'icātory,** of or pertaining to a dedication [L *dedicāre*, *ātum—de*, down, *dicĕre*, to declare]

Dedimus, ded'ı mus, *n* a writ commissioning one not a judge to act as a judge [L , from the first word of the writ — L *dedimus*, we have given, *dăre*, to give]

Deduce, de dūs', *v t* to draw from to infer a truth or opinion from what precedes or from premises —*adj* **Deduc'ible,** that may be deduced or inferred —*ns* **Deduce'ment,** what is deduced, **Deducibil'ity,** the quality of being deducible —*v t* **Deduct',** to take from to separate to subtract —*adj* **Deduct'ible.**—*n* **Deduc'tion,** (1) the act of deducing that which is deducted the drawing of a particular truth from a general, antecedently known, as distinguished from *Induction*, rising from particular truths to a general, (2) the act of deducting that which is deducted abatement —*adj* **Deduct'ive,** that is, or that may be deduced from premises or accepted principles —*adv* **Deduct'ively** [L *deducĕre*, *deductum—de*, from, *ducĕre*, *ductum*, to lead]

Dee, dē, *v* Scotch for **Die**

Deed, dēd, *n* something done an act an exploit a legal transaction the written evidence of it —*adjs* **Deed'ful** (*Tenn*), marked by deeds or exploits, **Deed'less** (*Shak*), not having performed deeds —*adj* **Deed'y,** industrious, active —*adv* **Deed'ily** —**In deed,** in reality, **Deed of saying,** performance of what has been said or promised (*Shak*) [A S *dæd—dōn*, to do, Ger. *that—thun*, to do See **Do.**]

Deed, dēd, a Scotch form of **Indeed**

Deem, dēm, *v t* or *v ı* to judge to think to believe —*n* opinion (*Shak*) —*ns* **Deem'ster, Demp'ster,** one who pronounces judgment, a judge, esp one of the two judges of the Isle of Man (see also **Doomster**) [A S *dēman*, to form a judgment—*dōm*, **Doom.**]

Deep, dēp, *adj* extending far down or far from the outside difficult to understand secret wise and penetrating cunning very still profound profoundly learned in a language intense sunk low low or grave (of a road) encumbered with mud, sand, or ruts —*adv* in a deep manner —*n* that which is deep the sea anything profound or incomprehensible —*adv* **Deep'ly** —*n* **Deep'ness** —*adjs* **Deep-drawn; Deep-laid; Deep-browed,** of high intellectual powers, **Deep-drawing** (of ships), requiring considerable depth to float in, **Deep-dyed,** thoroughgoing, extreme—in a bad sense —*v t* **Deep'en,** to make deeper in any sense to increase — *v ı* to become deeper —*adjs* **Deep-fet** (*Shak*), fetched or drawn from a depth, **Deepmost,** deepest, **Deep-mouthed,** with deep voice, **Deep-sea,** pertaining to the deeper parts of the sea, **Deep-seated,** firmly seated or implanted [A S *deop*, Ger *tief*, akin to **Dip, Dive**]

Deer, dēr, *n* a quadruped of several species, as the stag, reindeer, &c , in M E any kind of animal —*ns* **Deer-herd, Deer-hound, Deer-lick,** a spot of ground either naturally or artificially full of salt, whither deer come to lick the earth, **Deer-mouse,** a common name for several species of American mice—so called from their agility, **Deer-skin,** the skin of the deer, or leather made therefrom, **Deer'-stalk'ing,** the hunting of deer by stalking, or stealing upon them unawares, **Deer'-stalk'er** [A S *dēor*, Ger *thier*, Dut *dier*, Ice *dȳr* There is no connection with Gr *thēr*, L *fera*, a wild beast]

Deface, de fās', *v t* to destroy or mar the face or external appearance of, to disfigure to obliterate —*n* **Deface'ment,** act of defacing injury to form or appearance that which defaces [O Fr *desfacer—des* = L *dis*, away, *facies*, face]

Defalcate, de fal'kāt, *v t* to deduct a part of, used chiefly of money, &c to embezzle money held on trust —*n* **Defalca'tion,** a diminution a misappropriation of funds entrusted to one's care [Low L *difalcāre*, *atus*, to cut away—L *dis*, off, *falcāre*, to cut—*falx*, *falcis*, a sickle]

Defame, de fām', *v t* to take away or destroy the good fame or reputation of to speak evil of to charge falsely —*n* infamy (*Spens*) —*n* **Defamā'tion,** the act of defaming calumny slander — *adj* **Defam'atory,** containing defamation injurious to reputation calumnious [O Fr *defamer*—L *diffamāre—dis*, away, *fama*, report]

Default, de fawlt', *n* a fault, failing, or failure defect neglect to do what duty or law requires failure to account for money entrusted to one's charge offence —*v ı* to fail through neglect of duty to fail to appear in court when called upon —*n* **Default'er,** one who fails to appear in court, or to account for money entrusted to his care, or to settle a debt of honour —**Judgment by default,** judgment given against a person because he fails to plead or make an appearance in court [O Fr *defaute* and *default—de* = L *dis*, apart, and *faute* See **Fault**]

Defeasance, de fēz'ans, *n* undoing defeat —**Deed**

of defeas'ance (*Eng law*), an instrument which defeats the force or operation of some other deed or estate, and that which in the same deed is called a condition, in a separate deed is called a defeasance —*adj* **Defeas'ible,** that may be defeated or annulled —*n* **Defeas'ibleness.** [O Fr *defaisance—defaire*, to undo]

Defeat, de fēt', *v t* to frustrate to overcome to ruin.—*n* a frustration of plans ruin overthrow, as of an army in battle —*n* **Defeat'ure** (*Spens*), defeat, overthrow disfigurement, disguise [O Fr *defait, defaire*, to undo—L *dis*, neg, *facĕre*, to do]

Defecate, def'e kāt, *v t* to clear from dregs or impurities to purify from extraneous matter —*v i* to void excrement —*n* **Defeca'tion.** [L *defecāre, ātum*, to cleanse—*de*, from *fæx, fucis*, dregs]

Defect, de fekt', *n* a deficiency a want imperfection blemish fault —**The defects of one's qualities,** virtues carried to excess, the faults apt to accompany or flow from good qualities —*adj* **Defect'ible,** liable to imperfection deficient —*ns* **Defectibil'ity, Defec'tion,** a failure, a falling away from duty revolt —*adj* **Defect'ive,** having defect wanting in some necessary quality imperfect faulty insufficient —*adv* **Defect'ively.**—*n* **Defect'iveness** [L *deficĕre, defectum*, to fail or be wanting—*de*, down, and *facĕre*, to do]

Defence, de fens', *n* a defending that which defends protection vindication (*law*) a defendant's plea —**Defenc'ed,** *pa p* (*B*) fortified —*adj* **Defence'less** —*adv* **Defence'lessly.**—*n* **Defence'lessness** [See **Defend**]

Defend, de fend', *v t* to keep off anything hurtful to guard or protect to maintain against attack (*obs*) to prohibit, forbid (*law*) to resist, as a claim to contest —*n* **Defend'er —Defender of the Faith,** a title borne by the sovereigns of England since Henry VIII, on whom it was conferred in 1521 for his book against Luther —*adj* **Defend'able,** that may be defended —*n* **Defend'ant,** a defender (*law*) a person accused or sued —*adj* **Defens'ible,** that may be defended —*n* **Defensibil'ity** —*adj* **Defens'ive,** serving to defend in a state or posture of defence —*n* that which defends posture of defence —**To be on the defensive,** to be in the position to defend one's self —*adv* **Defens'ively** [L *defendĕre, defensum*, to ward off—*de*, off, and obs *fendĕre*, to strike]

Defer, de fer', *v t* to put off to another time to delay —*pr p* defer'ring, *pa p* deferred' —**Deferred annuity** (see **Annuity**), **Deferred pay,** an allowance paid to soldiers on their discharge, or to their relations on their death, **Deferred shares,** shares on which interest is not paid till a specified time —*n* **Deferr'er,** a procrastinator [L *differre—dis*, asunder, *ferre*, to bear, carry]

Defer, de fer', *v i* to yield to the wishes or opinions of another, or to authority —*v t* to submit to or lay before —*pr p* deferr'ing, *pa p* deferred' —*n* **Def'erence,** a deferring or yielding in judgment or opinion regard submission —*adj* **Def'erent,** bearing away, carrying off —*n* a deferent duct (as opposed to an *afferent* one) in the human body —*adj* **Deferen'tial,** expressing deference or respect —*adv* **Deferent'ially** [L *deferre—de*, down, and *ferre*, to bear]

Defervescence, de fer ves'ens, *n* abatement of heat coolness decrease of feverish symptoms [L *defervescĕre*, to cease boiling—*de*, down, and *fervescĕre*, from *fervēre*, to boil]

Deffly, for **Deftly** (*Spens*)

Defiance, de fī'ans, *n* the act of defying a challenge to combat aggressiveness, contempt of opposition —**To bid defiance to,** to defy.—*adj* **Defi'ant,** full of defiance, insolently bold.—*adv* **Defi'antly** —*n* **Defi'antness**

Defibrinate, de fi'bri nat, **Defibrinise,** de fi'brinīz, *v t* to deprive of fibrine [L *de*, neg, and **Fibrine.**]

Deficient, de fish'ent, *adj* wanting —*n* **Defic'iency** (sometimes **Defic'ience**), defect —*adv* **Defic'iently** —*ns* **Defic'ientness, Def'icit,** deficiency, esp of revenue, as compared with expenditure [L, 'it is wanting,' 3d pers sing of *deficĕre*]

Defile, dē fīl', or dē'fīl, *v i* to march off in file or line, or file by file —*n* a long narrow pass or way, in which troops can march only in file, or with a narrow front —*v t* **Defilāde',** to plan a fortification so as to protect it from enfilading fire —*n.* **Defile'ment** [Fr *défiler*—L *dis*, and *filum*, a thread See **File.**]

Defile, de fīl', *v t* to make foul to pollute or corrupt to violate —*ns* **Defile'ment,** act of defiling foulness, **Defil'er.** [L *de*, and A S *fýlan, ful*, foul

Defiliation, de fil i ā'shun, *n* depriving a parent of his child [L *de*, neg, and *filius*, a son]

Define, de fīn', *v t* to fix the bounds or limits of. to determine with precision to describe accurately to fix the meaning of —*adj* **Defin'able,** that may be defined —*n* **Define'ment** (*Shak*), the act of defining, description —*adj* **Def'inite,** defined having distinct limits fixed exact clear —*adv* **Def'initely** —*ns* **Def'initeness; Definī'tion,** a defining a description of a thing by its properties an explanation of the exact meaning of a word, term, or phrase —*adj* **Defin'itive,** defining or limiting positive final —*n* (*gram*) an adjective used to limit the extent of the signification of a noun —*adv* **Defin'itively.**—*ns* **Defin'itiveness, Defin'itude,** definiteness [Fr —L *definīre, definītum*, to set bounds to—*de*, and *finis*, a limit]

Deflagrate, def'la grāt, *v i* or *v t* to burn down: to burn with suddenness and sparkling —*ns* **Deflagra'tion, Def'lagrator,** a galvanic instrument for producing rapid combustion [L *deflagrāre—de*, down, and *flagrāre*, to burn]

Deflect, de flekt', *v i* or *v t* to turn aside to swerve or deviate from a right line or proper course —*p adj* **Deflect'ed** (*bot*), bent abruptly downward —*n* **Deflec'tion,** deviation —*v t* **Deflex** (*zool* and *bot*), to bend down [L *de*, from, and *flectĕre, flexum*, to bend, turn]

Deflorate, de flō'rāt, *adj* past the flowering state, as an anther after it has shed its pollen —*n.* **Deflora'tion** the act of deflowering

Deflower, Deflour, de flowr', *v t* to deprive of flowers to deprive of original grace and beauty: to ravish —*n* **Deflow'erer** [O Fr *deflorer*—Low L *deflorāre*, to strip flowers off—L *de*, priv, and *flos, floris*, a flower]

Defluent, def'lōō ent, *adj* running down, decurrent —*n* **Deflux'ion,** a discharge of fluid matter in the body [L *defluĕre—de*, down, and *fluĕre, fluxum*, to flow]

Defoliate, de fō'li āt, *v t* to deprive of leaves —*n* **Defolia'tion,** the falling off of leaves the time of shedding leaves [Low L *defoliāre, ātum* —*de*, off, *folium*, a leaf]

Deforce, de fōrs', *v t* (*law*) to keep out of possession by force; (*Scots law*) to resist an officer of the law in the execution of his duty —*ns* **Deforce'ment, Deforc'iant,** one who deforces [Fr *de* = L *dis*, and **Force**]

Deforest, de for'est, *v t* to disforest to deprive of forests [L *de*, neg, and **Forest**]

Deform, de form', *v t* to alter or injure the form of to disfigure —*adj* hideous, unshapely (*Milton*). —*ns* **Deform'er, Deformā'tion.** —*p adj.* **De-**

formed', misshapen —*adv* **Deform'edly.**—*ns* **Deformed'ness; Deform'ity,** state of being deformed want of proper form ugliness disfigurement anything that destroys beauty an ugly feature or characteristic [L *deformis*, ugly—*de*, from, and *forma*, form, beauty]

Defoul, de fowl', *v t* to defile [See **Defile** A S *fúl*, foul, whence by vowel change of *u* to *ý*, *fýlan*]

Defraud, de frawd', *v t* to deprive of by fraud to withhold wrongfully to cheat or deceive —*ns* **Defraud'ment, Defraudā'tion** [L *defraudāre* —*de*, from, and *fraus*, *fraudis*, fraud]

Defray, de frā', *v t* to discharge the expenses of anything to pay to appease (*Spens*) —*pr p* defray'ing, *pa p* defrayed' —*ns* **Defray'ment, Defray'al** [O Fr *defrayer*—*de*, and *frais*, expense —Low L *fractum*, breakage, damage, expense]

Deft, deft, *adj* handy, clever —*adv* **Deft'ly** —*n* **Deft'ness** [M E *defte*, *dafte*, simple, meek, A S *ge-dæfte*, meek—*dæftan*, *gedæftan*, prepare, make fit, the stem appears in *ge daf en*, to fit, Dut *deftig*, grave]

Defunct, de funkt', *adj* having finished the course of life, dead —*n* a dead person —*adj* **Defunc'tive,** pertaining to the dead (*Shak*) —*n* **Defunc'tion,** death (*Shak*) [L *defungi*, *defunctus*, to finish—*de*, and *fungi*, to perform]

Defy, de fī', *v t* to challenge to brave to discard, dislike (*obs*) —*pr p* defy'ing, *pa p* defied' —*n* (*Dryden*) a defiance —*n* **Defi'er** [O Fr *defier*—Low L *diffidāre*, to renounce faith or allegiance—L *dis*, asunder, and *fidĕre*, to trust —*fides*, faith]

Dégagé, dā ga zhā', *adj* unembarrassed, unconstrained, easy [Pa p of Fr *dégager*, to disentangle]

Degenerate, de jen'er āt, *adj* having departed from the high qualities of race or kind become base —*v i* to fall from a nobler state to be or to grow worse —*v t* **Degen'der** (*Spens*), to degenerate —*ns* **Degen'eracy, Degenera'tion,** the act or process of becoming degenerate the state of being degenerate, **Degenera'tionist,** one who believes that the tendency of man is not to improve, but to degenerate —*adv* **Degen'erately** —*n* **Degen'erateness** —*adjs* **Degen'erative,** tending or causing to degenerate, **Degen'erating** [L *degenerāre*, *ātum*, to depart from its kind—*de*, from, down, *genus*, *genĕris*, kind]

Degerminator, de jer'mi nā tor, *n* an apparatus for splitting grains and removing the germs [L *de*, neg , and *germen*, a germ]

Deglutinate, de gloō'tin āt, *v t* to separate things that are glued together by softening the glue —*pr p* deglu'tināting, *pa p* deglu'tināted [L *deglutināre*, *ātum*—*de*, neg , and *glutināre*—*gluten*, glue]

Deglutition, deg loō tish'un, *n* the act or power of swallowing [Fr —L *de*, down, and *glutīre*, to swallow See **Glut**]

Degrade, de grād', *v t* to lower in grade or rank to deprive of office or dignity to lower in character, value, or position to disgrace —*n* **Degrada'tion,** disgrace degeneration abortive structural development a lowering in dignity —*p adjs* **Degrad'ing,** debasing, disgraceful, **Degrad'ed,** reduced in rank base low (*her*) placed on steps [Fr *dégrader*—L *de*, down, and *gradus*, a step See **Grade.**]

Degree, de grē', *n* a grade or step one of a series of advances relative position rank extent a mark of distinction conferred by universities the 360th part of a circle 60 geographical miles nearness of relationship comparative amount of guilt —**To a degree,** to a great degree, to an extreme; **Forbidden degrees,** the degrees of consanguinity and affinity within which it is not permitted to marry, **Songs of degrees,** or songs of ascents, Psalms cxx -cxxxiv , either because sung by the Jews returning from captivity, or by the Jews coming up annually to attend the feasts at Jerusalem [Fr *degré*—L *de*, *gradus*, a step]

Degust, dē gust', *v t* to taste, to relish —*v i* to have a relishing taste.—*v t* **Degust'ate,** same as **Degust** —*n* **Degustā'tion,** the act of tasting [L *de*, down, and *gustāre*, to taste]

Dehisce, dē his', *v i* to gape, to open as the capsules of a plant.—*adj* **Dehis'cent** —*n* **Dehis'cence** [L *dehiscens*, pr p of *dehiscĕre*—*de*, intensive, and *hiscĕre*, to gape]

Dehort, de hort', *v t* to exhort from, to dissuade —*adj* **Dehor'tatory,** dissuasive —*n* **Dehort'er.** [L *dehortāri*—*de*, neg , and *hortāri*, to exhort]

Dehumanise, de hū'ma nīz, *v t* to deprive of specifically human qualities [L *de*, neg , and **Humanise**]

Dehydrate, de hī'drāt, *v t* to deprive of water, chemically —*v i* to lose water [L *de*, neg , Gr *hydōr*]

Deicide, dē'i sīd, *n* the killing of a god the putting to death of Jesus Christ [From a supposed Low L form *deicidium*—*deus*, a god, and *cædĕre*, to kill]

Deictic, dik'tik, *adj* proving directly [Gr *deik tikos*—*deiknynai*, to show]

Deid-thraw, dēd'-thraw, *n* the Scotch form of **Death-throe**

Deify, dē'i fī, *v t* to exalt to the rank of a god to worship as a deity to make godlike —*pr p* dē'ifying, *pa p* dē'ified —*adjs* **Deif'ic, -al,** making godlike or divine —*n* **Deifica'tion,** the act of deifying a deified embodiment —*adj* **Dē'iform,** godlike in form or character [Fr *déifier* —L *deificāre*—*deus*, a god, and *facĕre*, to make]

Deign, dān, *v i* to condescend —*v t* to give to allow to favour (*obs*) [Fr *daigner*—L *dignāri*, to think worthy—*dignus*, worthy]

Deil, dēl, Scotch for **Devil**

Deinotherium, dī no thē'ri um, *n* Same as **Dinotherium**

Deist dē'ist, *n* one who believes in the existence of God, but not in revealed religion — *adjs* **Deist'ic, Deist'ical** —*n* **De'ism,** the creed of a deist [Fr *déiste*, *déisme*—L *deus*, a god]

Deity, dē'i ti, *n* the divinity godhead a god or goddess the Supreme Being [Fr —Low L *deitas*—L *deus*, god, Sans *deva*—*div*, to shine]

Deject, de jekt', *v t* to cast down the countenance or spirits of —*adj* cast down (*Shak*) —*adj* **Deject'ed,** cast down dispirited —*adv* **Deject'edly** —*ns* **Deject'edness, Dejec'tion,** lowness of spirits (*pl*) fæcal discharge (also in the L participial form *dejecta*) [L *dejicĕre*, *dejectum*—*de*, down, and *jacĕre*, to cast]

Dejeune, de joon', *n* an old form of **Dejeuner**

Déjeuner, dā zheh nā', *n* in France, a late breakfast, a mid day meal with meat and wine in England, luncheon more specifically, **Déjeuner à la fourchette** ('breakfast with a fork'), a mid day meal with meat and wine [Fr , O Fr *desjeuner*—L *dis*, neg , Low L *jejunare*, to fast—*jejunus*, hungry]

Delate, de lāt', *v t* to carry on to publish to charge with a crime —*ns* **Dela'tion, Delat'or** [L *deferre*, *delātum*, to bring a report against, to inform—*de*, intensive, *ferre*, to bear]

Delay, de lā', *v t* to put off to another time to defer to hinder or retard —*v i* to pause, linger, or put off time —*n* a putting off or deferring a lingering hinderance —*pr p* delay'ing, *pa p* delayed' —*n* **Delay'er** —*adv* **Delay'ingly.** [O Fr *delaier*—L *differre*, *dilātum*—*dis*, apart, and *ferre*, to carry See **Defer.**]

Delay, de lā', *v t* to temper, dilute, weaken (*Spens*). [Fr *délayer*, dilute—L *deliquāre*, clarify]

Del credere, del cred'e re, an Italian phrase, im-

plying guaranty—said of the obligation undertaken by a factor or agent who guarantees the solvency of the purchaser, and makes himself liable to his principal for the payment—**Del credere commission,** the higher rate of commission given to an agent who undertakes such an obligation [Ital *del*, of the, *credere*—L *credĕre*, to believe]

Dele, dē'lē, *v t* delete, efface, a direction in proof reading to remove a superfluous letter or word, usually marked thus δ [L, imperative of *delēre*, to delete]

Delectable, de lekt'a bl, *adj* delightful pleasing—*ns* **Delect'ableness, Delectā'tion,** delight—*adv* **Delect'ably** [Fr—L *delectabilis*—*delectāre*, to **Delight**]

Delegate, del'e gāt, *v t* to send as a legate or representative to entrust or commit to—*n* one who is delegated a deputy or representative in U S, a person elected to represent a territory in congress, as distinguished from the representatives of the States—*adj* delegated, deputed—*ns* **Delega'tion, Del'egacy,** a delegating the persons delegated [L *de*, away, and *legāre*, *ātum*, to send as ambassador See **Legate**]

Delete, de lēt', *v t* to blot out to erase to destroy—*n pl* **Delen'da,** things to be deleted or erased—*n* **Dele'tion**—*adjs* **Dele'tive, Dele'tory** [L *delēre*, *delētum*, to blot out]

Deleterious, del e tē'ri us, *adj* tending to destroy life hurtful or destructive poisonous—*n* **Delete'riousness**—*adv* **Delete'riously** [Gr *dēlētērios*, hurtful—*dēleisthai*, to hurt]

Delf, delf, *n* a contr for **Delftware,** a kind of earthenware originally made at Delft, Holland

Deliberate, de lib'er āt, *v t* to weigh well in one's mind—*v i* to consider the reasons for and against anything to reflect to consider—*adj* well considered considering carefully slow in determining cautious—*adv* **Delib'erately**—*ns* **Delib'erateness, Delibera'tion,** the act of deliberating mature reflection calmness coolness—*adj* **Delib'erative,** proceeding or acting by deliberation—*adv* **Delib'eratively** [L *deliberāre*, *-ātum*—*de*, intensive, and *librāre*, to weigh—*libra*, a balance]

Delicate, del'i kāt, *adj* pleasing to the senses, esp the taste dainty nicely discriminating or perceptive of a fine, slight texture or constitution tender, frail, not robust requiring nice handling refined in manners gentle, polite, considerate luxurious—*n* **Del'icacy,** state or quality of being delicate refinement nicety tenderness, weakness luxuriousness anything delicate or dainty—*n pl* **Del'icates** (*B*), delicacies—*adv* **Del'icately,** in a delicate manner (*B*) luxuriously—*n* **Del'icateness,** state of being delicate (*B*) delicacy, luxury [L *delicātus*—*deliciæ*, allurements, luxury—*delicĕre*—*de*, inten, *lacĕre*, to entice]

Delice, del'is, *n* (*Spens*) flower delice, the iris [See **Fleur de lis**]

Delicious, de lish'us, *adj* full of delicacies highly pleasing to the senses affording exquisite pleasure—*ns* **Del'ice** (*Spens*), delight a delight or delightful thing, **Deli'ciousness**—*adv* **Deli'ciously,** in a delicious manner (*B*) luxuriously [L *deliciosus*—*deliciæ*]

Delict, de likt', *n* a transgression, a misdemeanour [L *delictum*, an offence—*de*, and *linquĕre*, to leave See **Delinquent**]

Delight, de līt', *v t* to please highly—*v i* to have or take great pleasure to be greatly pleased—*n* a high degree of pleasure extreme satisfaction that which gives great pleasure—*p adj* **Delight'ed,** greatly pleased delightful (*Shak*)—*adjs* **Delight'ful, Delight'some,** full of delight—*adv* **Delight'fully.**—*n* **Delight'fulness.**—*adj* **Delight'less,** affording no delight [O Fr *deliter*—L *delectāre*, inten of *delicĕre*]

Delilah, dē lī'la, *n* the Philistine woman who befooled Samson a courtesan who seduces a man to betray secrets a prostitute—Also **Dali'la.**

Delimit, de lim'it, *v t* to fix or mark the limit of—*n* **Delimitā'tion** [*De*, and **Limit**]

Delineate, de lin'e āt, *v t* to mark out with lines to represent by a sketch or picture to portray to describe accurately in words—*ns* **Delinea'tion,** the act of delineating a sketch, representation, or description (sometimes **Delineament**), **Delin'eator** [L *delineāre*, *ātum*—*de*, down, and *linea*, a **Line**]

Delinquent, de ling'kwent, *adj* failing in duty—*n* one who fails in or leaves his duty a transgressor a criminal—*n* **Delin'quency,** failure in or omission of duty a fault a crime—*adv* **Delin'quently** [L *delinquens*, *entis*, pr p of *delinquĕre*—*de*, inten, and *linquĕre*, to leave]

Deliquesce, del i kwes', *v i* to melt and become liquid by absorbing moisture, as certain salts, &c—*adj* **Deliquesc'ent,** becoming liquid in the atmosphere—*n* **Deliquesc'ence** [L *deliquescĕre*—*de*, inten, and *liquescĕre*, to become fluid—*liquēre*, to be fluid]

Deliquium, de lik'wi um, *n* liquefaction by absorption of moisture [Fr—Low L *deliquium*—L *de*, down, and *liquēre*, to melt]

Delirious, de lir'i us, *adj* wandering in mind light headed insane—*n* **Delirā'tion,** madness, an aberration—*adv* **Delir'iously**—*ns* **Delir'iousness; Delir'ium,** state of being delirious strong excitement wild enthusiasm—**Delirium tremens,** a delirious disorder of the brain produced by excessive drinking, and often marked by convulsive or trembling symptoms [L *delirus*, crazy—literally, going out of the furrow in ploughing—*de*, from, and *lira*, a furrow *Tremens*, the pr p of *tremĕre*, to tremble]

Delitescent, del i tes'ent, *adj* lying hid or concealed—e g the germs of an infectious disease [L *delitescens*, pr p of *delitescĕre*—*de*, from, and *latescĕre*—*latēre*, to lie hid]

Deliver, de liv'er, *v t* to liberate or set free from restraint or danger to rescue from evil or fear to give up, or part with to communicate to pronounce to give forth, as a blow, a ball, &c to disburden a woman of a child in childbirth—*ns* **Deliv'erer, Deliv'erance,** act of delivering or freeing act of transferring from one to another partuition the utterance of a judgment or authoritative opinion, **Deliv'ery,** the act of delivering a giving up the act or manner of speaking in public, of discharging a shot, of throwing a cricket ball, of pouring water, &c the act of giving birth—**General delivery,** the delivery of letters from the window of a post-office to the persons to whom they are addressed, as distinguished from house to house delivery, **Jail delivery** (see **Gaol**) [Fr *délivrer*—L *de*, from, and *liberāre*, to set free—*liber*, free]

Deliverly, de liv'er li, *adv* (*Shak*) nimble manner [O Fr *delivre*, free—L *de*, *liber*, free]

Dell See **Dale**

Della-Cruscan, del la krus'kan, *adj* belonging to the Della Cruscan Academy, a name taken from the old Florentine Accademia della Crusca (founded in 1582 for the sifting and purification of the Italian language—*crusca* meaning bran) by a number of writers of silly and sentimental verse, Englishmen and Englishwomen resident in Florence about 1784 The style spread to England, but was tomahawked out of existence by Gifford's *Baviad* in 1794

Della-Robbia, del la rob'ya, *n* a term applied to enamelled terra cotta, said to have been invented by Luca della Robbia.

Delphian, del'fi an, *adj* relating to *Delphi*, a town of ancient Greece, or to the oracle which was there —Also **Del'phic**

Delphin, del'fin, *adj* pertaining to the *dauphin* of France, or to an edition of the Latin classics prepared for his use (1674–1730) [See **Dauphin.**]

Delphinidæ, del fin'i-dē, *n* a family of cetaceans, including dolphins, grampuses, &c [L *delphinus*, a dolphin]

Delphinium, del fin'i um, *n* a genus of *Ranunculaceæ* comprising the larkspurs and stavesacre —*n* **Del'phinin,** the alkaloid poison obtained from the seeds of larkspur [Gr *delphinion*, larkspur, so called from its nectary being supposed to resemble a dolphin in form]

Delta, del'ta, *n* the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, the capital form of which is Δ a tract of land of like shape formed at the mouth of a river —**Delta metal,** a hard alloy of copper, zinc, and iron, or other alloy made by the Delta Metal Company, so called from the initial letter of Dick, the inventor's name —*adj* **Del'toid,** of the form of the Greek Δ triangular —**Deltoid muscle,** the large triangular muscle of the shoulder [Gr , from Heb *daleth*, a door]

Deluce See **Fleur de lis**

Delude, de lūd', *v t* to play on impose upon to deceive to cheat —*n* **Delud'er** [L *deludĕre*, to play—*de*, down, *ludĕre*, *lusum*, to play]

Deluge, del'ūj, *n* a great overflow of water a flood, esp that in the days of Noah —*v t* to inundate to overwhelm as with water [Fr —L *diluvium—diluĕre—dis*, away, *luĕre*, to wash]

De lunatico inquirendo See **Lunatic**

Delundung, de lun'dung, *n* the weasel cat of Java and Malacca, a small carnivore akin to the civet. [Native name]

Delusion, de lū'zhun, *n* the act of deluding the state of being deluded a false belief error —*adjs* **Delu'sive, Delus'ory,** apt or tending to delude deceptive —*adv* **Delu'sively.**—*n* **Delu'siveness** [See **Delude**]

Delve, delv, *v t* and *v i* to dig with a spade —*n* a place dug out, a ditch, a cave (*Spens*) —*n* **Delv'er** [A S *delfan*, to dig, conn with **Dale, Dell**]

Demagnetise, de-mag'net īz, *v t* to deprive of magnetic power —*n* **Demagnetisā'tion** [L *de*, priv , and **Magnetise**]

Demagogue, dem'a gog, *n* a leader of the people a popular and factious orator —*adj* **Demagogic, -al** (dem a goj'ik) — *n* **Demagogism** (dem'a gog izm) [Fr —Gr *dēmogōgos—dēmos*, the people, *agōgos*, leading—*agein*, to lead]

Demain See **Demesne.**

Demand, de mand', *v t* to claim to ask earnestly or authoritatively to call for to question — *n* the asking for what is due an asking for with authority a claim earnest inquiry —*adj* **Demand'able,** that may be demanded —*n* **Demand'ant,** one who demands a plaintiff — *n fem* **Demand'ress —In great demand,** much sought after [Fr —Low L *demandāre*, to demand—L *de*, from, and *mandāre*, to put into one's charge]

Demarcation, Demarkation, de mark ā'shun, *n* the act of marking off or setting bounds to division a fixed limit —*v t* **Demar'cate,** to mark off or limit [Fr —*dé*, off, and *marquer*, to mark See **Mark**]

Dematerialise, de ma-tē'ri al īz, *v t* to deprive of material qualities

Demean, de mēn', *v t* (with *self*) to conduct to behave —*n* **Demean'our,** conduct — (*Spens*) **Demayne,** also **Demeasnure** [O Fr *demener —de*, intensive, and *mener*, to lead—Low L *minare*, to drive cattle, L *minari*, to threaten]

Demean, de mēn', *v t* to make mean to lower [More probably on the analogy of *debase*, from *de*, and *mean*, low, than the same word as the preceding with specialised sense]

Dement, de ment', *v t* to drive crazy, render insane —*adj* insane, demented —*n* a demented person —*p adj* **Dement'ed,** out of one's mind insane suffering from dementia [L *demens, dementis*, out of one's mind—*de*, from, and *mens*, the mind]

Démenti, dā mong tē, *n* a contradiction [Fr *démentir*, to give the lie to]

Dementia, de men'shi a, *n* general mental enfeeblement, with loss of memory, reason, feeling, and will, often the consequence of acute mania [L *de*, neg , and *mens, mentis*, mind]

Demerit de mer'it, *n* ill desert fault crime (*obs*) desert [O Fr *demerite*, desert, also a fault—Low L *demeritum*, a fault, *demerēre*, to deserve—L *de*, fully, *merēre*, to deserve]

Demesne, de mēn', **Demain,** de mān', *n* a manor house, with lands adjacent to it not let out to tenants any estate in land [Forms of **Domain**]

Demi-bastion, dem'i bast'yun, *n* a kind of half-bastion, consisting of one face and one flank [Fr *demi*—L *dimidius*, half, *di*, apart, *medius*, middle , and **Bastion**]

Demi-cannon, dem'i kan'un, *n* an old gun which threw a ball of from thirty to thirty six pounds (*Shak*)

Demi-culverin, dem'i cul've rin, *n* an old kind of cannon which threw a shot of nine or ten pounds

Demigod, dem'i god, *n* half a god one whose nature is partly divine, esp a hero fabled to be the offspring of a god and a mortal —*n fem* **Demi-goddess** [Fr *demi*, half, and **God**]

Demi-john, dem'i jon, *n* a glass bottle with a full body and narrow neck, enclosed in wicker work [Fr *dame jeanne*, Dame Jane, a word analogous to *Bellarmine, gray beard* Not from the Persian town of *Damaghan*]

Demi-lance, dem'i lans', *n* a short, light spear of the 16th century a soldier armed with such a weapon

Demi-lune, dem'i lūn, *n* (*fort*) a half moon an old name for **Ravelin** [L *demi*, half, and Fr *lune*—L *luna*, the moon]

Demi-monde, dem'i mond, *n* a term originally used by Dumas the younger for women in an equivocal position between good society on the one hand, and women of distinctly loose character on the other , now simply taken to mean the prostitute class

Demirep, dem'i rep, *n* a woman of doubtful reputation or dubious chastity [Said to be a contraction of *demi reputation*]

Demise, de mīz', *n* a transferring death, especially of a sovereign or a distinguished person a transfer of the crown or of an estate to a successor —*v t* to send down to a successor to bequeath by will [O Fr *demise*, pa p of *desmettre*, to lay down—L *dimittĕre*, to send away—L *dis*, aside, and *mittĕre, missum*, to send]

Demi-semiquaver, dem'i sem'i kwā'ver, *n* (*mus*) a note equal in time to the half of a semiquaver [Fr *demi*, half, and **Semiquaver**]



Demiss, de mis', *adj* (*Spens*) humble [L *demissus*, pa p of *demittĕre* See **Demise.**]

Demission, de mish'un, *n* a lowering degradation depression relinquishment resignation [L *demission em* See **Demise**]

Demit, de mit', *v t* to dismiss to relinquish to resign [See **Demise.**]

Demiurge, dem'i urj, *n* the maker of the world among the Gnostics, the creator of the world and of man, subordinate to God the supreme. —*adj* **Demiur'gic** [Gr *dēmiourgos — dēmos*, the people, and *ergon*, a work]

Demi-volt, dem'i volt, *n* a half turn of a horse, the fore legs being raised in the air [Fr *demi volte—demi*, half, and *volte*, a leap See **Vault**]

Demi-wolf, dem'i-woolf, *n* (*Shak*) a half wolf, the offspring of a dog and a wolf

Demobilise, de mob'il-īz, *v t* to take out of mobilisation to disband —*n* **Demobilisā'tion.** [Fr]

Democracy, de mok'ra si, *n* a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people collectively, and is administered by them or by officers appointed by them the people, esp the common people in U S , the democratic party —*n* **Democ'raty** (*Milton*) [O Fr *democratie*—Gr *dēmokratia—dēmos*, the people, and *kratein*, to rule—*kratos*, strength]

Democrat, dem'o krat, *n* one who adheres to or promotes democracy as a principle a member of the democratic party in the United States, who preserve carefully the local liberties of states and of individuals, opposing national centralisation, and supporting a wide franchise, low tariff duties for the interests of the revenue rather than protection, and a limited public expenditure —*adjs* **Democrat'ic, Democrat'ical,** relating to democracy insisting on equal rights and privileges for all —*adv* **Democrat'ically** —*v t* **Democratise',** to render democratic

Demogorgon, dē'mo gor'gon, *n* a mysterious deity or diabolical magician first mentioned about 450 A D and regarded as an object of terror [Gr *daimōn*, deity, *gorgos*, terrible]

Demography, dē mog'ra fi, *n* vital and social statistics as applied to the study of nations and races —*adj* **Demograph'ic.** [Gr *dēmos*, the people, *graphein*, to write]

Demoiselle, dem wa zel', *n* (*Shak*) a young lady a crane like bird of peculiarly graceful form [Fr See **Damsel**]

Demolish, de mol'ish, *v t* to destroy, lay in ruins, to ruin —*n* **Demoli'tion,** the act of pulling down ruin destruction [Fr *démolir*—L *demolīri*, to throw or pull down—*de*, down, and *molīri*, to build—*moles*, a heap]

Demology, de mol'o ji, *n* same as **Demography** also the theory of the origin and development of nations [Gr *dēmos*, the people, *logia*, a discourse]

Demon, dē'mon, *n* an evil spirit, a devil sometimes, like **Dæmon,** a friendly spirit or good genius —*adjs* **Demo'niac, Demonī'acal,** pertaining to or like demons or evil spirits influenced by demons —*n* **Demo'niac,** a human being possessed by a demon or evil spirit —*adv* **Demonī'acally** —*adj* **Demō'nian** (*Milton*) —*v t* **De'monise,** to convert into a demon to control or possess by a demon —*n* **De'monism,** a belief in demons [L *dæmon*—Gr *daimōn*, a spirit, genius, in N T and late Greek, a devil]

Demonetise, dē mon'e tīz, *v t* to divest of value as money

Demonolatry, dē mon ol'a tri, *n* the worship of demons —*n* **Demonol'ater.** [Gr *daimōn*, and *latreia*, worship]

Demonology, dē mon ol'o ji, *n* an account of, or the study of demons and their agency —*adjs* **Demonolog'ic, Demonolog'ical.**—*ns* **Demonol'ogist,** a writer on demonology, **Demonomā'nia,** a form of mania in which the subject believes himself possessed by devils [Gr *daimōn*, and *logia*, a discourse]

Demonstrate, de mon'strāt, *v t* to show or point out clearly to prove with certainty —*adj* **Demon'strable,** that may be demonstrated —*ns* **Demon'strableness, Demonstrabil'ity** —*adv* **Demon'strably.**—*ns* **Demonstra'tion,** a pointing out proof beyond doubt expression of the feelings by outward signs expression of sympathy with political or social opinions, with a man or body of men, by a mass-meeting, a procession, &c show a movement of troops or ships to exhibit military intention, or in war to deceive the enemy, **Dem'onstrator,** one who proves beyond doubt one who teaches (*anat*) one who teaches anatomy from the dissected parts —*adj* **Demon'strative,** making evident, proving with certainty of the nature of proof, given to the manifestation of one's feelings —*adv* **Demon'stratively** —*n* **Demon'strativeness** [L *demonstrātus, demonstrāre—de*, intensive, and *monstrāre*, to show]

Demoralise, de-mor'al īz, *v t* to corrupt in morals: to lower the *morale*—that is, to deprive of spirit and confidence to throw into confusion —*n* **Demoralisā'tion,** act of demoralising corruption or subversion of morals [Fr *de*—L *dis*, neg See **Moral**]

Demos, dē'mos, *n* the people, esp the lower classes

Demosthenic, de mos then'ik, *adj* of or like Demosthenes, the Athenian orator (died 322 B C) eloquent

Demotic, de mot'ik, *adj* pertaining to the people popular [Gr *dēmotikos—dēmos*, the people]

Dempt, demt (*Spens*) [Pa p of **Deem**]

Demulcent, de mul'sent, *adj* soothing [L *demulcent em—de*, and *mulcēre*, to stroke, to soothe]

Demur, de mur', *v i* to hesitate from uncertainty or before difficulty to object —*pr p* demurr'ing, *pa p* demurred' —*n* a stop pause, hesitation —*ns* **Demur'rage,** an allowance made for undue delay or detention of a vessel in port compensation paid by the freighter to the owner of the same allowance for undue detention of railway wagons, &c , **Demur'rer,** one who demurs (*law*) a plea in law that, even if the opponent's facts are as he says, they yet do not support his case [Fr *demeurer*—L *demorāri*, to loiter, linger—*de*, intensive, and *morāri*, to delay—*mora*, delay]

Demure, de-mūr', *adj* sober staid modest affectedly modest making a show of gravity —*adv* **Demure'ly** —*n* **Demure'ness** [O Fr *de* (*bons*) *murs*, of good manners—L *de*, of, *mores*, manners]

Demy, de mī', *n* a size of paper 22½ by 17½ inches; in the United States 21 by 16 inches [Fr *demi* —L *dimidium*, half—*di*, apart, and *medius*, the middle]

Demy, de mī', *n* a holder of certain scholarships in Magdalen College, Oxford —*n* **Demy'ship.** [Ety same as above]

Den, den, *n* the hollow lair of a wild beast a kind of pit, a cave a haunt of vice or misery a private retreat for work (*coll*) (*prov*) a narrow valley —*v i* to retire to a den [A S *denn*, a cave, and *denu*, a valley]

Den, den, *n* (*obs*) for good e'en, good even

Denary, den'ar i, *adj* containing ten —*n* the number ten —*n* **Denā'rius,** the chief Roman silver coin under the Republic, divided into ten asses, and worth 9¾d [L *denarius—deni*, ten at a time —*decem*, ten]

Denationalise, de nash'un al īz, *v t* to deprive of national rights [L *de*, priv, and **Nationalise**]

Denaturalise, de nat'ū-ral īz, *v t* to make unnatural to deprive of acquired citizenship in a foreign country [L *de*, priv , and **Naturalise.**]

Denay, de nā', old form of **Deny, Denial** (*Spens* , *Shak*)

Dendriform, den'dri form, *adj* having the appearance of a tree [Formed from Gr *dendron*, a tree, and L *forma*, form.]

Dendrite, den'drīt, *n* a mineral in which are figures resembling plants —*adjs* **Dendritic, -al,**

tree like, arborescent marked with branching figures like plants. [Gr *dendritēs*, of a tree—*dendron*, a tree]

Dendroid, den'droid, *adj* having the form of a tree [Gr *dendron*, a tree, and *eidos*, form]

Dendrolite, den'dro lit, *n* a petrified or fossil plant or part of a plant [Gr *dendron*, a tree, and *lithos*, a stone]

Dendrology, den drol'o ji, *n* a treatise on trees the natural history of trees —*adj* **Dendrolog'ical** —*n* **Dendrol'ogist** [Gr *dendron*, and *logia*, a discourse]

Dendrometer, den drom'e tėr, *n* an instrument for ascertaining the height of a tree [Gr *dendron*, tree, *metron*, measure]

Dene, dēn, *n* a small valley —**Dene-hole,** an ancient artificial excavation in the chalk formations of Kent and Essex, supposed to have been excavated by ancient Britons in order to obtain flint for implements, or chalk for manure, or as shelters from enemies, or for the purpose of storing grain [A form of **Dean**, cf **Den**]

Denegation, dē ne gā'shun, *n* denial [L *de negāre, ātum*, to deny—*de*, intens, and *negāre*, to deny]

Dengue, deng'gā, *n* an epidemic fever occurring in India, Africa, the southern United States, and the West Indies, characterised by high fever, severe pain in the joints, and an eruption, but seldom fatal [The Spanish *dengue*, refusing, prudery, from L *denegāre*, to deny, seems to have been confused with *dandy fever*, the name, probably Zanzibar Swahili, first given to the epidemic—also known as *breakbone fever*]

Denial, de nī'al, *n* act of denying or saying no contradiction refusal rejection —*n* **Deni'er,** one who denies —*adj* **Deni'able,** that may be denied

Denier, de nēr', *n* (*Shak*) an old small French silver coin also later, a copper coin of the value of one twelfth of a sou, hence a very trifling sum [Fr —L *denarius*]

Denigration, de ni grā'shun, *n* a making or becoming black, esp the blackening of a man's character —*v t* (*obs*) **Den'igrate** [L *de*, intens *nigrāre*, to blacken, *niger*, black]

Denizen, den'i zn, *n* an inhabitant (human or animal) one admitted to the rights of a citizen —*v t* to make a denizen of to provide with occupants —*v i* to inhabit —*n* **Den'izenship** [O Fr *deinzein—deinz, dens* (Fr *dans*), within—L *de intus*, from within]

Denominate, dē nom'in āt, *v t* to give a name to to call to designate —*ns* **Denomina'tion,** the act of naming a name or title a collection of individuals called by the same name a sect, **Denom'inator,** he who or that which gives a name (*arith*) the lower number in a vulgar fraction, which names the parts into which the integer is divided —*adj* **Denomina'tional,** belonging to a denomination or sect —*n* **Denomina'tionalism,** a denominational or class spirit or policy devotion to the interests of a sect —*adj* **Denom'inative,** giving or having a title —*adv* **Denom'inatively** [L *de*, and *nominare, ātum*, to name—*nomen*, a name]

Denote, dē nōt', *v t* to note or mark off to indicate by a sign to signify or mean (*log*) to indicate the objects comprehended in a class —*ns* **Denotā'tion,** that which a word names or indicates, in contradistinction to that which it *connotes* or signifies, **Denōte'ment** (*Shak*), a sign or indication [Fr —L *denotāre, ātum—de*, in tens., and *notāre*, to mark—*nota*, a mark or sign See **Note**]

Dénouement, dā nōō'mong, *n* the unravelling of a plot or story the issue, event, or outcome [Fr *dénouement* or *dénoûment, dénouer*, to untie —*de*, priv, and *nouer*, to tie—L *nodus*, a knot]

Denounce, de nowns', *v t* to inform against or accuse publicly in the United States, to claim the right of working a mine, as being abandoned or insufficiently worked —*ns* **Denounc'er, Denounce'ment** (same as **Denunciation**) [Fr *dénoncer*—L *denuntiāre—de*, intens, and *nuntiāre*, to announce]

Dense, dens, *adj* thick, close, compact impenetrably stupid —*n* a thicket —*adv* **Dense'ly** —*ns* **Dense'ness, Dens'ity,** the quality of being dense the proportion of mass to bulk or volume the quantity of matter per unit of bulk [L *densus*, thick]

Densimeter, den sim'et er, *n* an instrument for ascertaining the comparative density or specific gravity of a substance [L *densus*, dense, and *metrum* (Gr *metron*), measure]

Dent, dent, *n* a small hollow made by the pressure or blow of a harder body on a softer —*v t* to make a mark by means of a blow —*p adj* **Dent'ed,** marked with dents indented [A variant of **Dint**]

Dent, dent, *n* a notch —*v t* to notch [Confused with the preceding, but from Fr *dent*, tooth—L *dens, dentis*]

Dental, den'tal, *adj* belonging to the teeth produced by the aid of the teeth —*n* an articulation or letter pronounced chiefly with the teeth [L *dens, dentis*, a tooth See **Tooth**]

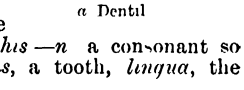
Dentate, den'tāt, **Dentated,** den tāt'ed, *adj* toothed notched set as with teeth [L *dentatus*, toothed, *dens*, a tooth]

Denticle, den'ti kl, *n* a small tooth —*adj* **Dentic'ulate** —*p adj* **Denticulāt'ed,** having notches —*n* **Denticulā'tion.** [L *denticulus*, dim of *dens*, a tooth]

Dentiform, den'ti form, *adj* having the form of a tooth or of teeth [L *dens, dentis*, tooth, and *forma*, form]

Dentifrice, den'ti fris, *n* a substance used in rubbing or cleaning the teeth [Fr —L *dentifricium*, from *dens*, and *fricāre*, to rub]

Dentil, den'til, *n* a denticle (*pl*) small square blocks or projections in the bed mouldings of the cornices of columns—also **Den'tel** —*adj* **Dent'illated** [See **Denticle**]



a Dentil

Dentilingual, den ti ling'gwal, *adj* formed between the teeth and the tongue, as *th* in *thin, this* —*n* a consonant so formed [L *dent, dens*, a tooth, *lingua*, the tongue]

Dentine, Dentin, den'tin, *n* the substance of which the tooth is formed, under the enamel [L *dens, dentis*, a tooth]

Dentirostral, den ti ros'tral, *adj* having the mandibles of the beak toothed or notched, as certain birds [L *dens, dentis*, a tooth, and *rostrum*, a beak]

Dentist, den'tist, *n* one who cures diseases of the teeth, or inserts artificial teeth —*ns* **Den'tistry,** the business of a dentist, **Denti'tion,** the cutting or growing of teeth the conformation, number, and arrangement of the teeth

Dentoid, den'toid, *adj* formed or shaped like a tooth [L *dens, dentis*, a tooth, and Gr *eidos*, form]

Denude, de nūd', *v t* to make nude or naked to lay bare —*n* **Denudā'tion,** a making nude or bare (*geol*) the wearing away of rocks by water and atmospheric action, whereby the underlying rocks are laid bare [L *denudāre—de*, intens, and *nudāre*, to make naked—*nudus*, naked See **Nude, Naked.**]

Denunciate, de-nun'shi āt, *v* same as **Denounce.**—*ns* **Denunciation** (de nun-shi ā'shun, or si ā'), any formal declaration act of denouncing a threat, **Denun'ciator,** one who denounces —*adj* **Denun'ciatory,** containing a denunciation threatening

Deny, de nī', *v t* to gainsay or declare not to be true to reject to refuse admission to to disown —*pr p* deny'ing, *pa p* denied'—**To deny one's self,** to deny one's self the indulgence of bodily appetites and carnal inclinations to exercise self denial —*adv* **Deny'ingly** [Fr *denier* —L *de negāre—de,* intens, and *negāre,* to say no See **Negation**]

Deobstruent, de ob'strōō ent, *adj* (*med*) removing obstructions [L *de,* neg , and **Obstruent**]

Deodand, dē'o dand, *n* in old Eng law, a personal chattel which had been the immediate, accidental cause of the death of a human being, and which was forfeited to the crown to be given to God, or applied to pious purposes [L *deo,* to God, *dandum,* that must be given—*dăre,* to give]

Deodar, de o dar', *n* a cedar much praised by Indian poets the *Cedrus Deodara* of the Himalayas [Sans *Deva dāru,* divine tree—a name given to various coniferous trees growing in sacred places]

Deodate, dē'ō dāt, *n* a gift from God [L *deo,* to God, *datum,* given part, pa p of *dăre,* to give]

Deodorise, dē ō'dor īz, *v t* to take the odour or smell from —*ns* **Deodorisā'tion, Deo'doriser,** a substance that destroys or conceals unpleasant smells [L *de,* from, and *odor,* odour]

Deoxidate, de oks'i dāt, **Deoxidise,** de oks'i dīz, *v t* to take oxygen from, or reduce from the state of an oxide —*ns* **Deoxida'tion, Deoxidi'ser,** a substance that deoxidises [L *de,* from, and **Oxidate, Oxidise**]

Deoxygenate, de oks-ij'en āt, **Deoxygenise,** de oks ij'en īz, *v t* to deprive of oxygen [*De,* neg , and **Oxygen**]

Deozonise, de-ō zōn'īz, *v t* to deprive of ozone

Depaint, de pānt', *v t* (*Spens*) to paint depict

Depart, de part', *v i* to go away to quit or leave to die to separate from one another (*obs*) —*v t* to separate, divide (*obs*) —*ns* **Depart'ing, Depart'ure,** act of departing a going away from a place deviation the distance in nautical miles made good by a ship due east or west death —*p adj* **The departed,** the deceased —**A new departure,** a change of purpose or method, a new course of procedure [Fr *départir* —L *de,* from, and *partīri,* to part, to divide See **Part**]

Department, de part'ment, *n* a part or portion a separate part of business or duty a section of the administration a division of a country, esp of France —*adj* **Department'al.**

Depasture, de pas'tūr, *v t* to eat bare —*v i* to graze [*De,* and **Pasture**]

Depauperise, de paw'per īz, *v t* to remove from the state of paupers [*De,* and **Pauper**]

Depeinct, de pānt', *v t* (*Spens*) to paint

Depend, de pend', *v i* to hang down to be sustained by or connected with anything to be pending to rely to rest —*adj* and *n* **Depend'ent** (also **Depend'ant**), depending, relying on, contingent, relative a subordinate a hanger on —*n* **Depend'ence** (also **Depend'ance**), state of being dependent, reliance, trust that on which one depends —*n* **Depend'ency,** same as **Depend'ence,** in the additional sense of a foreign territory dependent on the mother country, a kind of subordinate colony without self government —*adj* **Depend'able,** that may be depended on [Fr *dépendre*—L *dependēre—de,* from, and *pendēre,* to hang]

Dephlogisticate, de flo-jis'ti-kāt, *v t* to deprive of phlogiston, once supposed to be the principle of heat —**Dephlogisticated air,** the name given by Priestley to oxygen when discovered by him in 1774 [*De,* and **Phlogiston**]

Depict, de pikt', *v t* to picture or paint carefully to make a likeness of to describe minutely [L *depingĕre, depictum—de,* intens , and *pingĕre,* to paint]

Depicture, de pikt'ūr, *v t* to picture to paint to represent —*pr p* depict'ūring, *pa p* depict'ūred [L *de,* and **Picture**]

Depilatory, de pil'a tor i, *adj* taking hair off —*n* an application for taking off hair —*n* **Depilā'tion.** [Fr —L *depilāre—de,* off, and *pilus,* hair]

Deplete, de plēt', *v t* to empty, reduce, exhaust —*n* **Deple'tion,** the act of emptying or exhausting (*med*) the unloading of the vessels as by purging or blood letting, or the reduction of the system by abstinence —*adjs* **Deple'tive, Deple'tory** [L *deplēre, deplētum,* to empty, *de,* neg , *plēre,* to fill]

Deplore, de plōr', *v t* to feel or express deep grief for to lament —*adv* **Deplor'ingly** —*adj* **Deplor'able,** lamentable sad —*n* **Deplor'ableness** —*adv* **Deplor'ably.** [Fr —L *deplorāre—de,* intens , and *plorāre,* to weep]

Deploy, de ploy', *v t* to unfold to open out or extend —*v i* to open to extend from column into line, as a body of troops —*ns* **Deploy', Deploy'ment** [Fr *déployer*—L *dis,* apart, and *plicāre,* to fold Doublet of **Display**]

Deplume, de plōōm', *v t* to take the plumes or feathers from —*n* **Deplumā'tion.** [L *de,* from, and *pluma,* a feather]

Depolarise, de pō'lar īz, *v t* to deprive of polarity —*n* **Depolarisā'tion.** [L *de,* from, and **Polarise**]

Depone, de pōn', *v t* to testify upon oath [L *deponĕre,* to lay down—*de,* down, and *ponĕre,* to place]

Deponent, de pō'nent, *adj* (*gram*) applied to verbs with a passive form but an active signification —*n* one who makes a deposition, esp under oath, or whose written testimony is used as evidence in a court of justice [L , pr p of *deponĕre*]

Depopulate, de pop'ū lāt, *v t* to deprive of population, to dispeople —*v i* to become dispeopled —*adj* **Depop'ulate,** depopulated —*ns* **Depop'ulator, Depopula'tion,** act of depopulating havoc destruction [L *depopulāri, depopulātus —de,* intens , and *populāri,* to spread over a country, said of a hostile people (L *populus*), hence to ravage, to destroy Some make it a frequentative of *spoliāre,* to plunder]

Deport, de pōrt', *v t* to carry off to transport to exile to behave —*ns* **Deportā'tion,** transportation, exile , **Deport'ment,** carriage, behaviour [Fr —L *deportāre—de,* away, and *portāre, portātum,* to carry]

Depose, de pōz', *v t* to put down from a throne or high station to degrade to strip to attest to examine on oath (*Shak*) —*n* **Depos'al** —*adj* **Depos'able** [Fr —L *de,* from, *pausāre,* to pause, (late) to place]

Deposit, de poz'it, *v t* to put or set down to place to lay up or past to intrust —*n* that which is deposited or put down (*geol*) rocks produced by precipitation from a fluid medium, by settling from a solution in water something intrusted to another's care, esp money put in a bank a pledge —*ns* **Depos'itor, Depos'itary,** a person with whom anything is deposited, or left for safe keeping a guardian (sometimes **Depos'itory**), **Depos'itory,** a place where anything is deposited (sometimes **Depos'itary.**) [Fr —L *depositum,* placed—*deponĕre,* from *de,* and *ponĕre,* to put or set down]

Deposition, dep o zish'un, *n* act of deposing act of deponing evidence given in a court of justice removal act of depositing what is deposited, sediment

Depot, de pō', or dē'pō, *n* place of deposit a store house a military station where stores are kept and recruits trained the headquarters of a regiment the portion of a regiment that remains at home when the rest go on foreign service in U S, a railway station [Fr *depôt*, —L *depositum—deponĕre*]

Deprave, de prāv', *v t* to make bad or worse to corrupt.—*adj* **Deprāved',** corrupt —*adv* **Deprāv'edly.**—*ns* **Deprāv'edness, Depravā'tion,** act of depraving state of being depraved depravity, **Deprav'ity,** a vitiated or corrupt state of moral character extreme wickedness corruption (*theol*) the hereditary tendency of man toward sin, original sin [Fr —L *depravāre —de*, inten, and *pravus*, crooked, bad]

Deprecate, dep're kāt, *v t* to try to ward off by prayer to desire earnestly the prevention or removal of to regret deeply to argue against —*adv* **Dep'recatingly.**—*n* **Depreca'tion,** act of deprecating, earnest prayer, esp a special petition against some evil, in litanies —*adjs* **Dep'recative, Dep'recatory,** tending to avert evil by prayer having the form of prayer —*n* **Dep'recator** [L *deprecāri, deprecātus — de*, away, and *precāri*, to pray]

Depreciate, de prē'shi āt, *v t* to lower the worth of to undervalue to disparage —*v i* to fall in value —*ns* **Depre'ciator, Depreciā'tion,** the falling of value disparagement —*adjs* **Depre'ciative, Depre'ciatory,** tending to depreciate or lower [L *depretiāre, ātum—de*, down, and *pretium*, price See **Price**]

Depredate, dep're dāt, *v t* to plunder or prey upon to rob to lay waste to devour —*n* **Dep'redator** —*adj* **Dep'redatory** —*n* **Depreda'tion,** act of depredating or plundering state of being depredated [L *deprædāri, ātus—de*, inten, and *prædāri—præda*, plunder See **Prey**]

Deprehend, dep're hend, *v t* to catch, seize to apprehend [Through Fr from L *deprehendĕre —de*, and *prehendĕre*, to take]

Depress, de pres', *v t* to press down to let down to lower to humble to make subject to dispirit or cast a gloom over —*p adj* **Depressed',** pressed down lowered humbled dejected dispirited —*ns* **Depress'or,** an oppressor a muscle that draws down a surgical instrument for squeezing down a soft part, **Depress'ion,** a falling in or sinking a lowering a fall of the barometer a hollow abasement dejection —*adj* **Depress'ing,** able or tending to depress —*adv* **Depress'ingly** [L *deprimĕre, -pressum—de*, down, and *primĕre*, to press]

Deprive, de prīv', *v t* to take away from one his own to take from to dispossess to degrade (a clergyman) from office to bereave —*n* **Deprivā'tion,** act of depriving state of being deprived degradation from office loss bereavement suffering from hardship [Low L *deprivāre*, to degrade—L *de*, from, and *privāre*, to deprive—*privus*, one's own]

De profundis, de pro fun'dis, *n* 'Out of the depths,' the first words of the 130th Psalm, used as a name for this penitential psalm, which is recited in the Catholic burial service [L]

Depth, depth, *n* deepness the measure of deepness down or inwards a deep place the sea the middle, as depth of winter abstruseness extent of sagacity and penetration (*pl*) **The depths,** the lowest pitch of humiliation and misery —*adj* **Depth'less,** having no depth —**Out of one's depth,** in water where one cannot touch bottom in water too deep for one's safety beyond one's faculties [Not in A S, Skeat makes it Ice *dýpð*, from *djúpr*, deep See **Deep**]

Depurate, dep'ū rāt, *v t* to purify sometimes to render impure —*ns* **Depura'tion, Dep'urator.** [Low L *depurāre, ātum*, to purify—L *de*, and *purāre*, to purify—*purus*, pure]

Depute, de pūt', *v t* to appoint or send, as a substitute or agent to send with a special commission to make over one's powers to another —*adj* in Scotland, appointed deputy (as in sheriff depute, often called simply the depute) —*ns* **Dep'uty,** one deputed or appointed to act for another a delegate or representative, or substitute, **Deputā'tion,** act of deputing the person or persons deputed or appointed to transact business for another persons sent to state a case before a government official [Fr —L *deputāre*, to cut off, in Late Latin also, to select]

Deracinate, de ras'i nāt, *v t* to pluck up by the roots [Fr *déracíner*—L *de*, and *radix, radĭcis*, a root]

Derail, de rāl', *v t* to cause to leave the rails —*n* **Derail'ment** [*De*, and **Rail**]

Derain (also spelt **Deraign, Darrain, Darrayne**), de rān', *v t* to prove justify to win by fighting to prepare for battle to arrange in order of battle [O Fr *deraisnier, desraisnier*—Late L *derationāre*, to vindicate—L *de* or *dis*, and *rationāre*, to discourse, *ratio*, reason]

Derange, de rānj', *v t* to put out of place or order to disorder —*p adj* **Deranged',** disordered in sane —*n* **Derange'ment,** disorder insanity [Fr *déranger—dé* (L *dis*), asunder, and *ranger*, to rank See **Range, Rank**]

Deray, de rā', *v t* to derange —*v i* to go wild —*n* tumult, disorder [O Fr *desreer—des*, neg, and *rei, roi*, order, see **Array**]

Derby, dar'bi, *n* a great horse race held annually on the Derby Day, on the Wednesday before Whitsuntide, on Epsom Downs, near London, so called from the Derby stakes, instituted by the Earl of Derby in 1780 a rounded felt hat with narrow brim

Derbyshire neck, dar'bi shīr nek, *n* a form of the disease *goitre*, occurring in Derbyshire

Der-doing, der dōō'ing, *adj* (*Spens*) doing daring deeds [See **Derring-doe**]

Derelict, der'e likt, *adj* forsaken abandoned —*n* anything forsaken or abandoned —*n* **Derelic'tion,** act of forsaking, unfaithfulness or remissness state of being abandoned land gained from the water by a change of water line [L *dere linquĕre, derelictum—de*, inten, and *linquĕre*, to leave See **Leave**]

Deride, de rīd', *v t* to laugh at to mock —*n* **Derid'er.**—*adv* **Derid'ingly.** [L *deridēre—de*, inten, and *ridēre*, to laugh]

Derision, de rizh'un, *n* act of deriding mockery a laughing stock —*adj* **Derī'sive** (also **Derī'sory**), mocking —*adv* **Derī'sively.**—*n* **Derī's'iveness**

Derive, de rīv', *v t* to draw from, as water from a river to take or receive from a source or origin to infer (*etym*) to trace a word to its root —*adj* **Derīv'able** —*adv* **Derīv'ably.**—*n* **Derivā'tion,** act of deriving a drawing off or from the tracing of a word to its original root that which is derived descent or evolution of man or animals —*adj* **Derivā'tional,**—*n* **Derivā'tionist** —*adj* **Derīv'ative,** derived or taken from something else not radical or original —*n* that which is derived a word taken or formed from another word —*adv* **Derīv'atively.** [O Fr *derivver*—L *derivāre—de*, down from, and *rivus*, a river]

Derm, derm *n* the skin (also **Derm'a** and **Derm'is**). —*adjs* **Derm'al, Der'mic, Dermat'ic,** pertaining

to the skin consisting of skin [Gr *derma, dermatos*, the skin—*derein*, to flay]

Dermatography, der ma-tog'ra fi, *n* anatomical description of the skin. [Gr *derma*, skin, and *graphein*, to write]

Dermatoid, derm'a toid, *adj* of the form of skin skin like [Gr *derma*, skin, and *eidos*, form]

Dermatology, der ma-tol'o ji, *n* the branch of physiology which treats of the skin —*adj* **Dermatolog'ical** —*n* **Dermatol'ogist.** [Gr *derma*, and *logia*, a discourse]

Dermatophyte, der'ma to fit, *n* a parasitic fungus on the skin [Gr *derma*, skin, and *phyton*, vegetable growth]

Dermatoskeleton, der'ma to skel'e tun (also **Dermoskeleton**), *n* the bony integument of many reptiles, insects, and crustaceans [**Derma**, skin, and **Skeleton**]

Dermogastric, der mo gas'trik, *adj* connecting the skin and the stomach [Gr *derma*, skin, and *gastēr*, stomach]

Dern, dern, *adj* secret hidden (*Shak*) dreadful also spelt **Dearn** —*adj* **Dern'ful, Dearn'ful,** solitary mournful —*adv* **Dern'ly, Dearn'ly,** secretly sorrowfully grievously [M E *dern, dærne*—A S *dyrne, derne*, secret]

Derogate, der'o gāt, *v i* to lessen by taking away to detract —*adj* degenerate (*Shak*) —*adv* **Der'ogately,** in a derogatory manner (*Shak*) —*n* **Derogā'tion,** a taking from detraction depreciation —*adj* **Derog'atory,** detracting injurious —*adv* **Derog'atorily** —*n* **Derog'atoriness.** [L *derogāre, ātum*, to repeal part of a law—*de*, down from, and *rogāre*, to propose a law See **Abrogate**]

Derrick, der'ik, *n* an apparatus for lifting weights, closely resembling a crane —**Floating derrick,** a derrick mounted on a special boat a beam supported at an angle between the perpendicular and horizontal, with tackle for raising heavy weights [From *Derrick*, the name of a hangman in the early part of the 17th century]

Derring-doe, der'ring dōō, *n* daring action [M E *dorryng don, duryng do*, &c , as in Chaucer, taken over by Spenser in the spellings *derring-doe* and *der doing*, with the noun *derring doer* **Daring-do** would be the modern English form]

Derringer, der'in jer, *n* a short rifled pistol with one barrel, named after the inventor, an American gunsmith

Derth, derth, *n* (*Spens*) Same as **Dearth**

Dervish, der'vish, *n* among Mohammedans, a member of one of the numerous orders of monks who profess poverty and lead an austere life [Pers *darvish*, a dervish—literally, a poor man]

Desart, des'art, *n* an old form of **Desert**

Descant, des'kant, *n* the air in a four part song a discourse or disquisition under several heads —*v i* **Descant',** to discourse at length to comment [O Fr *descant*—L *dis*, apart, and *cantus*, a song—*cantāre*, to sing]

Descend, de send', *v i* to climb down to pass from a higher to a lower place or condition to pass from general to particulars to fall upon or invade to be derived —*v t* to go down upon to go to the bottom of —*p adj* **Descend'ing** —*adjs* **Descend'ent,** descending or going down proceeding from an ancestor, **Descend'ible,** that may descend or be descended capable of transmission by inheritance, heritable —*ns* **Descend'ant,** one who descends, as offspring from an ancestor, **Descen'sion** —*adj* **Descen'sional** —*n* **Descent',** act of descending motion or progress downward slope a falling upon or invasion derivation from an ancestor a generation, a degree in genealogy descendants collectively —**Descent from the cross,** a picture representing Christ being taken down from the cross [Fr *descendre*—L *descendĕre—de*, down, and *scandĕre*, to climb]

Describe, de skrīb', *v t* to trace out or delineate: to give an account of —*n* **Describ'er.**—*adj* **Describ'able** [L *describĕre—de*, down, and *scribĕre, scriptus*, to write]

Description, de skrip'shun, *n* act of describing: an account of anything in words definition. sort, class, or kind —*adj* **Descrip'tive,** containing description, esp in such sciences as anatomy, botany, as opposed to giving theories or explanations —*adv* **Descrip'tively** —*n* **Descrip'tiveness.**

Descrive, de skrīv', *v t* an obs form of **Describe**

Descry, de skrī', *v t* to discover by the eye to espy —*pr p* descry'ing, *pa p* descried' —*n* discovery a thing discovered (*Shak*) [O Fr *descrire* for *descrivre*—L *describĕre* a doublet of **Describe** Others derive the word from O Fr *descrier, decryer*, proclaim, announce—*des* , *de* , and *crier*, to cry, in which case it would be a doublet of **Decry**]

Desecrate, des'e krāt, *v t* to divert from a sacred purpose to profane —*ns* **Desecrat'er, Desecrat'or, Desecra'tion,** act of desecrating profanation [L *desecrāre, ātum—de*, away from, and *sacrāre*, to make sacred—*sacer*, sacred]

Desert, de zert', *n* the reward or punishment deserved claim to reward merit [See **Deserve**]

Desert, de zert', *v t* to leave to forsake —*v i* to run away to quit a service, as the army, without permission —*ns* **Desert'er,** one who deserts or quits a service without permission, **Deser'tion,** act of deserting state of being deserted wilful abandonment of a legal or moral duty or obligation [L *desertre, desertum—de*, neg , and *serĕre*, to bind]

Desert, dez'ert, *adj* deserted desolate unin habited uncultivated —*n* a desolate or barren place a wilderness a solitude [O Fr *desert*—L *desertum, deserĕre*, to desert, unbind]

Deserve, de zerv', *v t* to earn by service to merit —*v i* to be worthy of reward —*adj* **Deserv'ing,** worthy —*n* desert —*advs* **Deserv'ingly, Deserv'edly,** according to desert justly [Through Fr from L *deservīre—de*, intens , and *servire*, to serve]

Deshabille, des a bil', *n* an undress a careless toilet [Fr *déshabillé*, undressed—*des* = L *dis* = *un*, not, and *habiller*, to dress]

Desiccate, de sik'āt, *v t* to dry up —*v i* to grow dry —*n* **Desiccā'tion,** the act of desiccating state of being desiccated —*adjs* **Desicc'ant, Desicc'ative,** drying having the power of drying —*n* an application that tends to dry up sores [L *desiccāre, -ātum*, to dry up—*de*, and *siccus*, dry]

Desiderate, de sid'er āt, *v t* to long for or earnestly desire a thing to want or miss —*n* **Desidera'tion,** the act of desiderating the thing desiderated —*adj* **Desid'erative,** implying desire, as in desiderative verb —*n* **Desiderā'tum,** something desired or much wanted (*pl*) **Desiderā'ta** [L *desiderāre, ātum*, to long for A doublet of **Desire** See also **Consider**]

Design, de zīn', or de sīn', *v t* to draw to form a plan of to contrive to intend —*n* a drawing or sketch a plan in outline a plan or scheme formed in the mind plot intention —*adj* **Design'able** —*v t* **Des'ignate,** to mark out so as to make known to show to name —*ns* **Designā'tion,** a showing or pointing out name title, **Des'ignator.**—*adv* **Design'edly,** by design intentionally —*n* **Design'er,** one who furnishes designs or patterns a plotter —*adj* **Design'ing,** artful scheming deceitful —*n* the art of making designs or patterns —*n* **Design'ment,**

the design or sketch of a work (*Shak*) intention, purpose, enterprise —**The argument from design**, the argument for the existence of God derived from the evidences of design in creation [Fr —L *dēsignāre, ātum—de*, and *signum*, a mark]

Desilver, de sil'ver, **Desilverise**, de sil'ver īz, *v t* to deprive of silver to extract the silver from

Desine, de sīn', *v t* to denote (*Spens*)

Desipience, de sip'i ens, *n* (*rare*) silliness, nonsense —*adj* **Desip'ient**, foolish [L *desipiens, desipĕre*, to be foolish, *de-*, neg, *sapĕre*, to be wise]

Desire, de zīr', *v t* to long for the possession of to wish for to request, ask (*B*) to regret —*v i* to be in a state of desire —*n* an earnest longing for eagerness to obtain a prayer or request the object desired lust —*n* **Desir'er**. —*adjs* **Desire'less**, **Desir'able**, worthy of desire pleasing agreeable —*adv* **Desir'ably** —*ns* **Desir'ableness**, **Desirabil'ity**.—*adj* **Desir'ous**, full of desire anxious to obtain eager —*adv* **Desir'ously** —*n* **Desir'ousness** [Fr *désirer*—L *de sidĕrāre* See **Desiderate**]

Desist, de sist', *v i* to stop to forbear —*ns* **Desist'ance**, **Desist'ence**, a desisting [Fr —L *desistĕre—de*, away, and *sistĕre*, to cause to stand]

Desk, desk, *n* a sloping table for the use of writers or readers, often fitted with drawers, &c. a shut up writing box a pulpit or lectern —*n* **Desk-work**, work done at a desk, professional labours of a clerk or author [M E *deske*—L *discus* It is a variant of **Dish** and **Disc**]

Desman, des'man, *n* a kind of musk rat, found in Russia and the Pyrenees [Sw *desman*, musk, Ice *des*, musk]

Desmid, des'mid, *n* one of a group of microscopic algæ. [Formed as a dim of Gr *desmos*, a chain]

Desmodium, des mō'di um, *n* a genus of leguminous plants to which the *D gyrans*, or telegraph plant, belongs [Formed from Gr *desmos*, chain, *eidos*, form]

Desmoid, des'moid, *adj* arranged in bundles [Gr *desmos*, a chain, a bundle, and *eidos*, form]

Desmology, des mol'o ji, *n* the anatomy of the ligaments [Gr *desmos*, a ligament, and *logia*, a discourse]

Desolate, des'o lāt, *v t* to make solitary to deprive of inhabitants to lay waste —*adj* solitary destitute of inhabitants laid waste —*ns* **Desolat'er**, **Desolat'or**, **Desola'tion**, waste destruction a place desolated —*adv* **Des'olately** —*n* **Des'olateness** [L *desolāre, -ātum—de*, intens, and *solāre*, to make alone—*solus*, alone]

Despair, de spār', *v i* to be without hope to despond —*n* want of hope utter hopelessness that which causes despair —*p adj* **Despair'ing**, apt to despair full of despair —*adv* **Despair'ingly** —*adj* **Despair'ful** (*Spens*) [O Fr *de sperer*—L *desperāre*, *ātum—de*, neg, and *sperāre*, to hope]

Despatch, de spach', **Dispatch**, dis pach', *v t* to send away hastily to send out of the world to put to death to dispose of to perform speedily —*v i* to make haste (*Shak*) —*n* a sending away in haste dismissal rapid performance haste the sending off of the mails that which is despatched, as a message, esp telegraphic —**Happy despatch**, a playful name given to the Japanese *hara kiri* ('belly cut') or judicial suicide —**Pneumatic despatch** (see **Pneumatic**) —*ns* **Despatch-boat**, a government vessel for carrying despatches, **Despatch-box**, a box for containing official despatches, **Despatch'er** —*adv* **Despatch'ful**, swift (*Milton*) [O Fr *despeecher* (mod Fr *dépêcher*), acc to Littré, from an assumed Low L *despedicāre*, to remove obstacles (*pedica*, a fetter), the opp of *impedicāre* See **Impeach**.]

Desperado, des pėr ā'dō, *n* a desperate fellow one reckless of danger a madman (*pl*) **Despera'dos**. [Sp *desesperado*—L *desperātus*]

Desperate, des'per āt, *adj* in a state of despair hopeless beyond hope fearless of danger rash furious —*adv* **Des'perately**.—*ns* **Des'perateness**, **Despera'tion**, state of despair disregard of danger fury [See **Despair**.]

Despicable, des'pi ka bl, *adj* deserving to be despised contemptible worthless —*ns* **Des'picableness**, **Despicabil'ity** —*adv* **Des'picably**. [L *despicĕre*, to despise]

Despight, de spīt', an old form of **Despite**.

Despise, de spīz', *v t* to look down upon with contempt to scorn —*ns* **Despis'er**; **Despis'edness** (*Milton*) [O Fr *despiz, despire*—L *despicĕre—de*, down, *specĕre*, to look]

Despite, de spīt', *n* a looking down upon with contempt violent malice or hatred —*prep* in spite of notwithstanding —*adjs* **Despite'ful**, **Despit'eous** (*Spens*) —*adv* **Despite'fully** —*n* **Despite'fulness** [O Fr *despit* (mod *dépit*)—L *despectus—despicĕre*]

Despoil, de spoil', *v t* to spoil completely to strip to bereave to rob —*ns* **Despoil'er**, **Despoliā'tion**, **Despoil'ment** [O Fr *despoiller* (mod *dépouiller*) — L *despoliāre — de*, intens, and *spolium*, spoil]

Despond, de-spond', *v i* to lose hope or courage to despair —*ns* **Despond'ence**, **Despond'ency**, state of being without hope dejection —*adv* **Despond'ingly** —*adj* **Despond'ent**, despond ing without courage or hope sad —*adv* **Despond'ently** [L *despondēre*, to promise, to give up or devote to, to give up or resign, to lose courage, to despond—*de*, away, and *spondēre*, to promise]

Despot, des'pot, *n* one invested with absolute power a tyrant —*adjs* **Despot'ic**, **Despot'ical**, pertaining to or like a despot having absolute power tyrannical —*adv* **Despot'ically** —*ns* **Despot'icalness**, **Des'potism**, absolute power tyranny, **Des'potat**, a territory governed by a despot, **Despotoc'racy**, government by a despot [O Fr *despot*—Low L *despotus*—Gr *despotēs*, a master]

Despumate, des'pū māt, or de spū'-, *v i* to throw off in foam or scum [L *despumāre, ātum—de*, off, and *spuma*, foam]

Desquamate, des'kwa māt, *v i* to scale off —*n* **Desquamā'tion**, a scaling off the separation of the cuticle or skin in scales —*adjs* **Desquam'ative**, **Desquam'atory** [L *desquamāre, ātum—de*, off, and *squama*, a scale]

Desse, des, *n* a dais (*Spens*)

Dessert, dez ert', *n* fruits, confections, &c, served at the close of an entertainment after the rest has been taken away —*ns* **Dessert-service**, the dishes used for dessert, **Dessert-spoon**, a spoon smaller than a table spoon and larger than a tea spoon, used not so much for dessert as for pudding [O Fr *dessert, desservir*, to clear the table—*des*, away, and *servir*, to serve—L *servīre*]

Dessiatine, **Dessyatine**, des'ya tin, *n* a Russian measure of land, equal to 2·7 English acres [Russ *desyatina*, a measure of land, a tenth, *desyati*, ten]

Destine, des'tin, *v t* to ordain or appoint to a certain use or state to fix to doom —*ns* **Destinā'tion**, the purpose or end to which anything is destined or appointed end purpose design fate place to which one is going, **Des'tiny**, the purpose or end to which any person or thing is destined or appointed · un-

avoidable fate necessity [Fr —L *destināre—de*, inten , and root *sta* , in *stāre*, to stand, allied to **Stand**]

Destitute, des'tı tūt, *adj* left alone forsaken in want, needy —*v t* to forsake to deprive —*n* **Destitu'tion,** state of being destitute deprivation of office poverty [L *destituĕre, ūtum—de*, away, and *statuĕre*, to place]

Destroy, de stroy', *v ı* to unbuild or pull down to overturn to ruin to put an end to —*pr p* destroy'ing, *pa p* destroyed' —*n* **Destroy'er** [O Fr *destruire* (Fr *détruire*)—L *destruĕre, destructum—de*, down, and *struĕre*, to build]

Destruction, de struk'shun, *n* act of destroying overthrow physical or moral ruin death a destructive plague —*n* **Destruc'tionist,** one engaged in destruction one who believes in the final annihilation of the damned —*adj* **Destruc'tive,** causing destruction mischievous ruinous deadly —*adv* **Destruc'tively** —*n* **Destruc'tor,** a destroyer a furnace for burning up refuse —*adj* **Destruc'tible,** liable to be destroyed —*ns* **Destructibil'ity, Destruc'tibleness, Destruc'tiveness, Destruc'tivist,** a representative of destructive principles, as in Biblical criticism

Desudation, des ū dā'shun, *n* a violent sweating an eruption of small pimples on children [L *desudāre, ātum, de*, inten , and *sudāre*, to sweat]

Desuetude, des'we tūd, *n* disuse discontinuance of custom, habit, or practice [L *desuetudo—desuētum, desuescĕre—de*, neg , and *suescĕre*, to become used]

Desulphur, de sul'fur, *v t* to free of sulphur to take sulphur out of the ore —Also written **Desul'phurāte** and **Desul'phuride** —*n* **Desulphurā'tion**

Desultory, des'ul tor ı, *adj* jumping from one thing to another without rational or logical connection rambling hasty loose —*adv* **Des'ultorily** —*n* **Des'ultoriness** [L *desultorius*, of or pertaining to a vaulter, inconstant, *desultor*, a vaulter, *desilīre, sultum*, to leap—*de*, from, and *salīre*, to jump]

Detach, de tach', *v t* to unfasten to take from or separate to withdraw to send off on special service —*v ı* to separate one's self —*adj* **Detach'able** —*p adj* **Detached',** unconnected separate free from care, passion, ambition, and worldly bonds —*adv* **Detach'edly** —*ns* **Detach'edness, Detach'ment,** state of being separated that which is detached, as a body of troops [Fr *détacher—de*, neg , and root of **Attach.**]

Detail, de tāl', *v t* to relate minutely to enumerate to set apart for a particular service —*v ı* to give details about anything —*n* (dē'tāl, or de tāl') a small part an item a minute and particular account —*adj* **Detailed',** giving full particulars exhaustive —**In detail,** circumstantially, point by point [O Fr *detailler—de*, inten , and *tailler*, to cut See **Tailor**]

Detain, de tān', *v t* to hold from or back to stop to keep to keep in custody —*n* **Detain'er,** one who detains (*law*) the holding of what belongs to another a warrant to a sheriff to keep in custody a person already in confinement —*n* **Detain'ment** Same as **Detention.** [O Fr *detenir*—L *detinēre—de*, from, and *tenēre*, to hold]

Detect, de tekt', *v t* (*lit*) to uncover—hence to discover to find out —*ns* **Detect'er, Detect'or,** one who detects an apparatus for detecting something, as a detector lock, which shows if it has been tampered with —*adj* **Detect'able, Detect'ible** —*n* **Detec'tion,** discovery of something hidden state of being found out —*adj* **Detect'ive,** employed in detecting—*n* a police man employed in the investigation of special cases of crime, or in watching special classes of wrong doers, usually not in uniform —**Private detective,** a person employed by a private person to gain information for him, or to watch his interests [L *detectum, detegĕre—de*, neg , and *tegĕre, tectum*, to cover]

Detention, de-ten'shun, *n* act of detaining state of being detained confinement delay —*n* **Detent',** something to check motion a catch, esp. in a clock or watch [See **Detain**]

Deter, de ter', *v t* to frighten from to hinder or prevent —*pr p* deter'ring, *pa p* deterred' [L. *deterrēre—de*, from, and *terrēre*, to frighten]

Deterge, de terj', *v t* to wipe off to cleanse (as a wound) —*adj* **Deterg'ent,** cleansing purging —*n* that which cleanses —*ns* **Deterg'ence Deterg'ency** [L *detergēre, detersum—de*, off, and *tergĕre*, to wipe]

Deteriorate, de tē'rı o rāt, *v t* to make worse —*v ı* to grow worse —*p adj* **Dete'riorated,** spoilt of inferior quality —*n* **Deteriora'tion,** the act of making worse the state of growing worse [L *deterıorāre, ātum*, to make worse—*deterior*, worse—obs *deter*, lower —*de*, down, cf *inter ior*]

Determine, de ter'min, *v t* to put terms or bounds to to limit to fix or settle the form or character of to influence to put an end to to define —*v ı* to come to a decision to resolve —*adj* **Deter'minable,** capable of being determined, decided, or finished —*ns* **Deter'minableness, Determinabil'ity** —*adj* **Deter'minant,** serving to determine—*n* that which serves to determine in mathematical analysis, a symbolical method used for different processes, as for the solution of equations by inspection —*adj* **Deter'minate,** determined or limited fixed decisive —*v t* to determine (*Shak*) —*adv* **Deter'minately** —*n* **Determinā'tion,** that which is determined or resolved on end direction to a certain end resolution fixedness of purpose decision of character —*adjs* **Deter'minātive,** that determines, limits, or defines , **Deter'mined,** firm in purpose fixed resolute —*adv* **Deter'minedly** —*n* **Deter'minism,** the doctrine that all things, including the will, are determined by causes—the converse of free will necessitarianism —*n* **Deter'minist** —*adj* **Determinis'tic** [Fr —L *determinārе, -ātum—de*, neg , and *terminus*, a boundary]

Deterrent, de ter'ent, *adj* serving to deter —*n* anything that deters or prevents

Detersion, de-ter'shun, *n* act of cleansing [See **Deterge**]

Detersive, de ter'siv, *n* Same as **Detergent.**

Detest, de test', *v t* to hate intensely —*adj* **Detest'able,** worthy of being detested extremely hateful abominable —*adv* **Detest'ably.** —*n* **Detest'ableness** *n* —**Detestā'tion,** extreme hatred [Fr —L *detestāri—de*, inten , and *testāri*, to call to witness, execrate—*testis*, a witness]

Dethrone, de thrōn', *v ı* to remove from a throne to divest of royal authority —*n* **Dethrone'ment.** [L *de*, from, and **Throne**]

Detonate, det'o nāt, *v ı* to explode —*v t* to cause to explode —*ns* **Det'onating powder,** powder, such as the fulminates, which explodes easily by impact or heating, and which may be used to cause other substances to explode , **Detona'tion,** an explosion with report , **Det'onator,** a detonating substance an apparatus for the explosion of a detonating substance, as a percussion cap. [L *detonāre, -ātum—de*, down, and *tonāre*, to thunder]

Detort, de tort', *v t* to distort [L *detorquēre, detortum , de*, away, and *torquēre*, twist]

Detour, de tōōr', *n* a winding a circuitous way. [Fr *dé*, for L *dis*, asunder, and *tour*, a turning. See **Turn**]

Detract, de trakt', *v t* to take away, abate to defame —*v i* (with *from*) to take away reputation to reduce in degree diminish —*ns* **Detract'er, Detract'or, Detract'ress.**—*adv* **Detract'ingly** —*n* **Detrac'tion,** depreciation slander —*adjs* **Detract'ive, Detract'ory,** tending to detract derogatory [L —*de*, from, and *trahĕre*, to draw]

Detrain, de trān', *v t* to set down out of a railway train, as troops —*v i* to come out of a train [Formed from *de*, neg , and **Train.**]

Detriment, det'rı ment, *n* diminution damage loss —*adj* **Detriment'al** [L *detrimentum*—*de*, off, and *terĕre*, *tritum*, to rub]

Detrition, de trish'un, *n* a wearing away

Detritus, de trī'tus, *n* a mass of substance gradually rubbed or worn off solid bodies an aggregate of broken or loosened fragments, esp of rock [L —*de*, off, and *terĕre*, *tritum*, to rub]

Detrude, de trōōd', *v t* to thrust down —*n* **Detru'sion** [L *de*, down, and *trudĕre*, to thrust]

Detruncate, de trung'kāt, *v t* to cut off from the trunk to lop off to shorten —*n* **Detruncā'tion** [L *detruncāre*, *ātum*—*de*, off, and *truncāre*, to lop—*truncus*, a trunk]

Deuce, dūs, *n* a card or die with two spots a term in a game of lawn tennis denoting that each side has gained three points ('forty all'), in which case two successive points must be gained to win the game —*n* **Deuce-ace,** a throw of two dice, one of which turns up deuce and the other ace [Fr *deux*, two—L *duos*, acc of *duo*, two]

Deuce, Deuse, dūs, *n* bad luck, such personified, the devil, as 'what the deuce,' 'go to the deuce,' &c —*p adj* **Deuc'ed,** plaguy, devilish very —*adv* **Deuc'edly** [Prob from 17th cent Low Ger , cf Ger *daus*, Low Ger *duus*, used in the same way Prob originally the same word as the preceding (Murray)]

Deuterocanonical, dū'ter o ka non'ık al, *adj* pertaining to a second canon of inferior authority—the Apocrypha of the Old Testament and the Antilegomena of the New Testament [Gr *deuteros*, second, and *kanōn*, a rule, a canon]

Deuterogamy, dū-ter og'a mi, *n* second marriage, esp of the clergy, after the death of the first wife —*n* **Deuterog'amist,** one who practises or upholds deuterogamy [Gr *deuteros*, second, and *gamos*, marriage]

Deuteronomy, dū ter on'o mi, or du'ter on o mi, *n* the fifth book of the Pentateuch, which contains the second giving of the law by Moses —*adjs* **Deuteronom'ic, Deuteronom'ical.**—*n* **Deuteron'omist** [Gr *deuteros*, second, and *nomos*, law]

Deuteroscopy, dū ter os'ko pi, *n* second sight [Gr *deuteros*, second, and *skopia*, looking—*skopein*, to look]

Deutoxide, dūt oks'īd, *n* an old name for a compound of two parts of oxygen with one of a base [Gr *deuteros*, second, and **Oxide**]

Deutzia, dewt'sı a, or doit'sı a, *n* a genus of saxifragaceous plants with panicles of white flowers, introduced from China and Japan [Named after *Deutz*, a Dutch naturalist]

Devall, de-val', *v i* (*Scot*) to cease —*n* a stop

Devanagari, dā va na'ga ri, *n* the character in which Sanskrit is usually written and printed [Sans 'town script of the gods,' a term apparently coined by an Indian scholar]

Devastate, dev'as tāt, *v t* to lay waste to plunder —*n* **Devasta'tion,** act of devastating state of being devastated waste ▪ havoc [L *devastāre*, *-ātum*—*de*, intens , and *vastāre*, to lay waste]

Develop, de vel'op, *v t* to unroll to unfold to lay open by degrees to promote the growth of (*photo*) to make the latent picture visible by chemical applications in a **Developer.**—*v i* to grow into to open out to evolve *pr p* devel'oping *pa p* devel'oped —*n* **Devel'opment,** a gradual unfolding a gradual growth evolution. (*math*) the expression of a function in the form of a series —**Doctrine of development,** the theory of the evolution of new species from lower forms —*adj* **Development'al,** pertaining to development —*adv* **Development'ally.** [Fr *développer*, opp of *envelopper*, both perh from a Teut root found in Eng **Lap,** to wrap See **Lap, Envelope.**]

Devest, de vest', *v t* (*law*) to alienate to deprive of to strip [A form of **Divest**]

Deviate, dē'vı āt, *v i* to go from the way to turn aside from a certain course to err —*v t* to cause to diverge —*ns* **De'viator,** one who deviates , **Devia'tion,** a going out of the way a turning aside error —**Deviation of the compass,** departure of the mariner's compass from the magnetic needle, due to the ship's magnetism—either from the iron of which it is built or the iron which it carries [L *deviāre*, *ātum*—*de*, from, *via*, a way]

Device, de vīs', *n* that which is devised or designed. contrivance power of devising genius (*her*) the emblem borne upon a shield a picture of some kind, with a motto illustrative of a man's life or character, borne by an individual rather than by a family —*adj* **Device'ful** (*Spens*), full of devices [O Fr *devise* See **Devise**]

Devil, dev'l, *v t* (*cookery*) to season highly and broil —*v i* to perform another man's drudgery (esp to devil for a barrister)

Devil, dev'l, *n* the supreme spirit of evil, Satan any evil spirit a false god a very wicked person a fellow, as in 'poor devil ' an expletive, in such expressions as 'How the devil,' 'what the devil,' 'the devil he is,' &c —'devil a bit' means not at all, 'a devil of a mess,' a very bad mess —**Cartesian devil** (see **Cartesian**) —**Devil's advocate,** a name given to the Promoter of the Faith, an advocate at the papal court, whose duty it is to propose all reasonable objections against the claims to canonisation of a holy person proposed for this honour , **Devil's bit,** a popular name for **Scabious, Devil's books,** playing cards, **Devil's coach-horse,** a large dark coloured beetle, **Devil's dozen,** thirteen (like baker's dozen), **Devil's dung,** a popular name for asafœtida, **Devil's dust,** shoddy made by a machine called the devil, **Devil-fish,** a name for the fishing frog or angler, for the giant ray of the United States, and for other large and ugly fishes, **Devil-in-the-bush,** a garden flower, also called Love in a mist, **Devil-on-the-neck,** an old instrument of torture, **Devil's own,** a name given to the 88th Regiment in the Peninsular war, as also to the Inns of Court volunteers, **Devil's snuff-box,** the puff ball, a kind of fungus, **Devil's tattoo** (see **Tattoo**), **Devil to pay,** serious trouble ahead —said to be from the difficulty of *paying*, or caulking, an awkward and inaccessible seam in a ship, **Printer's devil,** the youngest apprentice in a printing office a printer's errand boy, **Tasmanian devil,** the ursine dasyure, a Tasmanian marsupial, **To play the devil with,** to bring to utter ruin —*ns* **Dev'ilers, Dev'ilkin, Dev'ilship, Dev'ilment, Dev'ilry, Dev'iltry** —*adj* **Dev'ilish,** fiendish, malignant —*advs* **Dev'ilishly, Dev'ilish** (*coll*), very exceedingly —*adj* **Devil-may-care,** reckless, audacious —*ns* **Devil-worship,** the worship of the devil or of devils, **Devil-worshipper.** [A S *deófol, deófol* —L *diabolus*—Gr *diabolos*, from *diaballein*, to throw across, to slander, from *dia*, across, and *ballein*, to throw, cf Ger *teufel*, Fr *diable*, It *diavolo*, Sp *diablo*]

Devious, dē'vi us, *adj* from or out of the way roundabout erring —*adv* **De'viously** —*n* **De'viousness.** [L *devius* See **Deviate**]

Devise, de-vīz', *v t* to imagine to scheme to contrive to give by will to bequeath —*v i* to consider, scheme —*n* act of bequeathing a will properly bequeathed by will —*n* **Devis'al.**—*adj* **Devis'able** —*ns* **Devis'er,** one who contrives, **Devis'or,** one who bequeaths, **Devisee,** one to whom real estate is bequeathed [O Fr *deviser, devise*—Low L *divisa,* a division of goods, a bond or mark of division, a mark, a device—L *dividĕre, divisum,* to divide]

Devitalise, de vī'ta līz, *v t* to deprive of vitality to take away the life giving qualities —*n* **Devitalisā'tion.** [L *de,* neg , and **Vitalise**]

Devitrify, de vit'ri fī, *v t* to take away or greatly diminish the vitreous or glassy quality of —*n* **Devitrificā'tion,** loss or diminution of the vitreous nature [*De,* neg , and **Vitrify**]

Devocalise, de vō'ka līz, *v t* to make voiceless to reduce the vowel element in a sound or syllable [*De,* neg , and **Vocalise**]

Devoid, de-void', *adj* destitute free from [O Fr *desvoidier, des*—L *dis* , away, *voidier*—L *viduāre, viduus,* deprived]

Devoir, dev wawr', *n* what is due, duty service an act of civility [Fr —L *debēre,* to owe]

Devolution, dev ol ū'shun, *n* a passing from one person to another [See **Devolve**]

Devolve, de volv', *v t* to roll down to hand down to deliver over —*v i* to roll down to fall or pass over [L *devolvĕre, volūtum—de,* down, *volvĕre, ūtum,* to roll]

Devonian, de vō'ni an, *adj* belonging to Devonshire belonging to a system of geological strata which abound in Devonshire, closely correspond ing to Old Red Sandstone

Devonshire cream = Clotted cream See **Clot**

Devote, de vōt', *v t* to vow to set apart or dedicate by solemn act to doom to give up wholly —*n* **Devote'ment** (*Shak*) —*adj* **Devot'ed,** given up, as by a vow doomed strongly attached zealous —*adv* **Devot'edly** —*ns* **Devot'edness, Devotee',** one wholly or superstitiously devoted, esp to religion a fanatic, **Devo'tion,** consecration giving up of the mind to the worship of God piety prayer strong affection or attachment ardour —*pl* **Devo'tions,** prayers worship (*obs*) religious offerings alms —*adj* **Devo'tional.**—*adv* **Devo'tionally.** [L *devovēre, devōtum—de,* away, and *vovēre,* to vow]

Devour, de vowr', *v t* to swallow greedily to eat up to consume or waste with violence or wantonness to destroy to gaze intently on —*n* **Devour'er** [O Fr *devorer*—L *devorāre—de,* inten , and *vorāre,* to swallow See **Voracious**]

Devout, de vowt', *adj* given up to religious thoughts and exercises pious solemn earnest —*adv* **Devout'ly** —*n* **Devout'ness.** [O Fr *devot*—L *devotus* See **Devote**]

Dew, dū, *n* moisture deposited from the air on cooling, esp at night, in minute specks upon the surface of objects early freshness (esp in **Dew of his youth**) —*v t* to wet with dew to moisten —*ns* **Dew'drop, Dew'point,** the temperature at which dew begins to form —**Mountain dew,** whisky, originally illicitly distilled, or smuggled spirits (*slang*) —*adj* **Dew'y** [A S *deáw,* akin to Ice *dogg,* Ger *thau,* dew]

Dew, dū, *n* an obs spelling of **Due.**

Dew-berry, dū' ber'ri, *n* a kind of bramble or blackberry having a bluish dew like bloom on the fruit

Dew-claw, du'-claw, *n* a rudimentary toe and claw sometimes found on the feet of dogs

Dewlap, dū'lap, *n* the pendulous skin under the throat of oxen, dogs, &c the fleshy wattle of the turkey —*adj* **Dew'lapped.** [Prob **Dew** and A S *læppa,* a loose hanging piece]

Dexter, deks'ter, *adj* on the right hand side right In heraldry, the dexter side of the shield is that which would be on the right-hand side of the wearer, and is to the spectator's *left,* the left side of the representation —*n* **Dexter'ity,** right handedness cleverness readiness and skill adroitness —*adj* **Dex'terous, Dex'trous,** right handed adroit subtle —*adv* **Dex'terously.**—*n* **Dex'terousness.**—*adj* **Dex'tral,** right, as opposed to left [L *dexter,* Gr *dexios,* Sans *dakshina,* on the right, on the south]

Dextrine, deks'trin, *n* starch altered by the action of acids, diastase, or heat, till it loses its gelatinous character, so called because when viewed through polarised light it turns the plane of polarisation to the right [Fr —L *dexter*]

Dey, dā, *n* a dairy maid [See **Dairy**]

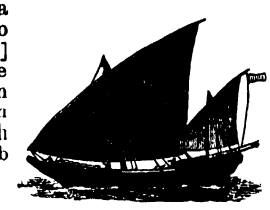
Dey, dā, *n* a name given to the pasha or governor of Algiers before the French conquest [Turk *dāi,* orig a maternal uncle, a familiar title of the chief of the Janizaries, often promoted to the above post]

Dhobie, dō'bi, *n* an Indian washerman [Hind *dhobī*]

Dhole, dōl, *n* the Indian wild dog [Indian word]

Dhooly, dōō'li, *n* a covered litter —Also **Doolie.** [Hind *doli*]

Dhow, dow, *n* a native vessel on the eastern African and western Indian coasts, with lateen sails an Arab slaver



Arab Dhow

Dhurra See **Durra**

Diabetes, dī a bē'tēz, *n* a disease marked by a morbid and excessive discharge of urine —*adj* **Diabet'ic** [Gr , from *diabainein, dia,* through, and *bainein,* to go]

Diablerie, Diablery, di ab le rē', *n* magic the black art sorcery [Fr —*diable* See **Devil**]

Diabolic, Diabolical, dī a bol'ik, i kal, *adj* devilish —*adv* **Diabol'ically** —*ns* **Diab'olism,** devilish conduct sorcery or black magic, **Diabol'ogy,** the doctrine of devils —*v t* **Diab'olise,** to render devilish [L —Gr *diabolikos, diabolos,* the devil See **Devil**]

Diacaustic, dī a kaws'tik, *adj* pertaining to curves formed by the intersections of rays of refracted light —*n* a curve so formed [Formed from Gr *dia,* through, and **Caustic,** *kaiein,* to burn]

Diachylon, Diachylum, lum, *n* common sticking plaster [Gr *diachylos—dia,* and *chylos,* juice]

Diaconate, dī ak'o nāt, *n* the office of a deacon —*adj* **Diac'onal,** pertaining to a deacon

Diacoustic, dī a kows'tik, *adj* pertaining to the refraction of sound through various mediums —*n* **Diacous'tics,** the branch of physics which deals with refracted sounds [Formed from Gr *dia,* through, and **Acoustics**]

Diacritic, Diacritical, dī a krit'ik, al, *adj* distinguishing between—used of marks or points attached to the letters of various languages [Gr *diakritikos, diakrinein—dia,* between, and *krinein,* to distinguish See **Critic**]

Diadelphous, dī a del'fus, *adj* grouped together in two sets—of the stamens of plants [Formed from Gr *di,* double, and *adelphos,* brother]

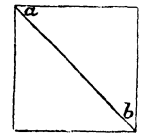
Diadem, dī'a-dem, *n* a band or fillet worn round the head as a badge of royalty a crown royalty —*adj* **Di'ademed,** wearing a diadem. [O Fr *diademe*—L *diadema*—Gr *diadēma—dia,* round, and *deein,* to bind]

Diadochi, dī ad'o-kī, *n* the generals who became monarchs of the various kingdoms (Syria, Egypt, &c) into which the empire of Alexander the Great split after his death in 323 B C [Gr *diadochos*, succeeding, a successor, *diadechesthai*, to succeed.]

Diæresis, Dieresis, dī ēr'e sis, *n* a mark ( ) placed over one of two vowels to show that each is to be pronounced separately, as in *aerial* (*pl*) **Diær'eses, Dier'eses** [Gr —*dia*, apart, and *hairein*, to take]

Diagnosis, dī-ag nō'sis, *n* the distinguishing a disease by means of its symptoms a brief description (*pl*) **Diagno'ses.**—*v t* **Di'agnose,** to ascertain from symptoms, as a disease —*adj* **Diagnos'tic,** distinguishing characteristic.—*n* that by which anything is known a symptom —*n pl* **Diagnos'tics,** the branch of medicine to which the skill in noting and interpreting symptoms belongs [Gr —*dia*, between, *gnōsis*—*gnōnai*, to know]

Diagonal, dī ag'o nal, *adj* through the corners, or from an angle to an opposite angle of a four or many sided figure —*n* a straight line so drawn —*adv* **Diag'onally** —**Diagonal scale,** a scale for laying down small fractions of the unit of measurement, the parallel lines drawn lengthwise on its surface being divided into sections by lines drawn crosswise, and in one end section being intersected by a series of other parallel lines drawn obliquely (not quite diagonally) at equal distances across them [Fr —L



a, *b*, Diagonal.


Diagonal Scale

diagonalis, from Gr *diagōnios*—*dia*, through, and *gōnia*, a corner]

Diagram, dī'a gram, *n* a figure or plan drawn in outline to illustrate any statement a record traced by an automatic indicator —*adj* **Diagrammat'ic** —*adv* **Diagrammat'ically** —*n* **Di'agraph,** an instrument for enabling unskilled persons to draw objects in outline [L —Gr *diagramma*—*dia*, round, and *graphein*, to write, delineate]

Dial, dī'al, *n* an instrument for showing the time of day by the sun's shadow a timepiece the face of a watch or clock a circular plate on which a movable index shows the degree of pressure, &c —*v t* to measure, as with a dial —*ns* **Di'alist,** a maker of dials one skilled in dialling, **Di'alling,** the art of constructing dials the science which explains the measuring of time by the sun dial surveying by help of a compass with sights, such as is called a 'miner's dial,' **Dial-plate.** [M E *dial*—Low L *dialis*, daily—L *dies*, a day]

Dialect, dī'a lekt, *n* a variety or form of a language peculiar to a district a non literary vernacular a peculiar manner of speaking —*adj* **Dialect'al** —*ns* **Dialect'icism, Dialectol'ogy, Dialectol'ogist** [Through Fr and L from Gr *dialektos*, speech, manner of speech, peculiarity of speech—*dia*, between, and *legein*, to choose, to speak]

Dialectic, Dialectical, dī a lek'tik, -al, *adj* pertaining to dialect or to discourse pertaining to dialectics · logical.—*n* same as **Dialectics,** often used as *n pl* art of discussing that branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning —*adv* **Dialec'tically** —*n* **Dialecti'cian,** one skilled in dialectics, a logician [Gr *dialektikos*]

Diallage, dī'al āj, *n* a mineral nearly allied to augite, brown, gray, or green in colour, laminated in structure, with a metallic lustre when broken across [Gr *diallagē*, change (viz of hue)—*dia*, between, *allassein*, to change—*allos*, other]

Dialogue, dī'a log, *n* conversation between two or more persons, esp of a formal or imaginary nature —*v i* and *v t* (*Shak*) to put into dialogue form —*adjs* **Dialog'ic, Dialogist'ic, Dialogist'ical** (loj), in the form of a dialogue —*v t* **Dial'ogise** (oj-), to discourse in dialogue —*n* **Dial'ogist** ('oj-), a speaker in, or writer of, a dialogue [Fr —L *dialogus*—Gr *dialogos*, a conversation —*dialegesthai*, to discourse See **Dialect.**]

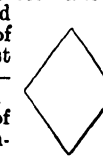
Dialysis, dī-al'i sis, *n* (*chem*) the separation of substances by diffusion through a membranous septum or partition diæresis dissolution (*pl*) **Dial'yses** —*adjs* **Dialyt'ic, Dialys'able.** [Gr *dialysis* — *dia*, asunder, and *lyein*, to loose]

Diamagnetic, dī a mag net'ik, *adj* cross magnetic—applied to any substance, such as a rod of bismuth or glass, which, when suspended between the poles of a magnet, arranges itself across the line joining the poles (a rod of iron or of sealing-wax so held arranges itself parallel to the line joining the poles, and is said to be *paramagnetic*) —*adv* **Diamagnet'ically.**—*n* **Diamag'netism,** the form of magnetic action possessed by diamagnetic bodies the branch of magnetism which deals with diamagnetic phenomena [Gr *dia*, through, and *magnētēs*, *magnēs*, a magnet]

Diamantiferous, dī a man tif'er us, *adj* yielding diamonds [Fr *diamantifère*, *diamant*, diamond, and *fère* (Eng *-ferous*), a termination derived from L *ferre*, to bear]

Diameter, dī am'e ter, *n* the measure through or across a straight line passing through the centre of a circle or other figure, terminated at both ends by the circumference —**Tactical diameter,** the space covered by a steamer in turning 180° out of her original course —*adjs* **Diam'etral, Diamet'rical,** in the direction of a diameter · pertaining to the diameter like the opposite ends of the diameter (as in **Diametrical opposition**) —*adv* **Diamet'rically,** exactly [Through Fr and L from Gr *diametros*—*dia*, through, and *metrein*, to measure]

Diamond, dī'a mond, *n* the most valuable of all gems, and the hardest of all substances a four-sided figure with two obtuse and two acute angles a card of one of the four suits one of the smallest kinds of English printing type —**Rough diamond,** an uncut diamond a person of great worth, though of rude exterior and unpolished manners —*adj* resembling diamonds made of diamonds marked with diamonds —*ns* **Diamond-cutting,** diamond-setting, **Diamond-dust, Diamond-powder,** the powder made by the friction of diamonds on one another in the course of polishing, **Diamond-wheel,** a wheel covered with diamond-dust and oil for polishing diamonds and other precious stones —*adj* **Di'amondif'erous,** yielding diamonds [M E *adamaunt*—O Fr *adamant*—L *adamanta*, acc of *adamas*—Gr *adamas*, *adamantos*, adamant—*a*, not, *damaein*, to tame See **Adamant.**]


Diamond

Diana, dī ā'na, or dī an'a, *n* an ancient Italian goddess of light, the moon-goddess, representa-

tive of chastity and hunting, afterwards identified with the Greek Artemis —**Diana of the Ephesians**, a goddess of fertility worshipped at Ephesus, really quite different from the Greek Artemis and the Latin Diana Diana is often shortened in poetry to **Di'an**

Diandria, dī an'dri a, *n* a class of plants in the Linnæan system having two stamens —*adjs* **Di-an'drian, Dian'drous** [Gr *dis*, twice, double, and *anēr, andros*, a man, a male]

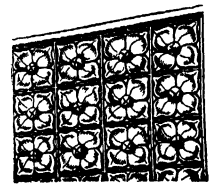
Dianoetic, dī a nō et'ik, *adj* capable of thought, thinking belonging to the discursive or ratiocinative faculties of the mind [Gr *dianoētikos*—*dia*, through, and *noein*, to observe, to think]

Dianthus, dī an'thus, *n* the genus of herbaceous flowers to which carnations and pinks belong [Gr *dianthēs*, double flowering, *dis, di-*, two, and *anthos*, a flower]

Diapase, dī'a pās, *n* (*Spens*) Same as **Diapason.**

Diapason, dī-a pā'zon, *n* a whole octave a harmony a full volume of various sounds in concord correct pitch the two foundation stops of an organ [Gr *dia*, through, and *pasōn*, genitive pl of *pas*, all—part of the Gr phrase, *dia pasōn chordōn symphōnia*, concord through all the notes]

Diaper, dī'a per, *n* unbleached linen cloth woven in slightly defined figures, used for towels, &c a pattern for ornamentation, woven, not coloured, in textiles a floral or geometric pattern in low relief in architecture (see fig), often repeated over a considerable surface —*v t* to variegate with figures, as diaper [O Fr *diasprer, diaprer* — Low L *diasprus* —Byzantine Gr *diaspros, dia*, through, *aspros*, white]



Diaper Work

Diaphanous, dī af'a nus, *adj* shining or appearing through, transparent clear —*ns* **Di'aphane, Diaph'anousness, Diaphanē'ity** —*adv* **Diaph'anously.** [Gr *diaphanēs*—*dia*, through, and *phainein*, to show, shine See **Phantom.**]

Diaphonics, dī a fon'iks, *n* Same as **Diacoustics.** [Gr *dia*, through, and *phonē*, sound]

Diaphoretic, dī a fo ret'ik, *adj* promoting perspiration —*n* a sudorific or medicine that increases perspiration —*n* **Diaphorē'sis,** perspiration artificially induced [Gr —*diaphorein*, to carry off —*dia*, through, and *pherein*, to bear]

Diaphragm, dī'a fram, *n* a thin partition or dividing membrane the midriff, a structure separating the chest from the abdomen a metal plate with a central hole, for cutting off side-rays in a camera or other optical instrument —*adjs* **Diaphragmat'ic, Diaphrag'mal.** [Gr *diaphragma* —*dia*, across, *phragnynai*, to fence]

Diaphysis, dī af'i sis, *n* (*bot*) an abnormal elongation of the axis of a flower or of an inflorescence (*anat*) the continuity of a bone between its two ends [Gr *dia*, through, *phyesthai*, to grow]

Diapositive, dī a poz'i-tiv, *n* a transparent photographic positive, such as a lantern slide

Diarrhœa, Diarrhea, dī a rē'a, *n* a persistent purging or looseness of the bowels —*adjs* **Diarrhœ'al, Diarrhœ'ic, Diarrhœt'ic** (also **-rheal, -rheic, -rhetic**) [Gr *diarroia*—*dia*, through, and *rhein*, to flow]

Diary, dī'a-ri, *n* a daily record a journal —*adjs* **Diā'rial, Diā'rian.**—*v t* or *v i* **Dī'arise** —*n* **Dī'arist,** one who keeps a diary [L *diarium*]

Diascordium, dī a skor'di um, *n* an electuary prepared with the plant scordium or water-germander [Gr *dia*, through, and *skordion*]

Diaskeuast, dī as kū'ast, *n* a reviser an interpolator [Gr *diaskeuastēs*, a reviser]

Diaspora, dī as'por a, *n* dispersion, used collectively for the dispersed Jews after the Babylonian captivity, and also in the apostolic age for the Jews living outside of Palestine—the 'Strangers' of 1 Pet i 1, 'Dispersion' in Revised Version [Gr *dia*, through, *speirein*, to scatter]

Diastase, dī'as tās, *n* a peculiar ferment developed during the germination of all seeds, which has the power of converting starch into dextrin and then into sugar [Gr *diastasis*, division—*dia*, through, *histanai, stēnai*, to stand]

Diastole, dī as'to lē, *n* dilation of the heart, auricles, and arteries, opposed to **Systole** or contraction of the same the protracting of a short syllable, as before a pause [Gr *diastolē*—*dia*, asunder, and *stellein*, to place]

Diatessaron, dī-a tes'a rōn, *n* a harmony of the four gospels, esp the earliest, that of Tatian (prob 110–180 A D), which, however, is merely a gospel freely constructed out of the four known to us, not a harmony in the modern sense, but a kind of patchwork gospel, its principle amalgamation, not comparison [Gr , for *dia tessarōn*, through, or composed of four, a harmony of four]

Diathermal, dī a-ther'mal (also **Diather'mous** and **Diather'mic**), *adj* letting heat through, permeable by radiating heat [Gr *dia*, through, and *thermos*, heat]

Diathermanous, dī a ther'ma nus, *adj* Same as **Diathermal.**—*ns* **Diather'mance, Diather'mancy** [Gr *diathermainein*, to warm through—*dia*, through, and *thermos*, warm]

Diathesis, dī ath'e sis, *n* a particular condition or habit of body, esp one predisposing to certain diseases a habit of mind —*adj* **Diathet'ic** [Gr , 'an arrangement'—*dia*, asunder, and *tithenai*, *thēsō*, to place]

Diatom, dī'a tom, *n* one of an order of microscopic unicellular algæ, of the Diatomaceæ.—*adj* **Diatomā'ceous** [Gr *diatomos*, cut in two—*dia*, through, and *temnein*, to cut]

Diatomic, dī a tom'ik, *adj* consisting of two atoms [Gr *di* , *dis*, two, and **Atom.**]

Diatonic, dī a ton'ik, *adj* proceeding by the tones and intervals of the natural scale in music —*adv* **Diaton'ically.** [Gr , from *dia*, through, and *tonos*, tone]

Diatribe, dī'a trīb, *n* a continued discourse or disputation an invective harangue [Gr *diatribē*, a wearing away of time a discussion—*dia*, through, and *tribein*, to rub]

Dib, dib, *v i* to dip, as in angling —*pr p* dibb'ing, *pa p* dibbed'. [A form of **Dab.**]

Dib, dib, *n* one of the small bones of a sheep's leg (*pl*) a children's game, played by throwing up such small bones or stones from the palm of the hand, and catching them on the back of the hand — called in Scotland *chuckie stanes*, or *chucks* (*slang*) money

Dibasic, dī bā'sik, *adj* having two bases used of acids which have two atoms of hydrogen that may be replaced by a base or bases [Gr *di* , two, and **Basic.**]

Dibble, Dibber, dib'l, dib'er, *n* a pointed tool used for making holes to put seed or plants in —*v t* **Dibb'le,** to plant with a dibble —*v i* to make holes · to dip, as in angling —*n* **Dibb'ler.** [Freq of *dib*, a form of **Dab.**]

Dibranchiata, dī-brang ki-ā'ta, *n* one of the two orders of cephalopoda, having two gills [Formed from Gr *di* , two, and *branchia*, gills]

Dicast, Dikast, dī'kast, *n* one of the 6000 Athenians annually chosen to act as judges —*n* **Dicas'tery,** their court [Gr *dikastēs, dikē*, justice]

Dicatalectic, dī kat a lek'tik, *adj* doubly catalectic, both at the middle and end of the verse [Gr *di-*, double **See Catalectic.**]

Dice, *n pl* of **Die** (q v) —*v i* to play with dice
Dice-coal, dīs′ kōl, *n* a kind of coal which readily splits into cubical pieces
Dicentra, dī sen′tra, *n* a genus of plants including the flower Bleeding heart (*D spectabilis*), also **Diel′ytra.** [Gr *di* , double, *kentron*, a point]
Dicephalous, di sef′a lus, *adj* two headed [Gr *dikephalos—di* , double, and *kephalē*, a head]
Dichogamy, dī kog′a mi, *n* an arrangement for preventing the self fertilisation of hermaphrodite flowers, the stamens and stigmas ripening at different times —*adj* **Dichog′amous.** [Gr *dicha*, in two, *gamos*, marriage]
Dichotomy, dī kot′o mi, *n* a division into two parts —*adj* **Dichot′omous** [Gr , from *dicha*, in two, and *temnein*, to cut]
Dick, dik, *n* (*slang*) fine words, for *Dictionary* for *Declaration*, as ‘ to take one’s dick,’ and prob. ‘up to dick ’ = excellent, also properly
Dickens, dik′enz, *n* the deuce, the devil, as in ‘what the dickens ’—**To play the dickens with,** to play the deuce with [For *devil*, confused with *Dickon* = Richard]
Dicker, dik′er, *n* (*Amer*) petty trade by barter, &c —*v i* to haggle [Prob the obs *dicker*, the number ten, esp of hides or skins]
Dickey, Dicky, dik′i, *n* a leathern apron for a gig, &c the driver’s seat in a carriage a seat for servants at the back of a carriage a false shirt front [Perh from *dick*, a prov Eng word for a leathern apron, prob Dut *dek*, a cover]
Dicky, Dickey, dik′i, *n* an ass (East Anglian) —*n* **Dicky-bird,** a small bird [From *Dick*, familiar of Richard—like *Jack* in jackass]
Diclinous, di′kli nus, *adj* having the stamens and pistils in separate flowers [Gr *di* , asunder, and *klinē*, a bed]
Dicotyledon, dī kot i lē′don, *n* a plant having two seed lobes —*adj* **Dicotyle′donous.** [Gr *di-*, two, and **Cotyledon**]
Dictate, dik′tāt, *v t* (*arch* **Dict**) to tell another what to say or write to communicate with authority to point out to command —*n* an order, rule, or direction impulse —*ns* **Dictā′tion,** act, art, or practice of dictating overbearing command , **Dictā′tor,** one invested for a time with absolute authority orig an extraordinary Roman magistrate —*adj* **Dictato′rial,** like a dictator absolute authoritative —*adv* **Dictato′rially** —*n* **Dictā′torship** —*adj* **Dic′tatory.**—*ns fem* **Dictā′tress, Dictā′trix** [L. *dictāre*, *-ātum*, freq of *dicĕre*, to say, to speak]
Diction, dik′shun, *n* a saying or speaking manner of speaking or expressing choice of words: style [L , from *dicĕre*, *dictum*, to say]
Dictionary, dik′shun a ri, *n* a book containing the words of a language alphabetically arranged, with their meanings, etymology, &c a lexicon: a work containing information on any department of knowledge, alphabetically arranged [Low L *dictionarium* See **Diction**]
Dictum, dik′tum, *n* something said a saying an authoritative saying —*pl* **Dic′ta.** [L]
Dictyogen, dik′ti o jen, *n* a plant with net veined leaves [Gr *diktyon*, a net , *genēs*, producing]
Dicynodont, di sin′o dont, *n* an extinct reptile, allied to tortoises on one hand and mammals on the other [Formed from Gr *di* , two, *cyōn*, dog, and *odous*, *odontos*, tooth]
Did, did, **Didst,** didst—*pa t* of **Do**
Didache, did′a kē, *n* the Teaching of the Twelve Apostles, a Christian treatise, dated by Harnack 120–165 A D , discovered by Bryennius in 1883 [Gr , ‘teaching ’]
Didactic, -al, di dak′tik, al, *adj* fitted or intended to teach instructive preceptive —*adv* **Didac′tically** —*n* **Didac′ticism** [Gr *didaktikos—didaskein*, to teach , akin to L *doc ēre*, *disc ĕre*]
Didapper, did′ap ėr, *n* a water bird that is constantly dipping or diving under water, also called the dabchick [A compound of *dive* and *dapper* (which is a variant of *dipper*) See **Dip** and **Dive.**]
Diddle, did′l, *v t* to cajole, swindle —*n* **Did′dler.**
Didelphia, dī del′fi a, *n pl* the marsupialia, or marsupial implacental mammals, one of the three sub classes of Mammalia [Gr *di-*, double, *delphys*, womb]
Didynamia, did i nā′mi a, *n* a class of plants in the Linnæan system having in the flower four stamens in pairs of unequal length —*adjs* **Didyna′mian, Didyn′amous** [Gr *di* , double, *dynamis*, strength]
Die, dī, *v i* to lose life to perish to wither to languish to become insensible —*pr p* dying, *pa t* and *pa p* died (dīd) —**To die away,** to disappear by degrees, become gradually inaudible, **To die down, To die off, To die hard,** to struggle hard against death, to be long in dying, **To die out,** to become extinct, to disappear —*adj* **Die-away,** languishing [From a Scand root seen in Ice *deyja*, Dan *doe*, Scot *dee*, akin to Middle High Ger *touwen*, whence Ger *tod*, *todt* The A S word is *steorfan*, whence our *starve*]
Die, dī, *n* a small cube used in gaming by being thrown from a box any small cubical body hazard (*pl*) **Dice,** dīs —*ns* **Dice-box, Dice-play, Dice-player, Dicer** —**The die is cast,** the question is decided [O Fr *det*, pl *dez* (Prov *dat*, It *dado*), from Low L *dadus* = L *dātus*, given or cast (*talus*, a piece of bone used in play, being understood) Doublets, **Dado, Date**]
Die, dī, *n* a stamp for impressing coin, &c the cubical part of a pedestal (*pl*) **Dies,** dīz —*ns* **Die-sinker , Die-sinking,** the engraving of dies , **Die-work,** ornamentation of a metal surface by impressions with a die [Same as preceding word]
Dielectric, dī e lek′trik, *adj* non conducting transmitting electric effects without conducting —*n* a substance through which electric force acts [Gr *dia*, through, and **Electric**]
Dielytra, dī el′i tra, *n* an erroneous name for **Dicentra.**
Dies Iræ, dī′ēz ī′rē, *n* (*lit*) ‘The day of wrath,’ the name given (from the opening words) to a famous mediæval hymn on the last judgment (*circa* 1250 A D) [L]
Dies non, dī′ēz non, a day on which law courts may not be held [From L *dies non juridicus* (see **Judicial**) , the same as *dies nefastus*, an unlawful day]
Diet, di′et, *n* mode of living, with especial reference to food food prescribed by a physician allowance of provisions —*v t* to furnish with food —*v i* to eat to take food according to rule —*n* **Di′eter,** one who diets or prepares food by rule (*Shak*) —*n* **Di′etist,** an authority on diet —*adj* **Di′etary,** pertaining to diet or the rules of diet —*n* course of diet allowance of food, esp in large institutions —*n* **Di′etārian,** one who observes prescribed rules for diet —*adjs* **Dietet′ic, Dietet′ical,** pertaining to diet —*n* **Dietet′ics,** rules for regulating diet —*adv* **Dietet′ically** —*n* **Dietet′ist,** one who lays stress on diet [Fr *diète*—Low L *dieta*—Gr *diaita*, mode of living, diet]
Diet, dī′et, *n* an assembly of princes and delegates, the chief national council in several countries in Europe the proceedings under a criminal libel, in Scots law a clerical or ecclesiastical function in Scotland, a *diet of worship* —**To desert the diet,** to abandon criminal proceedings under a particular libel by a Scottish public prosecutor [O Fr *diet*—Low L *dieta*—Gr *diaita* , or acc

to Littré, from L *dies*, a (set) day, with which usage cf Ger *tag*, a day, *reichstag*]

Differ, dif'er, *v i* to be unlike, distinct, or various (used by itself, or followed by *with, from, to*) to disagree (*from* or *with*) to fall out, dispute (*with*) —*pr p* diff'ering, *pa p* diff'ered —*n* **Diff'erence** (in *Shak* also **Diff'erency**), dissimilarity the quality distinguishing one thing from another a contention or quarrel the point in dispute the excess of one quantity or number over another the modification of an achievement of arms to indicate the wearer's relation to the head of the house, as by marks of cadency (*her*) —*v t* to make a difference between things —*adj* **Diff'erent,** distinct separate unlike not the same (with *from*, not *to*) —*adv* **Diff'erently.**—*n* **Differen'tia,** in logic, the characteristic quality or attribute of a species —*adj* **Differen'tial,** creating a difference (*math*) pertaining to a quantity or difference infinitely small (see **Calculus**) —**Differential gear,** gear for communicating differential motion, **Differential motion,** an apparatus by which the difference of two velocities is communicated, as in the **Differential screw,** a combination of male and female screws, **Differential thermometer,** a thermometer for marking minute differences of temperature —*adv* **Differen'tially.**—*v t* **Differen'tiāte,** to make different to create a difference between to classify as different—*v i* to become different by specialisation to obtain the differential or differential coefficient of (*math*) —*n* **Differentiā'tion,** the act of distinguishing or describing a thing by giving its differentia exact definition a change by which organs or structures become specialised or modified (*math*) the act or process of differentiating [L *differre—dif* (= *dis*), apart, *ferre*, to bear See **Bear,** to carry]

Difficult, dif'i kult, *adj* not easy hard to be done requiring labour and pains hard to please not easily persuaded —*adv* **Diff'icultly** —*n* **Diff'iculty,** laboriousness obstacle objection that which cannot be easily understood or believed embarrassment of affairs a quarrel [The *adj* was formed from *difficulty*, in place of the old form *difficile* Fr *difficulté*—L *difficultas* = *difficilitas—difficilis—dif* (= *dis*), negative, and *facilis*, easy]

Diffident, dif'i dent, *adj* wanting faith in distrustful of one's self modest bashful —*adv* **Diff'idently** —*n* **Diff'idence,** want of confidence want of self reliance modesty bashfulness [L , pr p of *diffidĕre*, to distrust—*dif* (= *dis*), neg , *fīdĕre*, to trust—*fides*, faith

Diffract, dif frakt', *v t* to break or separate into parts, as rays of light —*n* **Diffrac'tion,** a name for certain phenomena connected with light passing through a narrow opening or past the edge of an opaque body the spreading of the rays, with interference phenomena, coloured and other —*adj* **Diffran'gible** —*n* **Diffrangibil'ity.** [L *diffringĕre, diffractum—dis*, asunder, and *frangĕre*, to break]

Diffuse, dif ūz', *v t* to pour out all around to send out in all directions to scatter to circulate to publish —*v i* to spread, as a liquid does —*n* **Diffus'er** —*pa p* and *adj* **Diffused',** spread widely loose —*adv* **Diffus'edly** —*n* **Diffus'edness.**—*adj* **Diffus'ible,** that may be diffused —*ns* **Diffusibil'ity; Diffu'sion,** a spreading or scattering abroad extension distribution in the case of gases or liquids in contact, mixture through each other —*adj* **Diffus'ive,** extending spreading widely —*adv* **Diffus'ively.**—*n* **Diffus'iveness.** [L *diffundĕre, diffūsum—dif* (= *dis*), asunder, *fundĕre*, to pour out]

Diffuse, dif ūs', *adj* diffused widely spread wordy. not concise —*adv* **Diffuse'ly.**—*n* **Diffuse'ness.**

Dig, dig, *v t* to excavate to turn up the earth to cultivate with a spade to poke or thrust, as one's elbow into another's side, or spurs into a horse —*v i* to till the ground to occupy one's self in digging to study hard (*U S slang*) —*pr p* digg'ing , *pa t* and *pa p* dug, (*B*) digged —*n* a thrust, a poke a hard student (*U S slang*) —**To dig in,** to cover over by digging to work hard , **To dig out,** to decamp (*U S slang*) —*n* **Digg'er,** a person or animal that digs a machine for digging, as a *steam digger* —**Digger Indians,** degraded Indian tribes of California and Nevada, who live by digging roots —*n* **Digg'ings** (*pl*), places where mining is carried on, esp for gold lodgings, rooms (*slang*, orig American) [Prob O Fr *diguer*, to dig , of Teut origin]

Digamma, dī gam'ma, *n* an obsolete letter of the Greek alphabet, having the force of our W [So called from its form (Ϝ), like one capital Γ (gamma) placed over another]

Digamy, dig'a mi, *n* a second marriage —*n* **Dig'amist** —*adj* **Dig'amous,** androgynous (*bot*) [Gr *dis*, twice, and *gamos*, marriage]

Digastric, dī gas'trik, *adj* double bellied, or fleshy at each end, as is one of the muscles of the lower jaw [Gr *di* , double, *gastēr*, the belly]

Digest, di jest', *v t* to dissolve food in the stomach to soften by heat and moisture to distribute and arrange to prepare or classify in the mind to think over —*v i* to be dissolved in the stomach to be softened by heat and moisture —*n* **Digest'er,** one who digests a close vessel in which by heat and pressure strong extracts are made from animal and vegetable substances —*adj* **Digest'ible,** that may be digested —*ns* **Digestibil'ity , Diges'tion,** the dissolving of the food in the stomach orderly arrangement exposing to slow heat, &c —*adj* **Digest'ive,** pertaining to digestion promoting digestion —*adv* **Digest'ively** [L *digerĕre, digestum*, to carry asunder or dissolve—*di* (=*dis*), asunder, and *gerĕre*, to bear]

Digest, dī'jest, *n* a body of laws collected and arranged, esp the Justinian code of civil laws [L *digesta*, neut pl of *digestus*, pa p of *digerĕre*, to carry apart, to arrange]

Dight, dit, *adj* disposed, adorned —*adv* finely —Also **Dight'ly** [A S *dihtan*, to arrange, prescribe, from L *dictāre*, to dictate, whence Ger *dichten*, to write poetry, and the Scotch verb *dight*, to dress, used of stones, flour, &c]

Digit, dij'it, *n* (*lit*) a finger a finger's breadth or ¾ inch from the habit of counting on the fingers, any one of the nine figures the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon —*adjs* **Dig'ital,** pertaining to the fingers—*n* finger a key of a piano, &c , **Digit'iform,** formed like fingers —*ns* **Digitā'lis,** a genus of plants, including the foxglove , **Dig'italine, Dig'italin,** the active principles of digitalis [L *digitus*, a finger or toe, akin to Gr *daktylos* , prob from the root *dek*, seen in Gr *dechesthai*, to receive]

Digitate, dij'i tāt, **Digitated,** dij'i tāt ed, *adj* consisting of several fingers like sections —*n* **Digita'tion,** finger like arrangement a finger like process [L *digitātus*, having fingers—*digitus*]

Digitigrade, dij'i-ti grād, *adj* walking on the toes —*n* an animal that walks on its toes, as the lion (opp to *plantigrade*) [L *digitus*, and *gradi*, to step, to walk]

Dignify, dig'ni fi, *v t* to invest with honour to exalt —*pr p* dig'nifying , *pa p* dig'nified —*adj* **Dig'nified,** marked with dignity exalted noble grave [Low L *dignificāre—dignus*, worthy, *facĕre*, to make]

Dignity, dig'ni-ti, *n* the state of being dignified : elevation of mind or character grandeur of mien ;

elevation in rank, place, &c degree of excellence preferment high office a dignitary —*n* **Dig'nitary,** one in a dignified position or rank, esp in the church [Fr *dignité*—L *dignitas*—*dignus*, worthy, akin to **Decent, Decorous.**]

Digraph, dī'graf, *n.* two letters expressing but one sound, as *ph* in *digraph* [Gr *di-*, twice, *graphē*, a mark, a character—*graphein*, to write]

Digress, dī-gres', *v i* to step aside or go from the main subject to introduce irrelevant matter —*n* **Digress'ion,** a going from the main point a part of a discourse not upon the main subject —*adjs* **Digress'ional, Digress'ive,** of the nature of a digression departing from the main subject —*adv* **Digress'ively.** [L *digredi, digressus* —*di*, aside, *gradi*, to step See **Grade**]

Digynia, dī jin'i a, *n* an order of plants having in the flower two styles or a deeply cleft style [Gr *dis*, twice, and *gynē*, a woman]

Dijudicate, dī joo'di kāt, *v t* and *v i* to judge between two to decide [L *di*, asunder, and *judicāre*, judge]

Dike, dīk, *n* a trench, or the earth dug out and thrown up a ditch a mound raised to prevent inundation in Scotland, a wall (*dry stane dike*, a wall without mortar, *fail dike*, a wall of turf), sometimes even a thorn hedge (*geol*) a wall like mass of igneous rock in the fissures of stratified rocks —*v t* to surround with a dike or bank [A S *dic*, Dut *dyk*, Ger *teich*, a pond, perh conn with Gr *teichos*, a wall or rampart, akin to **Dough** See **Dig**, also **Ditch**]

Dilacerate, di las'er āt, *v t* to rend or tear asunder —*n* **Dilacerā'tion.** [L *di*, asunder, and **Lacerate.**]

Dilapidate, di lap'i dāt, *v t* to pull stone from stone to lay waste to suffer to go to ruin —*ns* **Dilap'idator, Dilapida'tion,** the state of ruin impairing of church property during an incumbency (*pl*) money paid at the end of an incumbency by the incumbent or his heirs for the purpose of putting the parsonage, &c in good repair for the succeeding incumbent [L *dila pidāre*—*di*, asunder, *lapis, lapidis*, a stone]

Dilate, di lāt', *v t* to spread out in all directions to enlarge the opp of **Contract** —*v i* to widen to swell out to speak at length —*adj* **Dilāt'able,** that may be dilated or expanded —*ns* **Dilātabil'ity, Dilatā'tion, Dilā'tion,** expansion, **Dilāt'er** —*adj* **Dilāt'ive** [L *dilatus* (used as pa p of *differre*), from *di* (= *dis*), apart, and *latus*, borne]

Dilatory, dil'a tor i, *adj* slow given to procrastination loitering tending to delay —*adv* **Dil'atorily** —*n* **Dil'atoriness.** [L *dilatorius*, extending or putting off (time) See **Dilate**]

Dilemma, di lem'a, *n* a form of argument in which it is shown that the maintainer of a certain proposition is committed to accept one of two alternative propositions each of which contradicts his original contention, is manifestly absurd, or stultifies himself in some way a position where each of two alternative courses (or of all the feasible courses) is eminently undesirable a trying practical difficulty The argument was called a 'horned syllogism,' and the victim compared to a man certain to be impaled on one or other of the horns of an infuriated bull, hence the **Horns of a dilemma** the usual phrase **Landed in a dilemma** is, or suggests, a mixed metaphor —*adj* **Dilemmat'ic** [L —Gr *dilēmma*—*di*, twice, double, *lēmma*, an assumption—*lambanein*, to take, to seize]

Dilettante, dil-et-an'te, *n* one who loves the fine arts, but in a superficial way and without serious purpose (the *amateur* usually practises them) a dabbler in art, science, or literature (*pl*) **Dilettan'ti** (-tē).—*n.* **Dilettan'tism, Dilettan'teism.** —*adj* **Dilettan'tish.** [It, pr p of *dilettare*, to take delight in—L *delectāre*, to delight]

Diligent, dil'i-jent, *adj* steady and earnest in application industrious.—*adv* **Dil'igently.**—*n* **Dil'igence,** steady application industry (*Scots law*) a warrant to produce witnesses, books, &c, or a process by which persons or goods are attached a French or continental stage coach (also pronounced dē-lē zhongs) [Fr —*diligens, -entis*, pr p of L *diligĕre*, to choose]

Dill, dil, *n* an umbelliferous annual, the seeds of which are used in medicine —*n* **Dill-water,** used as a stomachic and carminative [A S *dile*, Ger and Sw *dill*]

Dilly-dally, dil'i dal'i, *v i* to loiter, trifle [A kind of reduplication of **Dally**, cf **Shilly-shally**]

Dilute, dil ūt', *v t* to make thinner or more liquid to diminish the strength, flavour, &c of, by mixing, esp with water —*v i* to become mixed —*adj* diminished in strength by mixing with water —*adj* **Dil'uent,** diluting—*n* that which dilutes —*ns* **Dilu'tion, Dilute'ness** [L *dil uĕre, dilūtum*—*di*, away from, *luĕre*, to wash]

Diluvium, dil ū'vi um, *n* an inundation or flood (*geol*) a deposit of sand, gravel, &c, made by the Noachian deluge (*obs*) or by extraordinary currents of water —*adjs* **Dilu'vial, Dilu'vian,** pertaining to a flood, esp that in the time of Noah caused by a deluge composed of diluvium —*n* **Dilu'vialist,** one who explains geological phenomena by the Flood [L *diluvium—diluĕre* See **Deluge**]

Dim, dim, *adj* not bright or distinct obscure mysterious not seeing clearly —*v t* **Dim,** to make dark to obscure —*v i* to become dim —*pr p* dimm'ing, *pa p* dimmed —*adj* **Dimm'ish,** somewhat dim —*adv* **Dim'ly** —*n* **Dim'ness.** [A S *dim*, akin to Ice *dimmr*, dark, and Ger *dammerung*, twilight]

Dime, dīm, *n* the tenth part of an American dollar, 10 cents nearly equal to 5d —**Dime museum,** a cheap show, **Dime novel,** a cheap novel, usually sensational [Fr, orig *disme*, from L *decima* (*pars*, a part, being understood), a tenth part]

Dimension, di men'shun, *n* usually in *pl*, measure in length, breadth, and thickness (the three dimensions of space) extent size —**Fourth dimension,** an additional dimension attributed to space by a hypothetical speculation —*n* **Dimension work,** masonry in stones of specified size —*adj* **Dimen'sional,** concerning dimension (one dimensional, two dimensional, three dimensional space = space of one, two, three dimensions) —*adj* **Dimen'sionless** [Fr —L *dimensio—dime tīri, dimensus*—*di* (= *dis*), apart, *metīri*, to measure]

Dimeter, dim'e ter, *adj* containing two metres or measures —*n* a verse of two measures [L —Gr *dimetros*—*di*, twice, *metron*, a measure]

Dimethylaniline, di meth il an'i lin, *n* an oily liquid aniline heated with methyl alcohol and hydrochloric acid—from which dyes are obtained [L *di*, twice, **Methyl,** and **Aniline**]

Dimidiate, di mid'i āt, *adj* divided into halves having a shape that appears as if halved —*v t* (*her*) to represent the half of —*n* **Dimidia'tion.** [L *dimidiāre, dimidiātum*, to halve—*dimidius*, half—*dis*, twice, double, and *medius*, the middle]

Diminish, di min'ish, *v t* to make less to take a part from to degrade —*v i* to grow or appear less to subside —*p adj* **Dimin'ished,** made smaller, humbled —*adj* **Dimin'ishable.** [Coined by adding *di* to the word *minish*, an imitation of L *diminuĕre—di* = *dis*, apart, *minuĕre*, to make less.]

Diminuendo, di mın ū-en'dō, *adv* (*mus*) a direction to let the sound die away, marked thus > [It. —L *dımınuendus*, fut p pass of *dımınuĕre*, *dımınūtum*, to lessen]

Diminution, dım-ın-ū'shun, *n* a lessening degradation —*adj* **Dimin'utive,** of a diminished size small contracted —*n* (*gram*) a word formed from another to express a little one of the kind —*adv* **Dimin'utively.**—*n* **Dimin'utiveness.**

Dimissory, dım'ıs or ı, or dı mıs', *adj* sending away or giving leave to depart to another jurisdiction [L *dımıssorius—dımittĕre*, *dımıssum*]

Dimity, dım'ı tı, *n* a kind of stout white cotton cloth, striped or figured in the loom by weaving with two threads [Through the L, from Gr *dımitos—dı*, twice, *mitos*, a thread]

Dimorphism, dī mor'fizm, *n* occurrence in two markedly distinct forms —*adjs* **Dimor'phic, Dimor'phous** [Gr *dı-*, twice, *morphē*, form]

Dimple, dım'pl, *n* a small hollow a small natural depression on the face —*v ı* to form dimples —*v t* to mark with dimples —*p adj* **Dim'pled** —*adj* **Dim'ply** —*n* **Dim'plement** [Perh cog with Ger *tumpel*, pool, or a dim of *dip*, with inserted *m* **Dapple** may also be a dim of *dip*]

Din, dın, *n* a loud continued noise —*v t* to assail (the ears) with noise to annoy with clamour to obtrude noisily (as to din one's complaints into their ears) —*pr p* dınn'ıng, *pa p* dinned [A S *dyn*, *dyne*, akin to Ice *dynr*, Dan *don*, noise]

Dinar, dē nar', *n* an ancient Arab gold coin of 65 grains weight [L *denarius*]

Dine, dīn, *v ı* to take dinner —*v t* to give a dinner to —*n* (*obs*) dinner time —**To dine out,** to dine elsewhere than at home, **A diner out,** one who goes much to dinner parties, **To dine with Duke Humphrey,** to go without a meal, like those who, unable to procure a dinner, loitered about Duke Humphrey's Walk in Old St Paul's, so called because Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, though really buried at St Albans, had a monument there — *ns* **Din'ing-room, Din'ing-table** [O Fr *dısner* (Fı *dîner*)—Low L *dısjunāre*, for *dısjejunāre*, to break one's fast —L *dıs*, and *jejunus*, fasting (cf **Déjeuner**) Others explain *dısnare* as from *decenāre*—L *de*, inten, and *cenāre*, to dine]

Ding, dıng, *v t* to throw, dash, or hurl to beat to urge or enforce (*arch*) (*Scot*) to defeat, non plus—also, as *v ı*, to be defeated to descend, fall, as of continued heavy rain or snow falling —**To ding doun** (*Scot*), to knock or throw down [M E *dingen*, prob Scand, cf Ice *dengja*, to hammer, Sw *danga*, to bang]

Ding, dıng, *v ı* to ring, keep sounding —*v t* to reiterate to a wearisome degree —*n* **Ding'dong,** the sound of bells ringing monotony sameness [Imitative, cf **Ring**]

Dinghy, Dingey, dıng'gı, *n* the smallest ship's boat in India, a canoe [Beng *dingī*, a boat]

Dingle, dıng'gl, *n* a little hollow or narrow valley [Prob conn with *dimple* and *dip*]

Dingle-dangle, dıng'gl dang'gl, *adv* hanging loose swinging backwards and forwards [A duplication of **Dangle.**]

Dingo, dıng'gō, *n* the native dog of Australia [Native word]

Dingy, dın'jı, *adj* of a dim or dark colour dull soiled —*n* **Din'giness.** [Acc to Skeat=*dungy*]

Dinner, dın'er, *n* the chief meal of the day a feast —*ns* **Dın'ner-hour, Dın'ner-table, Dın'ner-time; Din'ner-wagon,** a set of light movable shelves for a dining-room —*adj* **Din'nerless.** [O Fr *dısner*, prop. breakfast **See Dine.**]

Dinnle, dın'l, *v ı.* (*Scot*) to tingle —*n.* a thrill.—Also **Dindle.**

Dinoceras, dī nos'er as, *n* an extinct genus of mammals, approaching the elephant in size, and named from three pairs of osseous protuberances on the skull, its remains are found mainly in Wyoming [Formed from Gr *deinos*, terrible, *keras*, horn]

Dinornis, dī nor'nıs, *n* a genus of large extinct birds, the bones of which are found in New Zealand [Formed from Gr *deinos*, terrible, and *ornis*, a bird]

Dinosaur, dī'no sawr, *n* one of an order of gigantic extinct reptiles [Formed from Gr *deinos*, terrible, and *sauros*, lizard]

Dinotherium, dī no thē'ri-um, *n* an extinct animal of huge size, with elephant like tusks and trunk [Formed from Gr *deinos*, terrible, and *thērion*, a beast]

Dint, dınt, *n* a blow or stroke the mark left by a blow (often spelt **Dent**) force power (as in 'by dint of') —*v t* to make a dint in [A S *dynt*, a blow, Scot *dunt*, a blow with a dull sound, Ice *dyntr*]

Diocese, dī'ō-sēs, *n* the circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction —*adj* **Diocesan** (dī os'es an, or dī'ō sē san), pertaining to a diocese —*n* a bishop as regards his diocese one of the clergy in the diocese [Through Fr and L from Gr *dıoıkēsis*, *dıoıkein*, to keep house—*dı*, for *dıa*, sig completeness, *oikein*, to manage a household —*oikos*, a house]

Diodon, dī'o don, *n* a genus of globe fishes which have all their teeth consolidated on the jaws, so as to make them like the beak of a bird [Formed from Gr *dıs*, twice, double, and *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth]

Dicecia, dī ē'shı a, *n* a class of plants having the stamens or male organs on one plant, and the pistils or female organs on another —*adj* **Dicœ'cious,** sometimes **Dicœ'cian** —*n* **Dicœ'ciousness.** —*adv* **Dicœ'ciously** [Formed from Gr *dı*, twice, double, and *oikos*, a house]

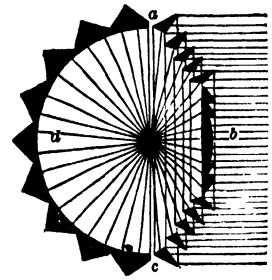
Diogenic, dı o jen'ic, *adj* resembling the Cynic philosopher Diogenes cynical

Dionæa, dī ō nē'a, *n* Venus's fly trap an American insectivorous plant [L, from Gr, a name of Aphrodite or Venus, from her mother *Diōnē*]

Dionysia, dī o nız'ı a, *n pl* dramatic and orgiastic festivals in honour of Dionysus (Bacchus), god of wine —*adjs* **Dionys'iac, Dionys'ian.**

Diophantine, dī o fan'tīn, *adj* pertaining to the 3d century Alexandrian mathematician Diophantus —**Diophantine analysis,** the part of algebra which treats of finding particular rational values for general expressions under a surd form

Dioptric, dī op'trik, **Dioptrical,** dī op'trik al, *adj* pertaining to dioptrics —**Dioptric system,** in light houses (as opposed to reflecting system), illumination from a central lamp whose rays are transmitted through a combination of lenses —*n* **Diop'trics,** the part of optics which treats of the transmission of light from one medium to another [Gr *dıa*, through, *opt*, as in *opsesthai*, to see, &c]



Transverse section of Dioptric System, showing rays of light passing through the dioptric lenses, *a*, *b*, *c*, in parallel lines, assisted by reflection from the dioptric spherical mirror, *a*, *d*, *a*.

Diorama, dī o rä'ma, *n* an exhibition of pictures, illuminated, and viewed through an opening in the wall of a darkened chamber —*adj* **Dio-**

ram'ic [Formed from Gr *dia*, through, *horama*, a sight, from *horaein*, to see]

Diorite, dī'o rīt, *n* a crystalline granular igneous rock composed of felspar and hornblende [Formed from Gr *diorizein*, to distinguish—*dia*, through, *horos*, a boundary]

Dioscorea, dī os kōr'e a, *n* a genus of twining plants, containing the yams —*n* **Dioscorā'ceæ**, the order to which Dioscorea belongs —*adj* **Dioscorā'ceous.** [Named in honour of the Greek physician Dioscorides]

Dioscuri, dī os kū'rī, *n pl* Castor and Pollux, as sons of Jupiter [Gr *Dios*, gen of Zeus (Jupiter), and *koros* (Ion *kouros*), a son, a lad]

Diosmose, dī oz'mōz, **Diosmosis**, dī oz mō'sis, *n* the transfusion of a liquid through a membrane [Formed from Gr *dia*, through, and *ōsmos*, a pushing—*ōthein*, to thrust]

Dioxide, dī oks'īd, *n* an oxide containing two equivalents of oxygen to one of a metal [Gr *di*, twice, and **Oxide**]

Dip, dip, *v t* to dive or plunge into any liquid for a moment to lower and raise again (as a flag) to baptise by immersion —*v i* to sink to enter slightly to look cursorily to incline downwards —*pr p* dipp'ing, *pa p* dipped —*n* inclination downwards a sloping (*geol*) the angle a stratum of rock makes with a horizontal plane a bath a candle made by dipping a wick in tallow —**Dip of the horizon**, the angle of the horizon below the level of the eye, **Dip of the needle**, the angle a balanced magnetic needle makes with the plane of the horizon, measured by the **Dipping needle**, or **Compass** [A S *dyp pan*, causal of *dypan*, to plunge in—*deóp*, deep, cf Dan *dyppe*, Ger *taufen*, to immerse]

Dipchick, dip'chik, *n* Same as **Dabchick**

Dipetalous, dī pet'a lus, *adj* having two petals [Gr *di-*, twice, and **Petal**]

Diphtheria, dif thē'ri a, *n* a throat disease in which the air-passages become covered and impeded with a leathery membrane, and a dangerous fever is present —*adj* **Diphtherit'ic** [A coinage of 1859 from Gr *diphthera*, leather]

Diphthong, dif'thong, or dip'thong, *n* two vowel sounds pronounced as one syllable —*adj* **Diphthongal** (dif thong'gl) —*adv* **Diphthong'ally.** [Through Fr from Gr *diphthongos*, with two sounds—*di-*, twice, *phthongos*, sound]

Diphyllous, dī fil'us, *adj* having two leaves [Gr *di*, twice, and *phyllon*, a leaf]

Diploma, di plō'ma, *n* a writing conferring some honour or privilege, as a university degree, &c [L —Gr *diplōma*, a letter folded double—*diploos*, double]

Diplomacy, di plō'ma si, *n* the art of negotiation, esp of treaties between states political skill —*n* **Diplomat'ic**, a minister at a foreign court (*pl*) the science of deciphering ancient writings, as charters, decrees, &c —paleography —*adjs* **Diplomat'ic, -al**, skilful in negotiation —*adv* **Diplomat'ically** —*v i* and *v t* **Diplō'matise**, to practise diplomacy —*ns* **Diplō'matist, Dip'lōmat**, one skilled in diplomacy —**Diplomatic corps**, or **Corps diplomatique**, the whole body of foreign diplomatists resident at any court

Diplozoon, dip lō zō'on, *n* a remarkable flat worm or Trematode, consisting of two organisms fused together [Formed from Gr *diploos*, double, *zōon*, an animal.]

Dipper, dip'ér, *n* a genus of birds in the Thrush family that find their food by diving into streams or lakes a kind of Baptist or Dunker

Dipsacus, dip'sa kus, *n* the teazel [Gr *dipsa*, thirst, because the leaf axils hold water]

Dipsas, dip'sas, *n* a snake whose bite was believed to cause intense thirst a genus of non venomous snakes. [Gr *dipsas—dipsa*, thirst]

Dipsector, dip'sekt or, *n* an instrument for observing the dip of the horizon [**Dip**, and **Sector.**]

Dipsomania, dip sō mā'ni a, *n* an insane or irresistible craving for alcoholic stimulants [Formed from Gr *dipsa*, thirst, and *mania*, madness]

Diptera, dip'ter a, *n pl* two winged insects or flies —*adjs* **Dip'terous, Dip'teral** —*n* **Dip'teran**, a dipterous insect [Gr *dipteros*, two winged, *di* , twice, *pteron*, a wing]

Diptych, dip'tik, *n* a double folding writing tablet a register of bishops, saints, &c , read aloud during the eucharist a pair of pictures as folding tablets [Gr *diptychos—di* , and *ptyssein*, to fold]

Dire, dīr, *adj* dreadful calamitous in a high degree —*adj* **Dire'ful** (*poet*) —*adv* **Dire'fully** —*n* **Dire'fulness** [L *dirus*, perh akin to Gr *deinos*, frightful]

Direct, di rekt', *adj* quite straight straightforward in the line of descent outspoken sincere unambiguous unsophisticated in manner —*v t* to keep or lay quite straight to point or aim straightly or correctly to point out the proper course to to guide to order to mark with the name and residence of a person —*v i* to act as director —*adv* **Direct'ly,** in a direct manner without intermediary immediately (in time and otherwise) —*ns* **Direct'ness; Direc'tion,** aim at a certain point the line or course in which anything moves guidance command the body of persons who guide or manage a matter the written name and residence of a person —*adjs* **Direc'tional, Direct'ive,** having power or tendency to direct —*n* **Direct'or,** one who directs a manager or governor a counsellor a father confessor or spiritual guide part of a machine or instrument which guides its motion —*fem* **Direct'ress,** or **Direct'rix** —*adj* **Director'ial** —*ns* **Direct'rix,** a line serving to describe a circle, **Direct'orāte, Direct'orship,** the office, or a body of directors —*adj* **Direct'ory,** containing directions guiding —*n* a body of directions a guide a book with the names and residences of the inhabitants of a place a body of directors the *Directoire*, or French republican government of 1795–99 [L *dirigĕre, directum—di*, apart, and *regĕre*, to rule, to make straight]

Dirge, derj, *n* a funeral song or hymn [Contracted from *dirige*, the first word of an antiphon sung in the office for the dead—the words from the Vulgate, Psalm v 8 L *dirigĕre*, to direct]

Dirhem, dir'hem, *n* an oriental weight and silver coin, but its weight varies in different countries and at different times from 40 to 50 grains, and its monetary value from 3½d to 4½d [Also spelt *Dirham, Derham*, &c , Arab, Persian, and Turkish modifications of the Greek *drachmē*, a drachma or dram]

Dirigible, dir'i ji-bl, *adj.* that can be directed [See **Direct.**]

Dirk, derk, *n* a Highland dagger or poniard a side arm worn by midshipmen and cadets of the royal navy —*v t* to stab with a dirk [Scot *durk*, from the Celtic, as in Ir *durc*]

Dirk, derk, *adj* dark (*Spens*) —*v t* to darken (*Spens*) [See **Dark.**]

Dirt, dêrt, *n* any filthy substance, such as dung, mud, &c loose earth —*v t* to make dirty —*n* **Dirt'-bed**, a quarryman's term for several layers in the Purbeck group —*adj* **Dirt'-cheap**, cheap as dirt, very cheap —*n* **Dirt'-eat'ing**, a practice of using some kinds of clay for food, as among the Ottomacs of South America a morbid impulse to eat dirt, amongst negroes (*Cachexia Africana*) and pregnant women —*adv* **Dirt'ily.**—*ns* **Dirt'iness; Dirt'-pie**, clay moulded by children's hands

in the form of a pie —*adjs* **Dirt'-rott'en** (*Shak*), wholly decayed, **Dirt'y**, defiled with dirt foul, filthy unclean in thought or conversation despicable mean —*v t* to soil with dirt to sully —*pr p* dirt'ying, *pa p* dirt'ied —**Eat dirt**, submissively to acquiesce in a humiliation, **Throw dirt at**, to abuse scurrilously or slanderously [M E. *drit*—Scand, Ice *drit*, excrement.]

Dis, dis, *n* a name for Pluto, sometimes applied loosely to the infernal world [L, cog with *deus*, *divus*]

Disable, dis ā'bl, *v t* to deprive of power to weaken to disqualify —*ns* **Disā'blement**, **Disabil'ity**, want of power want of legal qualification disqualification [L *dis*, neg, and **Able**]

Disabuse, dis ab ūz', *v t* to undeceive to set right [L *dis*, neg, and **Abuse**]

Disaccord, dis ak kord', *v i* to refuse to accord, to dissent (*Spens*) —*adj* **Disaccord'ant** [L *dis*, neg, and **Accord**]

Disaccustom, dis a kus'tom, *v t* to make a habit to be lost through disuse [L *dis*, neg, and **Accustom**]

Disacknowledge, dis ak nol'ej, *v t* to refuse to acknowledge, disown [L *dis*, neg, and **Acknowledge**]

Disadvance, dis ad vans', *v t* to cause to retreat to draw back (*Spens*) [L *dis*, neg, and **Advance**]

Disadvantage, dis ad vant'āj, *n* want of advantage what is unfavourable to one's interest loss injury —*adjs* **Disadvanta'geous**, attended with disadvantage unfavourable, **Disadvan'tageable** (*obs*) —*adv* **Disadvanta'geously** —*n* **Disadvanta'geousness** [L *dis*, and **Advantage**]

Disadventurous, dis ad ven'tūr us, *adj* unfortunate —*adj* **Disavent'rous** (*Spens*), unfortunate —*n* **Disadvent'ure**, **Disavent'ure** (*Spens*), a mishap [L *dis*, neg, and **Adventurous**]

Disaffect, dis af fekt', *v t* to take away the affection of to make discontented or unfriendly —*pa p* and *adj* **Disaffect'ed**, ill disposed, disloyal —*adv* **Disaffect'edly** —*ns* **Disaffect'edness**, **Disaffec'tion**, state of being disaffected want of affection or friendliness disloyalty hostility ill will [L *dis* neg, and **Affect**]

Disaffirm, dis af ferm', *v t* to deny (what has been affirmed) to contradict [L *dis*, neg, and **Affirm**]

Disafforest, dis af for'est, *v t* to deprive of the privilege of forest laws to bring into the condition of common land —*ns* **Disafforestā'tion**, **Disaffor'estment** See **Disforest**. [L *dis*, neg, and Low L *afforestāre*, to make into a forest See **Forest**]

Disagree, dis a grē', *v i* to differ or be at variance to dissent to quarrel to prove unsuitable or a source of annoyance, as of food disagreeing with the stomach —*n* **Disagree'ment**, want of agreement difference unsuitableness dispute —*adj* **Disagree'able**, not agreeable unpleasant offensive —*n pl* **Disagree'ables**, annoyances —*adv* **Disagree'ably**. —*ns* **Disagree'ableness**, **Disagreeabil'ity** [L *dis*, neg, and **Agree**.]

Disallow, dis al-low', *v t* not to allow to refuse permission to to deny the authority of to reject —*n* **Disallow'ance** —*adj* **Disallow'able** [L *dis*, neg, and **Allow**.]

Disally, dis al lī', *v t* to break the alliance of to separate, sunder (*Milton*) [L *dis*, neg, and **Ally**.]

Disanimate, dis-an'i māt, *v t* to deprive of spirit or animation to deject (*Shak*) [L *dis*, neg, and **Animate**]

Disannul, dis an-nul', *v t* to annul completely —*ns* **Disannul'ment**, **Disannull'ing**, **Disannull'er**. [L *dis*, inten, and **Annul**.]

Disappear, dis ap pēr', *v i* to vanish from sight —*n* **Disappear'ance**, a ceasing to appear removal from sight, flight, secret withdrawal [L *dis*, neg, and **Appear**]

Disappoint, dis ap point', *v t* to frustrate of what is appointed to deprive one of what he expected. —*p adjs* **Disappoint'ing**, causing disappointment, **Disappoint'ed**, balked frustrated unprepared or ill prepared (*Shak*) —*n* **Disappoint'ment**, the defeat of one's hopes frustration the vexation accompanying failure [O Fr *desapointer* — *des* = L *dis*, away, and *apointer*, to appoint See **Appoint**]

Disapprobation, dis ap prob ā'shun, *n* censure dislike [L *dis*, neg, and **Approbation**]

Disapprove, dis ap prōōv', *v t* to give an unfavourable opinion of, to regard as bad or blameworthy (usually followed with *of*) to reject —*n* **Disapprov'al** —*adv* **Disapprov'ingly**. [L *dis*, neg, and **Approve**]

Disarm, diz-arm', *v t* to deprive of arms to render defenceless to quell to deprive of the power to hurt to reduce to a peace footing —*v i* to disband troops, reduce national armaments to a peace footing —*n* **Disarm'ament** [O Fr *desarmer*, *des*—L *dis*, *armer*, to **Arm**]

Disarrange, dis a rānj', *v t* to undo the arrangement of to disorder to derange —*n* **Disarrange'ment** [O Fr *desarrenger* See *dis*, and **Arrange**]

Disarray, dis a rā', *v t* to break the array of to throw into disorder to strip of array or dress —*n* want of array or order undress [O Fr *desarroi*, *des*—L *dis*, away, *arroi* See **Array**]

Disarticulate, dis ar tik'ū lāt, *v t* to separate the joints of —*n* **Disarticula'tion**. [L *dis*, neg, and **Articulate**]

Disassociate, dis as sō'shi āt, *v t* to disconnect things associated to dissociate —*n* **Disassocia'tion** [L *dis*, neg, and **Associate**]

Disaster, diz as'ter, *n* an adverse or unfortunate event a great and sudden misfortune calamity —*adj* **Disas'trous**, calamitous, ruinous gloomy, foreboding disaster —*adv* **Disas'trously** [O Fr *desastre*, *des*—L *dis*, with evil sense, *astre*—L. *astrum*, a star, destiny]

Disattire, dis at tīr', *v t* to divest of attire or dress to undress (*Spens*) [L *dis*, neg, and **Attire**]

Disattune, dis at tūn', *v t* to put out of harmony [L *dis*, neg, and **Attune**]

Disaventure for **Disadventure** (*Spens*)

Disavow, dis a vow', *v t* to disclaim knowledge of, sanction of, or connection with to disown to deny —*n* **Disavow'al** [O Fr *desavouer*, *des*—L *dis*, away, *avouer*, to **Avow**]

Disband, dis band', *v t* to break up a band to disperse, esp of troops —*v i* to break up —*n* **Disband'ment** [O Fr *desbander*, *des*—L *dis*, neg, *bander* See **Band**.]

Disbar, dis bar', *v t* to expel a barrister from the bar [L *dis*, neg, and **Bar**.]

Disbark, dis bärk', *v t* to land from a ship to disembark [O Fr *desbarquer*, *des*—L *dis*, neg, *barque*, **Bark**.]

Disbark, dis bark', *v t* to strip of bark, to bark [L *dis*, neg, and **Bark**]

Disbelieve, dis-be lēv', *v t* to refuse belief or credit to to deny the truth of, esp of religious dogmas —*ns* **Disbelief'**, **Disbeliev'er** [L *dis*, neg, and **Believe**.]

Disbench, dis bensh', *v t* to drive from a bench or seat (*Shak*) to deprive of the privilege of a bencher (e g in the Inns of Court) [L *dis*, neg, and **Bench**]

Disbosom, dis-booz'um, *v t* to make known, reveal. [L *dis*, neg, and **Bosom**.]

Disbowel, dis-bow'el, *v t* to disembowel (*fig*) :—

pr p disbow'elling, *pa p* disbow'elled [L *dis*, neg, and **Bowel**]

Disbranch, dis bransh', *v t* to break off, as a branch from a tree to sever [L *dis*, neg, and **Branch**.]

Disburden, dis-bur'dn, **Disburthen**, dis bur'*thn*, *v t* to unburden or rid of a burden to free [L *dis*, neg, and **Burden**.]

Disburse, dis-burs', *v t* to pay out —*n* **Disburse'ment**, a paying out that which is paid out [O Fr *desbourser*, *des*—L *dis*, apart, and *bourse*, a purse]

Disc, Disk, disk, *n* the face of a round plate the face of a celestial body [L *discus*—Gr *diskos*, a round plate, a quoit—*dikein*, to cast See **Desk, Dish**.]

Discalced, dis kalsd', *adj* without shoes, bare footed, a term for a branch of the Carmelite order [L *discalceātus*—*dis*, neg, and *calceāre*, *ātum*, to shoe—*calceus*, a shoe—*calx*, the heel]

Discandy, dis kan'di, *v i* to dissolve or melt from a state of being candied (*Shak*) [L *dis*, neg, and **Candy**.]

Discant, dis'kant Same as **Descant**

Discard, dis kard', *v t* and *v i* to throw away, as not needed or not allowed by the game, said of cards in whist, to throw down a (useless) card of an other suit when one cannot follow suit and can not or will not trump to cast off to discharge to reject.—*n* the act of discarding the card or cards thrown out of the hand [L *dis*, away, and **Card**]

Discase, dis kās', *v t* to remove a case or covering from, to undress (*Shak*) [L *dis*, neg, and **Case**]

Discern, diz ern', *v t* to distinguish clearly by the eye or understanding to judge (sometimes with *between*) —*p adj* **Discern'ing**, discriminating, acute —*ns* **Discern'er**, **Discern'ment**, power or faculty of discriminating judgment acute ness —*adj* **Discern'ible** —*adv* **Discern'ibly** [L *discernĕre*—*dis*, thoroughly, and *cernĕre*, to sift, perceive]

Discharge, dis chärj', *v t* to free from a load or charge to unload or remove the cargo to set free to acquit to dismiss to fire, as a gun to let out or emit to perform, as duties to pay, as an account —*n* act of discharging unloading acquittance dismissal a flowing out payment performance that which is discharged —*n* **Discharg'er** [O Fr *descharger*—*des*, apart, and *charger*, to load]

Discide, dis sīd', *v t* to cut asunder, to divide (*Spens*) [L *dis*, asunder, and *cædĕre*, to cut]

Disciple, dis i'pl, *n* one who professes to receive instruction from another one who follows or believes in the doctrine of another a follower, esp one of the twelve apostles of Christ —*v t* to teach (*Spens*) —**Disciples of Christ**, a denomination of American Baptists, also known as Campbellites —*n* **Disci'pleship** [Fr—L *discipulus*, from *discĕre*, to learn, akin to *docēre*, to teach]

Discipline, dis'i plin, *n* instruction training, or mode of life in accordance with rules subjection to control order severe training mortification punishment an instrument of penance or punishment —*v t* to subject to discipline to train to educate to bring under control to chastise —*adjs* **Dis'ciplinable**, **Dis'ciplinary**, of the nature of discipline —*ns* **Disciplinā'rian**, one who enforces strict discipline, **Dis'cipliner**, one who disciplines —**The First**, and **Second Book of Discipline**, two documents embodying the constitution and order of procedure of the Church of Scotland from the period of the Reformation The first was drawn up in 1560, and the second in 1578. [L. *disciplina*, from *discipulus*]

Disclaim, dis klām', *v t* to renounce all claim to: to refuse to acknowledge or be responsible for: to reject —*v i* to give up all claim (*in*) —*n* **Disclaim'er**, a denial, disavowal, or renunciation [O Fr *disclaimer*—L *dis*, apart, *clamāre*, to cry out]

Disclose, dis klōz', *v t* to unclose to open to lay open to bring to light to reveal —*n* **Disclos'ure**, act of disclosing a bringing to light or revealing that which is disclosed or revealed. [O Fr *desclos*—L *discludĕre*—*dis*, apart, *claudĕre*, to shut, **Close**.]

Discobolus, dis kob'o lus, *n* a quoit thrower [L —Gr *diskos*, a quoit, *ballein*, to throw]

Discoid, dis'koid, **Discoidal**, dis koid'al, *adj* having the form of a disc [Gr *diskos*, and *eidos*, form]

Discolour, dis kul'ur, *v t* to take away colour from to change or to spoil the natural colour of to alter the appearance of to mark with other colours, to stain dirty, disfigure —*p adj* **Discol'oured**, stained, &c many coloured (*Spens*) —*n* **Discolorā'tion**, act of discolouring state of being discoloured stain [O Fr *descolorer*—L *dis*, apart, and *colorāre*—*color*, **Colour**]

Discomfit, dis kum'fit, *v t* to disconcert, to balk to defeat or rout —*n* defeat (*Milton*) —*pr p* discom'fiting, *pa p* discom'fited —*n* **Discom'fiture** [O Fr *desconfit*, pa p of *desconfire*—L *dis*, neg, and *conficĕre*, to prepare—*con*, thoroughly, *facĕre*, to make]

Discomfort, dis kum'furt, *n* want of comfort uneasiness pain —*v t* to deprive of comfort to make uneasy to pain to grieve —*adj* **Discom'fortable**, causing discomfort melancholy uncomfortable [O Fr *desconforter*—*des*, apart, *conforter*, to **Comfort**]

Discommend, dis kom end', *v t* to blame [L *dis*, neg, and **Commend**]

Discommission, dis kom ish'un, *v t* to deprive of a commission (*Milton*) [L *dis*, neg, and **Commission**]

Discommon, dis kom'un, *v t* to deprive of the right of common [L *dis*, neg, and **Common**]

Discompose, dis kom pōz', *v t* to deprive of composure to disarrange, to disorder to disturb to agitate —*n* **Discompo'sure** [L *dis*, neg, and **Compose**]

Disconcert, dis kon sert', *v t* to deprive of harmony or agreement to disturb to frustrate to defeat to put out of countenance —*n* **Disconcert'ment**. [O Fr *disconcerter*—*des* = L *dis*, apart, and *concerter*, to **Concert**]

Disconformable, dis kon for'ma bl, *adj* not conformable —*n* **Disconfor'mity**, want of conformity inconsistency [L *dis*, neg, and **Conformable, Conformity**]

Disconnect, dis kon ekt', *v t* to separate or disjoin (with *from*) —*p adj* **Disconnect'ed**, separated loosely united, as of a discourse —*adv* **Disconnect'edly** —*n* **Disconnec'tion**. [L *dis*, neg, and **Connect**.]

Disconsolate, dis kon'sō lāt, *adj* without consolation or comfort hopeless sad —*adv* **Discon'solately** —*n* **Discon'solateness**. [L *dis*, neg, and *consolāri*, *consolātus*, to **Console**]

Discontent, dis kon tent', *adj* not content dissatisfied ill humoured peevish —*n* want of content dissatisfaction ill humour —*v t* to deprive of content to stir up to ill will —*adj* **Discontent'ed**, discontent —*adv* **Discontent'edly** —*n* **Discontent'edness** —*p adj* **Discontent'ing**, not contenting or satisfying discontented (*Shak*) —*n* **Discontent'ment**, the opp of contentment ill humour [L *dis*, neg, and **Content**]

Discontinue, dis kon tin'ū, *v t* to cease to continue to put an end to to leave off to stop —

v.i. to cease to be separated from —*ns* **Discontin'uance, Discontinuā'tion,** a breaking off or ceasing, **Discontinu'ity.**—*adj* **Discontin'uous,** not continuous broken off separated interrupted by intervening spaces —*adv* **Discontin'uously.** [O Fr *discontinuer*—L *dis*, neg, and *continuāre*, to **Continue**]

Discord, dis'kord, *n* opp of concord disagreement, strife difference or contrariety of qualities a combination of inharmonious sounds uproarious noise —**Apple of discord** (see **Apple**) —*adjs* **Discord'ful** (*Spens*), **Discord'ant,** without concord or agreement inconsistent contradictory harsh, jarring —*ns* **Discord'ance, Discord'ancy.**—*adv* **Discord'antly** [O Fr *descord*—L *discordia*—*dis*, neg, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart]

Discounsel, dis kown'sel, *v t* to dissuade (*Spens*) [O Fr *desconseillier*—*des*, apart, and *conseillier*, to **Counsel**]

Discount, dis'kownt, *n* a sum taken from the reckoning a sum returned to the payer of an account, often for prompt payment a deduction made for interest in advancing money on a bill —**At a discount,** implying an unusually large discount below par not sought after superfluous depreciated in value —*v t* **Discount',** to allow discount to advance money on, deducting discount to put a reduced value on, as in an extravagant statement or fabulous story —*v i* to practise discounting —*n* **Discount'er** —*adj* **Discount'able** [O Fr *descompter*, *des*—L *dis*, *compter*, to **Count**]

Discountenance, dis kown'ten ans, *v t* to put out of countenance (*obs*) to abash to refuse countenance or support to to discourage —*n* cold treatment disapprobation [O Fr *desconten ancer*, *des*, neg, *contenance*, **Countenance**]

Discourage, dis kur'āj, *v t* to take away the courage of to dishearten to seek to check by showing disfavour to —*p adj* **Discour'aging,** disheartening, depressing —*adv* **Discour'agingly** —*n* **Discour'agement,** act of discouraging that which discourages dejection [O Fr *descourager* See **Courage**]

Discourse, dis kōrs', *n* speech or language generally conversation the reasoning faculty a treatise a sermon —*v i* to talk or converse to reason to treat formally —*v t* to utter or give forth —*n* **Discours'er** (*Shak*) [Fr *discours*—L *discursus*—*dis*, away, *currĕre*, to run]

Discourteous, dis kurt'yus, *adj* wanting in good manners uncivil rude.—*adv* **Discourt'eously** —*ns* **Discourt'eousness, Discourt'esy** [O Fr *descourtois*, *des*—L *dis*, neg, *cortois*, **Courteous**]

Discous, disk'us, *adj* disc like broad flat

Discover, dis kuv'er, *v t* to uncover to lay open or expose to exhibit to make known to find out to espy —*ns* **Discov'erer, Discov'ery,** the act of finding out the thing discovered —*adj* **Discov'erable** [O Fr *descouvrir*, *des*—L *dis*, away, *couvrir*, to **Cover**]

Discovert, dis kuv'ert, *adj* (*law*) not under the bonds of matrimony, either of a spinster or widow [Lit uncovered, unprotected, O Fr *descovert* See **Discover.**]

Discredit, dis kred'it, *n* want of credit bad credit ill repute disgrace —*v t* to refuse credit to, or belief in to deprive of credibility to deprive of credit to disgrace —*adj* **Discred'itable,** not creditable disgraceful —*adv* **Discred'itably** [L *dis*, neg, and **Credit**]

Discreet, dis-krēt', *adj* having discernment wary circumspect prudent —*adv* **Discreet'ly.**—*n* **Discreet'ness** [O Fr *discret*—L *discrētus*—*discernĕre*, to separate, to perceive]

Discrepancy, dis krep'an si, or dis'krep an si, *n* disagreement, variance of facts or sentiments —*n* **Discrep'ance** (*obs*) —*adj* **Discrep'ant,** contrary, disagreeing [Through Fr from L *discrepan(t)s*, different—*dis*, asunder, and *crepans*, pr p of *crepāre*, to sound]

Discrete, dis-krēt', *adj* separate consisting of distinct parts referring to distinct objects — opp of *concrete* —*adv* **Discrete'ly** —*n* **Discrete'ness** —*adj* **Discret'ive,** separating disjunctive —*adv* **Discret'ively** [A doublet of **Discreet.**]

Discretion, dis kresh'un, *n* quality of being discreet prudence liberty to act at pleasure —*adjs* **Discre'tional, Discre'tionary,** left to discretion unrestricted —*advs* **Discre'tionally, Discre'tionarily.**—**Age of discretion, Years of discretion,** mature years, **At discretion,** according to one's own judgment, **To surrender at discretion,** to surrender unconditionally, that is, to another's discretion, **To be at one's discretion,** to be completely under another person's power or control [Through Fr from L *discretion em*, *discernĕre*, *crētum*]

Discriminate, dis krim'i nāt, *v t* to note the difference to distinguish to select from others —*v i* to make a difference or distinction to distinguish —*adv* **Discrim'inately** —*p adj* **Discrim'inating,** noting distinctions gifted with judgment and penetration —*adv* **Discrim'inatingly.**—*n* **Discrimina'tion,** act or quality of distinguishing acuteness, discernment, judgment —*adj* **Discrim'inative,** that marks a difference characteristic observing distinctions —*adv* **Discrim'inatively** [L *discriminare*, *ātum*—*discrimen*, *discriminis*, that which separates, *discernĕre*, **Discern**]

Discrown, dis krown', *v t* to deprive of a crown [L *dis*, neg, and **Crown**]

Discure, dis kūr', *v t* to discover (*Spens*)

Discursive, dis kur'siv, *adj* running from one thing to another roving, desultory proceeding regularly from premises to conclusion intellectual, rational —*adv* **Discur'sively** —*ns* **Discur'siveness, Discur'sion,** desultory talk act of discoursing or reasoning [See **Discourse**]

Discus, dis'kus, *n* a quoit, disc —*n* **Discob'olus,** 'the disc thrower,' the name of several famous statues of athletes [L —Gr *diskos*]

Discuss, dis kus', *v t* to break up or disperse to examine in detail, or by disputation to debate to sift to consume, as a bottle of wine (*coll*) —*adj* **Discuss'able** —*n* **Discuss'ion,** debate (*surg*) dispersion of a tumour —*adjs* **Discuss'ive, Discū'tient,** able or tending to discuss or disperse tumours [L *discutĕre*, *discussum*—*dis*, asunder, and *quatĕre*, to shake]

Disdain, dis dān', *v t* to think unworthy to reject as unworthy or unsuitable to scorn —*n* a feeling of scorn or aversion haughtiness —*adj* **Disdain'ful** —*adv* **Disdain'fully** —*n* **Disdain'fulness** —*adj* **Disdained',** disdainful (*Shak*) [O Fr *desdaigner*—L *dedignāri*, *de*, *dis*, neg, and *dignus*, worthy]

Disease, diz ēz', *n* disorder or want of health in mind or body ailment cause of pain —*v t* to make uneasy (*Spens*) —*p adj* **Diseased',** affected with disease —*n* **Diseas'edness** [O Fr *desaise*, *des*—L *dis*, neg, *aise*, **Ease**]

Disedge, dis-ej', *v t* (*Shak*) to deprive of the edge to blunt to dull [L *dis*, neg, and **Edge**]

Disedify, dis ed'i fi, *v t* to do the reverse of edify ing to scandalise —*n* **Disedificā'tion** [L *dis*, neg, and **Edify.**]

Disembark, dis em bärk', *v t* to land what has been embarked, esp persons, troops, &c to take out of a ship to land —*v i* to quit a ship to land —*ns* **Disembarkā'tion, Disembark'ment.** [O Fr *desembarquer*, *des*—L *dis*, neg, *embarquer* See **Embark.**]

Disembarrass, dis em bar'as, *v t* to free from embarrassment or perplexity —*n* **Disembarr'assment** [O Fr *disembarrasser, des*—L *dis,* neg , *embarrasser* See **Embarrass.**]

Disembody, dis em bod'i, *v t* to take away from or out of the body (esp of disembodied spirits) to discharge from military service or array [L *dis,* neg , and **Embody.**]

Disembogue, dis em bōg', *v t* and *v i* to discharge at the mouth, as a stream —*n* **Disembogue'ment.** [Sp *desembocar, des*—L *dis,* asunder, *embocar,* to enter the mouth, *em*—L *im, in,* into, *boca*—L *bucca,* a cheek, the mouth]

Disembosom, dis-em bōōz'um, *v t* to separate from the bosom to disburden one's self of a secret [L *dis,* neg , and **Embosom**]

Disembowel, dis em bow'el, *v t* to take out the bowels of to tear out the inside of a thing [L *dis,* neg , and **Embowel**]

Disembrangle, dis em brang'gl, *v t* to free from dispute [*Dis,* neg , **Embrangle**]

Disembroil, dis em broil , *v t* to free from broil or confusion [L *dis,* neg , and **Embroil**]

Disenable, dis en ā'bl, *v t* to make unable to disable to deprive of power (*obs*)

Disenchant, dis en chant', *v t* to free from enchantment, to disillusionise —*n* **Disenchant'ment.** [O Fr *desenchanter, des*—L *dis,* apart, *enchanter,* to **Enchant**]

Disencumber, dis en kum'ber, *v t* to free from encumbrance to disburden —*n* **Disencum'brance** [L *dis,* neg , and **Encumber**]

Disendow, dis en dow', *v t* to take away the endowments (esp of an established church) —*n* **Disendow'ment** [L *dis,* neg , and **Endow**]

Disenfranchise, dis en fran'chiz, *v t* (*rare*) to disfranchise to deprive of suffrage —*n* **Disenfran'chisement** [L *dis,* neg , and **Enfranchise**]

Disengage, dis en gāj', *v t* to separate or free from being engaged to separate to set free to release —*ns* **Disengag'edness, Disengage'ment** [O Fr *desengager, des*—L *dis,* apart, *engager,* to **Engage**]

Disennoble, dis en nō'bl, *v t* to deprive of title, or of what ennobles to degrade [L *dis,* neg , and **Ennoble**]

Disentail, dis en tāl', *v t* to break the entail of (an estate) to divest —*n* **the act of disentailing** [L *dis,* neg , and **Entail**]

Disentangle, dis en tang'gl, *v t* to free from entanglement or disorder to unravel to disengage or set free —*n* **Disentang'lement** [L *dis,* neg , and **Entangle**]

Disenthral, Disenthrall, dis en thrawl', *v t* to free from enthralment —*n* **Disenthral'ment** [L *dis,* neg , and **Enthral**]

Disenthrone, dis en thrōn', *v t* to dethrone (*Milton*) [L *dis,* neg , and **Enthrone**]

Disentitle, dis en tī'tl, *v t* to deprive of title [L *dis,* neg , and **Entitle**]

Disentomb, dis en tōōm', *v t* to take out from a tomb [L *dis,* neg , and **Entomb**]

Disentrail, dis en'trāl, *v t* to disembowel (*Spens*) [L *dis,* neg , and **Entrail**]

Disentrance, dis en trans', *v t* to awaken from a trance or deep sleep to arouse from a reverie —*n* **Disentrance'ment** [L *dis,* neg , and **Entrance.**]

Disentwine, dis en twīn', *v t* to untwine [L *dis,* neg , and **Entwine**]

Disespouse, dis es powz', *v t* to separate after espousal or betrothment (*Milton*) [L *dis,* neg , and **Espouse.**]

Disestablish, dis es tab'lish, *v t* to take away what has been established or settled, esp applied to the church as established by law —*n* **Disestab'lishment.** [L *dis,* neg , and **Establish.**]

Disesteem, dis es-tēm', *n* want of esteem disregard —*v t* to disapprove to dislike —*n* **Disestimā'tion.** [L *dis,* neg , and **Esteem**]

Disfavour, dis fā'vur, *n* want of favour displeasure dislike —*v t* to withhold favour from to disapprove to oppose [L *dis,* neg , and **Favour**]

Disfeature, dis fē'tūr, *v t* to deprive of a feature . to deface [L *dis,* neg , and **Feature**]

Disfigure, dis fig'ūr, *v t* to spoil the figure of to change to a worse form to spoil the beauty of to deform —*ns* **Disfig'urement, Disfigurā'tion.** [O Fr *desfigurer*—L *dis,* neg , *figurāre,* to **Figure**]

Disforest, dis for'est, *v t* to strip of trees to disafforest [L *dis,* neg , and **Forest**]

Disfranchise, dis fran'chiz, *v t* to deprive of a franchise, or of rights and privileges, esp that of voting for a M P —*n* **Disfran'chisement** [L *dis,* neg , and **Franchise.**]

Disfurnish, dis fur'nish, *v t* to strip, render destitute (*Shak*) [L *dis,* neg , and **Furnish**]

Disglorify, dis glō'ri fī, *v t* to deprive of glory (*Milton*) [L *dis,* neg , and **Glorify**]

Disgorge, dis gorj', *v t* to discharge from the throat to vomit to throw out with violence to give up what has been seized —*n* **Disgorge'ment** [O Fr *desgorger, des,* away, *gorge,* throat See **Gorge**]

Disgospel, dis gos'pel, *v i* to act in a manner not becoming the gospel [L *dis,* neg , and **Gospel**]

Disgown, dis gown', *v t* or *v i* to deprive of his gown to divest one's self of a clerical gown, to renounce orders [L *dis,* neg , and **Gown**]

Disgrace, dis grās', *n* state of being out of grace or favour, or of being dishonoured cause of shame dishonour —*v t* to put out of favour to bring disgrace or shame upon —*adj* **Disgrace'ful,** bringing disgrace causing shame dishonourable —*adv* **Disgrace'fully** —*n* **Disgrace'fulness** —*adj* **Disgra'cious,** ungracious, unpleasing (*Shak*) [O Fr —L *dis,* neg , and *gratia,* favour, **Grace.**]

Disgruntle, dis grun'tl, *v t* to disappoint, disgust [Eng dial and Amer —*dis* and *gruntle,* to grunt, to be sulky]

Disguise, dis gīz', *v t* to change the guise or appearance of to conceal by a dress intended to deceive, or by a counterfeit manner and appearance to intoxicate (usually 'disguised in liquor') —*n* a dress intended to conceal the wearer a false appearance change of behaviour in intoxication —*ns* **Disguis'er, Disguise'ment, Disguis'edness** —*adv* **Disguis'edly** [O Fr *des guiser*—*des,* neg , *guise,* manner, **Guise**]

Disgust, diz gust', or dis , *n* loathing strong dislike —*v t* to excite disgust in to offend the taste of to displease —*adjs* **Disgust'ing, Disgust'ful.**—*adv* **Disgust'ingly** —*ns* **Disgust'ingness, Disgust'fulness** [O Fr *desgouster*—*des* (= L *dis*), and *gouster*—L *gustāre,* to taste, *gustus,* taste]

Dish, dish, *n* a plate a vessel in which food is served the food in a dish a particular kind of food —*v t* to put in a dish, for table to outwit, to defeat (*coll*) —**To dish up,** to serve up, esp figuratively of old materials cooked up anew —*ns* **Dish'ful, Dish'clout, Dish'cloth, Dish-water,** water in which dishes have been washed [A S *disc,* a plate, a dish, a table—L *discus* Doublets, **Disc** and **Desk** cf Ger *tisch,* a table]

Dishabille, dis a bil' Same as **Deshabille**

Dishabit, dis hab'it, *v t* to drive from a habitation (*Shak*) [O Fr *deshabiter*—L *dis,* neg , *habitāre,* to inhabit]

Dishallow, dis-hal'lō, *v t* to desecrate [L. *dis,* neg , and **Hallow.**]

Disharmony, dis har'mo ni, *n* lack of harmony discord incongruity [L *dis*, neg, and **Harmony.**]

Dishearten, dis härt'n, *v t* to deprive of heart, courage, or spirits to discourage to depress [L *dis*, neg, and **Heart.**]

Dishelm, dis helm', *v t* to divest of a helmet [L *dis*, neg, and **Helm**]

Disherit, dis her'it, *v t* to disinherit (*Spens*) —*n* **Disher'ison** [O Fr *desheriter*—L *dis*, neg, Late L *hereditāre*, to inherit]

Dishevel, di shev'el, *v t* to disorder the hair to cause the hair to hang loose —*v i* to spread in disorder —*pr p* dishev'elling, *pa p* dishev'elled —*n* **Dishev'elment** [O Fr *discheveler*—Low L *discapillāre*, to tear out or disorder the hair—L *dis*, in different directions, *capillus*, the hair]

Dishonest, diz on'est, *adj* not honest wanting integrity disposed to cheat insincere unchaste (*Shak*) —*n* **Dishon'esty** —*adv* **Dishon'estly** [O Fr *deshonneste*, *des*—L *dis*, neg, *honneste*—L. *honestus*, **Honest.**]

Dishonour, diz on'ur, *n* want of honour disgrace shame reproach —*v t* to deprive of honour to disgrace to cause shame to to seduce to degrade to refuse the payment of, as a cheque —*n* **Dishon'ourer** —*adj* **Dishon'ourable,** having no sense of honour disgraceful —*adv* **Dishon'ourably** —*n* **Dishon'ourableness** [O Fr *des honneur*, *des*—L *dis*, neg, *honneur*—L *honor*, **Honour**]

Dishorn, dis horn', *v t* to deprive of horns —*n* **Dishorn'ing** [L *dis*, neg, and **Horn**]

Dishorse, dis hors', *v t* to unhorse [L *dis*, neg, and **Horse**]

Disillusion, dis il lū'zhun, *n* a freeing from illusion state of being disillusioned —*v t* to free from illusion, disenchant —*n* **Disillu'sionment** —*v t* **Disillu'sionise** [L *dis*, neg, **Illusion**]

Disimprison, dis im priz'n, *v t* to free from prison or restraint [L *dis*, neg, and **Imprison**]

Disinclination, dis in kli nā'shun, *n* want of inclination unwillingness —*v t* **Disincline',** to turn away inclination from to excite the dislike or aversion of —*adj* **Disinclined',** not inclined averse [L *dis*, neg, and **Incline**]

Disinclose, dis in klōz', **Disenclose,** dis en klōz', *v t* to free from the condition of being inclosed to dispark [L *dis*, neg, and **Inclose**]

Disincorporate, dis in kor'por āt, *v t* to deprive of corporate rights [L *dis*, neg, and **Incorporate**]

Disinfect, dis in fekt', *v t* to free from infection to purify from infectious germs —*ns* **Disinfec'tion; Disinfect'ant,** anything that destroys the causes of infection [L *dis*, neg, and **Infect**]

Disingenuous, dis in jen'ū us, *adj* not ingenuous not frank o open crafty —*adv* **Disingen'uously** —*n* **Disingen'uousness** [L *dis*, neg, and **Ingenuous**]

Disinherit, dis in her'it, *v t* to cut off from hered itary rights to deprive of an inheritance —*n* **Disinher'itance.** [L *dis*, neg, and **Inherit**]

Disinhume, dis in hūm', *v t* to take out of the earth, to disinter [L *dis*, neg, and **Inhume**]

Disintegrate, dis in'te grāt, or diz, *v t* to separate into integrant parts to break up —*adjs* **Disin'tegrable, Disin'tegrative.**—*ns* **Disintegra'tion, Disin'tegrator,** a machine for crushing or pulverising oil cake, mineral ores, &c [L *dis*, neg, and **Integrate**]

Disinter, dis in ter', *v t* to take out of a grave to bring from obscurity into view —*n* **Disinter'ment.** [L *dis*, neg, and **Inter**]

Disinterested, dis in'ter est ed, *adj* not interested or influenced by private feelings or considerations impartial unselfish, generous —*adv* **Disin'terestedly.**—*n* **Disin'terestedness.** [Corr. of *disinterest* = *disinteress'd*, O Fr *des*—L *dis*, neg, *interessé*, interested in See **Interest.**]

Disinthral. Same as **Disenthral.**

Disinure, dis in-ūr', *v t* to render unfamiliar (*Milton*) [L *dis*, neg, and **Inure**]

Disinvigorate, dis in vig'o rāt, *v t* to weaken [L *dis*, neg, and **Invigorate**]

Disinvolve, dis in volv', *v t* to unfold, to disentangle [L *dis*, neg, and **Involve**]

Disjoin, dis join', or diz, *v t* to separate what has been joined —*v t* **Disjoint',** to put out of joint to separate united parts to break the natural order or relations of things to make incoherent —*p adj* **Disjoint'ed,** incoherent, esp of dis course badly assorted —*adv* **Disjoint'edly** —*n* **Disjoint'edness.** [O Fr *desjoindre*—L *dis jungĕre*—*dis*, apart, *jungĕre*, to join]

Disjunct, dis jungkt', *adj* disjoined —*n* **Disjunc'tion,** the act of disjoining disunion separation —*adj* **Disjunct'ive,** disjoining tending to separate (*gram*) uniting sentences but disjoining the sense, or rather marking an adverse sense —*n* a word which disjoins —*adv* **Disjunct'ively.** [O Fr *desjoinct*, *desjoindre* See above]

Disjune, a Scotch form of **Dejeune, Dejeuner** (q v)

Disk Same as **Disc**

Disleal, dis lēl', *adj* disloyal, dishonourable (*Spens*) [See **Disloyal**]

Dislike, dis lik', *v t* to be displeased with to disapprove of to have an aversion to —*n* disinclination aversion distaste disapproval —*adjs* **Dislike'ful** (*Spens*), **Dislike'able, Dislik'able** —*v t* **Dislik'en,** to make unlike (*Shak*) [L *dis*, neg, and **Like**, the genuine Eng word is *mislike*]

Dislimn, dis lim', *v t* to strike out what has been limned or painted, to efface (*Shak*) [L *dis*, neg, and **Limn**]

Dislink, dis lingk', *v t* to unlink, to separate (*Tenn*) [L *dis*, neg, and **Link**]

Disload, dis lōd', *v t* to unload, disburden [L *dis*, neg, and **Load**]

Dislocate, dis'lō kāt, *v t* to displace to put out of joint —*n* **Disloca'tion,** a dislocated joint displacement (*geol*) a 'fault,' or displacement of stratified rocks [Low L *dislocāre*, *ātus*—L *dis*, apart, *locāre*, to place, *locus*, a place]

Dislodge, dis loj', *v t* to drive from a lodgment or place of rest to drive from a place of hiding or of defence —*v i* to go away —*n* **Dislodg'ment.** [O Fr *desloger*, *des*—L *dis*, apart, *loger*, to lodge See **Lodge**]

Disloign, dis loin', *v t* to put far apart or at a distance, to remove (*Spens*) [O Fr *desloignier*, *des*—L *dis*, apart, *loignier*, to remove]

Disloyal, dis loi'al, *adj* not loyal false to one's sovereign faithless treacherous —*adv* **Disloy'ally** —*n* **Disloy'alty** [O Fr *desloyal*, *des*—L *dis*, neg, *loyal*, *leial*—L *legalis*, legal]

Dismal, diz'mal, *adj* gloomy dreary sorrowful depressing —*n pl* mournings. — **The dismals,** the dumps —*adv* **Dis'mally** —*ns* **Dis'malness, Dismal'ity.** [O Fr *dismal* = L *dies mali*, evil, unlucky days Skeat makes O Fr *dismal* correspond to Low L *decimalis*, of a tenth, pertaining to tithes—L *decimus*, tenth—*decem* ten]

Disman, dis man', *v t* to deprive of men (of a country, or ship) to unman to deprive of human character (of the body by death)

Dismantle, dis man'tl, *v t* to strip to deprive of furniture, fittings, &c, so as to render useless of a fortified town, to raze the fortifications [O Fr *desmanteller*, *des*—L *dis*, away, *man teler*, *mantel*, a **Mantle.**]

Dismask, dis-mask', *v t* to strip a mask from to remove a disguise from to uncover [O Fr *desmasquer, des*—L. *dis*, neg , *masquer*, to **Mask.**]

Dismast, dis mast', *v t* to deprive of a mast or masts [L *dis*, neg , and **Mast.**]

Dismay, dis-mā', *v t* to terrify to discourage —*n* loss of strength and courage through fear —*adj* **Dismay'ful** (*Spens*) [A hybrid word, from an O Fr *desmayer—des* (= L *dis*), and O High Ger *magan* (Ger *mogen*) = A S *magan*, to have might or power See **May.**]

Dismayd, dis-mād', *adj* misshapen, deformed (*Spens*) [L *dis*, neg , and **Made**]

Dismayl, dis māl', *v t* to deprive of mail to break open one's coat of mail (*Spens*) [O Fr *des maailler, des*—L *dis*, neg , *maille*, **Mail**]

Disme, dēm, *n* a tenth the number ten (*Shak*) [O Fr See **Dime**]

Dismember, dis mem'ber, *v t* to divide member from member to separate a limb from the body to disjoint to tear to pieces —*n* **Dismem'berment** [O Fr *desmembrer, des*—L *dis*, neg , *membre*, a **Member**]

Dismiss, dis mis', *v t* to send away to despatch to discard to remove from office or employment (*law*) to reject, to put out of court, to discharge —*ns* **Dismiss'al, Dismiss'ion.**—*adjs* **Dismiss'ive, Dismiss'ory** [L *dis* , away, *missus*, pa p of *mittĕre*, to send]

Dismount, dis mownt', *v i* to come down to come off a horse —*v t* to throw or bring down from any elevated place to throw off their carriages, as cannon to unhorse [O Fr *desmonter, des*—L *dis*, *monter*, to **Mount**]

Disnatured, dis nā'tūrd, *adj* unnatural, devoid of natural affection (*Shak*) [L *dis*, neg , and **Nature**]

Disobedient, dis o-bē'di ent, *adj* neglecting or refusing to obey —*n* **Disobe'dience,** neglect or refusal to obey violation of orders [*Dis*, neg , and **Obedient.**]

Disobey, dis o bā', *v t* to neglect or refuse to obey or do what is commanded [O Fr *desobeir—des* (= L *dis*), and *obeir*, to **Obey**]

Disoblige, dis o blīj', *v t* to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility to do something against the wishes of another to injure slightly —*adj* **Disoblig'ing,** not obliging not careful to attend to the wishes of others unaccommodating unkind —*adv* **Disoblig'ingly** —*n* **Disoblig'ingness** [O Fr *desobliger, des* (= L *dis*, neg), *obliger*, to **Oblige.**]

Disorbed, dis orbd', *adj* thrown from its orbit, as a star (*Shak*) [L *dis*, neg , and **Orb**]

Disorder, dis or'der, *n* want of order confusion disturbance breach of the peace disease —*v t* to throw out of order to disarrange to disturb to produce disease —*adj* **Disor'derly,** out of order in confusion irregular lawless defying the restraints of decency —*adv* without order confusedly in a lawless manner —*n* **Disor'derliness.**—**Disorderly house,** a brothel [O Fr *desordre, des* (= L *dis*, neg), *ordre*, **Order.**]

Disordinate, dis or'din āt, *adj* not in order irregular (*rare*) [L *dis*, neg , and **Ordinate.**]

Disorganise, dis or'gan īz, *v t* to destroy the organic structure of to break up a union of parts to throw into disorder —*n* **Disorganisā'tion.** [L *dis*, neg , and **Organise**]

Disown, diz ōn', *v t* to refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging to one's self to deny to repudiate, cast off —*n* **Disown'ment** [L *dis*, neg , and **Own.**]

Dispace, dis pās', *v i* to pace to and fro, to range about (*Spens*) [L *dis*, to and fro, and **Pace.**]

Disparage, dis par'āj, *v t* to dishonour by comparison with what is inferior to lower in rank or estimation to talk slightingly of —*ns* **Dispar'ager, Dispar'agement** —*adv* **Dispar'agingly.** [O Fr *desparager—des* (= L *dis*), neg , and Low L *paragium*, equality of birth—L *par*, equal]

Disparate, dis'par āt, *adj* unequal dissimilar incapable of being compared —*n pl* things or characters of different species —*n* **Disparate'ness.** [L. *disparātus—dis*, neg , and *parāre*, make equal—*par*, equal]

Disparity, dis par'i ti, *n* inequality unlikeness so great as to render comparison difficult and union unsuitable [L *dis*, neg , and **Parity.**]

Dispark, dis pārk', *v t* to throw open enclosed ground [A hybrid word from L *dis*, neg , and **Park.**]

Dispart, dis-pārt', *v t* to part asunder to divide, to separate —*v i* to separate —*n* the difference between the thickness of metal at the breech and the mouth of a gun [L *dis*, asunder, and **Part.**]

Dispassion, dis pash'un, *n* freedom from passion a calm state of mind —*adj* **Dispass'ionate,** free from passion unmoved by feelings cool impartial —*adv* **Dispass'ionately** [L *dis*, neg , and **Passion**]

Dispatch Same as **Despatch.**

Dispathy, dis'pa thi, *n* difference of feeling, the opposite of sympathy

Dispauperise, dis paw per īz', *v t* to free from pauperism or from paupers —*v t* **Dispau'per,** to declare no longer a pauper [L *dis*, neg , and **Pauper.**]

Dispeace, dis pēs', *n* lack of peace dissension [A recent coinage from *dis*, neg , and **Peace.**]

Dispel, dis pel', *v t* to drive away to cause to disappear to banish —*pr p* dispell'ing , *pa p* dispelled' [L *dispellĕre—dis*, away from, *pellĕre*, to drive]

Dispence, dis pens' (*Spens*) Same as **Dispense**

Dispend, dis pend', *v t* to expend, pay out (*arch*) [O Fr —L *dis*, out of, and *pendĕre*, to weigh]

Dispensable, dis pens'a bl, *adj* that may be dispensed, or dispensed with pardonable (*arch*) —*n* **Dispens'ableness**

Dispensary, dis pens'ar i, *n* a place where medicines are dispensed, esp to the poor, gratis

Dispensation, dis pen sā'shun, *n* the act of dispensing or dealing out various methods or stages of God's dealing with his creatures, as the Patriarchal, the Mosaic, the Christian dispensations the distribution of good and evil in the divine government license or permission to neglect a rule —*adjs* **Dispens'ative, Dispens'atory,** granting dispensation —*advs* **Dispens'atively, Dispens'atorily**

Dispense, dis-pens', *v t* to weigh or deal out in portions to distribute to administer to pay for (*Spens*) —*n* expense profession abundance —**Dispense with,** to permit the want of to do without —*n* **Dispens'er** [Fr *dispenser*—L *dis*, asunder, and *pensāre*, intensive of *pendĕre*, to weigh]

Dispeople, dis pē'pl, *v t* to empty of people or in habitants [L *dis*, neg , and **People**]

Dispermous, dī sperm'us, *adj* having only two seeds [Gr *di-*, twofold, *sperma*, a seed]

Disperse, dis pers', *v t* to scatter in all directions to spread to diffuse to drive asunder to cause to vanish —*v i* to separate to spread abroad to vanish —*n* **Dispers'er.** [L *dispergere, dispersus—di*, asunder, apart, *spargĕre*, to scatter]

Dispersion, dis-per'shun, *n* a scattering, or state of being scattered (*med*) the removal of inflammation (*optics*) the separation of light into its different rays the Jews living out of Palestine in apostolic times —See **Diaspora.**

Dispersive, dis-pers'iv, *adj* tending to disperse

Dispirit, dis-pir'it, *v t* to dishearten to discourage —*p adj* **Dispir'ited,** dejected feeble, spiritless —*adv* **Dispir'itedly.**—*ns* **Dispir'itedness, Dispir'itment** [L *dis*, neg, and **Spirit**]

Displace, dis plās', *v t* to put out of place to disarrange to remove from a state, office, or dignity —*n* **Displace'ment,** a putting out of place the difference between the position of a body at a given time and that occupied at first the quantity of water displaced by a ship afloat, whose weight equals that of the displacing body [O Fr *desplacer*—L *dis*, neg, and **Place.**]

Displant, dis plant', *v t* to remove anything from where it has been planted or placed to drive from an abode —*n* **Displantā'tion** [Through Fr from L *dis*, neg, and *plantāre*, to **Plant.**]

Display, dis plā', *v t* to unfold or spread out to exhibit to set out ostentatiously (*print*) to make prominent by large type, wide spacing, &c —*n* a displaying or unfolding exhibition ostentatious show —*p adj* **Displayed',** unfolded spread (*her*) erect, with wings expanded, as a bird —*n* **Display'er** [O Fr *despleier*—*des* (= L *dis*), neg, and *plier*, *ploier*—L *plicāre*, to fold Doublet, **Deploy.** See **Ply.**]

Disple, dis'pl, *v t* to discipline, chastise (*Spens*) [A contraction from **Disciple.**]

Displease, dis plēz', *v t* to offend to make angry in a slight degree to be disagreeable to —*v i* to raise aversion —*n* **Displeas'ance,** displeasure (*Spens*) —*p adj* **Displeas'ing,** causing displeasure giving offence —*adv* **Displeas'ingly** —*n* **Displeas'ingness** [O Fr *desplaisir*, *des*—L *dis*, neg, *plaisir*, to **Please**]

Displeasure, dis plezh'ūr, *n* the feeling of one who is offended anger cause of irritation —*v t* to displease, offend (*arch*)

Displenish, dis plen'ish, *v t* to deprive of plenishing or furniture, implements, &c to sell the plenishing of —*n* **Displen'ishment** [North Eng and Scotch—*dis*, neg, and **Plenish.**]

Displode, dis plōd', *v t* to discharge, to explode (*Milton*) —*v i* to explode —*n* **Displo'sion** [L *displodĕre*—*dis*, asunder, and *plaudĕre*, to beat]

Displume, dis plōōm', *v t* to deprive of plumes or feathers [L *dis*, neg, and **Plume**]

Dispone, dis-pōn', *v t* (*arch*) to set in order, dispose (*Scots law*) to make over to another to convey legally [Fr —L *disponĕre*, to arrange]

Disponge, Dispunge, dis-punj', *v t* to sprinkle, as with water from a sponge (*Shak*) [L *dis*, asunder, and **Sponge**]

Disport, dis pōrt', *v t* and *v i* usually reflexive, to divert, amuse, enjoy one's self to move in gaiety [O Fr *desporter* (with *se*), to carry one's self away from one's work, to amuse one's self, from *des* (= L *dis*), and *porter*—L *portāre*, to carry, as it were from serious matters See **Sport**]

Dispose, dis pōz', *v t* to arrange to distribute to apply to a particular purpose to make over by sale, gift, &c to bestow to incline —**To dispose of,** to place in any condition to apply to any purpose to part with to get rid of to sell —*n* **Dispos'er** —*p adj* **Disposed',** inclined, of a certain disposition (with *well*, *ill*, &c) —*adv* **Dispos'edly,** in good order with measured steps —*n* **Dispos'al,** the act of disposing order arrangement management right of bestowing —*adj* **Dispos'able.** [Fr *disposer*, *dis*—L *dis*, asunder, *poser*, to place See **Pose,** *n.*]

Disposition, dis po zish'un, *n.* arrangement plan for disposing one's property, &c natural tendency temper (*New Test*) ministration (*Scots law*) a giving over to another = (*English*) conveyance or assignment —Often **Disposition and settlement,** a deed for the disposal of a man's property at his death [Fr —L, from *dis*, apart, *ponĕre*, to place]

Dispossess, dis poz zes', *v t* to put out of possession [L *dis*, neg, and **Possess.**]

Dispraise, dis prāz', *n* blame reproach dishonour —*v t* to blame to censure [O Fr *despreiser*, *des*—L *dis*, neg, *preiser*, to **Praise**]

Dispread, dis pred', *v t* to spread in different ways. —*v i* to spread out to expand [L *dis*, asunder, and **Spread.** Spenser has the forms *dispred*, *dispredden*, *disprad*]

Disprinced, dis-prinst', *p adj* deprived of the appearance of a prince (*Tenn*) [L *dis*, neg, and **Prince,** formed on the analogy of dishero, dislawyer, dismminister, dispope, &c, cf disgown, disport, disarrange, diswindow, diswhip, diswing, &c]

Disprison, dis priz'n, *v t* to set free [L *dis*, and **Prison.**]

Disprize, dis prīz', *v t* to set a low price upon to undervalue [L *dis*, neg, and **Prize,** *v t*]

Disprofess, dis prō fes', *v t* to cease to profess (*Spens*) [L *dis*, neg, and **Profess**]

Disproof, dis prōōf', *n* a disproving refutation

Disproperty, dis prop'er ti, *v t* to deprive of any property (*Shak*) [L *dis*, neg, and **Property**]

Disproportion, dis-pro pōr'shun, *n* want of proportion, symmetry, or suitableness of parts inequality —*v t* to make unsuitable in form or size, &c —*adjs* **Dispropor'tional, Dispropor'tionable** (*arch*) —*advs* **Dispropor'tionally, Dispropor'tionably** (*arch*) [L *dis*, neg, and **Proportion**]

Disproportionate, dis pro pōr'shun-āt, *adj* not proportioned unsymmetrical unsuitable to something else in some respect —*adv* **Dispropor'tionately** —*n* **Dispropor'tionateness.**

Disprove, dis prōōv', *v t* to prove to be false or not genuine to refute to disapprove (*arch*) —*n* **Disprov'al** [O Fr *disprover* See **Prove.**]

Dispurse, dis purs', *v t* to take out of the purse, to pay (*Shak*) [L *dis*, neg, and **Purse**, cf **Disburse.**]

Dispurvey, dis pur vā', *v t* to deprive of provisions (*arch*) —*n* **Dispurvey'ance** (*Spens*) [L *dis*, neg, and **Purvey.**]

Disputable, dis'pū ta bl, *adj* that may be disputed of doubtful certainty —*adv* **Dis'putably.**—*n* **Dis'putableness**

Dispute, dis pūt', *v t* to make a subject of argument to contend for to oppose by argument to call in question —*v i* to argue to debate —*n.* a contest with words an argument a debate a quarrel —**Beyond** or **Without dispute,** indubitably, certainly —*ns* **Dis'putant, Disput'er, Disputā'tion,** a contest in argument an exercise in debate —*adjs* **Disputā'tious, Disput'ative,** inclined to dispute, cavil, or controvert —*adv* **Disputā'tiously.**—*n.* **Disputā'tiousness** [O Fr *disputer*—L *disputāre*—*dis*, apart, and *putāre*, to think]

Disqualify, dis kwol'i-fī, *v t* to deprive of the qualities necessary for any purpose to make unfit to disable —*n* **Disqualificā'tion.** [L *dis*, neg, and **Qualify.**]

Disquantity, dis kwon'ti ti, *v t* to lessen the quantity or number of (*Shak*) [L *dis*, neg, and **Quantity**]

Disquiet, dis kwī'et, *adj* unquiet, uneasy, restless (*obs*) —*n.* want of quiet uneasiness, restlessness anxiety —*v t* to render unquiet to make uneasy to disturb —*adv* **Disqui'etly** (*Shak*) —*ns* **Disqui'etness, Disqui'etude** [L *dis*, neg, and **Quiet.**]

Disquisition, dis-kwi zish'un, *n* a careful inquiry into any matter by arguments, &c an essay —*adjs* **Disquisi'tional, Disquisi'tionary, Disquis'itory, Disquis'itive,** pertaining to or of the

nature of a disquisition [L. *disquisitio—disquīrĕre, disquisītum—dis*, inten , *quærĕre*, to seek]

Disrate, dis rāt', *v t* to reduce to a lower rating or rank, as a petty officer (*naut*) [L *dis*, neg , and **Rate**]

Disregard, dis-re gard', *v t* to pay no attention to —*n* want of attention neglect slight —*adj* **Disregard'ful** —*adv* **Disregard'fully.** [L *dis*, neg , and **Regard**]

Disrelish, dis rel'ish, *v t* not to relish to dislike the taste of to dislike —*n* distaste dislike disgust —*p adj* **Disrel'ishing,** offensive [L *dis*, neg , and **Relish.**]

Disremember, dis re mem'ber, *v t* not to remember, to forget (*vulgar*) [L *dis*, neg , and **Remember.**]

Disrepair, dis re pār', *n* state of being out of repair [L *dis*, neg , and **Repair**]

Disreputable, dis rep'ū ta bl, *adj* in bad repute discreditable disgraceful —*adv* **Disrep'utably** —*ns* **Disrep'utableness, Disreputabil'ity** (*rare*)

Disrepute, dis re pūt', **Disreputation,** dis rep ū tā'shun, *n* ill character discredit [L *dis*, neg , and **Repute**]

Disrespect, dis re spekt', *n* want of respect or reverence discourtesy incivility —*v t* not to respect (*arch*) —*adjs* **Disrespect'able,** not respectable (*rare*), **Disrespect'ful,** showing dis respect irreverent uncivil —*adv* **Disrespect'fully** —*n* **Disrespect'fulness.** [L *dis*, neg , and **Respect**]

Disrobe, dis rōb', *v t* to deprive of a robe to undress to uncover [L *dis*, neg , and **Robe**]

Disroot, dis rōōt', *v t* to tear up by the roots [L *dis*, and **Root**]

Disrupt, dis rupt', *v t* to burst asunder, to break up —*n* **Disrup'tion,** the act of breaking asunder the act of bursting and rending breach in Scottish ecclesiastical history, the separation for the sake of spiritual independence in 1843 from the Established Church of the party who became the Free Church —*adj* **Disrup'tive** causing, or accompanied by, disruption [L *disruptus, diruptus, dirumpĕre—dis*, asunder, and *rumpĕre*, to break]

Dissatisfactory, dis sat is fak'tor i, *adj* causing dissatisfaction unable to give content —*ns* **Dissatisfac'toriness, Dissatisfac'tion,** state of being dissatisfied discontent uneasiness

Dissatisfy, dis sat'is fī, *v t* not to satisfy to make discontented to displease —*adj* **Dissat'isfied,** discontented not pleased [L *dis*, neg , and **Satisfy**]

Disseat, dis sēt', *v t* (*Shak*) to deprive of, or remove from, a seat [L *dis*, neg , and **Seat**]

Dissect, dis sekt', *v t* to cut asunder to cut into parts for the purpose of minute examination to divide and examine to analyse and criticise (often hostilely, as a man's character or motives) *adj* **Dissect'ible —Dissected map, Dissected picture,** a map or picture on a board cut into pieces, so that the putting of them together forms a puzzle —*n* **Dissect'or** [L *dissecāre, dissectum —dis*, asunder, in pieces, *secāre*, to cut]

Dissection, dis sek'shun, *n* the act or the art of cutting in pieces a plant or animal in order to ascertain the structure of its parts anatomy

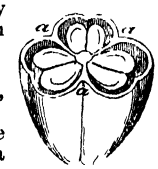
Disseize, dis sēz', *v t* to deprive of seizin or possession of an estate of freehold to dispossess wrongfully —*ns* **Disseiz'in, Disseiz'or** [L *dis*, neg , and **Seize**]

Dissemble, dis sem'bl, *v t* to make unlike (*Shak*) to represent a thing as unlike what it actually is to put an untrue semblance or appearance upon to disguise to conceal —*v i* to assume a false appearance to play the hypocrite to dissimulate.—*ns* **Dissem'bler, Dissem'blance** (*rare*), **want of resemblance** the act of dissembling [O Fr *dessembler*, to be unlike, from L *dissimulāre—dissimilis*, unlike—*dis*, neg , and *similis*, like]

Disseminate, dis sem'i nāt, *v t* to sow or scatter abroad to propagate to diffuse —*ns* **Dissemina'tion, Dissem'inator** —*adj* **Dissem'inative.** [L *disseminātre, ātum—dis*, asunder, and *seminārre*, **to sow**—*semen, seminis*, seed]

Dissent, dis sent', *v i* to think differently to disagree in opinion to differ (with *from*) —*n* the act of dissenting difference of opinion a protest by a minority a differing or separation from an established church —*p adj* **Dissent'ing** —*adj* **Dissen'tious,** disposed to discord, contentious (*Shak*) —*n* **Dissen'sion,** disagreement in opinion discord strife —*n* **Dissent'er,** one who separates on conscientious grounds from the service and worship of an established church a non conformist —*n* **Dissent'erism** (*rare*) —*adj* **Dissen'tient,** declaring dissent disagreeing —*n* one who disagrees one who declares his dissent [Fr —L *dissentīre, dissensum—dis*, apart from, *sentīre*, to think See **Sense**]

Dissepiment, dis sep'i ment, *n* (*bot*) a partition in compound ovaries formed by the union of the sides of their carpels —*adj* **Dissepiment'al** [Low L *dissepimentum*, a partition—L *dissæpīre—dis*, apart, and *sepīre*, to hedge in]



a, Dissepiment

Dissert, dis sert', *v t* to discourse (*arch*) —*n* **Dissertā'tion,** a formal discourse a treatise —*adj* **Dissertā'tional.** —*n* **Dis'sertātor** [Fr —L *dissertāre*, inten of *disserĕre*, to discuss—*dis*, and *serĕre*, to put in a row, to join]

Disserve, dis serv', *v t* to do the opposite of serving to injure (*rare*) —*n* **Disserv'ice,** injury mischief an ill turn —*adj* **Disserv'iceable** [O Fr *desservir*—L *dis*, neg , *servīre*, to **Serve**]

Dissever, dis sev'er, *v t* to sever to part in two to separate to disunite —*ns* **Dissev'erance, Dissev'erment,** a dissevering or parting [O Fr *dessevrer*—L *dis*, apart, *seperārre*, to **Separate**]

Disshiver, dis shiv'er, *v t* to shiver in pieces (*Spens*) [L *dis*, inten , and **Shiver**]

Dissident, dis'i dent, *adj* dissenting not agreeing —*n* a dissenter [L *dissidens, entis*, pr p of *dissidēre—dis*, apart, and *sedēre*, to sit]

Dissilient, dis sil'yent, *adj* bursting open with elastic force (*bot*) —*n* **Dissil'ience** [L *dissiliens, entis—dis*, asunder, *salīre*, to leap]

Dissimilar, dis sim'i lar, *adj* not similar unlike in any respect of different sorts —*adv* **Dissim'ilarly** —*ns* **Dissimilar'ity, Dissimil'itude,** unlikeness want of resemblance [Though Fr from L *dis*, neg , and *similis*, **Similar**]

Dissimulate, dis sim'ū lāt, *v t* to pretend the contrary of to pretend falsely to conceal —*v i* to practice dissimulation, play the hypocrite —*ns* **Dissimula'tor, Dissimula'tion,** the act of dissembling a hiding under a false appearance false pretension hypocrisy [L *dissimulāre, -ātum*, to dissimulate—*dis*, neg , and *similis*, like]

Dissipate, dis'i pāt, *v t* to scatter to squander to waste —*v i* to separate and disappear to waste away to be dissolute in conduct (*coll*) —*p adj* **Dis'sipated,** dissolute, esp addicted to drinking —*adj* **Dis'sipative,** tending to dissipate or disperse connected with the dissipation of energy —*n* **Dissipa'tion,** dispersion state of being dispersed scattered attention a dissolute course of life, esp hard drinking [L *dissipāre, ātum—dis*, asunder, and obs *supāre*, which appears in *insipĕre*, to throw into]

Dissociate, dis sō'shi-āt, *v t* to separate from a

society or company to disunite to separate —*n* **Disso'ciation.**—*adjs* **Disso'ciable,** not sociable ill associated incongruous capable of being dissociated, **Disso'ciative,** tending to dissociate (*chem*) [L *dissocidre, ātum*—*dis*, asunder, *sociāre*, to unite.]

Dissoluble, diz zol'ū-bl, or dis'ol-ū-bl, *adj* dissolvable —*ns* **Dissolubil'ity, Dissol'ubleness,** capacity of being dissolved

Dissolve, di-zolv', *v t* to loose asunder to separate or break up to put an end to (as a parliament) to melt to destroy, as by fire to resolve, as doubts (*arch*) —*v i* to break up to waste away to crumble to melt —*adj* **Dissolv'able,** capable of being dissolved or melted —*ns* **Dissolvabil'ity, Dissolv'ableness** —*n* and *adj* **Dissolv'ent,** a solvent having the power to melt —*adj* **Diss'olūte,** loose, esp in morals lewd licentious —*adv* **Diss'olūtely** —*ns* **Diss'olūteness; Dissolū'tion,** the breaking up of an assembly change from a solid to a liquid state a melting separation of a body into its original elements decomposition destruction death [L *dissolvĕre, solūtum*—*dis*, asunder, and *solvĕre, solūtum*, to loose]

Dissonant, dis'o nant, *adj* not agreeing or harmonising in sound without concord or harmony disagreeing —*n* **Diss'onance,** disagreement of sound want of harmony discord disagreement specifically a combination of musical sounds which produces beats [Fr —L *dissonans, -antis*—*dis*, apart, *sonāre*, to sound]

Dissuade, dis swād', *v t* to advise against to try to divert from anything by advice or persuasion to succeed in persuading not to —*n* **Dissua'sion** —*adj* **Dissua'sive,** tending to dissuade —*n* that which tends to dissuade —*adv* **Dissua'sively** —*n* and *adj* **Dissua'sory** (*rare*) [Fr —L *dissuadēre*—*dis*, apart, and *suadēre, suasum*, to advise]

Dissyllable, dis sil'a bl, *n* a word of only two syllables —*adj* **Dissyllab'ic.** —*v t* **Dissyllab'ify,** to make into two syllables —*n* **Dissyllabifică'tion.** [Through Fr and L from Gr. *di*, twice, *syllabē*, a **Syllable**]

Dissymmetry, dis sim'e tri, *n* want of symmetry —*adj* **Dissymmet'ric,** of similar shape, but not capable of being superposed, as right and left hand gloves, crystals with different optical properties, &c [L *dis*, neg, and **Symmetry.**]

Distaff, dis'taf, *n* the staff or stick which holds the bunch of flax, tow, or wool in spinning —**Distaff side,** the female part of a family [A S *distæf*, compounded of *dise* = Low Ger *diesse*, the bunch of flax on the staff, and *stæf* = Eng **Staff** See **Dizen.**]

Distain, dis tān', *v t* to stain to sully [O Fr *desteindre*, to take away the colour of—L *dis*, neg, and *tingĕre*, to stain See **Stain.**]

Distal, dis'tal, *adj* at the end (*anat*) [Formed, on the analogy of **Central,** from **Distance**]

Distance, dis'tans, *n* a space or interval between remoteness opposition reserve of manner in horse racing, the space measured back from the winning post which a horse, in heat races, must reach when the winner has covered the whole course, in order to run in the final heat —*v t* to place at a distance to leave at a distance behind —**To keep one's distance,** to abstain from familiarity with, to keep aloof from—said either by a superior towards inferiors, or an inferior towards one assuming to be superior, **To keep one at a distance,** to treat with reserve —*adj* **Dis'tanceless,** not allowing a distant view —said of hazy weather having no indications of distance—said of certain pictures [See **Distant**]

Distant, dis'tant, *adj* at a certain distance: remote, in time, place, or connection: not obvious indistinct reserved in manner —*adv* **Dis'tantly.** [Fr —L *distans, -tantis*—*dis*, apart, and *stans, stantis*, pr p of *stāre*, to stand]

Distaste, dis-tāst', *n* oppositeness or aversion of taste dislike of food dislike disgust —*v t* to dislike (*arch*) to offend (*obs*) to spoil the taste of (*Shak*) —*v i* to be distasteful (*Shak*) —*adj* **Distaste'ful,** nauseous to the taste unpleasant indicating distaste (*Shak*) —*adv* **Distaste'fully.** —*n* **Distaste'fulness.** [L *dis*, neg, and **Taste.**]

Distemper, dis tem'per, *n* a coarse mode of painting, in which the colours are mixed in a watery glue, white of egg, &c, chiefly used in scene-painting and in staining paper for walls —Also spelt **Destemper.** [Same etymology as succeeding word]

Distemper, dis tem'per, *n* a morbid or disorderly state of body or mind disease, esp of animals, specifically a typhoid inflammation of the mucous membranes of young dogs ill humour —*v t* to derange the temper to disorder or disease —*p adj* **Distem'pered,** disordered intemperate, ill humoured, put out of sorts —*n* **Distem'perature,** want of proper temperature (*arch*) intemperateness, disturbance uneasiness of mind indisposition [O Fr *destemprer*, to derange—L *dis*, apart, *temperāre*, to govern]

Distend, dis tend', *v t* to stretch asunder or in all directions to swell —*v i* to swell —*adjs* **Disten'sible,** that may be stretched, **Disten'sive,** capable of stretching or of being stretched, **Distent'** (*Spens*), distended, bent out —*n* **Disten'tion, Disten'sion,** act of distending or stretching state of being stretched breadth (*rare*) [Fr —L *distendĕre*—*dis*, asunder, and *tendĕre, tensum* or *tentum*, to stretch]

Disthronise, dis thrōn'īz, *v t* to dethrone (*Spens*) [L *dis*, neg, and **Throne**]

Distich, dis'tik, *n* a couple of lines or verses, making complete sense a couplet —*adj* having two rows —*adj* **Dis'tichous** (*bot*), arranged in two rows [L —Gr *distichos*—*dis*, twice, and *stichos*, a line, verse]

Distil, dis til', *v i* to fall in drops to flow gently to use a still —*v t* to let or cause to fall in drops to convert a liquid into vapour by heat, and then to condense it again to extract the spirit or essential oil from anything by evaporation and condensation —*pr p* distil'ling, *pa p* distilled' *ns* **Distillā'tion,** the act of distilling, **Distil'ler; Distil'lery,** a place where distilling is carried on —*adj* **Distil'latory,** of or for distilling —*n* **Distil'ment,** that which is distilled (*Shak*) —*n* **Dis'tillāte,** the product of distillation —**Fractional distillation,** the separation by distilling liquids having different boiling points, the heat being gradually increased and the receiver changed, **Destructive distillation,** the collection of the volatile matters released when a substance is destroyed by heat in a close vessel (as coal in making gas) [O Fr *distiller*—L *distillāre, ātum*—*de*, down, and *stillāre*, to drop—*stilla*, a drop]

Distinct, dis tingkt', *adj* separate different well defined clear adorned (*Spens, Milton*) —*adv* **Distinct'ly** —*n* **Distinct'ness** —*adj* **Distinct'ive,** marking or expressing difference —*adv* **Distinct'ively.** —*n* **Distinct'iveness** [See **Distinguish.**]

Distinction, dis tingk'shun, *n* separation or division that which distinguishes or gives distinction difference eminence characteristic dignity and elegance of style honourable treatment

Distinguish, dis ting'gwish, *v t* to mark off, set apart (often with *from*) to recognise by characteristic qualities to discern critically; to separate by a mark of honour to make eminent

or known —*v i* to make or show distinctions or differences, to recognise the difference (*from, between*) —*p adjs* **Disting'uishing,** peculiar, **Disting'uished,** illustrious —*n* **Disting'uishment,** distinction (*Shak*) —*adj* **Disting'uishable,** that may be capable of being distinguished —*adv* **Disting'uishably.** [Through Fr from L *distinguĕre, distinctum* — *dis-*, asunder, and *stinguĕre*, to prick, conn with Gr *stizein*, to mark, to prick See **Sting.**]

Distoma, dis'tō ma, *n* the genus of trematode worms to which the liver fluke belongs [Gr *dis tomos*, two mouthed—*dis-*, and *stoma*, the mouth]

Distort, dis tort', *v t* to twist or turn a different way to force out of the natural or regular shape or direction to turn aside from the true meaning to pervert to misrepresent —*n* **Distor'tion,** a twisting out of regular shape crookedness perversion —*adj* **Distort'ive,** causing distortion [L *dis-*, asunder, and *torquĕre, tortum*, to twist]

Distract, dis trakt', *v t* to draw in different directions—applied to the mind or attention to confuse to harass to render crazy to divert —*adj* **Distract'ed** — *adv* **Distract'edly** — *ns* **Distract'edness, Distrac'tion,** state of being distracted perplexity agitation madness a diversion [L *dis-*, asunder, and *trahĕre, tractum*, to draw]

Distrain, dis trān', *v t* to seize, esp goods for debt, esp for non payment of rent or rates —*v i* to seize the goods of a debtor —*ns* **Distrain'or, Distrain'er, Distrain'ment, Distraint',** seizure of goods —*adj* **Distrain'able** [O Fr *destrain dre*, from L *dis-*, asunder, and *stringere*, to draw tight]

Distrait, dis'trā, *adj* absent minded [Fr]

Distraught, dis trawt', *adj* distracted perplexed [See **Distract**]

Distress, dis tres', *n* extreme pain that which causes suffering calamity misfortune (*arch*) compulsion act of distraining goods —*v t* to afflict with pain or suffering to harass to grieve to distrain —*p adj* **Distressed'** —*adj* **Distress'ful** —*adv* **Distress'fully** —*p adj* **Distress'ing** —*adv* **Distress'ingly** [O Fr *destresse*—L *dis tringĕre, districtum*, to pull asunder, in Late L to punish]

Distribute, dis-trib'ūt, *v t* to divide amongst several to deal out or allot to classify to give a logical term its fullest extension —*n* **Distrib'uter, Distrib'utor** —*adjs* **Distrib'utable,** that may be divided, **Distrib'utive,** that distributes, separates, or divides giving to each his own —*n* a word, like *each* or *every*, that indicates the several individuals of a number —*adv* **Distrib'utively.** [L *distribuĕre* — *dis-*, asunder, *tribuĕre, tribūtum*, to allot]

Distribution, dis tri būshun, *n* allotment classification the application of a general term to all the objects denoted by it —**Geographical distribution,** the department of science that treats of the distribution of animals and plants over certain areas of the globe

District, dis'trikt, *n* (*orig*) the territory within which a superior had a right to distrain or otherwise exercise authority a portion of territory defined for political, judicial, educational, or other purposes (as a registration district, a **militia** district, the District of Columbia) a region [Fr —L *districtus—distringĕre*, to draw tight]

Distringas, dis tringgas, *n* an old writ directing a sheriff or other officer to distrain [Second pers sing pres subj of L *distringĕre*, in late legal sense of distrain]

Distrouble, dis-trub'l, *v t* (*Spens*) to trouble greatly, to perplex [L *dis-*, inten, and **Trouble.**]

Distrust, dis trust', *n* want of trust want of faith or confidence doubt —*v t* to have no trust in to disbelieve to doubt —*adj* **Distrust'ful,** full of distrust apt to distrust suspicious —*adv* **Distrust'fully.**—*n* **Distrust'fulness.** [L *dis-*, neg, and **Trust**]

Disturb, dis turb', *v t* to throw into confusion to agitate to disquiet to interrupt —*ns* **Disturb'er, Disturb'ance,** agitation tumult in terruption perplexity [O Fr *destourber*—L *disturbāre, dis-*, asunder, and *turbāre*, to agitate —*turba*, a crowd]

Distyle, dis'til, *n* a portico with two columns [Gr *distylos—di-*, two, and *stylos*, column]

Disunion, dis ūn'yun, *n* want of union breaking up of union or concord separation —*n* **Disun'ionist,** promoter of disunion [L *dis-*, neg, and **Union**]

Disunite, dis ū nīt', *v t* to separate what is united to sever or sunder —*v i* to fall asunder to part —*n* **Disū'nity,** state of disunion [L *disunītus, disunīre—dis-*, neg, and *unīre*, to **Unite.**]

Disuse, dis ūs', or dis'ūs, *n* cessation or giving up of use or custom —*v t* **Disuse,** dis ūz', to cease to use or practise —*n* **Disusage,** gradual cessation of use or custom [L *dis-*, neg, and **Use**]

Disvalue, dis val'ū, *v t* to diminish in value, disparage (*Shak*) [L *dis-*, neg, and **Value**]

Disvouch, dis vowch', *v t* (*Shak*) to discredit, contradict [L *dis-*, neg, and **Vouch**]

Diswarren, dis wor'en, *v t* to deprive of the character of a warren [L *dis-*, neg, and **Warren**]

Disweapon, dis wep'un, *v t* to disarm [L *dis-*, neg, and **Weapon**]

Disyoke, dis yōk', *v t* (*Tenn*) to loose or free from the yoke [L *dis-*, neg, and **Yoke**]

Dit, dit, *n* (*Spens*) a ditty [See **Ditty**]

Ditch, dich, *n* a trench dug in the ground any long narrow receptacle for water —*v i* to make a ditch or ditches —*v t* to dig a ditch in or around to drain by ditches —*ns* **Ditch-dog** (*Shak*), a dead dog rotting in a ditch, **Ditch'er,** a ditch-maker [A corr of **Dike**]

Dite, dīt, *v t* (*Spens*) Same as **Dight**

Ditheism, dī'thē izm, *n* the doctrine of the existence of two gods —*n* **Di'theist** [Gr *di-*, two, and *theos*, a god]

Dithyramb, dith'i ram, **Dithyrambus,** dith i ram'bus, *n* an ancient Greek hymn sung in honour of Bacchus a short poem of a like character —*adj* **Dithyram'bic,** of or like a dithyramb enthusiastic wild and boisterous [L — Gr *dithyrambos*, a hymn in honour of Bacchus]

Dittany, dit'a ni, *n* a genus of aromatic perennial plants, formerly much used medicinally as a tonic [O Fr *dictame*—L *dictamnus*—Gr *dik tamnos*, supposed to be named from *Diktē*, a mountain in Crete]

Dittay, dit'ā, *n* (*Scots law*) an indictment, charge [O Fr *dittè*—L *dictātum*, cf **Ditty, Dictate**]

Dittied, dit'id, *adj* (*Milton*) sung, as a ditty

Ditto, dit'ō, contracted **Do.,** *n* that which has been said the same thing (*pl*) **Ditt'os,** a suit of clothes of the same colour throughout —*adv* as before, or aforesaid in like manner [It *ditto* —L *dictum*, said, pa p of *dicĕre*, to say]

Dittography, di tog'ra fi, *n* mechanical repetition of letters or words in copying a manuscript [Gr *dittos*, double, *graphein*, to write]

Dittology, di tol'o ji, *n.* a double reading of a text [Gr *dittologia—dittos*, double, and *graphein*, to write]

Ditty, dit'i, *n.* a song a little poem to be sung [O Fr *ditie*—L *dictātum*, neuter of *dictātus*, perf p of *dictāre*, to dictate]

Diuretic, dī ū ret'ik, *adj* tending to excite the discharge of urine —*n* a medicine causing this dis-

charge —*n* **Diurē'sis**, the excessive discharge of urine [Fr —Gr *diourētikos—dia*, through, and *ouron*, urine]

Diurnal, dī-ur'nal, *adj* daily relating to or performed in a day —*n* in the R C Church, a service book for the daily hours of prayer —*adv* **Diur'nally** [L *diurnālis* See **Journal**]

Diva, dē'va, *n* a popular female singer a prima donna [It ,—L *diva*, fem of *divus*, divine]

Divagate, dī'va-gāt, *v i* to wander about to digress —*n* **Divaga'tion** —*adv* **Divague'ly** [L *divagāri*, to wander]

Divan, di-van', *n* the Turkish council of state a court of justice used poetically of any council or assembly a council chamber with cushioned seats a sofa a smoking room a collection of poems [Arab and Pers *dīwān*, a long seat]

Divaricate, dī-var'i-kāt, *v i* to part into two branches, to fork to diverge —*v t* to divide into two branches —*n* **Divarica'tion** [L *divaricāre, ātum,—dis*, asunder, and *varicāre*, to spread the legs—*varus*, bent apart]

Dive, dīv, *v i* to plunge into water, through the air, &c to go headlong into a recess, forest, &c to plunge or go deeply into any matter —*n* a plunge a swoop —*n* **Diver**, one who dives a pearl diver one who works from a diving bell or in a diving dress beneath water a bird expert at diving specifically, the genus diver or loon of northern seas loosely, auks, grebes, penguins, &c [A S *dyfan*, *dúfan*, Ice, *dyfa* See **Dip**]

Diverge, di-verj', *v i* to incline or turn asunder to tend from a common point in different directions to vary from the standard —*adj* **Diverg'ent** —*adv* **Diverg'ingly** —*ns* **Diverg'ence**, **Diverg'ency**, a going apart tendency to recede from one point [L *dis*, asunder, *vergĕre*, to incline]

Divers, dī'verz, *adj* sundry several more than one (*B*) same as **Diverse** [See **Divert**]

Diverse, dī'vers, or div-ers', *adj* different unlike multiform various —*adv* **Di'versely**, or **Diverse'ly** [See **Divert**]

Diversify, di-ver'si-fī, *v t* to make diverse or different to give variety to —*p p* diver'sifying, *pa p* diver'sified —*n* **Diversifica'tion** —*adj* **Diver'siform**, of diverse or various forms [Fr —Low L *diversificāre—diversus*, diverse, and *facĕre*, to make]

Diversion, di-ver'shun, *n* act of diverting or turning aside that which diverts amusement, recreation something done to turn the attention of an enemy from the principal point of attack

Diversity, di-ver'si-ti, *n* state of being diverse difference unlikeness variety

Diverst, di-verst' *p adj.* (*Spens*) diverted, turned aside

Divert, di-vert', *v t* to turn aside to change the direction of to turn the mind from business or study to amuse —*adj* **Divert'ing** —*adv* **Divert'ingly** —*n* **Divert'isement**, diversion a short ballet between the acts of a play [Fr —L *divertĕre*, *diversum—dis*, aside, and *vertĕre*, to turn]

Dives, dī'vēz (Lat 'the rich man'), *n* a name used as if a proper name for the rich man at whose gate Lazarus lay (Luke, xvi 19) a rich and luxurious person

Divest, di-vest', *v t* to strip or deprive of anything —*ns* **Divest'iture**, **Divest'ment** (*rare*) —*adj* **Divest'ible** [L *devestīre—dis*, neg, and *vestīre*, to clothe—*vestis*, a garment]

Divide, di-vīd', *v t* to part asunder to part among, to allot, &c to set at variance to separate into two parts (as in voting) —*v i* to part or open to break friendship to vote by separating into two bodies —*n* the act of dividing (*coll*) a watershed (esp in *U S*) —*adj* **Divid'able**, (*rare*) divisible (*Shak*) divided —*adv* **Divid'edly** —*n* **Divid'er**, that which divides (in *pl*) a kind of compasses for measuring, &c —*adj* **Divid'ing**, separating —*n* separation —*n* **Dividing-engine**, an instrument for graduating the scales of scientific apparatus —*adj* **Divid'ual** (*Milton*), shared in common with others [L *dividĕre*, *divīsum* —*dis*, asunder, and root *vid*, to separate]

Dividend, div'i-dend, *n* that which is to be divided the share of a sum divided that falls to each individual, by way of interest or otherwise —**To declare a dividend**, to announce the sum per cent a trading concern is prepared to pay its shareholders [L *dividendum—dividĕre*]

Dividivi, div'i-div-i, *n* the curved pods of the leguminous tree, *Cæsalpinia coriaria*, imported for tanning and dyeing [Native name]

Divine, di-vīn', *adj* belonging to or proceeding from God devoted to God's service holy sacred excellent in the highest degree —*n* one skilled in divine things a minister of the gospel a theologian —*v t* to foresee or foretell as if divinely inspired to guess or make out —*v i* to profess or practise divination to have forebodings —*adv* **Divine'ly** —*ns* **Divine'ness**, **Divin'er**, one who divines or professes divination a conjecturer, **Divinā'tion**, the act or practice of divining instinctive prevision prediction conjecture, **Divining-rod**, a rod usually of hazel used by those professing to discover water or metals under ground [Fr —L *divinus*, from *divus*, *deus*, a god]

Diving-bell, div'ing-bel, *n* a hollow vessel or chamber, orig bell shaped, open at the bottom and supplied with air by a tube from above, in which one may descend into and work under water —*n* **Diving-dress**, the water tight costume of a diver, with special provision for receiving air, &c [See **Dive**]



Diving dress

Divinity, di-vin'i-ti, *n* godhead the nature or essence of God God a celestial being any god the science of divine things theology —**Divinity Hall** (*Scot*) a theological college, or the theological department in a university [See **Divine**]

Division, di-vizh'un, *n* act of dividing state of being divided that which divides a partition a barrier the portion divided or separated part of an army or military force separation difference in opinion, &c disunion (*arith*) the rule or process of finding how many times one number is contained in another —*adjs* **Divis'ional**, pertaining to or marking a division or separation, **Divis'ive**, forming division or separation creating discord —*ns* **Divis'iveness**, **Divis'or** (*arith*), the number which divides the dividend —*adj* **Divis'ible**, capable of being divided or separated —*n* **Divisibil'ity** —*adv* **Divis'ibly**

Divorce, di-vōrs', *n* the legal separation of husband and wife the sentence by which a mar-

riage is dissolved —*v t* to separate to sunder to dissolve the marriage contract of to put away —*ns* **Divorcee'**, a divorced person, **Divorc'er**, **Divorce'ment**, divorce (*B*) [Fr —L *divortĕre*, a form of *divertĕre* See **Divert**]

Divot, div'ot, *n* a piece of turf —**Feal and divot** (*Scots law*), a right of cutting sods and turfs for certain purposes [Scot, origin unknown]

Divulge, di vulj', *v t* to spread abroad among the vulgar or the people to make public to reveal [Fr —L *divulgāre—dis*, among, *vulgāre*, *vulgus*, the common people See **Folk**.]

Divulsion, di vul'shun, *n* act of pulling or rending asunder or away —*adj* **Divul'sive**, tending to pull asunder [L *divulsion em*, *divellĕre*, *divul sum—dis*, asunder, and *vellĕre*, *vulsum*, to pull]

Dizain, di-zān', *n* a stanza of ten lines [Fr —*dix*, ten—L *decem*, ten, cf **Dozen**]

Dizen, dī'zn, or diz'n, *v t* (*obs*) to dress to deck to dress gaudily [Orig to put a bunch of flax on the distaff, from an Eng form found also in Low Ger *diesse*, the bunch of flax on the distaff See **Distaff**]

Dizziness, diz'i nes, *n* giddiness

Dizzy, diz'i, *adj* giddy confused causing giddi ness —*v t* to make dizzy to confuse [A S *dysig*, foolish, silly, allied to *dwaes*, stupid, cf Dan *dosig*, drowsy, and see cog **Daze**, **Doze**]

Do, dōō, *v t* to perform any action to bring about or effect to accomplish or finish to prepare to put or bring into any form or state to cheat, swindle —*v i* to act or behave —**Do come, I do love him** Do is intensive Do serves as substitute for other verbs to save repeating them (as in 'I didn't mean to speak, but if I do,' &c), **Have done**, desist, **To be done for**, to be defeated or ruined, **To do away with**, to abolish, destroy, **To do brown**, to cook or roast to brownness to make a fool of (*slang*), **To do for**, to suit to provide for to ruin to kill (*vulgar*), **To do into**, to translate, **To do Macbeth**, &c, to re present that part in a play, **To do one proud**, to make one feel flattered (*coll*), **To do over**, to do again to cover over as with paint, **To do the city**, to visit the sights of the city, **To do to death**, to murder, **To do up**, put up, make tidy, arrange, tie up, dress (linen) to utterly fatigue, **To do well** (to be angry), to be justified in being angry, &c to prosper, **To do with**, to make use of, **To do without**, not to be dependent on, to dispense with, **To have done with**, to cease interest in, **To have to do with**, to have a connection with, **What's to do?** what is the matter?—*pr p* do'ing, *pa t* did, *pa p* done (dun) —*p adj* **Do'ing**, active (as in 'Up and Doing') —**Don't**, dōnt, do not [A S *dōn*, *dyde*, *gedōn*, Dut *doen*, Ger *thun*, *tun*, conn with Gr *tithenai*, to put, place]

Do, dōō, *v i* to fare or get on, as to health to succeed to suffice to suit or avail (cf **This will do, This will never do, This will do for me well enough**) [Prov Eng *dow*, to avail, to be worth, from A S *dugan*, to be worth, Ger *taugen*, to be strong, to be worth See **Doughty**]

Do, dō, *n* the syllable or name for the first tone or keynote of the musical scale—the others being *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *ti*, initial syllables of lines in an old Latin hymn in honour of John the Baptist *Do* or *doh* was arbitrarily substituted, as more sonorous, for the *ut* originally selected by Guido Aretinus from the hymn as the keynote

Do, dōō, *n* Same as **Ado** a swindle (*slang*)

Doab, do'ab, *n* in India, land between two rivers [Hind *doāb*, *duāb*]

Doable, dōō'a bl, *adj* that can be done, practicable (*rare*)

Doat, dōt, *v i*. Same as **Dote**.—*n*. **Doating-piece**, darling

Dobbin, dob'bin, *n* a workhorse [Fr *Dobbin*, a form like *Robin* for the name *Robert*, cf **Dicky**, **Jack-ass**]

Dobchick, dob'chik, *n* Same as **Dabchick**.

Docent. See **Privat-docent**.

Docetism, do sē'tizm, *n* a second century heresy, which denied the human nature of Christ, affirming that his body was a semblance, not a reality —*ns* **Doce'tæ**, **Doce'tist**, **Doce'tism**.—*adjs* **Doce'tic**, **Docetis'tic** [Gr *dokētai*, those of this belief—*dokein*, to seem]

Docile, dō'sil, or dos'il, *adj* teachable ready to learn easily managed —*n* **Docil'ity**, teachable ness aptness [Fr —L *docilis—docēre*, to teach]

Docimasy, dos'i ma si, *n* the art by which the nature and proportions of an ore are determined assaying examination of poisons —*adj* **Docimas'tic** [Gr *dokimasia*, examination—*dokimazein*, to test—*dechesthai*, to take, approve]

Dock, dok, *n* a troublesome weed with large leaves and a long root, difficult to eradicate [A S *docce*, perh from Gael *dogha*, a burdock]

Dock, dok, *v t* to cut short to curtail to cut off to clip —*n* the part of a tail left after clipping [Prob W *tocio*, to cut short, but perh Scand, O Ice *dockr*, a stumpy tail]

Dock, dok, *n* an enclosure or artificial basin near a harbour or river, for the reception of vessels the box in court where the accused stands in a railway station, the place of arrival and departure of a train —*v t* to place in a dock —*ns* **Dry-dock**, a dock which can be laid dry by dock gates, pumping, &c —also called **Graving-dock**, because suitable for cleaning or graving the sides and bottoms of ships, **Floating-dock**, a dock which floats in the water, but can by pumping out its hollow sides be raised high in the water with any ship that has been floated into it, and then emptied of water by further pumping, **Wet-dock**, a dock maintaining a level nearly uniform with that of high water, **Dock'age**, accommodation in docks for ships dock dues, **Dock'er**, one who works in the docks, **Dock'yard**, a naval establishment with docks, building slips, stores, &c [O Dut *dolke*, perh from Low L *doga*, a canal—Gr *dochē*, a receptacle—*dechesthai*, to receive]

Docket, dok'et, *n* a summary of a larger writing a bill or ticket affixed to anything a label a list or register of cases in court —*v t* to make a summary of the heads of a writing to enter in a book to mark the contents of papers on the back —*pr p* dock'eting, *pa p* dock'eted [Dim of **Dock**, to curtail, sometimes spelt **Docquet**, as if of French origin]

Doctor, dok'tur, *n* one who has received from a university the highest degree in a faculty a physician a medical practitioner a cleric especially skilled in theology or ecclesiastical law —the so called Four Doctors of the Latin Church are Ambrose, Augustine, Jerome, Gregory —*v t* to treat as a doctor does to adulterate to make alterations on to falsify to address as doctor to create a doctor —*adj* **Doc'toral**.—*ns* **Doc'torate**, **Doc'torship** —**Doctor's stuff**, medicine [L, 'a teacher'—*docēre*, to teach]

Doctrinaire, doc'tri nār, *n* an unpractical theorist, disposed to carry principles to logical but unworkable extremes in France, in 1815-30, one of a school who desired a constitution like that of Britain —*adj* theorist —*n* **Doctrinā'rianism**, blind adhesion to one sided principles [Fr —Late L *doctrinarius* See **Doctrine**]

Doctrine, dok'trin, *n* a thing taught a principle of belief what the Scriptures teach on any subject (*B*) act or manner of teaching —*adj* **Doc'trinal**, relating to or containing doctrine

relating to the act of teaching —*adv* **Doc'trinally** [Fr —L *doctrīna, docēre*, to teach

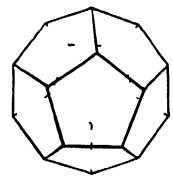
Document, dok'ū ment, *n* a paper containing information or the proof of anything —*v t* to furnish with documents to support or prove by documents —*n* **Documentā'tion** —*adjs* **Document'al, Document'ary,** relating to or found in documents —**Documentary hypothesis,** the hypothesis that the Pentateuch consists of two or more originally distinct documents [Fr —L *documentum—docēre*, to teach]

Dodder, dod'er, *n* a leafless, twining, pale coloured parasitic plant —*p adj* **Dod'dered,** overgrown with dodder [A S *dodder*, Ger *dotter*]

Dodder, dod'er, *v t* or *v i* to shake, tremble [Cf **Toddle**]

Dodecagon, dō dek'a gon, *n* a plane figure having twelve equal angles and sides [Gr *dōdeka*, twelve, and *gōnia*, an angle]

Dodecahedron, dō dek-a hē'dron, *n* a solid figure, having twelve equal pentagonal bases or faces [Gr *dōdeka*, twelve, and *hedra*, a base, a side]



Dodecahedron

Dodecandrous, do-dek'an drus, *adj* having twelve stamens [Gr *dōdeka*, twelve, and *anēr, andros*, a man, a male]

Dodecapetalous, dō dek a pet'a-lus, *adj* having twelve petals [Gr *dōdeka*, twelve, and *petalon*, a petal]

Dodge, doj, *v i* to start aside or shift about to evade or use mean tricks to shuffle or quibble —*v t* to evade by a sudden shift of place to trick —*n* an evasion a trick a quibble —*n* **Dodg'er** [Cf *dodder, toddle, daddle*, Scot *daddle, doddle*]

Dodo, dō'dō, *n* a large clumsy bird, about the size of a turkey, and without the power of flight it was once found in Mauritius and Madagascar, but became extinct about the end of the 17th century [Port *doudo*, silly]

Doe, dō, *n* John Doe and Richard Roe, names of an imaginary plaintiff and opponent in the old legal action for ejectment, and proverbial term for a legal fiction

Doe, dō, *n* the female of the fallow deer or buck —*n* **Doe'skin,** the skin of a doe a smooth, close woven woollen cloth [A S *dā*, Dan *daa*, a deer]

Doer, dōō'er, *n* one who does anything one who habitually performs an agent

Does, duz, third pers sing pres ind of **Do**

Doff, dof, *v t* to do or take off to rid one's self of [A contr of *do off*]

Doffer, dof'er, *n* the part of a carding machine which doffs or strips the cotton from the cylinder when carded

Dog, dog, *n* a domestic or wild quadruped of the same genus as the wolf and the fox, varying in size from small terriers to huge Newfoundlands, mastiffs, and St Bernards a mean scoundrel a term of contempt a fellow (as a jolly dog) one of two constellations of stars an andiron an iron hook for holding logs of wood a doghish a cock, as of a gun —*adj* male (opposed to bitch), as in dog fox, dog ape —*v t* to follow as a dog to follow and watch constantly to worry with importunity —*pr p* dogg'ing, *pa p* dogged —*ns* **Dog-biscuit,** biscuit made for dogs, sometimes containing scraps of meat, **Dog-box,** the part of a railway wagon in which dogs are carried, **Dog-collar,** a collar for dogs a kind of stiff collar on a woman's dress a close-fitting clerical collar, **Dog-fancier,** one who has a fancy for, or who deals in dogs, **Dogg'er; Dog-hole,** a hole fit only for dogs a mean dwelling, **Dog-house, Dog-kennel, Dog-louse, Dog-sleep,** a light sleep broken by the slightest noise, **Dog's-meat,** coarse meat, scraps and refuse sold as food for dogs, **Dog's-nose,** a kind of mixed drink, **Dog's-tail-grass,** a common British pasture grass, **Dog-tick** —*adjs* **Dog-faced, Dog-headed; Dog-hearted, Dog-tired, Dog-weary** (*Shak*), tired as a dog, completely worn out —**Not to lead the life of a dog,** to lead a life so wretched that even a dog would not be content with it, **To go to the dogs,** to be ruined, **To throw, give, or send to the dogs,** to throw away or abandon [M.E *dogge*, not in A S, Dut *dog*, a mastiff, Ger *dogge, docke*]

Dog-bane, dog'-bān, *n* a plant with an intensely bitter root, valued for its medicinal properties, said to be poisonous to dogs

Dogberry, dog'ber ri, *n* the fruit of a species of dogwood a stupid obstinate fellow, from the old watchman in Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing*

Dog-brier, dog' brī'er, *n* the brier dogrose

Dogcart, dog'kart, *n* a two wheeled carriage with seats back to back, so called from sporting dogs being originally carried inside the box

Dogcheap, dog'chēp, *adj* very cheap [*Dog* being here an epithet of contempt]

Dogdays, dog'dāz, *n* the period when the dogstar rises and sets with the sun, between the beginning of July and the beginning of September (generally reckoned July 3d to August 11th)—erroneously supposed to be the time when dogs are specially liable to hydrophobia

Doge, dōj, *n* formerly the chief magistrate in Venice and Genoa —*ns* **Doge'ship, Dogaress'a,** the wife of a doge [It, prov for *duce* = Eng *duke*—L *dux*, a leader—*ducēre*, to lead]

Dogfish, dog'fish, *n* a popular name for various small species of shark, common on British and American coasts

Dogged, dog'ed, *adj* surly like an angry dog sullen obstinate —*adv* very (*slang*) **Dogg'edly** —*n* **Dogg'edness**

Dogger, dog'er, *n* a two masted Dutch fishing-vessel [Dut]

Doggerel, dog'er el, *n* irregular measures in burlesque poetry, so named in contempt worthless verses.—*adj* irregular mean [Usually assumed to be from **Dog,** but no good ground for this]

Doggish, dog'ish, *adj* like a dog churlish brutal —*adv* **Dogg'ishly** —*n* **Dogg'ishness.**

Dog-grass, dog' gras, *n* a coarse perennial grass common in uncultivated grounds, akin to couch grass, dog wheat, &c

Doggrel, dog'rel, one spelling of **Doggerel.**

Doggy, dog'i, *adj* fond of dogs

Dog-head, dog'-hed, *n* the hammer of a gun-lock

Dog-Latin, dog' lat'in, *n* barbarous or bad Latin. [See **Doggerel.**]

Dogma, dog'ma, *n* a settled opinion a principle or tenet a doctrine laid down with authority —*n* **Dogmat'ics** (*theol*), the statement of Christian doctrines, systematic theology —*adjs* **Dogmat'ic, Dogmat'ical,** pertaining to a dogma asserting a thing as if it were a dogma asserting positively overbearing —*adv* **Dogmat'ically.** —*v i* **Dog'matise,** to state one's opinion dogmatically or arrogantly —*ns* **Dog'matiser; Dog'matism,** dogmatic or positive assertion of opinion, **Dog'matist,** one who makes positive assertions [Gr, 'an opinion,' from *dokein*, to think, allied to L *decet*]

Dog on it! *interj* a minced oath (for God damn it!) —*p adj* **Dog'goned,** confounded (*vulgar*)

Dogrose, dog'rōz, *n* a wild rose, a brier

Dog's-ear, dogz' ēr, *n* the corner of the leaf of a book turned down like a dog's ear —*v t* to turn down the corners of leaves —*part adj* **dog's-eared.**

Dog-shores, dog′ shōrz, *n pl* the pieces of timber used to shore up a vessel, to keep it from falling or from starting during the preparations for launching, knocked aside when the ship is ready to be launched

Dogstar, dog′stär, *n* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, whose rising and setting with the sun gave name to the dogdays

Dog-tooth, dog′ tōōth, *n* a moulding much found in later Norman architecture, esp for doors and windows, consisting of a series of conical projections or teeth of various forms, more or less ornamented



Dog tooth Ornament.

Dog-watches, dog′ woch ez, *n pl* on shipboard, the two watches 4–6 P M and 6–8 P M, consisting each of two hours, unlike the other watches, all of which are of four hours

Dog-wheat, dog′ hwet, *n* a name of **Dog-grass**

Dogwood, dog′wood, *n* a tree or shrub of the cornel genus, valuable on account of the hardness of the wood [Usually said to be from *dag wood*, hard compact wood, good for making *dags* or skewers, but the form *dagwood* is not found]

Doily, doi′li, *n* an old kind of woollen stuff (*obs*) a small napkin used at dessert [From *Doily* or *Doyley*, a famous haberdasher, but the present use is probably modified by the resemblance to Norfolk *dwile*, a napkin, akin to Dut *dwaal* = Eng *towel*]

Doings, dōō′ingz, *n pl* things done, events proceedings behaviour

Doit, doit, *n* a small Dutch coin worth about half a farthing a thing of little or no value [Dut *duit* Orig dub]

Doited, doit′ed, *p adj* a Scotch form of *doted* [See **Dote**]

Dolabriform, do la′bri form, *adj* like a hatchet or cleaver, used of leaves, also of shells straight and thick at one side, and thin at the other [L *dolabra*, a cleaver, and *form*]

Doldrums, dol′drumz, *n pl* (*naut*) those parts of the ocean about the equator where calms and baffling winds prevail low spirits [Prob conn with *dold*, stupid]

Dole, dōl, *v t* to deal out in small portions —*n* a share distributed something given in charity a small portion [A doublet of **Deal**, to divide]

Dole, dōl, *n* pain grief heaviness at heart (*arch* and *poet*) —*adj* **Dole′ful**, full of dole or grief melancholy —*adv* **Dole′fully.**—*n* **Dole′fulness** —*adjs* **Do′lent** (*obs*), **Dole′some**, dismal —*adv* **Dole′somely** [O Fr *doel* (Fr *deuil*), grief—L *dolēre*, to feel pain]

Dolerite, dol′er īt, *n* basaltic greenstone [Fr —Gr *doleros*, deceptive, as being with difficulty distinguished from real greenstone]

Dolichocephalic, dol i ko sef al′ik (also sef′), **Dolichocephalous,** dol i ko sef′al us, *adj* long headed, a term used to denote a head whose diameter from front to back is longer than from side to side —*ns* **Dolichoceph′aly, Dolichoceph′alism** [Formed from Gr *dolichos*, long, *kephalē*, the head]

Doll, dol, *n* a puppet or toy-baby for a child —*n* **Doll's-house.** [Prob from *Dolly*, familiar dim of *Dorothy*, Skeat takes it from Dut *dol*, a whipping post, which he compares with *dollen*, to sport, and *dol*, mad]

Dollar, dol′ar, *n* a silver coin (= 100 cents) of U S A., Mexico, Singapore, &c The U S A dollar = about 4s 2d sterling [Ger, short for *Joachimsthaler*, because first coined at the silver mines in Joachimsthal (Joachim's dale) in Bohemia—Low Ger *daler*, Sw, Dan *daler*]

Dollop, dol′op, *n* a lump —Also **Dallop.** [Prob Eng]

Dolly, dol′i, dim of **Doll**

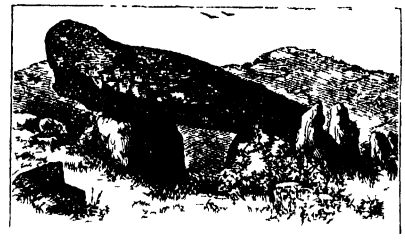
Dolly, dol′i, *n* a wooden shaft attached to a disc with projecting arms, used for stirring clothes in a washing tub, somewhat similar pieces of apparatus in mining, pile driving, &c [Prob from *Dolly*, the familiar form of *Dorothy*]

Dolly-shop, dol′i shop, *n* a kind of pawnshop of the poorest and lowest kind [Corr of *tally shop*, though by confusion a black doll is suspended outside as emblem or signboard See **Tally**]

Dolly Varden, dol′i vär′den, *n* a flowered muslin dress for women, with pointed bodice and tucked-up skirt [Named from Dolly Varden, a character in Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge*]

Dolman, dol′man, *n* a Turkish robe with slight sleeves and open in front a hussar's jacket, worn like a cloak, with one or both sleeves hanging loose [Fr (Hungarian *dolmany*), from Turkish *dolama*]

Dolmen, dol′men, *n* a stone table an ancient structure of two or more unhewn stones placed



Dolmen 'The Giant's Grave,' Kilternan, County Dublin

erect in the earth and supporting a large stone [Bret *dolmen—dol*, *taol*, table, *men*, a stone]

Dolomite, dol′o mīt, *n* a magnesian limestone, so called from the French geologist D Guy de Dolomieu (1750–1801) —*adj* **Dolomit′ic.**

Dolor, Dolour, dō′lor, *n* pain grief anguish —*adjs* **Dolori′fic,** causing or expressing dolor, pain, or grief, **Dol′orous,** full of dolor, pain, or grief doleful —*adv* **Dol′orously** —**Dolours of the Virgin,** the prophecy of Simeon, the flight into Egypt, the three days' loss of Jesus, the meeting of him on the way to Calvary, the crucifixion, the descent from the cross, the entombment [Fr —L *dolēre*, to grieve]

Dolphin, dol′fin, *n* an animal of the whale kind, closely resembling the porpoise, found in all seas, about 8 or 10 feet long the coryphæna, a fish about 5 feet in length, noted for the brilliancy of its colours when dying —*n* **Dol′phinet** (*Spens*), a female dolphin [O Fr *daulphin*—L *delphinus*—Gr *delphis*, *phinos*]

Dolt, dōlt, *n* a dull or stupid fellow —*adj* **Dolt′ish,** dull stupid —*adv* **Dolt′ishly.**—*n* **Dolt′ishness.** [**Dolt** = *dulled* or blunted See **Dull**]

Dom, dom, *n* the Portuguese form of *Don* also a title given to certain Catholic dignitaries and members of some monastic orders, esp the Benedictine [L *dominus*, lord]

Domain, do mān′, *n* what one is master of or has dominion over an estate territory ownership of land the scope or range of any subject or sphere of knowledge [Fr —L *dominium*, *dominus*, a master]

Domal, dōm′al, *adj* relating to a house [L *domus*, a house]

Domboc, dōm′bōk, *n* a collection of laws made by authority of King Alfred, but now lost. [A S *dóm*, judgment, law, and *bóc*, book]

Dome, dōm, *n* a structure raised above the roof of large buildings, usually hemispherical a large cupola a cathedral (*poet*) a building —*v t* to furnish with a dome —*adjs.* **Domed. Dom′i-**

cal, having a dome [O Fr *dome*—Low L. *doma*, a house—Gr *dōma*, a house The Fr *dôme* and It. *duomo* first meant a town hall or public building, then the cupola on such a building, It *duomo* and Ger *dom* are applied to the principal church of a place with or without a cupola]

Dome, dōm, *n* (*Spens*) Same as **Doom.**

Domesday- or **Doomsday-book,** dōōmz'dā book, *n* a book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England, their value, owners, &c , so called from its authority in judgment (A S *dóm*) on the matters contained in it

Domestic, do mes'tik, *adj* belonging to the house remaining much at home private tame not foreign —*n* a servant in the house —**Domestic architecture,** the architecture of mansions, dwelling houses, cottages, &c , **Domestic economy,** the principles of thrifty housekeeping —*adv* **Domes'tically.**—*n* **Domestic'ity** —*v t* **Domes'ticāte,** to make domestic or familiar to tame —*n* **Domesticā'tion.** [Fr —L *domesticus—domus*, a house]

Domicile, dom'i sil, *n* a house an abode a man's legal place of residence —*v t* to establish a fixed residence —*adj* **Domicil'iary,** pertaining to the domicile —**Domiciliary visit,** a visit, under authority, to a private house for the purpose of searching it —*v t* **Domicil'iāte,** to establish in a permanent residence —*n* **Domiciliā'tion** [Fr —L *domicilium—domus*, a house]

Dominant, dom'in ant, *adj* prevailing predominant —*n* (*music*) the fifth note of the scale in its relation to the first and third —*adv* **Dom'inantly** [L *dominans, antis*, pr p of *dominārī*, to be master]

Dominate, dom'in āt, *v t* to be lord over to govern to prevail over, to be the chief feature of —*n* **Domina'tion,** government absolute authority tyranny —*adj* **Dom'inative,** governing arbitrary (*rare*) —*n* **Dom'inator** (*Shak*), a ruler or governor a ruling influence [L *dominārī, ātus*, to be master—*dominus*, master —*domus* = Eng **Tame**]

Dominie, dom'i ni, *n* a schoolmaster, a tutor (*Scot*) in parts of the U S , a clergyman [L *domine*, voc case of *dominus*, lord, master, sir, used as a title of address for clergymen and schoolmasters]

Domineer, dom in ēr', *v i* to rule arbitrarily to command haughtily to be overbearing [Prob through Dut from O Fr *dominer*—L *dominārī*]

Dominical, do min'ik al, *adj* belonging to our Lord, as the Lord's Prayer, the Lord's Day —**Dominical letter,** one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, used in calendars to mark the Sundays throughout the year [Low L *dominicalis*—L *dominicus—dominus*, lord, master]

Dominican, do-min'i kan, *adj* belonging to St Dominic or to the Dominicans —*n* a friar or monk of the order of St Dominic—Fratres Praedicatores, founded in 1215 They wear a dress of white wool, with a black mantle and pointed hood, and were usually called the Black Friars in England

Dominion, do min'yun, *n* lordship highest power and authority control the country or persons governed a **self-governing colony** —**Dominion day,** a Canadian festival on the anniversary of the union of the provinces, 1st July 1867 (*pl*) (*B*) a class of angelic spirits (Col i 16)

Domino, dom'i no, *n* a cape with a hood worn by a master or by a priest a long cloak of black silk with a hood, used at masked balls (*pl*) **Dom'inoes, Dom'inos** (-nōz), the name of a game, so called because the pieces are coloured black (on the lower side) [Sp *domino*—L *dominus*]

Don, don, *n* a Spanish title, corresponding to English Sir, formerly applied only to noblemen, now to all classes a fellow of a college, a college authority a swell, adept (*coll*) —*adj* **Donn'ish,** pertaining to a don with the airs of a don —*n* **Don'ship,** rank or dignity of a don —*fem* **Doña,** in English, usually with the Italian spelling, **Donn'a** [Sp —L *dominus*]

Don, don, *v t* to do or put on to assume —*pr p* donn'ing, *pa p* donned [A contr of *do on*]

Donat, Donet, do'net, *n* a grammar, a primer [O Fr *donat*, from the name of Ælius Donatus, author about 358 A D of a Latin grammar, long a standard school book]

Donation, do nā'shun, *n* act of giving that which is given, a gift of money or goods (*law*) the act by which a person freely transfers his title to anything to another —*v t* **Donāte',** to present a gift —*n* **Don'ative,** a gift a gratuity a benefice presented by the founder or patron without reference to the bishop —*adj* vested or vesting by donation —*ns* **Donā'tor,** one who makes a gift, a donor, **Don'atory** (*Scots law*), one to whom lands escheated to the crown are made over, **Dō'nor,** a giver a benefactor —**Dona nobis,** the last section of the mass, beginning 'Dona nobis pacem' [Fr —L *donāre, donātum—donum*, a gift—*dāre*, to give]

Donatists, don'a-tists, *n pl* the members of an African sect in the Christian Church of the 4th and 5th centuries, who protested against any diminution of the extreme reverence paid to martyrs, who treated the lapsed severely, and rebaptised converts from the Catholic Church [From *Donatus*, one of their leaders]

Done, dun, *pa p* of **Do,** often with sense of utterly exhausted so **Done up, Done out**

Donee, do nē', *n* one who receives a gift

Donga, dong'ga, *n* the South African name for a channel or gully formed by the action of water

Donjon, dun'jun, *n* a strong central tower in ancient castles, to which the garrison retreated when hard pressed [A doublet of **Dungeon**]

Donkey dong'ki, *n* the ass —*ns* **Donkey-engine,** a small engine used in steamers for loading and unloading, pumping water into the boilers, &c , **Donkey-pump,** an extra steam pump [Still regarded as slang in 1823 Perh =*dun-ik ie*, a double dim of *dun*, from its colour Cf **Dicky.**]

Do-nothing, dōō' nuth ing, *n* one who does nothing a lazy or idle person a fainéant —*ns* **Do-noth'ingness, Do-noth'ingism**

Doolefull, dōōl'fool, *adj* (*Spens*) **Doleful.**

Doolie. See **Dhooly.**

Doom, dōōm, *n* judgment condemnation destiny ruin final judgment a picture of the Last Judgment —*v t* to pronounce judgment on to sentence to condemn —*pr p* dōōm'ing, *pa p* dōōmed —*adj* **Doom'ful,** full of doom, ruin, or destructive power (*Spens*) —*ns* **Dooms'day,** the day of doom, the day when the world will be judged, **Doomsday-book** (see **Domesday**), **Dooms'man,** one who pronounces doom or sentence, a judge —**Crack of doom,** the signal for the final dissolution of all things, the last trump [A S *dóm*, judgment]

Doom-palm, dōōm' pam, *n* a kind of African palm, with a branched stem, tufts of fan shaped leaves, and a fruit as big as an apple

Door, dōr, *n* the usual entrance into a house, room, or passage the wooden frame on hinges closing up the entrance a means of approach or access —**Out of doors,** in the open air, **Folding-door,** a door in two halves, each of which may be folded back against the wall, **Death's door,** on the point of death, in great danger of death, **To darken one's door,** to cross one's threshold; **To show to the door,** to dismiss with ignominy.

—*ns* **Door-bell, Door-keeper, Door-knocker, Door-mat, Door-nail, Door-post,** the jamb or side piece of a door, **Door-plate,** a plate on or at a door with the householder's name on it, **Door-step, Door-way,** the entrance or passage closed by the door —**Next door to,** in the house next to near to, bordering upon, very nearly [A S *dor*, or *duru*, Ger *thor*, *thur*, Gr *thyra*, L *fores* (pl), a door]

Doquet, dok'et, a form of **Docket**

Dor, Dorr, dor, *n* a kind of dung beetle, also called *Dor beetle* and *Dor-fly* a cockchafer (in U S called *Dor bug*) a drone (*obs*) [A S *dora*, a humble bee]

Dorado, dō-rä'dō, *n* the dolphin, so called from its beautiful colour when dying [Sp, from *dorar*, to gild—L *deaurāre*, *ātus* See **Dory,** and **El Dorado.**]

Dorcas, dor'kas, *n* given in Acts, ix 36, as the Greek translation of Tabitha (a word meaning in Aramaic 'female gazelle'), the name of the Christian woman of Joppa, famous for her good works and almsdeeds, esp the making of clothes for the poor Hence *Dorcas Societies*, societies for buying cloth and making clothes for the poor, wholly or mainly by the handiwork of the lady members

Dor-hawk, dor' hawk, *n* the common goatsucker or fern owl

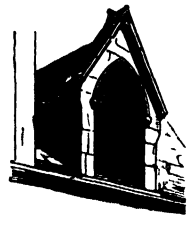
Dorian, dō'ri an, *adj* and *n* belonging to Doris in Greece, Doric a native of Doris

Doric, dor'ik, *adj* belonging to Doris in Greece denoting one of the Greek orders of architecture, distinguished by its simplicity and solidity —*n* one of the modes of Greek music a dialect of the Greek language distinguished by the use of broad vowel sounds any dialect having this character, as Scotch —*ns* **Dor'icism, Dor'ism,** a peculiarity of the Doric dialect [Fr *dorique* —L *Doricus*—Gr *Dōris*]

Dorking, dork'ing, *n* a square-bodied breed of poultry, variously coloured, and with five claws on each foot—so named from Dorking, in Surrey

Dorlach, dor'lah, *n* a bundle, a knapsack —Also **Dorloch.** [Gael]

Dormant, dor'mant, *adj* sleeping at rest not used, in abeyance (as a title) in a sleeping posture (*archit*) leaning —*n* a cross-beam a joist —*n* **Dor'mancy,** quiescence —*adj* **Dor'mitive,** causing sleep (of medicine), as opium —*ns* **Dor'mitory,** a large sleeping chamber with many beds, **Dormer-window,** a vertical window, esp of a sleeping room (formerly called dormer), on the sloping roof of a house, **Dor'mouse** (*pl* **Dor'mice**), a small rodent intermediate between the squirrel and the mouse, so called because torpid in winter, **Dor'tour** (*Spens*), a dormitory [Fr, *dormir*—L *dormīre*, to sleep]



Dormer window

Dormy, Dormie, dor'mi, *adj* a term applied to one player at golf, when he is as many holes ahead as there remain holes to be played

Dornick, dor'nik, *n* a kind of stout figured linen, orig made at Doornik, or Tournay, in Belgium

Dorp, dorp, *n* a Dutch form of **Thorp**

Dorsal, dor'sal, *adj* pertaining or belonging to the back —*adv* **Dor'sally.** [Fr—L *dorsum*, the back.]

Dory, dō'ri, *n* a fish of a golden yellow colour, called also **John Dory** and **Doree** [Fr *dorée*, from *dorer*, to gild—L *deaurāre*, to gild—*de*, of, with, and *aurum*, gold John is simply the ordinary name]

Dose, dōs, *n* the quantity of medicine given to be taken at one time a portion anything distasteful that must be taken —*v t* to order or give in doses to give anything nauseous to —*n* **Dōs'age** a practice or method of dosing [O Fr *dose*—Gr *dosis*, a giving—*didōmi*, to give]

Dossal, dos'sal, *n* a cloth hanging, of various colour at various dates, for the back of an altar and the sides of the chancel of a church [Late L *dossale*, *dorsale*—L *dorsum*, the back]

Doss-house, dos' hows, *n* a very cheap lodging house —*n* **Doss'er,** one who lodges in a doss-house [Perh from *doss*, a Prov Eng name for a hassock]

Dost, dust, second pers sing pres ind of **Do.**

Dot, dot, *n* any small mark made with a pen or sharp point —*v t* to mark with dots to diversify with objects —*v i* to form dots —*pr p* dott'ing, *pa p* dott'ed —**Dot and carry,** in addition, to set down the units and carry over the tens to the next column [Prob related to the Dut *dot*, a little lump]

Dotation, do-tā'shun, *n* the act of bestowing a dowry on a woman an endowment —*adj* **Dō'tal,** pertaining to dowry or to dower [Low L *dotation em*—L *dotāre*, to endow]

Dote, dōt, *v i* to be stupid or foolish (*arch*) to be weakly affectionate to show excessive love, formerly also spelt *doat* —*adv* **Dōt'ingly** —*adj* **Dōt'ed** (*Spens*) stupid —*ns* **Dōt'er,** one who dotes, **Dōt'age,** a doting childishness of old age excessive fondness, **Dōt'ant** (*Shak*), a dotard, **Dot'ard,** one who dotes one showing the weakness of old age, or excessive fondness [O Dut *doten*, to be silly, Scot *dottet*, stupid, Fr *radoter*, to rave, is from the same root]

Doth, duth, third pers sing pres ind of **Do.**

Dotterel, dot'er el, *n* a kind of plover, named from its apparent stupidity in allowing itself to be approached and caught a stupid fellow, a dupe [Also spelt *dotterel*, from **Dote**]

Dottle, dot'l, *n* a plug, esp the tobacco at the bottom of a pipe after smoking, sometimes put on the top of fresh tobacco after refilling [Scot]

Douane, dōō an', *n* a custom house [Fr]

Double, dub'l, *adj* twofold twice as much of extra weight, size, or quality in parts acting two parts, insincere —*adv* **Doub'ly** [O Fr *doble*—L *duplus*—*duo*, two, and *plus*, akin to *plenus*, full]

Double, dub'l, *v t* to multiply by two to fold —*v i* to increase to twice the quantity to turn sharply back on one's course in running —*n* twice as much a duplicate an actor's substitute a quick pace (short for double quick) one's wraith or apparition one's exact counterpart a trick (*eccl*) a feast on which the antiphon is said both before and after the psalms —*n* **Doub'ling,** the act of making double a turning back in running a trick a plait or fold —*adjs* **Double-banked,** having two men at each oar, or having two tiers of oars one above the other, as in ancient galleys, **Double-barrelled,** having two barrels —*n* **Double-bass,** the lowest toned instrument of violin form —*adj* **Double-breasted,** of a coat, having two breasts, one to be folded over the other —*ns* **Double-charge,** to charge with a double measure, **Double-dealer,** a deceitful person, **Double-dealing,** duplicity —*adj* **Double-decked,** having two decks above water line —*n* **Double-decker,** a double decked frigate —*adj* **Double-dyed,** twice dyed deeply imbued (as a double-dyed villain) —*n* **Double-entry,** a method in book keeping by which two entries are made of each transaction —*adjs* **Double-eyed,** having a deceitful countenance, **Double-faced,** hypocritical, false —*ns.* **Double-faced-**

ness; **Double-first**, at Oxford, a degree with first class honours in mathematics and classics one who takes such a degree, **Double-Gloster**, Gloucestershire cheese of extra richness —*adjs* **Double-headed**, having two heads, **Double-hearted**, treacherous, **Double-locked**, locked with two locks or bolts locked by two turns of the key, as in very few locks but many novels, **Double-meaning**, deceitful, **Double-minded**, undetermined, wavering —*n* **Doub'leness**, the state of being double duplicity —*adj* and *adv* **Double-quick**, the pace next a run, and *n* the double quick pace —*v t* **Double-shade**, to double the natural darkness (*Milton*) —*adj* **Double-shotted**, of cannon, with two shots in them —*ns* **Double-shuffle** (see **Shuffle**); **Double-stopping**, playing on two stopped strings of a violin, &c, at once, **Double-stout**, extra strong stout or porter —*adj* **Double-tongued**, deceitful

Double entendre, doobl' ong tongdr, *n* an equivoque, a word or phrase with two meanings, one of which is usually more or less indecent [Fr of 17th century, superseded now by (*mot*) *à double entente*]

Doublet, dub'let, *n* a pair an inner garment name given to words that are really the same, but vary somewhat in spelling and signification, as *desk*, *disc* and *dish*, *describe* and *descry* [O Fr, dim of **Double**]

Doubloon, dub loōn', *n* an obsolete Spanish gold coin, so called because it was double the value of a pistole—varying from 33s in 1772 to 20s 8d in 1848 [Sp *doblon*]

Doubt, dowt, *v i* to waver in opinion to be uncertain to hesitate to suspect to believe with fear or hesitation (*Scot*) to think, even without the sense of hesitation —*v t* to hold in doubt to distrust —*p adj* **Doubt'ed**, questioned feared, redoubted (*Spens*) [O Fr *douter*—L *dubitāre*, akin to *dubius*, doubtful, moving in two (*duo*) directions]

Doubt, dowt, *n* uncertainty of mind suspicion fear a thing doubted or questioned —*n* **Doubt'er** —*adv* **Doubt'ingly**.—*adj* **Doubt'ful**, full of doubt undetermined not clear not secure suspicious not confident —*adv* **Doubt'fully** —*n* **Doubt'fulness**.—*adv* **Doubt'less**, without doubt certainly —*adv* **Doubt'lessly**

Douce, dōōs, *adj* sweet (*obs*) sober, peaceable, sedate (*Scot*) —*adv* **Douce'ly** —*ns* **Douce'ness**, **Douceur** (dōō ser'), sweetness of manner (*obs*) something intended to please, a present or a bribe [Fr *doux*, *douce*, mild—L *dulcis*, sweet]

Douche, dōōsh, *n* a jet of water directed upon the body from a pipe an apparatus for throwing such a jet [Fr—It *doccia*, a water pipe, from L *ducĕre*, to lead]

Dough, dō, *n* a mass of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked —*adj* **Dough'y**, like dough soft —*n* **Dough'iness** —*adjs* **Dough-baked**, half baked, defective in intelligence, **Doughfaced**, pliable, truckling (U S), **Dough-kneaded**, soft (*Milton*) —*n* **Dough-nut**, sweetened dough fried in fat [A S *dāh*, Ger *teig*, Ice *deig*, dough, conn with **Dike**, and with L *fingĕre*, to mould, cf prov *dow* and *duff*]

Doughty, dow'ti, *adj* able, strong brave —*n* **Dough'tiness**. [A S *dyhtig*, valiant—*dugan*, to be strong Ger *tuchtig*, solid, able—*taugen*, to be strong See **Do**, to fare or get on.]

Doup, dowp, *n* bottom, buttocks —*n* **Candle-doup**, a candle-end [Scot, ety dub]

Dour, dōōr, *adj* (*Scot*) obstinate bold [Prob L. *durus*, hard]

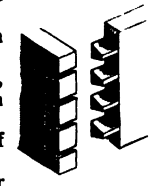
Douse, **Dowse**, dows, *v t* to plunge into water —*v i* to fall suddenly into water [Akin to Sw *dunsa*, fall heavily Ety dub; prob Scand, as in Sw *dunsa*, to fall down]

Douse, **Dowse**, dows, *v t* to strike to strike or lower a sail [M E *duschen*, to rush, fall, cf East Frics *dossen*, to strike]

Douse, **Dowse**, dows, *v t* to put out, extinguish (esp in the *slang* **Douse the glim**, put out the light) [Prob a corr of the obs verb *dout* below, more likely a particular use of *douse*, to strike]

Dout, dowt, *v t* to put out, extinguish [*Do out*]

Dove, duv, *n* a pigeon (esp in comp, as ringdove, turtle-dove, &c) a word of endearment an emblem of innocence, gentleness, also of the Holy Spirit—the 'Holy Dove' (Matt iii 16) —*adjs* **Dove-drawn**, drawn by doves (*Shak*), **Dove-eyed**, meek eyed, **Dove-like**, innocent —*ns* **Dove-colour**, a grayish, bluish, pinkish colour, **Dove'let**, a small dove, **Dove'cot**, **Dove'cote**, a small cot or box in which pigeons breed —**To flutter the dovecots**, to disturb commonplace, conventional people, as the eagle would a dovecot (see Shak, *Cor* V vi 115) [A S *dufa*, from *dúfan*, to dive, Ger *taube*]



Dovetailing

Dovekie, duv'ki, *n* the little auk, a diving bird of the North Atlantic and Arctic oceans

Dovetail, duv'tāl, *n* a mode of fastening boards together by fitting pieces shaped like a wedge or a dove's tail spread out (tenons) into corresponding cavities (mortises) —*v t* to fit one thing into another

Dow, dow, *v i* to be good for a purpose (*obs*) to be able (*Scot*) [A S *dugan*]

Dowager, dow'a jer, *n* a widow with a dower or jointure a title given to a widow to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir [O Fr *douagere* — Low L *dotarium* — L *dotāre*, to endow See **Dower**]

Dowdy, dow'di, *adj* untidy, carelessly dressed, soft and slack in habit —*n* an untidy woman —*adj* **Dow'dyish** —*adv* **Dow'dily** —*n* **Dow'diness** [Ety unknown]

Dowel, dow'el, *n* a pin of wood or iron inserted in the edges of two adjacent boards for the purpose of fastening them together —*v t* to fasten by means of dowels [Fr *douille*, a socket, from a diminutive (*ductillus?*) of *ductus*, a duct, canal Or possibly from root of Ger *dobel*, a pin, plug]

Dower, dow'er, *n* a jointure, that part of the husband's property which his widow enjoys during her life—sometimes used for **Dowry** —*adjs* **Dow'able**, that may be endowed, **Dow'ered**, furnished with dower, **Dow'erless**, without dower —*n* **Dower-house**, the house set apart for the widow [O Fr *douaire*—Low L *do arium*, *dotarium* — L *dotāre*, to endow — *dos*, *dotis*, a dowry—*dāre*, Gr *di-dō mi*, I give]

Dowf, dowf, *adj* dull, heavy, spiritless —*v i* **Dove**, dōv, to be half asleep [Scot, prob Scand, Ice *daufr*, dull]

Dowie, dow'i, *adj* dull, low spirited, sad [Scot]

Dowlas, dow'las, *n* a coarse linen cloth [Fr *doublieux—doublie*, soft—L *ductilis*, pliant—*ducĕre*, to draw Some refer the word to *Doullens*, a town in Somme, in France]

Dowle, dowl, *n* a portion of down in a feather (*Shak*) [See **Dowlas**]

Down, down, *n* the soft hair under the feathers of fowls the hairy covering of the seeds of certain plants anything which soothes or invites to repose.—*p adj* **Downed**, filled or covered with down —*adj* **Down'y**, covered with or made of down like down soft soothing (*slang*) knowing —**The downy** (*slang*), bed —*ns* **Down'-bed**, **Down'-quilt**. [From root of Ice *dúnn*, Ger. *dunst*, vapour, dust. See **Dust**]

Down, down, *n.* a bank of sand thrown up by the sea. Same as **Dune**, a treeless land (*pl*) a tract

of hilly land, used for pasturing sheep, as the North Downs (in Kent) and South Downs (Sussex)—also given to the famous roadstead off the east coast of Kent, inside the Goodwin Sands [A S *dún*, a hill (cog with *tún*, a fort), found in all the Teut and Romance languages, prob from Celt *dun*, which is found in many names of places, as *Dun*keld]

Down, down, *adv* from a higher to a lower position on the ground from earlier to later times from thick to thin, from large to small (to boil down, to cut down) from more to less (to beat down a price) —*prep* along a descent from a higher to a lower position or state —*v t* to knock down to dispirit—also used as a kind of interjection, with *get*, *go*, *come*, *kneel*, &c understood —**Down with your money,** lay it down, pay it, **Down in the mouth,** in low spirits, **Down on one's luck,** in ill luck, **To lay down the law,** to expound authoritatively, **Down east,** in U S, in or into Maine and adjoining parts of New England, **Down south,** in the southern states, **Down to the country,** away into the country from London (hence 'down to the Derby,' 'down to Scotland'), **A down train,** a train away from London —*adj* **Down'cast,** dejected —*ns* **Down'come,** a fall, ruin, a heavy pour of rain, **Down-draught,** a current of air downwards, **Down'fall,** fall, failure, humiliation, ruin —*adjs* **Down'fallen,** ruined, **Down-gyved,** hanging down like fetters (*Shak*), **Down'-hearted,** dejected, **Down'hill,** descending, sloping, **Down'looked,** downcast, gloomy (*Dryden*) —*ns* **Down'lying,** time of retiring to rest a woman's lying-in, **Down'pour,** a heavy fall of rain, &c —*adv* **Down'right,** perpendicular (*obs*) in plain terms utterly —*adj* plain spoken brusque utter (as in *downright madness*) —*ns* **Down'rightness, Down'rush,** a rushing down (as of gas, hot air, &c), **Down'-setting,** a setting down, a snub, **Down'sitting,** sitting down, time of rest (Ps cxxxix 2) —*advs* **Down-stairs,** in, or to, a lower storey, **Down-stream,** with the current —*adj* **Down'-trodden,** trampled on, tyrannised over —*advs* **Down'ward** (also *adj*), **Down'wards,** from higher to lower from source to outlet from more ancient to modern in the lower part [A corr of M E *a down*, *adun*—A S *of dúne*, 'from the hill'—A S *dún*, a hill See **Down,** a bank of sand]

Dowry, dow'ri, *n* the property which a woman brings to her husband at marriage—sometimes used for **Dower.** [Orig *dower-y* See **Dower**]

Dowse, dows, *v t* and *v i* Same as **Douse**

Doxology, doks ol'o ji, *n* a hymn expressing praise and honour to the Trinity —*adj* **Doxolog'ical.** [Gr *doxologia*—*doxa*, praise, and *legein*, to speak]

Doxy, doks'i, *n* (*Shak*) a mistress a woman of loose character [Prob conn with East Frics *dok*, *dokke*, a doll, and *duck* = darling]

Doyen, dwaw'yong, *n* dean, senior member (of an academy, diplomatic corps, &c) [Fr —Lat *dēcanus*]

Doyley See **Doily.**

Doze, dōz, *v i* to sleep lightly or to be half asleep to be in a dull or stupefied state —*v t* (with *away*) to spend in drowsiness —*n* a short light sleep —*n* **Doz'er** —*adj* **Doz'y,** drowsy —*n* **Doz'iness** [From a Scand root, seen in Ice *dúsa*, Dan *dose*, to dose, A S *dwæs*, dull, akin to **Dizzy**]

Dozen, duz'n, *adj* two and ten, or twelve —*n* a collection of twelve articles —**Baker's dozen, Devil's dozen,** thirteen —*adj* **Doz'enth.** [O Fr *dozaine*—L *duodecim*—*duo*, two, and *decem*, ten]

Drab, drab, *n* a low, sluttish woman a prostitute.—*v i.* to associate with bad women [Celt, Gael. *drabag*, Ir *drabog*, 'slut'—*drab*, a stain, closely akin to Gael and Ir *drabh*, grains of malt, which answers to Eng **Draff.**]

Drab, drab, *n* thick, strong gray cloth a gray or dull brown colour, perh from the muddy colour of undyed wool [Fr *drap*, cloth—Low L *drappus*, prob Teut]

Drabble, drab'l, *v t* to besmear with mud and water [Cf *drivel*, *dribble*, prob conn with **Drab,** a low woman]

Dracæna, dra sē'na, *n* the tree which produces the resin called Dragon's Blood [Low L *dracæna*, a she dragon—Gr *drakaina*, fem of *drakōn*, dragon]

Drachm, dram, *n* See **Drachma, Dram.**

Drachma, drak'ma, *n* an ancient Greek weight, and a silver coin of different values a modern Greek coin = above 9½d sterling [Gr *drachmē* —*drassesthai*, to grasp with the hand]

Draconian, dra kō'nyun, **Draconic,** dra-kon'ik, *adj* severe, as was the legislation of Draco, the Athenian archon (621 B C)

Drad, drad, *p adj* or *n* form used by Spenser for *dread* and *dreaded*

Draff, draf, *n* dregs the refuse of malt that has been brewed from —*adjs* **Draff'ish, Draff'y,** worthless [Prob cog with Gael and Ir *drabh* See **Drab**]

Draft, draft, *n* anything drawn a selection of men from an army, &c an order for the payment of money lines drawn for a plan a rough sketch the depth to which a vessel sinks in water —*v t* to draw an outline of to compose and write to draw off to detach —*ns* **Drafts'-man,** one who draws plans or designs, **Drafts'-manship** [A corr of **Draught**]

Draft-horse, draft' hors, *n* a horse used for drawing the plough, heavy loads, &c, in distinction to a carriage or saddle horse

Drafts, drafts, *n* a game See **Draughts**

Drag, drag, *v t* to draw by force to draw slowly to pull roughly and violently to explore with a drag net or hook —*v i* to hang so as to trail on the ground to be forcibly drawn along to move slowly and heavily —*pr p* dragg'ing, *pa p* dragged —*n* a net or hook for dragging along to catch things under water a heavy harrow a device for guiding wood to the saw a mail coach a long open carriage, with transverse or side seats a contrivance for retarding carriage wheels in going down slopes any obstacle to progress an artificial scent (anise seed, &c) dragged on the grounds for fox hounds trained to the pursuit (**Drag-hounds**) to follow at billiards, a push somewhat under the centre of the cue ball, causing it to follow the object ball a short way —*ns* **Drag-bar,** a strong iron bar for connecting railway carriages together (also called **Draw-bar**), **Drag-bolt,** a strong bolt passing through the drag bar of railway carriages, and serving to fasten the coupling, **Drag-chain,** the chain that connects engine and tender, or carriages and wagons with one another, **Drag-net,** a net to be dragged or drawn along the bottom of water to catch fish, **Drags'man,** the driver of a drag or coach [A S *dragan*, Ger *tragen*, in all the Teut tongues Acc to Curtius, nowise conn with L *trahĕre*]

Draggle, drag'l, *v t* or *v i* to make or become wet and dirty by dragging along the ground —*n* **Draggle-tail,** a dirty sluttish woman — *adj* **Draggle-tailed.** [Freq of **Drag,** and a doublet of **Drawl.**]

Dragoman, drag'o man, *n* an interpreter or guide in Eastern countries (*pl*) **Drag'omans.** [Sp, from Ar *tarjumân—tarjama*, to interpret See **Targum.**]

Dragon, drag'un, *n* a fabulous winged serpent the constellation Draco: a fierce person the

flying lizard of the E Indies —*adjs* **Drag'onish, Drag'onlike.**—*ns* **Dragon-tree** (same as **Dracæna**); **Drag'onet,** a little dragon a genus of fishes of the goby family, **Dragon-fly,** an insect with a long body and brilliant colours, **Dragon's-blood,** the red resinous exudation of several kinds of trees in the W and E Indies, used for colouring [Fr —L *draco, draconis*—Gr *drakōn,* from aorist of *derk esthai,* to look]

Dragonnade, drag on ād', *n* the persecution of French Protestants under Louis XIV and his successor by an armed force, usually of dragoons abandonment of a place to the violence of soldiers [Fr, from *dragon,* dragoon]

Dragoon, dra gōōn', *n* formerly a soldier trained to fight either on horseback or on foot, now applied only to heavy cavalry as opposed to hussars and lancers —*v t* to give up to the rage of soldiers to compel by violent measures [Fr See **Dragon**]

Dragoonade, drag ōōn ād' Same as **Dragonnade**

Drain, drān, *v t* to draw off by degrees to filter to clear of water by drains to make dry to drink dry to exhaust —*v i* to flow off gradually —*n* a watercourse a ditch a sewer a drink (*slang*) exhausting expenditure —*ns* **Drain-pipe, Drain-tile, Drain'er,** a utensil on which articles are placed to drain, **Drain-trap,** a contrivance for preventing the escape of foul air from drains, but admitting the water into them —*adj* **Drain'able** —*ns* **Drain'age,** the drawing off of water by rivers or other channels the system of drains in a town, **Drainage-basin,** the area of land which drains into one river, **Drainage-tube,** a tube of silver, india rubber, glass, &c, introduced by a surgeon into a wound or abscess to drain off pus, &c [A S *drehnigean, drenian*—*dragan,* to draw]

Drake, drāk, *n* the male of the duck [Cf Ger dial *draak* The derivation from a supposed A S *and-drake,* duck king, is abandoned]

Drake, drāk, *n* a dragon a monster a meteor a small cannon a day fly [A S *draca*—L *draco,* dragon]

Dram, dram, *n* a contraction of **Drachm** $\frac{1}{60}$th of an oz avoirdupois formerly, with apothecaries, $\frac{1}{8}$th of an oz as much raw spirits as is drunk at once —*v i* to drink a dram —*v t* to give a dram to —*n* **Dram-shop** [Through Fr and L, from Gr *drachmē* See **Drachma**]

Drama, dram'a, *n* a story of human life and action represented by actors imitating the language, dress, &c of the original characters a composition intended to be represented on the stage dramatic literature theatrical entertainment a series of deeply interesting events —*adj* **Dram-at'ic,** dram at'ik (rarely **Dramat'ical**), belonging to the drama appropriate to or in the form of a drama with the force and vividness of the drama —*adv* **Dramat'ically** —*v i* **Dram'atise,** to compose in, or turn into, the form of a drama or play —*n* **Dram'atisā'tion,** the act of dramatising the dramatised version of a novel or story —*adj* **Dram'atisable.**—*n* **Dram'atist,** a writer of plays [L —Gr *drama, dramatos*—*draein,* to do]

Dramaturgy, dram'a tur-ji, *n* the principles of dramatic composition theatrical art —*adj* **Dram'aturgic** —*ns* **Dram'aturge, Dram'aturgist,** a playwright [Through Fr from Gr *dramatourgia, dramatourgos,* playwright—*drama,* and *ergon,* a work]

Drank, drangk—past tense of **Drink.**

Draper, drāp'er, *n* one who deals in drapery or cloth —*n* **Drap'ery,** cloth goods hangings of any kind the draper's business (*art*) the representation of the dress of human figures —*adj* **Drap'eried,** draped —*n* **Drā'pet** (*Spens*), cloth, coverlet —*v t* **Drape,** to cover with cloth [Fr *draper*—*drap,* from a Teut root **See Drab**]

Drastic, dras'tik, *adj* active, powerful —*n* a medicine that purges quickly or thoroughly [Gr *drastikos*—*draein,* to act, to do]

Drat, drat, *v t* a minced oath used to express vexation ('Drat the boy!') [= 'od rot! God rot!]

Draught, draft, *n* act of drawing force needed to draw the act of drinking the quantity drunk at a time outline of a picture that which is taken in a net by drawing a chosen detachment of men a current of air the depth to which a ship sinks in the water —*v t* (more commonly **Draft**) to draw out —*ns* **Draught-house,** a sink, privy (*B*), **Draught'iness, Draught-net,** a drag net, **Draughts,** a game in which two persons make alternate moves (*draughts*) on a checkered board, called the **Draught'board,** with pieces called **Draughts'men, Draughts'man** (see **Draftsman**) —*adj* **Draught'y,** full of draughts or currents of air [From A S *dragan,* to draw See **Drag,** *v*, and **Draw**]

Drave, drāv, old *pa t* of **Drive.**

Dravidian, dra-vid'i an, *n* of the non-Aryan stock to which the Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, and Malayālam speaking peoples of Southern India belong of the languages of these races [Sans *Drāvida,* an ancient province of Southern India]

Draw, draw, *v t* to pull along to bring forcibly towards one to entice, attract to coax into giving information to make one express himself (also **to Draw out a man**) to inhale to take out to evoke or bring out by some artifice to extract by pulling to cast lots to extract the essence of to eviscerate (hang, *draw,* and quarter) to manufacture (wire) by drawing through a small hole to deduce to lengthen to extend to the full length (as in drawing a bow) to force to appear (as a badger from its hole) to receive (as revenues) to demand money by a draft to make a picture of, by lines drawn to describe to require as depth of water for floating —*v i* to pull to practise drawing to move to approach to have a free current (of a chimney) —*pa t* drew (drōō), *pap* drawn —*n* the act of drawing anything drawn a drawn or undecided game —*adj* **Draw'able** —**To draw a bead on, To draw a blank** (see **Bead, Blank**), **To draw a cover,** to send the hounds into a cover to frighten out a fox, **To draw blank,** to do so, but find no fox, **To draw back,** to retire to withdraw from an engagement, **To draw cuts,** to cast lots, **To draw in,** to reduce, contract to become shorter, **To draw it fine,** to be too precise, **To draw it mild,** to state a thing without exaggeration, **To draw near,** to approach, **To draw off,** to take wine, ale, &c out of a barrel to retire, **To draw on,** to approach (of a fixed date), **To draw on one's memory,** to try to remember, **To draw on one's imagination,** to make imaginative or lying statements, **To draw over,** to persuade to desert to the other side, **To draw out,** to leave the place (of an army, &c), **To draw rein,** to slacken speed, to stop, **To draw the line,** to fix a limit, **To draw up,** to form in regular order to arrange or to be arranged (as troops) to compose (as a protest, &c) to stop (as in driving a carriage) —*ns* **Draw'back,** a disadvantage a receiving back some part of the duty on goods on their exportation, **Drawbridge,** a bridge that can be drawn up or let down at pleasure, **Drawēē',** the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn, **Draw'er,** he or that which draws one who draws beer or fetches liquor in a tavern a thing drawn out, like the sliding box in a case (*pl*) a close under-garment for the lower limbs, **Draw'ing,**

the art of representing objects by lines drawn, shading, &c a picture the distribution of prizes, as at a lottery —**In drawing**, correctly drawn, **Out of drawing**, inaccurately drawn, or drawn in violation of the principles of drawing —*ns* **Drawing-board**, **Drawing-frame**, a machine in which carded wool, cotton, &c is drawn out fine, **Drawing-knife**, a knife with a handle at each end, used by coopers for shaving hoops by drawing it towards one, **Drawing-master**, **Drawing-pen**, **Drawing-pencil**, **Drawing-room**, in engineering, a room where plans and patterns are drawn, **Drawing-table**, a table which can be extended in length by drawing out sliding leaves, **Draw-plate**, a plate of steel or ruby with a hole drilled in it through which wire, tubing, &c. is drawn to make it more slender, **Draw-well**, a well from which water is drawn up by a bucket and apparatus [A later form of **Drag**]

Drawcansir, draw'kan ser, *n* a blustering fellow, a braggart [The name of a character in Buckingham's *Rehearsal* (1671)]

Drawing-room, draw'ing rōōm, *n* a room to which the company withdraws after dinner a reception of company at court —**Drawing-room car**, a railway carriage fitted up as a drawing room [Orig *Withdrawing room*]

Drawl, drawl, *v i* to dawdle (*obs*) to speak in a slow, lengthened tone —*v t* to utter (words) in a slow and sleepy manner —*n* a slow, lengthened utterance of the voice —*n* **Drawl'er** —*adv* **Drawl'ingly**.—*n* **Drawl'ingness**. [Freq of **Draw**, as **Draggle** of **Drag**]

Drawn, drawn, *part* and *adj* from **Draw**, esp in **A drawn game** or **battle**, undecided, **At daggers drawn**, openly hostile, **Drawn and quartered**, disembowelled and cut into quarters

Dray, drā, *n* a low strong cart for heavy goods that which is dragged or drawn —*n* **Dray'man** [A S *dræge*, from *dragan* See **Drag**, *v*]

Dread, dred, *n* fear awe the objects that excite fear —*adj* dreaded inspiring great fear or awe —*v t* to regard with terror to regard with reverence —*adj* **Dread'ful**, (*orig*) full of dread producing great fear or awe terrible —**Penny dreadful**, a cheap sensational serial or tale, usually bloody in subject and vulgar in tone —*adv* **Dread'fully** —*n* **Dread'fulness**.—*adj* **Dread'less**, free from dread intrepid —*adv* **Dread'lessly**.—*n* **Dread'lessness**.—*adj* **Dread'ly** (*Spens*), dreadful —*n* **Dread'naught**, **Dread'nought**, one who dreads nothing hence, a garment of thick cloth defending against the weather the cloth of which it is made [M E *dreden*—A S *on drédan*, to fear, Ice *ondréda*, O High Ger *in tratan*, to be afraid]

Dream, drēm, *n* a train of thoughts and fancies during sleep, a vision something only imaginary —*v i* **Dream**, to fancy things during sleep to think idly —*v t* to see in, or as in a dream —*pa t* and *pa p* dreamed or dreamt (dremt) —*n* **Dream'er** —*adv* **Dream'ingly** —*adjs* **Dream'ful** (*Tenn*), dreamy, **Dream'y**, full of dreams appropriate to dreams dreamlike —*ns* **Dream'iness**, **Dream'land**, the land of dreams, reverie, or imagination —*adj* **Dream'less**, free from dreams —*ns* **Dream-while**, the duration of a dream, **Dream'world**, a world of illusions [A S *drēam* means rejoicing, music, in M E the two meanings of music, mirth, and of dream ing occur, Dut *droom*, Ger *traum*, a dream]

Drear, drēr, **Dreary**, drēr'i, *adj* gloomy cheerless —*adv* **Drear'ily** —*n* **Drear'iness** —*adj* **Drear'isome**, desolate, forlorn —*ns* **Drear'iment**, **Drear'ing**, **Drear'ihead**, **Drear'ihood** (*Spens*), dreariness, cheerlessness. [A S *dréorig*, mournful, bloody—*dréor*, gore.]

Dredge, drej, *n* an instrument for dragging a drag net for catching oysters, &c a machine for taking up mud or zoological specimens from the bottom of the sea a floating machine for deepening a harbour or river by gathering up mud from the bottom by means of buckets on an endless chain —Also called **Dredg'er** and **Dredg'ing machine**.—*v t* to gather with a dredge to deepen with a dredge [O Fr *drege*, prob from O Dut *draghe* (mod Dut *dreg net*), Dut *dragen*, cog with A S *dragan*]

Dredge, drej, *v t* to sprinkle flour on meat while roasting —*n* **Dredg'er**, **Dredge-box**, **Dredg'ing-box**, a utensil for dredging [M E *dradge*, *dragy*, a comfit—O Fr *dragie*, sugar plum, mixed grain for horses, through Prov and It, from Gr *tragēmata*, dried fruits, things nice to eat, *etragon*, aorist of *trōgein*, to eat]

Dree, drē, *v i* to endure, bear, esp in **To dree one's weird**, to abide one's destiny [Scot, A S *dreógan*, suffer, perform, Prov Eng *dree* Scot *dreich*, *dreigh*, all meaning wearisome]

Dregs, dregz, *n pl* impurities in liquor that fall to the bottom, the grounds dross the vilest part of anything —*adj* **Dregg'y**, containing dregs muddy foul —*ns* **Dregg'iness**, **Dregg'ishness** [Ice *dregg—draga*, to draw See **Draw**]

Dreich, drēh, *adj* (*Scot*) long, tiresome [See **Dree**]

Drench, drensh, *v t* to fill with drink or liquid to wet thoroughly, to soak to physic by force to drown (*obs*) —*n* a draught a dose of physic forced down the throat [A S *drencan*, to give to drink, from *drincan*, to drink, Ger *tranken*, to soak See **Drink**]

Drent, drent (*Spens*), obs *pa t* of **Drench**

Dress, dres, *v t* to put straight or in order, as troops to put clothes upon to prepare to cook to trim to deck to cleanse a sore to manure —*v i* to come into line to put on clothes —*pa t* and *pa p* dressed or drest —*n* the covering or ornament of the body a lady's gown style of dress —*ns* **Dress'er**, one who dresses a medical student who dresses wounds a table on which meat is dressed or prepared for use, **Dress'ing**, dress or clothes manure given to land matter used to give stiffness and gloss to cloth the sauce, &c used in preparing a dish for the table, stuffing, &c the bandage, &c applied to a sore an ornamental moulding a thrashing, **Dressing-case**, a case of toilet requisites used in dressing one's self, **Dressing-gown**, a loose garment used in dressing, or in dishabille, **Dressing-jacket**, **Dressing-sack**, a jacket worn by women in dressing, **Dressing-room**, **Dressing-table**, **Dress-circle**, part of a theatre (usually the first gallery) set apart for people in evening dress, **Dress-coat**, a fine black coat with narrow or cut away skirts, worn when in full dress, **Dress-goods**, cloths for making women's and children's gowns, frocks, &c, **Dress'maker**, a person who makes gowns or dresses for women —*adj* **Dress'y**, fond of dress —**Evening dress**, **Full dress**, the costume prescribed by fashion for social occasions, evening receptions, dinners, balls, &c [O Fr *dresser*, to make straight, to prepare, from L *dirigĕre*, *directum*, to direct]

Drest, drest, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Dress**.

Drevill, an old form of **Drivel**, a slave

Drew, drōō—did draw—*pa t* of **Draw**.

Drib, drib, *v t* to cut off in small portions to filch or steal to lead on by degrees [Akin to **Drub**]

Drib, drib, *v i* to dribble, drivel —*n* a drip, a driblet [See **Dribble**.]

Dribble, drib'l, *v i* to fall in small drops to drop quickly to slaver, as a child or an idiot —*v t* to let fall in drops to give out in small portions at football, &c, to keep the ball moving forward little by little.—*ns.* **Dribb'ler**; **Drib'let**,

Dribb'let, a small drop a small quantity. [Dim of **Drip**]

Drier, dri'er, *n* that which dries a machine, centrifugal or other, for extracting moisture from wet cloths, grain, &c a substance causing paint to dry more rapidly (a patent drier being made of sugar of lead, barytes, and linseed oil)

Drift, drift, *n* a driving a heap of matter driven together, as snow the direction in which a thing is driven a slow current in the sea caused by the wind leeway the object aimed at the meaning of words used (*geol*) detritus, such as broken rock, sand, gravel (*mining*) a horizontal excavation or passage —*v t* to drive into heaps, as snow —*v i* to be floated along to be driven into heaps —*ns* **Drift-anchor,** an anchor for keeping the ship's head to the wind, **Drift-ice,** floating masses of ice drifting before the wind —*adj* **Drift'less,** without drift or aim —*ns* **Drift-mining,** gold mining by means of drifts in the gravel and detritus of old river beds, **Drift-net,** a net kept upright in the water by floats above and weights below, **Drift-sail,** a sail immersed in the water, used for lessening the drift of a vessel during a storm, **Drift'wood,** wood drifted by water —*adj* **Drift'y,** full of or forming drifts [See **Drive**]

Drill, dril, *v t* to bore, pierce to make with a drill to exercise soldiers, pupils, &c to sow seeds, &c in rows —*n* an instrument for boring stone, metal, teeth, or hard substances (not wood), actuated by a kind of bow, by a brace, or otherwise a large boring instrument used in mining a ridge with seed or growing plants on it (turnips, potatoes, &c) the plants in such a row the machine for sowing the seed in drill-husbandry —*ns* **Drill-harrow,** a harrow for working between drills, **Drilling-machine, Drilling-lathe, Drill-press,** machines for boring with a drill or drills, **Diamond-drill,** a drill for boring diamonds, or a rock boring drill with black diamonds on the boring face, **Drill-sergeant,** a sergeant who drills soldiers [Cog with *thrill* and *trill* and the root of *through*, but probably borrowed from Dut *drillen*, to bore, cf Dan *drille*, a borer, a drill in a field Skeat holds *drill*, a row, to be the same as *drill*, to trickle, *drill*, a drop, and these from *trill*, shortened from *trickle*, and confused with W *rhill*, a row]

Drill, dril, *n* a species of baboon found in Western Africa, resembling the mandrill, but smaller [A contr of **Mandrill.**]

Drilling, dril'ing, *n* stout twilled linen or cotton cloth [Ger *drillich*, ticking—L *trilix*, three threaded, *tres*, three, *licium*, thread [Some times shortened to **Drill**]

Drily See **Dry,** *adj*

Drink, dringk, *v t* to swallow, as a liquid to empty, as a glass, bowl, &c to take in through the senses —*v i* to swallow a liquid to take intoxicating liquors to excess —*pr p* drink'ing, *pa t* drank, *pa p* drunk —*n* something to be drunk intoxicating liquor —**In drink,** intoxicated, **To drink himself drunk,** to drink until he is drunk, **To drink in,** to absorb rain, &c, as dry land does, **To drink off,** to quaff wholly and at a gulp, **To drink the others under the table,** to continue drinking and remain (comparatively) sober after the others have completely collapsed, **To drink to, To drink to the health of,** to drink wine, &c, with good wishes for one's health, **To drink up,** to exhaust by drinking, **Strong drink,** alcoholic liquor —*adj* **Drink'able** —*ns* **Drink'ableness; Drink'er,** a tippler, **Drinking-bout, Drinking-horn, Drink-money,** a gratuity, ostensibly given to buy liquor for drinking to the health of the giver, **Drink-offering,** an offering of wine, oil, blood, &c to God or the gods [A S *drincan*, Ger *trinken*]

Drip, drip, *v i* to fall in drops to let fall drops —*v t* to let fall in drops —*pr p* dripp'ing *pa p* dripped —*n* a falling in drops that which falls in drops the edge of a roof —**Right of drip,** a right in law to let the drip from one's roof fall on another's land —*ns* **Dripp'ing,** that which falls in drops, as fat from meat in roasting, **Dripping-pan,** a pan for receiving the dripping from roasting meat, **Drip-stone,** a projecting moulding over doorways, &c to throw off the rain [**Drop** and **Drip** are from the same root]



a, b, Drip stone

Drive, drīv, *v t* to force along to hurry one on to guide, as horses drawing a carriage to convey or carry in a carriage to force in, as nails with a hammer to push briskly to urge, as a point of argument, a bargain, &c to compel to send away with force, as a ball in cricket, golf, tennis to chase game towards sportsmen —*v i* to press forward with violence to be forced along, as a ship before the wind to go in a carriage to tend towards a point to strike with a sword, the fist, &c —*pr p* drīv'ing, *pa t* drōve, *pa p* driv'en —*n* an excursion in a carriage a road for driving on the propelling of a ball in cricket, &c the chasing of game towards the shooters, or the sport so obtained, or the ground over which the game is driven —*ns* **Driv'er,** one who, or that which, drives, in all senses a golf club used to propel the ball from the teeing ground, **Driving-wheel,** a main wheel that communicates motion to other wheels one of the main wheels in a locomotive —**To drive feathers** or **down,** to separate the lighter from the heavier by exposing them to a current of air, **To drive to one's wit's end,** to perplex utterly, **To let drive,** to aim a blow [A S *drifan*, to drive, Ger *treiben*, to push]

Drivel, driv'l, *v i* to slaver or let spittle dribble, like a child to be foolish to speak like an idiot —*pr p* driv'elling, *pa p* driv'elled —*n* slaver nonsense —*n* **Driv'eller,** a fool [A form of **Dribble**]

Drivel, driv'l, *n* a drudge (*Spens*) [M E *driven*, to drive See **Drive**]

Drizzle, driz'l, *v i* to rain in small drops —*v t* (*Shak*) to shed in small drops —*n* a small, light rain —*adj* **Drizz'ly.** [Freq of M E *dresen*—A S *dreósan*, to fall, Norw *drjosa*, Goth *driusan*]

Droil, droil, *v i* to drudge [Dut *druilen*]

Droit, drwo, *n* right duty [Fr]

Droll, drōl, *adj* odd amusing laughable —*n* one who excites mirth a jester —*v i* to practise drollery to jest —*adj* **Droll'y** —*n* **Droll'ery** [Fr, from Dut *drollig*, odd—*trold*, a hobgoblin Cf Ger *droll*, a short thick person]

Dromedary, drum'e dar i, *n* a thoroughbred one humped Arabian camel [Fr —Low L *dromedarius*—Gr *dromas, dromados*, running—*dramein*, 2 aor inf of *trechein*, to run]

Drone, drōn, *n* the male of the honey bee one who lives on the labour of others, like the drone bee a lazy, idle fellow —*adj* **Dron'ish,** like a drone lazy, idle —*adv* **Dron'ishly.**—*n* **Dron'ishness.** [A S *drān*, or perh *dran*, the bee]

Drone, drōn, *v i* to make a low humming sound —*n* the largest tube of the bagpipe [M E, not found in A S Cf Dut *dreunen*, Sw *drona*]

Droop, drōōp, *v i* to sink or hang down to grow weak or faint to decline —*v t* to let sink —*n* a drooping position —*adv* **Droop'ingly,** in a drooping manner [Scand , Ice *drúpa*, droop —*dryúpa* See **Drop**]

Drop, drop, *n* a small particle of liquid which falls at one time a very small quantity of liquid anything hanging like a drop a fall a trap in the gallows scaffold, the fall of which allows the criminal to drop a device for lowering goods into a ship's hold —*v i* to fall in small particles **to let drops fall** to fall suddenly **to come to an end** to fall or sink lower —*v t* **to let fall** in drops to let fall to let go, dismiss, break off, as an acquaintance to utter casually to write and send (a note) in an offhand manner to set down from a carriage —*pr p* dropp'ing, *pa p* dropped —*ns* **Drop'let,** a little drop, **Drop-net,** a net suspended from a boom, to be suddenly dropped on a passing shoal of fish, **Dropp'ing,** that which is dropped (*pl*) dung, esp of fowls, **Drop-scene,** a painted curtain suspended by pulleys, which drops in front of the stage in a theatre —*adj* **Drop'ripe,** so ripe as to be ready to drop from the tree —*adv* **Drop'wise,** by drops (*Tenn*) —**Drop serene,** an old medical name for *amaurosis*, lit translated from L *gutta serena* **Prince Rupert's drops,** drops of glass which have fallen in a melted state into cold water, and have assumed a tadpole like shape If the point of the tail be nipped off, the whole falls to dust with a loud report said to be Prince Rupert's invention , **A dropping fire,** a continuous irregular discharge of small arms , **To drop astern** (*naut*), to pass or move towards the stern , **To drop away** or **off,** to depart, disappear , **To drop down,** to sail, move, or row down a coast, or down a river to the sea , **To drop in,** to come in casually , **To drop out,** to disappear from one's place [A S *dropa*, a drop—*dreópan*, to drop , Dut *drop*, Ger *tropfe*]

Dropsy, drop'si, *n* an unnatural collection of water in any part of the body —*adjs* **Drop'sical, Drop'sied** (*Shak*), affected with dropsy —*n* **Drop'sicalness** [Through Fr from L *hydropisis* —Gr *hydrōps—hydōr*, water]

Drosera, dros'er a, *n* a genus of small herbaceous plants of the order Droseraceæ, generally in habiting marshy places [Formed from Gr *droseros—drosos*, dew]

Droshky, drosh'ki, **Drosky,** dros'ki, *n* a low four-wheeled open carriage much used in Russia [Russ *droyki*]

Dross, dros, *n* the scum which metals throw off when melting waste matter refuse rust —*adj* **Dross'y,** like dross impure worthless —*n* **Dross'iness** [A S *dros*, from *dreósan*, to fall , cf Dut *droesem* , Ger *druse*]

Drought, drowt, **Drouth,** drowth, *n* dryness want of rain or of water thirst —*adj* **Drought'y,** full of drought very dry wanting rain, thirsty —*ns* **Drought'iness, Drouth'iness.**—*adj* **Drouth'y.** [A S *drugathe*, dryness—*drugian*, to dry]

Drouk, Drook, drōōk, *v t* to drench to duck (*Scot*) —*p adj* **Drouk'it, Drook'it** [Ice *drukna*, to be drowned , cf Dan *drukne*]

Drove, drōv, *pa t* of **Drive.**—*n* a number of cattle, or other animals, driven —*n* **Drov'er,** one whose occupation is to drive cattle a boat (*Spens*) [A.S. *dráf—drifan*, to drive]

Drow, drow, *n* a kind of elves supposed to belong to Shetland, inhabiting caves —Also **Trow,** a variant of **Troll**

Drow, drow, *n* (*Scot*) a drizzling mist

Drown, drown, *v t* to drench or sink in water to kill by placing under water to overpower to extinguish —*v i* to be suffocated in water [A S. *druncnian*, to drown—*druncen*, pa.p of *drincan*, to drink See **Drench.**]

Drowse, drowz, *v i* to be heavy with sleep to look heavy and dull —*v t* to make heavy with sleep to stupefy —*n* a half sleeping state —*ns* **Drows'ihead, Drows'ihed** (*Spens*), drowsiness, sleepiness —*adj* **Drows'y,** sleepy heavy dull inducing sleep —*adv* **Drows'ily** —*n* **Drows'iness.** [A S *drúsian*, to be sluggish , Dut *dreósen*, to fall asleep]

Drub, drub, *v t* to beat or thrash —*pr p* drubb'ing, *pa p* drubbed —*n* **Drubb'ing,** a cudgelling [Prov Eng *drab*, from A S *drepan* , cf Ice *drepa*, Dan *drabe*]

Drudge, druj, *v i* to work hard to do very mean work —*n* one who works hard a slave a menial servant – *adv* **Drudg'ingly** —*n* **Drudg'ery,** the work of a drudge uninteresting toil hard or humble labour [Perh Celt , as in Ir *drugaire*, a drudge]

Drug, drug, *n* any substance used in the composition of medicine an article that cannot be sold, generally owing to over production —*v t* to mix or season with drugs to dose to excess —*v i* to prescribe drugs or medicines —*pr p* drugg'ing, *pa p* drugged —*n* **Drugg'ist,** one who deals in drugs [O Fr *droque*, from Dut *droog*, dry , as if applied orig to dried herbs See **Dry**]

Drug, drug, *n* a drudge (*Shak*)

Drugget, drug'et, *n* a woven and felted coarse woollen fabric, usually with a printed pattern, chiefly used for covering carpets, hence called in some parts of Britain *crumbcloth* [O Fr. *droguet*, dim of *droque*, a drug, trash , see above]

Druid, drōō'id, *n* a priest among the ancient Celts of Britain, Gaul, and Germany, who worshipped under oak trees —*fem* **Dru'idess** —*adjs* **Druid'ic, -al** —*n* **Dru'idism,** the doctrines which the Druids taught the ceremonies they practised [Gael *druidh*, W *derwydd* , Littré accepts the ety from Celt *derw*, an oak, which is from the same root as Gr *drys*, an oak]

Drum, drum, *n* an instrument of percussion, in which a skin of parchment, stretched on a frame of wood or metal, is beaten with an instrument called a drumstick anything shaped like a drum the tympanum or middle portion of the ear (*archit*) the upright part of a cupola (*mech*) a revolving cylinder formerly a large and tumultuous evening party (said to be so called, because rival hostesses vied with each other in beating up crowds of guests) —*v i* to beat a drum to beat with the fingers —*v t* to drum out, to expel to summon —*pr p* drumm'ing, *pa p* drummed —*ns* **Drumm'er,** one who drums (U S) a commercial traveller , **Drum'head,** the head of a drum (see **Court-martial**) the top part of a capstan , **Drum-major,** the chief drummer of a regiment (now called sergeant-drummer) , **Drum'stick,** the stick with which the drum is beat the leg of a cooked fowl [From a Teut root found in Dut *trom*, Ger *trommel*, a drum , prob imitative]

Drum, drum, *n* a small hill or ridge of hills, used in many place names, as *Drum*glass, *Drum*sheugh, &c [Ir *druim*, the back]

Drumble, drum'bl, *v i* (*Shak.*) to be sluggish

Drumly, drum'li, *adj* (*Scot*) muddy gloomy

Drummock, drum'ok, *n.* meal and water mixed (*Scot*)

Drunk, drungk, *pa p* of **Drink.**—*p adj* intoxicated saturated —*n* a drunken bout a drunk person —*n* **Drunk'ard,** one who frequently drinks to excess a habitual drinker —*p adj* **Drunk'en,** given to excessive drinking worthless, besotted resulting from intoxication —*adv* **Drunk'enly** —*n* **Drunk'enness,** excessive drinking habitual intemperance.

Drupe, drōōp, *n* a fleshy fruit containing a stone, as the plum, &c —*adj* **Drupā'ceous,** producing or pertaining to drupes or stone-fruits [Fr —L *drupa*—Gr *dryppa*, an over ripe olive—*drypepēs*, ripened on the tree, from *drys*, a tree, and *peptein*, to cook, cf *drupetēs*—*drys*, and *piptein*, to fall]

Druse, drōōs, *n* one of a remarkable people inhabiting a mountainous district in the north of Syria, with a peculiar religion interwoven from the Bible and the Koran

Dry, drī, *adj* free from, deficient in moisture, sap not green not giving milk thirsty uninteresting hard (*obs*) frigid, precise (of wine) free from sweetness and juicy flavour, also of wines in which a diminished amount of sweetening is added, as compared with so called sweet wines —*v t* to free from water or moisture to exhaust —*v i* to become dry, to evaporate entirely both used also with prep *up* —*pr p* dry'ing, *pa p* dried —*n* **Dri'er** —*adv* **Dry'ly** or **Dri'ly.**—*n* **Dry'ness** —*v t* **Dry-beat** (*Shak*), to beat severely, or so as to be dry —*ns* **Dry-bob,** a slang name used at Eton for boys who play cricket, football, &c opposed to the *wet bob*, who makes rowing his recreation, **Dry-dock** (see **Dock**) —*adj* **Dry-eyed,** tearless —*ns* **Dryasdust,** the pretended editor or introducer of some of Scott's novels—a synonym for a dull and pedantic though learned person—also *adj*, **Dry-foot** (*Shak*), like a dog which pursues game by the scent of its foot —*n pl* **Dry-goods,** drapery, &c, as distinguished from groceries, hardware, &c, **Dry-light,** a clear unobstructed light an unprejudiced view, **Dry-measure** (see **Measure**), **Dry-nurse,** a nurse who feeds a child without milk from the breast, **Dry-plate,** a sensitised photographic plate, with which a picture may be made without the preliminary use of a bath, **Dry-point,** a sharp needle by which fine lines are drawn in copperplate engraving, **Dry-rot,** a decay of timber caused by fungi which reduce it to a dry, brittle mass (*fig*) a concealed decay or degeneration —*v t* **Dry-salt,** to cure meat by salting and drying —*ns* **Dry'salter,** a dealer in gums, dyes, drugs, &c or in salted or dry meats, pickles, &c (*obs*), **Dry'saltery** —*adjs* **Dry-shod,** without wetting the shoes or feet, **Dry-stone,** built of stone without mortar, as some walls —*n* **Dry-stove,** a kind of hot house for preserving the plants of dry, warm climates —**High and dry** (see **High**), **Cut and dried** (see **Cut**). [A S *dryge*, cf Dut *droog*, Ger *trocken*]

Dryad, drī'ad, *n* (*Greek myth*) a nymph of the woods [Gr *dryad*, *dryas*, from *drys*, a tree]

Dual, dū'al, *aaj* consisting of two —*ns* **Du'alism** (*philos*), that view which seeks to explain the world by the assumption of two radically independent and absolute elements —e g (1) the doctrine of the entire separation of spirit and matter, thus being opposed both to *idealism* and to *materialism*, (2) the doctrine of two distinct principles of good and of evil, or of two distinct divine beings of these characters, **Du'alist,** a believer in dualism —*adj* **Dualis'tic,** consisting of two relating to dualism —*ns* **Dual'ity,** doubleness state of being double, **Dual-control,** any joint control or jurisdiction, as of England and France in Egypt, **Dual-school,** a school for both boys and girls [L —*duo*, two]

Dub, dub, *v t* to confer knighthood, from the ceremony of striking the shoulder with the flat of a sword to confer any name or dignity to smooth with an adze to rub a softening and waterproof mixture into, as leather to dress a fly for fishing —*pr p* dubb'ing, *pa p* dubbed [A S *dubban*, cf Ice *dubba*, to strike, some conn with O Fr *a douber*, to equip with arms; but O Fr *dober* is itself Teut Cf **Dab.**]

Dub, dub, *n* (*Scot*) a pool of foul water: a puddle.

Dubious, dū'bi us, *adj* doubtful undetermined causing doubt of uncertain event or issue —*adv* **Du'biously** —*ns* **Du'biousness, Dubi'ety,** doubtfulness [L *dubius* See **Doubt**]

Dubitate, dū'bi-tāt, *v i* to doubt, hesitate —*ns* **Du'bitancy, Dubita'tion** —*adj* **Du'bitative.** —*adv* **Du'bitatively** [L *dubitāre*, *ātum*]

Ducal, dū'kal, *adj* pertaining to a duke —*adv* **Dū'cally**

Ducat, duk'at, *n* a gold coin, formerly much used on the Continent, and extensively issued after the 12th century in Italy, esp at Venice, adopted in 1559 into the currency of the German empire, and afterwards coined over the whole north of Europe, usually worth about 9s 4d, though there were silver ducats in Italy worth 3s 4d [O Fr —It *ducato*—L *ducatus*, a duchy]

Duchy, duch'i, *n* the territory of a duke, a dukedom —*ns* **Duch'ess,** a woman with the rank of a duke the consort or widow of a duke, **Duch'y-court,** the court of a duchy, esp that of the duchy of Lancaster

Duck, duk, *n* a kind of coarse cloth for small sails, sacking, &c [Dut *doek*, linen cloth, Ger *tuch*]

Duck, duk, *v t* to dip for a moment in water —*v i* to dip or dive to lower the head suddenly to cringe, yield —*n* name given to any member of the family Anatidæ, the prominent marks of which are short webbed feet, with a small hind-toe not reaching the ground, the netted scales in front of the lower leg, and the long bill the female duck as distinguished from the male *drake* a dipping or stooping of the head in cricket (orig duck's egg), the zero (0), which records in a scoring sheet that a player has made no runs —*n* **Duck-bill,** an aquatic burrowing and egg-laying Australian mammal, about 18 in long, with soft fur, broadly webbed feet, and depressed duck like bill—also called *duck mole*, *platypus*, and *ornithorhynchus* —*adj* **Duck-billed,** having a bill like a duck —*ns* **Ducking-stool,** a stool or chair in which scolds were formerly tied and ducked in the water as a punishment, **Duck'ling,** a young duck, **Wild-duck,** the mallard —**To break one's duck,** in cricket, to make one's first run, **To make** or **play ducks and drakes,** to use recklessly squander, waste (with *with* or *of*)—from the skipping of a flat stone across the surface of water [M E *douken* (Dut. *duiken*, to stoop, Ger *tauchen*, to dip)—an A.S verb, only found in deriv *duce*, a duck]

Duck, duk, *n* (*coll*) a darling, sweetheart also of things [Perh a familiar use of **Duck,** like *dove*, *chick*, *mouse*, &c, but cf Dan *dukke*, Ger *docke*, a doll, puppet]

Duct, dukt, *n* a tube conveying fluids in animal bodies or plants [L *ductus*—*ducĕre*, to lead]

Ductile, duk'til, *adj* easily led yielding: capable of being drawn out into wires or threads —*n* **Ductil'ity,** capacity of being drawn out without breaking [Fr —L *ductilis*—*ducĕre*, to lead]

Dud, dud, *n* in *pl* poor or ragged clothes, tatters (*coll*) —*adj* **Dud'dy,** ragged [M E *dudd*, said to be of Celtic origin]

Dude, dūd, *n* a fop or dandy, esp remarkable for the exquisite make and quality of his clothes (*slang*) [Hardly from **Dud.**]

Dudeen, dū-dēn', *n* a short clay tobacco-pipe [Irish]

Dudgeon, duj'un, *n* resentment grudge. [W. *dygen*, malice.]

Dudgeon, duj'un, *n* the haft of a dagger a small dagger [Origin obscure.]

Due, dū, *n adj* owed that ought to be paid or done to another proper appointed —*adv.* exactly · directly —*n.* that which is owed · what one has a right to · perquisite: fee or tribute.—

adj **Due'ful,** proper, fit (*Spens*) —**To give the devil his due,** to give a fair hearing or fair play to one of notorious character. [O Fr *deu*, pa.p of *devoir*—L *debēre*, to owe]

Due, dū, *v t* (*Shak*) to endue

Duel, dū'el, *n* a combat between two persons, generally on an affair of honour any fight between two parties single combat to decide a quarrel —*v i* to fight in a duel —*pr p* dū'elling, *pa p* dū'elled —*ns* **Du'eller, Du'ellist, Du'elling,** fighting in a duel the practice of fighting in single combat; **Duell'o,** a duel the laws which regulate duelling —*adj* **Du'elsome,** given to duelling [It *duello*—L *duellum*, the original form of *bellum*—*duo*, two]

Duenna, dū en'a, *n* an old lady who acts the part of governess in Spain an old lady who acts as guardian to a younger [Sp *dueña*, a form of *doña*, mistress—L *domina*, fem of *dominus*, lord]

Duet, Duett, dū-et', **Duetto,** dōō et'tō, *n* a composition in music for two voices, instruments, or instrumentalists —*ns* **Duetti'no,** a simple duet, **Duet'tist** [It *duetto*—*due*, two—L *duo*, two]

Duffel, duf'l, *n* a thick, coarse woollen cloth, with a thick nap [Dut from *Duffel*, a town near Antwerp]

Dug, dug, *n* the nipple of the pap, esp applied to that of a cow or other beast [Cf Sw *dægga*, Dan *dægge*, to suckle a child]

Dug, dug, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Dig** —*n* **Dug'out,** a boat made by hollowing out the trunk of a tree a dwelling dug out of a bank

Dugong, dū gong', *n* a herb eating sireman mammal, from 8 to 20 feet long, found in Indian seas [Malayan *dūyong*]

Duke, dūk, *n* the highest order of nobility next below that of *prince* (*B*) a chieftain (*on the Continent*) a sovereign prince —*ns* **Duke'dom,** the title, rank, or territories of a duke, **Duk'ery,** a duke's territory or seat —The **Dukeries,** a group of ducal seats in Nottinghamshire [O Fr *duc*—L *dux*, *ducis*, a leader—*ducĕre*, to lead]



Duke's Coronet

Dulcamara, dul ka mā'ra, *n* a name for the bitter sweet (q v) [Formed from L *dulcis*, sweet, *amarus*, bitter]

Dulcet, duls'et, *adj* sweet to the taste, or to the ear melodious, harmonious —*v t* **Dul'cify,** to make sweet [O Fr *doucet*, dim of *dols* (Fr *doux*)—L *dulcis*, sweet]

Dulcimer, dul'si mer, *n* a musical instrument resembling a flat box, with sounding board and bridges, across which run wires tuned by pegs at the sides, and played on by striking the wires with a small piece of wood in each hand, or more usually with two cork headed hammers a Jewish musical instrument, acc to Gesenius, a double pipe with a bag [Sp *dulcemele*—L *dulce melos*, a sweet song—*dulcis*, sweet, *melos* = Gr *melos*, a song]

Dulcinea, dul sin ē'a, *n* sweetheart [From *Dulcinea del Toboso*, the name given by Don Quixote to the mistress of his imagination]

Dule, dool, *n* (*Scot*) woe —**Dule-tree,** the gallows [See **Dole**]

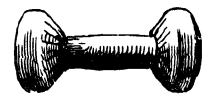
Dulia, dū lī'a, *n* an inferior kind of veneration paid to saints and angels in the R C Church [Gr *douleia*—*doulos*, a slave]

Dull, dul, *adj* slow of hearing, of learning, or of understanding insensible without life or spirit slow of motion drowsy sleepy sad downcast cheerless not bright or clear cloudy dim, obscure obtuse blunt —*v t* to make dull or stupid to blunt to damp to cloud —*v i* to become dull —*n* **Dull'ard,** a dull and stupid person: a dunce —*adjs* **Dull-brained** (*Shak*), of dull brain or intellect stupid, **Dull-browed,** of gloomy brow or look, **Dull-eyed** (*Shak*), having eyes dull or wanting expression, **Dull'ish,** somewhat dull wearisome —*n* **Dull'ness** or **Dul'ness,** the state or quality of being dull —*adj* **Dul'ly,** somewhat dull —*adv* **Dul'ly.** [A S *dol*—*dwelan*, to err, Dut *dol*, Ger *toll*, mad]

Dulse, duls, *n* a seaweed, one of the Florideæ, growing on rocks in the sea, and used as food by the poor on the coasts of Scotland, Ireland, and other northern countries [Gael *duileasg*—*duille*, a leaf, *uisge*, water]

Duly, dū'li, *adv* properly fitly at the proper time [See **Due**]

Dumb, dum, *adj* without the power of speech silent soundless —*v t* to render dumb (*Shak*) —*n pl* **Dumb-bells,** double headed weights swung in the hands for the purpose of developing the arms, muscles of the chest, &c —*n* **Dumb-cane,** a plant of the order Araceæ, aberrant in its almost arborescent character, but agreeing with them in its acridity, which is in none of them more highly developed —*adv* **Dumb'ly,** in silence mutely —*ns* **Dumb'ness, Dumb-show,** gesture without words pantomime, **Dumb-waiter,** a movable platform used for conveying food, dishes, &c at meals a stand for holding dessert, &c —*vs t* **Dumfound', -er,** to strike dumb to confuse greatly to astonish —*n* **Dum'my,** one who is dumb a sham package in a shop a lay figure an exposed hand at cards —**Strike dumb,** to silence with astonishment [A S *dumb*, Ger *dumm*, stupid, Dut *dom*]



Dumb bell

Dum-dum, dum' dum, *n* a soft nosed expanding bullet, first made at *Dum Dum* in British India

Dump, dump, *v t* to throw down to unload (*print*) to remove type from the stick into the galley —*n* a thud a place for the discharge of loads, or for rubbish (*pl*) money (*slang*) [M E *dumpen*, cf Dan *dumpe*, Dut *dompen*]

Dump, dump, *n* dullness or gloominess of mind, ill humour, low spirits—now only used in the *pl* (*Shak*) a melancholy strain a tune —*adj* **Dump'ish,** depressed in spirits —*adv* **Dump'ishly** —*n* **Dump'ishness.** [Prob related to Old Dut *domp*, mist, or Ger *dumpf*, gloomy]

Dumpling, dump'ling, *n* a kind of thick pudding or mass of paste [Dim of *dump*, in **Dumpy.**]

Dumpy, dump'i, *adj* short and thick [From a prov form *dump*, a clumsy piece]

Dun, dun, *adj* of a dark colour, partly brown and black dark —*adj* **Dunn'ish,** somewhat dun [A S *dun*, most prob Celt, W *dwn*, dusky, Gael *donn*, brown]

Dun, dun, *v t* to demand a debt with din or noise to urge for payment —*pr p* dunn'ing, *pa p* dunned —*n* one who duns a demand for payment [Allied to **Din**]

Dun, dun, *n* a hill a fortified mound [A S *dūn*—Celt, in many place names, as *Dun*bar, *Don*caster]

Dunce, duns, *n* one slow at learning a stupid person —*adjs* **Dun'cish, Dunce'like** —*ns* **Dunce'dom,** the class of dunces, **Dun'cery,** stupidity [*Duns* (Scotus), the leader of the schoolmen, from him called *Dunses*, who opposed classical studies on the revival of learning, hence any opposer of learning Duns Scotus was a native of Duns in Berwickshire, or of Dunston in Northumberland, whence his name]

Dunch, dunsh, *v t* (*Scot*) to push with the elbow to gore with the horns, as a bull [Sw *dunka*, to beat, cf Dan *dunke*, a thump, Ice *dunka*]

Dunderhead, dun'dėr-hed, *n.* a stupid person. [From *dunder*, a dialectical variant of *thunder*, and **Head.**]

Dundreary, dun-drēr'i, *adj.* like Lord Dundreary, in the actor Sothern's creation of the part, a lisping, effeminate, and brainless dandy, wearing long side-whiskers.

Dune, dūn, *n.* a low hill of sand on the seashore. [An earlier form of **Down,** a hill.]

Dung, dung, *n.* the excrement of animals: refuse litter mixed with excrement.—*v.t.* to manure with dung.—*v.i.* to void excrement.—*adj.* **Dung'y.**—*n.* **Dung'hill,** a heap of dung: any mean situation. [A.S. *dung;* cf. Dan. *dynge*, a heap, Ger. *dung.*]

Dungeon, dun'jun, *n.* (*orig.*) the principal tower of a castle: a close, dark prison: a cell under ground.—*v.t.* to confine in a dungeon.—*n.* **Dun'geoner,** a jailer. [O. Fr. *donjon*—Low L. *dominion-em*—L. *dominus*, a lord.]

Dunker, dungk'ėr, *n.* a member of a sect of German-American Baptists who practise triple immersion.—Also **Tunker.** [Ger.]

Dunlin, dun'lin, *n.* the red-backed sandpiper. [A dim. of *dun.*]

Dunnage, dun'āj, *n.* on shipboard, a name applied to miscellaneous fagots, boughs, bamboos, old mats or sails, and loose wood of any kind, laid in the bottom of the hold to keep the cargo out of the bilge-water, or wedged between parts of the cargo to keep them steady. [Ety. unknown.]

Dunniewassal, Duniwassal, dun-i-was'al, *n.* a gentleman of inferior rank (*Scot.*). [Gael. *duin' uasal—duine*, a man, *uasal*, gentle.]

Dunnock, dun'ok, *n.* the hedge-sparrow.

Dunstable, dun'stä-bl, *n.* a hat, bonnet, &c., of plaited straw, first made at Dunstable in Bedfordshire.—**Dunstable road** or **highway,** an ancient proverbial phrase for anything plain and direct.

Dunt, dunt, *n.* (*Scot.*) a blow or stroke.—*v.t.* to strike, beat. [See **Dint.**]

Duo, dū'o, *n.* a song in two parts. [L. *duo*, two.]

Duodecahedron, dū-o-dek-a-hē'dron, *n.* Same as **Dodecahedron.**

Duodecennial, dū-o-de-sen'i-al, *adj.* occurring every twelve years. [L. *duodecim*, twelve, and *annus*, a year.]

Duodecimal, dū-o-des'i-mal, *adj.* computed by *twelves:* twelfth: (*pl.*) a method of calculating the area of a rectangle when the length and breadth are stated in feet and inches.—*adj.* **Duodec'imo,** formed of sheets folded so as to make *twelve* leaves.—*n.* a book of such sheets—usually written 12mo.—**Duodecimal scale,** the name given to the division of unity into twelve equal parts, as when the foot is divided into 12 inches, and the inch into 12 lines; or the pound is divided into 12 ounces. [L. *duodecim*, twelve—*duo*, two, and *decem*, ten.]

Duodecuple, dū-o-dek'ū-pl, *adj.* twelvefold: consisting of twelve. [L. *duodecim*, *plicāre*, to fold.]

Duodenum, dū-o-dē'num, *n.* the first portion of the small intestines, so called because about twelve fingers' breadth in length.—*adj.* **Duode'nal.** [Formed from L. *duodeni*, twelve each.]

Duologue, dū'ō-log, *n.* a piece spoken between two persons.

Duomo, dū-ō'mo, *n.* (*Tenn.*) a cathedral. [It., from root of **Dome.**]

Dup, dup, *v.t.* to undo a door (*Shak.*). [From **Do** and **Up.** Cf. **Don** and **Doff.**]

Dupe, dūp, *n.* one easily cheated: one who is deceived or misled.—*v.t.* to deceive: to trick.—*adj.* **Dup'able.**—*n.* **Dupabil'ity.** [Fr. *dupe;* of uncertain origin.]

Duplex, dū'pleks, *adj.* twofold: double.—*adj.* **Du'plicate,** double: twofold.—*n.* another thing of the same kind: a copy or transcript.—*v.t.* to double: to fold.—*n.* **Duplicā'tion.**—**The duplication of the cube** was a problem eagerly discussed by the early Greek geometers.—*ns.* **Du'plicature,** a doubling: anything doubled: the fold of a membrane; **Duplic'ity,** doubleness: insincerity of heart or speech: deceit; **Du'ply,** a second reply in Scots law.—*adj.* **Du'ple,** double: twofold. [L. *duplicāre, -ātum — duplex — duo*, two, *plicāre*, to fold.]

Durable, dūr'a-bl, *adj.* able to last or endure: hardy: permanent.—*adv.* **Dur'ably.**—*ns.* **Dur'ableness, Durabil'ity,** quality of being durable: power of resisting decay; **Dur'ance,** continuance: imprisonment: duress; **Durā'tion,** continuance in time: time indefinitely: power of continuance. [Fr.—L. *durabilis—durāre*, to last.]

Dūra māter, the exterior membrane of the brain and spinal column distinguished from the other two, the arachnoid and the pia mater.

Duramen, dū-rā'mēn, *n.* the inner and fully ripened wood of dicotyledonous trees. [L.—*durus*, hard.]

Durbar, dur'bar, *n.* an audience-chamber: a reception or levee, esp. a reception of native princes held by the Viceroy of India: the body of officials at a native court. [Pers. *dar-bār*, a prince's court, lit. a '*door* of *admittance.*']

Dure, dūr, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to endure, last, or continue.—*adj.* **Dure'ful** (*Spens.*), enduring, lasting. [Fr. *durer*—L. *durāre—durus*, hard.]

Duress, dūr'es, or dūr-es', *n.* constraint: imprisonment: (*Eng. law*) the plea of one who has obliged himself to pay or perform, or who has committed a misdemeanour, under compulsion, by restraint of liberty, or threat of loss of life or limb. [O. Fr. *duresse*—L. *duritia—durus*, hard.]

Durga, dōōr'ga, *n.* the wife of **Siva** (q.v.).

Durham, dur'am, *n.* one of a particular breed of shorthorned cattle, from the English county.

Durian, dū'ri-an, *n.* an Indian and Malayan fruit-tree of great height, with leaves resembling those of the cherry, and large bunches of pale-yellow flowers. The fruit is the size of a man's head.—Also written **Du'rion.** [Malay *duryon.*]

During, dū'ring, *prep.* for the time a thing lasts: in the course of. [Orig. pr.p. of obs. **Dure,** to last.]

Durra, dur'ra, *n.* a genus of grasses closely allied to sugar-cane and beard-grass. It is also called *Durra millet* and *Indian millet* or *Sorgho grass.* Much cultivated in Asia, Africa, and the south of Europe.—Also **Dour'a, Dhur'ra,** and **Dur'a.** [Arab.]

Durst, durst, *pa.t.* of **Dare,** to venture. [A.S. *dorste*, pa.t. of *dear*, to dare.]

Dusk, dusk, *adj.* darkish: of a dark colour.—*n.* twilight: partial darkness: darkness of colour.—*v.t.* to occasion a dusky appearance.—*v.i.* **Dusk'en,** to grow dark.—*adv.* **Dusk'ly.**—*n.* **Dusk'ness.**—*adj.* **Dusk'ish,** rather dusky: slightly dark or black.—*adv.* **Dusk'ishly.**—*n.* **Dusk'ishness.**—*adj.* **Dusk'y,** partially dark or obscure: dark-coloured: sad: gloomy.—*adv.* **Dusk'ily.**—*n.* **Dusk'iness.** [Prob. from an older form of A.S. *deorc*, whence Eng. **Dark;** cf. Sw. *dusk*, dull weather.]

Dust, dust, *n.* fine particles of matter: a cloud of powdery matter present in the atmosphere: powder: earth: the grave, where the body becomes dust: a mean condition: gold-dust, hence money.—*v.t.* to free from dust: to sprinkle with dust.—*ns.* **Dust-bin,** a bucket, box, &c., for holding dust and rubbish; **Dust-brand,** smut (q.v.); **Dust-cart,** a cart for conveying dust and rubbish from the streets; **Dust'er,** one who dusts: a cloth or brush used for removing dust; **Dust-man,** a scavenger; **Dust-pan,** a pan or shovel for removing dust

swept from the floor —*adj* **Dust'y**, covered or sprinkled with dust like dust —*ns* **Dust'iness**, **Dusty-foot** (see **Piepowder Court**), **Dusty-miller**, the auricula, from the white dust upon its leaves —**To bite the dust** (see **Bite**), **Down with the dust**, pay down the money, originally with reference to gold *dust*, **To dust a person's jacket**, to give him a drubbing, probably from the fact that the dust is made to fly, **To kick up a dust**, to make a stir or uproar, **To raise a dust**, to create a disturbance, **To throw dust in a person's eyes**, to delude or deceive a person [A S *dust*, cf Ger *dunst*, vapour, Dut *duist*, meal dust]

Dutch, duch, *adj* belonging to Holland, or its people—in old writers rather applied to the Germans —*n* **Dutch'man**, a native of Holland —**Dutch auction**, **courage**, **tiles**, see **Auction**, **Courage**, **Tile**, **Dutch liquid**, an oily substance obtained by mixing chlorine and olefiant gases—is not miscible with water, but readily dissolves in ether and alcohol it produces anæsthesia, **Dutch metal**, sometimes called *Dutch gold* or *Dutch leaf*, is an alloy of copper and zinc —**To talk like a Dutch uncle**, to rebuke with kindness [Ger *deutsch*, (lit) belonging to the people —O High Ger *diutisk*, of which *isk*=the Eng suffix *ish*, and *diut*=A S *theod*, Goth *thiuda*, a nation See **Teutonic**]

Duty, dū'ti, *n* that which is due what one is bound by any obligation to do obedience military service respect or regard one's proper business tax on goods —*adj* **Du'teous**, devoted to duty obedient —*adv* **Du'teously** —*n* **Du'teousness** —*adjs* **Du'tiable**, subject to custom duty, **Du'tiful**, attentive to duty respectful expressive of a sense of duty —*adv* **Du'tifully** —*n* **Du'tifulness**.—*adj* **Duty-free**, free from tax or duty [Formed from O Fr *deu* or *due* (mod Fr *dû*), and suffix *ty* See **Due**]

Duumvirate, dū-um'vi rāt, *n* the union of two men in the same office a form of government in ancient Rome [L *duo*, two, and *vir*, a man]

Dux, duks, *n* a leader the head boy or girl in a school or class [L, a leader]

Dwale, dwāl, *n* (*bot*) deadly nightshade—also **Dwale bluth**. (*her*) a black colour [A S *dwola*, error]

Dwalm, **Dwaum**, dwam, *n* (*Scot*) a swoon, a sudden sickness [A S *dwolma*, confusion]

Dwarf, dwawrf, *n* an animal or plant that does not reach the ordinary height a diminutive man —*v t* to hinder from growing to make to appear small —*adjs* **Dwarf'ish**, **Dwarf**, like a dwarf very small despicable —*adv* **Dwarf'ishly**. —*n* **Dwarf'ishness** —**Dwarfed trees**, growing in flower pots, a characteristic ornament in Chinese and Japanese houses and gardens [A S *dweorg*, Dut *dwerg*, Ice *dvergr*, Ger *zwerg*]

Dwell, dwel, *v i* to abide in a place to remain to rest the attention to continue long —*v t* to inhabit, to place (*Milton*) —*pr p* dwell'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* dwelled or dwelt —*ns* **Dwell'er**, **Dwell'ing**, the place where one dwells habitation continuance, **Dwelling-house**, a house used as a dwelling, in distinction from a place of business or other building, **Dwelling-place**, a place of residence [A S *dwellan*, to cause to wander, to delay, from *dwal* or *dol*, the original of Eng **Dull**]

Dwindle, dwin'dl, *v i* to grow less to waste away to grow feeble to become degenerate —*v t* to lessen —*n* decline —*n* **Dwin'dlement**. [Dim of **Dwine**.]

Dwine, dwīn, *v i* to pine to waste away (*Scot*) [A S *dwinan*, to fade, cf Ice *dvina*, Dan *tvine*, to pine away]

Dyak, dī'ak, *n* the Malay name for the race who constitute the bulk of the aboriginal population of Borneo, divided into innumerable tribes, differing pretty widely in language, customs, and degrees of savageness —Also written **Dayak**

Dye, dī, *n* (*Spens*) Same as **Die**, hazard

Dye, dī, *v t* to stain to give a new colour to —*pr p* dye'ing, *pa p* dyed —*n* colour tinge stain a colouring liquid —*ns* **Dye'ing**, the art of imparting colours to textile and other materials, such as cotton, silk, wool, and leather, **Dy'er**, one whose trade is to dye cloth, &c, **Dye'stuff**, material used in dyeing, **Dyer's broom**, a European shrubby plant, thoroughly naturalised in some parts of North America—a well known source of yellow colouring matter, **Dye-wood**, any wood from which material is obtained for dyeing [A S *deágan*, to dye, from *deág* or *deáh*, colour]

Dying, dī'ing, *pr p* of **Die** —*adj* destined for death, mortal declining occurring immediately before death, as dying words supporting a dying person, as a dying bed pertaining to death —*n* death —**Dying declaration** (*law*), the declaration made by a person convinced of his impending death, and who does not survive the trial of the accused—an exception to the rule that secondary or hearsay evidence is inadmissible [See **Die**, *v*]

Dyke Same as **Dike**

Dynactinometer, din ak tin om'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring the actinic force of light [Gr *dynamis*, force, *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray, *metron*, a measure]

Dynameter, dī nam'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring the magnifying power of a telescope —*adj* **Dynamet'rical**, pertaining to a dynameter [Gr *dynamis*, power, and *metron*, a measure]

Dynamic, di nam'ik, **Dynamical**, di nam'ik al, *adj* relating to force relating to the effects of forces in nature causal —*n* **Dynam'ic**, a moving force —*adv* **Dynam'ically** —*n* **Dynam'ics**, the science which treats of matter and motion, where the nature of the moving body and the cause of its motion are both considered [Gr *dynamikos*—*dynamis*, power—*dynasthai*, to be able]

Dynamite, din'a mīt, *n* a powerful explosive agent, consisting of absorbent matter, as porous silica, saturated with nitro glycerine —*v t* to blow up with dynamite —*ns* **Dyn'amitard'**, **Dyn'amiter**, a political or social agitator who is in favour of using dynamite to gain his ends [Gr *dynamis*]

Dynamo, dī'na mo, *n* a **Dynamo-electric machine**, a machine for generating electric currents by means of the relative movement of conductors and magnets

Dynamometer, din am om'e ter, *n* originally an instrument for measuring force, such as the pull exerted by a horse in drawing a cart the name now usually given to instruments for measuring power —*adjs* **Dynamomet'ric**, **-al** [Gr *dynamis*, power, and *metron*, a measure]

Dynasty, din'as ti, or dī'nas ti, *n* a succession of kings of the same family —*adj* **Dynas'tic**, belonging to a dynasty [Gr *dynasteia*—*dynastēs*, a lord—*dynasthai*, to be able]

Dyscrasia, dis krā'si a, *n* (*pathol*) an altered condition of the blood and fluids of the system, leading to constitutional diseases, as dropsy, cancer, delirium tremens, lead-poisoning, &c [Formed from Gr *dys*, difficult, bad, *krasis*, a mixture]

Dysentery, dis'en ter i, *n* a form of disease accompanied by discharges from the bowels, and differing from diarrhœa chiefly in being attended by marked fever and pain, as also by the presence of blood and inflammatory products in the discharges It is a disease of the mucous mem-

briane of the colon or great intestine —*adj* **Dysenter'ic** [Gr *dysenteria*, from *dys*, ill, *entera*, the entrails]

Dysodil, dis'ō dil, *n* a yellow or grayish laminated bituminous mineral, often found with lignite, it burns vividly, and diffuses an odour of asafœtida [Gr *dysōdēs—dys*, ill, *ozein*, to smell]

Dyspepsia, dis pep'si a, **Dyspepsy**, dis pep'si, *n* a scientific term for indigestion —*adj* **Dyspep'tic**, afflicted with, pertaining to, or arising from indigestion —*n* a person afflicted with dyspepsy [Gr *dyspepsia—dys*, hard, difficult, and *pessein*, *pepsein*, to digest]

Dysphonia, dis fō'ni a, *n* difficulty in producing sounds [Gr *dys*, ill, *phōnē*, sound]

Dyspnœa, disp nē'a, *n* difficulty of breathing [Gr *dys*, ill, *pnoē*, breathing]

Dysuria, dis ū'ri a, *n* a difficulty of passing urine [Gr *dys*, ill, *ouron*, urine]

Dytiscus, di tis'kus, *n* a genus of water beetles, including a common large British species, *D marginalis* —Also **Dyt'icus** [Formed from Gr *dytēs*, a diver]

Dyvour, di'vōōr, *n* in the old legal language of Scotland, a bankrupt who under various acts from 1606 to 1696 was until discharged compelled to wear a hideous and conspicuous costume (*Scot*) [Perh Fr *devoir*, to owe, a debtor]

Dziggetai, dzig'e-tī, *n* a species of wild ass, more horse like than the others, inhabiting the elevated steppes of Tatary, extending into the south of Siberia, and to the borders of India—prob the hemionus (half ass) of Herodotus and Pliny [Mongol]



the fifth letter in our own and the cognate alphabets The Phœnicians called it *he*, a name which probably meant a 'window' In Latin it had two sounds, a long close sound, and a short open one In English it has many sounds—e g in evil, in end, in servant, in clerk, in *E*ngland, in the last syllable of eleven, Italian *e* in prey A final *e* formerly sounded in many words has come to be regarded as a mere sign of lengthening of the previous vowel, as in not, note, bit, bite (*mus*) the third note or sound of the natural diatonic scale, third above the tonic C

Each, ēch, *adj* every one separately considered —*adv* **Each'where**, everywhere [A S *ælc*]

Eadish, obs form of **Eddish**

Eager, ē'ger, *adj* excited by desire ardent to do or obtain earnest (*obs*) keen, severe, sour, acid, bitter —*adv* **Eag'erly** —*n* **Eag'erness.** [O Fr *aigre*—L *acer*, *acris*, sharp]

Eager Same as **Eagre**

Eagle ē'gl, *n* a name given to many birds of prey of the Falconidæ a military standard carrying the figure of an eagle a gold coin of the United States, worth ten dollars —*adjs* **Eagle-eyed, Eagle-sighted,** having a piercing eye discerning, **Spread-eagle** (see **Spread**) —*ns* **Eagle-hawk,** a name applied to several comparatively small eagles, **Eagle-owl,** a genus of large owls, the largest in Europe, **Eagle-stone,** a variety of argillaceous oxide of iron occurring in egg shaped masses, **Eag'let,** a young or small eagle —**Black Eagle,** an order of knighthood instituted by Frederick I of Prussia in 1701 the badge of the order, **Red Eagle,** a Brandenburg and Prussian order founded in 1705, and revived in 1713 the badge of the order [O Fr *aigle*, from L *aquila*]

Eagre, ē'gėr, *n* rise of the tide in a river, same as **Bore** [Derivation unknown, hardly from A S *ēgor*, flood]

Ean, ēn, *v t* or *v i* (*Shak*) to bring forth young —*n* **Ean'ling,** a young lamb [A S *ēanian*]

Ear, ēr, *n* a spike, as of corn —*v i* to put forth ears, as corn —*adj* **Eared,** of corn, having ears —*n* **Ear-cockle,** a disease of wheat [A S *ēar*, cf Ger *ähre*, Dut *aar*]

Ear, ēr, *v t* (*obs*) to plough or till —*n* **Ear'ing,** ploughing (*obs*) [A S *erian*—root *ar*, to plough, cog with L *arāre*, Gr *aroein*]

Ear, ēr, *n* the organ of hearing or the external part merely the sense or power of hearing the faculty of distinguishing sounds attention anything like an ear —*ns.* **Ear'ache,** an ache or pain in the ear, **Ear'drop,** an ornamental pendant hanging from the ear, **Ear'drum,** the drum or middle cavity of the ear (see **Tympanum**), **Ear'mark,** a mark set on the ears of sheep whereby their owners may distinguish them a distinctive mark, **Ear'ring,** an ornamental ring worn in the ear, **Ear'shot,** the distance at which a sound can be heard, **Ear-trumpet,** a tube to aid in hearing, **Ear'wax,** a waxy substance secreted by the glands of the ear into the outer passage, **Ear'wig,** an insect which was supposed to creep into the brain through the ear a flatterer —*v t* to gain the ear of to bias to torment by private importunities (A S *ēarwicga*, *ēare*, ear, *wicga*, earwig) —*n* **Ear-witness,** a witness that can testify from his own hearing —**About one's ears,** said of a house falling, &c, **Over head and ears,** overwhelmed deeply engrossed or involved, **To be all ears,** to give every attention, **To give ear,** to attend, **To go in at one ear, and out at the other,** used of words which make no permanent impression, **To have a person's ear,** to be secure of his favourable attention, **To have itching ears,** to be desirous of hearing novelties (2 Tim iv 3), **To lend an ear,** to listen, **To set by the ears,** to set at strife, **To speak in the ear,** to whisper, **To tickle the ear,** to address with pleasing words to flatter, **To turn a deaf ear,** to refuse to listen, **Walls have ears,** a proverbial phrase implying that there may be listeners behind the wall —*adjs* **Eared,** having ears, **Ear'less,** wanting ears [A S *ēare*, cf L *auris*, Ger *ohr*]

Earl, erl, *n* an English nobleman ranking between a marquis and a viscount —*fem* **Count'ess.**—*ns* **Earl'dom,** the dominion or dignity of an earl, **Earl-marshal,** an English officer of state, president of the Heralds' College—the Scotch form *Earl marischal* [A S *eorl*, a warrior, hero, cf Ice *jarl*]



Earl s Coronet

Early, er'li, *adj* in good season at or near the beginning of the day relating to the beginning happening in the future —*adv* near the beginning soon —*n* **Ear'liness** —**The early bird catches the worm,** a proverb in favour of early rising, **Early bird,** an early riser, **Early English** (*archit*), generally applied to the form of Gothic in which the pointed arch was first employed in Britain The Early English succeeded the Norman towards the end of the 12th century, and merged into the Decorated at the end of the 13th, **To keep early hours,** to rise and go to bed betimes, **Early and late,** at all times, **Small and early,** applied to evening parties (*coll*). [A.S *ǽr lice—ǽr*, before]

Earn, ern, *v t* to gain by labour to acquire to deserve, *n pl* **Earn'ings,** what one has earned money saved [A S *earnian*, to earn, cog with O. High Ger *aran*, to reap, Ger *ernte*, Goth. *asans*, harvest.]

Earn, ern, *v t* to yearn, to long [A variant of **Yearn.**]

Earnest, er'nest, *adj* showing strong desire determined eager to obtain intent sincere serious —*n* seriousness reality —*adv* **Ear'nestly.**—*n* **Ear'nestness.** [A S *eornest*, seriousness, Dut *ernst*, Ger *ernst*, ardour, zeal]

Earnest, er'nest, *n* money given in token of a bargain made a pledge first fruits —*ns* **Earnest-money, Earnest-penny,** same as **Ear'nest,** money given in token, &c [Ety obscure, possibly connected with **Arles.**]

Earst, obs form of **Erst**

Earth, ėrth, *n* the name applied to the third planet in order from the sun the matter on the surface of the globe soil dry land, as opp to sea the world the inhabitants of the world dirt dead matter the human body a fox's hole (*pl*) the name applied by the alchemists and earlier chemists to certain substances now known to be oxides of metal, which were distinguished by being infusible, and by insolubility in water —*v t* to hide or cause to hide in the earth to bury —*v i* to burrow to hide —*ns* **Earth'-board,** the board of a plough, or other implement, that turns over the earth, **Earth-closet,** a system consisting of the application of earth to the deodorisation of fæcal matters —*adjs* **Earth'born,** born from or on the earth, **Earth'-bound,** bound or held by the earth, as a tree, **Earth'-bred,** mean, grovelling, **Earth'en,** made of earth or clay earthly —*ns* **Earth'enware,** crockery, **Earth'flax,** asbestos, **Earth-hog,** see **Aard-vark, Earth-house,** the name given to the ancient underground dwellings in Ireland and Scotland, also called Picts' houses, **Earth-hunger,** the passion for acquiring land, **Earth'ling,** a dweller on the earth, **Earth-nut,** the popular name of certain tuberous roots growing under ground, **Earth'quake,** a quaking or shaking of the earth a heaving of the ground, **Earth'work,** a fortification of earth, **Earth worm,** the common worm a mean person, a poor creature —*adj* **Earth'ly,** belonging to the earth vile worldly —*n* **Earth'liness** —*adj* **Earthly-minded,** having the mind intent on earthly things —*n* **Earthly-mindedness** —*adj* **Earth'y,** consisting of, relating to, or resembling earth in habiting the earth gross unrefined —*n* **Earth'iness** —*adv* **Earth'ward,** toward the earth [A S *eorthe*, cf Dut *aarde*, Dan *jord*, Goth *airtha*, Ger *erde*]

Ease, ēz, *n* freedom from pain or disturbance rest from work quiet freedom from difficulty naturalness —*v t* to free from pain, trouble, or anxiety to relieve to calm —*adj* **Ease'ful,** ease giving quiet, fit for rest —*n* **Ease'ment,** relief assistance support gratification —*adj* **Eas'y,** at ease free from pain tranquil unconstrained giving ease not difficult yielding not straitened (in circumstances) not tight not strict, as in 'easy virtue'—**Honours easy,** when the honours are evenly divided at whist —*adv* **Eas'ily** —*ns* **Eas'iness, Easy-chair,** an arm chair for ease or rest —*adj* **Easy-going,** good natured indolent —**Chapel of ease** (see **Chapel**), **Easy!** a command to lower, or to go gently, to stop rowing, &c, **Free and easy** (see under **Free**), **Ill at ease,** uncomfortable, **To ease one's self,** to relieve nature, **To stand at ease,** used of soldiers, when freed from 'attention,' **To take it easy,** to be quite unconcerned to be in no hurry, **To take one's ease,** to make one's self comfortable [O Fr *aise*, cog. with It *agio*, Prov *ais*, Port *azo*]

Easel, ēz'l, *n* the frame on which painters support their pictures while painting [Dut *ezel*, or Ger *esel*, an ass See **Ass.**]

Easle, ēs'l, *n* hot ashes (*Burns*) [A S *ysle*, cf Ice *usli*]

Eassel, a Scotch form for eastward

East, ēst, *n* that part of the heavens where the sun first shines or rises one of the four cardinal points of the compass —*adj* toward the rising of the sun —*ns* **East-end,** the eastern part of London, the habitation of the poorer classes, **East-ender, East'ing,** the course gained to the eastward distance eastward from a given meridian, **East'erling,** a native of the East a trader from the shores of the Baltic, **East-Indiaman,** a vessel used in the East India trade, **East'land,** the land in the East —*adjs* **East'er, East'ern,** toward the east connected with the east dwelling in the east, **East'erly,** coming from the eastward looking toward the east —*adv* on the east toward the east —*adjs* **East'ernmost, East'most,** situated farthest east —*adv* **East'ward,** toward the east —**About east,** in proper manner (*slang*), **East-south (north)-east,** 22½ degrees from due east, **East-by-south (north),** 11¼ degrees from due east, **The East,** the countries to the east of Europe, **Turning to the east,** a practice for both clergy and laity during service, esp while singing the creeds, the *Gloria Patri*, and the *Gloria in Excelsis*, **Eastward position,** the position of the celebrant at the Eucharist, when he stands in front of the altar and facing it, instead of the usual practice of standing at the north end of the altar, facing southward [A S *éast*, Ger *ost*, akin to Gr *ēōs*, the dawn, Sans *ushās*, the dawn]

Easter, ēst'er, *n* a Christian festival commemorating the resurrection of Christ, held on the Sunday after Good Friday —*n* **Easter-day,** Easter Sunday —*ns pl* **Easter-dues, -offerings,** 'customary sums' which from time immemorial have been paid to the parson by his people at Easter, **Easter-eggs,** eggs stained of various colours with dye woods or herbs, and given as presents on Easter [A S *éastre*, Ger *ostern* Bede derives the word from *Eastre*, a goddess whose festival was held at the spring equinox]

Eat, ēt, *v t* to chew and swallow to consume to corrode —*v i* to take food —*pr p* eat'ing, *pa t* ate (āt or et), *pa p* eaten (ēt'n) or (*obs*) eat (et) —*adj* **Eat'able,** fit to be eaten —*n* anything used as food (chiefly plural) —*ns* **Eat'age,** grass or fodder for horses, &c the right to eat, **Eat'er,** one who or that which eats or corrodes, **Eat'ing,** the act of taking food, **Good-eating,** something good for food, **Eating-house,** a place where provisions are sold ready dressed a restaurant —*p adj* **Eat'ing,** that eats corroding —**To eat away,** to destroy gradually to gnaw, **To eat in,** used of the action of acid, **To eat out,** to finish eatables to encroach upon, **To eat up,** to devour to consume, absorb, **To eat the air** (*Shak*), to be deluded with hopes, **To eat its head off,** used of an animal which costs as much for food as it is worth, **To eat one's heart,** to pine away, brooding over misfortune, **To eat one's terms,** to study for the bar, with allusion to the number of times in a term that a student must dine in the hall of an Inn of Court, **To eat one's words,** to retract to recant, **To eat well,** to have a good appetite [A S *etan*, cf Ger *essen*, Ice *eta*, L *edĕre*, Gr *edein*, Sans *ad*, to eat]

Eath, ēth, *adj* (*obs*) easy —*adv* **Eath'ly.** [A S *éathe*, easily, cf O High Ger *odi*, easy]

Eau, ō, *n* the French word for water, used in English in various combinations —*ns* **Eau Créole,** a very fine liqueur made in Martinique, by distilling the flowers of the Mammee apple with spirit of wine, **Eau-de-Cologne** (see **Cologne**); **Eau-de-vie,** brandy

Eaves, ēvz, *n pl* the projecting edge of the roof anything projecting —*ns* **Eaves'drip, Eaves'drop**, the water which falls from the eaves of a house the place where the drops fall —*v i* and *v t* **Eaves'drop**, to stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house to listen to listen for secrets —*ns* **Eaves'dropper**, one who thus listens one who tries to overhear private conversation, **Eaves'dropping**. [A S *efes*, the clipped edge of thatch, cf Ice *ups*, O High Ger *obasa*]

Ebb, eb, *n* the going back or retiring of the tide a decline or decay —*v i* to flow back to sink to decay —*n* **Ebb-tide**, the ebbing or retiring tide [A S *ebba*, Ger *ebbe*, cog with *even*]

Ebenezer, eb en ēz'er, *n* a memorial stone set up by Samuel after the victory of Mizpeh (1 Sam vii 12) a name sometimes applied to a chapel or meeting house [Heb, 'stone of help']

Ebionite, ē'bi on īt, *n* a name applied to Jewish Christians who remained outside the Catholic Church down to the time of Jerome They held the Mosaic laws binding on Christians, denied the apostolate of Paul and the miraculous birth of Jesus —*adj* **Ebionit'ic** —*ns* **Ebionīt'ism, E'bionism** —*v t* **E'bionise** [Heb *ebyōn*, poor]

Ebon, eb'on, **Ebony**, eb'on i, *n* a kind of wood almost as heavy and hard as stone, usually black, admitting of a fine polish —*adj* made of ebony black as ebony —*ns* **Eb'onist**, a worker in ebony, **Eb'onite** (see **Vulcanite**). [L —Gr *ebenos*, cf Heb *hobnīm*, pl of *hobni*, *obni*—*eben*, a stone]

Ebriated, ē'bri at ed, *adj* intoxicated —*n* **Ebrī'ety**, drunkenness —*adj* **E'briōse**, drunk —*n.* **Ebrios'ity** [L *ebriāre*, to make drunk]

Ebullient, e bul'yent, *adj* boiling up or over agitated enthusiastic —*ns* **Ebull'ience, Ebull'iency**, a boiling over, **Ebulli'tion**, act of boiling agitation an outbreak [L *ebullient em*, *ebullīre*—*e*, out, and *bullīre*, to **Boil**.]

Eburnine, eb ur'nin, *adj* of or like ivory [L *ebur*]

Écarté, ā kar'tā, *n* a game for two, played with the thirty two highest cards, one feature being the right to discard or throw out certain cards for others [Fr —*e*, out, *carte*, a **Card**.]

Ecce, ek'si, Latin word for 'behold'—**Ecce homo**, behold the man (John, xix 5), **Ecce signum**, behold a sign

Eccentric, ek sen'trik, **Eccentrical**, ek sen'trik al, *adj* departing from the centre not having the same centre as another, said of circles out of the usual course not conforming to common rules odd —*n* **Eccen'tric**, a circle not having the same centre as another (*mech*) a contrivance for taking an alternating rectilineal motion from a revolving shaft an eccentric fellow —*n* **Eccentric'ity**, the distance of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun singularity of conduct oddness —*adv* **Eccen'trically** [Fr —Low L *eccentricus*—Gr *ek*, out of, and *kentron*, the centre See **Centre**]

Ecchymosis, ek ki mō'sis, *n* a discoloration of the surface produced by blood effused below or in the texture of the skin —*adj* **Ec'chymosed** [Gr —*ek*, out of, and *chymos*, juice]

Ecclesia, e klē'zia, *n* a popular assembly, esp of Athens, where the people exercised full sovereignty, and all above twenty years could vote applied by the Septuagint commentators to the Jewish commonwealth, and from them to the Christian church —*adj* **Eccle'sial** —*ns* **Eccle'siarch**, a ruler of the church, **Eccle'siast**, the preacher—Solomon formerly considered as the author of Ecclesiastes an ecclesiastic, **Eccle'siastes**, one of the books of the Old Testament, traditionally ascribed to Solomon —*adjs* **Eccle'siastic, Eccle'siastical**, belonging to the church —*n* **Ecclesias'tic**, one consecrated to the church, a priest, a clergyman —*adv* **Ecclesias'tically**, in an ecclesiastical manner —*ns* **Ecclesias'ticism**, attachment to ecclesiastical observances, &c the churchman's temper or spirit, **Ecclesias'ticus**, name of a book of the Apocrypha, **Ecclesiol'atry**, excessive reverence for church forms and traditions, **Ecclesiol'ogy**, the science of building and decorating churches the science relating to the church, **Ecclesiol'ogist**, a student of such [Low L —Gr *ekklesia*, an assembly called out of the world, the church—*ek*, out, and *kalein*, to call]

Eche, ēk, *v t* (*Shak*) to eke out to increase, augment [A S *écan*, akin to L *augēre*, to increase See **Eke**]

Echelon, esh'e long, *n* an arrangement of troops in battalions or divisions placed parallel to one another, but no two on the same alignment, each having its front clear of that in advance [Fr, from *échelle*, a ladder or stair See **Scale**]

Echidna, ek id'na, *n* a genus of Australian toothless burrowing monotremate mammals, armed with porcupine like spines, laying eggs instead of bringing forth the young [Formed from Gr, a viper]

Echinate, ek'in āt, **Echinated**, ek'in āt ed, *adj* prickly like a hedgehog set with prickles or bristles —*ns* **Echin'us**, a sea urchin (*archit*) the convex projecting moulding of eccentric curve in Greek examples, supporting the abacus of the Doric capital, **Echinoder'mata**, a class of animals having the skin strengthened by calcareous plates, or covered with spikes —*adj* **Echinoder'matous**, relating to the Echinodermata. [Gr *echinos*, a hedgehog, and *derma*, skin]

Echo, ek'ō (*pl* **Echoes**, ek'ōz), *n* the repetition of sound caused by a sound wave coming against some opposing surface, and being reflected a device in verse in which a line ends with a word which recalls the sound of the last word of the preceding line imitation an imitator —*v i* to reflect sound to be sounded back to resound —*v t* to send back the sound of to repeat a thing said to imitate to flatter slavishly —*pr p* ech'ōing, *pa p* ech'ōed —*adj* **Ech'oless**, giving no echo, unresponsive —**To cheer to the echo**, to applaud most heartily, so that the room resounds —*ns* **Ech'oism**, the formation of imitative words, **Ech'oist**, one who repeats like an echo, **Echom'eter**, an instrument for measuring the length of sounds, **Echom'etry**, the art of measuring such [L —Gr *ēchō*, a sound]

Eclaircissement, ek lār sis'mong, *n* the act of clearing up anything explanation —**To come to an éclaircissement**, to come to an understanding to explain conduct that seemed equivocal [Fr, *éclaircir*, pr p *cissant*, from *é*—L *ex*, out, and *clair*—L *clarus*, clear]

Eclampsia, ek-lamp'si a, *n* a term often erroneously applied as synonymous with epilepsy, while it is really the equivalent of convulsions, but usually restricted to such as are due to such local or general causes as teething, child bearing, &c —also **Eclamp'sy** —*adj* **Eclamp'tic**. [Formed from Gr *eklampein*, to shine forth]

Éclat, ā klä', *n* a striking effect applause splendour social distinction, notoriety [Fr *éclat*, from O Fr *esclater*, to break, to shine]

Eclectic, ek lek'tik, *adj* selecting or borrowing choosing the best out of everything broad, the opposite of exclusive —*n* one who selects opinions from different systems, esp in philosophy —*n* **Eclec'ticism**, the practice of an eclectic the doctrine of the eclectics, a name applied to certain Greek thinkers in the second and first centuries before Christ, in later philosophy to Leibnitz and to Cousin —*adv* **Eclec'tically**. [Gr *eklektikos*—*ek*, out, *legein*, to choose]

Eclipse, e-klips', *n* an obscuration of one of the heavenly bodies by the interposition of another,

either between it and the spectator, or between it and the sun loss of brilliancy, darkness —*v t* to hide a luminous body wholly or in part to darken to throw into the shade, to cut out, surpass —*p adjs* **Eclipsed'**, darkened, obscured, **Eclips'ing**, darkening, obscuring —*n* **Eclip'tic**, the name given to the great circle of the heavens round which the sun *seems* to travel, from west to east, in the course of a year a great circle on the globe corresponding to the celestial ecliptic —*adj* pertaining to an eclipse or the ecliptic [Through Fr and L from Gr *ekleipsis—ekleipein*, to fail—*ek*, out, *leipein*, to leave]

Eclogite, ek'loj-īt, *n* a crystalline rock, composed of the beautiful grass green amphibole called **smaragdite**, and red garnet [Gr *eklogē*, selection —*ek*, and *legein*, to choose]

Eclogue, ek'log, *n* a short pastoral poem like Virgil's *Bucolics* [L *ecloga*—Gr *eklogē*, a selection, esp of poems—*ek*, and *legein*, to choose]

Economy, ek on'o mi, *n* the management of a household or of money matters a frugal and judicious expenditure of money a system of rules or ceremonies a dispensation, as 'the Christian economy' regular operations, as of nature —*adjs* **Econom'ic, Econom'ical**, pertaining to economy frugal careful —*adv* **Econom'ically** —*n* **Econom'ics**, the science of household management political economy — *v t* **Econ'omise**, to manage with economy to spend money carefully to save —*v t* to use prudently to spend with frugality —*ns* **Economi'ser, Econ'omist**, one who is economical a student of political economy —**Political economy**, the science treating of the laws which regulate the production and distribution of wealth, relations of capital and labour, &c [L *œconomia*—Gr *oikonomia—oikos*, a house, and *nomos*, a law]

Écorché, ā kor'shā, *n* a figure in which the muscles are represented stripped of the skin, for purposes of artistic study [F *écorcher*, to flay See **Scorch.**]

Écossaise, ā ko sāz', *n* a kind of country dance of Scotch origin, or music appropriate to such —**Douche Écossaise**, the alternation of hot and cold douches [Fr fem of *Écossais*, Scotch]

Ecstasy, ek'sta si, *n* a word applied to those states of mind which, without amounting to insanity in respect of the temporary nature of the affection, are marked by mental alienation and altered or diminished consciousness excessive joy enthusiasm, or any exalted feeling —*v t* to fill with joy —*adj* **Ecstat'ic**, causing ecstasy amounting to ecstasy rapturous —*n* one given to ecstasy something spoken in a state of ecstasy —*adv* **Ecstat'ically.** [Through Fr and Low L from Gr *ekstasis—ek*, aside, *histanai*, to make to stand]

Ecthyma, ek thī'ma, *n* a pustular disease of the skin, in which the pustules often reach the size of a pea, and have a red, slightly elevated, hardish base [Gr *ek*, *thyein*, to boil]

Ectoderm, ek'to derm, *n* the external germinal layer of the embryo —*n* **Ectozo'a**, external parasites—e g lice, ticks, various crustaceans, &c [Gr *ektos*, outside, *derma*, skin, *zōon*, animal]

Ectropion, -um, ek trō'pi on, um, *n* eversion of the margin of the eyelid, so that the red inner surface is exposed [Gr *ek*, out, and *trepein*, to turn]

Ectype, ek'tīp, *n* a reproduction or copy —*adj* **Ec'typal.** [Gr *ek*, out, and *typos*, a figure]

Écu, ā'kū, or ā kū', *n* a French silver coin, usually considered as equivalent to the English crown—there were also gold *écus* weighing about 60 grains a common name for the five franc piece [Fr —L *scutum*, a shield]

Ecumenic, -al, ek ū men'ik, al, *adj* general, universal, belonging to the entire Christian Church —Also **Œcumenic, -al.** [L *œcumenicus* —Gr *oikumenikos*, the inhabited world]

Eczema, ek'zē ma, *n* a common skin disease, in which the affected portion of the skin is red, and is covered with numerous small papules, which speedily turn into vesicles —*adj* **Eczem'atous.** [Gr, from *ekzein—ek*, out, *zeein*, to boil]

Edacious, e dā'shus, *adj* given to eating gluttonous —*adv* **Eda'ciously** —*ns* **Eda'ciousness; Edac'ity.** [L *edax, edācis—edĕre*, to eat]

Edda, ed'a, *n* the name of two Scandinavian books —the 'Elder' Edda, a collection of ancient mythological and heroic songs (9th–11th century), and the 'Younger' or prose Edda, by Snorri Sturluson (*c* 1230), mythological stories, poetics, and prosody [Ice, 'great grandmother']

Eddish, ed'dish, *n* pasturage, or the eatable growth of grass after mowing [Dubiously referred to A S *edisc*, a park]

Eddy, ed'i, *n* a current of water or air running back, contrary to the main stream, thus causing a circular motion a whirlpool a whirlwind —*v i* to move round and round —*pr p* edd'ying, *pa p* edd'ied —*n* **Edd'ying**, the action of the verb *eddy* [Prob from A S *ed*, back, cf Ice *iða*, a whirlpool—*id*, back]

Edelweiss, ā'del vīs, *n* a small white composite, with pretty white flower, found growing in damp places at considerable altitudes (5000–7000 ft) throughout the Alps [Ger *edel*, noble, *weiss*, white]

Edematose, -ous. See **Œdematose, -ous**

Eden, ē'den, *n* the garden where Adam and Eve lived a paradise —*adj* **Eden'ic** [Heb *ēden*, delight, pleasure]

Edentate, e den'tāt, **Edentated**, e den'tāt ed, *adj* without teeth wanting front teeth —*n* **Edentā'ta**, one of the lowest order of mammals, characterised by having no teeth or very imperfect ones [L *edentātus*, toothless—*e*, out of, and *dens, dentis*, a tooth]

Edge, ej, *n* the border of anything the brink the cutting side of an instrument something that wounds or cuts sharpness of mind or appetite keenness —*v t* to put an edge on to place a border on to exasperate to urge on to move by little and little —*v i* to move sideways —*adj* **Edge'less**, without an edge blunt —*ns* **Edge'-tool, Edged tool**, a tool with a sharp edge —**To play with edgetools**, to deal carelessly with serious or dangerous matters —*advs* **Edgeways** and **Edgewise**, in the direction of the edge sideways —*ns* **Edg'iness**, angularity, over sharpness of outline, **Edg'ing**, any border or fringe round a garment a border of box, &c round a flowerbed —*adj* **Edg'y**, with edges, sharp, hard in outline —**Edge of the sword**, a rhet phrase for the sword as the symbol of slaughter, **Outside edge**, figure in skating, made on the outer edge of the skate, **To edge in a word**, to get a word in with difficulty, **To set on edge**, to excite, **To set the teeth on edge**, to cause a strange grating feeling in the teeth to rouse an instinctive dislike [A S *ecg*, cf Ger *ecke*, L *acies*]

Edible, ed'i bl, *adj* fit to be eaten —*n* something for food —*ns* **Edibil'ity, Ed'ibleness**, the capability or fitness for being eaten [L *edibilis—edĕre*, to eat]

Edict, ē'dikt, *n* something proclaimed by authority an order issued by a king or lawgiver —*adj* **Edict'al** —*adv* **Edict'ally.** [L *edictum—e*, out, and *dicĕre, dictum*, to say]

Edify, ed'i fi, *v t* to build to build up the faith of to strengthen spiritually towards faith and holiness to comfort to improve the mind —*pr p* ed'ifying; *pa p* ed'ified —*ns* **Edificā'tion,**

instruction progress in knowledge or in good ness, **Ed'ifice,** a large building or house —*adj* **Ed'ifying,** instructive improving —*adv* **Ed'ifyingly** [Fr *édifier*—L *ædificāre*—*ædes,* a house, and *facĕre* to make]

Edile. See **Ædile.**

Edit, ed'it, *v t* to prepare the work of an author for publication, as to edit Shakespeare to superintend the publication of (a newspaper, &c) to compile, garble, or cook up materials into literary shape —*ns* **Edi'tion,** the publication of a book the number of copies of a book printed at a time, **Ed'itor,** one who edits a book one who conducts a newspaper or journal —*fem* **Ed'itress** —*adj* **Edito'rial,** of or belonging to an editor— *n* an article in a newspaper written by the editor —*adv* **Edito'rially.**—*n* **Ed'itorship.** [L *edĕre, editum—e,* out, *dăre,* to give]

Educate, ed'ū kāt, *v t* to bring up children to train to teach to cultivate any power —*ns* **Ed'ucator, Educa'tion,** the bringing up or training, as of a child instruction strengthening of the powers of body or mind —*adj* **Educa'tional** —*n* **Educa'tionist,** one skilled in methods of educating or teaching one who promotes education —*adj* **Ed'ucative,** of or pertaining to education calculated to teach [L *educāre, ātum—educĕre—e,* out, *ducĕre,* to lead]

Educe, ē dūs', *v t* to draw out to extract to cause to appear —*n* inference —*adj* **Educ'ible,** that may be educed or brought out and shown —*ns* **Educ'tion,** the act of educing, **Educ'tor,** he who or that which educes [L *educĕre, eductum—e,* out, and *ducĕre,* to lead]

Ee, ē, Scotch form of **Eye** —*pl* **Een**

Eel, ēl, *n* a name widely applied in popular usage, but justifiably extended to all the members of the family Murænidæ The body is much elongated, cylindrical or ribbon-shaped They are carnivorous, and prefer to live near the bottom of the water, often at great depth —*ns* **Eel'-pout,** in England, a Burbot (q v), in parts of Scotland, a Blenny (q v) a well known fish, with a slimy body, living chiefly in mud, **Eel'-spear,** an instrument with broad prongs for catching eels [A S *ĕl,* Ger, Dut *aal*]

E'en, ēn, a contraction of **Even**

E'er, ār, a contraction of **Ever.**

Eerie, Eery, ē'ri, *adj* exciting fear weird affected with fear timorous —*adv* **Eer'ily.**—*n* **Eer'iness** (*Scot*) [M E *arh, eri*—A S *earg,* timid]

Effable, ef'a bl, *adj* capable of being pronounced or explained [Fr —L *effāri—ex,* out, *fāri,* to speak]

Efface, ef fās', *v t* to destroy the surface of a thing to blot or rub out to obliterate to wear away —*n* **Efface'ment** —*adj* **Efface'able,** that can be rubbed out [Fr *effacer*—L *ex,* out, and *facies,* the face]

Effect, ef fekt', *n* the result of an action impression produced reality the consequence intended (*pl*) goods property —*v t* to produce to accomplish —*adjs* **Effect'ible,** that may be effected, **Effec'tive,** having power to effect causing something powerful serviceable —*adv* **Effec'tively** —*n* **Effec'tiveness.**—*adjs* **Effect'less,** without effect, useless, **Effec'tual,** successful in producing the desired effect decisive (*Shak*) —**Effectual calling** (*theol*), the invitation to come to Christ, which the elect receive —*n* **Effectual'ity** —*adv* **Effec'tually** —*v t* **Effec'tuate,** to accomplish — **For effect,** so as to make a telling impression, **General effect,** the effect produced by a picture, &c , as a whole, **In effect,** in truth, really substantially, **To give effect to,** to accomplish, perform, **To leave no effects,** to die without property to bequeath, **To take effect,** to begin to operate to come into force [Fr —L *efficĕre, effectum,* to accomplish — *ex,* out, *facĕre,* to make]

Effeir, Effere, e fēr', *n* affair, Scotch form of **Affair.**

Effeminate, ef fem'in āt, *adj* womanish unmanly weak cowardly voluptuous —*n* an effeminate person —*v t* to make womanish to unman to weaken —*v i* to become effeminate — *adv* **Effem'inately** —*ns* **Effem'inacy,** the possession of a womanish softness or weakness indulgence in unmanly pleasures, **Effem'inateness.** [L *effemināre, ātum,* to make womanish —*ex,* out, and *femina,* a woman]

Effendi, ef fen'dī, *n* a Turkish title of distinction, applied to civil officials and to educated persons generally [Turk , from Gr *authentēs,* an absolute master]

Effervesce, ef fer ves', *v i* to boil up to bubble and hiss to froth up —*adjs* **Effervesc'ible, Effervesc'ent,** boiling or bubbling from the disengagement of gas —*ns* **Effervesc'ence, Effervesc'ency.** [L *effervescĕre—ex,* inten , and *fervēre,* to boil See **Fervent**]

Effete, ef fēt', *adj* exhausted worn out with age [L *effētus,* weakened by having brought forth young—*ex,* out, *fetus,* a bringing forth young]

Efficacious, ef-fi kā'shus, *adj* able to produce the result intended —*adv* **Effica'ciously** —*ns* **Efficа'ciousness, Efficac'ity, Ef'ficacy,** virtue energy [Fr —L *efficax, cacis—efficĕre*]

Efficient, ef fish'ent, *adj* capable of producing the desired result effective —*n* the person or thing that effects —*ns* **Effic'ience, Effic'iency,** power to produce the result intended, adequate fitness —*adv* **Effic'iently** [Fr —L *efficiens, entis,* pr p of *efficĕre—ex,* out, *facĕre,* to make]

Effierce, ef fērs', *v t* (*Spens*) to make fierce

Effigy, ef'fi ji, *n* a likeness or figure of a person the head or impression on a coin resemblance —*n* **Effig'ies,** an effigy (*arch*) —**To burn in effigy,** to burn a figure of a person, thereby symbolically expressing dislike or contempt [Fr —L *effigies—effingĕre—ex,* inten , *fingĕre,* to form]

Effloresce, ef flo-res', *v i* to blossom forth (*chem*) to become covered with a white dust to form minute crystals —*ns* **Effloresc'ence, Effloresc'ency,** production of flowers the time of flowering a redness of the skin the formation of a white powder on the surface of bodies, or of minute crystals —*adj* **Effloresc'ent,** forming a white dust on the surface shooting into white threads [L *efflorescĕre—ex,* out, and *florescĕre,* to blossom—*flos, floris,* a flower]

Effluent, ef'floo ent, *adj* flowing out —*n.* a stream that flows out of another stream or lake —*n* **Ef'fluence,** a flowing out that which flows from any body issue. [L *effluens, -entis,* pr p of *effluĕre—ex,* out, *fluĕre,* to flow]

Effluvium, ef floō'vi um, *n* minute particles that flow out from bodies disagreeable vapours rising from decaying matter (*pl*) **Effluvia.**—*adj* **Effluvial.** [Low L —L *effluĕre*]

Efflux, ef'fluks, **Effluxion,** ef fluk'shun, *n* act of flowing out that which flows out [L *effluĕre, efluxum*]

Efforce, ef fōrs', *v t* (*Spens*) to force open, compel [Fr *efforcer*—Late L *effortiāre—ex,* out, *fortis,* strong]

Effort, ef'fort, *n* a putting forth of strength attempt struggle —*adj* **Effortless,** making no effort passive [Fr —L *ex,* out, *fortis,* strong]

Effray, an obs form of **Affray.**

Effrontery, ef frunt'er i, *n* shamelessness impudence insolence [O Fr —L *effrons, effrontis —ex,* out, *frons, frontis,* the forehead See **Front**]

Effulge, ef-fulj′, *v t* to shine forth to beam — *pr p* effulg′ing, *pa p* effulged′ —*n* **Efful′gence,** great lustre or brightness a flood of light —*adj* **Efful′gent,** shining forth extremely bright splendid —*adv* **Efful′gently** [L *effulgēre,* to shine out, pr p *effulgens, entis—ex,* out, *fulgēre,* to shine]

Effuse, ef-fūz′, *v t* to pour out to pour forth, as words to shed —*n* effusion, loss.—*n* **Effu′sion,** act of pouring out that which is poured out or forth quality of being effusive —*adj* **Effu′sive,** pouring forth abundantly gushing expressing emotion in a pronounced manner — *adv* **Effu′sively** —*n* **Effu′siveness** [L *effundĕre, effusum—ex,* out, *fundĕre,* to pour]

Eft, eft, *n* a kind of lizard a newt [A S *efeta* Origin obscure See **Newt**]

Eft, eft, *adj* convenient (*Shak*, *Much Ado*, IV ii 38)

Eft, eft, *adv* (*Spens*) afterwards, again, forthwith, moreover —*adv* **Eftsoons′,** (*obs*) soon afterwards, forthwith [A S *æft, eft,* after, again See **Aft**]

Egad, ē gad′, *int* used as a minced oath [From 'by God']

Egal, ē′gal, *adj* (*Shak*) equal —*n* **Egal′ity** (*Tenn*), equality [Fr *égalité—égal,* L *æquus,* equal]

Eger, ē′ger, *n* Same as **Eagre**

Egestion, ej est′yun, *n* the passing off of excreta from within the body —*adj* **Egest′ive.** [L *egerĕre—e,* out, *gerĕre,* to carry]

Egg, eg, *n* an oval body laid by birds and certain other animals, from which their young are produced anything shaped like an egg —*ns* **Egg-cup,** a cup for holding an egg at table, **Egg-glass,** a small sand-glass for regulating the boiling of eggs, **Egg-nog,** a drink compounded of eggs and hot beer, spirits, &c, **Egg-plant,** an annual, native of the East Indies, which produces a fruit very like a large hen's egg, **Egg-shell,** the shell or calcareous substance which covers the eggs of birds —**A bad egg,** a worthless person (*coll*), **To put all one's eggs into one basket,** to risk all on one enterprise, **To take eggs for money,** to be put off with mere promises of payment, **To tread upon eggs,** to walk warily, to steer one's way carefully in a delicate situation, **Teach your grandmother to suck eggs,** spoken contemptuously to one who would teach those older and wiser than himself [A S *æg*, cog with Ice *egg*, Ger *ei*, and perh also with L *ovum*, Gr *ōon*. See **Oval.**]

Egg, eg, *v t* to instigate [Ice *eggja—egg*, an edge, cog with A S *ecg* See **Edge**]

Eglantine, eg′lan tīn, *n* a name given to the sweetbrier, and some other species of rose, whose branches are covered with sharp prickles [Fr *églantine*—O Fr *aiglent*, as if from a L *aculentus*, prickly—*acus*, a needle, and *lentus*, a suffix]

Eglatere, eg la tir′, *n* eglantine (*Tenn*)

Egma, eg′ma, *n* (*Shak*) a corruption of **Enigma.**

Ego, ē′go, *n* the 'I,' that which is conscious and thinks —*ns* **E′goism,** a doctrine in philosophy, whereby it is held that we have proof of nothing but our own existence in ethics, the theory of self-interest, as the principle of morality selfishness, **E′goist,** one who holds the doctrine of egoism one who thinks and speaks too much of himself —*adjs* **Egoist′ic, -al,** pertaining to or manifesting egoism —*v i* **E′gotise,** to talk much of one's self —*ns* **E′gotism,** a frequent use of the pronoun I speaking much of one's self self exaltation, **E′gotist,** one full of egotism — *adjs* **Egotist′ic, -al,** showing egotism self important conceited —*adv* **Egotist′ically.** [L *ego*, I]

Egregious, e grē′jı us, *adj* prominent distinguished outrageous enormous (in bad sense) —*adv* **Egre′giously.**—*n* **Egre′giousness.** [L *egregius*, chosen out of the flock—*e*, out, *grex, gregis*, a flock Cf **Gregarious**]

Egress, ē′gres, *n* act of going out departure the way out the power or right to depart —*n* **Egress′ion,** the act of going out [L *egredi, egressus—e*, out, forth, and *gradi*, to go Cf **Grade**]

Egret, ē′gret, *n* a form of **Aigrette**

Egyptian, ē jip′shı an, *adj* belonging to Egypt — *n* a native of Egypt a gypsy —**Egyptian darkness,** darkness like that of Exod x 22 —*ns* **Egyptol′ogy,** the science of Egyptian antiquities, **Egyptol′ogist**

Eh, ā, *int* expressing inquiry or slight surprise — *v i* to say 'Eh'

Eident, ī′dent, *adj* busy diligent (*Scot*) [M E *ithen*—Ice. *iðinn*, diligent]

Eider, ī′der, **Eider-duck,** ī′der duk, *n* a kind of sea duck, found chiefly in northern regions, and sought after for its fine down —*n* **Eider-down,** the soft down of the eider duck, used for stuffing quilts [Prob through Sw from Ice *aðar*, gen of *æðr*, an eider duck]

Eidograph, ī′do graf, *n* an instrument for copying drawings [Gr *eidos*, form, and *graphein*, to write]

Eidolon, ī dō′lon, *n* an image a phantom or apparition a confusing reflection or reflected image (*pl*) **Eidola** [Gr , see **Idol**]

Eiffel-tower, īf′el tow′er, *n* a colossal building— from the iron structure, 985 feet high, erected (1887-89) in the Champ de Mars at Paris by Gustave Eiffel

Eight, āt, *n* the cardinal number one above seven the figure (8 or viii) denoting eight —*adj* noting the number eight —*adjs* and *ns* **Eight′een,** eight and ten, twice nine, **Eight′eenth,** the ordinal number corresponding to eighteen —*n* **Eight′foil** (*her*), an eight leaved grass —*adjs* **Eight′fold,** eight times any quantity, **Eighth,** the ordinal number corresponding to eight —*n* an eighth part —*adv* **Eighth′ly,** in the eighth place —*adjs* and *ns* **Eight′ieth,** the ordinal number corresponding to eighty, **Eight′y,** eight times ten, four score —**An eight,** a crew of a rowing boat, consisting of eight oarsmen, **An eight-oar,** or simply **Eight,** the boat itself, **An eight days,** a week, **Figure of eight,** a figure shaped like an 8 made in skating, **Piece of eight,** a Spanish coin, **The eights,** annual bumping boat races which take place in the summer term in Oxford and Cambridge between the various colleges [A S *eahta*, Ger *acht*, Gael *ochd*, L *octo*, Gr *oktō*, Sans *ashtau*]

Eikon, ī′kon, *n* Same as **Icon**

Eild, ēld, *adj* (*Scot*) not yielding milk [See **Yeld**]

Eild = **Eld** (q v)

Eine, ēn, *n pl* (*obs*) eyes [See **Een**]

Eirenicon, ī rē′nı-kon, *n* a proposal calculated to promote peace —*adj* **Eiren′ic.** [Gr —*eirēnē*, peace]

Eirie, ē′rı, *n* Same as **Eerie**

Eisteddfod, es teth′vod, *n* a congress of Welsh bards and musicians held in various towns for the preservation and cultivation of national poetry and music [W, lit 'session,' *eistedd*, to sit]

Either, ē′*th*er, or ī′*th*er, *adj* or *pron* the one or the other one of two each of two —*conj* correlative to **Or** (*B*) or [A S *ægðer*, a contr of *æghwæðer* = *â*, aye, the prefix *ge*, and *hwæther*, Eng **Whether.** See also **Each**]

Ejaculate, e jak′ū lāt, *v t* to eject to utter with suddenness —*v i* to utter ejaculations —*n* **Ejacula′tion,** a sudden utterance in prayer or

otherwise what is so uttered —*adjs* **Ejac'ulatory,** uttered in short, earnest sentences, **Ejac'ulative.** [L *e*, out, and *jaculārī, ātus—jacĕre*, to throw]

Eject, e jekt', *v t* to cast out to dismiss to dispossess of to expel —*ns* **Ejec'tion,** discharge expulsion state of being ejected vomiting that which is ejected, **Eject'ment,** expulsion dispossession (*law*) an action for the recovery of the possession of land, **Eject'or,** one who ejects or dispossesses another of his land any mechanical apparatus for ejecting, **E'ject,** a coinage of Prof Clifford for an inferred existence, a thing thrown out of one's own consciousness, as distinguished from *object*, a thing presented in one's consciousness —*adj* **Ject'ive** [L *ejectāre*, freq of *ejicĕre, ejectum—e*, out, *jacĕre*, to throw]

Eke, ēk, *v t* to add to or increase to lengthen — **To eke out,** to supplement to prolong [A S *écan*, akin to L *augēre*, to increase]

Eke, ēk, *adv* in addition to likewise [A S *éac*, Ger *auch*, from root of **Eke,** *v t*]

Elaborate, e lab'or āt, *v t* to labour on to produce with labour to take pains with to improve by successive operations —*adj* wrought with labour done with fullness and exactness highly finished —*adv* **Elab'orately.**—*ns* **Elab'orateness, Elabora'tion,** act of elaborating refinement the process by which substances are formed in the organs of animals or plants, **Elab'orator,** one who elaborates, **Elab'oratory = Laboratory.**—*adj* **Elab'orative.** [L. *elabor āre, ātum—e*, out, *labor āre*, to labour—*labor*, labour]

Elan, ā long', *n* impetuosity, dash [Fr]

Elance, e lans', *v t* to throw out, as a lance [Fr *élancer* See **Lance**]

Eland, ē'land, *n* the South African antelope, resembling the elk in having a protuberance on the larynx [Dut , Ger *elend*, the elk—Lith *élnis*, the elk]

Elapse, e laps', *v i* to slip or glide away to pass silently, as time [L *elapsus, elabi—e*, out, away, and *labi, lapsus*, to slide See **Lapse**]

Elastic, e las'tik, *adj* having a tendency to recover the original form springy able to recover quickly a former state or condition after a shock flexible yielding —*n* a piece of string, cord, &c made elastic by having india rubber woven in it —*adv* **Elas'tically** —*ns* **Elastic'ity,** springiness power to recover from depression, **Elas'ticness** [Coined from Gr *elastikos, elaunein*, fut *elasein*, to drive]

Elate, e lāt', *adj* lifted up puffed up with success exalted —*v t* to raise or exalt to elevate to make proud —*adv* **Elat'edly.**—*ns* **Elat'edness, Ela'tion,** pride resulting from success a puffing up of the mind [L *elātus*, pa p of *efferre—e*, out, *ferre*, to carry]

Elbow, el'bō, *n* the joint where the arm bows or bends any sharp turn or bend —*v t* to push with the elbow to jostle —*ns* **Elbow-chair,** an arm chair, **Elbow-grease,** humorously applied to vigorous rubbing, **Elbow-room,** room to extend the elbows space enough for moving or acting freedom —**At one's elbow,** close at hand, **To be out at elbow,** to wear a coat worn and ragged at the elbows, **Up to the elbows,** completely engrossed [A S *elnboga—el*, allied to L *ulna*, the arm, *boga*, a bow or bend—*bugan*, to bend See **Ell**; also **Bow,** *n* and *v t*]

Elchee, elt'shi, *n* an ambassador [Turk]

Elder, eld'er, *n* a genus of plants consisting chiefly of shrubs and trees, with pinnate leaves, small flowers, of which the corolla is wheel shaped and five cleft, and three seeded berries—the Common Elder is the Scotch Bourtree.—*ns* **Elder-flower water** is distilled water, with an agreeable odour, made from the flowers, **Elder-wine,** a pleasant wine made from elder berries [A S *ellærn, ellen*]

Elder, eld'er, *adj* older having lived a longer time prior in origin —*n* one who is older an ancestor one advanced to office on account of age one of a class of office bearers in the Presbyterian Church—equivalent to the *presbyters* of the New Testament —*n* **Eld,** old age antiquity —*adj* **Eld'erly,** somewhat old bordering on old age —*ns* **Eld'erliness, Eld'ership,** state of being older the office of an elder —*adj* **Eld'est,** oldest [A S *eldra, yldra*, comp of *eald*, old Cf **Alderman** and **Old**]

Elding, el'ding, *n* (*prov*) fuel [Scand , Ice *elding—eldi*, fire]

El Dorado, el dō-ra'dō, the golden land of imagination of the Spanish conquerors of America any place where wealth is easily to be made [Sp *el*, the, *dorado*, pa p of *dorar*, to gild]

Eldritch, el'dritch, *adj* weird, hideous (*Scot*) [Der obscure, perh conn with **Elf**]

Eleatic, el e at'ik, *adj* noting a school of philosophers, specially connected with Elea, a Greek city of Lower Italy, and including Xenophanes, Parmenides, and Zeno —*n* one belonging to this school

Elecampane, el'e kam pān', *n* a composite plant allied to Aster, formerly much cultivated for its medicinal root [Formed from Low L *enula campana*]

Elect, ē lekt', *v t* to choose out to select for any office or purpose to select by vote —*adj* chosen taken by preference from among others chosen for an office but not yet in it (almost always after the noun, as 'consul elect') —*n* one chosen or set apart —**The elect** (*theol*), those chosen by God for salvation —*n* **Elec'tion,** the act of electing or choosing the public choice of a person for office, usually by the votes of a constituent body freewill (*theol*) the exercise of God's sovereign will in the predetermination of certain persons to salvation (*B*) those who are elected —*v t* **Electioneer',** to labour to secure the election of a candidate —*ns* **Electioneer'er, Electioneer'ing** (also used as *adj*), the soliciting of votes and other business of an election —*adj* **Elect'ive,** pertaining to, dependent on, or exerting the power of choice.—*n* **Electiv'ity** —*adv* **Elect'ively** —*n* **Elect'or,** one who elects one who has a vote at an election the title formerly belonging to those princes and archbishops of the German empire who had the right to elect the Emperor —*fem* **Elect'ress** —*adjs* **Elect'oral, Elector'ial,** pertaining to elections or to electors consisting of electors —*ns* **Elect'orate,** the dignity or the territory of an elector the body of electors, **Elect'oress,** same as **Electress,** *fem* of **Elector** [L *eligĕre, electum—e*, out, *legĕre*, to choose]

Electric, e lek'trik, *adj* pertaining to or produced by electricity —*n* any electric substance a non conductor of electricity, as amber, glass, &c —*adj* **Elec'trical.**—*adv* **Elec'trically** —*ns* **Electric'ian,** one who studies, or is versed in, the science of electricity, **Electric'ity,** name of the cause of certain phenomena of attraction and repulsion the phenomena themselves the science which investigates the nature and laws of these phenomena —*v t* **Elec'trify,** to communicate electricity to to excite suddenly to astonish —*pa p* elec'trified —*adj* **Elec'trifiable** —*n* **Electrifica'tion** —*v t* **Elec'trise,** to electrify —*n.* **Elec'trisation.**—*adj* **Elec'trine,** belonging to amber electric.—*ns* **Electrocū'tion,** capital punishment by electricity, **Elec'trode,** either of the poles of a galvanic battery, **Elec'trum,** amber an alloy of gold and silver [L. *electrum*

—Gr *elektron*, amber, in which electricity was first observed]

Electro-biology, e lek'tro bī-ol'o-ji, *n* the science which treats of the electricity developed in living organisms that view of animal magnetism according to which the actions, feelings, &c of a person are controlled by the will of the operator —*ns* **Electro-chemistry**, that branch of chemical science which treats of the agency of electricity in effecting chemical changes, **Electro-dynamics**, the branch of physics which treats of the action of electricity, **Electro-kinetics**, that branch of science which treats of electricity in motion, **Electrol'ysis**, the process of chemical decomposition by electricity, **Elec'trolyte**, a body which admits of electrolysis —*adj* **Electrolyt'ic** —*n* **Electro-magnet**, a piece of soft iron rendered magnetic by a current of electricity passing through a coil of wire wound round it —*adj* **Electro-magnetic** —*ns* **Electro-magnetism**, a branch of science which treats of the relation of electricity to magnetism, **Electro-metallurgy**, a name given to certain processes by which electricity is applied to the working of metals, as in electroplating and electrotyping, **Electrom'eter**, an instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity, **Electro-mo'tor**, an apparatus for applying electricity as a motive power —*v t* **Elec'troplate**, to plate or cover with silver by electrolysis —*ns* **Elec'troplating**, **Elec'trophone**, an instrument for producing sounds resembling trumpet tones by electric currents of high tension, **Electroph'orus**, an instrument for obtaining statical electricity by means of induction, **Elec'troscope**, an instrument for detecting the presence of electricity in a body and the nature of it, **Electrostatics**, that branch of science which treats of electricity at rest, **Electro-tint**, a style of etching by means of galvanism, **Elec'trotype**, the art of copying an engraving or type on a metal deposited by electricity, **Elec'trotypy**, the art of copying

Electuary, e lek'tū ar i, *n* a composition of medicinal powders with honey or sugar [Low L *electuarium*, a medicine that dissolves in the mouth—Gr *ekleikton—ekleichein*, to lick up]

Eleemosynary, el e mos'i nar i, *adj* relating to charity or almsgiving dependent on charity given in charity [Gr *eleēmosynē*, compassion ateness, alms—*eleos*, pity See **Alms**]

Elegant, el'e gant, *adj* pleasing to good taste graceful neat refined nice richly ornamental —*ns* **El'egance**, **El'egancy**, the state or quality of being elegant the beauty of propriety neatness refinement that which is elegant, **Elegante**, a lady of fashion —*adv* **El'egantly** [Fr —L *elegans*, *antis—e*, out, and the root of *legĕre*, to choose]

Elegy, el'e ji, *n* a song of mourning a funeral song a poem written in elegiac metre —*adj* **Elegi'ac**, belonging to elegy mournful used in elegies, esp noting the kind of metre, which consists of hexameter and pentameter lines alternately —*n* elegiac verse —*adj* **Elegi'acal** —*ns* **Eleg'iast**, **El'egist**, a writer of elegies —*v i* **El'egise**, to write an elegy —*v t* to write an elegy on [Fr —L —Gr *elegos*, a lament]

Element, el'e ment, *n* a first principle one of the essential parts of anything an ingredient the proper state or sphere of any thing or being (*pl*) the rudiments of learning the bread and wine used in the sacrament of the Eucharist fire, air, earth, and water, which were supposed by the ancients to be the foundation of every thing (*chem*) the simplest known constituents of all compound substances (*astron*) those numerical quantities, and those principles deduced from astronomical observations and calculations, which are employed in the construction of tables exhibiting the planetary motions —*adj* **Element'al**, pertaining to elements or first principles fundamental belonging to or produced by elements —**Elemental spirits**, beings who, acc to the popular belief of the middle ages, presided over the four 'elements,' living in and ruling them —*adv* **Element'ally**.—*adj* **Element'ary**, of a single element primary uncompounded pertaining to the elements treating of first principles [Fr —L *elementum*, pl *elementa*, first principles]

Elemi, el'em i, *n* a fragrant resinous substance, obtained from the pitch tree, Arbol de la Brea, a native of Manilla [Cf Fr *élémi*, Sp *elemi*, perh of Ar origin]

Elench, e lengk', **Elenchus**, e lengk'us, *n* refutation a sophism —*adj* **Elenct'ic** [L —Gr *elengchos—elengchein*, to shame, to refute]

Elephant, el'e fant, *n* the largest quadruped, having a very thick skin, a trunk, and two ivory tusks a special size of paper —*ns* **Elephan'tiac**, one affected with elephantiasis, **Elephanti'asis**, a disease chiefly of tropical climates, consisting of an overgrowth of the skin and connective tissue of the parts affected, with occasional attacks of inflammation resembling erysipelas, **Elephant-seal**, the largest of the seals, the male measuring about 20 feet in length, **Elephant's-foot**, a plant of which the root stock forms a large fleshy mass resembling an elephant's foot, used as food by the Hottentots, **Elephant-shrew**, name applied to a number of long nosed, long legged Insectivora, natives of Africa, and notable for their agile jumping over loose sand —*adjs* **Elephant'ine**, pertaining to an elephant like an elephant very large or ungainly, **Elephant'oid**, elephant like —**A white elephant**, a gift which occasions the recipient more trouble than it is worth A white elephant is said to have been a common gift of the kings of Siam to a courtier whom they disliked, and wished to ruin [L —M E *olifaunt*—O Fr *olifant*—L *elephantum*, *elephas*, *antis*—Gr *elephas*, acc to some from Heb *eleph*, *aleph*, an ox]

Eleusinian, el ū sin'i an, *adj* relating to Eleusis in Attica —**Eleusinian mysteries**, the mysteries of Demeter celebrated at Eleusis

Eleutheromania, el ūth er o mān'ya, *n* mad zeal for freedom —*n* **Eleutheroman'iac**, one possessed with such (*Carlyle*) [Formed from Gr *eleutheros*, free, and **Mania**]

Elevate, el'e vāt, *v t* to raise to a higher position to raise in mind and feelings to improve to cheer to exhilarate to intoxicate —*p adjs* **El'evate**, **El'evated**, raised dignified exhilarated —*ns* **Eleva'tion**, the act of elevating or raising, or the state of being raised exaltation an elevated place or station a rising ground height (*archit*) a representation of the flat side of a building, drawn with mathematical accuracy, but without any attention to effect (*astron* and *geog*) the height above the horizon of an object on the sphere, measured by the arc of a vertical circle through it and the zenith (*gun*) the angle made by the line of direction of a gun with the plane of the horizon, **El'evator**, the person or thing that lifts up a lift or machine for raising grain, &c to a higher floor a muscle raising a part of the body —*adj* **El'evatory**, able or tending to raise [L *elevāre*, *ātus—e*, out, up, *levāre*, to raise—*levis*, light See **Light**, *adj*]

Eleven, e lev'n, *n* the cardinal number next above ten the figure (11 or xi) denoting eleven a team of eleven cricketers —*adj* noting the number eleven —*adj* and *n* **Elev'enth**, the cardinal number corresponding to eleven —**Eleventh**

hour, the very last moment, referring to Matt xx 6, 9 [A S *endleofon*, cf Dut, Ger *elf*, Ice *ellifu*, Dan *elleve*, Goth *ainlif*]

Elf, elf (*pl* **Elves**), *n* a supernatural being, generally of human form but diminutive size, a belief in whom has been among the superstitions of the greater portion of the European nations Elves were in primitive times considered more malignant than fairies a dwarf a tricky being —*v t* of the hair, to entangle (*Shak*) —*n* **Elf-child,** a changeling, or a child supposed to have been left by elves in place of one stolen by them —*adj* **Elf'in,** of or relating to elves—*n* a little elf a child —*adjs* **Elf'ish, Elv'an, Elv'ish,** elf-like, mischievous tricky disguised —*ns* **Elf-land,** the land of the elves or fairies, **Elf-locks** (*Shak*), locks of hair clotted together, supposed to have been done by elves; **Elf-shot, Elf-bolt, Elf-arrow,** an arrow head of flint or stone [A S *ælf*, cf Ice *álfr*, Sw *elf*]

Elicit, e-lis'it, *v t* to entice or draw out to bring to light to deduce —*n.* **Elicitā'tion.** [L *elicĕre, elicitus*]

Elide, e līd', *v t* to rebut to strike out or cut off, as a syllable —*n* **Elis'ion,** the cutting off or suppression of a vowel or syllable [L *elidĕre, elisus* —*e*, out, *lædĕre*, to strike]

Eligible, el'i ji bl, *adj* fit or worthy to be chosen legally qualified desirable —*n* (*coll*) a person or thing eligible —*ns* **El'igibleness, Eligibil'ity,** fitness to be elected or chosen the state of being preferable to something else desirableness —*adv* **El'igibly.** [Fr —L *eligĕre* See **Elect,** *v t*]

Eliminate, e lim'in āt, *v t* to thrust out to remove, cancel to leave out of consideration —*n* **Elimina'tion** [L *eliminātre, ātus*, to turn out of doors—*e*, out, *limen, liminis*, a threshold]

Elision See **Elide**

Elite, ā lēt', *n* a chosen or select part the best of anything [Fr *élite*—L *electa* (*pars*, a part, understood) See **Elect,** *v t*]

Elixir, e liks'er, *n* more fully, **Elixir vitæ,** or **Elixir of life,** a liquor once supposed to have the power of indefinitely prolonging life or of transmuting metals the quintessence of anything a substance which invigorates (*med*) a compound tincture [Low L —Ar *al iksīr*, the philosopher's stone, from *al-*, the, *iksīr*, prob from Late Gr *xērion*, a desiccative powder for wounds—Gr *xēros*, dry]

Elizabethan, e liz a-bēth'an, *adj* pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her time—of dress, manners, literature, &c —*n* a poet or dramatist of that age

Elk, elk, *n* the largest species of deer, found in the North of Europe and in North America —**Irish elk,** a giant deer now extinct, known from the remains found in the Pleistocene diluvium, esp of Ireland [Perh from the Scand, Ice *elgr*, Sw *elg*, O High Ger *elch*, L *alces*, Gr *alkē*]

Ell, el, *n* a measure of length orig taken from the arm a cloth measure equal to 1¼ yd —*n* **Ell-wand,** a measuring rod —**Give him an inch and he'll take an ell,** a proverb, signifying that to yield one point entails the yielding of all [A S *eln*, Dut *el*, and Ger *elle*, L *ulna*, Gr *ōlenē*, the *el*bow]

Ellipse, el lips', *n* an oval (*geom*) a figure produced by the section of a cone by a plane passing obliquely through the opposite sides —*ns* **Ellip'sis** (*gram*), a figure of syntax by which a word or words are left out and implied (*pl*) **Ellip'ses, Ellip'soid** (*math*), a solid every plane section of which is an ellipse —*adjs* **Ellipsoi'dal, Ellip'tic, Ellip'tical,** pertaining to an ellipse oval pertaining to ellipsis having a part understood —*adv* **Ellip'tically.** —*n* **Elliptic'ity,** deviation from the form of a circle or sphere of the earth, the difference between the equatorial and polar diameters [L —Gr *elleipsis*—*elleipein*, to fall short—*en*, in, *leipein*, to leave]

Ellops, ē'lops, *n* a kind of serpent or fish [Gr. *ellops*]

Elm, elm, *n* a genus of trees of the natural order Ulmaceæ, natives of temperate climates, with serrated leaves unequal at the base, and small flowers growing in clusters appearing before the leaves, and containing 4–12 stamens and one germen —*adjs* **Elm'en,** made of elm, **Elm'y,** abounding with elms [A S *elm*, Ger *ulme*, L *ulmus*]

Elmo's fire, el'mōz fīr, *n* the popular name of an electric appearance sometimes seen, esp in southern climates during thunder storms, of a brush or star of light at the tops of masts, spars, &c —Also known as the Fire of St Elias, of St Clara, of St Nicholas, and of Helena, as well as *composite* or *composant* (*corpus sanctum*) on the Suffolk seaboard [Variously explained as a corr of *Helena*, name of the sister of Castor and Pollux, and of St Erasmus, a 3d century bishop, Italianised as *Ermo, Elmo*]

Elocution, el o kū'shun, *n* the art of effective speaking, more esp of public speaking, regarding solely the utterance or delivery eloquence —*adj* **Elocu'tionary** —*n* **Elocu'tionist,** one versed in elocution a teacher of elocution [Fr —L *elocution em, eloqui, elocūtus—e*, out, and *loqui*, to speak]

Eloge, ā lōzh', **Elogium,** e lō'ji um, **Elogy,** el'o ji, *n* a funeral oration a panegyric [Fr *éloge*—L *elogium*, a short statement, an inscription on a tomb, perh confused with **Eulogy**]

Elohim, e lō'him, *n* the Hebrew name for God —*n* **Elo'hist,** the writer or writers of the Elohistic passages of the Old Testament —*adj* **Elohist'ic,** relating to Elohim—said of those passages in the Old Testament in which Elohim is used as the name for the Supreme Being instead of Jehovah [Heb pl of *Eloah*—explained by Delitzsch as a plural of intensity]

Eloin, Eloign, e-loin', *v t* to convey to a distance, to separate and remove — *ns* **Eloin'ment, Eloign'ment.** [O Fr *esloignier* (Fr *éloigner*) —Low L *elongāre* See **Elongate**]

Elongate, e long'gāt, *v t* to make longer to extend —*p adjs* **Elong'ate, Elong'ated** —*n* **Elonga'tion,** act of lengthening out state of being lengthened distance [Low L *elongāre, ātus—e*, out, and *longus*, long]

Elope, e lōp', *v i* to escape privately, said esp of a woman, either married or unmarried, who runs away with a lover to run away, bolt.—*n* **Elope'ment,** a secret departure, esp of a woman with a man [Explained by Skeat as a corr of Dut *ontloopen*, to run away, from *ont* (Ger *ent*), away, and *loopen* = Eng **Leap,** cf Ger *ent laufen*, to run away Dr Murray, however, questions this on account of the O Fr *aloper* (14th c)]

Eloquent, el'o-kwent, *adj* having the power of speaking with fluency, elegance, and force containing eloquence persuasive —*n* **El'oquence,** the utterance of strong emotion in correct, appropriate, expressive, and fluent language the art which produces fine speaking persuasive speech —*adv* **El'oquently** [L *eloquens, entis*, pr p of *eloqui* See **Elocution**]

Else, els, *pron* other —*adv* otherwise besides except that mentioned —*advs* **Else'where,** in or to another place, **Else'wise,** in a different manner otherwise [A S *elles*, otherwise—orig gen of *el*, other, cf Old High Ger *alles* or *elles* See **Alias.**]

Elsin, el'sin, *n* an awl (*obs* except *Scot*) [From O Dut *elssene* (mod *els*), from same root as **Awl**]

Elucidate, e lū'si dāt, *v t* to make lucid or clear to throw light upon to explain to illustrate —*ns* **Elucida'tion, Elu'cidator.**—*adjs* **Elu'cidative, Elu'cidatory,** making lucid or clear explanatory [Low L *elucidāre, -ātus—e,* inten, and *lucidus,* clear See **Lucid.**]

Elucubration. Same as **Lucubration**

Elude, e-lūd', *v t* to avoid or escape by stratagem to baffle —*n* **Elu'sion,** act of eluding escape by artifice evasion —*adj* **Elu'sive,** practising elusion deceptive —*adv* **Elu'sively.**—*adj* **Elu'sory,** tending to elude or cheat evasive deceitful [L *eludĕre, elusus—e,* out, *ludĕre,* to play]

Elul, ē'lul, *n* the twelfth month of the Jewish civil year, and sixth of the ecclesiastical, corresponding nearly to our September [Heb, from *ālal,* to gather, to reap]

Elutriate, e lū'tri āt, *v t* to separate by means of water the finer particles of earth and pigments from the heavier portions —*n* **Elutria'tion** [L *elutriāre, ātus,* to wash out, to decant—*eluĕre—e,* out, and *luĕre,* to wash]

Elvan, Elvanite, elv'an īt, *n* the miner's name in the south west of England for a granular crystalline rock, composed of quartz and orthoclase, which forms veins associated with granite [Prob Corn *elven,* spark]

Elvan, Elves, Elvish. See under **Elf.**

Elysium, e lizh'i um, *n* (*myth*) among the Greeks, the abode of the blessed after death any delightful place —*adj* **Elys'ian,** pertaining to Elysium delightful glorious. [L —Gr *ēlysion* (*pedion*), the Elysian (plain)]

Elytra, el'it ra, *n* a term applied to the fore wings of beetles, which are modified to form more or less hard coverings for the hind pair —*adj* **El'ytral** [Gr *elytron,* a sheath]

Elzevir, el'ze ver, *adj* published by the Elzevirs, a celebrated family of printers at Amsterdam, Leyden, and other places in Holland, whose small neat editions were chiefly published between 1592 and 1681 pertaining to the type used in their 12mo and 16mo editions of the Latin classics —*n* a special form of printing types

Em, em, *n* the name of the letter M (*print*) the unit of measurement in estimating how much is printed on a page

'Em, em, *pron* him them (*coll*) [Orig the unstressed form of **Hem,** dat and acc pl of **He,** but now used coll as an abbreviation of **Them**]

Emaciate, e mā'shi āt, *v t* to make meagre or lean to deprive of flesh to waste —*v i* to become lean to waste away —*p adjs* **Ema'ciate, Ema'ciated.**—*n* **Emacia'tion,** the condition of becoming emaciated or lean leanness [L *emaciāre, ātus—e,* inten, *maciāre,* to make lean —*maci es,* leanness See **Meagre.**]

Emanate, em'a nāt, *v i* to flow out or from to proceed from some source to arise —*n* **Emana'tion,** a flowing out from a source, as the universe considered as issuing from the essence of God the *generation* of the Son and the *procession* of the Spirit, as distinct from the origination of created beings that which issues or proceeds from some source —*adjs* **Em'anative, Em'anatory, Emana'tional.** [L *emanāre, ātus—e,* out from, *manāre,* to flow]

Emancipate, e-man'si pāt, *v t* to set free from servitude to free from restraint or bondage of any kind —*ns* **Emancipa'tion,** the act of setting free from bondage or disability of any kind the state of being set free, **Emancipa'tionist,** an advocate of the emancipation of slaves, **Eman'cipator.** [L *emancipāre, -ātus—e,* away from, and *mancipāre,* to transfer property—*manceps, -cipis,* one who gets or acquires property, (*lit*) who takes by the hand, from *manus,* the hand, *capĕre,* to take]

Emarginate, e mär'jin āt, *v t* to take away the margin of —*p adj* (*bot*) depressed and notched instead of pointed at the summit, as a leaf (*miner*) having all the edges of the primitive form crossed by a face (*zool*) having the margin broken by a notch or segment of a circle [L *emargināre, ātum—e,* out, and *margināre,* to provide with a margin—*margo,* a margin]

Emasculate, e mas'kū lāt, *v t* to deprive of the properties of a male to castrate to deprive of masculine vigour to render effeminate —*ns* **Emascula'tion, Emas'culator** [Low L *emasculāre, ātus—e,* neg, and *masculus,* dim of *mas,* a male]

Embace, em bās', *v t* (*Spens*) Same as **Embase.**

Embale, em bāl', *v t* to make up, as into a bale to bind up, to enclose [Fr *emballer—em* = L *in,* and *balle,* a **Bale.**]

Emball, em bawl', *v t* to encircle, ensphere —*n* **Enball'ing.**

Embalm, em bam', *v t* to preserve from decay by aromatic drugs, as a dead body to perfume to preserve with care and affection —*ns* **Embalm'er, Embalm'ing, Embalm'ment** [Fr *embaumer,* from *em,* in, and *baume* See **Balm**]

Embank, em bangk', *v t* to enclose or defend with a bank or dike —*n* **Embank'ment,** the act of embanking a bank or mound made to keep water within certain limits a mound constructed so as to carry a level road or railway over a low lying place [Coined from *em,* in, and **Bank**]

Embar, em bar', *v t* to shut in to hinder or stop —*n* **Embarr'ing.**—*pr p* embarr'ing, *pa p* embarred'

Embarcation. Same as **Embarkation.**

Embargo, em bar'gō, *n* a temporary order from the Admiralty to prevent the arrival or departure of ships a stoppage of trade for a short time by authority (*pl*) **Embar'goes** —*v t* to lay an embargo on to seize —*pr p* embar'gōing, *pa p* embar'gōed [Sp —*embargar,* to impede, to restrain—Sp *em,* in, and *barra,* a bar See **Barricade,** and **Embarrass**]

Embark, em bark', *v t* to put on board ship to engage in any affair —*v i* to go on board ship to engage in a business to enlist —*p adjs* **Embarked', Embark'ing** —*ns* **Embarkā'tion,** a putting or going on board that which is embarked a vessel (*obs*), **Embark'ment** [Fr *embarquer,* from *em,* in, and *barque,* **Bark**]

Embarrass, em bar'as, *v t* to encumber to involve in difficulty, esp in money matters to perplex —*p adj* **Embarr'assed,** perplexed constrained —*n* **Embarr'assment,** perplexity or confusion difficulties in money matters —**Embarras des richesses,** a superabundance of materials, an abundance so great that choice is difficult [Fr *embarrasser—em,* in, *barre,* **Bar**]

Embase, em bāz', *v t* (*obs*) to bring down to degrade —*p adj* **Embased'.**—*n* **Embase'ment.** [*Em,* and **Base**]

Embassy, em'bas i, *n* the charge or function of an ambassador the person or persons sent on an undertaking —*ns* **Em'bassade, Em'bassage,** same as **Ambassage, Embass'ador,** same as **Ambassador.**

Embathe, em-bāth', *v t* to bathe

Embattle, em bat'l, *v t* to furnish with battlements —*p adj* **Embatt'led,** furnished with battlements (*her*) having the outline like a battlement —*n* **Embatt'lement,** same as **Battlement.** [*Em,* and O Fr *bastiller,* from the same root as **Battlement, Bastille,** and **Baste,** to sew The form of this word is due to a confusion with Eng **Battle.**]

Embattle, em bat'l, *v t* to range in order of battle to arm —*p adj* **Embat'tled,** arranged for battle [O Fr *embataillier*, to prepare for battle—*en*, in, *bataille*, **Battle.**]

Embay, em-bā', *v t* to enclose in a bay to land lock —*n* **Embay'ment,** a bay [*Em*, in, into, and **Bay.**]

Embay, em bā', *v t* (*Spens*) to bathe [*Em*, in, and Fr *baigner* See **Bagnio.**]

Embed, em bed', **Imbed,** im, *v t* to place in a mass of matter to lay, as in a bed —*n* **Embed'ment,** the act of embedding state of being embedded

Embellish, em bel'ish, *v t* to make beautiful with ornaments to decorate to make graceful to illustrate pictorially, as a book —*ns* **Embell'isher, Embell'ishment,** act of embellishing or adorning decoration ornament [Fr *embellir*, *embellissant—em*, in, *bel*, *beau*, beautiful See **Beau**]

Ember, em'ber, *n* a live piece of coal or wood chiefly in *pl* red hot ashes smouldering remains of a fire [A S *æmerge*, Ice *eimyrja* The *b* is simply euphonic]

Ember-days, em'ber-dāz, *n pl* in R C and Anglican Church, three Fast days in each quarter They are Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after the Feast of Pentecost, after the 14th September, and after the 13th December —*n* **Ember-week,** the week in which the ember days occur [A S *ymbryne*, orig sig a running round or circuit—*ymb*, round (Ger *um*, L *ambi*), and *ryne*, a running, from *rinnan*, to run]

Ember-goose, em'ber gōōs, *n* a kind of sea fowl, the Great Northern Diver [Norw *emmer*, Ger *imber*, Ice *himbrimi*]

Embezzle, em bez'l, *v t* to waste or dissipate to appropriate fraudulently what has been entrusted —*ns* **Embezz'ler; Embezz'lement,** fraudulent appropriation of another's property by the person to whom it was entrusted [Perh from root of **Imbecile,** the primary sense being to weaken, waste, (*obs*) **Bezzle,** to squander, from O Fr *besiler*, to destroy, is the same word, the first syllable being dropped]

Embitter, em bit'er, **Imbitter,** im, *v t* to make bitter to increase (ill feeling)—*p adjs* **Embitt'ered,** soured, **Embitt'ering.**—*ns* **Embitt'erer, Embitt'erment.**

Emblaze, em blāz', *v t* to illuminate [**Blaze,** *n*]

Emblazon, em blā'zn, *v t* to deck in blazing colours (*her*) to blazon or adorn with figures to depict heraldically —*ns* **Embla'zonment,** an emblazoning, **Embla'zonry,** the art of emblazoning or adorning devices on shields [*Em*, and **Blaze, Blazon.**]

Emblem, em'blem, *n* a picture representing to the mind something different from itself a type or symbol an inlaid ornament (*Milton*) —*v t* to symbolise —*adjs* **Emblemat'ic, Emblemat'ical,** pertaining to or containing emblems symbolical representing —*adv* **Emblemat'ically** —*v t* **Emblem'atise, Em'blemize,** to represent by an emblem —*pr p* emblem'atising, *pa p* emblem'atised —*n* **Emblem'atist,** a writer or inventor of emblems [L *emblēma*, inlaid work—Gr *em* (= *en*), in, *ballein*, to lay, to cast]

Emblements, em'blements, *n* growing crops of cereal and vegetable productions raised by the labour of the cultivator, but not fruits of trees growing on the land, nor grass [O Fr *emblaer*, to sow with corn—Low L *imbladāre—in*, in, *bladum*, wheat]

Emblossom, em blos'som, *v t* to cover or enrich with blossom

Embody, em-bod'i, **Imbody,** im, *v t* to form into a body to make corporeal to make tangible to express (an idea in words) to organise —*v i* to unite in a body or mass —*p adj* **Embod'ied** —*n* **Embod'iment,** act of embodying state of being embodied that in which something is embodied [*Em*, in, and **Body.**]

Emboil, em boil', *v i* (*Spens*) to burn with anger —*v t* to cause to burn with anger to irritate or vex

Embolden, em bōld'n, **Imbolden,** im, *v t* to make bold or courageous [*Em*, to make, and **Bold.**]

Embolism, em'bo lizm, *n* the insertion of days in an account of time to produce regularity (*med*) the presence of obstructing clots in the blood vessels —*adjs* **Embolis'mal, Embolis'mic** [Fr —Gr *embolismos—emballein*, to cast in]

Embonpoint, ang bong pwang', *adj* stout, plump, full in figure, mostly of women well fed —*n* stoutness, plumpness, well fed condition [Fr —*en bon point*, in good form]

Emborder, em bord'er, *v t* to border (*Milton*)

Emboscā'ta, an erroneous form of It *imboscáta*, an ambuscade

Embosom, em booz'um, **Imbosom,** im, *v t* to take into the bosom to receive into the affections to enclose or surround [*Em*, in, into, and **Bosom**]

Emboss, em bos', *v t* to produce (a raised pattern) by blows or pressure upon sheet metal, leather, cloth, paper, &c to ornament with raised work (*Spens*) to cover with armour to be wrapped in —*p adj* **Embossed',** formed or covered with bosses raised, standing out in relief (*bot*) having a protuberance in the centre —*ns* **Emboss'er, Emboss'ment,** a prominence like a boss raised work [*Em*, in, into, and **Boss**]

Emboss, em bos', *v i* (*Milton*) to plunge into the depths of a wood —*v t* to make to foam at the mouth [O Fr *embosquer*, *em*—L *in*, in, *bosc*, a wood See **Ambush**]

Embouchure, ang boo shur', *n* the mouth of a river the mouth hole of a wind musical instrument [Fr —*em boucher*, to put to the mouth—*en*, in, *bouche*, a mouth]

Embound, em bownd', *v t* (*Shak*) to bound, enclose, shut in

Embow, em bō', *v t* and *v i* to bow or arch —*p adj* **Embowed',** arched, vaulted bent like a bow the heraldic term noting anything bent like a bow —as, e g, the arm of a man [*Em*, and **Bow.**]

Embowel, em bow'el, *v t* properly, to enclose in something else, but also used for disembowel, to remove the entrails from —*pr p* embow'elling, *pa p* embow'elled —*n* **Embow'elment** [*Em*, in, into, and **Bowel.**]

Embower, em bow'er, **Imbower,** im-, *v t* to place in a bower to shelter, as with trees —*p adjs* **Embow'ered, Embow'ering** —*n* **Embow'erment** [*Em*, in, and **Bower**]

Embox, em-boks', *v t* to set in a box [*Em*, in, **Box.**]

Embrace, em brās', *v t* to take in the arms to press to the bosom with affection to take eagerly or willingly to comprise to admit, adopt, or receive —*v i* to join in an embrace —*n* an embracing fond pressure in the arms —*ns* **Embrac'er, Embrace'ment, Embras'ure** (*Shak.*) —*adjs* **Embrac'ing, Embrac'ive** —*adv* **Embrac'ingly.**—*n* **Embrac'ingness** [O Fr *embracer* (Fr *embrasser*)—L *in*, in, into, and *bracchium*, an arm See **Brace**]

Embrace, em-brās', *v t* (*Spens*) to brace, to fasten, or bind —*pr p* embrac'ing, *pa p* embraced'. [*Em*, in, and **Brace.**]

Embracer, em brās'er, *n* (*law*) one who influences jurors by corrupt means to deliver a partial verdict —*n* **Embrac'ery,** the offence of an embracer [O. Fr *embraceor*, from *embraser*, to set on fire.]

Embraid, em brād', *v t* (*Spens*) to braid

Embranchment, em bransh'ment, *n* a branching off, as an arm of a river, a spur of a mountain, &c [Fr]

Embrangle, em brang'gl, **Imbrangle,** im, *v t* to confuse, perplex —*n* **Embrangle'ment** [*Em*, in, and **Brangle.**]

Embrasure, em brā'zhūr, *n* a door or window with the sides slanted on the inside an opening in a wall for cannon [Fr —O Fr *embraser*, to slope the sides of a window, *em*—L *in*, *braser*, to skew]

Embrave, em brāv', *v t* (*Spens*) to make brave or showy, to decorate to inspire with bravery

Embread, *v t* (*Spens*) embraid

Embreathe, em brē'*th*, *v t* to breathe into, to inspire with [*En*, and **Breathe**]

Embrocate, em'bro kāt, *v t* to moisten and rub, as a sore with a lotion —*n* **Embroca'tion,** act of embrocating the lotion used [Low L *embrocāre*, *ātus*, from Gr *embrochē*, a lotion—*em brechein*, to soak in—*em* (=*en*), in, into, *brechein*, to wet]

Embroglio, for **Imbroglio**

Embroider, em broid'er, *v t* to ornament with designs in needlework, orig on the border —*ns* **Embroid'erer, Embroid'ery,** the art of producing ornamental patterns by means of needle work on textile fabrics, leather, and other materials which can be sewed over ornamental needlework variegation or diversity artificial ornaments [M E *embrouderie*—O Fr *em broder*, *em*, and *broder*, prob Celt, acc to Skeat, Bret *brouda*, to pierce, confused with Fr *border*, to border]

Embroil, em broil', *v t* to involve in a broil, or in perplexity (*with*) to entangle to distract to throw into confusion —*n* **Embroil'ment,** a state of perplexity or confusion disturbance [Fr *embrouiller*—*em*, in, and *brouiller*, to break out See **Broil,** *n*]

Embrown, em-brown', **Imbrown,** im, *v t* to make brown to darken, obscure —*p adj* **Embrown'ing.** [*Em*, and **Brown**]

Embrue, em broō', *v t* Same as **Imbrue**

Embryo, em'bri ō, **Embryon,** em'bri on, *n* the young of an animal in its earliest stages of development the part of a seed which forms the future plant the beginning of anything (*pl*) **Em'bryos, Em'bryons** —*adjs* Also **Embryon'ic, Embryot'ic,** of or relating to anything in an imperfect state rudimentary —*ns* **Embryol'ogy,** science of the embryo or fetus of animals, **Embryol'ogist** [Low L —Gr *embryon—em* (=*en*), in, and *bryein*, to swell]

Eme, ēm, *n* an uncle (*obs*) [A S *ēam*, Dut *oom*, Ger *oheim*, *ohm*]

Emend, e mend', *v t* to remove faults or blemishes from to correct or improve —*adj* **Emend'able,** that may be emended or corrected —*v t* **Em'endate,** to correct errors —*ns* **Emendā'tion,** a mending or removal of an error or fault correction, **Em'endātor,** a corrector of errors in writings one who corrects or improves —*adj* **Emen'dātory,** mending or contributing to correction [L *emendāre*, *ātum*—*e*, out, and *menda*, a fault]

Emerald, em'er ald, *n* a very highly esteemed mineral of the same species with the beryl, from which it differs in scarcely anything but its colour, a beautiful velvety green —*ns* **Emerald Isle,** a name for Ireland, owing to the greenness of the land, **Emerald type,** a small size of type in printing [O Fr *esmeralde*—L *smaragdus*—Gr. *smaragdos*]

Emerge, e-mérj', *v i* to rise out of to issue or come forth · to reappear after being concealed to come into view to result —*ns* **Emer'gence, Emer'gency,** act of emerging sudden appearance an unexpected occurrence pressing necessity, **Emergency-man,** a man provided for any special service, esp in Irish evictions, and in saving the crops and other property of men boycotted, **Emer'sion,** act of emerging (*astron*) the reappearance of a heavenly body after being eclipsed by another or by the sun's brightness —*adj* **Emer'gent,** emerging suddenly appearing arising unexpectedly urgent —*adv* **Emer'gently** [L *emergĕre*, *emersus* — *e*, out of, *mergĕre*, to plunge]

Emeritus, e mer'i tus, *adj* honourably discharged from the performance of public duty, esp noting a retired professor —*n* one who has been honourably discharged from public duties (*pl*) **Emer'iti** [L *emeritus*, having served one's time—*emerēri*, to deserve, do one's duty—*e*, sig completeness, and *merĕre*, to deserve]

Emerods, em'e rodz, *n pl* (*B*) now **Hemorrhoids.**

Emery, em'er i, *n* a very hard mineral, a variety of corundum, used as powder for polishing, &c —*v t* to rub or coat with emery —*ns* **Emery-paper,** paper covered with emery powder for polishing, **Emery-powder,** ground emery, **Emery-wheel,** a wheel coated with emery for polishing [O Fr *esmeril*, *emeril*—Low L *smericulum*—Gr *smēris* —*smaein*, to rub]

Emetic, e met'ik, *adj* causing vomiting —*n* a medicine that causes vomiting —*adj* **Emet'ical.** —*adv* **Emet'ically** —*n* **Em'etin,** the alkaloid forming the active principle of ipecacuanha root a white powder which, when taken internally, exhibits violent emetic properties [Through L, from Gr *emetikos—emeein*, to vomit]

Emeu See **Emu**

Emeute, em ut', *n* a popular rising or uproar [Fr]

Emiction, e-mik'shun, *n* the discharging of urine urine [L *emictus*, *emingĕre*—*e*, out, and *mingĕre*, *mictum*, to make water]

Emigrate, em'i grāt, *v i* and *v t* to remove from one country to another as a place of abode —*ns* **Emigra'tion, Emigra'tionist,** an advocate or promoter of emigration —*adjs* **Emigra'tional; Emigra'tory, Em'igrant,** emigrating or having emigrated —*n* one who emigrates —*n* **Emigré,** a royalist who quitted France during the Revolution [L *emigrāre*, *ātus*—*e*, from, *migrāre*, to remove]

Eminent, em'i nent, *adj* rising above others conspicuous distinguished exalted in rank or office —**Eminent domain,** *dominium eminens*, the universal right in the public over property, by virtue of which the supreme authority in a state may compel a proprietor to part with what is his own for the public use —*adv* **Em'inently** —*ns* **Em'inency, Em'inence,** a part eminent or rising above the rest a rising ground height distinction a title of honour homage a title given by Urban VIII in 1631 to cardinals, who till then had been called Most Illustrious [L *eminens*, *entis*, pr p of *eminēre—e*, out, *minēre*, to project]

Emir, em ēr', or ē'mir, *n* a title given in the East and in the north of Africa to all independent chieftains, and also to all the supposed descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima —*n* **Em'irate,** the office of an emir [Ar *amīr*, ruler See **Ameer**]

Emit, e mit', *v t* to send out to throw or give out to issue to utter (a declaration) —*pr p* emitt'ing, *pa p* emitt'ed —*n* **Em'issary,** one sent out on a secret mission a spy an underground channel by which the water of a lake escapes—*adj* that is sent forth —*n* **Emis'sion,** the act of emitting that which is issued at one time —**Emission theory,** the theory that all luminous bodies emit with equal velocities a

number of elastic corpuscles, which travel in straight lines, are reflected, and are refracted —*adj* **Emis'sive,** emitting sending out [L *emittĕre, emissus—e,* out of, *mittĕre,* to send]

Emmanuel, em an'ū el, **Immanuel,** im , *n* the symbolical name of the child announced by Isaiah (Isa vii 14), and applied to the Messiah (Matt i 23) [Heb —*im,* with, *anu,* us, *el,* God]

Emmarble, em mar'bl, *v t* to turn to marble, to petrify [*Em,* and **Marble**]

Emmenagogues, em ēn'a gogz, *n pl* medicines intended to restore, or to bring on for the first time, the menses in women —*adj* **Emmenagog'ic,** goj'ik [Gr *emmēna,* menses of women, *agōgos,* drawing forth]

Emmet, em'et, *n* the ant (*dial*) [A S *æmete* See **Ant,** *ant,* contr from *æter,* native form *amete*]

Emmove, em mōōv', *v t* (*Spens*) to move, to excite

Emollient, e mol'yent, *adj* softening making supple —*n* (*med*) a substance used to soften the textures to which they are applied as poultices, fomentations, &c —*n* **Emolli'tion,** the act of softening or relaxing —*v t* **Emoll'iate,** to soften to render effeminate [L *emollire, emollitus—e,* inten , and *mollīre,* to soften—*mollis,* soft]

Emolument, e mol'ū ment, *n* advantage profit arising from employment, as salary or fees [L *emolimentum—emolīri,* to work out—*e,* sig completeness, and *molīre,* to exert one's self, to toil]

Emong, e mung', **Emongst,** e mungst', *prep* (*obs*) among

Emotion, e mō'shun, *n* a moving of the feelings agitation of mind (*philos*) one of the three groups of the phenomena of the mind —*adjs* **Emo'tional, Emo'tionless, Emo'tive,** pertaining to the emotions —*n* **Emo'tionalism,** tendency to emotional excitement, the habit of working on the emotions, the indulgence of superficial emotion not related to action —*adv* **Emo'tionally.** [L *emotion em—emovēre, emōtus,* to stir up, agitate—*e,* forth, and *movēre,* to move]

Emp- For words not found under this, see **Imp-.**

Empacket, em pak'et, *v t* (*Scott*) to pack up

Empair, em pār', *v t* (*Spens*) to impair

Empanel, em pan'el, **Impanel,** im , *v t* to enter the names of a jury on a panel —*n* **Empan'elment** [See **Panel**]

Empatron, em pā'trun, *v t* (*Shak*) to patronise

Empeople, em pē'pl, *v t* to fill with people (*obs*) to form into a people or community

Emperish, em per'ish, *v t* (*obs*) to impair

Emperor, em'per or, *n* the head of the Roman empire the highest title of sovereignty —*fem* **Em'press** —*ns* **Em'perorship, Em'pery,** empire, power, **Emperor-moth,** except the Death's Head, the largest British moth, its expanse of wings being about three inches [O Fr *empereor* —L *imperator* (fem *imperatrix*), a commander —*imperāre,* to command]

Emphasis, em'fa sis, *n* stress of the voice on particular words or syllables to make the meaning clear impressiveness of expression or weight of thought intensity (*pl*) **Em'phases** (sēz) —*v t* **Em'phasise,** to make emphatic —*adjs* **Emphat'ic, Emphat'ical,** uttered with or requiring emphasis forcible impressive —*adv* **Emphat'ically.**—*n* **Emphat'icalness.** [L —Gr —*em* (= *en*), in, into, and *phasis—phaein, phainein,* to show]

Emphysema, em fis-ē'ma, *n* (*med*) an unnatural distension of a part with air [Gr —*emphysaein,* to inflate]

Emphyteusis, em-fit ū'sis, *n* in Roman law, a perpetual right in a piece of land, for which a yearly sum was paid to the proprietor [L —Gr , (*lit*) 'implanting'—*emphyteuein,* to implant]

Empierce, em pērs, *v t* (*Spens*) to pierce, to penetrate

Empight, em pīt', *p adj* (*Spens*) fixed [*Em,* and **Pitch**]

Empire, em'pīr, *n* supreme control or dominion the territory under the dominion of an emperor [Fr —L *imperium—imperāre,* to command]

Empiric, em pir'ik, **Empirical,** em pir'ik al, *adj* resting on trial or experiment known only by experience —*n* **Empir'ic,** one who makes trials or experiments one whose knowledge is got from experience only a quack —*adv* **Empir'ically** —*n* **Empir'icism** (*philos*), the system which, rejecting all *a priori* knowledge, rests solely on experience and induction dependence of a physician on his *experience* alone without a regular medical education the practice of medicine without a regular education quackery —*adj* **Empiricūt'ic** (*Shak*), empirical [Fr —L *empiricus*—Gr *empeirikos* = *empeiros,* skilled—*em,* in, and *peira,* a trial]

Emplacement, em plās'ment, *n* the act of placing (*mil*) a platform placed for guns

Emplaster, em plas'ter, *n* and *v* same as **Plaster.** —*adj* **Emplast'ic,** glutinous adhesive —*n* a medicine causing constipation

Employ, em ploy', *v t* to occupy the time or attention of to use as a means or agent to give work to —*n* a poetical form of **Employment.**—*adj* **Employ'able,** that may be employed —*ns* **Employé** (em ploy'ā), one who is employed —*fem* **Employée, Employ'er, Employ'ment,** act of employing that which engages or occupies occupation [Fr *employer*—L *implicāre,* to infold—*in,* in, and *plicāre,* to fold **Imply** and **Implicate** are parallel forms]

Emplume, em plōōm', *v t* to furnish with a plume

Empoison, em poi'zn, *v t* to put poison in to poison —*p adj* **Empois'oned** —*n* **Empois'onment**

Emporium, em pō'ri um, *n* a place to which goods are extensively collected from various parts for sale a shop a great mart [L —Gr *emporion —emporos,* a trader—*em* (= *en*), in, and *poros,* a way See **Fare**]

Empoverish, em pov'er ish, *v t* See **Impoverish**

Empower, em pow'er, *v t* to give power to to authorise [*Em,* and **Power**]

Empress See **Emperor**

Empressement, ang pres'mang, *n* warmth, cordiality [Fr]

Emprise, em prīz', *n* (*Spens*) an enterprise a hazardous undertaking [O Fr *emprise*—L *in,* in, *prehendĕre,* to take]

Emption, emp'shun, *n* act of buying, purchase. [L *emĕre,* to buy]

Empty, emp'ti, *adj* having nothing in it unfurnished without effect unsatisfactory wanting substance foolish —*v t* to make empty to deprive of contents —*v i* to become empty to discharge its contents —*pa p* emp'tied —*n* **Emp'tiness,** state of being empty want of substance unsatisfactoriness inanity —*adj* **Empty-handed,** carrying nothing, esp of a gift —**To come away empty,** to come away without having received anything [A S *æmetig —æmetta,* leisure, rest The *p* is excrescent]

Empurple, em pur'pl, *v t* to dye or tinge purple [*Em,* and **Purple.**]

Empusa, em pū'za, **Empuse,** em-pūs', *n* a goblin or spectre sent by Hecate [Gr *empousa*]

Empyema, em pi ē'ma, *n* a collection of pus in the pleura. [Gr —*em* (= *en*), in, and *pyon,* pus]

Empyreal, em pir'e al, or em pir-ē'al, *adj* formed of pure fire or light pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven sublime —*adj* **Empyrean** (em pi-rē'an, or em-pir'e-an), empyreal —*n* the highest heaven, where the pure element of fire

was supposed by the ancients to subsist the heavens [Coined from Gr *empyros*, fiery—*em* (= *en*), in, and *pyr*, fire See **Fire.**]

Empyreuma, em pir ū'ma, *n pl* **-ta,** the burned smell and acrid taste which result when vegetable or animal substances are burned [Gr —*empyreuein*, to kindle]

Emrods (*obs*), for **Emerods.**

Emu, Emeu, ē'mū, *n* a genus of running birds or Ratitæ in the cassowary family, belonging to Australia. [Port *ema*, an ostrich]

Emulate, em'ū lāt, *v t* to strive to equal or excel to imitate, with a view to equal or excel to rival —*adj* ambitious (*Shak*) —*ns* **Em'ulator, Emula'tion,** act of emulating or attempting to equal or excel rivalry competition contest jealous rivalry (*obs*) —*adjs* **Em'ulative,** inclined to emulation, rivalry, or competition, **Em'ulous,** eager to emulate desirous of like excellence with another engaged in competition or rivalry —*v t* **Em'ule,** to emulate (*obs*) —*adv* **Em'ulously.**—*n* **Em'ulousness** [L *æmulāri*, *æmulātus*—*æmulus*, striving with]

Emulgent, e mul'jent, *adj* milking or draining out, chiefly referring to the action of the kidneys [L *emulgens*, *entis*, pr p of *emulgēre*, to milk]

Emulsion, e mul'shun, *n* a milky liquid prepared by mixing oil and water by means of another substance that combines with both —*adj* **Emul'sive** —*n* **Emul'sin,** a peculiar ferment present in the bitter and sweet almond, which forms a constituent of all almond emulsions [Fr —L *emulgēre*, *emulsus*, to milk out—*e*, out, and *mulgēre*, to milk]

Emunctory, e mungk'tor i, *n* an organ of the body that carries off waste an excretory duct [L *emungĕre*, *emunctum*, to blow the nose, to cleanse]

Emunge, e munj', *v t* to clean [L *emungĕre*]

Emure, a variant of **Immure**

Emys, em'is, *n* a genus of marsh tortoises, found in South and Middle Europe, North Africa, and South west Asia [Gr *emys*]

Enable, en ā'bl, *v t* to make able to give power, strength, or authority to [*En*, to make, and **Able**]

Enact, en akt', *v t* to perform to act the part of to establish by law —*n* that which is enacted (*Shak*) —*adjs* **Enact'ing, Enact'ive,** that enacts —*ns* **Enact'ment,** the passing of a bill into law that which is enacted a law, **Enact'or,** one who practises or performs anything one that forms decrees or establishes laws, **Enact'ure,** action (*Shak*) [*En*, to make, and **Act**]

Enallage, en al'a jē, *n* (*gram*) the exchange of one case, mood, or tense for another [Gr —*en*, and *allassein*, to change]

Enamel, en am'el, *n* the name given to vitrified substances applied chiefly to the surface of metals any smooth hard coating, esp that of the teeth anything enamelled —*v t* to coat with or paint in enamel to form a glossy surface upon, like enamel —*pr p* enam'elling, *pa p* enam'elled —*ns* **Enam'eller, Enam'elling, Enam'ellist.** [O Fr *enameler*—*en*, in, *esmail*, enamel Cf Eng **Smelt, Melt.**]

Enamour, en am'ur, *v t* to inflame with love to charm —**To be enamoured** (*of*, *with*), to be in love —*p adjs* **Enam'oured, Enam'ouring.** [O Fr *enamourer*—*en*, to make, and *amour*—L *amor*, love]

Enantiopathy, en an'ti op'a thi, *n* a synonym of allopathy [Gr *enantios*, opposite, and *pathos*, suffering, affection]

Enarched, en-ärcht', *adj* (*her*) arched, having the form of **an arch**

Enarching, a variant of Inarching.

Enarmed, en armed', *adj* (*her*) having horns, hoofs, &c., of a different colour from that of the body

Enarthrosis, en ar thrō'sis, *n* (*anat*) a joint of 'ball and socket' form, allowing motion in all directions [Gr —*en*, in, and *arthroein*, *arthrōsein*, to fasten by a joint—*arthron*, a joint]

Enaunter, en àn'ter, *conj* lest by chance (*obs*) [Contr from *in adventure*]

Encænia, en sē'ni a, *n* the annual commemoration of founders and benefactors at Oxford, held in June [L —Gr *egkainia*, a feast of dedication—*en*, in, *kainos*, new]

Encage, en kāj', *v t* to shut up in a cage [*En*, in, and **Cage**]

Encamp, en kamp', *v t* to form into a camp —*v i* to pitch tents to halt on a march —*n* **Encamp'ment,** the act of encamping the place where an army or company is encamped a camp [*En*, in, and **Camp**]

Encarnalise, en kar'nal īz, *v t* to embody to make carnal

Encase, en kās', **Incase,** in , *v t* to enclose in a case to surround, cover —*n* **Encase'ment,** the enclosing substance a covering [*En*, in, and **Case**]

Encaustic, en kaws'tik, *adj* having the colours burned in —*n* an ancient method of painting in melted wax [Fr —Gr —*egkaiein*, *egkausein*—*en*, in, and *kaiein*, to burn]

Encave, en kāv', *v t* to hide in a cave [*En*, in, and **Cave**]

Enceinte, àng sangt', *n* (*fort*) an enclosure, generally the whole area of a fortified place [Fr —*enceindre*, to surround—L *in*, in, and *cingĕre*, *cinctus*, to gird]

Enceinte, ang sangt', *adj* pregnant, with child [Fr —L *incincta*, girt about—*incingĕre*, *cinctus*, to gird in, gird about—*in*, and *cingĕre* Cf **Cincture**]

Encephalon, en sef'al on, *n* the brain —*adj* **Encephal'ic,** belonging to the head or brain —*ns* **Encephali'tis,** inflammation of the brain, **Enceph'alocele',** a protrusion of portion of the brain through the skull, where the bones are incomplete in infancy [Gr —*en*, in, *kephalē*, the head]

Enchafe, en chāf', *v t* to make warm (*obs*)

Enchain, en chān', *v t* to put in chains to hold fast to link together —*n* **Enchain'ment** [Fr *enchaîner*—*en*, and *chaîne*, a chain—L *catena*]

Enchant, en chant', *v t* to act on by songs or rhymed formulas of sorcery to charm to delight in a high degree —*p adj* **Enchant'ed,** under the power of enchantment delighted possessed by witches or spirits —*ns* **Enchant'er,** one who enchants a sorcerer or magician one who charms or delights —*fem* **Enchant'ress, Enchant'ment,** act of enchanting use of magic arts that which enchants —*adv* **Enchant'ingly,** with the force of enchantment in a manner to charm or delight [Fr *enchanter*—L *incantāre*, to sing a magic formula over—*in*, on, *cantāre*, to sing See **Chant**]

Encharge, en charj', *v t* to enjoin to entrust [O Fr *encharger* See **Charge**]

Enchase, en chās', *v t* to fix in a border to set with jewels to engrave to adorn with raised or embossed work —*p adj* **Enchased'** [Fr *enchâsser*—*en*, in, *châsse*, *caisse*, a case—L *capsa*, a **Case** See **Chase,** *n* **Chase,** *v t* , is a contr]

Encheason, en chē'zn, *n* (*Spens*) reason, cause, occasion [O Fr *encheson*, *encheoir*, to fall in, influenced by L *occasio*, occasion]

Encheer, en chēr', *v t* to cheer, comfort

Enchiridion, en ki rid'i on, *n* a book to be carried in the hand for reference a manual [Gr. *encheiridion*—*en*, in, and *cheir*, the hand]

Enchondroma, en kon drō'ma, *n* (*path*) an abnormal cartilaginous growth [Formed from Gr *en*, in, *chondros*, cartilage]

Enchorial, en kō'ri al, *adj* belonging to or used in a country used by the people, noting esp the written characters used by the common people in Egypt as opposed to the hieroglyphics [Gr *enchōrios—en*, in, and *chōra*, a place, country]

Encincture, en singk'tūr, *v t* to surround with a girdle —*n* an enclosure

Encircle, en serk'l, *v t* to enclose in a circle to embrace to pass round —*n* **Encirc'ling** [*En*, in, and **Circle**]

Enclasp, en klasp', *v t* to clasp

Enclave, en klāv', or ang klāv', *n* a territory entirely enclosed within the territories of another power —*v t* to surround in this way [Fr —Late L *inclavāre*—L *in*, and *clavis*, a key]

Enclitic, en klit'ik, *adj* that inclines or leans upon —*n* (*gram*) a word or particle which always follows another word, so united with it as to seem a part of it —*n* **En'clisis** —*adv* **Enclit'ically.** [Gr *enklitikos—en*, in, *klinein*, to bend]

Encloister, en kloi'ster, *v t* to immure

Enclose, en klōz', **Inclose,** in, *v t* to close or shut in to confine to surround to put in a case, as a letter in an envelope, &c to fence, esp used of waste land —*ns* **Enclos'er, Enclos'ure,** the act of enclosing state of being enclosed that which is enclosed a space fenced off that which encloses a barrier [Fr —L *includĕre, inclusus* —*in*, in, *claudĕre*, to shut]

Enclothe, en klōth', *v t* to clothe

Encloud, en klowd', *v t* to cover with clouds

Encolour, en-kul'ur, *v t* to colour, tinge

Encolpion, en kol'pi on, *n* an amulet a Greek pectoral cross —Also **Encol'pium.** [Gr]

Encolure, ank ol ūr', *n* a horse's mane (*Browning*)

Encomium, en kō'mi um, *n* high commendation a eulogy —*pl* **Enco'miums.**—*n* **Enco'miast,** one who utters or writes encomiums a praiser —*adjs* **Encomias'tic, Encomias'tical,** containing encomiums or praise bestowing praise —*adv* **Encomias'tically.** [L —Gr *egkōmion*, a song of praise—*en*, in, *kōmos*, festivity]

Encompass, en kum'pas, *v t* to surround or enclose to go round (*obs*) —*n* **Encom'passment.**

Encore, ang kōr', *adv* again once more —*n* a call for the repetition of a song, &c the repetition of a song, &c —*v t* to call for a repetition of [Fr (It *ancora*)—perh from L (*in*) *hanc horam*, till this hour, hence = still]

Encounter, en kownt'er, *v t* to run counter to or against to meet face to face, esp unexpectedly to meet in contest to oppose —*n* a meeting unexpectedly an interview a fight behaviour (*Shak*) [O Fr *encontrer* —L *in*, in, and *contra*, against]

Encourage, en kur'āj, *v t* to put courage in to inspire with spirit or hope to incite to patronise to cherish —*ns* **Encour'ager, Encour'agement,** act of encouraging that which encourages or incites —*p adj* **Encour'aging,** giving ground to hope for success —*adv* **Encour'agingly** [O Fr *encoragier* (Fr *encourager*) —*en*, to make, and *corage*, **Courage**]

Encradle, en krā'dl, *v t* (*Spens*) to lay in a cradle

Encratite, en'kra tit, *n* one of a heretical sect in the early church, who abstained from marriage, and from flesh and wine —*n* **En'cratism** [Formed from Gr *egkratēs*, continent—*en*, in, *kratos*, strength]

Encrease, obs form of **Increase**

Encrimson, en krim'zn, *v t* to cover with a crimson colour —*p adj* **Encrim'soned**

Encrinite, en'kri nīt, *n* a fossil crinoid, often known as Stone-lily, occurring very abundantly, and often seeming as thick in a limestone or marble bed as straws in a corn rick —*adjs* **En'crinal, Encrin'ic, Encrinit'al, Encrinit'ic,** relating to or containing encrinites [Formed from Gr *en*, in, and *krinon*, a lily]

Encroach, en-krōch', *v i* to seize on the rights of others to intrude to trespass —*ns* **Encroach'er, Encroach'ment,** act of encroaching that which is taken by encroaching —*adv* **Encroach'ingly** [O Fr *encrochier*, to seize—*en*, and *croc*, a hook]

Encrust, en krust', **Incrust,** in, *v t* to cover with a crust or hard coating to form a crust on the surface of —*v i* to form a crust —*n* **Encrustā'tion,** act of encrusting a crust or layer of any thing an inlaying of marble, mosaic, &c [Fr —L *incrustāre, ātus—in*, on, *crusta*, **Crust**]

Encumber, en kum'ber, *v t* to impede the motion of to hamper to embarrass to burden to load with debts —*ns* **Encum'berment,** the act of encumbering the state of being encumbered, **Encum'brance,** that which encumbers or hinders a legal claim on an estate one dependent on another—e g 'a widow without encumbrances' = a widow without children [O Fr *encombrer*, from *en*, and *combre* See **Cumber.**]

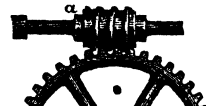
Encurtain, en kur'tin, *v t* to cover with a curtain to veil

Encyclical, en sik'lik al, *adj* sent round to many persons or places —*n* a letter addressed by the pope to all his bishops condemning current errors or advising the Christian people how to act in regard to great public questions —Also **Encyc lic** [Gr *engyklios—en*, in, and *kyklos*, a circle]

Encyclopædia, Encyclopedia, en sī klo pē'di a, *n* the circle of human knowledge a work containing information on every department, or on a particular department, of knowledge, generally in alphabetical order a name specially given to the work of the French writers Diderot, D'Alembert, and others in the third quarter of the 18th century —*adjs* **Encyclopæ'dian,** embracing the whole circle of learning, **Encyclopæ'dic, -al,** pertaining to an encyclopædia full of information —*ns* **Encyclopæ'dism,** knowledge of everything, **Encyclopæ'dist,** the compiler, or one who assists in the compilation, of an encyclopædia esp a writer for the French Encyclopédie (1751–65) [Formed from Gr *engkyklopaideia—engkyklios*, circular, *paideia*, instruction See **Pedagogue**]

Encysted, en sist'ed, *adj* enclosed in a cyst or bag [*En*, in, and **Cyst**]

End, end, *n* the last point or portion termination or close death consequence object aimed at a fragment —*v t* to bring to an end to destroy —*v i* to come to an end to cease —*ns* **End-all,** that which ends all, **End'ing,** termination conclusion that which is at the end (*gram*) the terminating syllable or letter of a word, **End'ship,** a village (*obs*) —*adjs* **End'ed,** brought to an end having ends, **End'less,** without end everlasting objectless —**Endless screw,** an arrangement for producing slow motion in machinery, consisting of a screw whose thread gears into a wheel with skew teeth —*adv* **End'lessly.**—*n* **End'lessness.** —*advs* **End'long,** lengthwise continuously on end, **End'ways End'wise,** on the end with the end forward —**In the end,** after all at last, **Latter end,** the end of life, **No end,** very much, a great deal (*coll*), **Rope's end** (see **Rope**), **A shoemaker's end,** a waxed thread ending in a bristle, **To be the end of,** to cause the death of; **To begin at the wrong end,** to manage badly;



a, Endless Screw

To come to the end of one's tether, to go as far as circumstances permit, **To make both ends meet,** to live within one's income (both ends meaning both ends of the year) [A S *ende*, cf Ger and Dan *ende*, Goth *andeis*, Sans *ánta*]

Endamage, en dam'āj, *v t* same as **Damage.**—*n* **Endam'agement,** damage, injury, loss

Endanger, en dān'jer, *v t* to place in danger to expose to loss or injury —*ns* **Endan'gerer, Endan'germent,** hazard, peril [*En*, in, and **Danger**]

Endear, en dēr', *v t* to make dear or more dear —*n* **Endear'ment,** act of endearing state of being endeared that which excites or increases affection a caress —*adj* **Endeared',** beloved [*En*, to make, and **Dear**]

Endeavour, en dev'ur, *v i* to strive to accomplish an object to attempt or try —*v t* to attempt —*n* an exertion of power towards some object attempt or trial —**To do one's endeavour,** to do one's utmost —*n* **Endeav'ourment** (*Spens*), endeavour [Fr *en devoir*—*en*, in (with force of 'to do' or 'make,' as in *en amour, en courage*), and *devoir*, duty See **Devoir**]

Endecagon, en dek'a gon, *n* Same as **Hendecagon**

Endemic, en dem'ik, **Endemical,** en dem'ik al, **Endemial,** en dē'mi al, *adj* peculiar to a people or a district, as a disease —*n* **Endem'ic,** a disease affecting a number of persons simultaneously, in such manner as to show a distinct connection with certain localities —*adv* **Endem'ically** [Gr *endēmios*—*en*, in, and *dēmos*, a people, a district]

Endenizen, en den'i zn, *v t* to naturalise, to make a denizen

Endermic, -al, en derm'ik, al, *adj* through or applied directly to the skin [Gr *en*, in, and *derma*, the skin]

Endew, en dū', *v t* (*obs*) to endow Also **Endue**

Endite, obs form of **Indite**

Endive, en'div, *n* an annual or biennial plant of the same genus as chicory, used as a salad [Fr —L *intubus*]

Endocardium, en do kar'di um, *n* the lining membrane of the heart —*n* **Endocardī'tis,** disease of the internal surface of the heart, resulting in the deposit of fibrin on the valves [Gr *endon*, within, and *kardia*, the heart]

Endocarp, en'do karp, *n* the inner coat or shell of a fruit [Gr *endon*, within, and *karpos*, fruit]

Endoderm, en'do derm, *n* the inner layer of the blastoderm (q v) [Gr *endon*, within, *derma*, skin]

Endogamy, en dog'am i, *n* the custom forbidding a man to marry any woman who is not of his kindred —*adj* **Endog'amous** [Gr *endon*, with in, *gamos*, marriage]

Endogen, en'do jen, *n* a plant that grows from within, or by additions to the inside of the stem, as the palm, grasses, &c —*adj* **Endog'enous,** increasing like endogens, or by internal growth [Gr *endon*, within, and *genēs*, born]

Endomorph, en'do morf, *n* a mineral enclosed within another mineral, the latter being termed a *perimorph* [Gr *endon*, within, *morphē*, form]

Endophagy, en dō'faj i, *n* in cannibalism, the practice of eating one of the same stock [Gr *endon*, within, *phagos*, an eater]

Endorse, en dors', **Indorse,** in, *v t* to write one's name on the back of to assign by writing on the back of to give one's sanction to to lay on the back, to load —*ns* **Endorsēē',** the person to whom a bill, &c is assigned by endorsement, **Endorse'ment,** act of endorsing that which is written on a bill sanction, confirmation, **Endors'er.** [Changed from M E *endosse* under the influence of Low L. *indorsāre*—*in*, on, *dorsum*, the back]

Endosmose, en'dos mōs, **Endosmosis,** en-dos mō'sis, *n* the passage of a fluid inwards through an organic membrane, to mix with another fluid inside —*adj* **Endosmot'ic,** pertaining to or of the nature of endosmose [Gr *endon*, within, and *ōsmos* See **Osmose**]

Endoss, en dos', *v t* (*obs*) to endorse to write (*Spens*) [M E *endosse*—O Fr *endosser* See **Endorse.**]

Endow, en dow', *v t* to give a dowry or marriage portion to to settle a permanent provision on to enrich with any gift or faculty to present —*ns* **Endow'er, Endow'ment,** act of endowing that which is settled on any person or institution a quality or faculty bestowed on any one [Fr *en* (= L *in*), and *douer*, to endow—L *dotāre* —*dos, dotis*, a **Dowry**]

Endue, en dū', **Indue,** in, *v t* to put on, as clothes to invest or clothe with to supply with —*n* **Endue'ment,** adornment [O Fr *enduire*—L *inducĕre*—*in*, into, *ducĕre*, to lead In certain senses the word is closely related to *induĕre*, to put on]

Endure, en dūr', *v t* to remain firm under to bear without sinking to tolerate —*v i* to remain firm to last —*adj* **Endur'able,** that can be endured or borne —*adv* **Endur'ably** —*ns* **Endur'ableness, Endur'ance,** state of enduring or bearing continuance a suffering patiently without sinking patience, **Endur'er** [O Fr *endurer*—L *indurāre*—*in*, *durus*, hard]

Ene, ēn, *adv* (*Spens*) once [A S *ǽne*—*ǽn*, one]

Eneid, e nē'id, *n* Same as **Æneid**

Enema, e nē'ma, or en'e ma, *n* a liquid medicine thrown into the rectum an injection [Gr —*enienai*, to send in—*en*, in, and *hienai*, to send]

Enemy, en'e mi, *n* one who hates or dislikes a foe a hostile army —*adj* hostile (*obs*) —**How goes the enemy?** what o'clock is it? (*slang*), **The Enemy, The old Enemy,** the Devil **The last enemy,** death [O Fr *enemi* (mod Fr *ennemi*)—L *inimicus*—*in*, neg, and *amicus*, a friend See **Amicable, Amity**]

Enemy, dial for **Anemone,** in some parts of England

Energumen, en er gū'men, *n* one possessed a demoniac [Low L—Gr *energoumenos*—*ener gein*—*en*, in, *ergen*, work]

Energy, en'er ji, *n* power of doing work power exerted vigorous operation strength (*physics*) the term, as applied to a material system, used to denote the power of doing work possessed by that system —**Conservation of energy** (see **Conservation**) —*adjs* **Energet'ic, Energet'ical,** having or showing energy active forcible effective —*adv* **Energet'ically.**—*v t* **En'ergise,** to give strength or active force to —*v i* to act with energy or force —*pr p* en'ergising, *pa p* en'ergised [Gr *energeia*—*en*, in, and *ergon*, work]

Enervate, en er'vāt, *v t* to deprive of nerve, strength, or courage to weaken —*adj* weakened spiritless —*adj* **En'ervating** —*n* **Enervā'tion** —*v t* **Enerve'** (*obs*), to enervate [L *enervāre*, *enervatus*—*e*, out of, and *nervus*, a **Nerve.**]

Enew, e nū', *v t* in falconry, to drive back to the water to pursue [O Fr *enewer*—*en*, in, *eau*, water]

Enfeeble, en fē'bl, *v t* to make feeble to weaken —*n* **Enfee'blement,** act of enfeebling or weakening weakness [Fr *en* (=L *in*), causative, and Eng **Feeble**]

Enfelon, en fel'on, *v t* (*Spens*) to make fierce and cruel [*En*, to make, and **Felon.**]

Enfeoff, en fef', *v t* to give a fief to to invest with a possession in fee to surrender —*n* **Enfeoff'ment,** act of enfeoffing the deed which invests with the fee of an estate [O Fr *enfeffer* —*en*, and *fief* See **Fief, Feoff**]

Enfest, en fest', *v t* (*Spens*) Same as **Infest.**
Enfetter, en-fet'er, *v t* (*Shak*) to bind in fetters
Enfierce, en fērs', *v t* (*Spens*) to make fierce
Enfilade, en fi lād', *n* a number of rooms with the doors opening into a common passage a fire that rakes a line of troops, &c from end to end a situation or a body open from end to end —*v t* to rake with shot through the whole length of a line [Fr —*enfiler*—*en* (= L *in*), and *fil*, a thread See **File,** a line or wire]
Enfiled, en fīld', *p adj* (*her*) thrust through with a sword [See **Enfilade.**]
Enfire, en fīr', *v t* (*Spens*) to set on fire, inflame
Enflesh, en flesh', *v t* to turn into flesh
Enflower, en flow'er, *v t* to cover with flowers
Enfold, en-fōld', **Infold,** in , *v t* to wrap up to clasp —*n* **Enfold'ment,** the act of enfolding that which enfolds
Enforce, en fōrs', *v t* to gain by force to give force to to put in force to give effect to to urge to attempt (*Spens*) —*adv* **Enforc'edly,** by violence, not by choice —*n* **Enforce'ment,** act of enforcing compulsion a giving effect to that which enforces. [O Fr *enforcer*—*en* (= L *in*), and **Force**]
Enforest, en for'est, *v t* to turn into forest
Enform, en form', *v t* (*Spens*) to fashion
Enfouldered, en fowl'derd, *p adj* (*Spens*) mixed with lightning or fire [*En*, in, and O Fr *fouldre* (Fr *foudre*)—L *fulgur*, lightning—*fulgēre*, to flash]
Enframe, en frām', *v t* to put in a frame
Enfranchise, en fran'chiz, *v t* to set free to give a franchise or political privileges to —*n* **Enfran'chisement,** act of enfranchising liberation admission to civil or political privileges [O Fr *enfranchir*—*en* , and *franc*, free See **Franchise**]
Enfree, en frē', **Enfreedom,** en frē'dum, *v t* to set free, to give freedom to (*Shak*)
Enfreeze, en frēz', *v t* (*Spens*) to freeze, turn to ice —*pr p* enfreez'ing, *pa p* enfrōz'en, enfrōz'ened
Engage, en gāj', *v t* to bind by a gage or pledge to render liable to gain for service to enlist to gain over to betroth (*archit*) to fasten to win to occupy to enter into contest with to entangle (*obs*) —*v i* to pledge one's word to become bound to take a part to enter into conflict — **To engage for,** to answer for to undertake — *p adjs* **Engaged',** pledged promised, esp in marriage greatly interested occupied (*archit*) fixed into the wall, **Engag'ing,** winning attractive —*adv* **Engag'ingly** —*n* **Engage'ment,** act of engaging state of being engaged that which engages betrothal promise employment a fight or battle [Fr *engager*—*en gage*, in pledge See **Gage**]
Engaol, en jāl', *v t* (*Shak*) to put in gaol
Engarland, en gar'land, *v t* to encircle with a garland
Engarrison, en gar'i sn, *v t* to establish as a garrison
Engender, en jen'der, *v t* to beget to bear to breed to sow the seeds of to produce —*v i* to be caused or produced —*ns* **Engen'drure, Engen'dure,** act of engendering generation [Fr *engendrer*—L *ingenerāre*—*in*, and *generāre*, to generate See **Genus** and **Gender**]
Engild, en gild', *v t* (*Shak*) to gild
Engine, en'jin, *n* a complex and powerful machine, esp a prime mover a military machine anything used to effect a purpose a device, contrivance ability, genius (*obs*) —*v t* to contrive to put into action —*n* **Engineer',** an engine maker or manager one who directs military works and engines—*v i* to act as an engineer —*v t* to arrange, contrive —**Civil engineer** (see under **Civil**), **Royal engineer** (see **Royal**) —*ns* **Engineer'ing,** the art or profession of an engineer, **Engine-man,** one who drives an engine, **En'ginery,** the art or business of managing engines· engines collectively machinery [O Fr *engin* —L *ingenium*, skill See **Ingenious.**]
Engird, en gerd, *v t* to gird round
Engirdle, en gerd'l, **Engirt,** en gert', *v t* to surround as with a girdle to encircle
English, ing'glish, *adj* belonging to England or its inhabitants —*n* the language of the people of England —*v t* to translate a book into English to make English —**Old English,** or **Anglo-Saxon,** the language spoken in England from 450 till about 1150, **Middle English** till 1500, **Modern English** from 1500 onwards, **Early English,** often means Early Middle English —*ns* **Eng'lisher, Eng'lishman,** a native or naturalised inhabitant of England, **Eng'lander,** an Englishman, **En'glishry,** the fact of being an Englishman in Ireland, the population of English descent —**Presentment of Englishry,** the proving by the hundred or township that a person who had been murdered belonged to the English race, whereby it escaped the punishment which would have been inflicted had the victim been a Norman [A S *Englisc*, from *Engle*, *Angle*, from the Angles who settled in Britain]
Englobe, en glōb', *v t* to enclose as in a globe
Englut, en glut', *v t* to glut, to fill to swallow
Engore, en gōr', *v t* (*Spens*) to gore to wound
Engorge, en-gorj', *v t* (*Spens*) to devour, to glut —*v i* (*Milton*) to feed voraciously —*n* **Engorge'ment,** the act of swallowing greedily (*med*) an obstruction of the vessels in some part of the system
Engouement, ang gōō'mang, *n* excessive fondness [Fr]
Engraff, obs form of **Ingraft.**
Engraft, en graft', **Ingraft,** in , *v t* to graft (a shoot of one tree) into another to introduce something to fix deeply —*ns* **Engraftā'tion,** act of engrafting, **Engraft'ment,** engrafting the thing engrafted a scion
Engrail, en grāl', *v t* (*her*) to make a border composed of a series of little semicircular indents to make rough —*v i* to form an edging or border to run in indented lines —*n* **Engrail'ment,** the ring of dots round the edge of a medal (*her*) indentation in curved lines [O Fr *engresler* (Fr *engrêler*)—*gresle*, hail See **Grail**]
Engrain, en grān', **Ingrain,** in ,*v t* to dye of a fast or lasting colour to dye in the raw state to infix deeply [Orig 'to dye in grain' (meaning *with grain*)—the cochineal *En* , in, and **Grain.**]
Engrasp, en grasp', *v t* (*Spens*) to grasp
Engrave, en grāv', *v t* to cut out with a graver a representation of anything on wood, steel, &c to imprint to impress deeply —*ns* **Engrav'er; Engrav'ery,** the art of the engraver, **Engrav'ing,** act or art of cutting designs on metal, wood, or stone an impression taken from an engraved plate a print [Fr *en* (= L *in*), and Eng **Grave,** *v t*]
Engrave, en-grāv', *v t* to deposit in the grave
Engrieve, en grēv', *v t* (*Spens*) to grieve
Engroove, en grōōv', **Ingroove,** in-, *v t* to cut a groove or furrow in to make into a groove
Engross, en grōs', *v t* to occupy wholly, monopolise to absorb to copy a writing in a large hand or in distinct characters to write in legal form to make gross — *ns* **Engross'er, Engross'ment,** act of engrossing that which has been engrossed a fair copy, **Engross'ing,** the conduct of those who buy merchandise in large quantities to obtain command of the market — **Engrossing a deed,** the writing it out in full and regular form on parchment or paper for signature [From Fr *en gros*, in large—L *in*, in, *grossus*, large See **Gross**]

Enguard, en-gard', *v t* (*Shak*) to guard or defend
Engulf, en gulf', **Ingulf,** in, *v t* to swallow up wholly, as in a gulf to cast into a gulf to overwhelm —*n* **Engulf'ment.**
Enhalo, en hā'lō, *v t* to surround with a halo
Enhance, en hans', *v t* to raise or heighten to add to to increase —*n* **Enhance'ment,** act of enhancing state of being enhanced increase aggravation [Prob from O Fr *enhaucer*—L *in,* and *altus,* high]
Enharmonic, en har-mon'ik, *adj* orig applied to the name of one of the three Greek scales, but now noting music constructed on a scale containing intervals less than a semitone—e.g where the difference is recognised between G♯ and A♭, or D♯ and E♭ [L—Gr *enarmonikos—en,* in, *harmonia,* **Harmony**]
Enhearse, en-hers', **Inhearse,** in, *v t* to put in a hearse.
Enhearten, en hart'n, *v t* to encourage to cheer
Enhunger, en hung'ger, *v t* to make hungry
Enhydrous, en hī'drus, *adj* containing water or other fluid [Gr *en,* in, and *hydōr,* water]
Enigma, en ig'ma, *n* a statement with a hidden meaning to be guessed anything very obscure a riddle —*adjs* **Enigmat'ic, Enigmat'ical,** relating to, containing, or resembling an enigma obscure puzzling —*adv* **Enigmat'ically** —*v t* **Enig'matise,** to utter or deal in riddles —*n* **Enig'matist,** one who enigmatises [L *ænigma* —Gr *ainigma—ainissesthai,* to speak darkly—*ainos,* a fable]
Enisle, en il', **Inisle,** in, *v t* to sever as an island, isolate
Enjambment, en jamb'ment, *n* in verse, the continuation of a sentence beyond the end of the line [Fr *enjambement — enjamber — en,* in, *jambe,* leg]
Enjoin, en join', *v t* to lay upon, as an order to order or direct with authority or urgency [Fr *enjoindre*—L *injungĕre—in,* and *jungĕre,* to **Join**]
Enjoy, en joi', *v t* to joy or delight in to feel or perceive with pleasure to possess or use with satisfaction or delight to have the use of to have sexual intercourse with a woman —*adj* **Enjoy'able,** capable of being enjoyed or of giving joy —*n* **Enjoy'ment,** state or condition of enjoying satisfactory possession or use of anything pleasure happiness [O Fr *enjoier,* to give joy to—*en* (= L *in*), and *joie,* **Joy,** or O Fr *enjoir,* to enjoy—*en,* and *joir*—L *gaudēre,* to rejoice]
Enkindle, en kin'dl, *v t* to kindle or set on fire to inflame to rouse —*p adj* **Enkin'dled.**
Enlace, en lās', *v t* to encircle, surround to embrace —*n* **Enlace'ment**
Enlard, en lard', *v t* (*Shak*) to grease, to baste
Enlarge, en larj', *v t* to make larger to increase in size or quantity to expand to amplify or spread out discourse to set at large or free —*v i* to grow large or larger to be diffuse in speaking or writing to expatiate —*n* **Enlarge'ment,** act of enlarging state of being enlarged increase extension diffuseness of speech or writing a setting at large release [O Fr *enlarger—en* (= L *in*), and *large,* **Large**]
Enlevement, en lēv'ment, *n* (*Scots law*) abduction of a woman or child
Enlighten, en līt'n, **Enlight,** en līt' (*obs*) *v t* to lighten or shed light on to make clear to the mind to impart knowledge to to elevate by knowledge or religion —*n* **Enlight'enment,** act of enlightening state of being enlightened the spirit of the French philosophers of the 18th century.
Enlink, en-lingk', *v t* to connect, as by links, to chain to.
Enlist, en list', *v t* to enrol to engage as a soldier: to engage in public service to employ in advancing an object —*v i* to engage in public service, esp as a soldier to enter heartily into a cause —*n* **Enlist'ment,** act of enlisting state of being enlisted [Fr *en* (= L *in*), and *liste,* **List**]
Enliven, en līv'n, *v t* to put life into to excite or make active to make sprightly or cheerful to animate —*n* **Enliv'ener.** [*En,* to make, and **Life** See also **Live**]
Enlock, en lok', *v t* to lock up, enclose
Enlumine, en lū'min, *v t* (*Spens*) See **Illumine.**
Enmarble, en mar'bl, *v t* (*Spens*) to turn to marble, to harden
En masse, ang mass, in a mass bodily [Fr]
Enmesh, en mesh', **Emmesh,** em, **Immesh,** im, *v t* to catch in a mesh or net, to entangle
Enmew, en mū', *v t* (*Shak*) to coop up, as in a mew or cage
Enmity, en'mi ti, *n* the quality of being an enemy: unfriendliness ill will hostility [O Fr *enemistié*—L *inimicus* See **Enemy**]
Enmossed, en most', *p adj* covered with moss
Enmove, en mōōv', *v t* Same as **Emmove**
Ennead, en'e ad, *n* a set of nine [Gr *enneas, ados—ennea,* nine]
Ennoble, en nō'bl, *v t* to make noble to elevate, distinguish to raise to nobility —*n* **Enno'blement,** the act of making noble that which ennobles [Fr *ennoblir*—Fr *en* (= L *in*), and *noble,* **Noble**]
Ennui, ang nwē', *n* a feeling of weariness or disgust from satiety, &c the occasion of ennui —*v t* to weary to bore —*adj* **Ennuyé,** bored [Fr —O Fr *anoi*—L *in odio,* as *in odio habeo,* (lit) 'I hold in hatred,' i.e I am tired of See **Annoy**]
Enormous, e nor'mus, *adj* excessive immense. atrocious (*obs*) **Enorm'**—*adv* **Enor'mously** —*n* **Enor'mity,** state or quality of being enormous that which is enormous a great crime: great wickedness [L *enormis—e,* out of, and *norma,* rule See **Normal**]
Enough, e nuf', *adj* sufficient giving content, satisfying want —*adv* sufficiently —*n* sufficiency as much as satisfies desire or want [A S. *ge nóh, ge nóg,* Goth *ga nóhs,* Ger *ge nug,* Ice *g nóg r*]
Enounce, e nowns', *v t* to enunciate to proclaim, to utter or articulate [Fr *énoncer*—L *enuntiāre* See **Enunciate**]
Enow Same as **Enough,** but often used as its plural
Enow, e now', *adv* just now soon (*Scot*) [Contr from 'even now']
En passant, ang pas'ang, *adv* in passing by the way [Fr]
Enquire See **Inquire.**
Enrage, en rāj', *v t* to make angry or furious —*p adj* **Enraged',** angered furious —*n* **Enrage'ment,** the act of enraging or state of being enraged, excitement [O Fr *enrager—en* (= L *in*), and *rage,* **Rage**]
Enrange, en rānj', *v t* (*Spens*) to arrange to rove over
Enrank, en rangk', *v t* (*Shak*) to place in rank or in order
Enrapture, en rap'tūr, *v t* to put in rapture, to transport with pleasure or delight —*p adjs.* **Enrap'tured, Enrapt',** delighted transported. [*En,* to cause, and **Rapture**]
Enravish, en rav'ish, *v t* to enrapture (*Spens*)
Enregiment, en rej'i ment, *v t* to form in a regiment
Enregister, en rej'is ter, *v t* to register to enrol.
Enrich, en-rich', *v t* to make rich to fertilise: to adorn to enhance —*n* **Enrich'ment,** act of

enriching that which enriches [Fr *enrichir*—*en* (= L *in*), and *riche*, **Rich.**]

Enridge, en rij', *v t* to form into ridges (*Shak*)

Enring, en ring', *v t* to encircle to put a ring on

Enrobe, en rōb', *v t* to dress, clothe, or invest

Enrol, Enroll, en rōl', *v t* to insert in a roll or register to enlist to record to leave in writing —*pr p* enrōll'ing, *pa p* enrōlled' —*n* **Enrol'ment**, act of enrolling that in which anything is enrolled a register [O Fr *enroller* (Fr *enrôler*)—*en*, and *rolle*, **Roll**]

Enroot, en rōōt', *v t* to fix by the root to implant firmly to join firmly, as root by root (*Shak.*)

Enrough, en ruf', *v t* to make rough

Enround, en rownd', *v t* (*Shak*) to surround

Ens, enz, *n* an entity, as opp to an attribute [A late *pr p* form, from L *esse*, to be]

Ensample, en sam'pl, *n* example —*v t* to give an example of [O Fr *essample* See **Example**]

Ensanguine, en sang'gwin, *v t* to stain or cover with blood —*p adj* **Ensan'guined**, bloody [*En*, in, and **Sanguine**]

Enschedule, en shed'ūl, *v t* (*Shak*) to insert in a schedule

Ensconce, en skons', *v t* to cover or protect as with a sconce or fort to hide safely [*En*, and **Sconce**]

Enseam, en sēm', *v t* to mark as with a seam

Enseam, en sēm', *v t* to cover with grease [*En-*, in, and **Seam**]

Enseam, en sēm', *v t* to contain (*Spens*) [Der obscure cf Ice *semja*, to put together]

Ensear, en sēr', *v t* to dry up (*Shak*)

Ensemble, ang samb'l, **Tout ensemble**, toot ang-samb'l, *n* general appearance or effect [Fr *tout*, all, *ensemble*, together—L *in*, in, *simul*, at the same time]

Ensepulchre, en sep'ul ker, *v t* to put in a sepulchre

Ensew (*Spens*) Same as **Ensue.**

Enshield, en shēld', *v t* to shield or protect —*adj* (*Shak*) shielded or protected

Enshrine, en shrīn', *v t* to inclose in or as in a shrine to preserve with affection [*En*, in, and **Shrine**]

Enshroud, en shrowd', *v t* to cover with a shroud to cover up [*En*, and **Shroud**]

Ensiform, en'si form, *adj* having the shape of a sword [L *ensis*, a sword, and *forma*, form]



Ensiform Leaf

Ensign, en'sīn, *n* a sign or mark the sign or flag distinguishing a nation or a regiment one who carries the colours until 1871, the title given to officers of the lowest commissioned rank in the British infantry —*ns* **En'signcy, En'signship**, the rank or commission of an ensign in the army [O Fr *enseigne*—L *insignia*, pl of *insigne*, a distinctive mark—*in*, and *signum*, a mark]

Ensilage, en'sil āj, *n* the storing of green fodder, &c in pits [Fr —Sp *en*, and *silo* —L —Gr *siros*, pit for keeping corn in]

Ensky, en skī', *v t* (*Shak*) to place in the sky [*En*, and **Sky.**]

Enslave, en slāv', *v t* to make a slave of to subject to the influence of —*p adj* **Enslaved'** —*ns* **Enslave'ment**, act of enslaving state of being enslaved slavery bondage, **Enslav'er** [*En*, and **Slave.**]

Ensnare, en snār', **Insnare**, in, *v t* to catch in a snare to entrap to entangle [*En-*, and **Snare.**]

Ensnarl, en snärl', *v t* (*Spens*) to entangle [*En*, in, and **Snarl.**]

Ensorcell, en sōr'sel, *v t* to bewitch [O Fr *ensorceler*—*en*, and *sorcier*, a **Sorcerer**]

Ensoul, en sōl', **Insoul**, in, *v t* to join with the soul to animate as a soul [*En-*, and **Soul.**]

Ensphere, en sfēr', **Insphere**, in, *v t* to enclose in a sphere to give a spherical form [*En*, and **Sphere.**]

Enstamp, en stamp', *v t* to mark as with a stamp. [*En*, and **Stamp**]

Ensteep, en-stēp', *v t* to steep to lay under water (*Shak*) [*En*, and **Steep**]

Ensue, en sū', *v i* to follow to succeed or come after to result (*from*) —*v t* to follow after (*B.* and *arch*) —*pr p* ensū'ing, *pa p* ensūed' [O. Fr *ensuir* (Fr *ensuivre*)—L *in*, after, and *sequi*, to follow]

Ensure, en shōōr', *v t* to make certain or secure [See **Insure.**]

Enswathe, en-swāth', **Inswathe**, in, *v t* to wrap in a swathe —*n* **Enswathe'ment** [*En*, and **Swathe**]

Entablature, en tab'lat ūr, *n* that part of a design in classic architecture which surmounts the columns, and rests upon the capitals [Prob through Fr from It *intavolatura*—*in*, in, *tavola*, a table]

Entail, en tāl', *v t* to carve (*Spens*) [O Fr. *entailler*—Low L *en*, into, *taleāre*, to cut]

Entail, en tāl', *v t* to settle an estate on a series of heirs, so that the immediate possessor may not dispose of it to bring on as an inevitable consequence —*pr p* entail'ing, *pa p* entailed' —*n* an estate entailed the rule of descent of an estate —*ns* **Entail'er, Entail'ment**, act of entailing state of being entailed [O Fr *entailler*, to cut into—*en*, in, into, and *tailler*, to cut—L *talea*, a twig or cutting See **Tail**]

Entame, en tām', *v t* (*Shak*) to tame [*En*, and **Tame**]

Entangle, en tang'gl, *v t* to twist into a tangle, or so as not to be easily separated to involve in complications to perplex to insnare —*n* **Entang'lement**, state of being entangled a confused state perplexity [*En-*, and **Tangle**]

Entasis, en'ta sis, *n* (*archit*) the swelling outline of the shaft of a column [Gr —*en*, in, *teinein*, to stretch]

Entelechy, en tel'ek i, *n* (*phil*) actuality distinctness of realised existence—thus Aristotle calls the soul the 'perfect realisation or full development' of the body [Gr *entelecheia*—*en*, in, *telos*, perfection, *echein*, to have]

Entender, en tend'er, *v t* to make tender to weaken [*En*, and **Tender**]

Enter, en'ter, *v i* to go or come in to penetrate to engage in to form a part of —*v t* to come or go into to join or engage in to begin to put into to enrol or record to cause to be inscribed, as a boy's name at school, a horse for a race, &c —*n* ingoing (*Shak*) —*adj* **En'terable** —*ns* **En'terer, En'tering** —**To enter into**, to become a party to to be interested in to be part of, **To enter on**, to begin to engage in, **To enter a protest**, to write it in the books thence simply, to protest [Fr *entrer*—L *intrāre*, to go into, related to *inter*, between]

Enterdeal, obs form of **Interdeal**

Enteric, en ter'ik, *adj* of or pertaining to the intestines —**Entern'tis**, inflammation of the intestines [Gr *enterikos*—*enteron*, intestine]

Enterocele, en'ter o sēl, *n* a hernial tumour containing part of the intestines, **Enterology**, a treatise on the internal parts of the body, **Enteropneusta**, a class of worm like animals, having the paired respiratory pouches opening from the front part of the alimentary canal, **Enterotomy**, dissection or incision of the intestines [Gr *enteron*, intestine, *kēlē*, tumour, *logos*, discourse, *pneustos* —*pneein*, to breathe, *tomos*, a cutting—*temnein*, to cut]

Enterprise, en'tėr-prīz, *n* that which is entered on, or attempted: a bold or dangerous under-

taking an adventure daring —*v t* to undertake —*p adj* **En'terprising,** forward in undertaking adventurous —*adv* **En'terprisingly** [O Fr *entreprise*, pa.p of *entreprendre*—*entre*, in, into, and *prendre*—L *prehendĕre*, to seize]

Entertain, en ter tān', *v t* to receive and treat hospitably to hold the attention of and amuse by conversation to amuse to receive and take into consideration to keep or hold in the mind to harbour —*ns* **Entertain'er, Entertain'ment,** act of entertaining hospitality at table that which entertains the provisions of the table a banquet amusement a performance which delights —*p adj* **Entertain'ing,** affording entertainment amusing —*adv* **Entertain'ingly.** [Fr *entretenir*—L *inter*, among, *tenēre*, to hold]

Entertake, en ter tāk', *v t* (*Spens*) to entertain

Entertissue See **Intertissue**

Enthral, en thrawl', **Inthral,** in, *v t* to bring into thraldom or bondage to enslave to shackle —*ns* **Enthral'dom,** condition of being enthralled, **Enthral'ment,** act of enthralling slavery [*En*, and **Thrall**]

Enthrone, en thrōn', *v t* to place on a throne to exalt to the seat of royalty to install as a bishop to exalt —*ns* **Enthrone'ment, Enthronisā'tion,** the act of enthroning or of being enthroned [*En*, and **Throne**]

Enthusiasm, en thū'zi azm, *n* intense interest intensity of feeling passionate zeal —*n* **Enthu'siast,** one inspired by enthusiasm one who admires or loves intensely —*adjs* **Enthusias'tic, Enthusias'tical,** filled with enthusiasm zealous ardent —*adv* **Enthusias'tically** [Through L —Gr *enthousiasmos*, a god inspired zeal—*en thousiazein*, to be inspired by a god—*en*, in, and *theos*, a god]

Enthymeme, en'thi mēm, *n* (*rhet*) an argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent a syllogism in which the major proposition is suppressed [From L —Gr *enthymēma*, a consideration—*enthymeesthai*, to consider —*en*, in, and *thymos*, the mind]

Entice, en tīs', *v t* to induce by exciting hope or desire to tempt to lead astray —*p adj* **Entic'ing** —*adv* **Entic'ingly** —*ns* **Entic'er, Entice'ment,** act of enticing that which entices or tempts allurement [O Fr *enticier*, provoke, the root of which is uncertain]

Entire, en tīr', *adj* whole complete unmingled specially of a horse not castrated —*n* the whole completeness a stallion —*adv* **Entire'ly** —*ns* **Entire'ness, Entire'ty,** completeness the whole —**In its entirety,** in its completeness [O Fr *entier*—L *integer*, whole, from *in*, not, *tangĕre*, to touch]

Entitle, en tī'tl, *v t* to give a title to to style to give a claim to [O Fr *entiteler*—Low L *intitulāre*—*in*, in, *titulus*, **Title**]

Entity, en'ti ti, *n* being existence a real substance [Low L *entitat em'*—*ens* (q v)]

Entoil, en toil', *v t* to bring into toils or nets to entangle or insnare [*En*, and **Toil**]

Entomb, en tōōm', *v t* to place in a tomb to bury —*n* **Entomb'ment,** burial [O Fr *entoumber*—*en*, in, *tombe*, a **Tomb**]

Entomology, en to mol'o ji, *n* the science which treats of insects —*n* **Entomol'ogist,** one learned in entomology —*v t* **Entomol'ogise** —*adjs* **Entomolog'ical** —*adv* **Entomolog'ically** [Gr *entoma*, insects, (*lit*) animals cut into—*tomos*, cutting—*temnein*, to cut, and *logos*, a discourse]

Entomostomata, en to mo stom'a ta, *n* a family of mollusca. [Gr *entomos*, cut into—*en*, in, *temnein*, to cut, and *stoma*, a mouth]

Entomostraca, en to mos'tra ka (*sing* **Entomostracan**), *n pl* a general name for the lower orders of crustacea, including Phyllopods, Ostracods, Copepods, and Cirripedes [Gr *entomos*, cut in—*en*, in, *temnein*, to cut, and *ostrakon*, a shell]

Entophyte, en'to-fīt, *n* a parasitic plant which grows in a living animal [Gr *enton*, within, and *phyton*, a plant]

Entourage, ang tōō razh', *n* surroundings followers [Fr —*entourer*, to surround—*en*, in, *tour*, a circuit]

Entozoa, en to zō'a (*sing* **Entozo'on**), *n pl* animals that live inside of other animals internal parasites such as Tapeworms (q v) [Gr *entos*, within, and *zōon*, an animal]

Entr'acte, ang trakt', *n* the time between two acts in a play (*mus*) an instrumental piece, composed in the form of a short symphony or overture, to be performed between the acts of a play [Fr *entre*, between, *acte*, an act]

Entrail, en trāl', *v t* (*Spens*) to interlace, entwine —*n* (*Spens*) twisting, entanglement [O Fr *entrailler*—*en*, and *treille*, trellis work]

Entrails, en'trālz, *n pl* the internal parts of an animal's body, the bowels the inside of anything the seat of the emotions (*obs*) [O Fr *entrailles* —Low L *intralia*—*inter*, within]

Entrain, en trān', *v t* to put into a railway train, esp used of troops [*En*, and **Train**]

Entrain, en trān', *v t* to draw after [Fr *entraîner*]

Entrammel, en tram'el, *v t* to trammel, fetter [*En*, and **Trammel**]

Entrance, en'trans, *n* act of entering power or right to enter the place for entering, the door, the beginning —*n* **En'trant,** one who or that which enters [Fr *entrer*—L *intrāre*, to **Enter.**]

Entrance, en trans', *v t* to put into a trance to fill with rapturous delight —*n* **Entrance'ment,** state of trance or of excessive joy —*p adj* **Entranc'ing,** charming, transporting [*En*, and **Trance**]

Entrap, en trap', *v t* to catch, as in a trap to insnare to entangle —*ns* **Entrap'ment,** act of entrapping the state of being entrapped, **Entrap'per** [O Fr *entraper*—*en*, in, *trappe*, a **Trap**]

Entreasure, en trezh'ūr, *v t* to lay up as in a treasury [*En*, and **Treasure**]

Entreat, en trēt', *v t* (*orig*) to treat, to deal with —so in *B* to ask earnestly to beseech to pray for —*v i* to pray —*adjs* **Entreat'ful** (*Spens*), **Entreat'ing,** that entreats —*adv* **Entreat'ingly,** in an entreating manner with solicitation —*ns* **Entreat'ment,** act of entreating discourse (*Shak*), **Entreat'y,** act of entreating earnest prayer [O Fr *entraiter*—*en*, and *traiter*, to **Treat**]

Entrée, ong trā', *n* entry, freedom of access, admittance a made dish served at dinner between the chief courses (*mus*) an introduction or prelude the act of entering, a formal entrance [Fr, see **Entry.**]

Entremets, ong tr'mā', *n* any dainty served at table between the chief courses—formerly **Entremes** and **Entremesse** [O Fr *entremes*—*entre*, between, *mes* (mod *mets*), a dish]

Entrench, en trensh', **Intrench,** in, *v t* to dig a trench around to fortify with a ditch and parapet —*v i* to encroach —**To entrench upon,** to encroach upon —*n* **Entrench'ment,** an earthen parapet thrown up to give cover against an enemy's fire, and the ditch or trench from which the earth is obtained any protection an encroachment [*En*, and **Trench**]

Entrepôt, ang'tr pō, *n* a storehouse a bonded warehouse a seaport through which exports and imports pass [Fr —L *inter*, between, and *ponĕre*, *positum*, to place]

Entresol, en'ter sol, or ang'tr sol, *n* a low storey between two main storeys of a building, generally above the first storey, in London, usually between the ground floor and the first storey [Fr —*entre*, between, *sol*, the ground]



a, Entresol

Entropion, en trō'pi on, **-um,** um, *n* inversion of the edge of the eyelid [Gr *entropē* — *en*, in, *trepein*, to turn]

Entrust, en trust', **Intrust,** in, *v t* to give in trust to commission to commit to another, trusting his fidelity —*n* **Entrust'ment** [*En*, and **Trust**]

Entry, en'tri, *n* act of entering a passage into a short lane leading into a court act of committing to writing the thing entered or written (*law*) the taking possession of

Entwine, en twīn', *v t* to twine, to interlace to weave [*En*, and **Twine**]

Entwist, en twist', *v t* to twist round [*En*, in, and **Twist**]

Enucleate, en-ū'kle āt, *v t* to lay bare, explain to extract [L *enucleāre—e*, out, and *nucleus*, a kernel]

Enumerate, e nū'mer āt, *v t* to count the number of to name over —*ns* **Enumera'tion,** act of numbering a detailed account a summing up, **Enu'merator,** one who enumerates —*adj* **Enu'merative** [L *e*, out, and *numerāre*, *numerātum*, to **Number**]

Enunciate, e nun'shi āt, *v t* to state formally to pronounce distinctly —*ns* **Enun'ciātor,** one who enunciates, **Enunciā'tion,** act of enunciating manner of uttering or pronouncing a distinct statement or declaration the words in which a proposition is expressed —*adjs* **Enun'ciable,** capable of being enunciated, **Enun'ciātive, Enun'ciatory,** containing enunciation or utterance declarative [L *enuntiāre, enuntiātum* —*e*, and *nuntiāre*, to tell—*nuntius*, a messenger]

Enure, e nūr', *v t* to practise (*Spens*) to accustom —*v i* to belong [*En*, and *ure*—O Fr *œuvre*, work]

Enveigle See **Inveigle**

Envelop, en vel'up, *v t* to cover by wrapping to surround entirely to hide —*ns* **Envelope** (en'vel ōp, or ang'vel ōp), that which envelops, wraps, or covers, esp the cover of a letter, **Envel'opment,** a wrapping or covering on all sides [O Fr *enveloper*, the origin of the word is obscure, but may perh be found in the Teut root of M E *wlappen*, Eng *lap*]

Envenom, en ven'um, *v t* to put venom into to poison to taint with bitterness or malice [O Fr *envenimer—en*, and *venim*, **Venom**]

Envermeil, en ver'mil, *v t* (*Milton*) to dye red, to give a red colour to [O Fr *envermeiller—en*, in, and *vermeil*, red, vermilion]

Environ, en vī'run, *v t* to surround to encircle to invest —*pr p* envi'roning, *pa p* envi'roned —*ns* **Envi'ronment,** a surrounding conditions influencing development or growth (*pl*) **Environs** (en vī'runz, or en'vi), the places that environ the outskirts of a city neighbourhood [Fr *environner—environ*, around—*virer*, to turn round, from root of **Veer**]

Envisage, en viz'āj, *v t* to face to consider [Fr *envisager—en*, and *visage*, the **Visage**]

Envoy, en'voi, *n* a messenger, esp one sent to transact business with a foreign government a diplomatic minister of the second order a messenger —*n* **En'voyship.** [For Fr *envoyé—en voyer*, to send]

Envoy, Envoi, en'voi, *n* the concluding part of a poem or a book the author's final words, esp now the short stanza concluding a poem written in certain archaic metrical forms a postscript [O Fr *envoye—envoier*, to send—*en voie*, on the way—L *in*, on, *via*, a way]

Envy, en'vi, *v t* to look upon with a grudging eye to hate on account of prosperity —*pr p* en'vying, *pa p* en'vied —*n* grief at the sight of another's success a wicked desire to supplant one a desire, not necessarily malicious, for the advantages enjoyed by another (*B*) ill will —*adj* **En'viable,** that excites envy —*adv* **En'viably** —*ns* **En'viableness,** the state or quality of being enviable, **En'vier,** one who envies, **En'vying,** jealousy, ill will (*B*) —*adj* **En'vious,** feeling envy directed by envy enviable (*Spens*) —*adv* **En'viously.** — *n* **En'viousness** [Fr *envie*— L *invidia—in*, on, and *vidēre*, to look]

Enwall, en wawl', **Inwall,** in, *v t* to enclose within a wall [*En*, and **Wall**]

Enwallow, en wol'ō, *v t* (*Spens*) to roll about, to wallow [*En*, and **Wallow**]

Enwheel, en hwēl', *v t* (*Shak*) to encircle [*En*, and **Wheel**]

Enwind, en wīnd', **Inwind,** in, *v t* to wind itself round [*En*, and **Wind**]

Enwomb, en wōōm', *v t* to make pregnant (*Spens*) to conceive in the womb (*Shak*) to contain, enclose [*En*, and **Womb**]

Enwrap, en rap', **Inwrap,** in, *v t* to cover by wrapping to perplex to engross —*p adj* **Enwrap'ping** [*En*, and **Wrap**]

Enwreathe, en rē'*th*, **Inwreathe,** in, *v t* to wreathe to encircle as with a wreath [*En-*, and **Wreathe**]

Eoan, ē ō'an, *adj* of or pertaining to dawn [L — Gr *ēōs*, dawn]

Eocene, ē'o sēn, *adj* (*geol*) first in time of the three subdivisions of the tertiary formation [Gr *ēōs*, daybreak, *kainos*, new]

Eolian, Eolic, Eolipile, variants of **Æolian, Æolic, Æolipile**

Eon See **Æon**

Eothen, ē ō'then, *adv* from the east—the name given by Kinglake to his book of travel in the East (1844) [Gr, lit 'from morn,' 'at earliest dawn']

Eozoon, ē ō zō'on, *n* an assumed organism whose remains constitute reefs of rocks in the Archæan system in Canada [Gr *ēōs*, dawn, *zōon*, an animal]

Epacridaceæ, ep a kri dā'se ē, *n pl* (*bot*) a small order of heath like shrubs or small trees —*n* **Ep'acrid,** a plant of this order [Gr *epi*, upon, *akris*, a summit, these plants being often found on the summit of mountains]

Epact, ē'pakt, *n* the moon's age at the beginning of the year the excess of the solar month or year above the lunar (*pl*) a set of nineteen numbers used for fixing the date of Easter and other church festivals, by indicating the age of the moon at the beginning of each civil year in the lunar cycle [Fr —Gr *epaktos*, brought on—*epi*, on, *agein*, to bring]

Epanthous, ep an'thus, *adj* growing upon flowers [Gr *epi*, upon, and *anthos*, a flower]

Eparch, ep'ärk, *n* the governor of a Greek province —**Ep'archy,** the province or territory ruled over by an eparch [Gr *eparchos—epi*, upon, and *archē*, dominion]

Epaulement, e pawl'ment, *n* a side work of a battery or earthwork to protect it from a flanking fire [Fr —*épauler*, to protect—*épaule*, shoulder]

Epaulet, Epaulette, ep'ol et, *n* a shoulder piece a badge of a military or naval officer, now disused in the British army an ornament on the shoulder of a lady's dress [Fr *épaulette—épaule*, the shoulder]

Epeira, ep-ī'ra, *n* a genus of spiders, the type of the Epeiridæ, including the common garden spider [Gr *epi*, on, *eiros*, wool]

Epergne, e pèrn', *n* an ornamental stand for a large dish for the centre of a table [Perh from Fr *épargne*, saving—*épargner*, to save, of uncertain origin]

Epexegesis, ep eks e jē'sis, *n* the addition of words to make the sentence more clear —*adjs* **Epexeget'ic, -al**.—*adv* **Epexeget'ically** [Gr *epi*, in addition, and *exēgeisthai*, to explain See **Exegesis**]

Epha, Ephah, ē'fa, *n* a Hebrew measure for dry goods [Heb , prob of Egyptian origin]

Ephebe, ef ēb', *n* (*Greek antiquities*) a young citizen from 18 to 20 years of age [L *ephēbus*—Gr *ephēbus—epi*, upon, and *hēbē*, early manhood]

Ephemera, ef em'er a, *n* a fly that lives one day only the Mayfly, a genus of short lived insects that which lasts a short time —*adj* **Ephem'eral**, existing only for a day daily short lived —*n* anything lasting a short time —*ns* **Ephemeral'ity , Ephem'eris**, an account of daily transactions a journal an astronomical almanac —*pl* **Ephemerides** (ef e mer'i dēz) , **Ephem'erist**, one who studies the daily motions of the planets , **Ephem'eron**, an insect that lives but a day —*adj* **Ephem'erous** [Through L —Gr *ephēmeros*, living a day—*epi*, for, *hēmera*, a day]

Ephesian, ef ē'zi an, *adj* of or pertaining to Ephesus —*n* an inhabitant of Ephesus 'a jolly companion' (*Shak*)

Ephod, ef'od, *n* a kind of linen surplice worn by the Jewish priests a surplice, generally [Heb *aphad*, to put on]

Ephor, ef'or, *n* a class of magistrates whose office apparently originated at Sparta, being peculiar to the Doric states [Gr *epi*, upon, and the root of *horaein*, to see]

Epiblast, ep'i blast, *n* Same as **Ectoderm**

Epic, ep'ik, *adj* applied to a poem which recounts a great event in an elevated style lofty grand — *n* an epic or heroic poem a story comparable to those in epic poems —**Epic dialect**, the Greek in which the books of Homer are written —*ns* **Ep'icism, Ep'icist** [L *epicus*—Gr *epikos—epos*, a word]

Epicarp, ep'i karp, *n* (*bot*) the outermost layer of the pericarp or fruit [Gr *epi*, upon, and *karpos*, fruit]

Epicedium, ep i sē'di um, *n* a funeral ode —*adjs* **Epice'dial, Epice'dian**, elegiac [L —Gr *epi kēdeiōn—epi*, upon, and *kēdos*, care]

Epicene, ep'i sēn, *adj* or *n* common to both sexes (*gram*) of either gender [Through L —Gr *epi koinos—epi*, and *koinos*, common]

Epicheirema, ep i kī rē ma, *n* a syllogism confirmed in its major or minor premise, or in both, by an incidental proposition [Gr *epicheirēma*, attempt—*epi*, upon, *cheir*, the hand]

Epicure, ep'i kūr, *n* a follower of Epicurus, a Greek philosopher, who taught that pleasure was the chief good one given to sensual enjoyment one devoted to the luxuries of the table —*adj* **Epicurē'an**, pertaining to Epicurus given to luxury —*n* a follower of Epicurus one given to the luxuries of the table —*ns* **Epicurē'anism**, the doctrine of Epicurus attachment to these doctrines , **Ep'icurism**, the doctrines of Epicurus luxury sensual enjoyment —*v i* **Ep'icurise**. [L *Epicurus*—Gr *Epikouros*]

Epicycle, ep'i sī kl, *n* a circle having its centre on the circumference of a greater circle on which it moves —*n* **Epicy'cloid**, a curve described by every point in the plane of a circle moving on the convex circumference of another circle —*adjs* **Epicy'clic, Epicyclo'idal**. [Gr *epi*, upon, *kyklos*, a circle]

Epideictic, ep-i dīk'tik, *adj* done for show or display [Gr *epi*, and *deiknynai*, to show]

Epidemic, ep i dem'ik, *adj* affecting a community at a certain time general —*n* a disease falling on great numbers in one place, simultaneously or in succession —*adj* **Epidem'ical** —*adv* **Epidem'ically** [Gr *epidēmos*, general—*epi*, among, and *dēmos*, the people]

Epidermis, ep i der'mis, *n* scarf skin or cuticle, forming an external covering of a protective nature for the true skin or corium —*adjs* **Epider'mic. Epider'mal, Epider'midal** [Gr *epidermis—epi*, upon, and *derma*, the skin]

Epigastrium, ep i gas'tri um, *n* the part of the abdomen which chiefly corresponds to the situation of the stomach, extending from the sternum towards the navel —*adj* **Epigas'tric**. [Gr *epi*, upon, and *gastēr*, the stomach]

Epigene, ep'i jēn, *adj* applied to the geological agents of change which affect chiefly the superficial position of the earth's crust, as the atmosphere, water, &c [Gr *epi*, upon, *gennaein*, to produce]

Epigenesis, ep i jen'e sis, *n* the development of the organism by the growth and differentiation of a single germ—i e by the division or segmentation of a fertilised egg cell [Gr *epi*, upon, *genesis*, **Genesis**]

Epiglottis, ep i glot'is, *n* the cartilage at the root of the tongue that partly closes the aperture of the larynx [Gr *epi*, upon, and *glōtta* (*glōssa*), the tongue See **Glottis**]

Epigram, ep'i gram, *n* any concise and pointed or sarcastic saying a short poem on one subject ending with a witty or sarcastic thought (*in anc times*) first a poetic inscription, then a short or pointed poem —*adjs* **Epigrammat'ic, Epigrammat'ical**, relating to or dealing in epigrams like an epigram concise and pointed —*adv* **Epigrammat'ically** —*n* **Epigram'matist**, one who writes epigrams —*v t* **Epigram'matise**, to make an epigram on [Through Fr and L , from Gr *epigramma—epi*, upon, and *gramma*, a writing, from *graphein*, to write]

Epigraph, ep'i graf, *n* an inscription, esp on a building a citation or motto at the commencement of a book or its parts —*v t* to provide with an epigraph —*ns* **Epig'rapher, Epig'raphist , Epig'raphy.** [Gr *epi-graphē—epi*, upon, and *graphein*, to write]

Epilepsy, ep'i lep si, *n* a chronic functional disease of the nervous system, manifested by recurring attacks of sudden insensibility or impairment of consciousness, commonly accompanied by convulsive seizures of a peculiar kind —*adjs* **Epilep'tic, -al** [Gr *epilepsia—epi*, upon, and *lambanein*, *lēpsesthai*, to seize]

Epilogue, ep'i log, *n* the conclusion of a book a speech or short poem at the end of a play —*adj* **Epilog'ic** (loj'ik) —*v i* **Epil'ogise** ('o jīz), to write an epilogue [Through Fr and L , from Gr *epi logos*, conclusion—*epi*, upon, *legein*, to speak]

Epiphany, e pif'an i, *n* a church festival celebrated on Jan 6, in commemoration of the manifestation of Christ to the wise men of the East the manifestation of a god [Gr *epiphaneia*, appearance—*epi*, and *phainein*, to show]

Epiphyte, ep'i fit, *n* one of a species of plants attached to trees, and deriving their nourishment from the decaying portions of the bark, and perhaps also from the air [Gr *epi*, upon, and *phyton*, a plant]

Episcopacy, e pis'ko pas i, *n* the government of the church by bishops the office of a bishop the period of office the bishops, as a class —*adj* **Epis'copal**, governed by bishops belonging to or vested in bishops —*adv* **Epis'copally** —*adj* **Episcopā'lian**, belonging to bishops, or govern

ment by bishops —*n* one who belongs to the Episcopal Church —*ns* **Episcopā'lianism,** episcopalian government and doctrine, **Epis'copant,** a bishop (*Milton*), **Epis'copāte,** a bishopric the office of a bishop the order of bishops —*v i* to act as a bishop (*Milton*) —*v t* **Epis'copise.**—*n* **Epis'copy** (*Milton*), survey, superintendence [L *episcopatus*—Gr *episkopos*, an overseer, a bishop See **Bishop**]

Episode, ep'i sōd, *n* a story introduced into a narrative or poem to give variety an interesting incident —*adjs* **Epi'sodal, Episo'dial, Episod'ic, Episod'ical,** pertaining to or contained in an episode brought in as a digression —*adv* **Episod'ically,** by way of episode incidentally [Gr *epeisodion*—*epi*, upon, *eisodos*, a coming in—*eis*, into, *hodos*, a way]

Episperm, ep'i sperm, *n* the outer integument of a seed [Gr *epi*, upon, and *sperma*, seed]

Epistemology, ep is tē mol'oj i, *n* the theory of knowledge —*adj* **Epistemolog'ical** [Gr *epis tēmē*, knowledge, *logia*, discourse]

Epistle, e pis'l, *n* a writing sent to one, a letter esp a letter to an individual or church from an apostle, as the Epistles of Paul the extract from one of the apostolical epistles read as part of the communion service —*v i* to preface (*Milton*) —*adjs* **Epis'tolary, Epis'tolatory, Epistol'ic, Epistol'ical,** pertaining to or consisting of epistles or letters suitable to an epistle contained in letters —*ns* **Epis'tler, Epis'toler,** a letter writer —*v t* **Epis'tolise,** to write a letter [O Fr —L *epistola*—Gr *epistolē*—*epi*, and *stellein*, to send]

Epistyle, ep'i stīl, *n* Same as **Architrave** [Gr *epi*, upon, and *stylos*, a pillar]

Epitaph, ep'i taf, *n* a commemorative inscription on a tombstone or monument —*v t* to write an epitaph upon —*adjs* **Epitāph'ian, Epitaph'ic** [Gr *epitaphion*—*epi*, upon, and *taphos*, a tomb]

Epithalamium, ep i tha lā'mi um, *n* a song or poem in celebration of a marriage —*adj* **Epithalam'ic.** [Gr *epithalamion*—*epi*, upon, *thalamos*, a bedchamber, marriage]

Epithelium, ep i thē'li um, *n* the cell tissue which invests the outer surface of the body and the mucous membranes connected with it, and also the closed cavities of the body —*adj* **Epithel'ial.** [Gr —*epi*, upon, *thēlē*, nipple]

Epithem, ep'i them, *n* (*med*) a soft external application [Gr *epithema*—*epi*, upon, *tithenai*, to place]

Epithet, ep'i thet, *n* an adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or an attribute expressing some quality ascribed to it term, expression (*Shak*) —*v t* to term —*adj* **Epithet'ic,** pertaining to an epithet abounding with epithets —*n* **Epith'eton** (*Shak*), epithet [Gr *epithetos*, added—*epi*, on, *tithenai*, to place]

Epithymetic, ep i thim et'ik, *adj* pertaining to desire [Gr —*epi*, upon, *thymos*, the soul]

Epitome, e pit'o me, *n* an abridgment or short summary of anything, as of a book.—**In epitome,** on a small scale —*adj* **Epitom'ical,** like an epitome —*v t* **Epit'omise,** to make an epitome of to shorten to condense —*ns* **Epit'omiser, Epit'omist,** one who epitomises or abridges [Gr —*epi*, and *temnein*, to cut]

Epitonic, ep i ton'ik, *adj* overstrained [Gr —*epi*, upon, *teinein*, to stretch]

Epitrite, ep'i trīt, *n* (*prosody*) a foot made up of three long syllables and one short [L —Gr —*epi*, in addition, *tritos*, the third]

Epizoon, ep i zō'on (*pl* **Epizo'a**), *n.* a parasitic animal that lives on the bodies of other animals, and derives its nourishment from the skin —*adj* **Epizoot'ic,** pertaining to epizoa (*geol*) containing fossil remains epidemic, as applied to animals [Gr *epi*, upon, and *zōon*, an animal]

Epoch, ep'ok, or ē', *n* a point of time fixed or made remarkable by some great event from which dates are reckoned a period remarkable for important events (*astron*) the mean heliocentric longitude of a planet in its orbit at any given time —**To make, mark an epoch,** to begin an era —*adj* **Ep'ochal** [Gr *epochē*—*epechein*, to stop—*epi*, upon, and *echein*, to hold]

Epode, ep'ōd, *n* a kind of lyric poem invented by Archilochus, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one the last part of a lyric ode, sung after the strophe and antistrophe —*adj* **Epod'ic** [Gr *epōdos*—*epi*, on, and *ōdē*, an **Ode.**]

Eponym, ep'o nim, *n* a mythical personage created to account for the name of a tribe or people a special title *adj* **Epon'ymous** [Gr *epi*, upon, to, and *onoma*, a name]

Epopee, ep'o pē, **Epopœia,** ep o pē'ya, *n* epic poetry an epic poem [Formed from Gr *epopoiia* —*epos*, a word, an epic poem, *poiein*, to make]

Epopt, ep'opt, *n* one initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries [Gr *epi*, upon, and root *op*, to see]

Epos, ep'os, *n* the elementary stage of epic poetry an epic poem a series of events such as are treated in epic poetry [L —Gr *epos*, a word]

Eprouvette, ep roov et', *n* a machine for proving or testing the strength of gunpowder [Fr —*éprouver*, to try]

Epsom, ep'sum, **Epsom-salt,** ep'sum sawlt, *n* a useful purgative medicine, acting as a refrigerant, and sometimes as a diuretic [From Epsom, a town in Surrey]

Equable, ē'kwa bl, or ek'wa bl, *adj* equal and uniform smooth not variable of even temper —*ns* **Equabil'ity, E'quableness,** the state or condition of being equable —*adv* **E'quably** [L *æquabilis*—*aquāre*—*aquus*, equal]

Equal, ē'kwal, *adj* identical of the same value adequate in just proportion fit equable uniform equitable evenly balanced just —*n* one of the same age, rank, &c —*v t* to be or to make equal to —*pr p* ē'qualling, *pa p* ē'qualled —**An equal,** a state of equality (*Spens*), **Equal to the occasion,** fit or able for an emergency —*adv* **E'qually** —*v t* **E'qualise,** to make equal —*adj* and *n* **Equalitār'ian,** of or pertaining to the equality of mankind —*ns* **Equalisā'tion,** the act of making equal state of being equalised, **Equal'ity,** the condition of being equal sameness evenness, **E'qualness,** the state of being equal evenness uniformity —*v t* **Equāte',** to reduce to an average or to a common standard of comparison to regard as equal —*pr p* equāt'ing, *pa p* equāt'ed —*ns* **Equā'tion,** the act of making equal (*alg*) a statement of the equality of two quantities reduction to a mean proportion, **Equā'tor** (*geog*), a great circle passing round the middle of the globe and dividing it into two equal parts (*astron*) the equinoctial —*adj* **Equato'rial,** of or pertaining to the equator —*n* an instrument for observing and following a celestial body in any part of its diurnal course —*adv* **Equato'rially,** so as to have motion or direction parallel to the equator [L *æqualis*—*æquāre*, to make equal—*æquus*, equal]

Equanimity, ē kwa nim'i ti, *n* equality or evenness of mind or temper —*adj* **Equan'imous** —*adv* **Equan'imously** [L *æquanimitas*—*æquus*, equal, and *animus*, the mind]

Equerry, ek'we ri, *n* in the royal household, an official under the Master of the Horse, whose main duty is to accompany the sovereign when riding in state [Fr *écurie*—Low L *scuria*, a stable—O High Ger *scūr* (Ger *scheuer*), a shed.]

Equestrian, e kwes'tri an, *adj* pertaining to horses or horsemanship on horseback —*n* one who rides on horseback —*n* **Eques'trianism,** horsemanship. [L *equester, equestris*—*eques*, a horseman—*equus*]

Equi-, ē'kwi, a prefix meaning equal, from L *æquus* —*adj* **Equian'gular**, consisting of or having equal angles —*n* **Equibal'ance**, equal weight —*adjs* **Equidiff'erent**, having equal differences, **Equidis'tant**, equally distant —*adv* **Equidis'tantly.**—*adj* **Equilat'eral**, having all sides equal —*v t* **Equili'brāte**, to balance to counterpoise —*ns* **Equilibrā'tion, Equilib'rium**, equal balancing equality of weight or force level position, **Equimul'tiple**, a number multiplied by the same number as another, **E'quipoise**, equality of weight or force the state of a balance when the two weights are equal—*v t* to counterbalance

Equine, ē'kwīn, **Equinal**, e kwīn'al, *adj* pertaining to a horse or horses [L *equinus—equus*]

Equinox, ē'kwi noks, *n* the time when the sun crosses the equator, making the night equal in length to the day, about 21st March and 23d Sept —*adj* **Equinoc'tial**, pertaining to the equinoxes, the time of the equinoxes, or to the regions about the equator—*n* a great circle in the heavens corresponding to the equator of the earth, so called because, when the sun crosses it, the days and nights are equal —**Equinoctial gales**, high gales popularly supposed to prevail about the times of the equinoxes—the belief is unsupported by observation —*adv* **Equinoc'tially**, in the direction of the equinox [L *æquus*, equal, and *nox, noctis*, night]

Equip, e kwip', *v t* to fit out to furnish with everything needed for any service or work —*pr p* equipp'ing, *pa p* equipped' —*n* **E'quipāge**, that with which one is equipped furniture required for any service, as that of a soldier, &c a carriage and attendants, retinue —*v t* to furnish with an equipage (*obs*) —*n* **Equip'ment**, the act of equipping the state of being equipped things used in equipping or furnishing outfit [Fr *équiper*, prob Scand, as Ice *skipa*, to set in order, perh from *skip*, a **Ship**]

Equipollent, ē kwi pol'ent, *adj* having equal power or force equivalent —*n* an equivalent —*n* **Equipol'lence** [L *æquus*, equal, and *pollens*, *pollentis*, pr p of *pollēre*, to be able]

Equiponderate, ē kwi pon'der āt, *v i* to be equal in weight to balance —*adj* equal in weight —*adj* **Equipon'derant**, equal in weight —*n* **Equipon'derance** [L *æquus*, equal, and *pondus, ponderis*, weight]

Equisetum, ek wi sē'tum, *n* a genus of herbaceous plants having leafless articulated and whorled stems and branches, resembling in structure and character some of the larger fossil plants now extinct —Also called **Horse-tail** [L —*equus*, a horse, and *seta*, a bristle]

Equitation, ek wi tā'shun, *n* the art of riding on horseback [L *equitāre—equus*, a horse]

Equity, ek'wi ti, *n* right as founded on the laws of nature moral justice, of which laws are the imperfect expression the spirit of justice which enables us to interpret laws rightly fairness justice —*adj* **Eq'uitable**, possessing or exhibiting equity held or exercised in equity —*adv* **Eq'uitably.**—*n* **Eq'uitableness.** [Fr *équité*—L *æquitas—æquus*, equal]

Equivalent, e kwiv'a lent, *adj* equal in value, power, effect, meaning, &c —*n* a thing equal in value, &c —*adv* **Equiv'alently.**—*n* **Equiv'alence** [Fr —L *æquus*, equal, and *valens, valentis*, pr p of *valēre*, to be worth]

Equivocal, e kwiv'ō kal, *adj* capable of meaning two or more things of doubtful meaning capable of a double explanation suspicious questionable —*adv* **Equiv'ocally** —*n* **Equiv'ocalness.**—*v i* **Equiv'ocāte**, to use equivocal or doubtful words in order to mislead —*ns* **Equivocā'tion**, act of equivocating or using ambiguous words to mislead, **Equiv'ocātor.**—*adj* **Equiv'ocātory**, containing or characterised by equivocation —*ns* **E'quivoke, E'quivoque**, an equivocal expression equivocation a quibble [L *æquus*, equal, and *vox, vocis*, the voice, a word]

Era, ē'ra, *n* a series of years reckoned from a particular point the particular point from which such a series is reckoned an important date [Late L *æra*, a number, orig 'counters,' pieces of copper used in counting, being the neuter pl of *æs, æris*, copper]

Eradiate, e rā'di āt, *v i* to shoot out like a ray of light —*pr p* era'diating, *pa p* era'diated —*n* **Eradia'tion**, the act of eradiating emission of radiance [L *e*, out, *radius*, a ray]

Eradicate, e rad'i kāt, *v t* to pull up by the roots, to destroy —*n* **Eradicā'tion** the act of eradicating state of being eradicated —*adjs* **Erad'icable**, that may be eradicated, **Erad'icātive**, serving to eradicate or drive thoroughly away —*p adj* **Erad'icāted**, rooted up (*her*) said of a tree, or part of a tree, torn up by the roots [L *eradicāre*, to root out—*e*, and *radix, radicis*, a root]

Erase, e rās', *v t* to rub or scrape out to efface to destroy —*adj* **Eras'able** —*p adj* **Erased'**, rubbed out effaced (*her*) torn off, so as to leave jagged edges —*ns* **Eras'er**, one who or that which erases, as *ink eraser*, **Era'sion, Erase'ment, Era'sure**, the act of erasing a rubbing out the place where something written has been rubbed out [L *eradĕre—e*, out, and *radĕre, rasus*, to scrape]

Erastian, e rast'yan, *n* a follower of Thomas Erastus (1524-83), a Swiss physician, who denied the church the right to inflict excommunication and disciplinary pains and penalties one who minimises the spiritual independence of the church, subordinating her jurisdiction to the state —a position not held by Erastus at all —*adj* relating to the Erastians or their doctrines —*n* **Erast'ianism**, control of the church by the state

Erbium, er'bi um, *n* a rare metal, the compounds of which are present in the mineral gadolinite, found at Ytterby in Sweden [From the last two syllables of Ytter*by*]

Ere, ār, *adv* before, sooner —*prep* before —*conj* sooner than —*advs* **Erelong'**, before long soon, **Erenow'**, before this time, **Erewhile'**, formerly, some time before [A S *ǽr*, cf Dut *eer*, O High Ger *ér*, Goth, *airs*]

Erebus, er'e bus, *n* (*myth*) the dark and gloomy cavern between earth and Hades the lower world, hell [L —Gr *Erebos*]

Erect, e rekt', *v t* to set upright to raise to build, to exalt to establish —*adj* upright directed upward —*adv* **Erect'ly** —*n* **Erect'ness** —*adj* **Erect'ile**, that may be erected —*n* **Erec'tion**, act of erecting or raising state of being erected exaltation anything erected a building of any kind [L *erectus*, from *erigĕre*, to set upright—*e*, out, and *regĕre*, to direct]

Eremite, er'e mīt, *n* a recluse who lives apart, from religious motives a hermit —*adjs* **Eremit'ic, -al** [Late L —Gr *erēmos*, desert]

Ergo, ĕr'go, *adv* (*logic*) therefore, used to mark the conclusion of a syllogism —*v i* **Er'gotise**, to wrangle [L *ergo*, therefore]

Ergot, er'got, *n* a disease, consisting of a parasitical fungus, found on the seed of certain plants, esp rye and some other grasses —*n* **Er'gotism**, poisoning caused by eating bread made of rye diseased with ergot [Fr *ergot*]

Eric, er'ik, *n* in old Irish law, a fine paid by a murderer to his victim's friends [Ir *eiric*]

Erica, e rī'ka, *n* the scientific name for **Heath** —*adj* **Ericā'ceous**, belonging to plants of the genus Erica. [L —Gr *ereikē*, heath]

Eringo Same as **Eryngo.**

Erinite, er'ı nīt, *n* native arseniate of copper found in Cornwall and Ireland [*Erin*, the old name of Ireland]

Eristic, er ıs'tık, *adv* of or pertaining to controversy [Gr *eristeon*, to strive—*eris*, strife]

Erl-king, ĕrl' king, *n* for German *erl konig*, a mistranslation (meaning 'alder king') of the Danish *ellerkonge* (i e *elverkonge*, king of the elves)

Ermelin, er'me lin, *n* ermine (*arch*)

Ermine, er'mın, *n* a well known carnivore, with a long, slender body and short legs, belonging to the genus which includes polecat, weasel, ferret, &c its white fur often used as an emblem of purity ermine fur used for the robes of judges and magistrates —*adj* **Er'mined,** adorned with ermine [O Fr *ermine* (Fr *hermine*), perh from L (*mus*) *Armenius*, lit mouse of Armenia, whence it was brought to Rome, but acc to Skeat from O High Ger *harmin* (Ger *hermelin*), ermine fur]

Erne, ern, *n* the eagle [A S *earn*, cf Ice *orn*, Dut *arend*]

Erne, ern, *v ı* obs form of **Earn,** to yearn

Erode, e rōd', *v t* to eat away to wear away —*n* **Ero'sion,** the act of eroding or eating away the state of being eaten away —*adj* **Ero'sive,** having the property of eroding or eating away [L *e*, and *rodĕre*, *rosum*, to gnaw]

Erotic, e rot'ık, *adj* pertaining to love amatory. —*n* an amatory poem —*ns* **Erotomā'nia,** morbid sexual passion, **Erotomā'niac,** one affected with this [Gr *erōtikos—erōs*, *erōtos*, love]

Err, er, *v ı* to wander from the right way to go astray to mistake to sin —*adjs* **Err'able,** capable of erring, **Errat'ic, Errat'ical,** wandering having no certain course not stationary irregular —*adv* **Errat'ically** —*n* **Errā'tum,** an error in writing or printing, esp one noted in a list at the end of a book —*pl* **Errata** (er ā'ta) —*adj* **Errō'neous,** wandering (*obs*) erring full of error wrong mistaken —*adv* **Errō'neously** —*ns* **Errō'neousness, Err'or,** a deviation from truth, right, &c a blunder or mistake a fault sin [Fr *errer*—L *errāre*, to stray, cog with Ger *irren*, and *irre*, astray]

Errand, er'and, *n* a message a commission to say or do something —**A fool's errand,** a useless undertaking, **To go an errand,** to go with messages, **To make an errand,** to invent a reason for going [A S *ærende*, Ice *eyrindi*, prob conn with Goth *airus*, Ice *arr*, a messenger]

Errant, er'ant, *adj* wandering roving wild thorough (*obs*), cf **Arrant** —*n* a knight errant —*adv* **Err'antly.**—*n* **Err'antry,** an errant or wandering state a rambling about like a knight errant [Fr —L *errans*, *errantis*, pr p of *errāre*]

Erse, ers, *n* corr of Irish, the name given by the Lowland Scots to the language of the people of the W Highlands, as being of Irish origin – Now sometimes used for Irish, as opposed to Scottish, Gaelic

Erst, erst, *adv* at first formerly —*adv* **Erst'while,** formerly [A S *ærest*, superl of *ær* See **Ere**]

Erubescent, er ōō bes'ent, *adj* growing red blushing —*ns* **Erubesc'ence, Erubesc'ency** [L *erubescens*, *entis*, pr p of *erubescĕre*, to grow red —*e*, out, and *rubescere—rubēre*, to be red See **Ruby**]

Eructate, e ruk'tāt, *v t* to belch, or throw out, as wind from the stomach —*n* **Eructa'tion,** the act of belching wind from the stomach a violent ejection of wind or other matter from the earth, as a volcano, &c [L *eructāre*, *ātum—e*, and *ructāre*, to belch forth]

Erudite, er'ū dit, *adj*. learned —*n* a learned person —*adv* **Er'uditely.**—*n* **Erudi'tion,** state of being erudite or learned knowledge gained by study learning, esp in literature [L *erudīre*, *erudītus*, to free from rudeness—*e*, from, and *rudis*, rude]

Erupt, e rupt', *v ı* to break out or through, as a volcano —*n* **Erup'tion,** a breaking or bursting forth that which bursts forth a breaking out of spots on the skin —*adj* **Erupt'ive,** breaking forth attended by or producing eruption produced by eruption — *n* **Erupt'iveness.** [L. *erumpĕre*, *eruptus—e*, out, *rumpĕre*, to break]

Eryngo, e ring'go, *n* a genus of evergreen plants resembling thistles, the young leaves of *E maritimum* (sea holly) being sometimes eaten as a salad [L *eryngion*—Gr *ēryngos*]

Erysimum, er ıs'ı mum, *n* a genus of Cruciferæ, allied to Hedge mustard and Dame's Violet [Formed through L —Gr *erysimon*]

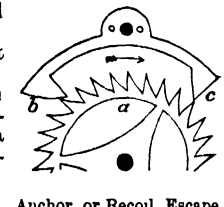
Erysipelas, er ı sip'e las, *n* an inflammatory disease, generally in the face, marked by a bright redness of the skin [Gr , prob from the root of *erythros*, red, and *pella*, skin]

Erythema, er ı thē'ma, *n* a name applied to certain skin diseases, but scarcely used by any two writers in exactly the same sense [Gr —*erythainein*, to redden—*erythros*, red]

Escalade, es ka lād', *n* the scaling of the walls of a fortress by means of ladders —*v t* to scale to mount and enter by means of ladders—sometimes written **Escalā'do** [Fr —Sp *escalada—escala*, a ladder—L *scala*]

Escallop, es kal'up A variant of **Scallop**

Escape, es kāp', *v t* to flee from to pass unobserved to evade to issue —*v ı* to flee and become safe from danger to be passed without harm —*n* act of escaping flight from danger or from prison —*ns* **Escapāde',** an escape a mischievous freak, **Escāpe'ment,** act of escaping means of escape part of a timepiece connecting the wheelwork with the pendulum or balance, and allowing a tooth to escape at each vibration, **Escape-valve,** a valve on a boiler so as to let the steam escape when wanted [O Fr *escaper* (Fr *échapper*)—L *ex cappa*, (lit) 'out of one's cape or cloak' See **Cape**]



Anchor, or Recoil, Escapement

a, escape wheel, *b*, *c*, pallets.

Escarmouche, e skar'moosh, *n* (*obs*) a skirmish (q v) [Fr]

Escarp, es karp', *v t* to make into a scarp or sudden slope —*n* a scarp or steep slope (*fort*) the side of the ditch next the rampart —*n* **Escarp'ment,** the precipitous side of any hill or rock escarp [Fr *escarper*, to cut down steep, from root of **Scarp**]

Eschalot, esh a lot' See **Shallot.**

Eschar, es'kar, *n* a slough or portion of dead or disorganised tissue, commonly applied to artificial sloughs produced by the application of caustics —*adj* **Escharot'ic,** tending to form an eschar caustic —*n.* a caustic substance [L —Gr *eschara*, a hearth]

Eschatology, es ka tol'o jı, *n* (*theol*) the doctrine of the last or final things, as death, judgment, the state after death —*adj* **Eschatolog'ical** [Gr *eschatos*, last, and *logos*, a discourse]

Escheat, es chēt', *n* property which falls to the state for want of an heir, or by forfeiture plunder (*Spens*) —*v t* to confiscate —*v ı* to fall to the lord of the manor or to the state [O Fr *eschete—escheoir* (Fr *échoir*)—Low L —L *ex*, out, and *cadĕre*, to fall]

Eschew, es chōō', *v t* to shun to flee from to abstain from [O Fr *eschever*, cog with Ger *scheuen*, to shun]

Esclandre, e sklang'dr, *n* notoriety any unpleasantness [Fr —L *scandalum* See **Scandal**]

Escort, es'kort, *n* a body of armed men as a guard attendance a guide, attendant —*v t* (es kōrt') to attend as a guide or guard [Fr *escorte*—It *scorta—scorgere*, to guide—L *ex*, and *corrigĕre*, to set right]

Escot, es kot', *v t* (*Shak*) to pay a reckoning for, to maintain [O Fr *escoter—escot* = **Scot**, a tax]

Escritoire, es kri twor', *n* a writing desk [Fr *escritoire*—Low L *scriptorium*—L *scrībĕre*, *scriptum*, to write]

Esculapian, es-kū lā'pi an, *adj* pertaining to Esculapius, and hence to the art of healing —Also **Æscula'pian.** [Æsculapius, the god of the healing art]

Esculent, es'kū-lent, *adj* eatable fit to be used for food by man —*n* something that is eatable [L *esculentus*, eatable—*esca*, food—*edĕre*, to eat]

Escutcheon, es kuch'un, *n* a shield on which a coat of arms is represented a family shield the part of a vessel's stern bearing her name — **A blot on the escutcheon**, a stain on one's good name, **Escutcheon of pretence**, an escutcheon placed with the arms of an heiress in the centre of her husband's coat —*adj* **Escutch'eoned** ('und), having an escutcheon [O Fr *escuchon*—L *scutum*, a shield]

Eskar, Esker, the same as **Asar** (q v)

Eskimo, es'ki mō, *n* and *adj* one of a nation constituting the aboriginal inhabitants of the whole northern coast of America, and spread over the Arctic Islands, Greenland, and the nearest Asiatic coast —*n* **Eskimo dog**, a half tamed variety widely distributed in the Arctic regions, and indispensable for drawing the sledges [Said by Dr Rink to be from an Indian word = eaters of raw flesh]

Esloin, es loin' See **Eloign**

Esophagus See **Œsophagus.**

Esoteric, es o ter'ik, *adj* inner secret mysterious (*philos*) taught to a select few —opp to **Exoteric** — **Esoteric Buddhism**, see **Theosophy** —*adv* **Esoter'ically** —*n* **Esot'erism**, the holding of esoteric opinions [Gr *esōterikos* —*esōterō*, inner, a comp form from *esō*, within]

Espalier, es pal'yer, *n* a lattice work of wood on which to train fruit trees a fruit tree trained on stakes a row of trees so trained (*obs*) —*v t* to train as an espalier [Fr —It *spalliera*, a support for the shoulders—*spalla*, a shoulder Cf **Epaulet**]

Esparto, es par'to, *n* a strong kind of grass found in the south of Europe, esp in Spain, used for making baskets, cordage, paper, &c [Sp —L *spartum*—Gr *sparton*, a kind of rope]

Especial, es pesh'al, *adj* special particular principal distinguished —**In especial**, in particular especially —*adv* **Espec'ially** [O Fr —L *specialis—species* See **Special, Species**]

Esperance, es'per ans, *n* (*Shak*) hope [Fr —L *sperans*, pr p of *sperāre*, to hope]

Espiègle, es pi ā'gl, *adj* roguish, frolicsome —*n* **Espiègl'erie**, raillery frolicsomeness [Fr *espiègle*]

Espionage, es'pi on āj, *n* practice or employment of spies [Fr —*espionner—espion*, a spy]

Esplanade, es pla nād', *n* a plane or level space between a citadel and the first houses of the town any level space for walking or driving in [Fr —Sp *esplanada*—L *explanāre—ex*, out, and *planus*, flat, **Plain.**]

Espouse, es powz', *v t* to give in marriage to take as spouse to wed to take with a view to maintain to embrace, as a cause —*ns* —**Espous'al**, the act of espousing or betrothing the taking upon one's self, as a cause (*pl*) a contract or mutual promise of marriage, **Espous'er.** [O Fr *espouser* (Fr *épouser*)—L *sponsāre—spondĕre*, *sponsus*, to promise solemnly]

Esprit, es prē', *n* spirit liveliness —**Esprit de corps** (es prē d' kōr), regard for the character of that body to which one belongs, **Esprit fort** (es prē fōr), a person of strong character [Fr *esprit*, spirit, *corps*, body, *fort*, strong]

Espy, es pī', *v t* to watch to see at a distance to catch sight of to observe to discover unexpectedly —*n* **Espi'al**, the act of espying observation [O Fr *espier*, from root of **Spy.**]

Esquimau, es'ki mō (*pl* **Esquimaux**, es'ki-mōz) Same as **Eskimo**

Esquire, es kwīr', *n* (*orig*) a squire or shield-bearer an attendant on a knight a landed proprietor a title of dignity next below a knight a title given to younger sons of noblemen, &c a general title of respect in addressing letters [O Fr *esquier* (Fr *écuyer*)—L *scutarius—scutum*, a shield]

Ess, the name of the letter **S** (q v)

Essay, es'ā, *n* a trial an experiment a written composition less elaborate than a treatise —*v t* (es sā') to try to attempt to make experiment of —*pr p* essay'ing, *pa p* essayed' —*ns* **Essay'er, Ess'ayist**, one who essays a writer of essays, **Essayette', Ess'aykin**, a little essay [O Fr *essai*—L *exagium*, weighing—*exagĕre*, to try, examine]

Esse, es'i, *n* used in phrase **In esse**, in existence, opp to **In posse**, in potentiality [L *esse*, to be]

Essence, es'ens, *n* the inner distinctive nature of anything the qualities which make any object what it is a being the extracted virtues of any drug the solution in spirits of wine of a volatile or essential oil a perfume —*adj* **Essen'tial**, relating to or containing the essence necessary to the existence of a thing indispensable or important in the highest degree highly rectified pure —*n* something essential or necessary a leading principle —*adv* **Essen'tially** —*ns* **Essential'ity**, the quality of being essential an essential part, **Essen'tialness** [Fr —L *essentia—essens*, *entis*, assumed pr p of *esse*, to be]

Essene, es sēn', *n* one of a small religious fraternity among the ancient Jews leading retired ascetic lives and holding property in common [Bishop Lightfoot prefers the der from Heb *chāshā*, to be silent, whence *chashshāīm*, 'the silent ones' who meditate on mysteries]

Essoin, es soin', *n* (*law*) excuse for not appearing in court excuse (*Spens*) [O Fr *essoine* (Fr. *exoine*), *es*—L *ex*, out, *soin*, care]

Establish, es tab'lish, *v t* to settle or fix to confirm to prove a point to ordain to found to set up in business to institute by law as the recognised state church, and to support officially and financially —*n* **Estab'lisher** —*p adj* **Estab'lished**, fixed ratified instituted by law and supported by the state —*n* **Estab'lishment**, act of establishing fixed state that which is established a permanent civil or military force one's residence and style of living the church established by law —*adj* **Establishmentār'ian**, maintaining the principle of the established church—*n* one who maintains this principle [O Fr *establir*, pr p *establissant*—L *stabilīre—stabilis*, firm—*stāre*, to stand]

Estafette, es ta fet', *n* a military courier or express [Fr —It *staffetta*—O High Ger *stapho*, a step]

Estaminet, es tam'in ā, *n* a restaurant where smoking is allowed [Fr]

Estate, es tāt', *n* condition or rank position property, esp landed property, fortune an

order or class of men in the body politic (*pl*) dominions possessions —*v t* to give an estate to to bestow upon (*arch*) —*n* **Estates'man,** statesman —**Man's estate,** the state of manhood, **The estates of the realm** are three—Lords Spiritual, Lords Temporal, and Commons, but often misused for the legislature—king, lords, and commons —The ancient parliament of Scotland consisted of the king and the **Three Estates**—viz (1) archbishops, bishops, abbots, and mitred priors, (2) the barons, including not only the nobility, but the commissioners of shires and stewartries, (3) the commissioners from the royal burghs,—in France, the nobles, clergy, and Third Estate (*tiers état*) remained separate down to 1789, **The fourth estate,** often used humorously for the press [O Fr *estat* (Fr *état*)—L *status*, a **state**]

Esteem, es tēm', *v t* to set a high estimate or value on to regard with respect or friendship to consider or think —*n* high estimation or value favourable regard —*p adj* **Esteemed',** respected —*adj* **Es'timable,** that can be estimated or valued worthy of esteem deserving our good opinion —*adv* **Es'timably** —*v t* **Es'timate,** to judge of the worth of a thing to calculate —*n* reputation a valuing in the mind judgment or opinion of the worth or size of anything a rough calculation estimation — **The estimates,** accounts given before parliament showing the probable expenditure for the year —*n* **Estimā'tion,** act of estimating a reckoning of value esteem, honour importance conjecture —**To hold in estimation,** to esteem highly [Fr *estimer*—L *æstimāre*]

Esthetic, Esthetics See **Æsthetic, Æsthetics**

Esthonian, es thō'ni an, *adj* pertaining to Esthonia, the most northerly of the Baltic provinces of Russia, or its population, language, or customs —*ns* **Esth,** an Esthonian of the original Finnish stock, **Esth'lander,** an Esthonian of the mixed race, in which the German element preponderates

Estival, Estivation. See **Æstival, Æstivation**

Estop, es-top', *v t* to stop or bar (*law*) to hinder, preclude —*pr p* estop'ping, *pa p* estop'ped —*ns* **Estop'page,** the state of being estopped, **Estop'pel,** a conclusive admission, which cannot be denied by the party whom it affects Coke says that it is so called 'because a man's own act or acceptance stoppeth or closeth up his mouth to allege or plead the truth [O Fr *estopeir—estoupe* —L *stuppa*, tow See **Stop**]

Estovers, es tō'verz, *n pl* (*law*) necessaries allowed by law, as wood to a tenant for necessary repairs, &c —**Common of estovers,** the right of taking necessary wood from another's estate for household use, and the making of implements of industry [O Fr *estovoir*, necessaries]

Estrade, es trad', *n* a low platform [Fr —Sp *estrado*]

Estrange, es trānj', *v t* to treat as alien to alienate to divert from its original use or possessor —*p adj* **Estranged',** alienated disaffected —*ns* **Estrang'edness, Estrange'ment, Estrang'er** [O Fr *estranger* (Fr *étranger*)—L *extraneāre—extraneus* See **Strange**]

Estray, e strā', *n* a beast found within a manor or lordship, and not owned —*v i* to stray [See **Astray,** and **Stray**]

Estreat, e strēt', *n* (*law*) a true extract, copy, or note of some original writing or record, esp of fines and amercements to be levied by bailiffs or other officers —*v t* to extract from the records of a court, as a forfeited recognisance to levy fines under an estreat [O Fr *estraite*—L *extrahĕre* —*ex*, out, and *trahĕre*, to draw See **Extract.**]

Es'trich, Es'tridge, *n* (*Shak*) the ostrich

Estuary, es'tū ar i, *n* the wide lower part of a river where it becomes tidal. [L *æstuarium—æstus*, tide]

Esurient, es ū'ri-ent, *adj* hungry penurious —*n* **Esu'rience,** hunger neediness [L *esuriens, entis*, pr p of *esurīre*, to be hungry—*edĕre*, to eat]

Et cetera, et set'er a, usually written **etc.** or **&c.,** a phrase meaning 'and so on'—*n* something in addition, which can easily be understood [L *et*, and, *cetera*, the rest]

Etch, ech, *v t* or *v i* to make designs on metal, glass, &c by eating out the lines with an acid —*ns* **Etch'er,** one who etches, **Etch'ing,** the act or art of etching or engraving the impression from an etched plate, **Etching-needle,** a fine pointed steel instrument used in etching [From Ger *atzen*, to corrode by acid, from same root as Ger *essen* See **Eat**]

Eternal, ē ter'nal, *adj* without beginning or end of existence everlasting ceaseless unchangeable —Also written **Eterne'** (*arch*) —*n* **The Eternal,** an appellation of God —*adv* **Eter'nally,**—*v t* **Eter'nise,** to make eternal to immortalise —*n* **Eter'nity,** eternal duration the state or time after death —**The eternities,** the eternal reality or truth [Fr *éternel*—L *æternus, æviternus—ævum*—Gr *aiōn*, a period of time, an **Age.**]

Etesian, e tē'zhan, *adj* periodical blowing at stated seasons, as certain winds [L *etesius*—Gr *etēsios*, annual—*etos*, a year]

Ethe, ēth, *adj* (*Spens*) easy [A S *eath*]

Ether, ē'ther, *n* the clear, upper air the subtile medium supposed to fill all space a colourless, transparent, volatile liquid of great mobility and high refractive power, and possessing a fragrant odour, and a fiery, passing to a cooling, taste —*adj* **Ethē'real,** consisting of ether heavenly airy spirit like —*adv* **Ethē'really** —*v t* **Ethē'realise,** to convert into ether, or the fluid ether to render spirit like —*adj* **Ethē'reous** (*Milton*), ethereal —*v t* **E'therise,** to convert into ether to stupefy with ether [L —Gr *aithēr*, from root of *aithein*, to light up]

Ethic, eth'ik, *adj* relating to morals treating of morality or duty —*n* more commonly in *pl* **Eth'ics,** the science of morals, that branch of philosophy which is concerned with human character and conduct a treatise on morals —*adj* **Eth'ical,** relating to the science of ethics —**Ethical dative,** the dative of a first or second personal pronoun implying an indirect interest in the fact stated, used colloquially to give a livelier tone to the sentence —*adv* **Eth'ically** [Gr *ēthikos—ēthos*, custom]

Ethiopian, ē thi ō'pi an, **Ethiop,** ē'thi op, *adj* pertaining to Ethiopia, a name given to the countries south of Egypt inhabited by the negro races —*n* a native of Ethiopia a blackamoor —*adj* **Ethiop'ic** —*n pl* **E'thiops,** a term applied by the ancient chemists to certain oxides and sulphides of the metals which possessed a dull, dingy, or black appearance [Gr *Aithiops*, sun burnt, Ethiopian—*aithein*, to burn, *ōps*, the face]

Ethmoid, eth'moid, **Ethmoidal,** eth moid'al, *adj* resembling a sieve —**Ethmoid bone,** one of the eight bones which collectively form the cranial box It is of a somewhat cubical form, and enters into the formation of the cranium, the orbits, and the nasal fossæ [Gr *ēthmos*, a sieve, and *eidos*, form]

Ethnic, eth'nik, **Ethnical,** eth'nik al, *adj* concerning nations or races pertaining to the heathen —*ns* **Ethnog'raphy** the scientific description of the nations or races of the earth, **Ethnog'rapher.**—*adj* **Ethnograph'ic** —*ns* **Ethnol'ogy,** the science that treats of the varieties of the human race, **Ethnol'ogist** —*adj* **Ethnolog'ical.**—*adv* **Ethnolog'ically** [L —Gr.

ethnos, a nation, Gr *graphē*, writing, *logos*, discourse]

Ethology, ē thol'o ji, *n* a discourse on ethics the science of character —*adjs* **Ethologʹic, -al** —*ns* **Ethol'ogist, Ē'thos,** habitual character and disposition moral significance [Gr *ēthos*, custom, *logia*, a discourse]

Ethyl, ē'thil, *n* the hypothetical base of the dicarbon series the base of ether and many organic compounds —*n* **Ē'thylene,** also called Ethene and Olifiant Gas, heavy carburetted hydrogen [**Ether** and Gr *hylē*, base]

Etiolate, ē ti o lāt', *v t* (*med* and *bot*) to cause to grow pale from want of light and fresh air —*v i* to become pale from disease or absence of light —*n* **Etiola'tion** [Fr *étioler*, to become pale, to grow into stubble, from *éteule*, stubble—L *stipula*, a stalk, stubble]

Etiology, ē ti ol'o ji, *n* Same as **Ætiology**

Etiquette, et-i ket', *n* forms of ceremony or decorum ceremony the unwritten laws of courtesy observed between members of the same profession, as 'medical etiquette' [Fr See **Ticket**]

Etna, et'na, *n* a vessel for heating water, &c at table or in the sick room, in a cup placed in a saucer in which alcohol is burned —*adj* **Ætnē'an** [From the volcano, Mount Ætna]

Etonian, et ōn'i an, *n* one educated at Eton College—also *adj* —**Eton jacket,** a boy's dress coat, without tails

Etrurian, et rū'ri an, *adj* and *n* of or belonging to Etruria —*adj* and *n* **Etrus'can,** of or belonging to ancient Etruria or its people, language, art, &c , sometimes jocularly put for Tuscan

Ettle, et'l, *v i* to purpose, intend —*v t* to guess —*n* purpose, intent (Now Scotch) [Ice *ætla*, to think, from root of Goth *aha*, understanding]

Étude, ā tud', *n* (*mus*) a composition intended either to train or to test the player's technical skill [Fr]

Etui, Etwee, et wē', *n* a small case for holding valuables [Fr]

Etymology, et i mol'o ji, *n* the investigation of the origin or derivation and the original signification of words the science that treats of the origin and history of words the part of grammar relating to inflection —*adj* **Etymolog'ical.**—*adv* **Etymolog'ically** —*n* **Etymol'ogist,** one skilled in or who writes on etymology —*v t* **Etymol'ogise,** to give, or search into, the etymology of a word —*n* **Et'ymon,** the true origin of a word an original root the genuine or literal sense of a word [O Fr —L —Gr *etymos*, true, and *logia*, an account]

Eucalyptus, ū kal ip'tus, *n* the 'gum tree,' a large evergreen, native of Australia, which is very beneficial in destroying the miasma of malarious districts [Coined from Gr *eu*, well, and *kalyptos*, covered—*kalyptein*, to cover]

Eucharist, ū'ka rist, *n* the sacrament of the Lord's Supper the elements of the sacrament, as 'to receive the Eucharist' — *adjs* **Eucharist'ic, Eucharist'ical** [Gr *eucharistia*, thanksgiving —*eu*, well, and *charizesthai*, to show favour—*charis*, grace, thanks]

Euchlorine, ū klō'rin, *n* a very explosive green coloured gas, possessing bleaching properties, is prepared by the action of strong hydrochloric acid on chlorate of potash [Gr *eu*, well, and *chloros*, green]

Euchologion, ū ko lō'ji on, **Euchology,** ū kol'o ji, *n* a collection of prayers, a formulary of prayers, primarily that of the Greek Church [Gr *euchologion—euchē*, a prayer, and *logos—legein*, to say, speak]

Euchre, ū'ker, *n* a game at cards, very popular in America, played by two, three, or four persons, with the 32, 28, or 24 highest cards of the pack If a player fails to make three tricks, he is *euchred*, and his adversary scores against him —*v t* to outwit [Ety uncertain, prob Ger, like the term *bower* (q v), used in the game, some have suggested a Span *yuca*]

Eudemonism, Eudæmonism, ū dē'mon izm, *n* the system of ethics that maintains that happiness is the test of rectitude—whether *Egoistic*, as Hobbes, or *Altruistic*, as Mill —*n* **Eude'monist, Eudæ'monist.** [Gr *eudaimonia*, happiness—*eu*, well, *daimōn*, a god See **Demon.**]

Eudiometer, ū di om'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring the purity of, or the quantity of oxygen contained in, the air [Gr *eudios*, clear, said of air, and *metron*, measure]

Eugh, Eughen, obs forms of **Yew, Yewen.**

Eulogium, ū lō'ji um, **Eulogy,** ū'lo ji, *n* a speaking well of a speech or writing in praise of — *adjs* **Eulog'ic, Eulog'ical,** containing eulogy or praise —*adv* **Eulog'ically.**—*v t* **Eu'logise,** to speak well of to praise —*n* **Eu'logist,** one who praises or extols another —*adj* **Eulogist'ic,** full of praise —*adv* **Eulogist'ically.** [Late L *eulogium*—Gr *eulogion* (classical, *eulogia*)—*eu*, well, and *logos*, a speaking]

Eunuch, ū'nuk, *n* a castrated man eunuchs were employed as chamberlains in the East, and often had great influence as chief ministers of the kings. —*n* **Eu'nuchism,** the state of being a eunuch [Gr *eunouchos—eunē*, a couch, and *echein*, to have charge of]

Eupatrid, ū pat'rid, *n* a member of the Athenian aristocracy [Gr *eupatridēs—eu*, well, *patēr*, father]

Eupepsy, ū pep'si, *n* good digestion —opposed to **Dyspepsy** —*adj* **Eupep'tic,** having good digestion —*n* **Eupeptic'ity** [Gr *eupepsia—eu*, well, and *pepsis*, digestion, from *peptein*, to digest]

Euphemism, ū'fem izm, *n* a figure of rhetoric by which an unpleasant or offensive matter is designated in indirect and milder terms —*adj* **Euphemist'ic** —*adv* **Euphemist'ically** —*v t* or *v i* **Eu'phemise,** to express by a euphemism to use euphemistic terms [Gr *euphēmismos—euphēmos* —*eu*, well, and *phēmē—phanai*, to speak]

Euphony, ū'fo ni, *n* an agreeable sound a pleasing, easy pronunciation—also **Euphō'nia** —*adjs* **Euphon'ic, -al, Euphō'nious,** pertaining to euphony agreeable in sound —*adv* **Euphō'niously** —*v t* **Eu'phonise,** to make euphonious —*ns* **Euphō'nium,** the baritone instrument of the saxhorn family a variation of the harmonica, invented by Chladni in 1790 [Gr *euphōnia—eu*, well, and *phōnē*, sound]

Euphorbia, ū for'bi a, *n* the botanical name for the Capet Spurge, a plant common in many parts of Europe, and naturalised in some places in Britain [L —Euphorbus, a physician to Juba, king of Mauritania]

Euphrasy, ū'fra zi, *n* (*bot*) the plant eyebright, formerly regarded as beneficial in disorders of the eyes [Gr *euphrasia*, delight, from *euphrainein*, to cheer—*eu*, well, *phrēn*, the heart]

Euphuism, ū'fū izm, *n* an affected and bombastic style of language a high flown expression —*n* **Eu'phuist** —*adj* **Euphuist'ic** [From *Euphues*, a book by John Lyly (1579-80), which brought the style into vogue—Gr *euphyēs*, graceful—*eu*, well, *phyē*, growth—*phyesthai*, to grow]

Eurasian, ū rā'zi an, *adj* descended from a European on the one side and an Asiatic on the other of or pertaining to Europe and Asia taken as one continent [From the combination of *Europe* and *Asia*]

Eureka, ū rē'ka, *n* a brilliant discovery [Gr , perf indic of *eurisken*, to find the exclamation uttered by Archimedes as he ran home naked, a method of detecting the adulteration of Hiero's

erown having occurred to him just as he was entering the bath]

Euroclydon, ū rok'li-don, *n* in the A V, following the ordinary Greek text, the tempestuous wind by which St Paul's ship was wrecked (Acts, xxvii 14) [Gr, from *euros*, the south east wind, and *klydōn*, a wave, from *klyzein*, to dash over]

European, ū ro pē'an, *adj* belonging to Europe — *n* a native or inhabitant of Europe

Eurus, ū'rus, *n* the east wind [L —Gr *euros*, the east wind]

Euskarian, ūs kā'ri an, *adj* Basque [Basque *Euskara*, the Basque language]

Eustachian, ū stā'ki an, *adj* pertaining to the tube leading from the middle ear to the pharynx, or to the rudimentary valve at the entrance of the inferior vena cava in the heart [Named from the Italian physician Bartolommeo Eustachio, died 1574]

Euterpean, ū ter'pe an, *adj* relating to Euterpe, the muse who presided over music hence, relating to music [Gr *Euterpē—eu*, well, and *terpein*, to delight]

Euthanasia, ū than ā'zi a, **Euthanasy,** ū than'a si, *n* an easy mode of death [Gr *euthanasia—eu*, well, and *thanatos*, death]

Eutychian, ū tik'i an, *adj* of or pertaining to the doctrine of Eutychus, an archimandrite of Constantinople, who held that after the incarnation of Christ, all that was human in him became merged in the divine, and that Christ had but one nature —*n* a follower of Eutyches

Evacuate, e vak'ū āt, *v t* to throw out the contents of to discharge to withdraw from —*ns* **Evacua'tion,** act of emptying out a withdrawing from that which is discharged, **Evac'uator,** one who evacuates (*law*) one who nullifies or makes void [L *e*, out, *vacuāre*, *vacuātus*, to empty—*vacuus*, empty]

Evade, e vād', *v t* to escape artfully to avoid cunningly to baffle [L *evadĕre—e*, out, *vadĕre*, to go]

Evagation, e vag ā'shun, *n* wandering a digression [Fr —L *evagāri—e*, out, *vagāri*, to wander]

Evanescent, ev an es'ent, *adj* fleeting imperceptible —*adv* **Evanes'cently.**—*n* **Evanesc'ence** —*v i* **Evanesce',** to fade away, disappear [L *evanescens*, *entis—e*, and *vanescĕre*, to vanish—*vanus*, empty]

Evangel, ē van'jel, *n* (*poet*) good news, esp the gospel a salutary principle, esp relating to morals, politics, &c —*adjs* **Evangel'ic, Evangel'ical,** of or pertaining to the gospel relating to the four gospels according to the doctrine of the gospel maintaining the truth taught in the gospel Protestant applied to the school which insists especially on the total depravity of unregenerate human nature, the necessity of conversion, the justification of the sinner by faith alone, the free offer of the gospel to all, and the plenary inspiration and exclusive authority of the Bible —*n* **Evangel'ical,** one who belongs to the evangelical school —*adv* **Evangel'ically** —*ns* **Evangel'icalness, Evangel'icism, Evangel'icalism,** evangelical principles, **Evangelisā'tion,** act of evangelising or proclaiming the gospel —*v t* **Evan'gelise,** to make known the good news to make acquainted with the gospel —*v i* to preach the gospel from place to place — *n* **Evan'gelist,** one who evangelises one of the four writers of the gospels an assistant of the apostles one authorised to preach, but without a fixed charge —*adj* **Evangelist'ic,** tending or intended to evangelise —*n* **Evan'gely,** good tidings, the gospel (*obs*) [L *evangelicus*—Gr *euangelikos—eu*, well, and *angellein*, to bring news]

Evanish, e van'ish, *v i* to vanish to die away [See **Evanesce.**]

Evaporate, e-vap'or āt, *v i* to fly off in vapour to pass into an invisible state to depart, vanish — *v t* to convert into steam or gas —*adj* **Evap'orable,** able to be evaporated or converted into vapour —*ns* **Evaporā'tion,** act of evaporating or passing off in steam or gas the process by which a substance changes into the state of vapour, **Evap'orātor.** [L *e*, off, *vaporāre*, *atum—vapor*, vapour]

Evasion, e vā'zhun, *n* act of evading or eluding an attempt to escape the force of an argument or accusation an excuse —*adj* **Eva'sive,** that evades or seeks to evade not straightforward shuffling —*adv* **Eva'sively** —*n* **Eva'siveness**

Eve, ēv, **Even,** ēv'n, *n* (*poet*) evening the night before a day of note the time just preceding a great event —*ns* **Ev'enfall** (*Tenn*), evening, **Ev'ensong,** the evening service in church, so called because often chanted or sung the time of evensong, **Ev'entide,** the tide or time of evening [A S *ĕfen*, Dut *avond*, Ger *abend*]

Evection, e vek'shun, *n* (*astron*) a lunar inequality resulting from the combined effect of the irregularity of the motion of the perigee, and alternate increase and decrease of the eccentricity of the moon's orbit [L *evection em—e*, out, and *vehĕre*, *vectum*, to carry]

Even, ēv'n, *adj* flat level uniform straightforward (*Shak*) parallel equal on both sides not odd, able to be divided by 2 without a remainder —*v t* to make even or smooth to put on an equality to act up to (*Shak*) —*adv* exactly so indeed so much as still —**To be even with,** to be revenged on to be quits with —*adv* **Ev'enly** —*ns* **Ev'enness, Even-Christian,** fellow Christian (*obs*) —*adj* **Even-down,** straight down (of rain) downright, honest— *adv* thoroughly —*adjs* **Even-handed,** with an equal, fair, or impartial hand just, **Even-minded,** having an even or calm mind equable [A S *efen*, Dut *even*, Ger *eben—ebenen*, to make smooth perh allied to L *æquus*, equal]

Evening, ēv'ning, *n* the close of the day time the decline or end of life an evening party or gathering —*ns* **Evening dress,** the dress worn by ladies and gentlemen at evening parties, **Evening primrose,** a species of Œnothera, native of Virginia, but now naturalised in many parts of Europe on river banks, in thickets, &c —eaten after dinner it incites to wine drinking, **Evening star,** applied to Venus, when seen in the west setting soon after the sun [A S *ĕfnung*, from *ĕfen*, **Even.**]

Event, e vent', *n* that which comes out or happens the result any incident or occurrence an item in a programme or series of sports —*adjs* **Event'ful,** full of events momentous, **Event'ūal,** happening as a consequence, ultimate or final —*adv* **Event'ūally,** finally at length —*n* **Eventūal'ity,** a contingency (*phren*) the propensity to take notice of events, changes, or facts [L *eventus—evenīre—e*, out, and *venīre*, to come]

Ever, ev'er, *adv* always eternally at any time at all times continually in any degree —**Ever and anon,** now and then, **For ever,** to all eternity, **Seldom or ever,** used for seldom if ever, or seldom or never, **Ever so,** to any extent —*ns* **Ev'erglāde,** a large shallow lake or marsh chiefly in *pl* applied to such a marsh in southern Florida, enclosing thousands of islets which are covered with dense thickets, **Everglade State,** Florida —*adj* **Ev'ergreen,** always green —*n* a plant that remains green all the year —*adv* **Evermore',** unceasingly eternally [A S *ĕfre*, always, der uncertain, perh cog with Goth *aiws* See also **Age, Aye, Never.**]

Everlasting, ev er-last'ing, *adj* endless eternal —*n* eternity —**Everlasting flower,** the popular name of certain plants, the flowers of which suffer little change of appearance in drying, and may be kept for years without much diminution of beauty, **From, or To everlasting,** from, or to all eternity, **The Everlasting,** God —*adv* **Everlast'ingly.**—*n* **Everlast'ingness**

Evert, ē vert', *v t* to turn inside out —*n* **Eversion.** [L *evertĕre*—*e*, out, *vertĕre*, *versum*, to turn]

Every, ev'er i, *adj* each one of a number all taken separately —**Every bit,** the whole, **Every now and then, or again,** at intervals, **Every other,** every second—e g every other day, every alternate day —*pron* **Ev'erybody,** every person —*adj* **Ev'eryday,** of or belonging to every day, daily common, usual pertaining to week days, in opposition to Sunday —*pron* **Ev'erything,** all things all —*advs* **Ev'eryway,** in every way or respect, **Ev'erywhen,** at all times, **Ev'erywhere,** in every place [A S *æfre*, **Ever,** and *ælc*, **each**]

Evict, e vikt', *v t* to dispossess by law to expel from —*n* **Evic'tion,** the act of evicting from house or lands the dispossession of one person by another having a better title of property in land [L *evictus*, pa p of *evincĕre*, to overcome See **Evince**]

Evident, ev'i dent, *adj* that is visible or can be seen clear to the mind obvious —*n* **Ev'idence,** that which makes evident means of proving an unknown or disputed fact information in a law case, as, 'to give evidence' a witness —*v t* to render evident to attest, prove (*obs*)—**In evidence,** received by the court as competent evidence plainly visible, conspicuous—a penny a liner's phrase adopted from the Fr *en evidence*, **To turn King's (Queen's) evidence** (of an accomplice in a crime), to give evidence against his partners —*adv* **Ev'idently** (*New Test*), visibly —*adjs* **Eviden'tial, Eviden'tiary,** furnishing evidence tending to prove —*adv* **Eviden'tially** [L *evidens, entis* —*e*, and *vidēre*, to see]

Evil, ē'vl, *adj* wicked mischievous disagreeable unfortunate —*adv* in an evil manner badly —*n* that which produces unhappiness or calamity harm wickedness depravity sin —**The Evil One,** the Devil, **To speak evil of,** to slander —*adjs* **Evil-favoured,** having a repulsive appearance ugly, **Evil-minded,** inclined to evil malicious wicked, **Evil-starred** (*Tenn*), born (according to the old superstition) under the influence of an unpropitious star, unfortunate —*ns* **Evil-doer,** one who does evil, **Evil-eye,** a supposed power to cause evil or harm by the look of the eye, **Evil-favouredness** (*B*), ugliness deformity, **Ev'ilness,** state of being evil wickedness, **Evil-speaking,** the speaking of evil slander, **Evil-worker,** one who works or does evil —*adv* **Ev'illy,** in an evil manner not well [A S *yfel*, Dut *euvel*, Ger *übel* **Ill** is a doublet]

Evince, e vins', *v t* to prove beyond doubt to show clearly to make evident —*adj* **Evinc'ible,** that may be evinced or made evident —*adv* **Evinc'ibly** —*adj* **Evinc'ive,** tending to evince, prove, or demonstrate [L *evincĕre*—*e*, intens, and *vincĕre*, to overcome]

Evirate, ē'vir āt, *v t* to castrate to render weak or unmanly [L *evirāre*—*e*, out, and *vir*, a man]

Eviscerate, e-vis'er āt, *v t* to tear out the viscera or bowels to gut —*n* **Eviscera'tion** [L *e*, out, and *viscera*, the bowels]

Evite, e-vīt', *v t* to avoid, shun —*v t* **Ev'itāte** (*Shak*), to shun, avoid —*n* **Evitā'tion,** the act of shunning avoidance [L *evitāre*, *atum*—*e*, and *vitāre*, to shun]

Evoke, e vōk', *v t* to call out to draw out or bring forth —*v t* **Ev'ocāte,** to call up (spirits) from the dead —*n* **Evocā'tion.** [L *evocāre* —*e*, out, and *vocāre*, to call]

Evolution, ev ol ū'shun, *n* the act of unrolling or unfolding gradual working out or development a series of things unfolded the doctrine according to which higher forms of life have gradually arisen out of lower (*arith* and *alg*) the extraction of roots (*pl*) the orderly movements of a body of troops or of ships of war —*adjs* **Evolu'tional, Evolu'tionary,** of or pertaining to evolution —*ns* **Evolu'tionism,** the theory of evolution, **Evolu'tionist,** one skilled in evolutions or military movements one who believes in evolution as a principle in science or philosophy [L *evolutionem*—*evolvĕre* See **Evolve**]

Evolve, e volv', *v t* to roll out or unroll to disclose to develop to unravel —*v i* to disclose itself to result —*adj* **Evolv'able,** that can be evolved or drawn out —*n* **Ev'olūte** (*math*), an original curve from which another curve (the *involute*) is described by the end of a thread gradually evolved or unwound from the former [L *evolvĕre*—*e*, out, *volvĕre*, *volūtum*, to roll]

Evulgate, e vul'gāt, *v t* to divulge to publish. [L *evulgāre*, *ātus*—*e* out, *vulgus*, the people]

Evulsion, e vul'shun, *n* a plucking out by force. [L *e*, out, and *vellĕre*, *vulsus*, to pluck]

Ewe, ū, *n* a female sheep —*ns* **Ewe lamb,** a female lamb a poor man's one possession—used in reference to 2 Sam xii, **Ewe-neck,** of horses, a thin hollow neck—*adj* **Ewe-necked** [A S *eowu*, cf L *ovis*, Gr *ois*, Sans *avi*, a sheep]

Ewer, ū'er, *n* a large jug with a wide spout, placed on a washstand to hold water [Through Fr from L *aquarium*—*aqua*, water, whence also Fr *eau*]

Ewest, ū'est, *adj* near (*Scot*)

Ewft, eft, *n* (*Spens*) Same as **Eft,** *n*

Ewhow, ā'hwow, *int* an exclamation of sorrow (*Scot*)

Ewigkeit, ā'vih kīt, *n* eternity [Ger]

Ex, eks, a compound, used adjectively in words like ex emperor, to signify *late* See Prefixes in Appendix

Exacerbate, egz as'er bāt, or eks, *v t* to embitter to provoke to render more violent or severe, as a disease —*ns* **Exacerba'tion, Exacerbesc'ence,** increase of irritation or violence, esp the increase of a fever or disease embitterment [L *exacerbāre*, *atus*—*ex*, and *acerbāre*, from *acerbus*, bitter See **Acerbity**]

Exact, egz akt', *v t* to force from to compel full payment of to make great demands or to demand urgently to extort to inflict —*v i* to practise extortion —*adj* precise careful punctual true certain or demonstrable —*adv* **Exact'ly** —*p adj* **Exact'ing,** compelling full payment of unreasonable in making demands —*ns* **Exac'tion,** the act of exacting or demanding strictly an oppressive demand that which is exacted, as excessive work or tribute, **Exact'itude,** exactness correctness, **Exact'ment, Exact'ness,** the quality of being exact accuracy, **Exact'or, Exact'er,** one who exacts an extortioner one who claims rights, often too strictly —**Exact sciences,** the mathematical sciences, of which the results are demonstrable [L *exigĕre*, *exactus*—*ex*, out, *agĕre*, to drive]

Exaggerate, egz aj'er-āt, *v t* to magnify unduly to represent too strongly to intensify —*n* **Exaggera'tion,** extravagant representation a statement in excess of the truth —*adjs* **Exagg'erative, Exagg'eratory,** containing exaggeration

or tending to exaggerate —*n* **Exagg'erator.** [L *exaggerāre, ātus—ex, aggerāre*, to heap up—*agger*, a heap]

Exalgin, eks al'jin, *n* an anodyne obtained from coal tar products [Gr.,—*ex*, out, *algos*, pain.]

Exalt, egz awlt', *v t* to elevate to a higher position to fill with the joy of success to extol (*chem.*) to refine or subtilise —*n* **Exaltā'tion,** elevation in rank or dignity high estate elation. (*astrol*) the position of a planet in the zodiac where it was supposed to wield the greatest influence —*p adj* **Exalt'ed,** elevated lofty dignified —*n* **Exalt'edness.** [L *exaltāre—ex*, and *altus*, high]

Examine, egz am'in, *v t* to test to inquire into to question —*ns* **Exam'inate,** one who is examined, **Examinā'tion,** careful search or inquiry trial testing of capacity of pupils, also contracted to **Exam , Examinee',** one under examination, **Exam'iner, Exam'inator,** one who examines —*p adj* **Exam'ining,** that examines, or is appointed to examine [Fr —L *examinăre—examen* (=*exagmen*), the tongue of a balance From the root of **Exact**]

Example, egz am'pl, *n* that which is taken as a specimen of the rest, or as an illustration of a rule, &c the person or thing to be imitated or avoided a pattern a warning a former instance a precedent —*v t* to exemplify to instance —*n* **Exam'plar,** a pattern, model —*adj* **Exam'plary,** serving for an example [O Fr —L *exemplum—eximĕre*, to take out—*ex*, out of, and *emĕre, emptum*, to take]

Exanimate, egz an'i māt, *adj* lifeless spiritless depressed [L *exanimātus—ex*, neg , and *animus*, spirit, life]

Ex animo, eks an'i mō, heartily [L]

Exanthema, eks an-thē'ma, *n* one of a class of febrile diseases, attended by distinctive eruptions on the skin, appearing at a definite period, and running a recognisable course —*pl* **Exanthē'mata** —*adj* **Exanthem'atous.** [Gr *exanthēma* —*ex*, out, *anthein*, to blossom]

Exarch, eks'ark, *n* name formerly given to the vicegerent of the Byzantine empire in Italy a bishop in the Greek Church, an ecclesiastical inspector —*n* **Exarch'āte,** the office of an exarch [Gr *exarchos—ex*, and *archein*, to lead]

Exasperate, egz as'per-āt, *v t* to make very angry to irritate in a high degree —*p adj* irritated —*ns* **Exaspera'tion,** act of irritating state of being exasperated provocation rage aggravation, **Exas'perator** —*adjs* **Exas'perating, Exas'perative,** provoking [L *ex*, inten , and *asperāre*, to make rough—*asper*, rough]

Excalibur, eks kal'ib er, *n* the name of King Arthur's sword [O Fr *escalibor—caliburn*, cf Ir *caladbolg*, a famous sword]

Excambion, eks kam'bi on, *n* legal term for the exchange of lands—also **Excam'bium.**—*v t* **Excamb',** to exchange [Low L *excambiāre*]

Excavate, eks'ka vāt, *v t* to hollow or scoop out to dig out —*ns* **Excava'tion,** act of excavating a hollow or cavity made by excavating, **Ex'cavator,** one who excavates a machine used for excavating [L *excavāre—ex*, out, *cavus*, hollow]

Exceed, ek sēd', *v t* to go beyond the limit or measure of to surpass or excel —*v i* to go beyond a given or proper limit —*p adj* **Exceed'ing,** surpassing, excessive —*adv* **Exceed'ingly,** very much greatly. [L *ex*, beyond, and *cedĕre, cessum*, to go]

Excel, ek sel', *v t* to be superior to to exceed to surpass.—*v i* to have good qualities in a high degree to perform very meritorious actions to be superior —*pr p* excell'ing, *pa p* excelled' —*ns* **Ex'cellence, Ex'cellency,** great merit any excellent quality worth greatness a title of honour given to persons high in rank or office —*adj* **Ex'cellent,** surpassing others in some good quality of great virtue, worth, &c superior valuable —*adv* **Ex'cellently.**—*adj* **Excel'sior** (L compar), higher still—the motto of New York state [L *excellĕre—ex*, out, up, and a word from the root of *celsus*, high]

Except, ek-sept', *v t* to take or leave out to exclude —*v i* to object —*prep* leaving out excluding but —*prep* **Except'ing,** with the exception of, except.—*ns* **Excep'tion,** the act of excepting that which is excepted exclusion objection offence, **Excep'tor.**—*adj* **Excep'tionable,** objectionable —*adv* **Excep'tionably.** —*adjs* **Excep'tional,** peculiar, **Except'ive,** including, making, or being an exception, **Except'less,** making an exception, usual (*Shak*) [L *excipĕre, exceptum—ex*, out, and *capĕre*, to take]

Excerpt, ek'serpt, or ek serpt', *n* a passage selected from a book, an extract —*v t* (ek serpt') to select to extract —*ns* **Excerpt'ing, Excerp'tion** [L *excerptum*, pa p of *excerpĕre—ex*, out, and *carpĕre*, to pick]

Excess, ek ses', *n* a going beyond what is usual, or proper intemperance that which exceeds the degree by which one thing exceeds another —*adj* **Excess'ive,** beyond what is right and proper immoderate violent —*adv* **Excess'ively** —*n* **Excess'iveness** —**To carry to excess,** to do too much [L *excessus—excedĕre, excessum*, to go beyond]

Exchange, eks chānj', *v t* to give or leave one place or thing for another to give and take mutually to barter —*n* the giving and taking one thing for another barter the thing exchanged process by which accounts between distant parties are settled by bills instead of money the difference between the value of money in different places the building where merchants, &c meet for business —*adj* **Exchange'able,** that may be exchanged — *ns* **Exchangeabil'ity, Exchang'er,** one who exchanges or practises exchange (*B*) a money changer, a banker [O Fr *eschangier* (Fr *échanger*)—Low L *excambiāre* —L *ex*, out, *cambīre*, to barter]

Excheat, eks chēt', *n* (*Spens*) Same as **Escheat**

Exchequer, eks chek'er, *n* a superior court which had formerly to do only with the revenue, but now also with common law, so named from the checkered cloth which formerly covered the table, and on which the accounts were reckoned —*v t* to proceed against a person in the Court of Exchequer —**Exchequer bill,** bill issued at the Exchequer, under the authority of acts of parliament, as security for money advanced to the government, **Chancellor of the Exchequer** (see **Chancellor**), **Court of Exchequer,** orig a revenue court, became a division of the High Court of Justice in 1875, and is now merged in the Queen's Bench Division [From root of **Check, Checker**]

Excide, ek sīd', *v t* to cut off [L *excidĕre—ex*, out, *cædĕre*, to cut]

Excise, ek sīz', *n* a tax on certain home commodities and on licenses for certain trades the department in the civil administration which is concerned with this tax —*v t* to subject to excise duty —*n* **Excise'man,** an officer charged with collecting the excise —*adj* **Excis'able,** liable to excise duty [O Dut *excijs*—O Fr *acceis*, tax —Low L *accensāre*, to tax—*ad*, to, *census*, tax]

Excise, ek-sīz', *v t* to cut off or out —*n* **Excis'ion,** a cutting out or off of any kind extirpation [L *excidĕre*, to cut out—*ex*, out, and *cædĕre*, to cut See **Concise**]

Excite, ek sīt', *v t* to call into activity to stir up to rouse to irritate.—*adj* **Excit'able,** capable of being, or easily excited —*ns* **Excitabil'ity; Excitant** (ek sit ant, or ek sīt'ant), that which

excites or rouses the vital activity of the body a stimulant, **Excitā'tion,** act of exciting means of excitement state of excitement —*adjs* **Excit'ative, Excit'atory,** tending to excite —*ns* **Excite'ment,** agitation that which excites, **Excit'er** —*p adjs* **Excit'ed,** agitated, **Excit'ing,** tending to excite [Fr —L *excitāre—excĭēre—ex,* out, *cĭēre,* to set in motion]

Exclaim, eks klām', *v i.* to cry out to utter or speak vehemently —*n* an exclamation, outcry —*n* **Exclamā'tion,** vehement utterance out cry an uttered expression of surprise, and the like the mark expressing this (!) an interjection —*adj* **Exclam'atory,** containing or expressing exclamation [Fr *exclamer*—L *exclamāre—ex,* out, *clamāre,* to shout]

Exclude, eks klōōd', *v t* to close or shut out to thrust out to hinder from entrance to hinder from participation to except —*ns* **Exclu'sion,** a shutting or putting out ejection exception, **Exclu'sionist,** one who excludes, or would exclude another from a privilege —*adj* **Exclu'sive,** able or tending to exclude debarring from participation sole not taking into account —*n* one of a number who exclude others from their society —**Exclusive dealing,** the act of abstaining carefully from having any business or other transactions with persons of opposite political or other convictions to one's own—a euphemism for *boycotting* (q v) —*adv* **Exclu'sively** —*n* **Exclu'siveness** [L *excludĕre—ex,* out, and *claudĕre,* to shut]

Excogitate, eks koj'i tāt, *v t* to discover by thinking to think earnestly or laboriously —*n* **Excogita'tion,** laborious thinking invention contrivance [L *excogitāre, -ātum—ex,* out, and *cogitāre,* to think]

Excommunicate, eks-kom ūn'i kāt, *v t* to put out of or expel from the communion of the church to deprive of church privileges —*ns* **Excommunica'tion,** act of expelling from the communion of a church, **Excommun'ion** (*Milton*) —*adj* **Excommun'icatory,** of or pertaining to excommunication [From Late L *excommunicāre*—L *ex,* out, *communis,* common See **Communicate**]

Excoriate, eks kō'ri āt, *v t* to strip the skin from —*n* **Excoriā'tion,** the act of excoriating the state of being excoriated [L *excoriāre, ātum—ex,* from, *corium,* the skin]

Excrement, eks'kre ment, *n* useless matter discharged from the animal system dung —*adjs* **Excrement'al, Excrementi'tious,** pertaining to, consisting of, or containing excrement [L *excrementum—excernĕre—ex,* out, *cernĕre,* to sift]

Excrement, eks'kre ment, *n* that which grows on a body an outgrowth [L *excrementum—excrescĕre—ex,* out, *crescĕre,* to grow]

Excrescence, eks kres'ens, *n* that which grows out unnaturally from anything else an outbreak a wart or tumour a superfluous part —*adjs* **Excresc'ent,** growing out superfluous, **Excrescen'tial.**—*n* **Excresc'ency,** state of being excrescent excrescence [Fr —L —*excrescĕre—ex,* out, *crescĕre,* to grow]

Excrete, eks krēt', *v t* to separate from or discharge to eject —*ns* **Excrē'ta, Excrē'tes',** matters discharged from the animal body, **Excre'tion,** act of excreting matter from the animal system that which is excreted —*adjs* **Excre'tive,** able to excrete, **Excre'tory,** having the quality of excreting —*n* a duct or vessel that helps to receive and excrete matter [L *ex,* from, and *cernĕre, cretum,* to separate]

Excruciate, eks-krōō'shi āt, *v t* to torture to rack to pain, grieve —*p adj* **Excru'ciating,** extremely painful racking torturing agonising —*adv* **Excru'ciatingly** —*n* **Excrucia'tion,** torture vexation [L. *ex,* out, and *crucĭāre, -ātum,* to crucify—*crux, crucis,* a cross]

Exculpate, eks kul'pāt, *v t* to clear from the charge of a fault or crime to absolve to vindicate —*n* **Exculpa'tion** —*adj* **Excul'patory,** tending to free from the charge of fault or crime [L *ex,* from, *culpa,* a fault]

Excursion, eks kur'shun, *n* a going forth an expedition a trip for pleasure or health a wandering from the main subject a digression —*vs i.* **Excurse',** to digress, **Excur'sionise,** to go on an excursion —*n* **Excur'sionist,** one who goes on an excursion or pleasure trip —*adj* **Excur'sive,** rambling deviating —*adv* **Excur'sively** —*ns* **Excur'siveness, Excur'sus,** a dissertation on some particular point appended to a book or chapter —**Excursion train,** a special train with reduced fares, intended for persons who are making an excursion [L *excursio—ex,* out, and *currĕre, cursum,* to run]

Excuse, eks kūz', *v t* to free from blame or guilt to forgive to free from an obligation to release, dispense with to make an apology or ask pardon for —*n* (eks kūs') a plea offered in extenuation of a fault indulgence —*adj* **Excus'able,** admitting of justification —*n* **Excus'ableness** —*adv* **Excus'ably** —*adj* **Excus'atory,** making or containing excuse apologetic —**Excuse me,** an expression used as an apology for any slight impropriety, or for controverting a statement that has been made [L *excusāre—ex,* from, *causa,* a **Cause,** an accusation]

Execrate, eks'e krāt, *v t* to curse to denounce evil against to detest utterly —*adj* **Ex'ecrable,** deserving execration detestable accursed —*adv* **Ex'ecrably** —*n* **Execrā'tion,** act of execrating a curse pronounced that which is execrated —*adj* **Ex'ecrative,** of or belonging to execration —*adv* **Ex'ecratively** —*adj* **Ex'ecratory** [L *exsecrāri, ātus,* to curse—*ex,* from, and *sacer,* sacred.]

Execute, eks'e kūt, *v t* to perform to give effect to to carry into effect the sentence of the law to put to death by law —*ns* **Exec'utant,** one who executes or performs, **Ex'ecuter, Execu'tion,** act of executing or performing accomplishment completion carrying into effect the sentence of a court of law the warrant for so doing the infliction of capital punishment, **Execu'tioner,** one who executes, esp one who inflicts capital punishment —*adjs* **Exec'utable,** that can be executed, **Exec'utive,** designed or fitted to execute active qualifying for or pertaining to the execution of the law —*n* the power or authority in government that carries the laws into effect the persons who administer the government —*adv* **Exec'utively** —*ns* **Exec'utor,** one who executes or performs the person appointed to see a will carried into effect —*fem* **Exec'utress** and **Exec'utrix, Exec'utorship** —*adj* **Exec'utory,** executing official duties designed to be carried into effect [Fr *exécuter* —L *exsequi, exsecutus—ex,* out, and *sequi,* to follow]

Exegesis, eks e-jē'sis, *n* the science of interpretation, esp of the Scriptures —*ns* **Ex'egete, Exeget'ist,** one who interprets the Scriptures —*adjs* **Exeget'ic, Exeget'ical,** pertaining to exegesis explanatory —*adv* **Exeget'ically** —*n pl* **Exeget'ics,** the science of exegesis [Gr *exēgēsis—exēgeesthai,* to explain—*ex,* out, and *hēgeesthai,* to guide]

Exeme, eks ēm', *v t* to release, exempt (*Scot*) [L *eximĕre—ex,* out, *emĕre,* to take]

Exemplar, egz em'plar, *n* a person or thing to be imitated the ideal model of an artist a type an example —*ns* **Exem'plariness,** the state or quality of being exemplary, **Exemplar'ity,**

exemplariness exemplary conduct —*adj* **Exemplary** (egz em'plai-ı, or egz'em-plar ı), worthy of imitation or notice commendable —*adv* **Ex'emplarily** [O Fr *exemplaire*—Low L *exemplarium*—*exemplum*, **Example**]

Exemplify, egz em'pli fi, *v t* to illustrate by example to make an attested copy of to prove by an attested copy —*pr p* exem'plifying, *pa p* exem'plified —*n* **Exemplificā'tion**, act of exemplifying that which exemplifies a copy or transcript [L *exemplum*, example, and *facĕre*, to do or make]

Exempt, egz emt', *v t* to free, or grant immunity (*from*) —*adj* taken out not liable to released unaffected by —*n* **Exemp'tion**, act of exempting state of being exempt freedom from any service, duty, &c immunity [Fr—L *eximĕre*, *exemptum*—*ex*, out, and *emĕre*, to take, to buy]

Exenterate, eks en'ter āt, *v t* to disembowel (now only figuratively) —*p adj* disembowelled —*n* **Exenterā'tion** [L *exenterāre*—Gr *ex*, out, and *enteron*, intestine]

Exequatur, eks e kwā'tur, *n* an official recognition of a consul or commercial agent given by the government of the country in which he is to be [L *exequatur*='let him execute'—the first word of the document See **Execute**]

Exequy, eks'e kwi (only in *pl* **Exequies**, eks'e-kwiz), *n* a funeral procession funeral rites or ceremonies [L *exequiæ*—*ex*, out, *sequi*, to follow]

Exercise, eks'er sīz, *n* a putting in practice exertion of the body for health or amusement discipline a lesson or task (*Shak*) skill (*pl*) military drill an act of worship or devotion —*v t* to train by use to improve by practice to afflict to put in practice to use to wield [O Fr *exercice*—L *exercitium*—L *exercēre*, *citum*—*ex*, out, and *arcēre*, to shut up]

Exercitation, egz-er sit ā'shun, *n* the putting into practice employment exercise a discourse [L *exercitātre*—*exercēre*, to exercise]

Exergue, eks'erg, or egz erg', *n* the part on the reverse of a coin, below the main device, often filled up by the date, &c —*adj* **Exer'gual**. [Fr—Gr *ex*, out, *ergon*, work]

Exert, egz ert', *v t* to bring into active operation to do or perform —*n* **Exer'tion**, a bringing into active operation effort attempt —*adj* **Exert'ive**, having the power or tendency to exert using exertion [L *exserĕre*, *exsertum*—*ex*, out, and *serĕre*, to put together]

Exeunt eks'ē unt See **Exit**

Exfoliate, eks fō'li āt, *v i* to come off in scales —*v t* to send off in scales —*n* **Exfoliā'tion** —*adj* **Exfō'liative** [L *exfoliāre*, *ātum*—*ex*, off, and *folium*, a leaf See **Foliage**.]

Exhale, egz hāl', *v t* to emit or send out as vapour to evaporate —*v i* to rise or be given off as vapour —*adjs* **Exhal'able**, that can be exhaled, **Exhal'ant**, having the quality of exhaling or evaporating —*n* **Exhalā'tion**, act or process of exhaling evaporation that which is exhaled vapour steam [Fr *exhaler*—L *ex-halāre*—*ex*, out, *halāre*, *-ātum*, to breathe]

Exhale, egz hāl', *v t* to draw out to cause to flow (*Shak*) [*Ex*, pref, and **Hale**, to draw]

Exhaust, egz awst', *v t* to draw out the whole of to use the whole strength of to wear or tire out to treat of or develop completely —*n* the steam which is allowed to escape from the cylinder when it has done its work in propelling the piston —*p adj* **Exhaust'ed**, drawn out emptied consumed tired out —*n* **Exhaust'er**, he who or that which exhausts —*adj* **Exhaust'ible**, that may be exhausted —*n* **Exhaust'ion**, act of exhausting or consuming state of being exhausted extreme fatigue —*adjs*. **Exhaust'ive**, tending to exhaust, **Exhaust'less**, that cannot be exhausted [L *exhaurīre*, *exhaustum*—*ex*, out, and *haurīre*, to draw]

Exheredate, eks her'ı dāt, *v t* to disinherit (*rare*) —*n* **Exhereda'tion** [L *exheredāre*—*ex*, out, *heres*, *edis*, heir]

Exhibit, egz ib'it, *v t* to hold forth or present to view to present formally or publicly —*n* (*law*) a document produced in court to be used as evidence something exhibited an article at an exhibition —*ns* **Exhib'iter**, **Exhib'itor**, **Exhibi'tion**, presentation to view display a public show, esp of works of art, manufactures, &c that which is exhibited an allowance or bounty to scholars in a university, **Exhibi'tioner**, one who enjoys an exhibition or allowance at a university —*adjs* **Exhib'itive**, serving for exhibition representative, **Exhib'itory**, exhibiting —**To make an exhibition of one's self**, to behave foolishly, exciting contempt or ridicule [L *exhibēre*, *exhibitus*—*ex*, out, *habēre*, *habitus*, to have or hold]

Exhilarate, egz il'a rāt, *v t* to make hilarious or merry to enliven to cheer —*adj* **Exhil'arant**, exhilarating exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure —*n* an exhilarating medicine —*p adj* **Exhil'arāting**, cheering gladdening —*adv* **Exhil'arātingly**.—*n* **Exhilarā'tion**, state of being exhilarated joyousness —*adjs* **Exhil'arative**, **Exhil'aratory**. [L *exhilarāre*, *-ātum*—*ex*, intens, *hilaris*, cheerful]

Exhort, egz hort', or egz ōrt', *v t* to urge strongly to good deeds, esp by words or advice to animate to advise or warn —*n* **Exhortā'tion**, act of exhorting language intended to exhort counsel a religious discourse —*adjs* **Exhort'ative**, **Exhort'atory**, tending to exhort or advise [L *exhortāri*, *-ātus*—*ex*, intens, *hortāri*, to urge]

Exhume, eks hūm', *v t* to take out of the ground, or place of burial to disinter to bring to light —Also written **Ex'humate** —*ns* **Exhum'er**, one who exhumes, **Exhumā'tion**, act of exhuming disinterment [L *ex*, out of, *humus*, the ground]

Exies, ek'siz, *n pl* (*Scot*) ecstasy hysterics [Perh from *access*, an attack, a fit]

Exigeant, ek se jang', *adj* exacting —*fem* **Exigeante'**. [Fr—L *exigĕre* See **Exigent**.]

Exigent, eks'ı jent, *adj* pressing demanding immediate attention or action —*n* end, extremity a needed amount (*Browning*) —*ns* **Ex'igence**, **Ex'igency**, pressing necessity emergency distress —*adj* **Exig'uous**, small slender —*ns* **Exigu'ity**, **Exig'uousness** [L *exigens*, *entis*—*exigĕre*—*ex*, out, *agĕre*, to drive]

Exile, eks'īl, or egz'īl, *n* state of being sent out of one's native country expulsion from home banishment one away from his native country —*v t* to expel from one's native country, to banish —*n* **Ex'ilement**, banishment —*adj* **Exil'ic**, pertaining to exile, esp that of the Jews in Babylon [O Fr *exil*—L *exsilium*, banishment —*ex*, out of, and root of *salīre*, to leap]

Exility, eks il'ı ti, *n* slenderness, smallness refinement [L *exilis*, slender, contr for *exigilis* See **Exigent**.]

Eximious, eg-zim'ı us, *adj* excellent, distinguished [L *eximius*, select—*eximĕre*—*ex*, out, *emĕre*, to take.]

Exist, egz ist', *v i* to have an actual being to live to continue to be —*n* **Exist'ence**, state of existing or being continued being life anything that exists a being —*adj* **Exist'ent**, having being at present existing [L *existĕre*, *exsistĕre*—*ex*, out, and *sistĕre*, to make to stand]

Exit, eks'it, *n* (*orig*) a direction in playbooks to an actor to go off the stage the departure of a player from the stage any departure a way of

departure a passage out a quitting of the world's stage, or life death.—The *pl* is **Ex'eunt** —*v i* to make an exit [L *exit*, he goes out, *exeunt*, they go out—*exīre*, to go out—*ex*, out, and *īre*, *itum*, to go]

Ex libris, eks lī'brĭs, *n* a book-plate. [L]

Exode, ek'sōd, *n* the concluding part of a Greek drama a farce or afterpiece [Gr]

Exodus, eks'o dus, *n* a going out or departure, esp that of the Israelites from Egypt (1491 B C , Usher) the second book of the Old Testament narrating this event —*n* **Ex'odist**, one who goes out an emigrant [L —Gr *exodos—ex*, out, *hodos*, a way]

Exogamy, eks og'a mi, *n* the practice of marrying only outside of one's own tribe —*adj* **Exog'amous.** [Gr *exo*, out, and *gamos*, marriage]

Exogen, eks'o jen, *n* a plant belonging to the great class that increases by layers growing on the outside of the wood —*adj* **Exo'genous**, growing by successive additions to the outside [L *exō*, outside, and *gen*, root of *gignesthai*, to be produced]

Exomis, eks ō'mis, *n* a sleeveless vest, worn by workmen and slaves Browning has **Exo'mion** [Gr *exōmis—ex*, out, *ōmos*, shoulder]

Exon, eks'on, *n* one of the four officers of the yeomen of the Royal Guard [App intended to express the pronunciation of Fr *exempt* (Dr Murray)]

Exonerate, egz on'er-āt, *v t* to free from the burden of blame or obligation to acquit —*n* **Exonera'tion**, act of exonerating or freeing from a charge or blame —*adj* **Exon'erative**, freeing from a burden or obligation [L *exonerāre*, *ātum* —*ex*, from, *onus*, *oneris*, burden]

Exophagy, eks of'a ji, *n* the custom among cannibals of eating only the flesh of persons not of their own tribe —*adj* **Exoph'agous** [Formed from Gr *exō*, outside, *phagein*, to eat]

Exorbitant, egz or'bi tant, *adj* going beyond the usual limits excessive —*adv* **Exor'bitantly** —*ns* **Exor'bitance, Exor'bitancy**, state or quality of being exorbitant extravagance enormity —*v i* **Exor'bitāte**, to stray [L *exorbitans*, *antis*, pr p of *exhorbitāre—ex*, out of, and *orbita*, a track—*orbis*, a circle]

Exorcise, eks'or sīz, *v t* to adjure by some holy name to call forth or drive away, as a spirit to deliver from the influence of an evil spirit —*ns* **Ex'orcist**, one who exorcises or pretends to expel evil spirits by adjurations in the R C Church, the third of the minor orders , **Ex'orcism**, act of exorcising or expelling evil spirits by certain ceremonies a formula for exorcising [Through Late L , from Gr *exorkizein—ex*, out, *horkos*, an oath]

Exordium, egz or'di um, *n* the introductory part of a discourse or composition —*adj* **Exor'dial**, pertaining to the exordium introductory [L *exordīri—ex*, out, and *ordīri*, to begin]

Exoskeleton, ek sō skel'e tun, *n* any structure produced by the hardening of the integument, as the scales of fish, but esp when bony, as the carapace of the turtle, &c [Gr *exō*, outside, **Skeleton**]

Exosmose, eks'os mōz, **Exosmosis**, eks os mō'sis, *n* the passage outward of fluids, gases, &c , through porous media, esp living animal membranes [L —Gr *ex*, out, and *ōsmos*, pushing]

Exostome, eks'os-tōm, *n* the small opening in the outer coating of the ovule of a plant [Gr *exō*, without, and *stoma*, a mouth]

Exostosis, eks os tō'sis, *n* (*anat*) morbid enlargement of a bone [Gr *ex*, out, *osteon*, a bone]

Exoteric, eks-o ter'ik, Exoterical, eks o ter'ik-al, *adj* external fit to be communicated to the public or multitude —opposed to **Esoteric.**—*n* **Exoter'icism.** [Gr. *exōterikos*—comp formed from *exō*, outside]

Exotic, egz ot'ik, *adj* introduced from a foreign country —the opposite of **Indigenous.**—*n* anything of foreign origin something not native to a country, as a plant, a word, a custom [L —Gr *exōtikos—exō*, outside]

Expand, eks pand', *v t* to spread out to open or lay open to enlarge in bulk or surface to develop, or bring out in fuller detail —*v i* to become opened to enlarge —*n* **Expanse'**, a wide extent of space or body the firmament —*adj* **Expans'ible**, capable of being expanded or extended —*n* **Expansibil'ity** —*adv* **Expans'ibly** —*adj* **Expans'ile**, capable of expansion —*n* **Expan'sion**, act of expanding state of being expanded enlargement that which is expanded immensity extension —*adj* **Expans'ive**, widely extended diffusive —*adv* **Expans'ively.**—*ns* **Expans'iveness, Expansiv'ity.** [L *expandĕre —ex*, out, and *pandĕre*, *pansum*, to spread]

Ex parte, eks par'ti (*phrase*), on one side only partial prejudiced [L *ex*, out, *pars*, *partis*, part]

Expatiate, eks pā'shi āt, *v i* to range at large to enlarge in discourse, argument, or writing —*n* **Expatiā'tion**, act of expatiating or enlarging in discourse —*adj* **Expā'tiative**, expansive [L *exspatiāri*, *ātus—ex*, out of, and *spatiāri*, to roam—*spatium*, space]

Expatriate, eks pā'tri āt, *v t* to send out of one's native country to banish or exile —*n* **Expatriā'tion**, act of expatriating exile, voluntary or compulsory [Low L *expatriāre*, *ātum—ex*, out of, *patria*, fatherland]

Expect, eks pekt', *v t* to wait for to look forward to as something about to happen to anticipate to hope —*n* (*Shak*) expectation —*ns* **Expect'ance, Expect'ancy**, act or state of expecting that which is expected hope —*adj* **Expect'ant**, looking or waiting for —*n* one who expects one who is looking or waiting for some benefit or office —*adv* **Expect'antly** —*ns* **Expectā'tion**, act or state of expecting, or of looking forward to as about to happen prospect of future good that which is expected the ground or qualities for anticipating future benefits or excellence promise the value of something expected (*pl*) prospect of fortune or profit by a will , **Expectation-week**, the period between Ascension day and Whitsunday, so called because during this time the Apostles continued praying in expectation of the Comforter , **Expect'er** (*Shak*), one who waits for something or for another person —*adv* **Expect'ingly**, in a state of expectation [L *exspectāre*, *ātum—ex*, out, and *spectāre*, to look, freq of *specĕre*, to see]

Expectorate, eks pek'to rāt, *v t* to expel from the breast or lungs by coughing, &c to spit forth —*v i* to discharge or eject phlegm from the throat —*adj* **Expec'torant**, tending to promote expectoration —*n* a medicine which promotes expectoration —*n* **Expectorā'tion**, act of expectorating that which is expectorated spittle —*adj* **Expec'torative**, having the quality of promoting expectoration [L *expectorāre*, *ātum—ex*, out of, from, and *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast]

Expedient, eks pē'di ent, *adj* suitable advisable hasty (*Shak*)—*n* that which serves to promote means suitable to an end contrivance —*adv* **Expe'diently.**—*ns* **Expe'dience**, haste, despatch (*Shak*) expediency, **Expe'diency**, fitness desirableness self interest —*adj* **Expedien'tial.** [L *expediens*, *entis*, pr p of *expedīre*]

Expedite, eks'pe dīt, *v.t* to free from impediments to hasten to send forth to despatch —*adj* free from impediment unencumbered quick prompt —*adv* **Ex'peditely.**—*n* **Expedi'tion**, speed promptness any undertaking by a num

ber of persons a hostile march or voyage those who form an expedition —*adj* **Expedi'tious,** characterised by expedition or rapidity speedy prompt —*adv* **Expedi'tiously** —*n* **Expedi'tiousness,** the quality of being expeditious quickness [L *expedire, itum—ex,* out, and *pes, pedis,* a foot]

Expel, eks pel', *v t* to drive out eject to discharge to banish (*Shak*) to keep off —*pr p* expell'ing, *pa p* expelled' [L *expellĕre, expulsum—ex,* out, and *pellĕre,* to drive]

Expend, eks pend', *v t* to lay out to employ or consume in any way to spend —*ns* **Expend'iture,** act of expending or laying out that which is expended the process of using up money spent, **Expense',** expenditure (*Shak*) outlay cost (*pl*) the cost of a lawsuit (*Scots law*) —**To be at the expense of,** to pay the cost of —*adj* **Expens'ive,** causing or requiring much expense extravagant —*adv* **Expens'ively** —*n* **Expens'iveness.** [L *expendĕre—ex,* out, and *pendĕre, pensum,* to weigh]

Experience, eks pē'ri ens, *n* thorough trial of practical acquaintance with any matter gained by trial repeated trial long and varied observation, personal or general wisdom derived from the changes and trials of life —*v t* to make trial of, or practical acquaintance with to prove or know by use to suffer, undergo —**Experience meeting,** a religious meeting, where those present relate their religious experiences —*p adj* **Expe'rienced,** taught by experience skilful wise —*adjs* **Expe'rienceless,** having no experience, **Experien'tial,** pertaining to or derived from experience [Fr —L *experientia,* from *ex perīri—ex,* intens, and old verb *perīri,* to try]

Experiment, eks per'i ment, *n* a trial something done to prove some theory, or to discover something unknown —*v i* to make an experiment or trial to search by trial —*adj* **Experiment'al,** founded or known by experiment taught by experience tentative —*v i* **Experiment'alise** —*ns* **Experiment'alist, Exper'imentist,** one who makes experiments —*adv* **Experiment'ally.**—*n* **Experimentā'tion** [L *experimentum,* from *experīri,* to try thoroughly]

Expert, eks pert', *adj* taught by practice having a familiar knowledge having a facility of performance skilful, adroit —*n* (eks'pert) one who is expert or skilled in any art or science a specialist a scientific or professional witness —*adv* **Expert'ly** —*n* **Expert'ness** [Fr —L *expertus—experīri,* to try thoroughly]

Expiate, eks'pi āt, *v t* to make complete atonement for to make satisfaction or reparation for —*p adj* expiated (*Shak*) —*adj* **Ex'piable,** capable of being expiated, atoned for, or done away —*ns* **Expiā'tion,** act of expiating or atoning for the means by which atonement is made atonement, **Ex'piātor,** one who expiates —*adj* **Ex'piātory,** having the power to make expiation or atonement [L *expiāre, expiātus—ex,* intens, and *piāre,* to appease, atone for—*pius,* pious]

Expire, eks pīr', *v t* to breathe out to emit or throw out from the lungs to emit in minute particles —*v i* to breathe out the breath of life to die out (of fire) to die to come to an end —*adj* **Expīr'able,** that may expire or come to an end —*n* **Expirā'tion,** the act of breathing out death (*obs*) end that which is expired —*adj* **Expi'ratory,** pertaining to expiration, or the emission of the breath —*p adj* **Expi'ring,** dying pertaining to or uttered at the time of dying —*n* **Expi'ry,** the end or termination expiration [Fr *expirer*—L *ex,* out, and *spirāre, -ātum,* to breathe]

Expiscate, eks-pis'kāt, *v t* to fish out or ascertain by skilful means or by strict examination —*n* **Expisca'tion** —*adj* **Expis'catory.** [L *expiscāri, expiscātus—ex,* out, and *piscāri,* to fish—*piscis,* a fish]

Explain, eks plān', *v t* to make plain or intelligible to unfold and illustrate the meaning of to expound to account for —**To explain away,** to modify the force of by explanation, generally in a bad sense —*adj* **Explain'able,** that may be explained or cleared up —*ns* **Explain'er,** one who explains, **Explanā'tion,** act of explaining or clearing from obscurity that which explains or clears up the meaning or sense given to anything a mutual clearing up of matters —*adj* **Explan'atory,** serving to explain or clear up containing explanations —*adv* **Explan'atorily.** [O Fr *explaner*—L *explanāre—ex,* out, *planāre —planus,* plain]

Expletive, eks'ple tiv, *adj* filling out added for ornament or merely to fill up —*n* a word or syllable inserted for ornament or to fill up a vacancy an oath or imprecation —*adj* **Ex'pletory,** serving to fill up expletive [L *expletivus—ex,* out, *plēre,* to fill]

Explicate, eks'pli kāt, *v t* to unfold, develop to lay open or explain the meaning of —*adj* **Ex'plicable,** capable of being explicated or explained —*n* **Explicā'tion,** act of explicating or explaining explanation —*adjs* **Ex'plicātive, Ex'plicātory,** serving to explicate or explain [L *explicāre, explicātum* or *explicitum—ex,* out, *plicāre,* to fold]

Explicit, eks plis'it, *adj* not implied merely, but distinctly stated plain in language outspoken clear unreserved —*adv* **Explic'itly** —*n* **Explic'itness** [L *explicitus,* from *explicāre*]

Explicit, eks'plis it, *n* a term formerly put at the end of a book, indicating that it is finished [Contr from L *explicitus est liber,* the book is unrolled—i e finished]

Explode, eks plōd', *v t* to cry down, as an actor to bring into disrepute, and reject to cause to blow up —*v i* to burst with a loud report to burst into laughter —*p adj* **Explo'ded,** rejected, discarded —*n* **Explo'sion,** act of exploding a sudden violent burst with a loud report a breaking out of feelings, &c —*adj* **Explo'sive,** liable to or causing explosion bursting out with violence and noise —*n* something that will explode —*adv* **Explo'sively.**—*n* **Explo'siveness** [L *explodĕre, explosum—ex,* out, and *plaudĕre,* to clap the hands]

Exploit, eks ploit', *n* a deed or achievement, esp an heroic one a feat —*v t* to work up to utilise for one's own ends —*adj* **Exploit'able** —*ns* **Exploit'age, Exploitā'tion,** the act of successfully applying industry to any object, as the working of mines, &c the act of using for selfish purposes [O Fr *exploit*—L *explicitum,* ended]

Explore, eks plōr', *v t* to search through for the purpose of discovery to examine thoroughly —*n* **Explorā'tion,** act of exploring, or searching thoroughly —*adjs* **Explor'ative, Explor'atory,** serving to explore searching out —*n* **Explor'er,** one who explores —*p adj* **Explor'ing,** employed in or intended for exploration [Fr,—L *explorāre, ātum,* to search out—prob from *ex,* out, and *plorāre,* to make to flow]

Exponent, eks pō'nent, *n.* he or that which points out, or represents (*alg*) a figure which shows how often a quantity is to be multiplied by itself, as a^3 an index an example, illustration —*adj* **Exponen'tial** (*alg*), pertaining to or involving exponents —*n* an exponential function —**Exponential curve,** a curve expressed by an exponential equation, **Exponential equation,** one in which the x or y occurs in the exponent of one or more terms, as $5^x = 800$, **Exponential function,** a quantity with a variable exponent;

Exponential series, a series in which exponential quantities are developed, **Exponential theorem** gives a value of any number in terms of its natural logarithm, and from it can at once be derived a series determining the logarithm [L *exponens—ex*, out, and *ponĕre*, to place]

Exponible, eks pō'ni bl, *adj* able to be, or requiring to be, explained

Export, eks pōrt', *v t* to carry or send out of a country, as goods in commerce —*n* (eks'pōrt) act of exporting that which is exported a commodity which is or may be sent from one country to another, in traffic —*adj* **Export'able**, that may be exported —*ns* **Exportā'tion**, act of exporting, or of conveying goods from one country to another, **Export'er**, the person who exports, or who ships goods to a foreign or distant country for sale —opposed to **Importer** [L *exportāre—ex*, out of, and *portāre*, to carry See **Port.**]

Expose, eks pōz', *v t* to place or lay forth to view to deprive of cover, protection, or shelter to make bare to abandon (an infant) to explain to make liable to to disclose to show up —*ns* **Exposé**, an exposing or disclosing a shameful showing up a formal recital or exposition, **Expos'edness**, the act of exposing the state of being exposed, **Expos'er**, **Exposi'tion**, act of exposing, or laying open a setting out to public view the abandonment of a child a public exhibition act of expounding, or laying open of the meaning of an author explanation commentary —*adj* **Expos'itive**, serving to expose or explain explanatory exegetical —*n* **Expos'itor**, one who or that which expounds or explains an interpreter —*fem* **Expos'itress** —*adj* **Expos'itory**, serving to expound or explain explanatory —*n* **Expo'sure**, act of exposing or laying open or bare act of showing up an evil state of being laid open or bare openness to danger position with regard to the sun, influence of climate, &c —Shak has **Expos'ture** [Fr *exposer*—L *exponĕre*, to expose See **Pose**]

Expostulate, eks post'ū lāt, *v i* to reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct to remonstrate to discuss (*Shak*) to claim (*Milton*) —*ns* **Expostula'tion**, act of expostulating, or reasoning earnestly with a person against his conduct remonstrance, **Expost'ulator.**—*adjs* **Expost'ulative**, **Expost'ulatory**, containing expostulation [L *expostulāre*, *ātus* —*ex*, intens , and *postulāre*, to demand]

Expound, eks-pownd', *v t* to expose, or lay open the meaning of to explain to interpret to explain in a certain way —*n* **Expound'er**, one who expounds an interpreter [O Fr *espondre* —L *exponĕre—ex*, and *ponĕre*, to place]

Express, eks pres', *v t* to press or force out to emit to represent or make known by a likeness or by words to declare, reveal to put into words to state plainly to designate — *adj* pressed or clearly brought out exactly representing directly stated explicit clear intended or sent for a particular purpose —*adv* with haste specially with an express train — *n* a messenger or conveyance sent on a special errand a regular and quick conveyance in U S , a system organised for the speedy transmission of parcels or merchandise of any kind, and their safe delivery in good condition —*adj* **Express'ible** —*adv* **Express'ly** —*ns* **Expres'sion**, act of expressing or forcing out by pressure act of representing or giving utterance to faithful and vivid representation by language, art, the features, &c that which is expressed look feature the manner in which anything is expressed tone of voice or sound in music, **Expression-stop**, a stop in a harmonium, by which the performer can regulate the air to produce expression —*adjs* **Express'ional**, of or pertaining to expression, **Express'ionless**; **Express'ive**, serving to express or indicate full of expression vividly representing emphatic significant — *adv* **Express'ively** —*ns* **Express'iveness**; **Express'ure**, the act of expressing expression (*Shak*) [O Fr *expresser* — L *ex*, out, and *pressāre*, freq of *premĕre*, *pressum*, to press]

Expropriate, eks-prō'pri āt, *v t* to dispossess — *n* **Expropria'tion.** [L *expropriāre*, *ātum—ex*, out, *proprium*, property]

Expugnable, eks pug'na bl, or eks pū'-, *adj* capable of being stormed (*rare*) [Fr —L *expugnāre*]

Expulsion, eks pul'shun, *n* the act of expelling banishment —*adj* **Expul'sive**, able or serving to expel —*v t* **Expulse'**, to expel forcibly, eject (*obs*) [L *expulsio* See **Expel.**]

Expunge, eks punj', *v t* to wipe out to efface [L *expungĕre*, to prick out, erase—*ex*, out, and *pungĕre*, to prick]

Expurgate, eks'pur gāt, or eks pur'-, *v t* to purge out or render pure to purify from anything noxious or erroneous —*ns* **Expurgā'tion**, act of expurgating or purifying the removal of anything hurtful or evil exculpation, **Expurgator** (eks'pur gā tor, or eks pur'ga tor), one who expurgates or purifies —*adjs* **Expurgato'rial**, **Expur'gatory**, tending to expurgate or purify — *v t* **Expurge'**, to purify, expurgate [L *expurgāre*, *ātum—ex*, out, *purgāre*, to purge or purify]

Exquisite, eks'kwi zit, *adj* of superior quality excellent of delicate perception or close discrimination not easily satisfied fastidious exceeding, extreme, as pain or pleasure —*n* one exquisitely nice or refined in dress a fop —*adv* **Ex'quisitely** —*n* **Ex'quisiteness** [L *exquisitus—ex*, out, and *quærĕre*, *quæsitum*, to seek]

Exsanguinous, eks sang'gwin us, *adj* without blood anæmic —Also **Exsang'uine**, **Exsanguin'eous** [L *ex*, neg , and *sanguis*, blood]

Exscind, ek sind', *v t* to cut off [L *ex*, off, and *scindĕre*, to cut]

Exsect, ek sekt', *v t* to cut out —*n* **Exsec'tion** [L *ex*, out, *secāre*, to cut]

Exsiccate, ek'sik āt, *v t* to dry up —*ns* **Exsiccā'tion**, **Ex'siccātor** [L *exsiccāre—ex* , *siccus*, dry]

Exsputory, ek spū'tō ri, *adj* rejected [L *exsputum*, to spit out]

Exsufflicate, eks suf'fli kāt, *adj* (*Shak*) puffed out, contemptible, abominable —*v t* **Exsuf'flāte**, to exorcise [Prob from L *ex*, out, and *sufflāre*, to blow out—*sub*, under, and *flāre*, to blow]

Extant, eks'tant, *adj* standing out, or above the rest still standing or existing [L *exstans*, *antis—ex*, out, and *stāre*, to stand]

Extasy, Extatic. Same as **Ecstasy, Ecstatic**

Extempore, eks tem'po re, *adv* on the spur of the moment without preparation suddenly —*adj* sudden rising at the moment of a speech, delivered without help of manuscript — *adjs* **Extem'poral**, **Extemporā'neous**, **Extem'porary**, done on the spur of the moment hastily prepared speaking extempore done without preparation off hand — *adv* **Extemporā'neously** —*v i* **Extem'porise**, to speak extempore or without previous preparation to discourse without notes to speak off hand —*n* **Extemporisā'tion**, the act of speaking extempore [L , —*ex*, out of, and *tempus*, *temporis*, time]

Extend, eks tend', *v t* to stretch out to prolong in any direction to enlarge, expand to widen to hold out to bestow or impart (*law*) to seize to make a valuation of property by the oath of a jury —*v i* to stretch to be continued in length or breadth —*adjs* **Extend'ant**, (*her*) displayed; **Extense'**, (*obs*) extensive, **Extens'ible**, **Extens'ile**, that may be extended —*ns* **Extens'i-**

bility; **Exten'sion**, a stretching out, prolongation, or enlargement that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space (*logic*) a term, opposed to *intension*, referring to the extent of the application of a term or the number of objects included under it —**University extension**, the enlargement of the aim of a university, in providing instruction for those unable to become regular students —*adj* **Extens'ive**, large comprehensive —*adv* **Extens'ively**.—*ns* **Extens'iveness**; **Exten'sor**, a muscle which extends or straightens any part of the body, **Extent'**, the space or degree to which a thing is extended bulk compass scope the valuation of property (*law*) a writ directing the sheriff to seize the property of a debtor, for the recovery of debts of record due to the crown seizure, attack (*Shak*) maintenance (*Shak*) behaviour (*Shak*) —*adj* stretched out [L *extendĕre*, *ex tentum*, or *extensum*—*ex*, out, *tendĕre*, to stretch]

Extenuate, eks ten'ū āt, *v t* to lessen or diminish to underrate to weaken the force of to palliate —*p adj* **Exten'uating**, lessening palliating —*adv* **Exten'uatingly** —*ns* **Extenua'tion**, act of representing anything as less wrong or criminal than it is palliation mitigation, **Exten'uator** —*adjs* **Exten'uative**, **Exten'uatory**, tending to extenuate palliative [L *extenuāre*, *ātum* —*ex*, intens, and *tenuis*, thin]

Exterior, eks tē'ri or, *adj* outer outward, external on or from the outside foreign —*n* outward part or surface outward form or deportment appearance —*n* **Exterior'ity** —*adv* **Exte'riorly**, outwardly [L *exterior*, comp of *exter*, outward, from *ex*, out]

Exterminate, eks ter'mi nāt, *v t* to destroy utterly to put an end to to root out —*adj* **Exter'minable**, that can be exterminated used in the sense of 'illimitable' by Shelley — *n* **Extermināt'ion**, complete destruction or extirpation —*adjs* **Exter'minative**, **Exter'minātory**, serving or tending to exterminate —*n* **Exter'minātor**.—*v t* **Exter'mine**, to exterminate (*Shak*) [L *exterminare*, *ātum*—*ex*, out of, and *terminus*]

External, eks ter'nal, *adj* exterior lying outside outward belonging to the world of outward things that may be seen not innate or intrinsic accidental foreign —*n* exterior (*pl*) the outward parts outward or non essential forms and ceremonies —*n* **Extē'rior** (*Shak*), a pupil who lives outside the walls of a seminary an outsider —*adj* **Extern'**, external, outward —*n* **Externalisā'tion** —*v t* **Exter'nalise**, to give form to —*ns* **Exter'nalism**, undue regard to mere externals or non essential outward forms, esp of religion **External'ity**, external character superficiality undue regard to externals —*adv* **Exter'nally**.—*n* **Exter'nat**, a day school [L *externus*—*exter*]

Exterraneous, eks-ter rā'ne us, *adj* belonging to or coming from abroad, foreign [L *exterraneus* —*ex*, out of, and *terra*, the earth, land]

Extinct, eks tinkt', *adj* put out extinguished no longer existing dead —*adj* **Extinct'ed**, extinguished —*n* **Extinc'tion**, a quenching or destroying destruction suppression —*adj* **Extinct'ive**, tending to extinguish —*n* **Extinct'ure**, extinction (*Shak*)

Extinguish, eks ting'gwish, *v t* to quench to destroy, annihilate to obscure by superior splendour —*v i* to die out —*adj* **Exting'uishable**.—*ns* **Exting'uisher**, one who or that which extinguishes a small hollow conical instrument for putting out a candle — also in Fr form **Extincteur**; **Exting'uishment**, the act of extinguishing (*law*) putting an end to a right by consolidation or union [L *extinguĕre*, *extinctum*, —*ex*, out, and *stinguĕre*, to quench]

Extirpate, eks'ter pāt, *v t* to root out to destroy totally to exterminate—obs form **Extirp**.—*ns* **Extirpa'tion**, extermination total destruction, **Extir'pator**. [L *exstirpāre*, *ātum*—*ex*, out, and *stirps*, a root]

Extol, eks tol', *v t* to magnify to praise —*pr p* extoll'ing, *pa p* extolled' —*n* **Extol'ment**, the act of extolling the state of being extolled [L *extollĕre*—*ex*, up, *tollĕre*, to lift or raise]

Extort, eks tort', *v t* to gain or draw from by compulsion or violence —*p adj* wrongfully obtained —*adj* **Extors'ive**, serving or tending to extort —*adv* **Extors'ively** —*n* **Extor'tion**, illegal or oppressive exaction that which is extorted —*adjs* **Extor'tionary**, pertaining to or implying extortion, **Extor'tionāte**, oppressive —*n* **Extor'tioner**, one who practises extortion [L *extorquĕre*, *extortum*—*ex*, out, and *torquĕre*, to twist]

Extra, eks'tra, *adj* beyond or more than is necessary extraordinary additional — *adv* unusually —*n* what is extra or additional, as an item above and beyond the ordinary school curriculum something over and above the usual course or charge in a bill, &c a special edition of a newspaper containing later news, &c [Perh a contr for **Extra-ordinary**]

Extract, eks trakt', *v t* to draw out by force or otherwise to choose out or select to find out to distil —*n* (eks'trakt) anything drawn from a substance by heat, distillation, &c, as an essence a passage taken from a book or writing — **To extract the root of a quantity**, to find its root by a mathematical process —*adj* **Extract'ible** —*n* **Extrac'tion**, act of extracting or drawing out derivation from a stock or family birth lineage that which is extracted —*adj* **Extract'ive**, tending or serving to extract—*n* an extract —**Extractive matter**, the soluble portions of any drug —*n* **Extract'or**, he who or that which extracts [L *extrahĕre*, *extractum*—*ex*, out, and *trahĕre*, to draw]

Extradition, eks tra dish'un, *n* a delivering up by one government to another of fugitives from justice —*adj* **Extradi'table** —*v t* **Ex'tradite**, to hand over to justice [L *ex*, from, and *traditio*—*tradĕre*, *traditum*, to deliver up]

Extra-judicial, eks'tra jōō dish'al, *adj* out of the proper court, or beyond the usual course of legal proceeding —*adv* **Extra-judicially** [L *extra*, outside, and *judicium*, judgment]

Extra-mundane, eks'tra mun'dān, *adj* beyond the material world [L *extra*, outside, *mundus*, world]

Extra-mural, eks'tra mū'ral, *adj* without or beyond the walls [L *extra*, outside, *murus*, wall]

Extraneous, eks trān'yus, *adj* external foreign not belonging to or dependent on a thing not essential — *n* **Extranē'ity**. — *adv*. **Extran'eously** [L *extraneus*—*extra*, outside]

Extraordinary, eks tror'di nar i, or eks trä or', *adj* beyond ordinary not usual or regular wonderful special or supernumerary, as 'physician extraordinary' in a royal household, and 'extraordinary professor' in a German university, both being inferior to the ordinary official — *n pl* **Extraor'dinaries**, things that exceed the usual order, kind, or method —*adv* **Extraor'dinarily**.—*n* **Extraor'dinariness** [L *extra*, outside, *ordo*—*ināre*, order See **Ordinary**]

Extra-parochial, eks'tra pa rō'ki al, *adj* beyond the limits of a parish

Extraught, eks-trawt' (*Shak*), *pa p* of **Extract**

Extravagant, eks-trav'a-gant, *adj* wandering beyond bounds irregular unrestrained excessive profuse in expenses wasteful —*adv* **Extrav'agantly**.—*ns* **Extrav'agance**, excess lavish expenditure digression (*Milton*), **Extrav'agancy**, vagrancy (*Shak*) extravagance

—*v i* **Extrav'agāte,** to wander to exceed proper bounds [L *extra*, beyond, and *vagans, antis*, pr p of *vagāri*, to wander]

Extravaganza, eks trav a gan'za, *n* an extravagant or eccentric piece of music, or literary production extravagant conduct or speech [It]

Extravasate, eks trav'a sāt, *v t* to let out of the proper vessels, as blood —*adj* let out of its proper vessel extravasated —*n* **Extravasa'tion,** the act of extravasating the escape of any of the fluids of the living body from their proper vessels through a rupture or injury in their walls [L *extra*, out of, and *vas*, a vessel]

Extreat, eks trēt', *n* (*Spens*) extraction

Extreme, eks trēm', *adj* outermost most remote last highest in degree greatest excessive most violent most urgent stringent —*n* the utmost point or verge end utmost or highest limit or degree great necessity —*adv* **Extrēme'ly** —*ns* **Extrē'mism; Extrē'mist.**—*adj* **Extremi'tal.**—*n* **Extrem'ity,** the utmost limit the highest degree greatest necessity or distress (*pl*) the hands and feet —**Extreme unction** (see **Unction**) —**In extremis** (L), at the point of death, **In the extreme,** in the last, highest degree extremely, **The last extremity,** the utmost pitch of misfortune death, **To go to extremes,** to go too far to use extreme measures [O Fr *extrieme* — L *extremus*, superl of *exter*, on the outside, outward]

Extricate, eks'tri kāt, *v t* to free from hinderances or perplexities to disentangle to set free —*adj* **Ex'tricable** —*n* **Extricā'tion,** disentanglement act of setting free [L *extricāre, -ātum—ex*, out, *tricæ*, hinderances]

Extrinsic, eks-trin'sik, **Extrinsical,** eks trin'sik al, *adj* on the outside external not contained in or belonging to a body foreign not essential—opposed to *Intrinsic* —*adv* **Extrin'sically** [Fr —L *extrinsecus—exter*, outside, *secus*, beside]

Extrorse, eks trors', *adj* turned outward [Formed from L *extra*, outside, *versus*, turned]

Extrude, eks trōōd', *v t* to force or urge out to expel to drive off —*n* **Extru'sion,** act of extruding, thrusting, or throwing out expulsion —*adjs* **Extru'sive, Extru'sory** [L *extrudĕre, extrusum—ex*, out, and *trudĕre*, to thrust.]

Exuberant, eks ū'ber-ant, *adj* plenteous overflowing happy lavish —*adv* **Exu'berantly** —*ns* **Exu'berance, Exu'berancy,** quality of being exuberant an overflowing quantity richness superfluousness outburst —*v i* **Exu'berāte,** to be exuberant [L *exuberans*, pr p of *exuberāre —ex*, intens, and *uber*, rich, abundant]

Exude, eks ūd', *v t* to discharge by sweating to discharge through pores or incisions, as sweat moisture, &c —*v i* to flow out of a body through the pores —*n* **Exudā'tion,** act of exuding or discharging through pores that which is exuded [L *exudāre—ex*, out, *sudāre*, to sweat]

Exul, eks'ul, *n* (*Spens*) an exile

Exulcerate, egz ul'ser āt, *v t* to exasperate, afflict —*n* **Exul'ceration,** ulceration exasperation [L *exulcerāre, ātum—ex*, out, *ulcerāre*]

Exult, egz ult', *v i* to rejoice exceedingly to triumph —*adj* **Exult'ant,** exulting triumphant —*ns* **Exult'ance, Exult'ancy,** exultation triumph, **Exultā'tion,** lively joy at any advantage gained rapturous delight transport —*adv* **Exult'ingly.** [L *exsultāre, -ātum*, from *exsilire —ex*, out or up, and *salire*, to leap]

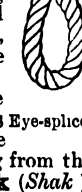
Exuviæ, eks ū'vi-ē, *n pl* cast-off skins, shells, or other coverings of animals (*geol*) fossil shells and other remains of animals —*adj* **Exu'vial.**—*v t* **Exu'viāte,** to lay aside an old covering or condition for a new one —*n* **Exuviā'tion,** the act of exuviating [L, from *exuĕre*, to draw or put off]

Eyalet, ī'a let, *n* a division of the Turkish empire Now chiefly **Vilayet.** [Turk —Ar *iyālahāl*, to govern]

Eyas, ī'as, *n* an unfledged hawk —*adj* (*Spens*) unfledged —*n* **Eyas-musket,** an unfledged male hawk (*Shak*) a child [*Eyas*, a corr of **Nyas**—Fr *niais*—L *nidus*, nest]

Eye, ī, *n* a brood (*obs*) [For *nye, neye, a neye* = an eye See **Eyas**]

Eye, ī, *n* the organ of sight or vision, more correctly the globe or movable part of it the power of seeing sight regard aim keenness of perception anything resembling an eye, as the hole of a needle, loop or ring for a hook, &c the seed bud of a potato (*pl*) the foremost part of a ship's bows, the hawse-holes.—*v t* to look on to observe narrowly —*v i* to appear (*Shak*) —*pr p* ey'ing or eye'ing, *pa p* eyed (īd) —*ns* **Eye-ball,** the ball, globe, or apple of the eye, **Eye-beam,** a glance of the eye, **Eye'bright,** a beautiful little plant of the genus Euphrasia, formerly used as a remedy for diseases of the eye (see **Euphrasy**), **Eye'brow,** the hairy arch above the eye —*v t* to provide with artificial eyebrows —*adj* **Eye-browless,** without eyebrows —*p adj* **Eyed,** having eyes spotted as if with eyes —*ns* **Eye-drop** (*Shak*), a tear, **Eye'glass,** the lens of the eye (*Shak*) a glass to assist the sight, esp such as stick on the nose by means of a spring the eye piece of a telescope and like instrument, **Eye'lash,** the line of hairs that edges the eyelid —*adj* **Eye'less,** without eyes or sight deprived of eyes blind —*ns* **Eye'let, Eyelet-hole,** a small eye or hole to receive a lace or cord, as in garments, sails, &c a small hole for seeing through a little eye —*v t* to make eyelets —*ns* **Eye'liad,** obs form of **Œillade, Eye'lid,** the lid or cover of the eye the portion of movable skin by means of which the eye is opened or closed at pleasure, **Eye-opener,** something that opens the eyes literally or figuratively, a startling story a drink, esp in the morning, **Eye-piece,** the lens or combination of lenses at the eye end of a telescope, **Eye-pit,** the socket of the eye, **Eye-salve,** salve or ointment for the eyes, **Eye-servant,** a servant who does his duty only when under the eye of his master, **Eye-service,** service performed only under the eye or inspection of an employer formal worship, **Eye-shot,** the reach or range of sight of the eye a glance, **Eye'sight,** power of seeing view observation, **Eye'sore,** anything that is offensive to the eye or otherwise, **Eye-splice,** a kind of eye or loop formed by splicing the end of a rope into itself,


Eye-splice

Eye-spot, a spot like an eye —*adj* **Eye-spotted** (*Spens*), marked with spots like eyes —*ns* **Eye-stone,** a small calcareous stone used for removing substances from under the eyelid, by being inserted under the lid at one corner, and allowed to work its way out to the other, **Eye-string,** the muscle which raises the eyelid, **Eye-tooth,** one of the two canine teeth of the upper jaw, between the incisors and premolars —**To cut one's eye-tooth,** to cease to be a child to be shrewd —*ns* **Eye-water,** water flowing from the eye a lotion for the eyes, **Eye-wink** (*Shak*), a rapid lowering and raising of the eyelid a glance the time of a wink, **Eye-witness,** one who sees a thing done —**All my eye,** unreal (*slang*), **Eye for eye,** *lex talionis* (Ex xxi. 24), **In eye,** in sight, **In one's mind's eye,** in contemplation, **In the eyes of,** in the estimation, opinion of, **In the wind's eye,** against the wind, **Mind your eye,** take care (*slang*), **My eye!** a mild asseveration, **Naked eye** (see **Naked**); **The eye of day,** the sun, **The green eye,**

jealousy, **To be all eyes,** to give all attention; **To be a sheet in the wind's eye,** to be intoxicated, **To clap, lay, set eyes on,** to see (*coll*), **To cry one's eyes out,** to weep bitterly; **To give an eye to,** to attend to, **To have an eye to,** to contemplate to have regard to, **To keep one's eye on,** to observe closely to watch, **To make a person open his eyes,** to cause him astonishment, **To make eyes at,** to look at in an amorous way to ogle, **To open a person's eyes,** to make him see to show him something of which he is ignorant, **To pipe** or **put the finger in the eye,** to weep, **To see eye to eye,** from Is lii 8, but used in the sense of 'to think alike,' **To see with half an eye,** to see without difficulty, **Under the eye of,** under the observation of, **Up to the eyes,** deeply engaged [A S. *éage*, cf Goth *augo*, Ger *auge*, Dut. *oog*, Ice *auga*]

Eyot, ī'ot, *n* a little island A variant of **Ait.**

Eyre, ār, *n* a journey or circuit a court of itinerant justices—**Justices in eyre,** itinerant judges who went on circuit [O Fr *eire*, journey, from L *iter*, a way, a journey—*īre*, *itum*, to go]

Eyry, Eyrie, old spellings of **Aerie**

F, the sixth letter in the English and Latin alphabets, the original symbol in the Egyptian hieroglyphs being the picture of a cerastes or horned asp, which, when adopted by the Phœnicians, received the name of *Vau*, from the resemblance to a nail or peg It passed into early Greek as a semi-vowel, but at some time previous to the oldest extant Greek inscriptions it was differentiated into two characters, one of which, **F**, had the value of *w*, and the other, **Y**, with the name *upsilon*, became a vowel The sound *f* is called a labio dental fricative, and is formed by bringing the lower lip into contact with the upper teeth

F, in Music, is the fourth note of the natural diatonic scale of C—**The three F's,** fair rent, fixity of tenure, and free sale

Fabian, fā'bi an, *adj* delaying, avoiding battle, cautious, practising the policy of delay—*n* a member of a small group of Socialists in England, called by this name [From Q Fabius Maximus, surnamed Cunctator ('delayer'), from the masterly tactics with which he wore out the strength of Hannibal, whom he dared not meet in battle]

Fable, fā'bl, *n* a narrative in which things irrational, and sometimes inanimate, are, for the purpose of moral instruction, feigned to act and speak with human interests and passions any tale in literary form, not necessarily probable in its incidents, intended to instruct or amuse the plot or series of events in an epic or dramatic poem a fiction or myth a ridiculous story, as in 'old wives' fables,' a falsehood subject of common talk—*v i* to tell fictitious tales to tell falsehoods (*obs*)—*v t* to feign to invent—*p adj* **Fā'bled,** mythical fictitious—*n* **Fā'bler,** a writer or narrator of fictions—*v i* **Fab'ulise,** to write fables, or to speak in fables—*n* **Fab'ulist,** one who invents fables—*adjs* **Fab'ulous,** feigned, as a fable related in fable immense, amazing false, **Fab'ular**—*adv* **Fab'ulously**—*ns* **Fabulos'ity, Fab'ulousness** [Fr *fable*—L *fabula*, from *fārī*, to speak]

Fabliau, fab li ō', *n* one of a group of over a hundred metrical tales, usually satirical in quality, produced in France from about the middle of the 12th to the end of the 13th century (*pl*) **Fab'liaux.** [Fr]

Fabric, fab'rik, or fā'brik, *n* workmanship texture anything framed by art and labour building, esp the construction and maintenance of a church, &c manufactured cloth any system of connected parts—*v t* to construct (*Milton*) [Fr *fabrique*—L *fabrica*—*faber*, a worker in hard materials]

Fabricate, fab'ri kāt, *v t* to put together by art and labour to manufacture to produce to devise falsely—*ns* **Fab'ricator, Fabrica'tion,** construction manufacture that which is fabricated or invented a story a falsehood—*adj* **Fab'ricative.** [L *fabricārī*, *ātus*, from *fabrica*, fabric]

Façade, fa sād', *n* the exterior front or face of a building [Fr.—*face*, after It *facciata*, the front of a building—*faccia*, the **Face**]

Face, fās, *n* the front part of the head, including forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, and chin the outside make or appearance front or surface of anything the edge of a cutting tool, &c the part of a coal seam actually being mined cast of features, any special appearance or expression of the countenance look, configuration boldness, effrontery presence (*B*) anger or favour—*v t* to meet in the face or in front to stand opposite to to resist to put an additional face or surface on to cover in front—*v i* to turn the face, as in military tactics—'right face,' &c—*ns* **Face'cloth,** a cloth laid over the face of a corpse, **Face-guard,** a kind of mask to guard or protect the face—*adj* **Face'less,** without a face—*ns* **Fac'er,** one who puts on a false show a bold faced person, **Fac'ing,** a covering in front for ornament or protection—*adj* **Faced,** having the outer surface dressed, with the front, as of a dress, covered ornamentally with another material—**Face down,** to abash by stern looks, **Face out,** to carry off by bold looks, **Face the music** (U S *slang*), to accept the situation at its worst, **Face-to-face,** in front of, **Fly in the face of,** to set one's self directly against, **Have two faces,** or **Be two-faced,** to be disingenuous, **On the face of it,** on its own showing palpably plain, **Pull a long face,** to look dismal and unhappy, **Put a good face on,** to assume a bold or contented bearing as regards, **Run one's face,** to obtain things on credit by sheer impudence (U S *slang*), **Set one's face against,** to oppose strenuously, **Show one's face,** to appear, to come in view, **Shut the door in his face,** to shut the door before him, refusing him admittance, **To his face,** in his presence, openly [Fr *face*—L *facies*, form, face, perh from *facĕre*, to make]

Facet, fas'et, *n* a small surface, as of a crystal—*v t* to cut a facet upon, or cover with facets—*adj* **Fac'eted,** having or formed into facets [Fr *facette*, dim of *face*]

Facetious, fa sē'shus, *adj* witty, humorous, jocose bawdy—**Facete'** is *obs* or *arch*—*adv* **Face'tiously.**—*n* **Face'tiousness.**—*n pl* **Facetiæ** (fa sē'shi-ē), witty or humorous sayings or writings a bookseller's term for improper books—of all degrees of indecency [Fr, from L *facētus*—*facetus*, merry, witty]

Facial, fā'shal, *adj* of or relating to the face—**Facial angle** of Camper (1722–89), a measurement long thought to be sufficient in itself for founding a classification of races. It was obtained by drawing one line from the centre of the forehead to the most projecting part of the upper jaw, just above the incisor teeth, and another from the opening of the ear to the base of the nasal opening.—*adv.* **Fa'cially.**

Facile, fas'il, *adj* easily persuaded affable yielding easy of access or accomplishment courteous easy —*v t* **Facil'itāte,** to make easy to lessen difficulty —*ns* **Facilitā'tion, Facil'ity,** quality of being facile or easily done dexterity easiness to be persuaded pliancy easiness of access affability (*Scots law*) a condition of mental weakness short of idiocy, but such as makes a person easily persuaded to do deeds to his own prejudice (*pl*) **Facil'ities,** means that render anything easy to be done [Fr, from L *facilis*, that may be done, easy, from *facĕre*, to do]

Facinorous, fa sin'o rus, *adj* atrociously wicked —*n* **Facin'orousness** [L *facinorosus*—*facinus*, a crime—*facĕre*, to do]

Fac-simile, fak sim'i lē, *n* an exact copy, as of handwriting, a coin, &c —*adj* exactly corresponding —*v t* to make a fac simile of, to reproduce [L *fac*, imper of *facĕre*, to make, and *simile*, neut of *similis*, like]

Fact, fakt, *n* a deed or anything done anything that comes to pass reality, or a real state of things, as distinguished from a mere statement or belief, a datum of experience truth the assertion of a thing done an evil deed, a sense now surviving only in 'to confess the fact,' 'after' or 'before the fact'—*adj* **Fact'ual,** pertaining to facts actual —**The fact of the matter,** the plain truth about the subject in question, **As a matter of fact,** in reality [L *factum*, from *facĕre*, to make]

Faction, fak'shun, *n* a company of persons associated or acting together, mostly used in a bad sense a contentious party in a state or society dissension —*ns* **Fac'tionary,** a member of a faction, **Fac'tionist** —*adjs* **Fac'tional, Fac'tious,** turbulent disloyal —*adv* **Fac'tiously** —*n* **Fac'tiousness.** [L *factionem*, from *facĕre*, to do]

Factitious, fak tish'us, *adj* made by art, in opposition to what is natural or spontaneous conventional —*adv* **Factī'tiously** —*n* **Factī'tiousness.**—*adjs* **Fac'titive,** causative, **Fac'tive** (*obs*), making [L *factitius*, from *facĕre*, to make]

Factor, fak'tor, *n* a doer or transactor of business for another one who buys and sells goods for others, on commission (*Scot*) an agent managing heritable estates for another (*math*) one of two or more parts, which, when multiplied together, result in a given number—e g $6 \times 4 = 24$, 6 and 4 are factors of 24 an element in the composition of anything, or in bringing about a certain result —**Judicial factor,** a person appointed by the court to manage the estate of a person under some incapacity —*ns* **Fac'torship, Fac'torage,** the fees or commission of a factor —*adj* **Factor'ial,** of or pertaining to a factor —*n* **Fac'tory,** a manufactory a trading settlement in a distant country, as the factory of the East India Company at Calcutta [L, from *facĕre*]

Factotum, fak tō'tum, *n* a person employed to do all kinds of work for another [Low L — L *fac*, imper of *facĕre*, and *totum*, all]

Facture, fak'tūr, *n* the act or the result of making, workmanship

Facula, fak'ū la, *n* a spot brighter than the rest of the surface, sometimes seen on the sun's disc (*pl*) **Fac'ulæ.** [L, 'a torch,' dim of *facem*, *fax*, torch]

Faculty, fak'ul ti, *n* facility or power to act any particular ability or aptitude an original power of the mind: any physical capability or function personal quality or endowment right, authority, or privilege to act license a department of learning at a university, or the professors constituting it the members of a profession executive ability —*adj* **Fac'ultative,** optional of or pertaining to a faculty —**Court of Faculties,** a court established by Henry VIII, where by authority is given to the Archbishop of Canterbury to grant dispensations and faculties [Fr —L *facultatem*—*facilis*, easy]

Fad, fad, *n* a weak or transient hobby, crotchet, or craze any unimportant belief or practice intemperately urged —*n* **Fadd'ist,** one who is a slave to some fad —*adjs* **Fadd'ish,** given to fads—also **Fadd'y** —*ns* **Fadd'ishness, Fadd'ism.** [Ety dub]

Fade, fād, *v i* to lose strength, freshness, or colour gradually to vanish —*adj* **Fade'less.**—*n* **Fad'ing** (*Shak*), the burden of a song [O Fr *fader*—*fade*—L *vapidum*, acc to Gaston Paris]

Fadge, faj, *v i* to agree to succeed, turn out well [Ety dub, not conn with A S *fégan*, to join]

Fæces, or **Feces,** fē'sēz, *n pl* sediment after infusion or distillation dregs the solid excrements —*adj* **Fæc'al,** of or pertaining to fæces [L, pl of *fæx*, *fæcis*, grounds]

Faerie, Faery, fā'er i, *n* the world of fairies, fairy land (*arch*) a fairy (*obs*) [A variant of **Fairy**]

Fag, fag, *v i* to become weary or tired out to work hard to be a fag —*v t* to weary to use as a fag —*pr p* fagg'ing, *pa p* fagged —*n* at Eton, Winchester, &c, a schoolboy forced to do menial offices for one older, who in turn protects him a tiresome piece of work drudgery —**To fag out,** to field, as a fag, in cricket —*n* **Fagg'ing,** laborious drudgery a usage in virtue of which senior boys are authorised to exact a variety of services from the junior boys [Ety dub, perh a corr of **Flag,** to droop, which see]

Fag-end, fag' end, *n* the end of a web of cloth that hangs loose the untwisted end of a rope the refuse or meaner part of a thing

Faggot, Fagot, fag'ut, *n* a bundle of sticks used for fuel, for fascines, or for burning heretics as in Bloody Mary's time a stick anything like a faggot a bundle of pieces of iron or steel cut off into suitable lengths for welding a soldier numbered on the muster roll, but not really existing a voter who has obtained his vote expressly for party purposes, on a spurious or sham qualification, as by a nominal transfer of property, &c —*adj* got up for a purpose, as in *Faggot vote* —*v t* to tie together —*n* **Fagg'oting, Fag'oting,** a kind of embroidery in which some of the cross threads are drawn together in the middle [Fr *fagot*, a bundle of sticks, perh. from L *fax*, a torch]

Fagotto, fag ot'o, *n* a bassoon —*n* **Fagot'tist,** one who plays on the bassoon [It]

Fahrenheit, fa'ren hīt, or fär'en īt, *n* the name applied to a thermometer, the freezing point of which is marked at 32, and the boiling point at 212 degrees (see **Centigrade** for the relations between the two scales) [Named from the inventor, Gabriel D Fahrenheit (1686–1736)]

Faience, fā'yans, *n* a fine kind of pottery, glazed and painted [Fr, prob from Faenza in Italy, where first made]

Fail, fāl, *n* a turf, sod —*n* **Fail-dike,** a turf wall (*Scot*) [Perh from Gael *fàl*, a sod]

Fail, fāl, *v i* to fall short or be wanting (*in*) to fall away to decay to die to prove deficient under trial, examination, pressure, &c to miss to be disappointed or baffled to be unable to pay one's debts —*v t* to be wanting to not to be sufficient for to leave undone, omit to disappoint or desert any one —*pr p* fail'ing, *pa p* failed.—*n* failure (*Shak*) —**Without fail,** in fallibly —*p adj* **Failed,** decayed, worn out bankrupt —*n* **Fail'ing,** a fault, weakness a

foible—*prep.* in default of —*n* **Fail'ure**, a fall ing short, or cessation omission decay bank ruptcy —**To fail of**, to come short of accomplish ing any purpose [O Fr *faillir*—L *fallĕre*, to deceive, conn with Dut *feilen*, Ger *fehlen*, Ice *feila*]

Fain, fān, *adj* glad or joyful inclined (*to*) con tent or compelled to accept, for want of better compelled, obliged wont (*Spens*) —*v i* to de light (*Spens*) —*adv* gladly —*adv* **Fain'ly**, gladly —*n* **Fain'ness**, gladness, eagerness [A S *fægen*, joyful, cf Ice *feginn*, glad]

Fain, fān, *v i* (*Spens*) Same as **Feign.**

Fainéant, fā-nyang', *adj* and *n* do nothing, ap plied esp to the later Merovingian kings of France, mere puppets, under whom the mayors of the Palace really governed the country —*ns* **Fai'neance** (*Kingsley*), **Fai'neancy**, **Fai-neant'ise** [Fr *faire*, to do, *néant*, nothing]

Faint, fānt, *adj* wanting in strength fading lacking distinctness not bright or forcible weak in spirit lacking courage depressed done in a feeble way —*v i* to become feeble or weak to lose strength, colour, &c to swoon to fade or decay to vanish to lose courage or spirit to become depressed —*v t* to render faint (*rare*) —*n* a swoon —*p adj* **Faint'ed**, exhausted (*Milton*) —*adv* **Faint'ly** —*adjs* **Faint-heart**, **Faint-hearted**, cowardly timorous —*n* **Faint-heartedness** —*adv* **Faint-heartedly.** —*adj* **Faint'ish**, slightly faint —*ns* **Faint'ishness**; **Faint'ness**, want of strength feebleness of colour, light, &c dejection —*adj* **Faint'y**, faint, faintish [Used of anything that cannot bear trial or proof, from O Fr *feint* (Fr *feindre*), feigned, unreal—L *fingĕre*, to **Feign**]

Fair, fār, *adj* bright clear free from blemish pure pleasing to the eye beautiful free from a dark hue of a light shade free from clouds or rain favourable unobstructed open pros perous frank impartial, just pleasing plaus ible hopeful moderate pretty good —*n* that which is fair a woman (*arch*) —*v t* to make fair —*v i* to clear up, as the weather from rain —*adv* kindly, honestly, clearly straight favourably (*Shak*) —*adv* **Fair'ly** —*n* **Fair'ness** —*adjs* **Fair'ish**, somewhat fair pretty well, pretty drunk, **Fair-and-square**, honest—also used adverbially, **Fair-faced**, with a light complexion beautiful specious, **Fair-haired**, having fair or light coloured hair, **Fair-boding** (*Shak*), auspicious, **Fair-hand**, having a fair appearance, **Fair-seeming**, appearing fair, **Fair-spoken**, bland and civil in language and address, **Fair-weather**, suitable only for fair weather or favourable circumstances —*ns* **Fair-copy**, the state of a document copied after final correction, **Fair-play**, honest dealing justice, **Fair-trade**, free trade a euphemism for smuggling a mild form of the protective system, in which the basis of economic policy is supposed to be reciprocity or free trade only with such nations as grant similar privileges — also *adj*, **Fair-way**, the part of a river, roadstead, &c, by which vessels enter or leave —**To be in a fair way to**, to be likely to succeed in, **To keep fair with**, to keep on amiable terms with, **The fair**, **The fair sex**, the female sex, **To stand fair with**, to be in the good graces of [A S *fæger*, Ice *fagr*, bright]

Fair, fār, *n* a great periodical market, either devoted to one kind of merchandise, or to afford opportunity for most of the sales and purchases of a district a collection of miscellaneous goods for sale on behoof of charity at a bazaar, &c —*n* **Fair'ing**, a present given at a fair, any com plimentary gift —**A day after the fair**, too late; **To get one's fairing**, to get one's deserts (*Scot*) [O Fr *feire*, from L *feria*, or *feriæ*, holidays, cog with *festus*, festive. See **Feast.**]

Fairy, fār'i, *n* an imaginary being, generally of diminutive and graceful human form, capable of kindly or unkindly acts towards man fairy folk collectively an enchantress, or creature of over powering charm —*adj* like a fairy, fanciful, whimsical, delicate —*adv* **Fair'ily** —*ns* **Fair'y-dom**, **Fairy'hood**, **Fair'yism**, **Fair'yland**, the imaginary country of the fairies —*adj* **Fair'y-like**, like or acting like fairies —*ns* **Fairy-rings**, spots or circles in pastures, either barer than the rest of the field, or greener—due to the out wardly spreading growth of the perennial sub terranean mycelium, of various fungi, **Fairy-stone**, a fossil echinite which is found abundantly in chalk pits [O Fr *faerie*, enchantment—*fae* (mod *fée*) See **Fay**, which would have been the correct form, *fairy* being properly an abstract word]

Faith, fāth, *n* trust or confidence in any person belief in the statement of another belief in the truth of revealed religion confidence and trust in God the living reception by the heart of the truth as it is in Christ—the capacity of soul whereby spiritual truth is apprehended, and spiritual life engendered that which is be lieved any system of religious belief, esp the religion one considers true—'the faith' fidelity to promises honesty word or honour pledged —**In good faith**, with sincerity, **Bad faith**, treachery —*n* **Faith-healing**, a system of belief based on James, v 14, that sickness may be treated without any medical advice or appli ances, if the prayer of Christians be accompanied in the sufferer by true faith —*adjs* **Faithed** (*Shak*), credited, **Faith'ful**, full of faith, be lieving firm in adherence to promises, duty, allegiance, &c loyal conformable to truth worthy of belief true —**The Faithful**, believers, **Father of the faithful**, Abraham the caliph —*adv* **Faith'fully**, sincerely, truthfully, ex actly —*n* **Faith'fulness.**—*adj* **Faith'less**, with out faith or belief not believing, esp in God or Christianity not adhering to promises, allegi ance, or duty delusive —*adv* **Faith'lessly** —*n* **Faith'lessness** [M E *feith*, *feyth*—O Fr *feid*—L *fides*—*fidĕre*, to trust, connected with Gr *peithein*, to persuade]

Faitor, fā'tor, *n* an impostor an evil doer, a scoundrel—often **Fait'our.** [O Fr *faitor*—L. *factor*]

Fake, fāk, *v t* to fold, coil —*n* a coil of rope, &c [Ety dub]

Fake, fāk, *v t* to steal to make up an article so as to hide its defects —*n* **Fake'ment**, any swindling device [Der uncertain, Prof Skeat thinks it merely the M Dut *facken*, to catch, Mr Bradley thinks it prob the earlier *feak*, *feague*, conn with Ger *fegen*, to furbish up, to plunder]

Fakir, fa kēr', or fā'kėr, *n.* a member of a religious order of mendicants or penitents in India and the neighbouring countries —*n* **Fakir'ism**, reli gious mendicancy [Ar *faqîr*, a poor man, *fakr*, *faqr*, poverty]

Fa-la, fā lā, *n* an old kind of madrigal.

Falbala, fal'ba-la, *n* a trimming for women's petticoats a fur below [Der unknown, but cf **Furbelow.**]

Falcade, fal kād', *n* the motion of a horse when he throws himself on his haunches in a very quick curvet. [Fr —L *falcatus*, bent]

Falcate, fal'kāt, **Falcated**, fal'kāt ed, *adj* (*astron* and *bot*) bent like a sickle, as the crescent moon, and certain leaves [L *falcātus*, from *falx*, a sickle.]

Falchion, fawl'shun, *n.* a short broad sword, bent somewhat like a sickle.—*adj* **Fal'ciform**, sickle-

shaped [O Fr *fauchon*, through Low L, from L *falx*, a sickle]

Falcon, fol'kon, or faw'kn, *n* a bird of prey formerly trained to the pursuit of game a kind of cannon —*ns* **Fal'coner,** one who sports with, or who breeds and trains falcons or hawks for taking wild fowl, **Fal'conry,** the art of training or hunting with falcons, **Fal'conet,** a small field gun in use till the 16th century —*adj* **Falcon-eyed,** keen eyed [O Fr *faucon*—Low L *falcōn em*—L *falx*, a hook or sickle]

Falderal, fäl'der al, *n* a meaningless refrain in songs any kind of flimsy trifle—also **Fol'derol** and **Fal de rol.**—**To falderal it,** to sing un meaning sounds

Faldetta, fal det'a, *n* a Maltese woman's coin bined hood and cape [It]

Faldstool, fawld'stōōl, *n* a folding or camp stool a kind of stool for the king to kneel on at his coronation a bishop's armless seat a small desk in churches in England, at which the litany should be sung or said —*n* **Fald'istory,** a bishop's seat within the chancel [From Low L *faldistolium*—O High Ger *faldan* (Ger *falten*), to fold, and *stuol* (Ger *stuhl*), stool, seat, or throne, Fr *fauteuil* is from the same source]

Falernian, fa ler'ni an, *adj* pertaining to a district (*Falernus ager*) in Campania, famous of old for its wine —*n* **Faler'ne,** a modern sweet white wine, produced near Naples

Fall, fawl, *v i* to drop down to descend by the force of gravity to become prostrate (of a river) to discharge itself to slope down to sink as if dead to vanish to die away to lose strength, subside to decline in power, wealth, value, or reputation to be overthrown to be compelled to yield to become downcast to sink into sin, to yield to temptation to depart from the faith to become dejected to pass gently into any state, as 'to fall in love,' 'to fall asleep' to befall to issue, occur to enter upon with haste or vehemence to rush to be dropped in birth to be required or necessary to fall away —*pr p* fall'ing, *pa t* fell, *pa p* fallen (faw'ln) —*n* the act of falling, in any of its senses descent by gravity a dropping down that which falls—a trapdoor, &c as much as comes down at one time, as 'a fall of snow,' &c overthrow death descent from a better to a worse position slope or declivity descent of water a cascade length of a fall outlet of a river decrease in value a sinking of the voice the time when the leaves fall, autumn a bout at wrestling the yielding of a city or stronghold to the enemy that which falls a lapse into sin, especially that of Adam and Eve, called 'the Fall' a kind of collar worn in the 17th century —**Fall-a,** to begin, **Fall across,** to meet by chance, **Fall among,** to come into the midst of, **Fall away,** to decline gradually, to languish to grow lean to revolt or apostatise, **Fall back,** to retreat, give way, **Fall back, fall edge,** no matter what may happen, **Fall behind,** to slacken, to be outstripped, **Fall flat,** to fail completely, as a shopman in attracting attention or purchasers, a new book, &c, **Fall foul,** to come in collision to quarrel (*of*), **Fall in** (*with*), to concur or agree to comply to place themselves in order, as soldiers, **Fall off,** to separate or be broken to die away, to perish to revolt or apostatise; **Fall on,** to begin eagerly to make an attack to meet; **Fall on one's feet,** to come well out of a difficulty, to gain any unexpected good-fortune, **Fall out,** to quarrel to happen or befall; **Fall over,** to go over to the enemy (*Shak*); **Fall short,** to be deficient (*of*), **Fall through,** to fail, come to nothing, **Fall to,** to begin hastily and eagerly to apply one's self to, **Fall upon,** to attack to attempt to rush against, **Try a fall,** to take a bout at wrestling —*ns* **Fall'ing,** that which falls, **Falling-sickness,** epilepsy, **Falling-star,** a meteor, **Falling-band** (see **Band**), **Falling-stone,** a portion of an exploded meteor [A S *feallan*, Ger *fallen*, prob conn with L *fallĕre*, to deceive, Ger *sphallein*, to cause to fall]

Fall, fawl, *n* the cry given when a whale is sighted, or harpooned the chase of a whale —**Loose fall,** the losing of a whale [Prob from the N E Scotch pronunciation of *whale*]

Fallacy, fal'a si, *n* something fallacious deceptive appearance an apparently genuine but really illogical argument deception (*obs*) —*adj* **Fallā'cious,** calculated to deceive or mislead not well founded causing disappointment delusive —*adv* **Fallā'ciously** —*n* **Fallā'ciousness** [O Fr *fallace*, deceit—L *fallacia*, from *fallax*, deceptive—*fallĕre*, to deceive]

Fallal, fal'lal, *n* a piece of ribbon worn as a streamer, any trifling ornament —*adj* foppish, trifling —*n* **Fallal'ery** —*adv* **Fallal'ishly.**

Fallible, fal'i bl, *adj* liable to error or mistake —*adv* **Fall'ibly** —*n* **Fallibil'ity,** liability to err [Fr —Low L *fallibilis*, from *fallĕre*]

Fallopian, fal lō'pi an, *adj* denoting two tubes or ducts through which the ova pass from the ovary to the uterus in the human subject [So called because supposed to have been discovered by the Italian anatomist Fallopius (1523–62)]

Fallow, fal'ō, *adj* left untilled or unsowed for a time —*n* land that has lain a year or more untilled or unsown after having been ploughed —*v t* to plough land without seeding it —*ns* **Green fallow,** fallow where land is cleaned by a green crop, as turnips, **Fal'lowness,** state of being fallow or untilled [Ety dub, prob an assumed A S *fealgian*, that may be confounded with the following word, from the reddish colour of unsown land]

Fallow, fal'ō, *adj* of a brownish-yellow colour —*n* **Fallow-deer,** a species of deer smaller than the red deer, with broad flat antlers, and of a yellowish brown colour [A S *falu*, cf Ger *fahl*, Ice *folr* Perh cog with Gr *polios*, gray, L *pallĕre*, to be pale]

False, fawls, *adj* deceptive or deceiving untruth ful unfaithful to obligations untrue not genuine or real, counterfeit hypocritical not well founded, or not according to rule artificial, as opposed to natural, of teeth, &c —*adv* incorrectly faithlessly —*n* falsehood (*Shak*) untruth —*v t* to betray (*Shak*) —*adv* **False'ly** —*n* **False'ness** —**To play one false,** to act falsely or treacherously to a person, **To put in a false position,** to bring any one into a position in which he must be misunderstood, to help a man into making a fool of himself —*adjs* **False-faced** (*Shak*), hypocritical, **False-hearted,** treacherous, deceitful, **Falsid'ical,** deceptive.—*ns* **False'hood,** state or quality of being false want of truth want of honesty deceitfulness false appearance an untrue statement a lie, **Fals'er** (*Spens*), a deceiver, a liar, **Fals'ity,** quality of being false a false assertion [O Fr *fals* (mod *faux*)—L *falsus*, pa.p of *fallĕre*, to deceive See **Fail, Fall, Fallacious.**]

Falsetto, fawl-set'o, *n* a term in singing for the highest register of a man's voice—the head voice, which joins the natural or chest voice, and which, by practice, may be so blended with the chest-voice as to make no perceivable break. [It. *falsetto*, dim of *falso*, **False.**]

Falsify, fawls'i-fi, *v t* to forge or counterfeit: to prove untrustworthy. to break by falsehood;—

pr p fals'ifying, *pa p* fals'ified —*ns* **Falsificā'tion,** the act of making false the giving to a thing the appearance of something which it is not, **Fals'ifier,** one who falsifies or gives to a thing a false appearance [Fr —Low L *falsi fcāre*—L *falsus*, false, and *facĕre*, to make]

Falstaffian, fal'staf i an, *adj* like Shakespeare's Falstaff—corpulent, jovial, humorous, and dissolute

Falter, fawl'ter, *v i* to stumble to fail or stammer in speech to tremble or totter to be feeble or irresolute —*ns* **Fal'ter,** any unsteadiness, **Fal'tering,** feebleness, deficiency —*adv* **Fal'teringly,** in a faltering or hesitating manner [Prob a freq of *falden*, **Fold** The conn with *fault*, in which the *l* is late, is untenable]

Famble, fam'bl, *n* the hand (*slang*)—also **Fam** [Der obscure, perh from the obs verb *famble*, in its probable original sense 'to grope, fumble ']

Fame, fām, *n* public report or rumour renown or celebrity, chiefly in good sense —*v t* to report to make famous —*adjs* **Famed,** renowned, **Fame'less,** without renown —**Fama clamosa,** any prevailing report ascribing immoral conduct to a minister or officer bearer in a church (*Scot*), **House of ill fame,** a brothel, a bawdy house [Fr —L *fama*, from *fāri*, to speak, cog with Gr *phēmē*, from *phanai*, to say]

Familiar, fa mil'yar, *adj* well acquainted or intimate showing the manner of an intimate free, unceremonious having a thorough knowledge of well known or understood private, domestic common, plain —*n* one well or long acquainted a spirit or demon supposed to attend an individual at call a member of a pope's or bishop's household the officer of the Inquisition who arrested the suspected —*adv* **Famil'iarly** —*v t* **Famil'iarise,** to make thoroughly acquainted to accustom to make easy by practice or study —*n* **Familiar'ity,** intimate acquaintanceship freedom from constraint any unusual or unwarrantable freedom in act or speech toward another, acts of license (usually *pl*) [O Fr *familier*—L *familiaris*, from *familia*, a **Family**]

Family, fam'i li, *n* the household, or all those who live in one house under one head, including parents, children, servants the children of a person the descendants of one common progenitor race honourable or noble descent a group of animals, plants, languages, &c more comprehensive than a genus —*ns* **Fam'ilism,** the family feeling, **Fam'ilist,** one of the 16th century mystical sect known as the Family of Love, founded by Henry Nicholas of Munster, who based religion upon love independently of faith —**Family Bible,** a large Bible for family worship, with a page for family events, **Family coach,** a large carriage able to carry a whole family, **Family man** a man with a family a domesticated man —**In a family way,** in a domestic manner, **To be in the family way,** to be pregnant [L *familia—famulus*, a servant]

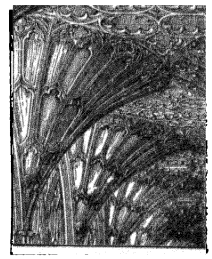
Famine, fam'in, *n* general scarcity of food extreme scarcity of anything, as in 'famine prices,' &c hunger starvation [Fr, through an unrecorded Low L *famina*, from L *fames*, hunger]

Famish, fam'ish, *v t* to starve —*v i* to die or suffer extreme hunger or thirst —*n* **Fam'ishment,** starvation [From an obs word *fame*, to starve—L *fames*, hunger]

Famous, fā'mus, *adj* renowned noted —*v t* to make famous —*adv* **Fā'mously** —*n* **Fā'mousness** [O Fr —L *famosus—fama*]

Famulus, fam'ū lus, *n* a private secretary or factotum an attendant, esp on a magician or scholar —*n*, **Fam'ulist,** a collegian of inferior position (Dr Murray doubts the word) [L *famulus*, a servant]

Fan, fan, *n* an instrument for winnowing grain a broad, flat instrument used by ladies to cool themselves a wing a small sail to keep a windmill to the wind the agitation of the air caused by a fan —*v t* to cool with a fan to winnow to ventilate to remove by waving a fan —*pr p* fan'ning, *pa p* fanned —*ns* **Fan'light,** a window resembling in form an open fan, **Fan'ner,** a machine with revolving fans, used for winnowing grain, &c, **Fan'-palm,** a species of palm 60 or 70 feet high, with fan shaped leaves, used for umbrellas, tents, &c, **Fan-tail,** an artificial fan-tailed variety of the domestic pigeon, **Fan-tracery** (*archit*), an elaborate carved tracery rising from a capital or a corbel, and diverging like the folds of a fan over the surface of a vault, **Fan-wheel,** a wheel with fans on its rim for producing a current of air [A S *fann*, from L *vannus*, a fan, cf Fr *van*]



Fan tracery
Gloucester Cathedral

Fanal, fā'nal, *n* a lighthouse, a beacon (*arch*) [Fr —Gr *phanos*, a lantern, from root of *phainein*, to show]

Fanatic, fa nat'ik, *adj* extravagantly or unreasonably zealous, esp in religion excessively enthusiastic —*n* a person frantically or excessively enthusiastic, esp on religious subjects —*adj* **Fanat'ical,** fanatic, extravagant (*Shak*) —*adv* **Fanat'ically** —*v t* **Fanat'icise,** to make fanatical —*v i* to act as a fanatic —*n* **Fanat'icism,** wild and excessive religious enthusiasm [Fr —L *fanaticus*, belonging to a temple, inspired by a god, madly enthusiastic—*fanum*, a temple]

Fancy, fan'si, *n* that faculty of the mind by which it recalls, represents, or makes to appear past images or impressions an image or representation thus formed in the mind an unreasonable or capricious opinion a whim capricious inclination or liking taste love (*Shak*) —*adj* pleasing to, or guided by fancy or caprice elegant or ornamental —*v t* to portray in the mind to imagine to have a fancy or liking for to be pleased with to breed animals —*pr p* fan'cying, *pa p* fan'cied —**The fancy,** sporting characters generally, esp pugilists pugilism —*adj* **Fancy-free** (*Shak*), free from the power of love —*ns* **Fancy-ball,** a ball at which fancy dresses in various characters are worn, **Fancy-dress,** dress arranged according to the wearer's fancy, to represent some character in history or fiction, **Fancy-goods,** fabrics of variegated rather than simple pattern, applied generally to articles of show and ornament, **Fancy-monger** (*Shak*), one who deals in tricks of imagination, **Fancy-stitch,** a more intricate and decorative stitch than *plain stitch*, **Fancy-stroke,** at billiards, an unusual stroke, or one made to show off one's skill, **Fancy-work,** ornamental needle work —*p adj* **Fan'cied,** formed or conceived by the fancy imagined —*n* **Fan'cier,** one who has a special liking for anything, or who keeps a special article for sale one who is governed by fancy —*adj* **Fan'ciful,** guided or created by fancy imaginative whimsical wild —*adv* **Fan'cifully** —*n* **Fan'cifulness** [Contracted from **Fantasy**]

Fand, fand (*Spens*), past tense of **Find**

Fand, fand, **Fond,** fond, *v t* to try, attempt (*Spens*) [A S *fandian*]

Fandango, fan dan'go, *n* an old Spanish dance in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, proceeding gradually from a slow and

uniform to the liveliest motion, danced by two persons, both usually using castanets a gathering for dancing, a ball [Sp]

Fane, fān, *n* a flag a weathercock (*obs*) See **Vane**

Fane, fān, *n* a temple [L *fanum*]

Fanfare, fan fār', *n* a flourish of trumpets or bugles —also **Fanfarade'.**—*ns* **Fan'faron,** one who uses bravado a blusterer, braggart, **Fan'faronade,** vain boasting bluster ostentation —*v i* to bluster [Fr *fanfare*, perh from the sound]

Fang, fang, *n* the tooth of a ravenous beast a claw or talon the venom tooth of a serpent a grip, catch (*Shak*) —*v t* to seize upon, catch (*obs*) —**To lose the fang** (of a pump), to be dry, to have no water (*Scot*) —*adjs* **Fanged,** having fangs, clutches, or anything resembling them, **Fang'less,** having no fangs or tusks toothless [A S *fanq*, from *fón*, to seize, Ger *fangen*, to catch, Dut *vangen*]

Fangle, fang'gl, *n* fancy (*Milton*) —*adj* **Fangl'ed,** (*obs* save in **New-fangled**), newly made, new fashioned showy, gaudy —*n* **Fang'leness** [M E *fangelen*—A S *fangen*, to seize]

Fantasia, fan ta'zi a, *n* a musical composition, not governed by the ordinary musical rules [It, from Gr *phantasia* See **Fancy**]

Fantasy, Phantasy, fan'ta si, *n* fancy imagination mental image love whim, caprice —*v t* to fancy, conceive mentally —*n* **Fan'tasm,** same as **Phantasm** —*adjs* **Fantas'tic, Fantas'tical,** fanciful not real capricious whimsical wild —*n* **Fantas'tic,** one who is fantastical —*adv* **Fantas'tically.** —*ns* **Fantas'ticalness; Fantas'tico** (*Shak*), a fantastic [O Fr —Low L *phantasticus*—Gr *phantastikos*, *phantazein*, to make visible **Fancy** is a doublet]

Fantoccini, fan to chē'nē, *n pl* puppets worked by machinery dramatic performances by puppets [It pl of *fantoccino*, dim of *fantoccio*, a puppet—*fante*, a boy]

Fantom, fan'tom, *n* Same as **Phantom.**

Fap, fap, *adj* (*Shak*) fuddled, drunk

Faquir, fa kēr', *n* Same as **Fakir**

Far, far, *adj* remote more distant of two remote from or contrary to purpose or design —*adv* to a great distance in time, space, or proportion remotely considerably or in great part very much to a great height to a certain point, degree, or distance —*v t* to remove to a distance —*adjs* **Far'fet** (*obs*), far fetched, **Far-fetched,** fetched or brought from a remote place forced, unnatural, **Far-sighted,** seeing to a great distance having defective eyesight for near objects —*adv* **Far-forth** (*Spens*), very far —**Far and away,** by a great deal, **By far,** in a very great degree, **In so far as,** to the extent that, **I'll see you far first,** an expression indicating that the speaker has no intention of pursuing a special line of conduct —*adjs* **Far-away,** distant abstracted, absent minded, **Far-spent,** far advanced —*adv* **Far'most,** most distant or remote —*n* **Far'ness,** the state of being far remoteness, distance. [A S *feor*, Dut *ver, verre*, Ice *fiarre*, Ger *fern*, allied to Gr *porrō*, at a distance, *pro*, before, Sans *pra*, before, and also to Eng **Fare.**]

Farad, far'ad, *n* the name of the practical unit of electrical capacity—the capacity of a conductor which when raised to a potential of one volt has a charge of one coulomb —*n* **Microfar'ad,** the millionth part of a farad [From Michael Faraday (1791–1867)]

Farand, Farrand, fa'rand, *adj* (*Scot*) having a certain favour or appearance, esp in such compound forms as **Auld-farand,** old fashioned, **Ill-faured,** ill-favoured, &c [M E *farand*, comely Origin obscure, most prob the verb *fare* (q v)]

Farce, färs, *n* a style of comedy marked by low humour and extravagant wit ridiculous or empty show.—*adj* **Farc'ical.**—*adv* **Farc'ically.** [Fr *farce*, stuffing, from L *farcire*, to stuff applied to words put between *Kyrie* and *Eleison* in religious services, then to the interpolated *gag* in a religious play, next a buffoon performance (H Bradley)]

Farce, färs, *v t* to cram to swell out (*Shak*) [O Fr *farsir*—L *farcire*, to cram]

Farcy, far'si, *n* a disease of horses like glanders [Fr *farcin*—L *farcimınum*]

Fard, fard, *n* white paint for the face —*v t* to paint with such, to embellish [Fr , of Teut origin, Old High Ger *farwjan*, to colour]

Fardel, far'del, *n* a pack or bundle any grave trial —*adj* **Fardel-bound,** constipated, esp of cattle and sheep, by the retention of food in the third stomach [O Fr *fardel* (Fr *fardeau*), dim of *farde*, a burden—Ar *fardah*, a package (Devic)]

Fare, fār, *v i* to get on or succeed to happen well or ill to to be in any particular state, to be, to go on to feed —*n* (*orig*) a course or passage the price of passage those conveyed in a carriage food or provisions for the table —*int* **Farewell,** may you fare well ! a wish for safety or success —*n* well wishing at parting the act of departure —*adj* parting final [A S *faran*, Ger *fahren*]

Farina, fa rī'na, or fa rē'na, *n* ground corn meal starch pollen of plants —*adjs* **Farinā'ceous,** mealy, **Farinose',** yielding farina [L,—*far*]

Farl, farl, *n* (*Scot*) the quarter of a round cake of flour or oatmeal [*Fardel*, a fourth part]

Farm, färm, *n* land let or rented for cultivation or pasturage, with the necessary buildings habitation (*Spens*) a lease (*Shak*) —*v t* to let out as lands to a tenant to take on lease to grant certain rights in return for a portion of what they yield, as to farm the taxes to cultivate, as land —*ns* **Farm'er,** one who farms or cultivates land the tenant of a farm one who collects taxes, &c for a certain rate per cent , **Farm'ing,** the business of cultivating land —*n pl* **Farmers-general,** the name given before the French Revolution to the members of a privileged association in France, who leased the public revenues of the nation —*n* **Farm-house,** a house attached to a farm in which the farmer lives —*n pl* **Farm-offices,** the offices or out buildings on a farm —*ns* **Farm'stead,** a farm with the buildings belonging to it, **Farm-yard,** the yard or enclosure attached to a barn or surrounded by the farm buildings [A S *feorm*, goods, entertainment, from Low L *firma*—L *firmus*, firm, durable The Low L *firma* meant a fixed payment, also a signature (whence our 'firm' in business), from 'rent' then *farm* passed to 'lease,' and then to a tract of land held on lease to be cultivated **Farm** is therefore a doublet of **Firm**]

Faro, fār'o, *n* a game of chance played by betting on the order in which certain cards will appear when taken singly from the top of the pack [Said to be so called because King Pharaoh was formerly represented on one of the cards]

Farrago, far-rā'gō, *n* a confused mass [L ,—*far*, a sort of grain]

Farrier, far'i er, *n* one who shoes horses one who cures the diseases of horses —*n* **Far'riery,** the art of curing the diseases of cattle [O Fr *ferrier*, through Low L *ferrarius*, from L *ferrum*, iron]

Farrow, fa'rō, *n* a litter of pigs —*v* to bring forth pigs [A S *fearh*, a pig, Ger *ferkel*, allied to L *porcus*, pig, *verres*, boar]

Farrow, far'rō, *adj* not producing young in a particular season, said of cows [Ety dub , prob cog with Ger *farre*, bullock]

Fart, fart, *v i* to break wind —*n* a noisy expulsion of wind through the anus [A S *feortan*; Ger. *farzen*, L *pedēre*, Gr. *perdein*.]

Farther, fär'*ther*, *adj* (comp of **Far**) more far or distant tending to a greater distance longer additional —*adv* at or to a greater distance more remotely beyond moreover —*adj* **Farthest** (superl of **Far**), most far, distant, or remote —*adv* at or to the greatest distance [A rather recent form, comp of **Far,** the euphonic *th* being inserted from the analogy of **Further**]

Farthing, fär'*thing*, *n* the fourth of a penny any thing very small (*B*) the rendering for two names of coins, one the fourth part of the other —*assarion*, used as the Gr equivalent of the L *as*, and *kodrantes* (L *quadrans*), a coin equivalent to two *lepta* —*n* **Far'thingful.** [A S *feór thling*, *féorthing*, a fourth part—*féortha*, fourth, and dim *ing*, or *ling*]

Farthingale, far'*thing* gāl, *n* a kind of crinoline made of whalebone for distending the dress, introduced by Queen Elizabeth [O Fr *verdu gale*—Sp *verdugado*, hooped—*verdugo*, a rod, a young shoot—*verde*, green—L *viridis*, green]

Fasces, fas'ēz, *n pl* (*Roman antiquities*) a bundle of rods with an axe in the middle, borne before the Roman principal magistrates as a badge of their authority [L *fascis*, a bundle]



Fasces

Fascia, fash'i a, *n* (*archit*) a flat space or band between mouldings (*anat*) a layer of condensed connective tissue between some muscle and any other tissue —*n* **Fasciā'tion,** a form of monstrosity in plants, in which they assume a flat or ribbon like form by the flattening of a single stem or branch, or by the lateral union of several stems [L]

Fascicle, fas'i kl, *n* a little bundle (*bot*) a close cluster, with the flowers much crowded together, as in the sweet william —*n* **Fascic'ulus,** a fascicle a part of a book issued in parts —*adjs* **Fascic'ular, Fascic'ulate, Fascic'ulated,** united as in a bundle [L *fasciculus*, dim of *fascis*, a bundle]

Fascinate, fas'i-nāt, *v t* to fix or control by the glance to charm to captivate to enchant, esp by the evil eye —*adj* **Fas'cinating,** charming, delightful —*n* **Fascina'tion,** the act of charming supposed power to harm by looks or spells mysterious attractive power exerted by a man's words or manner irresistible power of alluring state of being fascinated [L *fascinare*, *ātum*, perh allied to Gr *baskainein*, to bewitch]

Fascine, fas sēn', *n* (*fort*) a brushwood faggot bound together with wire, yarn, or withes, used to raise batteries, fill ditches, &c [Fr —L *fascina—fascis*, a bundle]

Fash, fash, *v t* (*Scot*) to trouble, annoy —*v i* to be vexed at, to take trouble or pains —*n* pains, trouble —*adj* **Fash'ious,** troublesome, vexatious —*ns* **Fash'iousness, Fash'ery.** [O Fr *fascher* (Fr *fâcher*)—L *fastidium*, *fastidiosus* See **Fastidious.**]

Fashion, fash'un, *n* the make or cut of a thing form or pattern prevailing mode or shape of dress a prevailing custom manner genteel society appearance —*v t* to make to mould according to a pattern to suit or adapt —*n* **Fash'ioner.**—*adj* **Fash'ionable,** made according to prevailing fashion prevailing or in use at any period observant of the fashion in dress or living genteel moving in high society patronised by people of fashion —*n* a person of fashion —*adv* **Fash'ionably.** —*n* **Fash'ionableness.**—*adjs* **Fash'ionmongering, Fash'ionmonging** (*Shak*), behaving like a fop —**After** or **in a fashion,** in a way to a certain extent, **In the fashion,** in accordance with the prevailing style of dress, &c.; **Out of fashion,** not in accordance with the prevailing style not up to date antiquated; **Old-fashioned** (of a child), precocious [O Fr. *fachon*—L *faction em—facĕre*, to make]

Fast, fast, *adj* firm fixed steadfast fortified (of sleep) sound (*Shak*) —*adv* firmly, unflinchingly soundly or sound (asleep) quickly close, near —**Fast by,** close to, **Fast-and-loose,** the name of a cheating game practised at fairs by gypsies and others—also *Prick the Garter*, **To play fast and loose** (from the foregoing), to be unreliable, to say one thing and do another, **Hard and fast** (see **Hard**) —*adv* **Fast'ly,** firmly (*Shak*) —*n* **Fast'ness,** fixedness a stronghold, fortress, castle [A S *fæst*, Ger *fest*]

Fast, fast, *adj* quick rapid rash dissipated —*adv* swiftly in rapid succession extravagantly [A special use of *fast*, firm, derived from the Scand , in the sense of urgent or pressing]

Fast, fast, *v i* to keep from food to go hungry to abstain from food in whole or part, as a religious duty —*n* abstinence from food special abstinence enjoined by the church the day or time of fasting —*ns* **Fast-day,** a day of religious fasting (*Scot*) a day for humiliation and prayer, esp before celebrations of the Lord's Supper, **Fast'ens,** short for Fastens eve (*Scot* Fasten e'en and Fastern's e'en), Fastens Tuesday, Shrove Tuesday, **Fast'er,** one who fasts, **Fast'ing,** religious abstinence [A S *fæstan*, to fast, Ger *fasten*, Goth *fastan*, to keep perh allied with **Fast,** firm, in the sense of making firm or strict]

Fasten, fas'n, *v t* to make fast or tight to fix securely to attach firmly one thing to another to confirm —*v i* to fix itself —*n* **Fas'tening,** that which fastens

Fasti, fas'tī, *n pl* those days among the ancient Romans on which it was lawful to transact legal or public business, in opposition to *Nefasti* an enumeration of the days of the year, a calendar, almanac [L]

Fastidious, fas tid'i us, *adj* affecting superior taste over nice difficult to please —*adv* **Fastid'iously.**—*n* **Fastid'iousness** [L *fastidiosus —fastidium*, loathing—*fastus*, pride, and *tædium*, loathing]

Fastigiate, fas tij'i āt, *adj* pointed, sloping to a point or edge—also **Fastig'iated** [L *fastigāre*, *-ātus—fastigium*, a gable end, roof]

Fat, fat, *adj* plump, fleshy fruitful, esp profitable gross —*n* an oily substance under the skin solid animal oil the richest part of anything —*v t* to make fat —*v i* to grow fat —*pr p* fatt'ing *pa p* fatt'ed —**The fat is in the fire,** things have gone to confusion, **Fat images,** those in relief —*adj* **Fat'brained** (*Shak*), dull of apprehension —*ns* **Fat'ling,** a young animal fattened for slaughter, **Fat'ness,** quality or state of being fat fullness of flesh richness fertility that which makes fertile —*v t* **Fatt'en,** to make fat or fleshy to make fertile —*v i* to grow fat —*ns* **Fatt'ener,** he who or that which fattens, **Fatt'ening,** the process of making fat state of growing fat —*adj* **Fatt'y,** containing fat or having the qualities of fat —*n* **Fatt'iness.** [A S *fæt*, Ger *fett*]

Fat, fat, *n* a vessel for holding liquids a vat a dry measure of nine bushels [See **Vat.**]

Fata Morgana, fä'tä mor gä'na, the Italian name for a striking kind of mirage observed in the Strait of Messina [Supposed to be caused by the fairy (*Fata*) Morgana of Arthurian romance]

Fate, fāt, *n* inevitable destiny or necessity appointed lot ill fortune doom final issue (*pl*) the three goddesses of fate, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, who were supposed to determine the birth, life, and death of men—the **Fatal Sisters.** —*adjs* **Fat'ed,** doomed destined invested with the power of destiny (*Shak*) enchanted (*Dryden*);

Fat'al, belonging to or appointed by fate causing ruin or death mortal calamitous —*adv* **Fat'ally.**—*ns* **Fat'alism,** the doctrine that all events are subject to fate, and happen by unavoidable necessity, **Fat'alist,** one who believes in fatalism —*adj* **Fat'alistic,** belonging to or partaking of fatalism —*n* **Fatal'ity,** the state of being fatal or unavoidable the decree of fate fixed tendency to disaster or death mortality a fatal occurrence [L *fatum,* a prediction—*fatus,* spoken—*fārī,* to speak]

Father, fä'*th*ėr, *n* a male parent an ancestor or forefather a fatherly protector a contriver or originator a title of respect applied to a venerable man, to confessors, monks, priests, &c a member of certain fraternities, as 'Fathers of the Oratory,' &c the oldest member of any profession or other body an ecclesiastical writer of the early centuries (*Ante Nicene* or *Primitive* Fathers, and *Post Nicene* Fathers, usually ending with Ambrose, Jerome, and Augustine) the first Person of the Trinity —*v t* to adopt to ascribe to one as his offspring or production — **Holy Father,** the Pope, **To be gathered to one's fathers** (*B*), to die and be buried —*ns* **Fa'therhood,** state of being a father fatherly authority, **Father-in-law,** the father of one's husband or wife, **Fa'therland,** the land of one's fathers—from the Ger *Vaterland* —*adj* **Fa'therless,** destitute of a living father without a known author — *n* **Fa'therlessness** — *adj* **Fa'therly,** like a father in affection and care paternal —*ns* **Fa'therliness, Father-lasher,** a name applied to two bullheads found on the British coasts, belonging to the Gurnard family, in the spiny rayed order of bony fishes [A S *fæder,* Ger *vater,* L *pater,* Gr *patēr,* Sans *pitri,* from root *pa,* to feed]

Fathom, fa*th*'um, *n* (*orig*) the distance between the extremities of both arms outstretched a nautical measure = 6 feet depth penetration (*Shak*) —*v t* to try the depth of to comprehend or get to the bottom of —*adjs* **Fath'omable, Fath'omless** —*n* **Fathom-line,** a sailor's line and lead for taking soundings [A S *faethm,* Dut *vadem,* Ger *faden*]

Fatidical, fa tid'ik al, *adj* having power to foretell future events prophetical [L *fatidicus*—*fatum,* fate, *dicĕre,* to tell]

Fatigue, fa tēg', *n* weariness from labour of body or of mind toil military work, distinct from the use of arms —*v t* to reduce to a state of weariness to exhaust one's strength to harass —*pr p* fatigu'ing, *pa p* fatigued' —*adj* **Fat'igate** (*Shak*), fatigued, weary —*adv* **Fatigu'ingly.** [Fr , from L *fatigāre,* to weary]

Fattrels, fat'relz, *n pl* ends of ribbon (*Scot*) [O Fr *fatraille,* trumpery]

Fatuous, fat'ū us, *adj* silly imbecile without reality deceptive—also **Fatū'itous.**—*n* **Fatu'ity,** folly added to conceit imbecility [L *fatuus,* foolish]

Faubourg, fō'bōōrg, *n* a suburb just beyond the walls, or a district recently included within a city [O Fr *forbourg,* lit 'out town'—*fors* (Fr *hors*)—L *foris,* out of doors, and O Fr *bourg,* town]

Fauces, faw'sēz, *n pl* the upper part of the throat from the root of the tongue to the entrance of the gullet —*adj* **Fau'cal,** produced in the fauces, as certain Semitic guttural sounds [L]

Faucet, faw'set, *n* a pipe inserted in a barrel to draw liquid. [O Fr *fausset—fausser,* to falsify, to break, pierce—*fals*—L *falsus,* **False.**]

Faugh, faw, *int* an exclamation of contempt or disgust. [Prob from the sound]

Faulchion, an obs. form of **Falchion.**

Fault, fawlt, *n.* a failing error blemish imperfection a slight offence (*geol* and *min*) a displacement of strata or veins in tennis, a stroke in which the player fails to serve the ball into the proper place —*adjs* **Fault'ful** (*Shak*), full of faults or crimes, **Fault'less,** without fault or defect —*adv* **Fault'lessly** —*n* **Fault'lessness.** —*adj* **Fault'y,** imperfect, defective guilty of a fault blamable —*adv* **Fault'ily.**—*n* **Fault'iness** —**At fault,** open to blame (of dogs) unable to find the scent, **To find fault** (*with*), to censure for some defect [O Fr *faute, falte*—L *fallĕre,* to deceive]

Fauna, fawn'a, *n* a term employed to designate animals collectively, or those of a particular country, or of a particular geological period (*pl*) **Faunæ** or **Faunas** —*n* **Faun,** a rural deity among the Romans—the protector of shepherds and agriculture [L *faunus,* from *favēre, fautum,* to favour]

Fauteuil, fō tey', *n* an arm chair, esp a president's chair the seat of one of the forty members of the French Academy [Fr]

Fautor, faw'tor, *n* a favourer or supporter [O Fr *fauteur*—L *fautor—favēre,* to favour]

Favonian, fav ō'ni-an, *adj* pertaining to the west wind, favourable [L , 'the west wind'—*favēre,* to favour]

Favour, fā'vur, *n* countenance good will a kind deed an act of grace or lenity indulgence partiality advantage a knot of ribbons worn at a wedding, or anything as a pledge of a woman's favour worn publicly countenance, appearance (*arch*) an attraction or grace (*Shak*) a letter or written communication —*v t* to regard with good will to be on the side of to treat indulgently to afford advantage to to resemble (*coll*) —*n* **Fa'vourer.** — **Favours to come,** favours still expected, **To curry favour** (see **Curry**).—*adj* **Fa'vourable,** friendly propitious conducive to advantageous — *adv* **Fa'vourably.** — *n* **Fa'vourableness.** — *p adj* **Fa'voured,** having a certain favour or appearance, featured—used in composition —*n* **Fa'vourite,** a person or thing regarded with favour one unduly loved a kind of curl of the hair, affected by ladies of the 18th century — *adj* esteemed, beloved, preferred — *n* **Fa'vouritism,** the practice of favouring or showing partiality —*adj* **Fa'vourless,** without favour (*Spens*) not favouring [O Fr — L *favor—favēre,* to favour, befriend]

Favus, fāv'us, *n* a disease of the skin, chiefly of the hairy scalp [L , 'a honeycomb ']

Fawn, fawn, *n* a young deer —*adj* resembling a fawn in colour —*v i* to bring forth a fawn [O Fr *faon,* through an unrecorded Low L *fœtonus,* an extension of L *fœtus,* offspring]

Fawn, fawn, *v i* to cringe, to flatter in a servile way (*upon*) —*n* (*rare*) a servile cringe or bow mean flattery —*ns* **Fawn'er,** one who flatters to gain favour, **Fawn'ing,** mean flattery sycophancy —*adv* **Fawn'ingly** [M E *faunen*—Ice *fagna,* to rejoice, conn with A S *fægen,* glad]

Fay, fā, *n* a fairy [O Fr *fee*—L *fata,* a fairy—L *fatum,* fate]

Fay, fā, *n* (*Shak*) faith

Feague, fēg, *v t* (*obs*) to whip, to perplex [Cog with Dut *vegen,* Ger *fegen*]

Fealty, fē'al ti, or fēl'ti, *n* the oath sworn by the vassal of fidelity to his feudal lord loyalty [O Fr *fealte* — L *fidelitat em —fidelis,* faithful — *fidĕre,* to trust]

Fear, fēr, *n* a painful emotion excited by danger apprehension of danger or pain alarm the object of fear aptness to cause fear (*B*) deep reverence piety towards God —*v t* to regard with fear to expect with alarm (*B*) to stand in awe of to venerate (*obs*) to terrify to make afraid —*v i* to be afraid, to be in doubt —*adj*

Fear'ful, timorous exciting intense fear terrible —*adv* **Fear'fully.**—*n* **Fear'fulness.**—*adj* **Fear'some,** causing fear, frightful —*adv* **Fear'somely** —*adj* **Fear'less,** without fear daring brave —*adv* **Fear'lessly.**—*n* **Fear'lessness.** [A S *fǽr*, fear, *fǽran*, to terrify, cf Ger *gefahr*, Ice *fár*, harm, mischief]

Fear, fēr, *n* (*Spens*) a companion [See **Fere.**]

Feasible, fēz'i-bl, *adj* practicable —*adv* **Feas'ibly.**—*ns* **Feas'ibleness, Feasibil'ity** [Fr *faisable*, that can be done—*faire*, *faisant*—L *facĕre*, to do, to make]

Feast, fēst, *n* a day of unusual solemnity or joy a festival in commemoration of some event—*movable*, such as occur on a specific day of the week succeeding a certain day of the month, as *Easter*, *immovable*, at a fixed date, as Christmas a rich and abundant repast rich enjoyment for the mind or heart —*v i* to hold a feast to eat sumptuously to receive intense delight —*v t* to entertain sumptuously —*n* **Feast'er.**—*adj* **Feast'ful,** festive, joyful, luxurious —*n* **Feast-rite,** a rite or custom observed at feasts —*adj* **Feast-won** (*Shak*), won or bribed by feasting —**Double feast** (*eccl*), one on which the antiphon is doubled, **Feast of fools,** and of **asses,** mediæval festivals, held between Christmas and Epiphany, in which a burlesque bishop was enthroned in church, and a burlesque mass said by his orders, and an ass driven round in triumph [O Fr *feste* (Fr *fête*)—L *festum*, a holiday, *festus*, solemn, festal]

Feat, fēt, *n* a deed manifesting extraordinary strength, skill, or courage —*v t* to fashion (*Shak*) —*adj* neat, deft —*adj* **Feat'eous,** dexterous, neat —*adv* **Feat'eously** (*Spens*), dexterously, neatly [Fr *fait*—L *factum*—L *facĕre*, to do, to make]

Feather, feth'er, *n* one of the growths which form the covering of a bird a feather like ornament the feathered end of an arrow nature, kind, as in 'birds of a feather' birds collectively anything light or trifling —*v t* to furnish or adorn with feathers —*p adj* **Feath'ered,** covered or fitted with feathers, or anything feather-like like the flight of a feathered animal, swift smoothed as with feathers —*ns* **Feather-edge,** an edge of a board or plank thinner than the other edge, **Feather-grass,** a perennial grass, so called from the feathery appearance of its awns, **Feather-head,** a frivolous person, **Feath'ering,** plumage the fitting of feathers to arrows (*archit*) an arrangement of small arcs or foils separated by projecting cusps, frequently forming the feather like ornament on the inner mouldings of arches —*adj* **Feath'ery,** pertaining to, resembling, or covered with feathers —*n* **Feath'eriness.**—**A feather in one's cap,** some striking mark of distinction, **To be in high feather,** to be greatly elated or in high spirits, **To feather one's nest,** to accumulate wealth for one's self while serving others in a position of trust, **To feather an oar,** to turn the blade of the oar horizontally as it comes out of the water, thus lessening the resistance of the air, **To make the feathers fly,** to throw into confusion by a sudden attack, **To show the white feather,** to show signs of cowardice—a white feather in a gamecock's tail being considered as a sign of degeneracy [A S *fe̊der*, Ger *feder*, conn with L *penna*, Gr *pteron*, Sans *patra*]

Feature, fēt'ūr, *n* the marks by which anything is recognised the prominent traits of anything the cast of the face (*pl*) the countenance —*v t* (*coll*) to have features resembling —*adjs* **Feat'ured,** with features well marked, **Feat'ureless,** destitute of distinct features [O Fr *faiture*—L. *factura*, *facturus*, fut. part of *facĕre*, to make.]

Febricule, feb'ri kūl, *n* a slight fever [L *febricula*, dim of *febris*, fever]

Febrific, fe brif'ik, *adj* producing fever, feverish. [L *febris*, fever, and *facĕre*, to make]

Febrifuge, feb'ri fūj, *n* a medicine for removing fever —*adj* **Febrif'ugal** (or feb') [L *febris*, and *fugāre*, to put to flight]

Febrile, fē'bril, or feb'ril, *adj* pertaining to fever feverish —*n* **Febril'ity.** [Fr *fébrile*—L *febris*, fever]

Febronianism, feb rō'ni an izm, *n* a system of doctrine antagonistic to the claims of the Roman pontiff and asserting the independence of national churches, propounded in 1763 by Johann Nikolaus von Hontheim under the pseudonym 'Justinus Febronius'

February, feb'rōō ar i, *n* the second month of the year [L *Februarius* (*mensis*), the month of expiation, because on this month the great Roman feast of expiation was held—*februa*, the festival of expiation]

Feces. See **Fæces** —*adj* **Fe'cal.**

Fecula, fek'ū la, *n* starch obtained as a sediment by breaking down certain plants or seeds in water [L *fæcula*, dim of *fæx*, dregs]

Feck, fek, *n* (*Scot*) strength, value, quantity, number the bulk of anything, the whole —*adj* **Feck'less,** spiritless —*adv* **Feck'ly,** mostly [A corr of **Effect**]

Feculent, fek'ū lent *adj* containing fæces or sediment muddy foul —*ns* **Fec'ulence,** or **Fec'ulency.**

Fecund, fek'und, *adj* fruitful fertile prolific —*v t* **Fec'undāte** (also fe kund'), to make fruitful to impregnate —*ns* **Fecundā'tion,** the act of impregnating the state of being impregnated, **Fecund'ity,** fruitfulness prolificness in female animals [Fr —L *fecundus*, fruitful]

Fed, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Feed**

Fedary, fed'ar i (*Shak*) Same as **Federary.**

Federal, fed'er al, *adj* pertaining to or consisting of a treaty or covenant confederated, founded upon mutual agreement —A *Federal* union or government is one in which several states, while independent in home affairs, combine for national or general purposes, as in the United States and Switzerland In the American Civil War, *Federal* was the name applied to the states of the North which defended the Union against the Confederate separatists of the South —*n* a supporter of federation a Unionist soldier in the American Civil War —*ns* **Fed'eralist,** a supporter of a federal constitution or union, **Fed'eralism,** the principles or cause maintained by federalists —**Federal** (or **Covenant**) **theology,** that first worked out by Cocceius (1603-69), the earliest attempt at a Biblical Theology, based on the idea of two covenants between God and man —of Works and of Grace, the first with Adam as federal representative of the whole human race, the second with Christ as the representative of his people, and with them in him —*n* **Fed'erary** (*Shak*), a confederate —*adjs* **Fed'erāte,** united by league confederated, **Fed'erative,** united in league —*n* **Federā'tion,** the act of uniting in league a federal union [Fr *fédéral* —L. *fœdus*, *fœderis*, a treaty, akin to *fidĕre*, to trust]

Fee, fē, *n* price paid for services, as to a lawyer or physician recompense, wages the sum exacted for any special privilege a grant of land for feudal service an unconditional inheritance (often termed *fee-simple*) possession ownership.—*v t* to pay a fee to to hire —*pr p* fee'ing, *pa p* feed —**Base fee,** a qualified fee, a freehold estate of inheritance to which a qualification is annexed; **Conditional fee,** a fee granted on condition, or limited to particular heirs. the

estate of a mortgagee of land, possession of which is conditional on payment, **Great fee,** the holding of a tenant of the crown, **Fee-grief** (*Shak*), a private grief, **Fee-tail,** an entailed estate, which on failure of heirs reverts to the donor, **Feeing-market** (*Scot*), a fair or market at which farm servants are hired for the year or half year following [A S *feoh*, cattle, property, a special kind of property, property in land, Ger *vieh*, Ice *fé*, allied to L *pecus*, cattle, *pecunia*, money]

Feeble, fē'bl, *adj* weak wanting in strength of body, energy, or efficiency showing weakness or incapacity faint dull —*adv* **Fee'bly** —*ns* **Fee'bleness,** (*Spens*) **Fe'blesse** —*adj* **Feeble-minded,** weak minded irresolute [O Fr *foible*, for *floible*—L *flebilis*, lamentable, from *flēre*, to weep]

Feed, fēd, *v t* to give food to to nourish to furnish with necessary material to foster —*v i* to take food to nourish one's self by eating —*pr p* feed'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* fed —*n* an allowance of provender, esp when given to cattle a meal (*Milton*) pasture land (*Shak*) the motion forward of anything being fed to a machine —*ns* **Feed'er,** he who feeds or that which supplies an eater one who abets or encourages another one who fattens cattle a parasite (*obs*), **Feed-head,** the cistern that supplies water to the boiler of a steam engine, **Feed-heater,** an apparatus for heating the water supplied to a steam boiler, **Feeding-bottle,** a bottle for supplying liquid food to an infant, **Feed'ing,** act of eating that which is eaten pasture the placing of the sheets of paper in position for a printing or ruling machine, **Feed-pipe,** a pipe for supplying a boiler or cistern with water, **Feed-pump,** a force pump for supplying a steam engine boiler with water [A S *fédan*, to feed]

Fee-faw-fum, fē' faw' fum', *n* a nursery word for anything frightful

Feel, fēl, *v t* to perceive by the touch to handle or try by touch to be conscious of to be keenly sensible of to have an inward persuasion of —*v i* to know by the touch to have the emotions excited to produce a certain sensation when touched, as to feel hard or hot —*pr p* feel'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* felt —*n* the sensation of touch —*ns* **Feel'er,** a remark cautiously dropped, or any indirect stratagem, to sound the opinions of others (*pl*) jointed fibres in the heads of insects, &c, possessed of a delicate sense of touch, termed antennæ, **Feel'ing,** the sense of touch perception of objects by touch consciousness of pleasure or pain tenderness emotion sensibility, susceptibility, sentimentality opinion as resulting from emotion (*pl*) the affections or passions —*adj* expressive of great sensibility or tenderness easily affected —*adv* **Feel'ingly.**— **To feel after** (*B*), to search for [A S *félan*, to feel, Ger *fuhlen*, prob akin to L *palpāre*, to quiver]

Feer, fēr, *n* (*Spens*) a companion, a spouse [A S *ge féra*, a companion—*féran*, to travel]

Fee-simple, Fee-tail See under **Fee**

Feet, fēt, *pl* of **Foot.**—*adj* **Feet'less,** without feet

Feign, fān, *v t* to invent to imagine to make a show or pretence of, to counterfeit, simulate —*adv* **Feign'edly** —*n* **Feign'edness** —*adj* **Feigned,** pretended simulating [Fr *feindre*, pr p *feignant*, to feign—L *fingĕre*, *fictum*, to form]

Feint, fānt, *n* a false appearance a pretence a mock assault a deceptive movement in fencing, boxing, &c —*v i* to make a feint [Fr *feint*, pa p of *feindre*]

Feldspar, feld'spär, *n* a general term in mineralogy for the most important rock forming group of minerals—all anhydrous silicates of alumina—divided into those in which the minerals crystallise in *monoclinic* and in *triclinic* forms—also **Felspar** and **Feldspath.**—*adj* **Feldspath'ic.** [Ger *feldspath*—*feld*, a field, *spath*, spar]

Felicity, fe lis'i ti, *n* happiness delight a blessing a happy event —*v t* **Felic'itāte,** to express joy or pleasure to to congratulate —*n* **Felicitā'tion,** the act of felicitating or congratulating —*adj* **Felic'itous,** happy prosperous delightful appropriate —*adv* **Felic'itously** [Fr —L *felicitat em*, from *felix*, *icis*, happy]

Feline, fē'līn, *adj* pertaining to the cat or the cat kind like a cat —*ns* **Felin'ity, Fel'idæ,** the family of carnivores to which the cat, tiger, &c belong [L *felinus*—*felis*, a cat]

Fell, fel, *n* a barren or stony hill [Ice *fjall*, Dan *fjeld*]

Fell, fel, *pa t* of **Fall**

Fell, fel, *v t* to cause to fall to bring to the ground to cut down —*n* **Fell'er,** a cutter of wood [A S *fellan*, causal form of *feallan*, to **Fall**]

Fell, fel, *n* a skin [A S *fel*, cf L *pellis*, Gr *pella*, Ger *fell*]

Fell, fel, *n* anger, melancholy (*Spens*) [L *fel*, bile]

Fell, fel, *adj* cruel fierce bloody —*n* **Fell'ness** —*adv* **Fel'ly** —*adj* **Fell-lurking,** lurking with treacherous purpose (*Shak*) [A S *fel*, cog with Dut *fel*, which appears also in O Fr *fel*, cruel]

Fellah, fel'a, *n* an Arabic name applied contemptuously by the Turks to the labouring or agricultural population of Egypt—descendants of the ancient Egyptian, intermingled with Syrians, Arabs, &c (*pl*) **Fellahs** and **Fellahin.** [Ar, 'tiller of the soil']

Felloe See **Felly,** *n*

Fellonous, fel'lon-us, *adj* (*Spens*) fell —*adj* **Fel'lonest,** most fell

Fellow, fel'ō, *n* an associate a companion and equal one of a pair, a mate a member of a university who enjoys a fellowship a member of a scientific or other society an individual, a person generally a worthless person —*ns* **Fellow-citizen,** one belonging to the same city, **Fellow-creature,** one of the same race, **Fellow-feeling,** feeling between fellows or equals sympathy —*adv* **Fel'lowly** (*Shak*), companionable —*n* **Fel'lowship,** the state of being a fellow or partner friendly intercourse communion an association an endowment in a college for the support of graduates called Fellows the position and income of a fellow (*arith*) the proportional division of profit and loss among partners — **Good fellowship,** companionableness, **Right hand of fellowship,** the right hand given by one minister or elder to another at an ordination in some churches [M E *felawe*—Ice *félagi*, a partner in goods, from *fé* (Ger *vieh*), cattle, property, and *lag*, a laying together, a law, cf Eng *fee*, and *law*]

Felly, fel'i, **Felloe,** fel'ō, *n* one of the curved pieces in the circumference of a wheel the circular rim of the wheel [A S *felg*, Ger *felge*]

Felon, fel'on, *n* one guilty of felony a convict a wicked person an inflamed sore —*adj* wicked or cruel —*adj* **Felō'nious,** wicked depraved done with the deliberate intention to commit crime —*adv* **Felō'niously.**—*n* **Felō'niousness,** the quality of being felonious —*adj* **Fel'onous** (*Spens*), felonious —*n* **Fel'ony,** (*orig*) a crime punished by total forfeiture of lands, &c a grave crime, beyond a misdemeanour, as that punishable by penal servitude or death [O Fr —Low L *fellonem*, *fello*, a traitor, which is prob from the Celtic, cf Ir and Gael *feall*, to betray]

Felsite, fel'sīt, *n* a fine grained, compact rock,

now recognised as only a variety of quartz porphyry —*adj* **Felsit'ic.** [Fr —Ger *fels*, rock]

Felspar. Same as **Feldspar.**

Felt, felt, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Feel**

Felt, felt, *n* a fabric formed without weaving, by taking advantage of the natural tendency of the fibres of wool and certain kinds of hair to inter lace with and cling to each other —*v t* to make into felt to cover with felt —*v t* **Felt'er,** to clot or mat together like felt —*n* **Felt'ing,** the art or process of making felt [A S *felt*, cf Dut *vilt*, Ger *filz*]

Felucca, fe luk'a, *n* a class of small merchant vessels, used in the Mediterranean, with two masts, lateen sails, and often a rudder at each end [It *feluca*, which, like Fr *felouque*, is from Ar *fulk*, a ship]

Female, fē'māl, *adj* of the sex that produces young pertaining to females (*bot*) having a pistil or fruit bearing organ —*n* one of the female sex, a woman —**Female screw,** a screw cut upon the inward surface of a cylindrical hole in wood or metal —*ns* **Femal'ity, Feminal'ity,** the female nature, **Femin'inine,** the quality of being female —*adj* **Fem'inine,** pertaining to women tender, delicate womanly (*gram*) the gender denoting females —*adv* **Fem'ininely** —*ns* **Femininity** (*Spens*), the nature of the female sex, **Femme** (Fr), a woman —**Feminine rhyme,** a rhyme between words that terminate each in an unaccented syllable [Fr *femelle*—L *femella*, dim of *femina*, a woman]

Femur, fē'mer, *n* the thigh-bone —*adj* **Fem'oral,** belonging to the thigh —**Femoral artery,** the main artery of the thigh [L *femoralis—femur*, *femŏris*, the thigh]

Fen, fen, *n* a kind of low marshy land often or partially covered with water a morass or bog —*n* **Fen-fire,** the Will o'-the-wisp —*adjs* **Fenn'y, Fenn'ish, Fen-sucked** (*Shak*), drawn out of bogs [A S *fenn*, Ice *fen*, Goth *fani*, mud]

Fen, fen, *v t* an exclamatory phrase in boys' games, meaning 'Check!' 'Bar!' [Cf **Fend.**]

Fence, fens, *n* a wall or hedge for enclosing animals or for protecting land the art of fencing defence a receiver of stolen goods —*v t* to enclose with a fence to fortify —*v i* to practise fencing to conceal the truth by equivocal answers —*adjs* **Fence'less,** without fence or enclosure, open, **Fenc'ible,** capable of being fenced or defended —*n pl* **Fenc'ibles,** volunteer regiments raised for local defence during a special crisis militia enlisted for home service —*p adj* **Fenc'ing,** defending or guarding—*n* the act of erecting a fence the art of attack and defence with a sword or other weapon —*ns* **Fenc'er,** one who practises fencing with a sword, **Fenc'ing-master,** one who teaches fencing —**Sunk fence,** a ditch or water course, **To fence the tables,** in the ancient usage of Scotland, to debar from partaking in communion those guilty of any known sin, **To sit on the fence,** to be still hesitating as between two opinions [Abbrev of **Defence**]

Fend, fend, *v t* to ward off to shut out to defend —*v i* to offer resistance to make provision for —*n* self support, the shift one makes for one's self —*adj* **Fend'y,** shifty [Abbrev of **Defend**]

Fender, fend'er, *n* a metal guard before a fire to confine the ashes a protection for a ship's side against piers, &c, consisting of a bundle of rope, &c —*ns* **Fender-beam,** a fender of wood, protecting a ship's side in dock a permanent buffer at the end of a railway siding, **Fender-board,** a board protecting the steps of a carriage from the dust thrown up by the wheels. [**Fend**]

Fenestella, fen-es-tel'a, *n* a niche on the south side of an altar, containing the piscina, and sometimes the credence a genus of Polyzoa, like the recent 'lace coral,' very common in Palæozoic rocks [L, dim of *fenestra*, a window]

Fenestral, fe nes'tral, *adj* belonging to or like a window with transparent spots —Also **Fenes'trāte** [L *fenestralis—fenestra*, a window]

Fenian, fē'ne an, *n* a member of an association of Irishmen founded in New York in 1857 for the overthrow of the English government in Ireland —*adj* belonging to the legendary Fenians, or to the modern conspirators —*n* **Fe'nianism** [Prob from *Fianna Eirionn*, 'champions of Erin,' the traditional militia of the ancient Irish kings]

Fennec, fen'ek, *n* a little African fox with large ears [Moorish]

Fennel, fen'el, *n* a genus of umbelliferous plants, allied to Dill, but distinguished by the cylindrical, strongly ribbed fruit, the flower yellow [A S *finul*—L *fœniculum*, fennel, from *fenum*, hay, Ger *fenchel*]

Fent, fent, *n* (*prov*) a slit, crack a remnant or odd piece [O Fr *fente*—L *findĕre*, to cleave]

Fenugreek, fen'ū grēk, *n* a genus of leguminous plants, allied to clover and melilot [L *fenum græcum*, 'Greek hay']

Feod, Feodal, Feodary. Same as **Feud, Feudal, Feudary**

Feoff, fef, *n* a fief —*v t* to grant possession of a fief or property in land —*ns* **Feoff'ment,** the gift of a fief or feoff, **Feoff'er,** he who grants the fief, **Feoffee',** the person invested with the fief [O Fr *feoffer* or *fiefer*—O Fr *fief* See **Fee**]

Feracious, fe rā'shus, *adj* fruitful —*n* **Ferac'ity** (*rare*) [L *ferax, acis—ferre*, to bear]

Feræ, fē'rē, *n pl* wild animals —**Fēræ naturæ,** those animals that are wild or not domesticated, including game animals—deer, hares, pheasants, &c —*adj* **Fē'ral,** wild, run wild —*n* **Fer'ity,** wildness [L]

Fere, fēr, *n* (*Spens*) a mate, companion, equal. [A S *gefera*, a companion, *feran*, to travel]

Feretory, fer'e tor i, *n* a shrine for relics carried in processions [L *feretrum—ferre*, to bear]

Ferial, fē'ri al, *adj* pertaining to holidays (*feriæ*), belonging to any day of the week which is neither a fast nor a festival [Fr —L *feria*, a holiday]

Ferine, fē'rin, *adj* pertaining to, or like a wild beast savage [L *ferinus—fera*, a wild beast—*ferus*, akin to Gr *thēr*, Ger *thier*, a beast]

Feringee, Feringhee, fer-ing'gē, *n* a Hindu name for an Englishman [Hind *Farangī*, a corr of **Frank**]

Ferly, fer'li, *adj* fearful sudden singular —*n* a wonder —*v i* to wonder [M E *ferly, ferli*—A S *fœrlic*, sudden, cf Ger *ge-fahrlich*, dangerous]

Ferm, ferm, *n* a farm (*Spens*) abode, lodging

Ferment, fer'ment, *n* what excites fermentation, as yeast, leaven internal motion amongst the parts of a fluid agitation tumult —*v t* (ferment'), to excite fermentation to inflame —*v i* to rise and swell by the action of fermentation to work, used of wine, &c to be in excited action to be stirred with anger —*n* **Fermentabil'ity** —*adj* **Ferment'able,** capable of fermentation —*n* **Fermentā'tion,** the act or process of fermenting the change which takes place in liquids exposed to air the kind of spontaneous decomposition which produces alcohol restless action of the mind or feelings —*adj* **Ferment'ative,** causing or consisting in fermentation —*n* **Ferment'ativeness.** [Fr —L *fermentum*, for *fervimentum—fervēre*, to boil]

Fermeture, fer'me tūr, *n* a mechanism for closing the chamber of a breech loading gun [Fr —L *firmāre*, to make fast]

Fern, fern, *n* one of the rich and beautiful class of higher or vascular cryptogamous plants—the natural order Filices —**Fern seed,** the spores of ferns, which, properly gathered, are supposed to render the bearers invisible —*ns* **Fern'shaw,** a thicket of ferns, **Fern'ery,** a place for rearing ferns —*adj* **Fern'y.** [A S. *fearn*, Ger *farn*]

Ferntickle, fern'tĭ kl, *n.* a freckle.—*adj* **Fern'tickled.**

Ferocious, fe-rō'shus, *adj* savage, fierce cruel —*adv* **Fero'ciously** —*ns* **Fero'ciousness, Feroc'ity,** savage cruelty of disposition untamed fierceness [L *ferox, ferocis*, wild—*ferus*, wild]

Ferrara, fer-ä'ra, *n* a make of sword blade highly esteemed in Scotland from about the close of the 16th century—often **Andrea Ferrara**—said to have been made at Belluno in Venetia by Cosmo, Andrea, and Gianantonio Ferraia [Perh a native of Ferrara, or prob merely the It *ferrajo*, a cutler—L *ferrarius*, a smith]

Ferreous, fer'e us, *adj* pertaining to or made of iron [L *ferreus—ferrum*, iron]

Ferret, fer'et, *n* ribbon woven from spun silk [Corr from Ital *fioretto*—L *flos, floris*, a flower]

Ferret, fer'et, *n* a half tamed albino variety of the polecat, employed in unearthing rabbits —*v t* to drive out of a hiding place to search out carefully and cunningly to worry —*pr p* ferr'eting, *pa p* ferr'eted [O Fr *furet*, a ferret—Low L *furetus*, prob from L *fur*, a thief]

Ferriage, fer'ĭ āj, *n* fare paid for conveyance over a ferry

Ferric, fer'ik, *adj* pertaining to or obtained from iron noting an acid compounded of iron and oxygen —*ns* **Ferr'otype,** a photographic process in which the negative was developed by a saturated solution of protosulphate of iron, **Ferrocyanogen** (fer'o-sī an'ō jen), a compound radical supposed by chemists to exist in ferrocyanic acid and the ferrocyanides, the chief of which is potassium ferrocyanide, yielding Prussian blue [From L *ferrum*, iron]

Ferriferous, fer rif'er-us, *adj* bearing or yielding iron [L *ferrum*, iron, and *ferre*, to bear]

Ferruginous, fer-rōō'jĭn-us, *adj* of the colour of iron rust impregnated with iron [L *ferrugineus —ferrugo, inem*, iron rust—*ferrum*]

Ferrule, fer'ĭl, or fer'ōōl, *n* a metal ring or cap on a staff, &c. to keep it from splitting [O Fr *virole*—L *virriola*, a bracelet—*vīrē e*, to bind]

Ferry, fer'ĭ, *v t* to carry or convey over a water in a boat —*pr p* ferr'ying *pa p* ferr'ied —*n* a place where one is carried by boat across a water the right of conveying passengers the ferry boat —*ns* **Ferry-boat, Ferry-man.** [A S *ferian*, to convey, *faran*, to go, Ger *fahre*, a ferry—*fahren*, to go, to carry]

Fertile, fer'tĭl, *adj* able to bear or produce abundantly rich in resources inventive fertilising —*n* **Fertilisā'tion,** the act or process of fertilising —*v t* **Fer'tilise,** to make fertile or fruitful to enrich —*ns* **Fer'tiliser,** one who or that which fertilises, **Fertil'ity,** fruitfulness richness abundance —*adv* **Fer'tilely.** [Fr —L *fertilis—ferre*, to bear]

Ferulaceous, fer ōō lā'shus, *adj* pertaining to or resembling canes or reeds [L *ferula*, a cane]

Ferule, fer'ōōl, *n* a cane or rod used for striking children in punishment [L *ferula*, a cane—*ferīre*, to strike.]

Fervent, fĕr'vent, *adj* ardent zealous warm in feeling —*adv* **Fer'vently** —*n* **Fer'vency,** heat of mind eagerness, warmth of devotion —*adj* **Fer'vid,** very hot having burning desire or emotion zealous —*adv* **Fer'vidly** —*ns* **Fer'vidness; Fer'vour,** heat heat of mind zeal [Fr —L *fervēre*, to boil]

Fescennine, fes'e nin, *adj* scurrilous [Fescennine verses consisted of dialogues in rude extempore verses, generally in Saturnian measure, in which the parties rallied and ridiculed one another The style, afterwards popular at Rome, originated in the Etruscan town Fescennium]

Fescue, fes'kū, *n* a genus of grasses, very nearly allied to Brome grass, and including many valuable pasture and fodder grasses a small straw or wire used to point out letters to children when learning to read [O Fr *festu*—L *festuca*, a straw]

Fesse, Fess, fes, *n* (*her*) one of the ordinaries—a band or belt over the middle of an escutcheon, and comprising in breadth the third part of it [Fr *fasce*—L *fascia*, a band]

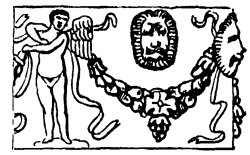
Festal, fes'tal, *adj* pertaining to a feast or holiday joyous gay —*adv* **Fes'tally**

Fester, fes'tĕr, *v i* to corrupt or rankle to suppurate to become malignant —*v t* to cause to fester to rankle as a feeling of resentment —*n* a wound discharging corrupt matter. [O Fr *festre*—L *fistula*, an ulcer]

Festinate, fes'tĭ nāt, *adj* (*Shak*) hurried, hasty —*adv* **Fes'tinately** (*Shak*), hastily [L *festinare, ātum*, to hurry]

Festive, fes'tĭv, *adj* festal mirthful —*adv* **Fes'tively.**—*ns* **Fes'tival,** a joyful celebration a feast, **Festiv'ity,** social mirth at a feast joyfulness gaiety [L *festivus—festus*]

Festoon, fes tōōn', *n* a garland suspended between two points (*archit*) an ornament like a wreath of flowers, &c —*v t* to adorn with festoons —*n* **Festoon-blind,** a window blind of cloth gathered into rows of festoons in its width [Fr *feston* — Low L *festo(n)*, a garland—L *festum*]



Festoon

Fet, Fett, fet, *v t* obs form of **Fetch**

Fetch, fech, *v t* to bring to go and get to obtain as its price to accomplish in any way to bring down, to cause to yield to reach or attain —*v i* to turn (*naut*) to arrive at —*n* the act of bringing the stretch of space over which anything is carried a stratagem —*adj* **Fetch'ing,** fascinating —**To fetch and carry,** to perform humble services for another, **To fetch up,** to recover to come to a sudden stop [A S *feccan, fetian*, to fetch, from root of **Foot,** Ger *fassen*, to seize]

Fetch, fech, *n* the apparition of a living person —**Fetch-candle,** a nocturnal light, as of a moving candle, supposed to portend a death [Ety unknown Some suggest Norw *Vetteljos*, the Vætt's or goblin's candle = ignis-fatuus]

Fête, fāt, *n* a festival or feast a holiday —*v t* to entertain at a feast —**Fête champêtre,** an out door entertainment, **Fête-day,** a birth day [Fr —L *festum*]

Fetich, Fetish, fē'tish, *n* an object either natural or artificial capable of being appropriated by an individual whose possession of it procures the services of a spirit lodged within it —*ns* **Fe'tichism, Fe'tishism,** the worship of a fetich a belief in charms —*adjs* **Fetichist'ic, Fetishist'ic.** [Fr *fétiche*—Port *feitiço*, magic, a name given by the Port to the gods of W Africa—Port. *feitiço*, artificial—L *factitius—facĕre*, to make]

Fetid, fē'tid, or fet'id, *adj* stinking having a strong offensive odour —*ns* **Fe'tidness, Fe'tor, Fœ'tor.** [L *fœtidus—fœtēre*, to stink]

Fetlock, fet'lok, *n* a tuft of hair that grows behind on horses' feet the part where this hair grows.—*adj* **Fet'locked,** tied by the fetlock [From root of **Foot** and **Lock,** as in **Lock** of hair]

Fetter, fet'er, *n* a chain or shackle for the feet anything that restrains used chiefly in *pl* —*v t* to put fetters on to restrain —*adj* **Fett'ered,** bound by fetters (*zool*) applied to the feet of animals which bend backward and seem unfit for walking.—*n* **Fett'erlock** (*her*), a shackle or lock —*adj* **Fett'erless,** without fetters, unrestrained [A S *fetor—fét*, feet, pl of *fót*, foot]

Fettle, fet'l, *v t* (*Scot*) to arrange, mend —*v i* to potter fussily about —*n* preparedness, ready condition [Ety dub, prob cog with *fetter*, A S *fetel*, a belt]

Fetus, Fœtus, fē'tus, *n* the young of animals in the egg or in the womb, after its parts are distinctly formed, until its birth —*adj* **Fe'tal,** pertaining to a fetus [L, from obs *feuēre*, to bring forth, whence also *femina*, *fecundus*, &c]

Feu, fū, *n* (*Scot*) a tenure where the vassal, in place of military services, makes a return in grain or in money a sale of land for a stipulated annual payment (**Feu-duty**), esp for building on —*v t* to vest in one who undertakes to pay the feu duty —*n* **Feu'ar,** one who holds real estate in consideration of a payment called feu-duty [Low L *feudum* See **Fee.**]

Feud, fūd, *n* a war waged by private individuals, families, or clans against one another on their own account a bloody strife —**Right of feud,** the right to protect one's self and one's kinsmen, and punish injuries [O Fr *faide*, *feide*—Low L *faida*—O High Ger *fēhida* See **Foe**]

Feud, fūd, *n* a fief or land held on condition of service —*adj* **Feud'al,** pertaining to feuds or fiefs belonging to feudalism —*v t* **Feud'alise** —*ns* **Feudalisā'tion; Feud'alism,** the system, during the middle ages, by which vassals held lands from lords superior on condition of military service, **Feudal'ity,** the state of being feudal the feudal system, **Feud'ary; Feud'atory,** one holding lands or power by a feudal tenure (also *adj*), **Feud'ist,** a writer on feuds one versed in the laws of feudal tenure [Low L *feudum*, from root of **Fee**]

Feuilleton, fe'lye tong, *n* the portion of a political newspaper set apart for intelligence of a non political character—for criticisms on art or letters, or for a serial story, usually separated from the main sheet by a line —*n* **Feuil'letonism,** superficial qualities in literature, &c [Fr, dim of *feuillet*, a leaf—L *folium*, a leaf]

Feuter, Fewtre, fū'ter, *v t* (*Spens*) to set close, to fix in rest, as a spear [O Fr *feutre—feutre*, felt]

Fever, fē'ver, *n* a disease marked by great bodily heat and quickening of pulse extreme excitement of the passions, agitation a painful degree of anxiety —*v t* to put into a fever —*v i* to become fevered —*n* **Fever-few,** a composite perennial closely allied to camomile, so called from its supposed power as a febrifuge —*adj* **Fe'verish,** slightly fevered indicating fever fidgety fickle morbidly eager —*adv* **Fe'verishly** —*n* **Fe'verishness** —*adj* **Fe'verous,** feverish marked by sudden changes —*n* **Fever-heat,** the heat of fever an excessive degree of excitement [A S *féfor*—L *febris*]

Few, fū, *adj* small in number not many —*n* **Few'ness.—A good few,** a considerable number, **In few** = in a few (words), briefly, **The few,** the minority [A S *féa*, pl *féawe*, cog with Fr *peu*, L *paucus*, small]

Fey, Fay, fā, *adj* doomed, fated soon to die, under the shadow of a sudden or violent death—often marked by extravagantly high spirits. [M E *fay*, *fey*—A S *fége*, doomed, cf Dut *veeg*, about to die, Ice *feigr*, fated]

Fez, fez, *n.* a red brimless cap of fine wool, fitting closely to the head, with a tassel of black or blue, worn in Turkey, Egypt, &c —in Africa usually called *tarbûsh* [From Fez in Morocco]

Fiacre, fē a'kr, *n* a hackney-coach [Fr, from the Hôtel de St Fiacre in Paris, where first used in 17th century]

Fiancée, fē-ong sā', *n* a woman betrothed [Fr, *fiancer*, to betroth—L *fidentia*, confidence, *fidĕre*, to trust]

Fiars, fī'arz, *n pl* (*Scot*) the prices of grain legally *struck* or fixed for the year, to regulate the payment of stipend, rent, and prices not expressly agreed upon [Conn with **Fiar,** the holder of a **Fee** (q v)]

Fiasco, fi as'ko, *n* a failure in a musical performance a failure of any kind [Prob from the notion of bursting a bottle—It *fiasco*, bottle, perh from L *vasculum*, a little vessel, *vas*, a vessel]

Fiat, fī'at, *n* a formal or solemn command a short order or warrant of a judge for making out or allowing processes, letters patent, &c [L 'let it be done,' 3d pers sing pres subj of *fiĕri*, passive of *facĕre*, to do]

Fiaunt, fī'ant, *n* (*Spens*) **Fiat**

Fib, fib, *n* something said falsely a mild expression for a lie —*v i* to tell a fib or lie to speak falsely —*pr p* fibb'ing, *pa p* fibbed —*ns* **Fibb'er,** one who fibs, **Fibb'ery,** the habit of fibbing (*rare*) [An abbrev of **Fable.**]

Fibre, fī'ber, *n* a conglomeration of thread like tissue such as exists in animals or vegetables any fine thread, or thread like substance material, substance —*adjs* **Fi'bred,** having fibres, **Fi'breless,** having no fibres —*n* **Fi'bril,** a small fibre one of the extremely minute threads composing an animal fibre.—*adj* **Fi'brillous,** formed of small fibres —*n* **Fi'brin,** a proteid substance which appears in the blood after it is shed, and by its appearance gives rise to the process of coagulation or clotting —*adjs* **Fi'brinous,** of or like fibrin, **Fi'brous,** composed of fibres —*n* **Fi'brousness** [Fr —L *fibra*, a thread]

Fibula, fib'ū la, *n* a clasp or buckle the outer of the two bones from the knee to the ankle [L]

Fichu, fē shu', *n* a three-cornered cape worn over the shoulders, the ends crossed upon the bosom a triangular piece of muslin, &c for the neck [Fr]

Fickle, fik'l, *adj* inconstant changeable —*n* **Fick'leness** [A S *ficol*, *fic*, fraud]

Fico, fē'ko, *n* (*Shak*) a motion of contempt by placing the thumb between two fingers [It —L]

Fictile, fik'til, *adj* used or fashioned by the potter, plastic [L *fictilis—fingĕre*, to form or fashion]

Fiction, fik'shun, *n* a feigned or false story a falsehood romance the novel, story telling as a branch of literature a supposition of law that a thing is true, which is either certainly not true, or at least is as probably false as true —*adjs* **Fic'tional, Ficti'tious,** imaginary not real forged —*adv* **Ficti'tiously** —*adj* **Fic'tive,** fictitious, imaginative —*ns* **Fic'tionist,** a writer of fiction, **Fic'tor,** one who makes images of clay, &c [Fr —L *fiction em—fictus*, pa.p of *fingĕre*]

Fid, fid, *n* a conical pin of hard wood, used by sailors to open the strands of a rope in splicing a square bar of wood or iron, with a shoulder at one end, used to support the weight of the top mast or topgallant-mast when swayed up into place [From L *findĕre*, *fidi*, to divide]

Fiddle, fid'l, *n.* a stringed instrument of music, called also a violin —*v t* or *v i* to play on a fiddle to be busy over trifles, to trifle —*pr p* fidd'ling; *pa p* fidd'led —*n* **Fidd'ler —Scotch fiddle,** the itch, **To play first** or **second fiddle,** to take the part of the first, or second, violin-player in an orchestra to take a leading, or a subordinate part in anything —*ns* **Fiddle-block,** a long block having two sheaves of different diameters in the same plane, **Fiddle-bow,** a bow strung

with horse hair with which the strings of the fiddle are set vibrating, **Fiddle-head,** an ornament at a ship's bow, over the cutwater, consisting of a scroll turning aft or inward —*nts* **Fiddle-de-dee, Fiddlestick** (often *pl*), nonsense! expressions used in dismissing anything as silly or absurd —*v t* **Fiddle-faddle,** to trifle, to dally —*n* trifling talk —**Fiddler's green,** a sailor's name for a place of frolic on shore [A S *fīðele*, Ger. *fiedel* See **Violin.**]

Fidelity, fi del'i ti, *n* faithful performance of duty faithfulness to a husband or wife honesty firm adherence [L *fidelitat em—fidelis*, faithful—*fidĕre*, to trust]

Fidget, fij'et, *v i* to be unable to rest to move uneasily —*pr p* fidg'eting, *pa p* fidg'eted —*n* irregular motion restlessness (*pl*) general nervous restlessness, with a desire of changing the position —*adj* **Fidg'ety,** restless uneasy —*n* **Fidg'etiness** [A dim of *fidge*, prov *fike*, to move up and down, Ice *fika*, to climb up nimbly, Norw *fika*, to take trouble]

Fiducial, fi dū'shi al, *adj* showing confidence or reliance of the nature of a trust —*adv* **Fidu'cially** —*adj* **Fidu'ciary,** confident unwavering held in trust —*n* one who holds anything in trust (*theol*) one who depends for salvation on faith without works, an Antinomian [L *fiducia*, confidence, from *fidĕre*, to trust]

Fie, fi, *int* denoting disapprobation or disgust [Scand., Ice *fý*, *fei*, fie! cf Ger *pfui*]

Fief, fēf, *n* land held of a superior in fee or on condition of military service a feud [Fr —Low L *feudum*]

Field, fēld, *n* country or open country in general a piece of ground enclosed for tillage or pasture the range of any series of actions or energies the locality of a battle the battle itself room for action of any kind a wide expanse (*her*) the surface of a shield the background on which figures are drawn the part of a coin left unoccupied by the main device those taking part in a hunt all the entries collectively against which a single contestant has to compete all the parties not individually excepted, as 'to bet on the field' in a horse race —*v t* at cricket and base ball, to catch or stop and return to the fixed place —*v i* to stand in positions so as to catch the ball easily in cricket —**To keep the field,** to keep the campaign open, **Field of vision,** the compass of visual power —*ns* **Fieldbook,** a book used in surveying fields, **Field-day,** a day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises any day of unusual bustle —*adj* **Field'ed** (*Shak*), encamped —*ns* **Field'fare,** a species of thrush, having a reddish yellow throat and breast spotted with black, **Field-glass,** a binocular telescope slung over the shoulder in a case, **Field-gun,** a light cannon mounted on a carriage, **Field-hand,** an outdoor farm labourer, **Field-hospital,** a temporary hospital near the scene of battle, **Field-ice,** ice formed in the polar seas in large surfaces, distinguished from icebergs, **Field'ing,** the acting in the field at cricket as distinguished from batting, **Field-marshal,** an officer of the highest rank in the army, **Field-mouse,** a species of mouse that lives in the fields, **Field-officer,** a military officer above the rank of captain, and below that of general, **Fieldpiece,** a cannon or piece of artillery used in the field of battle, **Field-preacher,** one who preaches in the open air —*n pl* **Field-sports,** sports of the field, as hunting, racing, &c —*n* **Field-train,** a department of the Royal Artillery responsible for the safety and supply of ammunition during war —*n pl* **Field'works,** temporary works thrown up by troops in the field, either for protection or to cover an attack upon a stronghold [A.S *feld*, cf Dut *veld*, the open country, Ger *feld*]

Fiend, fēnd, *n* the devil one actuated by the most intense wickedness or hate.—*adj* **Fiend'ish,** like a fiend malicious —*n* **Fiend'ishness** —*adj* **Fiend-like,** like a fiend fiendish [A S *feónd*, pr p of *feón*, to hate, Ger *feind*, Dut *vijand*]

Fierce, fērs, *adj* ferocious violent angry —*adv.* **Fierce'ly.**—*n* **Fierce'ness.** [O Fr. *fers* (Fr. *fier*)—L *ferus*, wild, savage]

Fiery, fir'i, or fi'er i, *adj* ardent impetuous, irritable —*adv* **Fier'ily** —*n* **Fier'iness** —*adjs* **Fiery-footed,** swift of impetuous in motion, **Fiery-hot,** impetuous, **Fiery-new,** hot from newness, **Fiery-short,** short and passionate —*n* **Fiery-cross** (see **Cross**)

Fife, fif, *n* a smaller variety of the flute, usually with only one key —*v i* to play on the fife —*ns* **Fif'er,** one who plays on a fife, **Fife-major** (*obs*), the chief fifer in a regiment [Fr *fifre*, Ger *pfeife*, both, acc to Littré, from L *pipāre*, to peep, to chirp See **Pipe**]

Fifteen, fif'tēn, *adj* and *n* five and ten —**The Fifteen,** the Jacobite rising of 1715 —*adj* **Fif'teenth,** the fifth after the tenth being one of fifteen equal parts —*n* a fifteenth part [A S *fiftyne—fif*, five, *týn*, ten]

Fifth, fifth, *adj* next after the fourth —*n* one of five equal parts (*mus*) a tone five diatonic degrees above or below any given tone —**Fifth-monarchy men,** an extreme sect of the time of the Puritan revolution, who looked for the establishment of a new reign of Christ on earth, in succession to Daniel's four great monarchies of Antichrist —*adv* **Fifth'ly,** in the fifth place. [A S *fifta*]

Fifty, fif'ti, *adj* and *n* five tens or five times ten —*adj* **Fif'tieth,** the ordinal of fifty —*n* a fiftieth part [A S *fiftig—fif*, five, *tig*, ten]

Fig, fig, *n* the fig tree (*Ficus*) or its fruit, growing in warm climates a thing of little consequence —*v t* (*Shak*) to insult by a contemptuous motion of the fingers —*ns* **Fig-leaf,** the leaf of the fig tree an imitation of such a leaf for veiling the private parts of a statue or picture any scanty clothing (from Gen iii 7) a makeshift; **Fig-tree,** the tree which produces figs [Fr *figue*—L *ficus*, a fig]

Fig, fig, *n* (*coll*) figure dress [Abbrev of **Figure**]

Figaro, fig'ar o, *n* a type of cunning and dexterity from the dramatic character, first barber and then valet de chambre, in the *Barbier de Seville* and the *Mariage de Figaro*, by Beaumarchais the name adopted by a famous Paris newspaper founded 1854

Fight, fit, *v i* to strive with to contend in war or in single combat —*v t* to engage in conflict with to gain by fight to cause to fight —*pr p* fight'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* fought (fawt) —*n* a struggle a combat a battle or engagement —*n* **Fight'er** —*adj* **Fight'ing,** engaged in or fit for war —*n* the act of fighting or contending —*ns* **Fighting-cock,** a gamecock, a pugnacious fellow, **Fighting-fish** (*Betta pugnax*), a small Siamese fresh water fish, kept for its extraordinary readiness for fighting, bets being freely laid on the issue —**To fight it out,** to struggle on until the end, **To fight shy of,** to avoid from mistrust or fear, **To live like fighting-cocks,** to get the best of meat and drink [A S *feohtan*, Ger *fechten*, prob conn with L *pugnus*, the fist, Gr *pux*, with clenched fist]

Figment, fig'ment, *n* a fabrication or invention. [L *figmentum—fingĕre*, to form]

Figure, fig'ūr, *n* the form of anything in outline: the representation of anything in drawing, &c.: a drawing a design a statue appearance a

character denoting a number value or price (*rhet*) a deviation from the ordinary mode of expression, in which words are changed from their literal signification or usage (*logic*) the form of a syllogism with respect to the position of the middle term steps in a dance a type or emblem —*v t* to form or shape to make an image of to mark with figures or designs to imagine to symbolise to foreshow to note by figures —*v i* to make figures to appear as a distinguished person —*adj* **Fig'urable** —*ns* **Figurabil'ity**, the quality of being figurable, **Figurā'tion**, act of giving figure or form (*mus*) mixture of chords and discords —*adj* **Fig'urative** (*rhet*), representing by, containing or abounding in figures metaphorical flowery typical —*adv* **Fig'uratively** —*n* **Fig'urativeness**, state of being figurative —*adj* **Fig'ured**, marked or adorned with figures —*ns* **Fig'urantes**, a term applied in the ballet to those dancers who do not come forward alone but dance in troops, and also form a background for the solo dancers, **Figure-casting**, the art of preparing casts of animal or other forms, **Figure-dance**, a dance consisting of elaborate figures, **Fig'urehead**, the figure or bust under the bowsprit of a ship, **Fig'urine**, a figure or group in pottery or metal work, often specially such as are adorned with painting and gilding, **Fig'urist**, one who uses or interprets figures [Fr —L *figura*, from root of *fingĕre*, to form]

Fike, fik, *v i* (*Scot*) to fidget restlessly —*n* restlessness any vexatious requirement or detail in work —*adj* **Fik'y** [See **Fidget**]

Filaceous, fil ā'shus, *adj* composed of threads [L *filum*, a thread]

Filacer, fil'ā ser, *n* an officer in the Court of Common Pleas who formerly filed original writs and made out processes on them —Also **Fil'azer** [O Fr *filacier—filace*, a file for papers—L *filum*]

Filament, fil'a ment, *n* a slender or thread like object a fibre (*bot*) the stalk of the stamen which supports the pollen containing anther —*adj* **Filament'ous**, thread like [Fr —L *filum*, a thread]

Filanders, fil'an derz, *n pl* a disease in hawks caused by a small intestinal worm, the filander [Fr *filandres*—L *filum*]

Filature, fil'a tūr, *n* the reeling of silk, or the place where it is done [Fr —L *filum*, a thread]

Filbert, fil'bert, *n* the fruit or nut of the cultivated hazel—obs form, **Fil'berd** [Prob so called from St Philibert, whose day fell in the nutting season, Aug 22 (old style), so in German it is *Lambertsnuss*, St Lambert's nut]

Filch, filch, *v t* to steal to pilfer —*n* **Filch'er**, a thief [Prob *filch* for *filk* (M E *felen*, to hide) by adding *k*, as *talk* from *tell*, pelh from Ice *fela*, to hide or bury]

File, fil, *n* a line or wire on which papers are placed in order the papers so placed a roll or list a line of soldiers ranged behind one another the number of men forming the depth of a battalion —*v t* to put upon a file to arrange in an orderly manner to put among the records of a court to bring before a court —*v i* to march in a file —**Single file**, or **Indian file**, of men marching one behind another, **To file off**, to wheel off at right angles to the first direction, **To file with**, to rank with, to be equal to —*n* **File-leader**. [Fr *file*, from L *filum*, a thread]

File, fil, *n* a steel instrument with sharp edged furrows for smoothing or rasping metals, &c any means adopted to polish a thing, as a literary style.—*v t* to cut or smooth with, or as with a file to polish, improve —*n* **Fil'ing**, a particle rubbed off with a file [A S. *feól*, Ger *feile*, Dut *vijl*]

File, fil, *v t* to defile, pollute (*Shak*)

File, fil, *n* a shrewd cunning person, a deep fellow a pickpocket [Prob conn with *file*, from sense of hard headed, or a variant of *vile*, from the obs sense of wretch]

Filemot, fil'e mot, *adj* of a dead leaf colour —Also *n* [Fr *feuillemorte*, a dead leaf]

Filial, fil'yal, *adj* pertaining to or becoming a son or daughter bearing the relation of a child —*adv* **Fil'ially** [Fr —Low L *filialis*—L *filius*, a son]

Filiate, and **Filiation**. Same as **Affiliate**, and **Affiliation**

Filibuster, **Fillibuster**, fil'i bus ter, *n* a lawless military or piratical adventurer, as in the W Indies a buccaneer —*v i* to obstruct legislation wantonly by endless speeches, motions, &c —*n* **Fil'ibusterism**, the character or actions of a filibuster [Sp *filibustero*, through Fr *flibustier*, *fribustier*, from Dut *vrijbueter*, *vrijbuiter* (cf Eng *freebooter*, Ger *freibeuter*), from *vrij*, free, and *buit*, booty]

Filiform, fil'i form, *adj* having the form of a filament long and slender [L *filum*, and *forma*, shape, **Form**]

Filigree, fil'i grē, *n* a kind of ornamental metallic lacework of gold and silver, twisted into convoluted forms, united and partly consolidated by soldering—earlier forms, **Fil'igrain**, **Fil'igrane** —*adj* **Fil'igreed**, ornamented with filigree [Sp *filigrana*—L *filum*, and *granum* a grain or bead]

Filioque, fil i ō'kwe, *n* the clause inserted into the Nicene Creed at Toledo in 589, which asserts that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Son, as well as from the Father—the double procession is not accepted by the Eastern Church, which still maintains the single procession [L, 'and from the son']

Fill, fil, *v t* to make full to put into until all the space is occupied to supply abundantly to satisfy to glut to perform the duties of to supply a vacant office —*v i* to become full to become satiated —*n* as much as fills or satisfies a full supply a single charge of anything —*ns* **Fill'er**, he who or that which fills a vessel for conveying a liquid into a bottle, **Fill'ing**, any thing used to fill up, stop a hole, to complete, &c, as the woof, in weaving supply [A S *fyllan*, *fullian—ful*, full, Ger *füllen* See **Full**]

Fill, fil, *n* (*Shak*) the thill or shaft of a cart or carriage [See **Thill**]

Fillet, fil'et, *n* a little string or band, esp to tie round the head meat or fish boned and rolled, roasted or baked a piece of meat composed of muscle, esp the fleshy part of the thigh (*archit*) a small space or band used along with mouldings —*v t* to bind or adorn with a fillet —*pr p* fill'eting, *pa p* fill'eted [Fr *filet*, dim of *fil*, from L *filum*, a thread]

Fillibeg, **Philibeg**, fil'i beg, *n* the kilt, the dress or petticoat reaching nearly to the knees, worn by the Highlanders of Scotland [Gael *feileadh beag—filleadh*, plait, fold, and *beag*, little]

Fillip, fil'ip, *v t* to strike with the nail of the finger, forced from the ball of the thumb with a sudden jerk to incite, drive —*pr p* fill'iping, *pa p* fill'iped —*n* a jerk of the finger suddenly let go from the thumb anything which excites or arouses [A form of **Flip**.]

Filly, fil'i, *n* a young mare a lively, wanton girl [Dim of **Foal**.]

Film, film, *n* a thin skin or membrane a very slender thread the coating on a plate prepared to act as a medium for taking a picture —*v.t* to cover with a film, or thin skin —*adj* **Film'y**

composed of film or membranes —*n* **Film'iness** [A S *film*, extended from *fell*, a skin]

Filoplume, fī'lo plōōm, *n* a long slender feather [Formed from L *filum*, thread, *pluma*, a feather]

Filose, fī'lōs, *adj* ending in a thread like process —*n* **Filoselle'**, ferret or floss silk [From L *filum*, a thread]

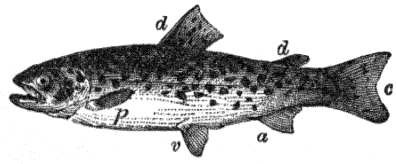
Filter, fil'ter, *n* a contrivance arranged for purifying a liquid of solid insoluble matter by passing it through some porous substance which does not allow the solid particles to pass through —*v t* to purify liquor by a filter —*v i* to pass through a filter to percolate —*ns* **Filter-paper**, porous paper for use in filtering, **Filter-pump**, a contrivance devised by the chemist Bunsen for accelerating the filtering process [Fr *filtre*—Low L *filtrum*, felt See **Felt**]

Filth, filth, *n* foul matter anything that defiles, physically or morally —*adj* **Filth'y**, foul unclean impure —*adv* **Filth'ily** —*n* **Filth'iness** [A S *fylth*—*fúl*, foul See **Foul**]

Filtrate, fil'trāt, *v t* to filter or percolate —*n* **Filtra'tion**, act or process of filtering

Fimbriate, fim'bri āt, **Fim'briated**, *adj* fringed —*v t* **Fim'briate**, to fringe to hem [L *fimbriātus*—*fimbriæ*, fibres See **Fibre**]

Fin, fin, *n* the organ by which a fish balances itself and swims [A S *finn*, L *pinna*, a fin]



Fins

d d, dorsal *p*, pectoral *v*, ventral, *a*, anal, *c*, caudal.

Finable, fin'a bl, *adj* liable to a fine

Final, fī'nal, *adj* last decisive, conclusive respecting the end or motive of a judgment ready for execution —**Final cause** (see **Cause**) —*adv* **Fī'nally** —*ns* **Fī'nalism**, **Fī'nalist**, **Final'ity**, state of being final completeness or conclusiveness [Fr —L *finalis*—*finis*, an end]

Finale, fe na'lā, *n* the end the last passage in a piece of music the concluding piece in a concert [It *finale*, final—L *finis*]

Finance, fi nans', *n* money affairs or revenue, esp of a ruler or state public money the art of managing or administering the public money —*v t* to manage financially, to furnish with sums of money —*adj* **Finan'cial**, pertaining to finance —*adv* **Finan'cially** —*ns* **Finan'cialist**, a financier, **Financier**, one skilled in finance an officer who administers the public revenue —*v i* and *v t* to finance [Fr —Low L *financia*—Low L *finārе*, to pay a fine—*finis* See **Fine**, *n*]

Finch, finsh, *n* a name applied to many Passerine birds, esp to those of the genus *Fringilla* or family *Fringillidæ*, usually with some affix, as in *bullfinch*, *goldfinch*, &c [A S *finc*, Ger *fink*]

Find, find, *v t* to come upon or meet with to discover or arrive at to perceive to experience to supply to determine after judicial inquiry —*pr p* find'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* found —*n* **Find'er** —**To find one's account** in anything, to find satisfactory profit or advantage in it, **To find one's legs**, to rise, or to recover the use of one's legs, as after being drunk, &c, **To find one's self**, to feel, as regards health, happiness, &c, **To find out**, to discover —*ns* **Find-fault** (*Shak*), one who finds fault with another, **Find'ing**, act of one who finds that which is found a judicial verdict [A S *findan*, Ger *finden*]

Fine, fin, *adj* excellent beautiful not coarse or heavy subtle thin slender exquisite nice delicate overdone showy splendid striking or remarkable (often *ironically*) pure, refined consisting of small particles sharp, keen —*v t* to make fine to refine to purify to change by imperceptible degrees —The **Fine arts**, as painting and music, are those in which the love of the beautiful and fineness of taste are chiefly concerned—opp to the *useful* or *industrial* arts —*adv* **Fine'ly** —*n* **Fine'ness**.—*adv* (*Scot*) **Fine**, for finely, well —*v t* **Fine-draw**, to draw or sew up a rent so finely that it is not seen —*p adj* **Fine-drawn**, drawn out too finely —*ns* **Fin'er** (same as **Refiner**), **Fin'ery**, splendour, fine or showy things a place where anything is fined or refined a furnace for making iron malleable —*adj* **Fine-spun**, finely spun out artfully contrived [Fr —L *finitus*, finished, from *finīre*, to finish, *finis*, an end]

Fine, fin, *n* a composition a sum of money imposed as a punishment —*v t* to impose a fine on to punish by fine to pledge or pawn (*Shak*) —*adj* **Fine'less** (*Shak*), without end unbounded —**In fine**, in conclusion [From the Low Lat *finis*, a fine, a payment—L *finis*, an end]

Fineer, fi nēr', *v t* to get goods on credit by fraudulent artifice [Prob Dut, cog with **Finance**]

Finesse, fi nes', *n* subtlety of contrivance artifice —*v i* to use artifice an endeavour at cards by a player holding (say) queen and ace to take the trick with the lower card [Fr]

Finger, fing'ger, *n* one of the five terminal parts of the hand a finger's breadth skill in the use of the hand or fingers execution in music —*v t* to handle or perform with the fingers to pilfer to toy or meddle with —*v i* to use lightly with the fingers, as a musical instrument —*n* **Finger-board**, the board, or part of a musical instrument, on which the keys for the fingers are placed —*adj* **Fing'ered**, having fingers, or anything like fingers —*ns* **Fing'ering**, act or manner of touching with the fingers, esp a musical instrument a thick woollen yarn for stockings, **Finger-bowl** or **-glass**, a bowl for holding the water used to cleanse the fingers after a meal, **Finger-breadth**, the breadth of a finger, the fourth part of a palm, forming $\frac{1}{16}$ of a foot, **Finger-hole**, a hole in the side of the tube of a flute, &c capable of being closed by the player's finger to modify the pitch of tone, **Finger-mark**, a mark, esp a soil made by the finger, **Finger-plate**, a thin plate of metal or porcelain laid along the edge of a door at the handle, to prevent soiling by the hand, **Finger-post**, a post with a finger pointing, for directing passengers to the road, **Finger-stall**, a covering of leather for protecting the finger —**A finger in the pie**, a share in the doing of anything, often applied to vexatious meddling, **Finger-and-toe** (see **Anbury**), **To have at one's finger-ends**, to be perfect master of a subject, **To have one's fingers all thumbs**, to have awkward fingers [A S *finger*, Ger and Dan *finger*]



Finial Bishop Bridport's Tomb, Salisbury Cathedral, *c* 1246

Finial, fin'i al, *n* the bunch of foliage, &c at the termination of pinnacles, gables, spires, and other portions of Gothic architecture [From L *finīre*—*finis*]

Finical, fin'i kal, *adj* affectedly fine or precise in trifles nice foppish —*adv* **Fin'ically** —*ns* **Finical'ity**, state of being finical something finical, **Fin'icalness**, the quality of being finical foppery, **Fin'icking**, fussiness and fastidiousness —*adjs* **Fin'ikin**, **Fin'icking**, particular about trifles dainty

Fining, fīn'ing, *n* process of refining or purifying —*n* **Fining-pot,** a pot or vessel used in refining.
Finis, fī'nis, *n* the end conclusion [L.]
Finish, fin'ish, *v t* to end or complete the making of anything to perfect to give the last touches to to put an end to, to destroy —*n* that which finishes or completes the end of a race, hunt, &c last touch, careful elaboration, polish the last coat of plaster to a wall —*p adj* **Fin'ished,** brought to an end or to completion complete, perfect —*n* **Fin'isher,** one who finishes, completes, or perfects in bookbinding, the one who puts the last touches to the book in the way of gilding and decoration [Fr *finir, finissant*—L *finīre—finis*, an end.]
Finite, fī'nīt, *adj* having an end or limit subject to limitations or conditions, as time, space — opp to Infinite (q.v.) —*adv* **Fī'nītely** —*ns* **Fī'nīteness, Fin'ītude.**—*adj* **Fin'iteless,** without end or limit [L *finītus*, pa.p. of *finīre*.]
Finn, fin, *n* a native or citizen of Finland a member of the same people elsewhere —*adjs* **Finn'ish, Finn'ic,** pertaining to the Finns in any sense
Finnan-haddock, fin'an had'ok, *n* a kind of smoked haddock, originally prepared near the Findhorn —Also **Findon-haddock**
Finny, fin'i, *adj* furnished with fins —*adj* **Fin-toed,** having feet with membranes connecting the toes, as aquatic birds
Fiord, Fjord, fyord, *n* name given in Scandinavia to a long, narrow, rock-bound inlet [Norw.]
Fiorin, fī'o-rin, *n* a species of creeping bent grass
Fiorite, fī ō'īt, *n* a kind of siliceous incrustation found in the vicinity of volcanoes and hot springs [From Santa Fiore in Tuscany.]
Fir, fer, *n* the name of several species of cone-bearing, resinous trees, valuable for their timber [A.S *furh*, cf. Ice *fura*, Ger *fohre*.]
Fire, fir, *n* the heat and light caused by burning flame anything burning, as fuel in a grate, &c a conflagration torture or death by burning severe trial anything inflaming or provoking ardour of passion vigour brightness of fancy enthusiasm sexual passion —*v t* to set on fire to inflame to irritate to animate to cause the explosion of to discharge —*v i* to take fire to be or become irritated or inflamed to discharge firearms —*n* **Fire-alarm,** an alarm of fire, an apparatus for giving such —*n pl* **Fire-arms,** arms or weapons which are discharged by fire exploding gunpowder —*ns* **Fire-arrow,** a small iron dart or arrow furnished with a combustible for setting fire to ships, **Fire'ball,** a ball filled with combustibles to be thrown among enemies a meteor, **Fire-balloon,** a balloon carrying a fire placed in the lower part for rarefying the air to make itself buoyant a balloon sent up arranged to ignite at a certain height, **Fire-basket,** a portable grate for a bedroom, **Fire-blast,** a blast or blight affecting plants, in which they appear as if scorched by the sun, **Fire-boat,** a steamboat fitted up to extinguish fires in docks, **Fire'box,** the box or chamber (usually copper) of a steam engine, in which the fire is placed, **Fire'brand,** a brand or piece of wood on fire one who inflames the passions of others, **Fire'brick,** a brick so made as to resist the action of fire, used for lining furnaces, &c, **Fire-brigade,** a brigade or company of men for extinguishing fires or conflagrations, **Fire'clay,** a kind of clay, capable of resisting fire, used in making firebricks, **Fire'cock,** a cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fires, **Fire'damp,** a gas, carburetted hydrogen, in coal mines, apt to explode when mixed with atmospheric air, **Fire-dog,** same as **Andiron, Fire-drake,** a fiery meteor, a kind of firework, a fiery dragon; **Fire-eater,** a juggler who pretends to eat fire one given to needless quarrelling, a professed duellist, **Fire-engine,** an engine or forcing pump used to extinguish fires with water, **Fire-escape,** a machine used to enable people to escape from fires —*adj* **Fire-eyed** (*Shak.*), having fiery eyes —*ns* **Fire-flag** (*Coleridge*), **Fire-flaught** (*Swinburne*), a flash of lightning, **Fire-fly,** a name applied to many phosphorescent insects, all included with the Coleoptera or beetles, some giving forth a steady light, others flashing light intermittently (glow-worms, &c.), **Fire-guard,** a framework of wire placed in front of a fireplace —*n pl* **Fire-irons,** the irons—poker, tongs, and shovel—used for a fire —*ns* **Fire'lock,** a gun in which the fire is caused by a lock with steel and flint, **Fire'man,** a man whose business it is to assist in extinguishing fires a man who tends the fires, as of a steam engine, **Fire-master,** the chief of a fire brigade —*adj* **Fire-new,** new from the fire brand-new bright —*ns* **Fire-pan,** a pan or metal vessel for holding fire, **Fire'place,** the place in a house appropriated to the fire a hearth, **Fire'plug,** a plug placed in a pipe which supplies water in case of fire, **Fire-policy,** a written instrument of insurance against fire up to a certain amount —*adj* **Fire'proof,** proof against fire —*n* **Fire-proofing,** the act of rendering anything fireproof the materials used, **Fire-raising,** the crime of arson —*adj* **Fire-robed** (*Shak.*), robed in fire —*ns* **Fire-screen,** a screen for intercepting the heat of the fire, **Fire'-ship,** a ship filled with combustibles, to set an enemy's vessels on fire, **Fire'side,** the side of the fireplace the hearth home —*adj* homely, intimate —*ns* **Fire-stick,** the implement used by many primitive peoples for obtaining fire by friction, **Fire'stone,** a kind of sandstone that bears a high degree of heat, **Fire-water,** ardent spirits, **Fire-wood,** wood for burning —*n pl* **Fire'works,** artificial works or preparations of gunpowder, sulphur, &c to be fired chiefly for display or amusement —*ns* **Fire-worship,** the worship of fire, chiefly by the Parsees in Persia and India, **Fire-worshipper, Fir'ing,** a putting fire to discharge of guns firewood fuel cauterisation, **Firing-party,** a detachment told off to fire over the grave of one buried with military honours, or to shoot one sentenced to death, **Firing-point,** the temperature at which an inflammable oil will take fire spontaneously —**To fire off,** to discharge a shot, **To fire out** (*Shak.*), to expel, **To fire up,** to start a fire to fly into a passion, **To set the Thames on fire,** to do something striking, **To take fire,** to begin to burn to become aroused about something [A.S *fȳr*, Ger *feuer*, Gr *pyr*.]
Firk, ferk, *v t* (*Shak.*) to whip or beat to rouse
Firkin, fer'kin, *n* a measure equal to the fourth part of a barrel 9 gallons 56 lb. of butter [O. Dut. *vier*, four, and the dim. suffix *kin*.]
Firlot, fer'lot, *n* an old Scotch dry measure, the fourth part of a boll
Firm, fėrm, *adj* fixed compact strong not easily moved or disturbed unshaken resolute decided —*v t* (*obs.*) to fix, establish, confirm —*adv* **Firm'ly** —*n* **Firm'ness** —*adj* **Firm'less,** wavering [O. Fr *ferme*—L *firmus*.]
Firm, ferm, *n* the title under which a company transacts business a business house or partnership [It. *firma*, from L. *firmus* See **Farm**.]
Firmament, fėr'ma-ment, *n* the solid sphere in which the stars were supposed to have been fixed the sky —*adj* **Firmament'al,** pertaining to the firmament celestial [Fr.—L. *firmamentum—firmus*, firm or solid.]
Firman, fėr'man, or fer-mān', *n.* any decree emanating from the Turkish government [Pers. *fermān;* Sans. *pramāna*, measure, decision.]

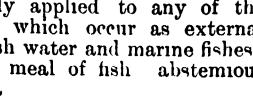
Firn, firn, or fern, *n* snow on high glaciers while still granular—the French *névé* [Ger *firn*, of last year, cf obs Eng *fern*, former]

First, ferst, *adj* foremost preceding all others in place, time, or degree most eminent chief—*adv* before anything else, in time, space, rank, &c—*adjs* **First-begotten**, begotten or born first eldest, **First-born**, born first—*n* the first in the order of birth the eldest child—*adj* **First-class**, of the first class, rank, or quality—*ns* **First day**, Sunday, **First-floor** (see **Floor**), **First-foot** (*Scot.*), the first person to enter a house after the beginning of the new year, **First-fruit**, **First-fruits**, the fruits first gathered in a season the first profits or effects of anything, bishoprics, benefices, &c—*adj* **First-hand**, obtained without the intervention of a second party—*n* **First'ling**, the first produce or offspring, esp of animals—*adv* **First'ly**, in the first place—*adj* **First-rate**, of the first or highest rate or excellence pre eminent in quality, size, or estimation [A.S *fyrst*, the superl of *fore* by adding *st*]

Firth, ferth Same as **Frith**

Fisc, fisk, *n* the state treasury the public revenue—*adj* **Fisc'al**, pertaining to the public treasury or revenue—*n* a treasurer (*Scot*) an officer who prosecutes in petty criminal cases—fully, Procurator fiscal [O Fr *fisque*—L *fiscus*, a purse]

Fish, fish, *n* a vertebrate that lives in water, and breathes through gills the flesh of fish a piece of wood fixed alongside another for strengthening (*pl*) **Fish** or **Fishes**—*v t* to search for fish to search by sweeping to draw out or up (*naut*) to strengthen, as a weak spar to hoist the flukes of to seek to obtain by artifice—*ns* **Fish-ball**, or **cake**, a ball of chopped fish and mashed potatoes, fried—*adj* **Fish-bellied**, swelled out downward like the belly of a fish—*ns* **Fish-carver**, a large flat implement for carving fish at table—also **Fish-knife** and **Fish-slice**, **Fish-coop**, a square box with a hole in its bottom, used in fishing through a hole in the ice, **Fish-creel**, an angler's basket, a wicker basket used for carrying fish, **Fish-day**, a day on which fish is eaten instead of meat, **Fish'er**, one who fishes, or whose occupation is to catch fish a North American carnivore—a kind of marten or sable, the pekan or wood-shock, **Fish'erman**, a fisher—**Fisherman's luck**, getting wet and catching no fish, **Fisherman's ring**, a signet ring with the device of St Peter fishing, used in signing papal briefs—*ns* **Fish'ery**, the business of catching fish a place for catching fish, **Fish-garth**, a garth or enclosure on a river for the preserving or taking of fish, **Fish-god**, a deity in form wholly or partly like a fish, like the Philistine Dagon, **Fish-hook**, a barbed hook for catching fish—*v t* **Fish'ify** (*Shak*), to turn to fish—*adj* **Fish'ing**, used in fishery—*n* the art or practice of catching fish—*ns* **Fishing-frog**, the angler fish, **Fishing-tackle**, tackle—nets, lines, &c, used in fishing, **Fish-ladder**, or **Fish-way**, an arrangement for enabling a fish to ascend a fall, &c, **Fish-louse**, a name widely applied to any of the Copepod crustaceans which occur as external parasites, both on fresh water and marine fishes, **Fish-meal** (*Shak*), a meal of fish abstemious diet, **Fish'monger**, a dealer in fish, **Fish-packing**, the process of packing or canning fish for the market, **Fish-plate**, an iron plate fitted to the web of a rail, used in pairs, one on each side of the junction of two rails, **Fish-pond**, a pond in which fish are kept, **Fish-sauce**, sauce proper to be eaten with fish, as anchovy, &c, **Fish-scrap**, fish or fish skins from which oil or glue has been extracted, **Fish-strainer**, a metal colander for taking fish from a boiler, **Fish-spear**, a spear or dart for striking fish—*adj* **Fish-tail**, shaped like the tail of a fish—*ns* **Fish-torpedo**, a self propelling torpedo, **Fish-wife**, **Fish-woman**, a woman who sells fish about the streets—*adj* **Fish'y**, consisting of fish like a fish abounding in fish dubious, as a story, prob from the proverbial lying of anglers equivocal, unsafe—*n* **Fish'iness**—**A queer fish**, a person of odd habits—*ns* **Bait-fish**, such fish as are used for bait, fish that may be caught with bait, **Bottom-fish**, those that feed on the bottom, as halibut, &c—**To be neither fish nor flesh**, or **Neither fish, flesh, nor fowl**, to be neither one thing nor another, in principle, &c, **To have other fish to fry**, to have something else to do, or to take up one's mind, **To fish for**, to seek to gain by cunning or indirect means [A S *fisc*, Ger *fisch*, Ice *fiskr*, L *piscis*, Gr *ichthys*, Gael *iasg*]



Fish plate

Fiskery, fisk'er i, *n* fiskiness (*Carlyle*)—*v i* (*obs*) **Fisk**, to jump about [Scand, Sw *fjaska*, to fidget]

Fissile, fis'il, *adj* that may be cleft or split in the direction of the grain [L *fissilis*, from *findĕre*, to cleave]

Fission, fish'un, *n* a cleaving or breaking up into two parts—*adj* **Fiss'ive** [L *fission em*, *findĕre*, *fissum*, to cleave]

Fissiparous, fis sip'a rus, *adj* propagated by spontaneous fission or self division [L *fissus*, pa p of *findĕre*, to cleave, *parĕre*, to bring forth]

Fissirostral, fis i ros'tral, *adj* having a deeply cleft or gaping beak, as swallows, &c [L *fissus*, and *rostrum*, a beak]

Fissle, fis'l, *v i* (*Scot*) to rustle to whistle

Fissure, fish'ūr, *n* a narrow opening or chasm a cleft, slit, or furrow any groove or sulcus, esp one of the furrows on the surface of the brain, as the longitudinal fissure separating the hemispheres—*adj* **Fiss'ured**, cleft, divided [Fr—L *fissura*, from *findĕre*, *fissum*, to cleave]

Fist, fist, *n* the closed or clenched hand, orig as used for striking—*v t* to strike or grip with the fist—*adjs* **Fist'ic**, pugilistic (*Dickens*), **Fist'y** (*Byron*)—*ns* **Fistiā'na**, anecdotes about boxing and boxers, **Fist'icuff**, a blow with the fist (*pl*) boxing, blows, **Fist-law**, the law of brute force [A S *fyst*, Ger *faust*, allied to L *pugnus*, a fist, Gr *pyx*, with clenched fist]

Fistula, fist'ū la, *n* a narrow passage or duct—*adjs* **Fist'ular**, hollow like a pipe, **Fist'ulose**, **Fist'ulous**, of the nature or form of a fistula [L *fistula*, a pipe]

Fit, fit, *adj* adapted to any particular end or standard, prepared for qualified convenient proper properly trained and ready, as for a race—*v t* to make fit or suitable to suit one thing to another to be adapted to to qualify—*v i* to be suitable or becoming—*pr p* fitt'ing, *pa p* fitt'ed—*adv* **Fit'ly**—*n* **Fit'ness**—**Not fit to hold a candle to** (see **Candle**), **To fit out**, to furnish, supply with stores, as a ship, **To fit up**, to provide with things suitable—*adv* **Fit'liest** (*Milton*), most fitly—*ns* **Fit'ment** (*Shak*), something fitted to an end, **Fitt'er**, he or that which makes fit—*adj* **Fitt'ing**, fit appropriate—*n* anything used in fitting up, esp in *pl*—*adv* **Fitt'ingly**.—*ns* **Fitting-out**, a supply of things, fit and necessary, **Fitting-shop**, a shop in which pieces of machinery are fitted together [M E *fitten*, of dubious origin, cf O Dut *vitten*, to fit, Skeat connects with Ice *fitja*, to knit together, Goth *fetjan*, to adorn]

Fit, fit, *n* a sudden attack by convulsions, as apoplexy, epilepsy, &c. convulsion or paroxysm. a

temporary attack of anything, as laughter, &c a sudden effort or motion a passing humour — *v t* to wrench, as by a fit (*Shak*) —**By fits,** irregularly, **Fits and starts,** spasmodic and irregular bursts of activity, **Fit of the face,** a grimace —*adj* **Fit'ful,** marked by sudden impulses spasmodic —*adv* **Fit'fully.**—*n* **Fit'fulness.** [A.S *fitt*, a struggle—prob orig 'juncture']

Fit, fit, *n* a song, or part of a song or ballad —Also **Fitt, Fitte, Fytte.** [A S *fitt*, a song]

Fitch, fich, *n* now **Vetch** (*B*) Isaiah, xxviii 25, black cummin (*Nigella sativa*) in Ezekiel, iv 9, a kind of bearded wheat, spelt [See **Vetch**]

Fitché, Fitchée, fich'ā, *adj* (*her*) cut to a point [Fr *ficher*, to fix]

Fitchet, fich'et, **Fitchew,** fich'ōō, *n* a polecat [O Fr *fissel*, from root of Dut. *visse*, **nasty.**]

Fitz, fits, *n* (a prefix) son of used in England, esp of the illegitimate sons of kings and princes, as Fitzclarence, &c [Norman Fr *fiz* (Fr *fils*)—L *filius*]

Five, fiv, *adj* and *n* four and one —*adj* **Five'fold,** five times folded or repeated in fives —*n* **Fiv'er,** a five pound note (*coll*), **Five-square** (*B*), having five corners or angles —**Five Articles,** and **Five Points,** statements of the distinctive doctrines of the Arminians and Calvinists respectively, the former promulgated in 1610, the latter sustained by the Synod of Dort in 1619—particular predestination, limited atonement, natural inability, irresistible grace, and the perseverance of the saints [A S *fif*, Ger *funf*, Goth *fimf*, W *pump*, L *quinque*, Gr *pente*, *pempe*, Sans *pancha*]

Fives, fivz, *n* (*Shak*) vives, a disease of horses

Fives, fivz, *n pl* a game of handball played in a roomy court against a wall, chiefly at the great public schools of England —**Bunch of fives,** the fist

Fix, fiks, *v t* to make firm or fast to establish to drive into to settle to put into permanent form to establish as a fact to direct steadily to regulate to deprive of volatility —*v i* to settle or remain permanently to become firm to congeal —*n* **Fix** (*coll*), a difficulty a dilemma —*adj* **Fix'able,** capable of being fixed —*ns* **Fixā'tion,** act of fixing, or state of being fixed steadiness firmness state in which a body does not evaporate, **Fix'ative,** that which fixes or sets colours —*adj* **Fixed,** settled not apt to evaporate for fixed stars (*Milton*) —*adv* **Fix'edly** —*ns* **Fix'edness, Fix'er, Fix'ing** (*pl* things needed for putting in order, arrangement) —**Fixed bodies,** a term applied in chemistry to those substances which remain fixed, and are not volatilised at moderately high temperatures, **Fixed air,** the name given by Dr Joseph Black in 1756 to what in 1784 was named by Lavoisier carbonic acid, **Fixed oils,** those which, on the application of heat, do not volatilise without decomposition —*ns* **Fix'ity,** fixedness, **Fix'ture,** a movable that has become fastened to anything, as to land or to a house a fixed article of furniture a fixed or appointed time or event, as a horse race, **Fix'ure** (*Shak*), stability, position, firmness [L *fixus*, *figĕre*, to fix, prob through Fr *fixer*, or Low L *fixāre*]

Fizgig, fiz'gig, *n* a giddy girl a kind of firework of damp powder a crotchet —Also **Fis'gig.**

Fizz, fiz, *v i* to make a hissing or sputtering sound —*n* any frothy drink, as soda water, or esp champagne —*v i* **Fiz'zle,** to hiss or sputter to come to a sudden stop, to fail disgracefully —*n* a state of agitation or worry an abortive effort [Formed from the sound]

Flabbergast, flab'er gast, *v t* (*coll*) to stun or astonish, to confound [Prob conn. with **Flabby,** and *gast*, to astonish]

Flabby, flab'i, *adj* easily moved soft, yielding hanging loose —*n* **Flabb'iness** [From **Flap.**]

Flabellate, flā bel'āt, *adj* fan shaped —*n* **Flab'ellum** (*eccles*), a fan, formed in Rome of peacocks' feathers, and elsewhere of metal, anciently used to drive away flies from the chalice during the celebration of the Eucharist [L, a fan]

Flaccid, flak'sid, *adj* flabby lax easily yielding to pressure soft and weak —*adv* **Flac'cidly.** —*ns* **Flac'cidness, Flaccid'ity,** want of firmness [Fr —L *flaccidus*—*flaccus*, flabby]

Flacon, flak ong', *n* a scent-bottle, &c [Fr]

Flaff, flaf, *v i* (*Scot*) to flap to pant —*v i* **Flaf'fer,** to flutter [Imitative]

Flag, flag, *v i* to grow languid or spiritless —*pr p.* flagg'ing, *pa p* flagged [Perh O Fr *flac*—L. *flaccus*, prob influenced by imitative forms as *flap*]

Flag, flag, *n* a popular name for many plants with sword shaped leaves, mostly growing in moist situations, sometimes specially the species of iris or flower de luce—esp the yellow flag the acorns or sweet flag (*B*) reed grass —*n* **Flag-worm,** a worm or grub bred among flags or reeds —*adj* **Flagg'y,** flexible limp spreading —*n.* **Flagg'iness** [Same as **Flag**]

Flag, flag, *n* the ensign of a ship or of troops a banner —**Flag of truce,** a white flag displayed during war when some pacific communication is intended between the hostile parties, **To strike** or **lower the flag,** to pull it down as a token of respect, submission, or surrender, **Flag of distress,** a flag displayed as a signal of distress—usually upside down or at half mast, **Black flag,** a pirate's flag, pirates generally, **To hang out the red flag,** to give a challenge to battle, **To dip the flag,** to lower the flag and then hoist it—a token of respect, **White flag,** an emblem of peace, **Yellow flag,** hoisted to show pestilence on board, also over ships, &c in quarantine, and hospitals, &c, in time of war —*ns* **Flag-captain,** in the navy, the captain of the ship which bears the admiral's flag, **Flag-lieutenant,** an officer in a flag ship, corresponding to an aide de camp in the army, **Flag-officer,** a naval officer privileged to carry a flag denoting his rank—admiral, vice admiral, rear admiral, or commodore, **Flag'ship,** the ship in which an admiral sails, and which carries his flag, **Flag-staff,** a staff or pole on which a flag is displayed [Prob Scand, Dan. *flag*, Ger *flagge*]

Flag, flag, **Flagstone,** flag'stōn, *n* a stone that separates in flakes or layers a flat stone used for paving —*n* **Flagg'ing,** flagstones a pavement of flagstones [A form of *flake*, Ice. *flaga*, a flag or slab]

Flagellate, flaj'el āt, *v t* to whip or scourge —*ns* **Flagellā'tion, Flag'ellātor, Flag'ellant,** one who scourges himself in religious discipline, **Flag'ellum,** a scourge (*bot*) a runner (*biol*) a large cilium or appendage to certain infusorians, &c [L *flagellāre*, *flagellātus*—*flagellum*, dim of *flagrum*, a whip]

Flageolet, flaj'o let, *n* the modern form of the old flute à bec, or straight flute, the simplest kind of which is the tin whistle with six holes. [Fr, dim of O Fr *flageol*, *flajol*, a pipe, not through a supposed Low L *flautīolus*—from *flauth*, a flute]

Flagitious, fla jish'us, *adj* grossly wicked guilty of enormous crimes —*adv* **Flagi'tiously** —*n* **Flagi'tiousness** [L *flagitiosus*—*flagitium*, a disgraceful act, *flagrāre*, to burn]

Flagon, flag'un, *n* a vessel with a narrow neck for holding liquids [Fr *flacon* for *flascon*—Low L *flasco* See **Flask.**]

Flagrant, flā'grant, *adj* glaring notorious. enormous.—*adv* **Fla'grantly** —*n* **Fla'grancy.** [L *flagrans*, *flagrantis*, pr p of *flagrāre*, to burn]

Flail, flāl, *n* a wooden instrument for beating or threshing corn —*v t* to strike with, or as if with, a flail [A S *flȳgel*, prob from L *flagellum*, a scourge]

Flake, flāk, *n* a small flat layer or film of anything a very small loose mass, as of snow or wool —*v t* to form into flakes —*adj* **Flak'y** —*ns* **Flak'iness, Flake-white,** the purest white-lead for painting, in the form of scales or plates [Prob Scand , Norw *flak*, a slice, Ice *flagna*, to flake off]

Flake, flāk, *n* (*Scot*) a movable hurdle for fencing [Scand , cf Ice *flake*, Dut *vlaak*]

Flam, flam, *n* a whim an idle fancy a falsehood —*v t* to impose upon with such [Prob from *flim flam* or *flamfew*, a trifle, a corr of Fr *fanfelue*]

Flambeau, flam'bō, *n* a flaming torch —*pl* **Flam'-beaux** (bōz) [Fr , *flambe*—L *flamma*]

Flamboyant, flam boi'ant, *n* and *adj* the latest style of Gothic architecture which prevailed in France in the 15th and 16th centuries, corresponding to the Perpendicular in England, from the flame like forms of the tracery of the windows, panels, &c [Pr p of Fr *flamboyer*, to blaze.]

Flame, flām, *n* gaseous matter undergoing combustion the gleam or blaze of a fire rage ardour of temper vigour of thought warmth of affection love the object of love (*coll*) —*v i* to burn as flame to break out in passion —*adjs* **Flāme'less, Flāme-coloured** (*Shak*), of the colour of flame, bright yellow —*n* **Flāme'let,** a small flame —*adj* **Flām'ing,** red gaudy violent —*adv* **Flām'ingly.**—*adj* **Flām'y,** pertaining to, consisting of, or like flame —*n* **Flam'mule,** the flames in pictures of Japanese deities [Fr *flamme*, from L *flamma*, for *flagma*—*flag*, root of *flagrāre*, to burn]

Flamen, flā'men, *n* a priest in ancient Rome devoted to one particular god [L , from same root as *fla grāre*, to burn]

Flamingo, fla ming'gō, *n* a tropical bird of a flaming or bright red colour, with long legs and neck [Sp *flamenco*—L *flamma*, a flame]

Flammiferous, flam if'er us, *adj* producing flame [L *flamma*, and *ferre*, to bear, produce]

Flanch, flansh, *n* a flange (*her*) an ordinary formed on each side of a shield by the segment of a circle —*adj* **Flanched,** charged with a pair of flanches [See **Flank**]

Flanconade, flang ko nād', *n* in fencing, a thrust in the flank or side [Fr *flanc*, the side]

Flâneur, fla neur', *n* one who saunters about with gossip —*n* **Flânerie** [Fr *flâner*, to lounge]

Flange, flanj, *n* a projecting or raised edge or flank, as of a wheel or of a rail —*adj* **Flanged** —*n* **Flange-rail,** a rail having a flange on one side to prevent wheels running off [Corr of **Flank.**]



Flange

Flank, flangk, *n* the side of an animal from the ribs to the thigh the side or wing of anything, esp of an army or fleet a body of soldiers on the right and left extremities —*v t* to attack or pass round the side of to protect the flanks of one's own army by detached bodies of troops, or field works, or to threaten those of the enemy by directing troops against them —*v i* to be posted on the side to touch —*n* **Flank'er,** a fortification which commands the flank of an assailing force —*v t* (*obs*) to defend by flankers to attack sideways — **Flank company,** the company on the right or left when a battalion is in line, **Flank files,** the soldiers marching on the extreme right and left of a company or any other body of troops [Fr *flanc*, perh from L *flaccus*, flabby]

Flannel, flan'el, *n* a soft woollen cloth of loose texture for undergarments, &c the garment itself (*pl*) the garb of cricketers, &c —*v t* to wrap in or rub with flannel —*n* **Flannelette',** a cotton fabric, made in imitation of flannel —*adjs* **Flann'elled, Flan'nelly.** [Orig *flannen*, acc to Skeat, from W *gwlanen*—*gwlan*, wool, acc to Diez, the equivalent Fr *flanelle* is from the O Fr *flaine*, a pillow case]

Flap, flap, *n* the blow or motion of a broad loose object anything broad and flexible hanging loose, as the tail of a coat a portion of skin or flesh detached from the underlying part for covering and growing over the end of an amputated limb —*v t* to beat or move with a flap —*v i* to move, as wings to hang like a flap —*pr p* flapp'ing, *pa p* flapped —*ns* **Flap'per, Flap-dragon,** a play in which small edibles, as raisins, are snatched from burning brandy, and swallowed —*v t* (*Shak.*) to swallow or devour, as in flap dragon —*adj* **Flap-eared** (*Shak*), having ears hanging like a flap —*n* **Flap-jack** (*Shak*), a kind of broad, flat pancake — *adj* **Flap-mouthed.** [Prob imit , cf *slap*, *flabby*, &c]

Flare, flār, *v i* to burn with a glaring, unsteady light to glitter or flash to display glaringly — *n* an unsteady light —*p adj* **Flar'ing,** giving out an unsteady light gaudy —*adv* **Flar'ingly** —*adj* **Flā'ry.** [Scand , cf Norw *flara*, to blaze.]

Flash, flash, *n* a momentary gleam of light a sudden burst, as of merriment a short transient state —*v i* to break forth, as a sudden light to break out into intellectual brilliancy to burst out into violence —*v t* to cause to flash to expand, as blown glass, into a disk to send by some startling or sudden means —*ns* **Flash-point,** the temperature at which an inflammable liquid takes fire, **Flash'ing,** the act of blazing a sudden burst, as of water —*adj* **Flash'y,** dazzling for a moment showy but empty vapid (*Milton*), gay—also **Flash,** vulgarly showy, gay but tawdry pertaining to thieves, vagabonds, &c , as the '*flash* language' = thieves' cant or slang '*flash* notes' = counterfeit notes —*n* **Flash-house,** a brothel —*adv* **Flash'ily** —*n* **Flash'iness** [Cf Sw *flasa*, to blaze , and *flare*]

Flask, flask, *n* a narrow necked vessel for holding liquids a bottle a pocket bottle a horn or metal vessel for carrying powder —**Florence flask,** a narrow necked globular glass bottle of thin glass, as those in which olive oil is brought from Italy —*n* **Flask'et,** a vessel in which viands are served a basket (*Spens*) [A.S *flasce*, Ger *flasche*, prob not Teut , but from Low L *flasco*—L *vasculum*, a flask Welsh *ffiasg*, a basket, may be borrowed]

Flat, flat, *adj* smooth level wanting points of prominence and interest monotonous vapid, insipid dejected unqualified, positive (*mus*) opposite of sharp —*n* a level plain a tract covered by shallow water something broad a storey or floor of a house, esp when fitted up as a separate residence for a family a simpleton, a gull (*mus*) a character (♭) which lowers a note a semitone —*adv* **Flat'ly** —*ns* **Flat'ness; Flat-fish,** a name applied to marine bony fishes that have a flat body, such as the flounder, turbot, &c , **Flat'boat,** a large flat bottomed boat for floating goods down the Mississippi, &c —*adj* and *n* **Flat-head,** having an artificially flattened head as some American Indians of the Chinooks —the name is officially but incorrectly applied to the Selish Indians in particular —*advs* **Flat'-ling, Flat'long** (*Spens* and *Shak*), with the flat side down not edgewise —*v t* **Flatt'en,** to make flat —*v i* to become flat —*adj* **Flatt'ish,** somewhat flat —*adj* or *adv* **Flat'wise,** flatways, or with the flat side downward [From a Teut root found in Ice *flatr*, flat, Sw *flat*, Dan *flad*, Old High Ger *flaz*]

Flatter, flat'er, *v t* to soothe with praise and servile attentions to please with false hopes or undue praise.—*n* **Flatt'erer.**—*adj* **Flatt'ering,** uttering false praise pleasing to pride or vanity —*adv* **Flatt'eringly.**—*n* **Flatt'ery,** false praise [O Fr *flater* (Fr *flatter*), of Teut origin; cf Ice *fladhra*, &c.]

Flatulent, flat'ū-lent, *adj* affected with air in the stomach apt to generate wind in the stomach empty vain —*adv* **Flat'ulently** —*ns* **Flat'ulence, Flat'ulency,** distension of the stomach or bowels by the gases formed during digestion windiness emptiness [Fr,—Low L *flatulentus*—L *flāre, flatum*, to blow]

Flatus, flā'tus, *n* a puff of wind air generated in the stomach or intestines [L]

Flaught, flaht, *n* (*Scot*) a flight, a flapping —*n* **Flaugh'ter,** a fluttering motion —*v i* to flutter, flicker [See **Flight**]

Flaunt, flawnt, or flant, *v i* to fly or wave in the wind to move or display ostentatiously to carry a gaudy or saucy appearance —*n* anything displayed for show (*Shak*) —*adv* **Flaunt'ingly,** in a flaunting or showy manner —*adj* **Flaunt'y,** showy (*Mrs Browning*) [Prob imit, **Skeat** suggests Sw prov *flanka*, to waver]

Flautist. Same as **Flutist.**

Flavescent, fla ves'ent, *adj* yellowish or turning yellow [L *flavescent, -entis*, pr p of *flavescēre*, to become yellow—*flavus*, yellow]

Flavian, flāv'i an, *adj* of or pertaining to the Flavian emperors of Rome—Flavius Vespasian and his sons Titus and Domitian (69–96 A D)

Flavine, flā'vin, *n* a concentrated preparation of quercitron bark, till recently an important yellow dye [L *flavus*, yellow]

Flavour, flā'vur, *n* that quality of anything which affects the smell or the palate a smack or relish —*v t* to impart flavour to —*adjs* **Flā'vourless; Flā'vourous.**—*n* **Flā'vouring,** any substance used to give a flavour [O Fr *flaveur*—Low L *flavor*—L *flavēre*, to be yellow]

Flaw, flaw, *n* a break, a crack a defect —*v t* to crack or break —*adjs* **Flaw'less, Flaw'y.** [Scand, cf Sw *flaga*, a crack]

Flawn, flawn, *n* a custard, pancake [O Fr *flaon*—Low L *fladon em*—Old High Ger *fladon*]

Flax, flaks, *n* the fibres of the plant Linum, which are woven into linen cloth the flax plant —*ns* **Flax'comb,** a toothed instrument or heckle for cleaning the fibres of flax, **Flax-dresser,** one who dresses or prepares flax for the spinner by the successive processes of rippling, retting, grassing, breaking, and scutching —*adj* **Flax'en,** made of or resembling flax fair, long, and flowing —*n* **Flax-wench,** a female who spins flax —*adj* **Flax'y,** like flax of a light colour — **New Zealand flax,** a valuable fibre, quite different from common flax, obtained from the leaf of *Phormium tenax*, the flax lily or flax bush [A S *fleax*, Ger *flachs*]

Flay, flā, *v t* to strip off the skin —*pr p* flay'ing, *pa p* flayed —*n* **Flay'er.** [A S *flēan*, Ice *flá*, to skin]

Flea, flē, *n* a well-known wingless insect of great agility, ectoparasitic on warm-blooded animals —*ns* **Fleabane,** a genus of plants which emit a strong smell said to have the power of driving away fleas, **Flea-bite,** the bite of a flea a small mark caused by the bite (*fig*) a trifle —*adj* **Flea-bitten,** bitten by fleas (*fig*) mean having small reddish spots on a lighter ground, of horses, as 'a flea bitten roan'—**A flea in one's ear,** a caution, rebuff, anything specially irritating [A S *flēah*, cf Ger *floh*, Dut *vloo*]

Fleam, flēm, *n* an instrument for bleeding cattle [Fr *flamme*—Gr *phlebotomon*, a lancet—*phleps, phlebos*, a vein, and *tem-nein*, to cut]

Flèche, flāsh, *n* a spire generally the slender spire rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts in some large churches (*fort*) a parapet with two faces forming a salient angle at the foot of a glacis [Fr, 'an arrow']

Fleck, flek, *n* a spot or speckle a little bit of a thing —*v t* **Fleck, Fleck'er,** to spot or speckle: to streak —*adj* **Fleck'less,** without fleck or spot. [Scand, Ice *flekkr*, a spot, *flekka*, to stain, Ger *fleck*, a spot]

Flection. Same as **Flexion.**

Fled, fled, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Flee**

Fledge, flej, *v t* to furnish with feathers or wings —*v i* to acquire feathers for flying —*n* **Fledg'ling,** a little bird just fledged —*adj* **Fledg'y,** feathery (*Keats*) [M E *flygge, flegge*—A S *flycge*, fledged (cf Ger *flugge*)—*flēogan*, to fly (Ger *fliegen*)]

Flee, flē, *v i* to run away, as from danger to disappear —*v t* to keep at a distance from —*pr p* flee'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* fled —*n* **Flē'er** [A S. *flēon*, akin to *flēogan*, to fly, Ger *fliehen*, akin to *fliegen*, to **Fly.**]

Fleece, flēs, *n* the coat of wool shorn from a sheep at one time anything like a fleece —*v t* to clip wool from to plunder to cover, as with wool —*adjs* **Fleeced,** having a fleece, **Fleece'less.**—*n* **Fleec'er,** one who strips or plunders —*adj* **Fleec'y,** covered with wool woolly [A S *flēos, flīes*, Dut *vlies*, Ger *fliess*]

Fleech, flēch, *v t* to flatter, coax, beg (*Scot*)

Fleer, flēr, *v t* or *v i* to make wry faces in contempt, to mock —*n* mockery —*adv* **Fleer'ingly.** [From a root found in Norw *flira*, Sw *flissa*, to titter]

Fleet, flēt, *n* a number of ships in company, esp ships of war a division of the navy, commanded by an admiral [A S *flēot*, a ship—*flēotan*, to float, conn with Dut *vloot*, Ger *flotte*]

Fleet, flēt, *adj* swift nimble transient (*prov*) shallow —*v i* to flit, pass swiftly —*v t* to make to pass quickly (*Shak*) —*pr p* fleet'ing, *pa p* fleet'ed —*adv* **Fleet'ly** —*n* **Fleet'ness** —*adjs* **Fleet-foot** (*Shak*), fleet or swift of foot, **Fleet'ing,** passing quickly temporary —*adv* **Fleet'ingly** [Prob Ice *fljótr*, swift]

Fleet, flēt, *n* a shallow creek or bay, now only in place names, as North*fleet*, *Fleet* ditch, &c —**The Fleet,** or **Fleet Prison,** a famous London jail, abolished only in 1842, the place of confinement of the martyrs under Bloody Mary, the victims of the Star Chamber, and last of debtors It was infamous esp for the clandestine marriages solemnised here down to 1754, usually by broken-down and abandoned clergymen confined for debt [A S *flēot*, an inlet]

Flemish, flem'ish, *adj* of or belonging to the Flemings or people of Flanders, or their language —*n* **Flem'ing,** a native of Flanders — **Flemish school,** a school of painting formed in Flanders by the brothers Van Eyck, reaching its highest splendour in Rubens, Vandyck, and Teniers, **Flemish stitch,** a stitch used in making certain kinds of point lace. [Dut *Vlaamsch*]

Flense, flens, *v t* to cut up the blubber of, as a whale —Also **Flench, Flinch** [Dan *flense*]

Flesh, flesh, *n* the soft substance which covers the bones of animals animal food the bodies of beasts and birds, not fish the body, not the soul animals, or animal nature mankind kindred bodily appetites the present life the soft substance of fruit the part of a fruit fit to be eaten (*B*) man's visible nature (as opp to *pneuma* or *spirit*), his human or bodily nature, the seat of sin, but not originally or necessarily evil. —*v.t.* to train to an appetite for flesh, as dogs for hunting to accustom to glut to use upon flesh, as a sword, esp for the first time.—*adj.*

Fleshed (flesht), having flesh fat —*n* **Flesh'er**, a butcher (*Scot*) —*adj* **Flesh'y**, fat pulpy plump —*ns* **Flesh'iness**, **Flesh-broth**, broth made by boiling flesh, **Flesh-brush**, a brush used for rubbing the skin to excite circulation, **Flesh-colour**, pale red, like the normal colour of the cheek of a child, **Flesh-fly**, a fly that deposits its eggs in and feeds on flesh, **Flesh'-hood** (*Mrs Browning*), the state of being in the flesh, **Flesh-hook**, a hook for drawing flesh from a pot, **Flesh'ings**, thin flesh coloured dress worn by dancers, actors, &c —*adjs* **Flesh'less**, without flesh lean, **Flesh'ly**, corporeal carnal not spiritual—also *adv* —*ns* **Flesh'liness**, **Flesh'ling** (*Spens*), one wholly devoted to sensuality —*adj* **Fleshly-minded**, given to sensual pleasures carnally minded —*ns* **Flesh-meat**, flesh of animals used for food, **Flesh'ment** (*Shak*), act of fleshing or initiating, excitement arising from success, **Flesh-monger**, one who deals in flesh (*Shak*) a procurer, a pimp, **Flesh-pot**, a pot or vessel in which flesh is cooked (*fig*) abundance of flesh, high living, **Flesh-tint**, the tint or colour that best represents the human body, **Flesh-worm**, a worm that feeds on flesh, **Flesh-wound**, a wound not reaching beyond the flesh —**An arm of flesh**, human strength or help, **In the flesh**, in life, alive (*B*) under control of the lower nature [A S *flǽsc*, cog forms in all the Teut lang, Ger *fleisch*, &c]

Fletch, flech, *v t* to feather —*n* **Fletch'er**, one who makes arrows [Fr *flèche*, an arrow]

Fleur-de-lis, flōōr' de lē', *n* the flower of the lily (*her*) a bearing explained as representing three flowers of the white lily joined together, or the white iris—commonly called *flower de luce* (*pl*) **Fleurs-de-lis** —it came to be the arms of the Bourbons and of France —*n* **Fleur'y** (*her*), decorated with a fleur de lis, or with the upper part only [Fr, *lis* being for L *lilium*, a lily]



Fleur-de lis

Flew, flōō, past tense of **Fly**

Flewed, flōōd, *adj* (*Shak*) having large chops (of dogs) [Ety unknown]

Flexible, fleks'i bl, **Flexile**, fleks'il, *adj* easily bent pliant docile.—*ns* **Flex'ibleness**, **Flexibil'ity**, pliancy easiness to be persuaded —*adv* **Flex'ibly** —*ns* **Flex'ion**, **Flec'tion**, a bend a fold the action of a flexor muscle, **Flex'or**, a muscle which bends a joint, as opposed to *extensor* —*adjs* **Flexan'imous**, influencing the mind, **Flex'uous**, **Flex'uose**, full of windings and turnings variable —*n* **Flex'ure**, a bend or turning (*math*) the curving of a line or surface the bending of loaded beams obsequious bowing (*Shak*) —*v t* **Flex**, to bend or make a flexure of [Fr —L *flexibilis*, *flexilis*—*flectĕre*, *flexum*, to bend]

Fley, **Flay**, flā, *v t* to cause to fly to frighten —*v i* to be frightened [M E *flayen*—A S *flēgan*, *flēogan*, to fly]

Flibbertigibbet, flib'er ti jib'et, *n* a flighty person an imp [Most prob jargon]

Flick, flik, *v t* to strike lightly, to flip —*n* a light stroke, a flip [Prob from *flack*]

Flicker, flik'er, *v i* to flutter and move the wings, as a bird to burn unsteadily, as a flame —**Flicht'er** (*Scot*), to flutter, quiver [Freq of **Flick** See **Flag**, *v*]

Flier, **Flyer**, flī'er, *n* one who flies or flees a fly wheel

Flight, flīt, *n* a passing through the air a soaring excursion a sally a series of steps a flock of birds flying together the birds produced in the same season a volley or shower act of fleeing hasty removal —*adjs* **Flight'ed** (*Milton*), flying, **Flight'y**, fanciful changeable giddy —*adv* **Flight'ily**.—*n* **Flight'iness**. [A S *flyht* —*flēogan*]

Flim-flam, flim' flam, *n* a trick [Reduplication of *flam*, glitter, display, conn with *flame*]

Flimsy, flim'zi, *adj* thin without solidity, strength, or reason weak —*n* transfer paper (*slang*) a bank note, a telegram —*n* **Flim'siness** —*adv* **Flim'sily**, in a flimsy manner [Prob W *llymsu*, sluggish]

Flinch, flinsh, *v i* to shrink back to fail —*ns* **Flinch'er**; **Flinch'ing**, the act of flinching or shrinking —*adv* **Flinch'ingly**. [M E *flecchen* —Fr *fléchir*—L *flectĕre*, to bend]

Flinder, flin'der, *n* a splinter or small fragment—usually in *pl* [Norw *flindra*, a splinter]

Flindersia, flin der'si a, *n* a genus of Australian and African trees, whose timber is imported as African and Madeira mahogany, or Calcedra wood [Named from the Australian explorer, Captain Matthew Flinders, 1774–1814]

Fling, fling, *v t* to strike or throw from the hand to dart to send forth to scatter to throw (of a horse) —*v i* to act in a violent and irregular manner to kick out with the legs to upbraid to sneer —*pr p* fling'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* flung —*n* a cast or throw a taunt complete freedom, full enjoyment of pleasure a lively Scotch country dance —**Full fling**, at the utmost speed, recklessly, **To fling out**, to speak or act recklessly [M E *flyngen*, *flengen*, to rush, Scand, cf Ice *flengja*, O Sw *flenga*, to strike]

Flint, flint, *n* a hard mineral, a variety of quartz, from which fire is readily struck with steel anything proverbially hard —*adj* made of flint, hard —*n* **Flint-glass**, a very fine and pure kind of glass, so called because originally made of calcined flints.—**Flint implements**, arrow, axe, and spear heads, &c, made by man before the use of metals, commonly found in the graves or sites of settlements of the people of prehistoric times —*adjs* **Flint-heart**, **-ed** (*Shak*), having a hard heart —*n* **Flint-lock**, a gun lock having a flint fixed in the hammer for striking fire and igniting the priming —*adj* **Flint'y**, consisting of or like flint hard cruel —*ns* **Flint'iness**, **Skin'flint**, a miserable niggard in money [A S *flint*, Dan *flint*, Gr *plinthos*, a brick]

Flip, flip, *n* a hot drink of beer and spirits sweetened [Ety unknown]

Flip, flip, *v t* to fillip, to touch lightly to toss up with a motion of the thumb —*v i* to flap —*n* a fillip, a snap —*n* **Flipp'er**, a fin hand (*slang*) [Attenuated from **Flap**]

Flipe, flip, *v t* to fold back, as a sleeve [Prob Scand, cf Dan *flip*, a flap]

Flippant, flip'ant, *adj* quick and pert of speech thoughtless —*adv* **Flipp'antly** —*ns* **Flipp'ancy**, **Flipp'antness**, pert fluency of speech pertness [Skeat explains as for *flipp and* (O Northumbrian pr part ending)—Ice *fleipa*, to prattle]

Flirt, flėrt, *v i* to trifle with love to play at courtship to move briskly about —*v t* to move about quickly like a fan —*n* a pert, giddy girl one who coquets for amusement, usually of a woman —*n* **Flirtā'tion**, the act of flirting —*adj* **Flirtā'tious**, given to flirting (*coll*) —*n* **Flirt-gill** (*Shak*), a pert or wanton woman —*adv* **Flirt'ingly**, in a flirting manner [A S *fleardian*, to trifle—*fleard*, a foolish thing]

Flisk, flisk, *v i* (*Scot*) to skip or caper about to fret at the yoke —*n* a whim —*adj* **Flisk'y**. [Prob a variant of **Frisk**.]

Flit, flit, *v i* to flutter on the wing to fly quickly, to be unsteady or easily moved to remove from place to place (*Scot*) —*pr p* flitt'ing, *pa p* flitt'ed —*n* **Flitt'ing**, a removal from one house to another a wandering (Pr.-Bk., Ps. lvi. 8).—

Moonlight flitting, a secret removal to escape the rent or other debts [From a Teut root found in Sw *flytta*, to remove]

Flitch, flich, *n* the side of a hog salted and cured [A S *flicce*, Prov Eng *flick*, bacon]

Flitter, flit'er, *v i* to flutter —*n* **Flitter-mouse,** a bat [Appar a form of *flutter*, and **Mouse**]

Float, flōt, *v i* to swim on a liquid to be buoyed up to move lightly and irregularly to circulate, as a rumour to drift about aimlessly —*v t* to cause to swim to cover with water to set agoing —*n* anything swimming on water a raft the cork or quill on a fishing line a plasterer's trowel —*n* **Float'er.** —*adj* **Float'able** —*ns* **Float'age, Flot'age,** the floating capacity of a thing anything that floats, **Float-board,** a board on the rim of an undershot water wheel on which the water acts and moves the wheel —*adj* **Float'ing,** swimming not fixed circulating —*n* action of *v* float the spreading of plaster on the surface of walls —*adv* **Float'ingly** —*ns* **Floating-battery,** a vessel or hulk heavily armed, used in the defence of harbours or in attacks on marine fortresses, **Floating-bridge,** a bridge of rafts or beams of timber lying on the surface of the water, **Floating-island,** an aggregation of driftwood, roots, &c, capable of bearing soil, floated out from a river delta or the like, **Floating-light,** a ship, bearing a light, moored on sunken rocks, to warn seamen of danger, **Float-stone,** a porous, sponge like variety of quartz, so light as to float for a while on water [A S *flēotan*, *flotan*, to float See **Fleet,** a number of ships]

Flock, flok, *n* a company of animals, as sheep, birds, &c a company generally a Christian congregation —*v i* to gather in flocks or in crowds [A S *flocc*, a flock, a company, allied to **Folk**]

Flock, flok, *n* a lock of wool —*adjs* **Flock'y, Flocc'ose,** woolly, **Flocc'ulent,** woolly, flaky —*n* **Flocc'ulence** [O Fr *floc*—L *floccus*, a lock of wool]

Floe, flō, *n* a field of floating ice [Dan *isflage*, ice floe See **Flake**]

Flog, flog, *v t* to beat or strike to lash to chastise with blows —*pr p* flogg'ing, *pa p* flogged —*n* **Flogg'ing** [A late word, Skeat explains it as a mere abbreviation of **Flagellate**]

Flood, flud, *n* a great flow of water a river (so in *B*) an inundation a deluge the rise or flow of the tide any great quantity —*v t* to overflow to inundate to bleed profusely, as after parturition —*pr p* flood'ing, *pa p* flood'ed —**The Flood,** the deluge in the days of Noah —*ns* **Flood-gate,** a gate for letting water flow through, or to prevent it an opening or passage an obstruction, **Flood'ing,** an extraordinary flow of blood from the uterus, **Flood'mark,** the mark or line to which the tide rises [A S *flōd*, Ice *flod*, Ger *fluth* Cog with **Flow**]

Floor, flōr, *n* the part of a room on which we stand a platform the rooms in a house on the same level, a story any levelled area —*v t* to furnish with a floor (*coll*) to vanquish, stump —*ns* **First-floor,** the floor in a house above the ground floor, in U S mostly identical with **Ground-floor,** the floor of a house on a level with the ground, **Floor'cloth,** a covering for floors made of canvas oil painted on both sides, **Floor'ing,** material for floors a platform [A S *flōr*, Dut *vloer*, a flat surface, Ger *flur*, flat land, W, *llawr*]

Flop, flop, *v t* to cause to hang down —*v i* to plump down suddenly to break down —*n* a fall plump on the ground [A form of **Flap.**]

Flora, flō'ra, *n* the collective plants or vegetable species of a region, country, or district a work containing a descriptive enumeration of these.—*adj* **Flo'ral,** pertaining to Flora or to flowers (*bot*) containing the flower —*n* **Flores'cence,** a bursting into flower (*bot*) the time when plants flower —*adj* **Flores'cent,** bursting into flowers —*ns* **Flo'ret** (*bot*), the flowers of any small and closely crowded inflorescence which resembles at first sight a single flower—e g composites, teasels, grasses, &c, **Flo'riculture,** the culture of flowers or plants —*adj* **Floricul'tural** —*n* **Floricul'turist,** a florist —*adj* **Flor'id,** bright in colour flushed with red containing flowers of rhetoric or lively figures richly ornamental —*adv* **Flor'idly** —*n* **Flor'idness.**—*adjs* **Florif'erous,** bearing or producing flowers, **Flor'iform,** flower shaped —*n* **Flor'ist,** a cultivator of flowers one who writes an account of plants [L *Flora*, the goddess of flowers]

Florin, flor'in, *n* (*orig*) a Florentine gold coin with a lily stamped on one side, first struck in the 11th century an English silver coin worth 2s in Austria the unit of account, otherwise called *gulden*, with a value about 2s in Holland some times called *guilder*, and worth about 1s 8d [Fr, from It *fiorino—fiore*, a lily—L *flos*]

Florut See **Flourish**

Floscule, flos'kūl, *n* a floret —*adjs* **Flos'cular, Flos'culous,** composed of many floscules or tubular florets [L *flosculus*, dim of *flos*, a flower]

Floss, flos, *n* the loose downy or silky substance in the husks of certain plants, as the bean —Also written **Flosh** —*adj* **Floss'y** —*n* **Floss-silk,** very fine silk fibre extremely soft and downy and with a high lustre, used chiefly for embroidery [It *floscio*—L *fluxus*, loose—*fluĕre*, to flow]

Flota, flō'ta, *n* a commercial fleet formerly the fleet which annually conveyed the produce of America to Spain [Sp, 'a fleet' See **Float** and **Fleet**]

Flotage Same as **Floatage**

Flotant, flōt'ant, *adj* (*her*) represented as if floating in air or in water

Flotation, flo tā'shun, *n* the act of floating the science of floating bodies —**Plane** or **line of flotation,** the plane or line in which the horizontal surface of a fluid cuts a body floating in it

Flotilla, flo til'a, *n* a fleet of small ships [Sp, dim of *flota*, a fleet, Fr *flotte*, a fleet]

Flotsam, flot'sam, *n* goods lost by shipwreck, and found floating on the sea (see **Jetsam**). [From a form conn with O Fr *flotaison*, the flooding of meadows—Low L *fluctation em*—L *fluctus*, a wave]

Flounce, flowns, *v i* to move abruptly or impatiently —*n* an impatient gesture [O Sw *flunsa*, to plunge in water]

Flounce, flowns, *n* a plaited strip or border sewed to the skirt of a dress —*v t* to furnish with flounces —*n* **Floun'cing,** material for flounces [M E *frounce*—O Fr *froncer*, *fronser*, fold, wrinkle, through Low L forms from L *frons*, forehead]

Flounder, flown'der, *v i* to struggle with violent and awkward motion to stumble helplessly in thinking or speaking [Perh a nasalised form of Dut *flodderen*, to dangle, splash through mire]

Flounder, flown'der, *n* a small flat fish, generally found in the sea near the mouths of rivers [Prob Sw *flundra*]

Flour, flowr, *n* the finely ground meal of wheat or other grain the fine soft powder of any substance —*v t* to reduce into or sprinkle with flour —*v i* to break up into fine globules of mercury in the amalgamation process —*adj* **Flou'ry,** covered with flour —*ns* **Flour-bolt,** a machine for bolting flour, **Flour-mill,** a mill for making flour. [Fr *fleur* (*de farine*, of meal),

fine flour—L *flos, floris*, a flower A doublet of **Flower.**]

Flourish, flur'ish, *v i* to thrive luxuriantly to be prosperous to use copious and flowery language to move in fantastic figures to display ostentatiously (*mus*) to play ostentatious passages, or ostentatiously to play a trumpet call to make ornamental strokes with the pen to boast or brag —*v t* to adorn with flourishes or ornaments to swing about by way of show or triumph to gloss over (*Shak*) —*n* decoration showy splendour a figure made by a bold stroke of the pen the waving of a weapon or other thing a parade of words a musical prelude a trumpet call —*adjs* **Flourished** = lived (L **Floruit**), **Flour'ishing,** thriving prosperous making a show —*adv* **Flour'ishingly** —**Flourish of trumpets,** a trumpet call sounded on the approach of great persons any loud sounding or ostentatious introduction [M E *florisshen*—O Fr *florir*, from L *florescĕre*, to blossom—*flos*]

Flout, flowt, *v t* or *v i* to jeer, mock, or insult to treat with contempt —*n* a mock an insult —*adv* **Flout'ingly,** with flouting insultingly —*n* **Flouting-stock** (*Shak*), an object for flouting [Dut *fluyten*, to play the flute, to jeer, O Dut *fluyt* (Dut *fluit*), a **Flute**]

Flow, flō, *v i* to run, as water to rise, as the tide to move in a stream, as air to glide smoothly to circulate, as the blood to abound to hang loose and waving (*B*) to melt —*v t* to cover with water —*n* a stream or current the setting in of the tide from the ocean abundance copiousness free expression —*adj* **Flow'ing,** moving, as a fluid fluent or smooth falling in folds or in waves —*adv* **Flow'ingly.**—*n* **Flow'ingness** [A S *flōwan*, Ger *fliessen*]

Flow, flow, *n* a morass (*Scot*) a flat, moist tract of land [Ice *flói*, a marsh—*floa*, to flood]

Flower, flow'ėr, *n* (*bot*) a growth comprising the reproductive organs of plants the blossom of a plant the best of anything the prime of life the person or thing most distinguished a figure of speech ornament of style (*pl*) menstrual discharge (*B*) —*v t* to adorn with figures of flowers —*v i* to blossom to flourish —*ns* **Flow'erage,** a gathering of flowers, **Flower-bell,** a blossom shaped like a bell, **Flower-bud,** a bud with the unopened flower, **Flower-de-luce,** the old name for the common species of iris (q v), or for the heraldic emblem conventionalised therefrom (see **Fleur-de-lis**), **Flow'eret,** a little flower a floret, **Flower-head,** a compound flower in which all the florets are sessile on the receptacle, **Flowering-rush,** a monocotyledonous plant usually reckoned under the order Alismaceæ, with large linear three edged leaves and an umbel of rose coloured flowers —*adjs* **Flower-kirtled, Flowery-kirtled** (*Milton*), dressed in robes or garlands of flowers, **Flow'erless** (*bot*), having no flowers —*ns* **Flower of Jove,** a pretty caryophyllaceous plant, with heads of purple or scarlet flowers, and leaves silky white with hairs, **Flower-pot,** a utensil of culture whereby plants are rendered portable, **Flower-service,** a church service where offerings of flowers are made to be afterwards sent to hospitals, **Flower-stalk,** the stem that supports the flower —*adj* **Flow'ery,** full of or adorned with flowers highly embellished with figurative style, florid —*n* **Flow'eriness.** [O Fr *flour* (Fr *fleur*)—L *flos, floris*, a flower]

Flown, flōn, *pa p* of **Fly.**

Flown, flōn, *adj* inflated, flushed (*Milton*) over flown.

Fluate, flōō'āt, *n* Same as **Fluoride**

Fluctuate, fluk'tū āt, *v i* to float backward and forward · to roll hither and thither to be irresolute —*v t* to cause to move hither and thither —*n* **Fluctua'tion,** a rising and falling, like a wave motion hither and thither agitation unsteadiness [L *fluctuāre, ātum*—*fluctus*, a wave—*fluĕre*, to flow]

Flue, flōō, *n* a smoke pipe or small chimney [Skeat makes it a corr of *flute* See **Flute**]

Flue, flōō, *n* light down soft down or fur —*adj* **Flu'ey.** [Akin to **Flock** (of wool)]

Fluent, flōō'ent, *adj* ready in the use of words voluble marked by copiousness —*n* **Flu'ent,** the variable quantity in fluxions —*adv* **Flu'ently.**—*ns* **Flu'ence** (*Milton*), **Flu'ency, Flu'entness,** readiness or rapidity of utterance volubility [L *fluens, fluentis*, pr p of *fluĕre*, to flow]

Fluff, fluf, *n* a soft down from cotton, &c anything downy a puff —*adj* **Fluff'y.** [Perh conn with **Flue.**]

Flugelman, flū'gl man, *n* Same as **Fugleman**

Fluid, flōō'id, *adj* that flows, as water liquid or gaseous —*n* a substance in which the particles can move about with greater or less freedom from one part of the body to another —*v t* **Flu'idise,** to make fluid —*ns* **Fluid'ity, Flu'idness,** a liquid or gaseous state [Fr —L *fluidus*, fluid —*fluĕre*, to flow]

Fluke, flōōk, *n* a flounder a parasitic worm which causes the liver rot in sheep, so called because like a miniature flounder [A S *flōc*, a plaice, cf Ice *flóke*, a kind of fish]

Fluke, flōōk, *n* the part of an anchor which fastens in the ground in billiards, a successful shot, made by chance any unexpected advantage —*adj* **Fluk'y** [Prob Low Ger *flunk*, a wing]

Flume, flōōm, *n* an artificial channel for water to be applied to some industrial purpose (U S) a narrow defile with upright walls, the bottom occupied by a torrent [Most prob from L *flumen*, a river—*fluĕre*, to flow]

Flummery, flum'er i, *n* an acid jelly made from the husks of oats, the Scotch sowens anything insipid empty compliment [W *llymru—llym rig*, harsh, raw—*llym*, sharp, severe]

Flummox, flum'oks, *v t* (*slang*) to perplex defeat [Ety dub]

Flump, flump, *v t* (*coll*) to throw down violently —*v i* to throw one's self down heavily [Imitative]

Flung, flung, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Fling**

Flunkey, flung'ki, *n* a livery servant a footman. a mean, cringing fellow —*n* **Flun'keyism.** [Prob from Fr *flanquer*, to run along by the side of See **Flank.**]

Fluor, flōō'or, *n* the same as **Fluor-spar,** or **Fluorite,** a mineral often described as chemically fluate of lime, but really calcium fluoride, found abundantly in Derbyshire —*adj* **Fluor'ic** —*ns* **Fluores'cein,** a coal tar product, little used in dyeing, the colour not being fast, **Fluores'cence,** a peculiar blue appearance exhibited by certain substances exposed to sunlight, and especially observable in a dilute solution of sulphate of quinine —*adj* **Fluores'cent,** having the property of fluorescence —*ns* **Flu'orine,** an elementary substance allied to chlorine, obtained chiefly from fluor, **Flu'orotype,** a photographic process in which salts of fluoric acid were employed for the purpose of producing images in the camera [A name given by the alchemists to all mineral acids because of their *fluidity*, from L *fluĕre*, to flow]

Flurry, flur'i, *n* a sudden blast or gust agitation bustle the death agony of the whale a fluttering assemblage of things, as snowflakes —*v t* to agitate, to confuse —*pr p* **flurr'ying**, *pa p* **flurr'ied** [Origin dub, but cf Norw (*dial*) *flurutt*, rough, disordered, and Sw *flur*, disordered hair]

Flush, flush, *n.* a flow of blood to the face causing redness sudden impulse bloom —*v i* to become red in the face —*v t* to make red in the face —*adj* (of weather) hot and heavy in full bloom (*Shak*) [Prob Scand in origin, acc to Skeat, cf Sw *flossa*, to blaze, Norw *flosa*, passion See **Flash.**]

Flush, flush, *adj* abounding well supplied, as with money —*n* abundance. [Origin dub perh related to **Flush** (1)]

Flush, flush, *v t* to cleanse by a copious flow of water —*v i* to flow swiftly —*n* **Flush-box,** a rectangular tank supplied with water for flushing the bowls of water closets [Fr *flux*—L *fluxus*, a flowing—*fluĕre*, to flow]

Flush, flush, *v t* to elate, excite the spirits of mostly in the *pa p* flushed (with victory) [From **Flush** (1) above, 'thrown into a glow,' explained by some as corrupted by confusion with *flush* from *flesh*, to encourage by giving flesh to, as dogs]

Flush, flush, *v i* to start up like an alarmed bird —*v t* to rouse and cause to start off —*n* the act of starting a bird, or a flock of birds so started (*Spens*) [Ety obscure Prob related to **Fluster**]

Flush, flush, *v t* to make even to fill up to the level of a surface (often with *up*) —*adj* having the surface level with the adjacent surface [Ety obscure Prob related to **Flush** (2)]

Flush, flush, *n* in card playing, a hand in which all the cards or a specified number are of the same suit —*adj* in poker, consisting of cards all of the same suit —**Straight** or **royal flush,** in poker, a sequence of five cards of the same suit [See **Flush** (3).]

Fluster, flus'ter, *n* hurrying confusion heat —*v t* to make hot and confused to fuddle —*v i* to bustle to be agitated or fuddled —*v t* **Flus'terāte,** to fluster —*n* **Flusterā'tion** [Scand, Ice *flaustr*, hurry]

Flustra, flus'tra, *n* one of the commonest genera of marine Polyzoa

Flute, flōōt, *n* a musical pipe with finger holes and keys sounded by blowing in organ building, a stop with stopped wooden pipes, having a flute-like tone one of a series of curved furrows, as on a pillar, called also *fluting* a tall and narrow wine glass —*v i* to play the flute —*v t* to play or sing in soft flute like tones to form flutes or grooves in —*adj* **Flut'y,** in tone like a flute —*ns* **Flut'er, Flut'ist, Fluting-machine,** a machine for corrugating sheet metal, also a wood turning machine for forming twisted, spiral, and fluted balusters [Earlier form *flout* O Fr *fléute*, from L *flāre*, *flātum*, to blow]



a, Doric, *b*, Ionic and Corinthian Fluting

Flutter, flut'er, *v i* to move about with bustle to vibrate to be in agitation or in uncertainty (*obs*) to be frivolous —*v t* to throw into disorder to move in quick motions —*n* quick, irregular motion agitation confusion a hasty game at cards, &c. [A S *flotorian*, to float about, from *flot*, the sea, stem of *floten*, pa.p of *flēotan*, to float]

Fluvial, flōō'vi al, *adj* of or belonging to rivers —*adjs* **Fluviat'ic, Flu'viatile,** belonging to or formed by rivers [L *fluvialis*—*fluvius*, a river, *fluĕre*, to flow]

Flux, fluks, *n* act of flowing a flow of matter quick succession a discharge generally from a mucous membrane matter discharged excrement the term given to the substances employed in the arts to assist the reduction of a metallic ore and the fusion of a metal —*v t* to melt —*v i* to flow —**Bloody flux,** dysentery as distinguished from simple diarrhœa.—*n* **Flux'ā'tion,** the act of flowing or passing away —*adjs* **Flux'ible, Flux'ide,** that may be melted —*ns* **Fluxibil'ity, Flux'ibleness; Flux'ion,** a flowing or discharge a difference or variation (*math*) the rate of change of a continuously varying quantity (*pl*) the name given after Newton to that branch of mathematics which with a different notation is known after Leibnitz as the differential and integral calculus —*adjs* **Flux'ional, Flux'ionary,** variable inconstant; **Flux'ive,** flowing with tears (*Shak*) [O Fr—L *fluxus—fluĕre*, to flow]

Fly, flī, *v i* to move through the air on wings to move swiftly to pass away to flee to burst quickly or suddenly to flutter —*v t* to avoid, flee from to cause to fly, as a kite —*pr p* fly'ing, *pa t* flew (flōō), *pa p* flown (flōn) —*n* a popular name best restricted in its simplicity to the insects forming the order Diptera, but often so widely used with a prefix—e g butterfly, dragon-fly, Mayfly—as to be virtually equivalent to insect a fish hook dressed with silk, &c in imitation of a fly a light double seated carriage, a hackney coach (*mech*) a fly wheel (*pl*) the large space above the proscenium in a theatre, from which the scenes, &c are controlled —*adj* wide awake knowing (*slang*) —*adj* **Fly'away,** flighty —*n* **Fly'blow,** the egg of a fly —*adj* **Fly'blown,** tainted with the eggs which produce maggots —*ns* **Fly'boat,** a long narrow swift boat used on canals, **Fly'book,** a case like a book for holding fishing flies, **Fly-catcher,** a small bird, so called from its catching flies while on the wing, **Fly-fishing,** the art of fishing with artificial flies as bait, **Flying-bridge,** a kind of ferry boat which is moved across a river by the action of the combined forces of the stream and the resistance of a long rope or chain made fast to a fixed buoy in the middle of the river, **Flying-buttress,** an arch formed prop which connects the walls of the upper and central portions of an aisled structure with the vertical buttresses of the outer walls, **Flying-camp,** a body of troops for rapid motion from one place to another, **Flying-Dutchman,** a Dutch black spectral ship, whose captain is condemned for his impieties to sweep the seas around the Cape of Storms unceasingly, without ever being able to reach a haven, **Flying-fish,** a fish which can leap from the water and sustain itself in the air for a short time, by its long pectoral fins, as if flying, **Flying-shot,** a shot fired at something in motion, **Flying-squirrel,** a name given to two genera of squirrels having a fold of skin between the fore and hind legs, by means of which they can take great leaps in the air, **Fly'leaf,** a blank leaf at the beginning and end of a book, **Fly-line,** a line for angling with an artificial fly, **Fly-maker,** one who ties artificial flies for angling, **Fly'man,** one who works the ropes in the flies of a theatre, **Fly-powder,** a poisonous powder used for killing flies, **Fly-rail,** that part of a table which turns out to support the leaf —*adj* (*Shak*) moving slow as a fly on its feet, **Fly-rod,** a light flexible rod used in fly fishing, usually in three pieces—butt, second joint, and tip, **Fly'wheel,** a large wheel with a heavy rim applied to machinery to equalise the effect of the driving effort.—**A fly in the ointment,** some slight flaw which corrupts a thing of value (Eccl x 1), **To break a fly on the wheel,** to subject to a punishment out of all proportion to the gravity of the offence, **To fly in the face of,** to insult to oppose, **To fly out,** to break out in a rage, **To fly the kite,**

to obtain money as by accommodation bills, the endorser himself having no money, **To fly upon,** to seize to attack, **To let fly,** to attack to throw or send off, **To make the feathers fly** (see **Feathers**) [A S *flēogan*, pa.t *fleāh*, Ger *fliegen* Akin to **Flow.**]

Flyte, Flite, flit, *v i* (*Scot*) to scold, to brawl —*n* **Flyte, Flyt'ing,** a scolding, or heated dispute [A S *flītan*, to strive, Ger *beſleissen*]

Foal, fōl, *n* the young of a mare or of a she ass —*v i* and *v t* to bring forth a foal [A S *fola*, Ger *fohlen*, Gr *pōlos*, L *pullus*]

Foam, fōm, *n* froth the bubbles which rise on the surface of liquors fury —*v i* to gather foam to be in a rage —*v t* (*B*) (with *out*) to throw out with rage or violence —*adv* **Foam'ingly** —*adjs* **Foam'less,** without foam, **Foam'y,** frothy [A S *fām*, Ger *feim*, prob akin to L *spuma*]

Fob, fob, *n* a small pocket in the waistband of trousers for a watch a chain with seals, &c, hanging from the fob [From a Low Ger root, found only in Prov Ger *fuppe*, a pocket]

Focimeter, fō sim'e ter, *n* an instrument for assisting in focussing an object in or before a photographic camera—usually a lens of small magnifying power [Formed from **Focus,** and Gr *metron*, a measure]

Focus, fō'kus, *n* (*optics*) a point in which several rays meet and are collected after being reflected or refracted, while a *virtual* focus is a point from which rays tend after reflection or refraction—the *principal* focus is the focus of parallel rays after reflection or refraction any central point (*pl*) **Fo'cuses** and **Foci** (fō'sī) —*v t* to bring to a focus to concentrate —*pa p* fo'cussed —*v t* **Fo'calise,** to bring to a focus to concentrate —*adj* **Fo'cal,** of or belonging to a focus —**In focus,** placed or adjusted so as to secure distinct vision, or a sharp, definite image, **Focussing cloth,** a cloth thrown over a photographic camera and the operator's head and shoulders to exclude all light save that coming through the lens —**Conjugate foci,** two points so situated that if a light be placed at one, its rays will be reflected to the other [L *focus*, a hearth]

Fodder, fod'er, *n* food for cattle, as hay and straw —*v t* to supply with fodder [A S *fódor—fóda*, food]

Foe, fō, *n* an enemy one who, or that which, injures or hinders anything an ill wisher —*n* **Foe'man,** an enemy in war (*pl*) **Foe'men.**—*n* **Fo'en** (*Spens*), plural of **Foe.** [M E *foo*—A S *fāh, fá*, allied to A S *fah*, allied to *feogan*, to hate See **Feud,** a quarrel]

Fœtus, fē'tus See **Fetus.**

Fog, fog, *n* a thick mist watery vapour rising from either land or water —*v t* to shroud in fog —*v i* to become coated with a uniform coating —*adj* **Foggy,** misty damp clouded in mind stupid —*adv* **Fogg'ily** —*n* **Fogg'iness.**—*adj* **Fog'less,** without fog, clear —*ns* **Fog'bank,** a dense mass of fog sometimes seen at sea appearing like a bank of land, **Fog-bell,** a bell rung by the motion of the waves or wind to warn sailors from rocks, shoals, &c in foggy weather —*adj* **Fog-bound,** impeded by fog —*ns* **Fog-bow,** a whitish arch like a rainbow, seen in fogs; **Fog-horn,** a horn used as a warning signal by ships in foggy weather a sounding instrument for warning ships off the shore during a fog a siren, **Fog-ring,** a bank of fog in the form of a ring, **Fog-signal,** an audible signal used on board ship, &c during a fog, when visible signals cease to be of use, **Fog-smoke,** fog [Dan *fog*, as in *snee fog*, thick falling snow, cf Ice *fok*, a snow-drift]

Fog, fog, Foggage, fog'āj, *n* grass which grows in autumn after the hay is cut (*Scot*) moss —*v i* to become covered with fog. [Perh Celtic, as in W *ffwg*, dry grass]

Fogy, fō'gi, *n* a dull old fellow a person with antiquated notions —*adj* **Fo'gyish** —*n* **Fo'gyism.** [Ety unknown, prob allied to Sw *fogde*, Ger *vogt*, a steward]

Foh, fō, *int* an exclamation of abhorrence or contempt [A form of **Faugh**]

Foible, foi'bl, *n* a weak point in one's character a failing [O Fr *foible*, weak See **Feeble**]

Foil, foil, *v t* to defeat to puzzle to disappoint to beat down or trample with the feet (*Spens*) —*pr p* foil'ing, *pa p* foiled —*n* failure after success seemed certain defeat a blunt sword used in fencing, having a button on the point —**To put to the foil,** to blemish [O Fr *fuler*, to stamp or crush—Low L *fullare—fullo*, a fuller of cloth See **Fuller**]

Foil, foil, *n* a leaf or thin plate of metal, as tin foil a thin leaf of metal put under precious stones to increase their lustre or change their colour anything that serves to set off something else a small arc in the tracery of a window, &c (trefoiled, cinquefoiled, multifoiled, &c) [O Fr *foil* (Fr *feuille*)—L *folium*, a leaf]

Foin, foin, *v i* to thrust with a sword or spear —*n* a thrust with a sword or spear [O Fr *foine*—L *fuscina*, a trident]

Foison, foi'zn, *n* plenty autumn —*adj* **Foi'sonless,** weak, feeble—(*Scot*) **Fizz'enless.** [O Fr —L *fusion-em*, a pouring forth—*fundĕre, fusum*, to pour forth]

Foist, foist, *v t* to bring in by stealth to insert wrongfully to pass off as genuine (with *in* or *into* before the thing affected, and *upon* before the person) —*n* **Foist'er** [Explained by Skeat as O Dut *vysten*, to break wind noiselessly, to fizzle, Dan *fise* See **Fizz**]

Fold, fōld, *n* the doubling of any flexible substance a part laid over on another (*pl*) complex arrangements, intricacy —*v t* to lay one part over another to enclose in a fold or folds, to wrap up to embrace —**Fold,** in composition • with numerals = times, as in **Tenfold** —*ns* **Fold'er,** the person or thing that folds a flat knife like instrument used in folding paper, **Fold'ing,** a fold or plait, **Folding-machine,** a mechanism that automatically folds printed sheets [A S *fealdan*, to fold, pa t *feóld*, Ger *falten*]

Fold, fōld, *n* an enclosure for protecting domestic animals, esp sheep a flock of sheep (*fig*) a church the Christian church —*v t* to confine in a fold [A S *fald*, a fold, stall Cf Ice *fjol*, a board]

Folderol, fol'de rol, *n* mere nonsense silly trifle (*pl*) trivial ornaments [Formed from meaningless syllables, the refrain of old songs]

Foliaceous, fō-li ā'shus, *adj* pertaining to or consisting of leaves or laminæ [L *foliaceus—folium*, a leaf]

Foliage, fō'li āj, *n* leaves a cluster of leaves (*archit*) a representation of leaves, flowers, and branches used for ornamentation —*adjs* **Fo'liāged,** worked like foliage, **Fo'liar,** pertaining to leaves resembling leaves —*v t* **Fo'liāte,** (*orig*) to beat into a leaf to cover with leaf metal —*adj* **Fo'liāted,** beaten into a thin leaf decorated with leaf ornaments (*mus*) having notes added above or below, as in a plain song melody —*n* **Fo'liātion,** the leafing, esp of plants the act of beating a metal into a thin plate, or of spreading foil over a piece of glass to form a mirror (*geol*) a term applied to the alternating and more or less parallel layers or folia of different mineralogical nature, of which the crystalline schists are composed: (*archit*)

decoration with cusps, lobes, or foliated tracery [O Fr *fueillage*—L *folium*, a leaf]

Folio, fō'li ō, *n* a sheet of paper once folded a book of such sheets the size of such a book one of several sizes of paper adapted for folding once into well proportioned leaves (*book keeping*) a page in an account book, or two opposite pages numbered as one (*law*) a certain number of words taken as a basis for computing the length of a document a wrapper for loose papers —*adj* pertaining to or containing paper only once folded —*v t* to number the pages of to mark off the end of every folio in law copying —**In folio**, in sheets folded but once in the form of a folio [Abl of L *folium*, the leaf of a tree, a leaf or sheet of paper]

Foliole, fō'li ōl, *n* (*bot*) a single leaflet of a compound leaf —*adj* **Fo'liolate**, of or pertaining to leaflets [Fr , dim of L *folium*]

Folk, fōk, *n* people, collectively or distributively a nation or race (rarely in *pl*) (*arch*) the people, commons (*pl*) those of one's own family, relations (*coll*) —gen used in *pl* **Folk** or **Folks** (fōks) —*ns* **Folke'thing**, the lower house of the Danish parliament or Rigsdag, **Folk'land**, among the Anglo Saxons, public land as distinguished from boc land (bookland)—i e land granted to private persons by a written charter, **Folk'mote**, an assembly of the people among the Anglo Saxons, **Folk-right**, the common law or right of the people [A S *folc*, Ice *fólk*, Ger *volk*]

Folklore, fōk'lōr, *n* a department of the study of antiquities or archæology, embracing everything relating to ancient observances and customs, to the notions, beliefs, traditions, superstitions, and prejudices of the common people—the science which treats of the survivals of archaic beliefs and customs in modern ages —*ns* **Folk'lorist**, one who studies folklore, **Folk-song**, any song or ballad originating among the people and traditionally handed down by them a song written in imitation of such, **Folk-speech**, the dialect of the common people of a country, **Folk-tale**, a popular story handed down by oral tradition from a more or less remote antiquity [The name *Folklore* was first suggested by W J Thoms ('Ambrose Merton') in the *Athenæum*, August 22, 1846]

Follicle, fol'i kl, *n* (*anat*) a gland (*bot*) a seed vessel —*adj* **Follic'ular**, pertaining to or consisting of follicles [Fr —L *folliculus*, dim of *follis*, a wind ball or bag]

Follow, fol'ō, *v t* to go after or behind to come after, succeed to pursue to attend to imitate to obey to adopt, as an opinion to keep the eye or mind fixed on to pursue, as an object of desire to result from, as an effect from a cause (*B*) to strive to obtain —*v i* to come after an other to result —*n* in billiards, a stroke which causes the ball to follow the one which it has struck —*ns* **Follow-board**, in moulding, the board on which the pattern is laid, **Fol'lower**, one who comes after a copier a disciple a servant girl's sweetheart, **Fol'lowing**, the whole body of supporters—*adj* coming next after — **To follow home**, to follow closely to follow to the end, **To follow on** (*B*), to continue endeavours, **To follow suit**, in card playing, to play a card of the same suit as the one which was led to do anything on the same lines as another, **To follow up**, to pursue an advantage closely [A S *folgian*, perh from A S. *folc*, folk, a crowd, Ger *folgen*]

Folly, fol'i, *n* silliness or weakness of mind a foolish act criminal weakness (*B*) sin a monument of folly, as a great structure left unfinished, having been begun without a reckoning of the cost —*v i* to act with folly [O Fr *folie*—*fol*, foolish See **Fool**]

Foment, fo ment', *v t* to bathe with warm water to encourage to instigate (usually to evil) —*ns* **Foment'er**, **Fomentā'tion**, a bathing with warm water a lotion applied hot encouragement [Fr —L *fomentāre*—*fomentum* for *fovmentum*—*fovēre*, to warm]

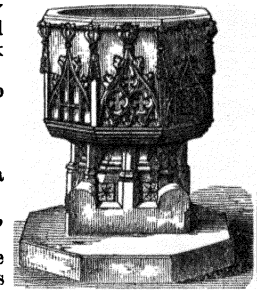
Fon, fon, *n* (*Spens*) a fool, an idiot [See **Fond**]

Fond, fond, *adj* foolishly tender and loving weakly indulgent prizing highly (*of*) very affectionate kindly disposed foolish (*obs*) — *v i* to dote —*adv* **Fond'ly** —*n* **Fond'ness.**— *v t* **Fond'le**, to treat with fondness to caress — *ns* **Fond'ler**, **Fond'ling**, the person or thing fondled [For *fonned*, pa p of M E *fonnen*, to act foolishly, *fon*, a fool, from Scand , Sw *fåne*, a fool, Ice *fáni*, a flag, Ger *fahne*, a flag]

Fone, fōn, *n* (*Spens*) plural of **Foe**

Fonly, fon'li, *adv* (*Spens*) foolishly [See **Fon**]

Font, font, *n* the vessels used in churches as the repository of the baptismal water, usually a basin or cup hollowed out of a solid block of marble, &c —*adj* **Font'al**, pertaining to a font or origin —*n* **Font-stone**, a baptismal font of stone [L *font em*, *fons*, a fountain]



Font Offley, Herts, *c* 1350

Font, font, **Fount**, fownt, *n* a complete assortment of types of one sort, with all that is necessary for printing in that kind of letter [Fr *fonte*—*fondre*—L *fundĕre*, to cast See **Found**]

Fontanelle, fon ta nel', *n* a gap between the bones of the skull of a young animal an opening for the discharge of pus —Also **Fontanel'** [Fr]

Fontarabian, fon ta rā'bi an, *adj* pertaining to Fontarabia or Fuenterrabia on the Pyrenees, where Roland was overpowered and slain by the Saracens

Fonticulus, fon tik'ū lus, *n* a small ulcer produced by caustics, &c the depression just over the top of the breast bone [L , dim of *fons*]

Fontinalis, fon tin ā'lis, *n* a genus of aquatic mosses allied to Hypnum, almost without stalk [Formed from L *fons*]

Food, fōōd, *n* what one feeds on that which being digested nourishes the body whatever sustains or promotes growth —*adjs* **Food'ful**, able to supply food abundantly, **Food'less**, without food [A S *fóda*, ultimately cog with *pasture*]

Food, fōōd, *n* (*Spens*) Same as **Feud**

Fool, fōōl, *n* one who acts stupidly a person of weak mind a jester a tool or victim, as of unforeseen circumstances (*B*) a wicked person — *v t* to deceive to treat with contempt —*v i* to play the fool to trifle —**All-fools' day**, the first of April, from the immemorial custom of playing tricks upon others on that day, **April fool**, one made a fool of in this way, **Fool's cap**, a kind of head dress worn by professional fools or jesters, usually having a cockscomb hood with bells, **Fool's paradise**, a state of happiness based on fictitious hopes or expectations, **To fool away**, to spend to no purpose or profit, **To fool with**, to meddle with officiously, **To make a fool of**, to bring a person into ridicule to disappoint, **To play the fool**, to behave as a fool to sport —*adjs* **Fool-begged** (*Shak*), taken for a fool, idiotical, absurd, **Fool-born** (*Shak*), foolish from one's birth, arising from folly —*n* **Fool'ery**

an act of folly habitual folly —*adj* **Fool-happy,** happy or lucky without contrivance or judgment —*n* **Fool-hardise** (*Spens*), fool-hardiness —*adj* **Fool-hardy,** foolishly bold rash or incautious —*n* **Fool-hardiness.** —*adj* **Fool'ish,** weak in intellect wanting discretion ridiculous marked with folly deserving ridicule (*B*) sinful, disregarding God's laws —*adv* **Fool'ishly** —*adj* **Foolish-witty,** wise in folly and foolish in wisdom (*Shak*) —*ns* **Fool'ishness, Fool'ing,** foolery, **Fool's-errand,** a silly or fruitless enterprise search for what cannot be found, **Fool's parsley,** a poisonous umbelliferous plant in Britain, apt to be mistaken for parsley [O Fr *fol* (Fr *fou*), It *folle*—L *follis*, an air bag, a grimace made by puffing out the cheeks]

Fool, fōōl, *n* crushed fruit scalded or stewed, mixed with cream and sugar, as 'gooseberry fool' [Prob a special use of the preceding word]

Foolscap, fōōlz'kap, *n* paper of a size 12 by 15 in, originally marked with a fool's cap and bells

Foot, foot, *n* (*pl* **Feet,** fēt), that part of its body on which an animal stands or walks (having in man 26 bones) the lower part or base a measure = 12 in (*orig*) the length of a man's foot foot soldiers a division of a line of poetry —*v i* to dance to walk *pr p* foot'ing, *pa p* foot'ed —*ns* **Foot-and-mouth disease** (see **Murrain**), **Foot'ball,** a large ball for kicking about play with this ball—according to Association or Rugby rules (see also Suppt), **Foot'boy,** an attendant in livery, **Foot'bridge,** a narrow bridge for foot passengers, **Foot'cloth** (*Shak*), a sumpter cloth reaching to the feet of the horse —*p adj* **Foot'ed,** provided with a foot or feet (*Shak*) having gained a foot hold, established —*ns* **Foot'-fall,** a setting the foot on the ground a footstep, **Foot'guards** (*pl*), guards that serve on foot, the élite of the British foot soldiers, **Foot-hill,** a minor elevation distinct from the higher part of a mountain and separating it from the valley (usually *pl*), **Foot'hold,** space on which to plant the feet that which sustains the feet, **Foot'ing,** place for the foot to rest on firm foundation position settlement tread dance plain cotton lace —*adj* **Foot'less,** having no feet —*ns* **Foot-licker** (*Shak*), a fawning, slavish flatterer, **Foot'light,** one of a row of lights in front of and on a level with the stage in a theatre, &c, **Foot'man,** a servant or attendant in livery (*B*) a soldier who serves on foot a runner —*pl* **Foot'men, Foot'mark, Foot'print,** the mark or print of a foot a track, **Foot-note,** a note of reference at the foot of a page, **Foot'pad,** a highwayman or robber on foot, who frequents public paths or roads, **Foot-passenger,** one who travels on foot, **Footpath,** a narrow way which will not admit carriages, **Foot-post,** a post or messenger that travels on foot, **Foot-pound,** the energy needed to raise one pound the height of one foot, **Foot-pump,** a pump worked by help of the foot, **Foot-race,** a race on foot, **Foot-rope,** a rope stretching along under a ship's yard for the men standing on when furling the sails the rope to which the lower edge of a sail is attached, **Foot'rot,** a name applied to certain inflammatory affections about the feet of sheep, **Foot'rule,** a rule or measure a foot in length, **Foot-soldier,** a soldier that serves on foot.—*adj* **Foot-sore,** having sore or tender feet, as by much walking —*n* **Foot'-stalk** (*bot*), the stalk or petiole of a leaf, **Foot'-stall,** a woman's stirrup, **Foot'step,** the step or impression of the foot a track trace of a course pursued (*pl*) **Foot'steps,** course, example, **Foot-stool,** a stool for placing one's feet on when sitting **anything** trodden upon —*p adj* **Foot-worn, worn by many** feet, as a stone foot-sore **—To cover the feet** (*B*), a euphemism for, to ease nature, **To set on foot,** to originate, **To foot it,** to walk to dance, **To put one's foot in it,** to spoil anything by some indiscretion, **To put one's best foot foremost,** to appear at greatest advantage. [A S *fót*, pl. *fét*, Ger *fuss*, L *pes, pedis*, Gr *pous, podos*, Sans *pād*]

Footy, foot'i, *adj* (*prov*) mean [See **Foutre.**]

Foozle, fōōz'l, *n* (*coll*) a tedious fellow a bungled stroke at golf, &c —*v i* to fool away one's time

Fop, fop, *n* an affected dandy —*ns* **Fop'ling,** a vain affected person, **Fopp'ery,** vanity in dress or manners affectation folly —*adj* **Fopp'ish,** vain and showy in dress affectedly refined in manners —*adv* **Fopp'ishly.**—*n* **Fopp'ishness.** [Dut *foppen*, to cheat, mock, *fopper*, a wag]

For, for, *prep* in the place of for the sake of on account of in the direction of with respect to, by reason of appropriate or adapted to, or in reference to beneficial to in quest of notwithstanding, in spite of in recompense of during — **As for,** as far as concerns, **For all** (*New Test*), notwithstanding, **For it,** to be done for the case, usually preceded by a negative, **For to** (*B*), in order to [A S *for*, Ger *fur*, *vor*, akin to L and Gr *pro*, Sans *pra*, before in place or time]

For, for, *conj* the word by which a reason is introduced because on the account that —**For because** and **For that** = because, **For why** = why (*obs*)

Forage, for'aj, *n* fodder, or food for horses and cattle provisions the act of foraging —*v i* to go about and forcibly carry off food for horses and cattle, as soldiers —*v t* to plunder —*n* **For'ager** [Fr *fourrage*—Low L *foragium*—*fodrum*, which is from a Teut root found in Ger *futter*, Eng *fodder*, Dan *foder* See **Fodder, Foray**]

Foramen, fo-rā'men, *n* a small opening (*pl*) **Foram'ina** —*adjs* **Foram'inated, Foram'inous,** pierced with small holes porous —**Foramen magnum,** the great hole in the occipital bone for the passage of the medulla oblongata and its membranes [L —*forāre*, to pierce]

Foraminifera, fo-ram-in-if'er-a, *n pl* a class of unicellular animals or Protozoa, almost always marine, consisting of a central nucleated mass of protoplasm, of a shell surrounding this, and of long, branched, and interlacing threads of living matter streaming outwards, with food absorbing and locomotor functions —*adjs* **Foraminif'eral, Foraminif'erous.** [L *foramen* (see above), and *ferre*, to bear]

Forasmuch, for'az much, *conj* because that

Foray, for'ā, *n* a sudden incursion into an enemy's country —*v t* to ravage —*n* **For'ayer** [A Northern form of **Forage.**]

Forbade, for-bad', *pa t* of **Forbid.**

Forbear, for bār', *v i* to keep one's self in check to abstain —*v t* to abstain from to avoid voluntarily to spare, to withhold —*n* **Forbear'ance,** exercise of patience command of temper clemency —*adjs* **Forbear'ant, Forbear'ing,** long suffering patient —*adv* **Forbear'ingly** [A S *forberan*, pa t *forbær*, pa p *forboren* See pfx **For,** and **Bear.**]

Forbid, for bid', *v t* to prohibit to command not to do to restrain (*Shak*) —*n* **Forbidd'ance,** prohibition command or edict against a thing —*adj* **Forbidd'en,** prohibited unlawful —**Forbidden,** or **Prohibited degrees,** degrees of consanguinity within which marriage is not allowed, **Forbidden fruit,** or *Adam's Apple*, a name fancifully given to the fruit of various species of Citrus, esp to one having indentations in its rind suggesting tooth marks —*adv* **Forbidd'enly** (*Shak*), in a forbidden or unlawful manner —*adj* **Forbidd'ing,** repulsive raising dislike unpleasant [A S *forbéodan*, pa.t. *forbéad*, pa.p.

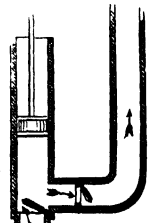
forboden. See pfx **For**, and **Bid**; cf. Ger. *verbieten*]

Forbore, for bōr', *pa t* of **Forbear.**—*pa p.* **Forborne'**

Forby, for bī', *prep* (*Spens*) hard by, near, with, past (*Scot*) besides

Forçat, for sa', *n* in France, a convict condemned to hard labour [Fr]

Force, fōrs, *n* strength, power, energy efficacy validity influence vehemence violence coercion or compulsion military or naval strength (often in *pl*) an armament (*mech*) any cause which changes the direction or speed of the motion of a portion of matter —*v t* to draw or push by main strength to compel to constrain to compel by strength of evidence to take by violence to ravish (*hort*) to cause to grow or ripen rapidly to compel one's partner at whist to trump a trick by leading a card of a suit of which he has none to make a player play so as to reveal the strength of his hand —*v i* to strive to hesitate —**Force and Fear** (*Scot*), that amount of constraint or compulsion which is enough to annul an engagement or obligation entered into under its influence —*p* and *adj* **Forced**, accomplished by great effort, as a forced march strained, excessive, unnatural —*n* **Forc'edness**, the state of being forced distortion —*adj* **Force'ful**, full of force or might driven or acting with power impetuous —*adv* **Force'fully.** —*adj* **Force'less**, weak —*ns* **Forc'er**, the person or thing that forces, especially the piston of a force pump, **Force'-pump**, **Forcing-pump**, a pump which delivers the water under pressure through a side pipe —*adj* **Forc'ible**, active impetuous done by force efficacious impressive —**Forcible detainer**, and **entry**, detaining property or forcing an entry into it by violence or intimidation —*n* **Forc'ibleness** —*adv* **Forc'ibly** —*ns* **Forc'ing** (*hort*), the art of hastening the growth of plants, **Forcing-pit**, a frame sunk in the ground over a hotbed for forcing plants —**To force the pace**, to keep the speed up to a high pitch by emulation with one not competing for a place to hasten unduly, or by any expedient [Fr —Low L *forcia, fortia*—L *fortis*, strong]



Section of Force pump

Force, fōrs, **Foss**, fos, *n* a waterfall [Scand , as in Ice *foss*, formerly *fors*]

Force, fōrs, *v t* (*cookery*) to stuff, as a fowl —*n* **Force'meat**, meat chopped fine and highly seasoned, used as a stuffing or alone [A corr of **Farce**]

Forceps, for'seps, *n* a pair of tongs, pincers, or pliers for holding anything difficult to be held with the hand —*adj* **For'cipated**, formed and opening like a forceps [L , from *formus*, hot, and *capĕre*, to hold]

Ford, fōrd, *n* a place where water may be crossed on foot a stream where it may be crossed —*v t* to cross water on foot —*adj* **Ford'able.** [A S *ford—faran*, to go, Ger *furt—fahren*, to go on foot, akin to Gr *poros*, and to Eng **Fare**, **Ferry**, and **Far**]

Fordo, for dōō', *v t* (*arch*) to ruin, to destroy to overcome, to exhaust —*pr p* fordo'ing, *pa t* fordid', *pa p* fordone' [A S *fordōn*, Ger *verthun*, to consume See **For** and **Do.**]

Fore, fōr, *adj* in front of advanced in position coming first —*adv* at the front in the first part previously at golf, a warning cry to any person in the way of the ball to be played —**Fore and aft**, lengthwise of a ship, **At the fore**, displayed on the foremast (of a flag); **To the fore**, forthcoming (*Scot*) in being, alive. [A S *fore*, radically the same as **For**, *prep* —to be distinguished from prefix *for* (Ger *ver-* in *vergessen*, L *per*) See list of Prefixes]

Fore-admonish, fōr ad mon'ish, *v t* to admonish beforehand

Fore-advise, fōr ad vīz', *v t* to advise beforehand

Foreanent, fōr an ent' (*Scot*), opposite to

Forearm, fōr'arm, *n* the forepart of the arm, or that between the elbow and the wrist

Forearm, fōr ärm', *v t* to arm or prepare beforehand

Forebear, fōr bār', *n* (*Scot*) an ancestor, esp in *pl*

Forebode, fōr bōd', *v t* to feel a secret sense of something future, esp of evil —*ns* **Forebod'er**, **Forebode'ment**, feeling of coming evil, **Forebod'ing**, a boding or perception beforehand apprehension of coming evil

Fore-body, fōr' bod'i, *n* the part of a ship in front of the main mast

Fore-brace, fōr' brās, *n* a rope attached to the fore yard arm, for changing the position of the fore sail

Fore-by, fōr bī' (*Spens*) Same as **Forby**

Forecast, fōr kast', *v t* to contrive or reckon beforehand to foresee to predict —*v i* to form schemes beforehand —*ns* **Fore'cast**, a previous contrivance foresight a prediction, **Forecast'er**

Forecastle, fōr'kas l, or fōk'sl, *n* a foredeck, raised above the maindeck more commonly the forepart of the ship under the maindeck, the quarters of the crew (*orig*) that part of the upper deck of a ship before the foremast, so called from the small turret or castle near the prow in ancient vessels

Forechosen, fōr chōz'n, *p adj* chosen beforehand pre elected

Fore-cited, fōr sīt'ed, *p adj* cited or quoted before or above

Foreclose, fōr klōz', *v t* to preclude to prevent to stop —*n* **Foreclos'ure**, a foreclosing (*law*) the process by which a mortgager, failing to repay the money lent on the security of an estate, is compelled to forfeit his right to redeem the estate [O Fr *forclos*, pa p of *forclore*, to exclude—L *foris*, outside, and *claudĕre*, *clausum*, to shut]

Foredamned, fōr damd', *p adj* (*Spens*) utterly damned

Foredate, fōr dāt', *v t* to date before the true time

Foreday, fōr'dā, *n* forenoon (*Scot*)

Foredeck, fōr'dek, *n* the forepart of a deck or ship

Foredoom, fōr dōōm', *v t* to doom beforehand to predestinate

Fore-end, fōr' end, *n* the end that goes first or that is forward

Forefather, fōr'fa ther, *n* an ancestor

Forefinger, fōr'fing-ger, *n* the finger next the thumb

Forefoot, fōr'foot, *n.* one of the anterior feet of a quadruped

Forefront, fōr'frunt, *n* the front or foremost part

Foregleam, fōr'glēm, *n* a glimpse into the future

Forego, fōr-gō', *v t* to go before, precede chiefly used in its *pr p* forego'ing and *pa.p* foregone' —*n* **Forego'er.**—**A foregone conclusion** is a conclusion come to before examination of the evidence

Forego, fōr gō', *v t.* to give up to forbear the use of —Better **Forgo'.**

Foreground, fōr'grownd, *n* the part of a picture nearest the observer's eye, as opposed to the *background* or *distance*

Forehammer, fōr'hăm ėr, *n.* a sledge hammer

Forehand, fōr'hand, *n* the part of a horse which is in front of its rider.—*adj* taken in hand or done before needed.—*adv.* **Fore'handed,** fore hand, as of payment for goods before delivery, or for services before rendered seasonable well off (U S) formed in the foreparts

Forehead, fōr'hed, *n* the forepart of the head above the eyes, the brow confidence, audacity

Fore-horse, fōr'-hors, *n* the foremost horse of a team

Foreign, for'in, *adj* belonging to another country from abroad alien not belonging to, uncon nected not appropriate —*adj* **Foreign-built,** built in a foreign country —*ns* **For'eigner,** a native of another country, **For'eignness,** the quality of being foreign want of relation to something remoteness. [O Fr *forain*—Low L *foraneus*—L *foras*, out of doors See **Door.**]

Forejudge, fōr juj', *v t* to judge before hearing the facts and proof —*n* **Forejudg'ment.**

Foreking, fōr'king, *n* a preceding king (*Tenn*)

Foreknow, fōr nō', *v t* to know beforehand to foresee —*n* **Foreknowl'edge,** knowledge of a thing before it happens

Forel, for'el, *n* a kind of parchment for covering books [O Fr *forel*, a sheath—Low L *fodrus*, cf Ger *futter*, a case]

Foreland, fōr'land, *n* a point of land running forward into the sea, a headland

Forelay, fōr lā', *v t* to contrive antecedently to lay wait for in ambush

Foreleg, fōr'leg, *n* one of the front legs of a quadruped, chair, &c

Forelie, fōr-lī' *v t* to lie before (*Spens*)

Forelift, fōr lift', *v t* to raise any anterior part (*Spens*)

Forelock, fōr'lok, *n* the lock of hair on the fore head —**To take time by the forelock,** to seize the occasion promptly, so as to anticipate opposi tion

Foreman, fōr'man, *n* the first or chief man, one appointed to preside over, or act as spokesman for, others an overseer (*pl*) **Fore'men**

Foremast, fōr'mast, *n* the mast that is forward, or next the bow of a ship

Foremean, fōr mēn', *v t* to intend beforehand — *pa.p* **For'meant**

Fore-mentioned, fōr men'shund, *adj* mentioned before in a writing or discourse

Foremost, fōr'mōst, *adj* (superl of **Fore**), first in place most advanced first in rank or dignity [A.S *forma*, first, superl of *fore*, and superl suffix *st* It is therefore a double superl , the old and correct form was *formest*, which was wrongly divided *for-mest* instead of *form-est*, and the final *mest* was mistaken for *-most*]

Forename, fōr'nām, *n* the first or Christian name

Fore-named, fōr' nāmd, *adj* mentioned before

Forenenst, fōr nenst', *prep* opposite (*Scot*)

Forenight, fōr'nīt, *n* (*Scot*) the early part of the night before bedtime, the evening

Forenoon, fōr'nōōn, *n* the part of the day before noon or mid day —*adj* pertaining to the part of the day before noon

Forenotice, fōr nō'tis, *n* notice of anything before it happens

Forensic, fo ren'sik, *adj* belonging to courts of law, held by the Romans in the forum used in law pleading appropriate to or adapted to argument —**Forensic medicine,** medical jurisprudence, the application of medical knowledge to the elucidation of doubtful questions in a court of justice. [L. *forensis—forum*, market-place, akin to *fores*. See **Foreign** and **Door.**]

Fore-ordain, fōr-or dān', *v t* to arrange or appoint beforehand . to predestinate to predetermine. —*n.* **Fore-ordina'tion.**

Forepart, fōr'pärt, *n* the part before the rest the front the beginning (*B*) the bow of a ship

Forepast, fōr'past, *p adj* former (*Shak*)

Forepeak, fōr'pēk, the contracted part of a ship's hold, close to the bow

Foreplan, fōr'plan, *v t* to plan beforehand

Forepoint, fōr'point, *v t* to foreshadow

Fore-quoted, fōr kwōt'ed, *p adj* quoted or cited before in the same writing

Foreran, fōr ran', *pa t* of **Forerun.**

Fore-rank, fōr'-rangk, *n* the rank which is before all the others the front

Forereach, fōr'rēch, *v i* (*naut*) to glide ahead, esp when going in stays (*on*) —*v t* to sail beyond

Fore-read, fōr' rēd, *v t* (*Spens*) to signify by tokens; to foretell —*pa p* fore read'

Fore-recited, fōr' re sīt'ed, *p adj* recited or named before (*Shak*)

Fore-rent, fōr' rent, *n* rent due before the first crop is reaped (*Scot*)

Forerun, fōr run', *v t* to run or come before to precede —*n* **Forerunn'er,** a runner or messenger sent before a sign that something is to follow

Foresaid, fōr'sed, *adj* described or spoken of before

Foresail, fōr'sāl, *n* a sail attached to the foreyard on the foremast See **Ship**

Fore-say, fōr-sā', *v t* to predict or foretell to prognosticate (*Shak*)

Foresee, fōr sē', *v t* or *v i* to see or know beforehand —*p adj* **Foresee'ing** —*adv* **Foresee'ingly.**

Foreshadow, fōr shad'ō, *v t* to shadow or typify beforehand —*n* **Foreshad'owing**

Foreship, fōi'ship, *n* (*B*) the bow or forepart of a ship

Foreshore, fōr'shōr, *n* the part immediately before the shore the sloping part of a shore included between the high and low water marks

Foreshortening, fōr short'n ing, *n* a term in drawing signifying that a figure or portion of a figure projecting towards the spectator is so represented as to truly give the idea of such projection —*v t* **Foreshort'en.**

Foreshow, fōr shō', *v t* to show or represent before hand to predict —Also **Foreshew'**

Foreside, fōr'sīd, *n* the front side

Foresight, fōr'sīt, *n* act of foreseeing wise fore thought, prudence the sight on the muzzle of a gun a forward reading of a levelling staff

Foresignify, fōr sig'ni fi, *v t* to betoken before hand to foreshow to typify

Foreskin, fōr'skin, *n* the skin that covers the glans penis the prepuce

Foreskirt, fōr'skert, *n* the loose part of a coat before (*Shak*)

Foreslack See **Forslack.**

Foreslow, fōr slō', *v i* to delay (*Shak*) —*v t* to hinder (*Spens*) —Better **Forslow'.**

Forespeak, fōr spēk', *v t* to predict to gainsay (*Shak*) to engage beforehand (*Scot*)

Forespend. Same as **Forspend.**

Forespurrer, fōr spur'ėr, *n.* one who rides before (*Shak*)

Forest, for'est, *n* a large uncultivated tract of land covered with trees and underwood woody ground and rude pasture a preserve for large game, as a deer forest a royal preserve for hunting, governed by a special code called the *Forest Law* —*adj* pertaining to a forest silvan rustic —*v t* to cover with trees —*n* **For'estage,** an ancient service paid by foresters to the king the right of foresters —*adj* **Forest-born,** born in a wild (*Shak*) —*ns* **For'ester,** one who has charge of a forest an inhabitant of a forest, **Forest-fly,** a dipterous insect sometimes called horse fly, from the annoyance it causes horses , **Forest-marble,** a fissile limestone belonging to the middle division of the Jurassic System, so called because the typical beds are found in Wychwood

Forest, Oxfordshire, **For'estry**, the art of cultivating forests. [O Fr *forest* (Fr *forêt*)—Low L *foresta, forestis*, which in mediæval writers is the open wood, as opposed to the *parcus* (park) or walled in wood—L *foris*, out of doors—*fores*, doors]

Forestall, fōr stawl', *v t* to buy up the whole stock of goods before they are brought to market, so as to sell again at higher prices to anticipate —*ns* **Forestall'er**, one who forestalls, esp one who purchases goods before they come to the market, in order to raise the price, **Forestall'ing**, the act of buying provisions before they come to the market, in order to raise the price anticipation prevention

Forestay, fōr'stā, *n* a rope reaching from the fore mast head to the bowsprit end to support the mast

Foretaste, fōr tāst', *v t* to taste before possession to anticipate to taste before another. — *n.* (fōr'tāst) a taste beforehand anticipation

Foreteach, fōr tēch', *v t* to teach beforehand

Foretell, fōr tel', *v t* to tell before to prophesy — *v i* to utter prophecy —*n* **Foretell'er.**

Forethink, fōr thingk', *v t* to anticipate in the mind to have prescience of —*n* **Fore'thought**, thought or care for the future provident care

Foretoken, fōr'tō kn, *n* a token or sign before hand —*v t* (fōr-tō'kn) to signify beforehand

Foretooth, fōr'tōōth, *n* a tooth in the forepart of the mouth (*pl*) **Fore'teeth.**

Foretop, fōr'top, *n* (*naut*) the platform at the head of the foremast a lock of natural hair or in a wig, lying on the forehead, or brushed up straight —*n* **Foretop'mast**, in a ship, the mast erected at the head of the foremast, at the top of which is the **Foretop-gallant-mast.**

Forever, for ev'er, *adv* for ever, for all time to come to eternity —*adv* **Forev'ermore**, for ever hereafter

Forevouched, fōr vowcht', *p adj* affirmed or told before (*Shak*)

Foreward, fōr'wawrd, *n* advance guard the front (*Shak*)

Forewarn, fōr wawrn', *v t* to warn beforehand to give previous notice —*n* **Forewarn'ing**, warning beforehand

Foreweigh, fōr wā', *v t* to estimate beforehand

Forewind, fōr'wind, *n* a favourable wind (*Shak*)

Foreword, fōr'wurd, *n* a preface

Forfairn, fōr-fārn', *adj* worn out exhausted

Forfeit, for'fit, *v t* to lose the right to by some fault or crime —*pr p* for'feiting, *pa p* for'feited —*n* that which is forfeited a penalty for a crime, or breach of some condition a fine something deposited and redeemable by a sportive fine or penalty, esp in *pl*, a game of this kind —*adj* forfeited —*adj* **For'feitable.**—*ns* **For'feiter**, one who incurs punishment by forfeiting his bond (*Shak*), **For'feiture**, act of forfeiting state of being forfeited the thing forfeited [O Fr *forfait*—Low L *forisfactum*—L *foris facĕre*, to do beyond]

Forfend, fōr fend', *v t* to ward off, avert (*arch*)

Forfex, fōr'feks, *n* a pair of scissors

Forfoughten, fōr'fah ten, *adj* (*Scot*) exhausted, as by fighting

Forgat, for gat', old *pa t* of **Forget.**

Forgather, fōr gath'er, *v i* (*Scot*) to meet, to take up company with

Forgave, for gāv', *pa t* of **Forgive.**

Forge, fōrj, *n* the workshop of a workman in iron, &c a furnace, esp one in which iron is heated a smithy a place where anything is shaped or made —*v t* to form by heating and hammering to form to make falsely to fabricate to counterfeit or imitate for purposes of fraud —*v i* to commit forgery —*ns.* **Forg'er**, one who forges or makes one guilty of forgery, **Forg'ery**, fraudulently making or altering any writing that which is forged or counterfeited —*adj* **Forg'etive**, that may forge or produce (*Shak*) [Fr *forge* (Prov *farga*, Sp *forja*)—L *fabrica—faber*, a workman]

Forge, fōrj, *v t* to move steadily on, usually with *ahead*

Forget, for get', *v t* to lose or put away from the memory to neglect —*pr p* forgett'ing, *pa t* forgot', *pa p* forgot', forgott'en —*adj* **Forget'ful**, apt to forget inattentive —*adv* **Forget'fully.**—*ns* **Forget'fulness**; **Forget-me-not**, a small herb (*Myosotis palustris*) with beautiful blue flowers, regarded as the emblem of friendship a keepsake [a word first adapted in 1800 by Coleridge from the German *Vergissmeinnicht*], **Forgett'er**, one who fails to bear in mind a heedless person —**To forget one's self**, to lose one's self control or dignity, to descend to words and deeds unworthy of one's self [A S *forgietan —for* , prefix, away, and *gitan*, to get]

Forgive, for giv', *v t* to pardon to overlook an offence or debt (*Spens*) to give up —*v i* to be merciful or forgiving —*adj* **Forgiv'able**, capable of being forgiven —*n* **Forgive'ness**, pardon remission disposition to pardon —*adj* **Forgiv'ing**, ready to pardon merciful compassionate [A S *forgiefan—for* , prefix, away, and *giefan*, to give, cf Ger *ver geben*]

Forgo See **Forego**

Forgot, Forgotten. See **Forget.**

Forhail, for hāl', *v t* to overtake, to distress (*Spens*)

Forhent, for-hent', *v t* to overtake (*Spens*)

Forhow, for'how, *v t* (*Scot*) to desert or abandon [A.S *forhogian*, for, away, *hogian*, to care]

Forisfamiliate, fō ris fa mil'i āt, *v t* to put a son in possession of land which he accepts as his whole portion of his father's property, said of a father —*v i* to renounce one's title to a farther share of the paternal estate, said of a son — *pr p* fōrisfamil'iāting, *pa p* fōrisfamil'iāted — *n* **For'isfamilia'tion.** [Low L *forisfamiliāre, -atum*—L *foris*, out of doors, and *familia*, a family]

Fork, fork, *n* an instrument with two or more prongs at the end one of the points or divisions of anything fork-like (*pl*) the branches into which a road or river divides, also the point of separation —*v i* to divide into two branches, as a road or tree to shoot into blades, as corn — *v t* to form as a fork to pitch with a fork — *adjs* **Forked, Fork'y**, shaped like a fork —*adv* **Fork'edly** —*ns* **Fork'edness, Fork'iness** —**To fork out** or **over**, (*slang*) to hand or pay over [A S *forca*—L *furca*]

Forlorn, for lorn', *adj* quite lost forsaken wretched —*v t* **Forlore'** (*Spens*) —*n* **Forlorn'ness** [A S *forloren*, pa p of *forléosan*, to lose —*for*, away, and *léosan*, to lose, Ger *verloren*, pa p of *verlieren*, to lose]

Forlorn-hope, for lorn' hōp, *n* a body of soldiers selected for some service of uncommon danger [From the Dut *verloren hoop*, the forlorn or lost troop]

Form, form, *n* shape of a body the boundary line of an object a model a mould mode of being mode of arrangement order regularity system, as of government beauty or elegance established practice ceremony fitness or efficiency for any undertaking a blank schedule to be filled in with details a specimen document to be copied or imitated: (*phil*) the inherent nature of an object, that which the mind itself contributes as the condition of knowing, that in which the essence of a thing consists (*print.*) the type from which an impression is to be taken

arranged and secured in a chase —(*in the fol senses pron* fōrm) a long seat, a bench the pupils on a form, a class the bed of a hare, which takes its shape from the animal's body —*v t* to give form or shape to to make to contrive to settle, as an opinion to combine to go to make up to establish (*gram*) to make by derivation —*v i* to assume a form —*adj* **Form'al,** according to form or established mode ceremonious, punctilious methodical having the form only embodied in a form (*Shak*) having the power of making a thing what it is essential proper —**Formal logic,** the science of the formal laws or necessary conditions of thought as thought —*adv* **Form'ally.**—*ns* **For'malism,** excessive observance of form or conventional usage, esp in religion stiffness of manner, **For'malist,** one having exaggerated regard to rules or established usages, **Formal'ity,** the precise observance of forms or ceremonies established order sacrifice of substance to form —*p adj* **Formed,** trained, mature —*n* **Form'er** —*adjs* **Form'ful,** imaginative, **Form'less,** without form, shapeless —**Good,** or **bad form,** according to good social usage, or the opposite, **To take form,** to assume a definite appearance or order [O Fr *forme*—L *forma* —*ferre*, to bear, like *facies*, appearance, from *facĕre*, to make]

Format, for'ma, *n* of books, &c, the size, form, shape in which they are issued [Fr]

Formate, form'āt, *n* a salt composed of formic acid and a base

Formation, for mā'shun, *n* a making or producing structure (*geol*) a group of strata belonging to one period [L *formation em*—*formāre*, to form]

Formative, form'ā tiv, *adj* giving form, determining, moulding (*gram*) inflectional, serving to form, not radical —*n* a derivative [Fr *formatif*—L *formāre, ātum*, to shape]

Former, form'er, *adj* (comp of **Fore**) before in time or order past first mentioned —*adv* **Form'erly,** in former times heretofore [Formed late on analogy of M E *formest* by adding comp suffix *er* to base of A S *forma*, first, itself really a superlative form]

Formiate, for'mi āt, *n* Same as **Formate**

Formic, for'mik, *adj* pertaining to ants, as formic acid, originally obtained from ants [L *formica*, an ant]

Formication, for mi kā'shun, *n* a sensation like that of ants creeping on the skin —*adj* **For'micate,** resembling an ant [L *formication em*—*formicāre*, to creep like an ant—*formica*]

Formidable, for'mi da bl, *adj* causing fear adapted to excite fear —*adv* **For'midably** —*n* **For'midableness** [Fr —L *formidabilis*—*formido*, fear]

Formula, form'ū la, *n* a prescribed form a formal statement of doctrines (*math*) a general expression for solving problems (*chem*) a set of symbols expressing the components of a body (*pl*) **Formulæ** (form'ū lē), **Form'ulas** —*n* **Form'ulary,** a formula a book of formulæ or precedents —*adj* prescribed ritual —*vs t* **Form'ulāte, Form'ulise,** to reduce to or express in a formula to state or express in a clear or definite form [L, dim of *forma*]

Fornicate, for'ni kāt, *adj* arched (*bot*) arching over —*n* **Fornica'tion** [L *fornicatus*—*fornix, fornicis*, an arch]

Fornicate, for'ni-kāt, *v i* to commit lewdness to have unlawful sexual intercourse —*ns* **Fornicā'tion,** sexual intercourse between two unmarried persons, or an unmarried and married person (*B*) adultery, and applied frequently by a figure to idolatry; **For'nicator,** an unmarried person guilty of lewdness —*fem* **For'nicatress.** [L *fornix*, an arch, a vault, a brothel]

Forpine, for pīn', *v i* (*Spens*) to pine or waste away [From *for*, intensive pfx, and **Pine.**]

Forsake, for-sāk', *v t* to desert to abandon —*pr p* forsāk'ing, *pa t* forsook', *pa p* forsāk'en —*n* **Forsak'ing,** abandonment [A S *forsacan* —*for-*, away, and *sacan*, to strive See **Sake**]

Forsay, for sā', *v t.* to forbid, to renounce (*Spens*) [A S *forsecgan*, to accuse—*for*, against, and *secgan*, to say]

Forslack, for slak', *v t* (*Spens*) to neglect by idleness delay [*For*, intensive pfx, and **Slack**]

Forslow, for slō', *v t* See **Foreslow.** [*For*, intensive pfx, and **Slow**]

Forsooth, for sōōth', *adv* in truth certainly [From *for* and **Sooth**]

Forspeak, for spēk', *v t* (*Shak*) to forbid, to prohibit to bewitch (*Scot*)

Forspend, for spend', *v t* to spend completely —*pa t* and *pa p* forspent'

Forstall, for stawl', *v t* Same as **Forestall**

Forswat, for-swat', *adj* (*Spens*) exhausted with heat [Pfx *for*, inten, and *swat*, old *pa t* of **Sweat**]

Forswear, for swār', *v t* to deny upon oath —*pa t* forswore', *pa p* forsworn' —**To forswear one's self,** to swear falsely, to commit perjury [*For*, away, and **Swear**]

Forswink, for swingk', *v t* to exhaust by labour —*p adj* **Forswonk'** (*Spens*), over-laboured [Pfx *for*, inten, and (*obs*) **Swink,** labour]

Fort, fōrt, *n* a small fortress an outlying trading-station, as in British North America —*adj* **Fort'ed** (*Shak*), furnished or guarded by forts [Fr —L *fortis*, strong]

Fortalice, fort'al is, *n* a small outwork of a fortification [O Fr *fortelesce*—Low L *fortalitia*—*fortis*, cf **Fortress**]

Forte, fōrt, *n* one's strong point, that in which one excels

Forte, fōr'te, *adj* (*mus*) strongly, loud sup *fortissimo* —*n* a loud passage in music [It *forte*—L *fortis*]

Forth, fōrth, *adv* before or forward in place or order in advance onward in time (*Shak*) completely, outright abroad (*B*) out —*prep* out of, forth from (*Shak*) —*adj* **Forth'coming,** just coming forth about to appear —*n* **Forth'going,** a going forth a proceeding out —*adv* **Forth'right,** straightforward —*n* (*Shak*) a straight path —*adj* straightforward honest —*adv* **Forthwith',** immediately without delay —**And so forth,** and so on, and more besides [A S *forth—fore*, before, Dut *voort*, forward, Ger *fort*, on, further]

Forthink, for thingk', *v t* (*Spens*) to be sorry for [From *for*, mis, and A S *thyncan*, seem]

Forthy, for'thi, *adv* (*Spens*) therefore [A S *forthý—for*, and *thý*, instrumental case of *thaet*, that]

Fortieth See **Forty**

Fortify, for'ti fi, *v t* to strengthen against attack with forts, &c to invigorate to confirm —*pa p* for'tified —*n* **For'tifier** —*adj* **Fortifi'able,** capable of being fortified —*n* **Fortificā'tion,** the art of strengthening a military position by means of defensive works the work so constructed that which fortifies [Fr *fortifier*—Low L *fortificāre*—*fortis*, strong, *facĕre*, to make]

Fortilage, fōr'ti lāj, *n* (*Spens*) a fort [See **Fortalice**]

Fortitude, for'ti tūd, *n* (*obs*) strength, power of resistance or attack mental power of endurance: firmness in meeting danger [L *fortitudo*—*fortis*]

Fortlet, fōrt'let, *n.* a little fort.

Fortnight, fort'nīt, *n* two weeks or fourteen days —*adj* and *adv* **Fort'nightly,** once a fortnight [Contr of *fourteen nights*]

Fortress, for'tres, *n* a fortified place a defence —*v t* (*Shak*) to guard [O Fr *forteresse*, another form of *fortelesce*, which see under **Fortalice.**]

Fortuitous, for tū'i tus, *adj* happening by chance or accident —*adv* **Fortu'itously** —*ns* **Fortu'itousness, Fortu'ity** [L *fortuitus*, casual]

Fortune, for'tūn, *n* whatever comes by lot or chance luck the arbitrary ordering of events the lot that falls to one in life success wealth —*v i* to befall —*v t* to determine —*adj* **For'tunāte,** happening by good fortune lucky auspicious felicitous —*adv* **For'tunātely.**—*ns* **For'tunāteness, Fortune-hunter,** a man who hunts for marriage with a woman of fortune —*adj* **For'tuneless,** without a fortune luckless —*v i* **Fortune-tell,** to reveal futurity to tell one his fortune —*ns* **Fortune-teller,** one who pretends to foretell one's fortune, **Fortune-telling.**—*v t* **For'tunīse** (*Spens*), to make for tunate or happy [Fr —L *fortuna*, a lengthened form of *fors, fortis*, chance, from *ferre*, to bear]

Forty, for'ti, *adj* and *n* four times ten —**The Forty,** the French Academy —*adj* **For'tieth** —*n* a fortieth part [A S *féowertig—féower*, four, *tig*, ten]

Forum, fō'rum, *n* (*fig*) a market place, esp the market place in Rome, where public business was transacted and justice dispensed the courts of law as opp to the Parliament [L, akin to *foras*, out of doors]

Forwander, for won'der, *v i* (*Spens*) to wander from the way and wearily [From pfx *for*, away, and **Wander**]

Forward, for'ward, *adj* near or at the forepart in advance of something else ready too ready presumptuous officious earnest early ripe —*v t* to help on, to quicken to send on —*adv* (also **For'wards**) towards what is before or in front onward progressively —*adv* **For'wardly** —*ns* **For'warder, For'warding,** the act of sending forward merchandise, &c for others, **For'wardness** [A S *foreweard* —*fore*, and *weard*, sig direction *Forwards*—M E *forwardes*, was orig the genitive form (cf Ger *vorwarts*)]

Forwaste, for wāst', *v t* (*Spens*) to lay waste utterly, to destroy [From pfx *for*, intens, and **Waste**]

Forweary, for wēr'i, *v t* (*Spens*) to weary out, to disprint [From pfx *for*, intens, and **Weary.**]

Forwent, for went' (*Spens*), *pa t* of **Forego**

Forworn, for wōrn', *adj* (*Spens*) much worn [From pfx *for*, intens, and **Worn**]

Foss, Fosse, fos, *n* (*fort*) a ditch or moat, either with or without water, the excavation of which has contributed material for the walls of the fort it is designed to protect [Fr *fosse*—L *fossa—fodĕre, fossum*, to dig]

Fossa, fos'a, *n* (*anat*) a pit or depression in a body, esp that in an animal integument forming a point of attachment for an organ [L, a ditch]

Fosset-seller, fos'et sel'er, *n* one who sells faucets (*Shak*) [*Fosset*, obs form of **Faucet.**]

Fossick, fos'ik, *v i* to be troublesome to under mine another's diggings, or work over waste heaps for gold to search about for any kind of profit —*n* **Foss'icker.** [Ety dub.]

Fossil, fos'il, *n* the petrified remains of an animal or vegetable found imbedded in the strata of the earth's crust anything antiquated —*adj* dug out of the earth in the condition of a fossil antiquated —*adj.* **Fossilif'erous,** bearing or containing fossils —*n* **Fossilificā'tion,** the act of becoming fossil.—*v.t.* **Foss'ilise,** to convert into a fossil —*v i* to be changed into a stony or fossil state —*ns* **Fossilisā'tion,** a changing into a fossil, **Foss'ilism,** the science of fossils, **Foss'ilist,** one skilled in fossils —*adj.* **Fossōr'ial** (*zool*), digging, burrowing [Fr *fossile*—L *fossilis—fodĕre*, to dig]

Foster, fos'ter, *v t* to bring up or nurse to encourage —*ns* **Fos'terāge,** the act of fostering or nursing, **Fos'terer, Foster-brother,** a male child, fostered or brought up with another of different parents, **Foster-child,** a child nursed or brought up by one who is not its parent, **Foster-father,** one who brings up a child in place of its father, **Foster-mother,** one who acts the part of a mother to a child not her own, **Foster-nurse** (*Shak*), a nurse, **Foster-parent,** one who rears a child in the place of its parent, **Foster-sister,** one brought up as a sister by the same parents, but not a sister by birth, **Foster-son,** one brought up as a son, though not a son by birth [A S *fóstrian*, to nourish, *fóstor*, food See **Food**]

Foster, fos'ter, *n* (*Spens*) a forester

Fother, foth'er, *v t* to stop or lessen a leak in a ship's bottom whilst afloat by means of a heavy sail closely thrummed with yarn and oakum [Perh from Ice *fódhra*, fur]

Fou, fōō, *adj* full drunk [Scotch for **Full**]

Fou, fōō, *n* a bushel (*Scot*)

Foudroyant, fōō-droi'ant, *ady* quick like lightning [Fr *foudroyer*, to strike with lightning —*foudre*, lightning]

Fouet, fōō'et, *n* the house leek (*Scot*) [Origin obscure]

Fougade, foo gad', *n* (*mil*) a small mine from six to twelve feet under ground, charged either with powder or loaded shells, and sometimes loaded with stones —Also **Fougasse'** [Fr]

Fought, fawt, *pa t* and *pa p* —**Foughten,** fawt'n, old *pa p* of **Fight**

Foul, fowl, *adj* filthy loathsome profane impure stormy unfair running against distressing, pernicious choked up, entangled homely, ugly (*Shak*) —*v t* to make foul to soil to effect a collision —*v i* to come into collision —*pr p* foul'ing, *pa p* fouled —*n* act of fouling any breach of the rules in games or contests —*n* **Foul'ness** —*adj* **Foul-faced** (*Shak*), having a hatefully ugly face —*adv* **Foul'ly** —*adjs* **Foul-mouthed, Foul-spoken,** addicted to the use of foul or profane language —*ns* **Foul-fish,** fish during the spawning season, **Foul-play,** unfair action in any game or contest, dishonest dealing generally —**To claim a foul,** to assert that the recognised rules have been broken, and that a victory is therefore invalid, **To fall foul of,** to come against to assault, **To make foul water,** used of a ship, to come into such shallow water that the keel raises the mud [A S *fúl*, Ger *faul*, Goth *fúls*]

Foulard, fōōl'ard, *n* a soft untwilled silk fabric a silk handkerchief [Fr]

Foulder, fowl'der, *v i* (*Spens*) to flame, to gleam [O Fr *fouldre*—L *fulgur*, lightning]

Foumart, fōō'mart, *n* an old name for the polecat, from its offensive smell [From A S *fúl*, foul, and Fr *marte* or *martre*, a marten]

Found, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Find.**—*n* **Found'ling,** a little child found deserted —**Foundling hospital,** an institution where such are received to be brought up by public or private charity

Found, fownd, *v t* to lay the bottom or foundation of to establish on a basis to originate to endow —*v i* to rely —*ns* **Foundā'tion,** the act of founding the base of a building the groundwork or basis a permanent fund for a benevolent purpose or for some special object, **Foundā'tioner,** one supported from the funds or founda-

tion of an institution, **Found'er,** one who founds, establishes, or originates an endower —*fem* **Found'ress** [Fr *fonder*—L *fundāre, ātum*, to found—*fundus*, the bottom]

Found, fownd, *v t* to form by melting and pouring into a mould to cast —*ns* **Found'er,** one who melts and casts metal, as a brassfounder, **Found'ing,** metal casting, **Found'ry, Found'ery,** the art of founding or casting the house where founding is carried on [Fr *fondre*—L *fundĕre, fusum*, to pour Cf **Fuse.**]

Founder, fownd'ėr, *v i* to go to the bottom to fill with water and sink —*v t* to cause to sink to disable by injuring the feet (of a horse) —*adj* **Found'erous,** causing to founder [O Fr *fondrer*, to fall in, *fond*, bottom—L *fundus*, bottom]

Fountain, fownt'ān, *n* a spring of water, natural or artificial the structure for a jet of water the source of anything a reservoir for holding oil, &c. in a lamp —*ns* **Fount,** a spring of water a source, **Fountain-head,** the head or source of a fountain the beginning —*adj* **Fount'ainless,** wanting fountains or springs of water—*n* **Fountain-pen,** a pen having a reservoir for holding ink —*adj* **Fount'ful,** full of springs [Fr *fontaine* —Low L *fontāna*—L *fons, fontis*, a spring—*fundĕre*, to pour]

Four, fōr, *adj* and *n* two and two, a cardinal number —**To go on all fours,** to go on hands and knees —*adjs* **Four'fold,** folded four times multiplied four times, **Four-footed,** having four feet, **Four-handed,** having four hands of a game, played by four people, **Four-inched,** four inches broad (*Shak*.) —*ns* **Four-in-hand** (also *adj*), a vehicle drawn by four horses, driven by one person a team of four horses drawing a carriage, **Four'penny,** a small silver coin worth fourpence formerly coined in England —*adj* worth fourpence.—*n* **Four-poster,** a large bed with four posts on which to hang curtains —*adjs* **Four'score,** four times a score—80, **Four'some** (also *n*), by fours anything in which four act together, **Four'square,** having four equal sides and angles square —*adjs* and *ns* **Four'teen,** four and ten, **Four'teenth,** four or the fourth after the tenth —*adj* **Fourth,** next after the third —*n* one of four equal parts —*adv* **Fourth'ly.**—*n* **Four-wheeler,** a carriage or cab with four wheels [A S *fēower*, Ger *vier*, Goth *fidwor*, L *quatuor*, Gr *tessares, pisures*]

Fourchette, fōōr shet', *n* a small forked instrument used for supporting the tongue in the operation of cutting the frenum a forked piece between glove fingers, uniting the front and back parts [Fr]

Fourcroya, fōōr krō'ya, *n* a neotropical genus of Amaryllidaceæ, nearly allied to Agave (q v), and yielding a similar fibre [Named from *Fourcroy*, a French chemist (1755–1809)]

Fourierism, fōō'ri er izm, *n* the socialistic system of F M Charles *Fourier* (1772–1837), based on the harmony educed by the free play of his twelve radical passions

Foutre, fōō'ter, *n.* (*Shak*.) a gross term of contempt, used interjectionally — *adjs* **Fou'ty, Foo'ty,** mean [O Fr,—L *futuere*, to lecher]

Fouth, footh, *n* (*Scot*.) abundance.—Also **Fowth.**

Foveole, fō'vē ōl, *n* a small pit or depression, a *fovea*—also **Fovē'ola.** [L *fovea*]

Fowl, fowl, *n* a bird a bird of the barn door or poultry kind, a cock or hen the flesh of fowl (*pl*.) **Fowls** or **Fowl** —*v i* to kill fowls by shooting or snaring —*n* **Fowl'er,** a sportsman who takes wild-fowl.—*n pl* **Wild-fowl,** non domesticated birds, especially game birds —*ns* **Fowling-net,** a net for catching birds, **Fowling-piece,** a light gun for small-shot, used in fowling [A.S. *fugol*, Ger. *vogel*.]

Fox, foks, *n* an animal of the dog family, noted for cunning (*fem* **Vixen**) any one notorious for cunning —*ns* **Fox-brush,** the tail of a fox, **Fox-earth,** a fox's burrow, **Fox'glove,** a plant with glove like flowers, whose leaves are used as a soothing medicine, **Fox'hound,** a hound used for chasing foxes, **Fox-hunt, Fox-hunter, Fox-hunting, Fox-shark,** a large shark of over 12 feet, occasionally seen off British coasts, **Fox'ship** (*Shak*.), the character of a fox, craftiness, **Fox-tail,** a genus of grasses, generally characterised by a bushy head, **Fox-terrier,** a kind of terrier trained to unearth foxes, **Fox-trap,** a trap for catching foxes —*adjs* **Fox'y,** of foxes cunning, suspicious, causing suspicion (*paint*.) having too much of the reddish brown or fox-colour, **Foxed,** discoloured, spotted —*n* **Fox'iness,** decay having a harsh, sour taste state of being spotted, as books —**Fox and geese,** a game played with pieces on a board, where the object is for certain pieces called the geese to surround or corner one called the fox [A S *fox*, Ger *fuchs*]

Foy, foi, *n* (*Spens*.) allegiance [Fr *foi*, **Faith**]

Foyer, fwo yā', *n* in theatres, a public room opening on the lobby [Fr —L *focus*, hearth]

Fozy, fōz'i, *adj* (*Scot*.) spongy —*n* **Foz'iness,** softness, want of spirit [Cog with **Fusty**]

Frab, frab, *v t* to worry —*adj* **Frabb'it,** peevish

Fracas, fra ka', *n* uproar a noisy quarrel [Fr, from *fracasser*, to break—It *fracassare—fra*, among, and *cassare* (Fr *casser*), to break—L *quassāre*, to shake]

Fract, frakt, *v t* (*Shak*.) to break, to violate —*adj* **Fract'ed** (*her*.), having a part displaced, as if broken [L *frangĕre, fractum*, to break]

Fraction, frak'shun, *n* a fragment or very small piece (*arith*.) any part of a unit a technical term to indicate the breaking of the bread in the sacrifice of the Eucharist —*adjs* **Frac'tional,** belonging to or containing a fraction or fractions, **Frac'tionary,** fractional unimportant —*n* **Frac'tionlet,** a small fraction [L. *fractiōn em—frangĕre*, to break]

Fractious, frak'shus, *adj* ready to quarrel cross —*adv* **Frac'tiously** —*n* **Frac'tiousness** [Most prob altered by influence of *fraction, fracture*, &c, from a form *fratchous* — **Fratch,** scold, quarrel]

Fracture, frak'tūr, *n* the breaking of any hard body the breach or part broken the breaking of a bone —*v t* to break through —**Simple fracture,** a fracture when the bone only is divided, **Compound, Comminuted, Complicated fracture** (see the respective adjectives), **Greenstick fracture,** a fracture where the bone is partly broken, partly bent, occurring in the limbs of children [O Fr —L *fractura—frangĕre*, to break]

Fragaria, frā gā'ri a, *n* a genus of perennial plants, of stocky habit, and of handsome foliage, the fruit of which is the strawberry [From L *fragum*, the strawberry]

Fragile, fraj'il, *adj* easily broken frail delicate —*n* **Fragil'ity,** the state of being fragile [Fr —L *fragilis*, from *frangĕre*, to break]

Fragment, frag'ment, *n* a piece broken off an unfinished portion —*adjs* **Fragment'al, Frag'mentary,** consisting of fragments or pieces broken —*n.* **Frag'mentariness.** [Fr —L *fragmentum, frangĕre*, to break]

Fragrant, frā'grant, *adj* sweet scented —*adv* **Fra'grantly.**—*ns* **Fra'grance,** pleasantness of smell or perfume sweet or grateful influence; **Fra'grancy, Fra'grantness.** [Fr.—L *fragrans, -antis*, pr p of *fragrāre*, to smell]

Frail, frāl, *adj* wanting in strength or firmness: weak. unchaste.—*adv.* **Frail'ly.**—*ns.* **Frail'ness,**

Frail'ty, weakness infirmity [O. Fr. *fraile*—L *fragilis*, **Fragile.**]

Frail, frāl, *n* a rush a basket made of rushes [O Fr *frayel*, of dubious origin]

Frame, frām, *v t* to form to shape to construct by fitting the parts to each other to plan, adjust, or adapt to an end to contrive or devise to constitute to put a frame or border round, as a picture to put into a frame to support (*Spens*) —*v i* to move (*dial*) (*B*) to contrive —*n* the form a putting together of parts a case made to enclose or support anything the skeleton of anything state of mind in gardening, a movable structure used for the cultivation or the sheltering of plants, as a 'forcing frame,' 'cucumber frame,' &c the act of devising (*Shak*) —*ns* **Frame-house,** a house consisting of a skeleton of timber, with boards or shingles laid on, **Frame-maker,** a maker of frames for pictures, **Fram'er,** he who forms or constructs one who makes frames for pictures, &c, **Frame'work,** the work that forms the frame the skeleton or outline of anything, **Fram'ing,** the act of constructing a frame or setting [A S *fremman*, to promote or make —*fram*, forward, strong, excellent, conn with Ger *fromm*, kind, pious]

Frampel, fram'pel, **Frampold,** fram'pōld, *adj* (*Shak*) peevish, cross grained quarrelsome [Also *frampled*, W *ffrompol*, passionate]

Franc, frangk, *n* a French silver coin, forming since 1795 the unit of the French monetary system, and now also used in Belgium, Switzerland, equal to over 9½d sterling, the equivalent of the Italian *lira*, the Greek *drachma* [O Fr *franc*, so called from its being a coin of the French]

Franchise, fran'chiz, also -īz, *n* liberty a privilege or exemption belonging to a subject by prescription or conferred by grant the right of voting for a member of Parliament —*v t* to enfranchise to give one the franchise —*ns* **Fran'chisement** (*Spens*), freedom, release, **Fran'chiser,** one who has the franchise [O Fr, from *franc*, *franche*, free]

Franciscan, fran sis'kan, *adj* belonging to the order of mendicant friars in the R C Church, founded by St Francis of Assisi (1182–1226) —*n* a monk of this order [L *Franciscus*, Francis]

Francolin, frang'kō lin, *n* a genus of birds of the grouse family, closely allied to partridges [Fr]

Franc-tireur, frong' tē rer', *n* a French sharp shooter, one of an armed band of French peasants and others prominent in the later stages of the Franco Prussian war [Fr *franc*, free, *tireur*, a shooter]

Frangible, fran'ji bl, *adj* easily broken —*n* **Frangibil'ity** [See **Fraction.**]

Franion, fran'yun, *n* (*Spens*) a paramour a boon companion [Origin uncertain]

Frank, frangk, *adj* free, open, liberal (*obs*) open or candid in expression unrestrained (*Spens*) —*v t* to send free of expense, as a letter —*n* the signature of a person who had the right to frank a letter —*adv* **Frank'ly,** candidly gratuitously (*obs*) —*ns* **Frank'ness; Frank-fee,** a species of tenure in fee-simple, the opposite of copyhold [O Fr *franc*—Low L *francus*—O High Ger *Franko*, one of the tribe called Franks, a free man]

Frank, frangk, *n* one of the German tribes from Franconia who conquered Gaul in the 5th century, and founded the kingdom of France the name given in the East to a native of Western Europe —*adj* **Frank'ish.**

Frank, frangk, *n* (*Shak*) a pig sty.—*v t* (*Shak*) to shut up in a sty, to cram, to fatten. [O Fr *franc*, a pig sty]

Frankalmoign, frangk'al-moin, *n.* (*Eng law*) a form of land tenure in which no obligations were enforced except religious ones, as praying, &c [O Fr *franc*, free, *almoigne*, alms]

Frankenstein, frangk'en stīn, *n* a term applied loosely to any creation which brings anxiety or disaster to its author—from the Frankenstein in Mrs Shelley's romance so named, who by his skill forms an animate creature like a man, only to his own torment

Frankincense, frangk'in sens, *n* a sweet smelling vegetable resin issuing from a tree in Arabia, and used in sacrifices [O Fr *franc encens*, pure incense See **Frank** and **Incense**]

Franklin, frangk'lin, *n* an old English freeholder, holding his lands of the crown, free from feudal servitude to a subject-superior [O Fr *frankeleyn* —Low L *francus*, frank, and suffix *-ling*]

Frantic, fran'tik, *adj* mad, furious wild —*advs* **Fran'tically, Fran'ticly** (*Shak*) —*adj* **Frantic-mad,** raving mad —*n* **Fran'ticness,** the state or quality of being frantic [O Fr *frenetique* —L *phreneticus*—Gr *phrenētikos*, mad, suffering from *phrenītis* or inflammation of the brain—*phrēn*, the heart, mind See **Frenzy**]

Franzy, fran'zi, *adj* cross particular (*Prov Eng*)

Frap, frap, *v t* to strike (*naut*) to secure by many turns of a lashing [Fr *frapper*, to strike]

Fratch, frach, *n* (*prov*) a quarrel or brawl [M E *fracchen*, to creak]

Fraternal, fra ter'nal, *adj* belonging to a brother or brethren becoming brothers —*adv* **Frater'nally** —*n* **Fraternisā'tion,** the associating as brethren — *v i* **Frat'ernise,** to associate as brothers to seek brotherly fellowship — *ns* **Frat'erniser, Frater'nity,** the state of being brethren a society formed on a principle of brotherhood [Fr —Low L *fraternalis*—*frater*, a brother, Eng *brother*, Gr *phratēr*, a clansman, Sans *bhrāta*, Gypsy *pral*, slang *pal*]

Fratricide, frat'ri sīd, *n* one who kills his brother the murder of a brother —*adj* **Frat'ricidal.** [Fr —L *frater*, *fratris*, and *cædĕre*, to kill]

Fraud, frawd, *n* deceit imposture a snare (*Milton*) a deceptive trick (*coll*) a cheat a fraudulent production —*adj* **Fraud'ful,** deceptive —*adv* **Fraud'fully** —*adj* **Fraud'ulent,** using fraud dishonest —*adv* **Fraud'ulently.**—*ns* **Fraud'ulence, Fraud'ulency** —**Pious fraud,** a deception practised with a good or kindly end in view (*coll*) a religious humbug, **Fraudulent bankruptcy,** a bankruptcy in which the insolvent is accessory, by concealment or otherwise, to the diminution of the funds divisible among his creditors [O Fr —L *fraus*, *fraudis*, fraud]

Fraught, frawt, *n* a load, cargo the freight of a ship —*v t* to fill, store —*v i.* (*Shak*) to form the freight of a vessel —*p adj* freighted, laden filled —*n* **Fraught'age** (*Shak*), loading, cargo [M E *frahten*, from Scand, Sw *frakta*, *frakt*, a cargo, cf Ger *frachten*, *fracht*]

Fray, frā, *n* an affray, a brawl —*v t* (*B*) to frighten [Abbrev of **Affray**]

Fray, frā, *v t* to wear off by rubbing to ravel out the edge of a stuff —*v i* to become frayed [O Fr *frayer*—L *fricāre*, to rub]

Frazil, fraz'il, *n* anchor-ice. [Canadian Fr, prob Fr *fraisil*, cinders]

Freak, frēk, *n* a sudden caprice or fancy sport an abnormal production of nature, a monstrosity —*adjs* **Freak'ish, Freak'ful,** apt to change the mind suddenly capricious —*adv* **Freak'ishly** —*ns* **Freak'iness, Freak'ishness.** [Prob M. E *freke*, bold, A S *frec*, bold, rash, Ger *frech*, Ice *frekr*]

Freak, frēk, *v.t* to spot or streak: to variegate. [Formed from **Freckle.**]

Freckle, frek'l, *v t* to spot to colour with spots —*n* a yellowish or brownish yellow spot on the skin, esp of fair haired persons any small spot —*adjs* **Freck'ly, Freck'led,** full of freckles —*n* **Freck'ling,** a little spot [Scand., Ice *freknur* (*pl*), Dan *fregne*]

Free, frē, *adj* not bound at liberty not under arbitrary government unimpeded set at liberty guiltless frank lavish not attached exempt (*from*) having a franchise (*of*) gratuitous bold, indecent idiomatic, as a translation —*v t* to set at liberty to deliver from what confines to rid (*from, of*) —*pr p* free'ing, *pa p* freed —*ns* **Free-agency,** state or power of acting freely, or without necessity or constraint upon the will, **Free-agent, Free-and-easy,** a kind of public house club where good fellows gather to smoke and sing, **Free-bench,** a widow's right to dower out of her husband's lands, so long as unmarried and chaste, **Free-board,** the space between a vessel's line of flotation and the upper side of the deck, **Free'booter** (Dut *vrijbuiter*), one who roves about freely in search of booty a plunderer —*adj* **Free'booting,** acting the part of a freebooter robbing —*n* the practice of a freebooter robbery, pillage —*adj* **Free'born,** born of free parents —**Free-cell formation,** the formation of several cells from and in the protoplasm of the mother cell, **Free Church,** that branch of the Presbyterians in Scotland which left the Established Church in the Disruption of 1843, finding spiritual independence impossible within it a church whose sittings are open to all —*ns* **Freed'man,** a man who has been a slave, and has been freed or set free, **Free'dom,** liberty frankness separation privileges connected with a city improper familiarity license, **Free-fisher,** one who has a right to take fish in certain waters —*adjs* **Free-footed** (*Shak*), not restrained in movement, **Free-hand,** applied to drawing by the unguided hand, **Free-handed,** open handed liberal, **Free-hearted,** open hearted liberal —*ns* **Free-heartedness,** liberality frankness, **Free'hold,** a property held free of duty except to the king, **Free'holder,** one who possesses a freehold, **Free-labour,** voluntary, not slave, labour, **Free-lance,** one of certain roving companies of knights and men at arms, who after the Crusades wandered about Europe, selling their services to any lord who was willing to purchase their aid, **Free list,** the list of persons admitted without payment to a theatre, &c, or of those to whom a book, &c, is sent, **Free-liver,** one who freely indulges his appetite for eating and drinking a glutton, **Free-love,** the claim to freedom in sexual relations, unshackled by marriage or obligation to ailment —*adv* **Free'ly** —*ns* **Free'man,** a man who is free or enjoys liberty one who holds a particular franchise or privilege —*pl* **Free'men, Free'māson,** one of a secret society of so called speculative masons, united in lodges for social enjoyment and mutual assistance, and laying dubious claim to a connection with the mediæval organisations of free operative masons, **Freema'sonry,** the institutions, practices, &c of freemasons —*adj* **Free-minded,** with a mind free or unperplexed without a load of care —*n* **Free'ness.—Free on board** (F O B), a phrase meaning that goods are to be delivered on the vessel or other conveyance without charge —*n* **Free-shot** (Ger *Freischutz*), the name given to a legendary hunter and marksman who gets a number of bullets (*Freikugeln*) from the devil, six of which always hit the mark, while the seventh is at the disposal of the devil himself —*adjs* **Free-soil,** in favour of free territory, opposed to slavery, **Free-spoken,** accustomed to speak without reserve —**Free States,** in America, before the Civil War of 1861-65, those of the United States in which slavery did not exist, as opposed to **Slave States.**—*ns* **Free'stone,** an easily quarried stone composed of sand or grit, **Free'thinker,** one who professes to be free from conventional authority in religion a rationalist, **Free'thinking, Free-thought,** the habit of mind of a freethinker, **Free-trade,** free or unrestricted trade free interchange of commodities without protective duties, **Free-trader,** one who practises or advocates this, **Free-will,** freedom of the will from restraint liberty of choice power of self determination —*adj* spontaneous —**Make free with,** to take undue liberties with [A S *frēo*, Ger *frei*, Ice *frī*]

Freet, frēt, *n* (*Scot*) any superstitious belief in things as good or bad omens —*adj* **Freet'y, Freit'y,** superstitious [Scand, Ice *frétt*, news]

Freeze, frēz, *v i* to become ice or like a solid body —*v t* to harden into ice to cause to shiver, as with terror —*pr p* freez'ing, *pa t* frōze, *pa p* froz'en —*ns* **Freezing-point,** the temperature at which water freezes, marked 32° on the Fahrenheit thermometer, and 0° on the centigrade, **Freezing-mixture,** a mixture, as of pounded ice and salt, producing cold sufficient to freeze a liquid by the rapid absorption of heat [A S *frēosan*, pa p *froren*, Dut *vriezen*, Ger *frieren*, to freeze]

Freight, frāt, *n* the lading or cargo, esp of a ship the charge for transporting goods by water —*v t* to load a ship —*ns* **Freight'age,** money paid for freight, **Freight'er,** one who freights a vessel [Fr *fret*—O High Ger *freht*, service, hire (Ger *fracht*, a cargo)]

Freischutz See **Free-shot,** under **Free,** above

Fremd, fremd, *adj* and *n* (*Scot*) strange, a stranger —Spenser has **Frenne,** a stranger —**The fremd,** the world of strangers [M E *fremd, fremed*—A S *fremde*, cf Dut *vreemd*, Ger *fremd*]

Fremescent, frem es'ent, *adj* raging, riotous —*n* **Fremes'cence** [L *fremēre*, to roar]

Fremitus, frem'i tus, *n* a palpable vibration, as of the walls of the chest [L]

French, frensh, *adj* belonging to France or its people —*n* the people or language of France —*adj* **French'y,** with an exaggerated French manner —*ns* **French'iness, French-bean,** the common kidney bean, eaten, pods and all, as a table vegetable, **French-berry,** a small berry, the fruit of certain species of buckthorn, used in dyeing yellow, **French-chalk,** an indurated clay, extremely dense, and of a smooth glossy surface and white colour, **French-horn,** a musical wind instrument somewhat resembling a bugle —*v t* **French'ify,** to make French or French like to infect with the manner of the French —*n* **French'man,** a native or naturalised inhabitant of France —**French merino,** a fine twilled cloth of merino wool, **French-polish,** a varnish for furniture, consisting chiefly of shell lac dissolved in some spirit, **French-polishing,** the method of coating furniture with French polish, **French pox,** (*obs*) syphilis —**To take French leave,** to depart without notice, to disappear suspiciously

Frenetic, -al, fre net'ik, al, *adj* frenzied mad distracted —Also **Phrenet'ic, -al.** [See **Frantic**]

Frenum, frē'num, *n* a ligament or fold of membrane restraining the motion of a part [L, a bridle]

Frenzy, fren'zi, *n* a violent excitement approaching to madness mania —*v t* to render frenzied —*adjs* **Fren'zied, Fren'zical,** partaking of frenzy [Through Fr and L, from Late Gr *phrenesis* = Gr *phrenītis*, inflammation of the brain—*phrēn*, the heart, the mind.]

Frequency, frē'kwen-si, *n* repeated occurrence of anything —*n* **Fre'quence** (*Milton*), a crowd, an assembly

Frequent, frē'kwent, *adj* coming or occurring often —*adv* **Fre'quently.**—*n* **Fre'quentness.**—*v t* **Frequent',** to visit often —*ns* **Frequent'er, Frequentā'tion,** the act of visiting often —*adj* **Frequent'ative** (*gram*), denoting the frequent repetition of an action —*n* (*gram*) a verb expressing this repetition [L *frequens, frequentis*, allied to the root of **Farce**]

Fresco, fres'kō, *n* a painting executed with colours, consisting chiefly of natural earths, upon walls covered with damp freshly laid plaster —*v t* to paint in fresco —*pr p* fres'cōing, *pa p* fres'cōed [It *fresco*, fresh See **Fresh**]

Fresh, fresh, *adj* in a state of activity and health new and strong, not stale or faded recently produced or obtained untried having renewed vigour healthy, refreshing, invigorating brisk tipsy (*slang*) not salt —*n* (*Shak*) a small stream of fresh water (*Scot*) a thaw, open weather —*adv* **Fresh'ly** —*n* **Fresh'ness** —*v t* **Fresh'en,** to make fresh to take the saltness from —*v i* to grow fresh to grow brisk or strong —*ns* **Fresh'et,** a pool or stream of fresh water the sudden overflow of a river from rain or melted snow, **Fresh'man,** one in the rudiments of knowledge, esp a university student in his first year —*adjs* **Fresh-new,** unpractised, wholly unacquainted (*Shak*), **Fresh-water,** of or pertaining to water not salt accustomed to sail only on fresh water—hence unskilled, raw [A S *fersc*, moving (of water)—A S *faran*, to go, cog with Dut *versch*, Ger *frisch*]

Fret, fret, *v t* to wear away by rubbing, to rub, chafe, ripple, disturb to eat into to vex, to irritate —*v i* to wear away to vex one's self to be peevish —*pr p* frett'ing, *pa p* frett'ed —*n* agitation of the surface of a liquid irritation ill humour —**Fret** (*B*), *pa p* of **Fret** —*n* **Fret,** the worn side of the banks of a river —*p adj* **Frett'ing,** vexing —*n* peevishness —*adj* **Fret'ful,** ready to fret peevish —*adv* **Fret'fully** —*n* **Fret'fulness** [A S *fretan*, to gnaw—*for*, inten prefix, and *etan*, to eat, Ger *fressen*]

Fret, fret, *v t* to ornament with raised work to variegate —*pr p* frett'ing, *pa p* frett'ed [A S *fræt wian*, to adorn, *fræt we*, ornament, further history dub]

Fret, fret, *n* a piece of interlaced ornamental work (*archit*) an ornament consisting of small fillets intersecting each other at right angles (*her*) bars crossed and interlaced — *adj* **Frett'ed,** ornamented with frets —*ns* **Fret-work,** ornamental work consisting of a combination of fiets, perforated work, **Frette,** a hoop for strengthening a cannon shrunk on its breach; **Fret-saw,** a saw with a narrow blade and fine teeth, used for fretwork, scrollwork, &c. [O Fr *frete*, a ferrule—Low L *ferrata*, the grating of a window—L *ferrum*, iron]



Fret

Fret, fret, *n* a short wire on the finger board of a guitar or other instrument —*v t* to furnish with frets [Prob the same word as the above]

Friable, frī'a bl, *adj* apt to crumble easily reduced to powder —*ns* **Fri'ableness, Friabil'ity, Friā'tion** (*obs*) [Fr —L *friabilis—friāre, friātum*, to crumble]

Friar, frī'ar, *n* a member of one of the mendicant monastic orders in the R C Church—the Franciscans (Friars Minor or Grey Friars), Dominicans (Friars Major, Friars Preachers, or Black Friars), Carmelites (White Friars), and Augustinians (Austin Friars) —*adj* **Friar'ly,** like a friar —*n* **Fri'ary,** a monastery —**Friars' balsam** (see **Benzoin**), **Friar's cap,** the wolf's bane, **Friar's cowl,** the wake robin, **Friar's lantern,** the ignis fatuus or Will o' the wisp [O Fr *frere* —L *frater*, a brother]

Fribble, frib'l, *v i* to trifle —*n* a trifler —*ns* **Fribb'ler, Fribb'leism.** [Perh from O Fr *frivole*—L *frivolus*, trifling, or for *fripple*, O Fr *frip per*, to rub, to wear]

Fricandeau, frik an dō', *n* a thick slice of veal, &c larded [Fr, perh from *friand*, dainty, nice, and perh ultimately conn with *fricassee*]

Fricassee, frik as sē', *n* a dish made of fowls cut into pieces and cooked in sauce —*v t* to dress as a fricassee —*pr p* fricassee'ing, *pa p* fricasseed' [Fr *fricassée*, hardly from Fr *frier*—L *frigĕre*, to fry, some suggest L *fricāre*, to rub, Skeat suspects it is borrowed from It. *fracassare*, to break to pieces]

Fricative, frik'a tiv, *adj* produced by friction, used of those consonants which are produced by the breath being forced through a narrow opening [L *fricāre, ātum*, to rub]

Friction, frik'shun, *n* the act of rubbing (*statics*) a force acting in the tangent plane of two bodies, when one slides or rolls upon another, and always in a direction opposite to that in which the moving body tends difficulty, unpleasantness —*n* **Friction-gearing,** a method of imparting the motion of one wheel or pulley to another by mere contact —*n pl* **Friction-wheels,** wheels that lessen friction —*adjs* **Fric'tional,** relating to, moved by, or produced by friction, **Fric'tionless,** having no friction [Fr —L *friction em—fricāre, frictum*, to rub]

Friday, frī'dā, *n* the sixth day of the week —**Black Friday,** Good Friday, from the black vestments of the clergy and altar in the Western Church any Friday marked by a great calamity, **Good Friday,** the Friday before Easter, kept in commemoration of the Crucifixion, **Holy Friday,** Friday in an ember-week—also **Golden Friday,** sometimes put for Good Friday itself [A S *Frigedæg—Frigu*, Ice *Frigg*, Latinised *Frigga*, a Teut. love goddess, wife of Odin, and *dæg*, day]

Fridge, frij, *v t* (*Sterne*) to rub or fray [Origin obscure]

Fried, frīd, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Fry**

Friend, frend, *n* one loving or attached to another · an intimate acquaintance a favourer one of a society so called (*Scot*) a relative —*v t* to befriend (*obs*) —*n* **Friend'ing** (*Shak*), friendliness —*adj* **Friend'less,** without friends destitute —*n* **Friend'lessness** —*adj* **Friend'ly,** like a friend having the disposition of a friend favourable pertaining to the Friends or Quakers —**Friendly societies,** or *Benefit societies*, associations, chiefly among mechanics, &c., for relief during sickness, old age, widowhood, by provident insurance.—*ns* **Friend'liness; Friend'ship,** attachment from mutual esteem friendly assistance —**To have a friend at court,** to have a friend in such a position that his influence is likely to prove useful, **To be friends with,** to be on intimate or friendly relations with, **Society of Friends,** the designation proper of a sect of Christians better known as Quakers [A S *frēond*, pr.p of *frēon*, to love.]

Frier, frī'ėr, *n* (*Milton*) a friar

Frieze, frēz, *n* a coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side.—*adj* **Friezed,** having a nap [Fr *frize, frise*, prob from Dut *Vriesland*, Friesland, whence the cloth came]

Frieze, frēz, *n* (*archit*) the part of the entablature of a column between the architrave and cornice,

often ornamented with figures.—*v t* to put a frieze on [O Fr *frize*, of dub. origin]

Frigate, frig'āt, *n* a quick-sailing ship of war of second rate power—a term now superseded by Cruiser—*ns* **Frigate-bird**, a large tropical sea bird, with very long wings, prob named from its rapid flight, **Frigatoon'**, a small Venetian vessel with square stern and two masts [O Fr *fregate*—It *fregata*, of dub origin, but acc to Diez from L *fabricāre*, to build]

Fright, frīt, *n* sudden fear terror anything inspiring terror or alarm, a figure of grotesque or ridiculous appearance—*v t* **Fright**, **Fright'en**, to make afraid to alarm—*adjs* **Fright'able**, timid, **Fright'ful**, full of what causes fear terrible shocking—*adv* **Fright'fully**.—*n* **Fright'fulness**. [A.S *fyrhto*, akin to Ger *furcht*, fear]

Frigid, frij'id, *adj* frozen or stiffened with cold cold without spirit or feeling unanimated—*adv* **Frig'idly**—*ns* **Frig'idness**, **Frigid'ity**, coldness coldness of affection want of animation—*adj* **Frigorif'ic**, causing cold—**Frigid zones**, the parts of the earth's surface within the circle drawn with the poles as centre, and a radius of 23½ degrees [L *frigidus*—*frigēre*, to be cold—*frigus*, cold, akin to Gr *rhigos*, cold]

Frigot, frig'ot, *n* (*Spens*) Same as **Frigate**

Frill, fril, *v t* to ruffle, as a hawk its feathers, when shivering—*v t* to furnish with a frill—*n* a ruffle a ruffled or crimped edging of linen—*n* **Frilled-lizard**, a lizard with an extraordinary frilled membrane attached to the hinder part of the head, neck, and chest, and covering its shoulders [O Fr *früller*, to shiver—O Fr *frïl leux*, chilly—L *frigidulus*, somewhat cold—*frigidus* See **Frigid**]

Frimaire, frē'mār, *n* the third month of the French revolutionary calendar, beginning Nov 21 [Fr *frimas*, frost]

Fringe, frinj, *n* loose threads forming an ornamental border anything like a fringe, even a girl's hair cut in front and falling over the brow the extremity—*v t* to adorn with fringe to border—*adjs* **Fringe'less**, **Fring'ent**, fringing, **Fring'y**, ornamented with fringes—*n* **Fringe-tree**, in U S a large shrub with very numerous snow white flowers in panicled racemes [O Fr *frenge*—L *fimbria*, threads, fibres, akin to *fibra*, a fibre]

Frippery, frip'er i, *n* worn out clothes the place where old clothes are sold useless trifles—*adj* useless trifling—*n* **Fripp'er**, one who deals in such [Fr *friperie*—*fripper*, to rub, to wear, of doubtful origin]

Friseur, fris er', *n* a hair dresser [Fr *friser*, to curl]

Frisk, frisk, *v i* to gambol to leap playfully—*n* a frolic—*n* **Frisk'er**—*adjs* **Frisk'ful**, brisk, lively, **Frisk'ing**—*adv* **Frisk'ingly**—*adj* **Frisk'y**, lively jumping with gaiety frolicsome—*adv* **Frisk'ily**.—*n* **Frisk'iness**. [O Fr *frisque*, acc to Skeat, from Ice *friskr*, Sw and Dan *frisk*, cog with **Fresh**.]

Frisket, frisk'et, *n* (*print*) the light frame between the tympan and the form, to hold in place the sheet to be printed [Fr *frisquette*—O Fr *frisque*—See above]

Frit, frit, *n* the mixed materials of which glass is made, after being heated until they fuse partially without melting—*v t* to fuse partially without melting—*pr p* frit'ting, *pa p* frit'ted [Fr *fritte*—It *frita*—L *frigēre*, *frictum*, to roast]

Frith, frith, **Firth**, férth, *n* a narrow inlet of the sea, esp at the mouth of a river [From Ice *fiorðr*, cf. Dan and Norw *fiord*, conn with *fare* and *ford*, L. *portus*, Gr *porthmos*]

Frith, frith, *n* peace.—*ns* **Frith'borg** (*Anglo Saxon law*), one of the tithings or groups of ten men into which the hundred was divided, the members of each being accountable for a fellow-member's misdeeds, **Frith'gild**, a union of neighbours pledged to one another for the preservation of peace, answerable for one another's misdeeds, **Frith'soken**, the jurisdiction to punish for breaches of the peace, **Frith'stool**, a chair of sanctuary, placed near the altar in a church—as at Hexham and Beverley [A S *frith*, peace]

Fritillary, frit'il lar i, *n* a genus of plants of the order Liliaceæ, with drooping purple flowers a species of butterfly, so called from the resemblance of the colouring of their wings to that of the flowers of the common fritillary [From L *fritillus*, a dice box]

Fritter, frit'er, *n* a piece of meat fried a kind of pancake, a slice of some fruit sweetened, fried, and served hot a fragment—*v t* to break into fragments to waste away by degrees [O Fr *friture*—*frire*, to fry—L *frigēre*, *frictum*, to fry]

Frivolous, friv'ol us, *adj* trifling slight silly—*adv* **Friv'olously**.—*ns* **Frivol'ity**, acts or habits of trifling levity, **Friv'olousness**. [L *frivolus*, which orig seems to have meant rubbed away—L *friāre*, *fricāre*, to rub]

Frizz, **Friz**, friz, *v t* to curl to render rough and tangled—*n* a curl, a wig—*adjs* **Frizzed**, having the hair curled or crisped into frizzes, **Frizz'y** [O Fr *friser*, to curl perh from root of **Frieze**, the cloth]

Frizzle, friz'l, *v t* to form in small short curls—*v i* to go into curls—*n* a curl—*n* **Frizette'**, a curl of hair, a band of frizzled hair worn over the forehead—*adj* **Frizz'ly** [Dim of **Frizz**]

Fro, frō, *adv* from back or backward—*prep* from (*obs*) [A shortened form of *from*, but perh directly derived from Ice *frá*, from]

Frock, frok, *n* a wide sleeved garment worn by monks a loose upper garment worn by men a gown worn by females an undress regimental coat—*v t* to furnish with a frock—*ns* **Frock-coat**, a coat for men cut like a surtout, but shorter and lighter, **Frock'ing**, cloth suitable for frocks, coarse jean—*adjs* **Frocked**, clothed in a frock, **Frock'less**, wanting a frock [O Fr *froc*, a monk's frock—Low L *frocus*—L *floccus*, a flock of wool, or more prob (acc to Brachet and Littré) from Low L *hrocus*—O Ger *hroch* (Ger *rock*), a coat]

Frog, frog, *n* a genus of tailless amphibians, with webbed feet, remarkable for its rapid swimming and leaping a soft, horny substance, in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot, forking towards the heel a section of a rail or rails at a point where two lines cross, or of a switch from one line to another—*n* **Frog-bit**, a small aquatic plant, allied to the water-soldier, but with floating leaves—*adj* **Frogg'y**, having or abounding in frogs—*ns* **Frog-hopper**, **Frog-spit** (see **Froth-fly**) [A S *frogga*, *frox*, cog with Ice *froskr*, Ger *frosch*]

Frog, frog, *n* an ornamental fastening or tasselled button for a frock or cloak—*adj* **Frogged**, used in regard to uniforms, and applied to stripes or workings of braid or lace, as ornaments, mostly on the breast of a coat

Frolic, frol'ik, *adj* merry pranky—*n* gaiety a wild prank a merry-making—*v i* to play wild pranks or merry tricks to gambol—*pr p* frol'icking, *pa p* frol'icked—*adj* **Frol'icsome**, gay sportive—*n* **Frol'icsomeness**. [Dut *vrolijk*, merry, cf Ger *frohlich*, joyful, gay]

From, from, *prep* forth out of, as from a source away at a distance springing out of by reason of [A S, akin to Goth *fram*, Ice. *fram* and *fra*, Dan *frem*, forth, forwards]

Frond, frond, *n* (*bot*) a term often used to desig-

nate the leaves of cryptogamous plants, originally introduced as distinctive of organs in which the functions of stem and leaf are combined —*n* **Frondesc'ence,** act of putting forth leaves the season for putting forth leaves —*adjs* **Frond'ed,** having fronds, **Frond'ent,** leafy, **Frondif'erous,** bearing or producing fronds [L *frons, frondis,* a leaf]

Fronde, frond, *n* the name given to certain factions in France during the minority of Louis XIV, which were hostile to the court and the minister, Mazarin, and gave rise to a series of civil dissensions from 1648 to 1654 [Fr, a sling —L *funda*]

Front, frunt, *n* the forehead the whole face the forepart of anything a kind of wig worn by ladies the most conspicuous part boldness impudence —*adj* of, relating to, or in the front —*v t* to stand in front of or opposite to oppose face to face —*v i* to stand in front or foremost to turn the front or face in any direction —*n* **Front'age,** the front part of a building —*adj* **Front'al,** of or belonging to the front or forehead —*n* a front piece something worn on the forehead or face (*archit*) a pediment over a door or window a hanging of silk, satin, &c, embroidered for an altar—now usually covering only the top, the superfrontal—formerly covering the whole of the front, corresponding to the *antependium* —*adjs* **Front'ed,** formed with a front, **Front'less,** void of shame or modesty —*adv* **Front'lessly** —*n* **Front'let,** a band worn on the forehead —**To come to the front,** to become conspicuous to attain an important position, **In front of,** before [O Fr,—L *frons, frontis,* the forehead, allied to **Brow**]

Frontier, front'ēr, *n* that part of a country which fronts another the boundary of a territory (*Shak*) an outwork —*adj* lying on the frontier bordering —*v t* (*Spens*) to place on the frontier —*n* **Front'iersman,** one settled on the borders of a country, and so far from the centres of civilisation [O Fr *frontier*—L *frons*]

Frontispiece, front'i spēs, *n* the principal front or face of a building a figure or engraving in front of a book [Fr —Low L *frontispicium*—*frons,* and *specĕre,* to see, not conn with *piece*]

Frore, frōr, **Froren,** frō'ren, *adj* frozen, frosty —*adj* **Fro'ry** (*Spens*), frozen [A S *froren,* pa p of *fréosan,* to freeze]

Frost, frost, *n* the state of the atmosphere in which water freezes state of being frozen frozen dew, also called *hoar frost* (*slang*) a disappointment, a cheat —*v t* to cover with hoar frost or with anything resembling hoar-frost to sharpen (the points of a horse's shoe) that it may not slip on ice —*n* **Frost-bite,** the freezing or depression of vitality in a part of the body by exposure to cold—*v t* to affect with frost —*adjs* **Frost-bitten,** bitten or affected by frost; **Frost-bound,** bound or confined by frost —*n* **Frost'ing,** the composition, resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cake, &c.—*adj* **Frost'less,** free from frost —*n* **Frost-nail,** a projecting nail in a horse shoe serving as an ice calk —*v t* to put in such nails.—*ns* **Frost-smoke,** vapour frozen in the atmosphere, and having a smoke like appearance, **Frost-work,** work resembling hoar-frost on shrubs, &c —*adj* **Frost'y,** producing or containing frost chill in affection frost like —*adv* **Frost'ily.**—*n* **Frost'iness.** [A.S *frost, forst—fréosan,* cf Ger *frost*]

Froth, froth, *n* the foam on liquids caused by boiling, or any agitation (*fig*) an empty show in speech any light matter —*v t* to cause froth on —*v i.* to throw up froth —*adj* **Froth'y,** full of froth or foam empty unsubstantial —*adv* **Froth'ily.**—*n* **Froth'iness.**—*adj* **Froth'less,** free from froth.—*ns* **Froth-fly,** also called **Froth-hopper, Frog-hopper, Frog-spit,** common names for numerous insects parasitic on plants, on which the larvæ and pupæ are found surrounded by a frothy spittle [Scand, as in Ice *froða,* Dan *fraade,* Sw *fradga*]

Frounce, frowns, *v i* (*obs*) to frown or wrinkle the brow —*v t* to plait to curl to wrinkle up to frown —*n* a plait or curl [Fr *froncer*—L *frons, frontis,* the brow See **Flounce,** *n*, of which it is an older form]

Froward, frō'ward, *adj* turned from (*Spens*) self willed perverse unreasonable —opp to *Toward* —*adv* **Fro'wardly.**—*n* **Fro'wardness.** [A S *fromweard—from,* away, averse, and affix *ward*]

Frown, frown, *v i* to wrinkle the brow as in anger to look angry —*v t* to repel by a frown —*n* a wrinkling or contraction of the brow in displeasure, &c a stern look —*adv* **Frown'ingly** [From a Fr *frogner* in *se refrogner,* to knit the brow, origin unknown]

Frowy, frow'i, *adj* (*Spens*) musty, rancid

Frowzy, frow'zi, *adj* rough and tangled —Also written **Frow'sy** [Conn with **Frounce.**]

Frozen, frōz'n, *pa p* of **Freeze**

Fructescence, fruk tes'ens, *n* the time for the ripening of fruit

Fructidor, fruk ti dōr', *n* the name given in the Republican calendar of France to the period extending from the 18th of August to the 16th of September [Fr —L *fructus,* fruit, Gr *dōron,* a gift]

Fructify, fruk'ti fī, *v t* to make fruitful to fertilise —*v i* to bear fruit —*adjs* **Fruct'ed** (*her*), bearing fruit, **Fructif'erous,** bearing fruit —*n* **Fructificā'tion,** act of fructifying, or producing fruit (*bot*) a term denoting sometimes the whole reproductive system, sometimes the 'fruit' itself [L *ferre,* to carry, *fructus,* and *facĕre,* to make]

Frugal, frōō'gal, *adj* economical in the use of means thrifty —*adv* **Frug'ally** —*n* **Frugal'ity,** prudent economy thrift [Fr —L *frugalis* —*frugi,* temperate, fit for food—*frux, frugis,* fruit]

Frugiferous, frōō jif'ĕr us, *adj* fruit-bearing —*adj* **Frugiv'orous,** feeding on fruits or seeds [L *frux, frugis—ferre,* to carry, *vorāre,* to eat]

Fruit, frōōt, *n* the produce of the earth, which supplies the wants of men and animals the part of a plant which contains the seed the offspring of animals product, consequence, effect, advantage (*Fruict* in Spenser) —*v i* to produce fruit —*ns* **Fruit'age,** fruit collectively fruits, **Fruit-bud,** a bud that produces fruit, **Fruit-cake,** a cake containing raisins, &c, **Fruit'erer,** one who deals in fruit, **Fruit'ery,** a place for storing fruit fruitage —*adj* **Fruit'ful,** producing fruit abundantly productive —*adv* **Fruit'fully.**—*n* **Fruit'fulness.**—*adj* **Fruit'less,** barren without profit useless —*adv* **Fruit'lessly.**—*ns* **Fruit'lessness; Fruit-knife,** a knife with a blade of silver, &c, for cutting fruit; **Fruit-tree,** a tree whose principal value arises from the edible fruit produced by it —*adj* **Fruit'y,** like or tasting like fruit —**Small fruits,** strawberries, currants, &c. [O Fr *fruict* (Fr *fruit*)—L *fructus,* from *frui, fructus,* to enjoy]

Fruition, frōō ish'un, *n.* enjoyment use or possession of anything, esp accompanied with pleasure.—*adj* **Fru'itive,** of or pertaining to fruition [O Fr. *fruition,* from L *frui,* to enjoy.]

Frumentation, frōō men tā'shun, *n* a largess of grain bestowed on the starving or turbulent people in ancient Rome.—*adj* **Frumenta'ceous,** made of or resembling wheat or other grain [L.

frumentation-em—frumentāri, to provide with corn—*frumentum*, corn]

Frumenty, froo'men ti, **Furmenty**, fur'men ti, *n* food made of hulled wheat boiled in milk [O Fr *frumentee*, wheat boiled—*frument*—L *frumentum*]

Frump, frump, *n* a dowdy and cross grained woman (*obs*) a flout or snub —*v t* (*obs*) to snub —*adjs* **Frump'ish**, **Frump'y**, sour tempered ill dressed [Ety dub.]

Frush, frush, *v t* (*Shak*) to break, bruise, or crush —*adj* broken or crushed —*n* an onset, attack [O Fr *froussier*, to bruise]

Frush, frush, *n* the frog of a horse's foot a disease in that part of a horse's foot [Apparently *frosh*, *frosk*, prov forms of **Frog**]

Frustrate, frus'trāt, *v t* to make vain or of no effect to bring to nothing to defeat —*p adj* vain, ineffectual, defeated —*n* **Frustra'tion**, disappointment defeat [L *frustrāri*, *frustrātus* —*frustra*, without effect, in vain]

Frustum, frus'tum, *n* a piece or slice of a solid body the part of a cone which remains when the top is cut off by a plane parallel to the base [L *frustum*, a piece, a bit]



a Frustum.

Frutescent, froo tes'ent, *adj* becoming shrubby, or like a shrub —*adjs* **Fru'ticose**, **Fru'ticous**, shrub like shrubby [L *frutescĕre—frutex*, *frutĭcis*, a shrub]

Frutify, froo'ti-fi, *v t* and *v i* (*Shak*) See **Fructify**

Fry, frī, *v t* to dress food with oil or fat in a pan over the fire to vex —*pr p* fry'ing, *pa p* fried —*v i* to undergo the action of heat in a frying pan to simmer to boil (*Spens*) —*n* a dish of anything fried —*n.* **Frying-pan**, a flat iron vessel or pan for frying with —**Out of the frying-pan into the fire**, out of one evil or danger merely to fall into a greater [Fr *frire* —L *frĭgĕre*, cf Gr *phrygein*, Sans *bhrajj*, to fry]

Fry, frī, *n* a swarm of fishes just spawned a number of small things —**Small fry**, small things collectively, persons or things of little importance [M E *fri*—Ice *frœ*, *frió*, Dan and Sw *fro*]

Fuar Same as **Feuar**

Fub, fub, *v t* (*Shak*) to put off, to cheat to steal —*n* **Fubb'ery**, (*obs*) deception —**To fub off**, to put off or evade by a trick or a lie [See **Fob.**]

Fubby, fub'i, **Fubsy**, fub'zi, *adj* chubby [Ety dub]

Fuchsia, fū'shi a, *n* a plant with long pendulous red flowers, originally native to S America [Named after *Leonard Fuchs*, a German botanist, 1501-66]

Fucus, fū'kus, *n* a genus of seaweed of a tough, leathery appearance, containing the wrack and other species a dye a disguise —*n* **Fu'coid**, fossil seaweed —*adj* containing fucoids [L *fucus*, seaweed]

Fud, fud, *n* (*Scot*) a hare's tail [Ety dub]

Fuddle, fud'l, *v t* to stupefy with drink —*v i* to drink to excess or habitually —*pr p* fudd'ling, *pa p* fudd'led —*n* intoxicating drink —*n* **Fuddle-cap**, a hard drinker [Prob a corr of obs *fuzzle*, to confuse with drink]

Fudge, fuj, *n* stuff nonsense an exclamation of contempt.—*v i* and *t* to botch or bungle anything [Prov Fr *fuche*—Low Ger *futsch*, be gone !]

Fuel, fū'el, *n* anything that feeds a fire whatever supports heat, excitement, or energy —*v t* (*arch.*) to furnish with fuel [O Fr *fouaille*—Low L *foallia*, fuel—*focale*—L *focus*, a fireplace]

Fuero, fwā'rō, *n* the whole body of legislation and the constitution of certain practically autonomous states and communities in northern Spain and south western France—the Basque provinces, Navarre, Bearn, &c modes and tenures of property, &c , nearly equivalent to the French customary law [Sp —L *forum*]

Fuff, fuf, *n* (*Scot*) a puff the spitting of a cat a burst of anger —*v t* and *v i* to puff [Imitative]

Fugacious, fū gā'shus, *adj* apt to flee away fleeting —*ns* **Fugā'ciousness**, **Fugac'ity**. [L *fugax*, *fugacis*, from *fugĕre*, Gr *pheugein*, to flee.]

Fugitive, fū'j i tiv, *adj* apt to flee away uncertain volatile perishable temporary occasional, written for some passing occasion —*n* one who flees or has fled from his station or country one hard to be caught —*adv* **Fug'itively** —*ns* **Fug'itiveness**, (*Scots law*) **Fugitā'tion**, absconding from justice outlawry, **Fugie-warrant**, a warrant to apprehend a debtor about to abscond, prob from the phrase *in meditatione fugæ* [Fr —L *fugitivus*, from *fugĕre*, to flee]

Fugleman, fū'gl man, *n* a soldier who stands before a company at drill as an example a ring leader, one who comes forward as the mouth piece of others —*v i* **Fu'gle**, to act like a fugleman (*Carlyle*) [Ger *flugelmann*, the leader of a file—*flugel*, a wing]

Fugue, fūg, *n* (*mus*) a form of composition in which the subject is given out by one part and immediately taken up by a second, its *answer*, during which the first part supplies an accompaniment or counter subject, and so on —*n* **Fug'uist**, one who writes or plays fugues [Fr —It *fuga*, from L *fuga*, flight]

Fulcrum, ful'krum, *n* (*mech*) the prop or fixed point on which a lever moves a prop (*pl*) **Ful'cra** or **Ful'crums**. [L *fulcrum*, a prop, from *fulcīre*, to prop]

Fulfil, fool fil', *v t* to complete to accomplish to carry into effect —*pr p* fulfill'ing, *pa p* fulfilled' —*ns* **Fulfill'er**, **Fulfil'ment**, full performance completion accomplishment [A S *fullfyllan—full*, full, *fyllan*, to fill]

Fulgent, ful'jent, *adj* shining bright dazzling —*adv* **Ful'gently** —*n* **Ful'gency** [L *fulgent*, pr p of *fulgēre*, to flash, to shine]

Fulgurate, ful'gū rāt, *v i* to flash as lightning —*ns* **Fulgura'tion**, in assaying, the sudden and final brightening of the fused globule, **Ful'gurite**, a tube formed of vitrified sand, frequently seen in loose sandhills, and supposed to be due to the action of lightning

Fuliginous, fū lij'i nus, *adj* sooty smoky —*n* **Fuliginos'ity** —*adv* **Fulig'inously** [L *fuligo nosus—fuligo*, soot]

Full, fool, *adj* having all it can contain having no empty space abundantly supplied or furnished abounding containing the whole matter complete perfect strong clear drunk (*coll*) at poker, consisting of three of a kind and a pair —*n* completest extent, as of the moon highest degree the whole time of full moon —*v t* to draw up or pucker the cloth on one side more than on the other —*advs* **Full**, quite to the same degree with the whole effect completely, **Ful'ly**, completely entirely —*n* **Full'ness** or **Ful'ness.** —*adj* **Full-acorned** (*Shak*), full fed with acorns —**Full back** (*football*), see **Back.**—*adj* **Full-blown**, blown or fully expanded, as a flower —*n* **Full-blood**, an individual of pure blood —*adjs* **Full-blooded**, **Full-bottomed**, having a full or large bottom, as a wig, **Full-faced**, having a full or broad face; **Full-fraught** (*Shak*), full stored, **Full-grown**, grown to maturity; **Full-hearted**, full of heart or courage elated, **Full-hot** (*Shak*), heated to the utmost; **Full-manned** (*Shak*), having a full

crew —*n* **Full-moon**, the moon with its whole disc illuminated, when opposite the sun —*adjs* **Full-ofbed**, having the orb or disc fully illuminated, as the full moon round, **Full-sailed**, unbounded, absolute moving onwards under full sail, **Full-split** (*slang*), with all one's might or speed, **Full-summed**, complete in all its parts —*n* **Full-swing**, the full extent or utmost limit —*adj* **Full-winged** (*Shak*), having perfect or strong wings —**At the full**, at the height, as of one's good fortune, &c, **In full**, without reduction, **To the full**, in full measure, completely [A S *full*, Goth *fulls*, Ice *fullr*, Ger *voll*, L. *plenus*]

Full, fool, *v t* to press or pound cloth in a mill, to scour and thicken in a mill —*ns* **Full'age**, the charge for fulling cloth, **Full'er**, **Full'ery**, the place or works where fulling of cloth is carried on —**Fuller's earth**, a soft earth or clay, capable of absorbing grease, used in fulling or bleaching cloth [O Fr *fuler*—Low L *fullāre*—L *fullo*, a cloth fuller]

Full'er, fool'er, *n* a bleacher or cleanser of cloth [Through A S *fullian*, to whiten as a fuller, and Low L *fullare*, from L *fullo*, a cloth fuller]

Fullness, fool'nes, *n* the state of being filled so as to have no part vacant the state of abounding in anything completeness satiety largeness force and volume, as of sound (*Shak*) plenty, wealth

Fulmar, ful'mar, *n* a species of petrel inhabiting the Shetland Isles and other northern regions, valuable for its down, feathers, and oil [Named from the *foul* smell of its oil See **Foumart**]

Fulminate, ful'min āt, *v i* to thunder or make a loud noise to issue decrees with violence, or with menaces of grave censure —*v t* to cause to explode to send forth, as a denunciation —*n* a compound of fulminic acid with mercury, &c —*p adj* **Ful'minating**, crackling, exploding, detonating —*n* **Fulmina'tion**, act of fulminating, thundering, or issuing forth a chemical explosion a denunciation.—*v i* and *v t* **Ful'mine** (*Milton*), same as **Fulminate** —*adjs* **Fulmin'ic**, pertaining to an acid used in preparing explosive compounds, **Ful'minatory**. [L *fulminare*, *ātum*—*fulmen* (for *fulgimen*), lightning —*fulgēre*, to shine]

Fulsome, fool'sum, *adj* cloying or causing surfeit nauseous offensive gross disgustingly fawning —*adj* **Ful'somely** —*n* **Ful'someness** [A S *full*, full, and affix *some*]

Fulvous, ful'vus, **Fulvid**, ful'vid, *adj* deep or dull yellow tawny [L *fulvus*, deep yellow, tawny]

Fumado, fū mā'do, *n* a smoked fish, esp a pilchard [Sp —L *fumāre*, to smoke]

Fumage, fūm'āj, *n* hearth money

Fumarole, fūm'a-rōl, *n* a smoke hole in a volcano or sulphur mine [Through It and Low L forms from L *fumus*, smoke]

Fumble, fum'bl, *v i* to grope about awkwardly to handle awkwardly to stammer in speech to find by groping —*v t* to manage awkwardly —*n* **Fum'bler** —*adv* **Fum'blingly**. [From Dut *fommelen*, to fumble or grabble, cf Dan *famle*, Ice *fálma*, to grope about. Cf **Palm**.]

Fume, fūm, *n* smoke or vapour any volatile matter heat of mind, rage, a passionate person anything unsubstantial, vain conceit.—*v i* to smoke to throw off vapour to be in a rage to offer incense to —*adjs* **Fum'ous**, **Fum'y**, producing fumes —*n* **Fumos'ity**, quality of being fumous (*pl*) the fumes arising from over-eating or drinking [Fr —L *fumus*, smoke]

Fumet, fū'met, *n* the dung of deer, hares, &c [O Fr *fumées*—Low L *fimarium*—L. *fimus*, dung]

Fumette, fū met', *n* the scent of meat, esp venison, kept too long [O Fr. *fum*, smoke—L *fumus*]

Fumiferous, fūm-if'ér us, *adj* producing fumes or smoke [L *fumifer*—*fumus*, and *ferre*, to bear, to produce]

Fumigate, fūm'i gāt, *v t* to expose to smoke or gas, to expose to fumes, as of sulphur, for purposes of disinfecting to perfume —*ns* **Fumiga'tion**, act of fumigating or of applying purifying smoke, &c, to, **Fum'igator**, a brazier for burning disinfectants, &c.—*adj* **Fum'igatory**. [L *fumigāre*, *-ātum*]

Fumitory, fūm'i to ri, *n* a plant of a disagreeable smell —*n* **Fum'iter** (*Shak*) [O Fr *fume terre*, earth smoke—L *fumus*, smoke, and *terra*, earth]

Fummel, fum'l, *n* the offspring of a stallion and a she ass, a hinny [Ety dub]

Fun, fun, *n* merriment sport —**In fun**, in joke, not seriously, **Like fun** (*coll*), in a rapid manner, **Not to see the fun of**, not to take as a joke, **To be great fun**, to be very amusing [Ety dub, not an old word acc. to Skeat, prob Irish *fonn*, delight]

Funambulate, fū nam'bū lāt, *v i* to walk or dance on a rope —*ns* **Funambula'tion**, **Funam'bulist**. [Sp —L *funis*, a rope, and *ambulāre*, to walk]

Function, fungk'shun, *n* the doing of a thing duty peculiar to any office or profession faculty, exercise of faculty the peculiar office of any part of the body or mind power a solemn service (*math*) a quantity so connected with another that any change in the one produces a corresponding change in the other the technical term in physiology for the vital activity of organ, tissue, or cell —*adj* **Func'tional**, pertaining to or performed by functions —opp to *Organic* or *Structural* —*adv* **Func'tionally** —*n* **Func'tionary**, one who discharges any function or duty one who holds an office [O Fr —L *functionem*, from *fungor*, *functus*, to perform]

Fund, fund, *n* a sum of money on which some enterprise is founded or expense supported a supply or source of money a store laid up supply (*pl*) permanent debts due by a government and paying interest —*v t* to form a debt into a stock charged with interest to place money in a fund —*adj* **Fund'able**, capable of being converted into a fund or into bonds —*p adj* **Fund'ed**, invested in public funds existing in the form of bonds —*n* **Fund-holder**, one who has money in the public funds —*adj* **Fund'less**, destitute of supplies or money. [Fr *fond*—L *fundus*, the bottom]

Fundamental, fun-da ment'al, *adj* pertaining to or serving for the foundation essential, basal, primary important —*n* that which serves as a foundation or groundwork an essential —*n* **Fundamental'ity** —*adv* **Fundament'ally**.—*n* **Fund'ament**, the lower part or seat of the body [Fr —L *fundamentum*, *fundāre*, to found]

Fundus, fun'dus, *n* the bottom of anything: (*anat*) the rounded base or bottom of a hollow organ [L]

Funeral, fū'ner-al, *n* burial the ceremony, &c connected with burial —*adj* pertaining to or used at a burial —*adjs* **Funēr'eal**, pertaining to or suiting a funeral dismal mournful, **Funēb'rial**, also **Funēb'ral** and **Funēb'rious**. [Low L *funeralis*—L *funus*, *funĕris*, a funeral procession]

Funest, fū-nest', *adj* causing or portending death, lamentable (*Longfellow*). [L *funestus*, destructive]

Fungibles, fun'ji-blz, *n.pl* (*law*) movable effects which perish by being used, and which are estimated by weight, number, and measure. [Low

L. *fungibilis*—L *fungi*, to perform. See **Function.**]

Fungus, fung'gus, *n* one of the lowest of the great groups of cellular cryptogams, including mushrooms, toadstools, mould, &c proud flesh formed on wounds (*pl*) **Fungi** (fun'jī), or **Funguses** (fung'gus-ez) —*adjs* **Fung'oid**, resembling a mushroom, **Fung'ous**, of or like fungus soft spongy growing suddenly ephemeral, **Fun'gic** ('jik) [L. *fungus*, a mushroom—Gr *sphonggos*, *sponggos*, a sponge]

Funicle, fū'ni kl, *n* a small cord or ligature a fibre —*adj* **Fūnic'ular** —**Funicular railway**, a cable railway, esp one that ascends a mountain —*n.* **Fūnic'ŭlus**, the umbilical cord [L *funiculus*, dim of *funis*, a cord or rope]

Funk, fungk, *n* (*coll*) abject terror or fright — *v i* and *v t* to shrink through fear to shirk — *adj* **Funk'y.** [Ety dub]

Funk, fungk, *n* touchwood a spark [Cf Dut *vonk*, Ger *funke*]

Funk, fungk, *v t* to stifle with smoke [Ety dub]

Funkia, funk'i a, *n* a genus of Liliaceæ allied to the day lilies, native to China [From the German botanist, H C Funck, 1771–1839]

Funnel, fun'el, *n* a tube or passage for the escape of smoke, &c an instrument (smaller at one end than the other) for pouring fluids into bottles, &c —*adj* provided with a funnel [Prob through Fr from L *in-fundibulum*—*fundĕre*, to pour]

Funny, fun'i, *adj* full of fun droll perplexing, odd —**Funny bone**, a popular name given to what is really the comparatively unprotected ulnar nerve, which, when struck by a blow, shoots a singular tingling sensation down the forearm to the fingers —**Funny man**, the clown in a circus —*ns* **Funn'iness, Funn'iment.**—*adv* **Funn'ily.**

Fur, fur, *n* the short, fine hair of certain animals their skins with the fur prepared for garments rabbits, hares, as opp to partridges, pheasants (feathers) kind or class, from the idea of particular furs being worn by way of distinction (*Milton*) a fur like coating on the tongue, the interior of boilers, &c —*v t* to line with fur to cover with morbid fur like matter —*pr p* furr'ing, *pa p* furred [O Fr *forre*—Teut root found in Goth *fodr*, Ger *futter*, a case or sheath]

Furbelow, fur'be lō, *n* the plaited border of a gown or petticoat, a flounce [Fr, It, and Sp *falbala* of unknown origin The word simulates an English form—*fur below*]

Furbish, fur'bish, *v t* to purify or polish to rub up until bright to renovate [O Fr *fourbir*, *biss*, from O High Ger *furpjan*, to purify]

Furcate, fur'kāt, *adj* forked branching like the prongs of a fork.—*adj* **Fur'cated.**—*ns* **Furca'tion**, a forking or branching out, **Fur'cifer**, a genus of S American deer with furcate antlers — *adjs* **Furcif'erous**, of insects bearing a forked appendage, **Fur'ciform**, fork shaped, **Fur'cular**, furcate shaped like a fork.—*n* **Fur'cŭla**, the united pair of clavicles of a bird, forming a single forked bone—the merry thought [L, from *furca*, a fork.]

Furfuraceous, fur-fū rā'shus, *adj* branny scaly scurfy [Low L *furfuraceus*—L *furfur*, bran]

Furfurol, fur'fur ol, *n* a volatile oil obtained when wheat-bran, sugar, or starch is acted on by dilute sulphuric acid [L *furfur*, bran]

Furious, fū'ri us, *adj* full of fury mad violent —*adv* **Fu'riously.** —*n* **Fu'riousness.** —*adj* **Fu'ribund**, raging —**Furiō'so**, a furious person [O Fr. *furieus*—L *furiōsus*—*furia*, rage See **Fury.**]

Furl, furl, *v.t* to draw or roll up, as a sail. [Contr of obs. *furdle*, from **Fardel**, *n*]

Furlong, fur'long, *n* 40 poles one eighth of a mile [A.S. *furlang*—*furh*, furrow, *lang*, long]

Furlough, fur'lō, *n* leave of absence —*v t* to grant leave of absence [From Dut *verlof*, where *ver* = Eng *for-*, inten, and *lof* = Eng *leave*, cog with Ger *verlaub*]

Furmenty. See **Frumenty.**

Furnace, fur'nās, *n* an oven or enclosed fireplace for melting ores and other purposes a time or place of grievous affliction or torment [O Fr *fornais*—L *fornacem*, *fornax*—*fornus*, an oven]

Furniment, fur'ni ment, *n* (*Spens*) Same as **Furniture.**

Furnish, fur'nish, *v t* to fit up or supply completely, or with what is necessary to equip (*with*) —*n* **Fur'nisher** —*n pl* **Fur'nishings**, fittings of any kind, esp articles of use within a house (*Shak*) any incidental part —*n* **Fur'nishment.** [O Fr *furniss-*, *fournir*—O High Ger *frummjan*, to do, to perfect]

Furniture, fur'ni tūr, *n* movables either for use or ornament, with which a house is equipped equipage, the trappings of a horse, &c decorations the necessary appendages in some arts, &c. the pieces of wood or metal put round pages of type to make proper margins and fill the spaces between the pages and the chase [Fr *fourniture*]

Furor, Furore, fū rō're, *n* fury excitement, enthusiasm [L]

Furrier, fur'i er, *n* a dealer in furs and fur goods —*n* **Furr'iery**, furs in general trade in furs — *adj* **Furr'y**, consisting of, covered with, or dressed in fur —*n* **Furr'ing**, fur trimmings a coating on the tongue strips of wood fastened on joists, &c, to make a level surface or provide an air space strips of wood nailed on a wall to carry lath

Furrow, fur'ō, *n* the trench made by a plough any trench or groove a wrinkle on the face — *v t* to form furrows in to groove to wrinkle — *n* **Furrow-weed**, a weed growing on ploughed land (*Shak*) —*adj* **Fur'rowy** [A S *furh*, cog with Ger *furche*, and cf L *porca*, a ridge]

Further, fur'*ther*, *adv* to a greater distance or degree in addition —*adj* more distant additional —*adv* **Fur'thermore**, in addition to what has been said, moreover, besides —*adjs* **Fur'thermost**, most remote, **Fur'thersome**, tending to further or promote —*adv* **Fur'thest**, at the greatest distance —*adj* most distant —**To wish one further**, to wish one somewhere else than here and now [A S *furðor*, a comp of *fore*, with comp suffix *ðor*, which corresponds to Goth *-thar* = Gr *-ter* (in *proteros*) = Sans *tara* Cf. **After.**]

Further, fur'*ther*, *v t* to help forward, promote — *ns* **Furth'erance**, a helping forward, **Furth'erer**, a promoter, advancer [A S *fyrðran*]

Furtive, fur'tiv, *adj* stealthy secret —*adv* **Fur'tively** [Fr —L *furtivus*—*fur*, a thief]

Fury, fū'ri, *n* rage violent passion madness (*myth*) one of the three goddesses of fate and vengeance, the Erinyes, or, euphemistically, Eumenides, Tisiphone, Alecto, and Megæra—hence a passionate, violent woman [Fr *furie* —L *furia*—*furĕre*, to be angry]

Furze, furz, *n* the whin or gorse, a prickly evergreen bush with beautiful yellow flowers —*adjs* **Furz'y, Furz'en**, overgrown with furze [A.S *fyrs*, prob cog with Gael. *preas*, a brier]

Fuscous, fus'kus, *adj* brown dingy —**Fusc** (*Lamb*) [L *fuscus*, akin to *furvus*]

Fuse, fūz, *v t* to melt to liquefy by heat.—*v i* to be melted to be reduced to a liquid —*ns.* **Fusing-point**, the temperature at which any solid substance becomes liquid, **Fu'sion**, act of melting the state of fluidity from heat a close union of things, as if melted together.—**Aqueous**

fusion, the melting of certain crystals by heat in their own water of crystallisation, **Dry fusion,** the liquefaction produced in salts by heat after the water of crystallisation has been expelled, **Igneous fusion,** the melting of anhydrous salts by heat without decomposition [L. *fundĕre, fusum,* to melt]

Fuse, fūz, *n* a tube filled with combustible matter for firing mines, discharging shells, &c [See **Fusil.**]

Fusee, fū zē', *n* a match used for lighting a pipe or cigar in the open air a fuse a fusil [See **Fusil.**]

Fusee, fū zē', *n* the spindle in a watch or clock on which the chain is wound —*adj* **Fu'siform,** spindle shaped tapering at each end [O Fr *fusée,* a spindleful—Low L *fusata*—L *fusus,* a spindle]

Fusel-oil, fū'zel oil, *n* a nauseous oil in spirits distilled from potatoes, barley, &c [Ger *fusel,* bad spirits]

Fusible, fūz'i-bl, *adj* that may be fused or melted —*n* **Fusibil'ity.**

Fusil, fūz'il, *n* a flint lock musket or firelock [O Fr *fusil,* a flint, musket, same as It *focile* —Low L *focile,* steel (to strike fire with), dim of L *focus,* a fireplace]

Fusil, fū'zil, *adj* (*Milton*). Same as **Fusible.**

Fusil, fū'zil, *n* (*her*) an elongated, rhomboidal figure

Fusillade, fūz'il ād, *n* a simultaneous or continuous discharge of firearms —*v t* to shoot down by a simultaneous discharge of firearms [Fr —*fusil,* a musket]

Fusilier, Fusileer, fū zil ēr', *n* formerly a soldier armed with a fusil, now simply a historical title borne by a few regiments of the British army (Northumberland, Royal Scots, &c)

Fuss, fus, *n* a bustle or tumult haste, flurry —*adj* **Fuss'y** —*adv* **Fuss'ily** —*n* **Fuss'iness,** a needless state of bustle [A S *fús,* ready, prompt to find—*fundian,* to strive after—*findan,* to find]

Fust, fust, *n* the shaft of a column [O Fr *fust* (Fr *fût*)—L *fustis,* a stick]

Fust, *v i* See **Fusty.**

Fustanelle, fus ta nel', *n* a white kilt worn by Greek men [Mod Gr *phoustani,* Albanian *fustan*—It *fustagno,* **Fustian**]

Fustet, fus'tet, *n* the smoke tree or Venetian sumach, or its wood [Fr —L *fustis,* a stick]

Fustian, fust'yan, *n* a kind of coarse, twilled cotton fabric, including moleskin, velveteen, corduroy, &c a pompous and unnatural style of writing or speaking bombast a liquor made of white wine with yolk of eggs, lemon, spices, &c —*adj* made of fustian bombastic —*v i* **Fus'tianise,** to write bombastically (*Holmes*) [O Fr *fustaigne* (Fr *futaine*)—It *fustagno*—Low L *fustaneum,* from Arab *Fostat* (a suburb of Cairo) in Egypt, where first made]

Fustic, fus'tik, *n* the wood of a West Indian tree, formerly much used as a dye —Also **Fustoc.** [Fr *fustoc,* yellow—Sp *fustoc*—L *fustis*]

Fustigation, fus ti-gā'shun, *n* a beating with a stick —*v t* **Fus'tigate,** to thrash with a stick [L *fustigāre, -ātus,* to beat with a stick—*fustis,* a stick.]

Fustilarian, fus ti lā'ri an, *n* a low fellow, a scoundrel (*Shak*)

Fusty, fust'i, *adj* smelling of the wood of the cask, as wine ill-smelling —*n* **Fust'iness** —*v i* **Fust** (*Shak*), to grow or smell mouldy [O Fr *fust,* wood of a cask—L *fustis*]

Fusus, fū'sus, *n* a genus of Gasteropods, usually referred to the Murex family [L]

Futile, fū'til, *adj* useless unavailing trifling —*adv* **Fu'tilely.**— *ns* **Futil'ity,** uselessness, **Futilitā'rian,** one who gives himself to profitless pursuits [Fr —L *futilis—fundĕre,* to pour]

Futtock, fut'uk, *n* one of the separate pieces of timber composing the frame of a ship —*ns pl* **Futtock-plates,** iron plates with dead eyes, crossing the sides of the top-rim perpendicularly, **Futtock-shrouds,** short pieces of rope or chain which secure the lower dead-eyes and futtock-plates of topmast rigging to a band round a lower mast [Perh corrupted from *foot hooks*]

Future, fūt'ūr, *adj* about to be that is to come (*gram*) expressing what will be —*n* time to come —*ns* **Future-perfect** (*gram*), a tense expressing action viewed as past in reference to an assumed future time (L *amavero* = I shall have loved), **Fut'urist,** one whose chief interests are in what is to come, **Futur'ity,** time to come an event or state of being yet to come [L *futurus,* fut p of *esse,* to be]

Fuze, fūz, *n* Same as **Fuse.**

Fuzz, fuz, *v i* to fly off in minute particles with a fizzing sound like water from hot iron —*n* fine light particles, as dust, down, &c —*n* **Fuzz'ball,** a kind of fungus, whose head is full of a fine dust [Ety dub]

Fuzzy, fuz'i, *adj* covered with fuzz, fluffy —*n* **Fuzz'iness** —*adv* **Fuzz'ily.**

Fy, fi, *int* Same as **Fie**

Fylfot, Filfot, fil'fot, *n* a widely spread and ancient symbol and ornament in the form of a Greek cross, with each arm continued at right angles, called also *Gammadion, Gammation,* and *Svastika* [Prob orig '*four footed*']

Fyrd, fird, *n* all males capable of bearing arms in Anglo Saxon times [A.S *fyrd,* army]



the seventh letter of our alphabet, and in the Roman not originally differentiated from C, but substituted there for the disused Z (*mus*) the key-note of the major key of one sharp, or of the minor key of two flats the fifth tone of the scale in the fixed system of solmisation on the keyboard of the pianoforte, the white key next to the left of the middle of each group of three black keys the tone given by such a key the degree of a staff assigned to such (*nat phil*) a symbol for acceleration of gravity, which is about 32 feet per second in the mediæval system of Roman numerals = 400, or $\overline{\text{G}}$ = 400,000

Gab, gab, *v i* (*coll*) chatter, prate —*n.* idle talk, prattling · a jest, a witticism (*Scot*) the mouth —**Gift of the gab,** a talent for talking [M E *gabben*—Ice *gabba,* to mock]

Gabardine, Gaberdine, gab ar-dēn', *n.* a coarse frock or loose upper garment, formerly worn by Jews. [Sp *gabardina* — *gaban,* a kind of greatcoat, perh conn with Sp *cabaza,* a large cloak]

Gabbard, gab'ard, *n* a flat river vessel with a long hatchway [Prob Fr *gabare*—It *gabarra*]

Gabbatha, gab'a-tha, *n* the place where Pilate sat at the trial of Jesus, a tesselated pavement outside the pretorium [Heb, 'platform ']

Gabble, gab'l, *v i* to talk inarticulately to chatter to cackle like geese —*ns* **Gabb'le, Gabb'ler, Gabb'ling, Gabb'lement.** [Freq of **Gab.**]

Gabel, gā'bel, *n.* a tax, impost duty, formerly in France, esp the tax on salt. [Fr *gabelle,* A S *gafol*]

Gaberlunzie, gab er-lun'yi, *n.* (*Scot*) a pouch carried by Scottish beggars, a gaberlunzie man [From *gaber-,* short for **Gabardine,** and *lunzie,* a wallet]

Gabion, gā'bi-un, *n* (*fort*) a bottomless basket of wicker-work filled with earth, used for shelter

from the enemy's fire, while digging trenches, or in forming the foundation of a jetty — *adj* **Ga'bioned**, furnished with gabions [Fr —It *gabbione*, a large cage—*gabbia*, a cage—L *cavea*, a **cage**.]


Gabion

Gable, gā'bl, *n* (*archit*) the triangular part of an exterior wall of a building between the top of the side walls and the slopes of the roof —*adj* **Ga'bled**.—*ns* (*dim*) **Ga'blet**, a small gable, as an ornament on buttresses, &c, **Gable-end**, the end-wall of a building on the side where there is a gable, **Gable-window**, a window in the gable end of a building, or a window with its upper part shaped like a gable [O Fr — Middle High Ger *gabele*, a fork Prob of Celtic origin]

Gaby, gā'bi, *n* a simpleton. [Ice *gapi—gapa*, to gape See **Gape**]

Gad, gad, *n* a pointed bar of steel a tool used in mining a graver a rod or stick, a goad — **Upon the gad** (*Shak*), upon the spur of the moment [A S *gād*, a goad See **Goad**.]

Gad, gad, *int* a minced form of God —**Gad'so**, an exclamation of surprise, **Gadzooks**, an obs minced oath

Gad, gad, *v i* to rove about restlessly to wander or ramble in speech, &c, to straggle in growth —*pr p* gadd'ing, *pa p* gadd'ed —*ns* **Gad, Gad'-about**, one who walks idly about, **Gad'der, Gad'dishness** —*adv* **Gad'dingly**. [Ice *gadda*, to goad]

Gadfly, gad'flī, *n* a fly which pierces the skin of cattle in order to deposit its eggs a mischievous gadabout [From **Gad**, *n*, and **Fly**]

Gadhelic, gad'el-ik, *adj* of or belonging to that branch of the Celtic race which comprises the Erse of Ireland, the Gaels of Scotland, and the Manx of the Isle of Man, as distinguished from the Cymric [Celtic *Gaidhealach*, Gaelic See **Gaelic**]

Gadolinite, gad'ō lin īt, *n* a silicate of the yttrium and cerium metals, containing also beryllium and iron [From the Finnish chemist Gadolin (1760–1852)]

Gadsman, gadz'man, *n* (*Scot*) one who drives horses at the plough [**Gad** and **Man**]

Gadwall, gad'wawl, *n* a species of duck inhabiting the shores of the north and east of Europe [Of unknown origin]

Gae, gā, a Scotch form of **Go**.

Gael, gāl, *n* a Scotch Highlander —*adj* **Gael'ic** (gal'ik, or gāl'ik), pertaining to the Gaels —*n* the Scottish Highland dialect [Gael *Gaidheal*, cf W *Gwyddel*, an Irishman]

Gaff, gaf, *n* a hook used esp for landing large fish after they have been hooked on the line and spent by the skill of the angler (*naut*) the spar to which the head of a fore-and aft sail is bent — *v t* to hook or bind by means of a gaff — *n* **Gaff-top-sail**, a small sail, the head of which is extended on a small gaff which hoists on the top-mast, and the foot on the lower gaff [Fr *gaffe*, from a Celt root seen in Irish *gaf*, a hook, *gabhal*, a fork]

Gaff, gaf, *n* a theatre of the lowest class [Origin unknown]

Gaffer, gaf'er, *n* originally a word of respect applied to an old man, now familiar the foreman of a squad of workmen [Contr of *gramfer*, dial corruption of **Grandfather**, cf *gammer* = *grandmother*.]

Gag, gag, *v.t* to forcibly stop the mouth to silence. to choke up —*pr p* gagg'ing, *pa p* gagged.—*n.* something thrust into the mouth or put over it to enforce silence the closure applied in a debate a mouthful which produces nausea (*slang*) an actor's interpolation, a joke or hoax [Prob imitative, Skeat suggests W. *cegio*, to choke, *ceg*, the mouth]

Gage, gāj, *n* a pledge something thrown down as a challenge, as a glove —*v t* to bind by pledge or security [O Fr *gage, gager*, to wager—Low L *vadiare, vadium*, a pledge—L *vas, vadis*, a pledge]

Gage. See **Gauge**

Gage, gāj, *n* a name applied to several varieties of plum [See **Greengage**.]

Gaikwar, gīk'wai, *n* native name of the ruler of Baroda, an Indian state [Marathi *gāe*—Sans *go*, a cow, bull]

Gain, gān, *v t* to obtain by effort to earn to be successful in to draw to one's own party to reach to make advance (*New Test*) to escape —*n* that which is gained profit —*adjs* **Gain'able, Gain'ful, Gain'less**, unprofitable — *n* **Gain'lessness** — *ns* **Gain'er, Gain'fulness, Gain'ings** —*adv* **Gain'fully**.—**To gain ground** (see **Ground**), **To gain upon**, to overtake by degrees [M E *gain*, advantage, from Scand, Ice *gagn*, Dan *gavn*, gain The verb was confused in later Eng with Fr *gagner*]

Gaingiving, gān'giv ing, *n* (*Shak*) misgiving, a giving against [See **Gainsay**]

Gainsay, gān'sā, *v t* to contradict to deny to dispute.—*n.* **Gain'sayer** (*B*), an opposer —*v t* **Gain'strive** (*Spens*), to strive against [A S *gegn*, against, and **Say**]

Gair, gār, *n* (*Scot*) a gore

Gairish See **Garish**

Gait, gāt, *n* way or manner of walking, step, pace [A special use of **Gate**]

Gaiter, gāt'er, *n* a covering of cloth fitting down upon the shoe [Fr *guêtre, guestre*, allied to Middle High Ger *wester*, see **Vest**.]

Gal, gal, *n* (*prov*) a girl

Gala, gā'la, *n* festivity, as a gala day [Fr *gala*, show—It *gala*, finery, prob from a Teut root found in Eng *gallery, gallant*]

Galactic, ga lak'tik, *adj* pertaining to or obtained from milk (*astron*) pertaining to the Milky-Way [Gr *gala, galaktos*, milk]

Galactometer, gal ak tom'e ter, *n* an instrument for finding the quality of milk by indicating its specific gravity [Gr *gala*, milk, and *metron*, a measure]

Galage, ga lāj', *n* (*Spens*) a wooden shoe [See **Galoche**]

Galago, ga-lā'go, *n* a genus of large eared, long tailed African lemurs, arboreal and nocturnal in habit, living on fruit and insects [Fr, from native name]

Galangal, ga lang'gal, or gal', *n* a genus of Zingiberaceæ cultivated in the Eastern Archipelago, and much used in the East for the same purposes as ginger [Confused with **Galingale**.]

Galantine, gal'an tīn, *n* a dish of poultry or veal, boned, tied up tight, cooked, and served cold [O Fr —Low Lat *galatina* for *gelatina*, jelly See **Gelatine**.]

Galaxy, gal'ak-si, *n* the Milky Way, or the luminous band of stars stretching across the heavens any splendid assemblage [Through Fr and L, from Gr *galaxias—gala*, milk.]

Galbanum, gal'ban um, **Galban**, gal'ban, *n.* a resinous juice obtained from an Eastern plant, used in med and in the arts, and by the Jews in the preparation of the sacred incense [L —Gr *chalbanē*—Heb *chelbenāh*, from *chāleb*, fat.]

Gale, gāl, *n* a strong wind between a stiff breeze and a hurricane (*coll*) a state of noisy excitement [Scand, Dan *gal*, mad, Norw *galen*, raging, cf Ice *galinn*, furious, from *gala*, to enchant, storms being due to witches]

Gale, gāl, *n* a shrub growing in marshy spots, usually called *sweet gale* [Prob the A S *gagel*, cf Ger *gagel*, a myrtle bush]

Gale, gāl, *n* a periodical payment of rent [Contr of **Gavel.**]

Galeate, gā'le-āt, also **Gā'leāted,** *adj* (*bot*, *ornith*, and *anat*) helmeted [L *galeātus*—*galea*, a helmet.]

Galena, gā lē'na, *n* a mineral which is essentially a sulphide of lead —Also **Gale'nite.**—*adjs* **Gale'nic, -al.** [L *galena*, lead ore—Gr *galēnē*, calmness]

Galenic, -al, gā len'ik, -al, *adj* pertaining to Galen, the 2d century Greek physician, or to his methods and theories —*ns* **Ga'lenism, Ga'lenist.**

Galilean, gal i lē'an, *adj* of or pertaining to Galileo, a great Italian mathematician (1564–1642) —**Galilean law,** the law of the uniform acceleration of falling bodies, **Galilean telescope,** a telescope with a concave lens for its eye piece

Galilean, gal i lē'an, *adj* of or pertaining to Galilee, one of the Roman divisions of Palestine —*n* a native of Galilee a Christian

Galilee, gal'i lē, *n* (*archit*) a porch or chapel at the west end of some abbey churches, in which penitents were placed, to which monks returned after processions, and in which ecclesiastics met women who had business with them —**Galilee porch,** a galilee which has direct communication with the exterior [Prob suggested from Mark, xvi 7, 'He goeth before you into Galilee']

Galimatias, gal i mā'shi as, *n* nonsense, gibberish any confused mixture of unlike things [Fr, origin unknown]

Galingale, gal'in gāl, *n* the tuber of *Cyperus longus*, of ancient medicinal repute also the whole plant [O Fr, through Arab —Chin *ko liang kiang—Ko*, a Chinese province where galingale is produced, and *liang*, mild, and *kiang*, ginger]

Galiongee, gal yon-jē', *n* a Turkish sailor [Turk *qālyūnjī*]

Galipot, gal'i pot, *n* the white resin which exudes from pine, yielding, when refined, white, yellow, or Burgundy pitch [Fr]

Gall, gawl, *n* the greenish yellow fluid secreted from the liver, called bile bitterness malignity —*n* **Gall-bladder,** a pear shaped bag lying on the under side of the liver, a reservoir for the bile —**Gall and wormwood,** anything extremely disagreeable and annoying, **In the gall of bitterness,** in a state of extreme hostility to God (Acts, viii 23) [A S *gealla*, gall, allied to Ger *galle*, Gr *cholē*, L *fel*, all from the same root as *yellow*]

Gall, gawl, *v t* to fret or hurt the skin by rubbing to annoy to enrage —*v i* (*Shak*) to act in a galling manner [O Fr *galle*, a fretting of the skin—L *callus*, hard thick skin See **Callous**]

Gall, gawl, **Gall-nut,** gawl' nut, *n* a light nut-like ball which certain insects produce on the oak tree, used in dyeing —*n* **Gall-fly,** an insect which occasions gall on plants by puncturing —**Gallic acid,** a crystalline substance obtained from gall nuts, and used in making ink [Fr *galle*—L *galla*, oak apple, gall nut]

Gallant, gal'ant, *adj* brave noble gay, splendid, magnificent (*rare*) —*n* a gay, dashing person —*adv* **Gall'antly.**—*ns* **Gall'antness, Gall'antry,** bravery intrepidity attention or devotion to ladies, often in a bad sense (*Shak.*) gallants collectively, intrigue [Fr *galant*—O Fr *gale*, shows, prob Teut See **Gala**]

Gallant, gal ant', *adj* courteous or attentive to ladies amorous, erotic —*n* a man of fashion a suitor a seducer

Galleass, gal'e as, *n* (*Shak*) a vessel of the same construction as a galley, but larger and heavier —Also **Gall'iass.** [O Fr *galeace*—It *galeazza*, augmented from *galea*, galley See **Galley**]

Galleon, gal'i un, *n* a large Spanish vessel with lofty stem and stern, mostly used formerly for carrying treasure [Sp *galeon*, cf **Galley.**]

Gallery, gal'er i, *n* a balcony surrounded by rails a long passage the upper floor of seats in a church or theatre the persons occupying the gallery at a theatre a room for the exhibition of works of art (*fort*) a covered passage cut through the earth or masonry —*adj* **Gall'eried,** furnished with, or arranged like a gallery —**To play to the gallery,** to play so as to win the applause of the least intelligent amongst the spectators [O Fr *galerie* (It *galleria*)—Low L *galāre*, to rejoice See **Gala** and **Gallant.**]

Galley, gal'i, *n* a long, low built ship with one deck, propelled by oars a state barge the captain's boat on a war ship the place where the cooking is done on board ship a kind of boat attached to a ship of war (*print*) a flat oblong tray in which the compositor places the type he has set up —*ns* **Galley-proof,** an impression taken from type on a galley, **Galley-slave,** one condemned for crime to work like a slave at the oar of a galley [O Fr *galie*—Low L *galea*, origin unknown]

Galliambic, gal i am'bik, *adj* constituting a gallic ambus, a verse consisting of four Ionics a minore (⏑ ⏑ – –), with variations and substitutions [Used by the *Galli*, the Phrygian priests of Cybele See also **Iambus**]

Galliard, gal'yard, *adj* (*arch*) brisk, lively —*n* a spirited dance for two, common in the 16th and 17th centuries [O Fr *gaillard*, cf Sp *gallarda*, a lively dance]

Gallic, gal'ik, *adj* pertaining to Gaul or France —*adv* **Gallice** (gal'i sē), in French —*v t* **Gal'licize, -se,** to make French in opinions, habits, &c —*n* **Gall'icism,** the use in English or any other language of a word or idiom peculiar to the French [L *Gallicus—Gallia*, Gaul]

Gallican, gal'i kan, *adj* of or pertaining to France especially pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church in France —*n* one holding Gallican doctrines —*n* **Gall'icanism,** the spirit of nationalism within the French Church—as opposed to *Ultramontanism*, or the absolute subjection of everything to the personal authority of the pope —**Gallican Church,** the designation applied to the Catholic Church in France, from the more or less independent attitude which it formerly occupied toward the Roman see

Galligaskins, gal i gas'kinz, *n pl* large, open hose or trousers leggings worn by sportsmen [A corruption of O Fr *garguesques*—It *Grechesco*, Greekish—Lat *Græcus*, Greek]

Gallimaufry, gal-i maw'fri, *n* (*Shak*) any inconsistent or absurd medley a medley of persons [O Fr *galimafrée*, a ragout, hash]

Gallinaceous, gal in ā'shus, *adj* pertaining to the order of birds to which the domestic fowl, pheasant, &c belong [L *gallina*, a hen—*gallus*, a cock]

Galling, gawl'ing, *adj* irritating [See **Gall,** *v*]

Gallinule, gal'i nūl, *n* a genus of aquatic birds closely allied to the coots, of which the common water-hen is a species [L *gallinula*, dim of *gallina*, a hen]

Gallio, gal'i o, *n* a careless, easy going man who keeps himself free from trouble and responsibility [From the proconsul of Achaia in 53 A D, Junius Annæus Gallio, who refused to listen to the Jewish clamour against Paul, Acts, xviii 12-17]

Galliot, gal'i ot, *n.* a small galley an old Dutch cargo-boat, also a bomb-ketch [See **Galley.**]

Gallipot, gal'i pot, *n* a small glazed pot for containing medicine [Corr of O Dut. *gleypot*, a

glazed pot—*gleye*, shining potter's clay (cf Ger *glatt*, smooth), and **Pot.**]

Gallivant, gal i vant', *v i* (*coll*) to spend time frivolously [Perh a variation of *gallant*]

Gallon, gal'un, *n* the standard measure of capacity = 4 quarts [O Fr. *gallon* (Low L *galona*), perh augmented from O Fr *jale*, a bowl]

Galloon, ga-lōōn', *n*. a kind of lace a narrow ribbon made of silk or worsted, or of both —*adj* **Gallooned'**, adorned with galloon [Sp *galon*—*gala*, finery]

Gallop, gal'up, *v i*. to move by leaps, as a horse to ride a galloping horse to move very fast —*v t* to cause to gallop —*n* the pace at which a horse runs when the forefeet are lifted together and the hindfeet together a ride at a gallop —*n* **Gall'oper**, one who or that which gallops —*part* and *adj* **Gall'oping**, proceeding at a gallop (*fig*) advancing rapidly, as in the phrase, 'a galloping consumption'—**Canterbury gallop**, a moderate gallop of a horse, abbreviated to **Canter**, said to be named from the ambling pace at which pilgrims rode to Canterbury [M E *galopen*—O Fr *galoper*—O Flem *walop*, a gallop Prof Skeat explains that the word is due to the resemblance between the sound of a galloping horse and that made by the boiling of a pot The root is seen in O Fries *walla*, to boil Allied to **Well**]

Gallopade, gal-up ād', *n* a quick kind of dance—then, the music appropriate to it a sidewise gallop —*v i* to move briskly to perform a gallopade [Fr]

Gallopin, gal'o pin, *n* (*Scot*) a kitchen boy [O Fr lit 'a runner or errand boy,' *galoper*, **Gallop.**]

Gallow, gal'lō, *v t* (*Shak*) to frighten or terrify [A S *a gælwran*, to astonish]

Galloway, gal'o-wā, *n* a small strong horse, 13–15 hands high, orig from Galloway in Scotland a breed of large black hornless cattle native to the same province

Gallow-glass, Gallo-glass, gal'lo glas, *n* a soldier or armed retainer of a chief in ancient Ireland and other Celtic countries [Irish *galloglaoch*, lit 'foreign soldier'—Irish *gall*, foreign, and *oglach*, youth]

Gallows, gal'us, *n* a wooden frame on which criminals are executed by hanging—a pl used as a sing, and having (*Shak*) the double pl 'gallowses' (used also *coll* for a pair of braces for supporting the trousers) (*Shak*) a wretch who deserves the gallows any contrivance with posts and cross beam for suspending objects a rest for the tympan of a hand printing-press the main frame of a beam engine —*ns* **Gallows-bird**, a person who deserves hanging, **Gallows-bitts**, a frame fixed in a ship's deck to support spare spars —*adj* **Gallows-free**, free from danger of hanging —*n* **Gall'owsness** (*slang*), recklessness —*adj* **Gallows-ripe**, ready for the gallows —*n* **Gallows-tree**, a tree used as a gallows —**To cheat the gallows**, to escape hanging though deserving it [M E *galwes* (pl)—A S *galga*, Ger *galgen*]

Gall-stone, gawl' stōn, *n* a hard concretion in the gall-bladder or biliary ducts.

Galoche, Galosh, ga losh', *n* a shoe or slipper worn over another in wet weather [Fr *galoche*, perhaps from L *calopedia*, a wooden shoe—Gr *kalopodion*, dim of *kalopous*, a shoemaker's last —*kālon*, wood, and *pous*, the foot]

Galoot, ga-lōōt', *n* (U S) a recruit, a clumsy fellow

Galop, gal'op, *n* a lively round dance of German origin music for such a dance [Same word as **Gallop.**]

Galore, ga-lōr', *adv* in abundance, plentifully —*n* abundance [Irish *go leor*, sufficiently—*go*, an adverbialising particle, and *leor*, sufficient]

Galvanism, gal'van izm, *n* a branch of the science of electricity which treats of electric currents produced by chemical agents —*adj* **Galvan'ic**, belonging to or exhibiting galvanism —*v t* **Gal'vanise**, to subject to the action of a galvanic current to confer a false vitality upon —*ns* **Gal'vanist, Gal'vaniser, Galvanom'eter**, an instrument for measuring the strength of galvanic currents —**Galvanic battery**, a series of zinc or copper plates susceptible of galvanic action, **Galvanised iron**, the name given to iron coated with zinc to prevent rusting [From Luigi Galvani of Bologna, the discoverer (1737–98)]

Gam, gam, *v t* and *v i* to make a call on, to exchange courtesies with to gather in a flock, as whales —*n* a school or herd of whales. [Prob a corr of **Jam.**]

Gamb, gamb, *n* a leg or shank (*her*) a beast's whole foreleg = **Gamb'a** (*anat*), the metacarpus or metatarsus of ruminants, &c short for *viol da gamba* [Low L *gamba*, a leg See **Gambol**]

Gambado, gam bā'dō, *n* a leather covering for the legs to defend them from mud in riding boots affixed to the saddle in place of stirrups [See **Gambol**]

Gambeson, gam'be son, *n* an ancient coat for defence, worn under the habergeon, of leather, or of cloth stuffed and quilted —Also **Gam'bison.** [O Fr —Low L *gambeson em*—Old High Ger *wamba*, the belly See **Womb**]

Gambier, gam'bēr, *n* an astringent substance prepared from the leaves of a shrub of the E Indies, and largely used in tanning and dyeing —Also **Gam'bir** [Malayan]

Gambist, gam'bist, *n* a player on the gamba or *viol da gamba*

Gambit, gam'bit, *n* a mode of opening a game of chess by sacrificing a pawn early in the game for the purpose of making a powerful attack [Fr —It *gambetto*, a tripping up of the legs—*gamba*, leg See **Gambol**]

Gamble, gam'bl, *v i* to play for money in games of chance or skill to engage in wild financial speculations —*v t* to squander away —*ns* **Gam'ble**, a gambling transaction, **Gam'bler**, one who gambles, esp who makes it his business; **Gambling-house**, a house kept for the accommodation of people who play at games of hazard for money [For *gamm le* or *gam le*, a freq which has ousted M E *gamenen*—A S *gamenian*, to play at games—*gamen*, a **Game**]

Gamboge, gam bōōj', or gam bōj', *n* a yellow gum-resin used as a pigment and in medicine [So named from Cambodia, in Asia, whence it was brought about 1600]

Gambol, gam'bol, *v i* to leap or skip to frisk or dance in sport —*pr p* gam'bolling, *pa p* gam'bolled —*n* a skipping playfulness [Formerly *gambold*—O Fr *gambade*—It *gambata*, a kick—Low L *gamba*, the leg]

Gambrel, gam'brel, *n* the hock of a horse a crooked stick used by butchers for suspending a carcass while dressing it [O Fr *gambe*, a leg]

Game, gām, *n* sport of any kind an exercise or contest for recreation or amusement, esp athletic contests the stake in a game the manner of playing a game the requisite number of points to be gained to win a game jest, sport, trick, artifice any object of pursuit or desire (*Shak*) gallantry the spoil of the chase wild animals protected by law and hunted by sportsmen, the flesh of such, hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, blackcock —*adj* of or belonging to such animals as are hunted as game plucky, courageous (*slang*) having the spirit to do something —*v i*. to gamble —*adv* **Game'ly.**—*n*. **Game'ness**;

Game-bag, a bag for holding a sportsman's game, also the whole amount of game taken at one time, **Game'cock,** a cock trained to fight; **Game'keeper,** one who keeps or has the care of game —*n pl* **Game-laws,** laws relating to the protection of certain animals called game —*ns* **Game-preserver,** one who preserves game on his property for his own sport or profit, **Game-tenant,** one who rents the privilege of shooting or fishing over a particular estate or district — *adj* **Game'some,** playful —*ns* **Game'someness,** sportiveness merriment, **Game'ster,** one viciously addicted to gaming or playing for money a gambler, **Gam'ing,** gambling, **Gaming-house,** a gambling house, a hell, **Gaming-table,** a table used for gambling —**Big game,** the larger animals hunted, **Red game,** the Scotch ptarmigan, **Round game,** a game, as at cards, in which the number of players is not fixed, **The game is not worth the candle** (see **Candle**), **The game is up,** the game is started the scheme has failed, **To make game of,** to make sport of, to ridicule, **To make a game of,** to play with real energy or skill —*adj* **Gam'y,** having the flavour of dead game kept till tainted spirited, plucky (*coll*) [A S *gamen,* play, cog with Ice *gaman,* Dan *gammen,* Old High Ger *gaman,* mirth, joy]

Game, gām, *adj* (*slang*) crooked, lame [From a root seen in Celtic *cam,* crooked]

Gamin, gam'in, *n* a street Arab, a precocious and mischievous imp of the pavement [Fr]

Gamma, gam'a, *n* the third letter of the Greek alphabet —*ns* **Gammād'ion,** or **Gammā'tion** (see **Fylfot**) [Gr]

Gammer, gam'er, *n* an old woman—the correlative of **Gaffer.** [Contr of *grammer,* the West of England form of **Grandmother** See **Gaffer**]

Gammon, gam'un, *n* (mostly *coll*) a hoax nonsense —*v t* to hoax, impose upon [A S *gamen,* a game See **Game**]

Gammon, gam'un, *n* the preserved thigh of a hog [O Fr *gambon—gambe,* a leg]

Gamp, gamp, *n* (*slang*) a large, clumsy umbrella [So called from Mrs Sarah Gamp, a tippling monthly nurse in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*]

Gamut, gam'ut, *n* the musical scale the whole extent of a thing [So called from the Gr *gamma,* which marked the last of the series of notes in the musical notation of Guido Aretinus, and L *ut,* the beginning of an old hymn to St John ('Ut queant laxis') used in singing the scale]

Gander, gan'der, *n* the male of the goose —*n* **Gan'dercleugh,** the place of abode of the hypothetical Jedediah Cleishbotham, editor of the *Tales of my Landlord* [A S *gandra,* from older form *ganra,* with inserted *d,* cf Ger *ganserich,* L *anser,* Gr *chēn* See **Goose**]

Ganesa, ga nē'sa, *n* the elephant headed Hindu god of foresight and prudence

Gang, gang, *n* a number of persons or animals associated for a certain purpose, usually in a bad sense a number of labourers working together during the same hours the range of pasture allowed to cattle a set of tools, &c, used together for any kind of work [A S *gang* (Dan *gang,* Ger *gang,* a going), *gangan,* to go]

Gang, gang, *v i* (*Scot*) to go

Ganglion, gang'gli on, *n* a tumour in the sheath of a tendon an enlargement in the course of a nerve any special centre of nervous action (*pl*) **Gang'lia,** or **Gang'lions.**—*adjs* **Gang'liac, Gang'lial, Ganglion'ic,** pertaining to a ganglion, **Gang'liform, Gang'lioform,** having the form of a ganglion —*n* **Ganglion-cell** (*anat*), a nerve cell with nucleus and nucleones —**Basal ganglia,** ganglia situated at the bottom of the cerebrum. [Gr]

Gangrel, gang'rel, *n* a vagrant.—**Also** *adj.* [A S. *gangan,* to go, walk.]

Gangrene, gang'grēn, *n* loss of vitality in some part of the body the first stage in mortification. —*v t* to mortify —*v i* to become putrid. [Fr —L *gangræna*—Gr *gangraina,* from *grainein,* to gnaw]

Gangue, Gang, gang, *n* in mining, the stony matrix in which metallic ores occur. [Same as **Gang.**]

Gangway, gang'wā, *n* a passage or way by which to go into or out of any place, esp a ship a way between rows of seats, esp the passage in the House of Commons dividing the Speaker and ministry from the leader of the opposition and their supporters [**Gang** and **Way**]

Ganister, Gannister, gan'is ter, *n* a hard, close grained siliceous stone, which often forms the stratum that underlies a coal seam [Ger *gan ster,* a spark]

Gannet, gan'et, *n* a web-footed fowl found in the northern seas, the best known of which is the solan goose [A S *ganot,* a sea-fowl, from root of **Gander**]

Ganoid, gan'oid, *adj* belonging to an order of fishes once very large, but now decadent, including only seven genera (sturgeons, &c) [Formed from Gr *ganos,* brightness, *eidos,* appearance]

Gant, gänt, *v i* (*Scot*) to yawn

Gantlet, gant'let, *n* a glove [Same as **Gauntlet.**]

Gantlet, Gantlope, gant'lōp, *n* a punishment consisting in driving a criminal through a lane formed by two files of men, who each strike him as he passes —**To run the gantlet,** to undergo the punishment of the gantlet to be exposed to a series of unpleasant remarks or treatment [Confused with **Gauntlet,** but derived from Sw *gatlopp—gata* (Eng *gate*), a street, a line of soldiers, *lopp* (Eng *leap*), course]

Ganymede, gan'i mēd, *n* a cup bearer, from the beautiful youth who succeeded Hebe as cup-bearer to Zeus, being carried off to Olympus by the eagle of Zeus

Gaol, Jail, jāl, *n* a prison —*ns* **Gaol'er, Jail'er,** one who has charge of a gaol or of prisoners, called also a turnkey, **Gaol-bird, Jail-bird,** a humorous name for one who is or has been confined in gaol, **Gaol-fever, Jail-fever,** typhus fever, so called because once common in gaols —**Commission of Gaol Delivery,** one of the commissions issued to judges of assize and judges of the Central Criminal Court in England, **To break gaol,** to force one's way out of prison [O Fr *gaole* (Fr *geôle*)—Low L *gabiola,* a cage, dim of Low L *gabia,* a cage, which is a corr of *cavea,* a cage—L *cavus,* hollow See **Cage.**]

Gap, gap, *n* an opening made by rupture or parting a cleft a passage a deep ravine in a mountain ridge any breach of continuity —*v t* to notch to make a gap in —*adj* **Gap-toothed,** lacking some of the teeth —**To stand in the gap,** to stand in defence of something, **To stop a gap,** to repair a defect [M E *gappe*—Ice *gap,* an opening See **Gape.**]

Gape, gāp, *v i* to open the mouth wide to yawn to stare with open mouth to be open, like a gap —*n* act of gaping width of the mouth when opened —*adj* **Gap'ing,** with mouth open in admiration —*adv* **Gap'ingly** —*n* **Gapes,** a disease of birds, owing to the presence of trematode worms in the windpipe, shown by their uneasy gaping [A S *geāpan,* to open wide, cf Ice *gapa,* to open; Ger *gaffen,* yawn]

Gar, gär, **Garfish,** gar'fish, *n* a long slender fish with a pointed head [A S *gār,* a dart]

Gar, gär, *v t* (*Scot*) to cause, to compel [M E. *garen*—A S. *gearwian,* prepare—*gearu,* ready; cf. **Yare.**]

Garancine, gar'an sin, *n.* a manufactured product of madder, used as a dye. [From Fr *garance,* madder]

Garb, gärb, *n.* fashion of dress external appearance —*v t* to clothe, array [O Fr *garbe*—Old High Ger. *garawen,* to get ready, *garo,* ready, cf A.S *gearu,* ready, and **Yare**]

Garb, gärb, *n* a sheaf of grain, frequently used in heraldry [O Fr. *garbe*—Old High Ger *garba,* a handful (Dut *garf*)]

Garbage, gär'bāj, *n* refuse, as the bowels of an animal any worthless matter [M E *garbage,* of doubtful origin, like in form to O Fr *garbage* —*garbe,* a sheaf, not to be connected with *garble,* a much later word]

Garble, gär'bl, *v t* to select what may serve our own purpose, in a bad sense to mutilate, corrupt, or falsify —*n* **Gar'bler,** one who garbles or selects [O Fr —Sp *garbillo,* a sieve—Ar *ghirbál,* a sieve]

Garboard-strake, gar'bōrd strāk, *n* the first range of planks laid on a ship's bottom next the keel

Garboil, gar'boil, *n* (*Shak*) disorder, tumult, uproar [O Fr *garboul* Origin uncertain, but cf It *garabullare,* which seems to be from *gara,* strife, and L *gullīre,* to boil]

Garçon, gär song', *n* a boy a waiter [Fr]

Gardant, gärd'ant, *adj* in heraldry, said of an animal represented as full-faced and looking forward [Fr , pr p of *garder,* to look, regard]

Garden, gär'dn, *n* a piece of ground on which flowers, &c are cultivated a pleasant spot —*ns* **Gar'dening,** the act of laying out and cultivating gardens, **Gar'dener; Garden-glass,** a bell glass for covering plants, **Garden-party,** a party held on the lawn or in the garden of a private house — **Garden of Eden** (see **Eden**), **Hanging garden,** a garden formed in terraces rising one above another—e g those of Nebuchadnezzar at Babylon, **Philosophers of the garden,** followers of Epicurus who taught in a garden, **Market gardener,** a gardener who raises vegetables, fruits, &c for sale [O Fr *gardin* (Fr *jardin*), from Old High Ger *gartin,* gen of *garto,* a **Yard**]

Gardenia, gar dē'ni a, *n* a genus of Cinchonaceæ, tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs, with beautiful and fragrant flowers [Named from the American botanist, Dr Alex Garden (died 1791)]

Gardyloo, gär'di lōō, *n* the old warning cry of housewives in Edinburgh, ere throwing slops out of the window into the street [Pseudo Fr *gare de l'eau,* should be *gare l'eau,* 'beware of the water ']

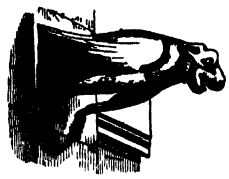
Garefowl, gär'fowl, *n* the great auk, razor billed auk

Garfish See **Gar,** *n*

Gargantuan, gär gan'tū an, *adj* like Gargantua—i e enormous, prodigious [From Gargantua, the hero of Rabelais, and described as a giant of inconceivable size and appetite]

Gargle, gär'gl, *v t* to wash the throat, preventing the liquid from going down by expelling air against it —*n* a preparation for washing the throat [O Fr *gargouller—gargouille,* the weasand or throat See **Gargoyle.**]

Gargoyle, gär'goil, *n* a projecting spout, conveying the water from the roof gutters of buildings, often representing human or other figures [Better spelt *gargoil* — O Fr *gargoille* — L *gurgulio,* throat, akin to *gurges,* whirlpool. Cf Eng *gorge, gullet*]



Gargoyle

Garibaldi, gar i bal'di, *n* a loose waist blouse worn by women, an imitation of the red shirts worn by the followers of the Italian patriot Garibaldi (1807–1882)

Garish, Gairish, gār'ish, *adj* showy gaudy —*adv* **Gar'ishly.**—*n* **Gar'ishness.** [O Fr *garer,* watch —Old High Ger *warōn,* to take heed—*warjan,* guard Some conn with M E *gasen,* and Eng **Gaze.**]

Garland, gar'land, *n* a wreath of flowers or leaves a name for a book of extracts in prose or poetry (*Shak*) the thing most prized —*v t* to deck with a garland —*n* **Gar'landage,** a decoration of garlands —**Civic garland,** a crown of oak leaves bestowed on a Roman soldier who saved a fellow citizen's life in battle [O Fr *garlande,* origin doubtful, but prob ultimately from Old High Ger *wiara,* fine ornament]

Garlic, gär'lik, *n* a bulbous rooted plant having a pungent taste, used as seasoning —*adj* **Gar'licky,** like garlic [A S *gārleác—gār,* a spear, and *leác,* a leek]

Garment, gar'ment, *n* any article of clothing, as a coat or gown —*v t* to clothe with a garment [O Fr *garniment—garnir,* to furnish See **Garnish**]

Garner, gar'ner, *n* a granary or place where grain is stored up a store of anything—e g experience —*v t* to store as in a garner —*v i* (*rare*) to accumulate [O Fr *gernier* (Fr *grenier*)—L *granaria,* a granary See **Granary**]

Garnet, gär'net, *n* a precious stone belonging to a group of minerals crystallising in the cubical system [O Fr *grenat*—Low L (*lapis*) *granatus,* garnet—L *granum,* a grain, the Low L *granata* being the cochineal insect, and the dye got from it (the insect being supposed to be a berry or seed), acc to others so called from resemblance to the seeds of the pomegranate (L *granatum*)]

Garnish, gar'nish, *v t* to adorn to furnish to surround with ornaments, as a dish —*ns* **Gar'nish,** entrance money something placed round a principal dish at table, whether for embellishment or relish a gift of money, esp that formerly paid by a prisoner to his fellow prisoners on his first admission, **Gar'nishment, Gar'niture,** that which garnishes or embellishes ornament, **Gar'nishee,** a person warned not to pay money owed to another, because the latter is indebted to the garnisher who gives the warning, **Gar'nisher,** one who garnishes (cf **Garnishee**) [O Fr *garnis , garnir,* to furnish, old form *warnir,* from a Teut root seen in A S *wearnian,* Ger *warnen,* Eng **Warn**]

Garret, gar'et, *n* (*Shak*) a watch tower a room next the roof of a house —*n* **Garreteer',** one who lives in a garret a poor author [O Fr *garite,* a place of safety—*garir* (Fr *guérir*)—Old High Ger *warjan,* to defend See **Wary**]

Garrison, gar'i sn, *n* a supply of soldiers for guarding a fortress a fortified place —*v t* to furnish a fortress with troops to defend by fortresses manned with troops [O Fr *garnison—garnir,* to furnish See **Garnish**]

Garrot, gar'ot, *n* a name applied to various ducks

Garrotte, gar rot', **Garrote,** gar rōt', *n* a Spanish mode of strangling criminals with a cord placed over the neck and twisted tight by a stick the brass collar afterwards used in strangling —*v t* to strangle by a brass collar tightened by a screw, whose point enters the spinal marrow to suddenly render insensible by semi strangulation, and then to rob —*pr p* garrott'ing, garrōt'ing, *pa p* garrott'ed, garrōt'ed —*ns* **Garrott'er, Garrōt'er,** one who garrottes [Sp *garrote,* a cudgel, dim of *garra,* a claw, from the Celt , cf Bret *gar,* the shank of the leg]

Garrulous, gar'ū lus, *adj* talkative —*ns* **Garrul'ity, Garr'ulousness,** talkativeness. loquacity —

adv **Garr'ulously.** [L *garrulus—garrīre*, to chatter]

Garter, gär'ter, *n.* a string or band used to tie the stocking to the leg the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, called the *Order of the Garter* —*v t* to bind with a garter —**Garter king-of-arms,** the chief herald of the Order of the Garter [Norm Fr *gartier* (Fr *jarretière*)—O Fr *garret* (Fr *jarret*), the ham of the leg, from Bret *gar*, the shank of the leg]

Garth, gärth, *n* an enclosure or yard a garden a weir in a river for catching fish [Ice *garðr*, a court, cf A S *geard*, Ger *garten*, **Yard.**]

Garuda, gär'ōō-da, *n* a Hindu demigod, with the body and legs of a man, the head and wings of a bird, emblem of strength and speed [Sans]

Garvie, gär'vi, *n* (*Scot*) a sprat.

Gas, gas, *n* a vaporous substance not condensed into a liquid at ordinary terrestrial temperatures and pressures esp that obtained from coal, used in lighting houses (*coll*) frothy talk (*pl*) **Gas'es.**—*ns* **Gasalier',** **Gaselier',** a hanging frame with branches for gas jets, formed on false analogy from *chandelier*, **Gas-bag,** a bag for holding gas a boastful, talkative person, **Gas-bracket,** a pipe, mostly curved, projecting from the wall of a room, used for illuminating purposes, **Gas-burner,** a piece of metal fitted to the end of a gas pipe, with one or more small holes so arranged as to spread out the flame, **Gas-condenser,** an apparatus for freeing coal gas from tar, **Gas-engine,** an engine in which motion is communicated to the piston by the alternate admission and condensation of gas in a closed cylinder, **Gas-fitter,** one who fits up the pipes and brackets for gas lighting, **Gas-fixture,** a bracket or chandelier for gas, **Gas-jet,** a gas burner, **Gas-main,** one of the principal underground pipes conveying gas from the works to the places where it is consumed, **Gas-man,** a man employed in the manufacture of gas the man who controls the lights of the stage, **Gas-meter,** an instrument for measuring the quantity of gas consumed at a particular place in a given time, **Gasom'eter,** an instrument for measuring gas a place for holding gas —*adjs* **Gasomet'ric, -al** —*ns* **Gas-pipe,** a pipe for conveying gas, **Gas-stove,** an apparatus in which coal gas is used for heating and cooking purposes, **Gas-works,** an establishment where illuminating gas is manufactured —*adjs* **Gaseous** (gā'ze us), **Gass'y** (*slang*), given to vain and boastful talk —*ns* **Gasē'ity, Gās'eousness** —*v t* **Gas'ify,** to convert into gas —*n* **Gasifică'tion** [A word invented by Van Helmont, a chemist of Flanders (1577–1644), the form of the word was prob suggested by Flem *geest*, Ger *geist*, spirit]

Gasconade, gas-ko nād', *n* vaunting or boasting talk [Fr —*Gascon*, an inhabitant of Gascony, from the reputation of the Gascons for extreme boastfulness]

Gash, gash, *v t* to make a deep hack or cut into anything, esp into flesh —*n* a deep, open wound [Formerly *garsh*—O Fr *garser*, pierce with a lancet—Low L *garsa* Perh corrupted from Gr *charaxis*, an incision]

Gash, gash, *adj* (*Scot*) shrewd talkative trim —*v i* to tattle [Supposed to be abbreviated from Fr *sagace*—L. *sagax*, shrewd]

Gashful, gash'fool, *adj* (*dial*) ghastly, hideous (Scot **Gash**) —*adv* **Gash'ly** —*n* **Gash'liness.** [Corrupted from *gastful* See **Ghastly.**]

Gasket, gas'ket, *n* a thin piece of leather, &c., placed between two flat surfaces, to make their joint water tight (*naut*) a canvas band used to bind the sails to the yards when furled [Fr *garcette*, a gasket—Sp *garceta*; ety dub]

Gaskins, gas'kinz, *n.* (*Shak*) See **Galligaskins.**

Gasolene, gas'ō lēn, *n* rectified petroleum

Gasp, gasp, *v i* to gape in order to catch breath to desire eagerly —*n* the act of opening the mouth to catch the breath —*pr p* and *adj* **Gasp'ing,** convulsive, spasmodic —*adv* **Gasp'ingly.**—**The last gasp,** the utmost extremity [Ice *geispa*, to yawn, from an old form *gapsa*, an extension of Ice *gapa*, to **Gape**]

Gast, gast, *v t* (*Shak*) to make aghast, to frighten or terrify [See **Aghast.**]

Gasteropod, gas'tėr o pod, **Gastropod,** gas'tro pod (*pl* **Gasterop'oda**), *n* one of a class of molluscs, embracing whelks, limpets, snails, &c , having in general a muscular disc under the belly, which serves them as feet [Formed from Gr *gastēr*, the stomach, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot]

Gastral, gas'tral, **Gastric,** gas'trik, *adj* belonging to the belly or stomach —*n* **Gastrī'tis,** inflammation of the stomach —**Gastric fever,** a bilious remittent fever, **Gastric juice,** the digestive liquid secreted by the glands of the stomach [Gr *gastēr*, the belly]

Gastralgia, gas tral'ji a, *n* pain in the stomach or bowels [Formed from Gr *gastēr*, the stomach, and *algos*, pain]

Gastromancy, gas'tro man si, *n* a means of divination by ventriloquism divination by large bellied glasses [Gr *gastēr*, and *manteia*, soothsaying]

Gastronome, gas'tro nōm, **Gastronomer,** gas tron'o mer, *n* one who pays great attention to his diet, an epicure —*adjs* **Gastronom'ic, -al,** pertaining to gastronomy —*ns* **Gastron'omist,** same as **Gastronome**, **Gastron'omy,** the art or science of good eating [Gr *gastēr*, and *nomos*, law, regulation—*nemein*, to distribute]

Gastrostomy, gas tros'to mi, *n* an operation performed in a case of stricture of the gullet, to introduce food into the stomach through an external opening [Gr *gastēr*, and *stoma*, mouth]

Gastrotomy, gas trot'o mi, *n* the operation of cutting open the belly [Gr *gastēr*, and *tomē*, a cutting—*temnein*, to cut]

Gat, gat (*B*), *pa t* of **Get**

Gate, gāt, *n* a passage into a city, enclosure, or any large building a narrow opening or defile a frame in the entrance into any enclosure an entrance —*v t* to supply with a gate at Oxford and Cambridge, to punish by requiring the offender to be within the college gates by a certain hour —*ns* **Gate-fine,** the fine imposed for disobedience to such orders, **Gate-house** (*archit*), a building over or near the gate giving entrance to a city, abbey, college, &c , **Gate-keeper, Gate-man,** one who watches over the opening and shutting of a gate, **Gate-money,** the money taken for entrance to an athletic or other exhibition, sometimes simply 'gate,' **Gate-tower,** a tower built beside or over a gate, **Gate-vein,** the great abdominal vein, **Gate-way,** the way through a gate, the gate itself any entrance —*adj* **Gate'less,** not having a gate —**Gate of justice,** a gate as of a city, temple, &c., where a sovereign or judge sat to dispense justice, **Gates of death,** a phrase expressing the near approach of death, **Ivory gate,** in poetical imagery, the semi-transparent gate of the house of sleep, through which dreams appear distorted into pleasant and delusive shapes, **To break gates,** at Oxford and Cambridge, to enter college after the prescribed hour, **To stand in the gate** (*B*), to occupy a position of defence [A S *geat*, a way, a gate; perh from A S *gitan*, get Most prob distinct from *gate*, the old spelling of *gait*, cog forms exist in all the Teut languages.]

Gate, gāt, *n* (*Scot*) a way, path manner of doing, esp. in adverbial phrases like 'this gate,' 'no

gate' [See **Gait**; the word has modified some senses through popular association with 'go']

Gate, gāt, *n* (*Spens*) a goat [A S *gat*]

Gather, gath'ėr, *v t* to collect to acquire in sewing, to plait, to learn by inference —*v i* to assemble or muster · to increase to suppurate —*n* a plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing the thread through —*ns* **Gath'erer**, one who collects a gleaner in glass manufacturing, a workman who collects molten glass on the end of a rod preparatory to blowing, **Gath'ering**, a crowd or assembly a tumour or collection of matter —**To be gathered to one's fathers** (*B*), to die and be buried, **To gather breath**, to recover wind, **To gather ground**, to gain ground, **To gather one's self together**, to collect all one's powers, like one about to leap, **To gather way**, to get headway by sail or steam so as to answer the helm, **To gather to a head**, to ripen to come into a state of preparation for action or effect [A S *gaderian*, *gader*, together —*gėd*, company]

Gatling-gun. See **Gun**

Gauche, gōsh, *adj* left handed clumsy —*n* **Gaucherie'**, clumsiness awkwardness [Fr, perh from Old High Ger *uelc*, soft, weak (Ger *welk*, faded), cf Eng (*dial*) *gauk handed*, left handed]

Gaucho, gow'chō, *n* a native of the La Plata pampas of Spanish descent, noted for marvellous horsemanship

Gaucie, Gaucy, gä'si, *adj* (*Scot*) portly, jolly

Gaud, gawd, *n* an ornament a piece of finery —*v i* (*Shak*) make merry —*v t* (*Shak*) to adorn with gauds to paint, as the cheeks —*adj* **Gaud'y**, showy gay —*adv* **Gaud'ily** —*ns* **Gaud'iness**, showiness, **Gaud'y**, an English university feast or festival [L *gaudium*, delight—*gaudēre*, to rejoice]

Gauge, Gage, gāj, *n* a measuring rod a standard of measure estimate —*v t* to measure the contents of any vessel to estimate ability —*adj* **Gauge'able**, capable of being gauged —*ns* **Gaug'er**, an excise officer whose business is to gauge or measure the contents of casks, **Gaug'ing**, the art of measuring casks containing excisable liquors, **Gaug'ing-rod**, an instrument for measuring the contents of casks —**Broad-, Narrow-gauge**, in railroad construction, a distance between the rails greater or less than 56½ inches, called *standard gauge* [O Fr *gauger*, from an old form of *jauge*, a measuring rod—Low L *gaugia*]

Gaul, gawl, *n* a name of ancient France an inhabitant of Gaul —*adj* **Gaul'ish**. [L *Gallus*—Gr *Gallos*, perh conn with A S *wealh*, foreign]

Gaum, gawm, *v t* to smear (*obs*) to handle clumsily —*adj* **Gaum'y**, dauby [Perh a variant of **Gum**]

Gaunt, gant, *adj* thin of a pinched appearance causing emaciation —*adv* **Gaunt'ly**.—*n* **Gaunt'ness** [M E *gawnt*, prob of Scand origin]

Gauntlet, gänt'let, *n* the iron glove of armour, formerly thrown down in challenge a long glove covering the wrist (see **Armour**) —*p adj* **Gaunt'leted**, wearing a gauntlet or gauntlets —*n* **Gauntlet-guard**, a guard of a sword or dagger, protecting the hand very thoroughly —**Run the gauntlet** (see **Gantlet**) —**Throw down, Take up, the gauntlet**, to give, to accept a challenge [Fr *gantelet*, double dim of *gant*, a glove, of Scand origin, cf Old Sw *vante*, a glove, Ice *vottr*, a glove, Dan *vante*]

Gauntry, gawn'tri, *n* a frame for supporting a barrel, a crane, &c —Also **Gaun'tree**. [Prov *gaun*, a tub=**Gallon**, and **Tree**.]

Gaur, gowr, *n*. a species of ox inhabiting some of the mountain jungles of India. [Hindustani]

Gauze, gawz, *n* a thin, transparent fabric, orig of silk, now of any fine hard spun fibre material slight and open like gauze —*adj* **Gauz'y**.—*n* **Gauz'iness**.—*adj*. **Gauze-winged**, having gauzy wings.—*n* **Wire-gauze**, wire-cloth with wire very fine and meshes very small [O. Fr *gaze*, supposed by some to be named from Gaza in Palestine, but prob of Eng origin]

Gavage, ga väzh', *n* a process of fattening poultry by forcing them to swallow food at fixed intervals (*med*) a similar method of forced feeding [Fr *gaver*—*gave*, the crop of a bird]

Gave, gāv, *pa.t* of **Give**

Gavel, gav'el, *n* an old Saxon and Welsh form of tenure by which an estate passed, on the holder's death, to all the sons equally [A S *gafol*, tribute, prob cog with W *gafael*, Gael *gabhail*, a taking, unless these are borrowed]

Gavelkind, gav'el kīnd, *n* tenure now peculiar to Kent by which the tenant at fifteen can sell the estate or devise it by will, and on an intestacy the lands descend from the father to all sons in equal portions [A S *gafol*, tribute, *cynd*, kind]

Gavial, gā'vi al, *n*. the East Indian species of crocodile, characterised by the great length and slenderness of the muzzle [Adapted from Hindu *gharyal*, a crocodile]

Gavotte, ga vot', *n* a lively kind of dance, somewhat like a country dance, orig a dance of the *Gavotes*, the people of Gap, in the Upper Alps the music for such a dance

Gawd, gawd, *n* (*Shak*) Same as **Gaud**

Gawk, gawk, *n* a cuckoo a simpleton a tall, awkward fellow —*adj* **Gawk'y** —*n* **Gawk'iness** [M E *gowke*—A S *géac*, a cuckoo, cf Ice *gaukr*, Scot *gowk*, Ger *gauch*]

Gay, gā, *adj* lively bright sportive, merry wanton, dissipated showy (*prov*) spotted —*ns* **Gai'ety, Gay'ety, Gay'ness**.—*advs* **Gai'ly**, or **Gay'ly**, (*Scot*), **Gay**, fairly, considerably [O Fr *gai*—Old High Ger *gahi*, cf Ger *jahe*, rash, steep, quick, lively]

Gayal, Gyal, gī'al, *n* a kind of East Indian ox, long domesticated, dark brown in colour, and with short curved horns [East Indian word]

Gay-you, gī' ū, *n* a narrow, flat bottomed fishing-boat, of two or three masts, used in Annam [Native]

Gaze, gāz, *v i* to look fixedly —*n* a fixed look the object gazed at.—*adj* **Gaze'ful** (*Spens*), looking intently —*ns* **Gaz'er**, one who gazes, **Gaze'ment** (*Spens*), gaze, **Gaze-hound**, a hound that pursues by sight rather than scent, **Gazing-stock**, a person exposed to public view, generally in a bad sense —**At gaze**, in the attitude of gazing [From a Scand root preserved in Sw *gasa*, to stare, perh conn with **Gast**, frighten]

Gazebo, gā zē'bō, *n* a summer house with a wide prospect [Humorously formed from *gaze* as the first person of a Latin future in the second conjugation]

Gazel, gaz'l, *n* a form of Persian verse in which the first two lines rhyme, and for this rhyme a new one must exist in the second line of each succeeding couplet a piece of music in which a simple theme is constantly recurring —Also **Gha'zel** and **Gha'zal**. [Persian *arghazel*, a love-poem]

Gazelle, Gazel, ga-zel', *n*. a small species of antelope with beautiful dark eyes, found in Arabia and N Africa [Fr —Ar *ghazál*, a wild goat]

Gazette, ga zet', *n* a newspaper one of the three official newspapers of the United Kingdom, published in Edinburgh, London, and Dublin, with record of every appointment in the public service —*v t* to publish in a gazette —*pr p* gazett'ing; *pa p* gazett'ed.—*n* **Gazetteer'** (*orig*), a writer for a gazette. a geographical dictionary —**To**

appear, have one's name in the Gazette, to be mentioned in one of the three official newspapers, esp of bankrupts [Fr —It *gazzetta*, a small coin, the sum charged for a reading of the first Venetian newspaper, or from It *gazzetta*, in the sense of a magpie = a chatterer]

Gazogene, gaz'o-jēn, *n* an instrument for manufacturing aerated waters, usually for domestic use, by the action of an acid on an alkali carbonate [Fr *gaz*, Eng *gas*, and Gr *genēs*, producing—*gignesthai*, to become]

Gear, gēr, *n* a state of preparation dress harness tackle (*mech*) connection by means of toothed wheels (*obs*) a matter, affair —*v t* to put in gear, as machinery —*ns* **Gear'ing,** harness (*mech*) a train of toothed wheels and pinions, **Gear-wheel,** a wheel with teeth or cogs which impart or transmit motion by acting on those of another wheel, **Driving-gear,** those parts in a machine most nearly concerned in imparting motion —**Out of gear,** out of running order, unprepared, **Straight gearing,** the name given when the planes of motion are parallel, **Bevelled gearing,** the name given when the direction is changed, **Multiplying gearing,** a combination of cog wheels for imparting motion from wheels of larger to wheels of smaller diameter, by which the rate of revolution is increased [A S *gearwe*, preparation—*gearu*, ready **Yare** is a doublet also **Garb**]

Geason, gē'zn, *adj* (*Spens*) rare wonderful [A S *gēsne*, wanting, barren]

Geck, gek, *n* (*Shak*) a dupe scorn, object of scorn —*v t* to mock [Prob conn with **Gawk**]

Gecko, gek'ō, *n* one of a family of lizards called Geckotidæ, small in size, dull in colour [So named from its cry]

Gee, jē, *v i* of draught horses, to move to the off side—i e to the right, the driver standing on the left —*v t* to cause so to move —**To gee up,** to proceed faster [Origin dub, not conn with Fr *dia*, It *gio*, a driver's cry]

Geez, gē ez', **Giz,** gēz, *n* the ancient language of Ethiopia, a Semitic tongue closely related to Arabic

Geese, *pl* of **Goose.**

Gehenna, ge hen'a, *n* the valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, in which the Israelites sacrificed their children to Moloch, and to which, at a later time, the refuse of the city was conveyed to be slowly burned—hence (*New Test*) hell [L —Heb *Ge*, valley of, and *Hinnom*]

Gelatine, jel'a tin, **Gelatin,** tin, *n* an animal substance which dissolves in hot water and forms a jelly when cold —*vs t* **Gelat'inate, Gelat'inise,** to make into gelatine or jelly —*v i* to be converted into gelatine or jelly —*n* **Gelatina'tion.**—*adj* **Gelat'inous,** resembling or formed into jelly —**Explosive gelatine,** a powerful explosive made by gently heating nitro glycerine in a water-bath, then dissolving gun-cotton in it [Fr —L *gelāre*, *gelātum*, to freeze]

Geld, geld, *n* a historical term meaning money tribute [A S *geld*, *gild*, payment, tribute—*geldan*, to pay, cf *yield*, Ice *gjald*, money]

Geld, geld, *v t* to emasculate or castrate to deprive of anything essential to deprive of anything obscene or objectionable —*ns* **Geld'er, Geld'ing,** act of castrating a castrated animal, especially a horse [Scand, as in Ice *gelda*, Dan *gilde*]

Gelder-rose, Guelder-rose, geld'ér-rōz, *n* the snowball tree, a cultivated variety of the water elder [So called from Gelderland in Holland]

Gelid, jel'id, *adj* icy cold cold —*adv* **Gel'idly** —*ns* **Gel'idness, Gelid'ity.** [L *gelidus*—*gelu*]

Gelsemium, jel-sē'mi um, *n* the yellow or Carolina jasmine, a climbing plant of the Atlantic Southern United States, having large fragrant blossoms and perennial dark green leaves [It. *gelsomino*, jasmine]

Gelt, gelt, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Geld.**

Gelt, gelt, *n* (*Spens*) Same as **Gilt.**

Gem, jem, *n* (*lit*) leaf-bud any precious stone, esp when cut anything extremely valuable or attractive.—*v t* (*obs*) to bud to adorn with gems to bespangle —*pr p* gemm'ing, *pa p* gemmed —*ns* **Gem-cutting,** the art of cutting and polishing precious stones, **Gem-engraving,** the art of engraving figures on gems [Fr *gemme*—L *gemma*, a bud]

Gemara, ge-mär'a, *n* the second part of the Talmud, consisting of commentary and complement to the first part, the Mishna. It exists in the two forms of the Jerusalem Talmud and the much more important Babylonian Talmud [Heb, 'discussion,' or 'doctrine']

Gemel-ring, jem'el ring, *n.* a ring with two or more links [*Gemel* (*obs*), a twin—L *gemellus*, dim of *geminus*, twin, and **Ring**]

Geminate, jem'in āt, *adj* (*bot*) in pairs —*v t* to double (*rare*) —*n* **Gemina'tion,** a doubling repetition of a word to add emphasis in philology, the doubling of a consonant originally single [L *geminārе*, *ātus*—*geminus*, twin]

Gemini, jem'i nī, *n pl* the twins, a constellation containing the two bright stars Castor and Pollux —*adj* **Gem'inous** (*bot*), double, in pairs —*n* **Gem'iny** (*Shak*), twins, a pair used as a mild oath or interjection, from the common Latin oath *O Gemini*, or simply *Gemini*—spelt also *gemmy*, *gemony*, *jiminy* [L, pl of *geminus*, twin born—*gen*, root of *gignĕre*, to beget]

Gemmation, jem mā'shun, *n* (*bot*) act or time of budding arrangement of buds on the stalk —*adjs* **Gemmā'ceous,** pertaining to leaf buds, **Gem'mate,** having buds, **Gemmif'erous,** producing buds, **Gemmip'arous** (*zool*), reproducing by buds growing on the body —*n.* **Gem'mule,** a little gem or leaf bud [L *gemmifer*—*gemma*, and *ferrĕre*, to bear]

Gemot, Gemote, ge mōt', *n* a meeting or assembly [A S *gemót* See **Moot** and **Meet**]

Gemsbok, jemz'bok, *n* a species of antelope, found in South Africa, about the size of a stag, with long straight horns [Dut *gems* (Ger *gemse*), chamois, and *bok*, buck]

Gendarme, jen därm', or as Fr zhon därm', *n* orig mounted lancers, but since the Revolution a military police, divided into legions and companies, and receiving much higher pay than the rest of the army (*pl*) **Gendarmes, Gensdarmes.**—*n* **Gendar'merie,** the armed police of France [Fr *gendarme*, sing from pl *gens d'armes*, men at arms—*gens*, people, *de*, of, and *armes*, arms]

Gender, jen'dèr, *v t* to beget —*v i* (*B*) to copulate [An abbrev of **Engender.**]

Gender, jen'der, *n* kind, esp with regard to sex (*gram*) the distinction of nouns acc to sex [Fr *genre*—L *genus*, *generis*, a kind, kin]

Genealogy, jen e al'o ji, *n* history of the descent of families the pedigree of a particular person or family —*adj* **Genealog'ical.**—*adv* **Genealog'ically** —*n* **Geneal'ogist,** one who studies or traces genealogies or descents —**Genealogical tree,** the lineage of a family or person under the form of a tree with roots, branches, &c [Fr —L —Gr *genealogia*—*genea*, birth, descent, and *legein*, to speak of See **Genus** and **Logic**]

Genera. See **Genus.**

General, jen'er al, *adj* relating to a genus or whole class including many species not special not restricted common prevalent public loose · vague —*n* a class embracing many species. an officer who is head over a

whole department a military officer who commands a body of men not less than a brigade (often called *general officer*) the chief commander of an army in service in the R C Church, the head of a religious order, responsible only to the Pope (*Shak.*) the public, the vulgar —*ns* **General'ē**, esp in pl *generalia*, general principles, **General'ity.**—*advs* **Gen'erally, Gen'eral** (*obs*), in a general or collective manner or sense in most cases upon the whole —*v t* **Generalise'**, to include under a general term to infer (the nature of a class) from one or a few instances —*v i* to reason inductively —*n* **Generalisā'tion.**—*adj* **Generali'sable.**—*n* **Gen'eralship**, the position of a military commander military tactics —**General Assembly** (see **Assembly**), **General epistle**, one addressed to the whole church, same as Catholic Epistle, **General practitioner**, a physician who devotes himself to general practice rather than to special diseases, **General principle**, a principle to which there are no exceptions within its range of application, **General servant**, a servant whose duties are not special, but embrace domestic work of every kind, **In general**, mostly, as a general rule [Fr —L *generalis—genus*]

Generalissimo, jen er al is'i-mo, *n* the chief general or commander of an army of two or more divisions, or of separate armies [It]

Generate, jen'er āt, *v t* to produce to bring into life to originate —*ns* **Gen'erant** (*math*), a line, point, or figure that produces another figure by its motion, **Generā'tion**, a producing or originating a single stage in natural descent the people of the same age or period offspring, progeny, race (*pl*) genealogy, history (*B*) —*adj* **Gen'erātive**, having the power of generating or producing —*ns* **Gen'erātor**, begotter or producer the principal sound in music, **Gen'erātrix** (*geom*), the point, line, or surface which, by its motion, generates another magnitude —**Alternation of generations**, a complication in the life history of plants, when the organism produces offspring unlike itself, but giving rise in turn to forms like the original parents, **Spontaneous generation**, the origination of living from non living matter abiogenesis [L *generāre, generātus—genus*, a kind]

Generous, jen'er us, *adj* (*obs*) nobly born of a noble nature courageous liberal bountiful invigorating in its nature, as wine —*adv* **Gen'erously.**—*ns* **Gen'erousness, Generos'ity** (*Shak*), nobility, the order of nobles nobleness or liberality of nature [Lit and orig of a high or noble genus or family O Fr *genereux*—L *generosus*, of noble birth—*genus*, birth]

Genesis, jen'e sis, *n* generation, creation, or production the first book of the Bible, so called from its containing an account of the Creation (*pl*) **Gen'eses** —*adj* **Genet'ic**, pertaining to genesis or production [L —Gr *gignesthai*, obs *genein*, to beget]

Genet, Gennet Same as **Jennet**

Genet, jen'et, *n* a carnivorous animal, allied to the civet, of a gray colour, marked with black or brown, a native of Africa, Asia, and S Europe its fur, made into muffs and tippets. [Fr *genette* —Sp *gineta*—Ar *jarneit*, a genet]

Geneva, je nē'va, *n* a spirit distilled from grain and flavoured with juniper berries, also called **Hollands** [O Fr *genevre* (Fr *genièvre*)—L *juniperus*, the juniper, corrupted to *Geneva* by confusion with the town of that name See **Gin.**]

Genevan, jē nē'van, *adj* pertaining to Geneva —*n* an inhabitant of Geneva an adherent of Genevan or Calvinistic theology —*n* **Gene'vanism, Calvinism** —**Genevan theology**, so called from **Calvin's** residence in Geneva and the establishment of his doctrines there; **Geneva Bible**, a version of the Bible produced by English exiles at Geneva in 1560, provided with racy notes which made it a favourite with the common people, **Geneva Convention**, an international agreement of 1865 providing for the neutrality of hospitals, and the security of sanitary officers, naval and military chaplains, **Geneva cross**, a red cross on a white ground displayed for protection in war of persons serving in hospitals, &c, **Geneva gown**, the dark, loose, preaching gown affected by the early Geneva reformers, and still the common form of pulpit gown among Presbyterians and many dissenting ministers in England

Genial, jē'ni al, *adj* pertaining to generation, producing cheering kindly sympathetic healthful —*adv* **Ge'nially** —*ns* **Genial'ity, Ge'nialness** [Fr —L *genialis*, from *genius*, the spirit of social enjoyment]

Geniculate, je nik'ū lāt, **Geniculated**, je-nik'ū lāt ed, *adj* (*bot*) bent abruptly like the knee jointed knotted —*n* **Genicula'tion.** [L *geniculāre, ātum—geniculum*, a little knee—*genu*, the knee]

Genie, jē'ni, *n* corrupt form of *jinnee*, by confusion with *genius* [See **Jinnee** and **Jinn**]

Genipap, jen'i-pap *n* a large West Indian tree with excellent fruit [Native]

Genista, jē nis'ta, *n* a large genus of shrubby, leguminous plants, with simple leaves and yellow flowers [L *genista*, Spanish broom See **Plantagenet**]

Genital, jen'i-tal, *adj* belonging to generation, or the act of producing —*n pl* **Gen'itals**, the external organs of generation [O Fr —L *genitalis —gignĕre, genitum*, to beget See **Genus**]

Genitive, jen'i tiv, *adj* (*gram*) applied to a case properly denoting the class or kind to which a thing belongs, represented in modern English by the possessive case —*adj* **Genitī'val** [L *genitivus* (*gignĕre, genitum*, to beget), as if indicating origin, a mistranslation of Gr *genikos—genos*, a class]

Genius, jēn'yus, or jē'ni us, *n* the special inborn faculty of any individual special taste or disposition qualifying for a particular employment, a man having such power of mind a good or evil spirit, supposed by the ancients to preside over every person, place, and thing, and esp to preside over a man's destiny from his birth prevailing spirit or tendency type or generic exemplification —*pl* **Geniuses** (jēn'yus ez) —**Genius loci** (L), the presiding divinity of a place —*pl* **Genii** (jē'ni-ī) [L *genius—gignĕre, genitum*, to beget, produce See **Genus**]

Genoese, je nō ēz', *adj* relating to Genoa —Also **Genovese'** —*n* an inhabitant of Genoa

Genre-painting, zhongr pānt'ing, *n* (*paint*) the name applied to all pictures of scenes from familiar or rustic life, which from the homeliness of their subjects do not attain to the dignity of historical art [Fr *genre*, kind, sort—L *genus* Cf **Gender**]

Gens, jenz, *n* (*pl* **Gen'tes**), in ancient Rome, a clan including several families descended from a common ancestor a tribe. [L]

Gent, jent, *adj* (*Spens*) noble [O Fr —L *gentilis*, **Gentle**]

Gent, jent, *n* familiar abbrev of **Gentleman** one who apes the gentleman

Genteel, jen tēl', *adj* well bred graceful in manners or in form fashionable —*adv* **Genteel'ly.** —*n* **Genteel'ness**, same as **Gentility.**—**The genteel**, the manners and usages of genteel or well bred society [Fr *gentil*—L *gentilis*, belonging to the same *gens* or clan (afterwards applied to mean well-bred) See **Genus.**]

Gentian, jen'shan, *n* a plant the root of which is used in medicine, said by Pliny to have been brought into use by Gentius, king of Illyria, conquered by the Romans in 167 B C

Gentile, jen'tīl, *n* (*B*) any one not a Jew any one not a Christian —*adj* of or belonging to a *gens* or clan belonging to any nation but the Jews (*gram*) denoting a race or country —*n* **Gentil'ity,** the state of belonging to a certain *gens* or clan good birth or extraction good breeding politeness of manners [L *gentilis* —*gens*, a nation, the Jews spoke of those who did not acknowledge their religion as 'the nations']

Gentle, jent'l, *adj* well-born mild and refined in manners mild in disposition amiable soothing moderate gradual —*v t* (*Shak*) to make gentle —*n* (*obs*) a person of good family (*Shak*) a trained falcon the larva of the flesh fly used as a bait in angling —*adv* **Gent'ly** —*n* **Gent'leness.**—*n pl* **Gent'lefolk,** people of good family —*adj* **Gentle-hearted,** having a gentle or kind disposition —**Gentle reader,** courteous reader, an old fashioned phrase common in the prefaces of books, **The gentle craft,** a phrase used to specify shoe making, also angling, **The gentle** (or **gentler**) **sex,** women in general as opposed to the *stern* or *sterner* sex [Fr —L *gentilis* See **Genteel.**]

Gentleman, jen'tl man, *n* a man of good birth one who without a title wears a coat of arms more gen every man above the rank of yeoman, including the nobility one above the trading classes a man of refined manners a polite term used for man in general (*Shak*) a body servant (*pl*) **Gen'tlemen**—also a word of address —*fem* **Gen'tlewoman** —*adjs* **Gen'tlemanlike, Gen'tlemanly, Gen'tlewomanly,** well bred, refined, generous —*ns* **Gen'tlemanhood, Gen'tlemanliness, Gen'tlewomanliness; Gen'tleman-at-arms,** a member of the royal body guard, instituted in 1509, and now composed of military officers of service and distinction only, **Gentleman-commoner,** a member of the higher class of commoners at Oxford University —**Gentleman farmer,** a landowner who resides on his estate and superintends the cultivation of his own soil, **Gentleman of the Chapel-royal,** a lay singer who assists the priests in the choral service of the royal chapel, **Gentleman's gentleman,** a valet, or gentleman's body servant, **Gentleman usher,** a gentleman who serves as an usher at court, or as an attendant on a person of rank

Gentoo, jen tōō', *n* a Hindu [Port *gentio*, a Gentile]

Gentry, jen'tri, *n* noble birth (*Shak*) the class of people below the rank of nobility (*coll*) people of a particular, esp an inferior stamp [M E *gentrie* is a corr of an older form *gentrise*, from O Fr *genterise*, *gentilise*, formed from adj *gentil*, gentle]

Genuflect, jen ū flekt', *v i* to bend the knee in worship or respect.—*ns* **Genuflec'tion, Genuflex'ion.** [Fr —L *genu*, the knee, *flectĕre*, to bend]

Genuine, jen'ū in, *adj* natural, not spurious or adulterated real pure (*zool*) conformable to type.—*adv* **Gen'uinely.**—*n* **Gen'uineness.** [Fr, L *genuinus*—*gignĕre*, to beget]

Genus, jē'nus, *n.* (*zool*) a group consisting of a number of species closely connected by common characters or natural affinity (*log*) a class of objects comprehending several subordinate species (*pl*) **Genera** (jen'er a) —*adj* **Gener'ic,** pertaining to a genus relating to gender of a general nature, not special distinctly characteristic —*adv* **Gener'ically.** [L. *genus*, *generis*, birth, cog with Gr *genos*—*gignesthai*, Sans *jan*, to beget, Eng **Kin**]

Geocentric, jē o sen'trik, **Geocentrical,** jē o sen'trik al, *adj* having the earth for its centre (*astron*) as seen or measured from the earth —*adv* **Geocen'trically.** [Gr *gē*, the earth, and *kentron*, a centre]

Geode, jē'ōd, *n* (*min*) a rounded nodule of stone with a hollow interior [Gr *geōdēs*, earth like, earthen—*gē*, earth, *eidos*, form]

Geodesy, je od'e si, *n* a science whose object is to measure the earth and its parts on a large scale —*adjs* **Geodes'ic, Geodes'ical, Geodet'ic, Geodet'ical,** pertaining to or determined by geodesy [Fr *géodesie*—Gr *geōdaisia*—*gē*, the earth, *daiein*, to divide]

Geognosy, je-og'no si, **Geognosis,** je og'no sis, *n* the study of the materials of the earth's substance, now frequently called *Petrography* —*n* **Ge'ognost.**—*adj* **Geognost'ic** [Fr *géognosie*—Gr *gē*, the earth, and *gnōsis*, knowledge—*gignōskein*, to know]

Geogony, je og'o ni, *n* the doctrine of the production or formation of the earth —Also **Geog'eny.** —*adj* **Geogon'ic.** [Fr *géogonie*—Gr *gē*, the earth, *gonē*, generation—*genein*, *gignesthai*, to be born, produced]

Geography, je og'ra fi, *n* the science which describes the surface of the earth and its inhabitants a book containing a description of the earth —*n* **Geog'rapher.**—*adjs* **Geograph'ic, Geograph'ical,** relating to geography —*adv* **Geograph'ically** — **Descriptive geography,** that part of geography which consists in a statement of facts, **Historical geography,** that part of geography which investigates the changes which have occurred in the governmental control of territory, **Physical geography,** that part of the science which analyses, compares, and reasons on the facts provided by the former, **Political geography,** geography that gives an account of the different communities of mankind, **Geographical distribution** (see **Distribution**) [Fr —L —Gr *geōgraphia*—*gē*, the earth, *graphē*, a description—*graphein*, to write, to describe]

Geology, je ol'o ji, *n* the science relating to the history and development of the earth's crust, and into the several floras and faunas which have successively clothed and peopled its surface —*adjs* **Geolog'ic, Geolog'ical,** pertaining to geology —*adv* **Geolog'ically** —*v i* **Geol'ogise.**—*n* **Geol'ogist** —**Dynamical geology,** the study of natural operations based on the belief that the effects of Nature's agents in the present will further interpret the records of such actions in the past, **Structural geology,** that geology which treats of the mode in which rocks are built up in the earth's crust [Fr *géologie*—Gr *gē*, the earth, *logia*, a discourse]

Geomancy, jē'o man si, *n* divination by figures or lines drawn on the earth —*n* **Ge'omancer.**—*adj* **Ge'omantic,** pertaining to geomancy [Fr *géomancie*—Gr *gē*, the earth, and *manteia*, divination]

Geometry, je om'e-tri, *n* that branch of mathematics which treats of magnitude and its relations a text book of geometry —*ns* **Geom'eter, Geometric'ian,** one skilled in geometry —*adjs* **Geomet'ric, Geomet'rical.**—*adv* **Geomet'rically.** [Fr — L —Gr *geōmetria*—*gē*, the earth, *metron*, a measure]

Geoponic, jē o-pon'ik, **Geoponical,** jē o pon'ik al, *adj* pertaining to tilling the earth or to agriculture [Fr *géoponique*—Gr *geōponikos*—*gē*, the earth, *ponos*, labour]

Georama, jē-o-rä'ma, *n* a spherical chamber with a general view of the earth on its inner surface. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, *horama*, a view—*horaein*, to see]

Geordie, jōr'di, *n* a guinea, so named from the figure of St George upon the back of it a safety lamp for miners invented by George Stephenson

George, jorj, *n* (*Shak*) a jewelled figure of St George slaying the dragon, worn by knights of the Garter

Georgian, jorj'i an, *adj* relating to the reigns of the four Georges, kings of Great Britain

Georgic, jorj'ik, *adj* relating to agriculture or rustic affairs —*n* a poem on husbandry [L *georgicus*, Gr *geōrgikos—geōrgia*, agriculture—*gē*, the earth, and *ergon*, a work]

Gerah, gē'ra, *n* (*B*) the smallest Hebrew weight and coin, $\frac{1}{20}$th of a shekel, and worth about 1½d [Heb *gerah*, a bean]

Geranium, je rā'ni um, *n* a genus of plants with seed vessels like a crane's bill [L —Gr *geranion —geranos*, a crane]

Gerfalcon, Gyrfalcon, jer'faw kn, *n* a large falcon, found in the northern regions of both the Old and New Worlds [Through O Fr —Low L *gyrofalco*, a falcon that flies in gyres—L *gyrus*, a gyre, *falco*, a falcon, or from Ger *geier* (Old High Ger *gīr*, voracious), a vulture, and *falke*, falcon]

Germ, jerm, *n* rudimentary form of a plant or animal (*bot*) the seed bud of a plant a shoot that from which anything springs, the origin a first principle —*n* **Germ'icide,** a germ destroyer —*adj* **Germ'inal.** [Fr *germe*—L *germen*, a bud]

German, jer'man, *adj* of the first degree, as *cousins-german* closely allied —*n* one from the same stock or closely allied —*adj* **Germane',** nearly related, german relevant, appropriate (*Shak*) [Fr —L *germanus*, prob for *germin anus—germen, inis*, bud, origin]

German, jer'man, *n* (*pl* **Ger'mans**) a native of Germany the German language —*adj* of or from Germany —*adj* **German'ic,** pertaining to Germany —*ns* **Ger'manism,** an idiom of the German language, **Ger'manist, German-silver,** an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc, white like silver, and first made in Germany [L *Germani*, variously given as meaning 'the shouters,' from Celt *gairm*, a loud cry, 'neighbours'—i e to the Gauls, from the Celtic, and 'the war men,' from Ger *wehr* = Fr *guerre*, war]

Germander, jer'man dėr, or jer man', *n* a large genus of labiate herbs formerly used for medicine on account of their aromatic, bitter, and stomachic properties [O Fr *germandree* (Sp *camedrio*)—L —Gr *chamaidrys—chamai*, on the ground, and *drys*, a tree, oak]

Germen, jerm'en, *n* a disused botanical synonym for ovary (q v) Shak has **Germ'in** —*adj* **Germ'inal,** pertaining to a germ [See **Germ.**]

Germinate, jėrm'in-āt, *v i* to spring from a germ to begin to grow —*v t* to produce —*adj* **Germ'inant,** sprouting sending forth germs or buds —*n* **Germina'tion** —*adj* **Germ'inative** [L *germināre, ātus—germen*]

Gern, jern, *v i* (*Spens*) to grind or yawn

Gerrymander, jer i man'der, *v t* (*Amer*) to rearrange the voting districts in the interests of a particular party or candidate to manipulate facts, arguments, &c, so as to reach undue conclusions.—*n* an arrangement of the above nature. [Formed from the name of Governor Elbridge *Gerry* (1744–1814) and Sala*mander*, from the likeness to that animal of the gerrymandered map of Massachusetts in 1811]

Gerund, jer'und, *n* a part of the Latin verb which has the value of a verbal noun—e g *amandum*, loving —*adj* **Gerund'ial** —*ns* **Gerund-grinder,** a teacher, tutor, **Gerund-grinding, Gerund'ive,** the future passive participle of a Latin verb [L *gerundium—gerĕre*, to bear, to carry]

Gervas, ger-vās', *n.* a small verbenaceous shrub of the West Indies and tropical America, regarded as of high medicinal value [Brazilian]

Gesso, jes'ō, *n* a plaster surface, prepared as a ground for painting [It]

Gest, jest, *n* (*Shak*) Same as **Gist.**

Gest, jest, *n* an exploit demeanour, bearing, a tale of adventure, a romance —*adj* **Ges'tic,** pertaining to bodily action or motion —**Gesta Romanorum** ('deeds of the Romans'), the title of a collection of short and simple stories and legends in the Latin tongue, with moralisations appended, of the authorship of which little is known, save that it took its present form, most likely in England, about the beginning of the 14th century [L *gesta*, things done—*gerĕre, gestum*, to bear, perform]

Gestation, jes tā'shun, *n* the act of carrying the young in the womb the state or condition in which the young is so carried —*adjs* **Ges'tant,** laden burdened, **Ges'tatory,** pertaining to gestation or carrying that may be carried [Fr —L *gestation em—gestāre, -ātum*, to carry—*gerĕre*, to bear]

Gesticulate, jes tik'ū lāt, *v i* to make gestures or motions when speaking to play antic tricks —*ns* **Gesticulā'tion,** act of making gestures in speaking a gesture, **Gestic'ulātor,** one who gesticulates or makes gestures —*adj* **Gestic'ulātory,** representing or abounding in gesticulations or gestures [L *gesticulāri, -ātus—gesticulus*, dim of *gestus*, a gesture—*gerĕre*, to carry]

Gesture, jes'tūr, *n* a bearing, position, or movement of the body an action expressive of sentiment or passion behaviour (*Shak*) [Low L *gestura*—L *gestus*, from L *gerĕre*, to carry]

Get, get, *v t* to obtain to seize to procure or cause to be to beget offspring to learn to persuade (*B*) to betake, to carry —*v i* to arrive or put one's self in any place, state, or condition to become —*pr p* gett'ing, *pa t* got, *pa p* got, (*obs*) gott'en —*ns* **Gett'er,** one who gets or obtains one who begets, **Gett'ing,** a gaining anything gained procreation, **Get-up,** equipment general appearance —**Get ahead, along,** to make progress, advance, **Get at,** to reach, attain, **Get off,** to escape, **Get on,** to proceed, advance, **Get out,** to produce to go away, **Get over,** to surmount, **Get round,** to circumvent to persuade, talk over, **Get through,** to finish, **Get up,** to arise, to ascend to arrange, prepare [A S *gitan*, to get]

Gewgaw, gū'gaw, *n* a toy a bauble —*adj* showy without value [Acc to Skeat, a reduplicated form of A S *gifan*, to give, preserved also in N Eng, as *giff gaff*, interchange of intercourse]

Gey (*Scot*) See **Gay**

Geyser, gī'ser, *n* a hot spring, as in Iceland, which spouts water into the air [Ice *geysa*, to gush]

Ghast, gast, *v t* (*Shak*) to strike aghast to affright —*adj* **Ghast'ful** (*Spens*), dreary, dismal —*adv* **Ghast'fully,** frightfully —*adj* **Ghast'ly,** deathlike hideous.—*ns* **Ghast'liness, Ghast'ness** (*Shak*) [A S *gæstlic*, terrible, from *gæst*, an extended form of the base *gais*, and *lic* (= *like, ly*) See **Aghast** and **Gaze.**]

Ghat, Ghaut, gawt, *n* in India, a mountain pass a chain of mountains landing stairs for bathers on the sides of a river or tank [Hind *ghat*, a passage or gateway]

Ghazel. Same as **Gazelle.**

Ghazi, ga'zē, *n* a veteran Mohammedan soldier, one who has fought for the faith [Ar, 'a warrior']

Gheber, Ghebre, gē'ber, *n* Same as **Guebre**

Ghee, gē, *n* a kind of clarified butter, used in many parts of India, and generally prepared from buffaloes' milk [Hind *ghī*]

Gherkin, ger'kin, *n* a small cucumber used for pickling [Dut *agurkje*, a gherkin; a word of

Eastern origin, as in Pers *khiyár*, a cucumber, Byzantine *angourion*, a water melon]

Ghetto, get'ō, *n* the Jews' quarter in Italian cities, to which they used to be strictly confined [It]

Ghibelline, gib'e lin, *n* one of a party in Italy in the middle ages which supported the imperial authority, as opposed to the Guelfs [See **Guelf.**]

Ghost, gōst, *n* the soul of man a spirit appearing after death a dead body (*Shak*) (*slang*) one who writes a statesman's speeches for him, &c — *v i* to appear to —*adjs* **Ghost'like**; **Ghost'ly**, spiritual, religious pertaining to apparitions —*n* **Ghost'liness.**—**To give up the ghost** (*B*), to give up the breath, to die, **Holy Ghost**, the Holy Spirit, the third person in the Trinity — *n.* **Ghost-moth**, a species of moth very common in Britain, of which the caterpillar is destructive to hop gardens. [A S *gást*, Ger *geist*]

Ghoul, gōōl, *n* a demon supposed among Eastern peoples to feed on the dead [Pers *ghól*, a mountain demon]

Ghyll, an unnecessary variant of **Gill**, a narrow ravine

Giambeaux, zham'bō, *n pl* (*Spens*) armour for the legs [Fr —*jambe*, leg]

Giant, jī'ant, *n* an individual whose stature and bulk exceed those of his species or race generally a person of extraordinary powers —*fem* **Gi'antess** —*adj* gigantic —*adjs* **Giant-like** (*Shak*), like a giant, gigantic, **Giant-rude** (*Shak*), enormously rude or uncivil —*n* **Gi'ant-ship**, the quality or character of a giant [O Fr *geant* (Fr *géant*)—L —Gr *gigas*, *gigantos*, of which ety uncertain]

Giaour, jowr, *n* infidel, a term applied by the Turks to all who are not of their own religion [Turk *jawr*—Ar *káfir*, an infidel]

Gib, jib, *n* a cat —Also written **Gib-cat** (*Shak*) [A corr of Gilbert, as '*Tom* cat,' hardly for *glib=lib*]

Gibbe, jib, *n* (*Shak*) an old worn out animal

Gibberish, gib'er ish, *n* rapid, gabbling talk unmeaning words —*adj* unmeaning —*v i* **Gibb'er**, to speak senselessly or inarticulately [See **Gabble.**]

Gibbet, jib'et, *n* a gallows on which particularly evil criminals were suspended after execution the projecting beam of a crane —*v t* to expose on a gibbet [O Fr *gibet*, a stick, origin unknown]

Gibbon, gib'un, *n* a genus of tailless anthropoid apes, with very long arms, natives of the East Indies [Origin unknown]

Gibbose, gib bōs', **Gibbous**, gib'us, *adj* hump backed swelling, convex, as the moon when nearly full —*adv* **Gibb'ously** —*ns* **Gibbos'ity**, **Gibb'ousness**, the state of being gibbous [L *gibbosus* = *gibberosus—gibber*, a hump]

Gibe, jib, *v t* to sneer at to taunt —*n* a scoff or taunt contempt —*adv* **Gib'ingly.**—*n* **Gib'er**, one who utters gibes [From Scand , as in Ice *geipa*, to talk nonsense]

Giblets, jib'lets, *n pl* the internal eatable parts of a fowl, taken out before cooking it —*adj* **Gib'let**, made of giblets [O Fr *gibelet*, origin unknown , not a dim of *gibier*, game]

Giddy, gid'i, *adj* unsteady, dizzy that causes giddiness whirling inconstant thoughtless —*adv* **Gidd'ily.**—*n* **Gidd'iness** —*adjs* **Giddy-headed**, thoughtless, wanting reflection, **Giddy-paced** (*Shak*), moving irregularly [From A S *giddian*, to sing, be merry, *gid*, a song]

Gie, gē, *v* a form of **Give** in Scotland and North England

Gier-eagle, jēr' ē'gl, *n* (*B*) a species of eagle. [See **Gyrfalcon**]

Gift, gift, *n* a thing given a bribe a quality bestowed by nature the act of giving —*v t* to endow with any power or faculty —*adj* **Gift'ed**, endowed by nature intellectual —*n* **Gift-horse**, a horse given as a gift —**To look a gift-horse in the mouth**, to criticise a gift that has been received —*n* **Gift'ling**, a little gift. [See **Give**]

Gig, gig, *n.* a light, two wheeled carriage a long, light boat —*ns* **Gig'man**, one who drives or keeps a gig—a favourite term of Carlyle's for a narrow philistinism based on the possession of a little more money than others, whence **Gig-man'ity**, **Gig'mānia.** [M E *gigge*, a whirling thing (cf **Whirligig**), prob related to Ice *geiga*, to turn in a wrong direction, cf **Jig**]

Gigantic, jī gan'tik, **Gigantean**, jī gan tē'an, *adj* suitable to a giant enormous —*adv* **Gigan'tically** —*adj* **Gigantesque'**, befitting a giant —*n* **Gigan'ticide**, the act of killing a giant [L *gigas*, *gigantis*, a giant, and *cædĕre*, to kill]

Giggle, gig'l, *v i* to laugh with short catches of the breath, or in a silly manner —*n* a laugh of this kind —*n* **Gigg'ler.** [M E *gagelen*, to **Cackle**, cf Ice *gagl*, a goose]

Giglet, gig'let, **Giglot**, gig'lot, *n* a light, giddy girl a wanton —*adj* (*Shak*) giddy, inconstant [Prob Scand , Ice *gikkr*, a pert person, perh related to **Gig.** See **Jig**]

Gigot, jig'ut, *n* a leg of mutton [Fr —O Fr *gigue*, a leg, a word of unknown origin There is another *gigue*, an old stringed instrument]

Gila monster. See **Monster.**

Gild, gild, *v t* to cover or overlay with gold to cover with any gold like substance to gloss over to adorn with lustre —*pr p* gild'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* gild'ed or gilt —*ns* **Gild'er**, one whose trade is to gild or cover articles with a thin coating of gold, **Gild'ing**, act or trade of a gilder gold laid on any surface for ornament —**To gild the pill**, to do something to make a disagreeable thing seem less so, **Gilded Chamber**, the House of Lords [A S *gyldan—gold* See **Gold**]

Gill, gil, *n* (*pl*) the breathing organs in fishes and certain other aquatic animals the flap below the bill of a fowl [Cf Dan *gælle*, a gill, Ice *gjolnar* (*pl*), gills, Sw *gal*]

Gill, jil, *n* a measure = ¼ pint [O Fr *gelle*, cf Low L *gillo*, a flask, allied to Fr *jale*, a large bowl, Eng **Gallon.**]

Gill, jil, *n* a girl, because of the commonness of the name *Gillian*, cf 'Jack and Gill ' ground ivy beer flavoured with ground ivy —*n* **Gill'-flirt**, a wanton girl [From *Gillian* or *Juliana* (from *Julius*), a female name, contracted *Gill*, *Jill*]

Gill, gil, *n* a small ravine, a wooded glen —Also **Ghyll.** [Ice *gil*, fissure, cleft]

Gillie, **Gilly**, gil'i, *n* a youth, a man servant, esp to one hunting [Gael *gille*, a lad, Ir *giolla*]

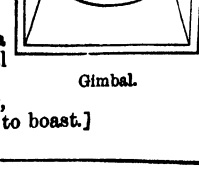
Gillyflower, jil'i flow er, *n* popular English name for stock, wallflower, &c , so called from its clove-like smell [O Fr *giroflée*—Gr *karyophyllon*, the clove tree—*karyon*, a nut, *phyllon*, a leaf]

Gilpy, gil'pi, *n* a boisterous boy or girl (*Scot*)

Gilt, gilt, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Gild.**—*adj* **Gild'ed.**—*n* that which is used for gilding —*adj* **Gilt-edged**, having the edges gilt of the highest quality, as 'gilt-edged securities' = those stocks whose interest is considered perfectly safe —*n* **Gilt-head**, a genus of acanthopterous fishes, with a half-moon shaped gold spot between the eyes

Gilt, gilt, *n* money (*Shak*)

Gimbal, gim'bal, *n* a contrivance for suspending the mariner's compass, so as to keep it always horizontal [L *gemelli*, twins]



Gimbal.

Gimblet. Same as **Gimlet.**

Gimcrack, jim'krak, *n* a toy a gewgaw a trivial mechanism [From prov *gim* or *jim*, neat, and *crack*, a lively boy, *crack*, *crake*, to boast.]

Gimlet, gim'let, *n* a small tool for boring holes by turning it with the hand —*v t* to pierce with a gimlet (*naut*) to turn round (an anchor) as if turning a gimlet. [O Fr *gimbelet*, from a Teut root, whence also Eng **Wimble.**]

Gimmal, gim'al, *n* a gimbal (*Shak*) anything consisting of parts moving within each other or interlocked—a quaint piece of mechanism —*adj* (*Shak*) made or consisting of double rings

Gimmer, gim'er, *n* (*Shak*) a gimcrack, a curious contrivance machinery [Prob a corr of **Gimmal.**]

Gimmer, gim'ér, *n* a two year old ewe [Ice *gymbr*, cf Sw *gimmer*, Dan *gimmer*]

Gimp, gimp, *n* a kind of trimming, &c of silk, woollen, or cotton twist [Fr *guimpe*, from Old High Ger *wimpal*, a light robe, Eng *wimple*]

Gin, jin, *n* Same as **Geneva**, of which it is a contraction —*ns* **Gin-shop**, a shop where gin is sold, **Gin-sling**, a cold beverage of gin and water, sweetened and flavoured

Gin, jin, *n* the name of a variety of machines, esp one with pulleys for raising weights, &c a pump worked by rotary sails a trap or snare (*B*) —*v t* to trap or snare to clear cotton of its seeds by a machine —*pr p* ginn'ing, *pa p* ginned [Contr from **Engine**]

Gin, jin, *n* an Australian native woman

Gin, gin, *v t* to begin —*n* **Ginn'ing**, beginning

Ging, ging, *n* a gang or company [A S *genge*, *gangan*, to go See **Gang.**]

Ginger, jin'jer, *n* the root of a plant in the E and W Indies, with a hot and spicy taste, useful as a condiment or stomachic —*ns* **Gin'gerbeer**, an effervescent drink flavoured with ginger; **Gin'gerbread**, sweet bread flavoured with ginger, **Ginger-wine**, a liquor made by the fermentation of sugar and water, and flavoured with various spices, chiefly ginger — **Gingerbread ware** or **work**, cheap and tawdry ornamental work. **To take the gilt off the gingerbread**, to destroy the illusion [Old form in M E *gingivere*—O Fr *gingibre*—L *zingiber*—Gr *zingiberis*—Sans *çringa vera*—*çringa*, horn, *vera*, shape]

Gingerly, jin'jer li, *adv* with soft steps cautiously [From a Scand root, seen in Sw *gingla*, to totter]

Gingham, ging'ham, *n* a kind of cotton cloth, woven from coloured yarns into stripes or checks, manufactured chiefly for dresses [Fr *guingan*, originally from Malay *ginggan*, striped]

Gingko, ging'kō, *n* a large tree of the same order as the yew, a native of China, where it is valued for the kernel of the fruit, but cultivated in Europe for its wood [Jap *gingko*—Chinese *yin hing—yin*, silver, *hing*, apricot]

Gingle, jing'l Same as **Jingle.**

Ginnet, jin'net, *n* obs form of **Jennet**

Ginseng, jin'seng, *n* a plant of the genus Aralia, and its root, highly esteemed in China as a panacea, particularly for exhaustion of body or mind [Chin *jin tsan*]

Gip, jip, *n* Same as **Gyp.**

Gipsy, Gypsey, Gypsy, jip'si, *n* one of a wandering race originally from India, now scattered over Europe one with a dark complexion a sly, roguish woman —*adj* unconventional, outdoor —*ns* **Gip'sydom, Gip'syism.—Gipsy hat**, a hat for women, with large flaps at the sides, **Gipsy table**, a form of light fancy table [*Egyptian*, because once supposed to come from Egypt]

Giraffe, ji-raf', *n* the camelopard, an African quadruped with remarkably long neck and legs [Fr —Sp *girafa*—Ar *zaraf*]

Girandole, jir'an dōl, *n* a branched chandelier, generally projecting from a wall, and used as a stand for candles or lamps, or for flowers [Fr —It *girandola—girare*—L *gyrāre*, to turn round —*gyrus*, Gr *gyros*, a circle.]

Girasol, jir'a sol, *n* a precious stone, exhibiting in strong lights a peculiar and beautiful reflection of bright red or yellow light, which seems to come from the interior of the stone [It —*girare*, and *sole*—L *sol*, the sun]

Gird, gerd, *v t* to gibe, jeer, mock (*at*) —*v t* (*obs*) to taunt —*n.* (*obs*) a sneer [A S *gyrd*, *gierd*, a rod]

Gird, gérd, *v t* to bind round to make fast by binding to surround to clothe, furnish —*pa t* and *pa p* gird'ed or girt —*n* **Gird'er**, one of the principal pieces of timber in a floor binding the others together (*engineering*) any simple or compound beam of wood, iron, or steel used to support joisting, walls, arches, &c, in building various kinds of bridges —**To gird one's self**, to tuck up loose garments under the girdle to brace the mind for any trial or effort [A S *gyrdan*, akin to Ger *gurten*, from the same root as **Garden** and **Yard**]

Girding, geird'ing, *n* (*B*) a covering

Girdle, geird'l, *n* that which encircles, esp a band or belt for the waist an enclosure, compass, limit (*jew*) a horizontal line surrounding a stone —*v t* to bind, as with a girdle to enclose to make a circular incision, as through the bark of a tree to kill it —*n* **Girdle-belt**, a belt for girding the waist —*p adj* **Gird'led** (*Shak*), surrounded with, or as with, a girdle —*n* **Gird'ler**, one who girdles a maker of girdles [A S *gyrdel—gyrdan*, to gird]

Girkin, ger'kin, *n* Same as **Gherkin.**

Girl, gerl, *n* a female child a young unmarried woman a maid servant —*n* **Girl'hood**, the state or time of being a girl —*adj* **Girl'ish**, of or like a girl —*adv* **Girl'ishly** —*n* **Girl'ishness.** [Prob from Old Low Ger *gör*, a child, with dim suffix *l*]

Girlond, obs form of **Garland.**

Girn, gern, *v i* (*Scot*) to grin, snarl

Girnel, ger'nel, *n* (*Scot*) a granary, meal chest [Variant of **Garner**]

Girondist, ji rond'ist, *n* a member of the moderate republican party during the French Revolution, so called because its earliest leaders, Vergniaud, Guadet, &c, were sent up to the Legislative Assembly (Oct 1791) by the Gironde department —Also **Giron'din**

Girt, gert, *v t* to gird —*pa p* **Girt**, of a ship moored so taut by her cables to two oppositely placed anchors as to be prevented from swinging to the wind or tide

Girth, gerth, *n* belly band of a saddle measure round the waist —Also **Girt.**

Gist, jist, *n* the main point or pith of a matter [The word in this sense comes from an old French proverb, 'I know where the hare lies' (O Fr *gist*, Fr *gît*)—i e I know the main point —Fr *gésir*, to lie—L *jacēre*]

Gittern, git'ern, *n* a kind of guitar, a cithern —*v i* to play on the gittern [Most prob Old Dut *ghiterne*—L *cithara*—Gr *kithara* See **Guitar**]

Giust, jōōst, *n* (*Spens*) Same as **Joust.**

Giusto, jūs'tō, *adj* (*mus*) suitable, regular. [It —L *justus*, just]

Give, giv, *v t* to bestow, to impart to yield to grant to permit to afford to furnish to pay or render, as thanks to pronounce, as a decision to show, as a result to apply, as one's self to allow or admit —*v i* to yield to pressure to begin to melt to grow soft to open, or give an opening or view, to lead (*upon*, *on*, *into*) —*pr p.* giv'ing, *pa t* gāve, *pa p* given (giv'n) —*ns.* **Giv'er**, one who gives or bestows; **Giv'ing**,

the act of bestowing (*Shak*) an alleging of what is not real —**To give it to one** (*coll*), to scold or beat anybody severely, **To give line, head, rein,** &c, to give more liberty or scope—the metaphor from angling, driving, **To give one's self away,** to betray one's secret by a slip of the tongue, &c, **Give and take,** to give and get fairly, fair measure on both sides, **Give chase,** to pursue, **Give ear,** to listen, **Give forth,** to emit, to publish, **Give in,** to yield, **Give out,** to report, to emit, **Give over,** to cease, **Give place,** to give way, to yield, **Give up,** to abandon, **Give way,** to fall back, to yield, to withdraw to begin rowing—usually as a command to a crew [A S *gifan*, Goth *giban*, Ger *geben*]

Gives, jivz, *n* Same as **Gyves**

Gizzard, giz'ard, *n* the muscular stomach of a fowl or bird [M E *giser*—O Fr *gezier*—L *gigerium*, used only in pl *gigeria*, the cooked entrails of poultry]

Gizzen, giz'n, *v i* (*Scot*) to shrink from dryness so as to leak to wither

Glabrous, glā'brus, *adj* smooth having no hairs or any unevenness. [L *glaber*, smooth, akin to *glubĕre*, to peel, Gr *glaphein*, to carve]

Glacial, glā'shi al, *adj* icy frozen pertaining to ice or its action, esp to glaciers —*adj* **Glacé,** iced glossy, lustrous —*ns* **Glā'cialist,** one who attributes the phenomena of the drift in geology to the action of glaciers, **Glācia'tion,** the act of freezing ice the process of becoming covered with glaciers [Fr —L *glacialis—glacies*, ice]

Glacier, glā'shēr, or glas'i er, *n* a field or, more properly, a slowly moving river of ice, such as is found in the hollows and on the slopes of lofty mountains [Fr —*glace*, ice—L *glacies*, ice]

Glacis, glā'sis, or gla sē', *n* a gentle slope (*fort*) a smooth sloping bank [Fr,—O Fr *glacer*, to freeze—*glace*, ice]

Glad, glad, *adj* pleased cheerful bright giving pleasure —*v t* to make glad —*pr p* gladd'ing, *pa p* gladd'ed —*v t* **Gladd'en,** to make glad to cheer to animate —*adv* **Glad'ly.**—*n* **Glad'ness** —*adj* **Glad'ful** (*Spens*) —*n* **Glad'fulness** —*adj* **Glad'some,** glad joyous gay —*adv* **Glad'somely** —*n* **Glad'someness** [A S *glæd*, Ger *glatt*, smooth, Ice *glaðr*, bright, Dan *glad*]

Glade, glād, *n* an open space in a wood [Scand, Ice *glaðr*, bright, Norw *glette*, a clear spot among clouds]

Gladiator, glad'i-ā tor, *n* in ancient Rome, a professional combatant with men or beasts in the arena —*adjs* **Gladiator'ial, Gladiā'tory, Gladiator'ian, Glad'iāte,** sword-shaped [L, a swordsman—*gladius*, a sword]

Gladiole, glad'i ōl, **Gladiolus,** gla dī'o lus, glad i ō'lus, *n* the sword-lily [L *gladiolus*, dim of *gladius*]

Gladstone, glad'ston, *n* a four wheeled two seated carriage with driver's seat and dickey a kind of light travelling bag, opening wide [From the great statesman, W E Gladstone]

Glagolitic, glag o lit'ik, *adj* of or pertaining to *Glagol*, an ancient Slavonic alphabet, apparently derived from the cursive Greek of the 9th century, only used in the liturgical books of the Dalmatian Slavs [Old Bulgarian *glagolu*, a word]

Glaikit, glāk'it, *adj* (*Scot*) giddy, foolish —*ns* **Glaik,** a deception, a quick glance, **Glaik'itness,** levity —**To fling the glaiks in folk's een,** to throw dust in people's eyes [See **Gleek**]

Glair, glār, *n* the clear part of an egg used as varnish any viscous, transparent substance mud —*v t* to varnish with white of eggs —*adjs* **Glair'y, Glair'eous, Glār'eous.** [Fr *glaire*—Low L *clara ovi*, white of egg—L. *clarus*, clear]

Glaive, glāv, *n* a pointed cutting weapon like a halberd, fixed on a long shaft, its edge on the outer curve —Also **Glave.** [O Fr *glaive*—L *gladius*, a sword]

Glamour, glam'er, *n* the supposed influence of a charm on the eyes, making them see things as fairer than they are fascination enchantment [Merely a corruption of *gramarye* or *grammar*, meaning grammar, then magic]

Glance, glans, *n* a sudden shoot of light a darting of the eye a momentary view —*v i* to dart a ray of light or splendour to snatch a momentary view to fly off obliquely to make a passing allusion —*v t* to dart suddenly or obliquely to hint —*adv* **Glanc'ingly.**—*n* **Glance-coal,** any hard coal, like anthracite, so called from its metallic lustre [From a Teut root seen in Sw *glans*, Dut *glans*, Ger *glanz*, lustre, and allied to obs Eng *glint*, Eng *glitter*, *glass*]

Gland, gland, *n* a secreting structure, which in various ways alters the material brought to it by the blood, extracting and excreting waste products as in the kidneys, or manufacturing valuable by products, such as the glycogen and bile of the liver (*bot*) a small cellular spot which secretes oil or aroma —*adjs* **Gland'ular, Gland'ulous,** containing, consisting of, or pertaining to glands, **Glandif'erous,** bearing acorns or nuts, **Gland'iform,** resembling a gland nut shaped —*n* **Gland'ule,** a small gland [Fr *glande*—L *glans, glandis*, an acorn, from the likeness of shape to an acorn]

Glanders, gland'erz, *n* a malignant, contagious, and fatal disease of the horse or ass, showing itself esp on the mucous membrane of the nose, upon the lungs, and on the lymphatic system —*adj* **Gland'ered,** affected with glanders

Glare, glār, *n* a clear, dazzling light overpowering lustre a piercing look —*v i* to shine with a clear, dazzling light to be ostentatiously splendid to look with piercing eyes —*adj* **Glar'ing,** bright and dazzling barefaced notorious —*adv* **Glar'ingly** —*n* **Glar'ingness** [Perh from A S *glær*, a pellucid substance, amber, akin to **Glass**]

Glass, glas, *n* a combination of silica with some alkali or alkaline earth, such as lime, &c —it is used for window panes, mirrors, lenses, &c anything made of glass, esp a drinking vessel, a mirror, &c the quantity of liquid a glass holds any fused substance like glass, with a vitreous fracture (*pl*) spectacles —*adj* made of glass —*v t* to case in glass —*adj* **Glass'like** —*ns* **Glass-blower,** one who blows and fashions glass, **Glass-blowing,** the process of making glass, by taking a mass of glass reduced by heat to a viscid state, and inflating it, **Glass-crab,** the larval form of rock lobsters, &c, but formerly regarded as adults, and made into a genus of even family, **Glass-cutting,** the act or process of cutting, shaping, and ornamenting the surface of glass, **Glass-cutter** —*adj* **Glass-faced** (*Shak*), reflecting the sentiments of another, as in a mirror —*n* **Glass'ful,** the contents of a glass —*adj* **Glass-gazing** (*Shak*), addicted to viewing one's self in a mirror —*ns* **Glass-grinding,** the ornamenting of glass by rubbing with sand, emery, &c, **Glass-house,** a glass manufactory a house made of glass (**To live in a glass-house** = to be open to attack or retort), **Glass-painting,** the art of producing pictures on glass by means of staining it chemically, **Glass-paper,** paper coated with finely pounded glass, and used like sand paper, **Glass-soap,** an oxide of manganese and other substances used by glass-blowers to remove colouring from glass; **Glass-work,** articles made of glass, **Glass'wort,** a plant so called from its yielding soda, used in making glass —*adj* **Glass'y,** made of or like glass —*adv* **Glass'ily.**—*n* **Glass'iness.**—*adj*

Glassy-headed, having a bald, shining head (*Tenn*) —**Musical glasses** (see **Harmonica**) —*ns* **Cut-glass,** flint glass shaped or ornamented by cutting or grinding on a wheel, **Ground-glass,** any glass that has been depolished by a sand-blast, grinding, or etching with acids, so as to destroy its transparency, **Plate-glass,** glass cast in large thick plates —**Water,** or **Soluble glass,** the soluble silicate of soda or of potash formed when silica is fused with an excess of alkali, used for hardening artificial stone, as a cement, and for rendering calico, &c unin-flammable [A S *glæs*, Dut, Ger, and Sw *glas*, cog with **Glow, Gleam, Glad, Glance,** and **Glare**]

Glassite, glas'īt, *n* one of a religious sect founded by John Glas (1695–1773), a minister of the Church of Scotland, who was deposed in 1730 for maintaining that a congregation with its elder ship is, in its discipline, subject to no jurisdiction but that of Jesus Christ The sect is now better known as the Sandemanians, from the name of Glas's son in law

Glaswegian, glas wē'j i an, *n* and *adj* a native or citizen of Glasgow

Glaucoma, glawk ō'ma, *n* an insidious disease of the eye, marked by increased tension within the eyeball, growing dimness of vision, and an excavation of the papilla of the optic nerve —*adj* **Glaucom'atous** [See **Glaucous.**]

Glauconite, glaw'kō-nīt, *n* the mineral, a silicate of iron, which gives a green colour to some of the beds of the greensand strata, whence their name [Fr —Gr *glaukos*, bluish green See **Glaucous**]

Glaucous, glaw'kus, *adj* sea green grayish blue (*bot*) covered with a fine green bloom [L *glaucus*, bluish—Gr *glaukos*, blue or gray]

Glaucus, glaw'kus, *n* a genus of Gasteropods, inhabiting the warmer parts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans [Formed from Gr *glaukos*, a kind of fish—*glaukos*, bluish green]

Glaum, glām, *v i* and *v t* (*Scot*) to grasp eagerly (*at*) [Der unknown]

Glaur, glar, a Scotch form of **Glair**

Glaux, glaks, *n* a genus of Primulaceæ, called also Sea Milkwort and Black Saltwort, common on muddy soils along sea coasts of northern Europe—formerly used in soda making [Formed through L from Gr *glaux*, the milk vetch]

Glave See **Glaive**

Glaze, glāz, *v t* to furnish or cover with glass to cover with a thin surface of or resembling glass to give a glassy surface to —*n* the glassy coating put upon pottery any shining exterior —*ns* **Glaz'er,** a workman who glazes pottery, paper, &c, **Gla'zier,** one whose trade is to set glass in window frames, &c (for *glaz er*, like *law y er* for *law er*), **Glaz'ing,** the act or art of setting glass the art of covering with a vitreous sub stance (*paint*) semi transparent colours put thinly over others to modify the effect [M E *glasen—glas*, **Glass**]

Gleam, glēm, *v i* to glow or shine to flash —*n* a small stream of light a beam brightness —*n* **Gleam'ing,** a sudden shoot of light —*adj* **Gleam'y,** casting beams or rays of light [A S *glǽm*, gleam, brightness (see **Glimmer**), akin to **Glass, Glow.**]

Glean, glēn, *v t* to gather in handfuls after the reapers to collect (what is thinly scattered) —*v i* to gather the corn left by a reaper —*n* that which is gleaned the act of gleaning —*ns* **Glean'er; Glean'ing** [O Fr *glener* (Fr *glaner*), through Low L *glenare*, *glena*, from Teut But origin obscure]

Glebe, glēb, *n* the land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice (*mining*) a piece of earth containing ore turf (*arch.*) —*adjs* **Gleb'ous, Gleb'y,** cloddy, turfy [Fr —L *gleba*, a clod, soil Cf **Globe**]

Glede, glēd, *n* (*B*) the common kite, a rapacious bird [A S *glida*, from *glīdan*, to **Glide.**]

Gledge, glej, *v i* to squint to look cunningly —*n* a knowing look [See **Gley.**]

Glee, glē, *n* joy mirth and gaiety (*mus*) a song or catch in parts —*adj* **Glee'ful,** merry —*ns* **Glee-maiden,** a female minstrel, **Glee'man,** a minstrel —*adj* **Glee'some,** merry, joyous [A S *gleó*, mirth, song, Ice *gly*]

Gleed, glēd, *n* a hot coal or burning ember [A S *glēd*, cf Dut *gloed*, Ger *glut*, Sw *glod*]

Gleek, glēk, *n* (*Shak*) a jest or scoff, a trick an old game at cards for three, each having twelve, and eight being left for the stock —*v i* (*Shak*) to jibe or sneer, to spend time in sport or fun [Prob cog with A S *geléc*, play, Ice *leik*]

Gleet, glēt, *n* a glairy discharge from a mucous surface —*adj* **Gleet'y.** [O Fr *glete*, *glecte*, a flux]

Gleg, gleg, *adj* clever apt sharp (*Scot*) [Ice *gloggr*, clever, cf A S *gleáw*, wise, Ger *glau*, clear]

Glen, glen, *n* a narrow valley worn by a river a depression between hills [Celt, as in Gael and Ir *gleann*, W *glyn*]

Glengarry, glen gar'i, *n* a cap of thick milled woollen, generally rising to a point in front, with ribbons hanging down behind—worn by the Highlanders of Scotland [Glengarry, a glen in West Inverness shire]

Glenlivet, glen lēv'et, *n* a good Scotch whisky [Glenlivet, a valley in Banffshire]

Gley, glī, and glē, *v i* to squint —*p adj* **Gleyed,** squint-eyed (*Scot*) [M E *gleyen*—Ice *glýja*, to glitter, cf Dan *glo*]

Glib, glib, *adj* moving easily voluble —*v t* to move freely —*adv* **Glib'ly.**—*n* **Glib'ness** [A contr of Dut *glibberig*, slippery]

Glib, glib, *n* (*Spens*) a bush of hair hanging over the eyes [Celt, a lock of hair]

Glib, glib, *v t* (*Shak*) to emasculate, to castrate [Perh an error for *lib*, to castrate]

Glide, glīd, *v i* to slide smoothly and easily to flow gently to pass rapidly —*n* act of gliding the joining of two sounds without a break a smooth and sliding kind of waltz step —*adv* **Glid'ingly** —*n* **Glid'er,** one who or that which glides —*adj* **Glid'dery,** slippery [A S *glīdan*, to slip, to slide, Ger *gleiten*, to move smoothly, perh akin to **Glad**]

Gliff, glif, *n* a fright, a scare a moment (*Scot*) —Also **Glift** [M E *gliffen*, to be terrified Origin obscure]

Glim, glim, *n* a light (*slang*) [A S *gleomu*, cf Ger *glimm*, a spark]

Glimmer, glim'er, *v i* to burn or appear faintly —*n* a faint light feeble rays of light (*min*) mica —*ns* **Glimmer-gowk,** an owl (*Tenn*), **Glimm'ering,** a glimmer an inkling —*adv* **Glimm'eringly,** in a glimmering manner [M E *glimeren*, most prob directly Scand, Dan *glimre*, to glimmer, Sw prov *glim*, a glance, cf **Gleam**]

Glimpse, glimps, *n* a short gleam a weak light transient lustre a hurried view fleeting enjoy ment the exhibition of a faint resemblance —*v i* to appear by glimpses —*v t* to get a glimpse of [M E *glimsen*, to glimpse, a variant of **Glimmer.**]

Glint, glint, *v i* to shine, gleam to move quickly (*Burns*) —*v t* to reflect —*n* a gleam [M E *glinten*, to shine—Scand, Old Dan *glinte*, to shine]

Glisk, glisk, *n* a glimpse (*Scot*). [**M. E.** *glissen* —**A.S** *glisian*, **to glance.**]

Glissade, glis ād', *v i* to slide or glide down —*n* act of sliding down a slope

Glisten, glis'n, *v i* to glitter or sparkle with light to shine —*n* glitter [M E *glis ien*, to shine—A.S *glisnian*, to shine, cf Dut *glinsteren*]

Glister, glis'ter, *v i* to sparkle, glitter —*adj* **Glis'tering** (*Shak*), glittering [M E *glistren*, see above]

Glit, a Scotch form of **Gleet**

Glitter, glit'er, *v i* to glisten, to sparkle with light to be splendid to be showy —*n* lustre brilliancy —*adjs* **Glitt'erand** (*Spens*), sparkling, glittering, **Glitt'ering,** shining splendid brilliant —*adv* **Glitt'eringly** [M E *gliteren*, cf Ice *glitra*, Middle High Ger *glitzern*]

Gloaming, glōm'ing, *n* twilight, dusk [A S *glómung*, Scot *gloamin*, akin to **Gloom**]

Gloat, glōt, *v i* to look eagerly, in a bad sense to view with a wicked joy [Scand, Ice *glotta*, to grin]

Globate, glōb'āt, **Globated,** glōb'āt ed, *adj* like a globe circular [L *globāre*, *ātum*, to form into a ball—*globus*]

Globe, glōb, *n* a ball a round body, a sphere the earth a sphere representing the earth (terrestrial globe) or the heavens (celestial globe) a group (*obs*) —*v t* to form in a circle —*ns* **Globe-fish,** one of a genus of fishes found in warm seas, remarkable for its power of swelling out its body to a globular form, **Globe-flower,** a small palæarctic genus of plants of the order Ranunculaceæ, with a globe of large showy sepals enclosing the small inconspicuous linear petals, **Globe-trotter,** one who travels for pleasure around the world, **Globe-trotting** —*adjs* **Globose',** **Glob'ous,** resembling a globe —*n* a globe (*Milton*) —*n* **Globo'sity** —*adjs* **Glob'ūlar,** **Glob'ūlous,** like a globe spherical —*adv* **Glob'ūlarly** —*ns* **Globūlar'ity,** **Glob'ūle,** a little globe or round particle, **Glob'ūlin, Glob'ūline,** a substance closely allied to albumen, which forms the main ingredient of the blood globules, and also occurs in the crystalline lens of the eye, **Glob'ūlite,** the name given by Vogelsang to minute crystallites, having a spherical, drop like form —*adj* **Glob'y** (*Milton*), resembling a globe having a spherical surface [O Fr —L *globus*, akin to *gleba*, a clod]

Glode, glōd (*Spens*), *pa t* of **Glide**

Glome, glōm, *n* (*bot*) a globular head of flowers [L *glomus* = *globus*, and conn with **Clump, Lump**]

Glomerate, glom'er āt, *v t* to gather into a ball to collect into a spherical mass —*adj* growing in rounded or massive forms conglomerate —*n* **Glomera'tion,** act of gathering into a ball a body formed into a ball [L *glomerāre*, *ātum*—*glomus*, *glomeris*, a clew of yarn]

Gloom, glōōm, *n* partial darkness cloudiness heaviness of mind, sadness hopelessness sullenness —*v i* to be sullen or dejected to be cloudy or obscure —*v t* to fill with gloom —*p adj* **Gloom'ing,** shining obscurely (*Shak*) —*n* twilight gloaming —*adj* **Gloom'y,** dim or obscure dimly lighted sad, melancholy —*adv* **Gloom'ily.** —*n* **Gloom'iness** [A.S *glóm*, gloom, prov Ger *glumm*, gloomy, Eng **Glum**]

Gloria, glō'ri a, *n* a doxology —**Gloria in excelsis,** called the 'Greater Doxology,' which is an expansion of the hymn of the angels (Luke, ii 14), in the Roman liturgy is placed immediately after the beginning of the Mass, and in the English Prayer book at the close of the communion office It commences with the words, *Gloria in excelsis Deo* ('Glory to God in the highest'), **Gloria Patri,** called the 'Lesser Doxology,' is repeated at the end of each psalm in the service of the Roman and Anglican churches. It is, 'Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost, as it was,' &c [L *gloria*, glory]

Glorify, glō'ri fī, *v t* to make glorious to honour to exalt to glory or happiness to ascribe honour to, to worship —*pa p* glō'rified —*n.* **Glorifica'tion.** [L *gloria*, and *facĕre*, to make]

Glory, glō'ri, *n* renown honour the occasion of praise an object of pride excellency splendour brightness in religious symbolism, a combination of the nimbus and the aureola, but often erroneously used for the nimbus a burst of sunlight a luminous glow of reflected light upon clouds vain glory (*B*) the presence of God the manifestation of God to the blessed in heaven heaven —*v i* to boast to be proud of anything to exult —*pa p* glo'ried —*adjs* **Glo'ried,** illustrious, honourable (*Milton*), **Glo'rious,** noble, splendid conferring renown elated, tipsy (*coll*) —*adv* **Glo'riously** —*ns* **Glo'riousness; Glo'rying,** boasting, **Gloriō'sa,** a genus of Liliaceæ, of which the best known species, a native of India, is a herbaceous perennial, with beautiful red and yellow flowers [O Fr *glorie*—L *gloria* (for *cloria*), akin to *clarus*, from root of L *cluēre*, Gr *klu ein*, to be famed, Eng **Loud**]

Gloss, glos, *n* brightness or lustre, as from a polished surface external show —*v t* to give a superficial lustre to to render plausible to palliate [Ice *glossi*, brightness, *glóa*, to glow See **Glass**]

Gloss, glos, *n* a remark to explain a subject a comment —*v i* to comment or make explanatory remarks —*adj* **Glossā'rial,** relating to a glossary, containing explanation —*ns* **Glos'sarist,** a writer of a glossary, **Glos'sary,** a vocabulary of words requiring special explanation a dictionary, **Glossā'tor, Glos'ser,** a writer of glosses or comments, a commentator, **Glos'sic,** a phonetic alphabet devised by Mr A J Ellis (1814–90) for the scientific expression of speech sounds—to be used concurrently with the *Nomic* or existing English orthography, **Glossī'tis,** inflammation of the tongue, **Glossog'raphy,** the writing of glossaries or comments —*n* **Glossog'rapher** —*adj* **Glossograph'ical** [L *glossa*, a word requiring explanation—Gr *glōssa*, the tongue]

Glossology, glos-ol'o ji, *n* the science of language, comparative philology the knowledge of the definition of technical terms —Also **Glottol'ogy** —*n* **Glossol'ogist** —*adj* **Glossolog'ical.** [Gr *glōssa*, and *logos*, a discourse]

Glossotomy, glos ot'o mi, *n* dissection of the tongue [Gr *glōssa*, the tongue, and *tomē*, a cutting]

Glossy, glos'i, *adj* smooth and shining highly polished —*adv* **Gloss'ily** —*n* **Gloss'iness**

Glottis, glot'is, *n* the opening of the larynx or entrance to the windpipe —*adj* **Glott'al.** [Gr *glōttis*—*glōtta*, the tongue]

Glottology See **Glossology**

Glout, glowt, *v i* to be sulky —*n* a sulky look, the sulks [See **Gloat**]

Glove, gluv, *n* a covering for the hand, with a sheath for each finger a boxing glove —*v t* to cover with or as with a glove —*ns* **Glov'er,** one who makes or sells gloves, **Glove-fight,** a boxing match in which the hands are gloved, **Glove-money,** a gratuity given to servants, officers of a court, &c, **Glove-shield,** a shield worn by a knight on the left hand gauntlet to parry blows, **Glove-stretcher,** a scissors shaped instrument for inserting into the fingers of gloves to stretch them —**To handle without gloves,** to treat with vigour or with scant ceremony, **To throw down,** or **take up, the glove,** to offer, or to accept a challenge [A S *glóf*, allied to Scot. *loof*, Ice. *lófi*, palm of the hand]

Glow, glō, *v i* to shine with an intense heat to feel great heat of body to be flushed to feel the heat of passion to be ardent —*n* shining or white heat unusual warmth brightness of colour vehemence of passion —*adv* **Glow'ingly** —*n.* **Glow-worm,** a name applied to numerous beetles in the **sub-family** *Lampyrides*, having phosphorescent structures on the abdomen [A S *glówan*, to glow, Ger *gluhen*, Ice *glóa*, to glow]

Glower, glow'ėr, *v i* to stare frowningly to scowl —*n* a fierce or threatening stare

Gloxinia, glok sin'i a, *n* a genus of plants of the order *Gesneraceæ*, almost stemless, with bright bell shaped flowers [Named from the 18th century botanist, *Gloxin* of Colmar]

Gloze, glōz, *v i* to give a false meaning to to flatter to wheedle (*obs*) to comment —*v t* to palliate by specious explanation —*n* (*obs*) an explanation [M E *glosen* See **Gloss** (2)]

Glucinum, gloō si'num, *n* a white metal prepared from beryl—its oxide, **Gluci'na,** white, tasteless, insoluble in water —*ns* **Glucide'** = **Saccharin** (q v), **Glucōse',** the peculiar kind of sugar in the juice of fruits the sugar syrup obtained by the conversion of starch into sugar by sulphuric acid—grape sugar, &c, **Glu'coside,** any of those vegetable products which, on treatment with acids or alkalies, yield a sugar or some closely allied carbohydrate, as decomposition products; **Glucosū'ria,** diabetes [Gr *glykys*, sweet]

Glue, gloō, *n* an adhesive substance obtained by boiling the skins, hoofs, &c of animals —*v t* to join with glue —*pr p* glū'ing, *pa p* glūed —*ns* **Glue-pot,** a vessel for melting glue, **Glu'er,** one who cements with glue —*adj* **Glu'ey,** containing glue sticky viscous —*n* **Glu'eyness** —*adj* **Glu'ish,** having the nature of glue —*n* **Marine-glue,** not a glue, but a cementing composition used in shipbuilding, for paying seams in ships' decks after being caulked [Fr *glu* —Low L *glus, glutis—gluĕre*, to draw together]

Glum, glum, *adj* frowning sullen gloomy —*n* **Glum'ness** —*adv* **Glum'ly** —*adj* **Glump'ish,** glum —*n* **Glumps,** the sulks —*adj* **Glump'y,** sulky [M E *glomben, glommen*, to frown, prob related to Sw *glomma*, Low Ger *glummen*]

Glume, gloōm, *n* a term applied to certain bracts in grasses and sedges —*adj* **Glumā'ceous** [L *gluma*, husk—*glubĕre*, to peel off bark]



Glume

Glut, glut, *v t* to swallow greedily to feast to satiety to supply in excess —*pr p* glutt'ing, *pa p* glutt'ed —*n* that which is gorged more than enough anything that obstructs the passage [L *glutīre*, to swallow]

Glutæus, Gluteus, gloō tē'us, *n* one of the natal or buttock muscles —*adjs* **Glute'al, Glute'an.** [Gr *gloutos*, the rump]

Gluten, gloō'ten, *n* the nitrogenous part of the flour of wheat and other grains, insoluble in water —*ns* **Glu'tin,** or **Glī'adin,** the separable viscid constituent of wheat gluten, soluble in alcohol [L *gluten*, the same as *glus* See **Glue.**]

Glutinate, gloō'tin āt, *v t* to unite, as with glue —*n.* **Glutina'tion.**—*adj* **Glu'tinative,** having the quality of gluing or cementing tenacious [L *glutināre, ātum*]

Glutinous, gloō'tin us, *adj* gluey tenacious (*bot*) covered, as a leaf, with slimy moisture —*n* **Glu'tinousness**

Glutton, glut'n, *n* one who eats to excess a popular name of the wolverine, a carnivorous quadruped of the weasel family —*v i* **Glutt'onise, to eat to excess,** like a glutton —*adjs* **Glutt'onous, Glutt'onish,** given to, or consisting in gluttony.—*adv.* **Glutt'onously.**—*n.* **Glutt'ony,** excess in eating [Fr *glouton*—L *gluton em*—*gluttīre*, to devour See **Glut**]

Glycerine, glis'ėr in, *n* a colourless, viscid, neutral, inodorous fluid, of a sweet taste, soluble in water and alcohol [Fr —Gr *glykeros—glykys*, sweet]

Glycocoll, glī'kō kol, *n* or amido acetic acid, a crystalline solid of sweetish taste, very soluble in water, a product of various processes of decomposition of animal matters — Also **Gly'cin.** [Formed from Gr *glykys*, sweet, *kolla*, glue]

Glycogen, glī'kō jen, *n* or animal starch, a substance first discovered by Claude Bernard in the human liver—when pure, a white, amorphous, tasteless powder, insoluble in alcohol [Formed from Gr *glykys*, sweet, *genēs*, producing]

Glycol, glī'kol, *n* the type of a class of artificial compounds forming chemically a link between alcohol and glycerine [Formed from *glyc*(erine) and (alcoh)*ol*]

Glyconic, glī kon'ik, *adj* and *n* of or pertaining to the ancient Greek poet Glycon, or the verse attributed to him, consisting of four feet—one, a dactyl, the others, trochees

Glyph, glif, *n* (*archit*) an ornamental channel or fluting, usually vertical —*adj* **Glyph'ic** [Gr *glyphē—glyphein*, to hollow out, carve]

Glyphography, glif og'raf i, *n* a process of taking a raised copy of a drawing by electrotype —*adj* **Glyphograph'ic.** [Gr *glyphein*, to carve, engrave, and *graphē*, drawing—*graphein*, to write]

Glyptic, glip'tik, *adj* pertaining to carving on stone, &c (*min*) figured —*n pl* **Glyp'tics,** the art of engraving, esp on precious stones

Glyptodon, glip'tō don, *n* a gigantic fossil armadillo of S America with fluted teeth [Gr *glyptos*, carved, and *odous, odontos*, tooth]

Glyptography, glip tog'raf i, *n* the art of engraving on precious stones —*adj* **Glyptograph'ic.** [Gr *glyptos*, carved, and *graphein*, to write]

Gmelina, mel'i na, *n* a genus of verbenaceous trees [Named from the botanist, Samuel Gottlieb Gmelin (1744–74)]

Gnaphalium, na fā'li um, *n* a genus of composite herbs of the aster family, the cudweed or everlasting [L —Gr *gnaphalion*, a plant used in stuffing cushions]

Gnar, nar, *v i* to snarl or growl —Also **Gnarr, Knar, Gnarl.** [From a Teut root found in Ger *knurren*, Dan *knurre*, to growl, formed from the sound]

Gnarl, narl, *n* a twisted knot in wood —*adj* **Gnarled,** knotty, twisted [From a Teut root, as in Ger *knurren*, Dan *knort*, a knot, gnarl, and prob akin to *gnarl* in the sense of pressing close together]

Gnash, nash, *v t* to strike the teeth together in rage or pain —*v i* to grind the teeth [M E *gnasten*—Sw. *knastra*, to crash, cf Ger *knastern*, Dan *knaske*]

Gnat, nat, *n* a genus of dipterous insects of numerous species, esp abundant in marshy districts The female lives on the blood of animals. [A S *gnæt*, Ice *gnata*, to clash]

Gnathic, nath'ik, *adj* of the jaws—also **Gnā'thal.** —*ns* **Gnath'ism,** the classification of mankind based on measurements of the jaw, **Gnathī'tis,** inflammation of the cheek or upper jaw; **Gnathoplast'y,** the formation of a cheek by plastic surgery, **Gnathop'oda,** the xiphosura the arthropoda [Gr *gnathos*, the jaw]

Gnathonic, -al, nā-thon'ik, -al, *adj* flattering [From Gnatho, a character in Terence's *Eunuchus* —Gr *gnathos*, the jaw]

Gnaw, naw, *v t* to bite so as to make a noise with the teeth to bite off by degrees to corrode or wear away. to bite in agony or rage: (*fig*) to torment —*v.s.* to use the teeth in biting [A S

gnagan, cf Dut *knagen*, Ice *naga*, prov Eng *nag*, to tease]

Gneiss, nīs, *n.* (*geol*) a species of stratified rock composed of quartz, felspar, and mica —*adjs* **Gneiss'oid**, having some of the characters of gneiss, **Gneiss'ose**, having the structure of gneiss [Ger *gneiss*, a name used by the Saxon miners, of unknown origin]

Gnome, nōm, *n* a pithy and sententious saying, generally in verse, embodying some moral sentiment or precept —**Gnomic poets**, a class of writers in Greek literature who cultivated this form of composition [Gr *gnōmē*, an opinion—*gnōnai*, *gignōskein*, to know]

Gnome, nōm, *n* a kind of sprite, said to preside over the inner parts of the earth and its treasures a dwarf or goblin [Fr —a word traced by Littré to Paracelsus, and perh formed from Gr *gnōmē*, intelligence, because it was supposed these spirits could reveal the treasures of the earth]

Gnomon, nō'mon, *n* the pin of a dial, whose shadow points to the hour the index of the hour circle of a globe (*geom*) the name given to the sum of any three of the parts of a rectangle when divided into four parts by cross lines parallel to its sides interpreter, as in Bengel's *Gnomon Novi Testamenti* —*adjs* **Gnomon'ic**, **Gnomon'ical**, pertaining to the art of dialling —*adv* **Gnomon'ically** —*ns* **Gnomon'ics**, the art of dialling, **Gnomonol'ogy**, a treatise on dialling [Gr *gnōmōn*, an interpreter—*gnōnai*, to know]

Gnostic, nos'tik, *n* (*theol*) one of a sect in the beginning of the Christian era which maintained that knowledge (*gnōsis*) and not faith (*pistis*) was the way of salvation—Gnosticism incorporated elements from the philosophy of Plato and the Stoics, Oriental dualism, &c, clothed its ideas in mythological drapery, allegorised away the great facts of Christ's person and work, and represented individual life as the result of a process of emanation from the original essence —*adj* having knowledge knowing, cunning pertaining to the Gnostics or their doctrines —*ns* **Gnō'sis**, knowledge mystical knowledge, **Gnos'ticism**, the eclectic doctrines of the Gnostics [Gr *gnōstikos*, good at knowing—*gignōskein*, to know]

Gnu, nū, *n* a genus of antelopes native to S Africa, of which the best known species has often been described as apparently made up of parts of different animals, even including the ox, buffalo, and horse [Hottentot]

Go, gō, *v i* to pass from one place to another to be in motion to proceed to walk to depart from to lead in any direction to extend to tend to be about to do to pass in report to pass, as in payment to be accounted in value to happen in a particular way to turn out to fare to give way —*n* affair, matter, as in 'a pretty go' fashion, as in 'all the go' energy, activity —*pr p* gō'ing, *pa t* went, *pa p* gone (gon) —**Great go**, a degree examination, compared with **Little go**, a preliminary examination in the university of Cambridge, **No go**, not possible of no use —*adj* **Go-ahead**, dashing, energetic —*ns* **Go-between**, **Goer-between** (*Shak*), one who is agent between two parties, **Go-by**, escape by artifice evasion any intentional disregard in coursing, the act of passing by or ahead in motion —**Go about** (*B*), to set one's self about to seek to endeavour, **Go about one's business**, to attend to one's duties to be off, **Go at**, to attack, **Go beyond** (*B*), to overreach, **Go down**, to sink, decline to be believed or accepted, **Go far**, to last long, **Go for**, to pass for to attack to take up a line of policy, **Go for nothing**, to have no value, **Go hard with**, to be in real difficulty or danger, **Go in for**, to be in favour of to aim after, **Go in unto**, to have sexual intercourse with, **Go it**, to act in a striking or dashing manner—often in *imper* by way of encouragement, **Go off**, to leave to die to explode to fade, **Go on**, to proceed, **Go one better**, to take a bet and add another more to it to excel another in fitness for some purpose, **Go one's way**, to depart, **Go out**, to become extinct or expire, **Go over**, to study, to examine, **Go the whole hog**, to go to the fullest extent, **Go through**, to perform thoroughly, to accomplish, **Go through fire and water**, to undertake any trouble or risks for one's end (from the usage in ancient ordeals), **Go to**, come now (a kind of interjection, like the L *agedum*, the Gr ἄγε νυν), **Go to pieces**, to break up entirely, to be dismembered, **Go to the wall**, to be pushed aside, passed by, **Go under**, to be called by some title or character to be ruined to die, **Go well**, to prosper, **Go with**, to accompany to agree, accord, **Go without saying**, to be self evident (Fr *Cela va sans dire*), **Let go**, to release, to quit hold of [A S *gán*, conn for *gangan*, to go, cf Ger *gehen*, Dut *gaan*, Ice *ganga*]

Goad, gōd, *n* a sharp pointed stick, often shod with iron, for driving oxen a stimulus —*v t* to drive with a goad to urge forward [A S *gád*, a goad, cf Ice *gaddr*, a goad]

Goal, gōl, *n* a mark set up to bound a race the winning post, also the starting post the end aimed at the two upright posts between which the ball is kicked in the game of football the act of sending the ball between the goal posts an end or aim —*n* **Goal-keeper** (*football*), one stationed to prevent the ball being kicked between the goal posts [Fr *gaule*, a pole, prob of Teut origin, as Old Fris *walu*, a staff, Goth *walus*, but acc to Littré from L *vallus*, a stake]

Goat, gōt, *n* the well known quadruped, allied to the sheep —*ns* **Goat'chāfer**, the dor or dung-beetle, **Goatēē'**, a beard left on the chin, while the rest of the face is shaven, **Goat-herd**, one who tends goats —*adj* **Goat'ish**, resembling a goat, esp in smell lustful wanton —*ns* **Goat'-moth**, a large moth common throughout Europe and Asia, having a thick heavy body, and measuring three inches or more across the wings, **Goat's-beard**, **Goat's-rue**, **Goat's-thorn**, names of plants, **Goat'sucker**, a kind of swallow erroneously thought to suck goats [A S *gát*, Ger *geiss*, Dut *geit*, Dan *ged*]

Go-bang, gō bang', *n* a game played on a checker board of 256 squares, with 50 coloured counters, the object being to make a row of five counters, by placing them on the board one by one, in turn [Japanese *goban*]

Gobbet, gob'et, *n* a mouthful (*obs*) a little lump —*n* **Gob**, (*slang*) the mouth —**Gobe mouche**, a silly, credulous fellow. [O Fr *gobet*, from Celt, Gael *gob*, the mouth]

Gobble, gob'l, *v t* to swallow in lumps to swallow hastily —*v i* to make a noise in the throat, as a turkey —*n* (*golf*) a rapid straight *putt* so strongly played that if the ball had not gone into the hole, it would have gone a long way past [O Fr *gober*, to devour, Celtic]

Gobelin, gob'e lin, *n* a rich French tapestry [From the Gobelins, a famous family of French dyers settled in Paris as early as the 15th century]

Goblet, gob'let, *n* a large drinking cup without a handle [O Fr *gobelet*, dim of *gobel*—Low L. *cupellus*, a dim of L *cupa*, a cask. See **Cup**.]

Goblin, gob'lin, *n* a frightful phantom a fairy a mischievous sprite. [O Fr *gobelin*—Low L.

gobelinus—Gr *kobālos*, a mischievous spirit See **Cobalt.**]

Goby, gō'bi, *n* a genus of small carnivorous sea fishes, which build nests of seaweed, abundant on all temperate, and yet more on all tropical coasts [L *gobius*—Gr *kōbios*]

Go-cart, gō' kärt, *n* a contrivance for teaching children to walk a form of child's carriage

God, god, *n* (*fem* **Godd'ess**), the Supreme Being the Creator and Preserver of the world an object of worship, an idol (*B*) a ruler (*pl*) the occupants of the gallery of a theatre, so named from their great height above the stage —*v t* to deify (*Shak*) —**Household gods,** among the Romans, the special gods presiding over the family anything bound up with home interests, **God's truth,** an absolute truth—an emphatic asseveration —*int* **God-a-mercy** (*Shak*), probably a corr of 'God have mercy!'—*ns* **God'father, God'mother,** the persons who, by presenting a child for the sacrament of baptism, which is regarded as a new spiritual birth, are reputed to contract towards the newly baptised the relation of spiritual parentage, **God'child, God'daughter, God'son, Goddess-ship** (*Byron*), state or quality of a goddess, **God'head,** state of being a god deity divine nature—also rarely **God'hood.**—*adjs* **God-forsaken,** miserable, as if forsaken by God, **God-fearing,** reverencing God, **God'less,** living without God impious atheistical —*adv* **God'lessly** —*n* **God'lessness** —*adj* **God'like,** like God divine —*n* **God'ling** (*Dryden*), a little god —*adj* **God'ly,** like God in character pious according to God's law —*advs* **God'ly, God'lily** —*ns* **God'liness, Godly-head** (*Spens*), goodness, **God's acre,** a burial ground (imitated from Ger *Gottesacker*), **God'send,** an unexpected piece of good fortune, **God'ship,** the rank or character of a god a divinity, **God'smith** (*Dryden*), a maker of idols, **God'speed,** a wish for good speed or success —*adv* **God'ward,** toward God [A S *god*, Ger *gott*, Goth *guth*, Dut *god*, and in all the other Teut languages, all from a Teut root *gutha*, God, and quite distinct from *good*, perh conn with Pers *khoda*, lord, and Sans *gudha*, secret]

God-den, a variant of **Good-den**

Godown, gō down', *n* a warehouse in India or China [Malay *godong*]

Godwit, god'wit, *n* a genus of birds of the snipe family [Perh A S *gód*, good, and *wiht*, creature]

Goel, gō'āl, *n* the avenger of blood among the Hebrews, the nearest relative whose duty it was to hunt down the murderer [Heb]

Goer, gō'er, *n* one who or that which goes a horse, considered in reference to his gait

Goff, a variant of **Golf**

Goffer, gof'er, *v t* to plait or crimp —*n* **Goff'ering,** plaits or ruffles, or the process of making them indented tooling on the edge of a book [O Fr *gauffrer*—*goffre*, a **Wafer**]

Goggle, gog'l, *v i* to strain or roll the eyes —*adj* rolling staring prominent —*n* a stare or affected rolling of the eye (*pl*) spectacles with projecting eye tubes blinds for shying horses —*adj* **Goggle-eyed,** having prominent, distorted, or rolling eyes [Prob freq of Celt *gog*, to move slightly, Ir and Gael *gog*, to nod]

Going, gō'ing, *n* the act of moving departure (*B*) course of life, behaviour —*ns* **Going forth** (*B*), an outlet, **Goings** or **goings out** (*B*), utmost extremity departures or journeys, **Goings on,** behaviour

Goitre, Goiter, goi'ter, *n* a tumour on the fore part of the throat, being an enlargement of one of the glands (see **Cretinism**) —*adjs* **Goi'tred, Goi'tered, affected** with goitre, **Goi'trous,** pertaining to goitre [Fr *goître*—L *guttur*, the throat]

Gold, gōld, *n* one of the precious metals much used for coin money, riches anything very precious yellow, gold colour —*adj* made of or like gold —*ns* **Gold-beater,** one whose trade is to beat gold into gold leaf, **Gold-beating** —*adj* **Gold-bound** (*Shak*), encompassed with gold —*ns* **Gold-cloth,** cloth woven with threads of gold, **Gold-dust,** gold in dust or very fine particles, as it is sometimes found in rivers —*adj* **Gold'en,** made of gold of the colour of gold bright most valuable happy highly favourable —*v t* to become golden —**Golden beetle,** the name popularly given to many members of the Chrysomela genus of coleopterous insects, marked by their metallic splendour of colour, **Golden bull** (L *bulla aurea*), an edict issued by the Emperor Charles IV in 1356, mainly for the purpose of settling the law of imperial elections, so called from the gold case in which the seal attached to it was enclosed, **Golden-eye,** a species of oceanic ducks which breed in the Arctic regions, and are winter visitants of Britain, **Golden fleece,** in Greek mythology, the fleece of the ram Chrysomallus, the recovery of which was the object of the famous expedition of the Argonauts—it gave its name to a celebrated order of knighthood in Austria and Spain, founded in 1429, **Golden horde,** the Kipchaks, a Turkic people, whose empire was founded in central and southern Russia by Batu in the 13th century, **Golden legend** (L *aurea legenda*), a celebrated mediæval collection of lives of the greater saints, the work of Jacobus de Voragine (1230–98), **Golden number** for any year, the number of that year in the Metonic Cycle, and as this cycle embraces nineteen years, the golden numbers range from one to nineteen, **Golden rose,** a rose formed of wrought gold, and blessed with much solemnity by the pope in person on the fourth Sunday in Lent, usually presented to some Catholic prince —*adj* **Golden-hilted** (*Tenn*), having a hilt made of, or mounted with, gold —*adv* **Gold'enly** (*Tenn*), splendidly delightfully —*ns* **Gold'finch,** the most beautiful of English finches, with very handsome plumage, in which black, crimson red, yellow, and white are, in the adult male, exquisitely mingled, **Gold'fish,** a Chinese and Japanese fresh water fish, nearly allied to the carp, but lacking barbels In its native waters it is brownish, but when domesticated becomes golden yellow, **Gold-foil,** gold beaten into thin sheets, used by dentists, **Gold'locks, Gold'y-locks,** a common name for Ranunculus (q v), **Gold-lace,** lace made of gold thread, **Gold-leaf,** gold beaten extremely thin, or into leaves, and used for gilding, **Gold-lily,** the yellow lily, **Gold'smith,** a smith or worker in gold and silver, **Gold'spink,** the goldfinch (*Scot*), **Gold-stick,** the colonel of a regiment of life guards who attends the sovereign on state occasions, and is so called from being presented by the sovereign with a gold rod when he receives his commission, **Gold-thread,** a ranunculaceous plant found from Denmark to Siberia, with evergreen leaves, resembling those of the strawberry a thread formed of a strip of gold leaf laid over a thread of silk, **Gold-wire,** wire made of or covered with gold [A S *gold*, also in most Aryan languages, as Ice *gull*, Ger *gold*, Goth *gulth*, Russ *zlato*, Gr *chrysos*, Sans *hiranya*, cog with **Yellow**]

Golf, golf, *n* a game played with a club and ball, in which he who drives the ball into a series of small holes in the ground with fewest strokes is the winner [Dut *kolf*, a club, cf Ger *kolbe*, Ice *kólfr*]

Goliard, gol'yard, *n* a mediæval monk who amused his superiors at table by merry jests — *n* **Gol'ias,** the title assumed by the authors of several mediæval satirical poems—Walter Map makes 'Bishop Golias' the type of the ribald priest [O Fr]

Goliath, gō lī'ath, *n* a giant —*v i* to exaggerate extravagantly —*n* **Goliath-beetle,** a genus of tropical beetles of very large size, the male sometimes measuring about four inches [From *Goliath*, the Philistine giant in 1 Sam xvii]

Gollar, gol'ar, *v i* to scold or speak loudly

Golomynka, gō lō ming'ka, *n* a fish found only in Lake Baikal, the only known species of the genus, which comes near the gobies, but is the type of a distinct family

Golosh, go losh', *n* Same as **Galoche**

Gomarist, gō'mar ist, *n* a follower of Francis Gomarus (1563–1641), a vehement opponent of the Arminians, who mainly through his influence were expelled from the Reformed Church at the Synod of Dort in 1618

Gombeenism, gom bēn'izm, *n* the practice of depending on money lenders —*n* **Gombeen'man,** a grasping and usurious money lender in Ireland

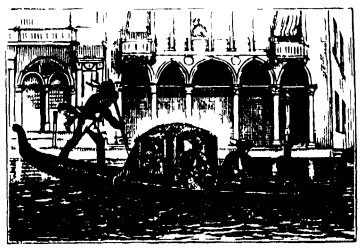
Gomeril, gom'er il, *n* a stupid fellow (*Scot*) [Origin obscure]

Gonad, gon'ad, *n* (*biol*) a mass of undifferentiated generative tissue

Gonagra, gon'a gra, *n* gout in the knee —*n* **Gonal'gia,** any painful affection of the knee [Gr *gony*, knee, *agra*, a taking, *algos*, pain]

Gondelay, gon'de la, *n* (*Spens*) See **Gondola**

Gondola, gon'do la, *n* a long, narrow boat (averaging 30 feet by 4) used chiefly on the canals of Venice — *n* **Gondolier** (gon'dol ēr), one who rows a gondola [It , a dim of *gonda* — Gr *kondy* — a drinking vessel, said to be a Pers word]



Venetian Gondola

Gone, gon, *pa p* of **Go,** lost, passed beyond help weak, faint, feeling a sinking sensation wide of the mark, of an arrow (*slang*) entirely given up to (with *on*) —*ns* **Gone'ness,** a sinking sensation, **Gon'er** (*slang*), one ruined beyond recovery —**Gone under,** ruined beyond recovery

Gonfalon, Gonfanon, gon'fa non, *n* an ensign or standard with streamers —*n* **Gonfalonier',** one who bears a gonfalon the chief magistrate in many Italian cities, because of his bearing this flag [O Fr *gonfanon* — Middle High Ger *gundfano—gund*, battle, *fano* (Ger *fahne*), a flag]

Gong, gong, *n* a Chinese instrument of percussion, made of a mixture of metals, and shaped into a basin like form, flat and large, with a rim a few inches deep an instrument of call, esp to meals [Malay]

Gongorism, gong'gor izm, *n* a florid, inverted, and pedantic style of writing, introduced by the Spanish poet Luis de Gongora y Argote (1561–1627), some of whose distinctive features reappeared in Euphuism

Gongylus, gon'ji lus, *n* a round deciduous body connected with the reproduction of certain sea weeds [Gr , 'round ']

Goniatites, gō ni a tīt ēz, *n* a genus of fossil cephalopodous mollusca, belonging to the same family as the Ammonites [Formed from Gr *gonia*, an angle, *lithos*, a stone]

Gonidia, gō nid'i a, *n pl* an old term in lichenology for the green cells (algal constituents) of the thallus —*sing* **Gonid'ium,** a naked or membranous coated propagative cell produced asexually [Formed from Gr *gonē*, generation, seed]

Goniometer, gō ni om'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring solid angles, and hence indispensable to the crystallographer [Formed from *gōnia*, an angle, and *metron*, measure]

Gonophore, gon'o fōr, *n* the ultimate generative zooid of a hydrozoan, originating directly the generative elements [Formed from Gr *gonos*, seed, *pherein*, to bear]

Gonorrhea, gon or rē'a, *n* a specific contagious inflammatory discharge of mucus from the membrane of the urethra or vagina [Gr *gonorrhoia —gonos*, seed, and *rhein*, to flow]

Good, good, *adj* having qualities, whether physical or moral, desirable or suitable to the end proposed promoting success, welfare, or happiness virtuous pious kind benevolent proper fit competent satisfactory sufficient valid sound serviceable beneficial real serious, as in 'good earnest ' not small, considerable, as in 'good deal ' full, complete, as in 'good measure ' unblemished, honourable, as in 'good name '—*comp* bett'er, *superl* best —*n* that which promotes happiness, success, &c —opposed to evil prosperity welfare advantage, temporal or spiritual moral qualities virtue (*B*) possessions (*pl*) household furniture movable property merchandise —*int* well ! right !—*adv* well —*n* **Good-breeding,** polite manners formed by a good breeding or education —*ns* or *ints* **Good-bye,** contracted from 'God be with you ' farewell, a form of address at parting, **Good-day,** a common salutation, a contr of 'I wish you a good day ,' **Good-den,** a corr of **Good-e'en, Good-e'en, Good-even, Good-evening,** a salutation on meeting or parting in the evening —*adj* **Good-faced** (*Shak*), having a handsome face —*ns* **Good-fellow,** a jolly or boon companion a reveller , **Good-fellowship,** merry or pleasant company conviviality —*adj* **Good-for-nothing,** worthless, useless—*n* an idle person —*ns* **Good-folk,** a euphemism for the fairies, of whom it is best to speak respectfully , **Good-Friday,** a fast in memory of our Lord's crucifixion, held on the Friday of Passion week , **Good-humour,** a cheerful temper, from the old idea that temper depended on the humours of the body —*adj* **Good-humoured** —*adv* **Good-humouredly** —*adj* **Good'ish,** pretty good, of fair quality or quantity —*int* **Good-lack,** an expression of surprise or pity—a variation of 'Good Lord,' under the influence of *alack* —*adj* **Good'ly,** good like good looking fine excellent—*adv* (*Spens*) excellently, kindly —*comp* **Good'lier,** *superl* **Good'liest** — *ns* **Good'liness, Good'lyhead** (*Spens*), goodness, **Good'lyhood,** grace , **Goodman'** (*B*), the man or master of the house—the correlative to it is **Goodwife'. —Goodman's croft,** a strip of ground, or corner of a field, once left untilled in Scotland, to avert the malice of the devil from the crop —*ns* and *ints* **Good-morning, Good-morrow,** a salutation at meeting in the morning —*n* **Good-nature,** natural goodness and mildness of disposition — *adj* **Good-natured** —*adv* **Good-naturedly** —*n* **Good'ness,** virtue excellence benevolence a term of emphasis, as in 'For goodness' sake ,' 'Oh, goodness !'—*n* and *int* **Good-night,** a common salutation, a contr of 'I wish you a good night ' —*int* **Good-now,** an exclamation of wonder, surprise, or entreaty —*ns* **Good-speed,** a contr of 'I wish you good speed ,' **Good Templar,** a member

of a temperance society founded in the United States in 1852, and introduced into England in 1868, its organisation modelled on that of the Freemasons, with lodges, passwords and grips, and insignia. **Good-wife,** the mistress of a family, **Good-will,** benevolence well wishing the established custom or popularity of any business or trade—often appearing as one of its assets, with a marketable money value, **Good'y,** good wife **good-woman** prob formed from *good wife* —*adj* **Good'y,** mawkishly good weakly benevolent or pious—also written **Goody-goody.** —*n* a sweetmeat —*n* **Good'ness,** weak, prig gish, or canting goodness —**As good as,** the same as, no less than, **For good,** and **For good and all,** finally, in conclusion, to end the whole matter, **Good for anything,** ready for any kind of work, **To be as good as one's word,** to be depended on, **To make good,** to fulfil, perform, **To stand good,** to be lastingly good to remain, **To think good,** to be disposed, to be willing [A S *gód*, closely akin to Dut *goed*, Ger *gut*, Ice *góðr*, Goth *gods*]

Goorkha, gōōr'ka, *n* one of the dominant race in Nepal, descended from Hindu immigrants, and claiming a Rajput origin, short, thick set men, making brave and faithful soldiers

Gooroo See **Guru.**

Goosander, gōōs an'der, *n* a web footed bird in the duck family, in the same genus as the Mergansers, a native of the Arctic regions, seen in the south of Britain only in severe winter weather, but found all the year in parts of Scotland [Formed from *goose* and *gander*]

Goose, gōōs, *n* (*pl* **Geese**) a web footed animal like a duck, but larger and stronger a tailor's smoothing iron, from the likeness of the handle to the neck of a goose a stupid, silly person a game of chance once common in England, in which the players moved counters forward from one compartment on a board to another, the right to a double move being secured when the card bearing the picture of a goose was reached —*v t* to hiss off the stage (*slang*) —*ns* **Goose-egg,** a zero, denoting a miss or failure to score at an athletic or other contest, **Goose-fish,** a common name in America for the angler fish (see **Angler**), **Goose-flesh,** a puckered condition of the skin, like that of a plucked goose, through cold, fear, &c, **Goose-grass,** a species of bed straw (q v), a common weed in hedges and bushy places in Britain, Europe, and America, **Goose-neck,** an iron swivel forming the fastening between a boom and a mast a bent pipe or tube with a swivel joint, **Goose-quill,** one of the quills or large wing feathers of a goose, used as pens, **Goosery,** a place for keeping geese stupidity, **Goose-skin,** a kind of thin soft leather, **Goose-step** (*mil*), the marking of time by raising the feet alternately without making progress, **Goose-wing,** one of the clews or lower corners of a ship's mainsail or foresail when the middle part is furled or tied up to the yard —*adj* **Goose-winged,** having only one clew set in fore and aft rigged vessels, having the main sail on one side and the foresail on the other, so as to sail wing and wing [A S *gós*, akin to Ice. *gás*, Ger *gans*, L *anser*, Gr *chēn*, Sans *hamsa*]

Gooseberry gōōz'ber i, *n* the berry or fruit of a shrub of the same name —**To play gooseberry,** to accompany lovers, &c for propriety [Prof Skeat says *goose* is for *grose* or *groise*, which appears in O Fr *groisele*, a gooseberry, Scot *grosart*, and is from the Middle High Ger *krus* (Ger *kraus*), crisp, curled, from the hairs with which the coarser varieties are covered]

Gooseberry-fool, *n.* See **Fool,** boiled fruit, &c.

Gopher, gō'fėr, *n* a name in America applied to the prairie dog, the pouched rat, and to the land tortoise of the southern states —*v i* to burrow, to mine in a small way [Fr *gaufre.*]

Gopher, gō'fer, *n.* (*B*) a kind of wood, generally supposed identical with cypress [Heb]

Gopura, gō'pōō ra, *n* in Southern India, a pyramidal tower over the gateway of a temple

Goral, gō'ral, *n* a Himalayan goat antelope

Goramy, gō'ra mi, *n* a fish found in the Eastern Archipelago, highly esteemed for the table, and used in India, Mauritius, Cayenne, and the French West India Islands —Also **Gou'rami**

Gor-bellied, gor' bel'lid, *adj* (*Shak*) big-bellied, gluttonous [Obs *gore*, A S *gor*, filth, and **Belly**]

Gorcock, gor'kok, *n* the moorcock or red grouse [*Gor* prob from **Gorse,** furze, or it may be from its cry]

Gorcrow, gor'krō, *n* the carrion crow [A S *gor*, filth, carrion, and **Crow.**]

Gordian, gor'd'yan, *adj* intricate difficult —**To cut the Gordian knot,** to overcome a difficulty by vigorous or violent measures, from the legend that Alexander, unable to untie the fateful knot tied by Gordius, king of Phrygia, cut it through with his sword

Gore, gōr, *n* clotted blood blood —*adv* **Gor'ily** (*Tenn*), in a gory or bloody manner or state —*adj* **Gor'y,** covered with gore bloody —*n* **Gory dew,** a dark red slimy film sometimes seen on damp walls and in shady places [A S *gor*, blood, dung, akin to Sw *gorr*, Ice *gor*, gore]

Gore, gōr, *n* a triangular piece let into a garment to widen it a triangular piece of land —*v t* to shape like or furnish with gores to pierce with anything pointed, as a spear or horns [A S *gára*, a pointed triangular piece of land—*gár*, a spear with triangular blade]

Gorge, gorj, *n* the throat a narrow pass among hills (*fort*) the entrance to an outwork —*v t* to swallow greedily to glut —*v i* to feed —*adj* **Gorged,** having a gorge or throat glutted (*her*) having a crown or coronet about the neck —*n* **Gorg'et,** a piece of armour for the throat a military ornament round the neck (see **Armour**) —**To have one's gorge rise,** to be disgusted or irritated, **To heave the gorge,** to retch [O Fr —L *gurges*, a whirlpool]

Gorgeous, gor'jus, *adj* showy splendid magnificent —*adv* **Gor'geously.**—*n* **Gor'geousness.** [O Fr *gorgias*, beautiful, gaudy—*gorgias*, a ruff —*gorge*, the throat See **Gorge.**]

Gorgon, gor'gun, *n* one of three fabled female monsters (Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa), of horrible aspect, winged, with hissing serpents for hair—every one who looked on Medusa was turned to stone anything very ugly —*adjs* **Gor'gon, Gorgo'nean, Gorgo'nian,** like a gorgon very ugly or terrific —*v t* **Gor'gonise** (*Tenn*), to turn to stone [L *gorgon*—Gr *gorgō* —*gorgos*, grim]

Gorgonzola, gor gon zō'la, *n* a highly esteemed kind of cheese

Gorilla, gor il'a, *n* a great African ape, generally referred to the same genus with the chimpanzee It is the largest known anthropoid ape [African]

Gormand, older form of **Gourmand.**—*v i* **Gor'mandise,** to eat hastily or voraciously —*ns* **Gor'mandiser, Gor'mandising,** the act or habit of eating like a gormand or voraciously, **Gor'mandism,** gluttony

Gorse, gors, *n* a prickly shrub growing on waste places, the furze or whin [A S *gorst*, furze]

Goshawk, gos'hawk, *n* a short winged hawk, once

used for hunting wild geese and other fowl, distinguished from the falcons proper by not having a toothed bill [A S *gós-hafoc*—*gós*, goose, *hafoc*, hawk]

Gosling, goz'ling, *n* a young goose [A S *gós*, goose, double dim *l ing*]

Gospel, gos'pel, *n* the Christian revelation the narrative of the life of Christ, as related by Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John the stated portion of these read at service the teaching of Christ a system of religious truth absolute truth —*v t* to instruct in the gospel (*Shak*) —*n* **Gos'peller**, a preacher an evangelist —*v t* **Gos'pellise**, to square with the gospel [A S *godspell*, commonly derived from A S *gód*, good, and *spell*, story, and so a translation of Gr *eu anggelion*, good news, but more prob from *god*, God, and *spell*, a narrative, God story, so also the Ice is *guðspjall*, God story, and not *góð spjall*, good story, and the Old High Ger was *gotspell*, *got* (God) *spel*, not *guot* (good) *spel*]

Goss, gos, *n* (*Shak*) See **Gorse**.

Gossamer, gos'a mer, *n* very fine spider threads which float in the air or form webs on bushes in fine weather any thin material —*adj* light, flimsy —*adj* **Goss'amery**, like gossamer flimsy [M E *gossomer*, Prof Skeat thinks it is a corr of 'goose summer' or 'summer goose,' from the downy appearance of the film Ger *sommer faden*, summer-threads, also *madchen sommer*, maiden summer]

Gossip, gos'ip, *n* one who runs about telling and hearing news idle talk a familiar acquaintance a boon companion —*v i* to run about telling idle tales to talk much to chat to stand godfather to (*Shak*) —*n* **Goss'iping**, the act or practice of one who gossips or tattles —*p adj* having the character of one who gossips tattling —*n* **Goss'ipry** —*adj* **Goss'ipy** [Orig a sponsor in baptism, or one related in the service of *God*, M E *gossib* (earlier form, *godsib*)—**God**, and *sib*, related, cf Ger *sippe*, Ice *sif*, affinity, Scot *sib*, related]

Gossoon, go sōōn', *n* a boy servant in Ireland [From Fr *garçon*, a boy]

Gossypium, go sip'i um, *n* a malvaceous genus of herbs and shrubs, native to the tropics, yielding the cotton of commerce [L *gossypion*, the cotton tree]

Got, Gotten See under **Get**

Goth, goth, *n* one of an ancient Teutonic nation, originally settled on the southern coasts of the Baltic, which migrated to Dacia in the 3d century, and later founded kingdoms in Italy, southern France, and Spain a rude or uncivilised person, a barbarian —*adj* **Goth'ic**, belonging to the Goths or their language barbarous romantic denoting a style of architecture with high pointed arches, clustered columns, &c (Applied to architecture as a term of reproach at the time of the Renaissance)—*v t* **Goth'icise**, to make Gothic to bring back to barbarism —*n* **Goth'icism**, a Gothic idiom or style of building rudeness of manners [The native names *Gutans* (sing *Guta*) and *Gutôs* (sing *Guts*), *Gut thiuda*, 'people of the Goths,' Latinised as *Gothi*, *Gotthi*]

Gothamite, goth'a mīt, or **Gothamist**, goth'a mist, *n* a simpleton a wiseacre [From Gotham, a village of Nottinghamshire, with which name in England have somehow become connected many of the simpleton stories of immemorial antiquity So of Gordon in Scotland, Kampan in Holland, the Schildburgers in Germany, &c]

Go-to-meeting, *adj* (*coll.*) used of clothes, good and fit for public use

Gouge, gowj, or gōōj, *n* a chisel, with a hollow blade, for cutting grooves or holes —*v t* to scoop out, as with a gouge to force out, as the eye with the thumb [O Fr —Low L *guvia*, a kind of chisel]



Gouge

Goujeers, gōō'jērz, *n* (*Shak*) venereal disease —*Goujere* is often printed **Good year**, used as a slight imprecation, as *pox*, cf 2 *Henry IV*, II iv 64 [Perh conn with Fr *gouge*, a prostitute, *gouyat*, a blackguard]

Goura, gow'ra, *n* a genus of beautifully crested, ground loving pigeons, native to New Guinea [Papuan]

Gourd, gōrd, or gōōrd, *n* a large fleshy fruit rind of a gourd used as a drinking cup the gourd plant (*pl*) hollow dice used by cheating gamblers [O Fr *gourde*, contr from *cougourde* —L *cucurbita*, a gourd]

Gourmand, gōōr'mand, *n* one who eats greedily a glutton —*adj* voracious gluttonous —Also **Gor'mand** —*n* **Gourmet** (goor mā', or met'), an epicure, orig one with a delicate taste in wines [Fr *gourmand*, a glutton, origin unknown]

Gousty, gows'ti, *adj* dreary —*adj* **Gous'trous**, stormy rude (*Scot*) Same as **Gusty**.

Gout, gowt, *n* an acute inflammation of the smaller joints, and esp of the great toe, in persons of luxurious habits and past middle life a drop (*obs*) —*adj* **Gout'y**, relating to gout diseased with or subject to gout —*adv* **Gout'ily**. —*n* **Gout'iness**. [O Fr *goutte* —L *gutta*, a drop, the disease supposed to be caused by a defluxion of humours]

Gout, gōō, *n* taste relish [Fr —L *gustus*, taste.]

Gove, gōv, *v i* (*Scot*) to stare about. [O Fr *goffe*, stupid, prob Teut Cf Bav *goffo*, a blockhead]

Govern, guv'ern, *v t* to direct to control to rule with authority (*gram*) to determine the mood, tense, or case of —*v i* to exercise authority to administer the laws —*adj* **Gov'ernable**.—*ns* **Gov'ernall** (*Spens*), government, **Gov'ernance**, government control direction behaviour, **Governante** (guv er nant', or guv'), a governess (*obs*), **Gov'erness**, a lady who has charge of the instruction of young ladies a tutoress (**Daily-governess**, one who goes every day to her pupils' house, **Nursery-**, having charge of young children only, tending as well as teaching them, **Resident-**, living in the family of her pupils) —*v i* to act as governess —*n* **Gov'ernment**, a ruling or managing control system of governing the body of persons authorised to administer the laws, or to govern a state the territory over which sovereign power extends (*gram*) the power of one word in determining the form of another conduct (*Shak*) —*adj* of or pursued by government —*adj* **Government'al**, pertaining to or sanctioned by government —**Governmental theory** (see **Grotian**) —*ns* **Gov'ernor**, a ruler one invested with supreme authority a tutor (*slang*) a father or master (*machinery*) a regulator, or contrivance for maintaining uniform velocity with a varying resistance (*B*), a pilot, **Governor-general**, the supreme governor in a country a viceroy, **Gov'ernorship**. [O Fr *governer*—L *gubernāre*, to steer a ship, to rule —Gr *kybernan*]

Gowan, gow'an, *n* the wild daisy (*Scot*) [Celt, as in Ir. and Gael *gugan*, bud, daisy]

Gowd, Scot for **Gold**.

Gowf, gowf, *v t* to strike, cuff (*Scot*) [A modification of **Golf**.]

Gowk, gowk, *n.* a stupid fellow a stupid person. Scotch for Eng. *gawk* (q.v).

Gowl, gowl, *v i* to cry or howl (*Scot*) [M E *goulen*—Scand, Ice *gaula*, to bellow]

Gown, gown, *n* a woman's upper garment a long loose robe worn officially by certain classes of professional men —*v t* to invest with the gown *adj* **Gowned**, dressed in a gown —*ns* **Gown'man, Gowns'man**, one whose professional habit is a gown, as a divine or lawyer, and esp a member of an English university [M E *goune*—W *gwn*, akin to *gwnio*, to stitch, Ir *gunn*, Gael *gun*]

Gowpen, gowp'en, *n* (*Scot*) the hollow of the hand or of the two hands held together a handful [Scand, Ice *gaupn*, Sw *gopen*, Dan *govn*, Low Ger *gopse*, *gopsch*, Ger dial *gauf*, *gaufel*]

Graal. Same as **Grail**, a dish

Grab, grab, *v t* (*coll*) to seize or grasp suddenly to lay hands on —*pr p* grabb'ing, *pa p* grabbed —*n* a sudden grasp or catch, acquisition by violent or unjust means that which is seized a simple card game —*n* **Grab-bag**, a bag containing a variety of articles to be obtained by putting in the hand and seizing one, as at charity bazaars, &c any dishonest means of seizing such profit or spoil as comes handiest [Scand, Sw *grabba*, to grasp, Ger *greifen*, to seize]

Grabble, grab'l, *v i* to grope [Freq of **Grab**]

Grace, grās, *n* easy elegance in form or manner • what adorns and commends to favour embellishment favour pardon the undeserved mercy of God divine influence eternal life or salvation a short prayer at meat an act or decree of the governing body of an English university a ceremonious title in addressing a duke or an archbishop (*pl*) favour, friendship (with *good*) (*myth*) the three sister goddesses in whom beauty was deified (the Greek Charites), Euphrosyne, Aglaia, Thalia —*v t* to mark with favour to adorn —*adjs* **Graced** (*Shak*), virtuous, chaste, **Grace'ful**, elegant and easy marked by propriety or fitness, becoming —*adv* **Grace'fully** —*n* **Grace'fulness** —*adj* **Grace'less**, wanting grace or excellence depraved wicked —*adv* **Grace'lessly** —*n* **Grace'lessness** —*adj* **Grā'cious**, abounding in grace or kindness benevolent proceeding from divine favour accept able —**Good grācious**, an exclamation of surprise —*adv* **Grā'ciously** —*ns* **Grā'ciousness**, state or quality of being gracious, affability, **Grācios'ity**, the same, but usually in a bad sense, as implying duplicity, **Gracio'so**, a clown in Spanish comedy, a favourite —**Days of Grace**, three days allowed for the payment of a note or bill of exchange, after being due **acc** to its date —*ns* **Grace-cup**, a cup or health drunk at the last of the feast, **Grace-note** (*mus*), a note introduced as an embellishment, not being essential to the harmony or melody, **Grace-stroke**, a finishing stroke, *coup de grâce*, **Saving grace**, divine grace so bestowed as to lead to salvation —**In the good graces of**, in the friendship of, **To fall from grace**, to backslide, to lapse from the state of grace and salvation into which the Christian is introduced by justification, regeneration, and conversion, and become again a lost soul—an impossibility according to Calvinists, **To take heart of grace**, to take courage from favour shown [Fr —L *gratia*, favour—*gratus*, agreeable, akin to Gr *charis*, grace]

Grackle, grak'l, *n* the common name of many birds of the starling family, all tropical or subtropical [L *graculus*, a jackdaw]

Grade, grād, *n* a degree or step in rank or dignity the degree of slope on a road as compared with the horizontal a class of animals produced by crossing a common breed with one purer—also *adj* a group of animals branching off from a common stem —**Down**, and **Up grade**, a descending or ascending part, as of a road.—*n* **Gradā'tion**, a rising step by step progress from one degree or state to another position attained state of being arranged in ranks (*mus*) a diatonic succession of chords (*paint*) the gradual blending of tints —*adjs* **Gradā'tional, Gradā'tioned**, formed by gradations or stages, **Grad'atory**, proceeding step by step, adapted for walking or forward movement, **Grā'dient**, gradually rising rising with a regular slope —*n* the degree of slope on a road or rail way the difference in the height of the barometer between one place and another place at some distance an incline —*ns* **Grād'ienter**, a surveyor's instrument for determining grades, **Grād'in**, one of a series of rising seats, as in an amphitheatre a raised step or ledge behind an altar, **Gradin'o**, a decoration for the gradin —*adj* **Grad'ūal**, advancing by grades or degrees regular and slow—*n* in the Roman Church, the portion of the mass between the epistle and the gospel, formerly always sung from the steps of the altar the book containing such anthems—also called **Grail** —*adv* **Grad'ūally.**—*ns* **Grad'ūalism, Gradūal'ity** —*v t* **Grad'ūāte**, to divide into regular intervals to mark with degrees to proportion —*v i* to pass by grades or degrees to pass through a university course and receive a degree —*n* one admitted to a degree in a college, university, or society —*n* **Gradūā'tion.**—*p adj* **Grad'ūāted**, marked with degrees, as a thermometer —*ns* **Grad'ūātor**, a mathematical instrument for graduating or dividing lines into regular intervals, **Grā'dus**, a dictionary of Greek or Latin prosody—contr of *gradus ad Parnassum*, a step or stair to Parnassus, the abode of the Muses [Fr —L *gradus*, a step—*gradi*, to step, to go]

Gradgrind, grad'grīnd, *n* one who regulates all human things by rule and compass and the mechanical application of statistics, allowing nothing for sentiment, emotion, and individuality [From Thomas Gradgrind in Dickens's *Hard Times*]

Graf, graf, *n* a German title of dignity equivalent to Count —*fem* **Grafin**

Graff, graf, *n* a grave (*Scot*) A variant of **Grave**

Graff, *n* and *v* (*B*) Same as **Graft**

Graffito, graf fē'to, *n*, *pl* **-ti**, the name given to certain classes of mural inscriptions, such as the scribblings of schoolboys and idlers, found at Pompeii, Rome, and other ancient cities [It —*graffiare*, to scratch—Low L *graphium*, a style]

Graft, graft, *v t* to make an incision in a tree or plant, and insert in it a small branch of another, so as to make a union of the two to insert in something anything not belonging to it to incorporate one thing with another to transplant, as a piece of tissue, from one part to another —*v i* to insert cuttings into a tree —*n* a small branch used in grafting —*n* **Graft'er.** [O Fr *graffe* (Fr *greffe*)—L *graphium*—a style or pencil (which the inserted slip resembled)—Gr *graphein*, to write]

Grail, grāl, *n* (*Spens*) small particles of any kind, as sand [O Fr *graile* (Fr *grêle*), hail—L *gracilis*, slender]

Grail See **Gradual**

Grail, grāl, *n* in mediæval legend, the Holy Cup used by Christ at the Last Supper [Orig the *San Greal*, 'Holy Dish' (not *Sang Real*, 'Holy Blood'), in which it is said Joseph of Arimathea collected our Lord's blood, from O Fr *graal* or *greal*, a flat dish—Low L *gradale*, a flat dish, apparently a corr of Low L *cratella*, a dim of *crater*, a bowl Diez suggests a lost *cratalis* from *cratus*, Low L form of *crater*, as the origin]

Grain, grān, *n* a single small hard seed (collectively) the seeds of certain plants which form

the chief food of man corn, in general a minute particle a very small quantity the smallest British weight, supposed to be the average weight of a seed or well ripened ear of corn the arrangement of the particles or fibres of anything, as stone or wood texture, as of leather the crimson dye made from cochineal insects, which, in the prepared state, resemble grains of seed—hence to *dye in grain* is to dye deeply, also, to dye in the wool innate quality or character of anything —*v t* to form into grains, cause to granulate to paint in imitation of wood, marble, &c in tanning, to take the hair off —*adj* **Grained**, rough furrowed —*ns* **Grain'er**, one who paints in imitation of the grain of wood, **Grain'ing**, painting so as to imitate the grain of wood a process in tanning in which the grain of the leather is raised —*adj* **Grain'y**, having grains or kernels —**Grains of Paradise**, an aromatic and extremely hot and pungent seed imported from Guinea, **Against the grain**, against the fibre of the wood, hence, against the natural temper or inclination, **With a grain of salt**, with reservation, as of a story that cannot be admitted (L *cum grano salis*) [Fr —L *granum*, seed, akin to **Corn**]

Graining, grān'ing, *n* a kind of dace found in the Mersey and some few English rivers, and in Swiss lakes a small fish of the same genus as the dace, and very much resembling it

Graip, grāp, *n* a three or four pronged fork used for lifting dung or digging potatoes (*Scot*) [A form of **Grope** Cf Sw *grepe*, Dan *greb*]

Graith, grāth, *n* apparatus for work, travelling, &c, equipment —*v t* (*Scot*) to make ready, to dress —*adjs* **Graith, Grāde**, ready, fine —**To lift one's graith**, to collect one's tools and leave the mine, as on strike [Scand, Ice *greidhr*, ready, cf A S *gerǽde*, **Ready**]

Grallæ, gral'ē, **Grallatores**, gral ā tō'rēz, *n pl* an old order of wading and running birds, including rails, snipes and curlews, cranes, herons and bitterns, storks, and numerous other families —*adjs* **Grallatō'rial, Grall'atory**, of or relating to the grallatores or wading birds [L *grallator*, one walking on stilts—*grallæ*, stilts, contr of *gradulæ*, dim of *gradus*, a step—*gradi*, to step]

Grallock, gral'ok, *v t* to disembowel [Etymology doubtful]

Gram, gram, *n* misery (*Rossetti*) —Also **Grame**. [A S *grama*, anger]

Gram, gram, *n* a word used in commerce for chick peas exported from British India [Anglo Indian, perh from Port *grão*—L *granum*, a grain]

Gram, Gramme, gram, *n* the unit of mass in the metric system, equal to 15 432 troy grains [Fr —L —Gr *gramma*, a letter, a small weight]

Gramary, gram'a ri, *n* magic enchantment —Also **Gram'arye** [M E *gramery*, skill in grammar, hence magic—O Fr *gramaire*, **Grammar**]

Gramercy, gra mer'si, *int* great thanks — an obsolete expression of obligation, with surprise [M E *gramercy*—O Fr *grammerci, grantmerci*, great thanks]

Gramineæ, grā min'ē ē, *n pl* the order of grasses —*adjs* **Gramināceous, Gramin'eal, Graminē'ous**, like or pertaining to grass grassy, **Graminifo'lious**, bearing leaves, **Gramin'ivorous**, feeding or subsisting on grass and herbs [L *gramen, graminis*, grass, *folium*, a leaf, *vorāre*, to eat greedily]

Grammar, gram'ar, *n* the science of the right use of language a book which teaches grammar any elementary work —*ns* **Gramma'rian**, one versed in, or who teaches grammar, **Grammar-school**, a school in which grammar, esp Latin grammar, is taught a higher school, in which Latin and Greek are taught —*adjs* **Grammat'ic, Grammat'ical**, belonging to or according to the rules of grammar —*adv* **Grammat'ically.**—*v t* **Grammat'icise**, to make grammatical —*v i* to act the grammarian —*ns* **Grammat'icism**, a point of grammar, **Gramm'atist**, a grammarian [O Fr *gramaire*, from Low L *gramma*, a letter, with the termination *arius*—Gr *gramma*, a letter—*graphein*, to write]

Grampus, gram'pus, *n* a large voracious fish of the dolphin family, common in almost all seas from Greenland to Tasmania, as well as in the Atlantic, and on the British coasts [16th century *graundpose*, from L *crassum piscem*, fat fish]

Granary, gran'ar i, *n* a storehouse for grain or threshed corn [L *granaria—granum*.]

Grand, grand, *adj* of great size, extent, power, or dignity splendid illustrious noble sublime chief covering the whole field, or including all details (*mus*) containing all the parts proper to a given form of composition of the second degree of parentage or descent, as *Grand'father*, a father of mother's father, *Grand'child*, a son or daughter's child, so *Grand'mother* (*adj* **Grand'motherly**, like a grandmother, over-anxious to direct the whole life of another), *Grand'son, Grand'daughter*, &c —*adv* **Grand'ly.** —*ns* **Grand'ness, Gran'dam**, an old dame or woman a grandmother, **Grand-duke**, a title of sovereignty over a grand duchy, first created by the pope in 1569 for the rulers of Florence and Tuscany, assumed by certain German reigning princes and by the princes of the imperial family of Russia, **Grandee'**, since the 13th century the most highly privileged class of nobility in the kingdom of Castile, in which the members of the royal family were included a man of high rank or station, **Grandee'ship; Grandeur** (grand'ūr), vastness splendour of appearance loftiness of thought or deportment —*adj* **Grandil'oquent**, speaking grandly or bombastically pompous —*adv* **Grandil'oquently** —*n* **Grandil'oquence** —*adj* **Gran'diose**, grand or imposing bombastic —*adv* **Gran'diosely** —*ns* **Grandios'ity, Grand-jury**, a special jury which decides whether there is sufficient evidence to put an accused person on trial, **Grand-master**, title of the head of the religious orders of knighthood (Hospitallers, Templars, and Teutonic Knights) the head, for the time being, of the Freemasons, **Grand'mamma, Grand'ma**, a grandmother, **Grand'papa, Grand'pa**, a grandfather, **Grand-parent**, a grandfather or grandmother, **Grand-nephew**, the grandson of a brother or sister, **Grand-niece**, the grand daughter of a brother or sister, **Grand'sire**, a grandfather any ancestor, **Grand-uncle**, the brother of a grandfather or grandmother—also **Great-uncle** [Fr *grand*—L *grandis*, great]

Grandisonian, gran di sō'ni an, *adj* like the novelist Richardson's hero, Sir Charles Grandison, polite and chivalrous to an extreme and somewhat tedious degree

Grange, grānj, *n* a farmhouse with its stables and other buildings a granary (*Milton*) [O Fr *grange*, barn — Low L *granea* — L *granum*, grain]

Grangerism, grān'jer izm, *n* the practice of cutting plates and title pages out of many books to illustrate one book —*v t* **Gran'gerise**, to practise grangerism [From James Granger (1716–76), whose *Biographical History of England* (1769) gave an impetus to this kind of mutilation]

Graniferous, gran if'ér us, *adj* bearing seeds like grain —*adjs* **Gran'iform**, formed or shaped like a grain or seed, **Granīv'orous**, eating grain feeding on seeds [L *granum*, grain, *ferre*, to carry, *forma*, form, *vorāre*, to devour]

Granite, gran it, *n* an igneous crystalline rock,

composed of grains of quartz, feldspar, and mica, and of a whitish, grayish, or reddish colour — *adjs* **Granit'ic**, pertaining to, consisting of, or like granite, **Granit'iform, Gran'itoid**, of the form of or resembling granite, **Granolith'ic**, composed of cement formed of pounded granite [It *granito*, granite, lit grained—L *granum*, grain]

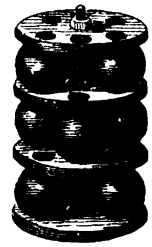
Granny, gran'i, *n* a grandmother an old woman —Also **Grand'am.**—*n* **Granny-knot**, a knot like a reef knot, but having the second tie across, difficult to untie when jammed

Grant, grant, *v t* to bestow or give over to give possession of to admit as true what is not yet proved to concede —*v i* to consent (*Shak.*) —*n* a bestowing something bestowed, an allowance a gift (*Eng law*) conveyance of property by deed —*ns* **Grantee'** (*law*), the person to whom a grant, gift, or conveyance is made, **Grant'or** (*law*), the person by whom a grant or conveyance is made —**To take for granted**, to presuppose as certainly true [M E *graunten, graunt*, O Fr *graanter, craanter, creanter*, to promise, as if from a Low L *credentāre*—L *credĕre*, to believe]

Granule, gran'ūl, *n* a little grain a fine particle —*adjs* **Gran'ular, Gran'ulary, Gran'ulous**, consisting of or like grains or granules —*adv* **Gran'ularly** —*v t* **Gran'ulāte**, to form or break into grains or small masses to make rough on the surface.—*v i* to be formed into grains —*adj* granular having the surface covered with small elevations.—*ns* **Granulā'tion**, act of forming into grains, esp of metals by pouring them through a sieve into water while hot (*pl*) the materials of new texture as first formed in a wound or on an ulcerated surface, **Gran'ūlite**, a schistose but sometimes massive aggregate of quartz and orthoclase with garnets [L *granulum*, dim of *granum*, **Grain**]

Grape, grāp, *v i* a Scotch form of **Grope**

Grape, grāp, *n* the fruit of the grape vine, or of any of the many species of the genus Vitis a mangy tumour on the legs of horses grapeshot —*adj* **Grape'less**, without the flavour of the grape, said of wine —*ns* **Grap'ery**, a place where grapes are grown, **Grape-hyacinth**, a genus of bulbous rooted plants, nearly allied to the hyacinths, but differing in the globose or subcylindrical perianth, contracted at the mouth, and six toothed, **Grape'shot**, shot or small iron balls clustered or piled on circular plates round an iron pin, which scatter on being fired, **Grape-stone**, the stone or seed of the grape —*adj* **Grap'y**, made of or like grapes —**Sour grapes**, things condemned as worthless simply because they cannot be attained (from Æsop's fable of the fox and the grapes) [O Fr *grappe*, a cluster of grapes, which came in Eng to mean a single berry, from Old High Ger *chrapho*, a hook It properly meant a hook, then clustered fruit, hooked on, attached to, a stem (Brachet)]



Grape shot

Graph, graf, *n* a representation by means of lines, exhibiting the nature of the law according to which some phenomena vary *graph* is used as a terminal in many Greek compounds to denote an agent which writes, &c, as *telegraph, seismograph*, or the thing written, as in *autograph*, &c —*ns* **Graphiol'ogy**, the science or art of writing or delineating, or a treatise thereon, **Graphol'ogy**, the science of estimating character, &c., from handwriting [Gr *graphē*, a writing—*graphein*, to write]

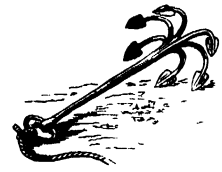
Graphic, graf'ik, **Graphical**, graf'ik al, *adj* pertaining to writing, describing, or delineating picturesquely described vivid —*adv* **Graph'ically.**—**Graphic arts**, painting, drawing, engraving, as opposed to music, sculpture, &c [L *graphicus*—Gr *graphikos—graphein*, to write]

Graphis, graf'is, *n* a genus of lichens, remarkable for the resemblance which the fructification assumes to the forms of the letters of oriental alphabets [L —Gr *graphein*, to write]

Graphite, graf'it, *n* a mineral, commonly called blacklead or plumbago (though containing no lead), largely used in making pencils —*adj* **Graphit'ic** [Gr *graphein*, to write]

Grapholite, graf'o lit, *n* a kind of slate suitable for writing on —*n* **Graphom'eter**, a mathematical instrument used by surveyors for measuring angles —*adj* **Graphomet'rical**, pertaining to or determined by a graphometer —*ns* **Graph'ophone**, an instrument for recording sounds, based on the principle of the phonograph, **Graph'otype**, a process intended to supersede wood engraving, but superseded by zincotype [Gr *graphein*, to write, *lithos*, a stone, *metron*, a measure, *phonē*, a sound, *typos*, an impression]

Grapnel, grap'nel, *n* a small anchor with several claws or arms a grappling iron [Fr *grappin*, O Fr *grappin*, with dim suff *el, grappe*, a hook See **Grape**]



Grapnel

Grapple, grap'l, *v t* to gripe or seize to lay fast hold of —*v i* to contend in close fight —*ns* **Grapp'lement** (*Spens*), a grappling, close fight, **Grappling-iron**, a large grapnel formerly used for seizing hostile ships in naval engagements [O Fr *grappil, grappe*, a hook]

Graptolite, grap'to lit, *n* one of a group of fossil hydrozoa, having simple or branched polyparies, usually strengthened by a horny like rod—the 'solid axis' [Formed from Gr *graptos—graphein*, to write, and *lithos*, a stone]

Grasp, grasp, *v t* to seize and hold by clasping with the fingers or arms to catch at to comprehend —*v i* to endeavour to seize to catch (*at*) —*n* gripe of the hand reach of the arms power of seizing mental power of apprehension —*p adj* **Grasp'ing**, seizing avaricious encroaching —*adv* **Grasp'ingly** —*n* **Grasp'ingness** —*adj* **Grasp'less**, feeble, relaxed [M E *graspen* = *grapsen*, as *clasp* = M E *claspen*, allied to **Grope** and **Grapple.**]

Grass, gras, *n* common herbage an order of plants (Gramineæ), the most important in the whole vegetable kingdom, with long, narrow leaves and tubular stem, including wheat, rye, oats, rice, millet, and all those which supply food for nearly all graminivorous animals short for asparagus = sparrow grass time of grass, spring or summer the surface of a mine —*v t* to cover with grass to feed with grass to bring to the grass or ground, as a bird or a fish —*adjs* **Grass-green**, green with grass green as grass, **Grass-grown**, grown over with grass —*ns* **Grass'er**, an extra or temporary worker in a printing office, **Grass'hopper**, a saltatorial, or thopterous insect, nearly allied to locusts and crickets, keeping quiet during the day among vegetation, but noisy at night, **Grass'ing**, the exposing of linen in fields to air and light for bleaching purposes, **Grass-plot**, a plot of grassy ground —*adj* **Grass'y**, covered with or resembling grass, green —*ns* **Grass'iness; Grass-cloth**, a name applied to different kinds of coarse cloth, the fibre of which is rarely that

of a grass, esp to the Chinese summer cloth made from *Bœhmeria nivea*, which is really a nettle, **Grass-cutter,** one of the attendants on an Indian army, whose work is to provide provender for the baggage cattle, **Grass-widow,** a wife temporarily separated from her husband, often also a divorced woman, or one deserted by her husband —**To go to grass,** to be turned out to pasture, esp of a horse too old to work to go into retirement, to rusticate to fall violently (of a pugilist), **To let the grass grow under one's feet,** to loiter, linger —*ns* **Grass-land,** permanent pasture, **Grass-oil,** a name under which several volatile oils derived from widely different plants are grouped, **Grass-tree,** a genus of Australian plants, with shrubby stems, tufts of long wiry foliage at the summit, and a tall flower stalk, with a dense cylindrical spike of small flowers —Various perennial fodder grasses are *timothy, foxtail, cock's foot,* and the *fescue grasses, Italian ryegrass,* &c —For **Spanish grass,** see **Esparto** [A S *gærs, græs,* Ice, Ger, Dut, and Goth *gras,* prob allied to *green* and *grow*]

Grassum, gras'um, *n* (*Scots law*) a lump sum paid by persons who take a lease of landed property, called in England variously a 'premium' and a 'fine'

Grate, grāt, *n* a framework composed of bars with interstices, esp one of iron bars for holding coals while burning —*adj* **Grat'ed,** having a grating —*n* **Grat'ing,** the bars of a grate a partition or frame of bars [Low L *grata,* a grate—L *crates,* a hurdle See **Crate**]

Grate, grāt, *v t* to rub hard or wear away with anything rough to make a harsh sound to irritate or offend —*n* **Grat'er,** an instrument with a rough surface for grating down a body —*adj* **Grat'ing,** rubbing hard on the feelings harsh irritating —*adv* **Grat'ingly** [O Fr *grater,* through Low L, from Old High Ger *chrazōn* (Ger *kratzen*), to scratch, akin to Sw *kratta*]

Grateful, grāt'fōōl, *adj* causing pleasure acceptable delightful thankful having a due sense of benefits —*adv* **Grate'fully** —*n* **Grate'fulness** —*n* **Gratificā'tion,** a pleasing or indulging that which gratifies delight —*v t* **Grat'ify,** to do what is agreeable to to please to soothe to indulge —*pa p* grat'ified —*n* **Grat'ifier.** [O Fr *grat*—L *gratus,* pleasing, thankful, and suff *ful* See **Grace**]

Gratillity, gra til'i ti, *n* (*Shak*) a mere nonce word for gratuity

Gratis, grā'tis, *adv* for nothing without payment or recompense [L, contr of *gratuis,* ablative *pl* of *gratia,* favour—*gratus*]

Gratitude, grat'i tūd, *n* warm and friendly feeling towards a benefactor thankfulness [Fr —Low L *gratitudo*—L *gratus*]

Gratuity, gra tū'i ti, *n* a present an acknowledgment of service, generally pecuniary —*adj* **Gratu'itous,** done or given for nothing voluntary without reason, ground, or proof —*adv* **Gratu'itously.** [Fr —Low L *gratuitatem*—L *gratus*]

Gratulatory, grat'ū la tor i, *adj* congratulatory —*adj* **Grat'ulant,** congratulatory —*v t* **Grat'ulāte,** to congratulate —*n* **Gratulā'tion,** congratulation

Gravamen, grav ā'men, *n* grievance the substantial or chief ground of complaint or accusation the name for the statement of abuses, grievances, &c, sent by the Lower to the Upper House of Convocation [L —*gravis,* heavy]

Grave, grāv, *v t* to carve or cut on a hard substance to engrave —*v i* to engrave —*pa p* graved or grav'en —*n* a pit graved or dug out, esp one in which to bury the dead any place of burial the abode of the dead (*fig*) death destruction —*n pl* **Grave-clothes,** the clothes in which the dead are buried —*n* **Grave-digger,** one who digs graves —*adj* **Grave'less** (*Shak*), without a grave, unburied —*ns* **Grave-maker** (*Shak*), a grave digger, **Grave'stone,** a stone laid over, or placed at the head of, a grave as a memorial, **Grave'yard,** a yard or enclosure used as a burial ground —**With one foot in the grave,** on the very borders of death [A S *grafan,* cog with Goth *graban,* Dut *graven,* Ger *graben,* Gr *graphein,* to grave, scratch, L *scribĕre,* to write]

Grave, grāv, *v t* to smear with graves or greaves, a mixture of tallow, rosin, &c boiled together [See **Greaves.**]

Grave, grāv, *adj* of importance serious not gay or showy sober solemn weighty (*mus*) not acute low —*adv* **Grave'ly** —*ns* **Grave,** the grave accent, or its sign (`), **Grave'ness.** [Fr —L *gravis,* Sans *guru*]

Grave, grāv, *n* a count, prefect, a person holding office, as in *landgrave, margrave, burgrave,* &c [Dut. *graaf,* Ger *graf*]

Gravel, grav'el, *n* small stones often intermixed with sand small collections of gravelly matter in the kidneys or bladder —*v t* to cover with gravel to puzzle, perplex —*pr p* grav'elling, *pa p* grav'elled —*adj* **Grav'elly** —*ns* **Gravel-pit,** a pit from which gravel is dug, **Gravel-walk,** a walk or footpath covered with gravel [O Fr *gravele* (Fr *gravier*), prob Celt, as in Bret *grouan,* sand, W *gro,* pebbles]

Graven, grāv'n, *pa p* of **Grave,** to carve, engrave

Graver, grāv'er, *n* an engraver a tool for engraving on hard substances, a burin



Graver

Graves. Same as **Greaves,** tallow-drippings

Gravid, grav'id, *adj* heavy, esp as being with child pregnant [L *gravidus—gravis,* heavy]

Graving, grāv'ing, *n* an act of graving or cutting out on hard substances that which is graved or cut out carved work act of cleaning a ship's bottom —*n* **Graving-dock,** a dock into which ships are taken to have their bottoms cleaned

Gravity, grav'i ti, *n* weightiness that attraction between bodies, or acceleration of one toward another, of which the fall of a body to the ground is an example state of being grave or sober relative importance (*mus*) lowness of a note —**Specific gravity,** the ratio of the weight of a given bulk of any substance to that of a standard substance—water for solids and liquids, air or hydrogen for gases —*v i* **Grav'itāte,** to be acted on by gravity to tend towards the earth to be strongly attracted towards anything —*n* **Gravitā'tion,** act of gravitating the tendency of all bodies to attract each other —Newton's **Law of gravitation** 'Every particle of matter in the universe attracts every other particle with a force whose direction is that of the straight line joining the two, and whose magnitude is proportional directly as the product of their masses, and inversely as the square of their mutual distance' [Fr *gravité*—L *gravitat em—gravis,* heavy]

Gravy, grāv'i, *n* the juices from meat while cooking —*n* **Gravy-boat,** a vessel for gravy or sauce [Earlier *greavy,* prob orig an adj formed from **Greaves,** the dregs of tallow]

Gray, Grey, grā, *adj* of a white colour mixed with black ash coloured (*fig*) aged, gray haired, mature.—*n* a gray colour an animal of a gray-

ish colour, as a horse, &c —*v t* to cause to become gray to give a soft effect to a photograph by covering the negative while printing with a ground glass plate to deplish —*v i* to grow or become gray—*ns* **Gray'ness; Gray'beard,** one with a gray beard, hence, an old man a coarse earthen ware vessel for holding liquors, a bellarmine —*adjs* **Gray-coated** (*Shak*), having a gray coat, **Gray-eyed** (*Shak*), having gray eyes —*n* **Gray-fly** (*Milton*), the trumpet or gad fly —*adjs* **Gray-haired, Gray-headed,** having gray hair —*n* **Gray'hound,** same as **Greyhound** —*adj* **Gray'ish,** somewhat gray —*n* **Gray'stone,** a grayish or greenish volcanic rock allied to basalt [A S *grǽg*, allied to Ger *grau*, and L *ravus*, tawny]



Graybeard

Grayling, grā'ling, *n* a silvery gray fish of the salmon family, but with a smaller mouth and teeth, and larger scales

Graywacke, Greywacke, grā'wak e, *n* a kind of sandstone, consisting of rounded pebbles and sand firmly united together [Ger *grauwacke*—*grau*, gray, and *wacke*, a flint]

Graze, grāz, *v t* to eat or feed on grass to feed or supply with grass (*obs*) to tend while grazing —*v i* to eat grass to supply grass —*n* **Graz'er,** an animal which grazes [From **Grass**]

Graze, grāz, *v t* to pass lightly along the surface [Etymology doubtful, perh only a special use of **Graze** above, perh coined from *rase* (Fr *raser*), the initial *g* due to the analogy of *grate*]

Grazier, grā'zhėr, *n* one who grazes or pastures cattle and rears them for the market —*n* **Graz'ing,** the act of feeding on grass the feeding or raising of cattle

Grease, grēs, *n* soft thick animal fat oily matter of any kind an inflammation in the heels of a horse, marked by swelling, &c —*v t* (sometimes pron grēz) to smear with grease, to lubricate—also used fig, to cause to go easily (*obs*) to bribe—as in to **grease the palm** —*adj* **Greas'y,** of or like grease or oil smeared with grease smooth fat —*adv* **Greas'ily** —*n* **Greas'iness** [O Fr *gresse*, fatness, *gras*, fat—L *crassus*, gross]

Great, grāt, *adj* large long continued superior distinguished highly gifted noble mighty sublime of high rank chief proud, arrogant weighty difficult important pregnant, teeming indicating one degree more remote in the direct line of descent, as **Great-grandfather, Great-grandson** —*adv* **Great'ly** —*n* **Great'ness** —**The great,** people of rank —*adj* **Great-bellied** (*Shak*), pregnant —*n* **Great'coat,** an overcoat —*v t* **Great'en** (*Browning*), to make great —*v i* to become great —**Great Dane,** one of a breed of large close haired dogs from Denmark, a boar hound —*ns* **Great-grandchild,** the child of a grandchild, **Great-grandmother,** the mother of a grandparent —*adj* **Great-hearted,** having a great or noble heart high spirited noble —*ns* **Great-primer,** a size of type, **Great-uncle,** usually *grand uncle*, a grandfather's or grandmother's brother, **Greats,** the final examination in the Honours Schools at Oxford, &c —**Great Powers,** the chief countries of Europe—France, Germany, Russia, Great Britain, Austro-Hungary, **Great schism,** the division between the Latin and Greek churches, begun in the 9th century, and culminating in 1054, **Great Sea,** the Mediterranean, **Great unwashed,** an absurd term sometimes applied to the working classes generally, **Greater Britain,** the whole colonial empire of Great Britain [A S *great*, Dut *groot*, Ger *gross*, perh allied to **Grand, Gross, Grow**]

Greave, grēv, *n* (*Spens*) a groove, a grove

Greaves, grēvz, *npl* the sediment of melted tallow, pressed into cakes for dogs' food —Also **Graves** [Scand, cf Sw dial *grevar*, leavings of tallow, Ger *griebe*]

Greaves, grēvz, *npl* ancient armour for the legs, of leather, &c (see **Armour**) [O Fr *greves*, from *grève*, the shin bone, further etymology doubtful]

Grebe, grēb, *n* an aquatic bird, having a long conical beak, short wings, and no tail [Fr *grèbe*, from the Celtic, as in Bret *krib*, a comb, W *crib*, crest—one species having a crest]

Grecian, grē'shan, *adj* pertaining to Greece —*n* a native of Greece one well versed in the Greek language and literature (*B*) a Hellenising Jew, or Jew who spoke Greek one of the senior boys of Christ's Hospital —**Grecian bend,** a foolish mode of walking with a slight bend forward, at one time affected by a few women who thought to imitate the pose of a figure like the Venus of Milo —*v t* **Gre'cise,** to make Grecian to translate into Greek —*v i* to speak Greek —*n* **Gre'cism,** an idiom of the Greek language —*adj* **Greco-Roman,** of or pertaining to both Greece and Rome, esp to the art cultivated by Greeks under Roman domination [A S and Fr *Grec*—L *Græcus*—Gr *Graikos*]

Grecque, grek, *n* a vessel with a perforated bottom for making coffee without grounds a Greek fret

Gree, grē, *n* (*Spens*) good will, favour the prize of the day —*v t* (*Shak*) to agree [O Fr *gre*—L *gratus*, pleasing See **Agree**]

Gree, grē, *n* degree, rank a step (*pl*) **Greese.** —Also **Grize, Griece,** a flight of steps, a staircase, a degree (*Shak*), **Grees'ing,** and even **Gre'cian** —*adj* **Grieced,** having grieces or steps [O Fr *gre*—L *gradus* See **Grade**]

Greedy, grēd'i, *adj* having a voracious appetite covetous eagerly desirous —*n* **Greed,** an eager desire or longing covetousness —*adv* **Greed'ily** —*n* **Greed'iness** [A S *grǽdig* Dut *gretig*, Goth *gredags*, hungry, Sans *gridhra*, *gridh*, to be greedy]

Greek, grēk, *adj* Grecian —*n* a Grecian the language of Greece (*B*) a Greek by race, or more frequently a Gentile as opposed to a Jew, a Hellenising Jew, a Jew naturalised in foreign countries a cunning rogue, a merry fellow any language of which one is ignorant, jargon, anything unintelligible —*adj* **Greek'ish – Greek church,** the church of those Christians who follow the ancient rite of the East and accept the first seven councils, but do not admit papal supremacy, and reject those innovations on the dogmas and practice of the early church which were introduced by subsequent councils in the West—it is called *orthodox* by reason of its vindications of dogma, and *Eastern* from its geographical distribution, **Greek cross** (see **Cross**), **Greek fire,** a combustible composition, burning either in or under water, supposed to have been made of asphalt, nitre, and sulphur,

and long kept secret by the Greeks of the Byzantine empire for their exclusive use in war, **Greek gift**, a treacherous gift (from Virgil's *Æneid*, ii 49) —**At the Greek calends**, never, the Greeks having no calends

Green, grēn, *adj* of the colour of growing plants growing vigorous new unripe inexperienced, simple, raw, easily imposed on young —*n* the colour of growing plants a small green or grassy plat, esp that common to a village or town for public or merely ornamental purposes the plot of grass belonging to a house or group of houses, usually at the back (*golf*) the whole links on which the game is played, the putting ground round the individual holes, generally counted as 20 yards from the hole all round (*pl*) fresh leaves wreaths the leaves of green vegetables for food, esp those varieties of kale or cabbage which do not boll, and of which the leaves are boiled for the table a political party at Constantinople, under Justinian, opposed to the Blues —*adj* **Green'ish**, somewhat green —*n* **Green'ishness** —*adjs* **Green'y**, greenish, **Green-eyed**, having green eyes (*fig*) jealous—**Green-eyed monster**, jealousy —*adv* **Green'ly**, immaturely, unskilfully —*ns* **Green'ery**, green plants verdure, **Green'ing**, a becoming green (*Keats*), **Greenth**, greenness, verdure, **Green'ness**; **Green'back**, popular name for the paper money first issued by the United States in 1862, **Green-cloth**, formerly, a court for regulating the affairs of the royal household, and which had power to punish offenders within the palace, and 200 yards beyond the gates, so called from the green cloth on the table round which it sat, **Green-crop**, a crop of green vegetables, as grasses, turnips, &c, **Green-earth**, a mineral of a green colour and earthy character, used as a pigment by painters in water colours, **Green-finch**, or **Green linnet**, a native bird of the finch family, of a green colour, slightly mixed with gray and brown, **Green'grocer**, a grocer or dealer who retails greens, or fresh vegetables and fruits, **Green-hand**, an inferior sailor, **Green-heart**, or **Bebeeru**, a very hard variety of wood found in the West Indies and South America, **Green-horn**, a raw, inexperienced youth, **Green'house**, a building, chiefly covered with glass, and artificially heated, for the protection of exotic plants, or to quicken the cultivation of other plants or fruit, **Green** or **Emerald Isle**, Ireland, **Green'room**, the retiring room of actors in a theatre, which originally had the walls coloured green, **Green'sand**, a sandstone in which green specks of iron occur, **Green'shank**, a bird of the snipe family, in the same genus as the redshank and some of the sandpipers, **Green-sickness**, chlorosis, a disease of young women, characterised by general languor and a pale or greenish colour of skin, **Green-snake**, a harmless colubrine snake common in the southern United States, **Green'stick fracture** (see **Fracture**), **Green'stone**, a rock term, now disused, for any dark green basic crystalline (trap rock), **Green'sward**, sward or turf green with grass, **Green'weed**, a name given to certain half shrubby species of Genista, **Green'wood**, a wood or collection of trees covered with leaves wood newly cut—also used as an *adj*, as in 'the greenwood shade'—**Green in my eye**, in a coll question = do I look credulous or easily imposed on? [A S *grēne*, Ger *grün*, Dut *groen*, green, Ice *grœnn*, allied to **Grow**.]

Greengage, grēn'gāj, *n* a green and very sweet variety of the plum [Said to be named from Sir W Gage of Hengrave Hall, near Bury, before 1725]

Greese. See **Gree**, a step

Greet, grēt, *v t* to salute or address with kind wishes to send kind wishes to. to congratulate —*v i* to meet and salute —*pr p* greet'ing, *pa p* greet'ed —*n* **Greet'ing**, expression of kindness or joy salutation [A S *grētan*, to go to meet, Dut *groeten*, Ger *grussen*, to salute]

Greet, grēt, *v i* (*Spens*) to cry, weep —*adj* mournful [A S *grētan*, Goth *gretan*]

Greeve, grēv, *n* (*Scot*) a reeve, a steward —Also **Greave** and **Grieve**. [Not like *reeve* from A S *gerēfa*, but from Ice *greifi*, cf Ger *graf*]

Gregarious, gre gā'ri us, *adj* associating or living in flocks and herds —*adv* **Grega'riously** —*n* **Grega'riousness**. —*adj* **Grega'rian** —*n* **Grega'rianism** [L *gregarius—grex, gregis*, a flock]

Gregorian, gre gō'ri an, *adj* belonging to or established by Pope Gregory, as the Gregorian chant or tones, introduced by Gregory I (6th century), and the calendar, reformed by Gregory XIII (1582) one of a brotherhood in England in the 18th century something like the Freemasons

Greit, grēt Same as **Greet**, to cry

Gremial, grē'mi al, *n* a piece of cloth laid on a bishop's knees to keep his vestments clean from oil at ordinations [Fr —L *gremium*, the lap]

Grenade, gre nād', *n* a small shell of iron or annealed glass, filled with powder and bits of iron, and thrown from the hand, or with a shovel over a parapet [Fr —Sp *granada*—L *granatus*, full of seeds—*granum*, a grain, seed]

Grenadier, gren a dēr', *n* (*orig*) a soldier who threw grenades then, a member of the first company of every battalion of foot now only used as the title of the first three battalions of the foot guards

Grenadine, gren a dēn', *n* a thin kind of silk used for ladies dresses, shawls, &c [Fr from *grenade*, a pomegranate]

Gressorial, gres ō'ri al, *adj* adapted for walking, belonging to the Gressoria, a sub-order of orthopterous insects with slender bodies and long legs [L *gressus*, pa p of *gradi*, to walk]

Gretna, gret'na —**Gretna-green marriage**, a run away marriage to Gretna in Dumfriesshire

Grève, grāv, *n* the Tyburn of ancient Paris

Greves, grēvz, *n pl* (*Milton*) armour for the legs —a form of **Greaves**

Grew, grōō, past tense of **Grow**.

Grey, grā Same as **Gray** —**Grey Friars** (see **Friar**), **Grey hen**, a stone bottle for holding liquor

Greyhound, grā'hownd, *n* a tall and slender dog, kept for the chase, with great powers of speed, and great keenness of sight [M E *greyhund*, Ice *greyhundr*—Ice *grey*, a dog, and *hundr* (Eng *hound*), a hound]

Greywether, grā weth'er, *n* a large block of hard sandstone found sporadically over south and south east England —Also **Grayweth'er**, but not *Grayweather* [*Gray*, and *wether* —i e 'gray ram']

Griddle, grid'l, *n* a flat iron plate for baking cakes. [O Fr *gredil, greil*—Low L *craticulum*, dim of *cratis*, a hurdle

Gride, grīd, *v t* to cut with a grating sound, to pierce harshly to grate, jar upon —*n* a harsh grating sound —*pr p* grīd'ing, *pa p* grīd'ed [A transposition of **Gird**]

Gridelin, grid'e-lin, *n* a kind of violet gray colour [Fr *gris de lin*, gray of flax]

Gridiron, grid'ī urn, *n* a frame of iron bars for broiling flesh or fish over the fire a frame of wood or iron cross beams to support a ship during repairs —*v t* to cover with parallel bars or lines [M E *gredire*, a griddle From the same source as **Griddle**; but the termin *ire* became confused with M. E *ire*, iron]

Grief, grēf, *n.* heaviness of heart: sorrow: regret: mourning: cause of sorrow: affliction: (*B.*) bodily as well as mental pain.—*adjs.* **Grief'ful** (*Spens.*), full of grief; **Grief'less,** without grief: sorrowless; **Grief-shot** (*Shak.*), shot or pierced with grief. [Fr.—L. *gravis,* heavy.]

Grieve, grēv, *v.t.* to cause grief or pain of mind to: to make sorrowful: to vex: (*B.*) also to inflict bodily pain.—*v.i.* to feel grief: to mourn.—*n.* **Griev'ance,** cause of grief: burden: hardship: injury: grief.—*adv.* **Griev'ingly** (*Shak.*), in sorrow, sorrowfully.—*adj.* **Griev'ous,** causing or full of grief: burdensome: painful: heinous: atrocious: hurtful.—*n.* **Griev'ousness.**—*adv.* **Griev'ously,** in a grievous manner: (*B.*) severely. [O. Fr. *grever*—L. *gravāre, gravis,* heavy.]

Griffin, grif'in, **Griffon,** grif'un, *n.* an imaginary animal, with the body and legs of a lion, and the crooked beak and wings of an eagle: a new-comer in India, a novice: a watchful guardian, esp. over a young woman: a duenna.—*adj.* **Grif'finish.**—*n.* **Grif'finism.** [Fr. *griffon*—L. *gryphus*—Gr. *gryps—grypos,* hook-nosed.]



Griffin.

Grig, grig, *n.* a cricket, grasshopper: a small lively eel, the sand-eel. [Prob. a form of *crick,* in **Cricket.**]

Grill, gril, *v.t.* to broil on a gridiron: to torment.—*v.i.* to undergo torment, to be in a broil.—*n.* a grated appliance for broiling meat, &c., a gridiron.—*adj.* **Grilled,** embossed with small rectangular indentations.—*ns.* **Grill-room,** a restaurant, where beefsteaks, &c. are grilled to one's order; **Grill'āde,** anything grilled or boiled on a gridiron; **Grill'age,** a construction of cross-beams supporting an erection on marshy grounds. [Fr. *griller—gril,* a gridiron—L. *craticula,* dim. of *cratis,* a grate.]

Grille, gril, *n.* a lattice, or grating, or screen, or open-work of metal, generally used to enclose or protect a window, shrine, &c.: a grating in a convent or jail door. [Fr.; see **Grill.**]

Grilse, grils, *n.* a young salmon on its first return from salt water. [Skeat suggests that it may be a corr. of Dan. *graalax,* Sw. *grålax,* lit. 'gray salmon,' from Dan. *graa,* Sw. *grå,* gray; and Dan., Sw., Ice. *lax,* Ger. *lachs,* a salmon. Others suggest the Ir. *greal sach.*]

Grim, grim, *adj.* of forbidding aspect: ferocious: ghastly: sullen: stern, unyielding.—*adv.* **Grim'ly.**—*n.* **Grim'ness.** [A.S. *grim;* Ger. *grimmig—grimm,* fury, Dut. *grimmig,* Ice. *grimmr.*]

Grimace, gri-mās', *n.* a distortion of the face, in jest, &c.: a smirk.—*v.i.* to make grimaces.—*adj.* **Grimaced',** with a grimace: distorted. [Fr.; of uncertain origin, perh. from root of Ice. and A.S. *grīma,* a mask or phantom.]

Grimalkin, gri-mal'kin, *n.* an old cat, a cat generally. [**Gray,** and *malkin,* a dirty drab, a hare, a dim. of *Moll* = Mary.]

Grime, grīm, *n.* ingrained dirt.—*v.t.* to soil deeply.—*adjs.* **Grim-looked** (*Shak.*), having a grim or dismal aspect; **Grim'y,** foul, dirty. [From a Teut. root seen in Dan. *grim,* soot, Fris. *grime,* a dark spot on the face.]

Grimm's Law. See **Law.**

Grin, grin, *v.i.* to set the teeth together and withdraw the lips: to smile with some accompanying distortion of the features, expressive of derision, stupid admiration, &c.—*v.t.* to express by grinning:—*pr.p.* grinn'ing; *pa.p.* grinned.—*n.* act of grinning: a forced or sardonic smile.—*p.adj.* **Grinn'ing,** making grins. [A.S. *grennian;* Ice. *grenja,* Ger. *greinen,* Dut. *grijnen,* to grumble, Sc. *girn;* allied to Eng. *groan,* Fr. *grogner.*]

Grind, grind, *v.t.* to reduce to powder by friction: to wear down or sharpen by rubbing: to rub together: to oppress or harass: to set in motion by a crank.—*v.i.* to be moved or rubbed together: to drudge at any tedious task: to read hard:—*pr.p.* grind'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ground.—*n.* hard or distasteful work: laborious study for a special examination, &c.—*n.* **Grind'er,** he who, or that which, grinds: a double or jaw tooth that grinds food: a coach or crammer of students for examination: a hard student.—**To take a grinder,** to put the left thumb to the nose, and to work a visionary coffee-mill round it with the right—a gesture of contempt (*Dickens*).—*ns.* **Grind'ery,** a place where knives, &c. are ground, or where they are sold: shoemakers' materials; **Grind'ing,** act or process of reducing to powder—*p.adj.* harassing.—*n.* **Grind'stone,** a circular revolving stone for grinding or sharpening tools.—**To keep one's nose to the grindstone,** to subject one to severe continuous toil or punishment. [A.S. *grindan.*]

Gringo, gring'gō, *n.* an Englishman or American among Spanish-speaking Americans. [Sp., 'gibberish,' prob. *Griego,* Greek.]

Grip, grip, *n.* a small ditch or trench, a drain.—Also **Gripe.** [M.E. *grip, grippe;* cf. Low Ger. *gruppe.*]

Grip, grip, **Gripe,** grīp, *n.* grasp or firm hold with the hand, &c.: the handle or part by which anything is grasped: a mode of grasping, a particular mode of grasping hands for mutual recognition, as by freemasons: a clutching device connecting a car with a moving traction-cable: oppression: pinching distress: influenza or epidemic catarrh: (*pl.*) **Gripes,** severe pains in the bowels.—*v.t.* to take fast hold of, to grasp or gripe:—*pr.p.* gripp'ing; *pa.p.* gripped, gript.—**To lose one's grip,** to lose hold or control. [See **Gripe,** the older form.]

Gripe, grīp, *v.t.* to grasp with the hand: to seize and hold fast: to squeeze: to give pain to the bowels.—*n.* a griffin.—*p.adj.* **Grip'ing,** avaricious: of a pain that catches or seizes acutely.—*adv.* **Grip'ingly,** in a griping or oppressive manner.—*adj.* **Grip'ple** (*Spens.*), griping, grasping: greedy.—*n.* a gripe. [A.S. *grīpan, grap, grīpen;* Ice. *grīpa,* Ger. *greifen,* Dut. *grijpen;* allied to **Grab.**]

Griqua, grēk'wa, *n.* one of a mixed race in South Africa, descended from Boer fathers and Hottentot or Bush women.

Grisaille, grē-zāl', *n.* a style of decorative painting in grayish tints in imitation of bas-reliefs: a stained glass window executed in this style. [Fr., from *gris,* gray.]

Gris-amber, gris'-am'bėr, *n.* (*Milton*), a form of **Ambergris.**

Grise, grīs, *n.* (*Shak.*) a step, a flight of steps.—Also **Grize.** [See **Gree.**]

Griselda, gris-el'da, *n.* a woman of exemplary gentleness and patience, from the name of the heroine of one of the most famous mediæval tales, re-told in imperishable form by Boccaccio, Petrarch, and Chaucer (*Clerkes Tale*).

Grisette, gri-zet', *n.* a gay young Frenchwoman of the lower class. [Fr. *grisette,* a gray gown, which used to be worn by that class—*gris,* gray.]

Griskin, gris'kin, *n.* (*prov.*) the spine of a hog. [Obs. *gris, grice,* a pig—Ice. *griss,* a young pig.]

Grisled, griz'ld. Same as **Grizzled.**

Grisly, griz'li, *adj.* frightful: hideous.—*n.* **Gris'liness.** [A.S. *grysliċ, āgrisan,* to dread; Ger. *grässlich, grieseln,* to shudder.]

Grist, grist, *n.* corn for grinding at one time: supply: profit.—**To bring grist to the mill,**

to be a source of profit [A S *grist*, *gerst*, a grinding, from root of **Grind.**]

Gristle, gris'l, *n* a soft, elastic substance in animal bodies, also called cartilage —*adj* **Grist'ly.**—*n* **Grist'liness.** [A S *gristle*, a dim of *grist* and *grind*, because one must crunch it in eating]

Grit, grit, *n* the coarse part of meal gravel a kind of hard sandstone firmness of character, spirit (*pl*) oats coarsely ground, groats —*n* **Grit'stone** —*adj* **Gritt'y,** consisting of or having grits or hard particles sandy determined, plucky.—*n* **Gritt'iness.** [A S *greót*, gravel, combined with A.S. *grytte*, groats]

Grit, grit, a Scotch form of **Great.**

Grizzle, griz'l, *n* a gray colour —*adjs* **Grizz'led,** gray, or mixed with gray, **Grizz'ly,** of a gray colour —*n* the grizzly bear (*Ursus horribilis*) of the Rocky Mountains [M E *grisel*—Fr *gris*, gray—Middle High Ger *gris*, gray, Ger *greis*]

Groan, grōn, *v i* to utter a moaning sound in distress (*fig*) to be afflicted to express disapprobation of a speaker by means of audible groans or similar sounds —*n* a deep moaning sound as of distress a sound of disapprobation —*adj* **Groan'ful** (*Spens*), sad, agonising —*n* **Groan'ing,** a deep moan as of pain any low rumbling sound [A S *grânian*]

Groat, grōt, or grawt, *n* an English coin, equal to fourpence, first coined by Edward III., and continued till 1662, after which it was discontinued except as Maundy money—the silver fourpenny piece, coined from 1836-56, was not called a groat a very small sum, proverbially [Old Low Ger *grote*, a coin of Bremen—orig *grote sware*, 'great pennies,' as compared with the smaller copper coins, five to the groat]

Groats, grōts, *n pl* the grain of oats deprived of the husks [M E *grotes*, cog with A S *grot*, fragment, and with **Grit.**]

Grobian, grō'bi an, *n* a boorish rude fellow [Ger *grob*, coarse, cf *gruff*—Dut *grof*]

Grocer, grōs'er, *n* a dealer in tea, sugar, &c —*n* **Groc'ery** (generally used in *pl*), articles sold by grocers [O Fr *grossier*, from root of **Gross**, the word, formerly *grosser*, orig meant one who sold wholesale]

Grog, grog, *n* a mixture of spirits and cold water, without sugar —*adj* **Grogg'y,** affected by grog, partially intoxicated (*boxing*) weak and staggering from blows applied to a horse that bears wholly on his heels in trotting —*ns* **Grog-blossom,** a redness of the nose due to drinking, **Grog-shop,** a dram shop [Derived from 'Old Grog,' a nickname given by the sailors to Admiral Vernon, who introduced it about 1745, from his grogram cloak or breeches]

Grogram, grog'ram, *n* a kind of cloth made of silk and mohair, of a coarse texture [O Fr *gros grain*, of a coarse grain or texture See **Gross** and **Grain.**]

Groin, groin, *n* the part of the body on either side of the belly where the thigh joins the trunk (*archit*) the angular curve formed by the crossing of two arches —*v t* to form into groins, to build in groins —*adj* **Groined,** having angular curves made by the intersection of two arches —*n* **Groin-centreing,** the centreing of timber during construction — **Underpitch groining,** a kind of vaulting used when the main vault of a groined roof is higher than the transverse intersecting vault, as in St George's Chapel, Windsor—sometimes called *Welsh groining* [M E *grynde*, of obscure etymology, perhaps—O E *grynde*, abyss, in some such sense as valley, depression, cf **Ground**]

Groin, groin, *v i* (*obs*) to grunt, to growl. [O Fr *grogner*—L *grunnire*, to grunt]

Grolier, grō'lye, *n* a book or a binding from the library of the French bibliophile, Jean Grolier (1479-1565) —*adj* **Grolieresque',** after the style of Grolier's bindings, with geometrical or arabesque figures and leaf sprays in gold lines

Grommet, grom'et, *n* a ring formed of a single strand of rope, laid in three times round, fastening the upper edge of a sail to its stay a ship boy [O Fr *gromet*, ety obscure]



Grommet

Gromwell, grom'wel, *n* a rough grayish herb of the borage family [O Fr *grumel*—L *grumulus*, a hillock]

Groom, grōōm, *n* one who has the charge of horses a title of several officers of the royal household a bridegroom —*v t* to tend, as a horse —*n* **Grooms'man,** attendant on a bridegroom at his marriage [Ety dub; in bride*groom*, from A S *guma*, a man, which is allied to Goth *guma*, Ice *gumi*, L *homo*]

Groove, grōōv, *n* a furrow, or long hollow, such as is cut with a tool —*v t* to grave or cut a groove or furrow in [Prob Dut *groef*, *groeve*, a furrow, cog with Ger *grube*, a pit, Ice *gróf*, Eng *grave*]

Grope, grōp, *v i* to search or attempt to find something, as if blind or in the dark —*v t* to search by feeling, as in the dark —*adv* **Grop'ingly,** in a groping manner [A S *grápian*, to seize, handle, allied to **Grab, Gripe**]

Grosbeak, grōs'bēk, *n* a name applied to not a few highly specialised finches (Fringillidæ), with thick, heavy, seed crushing bills—also to many other birds, as the cardinal grosbeaks and the rose breasted grosbeak [**Gross** and **Beak**]

Groschen, grō'shen, *n* a small silver coin till 1873-76 current in the north of Germany, in value $\frac{1}{30}$th of a thaler, 1⅛d or 2½ cents U S [Ger —L *grossus*, thick]

Gross, grōs, *adj* coarse rough dense palpable, glaring, shameful whole coarse in mind stupid sensual obscene —*n* the main bulk the whole taken together a great hundred—i e twelve dozen —*adv* **Gross'ly.**—*n* **Gross'ness** —**In gross,** in bulk, wholesale [Fr *gros*—L *grossus*, thick]

Grotesque, grō tesk', *adj* extravagantly formed ludicrous —*n* (*art*) extravagant ornament, containing animals, plants, &c not really existing —*adv* **Grotesque'ly** —*ns* **Grotesque'ness, Grotes'query** [Fr *grotesque*—It *grotesca*—*grotta*, because old *grottos* were commonly adorned with quaint and extravagant paintings]

Grotian, grō'shi an, *adj* of or pertaining to Hugo Grotius (1583-1645), the Latinised form of Huig van Groot, founder of the modern science of international law —**Grotian theory,** the theory that man is essentially a social being, and that the principles of justice are of perpetual obligation and in harmony with the nature of man, **Grotian,** or **Governmental theory of the Atonement,** a divine acquittal for Christ's sake, in place of a real satisfaction on the part of Christ His death satisfied God's majesty, and exhibited his detestation of sin, and impressed upon the mind of the moral universe a sufficient sin deterring motive

Grotto, grot'ō, *n* a cave a place of shade, for pleasure, made like a cave (*pl*) **Grott'os** —Also **Grot.** [It *grotta* (Fr *grotte*)—L *crypta*—Gr *kryptē*, a **Crypt**]

Ground, grownd, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Grind**

Ground, grownd, *n* the surface of the earth a portion of the earth's surface land, field, soil the floor, &c position field or place of action. (*lit* or *fig*) that on which something is raised; foundation sufficient reason (*art*) the surface

on which the figures are represented.—*v t* to fix on a foundation or principle to instruct in first principles to cover with a layer of plaster, &c, as a basis for painting to coat with a composition, as a surface to be etched —*v i* to strike the bottom, and remain fixed —*adv* **Ground'edly** (*Browning*), on good grounds —*ns* **Ground'age**, the tax paid by a ship for the space occupied while in port, **Ground'ing**, the background of embroidery, &c, **Ground-angling**, fishing without a float, with a weight placed a few inches from the hook — called also *Bottom fishing* — **Ground annual**, in the law of Scotland, an annual payment, sometimes called a rent charge, made for land—a substitute for feu duty —*ns* **Ground-ash**, a sapling of ash, **Ground'er**, at base ball, &c, a ball thrown low rather than rising into the air, **Ground-floor**, the floor of a house on a level with the street or exterior ground, **Ground-hog**, the American marmot, or woodchuck the aardvark of Africa, **Ground-hold** (*Spens*), ground tackle, **Ground-ice**, the ice formed at the bottom of a water first—also *Anchor ice*, **Ground-ivy**, a common British creeping plant whose leaves were once used for flavouring ale (*gill ale* or *gell ale*) — *adj* **Ground'less**, without ground, foundation, or reason —*adv* **Ground'lessly** —*ns* **Ground'lessness**, **Ground'ling**, a fish which keeps near the bottom of the water, esp the spinous loach a spectator in the pit of a theatre, hence one of the common herd (*pl*) the vulgar —*adj* base (*Lamb*) —*ns* **Ground-nut**, ground bean, or pea nut, the fruit of *Arachis hypogæa*, an annual leguminous plant much cultivated in southern North America, **Ground-oak**, a sapling of oak, **Ground-plan**, plan of the horizontal section of the lowest or ground storey of a building, **Ground-plot**, the plot of ground on which a building stands, **Ground-rent**, rent paid to a landlord for the use of the ground for a specified term, usually in England, ninety nine years — *n pl* **Grounds**, dregs of drink sediment at the bottom of liquors (explained by Skeat as Celtic Gael *grunndas*, lees, *grunnd*, bottom, Ir *gruntas*, *grunnt*, bottom) —*ns* **Ground'sell**, **Ground'sill**, the timber of a building which lies next to the ground, **Ground-squirrel**, the chipmuck or hackee, **Ground-swell**, a broad, deep undulation of the ocean, proceeding from a distant storm, **Ground-tackle**, the tackle for securing a vessel at anchor, **Ground'work**, the ground or foundation of anything the basis the essential part the first principle, **Slippery ground**, an insecure footing —**Be on one's own ground**, to be dealing with a matter in which one is specially versed, **Break ground**, to take the first step in any project, **Fall to the ground**, to come to nothing, **Gain ground**, to advance, to obtain an advantage, **Give ground**, to yield advantage, **Lose ground**, to retire, to lose advantage, **Stand** or **hold one's ground**, to stand firm [A S *grund*, most prob *grund en*, pa p of *grindan*, and orig meaning 'earth ground small,' cog with Ger *grund*, Ice *grunnr*]

Groundsel, grownd'sel, *n* an annual plant, about a foot high, with small yellow flowers [A S *grunde swelge—grund*, ground, and *swelgan*, to swallow]

Group, grōōp, *n* a number of persons or things together a number of individual things related, in some definite way differentiating them from others (*art*) a combination of figures forming a harmonious whole —*v t* to form into a group or groups —*v i* to fall into harmonious combination —*n* **Group'ing** (*art*), the act of disposing and arranging figures or objects in a group [Fr *groupe—*It. *groppo*, a bunch, knot, from a root found in Ger *kropf*, a protuberance]

Grouse, grows, *n* the heathcock or moorfowl, a plump bird with a short curved bill, short legs, and feathered feet, which frequents moors and hills, esp in Scotland—the *Scotch ptarmigan*, *red grouse* any bird of the family Tetraonidæ, and subfamily Tetraoninæ [Ety. dub; not from an older *grice* (on the analogy of *mouse*, *mice*)—O Fr *griesche*, gray, of unknown origin]

Grout, growt, *n* coarse meal the sediment of liquor lees a thin coarse mortar a fine plaster for finishing ceilings —*n* **Grout'ing**, the filling up or finishing with grout the stuff so used — *adj* **Grout'y**, thick, muddy sulky [A S *grút*, coarse meal, cog with Dut *grut*, Ice *grautr*, porridge, Ger *grutze*, groats]

Grove, grōv, *n* a wood of small size, generally of a pleasant or ornamental character an avenue of trees (*B*) the translators of the Authorised Version, following the renderings of the Septuagint and the Vulgate, translated *Asherah*, the wooden upright image of the lewdly worshipped goddess Ashtoreth, by *grove*, in spite of such difficulties as suggest themselves in 2 Kings, xxi 7, and xxiii 6 —**Groves of Academe**, the shady walks of the Academy at Athens, any place of learned pursuits [A S *gráf*, a grove, a lane cut among trees—*grafan*, pa t *gróf*, to dig See **Grave, Groove**]

Grovel, grov'el, *v i* to crawl on the earth, esp in abject fear, &c to be base or mean —*pr p* grov'elling, *pa p* grov'elled —*n* **Grov'eller** — *adj* **Grov'elling**, mean [Explained by Skeat as due to M E *groveling*, flat on the ground, properly an adv, also *grofling*—Ice *grúfa*]

Grow, grō, *v i* to become enlarged by a natural process to advance towards maturity to increase in size to develop to become greater in any way to extend to improve to pass from one state to another to become —*v t* to cause to grow to cultivate —*pa t* grew (grōō), *pa p* grown —*ns* **Grow'er**, **Grow'ing**, **Growth**, a growing gradual increase progress development that which has grown product [A S *growan*, Ice *gróa*, conn with **Green.**]

Growl, growl, *v i* to utter a deep, murmuring sound, like a dog to grumble surlily —*v t* to express by growling —*n* a murmuring, snarling sound, as of an angry dog —*n* **Growl'er**, one who growls a fish of the Perch family, abundant in N American rivers, so named from the sound it emits a four wheeled cab (*slang*) a jug or pitcher used for carrying beer (*Amer*) [Perh cognate with Dut *grollen*, to grumble]

Groyne, groin, *n* a wooden breakwater [Perh —Fr *groign*, a snout, cf **Groin**]

Grub, grub, *v i* to dig in the dirt to be occupied meanly (*slang*) to eat —*v t* to dig or root out of the ground (generally followed by *up*) (*slang*) to supply with victuals —*pr p* grubb'ing, *pa p* grubbed —*n* the larva of the beetle, moth, &c (*slang*) something to eat —*n* **Grubb'er**, he who, or that which, grubs an agricultural implement for grubbing out weeds, &c, or for clearing and stirring up the soil, with obliquely placed *tines* or teeth, set in a frame and moved forward on wheels —*v i* and *v t* **Grub'ble**, to grope [Prob cognate with the verb **Grave**]

Grub-street, grub'-strēt, *n* a street in London, inhabited by booksellers' hacks and shabby writers generally authors of small histories, dictionaries, &c —*adj* applied to any mean literary production

Grudge, gruj, *v t* to murmur at to look upon with envy to give or take unwillingly —*v i* to show discontent.—*n* secret enmity or envy an old cause of quarrel —*adj* **Grudge'ful** (*Spens*), full of grudge, envious —*adv* **Grudg'ingly**, unwillingly [M E *grochen*, *grucchen*—O Fr.

grocer, groucer, from an imitative root seen in Gr *gry*, the grunt of a pig, also in *growl, grunt*]

Gruel, grōō'el, *n* a thin food made by boiling oatmeal in water [O Fr *gruel* (Fr *gruau*), groats —Low L *grutellum*, dim of *grutum*, meal—Old Low Ger *grut*, groats, A S *grút*]

Gruesome, grōō'sum, *adj* horrible fearful dismal, depressing —*v i* **Grue, Grew,** to shudder to feel horror or repulsiveness [Scand , Dan *gru*, horror, with suff *som*, cf Dut. *gruwzaam*, Ger *grausam*]

Gruff, gruf, *adj* rough, stern, or abrupt in manner churlish —*adv* **Gruff'ly.**—*n* **Gruff'ness.** [Dut *grof*, cog with Sw *grof*, Ger *grob*, coarse]

Grum, grum, *adj* morose surly deep in the throat, as a sound [Ety obscure]

Grumble, grum'bl, *v i* to murmur with discontent to growl to rumble —*n* the act of grumbling —*ns* **Grum'bler, Grumbletō'nian,** a nickname for an adherent of the country as opposed to the court party, about the end of the 17th century —*adv* **Grum'blingly.** [O Dut *grommelen*, freq of *grommen*, to mutter]

Grume, grōōm, *n* a thick consistence of fluid a clot, as of blood —*adjs* **Grum'ous, Grum'ose,** thick clotted [O Fr *grume*, a knot, a bunch (Fr *grumeau*, a clot of blood)—L *grumus*, a little heap]

Grumph, grumf, *n* (*Scot*) a grunt —*v i* to grunt —*n* **Grumph'ie,** a sow

Grumpy, grum'pi, *adj* surly dissatisfied melancholic [From same root as **Grumble**]

Grundy, grund'i, **Mrs,** the invisible *censor morum* who is frequently appealed to in the phrase, 'But what will Mrs Grundy say?' in Thomas Morton's play, *Speed the Plough*, first acted in 1800

Grunt, grunt, *v i* to make a sound like a pig to utter guttural sounds —*n* a short, guttural sound, as of a hog —*n* **Grunt'er.** [M E *grunten* —A S *grunian*, cf Ger *grunzen*, L *grunnīre*—all imitative]

Grutch, grūch, *v t* or *v i* (*Spens*) to grudge

Gruyère, grōō yār', *n* a famous whole milk cheese, made at Gruyère and many other places in the canton of Freiburg, Switzerland

Gryde, grīd, *v i* (*Spens*) to gride

Gryfon, Gryphon, grif'on, *n* obs forms of **Griffin.**—Also **Grype**

Grysie, grīz'i, *adj* (*Spens*) grisly squalid moist

Guacharo, gwä'cha rō, *n* the oil bird, a South American goatsucker, a nocturnal frugivorous bird, with brownish gray plumage, valued for the oil made from the fat of the young birds [Sp]

Guaiacum, gwā'ya kum, *n* a genus of trees in the W Indies, that yield a greenish resin used in medicine [Sp *guayaco*, from a Haytian word]

Guan, gwan, *n* the yacou, a S American group of large game birds, living mostly on trees, noted for their loud, frequent cries

Guanaco, gwa nä'kō, *n* a cameloid ruminant widely spread in S America.

Guano, gwa'nō, *n* the long accumulated excrement of certain sea fowl, found on certain coasts and islands, esp about S America, much used for manure —*adj* **Guanif'erous.**—*n* **Gua'nin,** a yellowish white, amorphous substance, a constituent of guano, also of the liver and pancreas of mammals [Sp *guano* or *huano*, from Peruvian *huanu*, dung]

Guarana, gwa ra'na, *n* a paste prepared from the pounded seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis*, a climbing Brazilian shrub, made in round or oblong cakes —*Guarana Bread*

Guarantee, gar an tē', **Guaranty,** gar'an ti, *n* a warrant or surety a contract to see performed what another has undertaken the person who makes such a contract, one responsible for the performance of some action, the truth of some statement, &c —*v t* to undertake that another shall perform certain engagements to make sure —*pr p* guarantee'ing, *pa p* **guaranteed'** —*n* **Guar'antor,** one who makes a guaranty —**Guarantee associations,** joint stock companies on the insurance principle, which become security for the integrity of cashiers, &c [O Fr *garantie*, pa.p of *garantir*, to warrant—*garant*, warrant See **Warrant.**]

Guard, gärd, *v t* to ward, watch, or take care of to protect from danger or attack to protect the edge of, as by an ornamental border —*v i* to watch to be wary —*n* that which guards from danger a man or body of men stationed to protect one who has charge of a coach or railway train state of caution posture of defence part of the hilt of a sword a watch chain (*pl*) troops attached to the person of a sovereign in cricket, the pads which protect the legs from swift balls —*n* **Guard'age** (*Shak*), wardship —*adjs* **Guard'ant** (*her*), having the face turned towards the beholder, **Guard'ed,** wary cautious uttered with caution —*adv* **Guard'edly** —*ns* **Guard'edness, Guard'ian,** one who guards or takes care of (*law*) one who has the care of an orphan minor—*adj* protecting —*n* **Guard'ianship** —**Guardian angel,** an angel supposed to watch over a particular person a person specially devoted to the interests of another —*adj* **Guard'less,** without a guard defenceless —*ns* **Guard'room,** a room for the accommodation of guards, **Guard'ship,** a ship of war that superintends marine affairs in a harbour and protects it (*Swift*) guardianship, **Guards'man,** a soldier of the guards —**On** or **off one's guard,** on the watch, or the opposite, **To mount guard,** to go on guard duty, **To run the guard,** to get past a guard or sentinel without detection [O Fr *garder*—Old Teutonic *warda*, cog with A S *weardian*, Eng **Ward**]

Guarish, gār'ish, *v t* (*Spens*) to heal [O Fr *guarir* (Fr *guérir*), to heal]

Guava, gwä'va, *n* a genus of trees and shrubs of tropical America, with yellow, pear shaped fruit which is made into jelly [Sp *guayaba*, of W Indian origin]

Gubbins, gub'ins, *n pl* a half savage race in Devonshire, described by the pastoral poet William Browne and by Fuller in his *Worthies*

Gubernation, gū ber nā'shun, *n* government, rule —*adj* **Gubernato'rial.** [L *gubernation em*—*gubernāre*, to govern]

Guddle, gud'l, *v t* (*Scot*) to catch fish with the hands by groping under the stones or banks of a stream

Gudgeon, guj'un, *n* a genus of small, carp like fishes common in the fresh waters of Europe a person easily cheated, because of the ease with which the fish is caught —*adj* foolish —*v t* to impose on, cheat [O Fr *goujon*—L *gobion em* —Gr *kōbios* See **Goby**]

Gue, gū, *n* a rude kind of violin formerly used in Shetland

Guebre, Gueber, gē'bėr, *n* a follower of the ancient Persian religion as reformed and consolidated by Zoroaster [Pers *gabr*, cf Turk *giaour*, Ar *kafir*, unbeliever]

Guelder-rose, gel'der-rōz, *n* a species of Viburnum with large white ball shaped flowers—also called *Snowball-tree* [So called from *Gueldres* in Prussia.]

Guelf, Guelph, gwelf, *n* one of a papal and popular party in Italy in the middle ages which was opposed to the emperors —*adj* **Guelf'ic,** belonging to the Guelfs, in modern times the royal family of Hanover and England [The party names Guelf and Ghibelline are from *Welf* and

Waiblingen, two families which in the 12th century were at the head of two rival parties in the German empire, and whose feuds became identified with the respective principles for which they contended]

Guerdon, gėr'dun, *n* a reward or recompense — *v t* to reward [O Fr *guerdon*, *guerredon* (It *guidardone*)—Low L *widerdonum*, corr from Old High Ger *widarlón* (A S *wiðerleán*)—*wider* (A S *wiðer*), against, and *lón* (A S *leán*), reward, or more prob the latter part of the word is from L *donum*, a gift]

Guereza, ger'e za, *n* a large, long haired, black and white African monkey, with a bushy tail [Native name]

Guerilla, Guerrilla, ger ril'a, *n* a mode of harassing an army by small bands adopted by the Spaniards against the French in the Peninsular war a member of such a band —*adj* conducted by or conducting petty warfare [Sp *guerrilla*, dim of *guerra* (Fr *guerre*)—Old High Ger *werra* See **War**]

Guernsey, gern'zi, *n* a sailor's closely fitting knitted woollen shirt one of a breed of dairy-cattle from the island the red legged partridge [Named from the island of Guernsey in the Channel Islands]

Guess, ges, *v t* to form an opinion on uncertain knowledge to conjecture, to think —*v i* to judge on uncertain knowledge to conjecture rightly —*n* judgment or opinion without sufficient evidence or grounds —*adj* **Guess'able**, that may be guessed —*n* **Guess'er**, one who guesses or conjectures —*adv* **Guess'ingly**, by way of conjecture —*n* **Guess'work**, work done by guess random action [M E *gessen*, cog with Dut *gissen*, Dan *gisse*, Ice *giska*, for *git ska—geta*, to get, think, A S *gitan*, whence Eng **Get** See also **Forget**]

Guest, gest, *n* a visitor received and entertained —*n* **Guest-chamber** (*B*), a chamber or room for the accommodation of guests —*v i* **Guest'en**, to stay as a guest (*Scot*) —*adv* **Guest'wise**, in the manner or capacity of a guest [A S *gest*, *gæst*, allied to Dut and Ger *gast*, L *hostis*, stranger, enemy]

Gueux, gū, *n pl* the name assumed by the confederation (1565) of nobles and others to resist the introduction of the Inquisition into the Low Countries by Philip II of Spain At first given them in derision, they adopted the name and proudly bore it in the struggle which ended in independence in 1648 [Fr , 'beggars']

Guffaw, guf faw', *v i* to laugh loudly —*n* a loud laugh [From the sound]

Guggle, gug'l, *v i* to make a noise with the mouth or throat, to gurgle [Formed from **Gurgle**]

Guide, gīd, *v t* to lead or direct to regulate to influence —*n* he who or that which guides one who directs another in his course of life a soldier or other person employed to obtain information for an army a guide book anything calculated to maintain in a certain direction or position — *ns* **Guid'ance**, direction government, **Guide'-book**, a book of information for tourists —*adj* **Guide'less**, having no guide —*ns* **Guide'post**, a post erected at a roadside, to guide the traveller, **Guid'er**, one who guides, a director, **Gui'don**, a forked guide flag carried by a cavalry company or mounted battery, also the officer bearing it [O Fr *guider*, prob from a Teut root, as in A S *witan*, to know, observe, *wis*, wise, Ger *weisen*, to show, and so conn with *wit* and *wise*]

Guild, Gild, gild, *n* an association of men for mutual aid a corporation (*orig*) an association in a town where payment was made for mutual support and protection —*n* **Guild'hall**, the hall of a guild or corporation, esp in London. [A S *gild*, money—*gildan*, to pay]

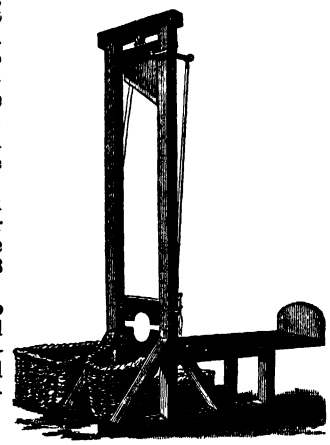
Guilder, Gilder, gild'ér, *n.* an old Dutch and German gold coin now a silver coin = 1s 8d · money generally (*Shak*) [Dut *gulden*—Ger *gulden*, gold]

Guile, gīl, *n* wile, jugglery cunning deceit — *v t* to beguile (*Spens*) —*p adj* **Guiled**, armed with deceit treacherous —*adj* **Guile'ful**, crafty, deceitful —*adv* **Guile'fully** —*n* **Guile'fulness**. —*adj* **Guile'less**, without deceit artless —*adv* **Guile'lessly** — *ns* **Guile'lessness**; **Guil'er** (*Spens*), a deceiver [O Fr *guile*, deceit; from a Teut root, as in A S *wil*, Ice *vel*, a trick See **Wile**]

Guillemot, gil'e mot, *n* a genus of diving birds of the Auk family, having a long, straight, and feathered bill and very short tail [Fr , prob Celt , Bret *gwelan*, gull, and O Fr *moette*, a sea-mew, a Teut word , or Fr *Guillaume*, William]

Guilloche, gil losh', *n* an ornament formed of two or more bands intertwining in a continued series —*v t* to decorate with intersecting curved lines [Fr , said to be from the name of its inventor, *Guillot*]

Guillotine, gil'ō tēn, *n* an instrument for beheading—consisting of an upright frame down which a sharp heavy axe descends on the neck of the victim — adopted during the French Revolution, and named after Joseph Ignace Guillotin (1738–1814), a physician who first proposed its adoption — *v t* to behead with the guillotine



Guillotine

Guilt, gilt, *n* punishable conduct the state of having broken a law crime wickedness —*adj* **Guilt'less**, free from crime innocent —*adv* **Guilt'lessly** —*n* **Guilt'lessness** —*adj* **Guilt'y**, justly chargeable with a crime wicked pertaining to guilt — **Guilty of** (sometimes in *B*), deserving —*adv* **Guilt'ily** —*n* **Guilt'iness** —*adv* **Guilty-like** (*Shak*), guiltily [Orig a payment or fine for an offence, A S *gylt*, guilt—*gildan*, to pay, to atone]

Guilt, gilt, *p adj* (*Spens*) gilded

Guinea, gin'i, *n* an English gold coin, no longer used = 21s , so called because first made of gold brought from Guinea, in Africa

Guinea-corn, gin'i korn, *n* a cereal extensively cultivated in central Africa and India—called also Indian millet —*ns* **Guinea-fowl**, a genus of African birds in the pheasant family, having dark gray plumage with round spots of white, generally larger on the back and under surface, **Guinea-hen**, a courtesan (*Shak*), **Guinea-grass**, a grass of the same genus with millet, a native of Guinea and Senegal, **Guinea-pepper**, a name variously applied to the seeds or dried fruit of several very different plants, agreeing in their peppery character, and in being the produce of the west of Africa, Malaguetta pepper, **Guinea-worm**, a very slender

thread-like nematode worm common in tropical Africa.

Guinea-pig, gin'i pig, *n* or cavy, a small S American animal, belonging to the Rodentia, and somewhat resembling a small pig (*slang*) a professional company director, without time or real qualifications for the duties. [Prob a mistake for Guiana pig]

Guipure, gē po͝or', *n* a kind of lace having no ground or mesh, but having the pattern fixed by threads which interlace each other [Fr *guipure* —O Fr *guiper*, of Teut origin, cf Goth *veipan*, to weave]

Guise, gīz, *n* manner, behaviour external appearance dress —*v t* to dress (*arch*) —*v i* to act as a guiser —*ns* **Guis'er** (*Scot*), **Guisard,** a person in disguise a Christmas mummer [O Fr *guise*, from Old High Ger *wisa* (Ger *weise*), a way, guise, which is cog with A S *wise*, way, *wis*, wise, Eng **Wise, Guide.**]

Guitar, gi tar', *n* a musical stringed instrument, somewhat like the lute, well adapted for accompanying the human voice It has six strings, and the sound is produced by the fingers twitching the strings [Fr *guitare*—L *cithara*—Gr. *kithara*, a lyre or lute See **Cithern.**]

Gula, gū'la, *n* a piece in some insects, esp in the beetles, &c, forming the lower surface of the head, behind the mentum, bounded laterally by the genæ or cheeks the upper part of a bird's throat, between mentum and jugulum —*adj* **Gular** [L, the throat]

Gulch, gulch, *n* (*Amer*) a ravine or narrow rocky valley, a gully —*v t* (*prov*) to swallow greedily [Ety unknown, prob these two words (*n* and *v*) are connected, cf Norw *gulka*, to disgorge]

Gulden, go͝ol'den, *n* a certain gold or silver coin in Germany in the middle ages the unit of account in Austria, having the value of about 2s [Ger *gulden* See **Guilder.**]

Gules, gūlz, *n* (*her*) a red colour, marked in engraved figures by perpendicular lines —*adj* **Gu'ly.** [O Fr *gueules*, of doubtful origin acc to Brachet, from Pers *ghul*, a rose, but acc to other authorities, it is Fr *gueule*, from L *gula*, the throat, prob from the colour of the open mouth of the heraldic lion]

Gulf, gulf, *n* a hollow or indentation in the sea coast a deep place in the earth an abyss a whirlpool anything insatiable in Oxford and Cambridge examinations, the place of those next to the pass, but not bad enough to fail —*v t* to engulf —*adj* **Gulf'y,** full of gulfs or whirlpools —**Gulf Stream,** the most remarkable of all the ocean currents, derives its name from the Gulf of Mexico, out of which, as a great current of warm water, it flows through the Strait of Florida, along the eastern coast of the United States of America, and is then deflected near the banks of Newfoundland diagonally across the Atlantic [O Fr *golfe*—Late Gr *kolphos*—Gr *kolpos*, the bosom, a fold, a gulf]

Gull, gul, *n* a web footed sea fowl belonging to the family Laridæ [Celt, Corn *gullan*, W *gwylan*, Bret *gwelan*—*gwela*, to weep, to cry]

Gull, gul, *v t* to beguile to deceive —*n* a trick one easily cheated a nestling (*Shak*) —*ns* **Gull-catcher** (*Shak*), one who imposes upon those easily gulled, a cheat, **Gull'ery,** act of gulling imposture —*adj* **Gull'ible,** easily gulled or deceived —*ns* **Gullibil'ity, Gullos'ity.** [Same word as **Gull,** a sea fowl, the bird being thought stupid]

Gullet, gul'et, *n* the throat the passage in the neck by which food is taken into the stomach [O Fr *goulet*, the gullet, dim of O Fr *goule* (Fr *gueule*)—L. *gula*, the throat]

Gully, gul'i, *n* (*Scot*) a big knife. [Unknown]

Gully, gul'i, *n* a channel worn by running water a ditch a ravine —*v t* to wear a gully or channel in [Fr *goulet*, see **Gullet.**]

Gulp, gulp, *v t* to swallow eagerly or in large draughts —*n* a swallow as much as is swallowed at once [Dut *gulpen*, to swallow eagerly, from Dut. *gulp*, a great draught]

Gum, gum, *n* the flesh of the jaws which surrounds the teeth —*n* **Gum-boil,** a boil or small abscess on the gum [A S *góma*, jaws, Ice *gómr*, Ger *gaumen*, palate]

Gum, gum, *n* a substance which exudes from certain trees and plants, and hardens on the surface, including those containing arabin, bassorin, and gum resins —*v t* to smear or unite with gum —*pr p* gumm'ing, *pa p* gummed —*n* **Gum-arabic,** a gum obtained from various species of acacia —*adjs* **Gummif'erous,** producing gum, **Gumm'ous, Gumm'y,** consisting of or resembling gum producing or covered with gum —*ns* **Gumm'iness, Gummos'ity, Gums** (*Amer*), rubber overshoes, **Gum-tree,** a name applied to various American and Australian trees —**Chewing-gum** (see **Chew**) [O Fr *gomme*—L *gummi*—Gr *kommi*, prob Coptic *komē*, gum.]

Gumption, gump'shun, *n* sense shrewdness common sense —*adj* **Gump'tious.** [Doubtless conn with A S *gýman*, to observe, cf Goth *gaumjan*]

Gun, gun, *n* a firearm or weapon, from which balls or other projectiles are discharged, usually by means of gunpowder—now generally applied to cannon one who carries a gun, a member of a shooting party —*v i* to shoot with a gun (*Amer*) —*ns* **Gun-barrel,** the barrel or tube of a gun, **Gun'boat,** a boat or small vessel of light draught, fitted to carry one or more guns, **Gun-carriage,** a carriage on which a gun or cannon is supported, **Gun-cotton,** an explosive prepared by saturating cotton with nitric acid, **Gun-fire** (*mil*), the hour at which the morning or evening gun is fired, **Gun-metal,** an alloy of copper and tin in the proportion of 9 to 1, used in making guns, **Gunn'age,** the number of guns carried by a ship of war, **Gunn'er,** one who works a gun or cannon (*naut*) a petty officer who has charge of the ordnance on board ship, **Gunn'ery,** the art of managing guns, or the science of artillery, **Gun'powder,** an explosive powder used for guns and firearms, **Gun-room,** the room or apartment on board ship occupied by the gunner, or by the lieutenants as a mess room, **Gun'shot,** the distance to which shot can be thrown from a gun —*adj* caused by the shot of a gun —*adj* **Gun-shy,** frightened by guns (of a sporting dog) —*ns* **Gun'smith,** a smith or workman who makes or repairs guns or small arms, **Gun'stock,** the stock or piece of wood on which the barrel of a gun is fixed, **Gun'stone** (*Shak*), a stone, formerly used as shot for a gun, **Gun-tackle** (*naut*), the tackle used on board ship by which the guns are run to and from the port holes, **Gatling-gun,** a revolving battery gun, invented by R J Gatling about 1861, usually having 10 parallel barrels, capable of firing 1200 shots a minute —**Great gun,** a cannon (*coll*) a person of great importance —*n* **Machine-gun,** a breech-loading mounted gun of one or many barrels, loaded and fired by a mechanical contrivance —**Son of a gun,** a rogue, rascal, **As sure as a gun,** quite sure, certainly [M E *gonne*, from W *gwn*, a bowl, a gun, acc to Skeat]

Gunnel, gun'l, *n* Same as **Gunwale.**

Gunny, gun'i, *n* a strong coarse cloth manufactured in India from jute, and used as **sacking.** [Hind *gon*, *goni*, sacking—Sans *goni*, a sack]

Gunter's scale. See **Scale.**

Gunwale, Gunnel, gun'el, *n* the wale or upper edge of a ship's side next to the bulwarks, so called because the upper guns are pointed from it. [See **Wale**.]

Gurge, gurj, *n* (*Milton*) a whirlpool [L *gurges* See **Gorge.**]

Gurgle, gur'gl, *v i* to flow in an irregular noisy current, as water from a bottle to make a bubbling sound [Through an It *gorgogliare*, from *gorgo*—L *gurges*, cf **Gorge**.]

Gurly, gur'li, *adj* (*obs*.) fierce, stormy

Gurnard, gur'nard, *n* a genus of fishes having the body rounded, tapering, and covered with small scales, an angular head, the eyes near the summit, and the teeth small and very numerous — Obs form **Gur'net** (*Shak*.) [Supposed to be so called from the sound it makes when taken out of the water, from O Fr *grongnard—grogner*, to grunt—L *grunnīre*, to grunt.]

Guru, gōō'rōō, *n* a spiritual teacher, any venerable person —Also **Goo'roo.** [Hind *gurū*—Sans *guru*.]

Gush, gush, *v i* to flow out with violence or copiously to be effusive, or highly sentimental —*n* that which flows out a violent issue of a fluid —*adj* **Gush'ing,** rushing forth with violence, as a liquid flowing copiously effusive — *adv* **Gush'ingly.** [Prob imitative, cf Ice *gusa*, *gjosa*.]

Gusset, gus'et, *n* the piece of cloth in a shirt which covers the armpit an angular piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen some part of it [O Fr *gousset*, armpit, gusset—*gousse*—It *guscio*, a pod, husk.]

Gust, gust, *n* a sudden blast of wind a violent burst of passion —*adjs* **Gust'ful, Gust'y,** stormy tempestuous —*n* **Gust'iness.** [Ice *gustr*, blast, from root of **Gush**.]

Gust, gust, *n* sense of pleasure of tasting relish gratification enjoyment —*n* **Gustā'tion,** the act of tasting the sense of taste —*adjs* **Gust'ātive, Gus'tātory,** of or pertaining to gustation —*n* **Gust'o,** taste relish zest [L *gustus*, taste, akin to Gr *geuein*, to make to taste.]

Gut, gut, *n* the alimentary canal a preparation of the intestines of an animal, used for violin strings, fishing lines, &c (*pl*.) the bowels —*v t* to take out the bowels of to plunder —*pr p* gutt'ing, *pa p* gutt'ed —*n* **Gut-scraper,** a fiddler [A S *gut*, *geótan*, to pour, prov Eng *gut*, Ger *gosse*, a drain.]

Gutta-percha, gut'a perch'a, *n* the solidified juice of various trees in the Malayan Islands [Malay *gatah*, *guttah*, gum, *percha*, the tree producing it.]

Gutter, gut'er, *n* a channel at the eves of a roof for conveying away water a channel for water (*print*.) one of a number of pieces of wood or metal, grooved in the centre, used to separate the pages of type in a form (*pl*.) mud, dirt (*Scot*.) —*v t* to cut or form into small hollows —*v i* to become hollowed to run down in drops, as a candle —*ns* **Gutter-blood,** a low born person, as if born in the gutter, **Gutter-snipe,** a neglected child, a street Arab —*adj* **Guttif'erous,** exuding drops of gum or resin, said of certain plants [O Fr *goutiere—goute*—L *gutta*, a drop.]

Guttural, gut'ur al, *adj* pertaining to the throat formed in the throat harsh or rasping in sound —*n* (*gram*.) a sound pronounced in the throat, or the back part of the mouth (*k, ch, q, g, ng*) —*adv* **Gutt'urally** —*v t* **Gutt'urise,** to form (a sound) in the throat [Fr —L *guttur*, the throat.]

Guy, gī, *n.* (*naut*.) a rope to steady any suspended weight.—*v t* to keep in position by a guy [Sp *guia*, a guide; from the same source as **Guide.**]

Guy, gī, *n* an effigy of Guy Fawkes, dressed up grotesquely on the anniversary of the Gunpowder plot (5th Nov.) an odd figure

Guzzle, guz'l, *v i* to eat and drink with haste and greediness —*v t* to swallow with exceeding relish —*n* **Guzz'ler.** [O Fr (*des*.) *gouziller*, to swallow down, *gosier*, the throat.]

Gwiniad, gwin'i ad, *n* a fresh water fish of about 10 or 12 inches in length, found in some of the lakes of Wales and Cumberland—the *Fresh water Herring* [W ,—*gwyn*, white.]

Gygis, jī'jis, *n* a genus of small terns, white, with black bill, long pointed wings, and a slightly forked tail [Gr *gygēs*, a water bird.]

Gymkhana, jim ka'na, *n* a place of public resort for athletic games, &c, also a meeting for such sports [A factitious word, according to Yule Burnell, prob based on *gend khāna* ('ball house'), the usual Hind name for an English racket court.]

Gymnasium, jim nā'zi um, *n* a school for gymnastics a school for the higher branches of literature and science (*orig*.) a public place or building where the Greek youths exercised themselves, with running and wrestling grounds, baths, and halls for conversation —*pl* **Gymnā'sia** —*n* **Gymnās'iast** — *adj* **Gymnās'ic** [L — Gr *gymnasion—gymnazein*, *gymnos*, naked.]

Gymnastic, -al, jim nas'tik, al, *adj* pertaining to athletic exercises athletic, vigorous —*n pl* used as *sing* **Gymnas'tics,** athletic exercises, devised to strengthen the muscles and bones, esp those of the upper half of the body the art of performing athletic exercises —*adv* **Gymnas'tically.**—*n* **Gym'nast,** one who teaches or practises gymnastics —*adj* **Gym'nic** (*Milton*) [L *gymnasticus* —Gr *gymnastikos*, relating to gymnastics.]

Gymnocarpous, jim no kar'pus, *adj* (*bot*.) having the fruit naked, or not invested with a receptacle [Gr *gymnos*, naked, and *karpos*, fruit.]

Gymnocitta, jim no sit'a, *n* a genus of crow like American jays with naked nostrils [Gr *gymnos*, naked, *kitta*, *kissa*, a jay.]

Gymnocladus, jim nō'klad us, *n* a genus of trees found in Canada and over a great part of the United States The pods are said to be wholesome and slightly aperient [Gr *gymnos*, naked, *klados*, a branch.]

Gymnogynous, jim noj'i nus, *adj* (*bot*.) having a naked ovary [Gr *gymnos*, naked, *gynē*, female.]

Gymnorhinal, jim nō rī'nal, *adj* having the nostrils bare or unfeathered, as certain jays and auks [Gr *gymnos*, naked, *hris*, *hrin os*, the nose.]

Gymnosophist, jim nos'of ist, *n* the name given by the Greeks to those ancient Hindu philosophers who lived solitarily, wore little or no clothing, and addicted themselves to mystical contemplation and the practice of the most rigorous asceticism [Gr *gymnos*, naked, *sophos*, wise.]

Gymnosperm, jim'nō sperm, *n* the name of the lower or more primitive group of seed plants — *adj* **Gymnosper'mous** (*bot*.), having the seeds naked, or not enclosed in a capsule [Gr *gymnos*, naked, and *sperma*, seed.]

Gymnotus, jim nō'tus, *n* the most powerful of the electric fishes, occurring in the fresh waters of Brazil and Guiana —Also known as the *electric eel* [Formed from Gr *gymnos*, naked, *nōtos*, the back.]

Gynæceum, Gynecium, jin ē sē'um, *n* in ancient times, an apartment in a large house, exclusively appropriated to women [Gr *gynaikeion*, women's quarters—*gynē*, *gynaikos*, a woman.]

Gynandria, ji nan'dri a, *n* a class of plants in the Linnæan system, in which the stamens are united with the pistil —*adjs* **Gynan'drian, Gynan'drous,** belonging to the class Gynandria having

the stamens united with the pistil [Gr *gynē*, a female, and *anēr*, *andros*, a man]

Gynarchy, jin'ar ki, *n* government by a female [Gr *gynē*, a woman, *archē*, rule]

Gynecocracy, jin ē kok'ra-si, **Gynocracy,** jin ok' ra si, *n* government by women —*adj* **Gynecrat'ic** [Gr *gynē*, a woman, *kratein*, to rule]

Gynecology, Gynæcology, jin ē kol'o ji, *n* that branch of medicine which treats of the diseases and affections peculiar to woman and her physical organism —*adj* **Gynecolog'ical** —*n* **Gynecol'ogist** [Gr *gynē*, a woman, *logos*, a discourse]

Gyneolatry, ji nē ol'at ri, *n* excessive worship of woman [Gr *gynē*, a woman, *latreia*, worship]

Gyp, jip, *n* a male servant who attends to college rooms at Cambridge [Perh a contr from **Gypsy**, hardly from Gr *gyps*, a vulture]

Gypsum, jip'sum, *n* a valuable mineral of a comparatively soft kind, occurring in various geological formations, and having a wide geographical distribution It is burned in kilns, and afterwards ground to a fine powder, which is called *plaster of Paris* —*adjs* **Gyp'seous,** of or resembling gypsum, **Gypsif'erous,** producing or containing gypsum [L —Gr *gypsos*, chalk]

Gypsy See **Gipsy** —*n* **Gyp'syism,** the state or characteristics of a gypsy

Gyrate, ji'rāt, *v i* to whirl round a central point to move round —*adj* (*bot*) winding round —*n* **Gyra'tion,** act of whirling round a central point a spiral motion —*adj* **Gy'ratory,** moving in a circle [L *gyrāre*, *ātum*, to move in a circle]

Gyre, jir, *n* a circular motion —*adj* **Gyroid'al,** spiral in arrangement or movement [L *gyrus*— Gr *gyros*, a ring, round]

Gyre-carlin, gir kar'lin, *n* a witch (*Scot*) [Ice *gygr*, a witch, and *karlinna*, a **Carline.**]

Gyrfalcon. See **Gerfalcon.**

Gyromancy, ji'ro man si, *n* divination by walking in a circle till dizziness caused a fall towards one direction or another [Gr *gyros*, a circle, and *manteia*, divination]

Gyron, Giron, ji'ron, *n* (*her*) a bearing consisting of two straight lines drawn from any given part of the field and meeting in an acute angle in the fesse point —*adjs* **Gyron'ny, Giron'ny.** [Fr *giron*, older *geron*, O H G *gêro*, a triangular figure, a gusset]

Gyroscope, ji'ro-skōp, *n* a scientific apparatus illustrating the principle of a spinning top, the axis of which tends to retain its direction, applied to keep self propelled torpedoes on their course, and to steady ships and help in steering —*adj* **Gyroscop'ic** [Gr *gyros*, and *skopein*, to see]

Gyrostat, ji'rō stat, *n* an instrument contrived for illustrating the dynamics of rotating rigid bodies —*adj* **Gyrostat'ic.** [Gr *gyros*, round, *statikos*, static]

Gyrus, ji'rus, *n* one of the rounded edges into which the surface of the cerebral hemisphere is divided by the fissures or sulci [Gr *gyros*, a circle]

Gyte, gīt, *adj* crazy, mad (*Scot*) [Der unknown]

Gyte, gīt, *n* (*Scot*) a child a first year's boy at Edinburgh High School [Prob a corr of *get*, offspring]

Gytrash, gī'trash, *n* a ghost (*prov*) [Der unknown]

Gyve, jiv, *v t* to fetter —*n pl* shackles, fetters [M E *gives*, *gyves*, with hard *g* Of unknown origin]



the eighth letter in our alphabet, derived from the Phœnician *cheth*, obtained, on De Rougé's theory, from the Egyptian hieroglyphic which goes by the name of the sieve The sound was that of a strongly marked continuous guttural, produced at the back of the palate, which does not exist in English, but is heard in the Scotch *loch* and the German *lachen* In Old English *h* was a guttural, or throat sound, but it gradually softened down to a spirant, and has now become almost a vowel (*chem*) a symbol denoting hydrogen in mediæval Roman notation 200, H = 200,000

Ha, ha, *int* denoting surprise, joy, or grief, and, when repeated, laughter in continued speech, often an involuntary sound expressive of hesitation [From the sound]

Ha', haw, *n* (*Scot*) hall

Haaf, haf, *n* a deep sea fishing ground off the coast of Shetland —*n* **Haaf-fishing,** deep sea fishing, as for cod [Ice *haf*, sea]

Haar, har, *n* (*Scot*) a fog [Ety dub]

Habble, hab'l, *v t* (*Scot*) to perplex —*v i* to stutter or stammer —*n* a perplexity, a squabble

Habeas-corpus (*ad subjiciendum*), hā'be as kor'pus, *n* a writ to a jailer to produce the body of one detained in prison, and to state the reasons of such detention, that the court may judge of their sufficiency —*n* **Haben'dum,** the clause in a deed beginning 'habendum et tenendum' ('to have and to hold'), which determines the interest or estate granted by the deed [L, lit 'have the body,' from L *habēre*, to have, and *corpus*, the body]

Habenaria, hab ē-nā'ri a, *n* a widely distributed genus of tuberous orchidaceous plants. [Formed from L *habena*, a thong]

Haberdasher, hab'er dash er, *n* a seller of smallwares, as ribbons, tape, &c —*n* **Hab'erdashery,** goods sold by a haberdasher [O Fr *hapertas*, acc to Skeat from Scand, Old Ice *hapurtask*, things of small value, prop 'pedlars' wares,' from the haversack in which they were carried, *haprtask*, *hafrtask*, a haversack, orig 'a bag for oats,' *hafr*, oats, *taska* (cf Ger *tasche*), a pouch]

Haberdine, hab er dīn', *n* (*obs*) dried salt cod [O Fr *habordean*, also *labordean* (cf Dut *abberdaan*, also *labberdaan*, Ger *labberdan*), of unknown origin]

Habergeon, ha ber'je un, *n* a piece of armour to defend the neck and breast [Fr *haubergeon*, dim of O Fr *hauberc* See **Hauberk.**]

Habile, hab'il, *adj* (*obs*) able, capable [Fr —L *habilis* See **Able**]

Habiliment, ha bil'i ment, *n* a garment (*pl*) clothing, dress —*adj* **Hab'ilable,** capable of being clothed (*Carlyle*) [Fr *habillement*—*habiller*, to dress—L *habilis*, fit, ready—*habēre*]

Habilitation, ha bil i tā'shun, *n* (*Bacon*), qualification (*U S*) the act of supplying money to work a mine —*n* **Habilita'tor,** one who does so —*v t* **Habil'itate,** to acquire certain necessary qualifications, esp for the office of teacher in a German university (Ger *habilitiren*) [Low L *habilitation em*—L *habilis*, able]

Hability, ha bil'i ti, *n* an obs form of **Ability**

Habit, hab'it, *n* ordinary course of conduct tendency to perform certain actions general condition or tendency, as of the body practice custom outward appearance dress, esp any official or customary costume a garment, esp a tight fitting dress, with a skirt, worn by ladies on horseback —*v t* to dress —*pr p* hab'iting, *pa p* hab'ited —**Habit and repute,** a phrase in Scotch law to denote something so notorious

that it affords strong and generally conclusive evidence of the facts to which it refers, **Habit of body**, the general condition of the body as outwardly apparent any constitutional tendency or weakness —*adj* **Habit'ūal**, formed or acquired by habit or frequent use customary —*adv* **Habit'ūally** —*v t* **Habit'ūāte**, to cause to acquire a habit to accustom —*ns* **Habitūā'tion**, **Hab'itūde**, tendency from acquiring a habit usual manner, **Habitué** (hab it'ū ā), a habitual frequenter of any place of entertainment, &c [Fr —L *habitus*, state, dress—*habēre*, to have, to be in a condition]

Habitable, hab'it a bl, *adj* that may be dwelt in —*adv* **Hab'itably** —*ns* **Hab'itableness**, **Hab'itant**, an inhabitant, **Hab'itat**, the natural abode or locality of an animal or plant place of abode generally, **Habitā'tion**, act of inhabiting or dwelling a dwelling or residence a group, lodge, company, as of the so called 'Primrose League' [Fr —L *habitabilis—habitāre, ātum*, to inhabit, freq of *habēre*, to have]

Hable, hā'bl, *adj* (*Spens*) Same as **Habile.**

Hachel, hach'el, *n* (*Scot*) a sloven

Hachure, hash'ūr, *n* Same as **Hatching**

Hacienda, as i en'da, *n* an estate or establishment [Sp —L *facienda*, things to be done, *facĕre*, to do]

Hack, hak, *v t* to cut to chop or mangle to notch to kick (another) at football —*n* a cut made by hacking a kick on the shin —**Hack'ing**, the operation of picking a worn grindstone, &c, with a hack hammer —*adj* short and interrupted, as a broken, troublesome cough —*n* **Hack-log**, a chopping block [A S *haccian*, in comp *tō haccian*, cf Dut *hakken*, and Ger *hacken*]

Hack, hak, *n* a horse kept for hire, esp a poor and jaded one any person overworked on hire a literary drudge —*adj* hired, mercenary used up —*v t* to offer for hire to use roughly [Contr of **Hackney**]

Hack, hak, *n* a grated frame, as a rack for feeding cattle, a place for drying bricks, &c [A form of **Hatch.**]

Hackberry, hak'ber i, *n* an American tree, allied to the elm [See **Hagberry**]

Hackbut, hak'but, *n* an arquebuse —Also **Hag'but** —*n* **Hackbuteer'** [O Fr *haquebute*, from Dut *haakbus* See **Arquebuse**]

Hackee, hak'ē, *n* the U S chipmunk or ground squirrel [Imitative]

Hackery, hak'er i, *n* a native bullock-cart [Hind *chhakrā*, a cart]

Hackle, hak'l, *n* an instrument with iron teeth for sorting hemp or flax any flimsy substance unspun a feather in a cock's neck a hook and fly for angling, dressed with this feather —*v t* to dress with a hackle, as flax to tear rudely asunder —*adj* **Hack'ly**, rough and broken, as if hacked or chopped (*min*) covered with sharp points [Akin to Dut *hekel*, dim of *haak*, a hook, Ger *hechel—haken*, a **Hook**]

Hacklet, hak'let, *n* a kind of sea bird, prob the shearwater —The **Hagden** is the Greater Shearwater (*Puffinus major*)

Hackney, hak'ni, *n* a horse for general use, esp for hire (*obs*) a person hired for any mean work —*v t* to carry in a hackney coach to use much to make commonplace —*adjs* **Hack'ney**, **Hack'neyed**, let out for hire devoted to common use much used —*n* **Hack'ney-coach**, a coach let out for hire [O Fr *haquenee*, an ambling nag, apparently not from Dut, prob connected with O Fr *haque*, gelding]

Hacqueton (*Spens*), a form of **Acton.**

Had, *pa.t.* and *pa.p* of **Have** (*B*) held, Acts xxv 26

Hadding, had'ing, **Haddin**, had'in, *n.* a holding, a place of residence

Haddock, had'uk, *n* a sea fish of the cod family—(*Scot*) **Hadd'ie** [M E *haddoke*, etymology unknown Not from Low L *gadus*, cod—Gr *gados*]

Hade, hād, *n* (*min*) the dip or underlie of a lode or fault —*v i* to underlay or incline from a vertical position

Hades, hā'dēz, *n* the unseen world the abode of the dead indefinitely, hell [Gr *haidēs*, *hadēs*, usually, but dubiously, derived from *a*, priv, and *idein*, to see, thus = 'the unseen']

Hadj, Hajj, hāj, *n* a Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca or Medina —*ns* **Hadji, Hajji**, hāj'i, one who has performed a Hadj [Ar, 'a pilgrimage']

Hadrosaurus, had-rō saw'rus, *n* the name given to a very large Dinosaurian of the Cretaceous epoch, whose remains are abundant in New Jersey [Formed from Gr *hadros*, thick, *sauros*, a lizard]

Hae, hā, a Scotch form of **Have**

Hæcceity, hek sē'i ti, *n* a word framed by Duns Scotus to express that element of existence on which individuality depends, hereness and-now ness [Lit 'thisness,' L *hæc*]

Hæmal, Hæmatite, &c See **Hemal, Hematite**, &c

Hæmanthus, hē man'thus, *n* a genus of bulbous plants native to Africa, including the Cape tulip [Formed from Gr *haima*, blood, *anthos*, a flower]

Hæmony, hem'on i, *n* a plant with sovereign properties against magic, &c, in Milton's *Comus* [Prob formed from Gr *haimōnios*, blood red]

Haet, Hait, hāt, *n* (*Scot*) a whit

Haffet, haf'et, *n* (*Scot*) the side of the head, the temples [Prob *Half head*—A S *healf hēafod*]

Haffling, haf'ling, *adj* (*Scot*) half-grown —*n* a fool See **Half**

Haft, haft, *n* a handle —*v t* to set in a haft to establish firmly [A S *hæft*, from the root of **Have**, cog with Dut and Ger *heft*]

Hag, hag, *n* an ugly old woman, orig a witch one of the Round Mouths, allied to the lamprey —*n* **Hag-seed**, a witch's offspring —*adj* **Hagg'ish**, hag like —*adv* **Hagg'ishly** —*adj* **Hag-ridden**, ridden by hags or witches, as a horse troubled by nightmare —*n* **Hag-weed**, the common broom, a broomstick being usually be strridden by a witch in her flight through the air [Shortened from A S *hæg tesse*, a witch or fury, Ger *hexe*, perh conn with A S *haga*, a hedge, because witches were seen about the bushes by night]

Hag, hag, *n* (*Scot*) any broken ground in a moss or bog brushwood to be cut down [**Hack**]

Hagberry, hag'ber i, *n* the bird cherry—sometimes **Hackberry.** [Prob Scand, Ice *heggr*]

Hagbut See **Hackbut.**

Hagden See **Hacklet**

Haggada, ha ga'da, *n* a free Rabbinical homiletical commentary on the whole Old Testament, forming, together with the *Halacha*, the Midrash, but from its especial popularity often itself styled the Midrash —Also **Hagga'dah, Aga'dah.**—*adjs* **Haggad'ic, Haggadist'ic**, pertaining to the Haggada, said of free interpretation, opp to *halachic* or legal —*n* **Hagg'adist.** [Heb *haggadah—hagad*, to say]

Haggard, hag'ard, *adj* wild, applied to an untrained hawk —*n* a hawk. [O Fr *hagard*, perhaps—Middle High Ger *hag*, a hedge]

Haggard, hag'erd, *adj* lean hollow eyed wild —**Hag'ged** (*arch*) —*adv* **Hagg'ardly.** [From the preceding]

Haggard, hag'erd, *n.* a stackyard [*Hay yard*]

Haggis, hag'ıs, *n* a Scotch dish made of sheep's heart, lungs, and liver, chopped up with suet, onions, oatmeal, &c, seasoned and boiled in a sheep's stomach bag [Perh Scot *hag*, to chop, Eng **Hack**, cf Fr *hachis*, from *hacher*]

Haggle, hag'l, *v t* to cut unskilfully to mangle —*v ı* to be slow and hard in making a bargain to stick at trifles, to cavil —*n* **Hagg'ler.** [A variant of **Hackle**, itself a freq of **Hack**, to cut]

Hagiarchy, hā'jı ar kı, *n* government by priests —Also **Hagıoc'racy.** [Gr *hagıos*, sacred, *archē*, rule]

Hagiographa, hag, or hāj ı og'ra fa, **Hagiography,** hag, or hāj-ı og'ra fi, *n pl* the last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, comprehending the books of Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Esther, Chronicles, Canticles, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes —*adj* **Hagıog'raphal.**—*n* **Hagıog'rapher,** one of the writers of the Hagiographa a sacred writer [Gr *hagıographa* (*biblia*)—*hagıos*, holy, *graphein*, to write]

Hagiology, hag, or hāj ı ol'oj ı, *n* history of saints —*n* **Hagiol'atry,** the worship of saints [Gr *hagıos*, holy, and *logia*, discourse]

Hagioscope, hag', or hāj'ı o skōp, *n* an oblique opening in the screen or chancel wall of a church to afford a view of the chief altar to those in a side chapel or aisle, a squint —*adj* **Hagioscop'ic.** [Gr *hagıos*, holy, *skopeın*, to look]

Hah, ha, *int* Same as **Ha**

Ha-ha, imitation of the sound of laughter

Haha, ha ha', *n* Same as **Hawhaw**

Hahnemannian, ha ne-man'ı an, *adj* of or relating to C F S Hahnemann (1755-1843), founder of the homeopathic method of treatment

Haiduk, hī'duk, *n* the name given in Hungary to those who in the 16th century maintained a guerilla warfare against the Turks, from the forests of eastern Hungary [Hung *hayduk*, pl of *haydu*, a drover, cowherd]

Haikh, haih, *n* a branch of the Iranic group of Aryan languages, including Armenian and Ossetian the native name of Armenia —*adj* Armenian

Hail, hāl, *v t* to greet to call to, at a distance to address one passing —*n* a call greeting —*int* or *imp* (*lit*) may you be in health —*n* **Hail-fellow,** a familiar friend (the fuller expression, 'Hail, fellow! well met,' is often used as a kind of descriptive adjective) —**To hail from,** to come from [Ice *heill*, hale, healthy, much used in greeting See **Hale, Whole**]

Hail, hāl, *n* frozen rain or particles of ice falling from the clouds —*v ı* to rain hail —*v t* to pour down in rapid succession —*adj* **Hail'y** —*ns* **Hail'shot,** small shot which scatters like hail, **Hail'stone,** a single stone or ball of hail, **Hail'storm,** a storm accompanied with hail [M E *hawel*—A S *hagol*, Ger *hagel*]

Hain, hān, *v t* to save, preserve (*Scot*) to spare [Ice *hegna*, to protect—*hagr*, a fenced place, cf Sw *hagna*, Dan *hegne*]

Hain't, Haint, = have not, has not

Hair, hār, *n* a filament growing from the skin of an animal the whole mass of hairs which forms a covering for the head or the whole body (*bot*) minute hair like processes on the cuticle of plants anything very small and fine particular course, quality, or character (*mech*) a locking spring or other safety contrivance in the lock of a rifle, &c, capable of being released by a slight pressure on a hair-trigger —*ns* **Hair'breadth, Hair's-breadth,** the breadth of a hair (**Hairbreadth 'scape,** a very narrow escape) a very small distance, **Hair-brush,** a brush for the hair, **Hair'cloth,** cloth made partly or entirely of hair, **Hair'dresser,** one who dresses or cuts hair a barber; **Hair-grass,** a kind of grass found generally on poor soil, the bracts of whose florets are generally awned near the base, **Hair-line,** a line made of hair, used in fishing a slender line made in writing or drawing (*print*) a very thin line on a type, **Hair-oil,** perfumed oil used in dressing the hair, **Hair-pencil,** an artist's brush made of a few fine hairs, **Hair-pin,** a pin used in hair dressing, **Hair-powder,** a white powder for dusting the hair, **Hair-splitting,** the art of making minute and over nice distinctions, **Hair'spring,** a very fine hairlike spring coiled up within the balance-wheel of a watch, **Hair'stroke,** in writing, a fine stroke with the pen a hair line, **Hair-trigger,** a trigger which discharges a gun or pistol by a hairlike spring, **Hair-work,** work done or something made with hair, esp human, **Hair'worm,** a worm, like a horse hair, which lives in the bodies of certain insects —*adjs* **Hair'less,** without hair, **Hair'y,** of or resembling hair covered with hair —*n* **Hair'iness** — **Against the hair,** against the grain contrary to what is natural, **A hair of the dog that bit him,** a smaller dose of that which caused the trouble, esp used of the morning glass after a night's debauch—a homeopathic dose, **Not to turn a hair,** not to be ruffled or disturbed, **To a hair,** and **To the turn of a hair,** exactly, with perfect nicety, **To comb a person's hair the wrong way,** to irritate or provoke him, **To make the hair stand on end,** to give the greatest astonishment or fright to another, **To split hairs,** to make superfine distinctions. [A S *hær*, a common Teut word, Ger, Dut, and Dan *haar*, &c]

Hairst, hārst, a Scotch form of **Harvest.**

Haith, hāth, *int* by my faith (*Scot*)

Hajj, *n* See **Hadj**

Hake, hāk, *n* a genus of fishes of the cod family, having a flattened head, elongated body, a short and a very long dorsal fin, one very long anal fin, and a mouth destitute of barbels Varieties are the Silver Hake, the Merluccio, the Squirrel-hake, &c —(*prov*) **Hā'ked,** the pike (A S *hacod*, Ger *hecht*) [Prob Scand, cf Norw *hake fisk*, lit 'hook fish']

Hake, hāk, *n* (*prov*) a hook, esp a pot hook a pike [Ety obscure, cf Dut *haak*, Sw and Norw *hake*, Eng **Hook**]

Hake, hāk, *n* (*Scot*) an idle and lazy person —*v ı* to idle or loiter about [It may be conn with the Dut *haken*, to hanker]

Hakeem, Hakim, ha kēm', *n* a physician [Ar]

Halacha, ha lak'a, *n* an amplification of points not explicitly set forth in the Mosaic law, deduced from it by analogy, and arranged in the collection of legal precepts designated *Halachoth* —*adj* **Halach'ic,** pertaining to halachoth, legal as opposed to homiletic or haggadic [Heb, 'rule by which to walk'—*halakh*, to go]



Halberd.

Halation, ha-lā'shun, *n.* a *halo* like appearance in a photograph, caused by reflection of light

Halberd, hal'berd, *n* a weapon consisting of a strong wooden shaft about six feet in length, surmounted by an instrument resembling an axe, balanced on the opposite side by a hook or pick.—*n.* **Halberdier',** one armed with a halberd [O Fr *halebard*—Mid High Ger *helmbarde* (Ger *hellebarde*)—*halm*, handle, or *helm*, helmet, Old High Ger *barta* (Ger *barte*), an axe]

Halcyon, hal'sı un, *n* the kingfisher, a bird that was once believed to make a floating nest on the

sea, which remained calm while it was hatching —*adj* calm peaceful happy —Hence **Halcyon-days,** a time of peace and happiness [L —Gr *alkyōn, halkyōn,* the fancied etymology, with which the fable is associated, is from *hals,* the sea, and *kyein,* to conceive, to breed, the true etymology is doubtful, but at any rate the aspir ate is wrongly prefixed, the true Latin name for the bird being *alcedo*]

Hald, a Scotch form of **Hold**

Hale, hāl, *adj* healthy robust sound of body — *n* welfare (*Spens*) [M E *heil*—Ice *heill,* cog with **Whole.**]

Hale, hāl, *v t* to drag [A variant of **Haul**]

Half, häf (*pl* **Halves,** havz), *n* one of two equal parts a contr of half year, as in a school session —*adj* having or consisting of one of two equal parts being in part incomplete, as measures —*adv* in an equal part or degree in part im-perfectly —*v i* to divide into two equal parts —*ns* **Half-and-half,** a mixture of beer or porter and ale, **Half-back** (see **Back,** in football), **Half-binding,** a style of bookbinding in which the backs and corners are of leather, and the sides of paper or cloth —*adj* **Half-baked,** raw, inexperienced —*n* **Half-blood,** relation between those who are of the same father or mother, but not of both —*adj* **Half-blood'ed** —*n* **Half-board** (*naut*), a manœuvre by which a sailing ship gains distance to windward without shifting the sails, the helm being put up before the vessel loses headway, and so the sails are filled again on the same tack as before —*adjs* **Half-bound,** bound only partly in leather, as a book, **Half-bred,** half or not well bred or trained wanting in refinement —*ns* **Half-breed,** one that is half blooded, **Half-brother, Half-sister,** a brother or sister by one parent only, **Half-cap** (*Shak*), a cap only partly taken off a slight salute, **Half-caste,** a person one of whose parents be longs to a Hindu caste, and the other is a European any half breed, **Half-cheek,** a face in profile (*Shak*), **Half-cock,** the position of the cock of a gun when retained by the first notch (see **Cock**), **Half-crown,** a silver coin in England, of the value of two shillings and sixpence —*adjs* **Half-done,** not fully cooked, roasted, &c , **Half'en** (*Spens*), half —*adv* **Half'-endeal** (*Spens*), half —*adjs* **Half-faced** (*Shak*), showing only part of the face wretched looking, **Half-hearted,** cold, ungenerous lukewarm indifferent —*n* **Half-heartedness** —*adv.* **Half-heartedly** —*ns* **Half-kirtle,** a kind of jacket worn by women in the 16th and 17th cen turies, **Half-length,** a portrait or photograph showing the upper part of the body —*adj* of half length —*ns* **Half'ling,** a half grown person, between a boy and a man, **Half-mast,** the position of a flag lowered half way down, in respect for the dead or in signal of distress, **Half-measure,** any means inadequate for the end proposed, **Half-moon,** the moon at the quarters when but half of it is illuminated any-thing semicircular, **Half-mourning,** a mourn ing costume less than deep or full mournings, **Half-note** (*mus*), a minim, being one half of a semibreve or whole note, **Half-one** (*golf*), a handicap of one stroke every second hole, **Half-pay,** reduced pay, as of naval or military officers when not in active service—*adj* receiving half-pay —*ns* **Halfpenny** (hā'pen i), (*pl*) **Halfpence** (hāf'pens, or hā'pens), a copper coin worth half a penny the value of half a penny anything very small (*Shak*), **Halfpennyworth,** the worth or value of a halfpenny, **Half-pike,** a pike with a shaft only half the length of the ordinary, **Half-price,** a reduced charge of admission, &c —*adj.* at half the usual prices —*adjs* **Half-round** (*Milton*), semicircular, **Half-royal,** a special kind of millboard or pasteboard, **Half-shell,** one half of a bivalve, as in oysters 'on the half shell '—*ns* **Half-suit,** the body armour of the 17th century, **Half-tide,** the state of the tide when half way between ebb and flood, **Half-timer,** one who works only half the usual time, esp a pupil in an elementary school allowed to be absent half the school day at some employ-ment, **Half-title,** a short title of a book at the head of the first page of the text, or a title of any subdivision of a book when printed in a full page, **Half-sword** (*Shak*), fight within half a sword's length close fight, **Half-tint,** an intermediate tint —*adv* **Half-way,** at half the way or distance imperfectly —*adj* equally dis tant from two points —*adjs* **Half-witted,** weak in wit or intellect silly, **Half-yearly,** occurring at every half year or twice in a year—*adv* twice in a year —*n* **Better-half,** a wife —**Half-seas-over,** half drunk tipsy [A S *healf,* the word is found in all the Teut languages (Ger *halb,* Dan *halv,* &c), there is also a parallel form, *healf,* side or part, which may have been the original meaning See **Behalf**]

Halibut, hal'i but, *n* the largest kind of flat fishes, in form more elongated than the flounder or the turbot —Also **Hol'ibut** [M E *hali,* holy, and *butte,* a flounder, plaice, the fish being much eaten on fast or holy days, cf Dut *heilbot,* Ger *heilbutt*]

Halidom, hal'i dom, *n* (*Spens*) holiness, sanctity —used chiefly as an oath [A S *hálig,* holy, and affix *dom*]

Halieutics, hal i ū'tiks, *n* a treatise on fishes or fishing [L —Gr —*hals,* the sea]

Haliotis, hal i ō'tis, *n* a widely distributed genus of gasteropodous molluscs, with a widely-opened, ear shaped shell, much used for purposes of orna ment on account of its beautifully iridescent nacre [Formed from Gr *hals,* sea, *ous* (*ōt*), ear]

Hall, hawl, *n* a large room or passage at the entrance of a house a large chamber for public business—for meetings, or for the sale of particu lar goods an edifice in which courts of justice are held a manor house (so called because courts of justice used to be held in them) the main building of a college, and in some cases, as at Oxford and Cambridge, the specific name of a college itself an unendowed college a licensed residence for students the great room in which the students dine together, hence also the dinner itself a place for special professional education, or for conferring professional degrees or licenses, as a Divinity Hall, Apothecaries' Hall —**A hall! a hall!** a cry at a mask or the like for room for the dance, &c , **Bachelor's hall,** a place free from the restraining presence of a wife, **Liberty hall,** a place where every one can do as he pleases [A S *heall,* a word found in most Teut languages, which has passed also into Fr *halle,* from the root of A S *helan,* to cover, allied to L *cella,* not conn with L *aula*]

Hallan, hal'an, *n* (*Scot*) a partition to keep out the cold between the door of a cottage and the fireplace —*n* **Hallanshāk'er,** a beggar who stands shivering at the hallan, a low fellow [Ety dub]

Halleluiah, Hallelujah, hal-e lōō'ya, *n* one of the forms of doxology used in the ancient church, derived from the Old Testament, and retained, even in the Greek and Latin liturgies, in the original Hebrew—not used in the penitential seasons, services of sorrow and humiliation, &c a musical composition based on the word, as the Hallelujah (chorus) in Handel's *Messiah* —*n* **Hall'el,** the hymn of praise chanted during the

Passover supper, consisting of Psalms cxiii – cxviii inclusive [Heb, 'Praise ye Jehovah,' *halelu*, praise ye, and *Jah*, Jehovah]

Halliard. See **Halyard.**

Hallion, hal'yon, *n* a lazy rascal [Ety unknown]

Hall-mark, hawl' mark, *n* the authorised impression of certain symbols made on articles of gold and silver at the various assay offices in the United Kingdom to indicate their true value and the fineness of the metal —*v t* to assay and mark authoritatively

Halloo, hal lōō', *n* a hunting cry a cry to draw attention —*v i* to cry after dogs to raise an outcry —*v t* to encourage or chase with shouts —*int* **Hallo!** used to call attention —**To halloo before one is out of the wood,** to count on safety before one is out of danger—as from robbers in a forest [Imitative, A S *ealá*, interj]

Hallow, hal'ō, *v t* to make holy to set apart for religious use to reverence —*n* a saint —*ns* **Hall'oween,** the evening before All Hallows or All Saints' Day, **Hall'owmas,** the feast of all saints, 1st November [A S *hálgian—hálig*, holy, conn with **Hale, Heal, Holy, Whole**]

Hallucination, hal lū sin ā'shun, *n* error delusion (*med*) the perception of things that do not exist externally exist —*adj* **Hallu'cinatory,** partaking of or tending to produce hallucination [L *hallucinationem—alucinārī, ātum*, to wander in mind]

Halm, Haulm, hawm, *n* the stalk of any kind of grain [A S *healm*, Ger *halm*]

Halo, hā'lō, *n* a luminous circle round the sun or moon, due to the presence of ice crystals in the air (*paint*) the bright ring round the heads of saints, hence any ideal or sentimental glory attaching to a thing —*v t* to surround with a halo (*pl*) **Halos** (hā'lōz) [L *halos*—Gr *halōs*, a round threshing floor]

Halogen, hal'o jen, *n* a substance which by combination with a metal forms a saline compound —*adjs* **Halog'enous, Ha'loid,** like sea salt [Gr *hals*, salt, *genēs*, producing]

Halomancy, hal'ō man si, *n* divination by means of salt [Gr *hals*, salt, *manteia*, divination]

Halse, hawls, *v t* (*Spens*) to clasp round the neck, to embrace —*n* (*obs*) the neck, throat—(*Scot*) **Hawse** [A S *heals*, neck, Ger *hals*]

Halser, haw'zer, *n* See **Hawser.**

Halt, hawlt, *v t* (*mil*) to cause to cease marching —*v i* to stop from going on (*mil*) to stop in a march to limp to be defective (*B*) to be in doubt to hesitate to walk lamely —*adj* lame —*n* a stopping (*mil*) a stop in marching —*adj* **Halt'ing,** holding back stopping limping, defective —*adv* **Halt'ingly.** [A S *healt*, Ice *haltr*, Dan and Sw *halt*]

Halter, hawlt'er, *n* a head rope for holding and leading a horse a rope for hanging criminals a strong strap or cord —*v t* to catch or bind with a rope [A S *healfter*, Ger *halfter*]

Halve, hav, *v t* to divide into halves or two equal parts to join two pieces of timber by notching or lapping —*adj* **Halved,** divided into halves (*bot*) appearing as if one side were cut away —**Halves,** *pl* of **Half**

Halyard, Halliard, hal'yard, *n* (*naut*) a rope or tackle used to hoist or lower a sail upon its respective yards, gaffs, or stay, named from their use or position, as 'peak halyards,' 'signal halyards,' &c [Skeat explains it as short for *hale yard*, as it hales the yards into their places]

Ham, ham, *n* the back of the thigh the thigh of an animal, esp of a hog salted and dried [A S *hamm*, cf dial Ger *hamme*, W *cam*, crooked, bent]

Hamadryad, ham'a drī ad, *n* (*myth*) a wood-nymph who lived and died with the tree in which she dwelt (*pl*) **Ham'adryads** and **Hamadry'ades** (ēz) [Gr *hamadryas—hama*, together, *drys*, a tree]

Hamartialogy, ham ar ti al'o ji, *n* that section of theology which treats of the origin, nature, and effects of sin [From Gr *hamartia*, sin, *logos*, a discourse]

Hamble, ham'bl, *v t* to mutilate, to cut out the balls of a dog's feet, thus making him useless for hunting —*v i* to walk lame, to limp [See **Hamper.**]

Hamburg, ham'burg, *n* a widely cultivated black variety of grape, native to the Tyrol —often *Black Hamburg* a small sized variety of hen, with blue legs, including the *Black*, *Gold* and *Silver pencilled*, and *Gold* and *Silver spangled* Hamburgs

Hamesucken, hām'suk n, *n* (*Scots law*) the assault ing of a man in his own house [A S *hám sócn*, lit 'home seeking,' an attack upon a house, also the fine exacted for such, cf Ger *heimsuchung*, punishment]

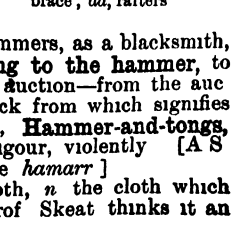
Hamiltonian, ham il tō'ni an, *adj* pertaining to the system of teaching languages advocated by James Hamilton (1769–1831), in which he discarded rules of grammar, using in its stead a literal and interlineal word for word translation pertaining to the philosophy of Sir William Hamilton (1788–1856)

Hamitic, ham it'ik, *adj* pertaining to Ham, a son of Noah, or the races that used to be called his descendants, or their languages —**The Hamites** form a great physical and linguistic group, stretching across the north of Africa—the African branch of the Caucasic family—comprising Berbers, Gallas, Somáli, Bejas, also Fans, Fulahs, Tibbus, Agaus, Masai, and Fellahin of Egypt

Hamlet, ham'let, *n* a cluster of houses in the country a small village [O Fr *hamel* (Fr *hameau*), and dim affix *et*—from the Old Frisian *ham*, a home, Ger *heim*, A S *hám*, a dwelling See **Home**]

Hammam, ham'am, *n* an establishment for bathing in the oriental fashion —Also **Hum'mum.** [Ar]

Hammer, ham'er, *n* a tool for beating metal or driving nails anything like a hammer, as the part of a clock that strikes the bell the baton of an auctioneer —*v t* to drive, shape, or fashion with a hammer to contrive by intellectual labour, to excogitate (*out*) —*ns* **Ham'mering,** a dented appearance on silverware effected by successive blows of a hammer, **Hammer-beam,** a horizontal piece of timber in place of a tie beam at or near the feet of a pair of rafters, **Ham'merhead,** a rapacious fish of the shark family, so called from the shape of its head, which resembles a double-headed hammer, **Ham'merman,** a man who hammers, as a blacksmith, goldsmith, &c —**To bring to the hammer,** to sell, or cause to sell, by auction—from the auctioneer's hammer, a knock from which signifies that an article is sold, **Hammer-and-tongs,** with great noise and vigour, violently [A S *hamor*, Ger *hammer*, Ice *hamarr*]



Section of Hammer beam Roof
aa, hammer beam, *bb*, hammer brace, *cc*, collar brace, *dd*, rafters

Hammercloth, ham'er kloth, *n* the cloth which covers a coach box [Prof Skeat thinks it an

adaptation of Dut *hemel*, heaven, a covering, with the addition of *cloth* by way of giving a sort of sense, Ger *himmel*]

Hammock, ham'uk, *n* a piece of strong cloth or netting suspended by the corners, and used as a bed by sailors. [Sp *hamaca*, of West Indian origin]

Hamper, ham'per, *v t* to impede or perplex to shackle —*n* a chain or fetter [Prof Skeat thinks the *p* prob excrescent, giving an older form *hameren*, equiv to M E *hamelen*, from A S *hamelian*, to maim, the root of which is seen in Goth *hamfs*, maimed, Scot *hummel cow*—i.e maimed, deprived of its horns, obs *hamble*, to incapacitate a dog for hunting by making him lame, Scotch *hammle*, to walk awkwardly]

Hamper, ham'per, *n* a large basket for conveying goods —*v t* to put in a hamper —*ns* **Han'ap**, a large drinking cup, **Han'aper**, an old name for a receptacle for treasure, paper, &c, long the name of an office in the Court of Chancery [Low L *hanaperium*, a large vessel for keeping cups in—O Fr *hanap*, a drinking cup—Old High Ger *knapf*, Ger *napf*, A S *hnæp*, a bowl]

Hamshackle, ham'shak l, *v t* to shackle a cow or horse by a rope joined to the head and fore-leg

Hamster, ham'ster, *n* a genus of rodent mammals of the family Muridæ, having cheek pouches reaching back almost to the shoulders [Ger]

Hamstring, ham'string, *n* the great tendon at the back of the knee or hock of the hind leg of a quadruped —*v t* to lame by cutting the hamstring

Han, han (*Spens*), pl of **Have**

Hanaper See **Hamper**, *n*

Hand, hand, *n* the extremity of the arm below the wrist that which does the duty of a hand by pointing, as the hand of a clock the fore foot of a horse a measure of four inches an agent or workman (*pl*) work people in a factory performance, agency, co operation power or manner of performing skill possession style of handwriting, sign manual side direction the set of cards held by a single player at whist, &c a single round at a game —*v t* to give with the hand to lead or conduct (*naut*) to furl, as sails —*n* **Hand'er** —*adj* **Hand'less**, awkward —*ns* **Hand-bag**, a bag for small articles, carried in the hand; **Hand-ball**, the sport of throwing and catching a ball, **Hand-barrow**, a barrow without a wheel, carried by men, **Hand'bill**, a pruning hook used in the hand a bill or loose sheet with some announcement, **Hand'book**, a manual or book of reference a guide book for travellers, **Hand'breadth**, the breadth of a hand a palm, **Hand'cart**, a small cart drawn by hand —*adj* **Hand'ed** (*Milton*), with hands joined (*Shak*) having a hand of a certain sort —*ns* **Hand-fasting**, a custom once prevalent in Scotland, by which a man and a woman entered into conjugal relations on the strength simply of a verbal contract of marriage, being bound to each other for at least a twelvemonth and a day, **Hand'ful**, as much as fills the hand a small number or quantity (*pl*) **Hand'fuls**; **Hand-gallop**, an easy gallop, in which the speed of the horse is restrained by the bridle hand, **Hand'glass**, a glass or small glazed frame used to protect plants a small mirror, **Hand-grenade**, a grenade to be thrown by the hand, **Hand-line**, a fishing line worked by hand without a rod; **Hand'list**, a list for easy reference, **Hand-loom**, a weaver's loom worked by hand, as distinguished from a power loom, **Hand'maid**, **Hand'maiden**, a female servant, **Hand-organ**, a portable organ, played by means of a crank turned by the hand, **Hand-paper**, a particular make of paper, early in use at the Record Office, with the water mark of a hand pointing, **Hand-post**, a finger post, guide; **Hand-promise**, a form of betrothal amongst the Irish peasantry, **Hand-rail**, a rail supported by balusters, as in staircases, to hold by, **Hand'saw**, a saw manageable by the hand—also the same as **Hern-shaw**, in the proverb, 'not to know a hawk from a handsaw,' **Hand'screen**, a small screen used to protect the face from the heat of the fire or sun, **Hand'spike**, a bar used with the hand as a lever, **Hand'staves**, *n pl* (*B*), probably javelins, **Hands'turn** a helping hand, aid, **Hand-work**, work done by hand, as distinguished from machinery, **Hand'writing**, the style of writing peculiar to each person writing —**A bird in the hand**, any advantage at present held, **A cool hand**, a person not easily abashed, **At any hand**, **In any hand** (*Shak*), at any rate, in any case, **At hand**, near in place or time, **Bear a hand**, make haste to help, **Bear in hand** (*Shak*), to keep in expectation, **Be hand and glove**, to be very intimate and familiar, **Believed on all hands**, generally believed, **Bloody** or **Red hand**, granted to baronets of Great Britain and Ireland in 1611, **By the strong hand**, by force, **Cap-in-hand**, humbly, **Change hands**, to pass from one owner to another, **Come to one's hand**, to be easy to do, **Dead man's hand**, or **Hand-of-glory**, a charm to discover hidden treasure, &c, made from a mandrake root, or the hand of a man who has been executed, holding a candle, **From good hands**, from a reliable source, **Gain the upper hand**, to obtain the mastery, **Get one's hand in**, to become familiar with, **Hand down**, to transmit in succession, **Hand in glove** (*with*), on very intimate terms, **Hand in hand**, in union, conjointly, **Hand of God**, a term used for unforeseen unpreventable accident, as lightning, tempest, &c, **Hand over hand**, by passing the hands alternately one before or above the other, **Hand over head**, rashly, **Hands up**, a bushranger's call to surrender, **Hand to hand**, at close quarters, **Hand to mouth**, with out thought for the future, precariously, **Hand-writing on the wall**, any sign foreshadowing disaster (from Dan v 5), **Have a hand in**, to be concerned in, **Have clean hands**, to be honest and incorruptible, **Have full hands**, to be fully occupied, **Hold hand** (*Shak*), to compete successfully, **Hold in hand**, to restrain, **In hand**, as present payment in preparation under control, **Kiss the hand**, in token of submission, **Lay hands on**, to seize, **Laying on of hands**, the laying on of the hands of a bishop or presbyters in ordination, **Lend a hand**, to give assistance, **Off hand**, or **Out of hand**, immediately, **Off one's hands**, no longer under one's responsible charge, **Old hand**, one experienced, as opposed to **Young hand**; **On all hands**, on all sides, **On hand**, ready, available in one's possession, **Poor hand**, an unskilful one, **Second-hand**, inferior, not new, **Show one's hand**, to expose one's purpose to any one, **Stand one's hand** (*slang*), to pay for a drink to another, **Strike hands**, to make a contract, **Take in hand**, to undertake, **Take off one's hands**, to relieve of something troublesome, **To one's hand**, in readiness, **Under one's hand**, with one's proper signature attached, **Wash one's hands** (*of*), to disclaim the responsibility for anything (Matt xxvii 24), **With a heavy hand**, oppressively, **With a high hand**, without taking other people into consideration, audaciously. [A S *hand*, found in all the Teut languages, and perh from the base of A.S *hentan*, Goth *hinthan*, to seize]

Handcuff, hand'kuf, *n* esp in *pl* **Handcuffs**

shackles for the hand locked upon the wrists of a prisoner to prevent his escaping — *v t* to put handcuffs on —*pr p* hand'cuffing, *pa p* hand'cuffed (kuft) [A S *handcops—hand*, and *cops*, a fetter, the latter being modified by confusion with **Cuff**]


Handcuffs.

Handicap, hand'i kap, *v t* to impose special disadvantages on certain competitors at various games and sports, in order that all shall have, as nearly as possible, an equal chance of winning Thus in a horse race the superior horse carries a heavier weight, foot-runners are placed at different distances, or start at different times (*fig*) to place at a disadvantage by some burden or disability —*n* any contest so adjusted [Orig applied to a method of settling a bargain or exchange by arbitration, in which each of the parties exchanging puts his hand containing money into a cap, while the terms of the award were being stated, the award being settled only if money was found in the hands of both when the arbiter called 'Draw']

Handicraft, hand'i kraft, *n* a craft, trade, or work performed by the hand —*n* **Hand'icrafts-man**, a man skilled in a handicraft or manual occupation

Handiwork, Handywork, hand'i wurk, *n* work done by the hands, performance generally work of skill or wisdom creation [A S *handgeweorc —hand*, hand, and *geweorc*, another form of *weorc*, work]

Handkerchief, hang'ker chif, *n* a piece of linen, silk, or cotton cloth for wiping the nose, &c a neckerchief —**To throw the handkerchief**, to call upon next—from the usage in a common game [**Hand** and **Kerchief**]

Handle, hand'l, *v t* to touch, hold, or use with the hand to make familiar by frequent touching to manage to discuss to practise to trade or do business in —*v i* to use the hands —*n* that part of anything held in the hand (*fig*) that of which use is made a tool —*ns* **Hand'ler**, a person skilful in any special kind of manipulation, **Hand'ling**, the touching or managing with the hand action manner of touch —**To give a handle**, to furnish an occasion to, **A handle to the name**, an adjunct of honour as 'Dr,' 'Col' &c [A S *handlian—hand*, a **Hand**]

Handsel, hand'sel, or han'sel, *n* the first sale or using of anything earnest money or part payment by way of binding a bargain (*Scot*) a gift made on the first Monday of the year to a child or servant a new year's gift —*v t* to give a handsel to use or do anything the first time [A S *handselen*, a giving into hands—*hand*, and *sellan*, to give, whence Eng *sell*, cf Ice *handsal*]

Handsome, han'sum, *adj* good looking, well proportioned, graceful with dignity liberal or noble generous, ample —*adv* **Hand'somely**. —*n* **Hand'someness**. [M E *handsum*—A S *hand*, **Hand**, and suff *some*, cf Dut *handzaam*, easily handled]

Handy, hand'i, *adj* dexterous ready to the hand convenient near —*n* **Hand'iness**.—*adv* **Hand'ily**. [M E *hendi*—A S *hendig—hand*, **Hand**, cf Dut *handig*, Dan *hændig*]

Handy-dandy, hand'i dand'i, *n* (*Shak*) an old game among children, in which something is rapidly changed from one hand into the other, while another guesses in which hand it is [**Hand** and **Dandle**.]

Hang, hang, *v t* to hook or fix to some high point to suspend to decorate with pictures, &c, as a wall to put to death by suspending, and choking —*v i* to be hanging so as to allow of free motion to lean, or rest for support to drag to hover or impend to be in suspense to linger —*pr p* hang'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* hanged or hung —*n* **Hang-dog**, a low fellow—*adj* like such a fellow, esp in his sneaking look —*ns* **Hang-nests**, a family of finch like perching birds peculiar to America—often called American orioles, many weaving curious purse like nests, **Hang'er**, that on which anything is hung a short sword, curved near the point, **Hang'er-on**, one who hangs on or sticks to a person or place an importunate acquaintance a dependent —*adj* **Hang'ing**, deserving death by hanging —*n* death by the halter that which is hung, as drapery, &c —used chiefly in *pl* —*ns* **Hanging-buttress**, a buttress not standing solid on a foundation, but hanging or supported on a corbel, **Hang'man**, a public executioner, **Hang'nail** (see **Agnail**) —**Hang back**, to hesitate, **Hang by a thread**, to be in a very precarious position—from the sword of Damocles, **Hang, draw, and quarter**, to execute by hanging, cutting down while still alive, disembowelling, and cutting the body in pieces for exposure at different places, **Hang fire**, to be long in exploding or discharging, as a gun to hesitate, **Hang in doubt**, to remain in a state of uncertainty, **Hang in the balance**, to be in doubt or suspense, **Hang off**, to let go, to hold off, **Hang on**, to cling to, to regard with admiration to depend upon to weigh down or oppress to be importunate, **Hang out**, to lodge or reside (*slang*), **Hang over**, to project over, **Hang together**, to keep united, **Hang up one's hat**, to make one's self completely at home in a house, esp if not very welcome [A S *hangian*, causal form of *hón*, pa t *héng*, pa p *hangen*, Dut and Ger *hangen*, Goth *hahan*]


Hanging buttress.

Hank, hangk, *n* two or more skeins of thread tied together a string, clasp, or other means of fastening [Ice *hanki*, a hasp, Ger *henkel*, a handle, *henken*, to hang]

Hanker, hangk'er, *v i* to long for with eagerness and uneasiness to linger about (*after, for*) —*n* **Hank'ering**, a lingering craving for something [A freq of **Hang**, in the sense of to hang on, cf Dut *hunkeren*]

Hanky-panky, hangk'i-pangk'i, *n* jugglery, trickery [A meaningless jingle, like *hocus pocus*, &c]

Hanoverian, han o vē'ri an, *adj* pertaining to Hanover, as of the brown rat, and the dynasty that came to the throne of England in 1714 —*n* a supporter of the house of Hanover, as opposed to a Jacobite

Hansards, han'sards, *n* a name applied to the printed reports of the debates in parliament, from Luke Hansard (1752–1828), whose descendants continued to print these down to the beginning of 1889

Hanse, hans, *n* a league —*adj* **Hanse, Hanse-at'ic**, applied to certain commercial cities in Germany whose famous league for mutual defence and commercial association began in a compact between Hamburg and Lubeck in 1241 [O Fr *hanse*—Old High Ger *hansa*, a band of men (mod Ger *hanse*)]

Hansom-cab, han'sum kab, *n* a light two wheeled cab or hackney-carriage with the driver's seat

raised behind. [From the name of the inventor, Joseph Aloysius Hansom, 1803–82.]

Ha'n't, hänt, a coll contr for *have not* or *has not*

Hantle, han'tl, *n* (*Scot*) a considerable number [Ety. unknown]

Hap, hap, *n* chance fortune accident —*v i* to befall —*n* **Hap-hazard**, that which happens by hazard chance, accident —*adj* chance, accidental —*adj* **Hap'less**, unlucky unhappy —*n* **Hap'lessness** —*advs* **Hap'lessly**, **Hap'ly**, by hap, chance, or accident perhaps it may be —*v i* **Happ'en**, to fall out to take place to chance to be —*n* **Happ'ening** [Ice *happ*, good luck]

Hap, hap, *v t* (*Scot*) to wrap up from the cold or rain —*n* a cloak or other covering [M E *happen*, further etymology dub]

Haplodon, hap'lō don, *n* a peculiar terrestrial rodent regarded as a connecting link between beavers and squirrels, its single species (*H rufus*) popularly known as the Sewellel, Boomer, and Mountain Beaver [Formed from Gr *haploos*, single, *odous*, *odontos*, tooth]

Haplography, hap log'raf i, *n* the inadvertent omission in transcribing of one or more of two or several repeated letters, also a reading originating in such an omission [Formed from Gr *haploos*, single, *graphia*, *graphein*, to write]

Hap'orth, hā'perth, for **Halfpennyworth.**

Happy, hap'i, *adj* lucky, successful possessing or enjoying pleasure or good secure of good furnishing enjoyment dexterous, apt, felicitous —**Happy despatch**, a euphemism for the *Hara kiri* (q v) —*v* (*Shak*) to make happy —*adv* **Happ'ily** —*n* **Happ'iness** —*adj* **Happy-go-lucky**, easy going taking things as they come —*adv* in any way one pleases [See **Hap**]

Hara-kiri, har'a kir'e, *n* involuntary suicide by disembowelment, formerly practised in Japan by daimios and members of the military class, unable to outlive disgrace, or in order to anticipate execution [Japanese *hara*, the belly, *kiri*, cutting]

Harangue, ha rang', *n* a loud speech addressed to a multitude a popular, pompous address —*v i* to deliver a harangue —*v t* to address by a harangue —*pr p* haranguing (rang'ing), *pa p* harangued (rangd') —*n* **Harang'uer** [O Fr, from Old High Ger *hring* (Ger *ring*, A S *hring*), a ring, a ring of people assembled]

Harass, har'as, *v t* to fatigue to annoy or torment —*ns* **Har'asser**, **Har'assment** [O Fr *harasser*, prob from O Fr *harer*, to incite a dog, from the cry *har*, made in inciting a dog to attack]

Harbinger, har'bin jer, *n* a forerunner (*orig*) one who goes forward to provide lodging —*v t* to precede, as a harbinger [M E *herbergeour* See **Harbour**]

Harbour, har'bur, *n* any refuge or shelter a port for ships—obs form *Har'borough* —*v t* to lodge or entertain to protect to possess or indulge, as thoughts —*v i* to take shelter —*adj* **Harbourless** —**Harbour of refuge**, a harbour constructed to give shelter to ships on some exposed coast any protection for one in distress —*ns* **Har'bourage**, place of shelter entertainment, **Har'bourer**, one who harbours or entertains, **Harbour-master**, the public officer who has charge of a harbour [M E *herberwe*, of Scand origin, Ice *herbergi*, *herr*, an army, *bjarga*, to defend, cog with Old High Ger *hereberga*, a military encampment, from *heri* (Ger *heer*), and *bergan*, to shelter, whence Fr *auberge*, Eng *harbinger*]

Hard, härd, *adj*. not easily penetrated firm solid: difficult to understand or accomplish violent, vehement: rigorous close, earnest, industrious: coarse, scanty difficult to bear painful unjust difficult to please unfeeling severe stiff constrained intractable, resistant in some use, as water, &c strong, spirituous (of silk) without having the natural gum boiled off surd or breathed, as opposed to sonant or voiced —*adv* with urgency, vigour, &c with difficulty close, near, as in **Hard by**; **Hard-a-lee**—i e close to the lee side, &c earnestly forcibly —**Hard bake**, a sweetmeat made of boiled brown sugar and almonds, and flavoured —*ns* **Hard-hack**, the steeple bush, an erect shrub of the rose family, with rose coloured or white flowers, **Hard'ness** (*B*), hardship —*v t* **Hard'en**, to make hard or harder to make firm to strengthen to confirm in wickedness to make insensible —*v i* to become hard or harder, either *lit* or *fig* —*n* **Hard'ener** —*adjs* **Hard'ened**, made hard, unfeeling, **Hard-cured**, cured thoroughly, as fish, by drying in the sun, **Hard-favoured**, having coarse features, **Hard-featured**, of hard, coarse, or forbidding features, **Hard-fisted**, having hard or strong fists or hands close fisted niggardly, **Hard-fought**, sorely contested, **Hard-grained**, having a close firm grain uninviting, **Hard-handed**, having hard hands rough severe, **Hard-headed**, shrewd, intelligent, **Hard-hearted**, having a hard or unfeeling heart cruel —*n* **Hard-heartedness** —*adj* **Hard'ish**, somewhat hard —*adv* **Hard'ly**, with difficulty scarcely, not quite severely, harshly —**Hard metal**, an alloy of two parts of copper with one of tin for gun metal, **Hard money**, money emphatically, prop coin —*adj* **Hard-mouthed**, having a mouth hard or insensible to the bit not easily managed —*n* **Hard-pan**, the hard detritus often underlying the superficial soil the lowest level —*adjs* **Hard-ruled** (*Shak*), ruled with difficulty, **Hard-run**, greatly pressed, —*n* **Hard'ship**, a hard state, or that which is hard to bear, as toil, &c —*adjs* **Hard-spun**, tightly twisted in spinning, **Hard-visaged**, of a hard, coarse, or forbidding visage —*n* **Hard'ware**, trade name for all sorts of articles made of the baser metals, such as iron or copper —*adj* **Hard-shell**, having a hard shell rigidly orthodox —*ns* **Hard-tack**, ship biscuit, **Hardwood-trees**, forest trees of comparatively slow growth, producing compact hard timber, as oak, ash, elm, walnut, beech, birch, &c —**Die hard**, to die only after a desperate struggle for life, **Hard-and-fast**, strictly binding, **Hard hit**, seriously hurt, as by a loss of money deeply smitten with love, **Hard of hearing**, pretty deaf, **Hard lines**, a hard lot, **Hard up**, short of money, **To be hard put to it**, to be in great straits or difficulty [A S *heard*, Dut *hard*, Ger *hart*, Goth *hardus*, allied to Gr *kratys*, strong]

Hardihood, **Hardiness**, **Hardihead** (*Spens*), **Hardiment** (*Shak*) See **Hardy.**

Hardy, härd'i, *adj* daring, brave, resolute confident impudent able to bear cold, exposure, or fatigue —*adv* **Hard'ily.** —*ns* **Hard'ihood**, **Hard'iness**, **Hard'iment** (*arch*) [O Fr *hardi* —Old High Ger *harti* (Ger *hart*), **Hard**]

Hare, hār, *n* a common and very timid animal, with a divided upper lip and long hind legs, which runs swiftly by leaps —*ns* **Hare'bell**, a plant with blue bell shaped flowers, **Hare's-ear**, a genus of umbelliferous plants having yellow flowers —*adjs* **Hare'brained**, giddy heedless, **Hare'foot**, swift of foot like a hare —*n* **Hare'lip**, a fissure in the upper human lip like that of a hare —*adj* **Hare'lipped.** —*n* **Hare-and-hounds**, a boys' game in which some set off on a long run across country, dropping pieces of paper (the scent) as they go, and others try to overtake, following their trail —**First catch your hare**, make sure you have a thing first before you

think what to do with it—from a direction in Mrs Glasse's cookery book, where 'catch,' however, was a misprint for 'case' = skin, **Hold with the hare and run with the hounds,** to play a double and deceitful game, to be with both sides at once, **Jugged hare,** hare cut into pieces and stewed with wine and other seasoning, **Mad as a March hare,** from the frolicsome gambols of the hare during the breeding season [A S *hara*, Dut *haas*, Dan and Sw *hare*, Ger *hase*]

Hareld, har'eld, *n* a genus of northern sea ducks, the males with two greatly elongated feathers in the middle of the tail [Norw *havella—hav*, sea.]

Harem, hā'rem, *n* the portion of a house allotted to females in the East, forbidden to all males except the husband the collection of wives belonging to one man [Ar *harām*, anything forbidden—*harama*, to forbid]

Haricot, har'i kō, *n* a kind of ragout or stew of mutton and beans or other vegetables the kidney bean [Fr *haricot*, a stew, a kidney-bean; of unknown origin]

Hari-kari, a common but incorrect form of **Hara-kiri.**

Hark, hark, *int* or *imp* hearken, listen—**To hark back,** to revert to the original point of the subject [Contr of **Hearken**]

Harl, harl, *n* the skin of flax any filamentous substance—*v t* (*Scot*) to drag along the ground to rough cast a wall with lime [M E *harlen*, to pull—O Fr *harler*, *hareler*, to drag]

Harlequin, har'le kwin, or kin, *n* the leading character in a pantomime, the lover of Columbine, in a tight spangled dress, with a wand, by means of which he is supposed to be invisible and to play tricks a buffoon—*n* **Har'lequināde',** the portion of a pantomime in which the harlequin plays a chief part—**Harlequin duck,** a species of northern sea duck, so called from its variegated markings [Fr *harlequin*, *arlequin* (It *arlecchino*), thought by Skeat to be derived from Old Friesic *helle kin* (A S *helle cyn*), the kindred of hell, a troop of demons]

Harlock, har'lok, *n* (*Shak*) a plant, probably the charlock or wild mustard, or for *hardock*, the burdock

Harlot, har'lot, *n* a woman who prostitutes her body for hire—*adj* wanton lewd—*n* **Har'lotry,** prostitution (*obs*) a woman given to harlotry [O Fr *arlot*, *herlot*, origin dub, perh from Old High Ger *karl* (A S *ceorl*), the word being orig used for a person of either sex, and in the sense of *fellow*, a *rogue*]

Harm, harm, *n* injury moral wrong—*v t* to injure—*adj* **Harm'ful,** injurious, hurtful—*adv* **Harm'fully**—*n* **Harm'fulness.**—*adj* **Harm'less,** not injurious, innocent unharmed—*adv* **Harm'lessly.**—*n* **Harm'lessness.** [A S *hearm*, Ger *harm*]

Harmalin, har'mal-in, *n* a vegetable base, as also is *Harmin*, both found in the husk of the seeds of the Harmel (*Peganum Harmala*), the Syrian or African rue [Ar *harmal*]

Harman, har'man, *n* a policeman (*slang*)

Harmattan, har mat'an, *n* a hot, dry, noxious wind which blows periodically from the interior of Africa to the Atlantic along the Guinea coast during Dec, Jan, and Feb [Ar]

Harmonic, har mon'ik, **Harmonical,** har-mon'ik al, *adj* pertaining to harmony musical concordant recurring periodically—*adv* **Harmon'ically.**—*n pl* **Harmon'ics,** used as *sing* the science of harmony or of musical sounds—as *pl* consonances, the component sounds included in what appears to the ear to be a single sound—*adj* **Harmō'nious,** having harmony symmetrical, congruous concordant.—*adv* **Harmo'niously**—*n* **Harmo'niousness.**—*v t* **Har'monise,** to be in harmony to agree—*v t* to make in harmony to cause to agree (*mus*) to provide parts to—*ns* **Harmonis'er, Harmonisā'tion; Har'monist,** one skilled in harmony a musical composer—**Harmonic engine,** an invention of Edison's, in which the energy of an electric current is used, by means of two small electro magnets, to keep up the vibrations of a large and heavily-weighted tuning fork whose arms are connected with two pistons working a miniature pump, **Harmonic proportion,** proportion in which the first is to the third as the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the second and third, as in the three numbers 2, 3, and 6, **Harmonic progression,** a series of numbers the reciprocals of which are in arithmetical progression

Harmonium, har mō'ni um, *n* a reed organ, esp one in which the air is compressed in the bellows and driven thence through the reeds—*ns* **Harmon'ica,** the musical glasses—an instrument invented by Franklin, the sounds of which were produced from bell shaped glasses placed on a framework that revolved on its centre, while the rims were touched by the moistened finger a musical instrument consisting of a series of glass or metal plates played by striking with a small mallet a mouth organ or harmonicon, **Harmon'icon,** a mouth organ an acoustic apparatus by which a musical note is evolved when a long dry tube, open at both ends, is held over a jet of burning hydrogen, **Harmon'iphone,** a musical instrument played with a keyboard, in which the sounds are produced by reeds set in a tube, and vibrating under pressure from the breath

Harmony, har'mo ni, *n* a fitting together of parts so as to form a connected whole, agreement in relation in art a normal state of completeness and order in the relations of things to each other (*mus*) a simultaneous combination of accordant sounds the whole chordal structure of a piece, as distinguished from its melody or its rhythm concord, music in general a collation of parallel passages regarding the same event arranged to demonstrate the substantial unity—as of the Gospels—**Harmony** or **Music of the spheres,** a harmony formed by the regular movements of the heavenly bodies throughout space, determined by the relation to each other of the intervals of separation, **Pre-established harmony,** the designation of Leibnitz for his theory of the divinely established relation between body and mind—the movements of monads and the succession of ideas, as it were a constant agreement between two clocks [Fr—L—Gr *harmonia—harmos*, a fitting—*arein*, to fit.]

Harmost, har'most, *n* a Greek governor of a city or province [Gr *harmostēs*]

Harness, här'nes, *n* the equipments of a horse formerly, the armour of a man or horse equipment for any kind of labour—*v t* to equip with armour to put the harness on a horse—**To die in harness,** to die at one's work [O Fr *harnas*, *harnois*, armour, not from Celt, as in Low Bret *harnez*, old iron, also armour, from Bret *houarn*, iron, W *haiarn*, Gael *iarunn*, conn. with Eng *iron*, Ger *eisen*, &c]

Harns, härnz, *n pl* (*Scot*) the brains [A S *hærnes*, Ger *hirn*]

Haro, hä'ro, *n* an old term for a form of appeal in the Channel Islands, equivalent to a demand either for protection against bodily harm, or for assistance to arrest an adversary—Also **Ha'row, Har'row** (*Spens*), a mere exclamation of distress [Not an appeal to Rolf, Rollo, or Rou, the first Duke of Normandy, more prob the Old High Ger *hera* or *hara*, here, thus simply a cry for aid.]

Harp, härp, *n* a musical stringed instrument much esteemed by the ancients —*v i* to play on the harp to dwell tediously upon anything —*ns* **Harp'er, Harp'ist**, a player on the harp, **Harp-shell**, a genus of gasteropodous molluscs of the whelk family, having the last whorl of the shell large, and covered with numerous sharp smooth ribs, resembling the strings of a harp — **To harp on one string**, to dwell constantly on one topic [A S *hearpe*, Dan *harpe*, Ger *harfe*]

Harpoon, här-pōōn', *n* a dart for striking and killing whales —*v t* to strike with the harpoon —*ns* **Harpoon'er, Harponeer'**, one who uses a harpoon, **Harpoon-gun**, a gun from which a harpoon or toggle iron may be discharged [Fr *harpon—harpe*, a dog's claw, a clamp—L *harpē, harpa*—Gr *harpē*, a sickle]

Harpsichord, härp'si kord, *n* an old-fashioned keyed musical instrument, where the sound is produced by the twitching of the strings by a piece of crow quill or hard leather [O Fr *harpe chorde* See **Harp** and **Cord**]

Harpy, har'pi, *n* (*myth*) a rapacious and filthy monster, with the body of a woman and the wings, feet, and claws of a bird of prey, considered as a minister of the vengeance of the gods (*her*) a vulture with the head and breast of a woman a South American eagle, larger than the golden eagle, and of great strength and rapacity a rapacious person [O Fr *harpie*—L —Gr, pl *harpyiai*, 'snatchers,' symbols of the storm wind—*harpazein*, to seize]

Harquebus, Harquebuse, Harquebuss, här'kwi bus, *n* Same as **Arquebuse**

Harridan, har'i dan, *n* a vixenish old woman [Acc to Skeat, another form of O Fr *haridelle*, a lean horse, a jade, prob *harer*, to incite a dog, whence **Harass**]

Harrier, har'i er, *n* a small kind of dog with a keen smell, for hunting hares (*pl*) a name taken by some clubs of cross-country runners (see **Hare-and-Hounds**) [Formed from **Hare**, like *graz i er*]

Harrow, har'ō, *n* a frame of wood or iron toothed with spikes for smoothing and pulverising ploughed land, and for covering seeds sown — *v t* to draw a harrow over to harass to tear —*adj* **Harr'owing**, acutely distressing to the mind —*adv* **Harr'owingly** —*n* **Chain-harrow**, a harrow composed of rings for breaking clods of earth.—**Under the harrow**, in distress or anxiety [A S *hearge*, cf Ice *herfi*, Dan *harv*]

Harrow See **Haro**

Harry, har'i, *v t* to plunder to ravage to destroy to harass —*pr p* harr'ying, *pa p* harr'ied —*n* **Harr'ier**, one who or that which harries a kind of hawk so named from its harrying or destroying small animals —**Harrying** or **Harrowing of hell**, the spoiling of hell, the delivery by Christ, upon his descent into hell after the crucifixion, of the souls of patriarchs and prophets there held in bondage by Satan (1 Pet iii 19)—a favourite subject of Christian art, and of our own mediæval writers of Mysteries [A S *hergian*, from A S *here*, gen *herg es*, an army, Ger *heer*]

Harsh, härsh, *adj* rough bitter jarring abusive severe unkind —*v t* **Harsh'en**, to render harsh —*adv* **Harsh'ly** —*n* **Harsh'ness** [M E *harsk*, from a root found in Dan *harsk*, rancid, Ger *harsch*, hard]

Hart, härt, *n* the stag or male deer from the age of six years, when the crown or sur royal antler begins to appear —*fem* **Hind** —*ns* **Harts'horn**, the antlers of the red deer a solution of ammonia, orig a decoction of the shavings of a hart's horn, **Harts'tongue**, a genus of widely distributed ferns, of which one species is a native of Britain, common in moist woods, shady banks, and caves on the sea-shore —**Hart of grease**, a hart of the season when fat [Lit 'a horned animal,' from A S *heort*, Dut *hert*, Ger *hirsch*, conn with L *cervus*, W *carw*, a stag, also with Gr *keras*, Eng **Horn**]

Harum-scarum, hā'rum skā'rum, *adj* flighty, rash —*n* a giddy, rash person [Prob compounded of **Hare**, from the sense of haste and fright, and **Scare**]

Haruspex, ha rus'peks, *n* (*pl* **Harus'pices**), a soothsayer or diviner among the Etruscans, and from them adopted by the Romans, who foretold future events from the inspection of the entrails of animals offered in sacrifice —Also written **Harus'pice** —*ns* **Haruspicā'tion, Harus'picy**, divination as by a haruspex [L, from an assumed *haru*, cog with Sans *hirâ*, entrails, Gr *chordē*, gut, and L *specĕre*, to view]

Harvest, har'vest, *n* the time of gathering in the ripened crops the crops gathered in fruits the product of any labour consequences —*v t* to reap and gather in —*ns* **Harvest-bug, -louse**, or **-tick**, a mite or tick of minute size, abundant late in summer, and very troublesome to people with delicate skins, **Har'vester**, a reaper in harvests, **Harvest-field**, a field where a harvest is or has been, **Harvest-fly**, in U S the popular name for a species of cicada, **Harvest-home**, the bringing home of the harvest the feast held at the bringing home of the harvest, **Harvest-man** (*B*), a labourer in harvest, **Harvest-moon**, the full moon nearest the autumnal equinox, rising nearly at the same hour for several days, **Harvest-queen**, an image of Ceres, the queen or goddess of fruits, in ancient times carried about on the last day of harvest [A S *hærfest*, Ger *herbst*, Dut *herfst*, conn with L *carpĕre*, to gather fruit, Gr *karpos*, fruit]

Has, haz, 3d pers sing pres ind of **Have**.

Hash, hash, *v t* to hack to mince to chop small —*n* that which is hashed a mixed dish of meat and vegetables in small pieces a mixture and preparation of old matter a stupid fellow (*Scot*) — **To make a hash of**, to spoil or ruin completely, **To settle a person's hash** (*slang*), to silence him to make an end of him [O Fr *hachis*, Fr *hacher*—Ger *hacken* See **Hack**.]

Hashish, hash'ēsh, *n* name given to the leaves of the Indian hemp, from which a strongly intoxicating preparation is made [Ar, see **Bhang** and **Assassin**.]

Hask, hask, *n* (*Spens*) a fish basket made of rushes [Prob from root of **Hassock**]

Haslet, has'let, *n* the edible entrails of an animal, esp the hog [O Fr *hastelet*, *haste*, a spit—L *hasta*, a spear]

Hasp, hasp, *n* a clasp the clasp of a padlock a spindle a skein of yarn —*v t* to fasten with a hasp [A S *hæpse*, Dan and Ger *haspe*]

Hassock, has'uk, *n* a thick cushion used as a foot stool or for kneeling on in church [A S *hassuc*, perh —*hesg*, sedge, rushes, from being made of coarse grass]

Hast, hast, 2d pers sing pres ind of **Have**.

Hastate, hastated, hast'āt, hast'āt ed, *adj* (*bot*) shaped like a spear —Also **Hast'iform**. [L *hastātus—hasta*, a spear]

Haste, hāst, *n* speed, quickness, a hurry rashness vehemence —**To make haste**, to hasten —*vs t* **Haste, Hasten** (hās'n), to put to speed to hurry on to drive forward —*v i* to move with speed to be in a hurry —*pr p* hāst'ing, hastening (hās'ning), *pa p* hāst'ed, hastened (hās'nd) —*n* **Hast'iness**, hurry rashness irritability — *adj* **Hast'y**, speedy quick rash eager passionate —*adv* **Hast'ily** —*n* **Hasty-pudding**,

flour, milk, or oatmeal and water porridge —*adj* **Hasty-witted,** rash [A S *hæst*, from a Teut root, seen also in Dut *haast*, and Ger *hast*, whence also Fr *hâte* See **Hate.**]

Hat, hat, *n* a covering for the head the dignity of a cardinal, so named from his red hat —*v t* to provide with, or cover with, a hat —*ns* **Hat'band,** the ribbon round a hat, often a mourning band, **Hat-box,** a box in which a hat is carried, **Hatpeg, -rack, -rail,** &c, a contrivance on which hats are hung, **Chimney-pot, Cocked, and Crushed hat,** see **Chimney, Cock, Crush** — **To hang up one's hat** (see **Hang**), **To pass round the hat,** to beg for contributions, to take up a collection —*adj* **Hatt'ed,** covered with a hat —*n* **Hatt'er,** one who makes or sells hats —**Mad as a hatter,** very much insane very angry [A S *hætt*, Dan *hat*, Ice *hattr*, cog with Sans *chhad*, to cover]

Hatch, hach, *n* a door with an opening over it, a wicket or door made of cross bars the covering of a hatchway —*v t* to close as with a hatch — **Under hatches,** below deck, off duty, under arrest —*n* **Hatch'way,** the opening in a ship's deck into the hold, or from one deck to another [North Eng *heck*, from A S *hæc*, a gate, *haca*, the bar of a door, Dut *hek*, a gate]

Hatch, hach, *v t* to produce, especially from eggs, by incubation to originate to plot —*v i* to produce young to be advancing towards maturity —*n* act of hatching brood hatched —*ns* **Hatch'er,** one who or that which hatches, **Hatch'ery,** a place for hatching eggs, esp those of fish, by artificial means — **To count the chickens before they are hatched,** to depend too securely on some future and uncertain event [Skeat explains as, 'to produce young by sitting in a hatch or coop,' a hatch being anything made of cross bars of wood, hence the same word as **Hatch,** a door So Sw *hacka*, to hatch, *hack*, a coop]

Hatch, hach, *v t* to shade by minute lines crossing each other in drawing and engraving —*n* **Hatch'ing,** the mode of so shading [O Fr *hacher*, to chop, from root of **Hack**]

Hatchel, hach'el, *n* Same as **Hackle**

Hatchet, hach'et, *n* a small axe used by one hand —*adj* **Hatchet-faced,** having a thin, sharp featured face —**To bury the hatchet,** to put an end to war, from the habit of the N American Indians [Fr *hachette*, *hacher*, to **Hack**]

Hatchment, hach'ment, *n* the arms of a deceased person within a black lozenge shaped frame, meant to be placed on the front of his house [Corrupted from **Achievement**]



Hatchment

Hate, hāt, *v t* to dislike intensely to dislike to despise relatively to something else —*n* extreme dislike hatred —*n* **Hat'er** —*adjs* **Hat'able,** deserving to be hated, **Hate'ful,** exciting hate odious detestable feeling or manifesting hate —*adv* **Hate'fully** —*ns* **Hate'fulness, Hatred,** extreme dislike enmity malignity [A S *hete*, hate, *hatian*, to hate, Ger *hass*, *hassen* **Hate** is from the same root as **Haste,** and orig meant to pursue, then to persecute, to dislike greatly]

Hathor, hath'or, *n* name of an Egyptian goddess, ranked among the second class of deities, who was the daughter of Ra, the sun

Hatter, hat'er, *v t* to trouble, annoy to batter

Hatti-sheriff, hat'i sher-ēf', *n* a Turkish decree of the highest authority, signed by the Sultan himself [Ar, 'noble writing']

Hauberk, haw'bėrk, *n* a tunic, worn by the Norman soldiers, covered with rings or mascles, reaching to the knees, slit at the sides or in the front and back for convenience in riding, though sometimes ending in short trousers, orig a piece of armour for the neck [O Fr *hauberc* —Old High Ger *halsberc*—*hals*, the neck, and *bergan*, to protect]



Hauberk

Haugh, hàh, *n* a level plain, generally near a river [Scotch form of **Haw.**]

Haughty, hawt'i, *adj* proud arrogant contemptuous bold (*arch*) high (*Spens*) Shakespeare has **Haught.** —*adv* **Haught'ily** —*n* **Haught'iness** [M E *hautein*—O Fr. *hautain*—*haut*, high—L *altus*, high]

Haul, hawl, *v t* to drag to pull with violence —*v i* to tug, to try to draw something to alter a ship's course, to sail generally —*n* a pulling a draught, as of fishes a source of interest or profit —*ns* **Haul'age,** act of hauling charge for hauling or pulling a ship or boat, **Haul'er** —**Haul over the coals** (see **Coal**), **Haul off** or **round,** to turn a ship's course away from an object, **Haul up,** to come or bring to rest after hauling [M E *halen*—Ice *hala*, to haul]

Hauld, hald, a Scotch form of **Hold,** as in the prov phrase, 'out of house and hauld' = homeless and completely destitute

Haulm See **Halm**

Hault, hawlt, *adj* (*Spens*) **Haughty**

Haunch, hawnsh, *n* the fleshy part of the hip and buttock the hip, the hind part, the rear (*Shak*) (*archit*) the middle part between the vertex or crown and the springing of an arch [O Fr *hanche*—Old High Ger *ancha*, the leg, of the same root as **Ancle**]

Haunt, hawnt, *v t* to frequent to follow importunately to intrude upon continually to inhabit or visit as a ghost —*v i* to be much about to appear or visit frequently —*n* a place much resorted to habit of frequenting (*Shak*) —*p adj* **Haunt'ed,** inhabited or visited by ghosts or apparitions [O Fr *hanter*, acc to Littré, a corr of L *habitāre*]

Hautboy, hō'boi, *n* an older form of **Oboe** (q v) a large kind of strawberry [Fr *hautbois*—*haut*, high, *bois*, wood]

Hauteur, hō tār', *n* haughtiness arrogance —*adj* **Haut,** haughty (*Milton*) [Fr See **Haughty.**]

Hauyne, ha'win, *n* a rock forming mineral, a silicate of alumina and soda or lime, with sodium and calcium sulphate [Named from René Just Haüy, a French mineralogist (1743-1822)]

Havana, ha van'a, *n* a fine quality of cigar, named from Havana, the capital of Cuba, fondly supposed to be made there

Have, hav, *v t* to own or possess to hold, contain to hold control of to grasp the meaning of to allow to be done, to cause to regard to obtain to bear or beget to effect to be affected by — *pr p* hav'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* had —*ns* **Hav'er,** one who has or possesses, a holder (*Scots law*) a term to denote the person in whose custody a document is, **Hav'ing,** act of possessing possession, estate behaviour good manners (*Scot* esp in *pl*) —*adj* greedy —**Have at,** attack, thrust, **To have as good, lief,** to be as willing, **To have done** (*with*), to come to the end of one's dealings, **To have it out,** to have something finally settled, **To have on,** to wear, **To have**

rather, to prefer [A.S *habban*, pa.t *hæfde*, pa p *gehæfd*, Ger *haben*, Dan *have*]

Haven, hā'vn, *n* an inlet of the sea, or mouth of a river, where ships can get good and safe anchorage any place of safety an asylum —*v t* to shelter —*p adj* **Hav'ened,** sheltered, as in a haven [A S *hæfene*, Dut *haven*, Ger *hafen*, Ice *hofn*, Fr *havre*, O Fr *havle*, from Teut. base *hab* in **Have.**]

Haver, hāv'er, *v i* to talk nonsense, or foolishly —*n pl* **Hav'ers,** foolish talk —*n* **Hav'erel,** a foolish person (*Scot*) [Der unknown]

Haversack, hav'er sak, *n* a bag of strong linen for a soldier carrying his rations in [Lit 'oat sack,' Fr *havresac*—Ger *habersack*—*haber* or *hafer* (Dan *havre*, prov Eng *haver*), oats, and **Sack**]

Havildar, hav'il dar, *n* the highest rank of non commissioned officer among native troops in India and Ceylon [Hind]

Haviour, hāv'ūr, *n* (*obs*) behaviour

Havoc, hav'uk, *n* general waste or destruction devastation —*v t* to lay waste —*int* an ancient hunting or war cry [Skeat thinks it put for *havot*, O Fr *havot*, plunder, cf *haver*, to hook up, of Teut origin But see **Hawk.**]

Haw, haw, *n* a hedge or enclosure a field the berry of the hawthorn —*ns* **Haw-buck,** a clown, **Haw'finch,** a bird of the grosbeak genus and the finch family, a very shy bird, with variegated plumage, living chiefly in forests, **Haw'thorn,** a shrub or small tree, a native of Europe, Siberia, and the north of Africa, common in Britain, and much planted both for hedges and for ornament the white flower of the hawthorn [A S *haga*, a yard or enclosure, Dut *haag*, a hedge, Ger *hag*, a hedge, Ice *hagi*, a field See **Hedge**]

Haw, haw, *v i* to speak with hesitation or a drawling manner, real or affected—hence *adj* **Haw-haw,** in an affected tone of voice—*n* a hesitation in speech loud vulgar laughter—*v i* to guffaw, to laugh boisterously [Formed from the sound]

Hawhaw, haw haw', *n* a sunk fence, or a ditch not seen till close upon it [Origin obscure]

Hawk, hawk, *n* the name of several birds of prey allied to the falcons —*v i* to hunt birds with hawks trained for the purpose to attack on the wing —*adjs* **Hawk'ish, Hawk-eyed** —*ns* **Hawk'bit,** a genus of plants of the natural order Compositæ, and closely related to the dandelion, **Hawk'er, Hawk-moth,** a very large kind of moth, so called from its hovering motion, **Hawks'beard,** a genus of annual and biennial plants of the natural order Compositæ, and closely related to hawkweed, **Hawk'weed,** a genus of perennial plants of the natural order Compositæ —**To know a hawk from a handsaw** (prob for *hernshaw*), to be able to judge between things pretty well [A S *hafoc*, Dut *havic*, Ger *habicht*, Ice *haukr*, from Teut root *hab*, to seize, seen in Eng **Have**]

Hawk, hawk, *v i* to force up matter from the throat —*n* the effort to do this [Cf W *hochi*, Dan *harke*, formed from the sound]

Hawker, hawk'er, *n* one who carries about goods for sale on his back, a pedlar —*v t* **Hawk,** to carry about for sale to cry for sale [From an Old Low Ger root found in O Dut *heukeren*, to hawk, and Ger *hoker*, a hawker, conn with **Huckster**]

Hawkey, Hawkie, ha'ki, *n* a dark cow with white striped face (*Scot*) [Der obscure]

Hawse, hawz, *n* the part of a vessel's bow in which the hawse holes are cut —*n pl* **Hawse-holes,** the holes in a ship's bow through which the cables pass —*ns* **Hawse-pipe,** an iron pipe fitted into a hawse hole, to save the wood, **Hawse-timber,** one of the upright timbers in the bow in which the hawse holes are cut [Ice *háls*, **the neck**; A S *heals*, Ger *hals*]

Hawser, häz'ėr, *n* a small cable, a large rope used in warping —*adj* **Hawser-laid,** made of three small ropes laid up into one [O Fr *haulser*, to raise—Low L *altiare*—L. *altus*, high]

Hawthorn See **Haw**

Hay, hā, *n* grass after it is cut down and dried —*ns* **Hay'cock,** a cock or conical pile of hay in the field, **Hay-fever,** an ailment mostly met with in early summer, marked by excessive irritation of the nose, throat, &c, and accompanied with violent sneezing and intense headache—also called **Hay-asthma, Hay-field,** a field where hay is being or will be made, **Hay-knife,** a broad knife, with a handle set cross wise at one end, used for cutting hay from a stack, **Hay-loft,** a loft in which hay is kept, **Hay'maker,** one employed in cutting and drying grass for hay (*pl*) a kind of country dance, **Hay-making, Hay-rick,** a rick or pile of hay, **Hay-stack,** a stack of hay, **Hay-tedder,** a machine for scattering hay and exposing it to the sun and air —**To look for a needle in a hay-stack,** to look for something where it is barely possible to be found, **To make hay,** to throw things into confusion, **To make hay while the sun shines,** to seize a favourable opportunity [A S *heg*, cf Ger *heu*, Ice *hey*]

Hay, hā, *n* a hedge, fence, in phrase, **To dance the hay,** to dance in a ring (*Shak*) —*n* **Hay'ward,** one who herded the common cattle of a town (lit 'hedge ward') [A S *hege—haga*, a hedge See **Hedge**]

Hay, hā, *n* a home thrust in fencing (*Shak*) [It *hai*, 'you have it,' second pers sing of *avere*—L *habēre*, to have]

Hazard, haz'ard, *n* a game played with a dice-box and two dice by any number of players chance accident risk at billiards, the pocketing of the object ball (*winning* hazard), of the player's own ball after contact (*losing* hazard) at tennis, the side of the court into which the ball is served at golf, a general term for all difficulties on a golf links, bunkers, long grass, roads, water, whins, &c —*v t* to expose to chance to risk to venture —*v i* to run a risk —*n* **Haz'ardise** (*Spens*), hazard —*adj* **Haz'ardous,** dangerous perilous uncertain —*adv* **Haz'ardously.**—*ns* **Haz'ardry** (*Spens*), playing at games of hazard or chance rashness, **Chicken-hazard,** a game of chance with very small stakes [O Fr *hasard*, prob through the Sp from Arab *al zār*, the die, but Littré favours William of Tyre's derivation from Hasart, a castle in Syria, where the game was discovered during the Crusades]

Haze, hāz, *n* vapour which renders the air thick obscurity —*v i* to form a haze —*adj* **Haz'y,** thick with haze obscure (of the mind) confused —*n* **Haz'iness** [Ety dub App not the A S *hasu*, *haso*, gray, prob Ice *hoss*, gray]

Haze, hāz, *v t* to vex with needless tasks to play tricks upon —*n* **Haz'er,** a player of boorish pranks and practical jokes [O Fr *haser*, to annoy]

Hazel, hā'zl, *n* a genus of trees of the natural order Cupuliferæ, of which the fruit is a nut in a leafy and laciniated cup, the enlarged involucre of the female flower —*adj* pertaining to the hazel of a light brown colour, like a hazel nut —*adj* **Ha'zelly,** light brown like the hazel-nut —*n* **Hazel-nut,** the nut of the hazel tree [A S *hæsel*, Ger *hasel*, Ice *hasl*, L *corulus*]

He, hē, *pron* of the third person the male person named before a male person or animal—*adj* male [A S *hé*, Dut *hij*, Ice, *hann*]

Head, hed, *n* the uppermost or foremost part of an animal's body the brain the understanding

a chief or leader the place of honour or command the front or top of anything an individual animal or person a topic or chief point of a discourse a title, heading the source or spring height of the source of water highest point of anything culmination a cape strength a froth on beer, porter, &c, when poured into a glass —*v t* to act as a head to, to lead or govern to go in front of to commence to check (*naut*) to be contrary to behead (*obs*) —*v i* to grow to a head to originate to go head foremost —*adj* **Head'y**, affecting the head or the brain intoxicating inflamed rash violent —*adv* **Head'ily** —*ns* **Head'iness**, **Head'ache**, an internal pain in the head —*adj* **Head'achy**, afflicted with headaches —*ns* **Head'band**, a band or fillet for the head the band at each end of a book a thin slip of iron on the tympan of a printing press, **Head-block**, in a sawmill carriage, a cross block on which the head of the log rests a piece of wood in a carriage, connected with the spring and the perches, and joining the fore-gear and the hind gear, **Head-board**, a board placed at the head of anything, esp a bedstead, **Head-boom**, a jib-boom or a flying jib boom, **Head-borough**, an old term for the head of a borough, the chief of a frank pledge, tithing, or decennary, **Head-boy**, the senior boy in a public school, **Head-chair**, a high backed chair with a rest for the head, **Head-chute**, a canvas tube used to convey refuse matter from a ship's bows down to the water, **Head-cloth**, a piece of cloth covering the head, wound round a turban, &c, **Head-dress**, an ornamental dress or covering for the head, worn by women —*p adj* **Head'ed**, having a head (*Shak*) come to a head —*ns* **Head'er**, one who puts a head on something a dive, head foremost, into water a brick laid lengthwise along the thickness of a wall, serving as a bond a heavy stone extending through the thickness of a wall, **Head-fast**, a rope at the bows of a ship used to fasten it to a wharf, &c, **Head-frame**, the structure over a mine shaft supporting the head-gear or winding machinery, **Head'-gear**, gear, covering, or ornament of the head, **Head-hunting**, the practice among the Dyaks of Borneo, &c, of making raids to procure human heads for trophies, &c, **Head'ing**, the act of furnishing with a head that which stands at the head material forming a head, **Head'land**, a point of land running out into the sea a cape —*adj* **Head'less**, without a head —*ns* **Head-light**, a light carried in front of a vessel, locomotive, or vehicle, as a signal, or for light, **Head-line**, the line at the head or top of a page containing the folio or number of the page (*pl*) the sails and ropes next the yards (*naut*) —*adv* **Head'long**, with the head foremost or first without thought, rashly precipitately —*adj* rash precipitous, steep —*adj* **Head-lugged** (*Shak*), lugged or dragged along by the head —*ns* **Head-man**, a chief, a leader, **Head-mark**, a characteristic peculiar to a certain class, **Head-master**, the principal master of a school, **Head-mold**, the skull proper (*archit*) a moulding round or over the head of a door, &c, **Head-money**, a tax counted per head a reward by the head for persons captured at sea, &c a reward for a proscribed outlaw's head —*adj* **Head'most**, most advanced, or forward —*ns* **Head-note**, a note placed at the head of a chapter or page, esp a condensed statement of points of law involved introductory to the report of a legal decision, **Head'piece**, a helmet a hat head, intelligence, **Head-pump**, a small pump at a ship's bows to pump up sea water for washing decks, (*pl*) **Head'quarters**, the quarters or residence of a commander-in chief or general, **Head-race**, the race which brings the water to a water wheel, **Head-reach**, the distance to windward made by a vessel while tacking —*v i* to shoot ahead, in tacking —*ns* **Head-rest**, a support for the head, esp the adjustable apparatus of the barber's chair, and that used by the photographer to steady the sitter's head, **Head-ring**, a palm leaf ornament worn by Kaffir men in their hair after marriage, **Head-shake**, a significant shake or motion of the head, **Head'ship**, the office of a head or chief authority dignity, **Heads'man**, a man who cuts off heads an executioner, **Head'stall**, the part of a bridle round the head, **Head-station**, the dwelling house, &c, on an Australian sheep or cattle station, **Head-stick** (*print*), a straight piece of furniture placed at the head of a form, between the chase and the type, **Head'stone**, the principal stone of a building the corner stone the stone at the head of a grave, **Head-stream**, the highest of the streams which combine to form a river —*adj* **Head'strong**, self willed obstinate —*ns* **Head-water**, the highest part of a stream, before receiving affluents, **Head'way**, motion ahead, esp of a ship, **Head'-wind**, a wind blowing right against a ship's head, **Head-word**, a title word or heading usually in distinctive type, **Head-work**, intellectual labour —**Head and ears**, with the whole person completely, **Head and shoulders**, very much, as if taller by a head and shoulders violently, **Head foremost**, with the head first, esp of falling from a height, **Head or tail**, the side of a coin with the sovereign's head, or the reverse a phrase used in tossing up a coin to decide a point (*To make neither head nor tail of anything* = to be unable to understand it), **Head over heels**, in a somersault, **Off one's head**, demented, crazy, **Out of one's own head**, spontaneously, **Over head and ears**, deeply engrossed, **To come to a head**, to reach a climax, **To eat one's head off**, to be consumed with mortification, **To go by the head**, to sink head foremost, **To have a head on one's shoulders**, to have brains or ability, **To head off**, to prevent by some counter action, **To lose one's head**, to become very much excited to lose presence of mind, **To make head against**, to resist successfully to advance, **To turn a person's head** (see **Turn**) [A S *héafod*, cf Dut *hoofd*, Ice *hofuð*, Ger *haupt*]

Heal, hēl, *v t* to make whole and healthy to cure to remove or subdue what is evil to restore to soundness, to remedy, repair —*v i* to grow sound —*pr p* heal'ing, *pa p* healed —*ns* **Heal'er**, **Heal'ing**, the act or process by which anything is healed or cured the power to heal —*adj* tending to cure mild —*adv* **Heal'ingly** [A S *hélan*, *hál*, whole, cf Ger *heil*, Dut *heel*, Ice *heill* See **Hail, Hale, Whole.**]

Health, helth, *n* wholeness or soundness of body general state of the body, as in 'ill health,' 'good health' soundness and vigour of mind a toast, as 'to drink one's health' = to drink to the health of (*B*) salvation, or divine favour —*adj* **Health'ful**, full of or enjoying health indicating health wholesome salutary —*adv* **Health'fully.**—*n* **Health'fulness.**—*adj* **Health'less**, sickly, ailing —*n* **Health'lessness** —*adjs* **Health'some** (*Shak*), healthy, wholesome, **Health'y**, in a state of good health conducive to health sound in body or mind vigorous —*adv* **Health'ily.**—*n* **Health'iness** [A S *hælth*—*hál*, whole]

Heap, hēp, *n* a pile or mass heaved or thrown together a great number of things, a great deal, a collection (*B*) a ruin —*v t* to throw

in a heap or pile to amass to pile above the top —*pr p* heap'ing, *pa p* heaped —**A heap**, a good many, **To knock all of a heap**, to confound utterly [A S *héap*, Ice *hópr*, Ger *haufe*, Dut *hoop*]

Hear, hēr, *v t* to perceive by the ear to comprehend to listen to to grant or obey to answer favourably to attend to to try judicially to be a hearer of to be called (*Milton*) —*v i* to have the sense of hearing to listen to be told —*pr p* hear'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* heard (herd) —**Hear, hear!** an exclamation of approval, uttered by individuals in the audience during a speech, **I will not hear of**, I will not listen to the notion or proposal, **To hear say**, to learn by general report, **To hear tell of**, to hear some one speak of —*ns* **Hear'er**, **Hear'ing**, act of perceiving by the ear the sense of perceiving sound opportunity to be heard audience judicial investigation and hearing of arguments, esp of trial without a jury reach of the ear a scolding (*coll*), **Hear'say**, common talk rumour report —*adj* of or pertaining to a report given by others —**Hearsay evidence**, evidence at second hand [A S *hýran*, Dut *hooren*, Ice *heyra*, Ger *horen*, Goth *hausyan*]

Hearken, hark'n, *v i* to hear attentively to listen [A S *hyrcnian*, from *hýran*, to **Hear**, Ger *horchen*]

Hearsal, her'sal, *n* (*Spens*) Same as **Rehearsal**.

Hearse, hers, *n* a carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave (*orig*) a triangular frame work for holding candles at a church service, and esp at a funeral service —*v t* to put on or in a hearse —*n* **Hearse-cloth**, a pall for a corpse laid on a bier —*adj* **Hearse-like**, suitable to a funeral, mournful [O Fr *herce* (Fr *herse*, It *erpice*)—L *hirpicem*, accus of *hirpex*, a harrow, which, from its triangular shape, gave rise to the derived meanings]

Heart, hart, *n* the organ in animal systems that circulates the blood the vital, inner, or chief part of anything the seat of the affections, &c, esp love the affections courage vigour secret meaning or design that which resembles a heart a person, esp as implying courage or affection ateness—a term of endearment or encouragement anything heart shaped, esp that one of the four suits in a pack of cards bearing a heart in red —*v t* to encourage, hearten —*v i* to form a compact head, as a plant —*adj* **Heart'ed**, having a heart of a specified kind (*hard hearted*, &c) seated or fixed in the heart, laid up in the heart —*v t* **Heart'en**, to encourage, stimulate to add strength to —*adj* **Heart'y**, full of or proceeding from the heart warm genuine strong healthy —*adv* **Heart'ily** —*ns* **Heart'iness**, **Heart'ache**, sorrow anguish; **Heart-beat**, a pulsation of the heart a throb of emotion, a thought, **Heart-blood**, blood of the heart life, essence, **Heart-bond**, in masonry, a bond in which one header overlaps two others, **Heart-break**, a sorrow or grief—*v t* to break the heart of —*n* **Heart-breaker**, a flirt a curl, lovelock —*adjs* **Heart-breaking**, crushing with grief or sorrow, **Heart-broken**, intensely afflicted or grieved —*ns* **Heart'burn**, a burning, acrid feeling, said to be due to the irritation of the upper end of the stomach by the fumes of its acrid contents cardialgia, **Heart'burning**, discontent secret enmity —*adj* **Heart-dear** (*Shak*), dear to the heart, sincerely beloved —*n* **Heart-disease**, any morbid condition of the heart, whether of the various tissues composing it, or of the nervous arrangements governing it —*adjs* **Heart-easing**, giving peace to the mind, **Heart'-felt**, **felt** deeply sincere, **Heart-free**, having the affections free or disengaged —*ns* **Heart-grief**, grief or affliction of the heart, **Heart-heaviness**, depression of spirits —*adv* **Heart'ily**, in a hearty manner cordially eagerly —*n* **Heart'iness**, the state or quality of being hearty —*adj* **Heart'less**, without heart, courage, or feeling —*adv* **Heart'lessly** —*ns* **Heart'lessness**, **Heart'let**, a little heart —*int* **Heart'ling** (*Shak*), little heart, used in a minced oath —*n* **Heart-quake**, trembling, fear —*adjs* **Heart-rending**, deeply afflictive agonising, **Heart-robbing** (*Spens*), stealing the affections blissful —*ns* **Heart-rot**, a disease producing decay in the hearts of trees, caused by the mycelia of various fungi, **Heart's-ease**, a common name for the pansy, a species of violet, an infusion of which was once thought to ease the love sick heart, **Heart-service**, sincere devotion, as opp to *eye service* —*adjs* **Heart-shaped**, shaped like the human heart, **Heart-sick**, pained in mind depressed —*n* **Heart-sickness** —*adjs* **Heart'some**, exhilarating merry, **Heart-sore**, caused by pain at the heart—*n* (*Spens*) grief —*ns* **Heart-spoon**, the depression in the breastbone the breastbone, **Heart-string**, a nerve or tendon supposed to brace and sustain the heart (*pl*) affections —*adjs* **Heart-struck** (*Shak*), driven to the heart, deeply fixed in the mind (*Milton*) shocked, dismayed, **Heart-swelling** (*Spens*), rankling in the heart or mind —*n* **Heart-wheel**, or **Heart-cam**, a form of cam wheel used for converting uniform rotary motion into uniform reciprocating motion —*adj* **Heart'-whole**, whole at heart unmoved in the affections or spirits —*n* **Heart-wood**, the hard inner wood of a tree, also called *duramen* —*adj* **Hearty-hale** (*Spens*), wholesome or good for the heart —**After my own heart**, to my own liking, **At heart**, in real character substantially, **Break the heart**, to die of grief or disappointment to cause deep grief to any one; **By heart**, by rote in the memory, **Eat one's heart** (see **Eat**), **Find in one's heart**, to be willing or ready to do something, **For one's heart**, for one's life, **Get, Have by heart**, to commit to memory, or to hold in one's memory, **Have at heart**, to wish earnestly for to hold in dear esteem, **Have one's heart in one's boots, mouth**, to be in a state of terror, **Heart-and-hand**, and **Heart-and-soul**, with complete heartiness, with complete devotion to a cause, **Heart of hearts**, the inmost heart deepest affections, **Heart of oak**, a brave, resolute heart, **Lay** or **Take to heart**, to set one's mind strongly upon to be deeply moved by something, **Set the heart at rest**, to become easy in mind, **Set the heart upon**, to desire earnestly, **Speak to the heart**, to comfort, encourage (*B*), **Take heart**, to be encouraged, **Take heart of grace** (see **Grace**), **Take to heart**, to be deeply pained at anything, **Wear the heart upon the sleeve**, to show the feelings, &c, openly, **With all my heart**, most willingly [A S *heorte*, Dut *hart*, Ger *herz*, cog with L *cor*, *cordis*, Gr *kardia*, *kēr*, Sans *hrid*]

Hearth, harth, *n* the part of the floor on which the fire is made the fireside the house itself the home circle the lowest part of a blast-furnace a brazier, chafing dish, or fire box —*ns* **Hearth-money**, **Hearth-penny**, **Hearth-tax**, a tax in England, formerly laid upon hearths, **Hearth-rug**, a rug used for covering the hearth stone, **Hearth-stone**, a stone forming a hearth, the fireside a soft stone used for whitening hearths, doorsteps, &c [A S *heorð*, Dut *haard*, Ger *herd*]

Heast, hēst, *n* (*Spens*) command. [A.S. *hæs* See **Behest.**]

Heat, hēt, *n.* that which excites the sensation of warmth sensation of warmth a heating exposure to intense heat a warm temperature the warmest period, as the heat of the day indication of warmth, flush, redness vehemence, passion sexual excitement, or its period, esp of the female, corresponding to *rut* in the male a single course in a race animation —*v t* to make hot to agitate —*v i* to become hot —*pr p* heat'ing, *pa p* heat'ed —*p adj* **Heat'ed** —*ns* **Heat-apoplexy,** sunstroke, **Heat-engine,** an engine which transforms heat into mechanical work, **Heat-spot,** a spot on the surface of the body where a sensation of heat is felt, **Heat-unit,** amount of heat required to raise a pound of water one degree, **Heat'er,** one who or that which heats a piece of cast iron heated and then placed in a hollow flat iron, &c —*adjs* **Heater-shaped,** triangular, like the common heater, **Heat'ing,** causing or imparting heat —**Latent heat,** the quantity of heat absorbed when bodies pass from the solid into the liquid, or from the liquid into the gaseous state, **Mechanical equivalent of heat,** the relation between heat and work—viz the amount of molecular energy required to produce one heat unit, **Specific heat,** the number of heat units necessary to raise the unit of mass of a given substance one degree in temperature [A S *hǽtu*, which is from adj *hát*, hot, Ger *hitze* See **Hot**]

Heath, hēth, *n* a barren open country a small evergreen shrub with beautiful flowers, that grows on heaths —*ns* **Heath-bell,** same as **Heather-bell, Heath-cock,** a large bird which frequents heaths the black grouse.—*adj* **Heath'y,** abounding with heath [A S *hæð*, Ger *heide*, Goth *haiths*, a waste]

Heathen, hē'*th*n, *n* an unbeliever while yet Christianity prevailed in cities alone an inhabitant of an unchristian country (*B*) the Gentiles a pagan an irreligious person —*adj* pagan, irreligious —*n* **Hea'thendom,** the condition of a heathen those regions of the world where heathenism prevails —*v t* **Hea'thenise,** to make heathen or heathenish —*adj* **Hea'thenish,** relating to the heathen rude uncivilised cruel —*adv* **Hea'thenishly.**—*ns* **Hea'thenishness; Hea'thenism,** the religious system of the heathens paganism barbarism, **Hea'thenry,** heathenish customs heathenism [Lit 'a dweller on the heath or open country,' A S *hǽðen*, a heathen, Dut and Ger *heiden* See **Heath,** and cf **Pagan**]

Heather, he*th*'er, *n* a small evergreen shrub, growing on heaths —*ns* **Heather-ale,** a famous liquor traditionally brewed in Scotland from the bells of heather, **Heather-bell,** the bell of the heather —*adj* **Heath'ery,** of or pertaining to heather —**To set the heather on fire,** to create a disturbance [From *Heath*, with suff *-er*]

Heave, hēv, *v t* to lift up to throw upward to draw in any direction, as by a windlass to cause to swell to force from the breast —*v i* to be raised to rise and fall to try to vomit —*pr p* heav'ing; *pa t* and *pa p* heaved or (*naut*) hōve —*n* an effort upward a throw a swelling an effort to vomit —*ns* **Heave-offering,** a voluntary Jewish offering lifted up before the Lord by the priest, **Heav'er,** one who or that which heaves, **Heav'ing,** a rising swell panting (*Shak*) —**Heave ho!** an exclamation used by sailors in putting forth exertion, as in heaving the anchor, **To heave in sight,** to come into view, **To heave to,** to bring a vessel to a stand still, to lie to [A S *hebban*, pa.t *hóf*, pa p *hafen*, Ger *heben*, Goth *hafjan*, to lift]

Heaven, hev'n, *n* the arch of sky overhanging the earth the air a zone or region a very great and indefinite height the dwelling-place of the Deity and the blessed the Deity as inhabiting heaven supreme happiness —*adjs* **Heaven-born,** descended from heaven, **Heaven-bred** (*Shak*), bred or produced in heaven; **Heaven-fallen** (*Milton*), fallen from heaven, having rebelled against God, **Heaven-gifted,** granted by heaven, **Heaven-kissing** (*Shak*), kissing or touching, as it were, the sky, **Heav'enly,** of or inhabiting heaven celestial pure supremely blessed very excellent—*adv* in a manner like that of heaven by the influence of heaven —*n* **Heav'enliness** —*adj* **Heavenly-minded,** having the mind placed upon heavenly things pure —*n* **Heavenly-mindedness** —*advs* **Heav'enward, Heav'enwards,** toward or in the direction of heaven —**Heaven of heavens** (*B*), the highest of the heavens, the abode and seat of God, **In the seventh heaven,** in a state of the most exalted happiness—from the system of the Cabbalists, who divided the heavens into seven in an ascending scale of happiness up to the abode of God [A S *heofon*, dubiously conn by some with *heave*, and so meaning the 'heaved' or 'lifted up']

Heavy, hev'i, *adj* weighty not easy to bear oppressive afflicted inactive dull, lacking brightness and interest inclined to slumber violent loud not easily digested, as food miry, as soil having strength, as liquor dark with clouds gloomy expensive (*B*) sad (*theat*) pertaining to the representation of grave or serious parts —*adv* also **Heav'ily** —*n* **Heav'iness** —**The heavies** (*mil*), the heavy cavalry those who play heavy parts —*adjs* **Heavy-handed,** clumsy, awkward oppressive, **Heavy-hearted,** weighed down with grief, **Heavy-laden,** laden with a heavy burden —**Heavy marching order,** the condition of troops fully equipped for field service, **Heavy metal,** guns or shot of large size great influence or power, **Heavy weight,** one beyond the average weight, esp in sporting phrase, one placed highest in the ascending scale, *feather weight*, *light weight*, *middle weight*, *heavy weight*, **Heavy wet,** a drink of strong ale or ale and porter mixed [A S *hefig*—*hebban*, to heave, and so meaning hard to heave, Old High Ger *hebig*, *hepig*]

Hebdomadal, heb dom'a dal, **Hebdomadary,** heb dom'a dar i, *adj* occurring every seven days weekly —**Hebdomadal Council,** a board which practically manages the business of the university of Oxford, usually meeting weekly, and consisting of the vice chancellor, the two proctors, and 18 persons elected by convocation (six being heads of houses, six professors, and six graduates) —*ns* **Hebdom'adary,** a member of a chapter or convent whose duty it is to officiate in the choir, &c on a certain week, **Heb'domad,** the number seven, a group of seven things, a week in some Gnostic systems, a group of superhuman beings, angels, or divine emanations, the sphere of the Demiurge lower than the ogdoad—from the idea of the seven planets —*adv* **Hebdom'adally,** from week to week [L *hebdomadalis*—Gr *hebdomas*, a period of seven days—*hepta*, seven]

Hebe, hē'bē, *n* a personification of youth and spring, from the name of the daughter of Zeus and Hera, who was cup-bearer of Olympus

Heben, heb'n, *n* and *adj* (*Spens*) ebony

Hebenon, heb'e non, *n* (*Shak*) perhaps from **Ebony,** the juice of which was supposed to be poisonous, or a corr of **Henbane.**

Hebetate, heb'e tāt, *v t* to make dull or blunt. —*ns* **Hebeta'tion, Heb'etūde.** [L *hebetāre*, *-ātus*—*hebes*, blunt]

Hebrew, hē'brōō, *n* one of the descendants of Abraham, who emigrated from beyond the Euphrates into Palestine an Israelite, a Jew the language of the Hebrews (*fem* **He'brewess,** *B*) —*adj* relating to the Hebrews —*adjs* **Hebrā'ic, Hebrā'ical,** relating to the Hebrews or to their language —*adv* **Hebrā'ically,** after the manner of the Hebrew language from right to left —*v t* **He'braise,** to express as in Hebrew to conform or incline to Hebrew ideals —*ns* **He'braism,** a Hebrew idiom, **He'braist,** one skilled in Hebrew —*adj* **Hebraist'ic,** of or like Hebrew —*adv* **Hebraist'ically** [O Fr *Hebreu*—L *Hebræus*—Gr *Hebraios*—Heb *'ibrî*, pl of *'ibrîm*, referred to the eponymous Heber (*'ēber*), a descendant of Shem and ancestor of Abraham The LXX, however, already renders Gen xiv 13, 'Abraham the crosser' (i e of the river), though Origen explains the name from 'crossing' Mesopotamia, and Aquila translates 'the dweller on the other side,' prob the Euphrates, or the Jordan]

Hebridean, hē brid'e an, *adj* pertaining to the Heb'rides —*n* a native of these islands

Hecate, hek'a tē, *n* a mysterious goddess, first appearing in Hesiod as having power over earth, heaven, and sea—afterwards identified with many other goddesses, but her power was above all displayed in the matter of ghosts and bogeys [L —Gr *Hekatē*, far shooting—*hekas*, far]

Hecatomb, hek'a tom, *n* among the Greeks and Romans, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen a great public sacrifice any large number of victims [Gr *hekatombē*—*hekaton*, a hundred, and *bous*, an ox]

Hecatontome, hek'a ton tōm, *n* a very large number of books (*Milton*) [Gr *hekaton*, a hundred, *tomos*, a volume]

Hech, heh, *int* (*Scot*) an exclamation of surprise

Hecht, heht, Scotch form of **Hight,** *v*

Heck, hek, *n* a rack in a stable for holding hay, &c (*Scot*) a grated contrivance for catching fish —**To live at heck and manger,** to be in very comfortable position or quarters [See **Hatch** (1)]

Heckle, hek'l, *v t* to comb to put a parliamentary candidate, or the like, through a series of embarrassing questions —*ns* the same as **Hatchel, Heckler,** one who torments a candidate with catching questions

Hectare, hek'tar, *n* in the metric system, a superficial measure equal to 100 ares, 10,000 sq metres, or nearly 2½ acres (2 471) [Fr, formed from Gr *hekaton*, a hundred, and L *area*, area.]

Hectic, hek'tik, Hectical, hek'tik al, *adj* pertaining to the constitution or habit of body affected with hectic fever —*n* **Hec'tic,** a habitual or remittent fever, usually associated with consumption —**Hectic fever,** the name given to the fever which occurs in connection with certain wasting diseases of long duration —*adj* **Hec'toid,** of a hectic appearance [Fr —Gr *hektikos*, habitual—*hexis*, habit, *hexō*, fut of *ehein*, to have]

Hectogramme, hek'to gram, *n* in the metric system, a weight of 100 grammes, or nearly ¼ lb (3 527 ounces) [Fr —Gr *hekaton*, a hundred, and **Gramme**]

Hectograph, hek'to graf, *n* a gelatine pad for receiving a copy and therefrom multiplying a writing or drawing —*adj* **Hectograph'ic.** [Formed from Gr *hekaton*, a hundred, and *graph* —*graphein*, to write]

Hectolitre, hek'to lit'r, *n* a unit of capacity of 100 litres, 22 01 imperial gallons

Hectometre, hek'to mēt ér, *n* a unit of length equal to 100 metres, or about ⅒th (·0621) of a mile.

Hector, hek'tor, *n.* a bully, a street brawler one who annoys —*v t* to treat insolently to annoy —*v i* to play the bully [From *Hector*, the famous Trojan leader]

Hectostere, hek'to stēr, *n* a measure of solidity of 100 cubic metres, 3531 56 Eng cubic feet

Heddle, hed'l, *n* a series of vertical cords or wires, each having in the middle a loop (**Heddle-eye**) to receive a warp thread, and passing round and between parallel bars —*v t* to draw warp threads through heddle eyes [Prob Scand, cf Ice *hafald*, the perpendicular thrums that hold the weft]

Hedeoma, hē dē ō'ma, *n* a genus of herbaceous aromatic plants, the best known species being the American Pennyroyal [Formed from Gr *hēdys*, sweet]

Hedera, hed'er a, *n* a genus of climbing plants, best represented by the common ivy —*adj* **Hederā'ceous** [L]

Hedge, hej, *n* a thicket of bushes a fence round a field, &c —*v t* to enclose with a hedge to obstruct to surround to guard to protect one's self from loss by betting on both sides —*v i* to shuffle to be shifty to skulk —*ns* **Hedge'bill, Hedging-bill,** a bill or hatchet for dressing hedges —*adj* **Hedge'born,** of low birth, as if born under a hedge or in the woods low obscure —*ns* **Hedge'bote,** an old word for the right of a tenant to cut wood on the farm or land for repairing the hedges or fences, **Hedge'hog,** a small prickly-backed quadruped, so called from living in hedges and bushes, and its resemblance to a hog or pig, **Hedgehog-plant,** a species of medick, having the pods spirally twisted and rolled up into a ball beset with spines, **Hedge-mustard,** a genus of plants of the natural order Cruciferæ, annual or rarely perennial, with small yellow or white flowers, and a long roundish or six angled pod, **Hedge-parson,** a mean parson, generally illiterate, **Hedge'pig** (*Shak*), a young hedgehog, **Hedge-priest,** an ignorant itinerant priest, **Hedg'er,** one who dresses hedges, **Hedge'row,** a row of trees or shrubs for hedging fields, **Hedge-school,** an open air school kept by the side of a hedge, in Ireland, **Hedge-shrew,** the field mouse, **Hedge-sparrow,** a little singing bird, like a sparrow, which frequents hedges [A S *hecg*—*haga*, **Haw,** cf Dut *hegge*, Ice *heggr*]

Hedonism, hē'dō nizm, *n* in ethics, the doctrine that happiness is the highest good —*n* **He'donist,** one who advocates hedonism —*adjs* **Hedo'nic, Hedonist'ic** [Gr *hēdonē*, pleasure]

Heed, hēd, *v t* to observe to look after to attend to —*n* notice caution attention —*adj* **Heed'ful,** attentive cautious —*adv* **Heed'fully** —*ns* **Heed'fulness, Heed'lness** (*Spens*) —*adj* **Heed'less,** inattentive careless —*adv* **Heed'lessly.** —*ns* **Heed'lessness, Head'lesshood** (*Spens*) —*adj* **Heed'y** (*Spens*), heedful, careful [A S *hédan*, Dut *hoeden*, Ger *huten*]

Heehaw, hē'ha, *v i* to bray, like an ass [From the sound]

Heel, hēl, *n* the part of the foot projecting behind the whole foot (esp of beasts) the covering of the heel, as on a boot a spur the hinder part of anything —*v t* to use the heel to furnish with heels —*v i* to follow well (of a dog) —*p adj* **Heeled,** provided with a heel, shod comfortably supplied with money (*U S*) —*ns* **Heel-ball,** a black waxy composition used by shoemakers for blacking the heels and soles of boots for taking impressions of coins, &c, by rubbing, **Heel'er** (*U S*), an unscrupulous hanger on of a political party, **Heel'piece,** a piece or cover for the heel, **Heel-tap,** a small quantity of beer or spirits left in the glass after drinking —**At a person's heels,** close behind, **Down at heels,**

having the heels of one's shoes trodden down slovenly in poor circumstances, **Heels o'er gowdy,** heels over head (*Scot*), **Out at heels,** having the stockings or shoes worn out at the heels, **To kick one's heels,** to be kept waiting for some time, **To lay by the heels,** to fetter to put in confinement, **To show a clean pair of heels, To take to one's heels,** to run off with haste to flee [A S *hēla*, Dut *hiel*, prob conn with L *calx*, the heel]

Heel, hēl, *v t* to incline to lean on one side, as a ship [A S *hyldan*, Ice *halla*, to incline]

Heft, heft, *n* heaving retching (*Shak*) weight —*v t* to try the weight of [See **Heave**]

Heft, obs form of **Heaved** (*Spens*)

Heft, heft, *v t* to accustom to a thing or place to attach (*Scot*) [Cf Ice *hefdha*, Sw *hafda*, Dan *hævde*, to maintain]

Hegelianism, hē gē'li an izm, *n* the philosophical principles of Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770–1831) —*adj* **Hege'lian,** of or pertaining to Hegel—*n* a follower of Hegel

Hegemony, he jem'o ni, *n* leadership control, esp of one state over others —*adj* **Hegemon'ic.** [Gr *hēgemonia—hēgemōn*, leader—*hēgeisthai*, to go before]

Hegira, Hejira, hej'i ra, *n* the flight of Moham med from Mecca, 15th July 622 A D, from which is dated the Mohammedan era any flight [Ar *hyrah*, flight, *hajara*, to leave]

Heifer, hef'er, *n* a young cow [A S *heáhfore*, acc to Skeat from A S *heáh*, high, and *fore*, cog with Gr *poris*, a heifer, and so meaning a full grown ox]

Heigh, hī, *int* a cry of encouragement or exulta tion —Also **Hey, Ha**

Heigh-ho, hī' hō, *int* an exclamation expressive of weariness [Imitative]

Height, hīt, *n* the condition of being high dis tance upwards that which is elevated a hill elevation in rank or excellence utmost degree —*v t* **Height'en,** to make higher, to advance or improve to make brighter or more prominent [Corr of *highth*—A S *heahðu—héah*, high See **High**]

Heinous, hā'nus, *adj* wicked in a high degree, enormous atrocious —*adv* **Hei'nously** —*n* **Hei'nousness** [O Fr *hainos* (Fr *haineux*)—*hair*, to **Hate**]

Heir, ār, *n* one who inherits anything after the death of the owner one entitled to anything after the present possessor a child, offspring —*fem* **Heiress** (ār'es) —*v t* to inherit —*ns* **Heir'dom, Heir'ship, Heir-apparent,** the one by law acknowledged to be heir, **Heir-at-law,** an heir by legal right —**Heir by custom,** one whose right as heir is determined by customary modes of descent, as gavelkind, &c —*adj* **Heir'less,** without an heir —*ns* **Heir'loom,** any piece of furniture or personal property which descends to the heir at law by special custom, **Heir-presumptive,** one who will be heir if no nearer relative should be born [O Fr *heir*—L *heres*, an heir, allied to L *herus*, a master, and Gr *cheir*, the hand]

Hejira See **Hegira.**

Hel, hel, *n* in Northern mythology, the goddess of the dead, the sister of the wolf Fenris, and daughter of the evil hearted Loki

Held, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Hold**

Hele, hēl, *v t* (*Spens*) to hide, conceal [A S *helan*, to hide, Ger *hehlen*, perh akin to L *celāre*]

Heliac, hē'li ak, **Heliacal,** he lī'ak-al, *adj* (*astron*) emerging from the light of the sun or passing into it —*adv* **Heli'acally.** [Gr *hēliakos—hēlios*, the sun]

Helianthus, hē-li an'thus, *n* a genus of plants of the natural order Compositæ, including the common sunflower [Gr *hēlios*, the sun, *anthos*, a flower]

Helical, Helicidæ, Helicograph, Helicoid. See **Helix**

Heliconian, hel i kō'ni an, *adj* of or pertaining to Helicon, a mountain range in the south west of Bœotia, in ancient Greece, the favourite seat of the Muses

Heliocentric, hē li o sen'trik, **Heliocentrical,** hē li o sen'trik al, *adj* (*astron*) having the sun as centre of reference —*adv* **Heliocen'trically.** [From Gr *hēlios*, the sun, *kentron*, the centre]

Heliograph, hē'li o graf, *n* an apparatus for sig nalling by means of the sun's rays —*v t* to signal to in this way —*n* **Helio'graphy,** a method of communicating swiftly between distant points by means of the sun's rays reflected from mirrors photography —*adj* **Heliograph'ical** —*ns* **Helio'grapher; Heliogra'vure,** photo engraving, or a print obtained by this process. [Gr *hēlios*, the sun, *graphē*, a painting—*graphein*, to write]

Heliolatry, hē li ol'a tri, *n* worship of the sun — *n* **Heliol'ater,** a worshipper of the sun [Gr *hēlios*, the sun, *latreia*, service, worship]

Heliometer, hē li om'e ter, *n* an instrument by which the diameters of the heavenly bodies can be measured with great accuracy —*adj* **Helio-met'ric** [Gr *hēlios*, and *metron*, a measure]

Helioscope, hē'li o skōp, *n* a telescope for viewing the sun without injury to the eyes, by means of blackened glass or mirrors that reflect only a part of the light —*adj* **Helioscop'ic** [Fr *héliroscope* —Gr *hēlios*, the sun, *skopein*, to look, to spy]

Heliostat, hē'li o stat, *n* an instrument by means of which a beam of sunlight is reflected in an invariable direction [Gr *hēlios*, and *statos*, fixed —*histanai*, to stand]

Heliotrope, hē'li o trōp, *n* a genus of plants of the natural order Boragineæ, many species with fragrant flowers, esp the Peruvian heliotrope, with small lilac blue flowers, and a fragrance resembling vanilla or cherry pie (*min*) a blood stone, a variety of chalcedony of a dark green colour variegated with red a mirror placed at a distant station and adjusted by clock work, so that at a particular hour of the day (arranged beforehand) the light of the sun shall be reflected from the mirror directly to the sur veyor's station —*n* **Heliot'ropism,** the tendency that the stem and leaves of a seedling plant have to bend towards, and the roots from, the light when placed in a transparent vessel of water within reach of the light of a window [Fr —L —Gr *hēliotropion—hēlios*, the sun, *tropos*, a turn]

Heliotypy, hē'li ō tī pi, *n* a photo mechanical pro cess in which the gelatine relief is itself used to print from in some form of printing press, instead of being covered with tinfoil as in the stannotype process —*n* **He'liotype,** a photo graph [Gr *hēlios*, sun, *typos*, impression]

Heliozoa, hē'li ō zō'a, *n* a class of Protozoa of the Rhizopod type—with protruding processes of liv ing matter [Gr *hēlios*, the sun, *zōon*, an animal]

Helium, hē'li um, *n* a substance discovered by Lockyer in the sun's atmosphere, found by Ramsay in the rare Norwegian mineral cleveite

Helix, hē'liks, *n* a spiral, as of wire in a coil (*zool*) a genus of molluscs including the land snails the external part of the ear a small volute or twist in the capital of a Corinthian column (*pl*) **Helices** (hel'i sēz) —*adjs* **Hel'ical,** spiral, **Hel'icoid,** like a helix, screw shaped — *adv* **Hel'ically** —*n pl* **Hēlic'idæ,** a large family of terrestrial, air-breathing gasteropods, of which snails are familiar examples —**Hel'icograph,** a drawing instrument for describing a spiral line —*adjs* **Helispher'ic, Helispher'ical,** spiral. [L —Gr. *helix, helissein*, to turn round]

Hell, hel, *n* the place or state of punishment of the wicked after death the place of the dead indefinitely (in the Authorised Version, New Testament, ten times for the *Hades* of the original, twelve times for *Gehenna*, once for *Tartarus*, in the Old Testament, for the *Sheol* of the original, thirty one times) the abode of evil spirits the powers of hell any place of vice or misery a gambling house —*adjs* **Hell-black** (*Shak*), black as hell, **Hell-born,** born in hell of hellish origin, **Hell-bred.**—*ns* **Hell-broth** (*Shak*), a composition boiled up for malignant purposes, **Hell-cat,** a malignant hag, **Hell-fire,** the fire of hell punishment in hell, **Hell-gate,** the entrance into hell —*adj* **Hell-hated** (*Shak*), hated or abhorred as hell —*n* **Hell'hound,** a hound of hell an agent of hell —*adj* **Hell'ish,** pertaining to or like hell very wicked —*adv* **Hell'ishly.**—*ns* **Hell'ishness; Hell-kite** (*Shak*), a kite of infernal breed —*adv* **Hell'ward,** towards hell [A S *hel, helle*, Ice *hel*, Ger *hölle* (Old Ger *hella*) From *Hel* (Scand), *Hell* (A S), or *Hella* (Old Ger), the Teut. goddess of death, whose name again is from a Teut root seen in A S *helan*, to hide, Ger *hehlen*, cog with L *cel āre*, to hide]

Hell, hel, *v t* to hide (*Spens*)

He'll, contr for *he will*

Hellebore, hel'e-bōr, *n* a plant of the genus Helleborus and natural order Ranunculaceæ, whose root possesses drastic purgative properties, anciently used as a cure for insanity—varieties are the Black Hellebore or Christmas Rose, the Stinking, and the Green Hellebore, similar plants of other genera are the Winter Hellebore, and the American False or White Hellebore, known also as Indian Poke or Itch Weed [Fr *hellébore*—L *helleborus*—Gr *helleboros*]

Hellenic, hel len'ik, or hel lē'nik, **Hellenian,** hel lē'ni an, *adj* pertaining to the Hellenes or Greeks Grecian, in art, esp of the period from the primitive epoch to the Roman supremacy in Greece (beginning 146 B C), sometimes only from the time of Alexander the Great (*c* 330 B C)—the term *Hellenistic* applying to later times —*v i* **Hell'enise,** to conform, or show a tendency to conform to Greek usages —*ns* **Hell'ēne,** an ancient Greek a subject of the modern kingdom of Greece or Hellas (*pl*) **Hellē'nes,** the name of the modern Greeks for themselves, **Hell'enism,** a Greek idiom the spirit of the Greek race, **Hell'enist,** one skilled in the Greek language a Jew who used the Greek language and adopted Greek usages, in opposition to the Hebrews properly so called, whether of Palestine or of the Dispersion, and to the Hellenes or Greeks proper —they are called *Grecians* in the Authorised, *Grecian Jews* in the Revised Version —*adjs* **Hellenist'ic, Hellenist'ical,** pertaining to the Hellenists Greek with foreign, esp Aramaic and Hebrew idioms—a popular dialect which grew up at Alexandria and perpetuated itself in the Septuagint, and to a less marked degree in the New Testament —*adv* **Hellenist'ically.** [Gr *Hellēnios, Helēnikos—Hellēnes*, a name ultimately given to all the Greeks—*Hellēn*, the son of Deucalion, the Greek Noah]

Hellicat, hel'i kat, *adj* giddy headed flighty —*n* a wicked creature (*Scot*)

Helm, helm, *n* the instrument by which a ship is steered. the station or management or government —*v.t* to direct —*adj* **Helm'less,** of a ship, without a helm —*n* **Helms'man,** the one who steers [A S *helma*, Ice *hjalm*, a rudder, Gr *helm*, a handle]

Helm, helm, **Helmet,** hel'met, *n* a covering of armour for the head (*bot*) the hooded upper lip of certain flowers —*adjs* **Helmed, Hel'meted,** furnished with a helmet —*n* **Helmet-shell,** a genus of gasteropods having thick heavy shells with bold ridges a cameo shell [A S *helm—helan*, to cover, Ger *helm*, a covering, helmet]

Helminth, hel'minth, *n* a worm —*adj* **Helmin'thic,** pertaining to worms (*med*) expelling worms —*n* a medicine for expelling worms —*n* **Helmin'thite,** a long sinuous mark common on the surfaces of sandstone, and supposed to be the tracks of worms —*adj* **Helmin'thoid,** worm-shaped —*n* **Helminthol'ogy,** that branch of natural history which treats of worms, or more particularly of the parasitic forms —*adjs* **Helmintholog'ic, -al.**—*n* **Helminthol'ogist.** [From Gr *helmins, inthos*, a worm]

Helot, hē'lot, or hel'ot, *n* one of a class of slaves among the ancient Spartans —*ns* **He'lotage,** the state of a Helot, **He'lotism,** the condition of the Helots in ancient Sparta slavery, **He'lotry,** the whole body of the Helots any class of slaves [Gr, said to be derived from *Helos*, a town in Greece, reduced to slavery by the Spartans]

Help, help, *v t* to support to assist to mitigate to give means for doing anything to provide or supply with to remedy to prevent, to keep from —*v i* to give assistance to contribute —*pa p* helped, (*B*) hōlp'en —*n* means or strength given to another for a purpose assistance relief one who assists a hired servant, esp a domestic (*Amer*) —*n* **Help'er,** one who helps an assistant —*adj* **Help'ful,** giving help useful —*n* **Help'fulness.**—*adj* **Help'less,** without help or power in one's self wanting assistance —*adv* **Help'lessly** —*ns* **Help'lessness; Help'mate,** an assistant a partner a wife—also written **Help'meet,** from the phrase in Gen ii 18 — **God help him,** a phrase implying extreme pity or commiseration, **Help forward,** to assist in making progress; **Help off,** to aid in disposing of getting rid of, **Help on,** to forward, to lift up, **Help out,** to aid in finishing a task, eking out a supply, &c, **Help over,** to enable to surmount, **Help to,** to aid in obtaining for some one, **Help up,** to raise, **So help me God,** a very strong asseveration, implying the willingness of the speaker to let his chance of salvation depend upon his truthfulness [A S *helpan*, pa t *healp*, pa p *holpen*, Goth *hilpan*, Ice *hjálpa*, Ger *helfen*, to aid, assist]

Helter-skelter, hel'ter skel'ter, *adv* in a confused hurry tumultuously —*n* a confused medley disorderly motion [Imitative]

Helve, helv, *n* the handle of an axe or hatchet the handle of a forehammer —*v t* to furnish with a handle, as an axe [A S *helf, helfe*, a handle, O Dut *helve*]

Helvetic, hel vet'ik, *adj* pertaining to Switzerland—also **Helvē'tian.**—**Helvetic confessions,** two Calvinistic confessions of faith drawn up by the Swiss in 1536 and 1566 [L—*Helvetia*, Latin name of Switzerland]

Hem, hem, *n.* the border of a garment doubled down and sewed —*v t* to form a hem on to edge —*pr p* hemm'ing, *pa p* hemmed —*v t* **Hem'-stitch,** to hem with a special kind of ornamental stitch—also *n* —**Hem in,** to surround [O E *hem*, a border, Ger *hamm*, a fence, N Fris *heam*, an edge]

Hem, hem, *n* (*int*) a sort of half cough to draw attention —*v i* to utter the sound *hem!*—*pr p* hemm'ing, *pa p* hemmed [From the sound]

Hem, hem (*Spens*), them

Hemacyte, hem'a sīt, *n* a blood corpuscle —*n.* **Hemacytom'eter,** an instrument for determining the number of such in a given quantity of blood

Hemadynamics, hem a dī-nam'iks, *n.* the dy-

namics or theory of the circulation of the blood [Gr *haima*, blood, and **Dynamics**]

Hemal, Hæmal, hē'mal, *adj* relating to the blood or blood vessels ventral, the opposite of *neural* —**Hemal arch,** the position of a vertebra enclosing and protecting the heart and other viscera, **Hemal cavity,** the thoracic abdominal cavity, containing the heart, &c [Gr *haima*, blood]

Hemastatic, -al, hem a stat'ik, al, *adj* serving to stop the flow of blood —*n pl* **Hemastat'ics,** the statics of the blood and blood vessels [Gr *haima*, blood, and *statikos*, static.]

Hematein, hem-a tē'in, *n* an organic principle derived from the colouring matter of logwood

Hematemesis, hem a-tem'e-sis, *n* a vomiting of blood from the stomach [Gr *haima, haimat os*, blood, and *emein*, to vomit]

Hematin, hem'a tin, *n* a brown substance associated with hemoglobin in the blood —*adj* **Hem'atic** —*n pl* **Hem'atics,** that branch of medical science concerned with the blood

Hematite, hem'a tīt, *n* (*min*) a valuable ore of iron consisting chiefly of peroxide of iron, its two chief varieties, Red Hæmatite and Brown Hæmatite —*adj* **Hematit'ic**

Hematoblast, hem'a to blast, *n* one of the minute colourless discs, smaller than either the red or white corpuscles, found in the blood [Formed from Gr *haima, haimat os*, blood, *blastos*, a germ]

Hematocele, hem'a to sēl, *n* a tumour containing blood [Formed from Gr *haima*, blood, *kēlē*, a tumour]

Hematology, hem a tol'o ji, *n* the branch of biology which relates to the blood

Hematosis, hem a tō'sis, *n* the formation of blood, the conversion of venous into arterial blood

Hematoxylin, hem a tok'si lin, *n* a dye obtained from the logwood tree [Formed from Gr *haima*, blood, *xylon*, wood]

Hematozoa, hem at o zō'a, *n* parasites occurring in the blood [Gr *haima, haimat os*, blood, *zōon*, an animal]

Hematuria, hem a tū'ri a, *n* the discharge of blood with the urine, usually from disease of the kidneys or bladder [Gr *haima*, blood, *ouron*, urine]

Hemeralopia, hem'e ra lō'pi a, *n* day blindness, a defect of vision except in artificial or dim light, also applied to night blindness [Gr *hēmera*, a day, *alaos*, blind, *ōps*, the eye]

Hemianopsia, hem'i-an op'si a, *n* complete or partial blindness as to half the field of vision — Also **Hemianōp'ia.** [Gr *hēmi*, half, *an*, neg, *opsis*, sight]

Hemicycle, hem'i-sī kl, *n* a semicircle, a room with seats so arranged [Fr —Gr]

Hemihedrism, hem i hē'drizm, *n* a property of crystals of being *hemihedral*, or having half the number of symmetrically arranged planes occurring on a holohedron [Gr *hēmi*, half, *hedra*, a seat, base.]

Hemiolic, hem i ol'ik, *adj* constituting the proportion of 1½ to 1, or of 3 to 2 [Gr *hēmi*, half, *holos*, whole]

Hemionus, hē mī'o nus, **Hemione,** hem'i-ōn, *n* the half-ass, or dziggetai [Formed from Gr *hēmi*, half, *onos*, an ass]

Hemiplegia, hem i plē'ji a, *n* paralysis of one side of the face or body —*adj* **Hemipleg'ic.** [Formed from Gr *hēmi*, half, *plēg*, *plēx*, a blow]

Hemiptera, hem-ip'ter a, *n* an order of Insecta, in the classification of Linnæus in later systems, the same as Rhyncota, including aphides, coccus insects, cicadas, bugs, water-scorpions, lice (Ametabola) —*adjs* **Hemip'teral, Hemip'terous.** [Gr *hēmi-*, half (cog with L *semi*), and *pteron*, a wing]

Hemisphere, hem'i sfēr, *n* a half sphere · half of the globe or a map of it —*adjs* **Hemispher'ic, Hemispher'ical** — **Eastern and western hemispheres,** the eastern and western halves of the terrestrial globe, the former including Europe, Asia, and Africa, the latter, the Americas, **Magdeburg hemispheres,** two hollow hemispheres, generally of copper or brass, their edges accurately fitted to each other, and one of them furnished with a stopcock—when the air is exhausted, the hemispheres, which before fell asunder, are pressed together with immense force—first shown in 1650 by the burgomaster of Magdeburg [Gr *hēmisphairion—hēmi*, half, and *sphaira*, a sphere]

Hemistich, hem'i stik, *n* one of the two parts of a line of poetry as divided by the cesura half a line, an incomplete or unfinished line an epodic line or refrain —*adj* **Hemistichal** '[L *hemistichium*—Gr *hēmistichion—hēmi*, half, *stichos*, a line]

Hemlock, hem'lok, *n* a genus of umbelliferous plants, the most common species being the poisonous spotted hemlock, used in medicine [A S *hemlic—leác*, a plant, a **Leek,** the first syllable being of unknown origin Cf **Charlock** and **Garlic**]

Hemoglobin, hem o-glō'bin, *n* the red substance in the red blood corpuscles [From Gr *haima*, blood, and L *globus*, a ball]

Hemophilia, hem ō fil'i a, *n* a constitutional tendency to excessive bleeding when any blood vessel is even slightly injured

Hemophthalmia, hem of thal'mi a, *n* effusion of blood into the eye [Gr *haima*, blood, *ophthalmos*, the eye]

Hemoptysis, hem op'ti sis, *n* expectoration of blood [Gr *haima*, blood, and *ptysis*, a spitting]

Hemorrhage, hem'or āj, *n* a discharge of blood from the blood vessels —*adj* **Hemorrhag'ic.** [Gr *haimorrhagia—haima*, blood, *rhēgnunai*, to burst]

Hemorrhoids, hem'or oidz, *n pl* dilated veins liable to discharge blood, esp piles —*adj* **Hemorrhoid'al.** [Gr *haimorrhoides — haima*, blood, *rhein*, to flow]

Hemostasia, hem o stā'si a, *n.* stagnation of blood in any part any operation for arresting the flow of blood, as the ligation of an artery —*adj* **Hemostat'ic,** stopping or preventing hemorrhage, styptic [Gr *haima*, blood, *stasis*, a standing]

Hemp, hemp, *n* a plant with a fibrous bark used for cordage, coarse cloth, &c the fibrous rind prepared for spinning —*adj* **Hemp'en,** made of hemp —**Hempen collar,** and **caudle** (*Shak*), the hangman's noose, **Hempen widow,** the widow of a man who has been hanged —*adj* **Hemp'y,** like hemp roguish romping —*n* a rogue (*Scot*) —**Hemp palm,** a palm of China and Japan, the fibre of the leaves of which is much employed for making cordage—hats, cloaks, and other garments are also made from it —*n* **Hempseed,** Mrs Quickly's word for homicide (*Shak*, 2 *Henry IV*, II i 64) [A S *henep, hænep*—L. *cannabis*—Gr *kannabis*, cf Old High Ger *hanaf*, Ice *hampr*, and prob Sans *çana*, hemp]

Hen, hen, *n* the female of any bird, esp of the domestic fowl —*ns* **Hen'coop,** a coop or large cage for domestic fowls, **Hen-harrier,** a species of falcon, the common harrier —*adjs* **Hen-hearted,** timid as a hen cowardly, **Henn'y,** like a hen, feathered —*n* **Henn'ery,** a place where fowls are kept —*v t* **Hen'peck,** of a wife, to domineer over her husband —*n* the subjection of a husband to his wife —*adj* **Hen'pecked,** weakly subject to his wife —*ns* **Henpeck'ery,** the state of being henpecked; **Hen'wife,** a woman who

has the charge of poultry [A S *henn*, akin to Ger *henne*, Ice *hæna*, the fem forms respectively of A S *hana*, Ger *hahn*, Ice *hani*, the male of birds, a cock, orig 'the singer' or 'crier,' akin to L *canĕre*, to sing]

Henbane, hen'bān, *n* a genus of plants having a five toothed calyx, an irregular funnel shaped corolla, and a capsule opening by a lid and enclosed in the hardened calyx—a rank poison, esp to fowls [**Hen** and **Bane**]

Hence, hens, *adv* from this place or time in the future from this cause or reason from this origin —*int* away! begone!—*advs* **Hence'forth, Hencefor'ward,** from this time forth or forward [M E *hennes, henne*—A S *heonan*, from the base of **He**; Ger *hinnen, hin*, hence, so L *hinc*, hence—*hic*, this]

Henchman, hensh'man, *n* a servant a page [Not from *haunch man*, but from A S *hengest*, a horse (Ger *hengst*), and *man*, and thus meaning a groom]

Hend, hend, *v t* (*Spens*) to seize, to grasp [From root of **Hand**]

Hendecagon, hen dek'a gon, *n* a plane figure of eleven angles and eleven sides —*adj* **Hendecag'onal** [Gr *hendeka*, eleven, *gōnia*, an angle]

Hendecasyllable, hen-dek'a sil'a bl, *n* a metrical line of eleven syllables —*adj* **Hendec'asyllab'ic** [Gr *hendeka*, eleven, *syllabē*, a syllable]

Hendiadys, hen dī'a dis, *n* a rhetorical figure in which one and the same notion is presented in two expressions, as 'with might and main' = by main strength. [Gr *hen dia dyoin*, lit 'one by two']

Henna, hen'a, *n* a small shrub growing in moist situations throughout the north of Africa, Arabia, Persia, and the East Indies, and cultivated for its flowers a pigment made from the shrub for dyeing the nails and hair [Ar *henna*]

Henotheism, hen'ō thē izm, *n* the ascribing of supreme power to some one of several gods in turn the belief in a special supreme god over a particular people—a national or relative monotheism —*adj* **Henotheist'ic** [Formed from Gr *heis* (*hen*), one, *theos*, god, and suff *ism*]

Henotic, hen ot'ik, *adj* tending to unify or reconcile [Gr *henōtikos, heis*, one]

Hent, hent (*Spens*), *pa t* of **Hend.**—*n* hold (*Shak*)

Hent, hent, *v t* to clear, go beyond [A S *hentan*, to seize]

Hep, hep, *n* See **Hip**, the fruit of the dog rose

Hep, hep, *int* a cry said to come down from the Crusaders' time, often the cry of the mob in an outrage on the Jews—explained ingeniously at least as formed from the initials of *Hierosolyma est perdita* = Jerusalem is destroyed Much more probable shortening of *Hebrew*

Hepar, hē'par, *n* the name given by the older chemists to various compounds of sulphur, from their brown, liver like colour —*adj* **Hepat'ic,** belonging to the liver —*n pl* **Hepat'ica,** medicines which affect the liver and its appendages —*ns* **Hepatisā'tion,** consolidation of tissue, as of the lungs in pneumonia, resulting in a liver like solidification, **Hep'atite,** a variety of barium sulphate or barite, with a characteristic stink, **Hepatī'tis,** inflammation of the liver, **Hepatol'ogy,** the science of, or a treatise on, the liver, **Hepatol'ogist,** a specialist in diseases of the liver [Formed from Gr *hēpar, hēpătos*, the liver]

Hepatoscopy, hep a tos'kop i, *n* divination by inspection of the livers of animals. [Gr *hēpatoskopia—hēpar, hēpătos*, liver, *skopein*, to inspect]

Heptade, hep'tad, *n.* the sum or number of seven

(*chem*) an atom, radical, or element having a combining power of seven. [Fr —Gr *heptas, heptados—hepta*, seven]

Heptaglot, hep'ta glot, *adj* in seven languages —*n* a book in seven languages [Gr *heptaglōttos —hepta*, seven, *glōtta, glōssa*, tongue]

Heptagon, hep'ta gon, *n* a plane figure with seven angles and seven sides —*adj* **Heptag'onal.** [Gr *heptagōnos*, seven cornered—*hepta*, and *gōnia*, an angle]

Heptagynia, hept a jin'i a, *n* an order of plants having seven styles [Gr *hepta*, seven, and *gynē*, a woman]

Heptahedron, hep ta hē'dron, *n* a solid figure with seven faces or sides [Gr *hepta*, seven, *hedrā*, a seat, a base]

Heptameron, hep'tam e ron, *n* a book containing the transactions of seven days, esp the 72 stories supposed to be told in seven days, bearing the name of Queen Margaret of Navarre (1492-1549) [Gr *hepta*, seven, *hēmera*, a day]

Heptameter, hep'tam e ter, *n* a verse of seven measures [Gr *hepta*, seven, *metron*, measure]

Heptandria, hept an'dri a, *n* a class of plants having seven stamens [Gr *hepta*, seven, and *anēr, andros*, a man]

Heptangular, hept ang'gū lar, *adj* having seven angles [Gr *hepta*, seven, and **Angular**]

Heptarchy, hep'tar-ki, *n* a government by seven persons the country governed by seven a period in the Saxon history of England—a misleading term in any other meaning than merely this, that the chief kingdoms at various periods from the 5th to the 9th century were Wessex, Sussex, Kent, Essex, East Anglia, Mercia, and Northumbria —*adj* **Heptar'chic** [Gr *hepta*, seven, *archē*, sovereignty]

Heptasyllabic, hep ta si lab'ik, *adj* seven syllabled, like the second half of the elegiac pentameter

Heptateuch, hep'ta tūk, *n* a word sometimes used for the first seven books of the Old Testament—formed on the analogy of Pentateuch and Hexateuch [Gr *hepta*, seven, *teuchos*, an instrument, a volume]

Her, her, *pron* objective and possessive case of **She** —*adj* belonging to a female [M E *here* —A S *hire*, genitive and dative sing of *heó*, she]

Heraclean, Heracleian, her a klē'an, *adj* pertaining to Hercules —*adj* **Heracli'dan, Heraclei'dan,** pertaining to the Heracleidæ or descendants of Heracles (Hercules), the aristocracy of Sparta —*n* **Heraclid',** one claiming such descent

Herald, her'ald, *n* in ancient times, an officer who made public proclamations and arranged ceremonies in mediæval times, an officer who had charge of all the etiquette of chivalry, keeping a register of the genealogies and armorial bearings of the nobles an officer whose duty is to read proclamations, to blazon the arms of the nobility, &c a proclaimer a forerunner the red-breasted merganser, usually *Herald duck* —*v t* to introduce, as by a herald to proclaim —*adj* **Heral'dic,** of or relating to heralds or heraldry —*adv* **Heral'dically** —*n* **Her'aldry,** the art or office of a herald the science of recording genealogies and blazoning coats of arms —**Heralds' College** (see **College**). [O Fr *heralt*, of Ger origin, Old High Ger *hari* (A S *here*, Ger *heer*), an army, and *wald* = *walt*, strength, sway See **Wield, Valid.**]

Herb, herb, or erb, *n* a plant the stem of which dies every year, as distinguished from a tree or shrub which has a permanent stem —*adjs* **Herb'less; Herbā'ceous,** pertaining to or of the nature of herbs (*bot*) having a soft stem that

dies to the root annually, **Herb'y**, of or pertaining to herbs —*n* **Herb'āge** (herb'āj, or erb'āj), green food for cattle pasture herbs collectively —*adjs* **Herb'aged**, covered with grass, **Herb'al**, pertaining to herbs —*n* a book containing descriptions of only those plants which possess medicinal properties, orig a book containing an account of all known plants with their medicinal properties —*ns* **Herb'alist**, one who makes collections of herbs or plants one skilled in plants, **Herb ar** (*Spens*), an herb, **Herbā'rium**, a classified collection of preserved herbs or plants (*pl*) **Herbā'riums** and **Herbā'ria**, **Herb'let** (*Shak*), a small herb, **Herb-bennet** (see **Avens**), **Herb-of-grace** or of **repentance**, the common rue, the vervain, **Herb-Paris**, Paris quadrifolia, related to wake robin, **Herb-Peter**, the cowslip or primrose, **Herb-Robert**, a common kind of geranium **Herb-trinity**, the pansy [Fr *herbe*—L *herba*, akin to Gr *phorbē*, pasture—*pherein*, to feed]

Herbescent, her-bes'ent, *adj* growing into herbs, becoming herbaceous [L *herbescens*, *entis*, pr p of *herbescĕre*, to grow as a herb]

Herbivorous, her-biv'or-us, *adj* eating or living on herbaceous plants [Formed from L *herba*, and *vorāre*, to devour]

Herborise, herb'o-rīz, *v i* to search for plants to botanise —*v t* to form plant like figures in, as in minerals —*n* **Herborisā'tion**, the seeking for plants (*min*) the figure of plants [Fr *herboriser*, for *herbariser*—L *herba*]

Herculanean, her-kū-lā'nē-an, *adj* of or pertaining to Herculaneum, the ancient Roman city buried with Pompeii by the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A D

Herculean, her-kū'lē-an, *adj* of or pertaining to Hercules extremely difficult or dangerous, such as the famous twelve labours of Hercules, a Greek hero famous for his strength of extraordinary strength and size —**Hercules beetle**, a gigantic lamellicorn beetle from tropical America, sometimes six inches long—the male bears on the thorax an enormous horn, which is met by a shorter upturned horn from the head, **Hercules' choice**, toil and duty chosen in preference to ease and pleasure—from a famous story in Xenophon's *Memorabilia*, **Hercules club**, a stick of great size and weight, **Pillars of Hercules**, the name given by the ancients to two rocks flanking the entrance to the Mediterranean at the Strait of Gibraltar

Hercynian, her-sin'i-an, *adj* of or pertaining to the forest covered mountain region of northern Germany The Harz Mountains correspond to a part of the ancient *Hercynia Silva*

Herd, herd, *n* a number of beasts feeding together, and watched or tended any collection of beasts, as distinguished from a flock a company of people, the rabble —*v i* to run in herds —*v t* to tend, as a herdsman —*ns* **Herd'groom** (*Spens*), **Herds'man** (*B*, **Herd'man**), a man employed to herd or tend cattle [A S *heord*, *hierd*, Ger *heerde*, Sw *hjord*, &c]

Herd, herd, *n* one who tends a herd [A S *heorde*, *hirde*, from *heord* or *herd*, a herd of beasts, Ger *hirt*]

Herdic, her'dik, *n* a low hung two or four wheeled carriage with back entrance and side seats [From the inventor, Peter Herdic of Pennsylvania]

Here, hēr, *adv* in this place in the present life or state —*advs* **Here'about**, also **-abouts**, about this place, **Hereaft'er**, after this, in some future time or state —*n* a future state —*advs* **Here-away**, hereabout (*coll*), **Hereby'**, not far off by this, **Herein'**, in this in regard to this, **Hereof'**, of this as a result of this, **Hereto'**, till this time for this object; **Heretofore'**, before this time formerly, **Hereunto'**, to this point or time, **Hereupon'**, on this in consequence of this, **Herewith'**, with this —**Here and there**, in this place, and then in that thinly irregularly, **Here goes**, an exclamation indicating that the speaker is about to do something; **Here you are**, this is what you want (*coll*), **Neither here nor there**, of no special importance [A S *hēr*, from base of *hé*, he, Dut and Ger *hier*, Sw *har*]

Heredity, he-red'i-ti, *n* the organic relation between generations, esp between parents and offspring the transmission of qualities from the parents or ancestors to their offspring —*adj* **Hered'itable**, that may be inherited —*ns* **Heredit'ament**, all property of whatever kind that may pass to an heir, **Hered'itariness**, the quality of being hereditary —*adj* **Hered'itary**, descending by inheritance transmitted from parents to their offspring —*adv* **Hered'itarily** [L *hereditas*, the state of an heir—*heres*, *herēdis*, an heir]

Heresy, her'e-si, *n* the adoption and maintaining opinions contrary to the authorised teaching of the religious community to which one naturally belongs an opinion adopted for one's self in opposition to the usual belief heterodoxy —*ns* **Heresiarch** (her'e-si-ark, or he-rē'zi-ärk), a leader in heresy, a chief among heretics, **Her'etic**, the upholder of a heresy —*adj* **Heret'ical** —*adv* **Heret'ically**. [O Fr *heresie*—L *hæresis*—Gr *hairesis*—*hairein*, to take or choose]

Heriot, her'i-ot, *n* (*Eng law*) a kind of fine due to the lord of a manor on the death of a person holding land of the manor, and consisting of the best beast, jewel, or chattel that belonged to the deceased [A S *heregeatu*, a military preparation —*here*, an army, *geatwe*, apparatus]

Herisson, her'i-son, *n* a beam turning on a pivot and supplied with sharp spikes, for the defence of a gate, &c (*her*) a hedgehog —*adj* **Hérissé**, bristled [A doublet of **Urchin**]

Heritable, her'it-abl, *adj* that may be inherited —**Heritable property** (*Scots law*), real property, as opposed to movable property, or chattels, **Heritable security**, same as English mortgage —*n* **Her'itor**, in Scotland, a landholder in a parish [O Fr *heritable*, *hereditable*—Low L *hereditabilis*—L *hereditas*]

Heritage, her'it-āj, *n* that which is inherited in hereditary lot, condition of one's birth (*B*) the children (of God) [O Fr *heritage*, *heriter*—Late L *hereditāre*, to inherit]

Hermæ See **Hermes**

Hermandad, er-man-dad', *n* a confederation of the entire burgher class for police and judicial purposes, formed in 1282, and formally legalised in 1485 For long a bulwark of liberty against the feudal lords, it decayed when the introduction of a regular standing army enabled the crown to free itself from dependence on the towns [Sp, 'brotherhood,' *hermano*—L *germanus*, kindred]

Hermaphrodite, her-maf'rod-īt, *n* an animal or a plant in which the two sexual characteristics are united an abnormal individual in whom are united the properties of both sexes —*adj* uniting the distinctions of both sexes —*ns* **Hermaph'rodism**, **Hermaph'roditism**, the union of the two sexes in one body —*adjs* **Hermaphrodit'ic**, **Hermaphrodit'ical**, pertaining to a hermaphrodite partaking of both sexes [L —Gr *Hermaphroditos*, the son of *Hermēs* and *Aphroditē*, who, when bathing, grew together with the nymph Salmacis into one person]

Hermeneutic, her-me-nū'tik, **Hermeneutical**, her-me-nū'tik-al, *adj* interpreting explanatory exegetical —*adv* **Hermeneu'tically**. —*n sing*

Hermeneu'tics, the science of interpretation or exegesis, esp of the Scriptures [Gr *hermēneutikos*—*hermēneus*, an interpreter, from *Hermēs*, Mercury, the god of art and eloquence]

Hermes, her'mēz, *n* the herald and messenger of the gods of Greek mythology, patron of herdsmen, arts, and thieves a head or bust on a square base, often double faced (*pl* **Hermæ**, her'mē) the Egyptian Thoth, identified with the Greek Hermes

Hermetic, her met'ik, **Hermetical**, her met'ik al, *adj* belonging in any way to the beliefs current in the middle ages under the name of *Hermes*, the Thrice Great belonging to magic or alchemy, magical perfectly close —*adv* **Hermet'ically** —**Hermetically sealed**, closed completely, said of a glass vessel, the opening of which is closed by melting the glass —*n pl* **Hermet'ics**, the philosophy wrapped up in the Hermetic books, esoteric science alchemy [From *Hermēs Trismegistos*, Hermes 'the thrice greatest,' the Gr name for the Egyptian god Thoth, who was god of science, esp alchemy, and whose magic seal was held by mediæval alchemists to make vessels and treasures inaccessible]

Hermit, her'mit, *n* one who retires from society and lives in solitude or in the desert for purposes of devotion one of certain animals of solitary habit —*n* **Her'mitāge**, the dwelling of a hermit a retired abode a kind of wine produced on the slopes of a hill above the Rhone near Valence, department of Drôme —*adj* **Hermit'ical**, relating to a hermit —*n* **Hermit-crab**, the name of a family of crustaceans notable for their habit of sheltering themselves in gasteropod shells [M E *eremite*, through Fr and L from Gr *erēmitēs*—*erēmos*, solitary, desert]

Hern Same as **Heron**

Hern, a prov form for **Hers**.

Hernia, her'ni a, *n* a protrusion, through an abnormal or accidental opening, of the abdominal viscera, the condition popularly called *rupture* —*adj* **Her'nial** [L]

Hernshaw, hern'shaw, *n* (*Spens*) Same as **Heronshaw**.

Hero, hē'rō, *n* a man of distinguished bravery any illustrious person the principal figure in any history or work of fiction (*orig*) a demigod —*fem* **Heroine** (her'ō in) —*adj* **Herō'ic**, becoming a hero courageous illustrious daring, rash —*n* a heroic verse (*pl*) extravagant phrases, bombast —**Heroic age**, the semi mythical period of Greek history, when the heroes or demigods were represented to have lived among men, **Heroic medicines**, such as either kill or cure, **Heroic size**, in sculpture, larger than life, but less than colossal, **Heroic verse**, the style of verse in which the exploits of heroes are celebrated (in classical poetry, the hexameter, in English and German, the iambic of ten syllables, in French, the alexandrine) —*adj* **Hero'ical** —*adv* **Hero'ically** (**Herō'icly**, *Milton*) —*adjs* **Heroi-comic**, **Heroi-comical**, consisting of a mixture of heroic and comic designating the high burlesque —*ns* **Her'oism**, the qualities of a hero courage boldness, **He'roship**, the state of being a hero, **Hero-worship**, the worship of heroes excessive admiration of great men [Through O Fr and L from Gr *hērōs*, akin to L *vir*, A S *wer*, a man, Sans *vīra*, a hero]

Herodians, he rō'di ans, *n pl* a political rather than religious party among the Jews of the apostolic age, taking their name from Herod, the king, as being his especial partisans Herod was represented as a swaggering tyrant in the old dramatic performances, hence 'to out herod Herod' (*Shak*) = to exceed in bombast and passionate grandiloquence

Heron, her'un, *n* a large screaming water fowl, with long legs and neck —*n* **Her'onry**, a place where herons breed [O Fr *hairon*—Old High Ger *heigir*, cog with A S *hrágra*, Ice *hegri*, all imitative of its croak]

Heronshaw, her'un shaw, *n* a young heron [Properly *heronsewe* (O Fr *herounçel*), which was confounded with the old form *hernshaw*, a heronry, from **Heron**, and *shaw*, a wood]

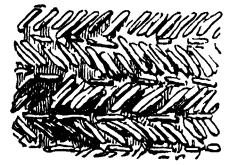
Herpes, her'pēz, *n* the name of a group of diseases of the skin, characterised by the presence of clusters of vesicles on an inflamed base—Catarrhal Herpes and Herpes Zoster or *shingles* —*adj* **Herpet'ic**, relating to or resembling herpes creeping [Gr *herpēs*—*herpein*, to creep]

Herpestes, her pes'tez, *n* the typical genus of ichneumons or mongooses of the sub family Herpestinæ, viverroid carnivores, having straight toes, claws not retractile [Gr]

Herpetol'ogy, her'pet ol'o ji, *n* the branch of natural history which treats of reptiles

Herr, her, *n* lord, master, the German term of address equivalent to Mr [Ger]

Herring, her'ing, *n* a common small sea-fish of great commercial value, found moving in great shoals or multitudes —*adj* **Herring-bone**, like the spine of a herring, applied to a kind of masonry in which the stones slope in different directions in alternate rows —**Herring-bone stitch**, a kind of cross stitch used in embroidery, in mending sails, &c —*ns* **Herr'inger**, one whose employment is to catch herring, **Herring-pond**, the ocean, esp the Atlantic, or the English Channel —**Kippered herring**, herring smoked and preserved, **Red herring**, herring cured and dried, and having as the result a red appearance [A S *hæring*—*here*, an army or multitude, cf Ger *haring*, *heer*]



Herring bone Masonry

Herrnhuter, hern'hut er, *n* one of the Moravians or United Brethren, so called from their settlement in 1722 at Herrnhut in Saxony

Herry, a Scot form of **Harry** —*n* **Herry'ment**, harassment

Hers, herz, *pron* possessive of **She**.

Hersal, her'sal, *n* (*Spens*) rehearsal

Herse, an obs variant of **Hearse**.

Herself, her self', *pron* the emphatic form of **She** in the nominative or objective case in her real character having the command of her faculties, sane [**Her** and **Self**]

Hership, her'ship, *n* the carrying off of cattle foray (*Scot*) [Ice *herskapr*, warfare — *herr*, army, and *-skapr*, ship]

Hery, hē'ri, *v t* (*Spens*) to praise, to regard as holy [A S *herian*, to praise]

Hesitate, hez'i tāt, *v i* to stop in making a decision to be in doubt to stammer —*v t* to express with hesitation (*rare*) —*adv* **Hes'itātingly** —*ns* **Hes'itancy**, **Hesitā'tion**, wavering doubt stammering —*adj* **Hes'itātory**. [L *hæsitāre*, *-ātum*, freq of *hærēre*, *hæsum*, to stick, adhere]

Hesper, hes'per, **Hesperus**, hes'per us, *n* the Greek name for Venus as the evening star —*adj* **Hespē'rian**, of Hesperus or the west [L — Gr *hesperos*, evening]

Hesperides, hes per'i dēz, *n pl* the name of the three sisters who guarded in their delightful gardens the golden apples which Hera had received, on her marriage with Zeus, from Gæa

Hesperornis, hes per-ōr'nis, *n* an extinct form of bird, the remains of which have been met with

in the American cretaceous deposits [Formed from Gr *hesperos*, western, *ornis*, a bird]

Hessian, hesh'i an, *adj* of or pertaining to Hesse —*n* a native of Hesse (*pl*) short for **Hessian boots,** a kind of long boots first worn by Hessian troops —**Hessian fly,** a dipterous insect, which in its larval state is one of the most important crop pests, attacking stems of barley, wheat, and rye [From *Hesse*, a grand-duchy of the German empire]

Hest, hest, *n* (*Shak*) behest, command [A S *hǽs*, a command—*hátan*, to command]

Hesvan, hes'van, *n* the second month of the Jewish civil year —Also **Hesh'van** [Heb]

Hesychast, hes'i kast, *n* one of a mystic and contemplative sect of the Greek Church in the 14th century, whose members may be described as the Quietists of the East —**Hes'ychasm,** their doctrines and practice [Gr *hēsychastēs—hēsy chazein—hēsychos*, quiet]

Hetaira, he tī'ra, *n* in Greece, a woman employed in public or private entertainment, as flute playing, dancing, &c a paramour or courtesan —*n* **Hetai'rism,** concubinage, open commerce between the sexes [Gr *hetaira*, fem of *hetairos*, a companion]

Heteroblastic, het er o blas'tik, *adj* derived from different cells —opposed to **Homoblastic** [Gr *heteros*, other, *blastos*, bud, germ]

Heterocercal, het ei o ser'kal, *adj* having the upper fork of the tail different from or longer than the lower, as the shark — opposed to **Homocercal** [Gr *heteros*, different from, and *kerkos*, the tail]



Tail of Sturgeon (heterocercal)

Heteroclite, het'ei o klīt, also **Heteroclit'ic,** and **Heteroclit'ical,** *adj* irregularly inflected irregular —*n* **Het'eroclite,** a word irregularly inflected anything irregular [Gr *heteroklitos—heteros*, other, and *klitos*, inflected—*klinein*, to inflect]

Heterodont, het'er o dont, *adj* having different kinds of teeth —opposed to **Homodont** —*n* **Heterodont'a,** an order of bivalves with hinge teeth (cardinal and lateral) fitting into corresponding cavities in the opposite valve [Gr *heteros*, other, *odous*, *odont* , a tooth]

Heterodox, het'ei o doks, *adj* holding an opinion other or different from the one generally received, esp in theology heretical —*n* **Het'erodoxy,** heresy [Gr *heterodoxos—heteros*, other, *doxa*, an opinion—*dokein*, to think]

Heterœcism, het e rē sizm, *n* the development, as of some parasitic fungi, of different stages of existence on different host plants —*adjs* **Heterœ'cious, Heterœcis'mal.** [Gr *heteros*, other, *oikos*, a house]

Heterogamous, het e rog'a mus, *adj* (*bot*) bearing two kinds of flowers which differ sexually, as in most Compositæ, &c —*n* **Heterog'amy.** [Gr *heteros*, other, *gamos*, marriage]

Heterogeneous, het er o jēn'e us, also **Heterogēn'eal** (*rare*), *adj* of another race or kind dissimilar composed of different kinds or parts —opposed to **Homogēneous** —*adv* **Heterogēn'eously** —*ns* **Heterogenē'ity, Heterogēn'eousness** [Gr *heterogenēs—heteros*, other, *genos*, a kind]

Heterogenesis, het er ō gen'e sis, *n* (*biol*) spontaneous generation, abiogenesis generation in which the offspring differs in structure and habit from the parent animal or plant, the ancestral characteristics, however, ultimately reappearing—*Xenogenesis* and *alternate generation* are other names —*adj* **Heterogenet'ic.** [Gr *heteros*, other, *genesis*, generation]

Heterogonous, het e rog'ō-nus, *adj* (*bot*) having flowers dimorphous or trimorphous as to the relative length of stamens and styles, an adaptation for cross fertilisation [Gr *heteros*, other, *gonos*, generation]

Heterology, het ei ol'oj i, *n* abnormality, want of true morphological affinity —*adj* **Heterol'ogous.** [Gr *heteros*, other, *logos*, relation]

Heteromerous, het e rom'e rus, *adj* diversiform [Gr *heteros*, other, *meros*, a part]

Heteromorphic, het e ro mor'fik, *adj* deviating in form from a given type —Also **Heteromor'phous** —*n* **Heteromor'phism.** [Gr *heteros*, other, *morphē*, form]

Heteronomous, het ei on'o mus, *adj* differentiated from a common type subject to the rule of another —*n* **Heteron'omy,** subordination to law imposed by another —opposed to *Autonomy* [Gr *heteros*, other, *nomos*, law]

Heteronym, het'ei-o nim, *n* a word spelled like another, but with a different sound and meaning, as *lead*, to guide, *lead*, the metal —*adj* **Heteron'ymous** —*n* **Heteron'ymy** [Gr *heteros*, other, *onoma*, a name]

Heterophyllous, het'ei o fil'us, *adj* (*bot*) having two different kinds of leaves on the same stem [Gr *heteros*, other, *phyllon*, a leaf]

Heteroplasia, het-e ro plā'si a, *n* the development of abnormal tissue by diseased action —*adj* **Heteroplas'tic** [Gr *heteros*, other, *plasis*, a forming]

Heteropoda, het ei op'o da, *n pl* pelagic gasteropods in which the 'foot' has become a swimming organ [Gr *heteros*, other, *pous*, *podos*, a foot]

Heteroptera, het e rop'te ra, *n pl* a sub order of Hemiptera [Gr *heteros*, other, *pteron*, a wing]

Heteroptics, het e rop'tiks, *n* perverted vision [Gr *heteros*, other, *optikos*, optic]

Heteroscian, het e rosh'i an, *adj* and *n* pertaining to a person living on one side of the equator, as contrasted with one living on the other side [Gr *heteros*, other, *skia*, a shadow]

Heterosomata, het e ro sō'ma ta, *n pl* the flat fishes —*adj* **Heteroso'matous** [Gr *heteros*, different, *sōma*, pl *sōmata*, a body]

Heterosporous, het e ro spō'rus, *adj* having more than one kind of asexually produced spores [Gr *heteros*, other, *sporos*, seed]

Heterostrophic, het e rō strof'ik, *adj* reversed in direction —*n* **Hetero'strophy.** [Gr *heteros*, other, *strophē*, a turning]

Heterostyled, het'e rō stīld, *adj* the same as **Heterogonous** (q v) —*n* **Heterostyl'ism.** [Gr *heteros*, other, *stylos*, a pillar]

Heterotaxis, het ei o tak'sis, *n* anomalous arrangement of organs [Gr *heteros*, other, *taxis*, arrangement]

Heterotomous, het er o tom'us, *adj* (*min*) having a cleavage different from the common variety [Gr *heteros*, other, *tomē*, a cutting]

Heterotopy, het e rot'o pi, *n* misplacement —*adj* **Heterot'opous.** [Gr *heteros*, other, *topos*, place]

Heterotrophy, het e rot'rof i, *n* (*bot*) an abnormal mode of obtaining nutrition [Gr *heteros*, other, *trophē*, food]

Heterousian, het'e rōō zi-an, *n* and *adj* one who believes Father and Son to be unlike in substance or essence —opposed to *Homoousian* an Arian [Gr *heteros*, other, *ousia*, substance, *einai*, to be]

Hetman, het'man, *n* the title of the head or general of the Cossacks [Russ]

Heugh, hūh, *n* (*Scot*) a crag, a glen with steep sides a coal pit a shaft [See **How,** a hill]

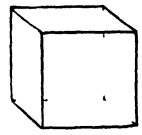
Heuristic, hū-ris'tik, *adj* serving to find out —*n* the art of discovery in logic the method in education by which the pupil is set to find out things for himself [From the root of Gr *heuriskein*, to find , also spelt *eurisken* See **Eureka.**]

Hew, hū, *v t* to cut with any sharp instrument to cut in pieces to shape.—*n* **hacking** (*Spens*) —*pa p* hewed, or hewn —*n* **Hew'er,** one who hews [A S *heáwan*, Ger *hauen*]

Hexachord, hek'sa-kord, *n* in modern music, the six diatonic degrees of which Guido d'Arezzo formed his scale [From Gr *hex*, six, and *chordē*, a cord, chord]

Hexaemeron, hek sa em'e ron, *n* a period of six days, esp that of the creation, according to Genesis a history of the six days of creation [Late Gr *hexaēmeros—hex*, six, *hēmera*, a day]

Hexagon, heks'a gon, *n* a figure with six sides and six angles—when the sides and angles are equal, it is called a *regular hexagon* —*adj* **Hexag'onal.**—*adv* **Hexag'onally** [Gr *hexagōnon—hex*, six, *gōnia*, an angle]



Hexahedron

Hexahedron, heks a hē'dron, *n* a cube, a regular solid with six sides or faces, each of these being a square —*adj* **Hexahe'dral.** [Gr *hex*, six, *hedra*, a base]

Hexameter, heks am'et er, *n* a verse of six measures or feet, the first four dactyls or spondees, the fifth a dactyl (sometimes a spondee), the sixth a spondee or trochee —*adj* having six metrical feet —*n* **Hexam'etrist,** a writer of hexameters [L —Gr *hex*, six, *metron*, a measure]

Hexandria, heks an'dri a, *n* one in the class of plants having six stamens [Gr *hex*, six, *anēr, andros*, a man, male]

Hexaphyllous, hek sa fil'us, *adj* having six leaves or leaflets [Gr *hex*, six, *phyllon*, a leaf]

Hexapla, heks'a pla, *n* an edition of the Bible in six versions the celebrated edition by Origen of the Old Testament Scriptures in six different versions (the Hebrew text, a transcript in Greek letters, the Septuagint, and the versions of Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion) —*adj* **Hex'aplar** [Gr *hexapla*, pl neut of *hexaplous*, sixfold]

Hexapod, heks'a pod, *n* an animal with six feet [Gr *hexapous, podos—hex*, six, *pous*, a foot]

Hexastich, heks'a stik, *n* a poem or stanza of six lines [Gr *hexastichos—hex*, six, *stichos*, a line]

Hexastyle, heks'a stīl, *adj* having six columns, of a portico or temple having six columns in front [Gr *hekastylos—hex*, six, *stylos*, a pillar]

Hexateuch, heks'a tūk, *n* the first six books of the Old Testament [From Gr *hex*, six, and *teuchos*, a tool, in late Gr also, a book, from *teuchein*, to prepare]

Hey, hā, *int* expressive of joy or interrogation —**Hey-go-mad,** a word expressing the sense of a very extreme degree, **Hey-pass,** an expression used by jugglers during their performance (*Milton*) [From the sound, like Ger *hei*]

Heyday, hā'dā, *int* expressive of frolic, exultation, or wonder [Prob from Ger *heida*, or Dut *hei daar*, hey there]

Heyday, hā'dā, *n* the wild gaiety of youth —*n* **Hey'deguy** (*Spens*) = *heyday guise*, a sort of rural dance [For *high day*]

Hi! hī, *int* expressing wonder or derision

Hiatus, hī ā'tus, *n* a gap an opening a chasm a break in continuity, a defect (*gram*) a concurrence of vowel sounds in two successive syllables [L —*hiāre, hiātus*, to gape, cf Gr *chainein*, to gape]

Hibernate, hī'ber nāt, *v i* to winter to pass the winter in sleep or torpor to live in seclusion —*ns* **Hiber'nacle,** a winter shelter or covering, **Hibernā'tion,** the state of torpor in which many animals pass the winter —*adj* **Hiber'nal,** belonging to winter wintry [L *hibernāre, ātum—hibernus*, wintry—*hiems*, winter]

Hibernian, hī bèr'ni an, *adj* relating to Hibernia or Ireland —*n* an Irishman —*ns* **Hiber'nianism, Hiber'nicism,** an Irish idiom or peculiarity —*v t* **Hiber'nicise,** to render Irish [L *Hibernia*, Ireland]

Hibiscus, hī bis'kus, *n* a genus of plants found in warm countries, some of them trees or shrubs, but most of them large herbaceous plants, annual or perennial [L —Gr *hibiscos*, mallow]

Hic, hik, *int* a syllable expressing the sound made by one affected with a drunken hiccup

Hiccough, Hiccup, hik'up, *n* the involuntary contraction of the diaphragm, while the glottis is spasmodically closed the sound caused by this —*v i* to be affected with hiccup —*v t* to say with a hiccup —*pr p* hiccoughing (hik'uping), *pa p* hiccoughed (hik'upt) [Imitative, there are similar words in many languages, as Dut *hik*, Dan *hikke*, Bret *hik* The spelling *Hic cough* is due to a confusion with *Cough*]

Hickory, hik'or i, *n* a genus (Carya) of North American nut bearing trees, with heavy strong tenacious wood, much used for hand spikes, shafts of carriages, handles of axes and golf clubs, &c [Of Indian origin]

Hid, Hidden See **Hide**

Hidalgo, hi dal'gō, *n* a Spanish nobleman of the lowest class [Usually explained as Sp *hijo de algo*, 'the son of something'—i e of a good house, and without mixture of Moorish or Jewish blood Whitney, however, says Old Sp and Port *fidal go* stands for *fijo dalgo*—L *filius Italicus*, lit 'Italian son,' i e adopted Roman citizen, one upon whom the *jus Italicum*, or right of Roman citizenship, was conferred]

Hide, hīd, *v t* to conceal to keep in safety —*v i* to lie concealed —*pa t* hid, *pa p* hidd'en, hid —*adj* **Hidd'en,** concealed unknown —*adv* **Hidd'enly,** in a hidden or secret manner privily —(*Scot* **Hid'lins**) —*ns* **Hide-and-seek,** a children's game, where one seeks the others who have hid themselves, **Hid'ing,** a place of concealment [A S *hydan*, to hide, Low Ger *huden*, prob Gr *keuthein*]

Hide, hīd, *n* the skin of an animal, esp the larger animals, sometimes used derogatorily for human skin —*v t* to flog or whip —*adj* **Hide'bound,** having the hide closely bound to the body, as in animals in trees, having the bark so close that it impedes the growth stubborn, bigoted, obstinate —*n* **Hid'ing,** a thrashing [A S *hýd*, 'the cover,' Ger *haut*, allied to L *cutis*, Gr *skutos*]

Hide, hīd, *n* in old English law, a certain area of land, the exact quantity of which is variously given at 60, 80, and 100 acres [A S *híd*, contracted from *higid* = *hiwisc*, both words meaning as much land as could support a family, and so conn with *hiwan*, domestics]

Hideous, hid'e us, *adj* frightful horrible ghastly —*adv* **Hid'eously** —*n* **Hid'eousness** [O Fr *hideus, hisdos—hide, hisde*, dread—L *hispidus*, rough, rude]

Hie, hī, *v i* to hasten —*v t* to urge on pass quickly over —*pr p* hie'ing, *pa p* hied [A S *higian*, to hasten]

Hiems, hī'emz, *n* winter (*Shak*)—*adj* **Hi'emal.**—*n* **Hiemā'tion,** hibernation [L]

Hierarch, hī'er ark, *n* a ruler in sacred matters —*n* **Hi'erarchy,** rule in sacred matters an order persons that so rule the body of the clergy a government by priests —*adjs* **Hi'erarchal, Hierarch'ical** —*adv* **Hierarch'ically** —*n* **Hi'erarchism** —**Celestial hierarchy,** the collective body of angels, considered as grouped in three divisions and nine orders of different power and glory (1) Seraphim, cherubim, thrones, (2) dominations or dominions, virtues, powers, (3)

principalities, archangels, angels [Gr *hierarchēs*—*hieros*, sacred, *archein*, to rule]

Hieratic, hī er at'ik, *adj* sacred relating to priests, applying to a certain kind of ancient Egyptian letters or writing, and certain styles in art [L *hieraticus*—Gr *hieratikos*—*hieros*, sacred]

Hieroglyphic, hī er o glif'ik, also **Hi'eroglyph**, *n* the sacred characters of the ancient Egyptian language picture writing, or writing in which figures of objects are employed instead of conventional signs, like the alphabet—hieroglyphics are either phonetic or ideographic, the former comprising signs which represent sounds, and the latter those which represent ideas any symbolical or enigmatical figure—*adjs* **Hieroglyph'ic, Hieroglyph'ical**—*adv* **Hieroglyph'ically**—*n* **Hierog'lyphist**, one skilled in reading hieroglyphics [Gr *hieroglyphikon*—*hieros*, sacred, *glyphein*, to carve]


an eagle, A.


a reed, Å.


a calf, Uā.


a heron, Ba.


a cerastes, F


a water line, N

a garden, Sha.

Specimens of Hieroglyphic Writing

Hierogram, hī'er o gram, *n* a hieroglyphic symbol [Gr *hieros*, sacred, *gramma*, a writing]

Hierographic, -al, hī-er o graf'ik, al, *adj* pertaining to sacred writing [Gr *hierographikos*—*hieros*, sacred, and *graphikos*, from *graphein*, to write]

Hierology, hī er ol'o ji, *n* the science which treats of sacred matters, esp sacred writing and inscriptions of the Egyptians [Gr *hierologia*—*hieros*, sacred, and *logia*, *legein*, to speak]

Hieronymic, hī e rō nim'ik, *adj* of or pertaining to St Jerome—*n* **Hieron'ymite**, one of the many hermit orders established in the course of the 13th and 14th centuries [L *Hieronymus*, Jerome]

Hierophant, hī'er o fant, *n* one who shows or reveals sacred things a priest—*adj* **Hierophant'ic**, belonging to or relating to hierophants [Gr *hierophantēs*—*hieros*, sacred, *phainein*, to show]

Hierosolymitan, hī e rō sol'i mī tan, *adj* of or pertaining to Jerusalem [L *Hierosolyma*, Jerusalem]

Higgle, hig'l, *v i* to make difficulty in bargaining to chaffer—**Higg'lehagg'le**, a reduplicated variant of *higgle*—*ns* **Higg'ler**, **Higg'ling** [Prob a form of **Haggle**, influenced by **Hawk**, to sell]

Higgledy-piggledy, hig'l di pig'l di, *adv* and *adj* topsy turvy upside down (*coll*) [A word coined to express a meaningless jumble]

High, hī, *adj* elevated lofty tall elevated relatively to something, as upward from a base, in position from the mouth of a river, &c eminent in anything exalted in rank dignified chief noble ostentatious arrogant proud strong, intensified powerful angry loud violent tempestuous shrill excellent far advanced difficult dear remote in time slightly tainted (of game, &c)—*adv* aloft eminently powerfully profoundly of flesh, on the point of beginning to decay—*adv* **High'ly**—*v t* **High'er**, to raise higher to lift—*v i* to ascend—*adj* **High'most**, highest—*ns* **High'ness**, the state of being high dignity of rank a title of honour given to princes, **Hight**, obs form of height (*Milton*), **High-admiral**, a high or chief admiral of a fleet, **High-altar**, the principal altar in a church, **High-bailiff**, an officer who serves writs, &c. in certain franchises, exempt from the ordinary supervision of the sheriff—*adjs* **High-blest** (*Milton*), supremely blest or happy, **High-blooded**, of noble lineage, **High-blown**, swelled with wind (*Shak*) inflated, as with pride, **High-born**, of high or noble birth, **High-bred**, of high or noble breed, training, or family—**High celebration** (see **Celebration**)—*ns* **High-church**, applied to a party within the Church of England, which exalts the authority and jurisdiction of the church, and maintains apostolic succession, the sacerdotal character of the priesthood, that interior grace is contained in the sacraments within themselves, &c, **High-churchman**, **High-churchism**—*adj* **High-coloured**, having a strong or glaring colour—*ns* **High cross**, a market cross, **High-day**, a holiday or festival (*B*) broad daylight—*adj* befitting a festival—*n* **High-falutin**, bombastic discourse—*adj* bombastic pompous—*adj* **High-fed**, fed highly or luxuriously pampered—*ns* **High-feeding**, **High'flier**, a bird that flies high one who runs into extravagance of opinion or action—*adjs* **High-flown**, extravagant elevated turgid, **High-flying**, extravagant in conduct or opinion, **High-grown** (*Shak*), covered with a high growth, **High-handed**, overbearing violent arbitrary, **High-hearted**, with the heart full of courage—*ns* **High-jinks**, boisterous play or jollity an old Scotch pastime in which persons played various parts under penalty of a forfeit, **High'land**, a mountainous district, esp in *pl* that portion of the north and north west of Scotland in which the Celtic language and manners have more or less lingered till modern times—the Highland line extends diagonally across the country from Nairn to Dumbarton, but the mountainous parts of the counties of Banff, Moray, Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Perth are also included in the Highlands, as well as the Hebrides, but not the isles of Orkney and Shetland—**Highland costume**, the fillibeg or kilt, shoulder plaid, sporran, &c, **Highland regiments**, a number of regiments in the British army, having as uniform the Highland dress and feather bonnet—the 42d and 73d, the 72d and 78th, the 75th and 92d, the 91st and 93d, and the 79th, together with the 71st and 74th, the 26th and 90th, the last four wearing tartan trews and shakos—*n* **High'lander**, an inhabitant of a mountainous region—**High life**, the life of fashionable society the people of this society, **High living**, over indulgence in the pleasures of the table—*ns* **High-low**, a high shoe fastened with a leather thong in front, **High-mass** (see **Mass**)—*adjs* **High-mettled**, high spirited, courageous, **High-minded**, having a high, proud, or arrogant mind having honourable pride magnanimous—*n* **High-mindedness**—*adjs* **High-necked**, of a dress, cut so as to cover the shoulders and neck, **High-pitched**, high strung haughty—*n* **High-place** (*B*), an eminence on which idolatrous rites were performed by the Jews, hence the idols, &c, themselves—*adj* **High-pressure**, applied to a steam engine in which the steam is raised to a high temperature, so that the pressure may exceed that of the atmosphere—*n* **High-priest** (see **Priest**)—*adjs* **High-principled**, of high, noble, or strict principle, **High-proof**, proved to contain much alcohol highly rectified, **High-raised**, raised aloft elevated, **High-reaching**, reaching upwards ambitious—*n* **High-road**, one of the public or chief roads a road for general traffic—**High seas**, the open sea, including the whole extent of sea so far as it is not the exclusive property of any particular country—*adjs* **High-seasoned**, made rich or piquant with spices or other seasoning, **High-sighted** (*Shak*), always looking upwards, **High-souled**, having a high or lofty soul or spirit, **High-sounding**, pompous ostentatious, **High-**

spirited, having a high spirit or natural fire bold daring masculine —*n* **High-stepper,** a horse that lifts its feet high from the ground — *adjs* **High-stepping,** having a proud or conceited carriage or walk, **High-stomached** (*Shak*), proud spirited, lofty, obstinate, **High-strung,** high spirited sensitive —**High table,** the table in the dining hall of a college where the dons sit —*adj* **High-tasted,** having a strong piquant taste or relish —**High tea,** a tea with hot meat, &c, as opposed to a plain tea —*n* **High-tide,** a great festival (*rare*) —*adj* **High-toned,** high in pitch dignified —*ns* **High-top,** a mast head (*Shak*), **High-treason,** treason against the sovereign or state, being the highest civil offence —*adj* **High-viced** (*Shak*), enormously wicked —*ns* **High-water,** the time at which the tide is highest the greatest elevation of the tide, **High'way,** a public road on which all have right to go the main or usual way or course, **High'wayman,** a robber who attacks people on the public way —*adj* **High-wrought,** wrought with exquisite skill highly finished agitated —**A high hand,** or **arm,** might power audacity, **A high time,** (*coll*) **A high old time,** a time of special jollity or enthusiasm, **High and dry,** of a ship, up out of the water disabled, **High and low,** rich and poor, people of every condition, **High and mighty,** exalted arrogant, **In high feather,** in high spirits happy, **To be high time,** to be fully time something was done that should have been done well before, **To be on one's high horse,** to assume an attitude of fancied superiority to be arrogant, **With a high hand,** arrogantly [A S *hēah*, Goth *hauhs*, Ice *hár*, Ger *hoch*]

Hight, hīt, *v t* to command to call, name (*Spens*) —*v i* orig *pass* to be called or named, to have as a name, therefore third pers sing, **Hight** = he was or is called [M E *highte*—A S *hatte*, I was called, *pa.t* of *hátan*, to call, to be called Cf Ger *ich heisse*, I am named, from *heissen*, to call]

Highty-tighty, hī'ti tī'ti, *adj* the same as **Hoity-toity** (q v)

Hilarious, hi lā'ri us, *adj* gay very merry —*adv* **Hila'riously** —*n* **Hilar'ity,** gaiety pleasurable excitement [O Fr —L *hilaris*—Gr *hilaros*, gay, cheerful]

Hilary, hil'ar i, *adj* the name applied to one of the four terms of the law courts of England, from 11th to 31st January, so called from St Hilary of Poitiers (died 367), whose festival is Jan 13

Hilch, hilch, *v t* to hobble (*Scot*)

Hilding, hild'ing, *n* (*Shak*) a mean, cowardly person, a dastard —*adj* cowardly, spiritless [From M E *hinderling*, base—A S *hinder*, backwards, and *ling*]

Hill, hil, *n* a high mass of land, less than a mountain —*adj* **Hilled,** having hills —*ns* **Hill-digger,** one who digs into barrows, &c, for buried treasure, **Hill-folk, Hill'men,** people living or hiding among the hills the Scotch sect of Cameronians, the Covenanters generally, **Hill-forts,** the refuges and strongholds of the early inhabitants, existing in every country of Europe, **Hill'ock,** a small hill, **Hill-side,** the slope of a hill, **Hill-top,** the summit of a hill —*adj.* **Hill'y,** full of hills —*n* **Hill'iness** —**Up hill and down dale,** vigorously and persistently [A S *hyll*, allied to L *collis*, a hill, and *cel-sus*, high]

Hilt, hilt, *n* the handle, esp of a sword —*adj* **Hilt'ed,** having a hilt —**Up to the hilt,** completely, thoroughly, to the full [A S *hilt*, Dut *hilte*, Old High Ger *helza*, not conn with **Hold.**]

Hilum, hī'lum, *n* the scar on a seed at the point of union with the placenta (*anat*) the depression at the place where ducts, vessels, and nerves enter an organ [L *hilum*, the primitive of *nihilum* — i e *ne hilum* and *nihil*, ety unknown]

Him, him, *pron* the objective case of **He.**—*pron* **Himself,** the emphatic and reflective form of **He** and **Him,** it also expresses the proper character or state of mind of a person

Himation, hi mat'i on, *n* a cloak or mantle worn above the chiton, consisting of a square piece of cloth thrown over the left shoulder, and brought round over or under the right [Gr]

Himyaritic, him ya rit'ik, *adj* a name formerly applied to the language of the ancient Sabæan inscriptions in the south west of Arabia [From *Himyar*, a reputed king of the south west of Arabia, or Yemen]

Hin, hin, *n* a Hebrew liquid measure, containing about 6 English quarts—occurring only in Ezekiel and the ritual portions of the Pentateuch [Heb]

Hind, hīnd, *n* the female of the stag or red deer [A S *hind*, cf Dut *hinde*, Ger *hinde*, *hindin*]

Hind, hīnd, *n* a farm servant, a ploughman, a peasant [A S *hina* = *hiwna*, gen pl of *hiwan*, domestics]

Hind, hīnd, *adj* placed in the rear pertaining to the part behind backward —opposed to **Fore.**—*adj* **Hind'er,** the older form of **Hind,** but used in the same significations —*ns* **Hinder-end,** end buttocks (*Scot*) (*pl*) **Hin'derlins,** the buttocks (*Scot*) —*adjs* **Hind'ermost, Hind'most,** superlative of **Hind,** farthest behind, **Hind-foremost,** the back part in the front place [A S *hindan* (adv), back, *hinder*, backwards, Goth *hindar*, Ger *hinter*, behind]

Hinder, hin'der, *v t* to put or keep behind to stop, or prevent progress to embarrass —*v i* to be an obstacle —*ns* **Hin'derance, Hin'drance,** act of hindering that which hinders obstacle [A S *hindrian*, Ger *hindern*, see **Hind,** *adj*]

Hindi, hin'dē, *n* one of the languages of Aryan stock now spoken in Northern India —Also **Hin'dee** [Pers *Hind*, 'India']

Hindrance See **Hinder.**

Hindu, Hindoo, hin'dōō, *n* a native of Hindustan now more properly applied to native Indian believers in Brahmanism, as opp to Mohammedans, &c —*n* **Hin'duism, Hin'dooism,** the religion and customs of the Hindus [Lit a dweller on the banks of the river *Sindhu*, Sans for Indus]

Hindustani, Hindoostanee, hin dōō stan'ē, *n* a dialect of Hindi, also called **Urdu,** being likewise the chief official and commercial language of India

Hinge, hinj, *n* the hook or joint on which a door or lid hangs that on which anything depends or turns —*v t* to furnish with hinges to bend —*v i* to hang or turn as on a hinge to depend on —*pr p* hing'ing, *pa p* hinged —*n* **Hinge-joint** (*anat*), a joint in which the bones move as if on hinges —**Off the hinges,** in a state of confusion [M E *henge*—*hengen*, to hang, which, acc to Skeat, is of Scand origin, as in Ice. *hengja*, to hang, but cog with A S *hangian*]

Hinny, hin'i, *n* the hybrid produced between a stallion and a she ass [L *hinnus*—Gr *ginnos*, later *hinnos*, a mule]

Hinny, hin'i, *n* a Scotch variant of **Honey**

Hint, hint, *n* a distant or indirect allusion slight mention insinuation —*v t* to bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion to allude to. —*v i* to make an indirect or remote allusion to allude —**Hint at,** to allude to obscurely.—*adv.*

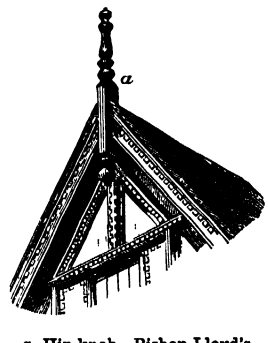
Hint'ingly. [Lit 'a thing taken,' from A S *hentan*, to seize.]

Hinterland, hint'er-land, *n* the region lying behind, specifically a territory lying behind a foreign dependency of a European nation, and more or less definitely within its sphere of influence [Ger]

Hip, hip, *n* the haunch or fleshy part of the thigh. (*archit*) the external angle (*aa* in fig) formed by the sides of a roof when the end slopes backward instead of terminating in a gable —*v t* to sprain the hip —*pr p* hipp'ing, *pa p* hipped —*ns* **Hip-bath,** a bath to sit in, not lie in —also *Sitz bath*, **Hip-girdle,** or **belt,** the 14th century sword belt, passing diagonally from waist to hip, **Hip-joint,** a ball and socket joint formed by the reception of the globular head of the thigh bone (or femur) into the deep pit or cup in the *os innominatum*, **Hip-knob,** an ornament placed on the apex of the hips of a roof or on a gable—in gables with large boards the hip knob generally terminates on the lower end in a pendant, **Hip-lock,** a trick in wrestling by which one throws a leg and hip before the other to throw him, **Hipp'ings,** swaddling clothes — **Hip-and-thigh,** in phrase 'smitten hip and thigh' = smitten both before and behind, completely overpowered, **To have,** or **catch on the hip,** to get an advantage over some one—a metaphor from the wrestling ring [A S *hype*, Goth *hups*, Ger *hufte*]



Hip



a, Hip knob—Bishop Lloyd's House, Chester

Hip, Hyp, hip, *n* hypochondria.—*v t* to render melancholy —*adjs* **Hipped,** rendered melancholy, **Hipp'ish,** somewhat hypochondriac [A familiar corr of **Hypochondria.**]

Hipparion, hi pā'ri on, *n* a fossil genus of Equidæ [Gr *hipparion*, dim of *hippos*, a horse]

Hippety-hoppety, hip'e ti hop'e ti, *adv* hopping and skipping —*n* **Hippety-hop.**

Hippocampus, hip'o kam pus, *n* a genus of fishes with head and neck somewhat like those of a horse, and a long, tapering tail which they can twist round anything, commonly called the *sea horse* (*anat*) a raised curved trace on the floor of the lateral ventricle of the brain [Gr *hippo kampos—hippos*, a horse, *kampos*, a sea monster]

Hippocentaur, hip o-sent'awr, *n* Same as **Centaur** [Gr *hippos*, a horse, and **Centaur**]

Hippocras, hip'o kras, *n* an aromatic medicated wine, formerly much used as a cordial —*adj* **Hippocrat'ic,** pertaining to the Greek physician, Hippocrates, born 460 B C]

Hippocrene, hip'o krēn, *n* a fountain on the northern slopes of Mount Helicon, in Greece, sacred to the Muses and Apollo [L —Gr *hip pokrēnē—hippos*, a horse, *krēnē*, a fountain]

Hippocrepian, hip o krē'pi an, *adj* horse shoe shaped [Gr *hippos*, a horse, *krēpis*, a shoe]

Hippodame, hip'o dām, *n* (*Spens*) the sea horse

Hippodrome, hip'o drōm, *n* the Greek name for a racecourse for horses and chariots an equestrian circus (*U S*) a fraudulent athletic game or contest in which the result is pre arranged [Fr —Gr *hippodromos—hippos*, a horse, *dromos*, a course]

Hippogriff, Hippogryph, hip'o grif, *n* a fabulous animal unknown to the ancients, represented by modern writers as a winged horse with the head of a griffin. [Fr *hippogriffe*—Gr *hippos*, a horse, and *gryps*, a griffin]

Hippomane, hip'o mān, *n* an ancient love philtre obtained from a mare or foal (pron hip om'a-nē) a genus of plants of the natural order Euphorbiaceæ, the manchineel tree [Gr]

Hipponactean, hip o nak tē'an, *adj* of or pertaining to Hipponax of Ephesus (*flo* 546-520 B C), a Greek iambic poet, noted for the bitterness of his satires —**Hipponactean distich,** a catalectic trochaic dimeter and a catalectic iambic trimeter associated

Hippopathology, hip o pa thol'o ji, *n* the pathology of the horse the science of veterinary medicine [Gr *hippos*, a horse, and **Pathology**]

Hippophagy, hip pof'a-ji, *n* the act or practice of feeding on horse flesh —*ns* (*pl*) **Hippoph'agi, Hippoph'agist.** — *adj* **Hippoph'agous** (gus), horse eating [Gr *hippos*, a horse, and *phagein*, to eat]

Hippopotamus, hip o pot'a mus, *n* the river horse—an African quadruped, one of the largest existing, of aquatic habits, having a very thick skin, short legs, and a large head and muzzle —*adj* **Hippopot'amic,** like a hippopotamus, clumsy [L —Gr *hippopotamos—hippos*, a horse, *potamos*, a river]

Hippuric, hip ū'rik, *adj* denoting an acid first obtained from the urine of horses [Gr *hippos*, a horse, and *ouron*, urine]

Hippuris, hi pū'ris, *n* a genus of marsh plants of the water milfoil family, the common mare's tail

Hippurites, hip ū ri'tēz, *n* a genus of fossil bivalves, peculiar to the cretaceous strata, and very abundant in some of the lower chalk beds of the Pyrenees —*adj* **Hippurit'ic** [Formed from Gr *hippos*, a horse, and *oura*, a tail]

Hippus, hip'us, *n* a morbid condition of the iris, marked by rapidly alternating contraction and dilatation of the pupil of the eye

Hircine, her'sīn, *adj* goat like having a strong goatish smell [Fr —L *hircinus—hircus*, a he goat]

Hirdy-girdy, hėr'di gėr'di, *adv* in confusion (*Scot*)

Hire, hīr, *n* wages for service the price paid for the use of anything —*v t* to procure the use or service of, at a price to engage for wages to grant temporary use of for compensation to bribe —*ns* **Hir'er, Hire'ling,** a hired servant a mercenary a prostitute —also *adj*, **Hir'ing,** the contract of hiring, called in the law of England bailment for hire, and in that of Scotland, location a fair or market where servants are engaged —**On hire,** for hiring [A S *hyr*, wages, *hyrian*, to hire, Ger *heuer*, Dut *huur*, Dan *hyre*]

Hirmos, hir'mos, *n* in the usage of the Greek Church, a standard troparion, forming the first stanza of a canon of odes, and serving as a model for the other stanzas —*n* **Hirmolō'gion,** an office-book containing the hirmoi [Gr *eirmos*, a series]

Hirple, her'pl, *v i* to walk or run as if lame (*Scot*)

Hirsel, hir'sel, *n* a multitude, a throng, a flock of sheep —*v t* to put in different groups (*Scot*)

Hirsel, hir'sel, *v i* (*Scot*) to slide or move, resting on the hams to move forward with a rustling sound

Hirsute, hir sūt', *adj* hairy rough shaggy (*bot*) having long, stiffish hairs [L *hirsutus—hirsus, hirtus*, rough, hairy, shaggy]

Hirundine, hi-run'din, *adj* of or pertaining to the swallow [L. *hirundo*, a swallow]

His, hiz, *pron* possessive form of **He**: (*B*) used for *its* —**Hisn,** a contr form of *his own* [A S *his*, possessive of *he*, and orig of *it*]

Hish, hish, *v i* to hiss [M E *hisshen*, to **Hiss.**]

Hispanicism, his pan'i sizm, *n* a Spanish phrase —*v t* **Hispan'icise** and **Hispan'iolise,** to render Spanish [L *Hispania*, Spain]

Hispid, his'pid, *adj* (*bot*) rough with or having strong hairs or bristles [L *hispidus*]

Hiss, his, *v i* to make a sibilant sound like that of the letter *s*, as the goose, serpent, &c to express contempt, &c by hissing —*v t* to condemn by hissing —*n* the sound of the letter *s*, an expression of disapprobation, contempt, &c —*n* **Hiss'ing,** the noise of a hiss object of hissing object or occasion of contempt [A S *hysian*, formed from the sound]

Hist, hist, *int* demanding silence and attention hush! silence!—*v t* to urge (a dog, &c) by making the sound of this word [Formed from the sound]

Histie, his'ti, *adj* dry barren (*Scot*)

Histogeny, his toj'e ni, *n* the formation and development of tissues —Also **Histogen'esis** —*adj* **Histogenet'ic** —*adv* **Histogenet'ically** [Gr *histos*, web, *genos*, *genesis*, generation]

Histology, his tol'o ji, *n* the science which classifies and describes the structural or morphological elements which exist in the solids and fluids of organised bodies —*adj* **Histolog'ical,** pertaining to histology —*n* **Histol'ogist,** one skilled in histology [Gr *histos*, web, texture, and *logia*, *legein*, to speak]

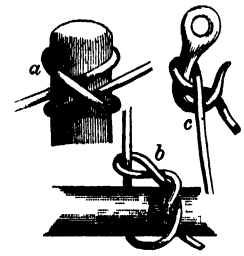
Histolysis, his-tol'i sis, *n* degeneration and decay of organic tissue —*adj* **Histolyt'ic.** [Gr *histos*, web, *lysis*—*lyein*, to dissolve]

History, his'to ri, *n* an account of an event a systematic account of the origin and progress of a nation the knowledge of facts, events, &c an eventful life, a past of more than common interest, as a 'woman with a history'—*v t* to record (*rare*) —*n* **Histo'rian,** a writer of history —*adjs* **Histo'riated,** adorned with figures, esp of men or animals, as the mediæval illuminated manuscripts, capital letters, initials &c, **Histor'ic, Histor'ical,** pertaining to history containing history derived from history famous in history authentic —**Historical method,** the study of a subject in its historical development, **Historical painting,** the painting of historic scenes, or scenes in which historic figures are introduced, **Historical present,** the present tense used for the past, to add life and reality to the narrative, as in 'cometh' in Mark, v 22 —*adv* **Histor'ically.**—*n.* **Historiette',** a short history or story —*v t* **Histor'ify,** to record in history —*ns* **Historiog'rapher,** a writer of history a professed or official historian, **Historiog'raphy,** the art or employment of writing history —**Ancient history,** the history of the world down to the fall of Rome, 476 A.D, **Mediæval history,** the history of the period between the fall of Rome and the beginning of the 16th century, **Modern history,** history since the beginning of the 16th century, **Natural history,** (*orig*) an expression including all the concrete sciences (*now*) the science of living things (in frequent use) zoology, esp in so far as that is concerned with the life and habits of animals, **Profane** or **secular history,** the history of secular affairs as opp to **Sacred history,** which deals with the events in the Bible narrative. [L and Gr *historia*—Gr *historeein*, to learn by inquiry—*histōr*, knowing, learned, from the root, *id-*, in *eidenai*, to know, which is found also in L. *vidēre*, Sans *vid*, Eng *wit*]

Histrionic, -al, his tri on'ik, -al, *adj* relating to the stage or stage players befitting a theatre feigned —*adv.* **Histrion'ically.**—*n* **His'trionism,** the acts or practice of stage-playing or of pantomime [L *histrionicus—histrio*, an actor, primary form *hister*, a player]

Hit, hit, *v t* to touch or strike to reach to suit fit conform to —*v i* to come in contact to chance luckily to succeed —*pr p* hitt'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* hit —*n* a lucky chance, a surprising success a stroke a happy turn of thought or expression at backgammon, a move that throws one of the opponent's men back to the entering point, a game won after one or two men are removed from the board —*n* **Hitt'er** —**Hard hit,** one gravely affected by some trouble, or by love, **Hit below the belt,** to deal a blow disallowable in the rules of the ring to do an injury to another unfairly **Hit it off** (with), to agree with some one, **Hit off,** to imitate, to describe, **Hit-or-miss,** reckless, haphazard, **Hit the nail on the head** (see **Nail**), **Hit upon,** to come upon, discover [Ice *hitta*, to light on, to find, Sw *hitta*, to find, Dan *hitte*, to hit upon]

Hitch, hich, *v i* to move by jerks, as if caught by a hook to be caught by a hook to be caught or fall into —*v t* to hook to catch to fasten, tether, esp to make fast a rope —*n* a jerk a catch or anything that holds an obstacle a sudden halt (*naut*) a species of knot by which one rope is connected with another, or to some object—various knots are the *Clove hitch*, *Timber hitch*, *Black wall hitch*, &c —**Hitch up,** to harness a horse to a vehicle [M E *hicchen* Ety dub, prob related to Ger *hinken*, to limp, or to Dut. *hotsen*, to shake]



a, clove hitch, *b*, timber hitch *c*, Blackwall hitch

Hithe, hīth, *n* a small haven [A S *hȳð*]

Hither, hith'er, *adv* to this place —*adj* toward the speaker nearer —*v i* to come thither (*Carlyle*) —*adj* **Hith'ermost,** nearest on this side —*advs* **Hith'erto,** to this place or time as yet, **Hith'erward,** towards this place —**Hither and thither,** back and forward to and from [A S *hider*, Goth *hidre*, Ice *hēðra*]

Hitopadesa, hit ō pa dē'sa, *n* a famous collection of fables and stories in Sanskrit literature, a popular summary in four books of the *Panchatantra*, usually ascribed to the compilation of the Brāhman Vishnusarman

Hittite, hit'īt, *adj* pertaining to the Hittites, a powerful and civilised people, probably not Semitic, of northern Syria, for centuries capable of opposing the power of even Egypt and Assyria. [Heb *Khittīm*]

Hive, hīv, *n* a place where bees live and store up honey, whether artificial or natural a swarm of bees in a box or basket any busy company —*v t* to collect into a hive to lay up in store —*v i* to take shelter together to reside in a body —*ns* **Hiv'er, Hive-nest,** a large nest built and occupied by several pairs of birds in common [Lit 'a house,' from A S *hīw*, a house, *hiwan*, domestics, conn with Ice *hjú*, family]

Hives, hīvz, *n* a popular term for nettle rash and other similar skin diseases laryngitis

Hizz, hiz, *v i* (*Shak*) to hiss

Ho, Hoa, hō, *int* a call to excite attention hold! stop! [Formed from the sound]

Hoar, hōr, *adj* white or grayish white, esp with age or frost mouldy —*n* hoariness age.—*v t*

to become mouldy (*Shak*) —*n* **Hoar-frost**, white frost the white particles formed by the freezing of dew —*adj* **Hoar'y**, white or gray with age (*bot*) covered with short, dense, whitish hairs —*n* **Hoar'iness**. [A S *hār*, hoary, gray, Ice. *hārr*]

Hoard, hōrd, *n* a store a hidden stock a treasure a place for hiding anything —*v t* to store to amass and deposit in secret —*v i* to store up to collect and form a hoard —*n* **Hoard'er**. [A S *hord*, Ice *hodd*, Ger *hort*]

Hoard, hōrd, **Hoarding**, hōrd'ing, *n* a hurdle or fence enclosing a house and materials while builders are at work any boarding on which bills are posted [From O Fr *horde*, or Dut *horde*, a hurdle, same root as **Hurdle**.]

Hoarhound, Horehound, hōr'hownd, *n* a plant of a whitish or downy appearance, used as a tonic [M E *horehune*—A S *hārhūne*, from *hār*, hoar or white, and *hūne* (acc to Skeat, meaning 'strong scented'), cf L *cunila*, Gr *konilē*, wild marjoram]

Hoarse, hōrs, *adj* having a harsh, grating voice, as from a cold harsh discordant —*adv* **Hoarse'ly** —*n* **Hoarse'ness** [A S *hās*, Ice, *hāss*, Dut *heesch*, Ger *heiser*, hoarse]

Hoast, hōst, *n* a cough (*prov Eng* and *Scot*) —*v i* to cough [Ice *hósti*, cf Dan *hoste*]

Hoax, hōks, *n* a deceptive trick a practical joke —*v t* to deceive to play a trick upon for sport, or without malice —*n* **Hoax'er**. [Corr of *hocus* See **Hocus-pocus**.]

Hoazin, hō az'in, *n* a South American bird, about the size of a pheasant, and apparently allied to the game birds —Also **Hoat'zin**

Hob, hob, *n* the projecting nave of a wheel a projection on the side of a fireplace, narrowing the grate, also the top, on which anything may be laid to keep hot a game in which coins are placed on the end of a short stick at which stones are thrown, those that fall head up going to the thrower, also the round stick used in this game a hardened threaded steel mandrel used in forming the cutting ends of screw chasing tools, &c — **To play hob**, to make confusion —*n* **Hob'nail**, a nail with a thick, strong head, used in the shoes of horses, and sometimes of men a clownish fellow—*v t* to furnish with hobnails to trample upon with hobnailed shoes —*adj* **Hob'nailed**. [See **Hump**.]

Hob, hob, *n* a clownish fellow a rustic a fairy —*n* **Hobgob'lin**, a mischievous fairy a frightful apparition [A corr of *Robin*, which again is a Fr corr of *Robert*]

Hob-a-nob, Hob-and-nob. Same as **Hobnob**.

Hobbism, hob'izm, *n* the distinctive doctrine of Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), that morality is an institution of society, deriving its obligation from the command of the civil power —*n* **Hobb'ist**, a follower of Hobbes

Hobble, hob'l, *v i* to walk with a limp to walk awkwardly to move irregularly —*v t* to fasten loosely the legs of to hamper to perplex —*n* an awkward limping gait a difficulty, a scrape anything used to hamper the feet of an animal, a clog or fetter —*n* **Hobb'ler**.—*adv* **Hobb'lingly**. [Freq of **Hop**.]

Hobbledehoy, hob'l de hoi', *n* an awkward youth, a stripling, neither man nor boy —*adj* **Hobbledehoy'ish**. [Ety unknown]

Hobbler, hob'ler, *n* a horseman employed for light work, as reconnoitring, &c a horse a man who tows a canal boat with a rope [O Fr *hobeler—hobin*, a small horse]

Hobby, hob'i, *n* a strong, active horse a pacing horse a subject on which one is constantly setting off, as in 'to ride' or 'to mount a hobby' a favourite pursuit —*n* **Hobby-horse**, a stick or figure of a horse on which boys ride one of the chief parts played in the ancient morris-dance a term of contempt for a loose and frivolous person, male or female (*Shak*) —*adj* **Hobby-horsical**, having a hobby eccentric —*n* **Hobb'yist**, one who rides a hobby [O Fr *hobin*, a nag, *hober*, to stir, prob Old Dut *hobben*, to move up and down; or perh related to Dan *hoppe*, a mare]

Hobby, hob'i, *n*. a small species of falcon [O Fr. *hobreau*, *hober*, to stir]

Hobgoblin. See **Hob** (2)

Hobnail. See **Hob** (1)

Hobnob, hob'nob, *adv* have or not have, a familiar invitation to drink —*v i* to associate or drink together familiarly —*pr p* **Hobnob'bing** [A S *habban*, to have, and *nabban*, not to have]

Hobson-jobson, hob'son job'son, *n* a native festal excitement, esp the Moharram ceremonies The word is an Anglo Indian soldier's corruption of the wailings of the Mohammedans as they beat their breasts in the processions of the Moharram —'Yā Hasan! Yā Hosain!' A typical phrase of the most highly assimilated class of Anglo Indian argot, it was adopted as a concise alternative title for Yule and Burnell's admirable *Glossary of Anglo Indian Colloquial Words and Phrases* (Lond 1886)

Hochheimer, hoh'hīm er, *n* a favourite Rhine wine produced at Hochheim near Mainz.

Hock, hok, *n* and *v* See **Hough**.

Hock, hok, *n* properly, the wine produced at Hochheim, in Germany, now applied to all white Rhine wines

Hock-day, hok' dā, *n* an old English festival held on the Monday and Tuesday following the second Sunday after Easter, one of the chief customs being the seizing and binding of passengers until they gave money for their liberty, one day the men by the women, the other the women by the men [Prob a corr of *high day*]

Hockey, hok'i, *n* a game at ball played with a club or stick curved at one end, shinty —Also **Hook'ey**

Hockle, hok'l, *v t* to hamstring [See **Hough**.]

Hocus-pocus, hō'kus pō'kus, *n* a juggler a juggler's trick —*v t* (also **To hocus**) to cheat to stupefy with drink to drug —*pr p* ho'cussing, *pa p* ho'cussed [The meaningless gibberish of a juggler—there is no ground for the ordinary ingenious etymologies—'hoc est corpus,' &c]

Hod, hod, *n* a kind of trough borne on the shoulder, for carrying bricks and mortar a coal scuttle a pewterer's blowpipe —*n* **Hod'man**, a man who carries a hod a mason's labourer [A prov variation of **Hold**.]

Hoddengray, hod'n grā, *n* coarse cloth made of undyed wool —*adj* **Hodd'en**, wearing hoddengray rustic—*n* hoddengray [Prob. a form of *holden*, kept, reserved, and **Gray**.]

Hoddle, hod'l, *v i* to waddle (*Scot*)

Hodge, hoj, *n* a countryman, rustic [*Hodge* corr from *Roger*]

Hodgepodge, hoj'poj *n* (see **Hotchpotch**) —*n* **Hodge-pudding** (*Shak*), a pudding made of a mass of ingredients mixed together

Hodiernal, hō di ern'al, *adj* of or pertaining to the present day [L *hodiernus—hodie*, to day—*hoc die*, on this day]

Hodograph, hod'o graf, *n* The hodograph of a moving particle is the curve passing through the extremities of those lines which, drawn from a fixed point as origin, represent in direction and magnitude the velocities of the particle at the different points of its path—a term suggested by Sir W R Hamilton [Gr *hodos*, a way, *graphein*, to write]

Hodometer, ho dom'e tėr, *n*. an instrument attached to the axle of a vehicle to register

the revolutions of the wheels [Gr *kodos*, a way, and *metron*, a measure]

Hoe, hō, *n* an instrument for hewing or digging up weeds, and loosening the earth —*v t* to cut or clean with a hoe to weed —*v i.* to use a hoe —*pr p* hoe'ing, *pa.p* hoed —*n* **Ho'er** —**A hard or long row to hoe**, a hard or wearisome task to perform [O Fr *houe*—Old High Ger *houwa* (Ger *haue*), a hoe, from *houwan*, to **Hew**]

Hog, hog, *n* a general name for swine a castrated boar a pig formerly slang for a shilling a sheep shorn in its first year a low filthy fellow —*v t* to cut short the hair of —*pr p* hogg'ing, *pa p* hogged —*ns* **Hogg'ery**, hoggishness of character coarseness, **Hogg'et**, a boar of the second year a sheep or colt after it has passed its first year —*adj* **Hogg'ish**, resembling a hog brutish filthy selfish —*adv* **Hogg'ishly**.—*ns* **Hogg'ishness**, **Hog'hood**, the nature of a hog, **Hog-mane**, a horse's mane clipped short, **Hog-ringer**, one who puts rings into the snouts of hogs, **Hog-score**, in curling, a line drawn across the rink at a certain distance from the tees—to be cleared, else the shot does not count —*v t* **Hog-shouther**, to jostle with the shoulder (*Scot*), **Hog's-lard**, the melted fat of the hog —**Bring one's hogs to a fine market**, to make a complete mess of something, **Go the whole hog**, to do a thing thoroughly or completely, to commit one's self to anything unreservedly [M E *hog*, *hogge*, a gelded hog, a young sheep, prob from *hog* = *hag* = *hack*, to cut, others derive from W *hwch*, a sow, Bret *houch*, *hoch*]

Hog, hog, *v i* to droop at both ends —*adj* **Hogged**, of a ship, having a droop at the ends —*n* **Hog-frame**, a fore and aft frame serving to resist vertical flexure in a ship

Hogan, hog'an, *n* a kind of strong liquor [Corr of *Hogen-mogen*—Dut *hoog en mogend*, high and mighty]

Hoggerel, hog'er el, *n* a young sheep of the second year, a hog or hogg [Dim of **Hog**]

Hogmanay, hog ma nā', *n* (*Scot*) the old name for the last day of the year [Ety unknown, prob a corr, through Norman French forms, of O Fr *aguilanneuf* = au gui l'an neuf, 'to the mistle toe! the New Year!' Fr *gui*, mistletoe, is from L *viscum*]

Hogshead, hogz'hed, *n* a large cask (*Shak*) a measure of capacity = 52½ imperial gallons, or 63 old wine gallons, **of Claret** = 46 gallons, **of Beer** = 54 gallons, **of tobacco** (*U S*), varying from 750 to 1200 lb [Corr of Old Dut *okshoofd*, ox head, the cask perh so called from an ox's head having been branded upon it]

Hoiden. See **Hoyden.**

Hoise, hoiz, *v t* to hoist

Hoist, hoist, *v t* to lift to raise with tackle to heave —*n* act of lifting the height of a sail an apparatus for lifting heavy bodies to the upper storeys of a building —**Hoist with one's own petard**, beaten with one's own weapons, caught in a trap one's self has laid [Formerly *hoise* or *hoyse*, from Old Dut *hyssen*, Dut *hyschen*, to hoist]

Hoity-toity, hoi'ti toi'ti, *int* an exclamation of surprise or disapprobation —*adj* giddy, flighty, gay, noisy [Like *hut* and *tut*, interjections, expressive of disapprobation]

Hoky-poky, hō'ki pō'ki, *n* a kind of ice cream sold on the streets [From **Hocus-pocus**]

Hold, hōld, *v t* to keep possession of or authority over to sustain to defend to maintain, support. to occupy to derive title to to bind to confine. to restrain to stop, as in 'To cry hold'. to continue to persist in to contain to celebrate to esteem to endure (*Shak*) to bet (*arch.*) —*v i* to remain fixed to be true or unfailing to continue unbroken or unsubdued to adhere to derive right —*pr p.* hōld'ing, *pa t* held, *pa p* held (*obs* hōld'en) —*n* act or manner of holding seizure power of seizing something for support a place of confinement custody a fortified place (*mus*) a mark over a rest or note, indicating that it is to be prolonged —**Hold'en** (*B*), old *pa p* of **Hold.** —*ns* **Hold-all**, a general receptacle, esp a big carpet bag, **Hold-back**, a check a strap joining the breeching to the shaft of a vehicle, **Hold-beam**, one of the beams crossing a ship's hold and strengthening the framework, **Hold'er**; **Hold-fast**, that which holds fast a long nail a catch, **Hold'ing**, anything held a farm held of a superior hold influence (*Scots law*) tenure —**Hold forth**, to put forward show to speak in public, to declaim, **Hold hard!** stop! **Hold in**, to restrain, check to restrain one's self, **Hold of** (*Pr Bk*), to regard, **Hold off**, to keep at a distance, **Hold on**, to persist in something to continue to cling, **Hold one in hand**, to amuse in order to gain some advantage, **Hold one's own**, to maintain one's position, **Hold one's peace**, **Hold one's tongue**, to keep silence, **Hold out**, to endure, last, **Hold over**, to postpone, to keep possession of land or a house beyond the term of agreement, **Hold the market** (see **Market**), **Hold together**, to remain united to cohere, **Hold up**, to raise to continue to go at the same rate, **Hold water**, to be sound and firm, to endure trial, **Hold with**, to take sides with [A S *healdan*, Old High Ger *haltan*, Goth *haldan*, Dan *holde*, to keep]

Hold, hōld, *n* the interior cavity of a ship between the floor and the lower deck, used for the cargo. [Dut *hol*, a cavity or hole, with excrescent *d*. See **Hole**]

Hole, hōl, *n* a hollow place a cavity an opening in a solid body a pit a subterfuge a means of escape a difficult situation, a scrape a place of hiding, a mean lodging, a secret room for some disreputable business (*golf*) one of the holes, 4 in in diameter, into which the ball is played, also the distance between any two holes —*v t* to form holes in to drive into a hole —*v i* to go into a hole —*adj* **Hole-and-corner**, secret underhand —**A hole in one's coat**, a stain on a person's reputation, **Toad in the hole**, roast beef served with Yorkshire pudding, **To put a person in a hole**, to put him in a position from which he cannot easily extricate himself [A S *hol*, a hole, cavern, Dut *hol*, Dan *hul*, Ger *hohl*, hollow, conn with Gr *koulos*, hollow]

Hole, *adj* (*Spens*) whole

Holibut. See **Halibut**

Holiday, hol'i dā, *n* a consecrated day a religious festival a day for the commemoration of some event a day of idleness and amusement —*adj* befitting a holiday cheerful —**Holiday speeches**, fine but empty phrases [Formerly *holy day*]

Holla, hol'a, **Hollo**, **Holloa**, hol'ō, or hol lō', *int* ho, there attend (*naut*) the usual response to **Ahoy** —*n* a loud shout —*v i* to cry loudly to one at a distance [Fr *holà*—*ho*, and *la*—L. *illac*, there, the other forms are due to confusion with **Halloo**]

Holland, hol'and, *n* a coarse linen fabric, unbleached or dyed brown, which is used for covering furniture, &c (*orig*) a fine kind of linen first made in Holland

Hollander, hol'and ėr, *n* a native of Holland —*adj* **Holl'andish**

Hollands, hol'andz, *n* gin made in Holland

Hollow, hol'ō, *adj* vacant not solid containing an empty space sunken unsound insincere. —*n* a hole a cavity any depression in a body· any vacuity a groove a channel.—*v.t.* to make

a hole in to make hollow by digging to excavate —*adv* completely clean —*adjs* **Hollow-eyed,** having sunken eyes, **Hollow-hearted,** having a hollow or untrue heart faithless treacherous —*adv* **Holl'owly** (*Shak*), in a hollow or insincere manner —*ns* **Holl'owness,** the state of being hollow cavity insincerity treachery, **Hollow-ware,** trade name for hollow articles of iron, as pots and kettles —**To beat hollow,** to beat wholly [A S *holh*, a hollow place—*hol* See **Hole.**]

Holly, hol'i, *n* an evergreen shrub having leathery, shining, and spinous leaves and scarlet or yellow berries, much used for Christmas decorations [M E *holin*—A S *holegn*, the holly, cog with W *celyn*, Ir *cuileann*]

Hollyhock, hol'i hok, *n* a kind of mallow, brought into Europe from the Holy Land In Bacon, **Holl'yoak** [M E *holihoc—holi*, holy, and A S *hoc*, mallows, from the Celtic, cf W *hocys*]

Hollywell, hol'i wel, in phrase 'Holywell Street literature,' i e such books as used to be much sold in Holywell Street, London—viz improper and filthy books

Holm, hōlm, or hōm, *n* a river islet rich flat land beside a river [A S *holm*, orig a mound, Ger *holm*, &c]

Holm, hōlm, or hōm, *n* holly (*Spens*) —*n* **Holm-oak,** the ilex or evergreen oak, so called from some resemblance to the holly [*Holm* is a corr of *holin*, the M E form of *holly*, which see]

Holocaust, hol'o kawst, *n* a burnt sacrifice, in which the whole of the victim was consumed [L —Gr *holokauston—holos*, whole, and *kaustos*, burnt—*kaiein*, to burn]

Holograph, hol'o graf, *n* a document wholly written by the person from whom it proceeds, also used as *adj* —*adj* **Holograph'ic** [Gr *holos*, whole, and *graphein*, to write]

Holohedrism, hol o hē'drizm, *n* (*math*) the property of having the full number of symmetrically arranged planes crystallographically possible —*n* **Holohēd'ron,** a form possessing this property —*adj* **Holohēd'ral.** [Gr *holos*, whole, *hedra*, base]

Holometabolic, hol o met a bol'ik, *adj* undergoing complete metamorphosis, as an insect—the opposite of *Ametabolic* [Gr *holos*, and **Metabola.**]

Holometer, hol om'et er, *n* an instrument for taking all kinds of measures [Gr *holos*, whole, and *metron*, measure]

Holomorphic, hol o mor'fik, *adj* (*math*) having the properties of an entire function, being finite, continuous, and one valued for all finite values of the variable showing holohedral symmetry [Gr *holos*, whole, *morphē*, form]

Holophote, hol'o-fōt, *n* an improved optical apparatus now used in lighthouses, by which all the light from the lamp is thrown in the required direction, in the catoptric holophote by reflectors, in the dioptric by refracting lenses, in the catadioptric by both combined —*adj* **Holophōt'al.** [Gr *holos*, whole, *phōs*, *phōtos*, light]

Holophrastic, hol o fras'tik, *adj* bearing the force of a whole phrase, expressive of a sentence or an idea —*n* **Holophrā'sis.** [Gr *holos*, whole, *phrastikos*, *phrazein*, to indicate]

Holorhinal, hol o rī'nal, *adj* having the nasal bones slightly cleft or not at all [Gr *holos*, whole, *hrs*, *hrinos*, the nose]

Holothurians, hol o thōō'ri anz, *n pl* a class of animals belonging to the sub kingdom Echinodermata, having a more or less worm like appearance They are popularly known as *sea cucumbers* or *sea slugs* [L —Gr *holothourion*, from *holos*, whole, and perh *thouros*, impetuous]

Holpen, hōlp'n, old *pa p* of **Help.**

Holster, hōl'ster, *n* the leathern case carried by a horseman at the forepart of the saddle for covering a pistol —*adj* **Hol'stered.** [Acc to Skeat, from Dut *holster*, a pistol case—*hullen*, to cover, which is cog with A S *helan*, to cover]

Holt, hōlt, *n* a wood or woody hill an orchard [A S *holt*, a wood, Ice *holt*, a copse, Ger *holz*]

Holus-bolus, hōl'us bōl'us, *n*, *adv* all at a gulp altogether [A vulgarism, formed from *whole*, most likely on the analogy of *hocus pocus*, hardly conn with *bolus*, a pill]

Holy, hō'li, *adj* perfect in a moral sense pure in heart religious set apart to a sacred use —*adv* **Hol'ily,** in a holy manner piously —*n* **Hol'iness,** state of being holy religious goodness sanctity a title of the pope —**Holy Alliance,** a league formed after the fall of Napoleon (1815) by the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, professedly to regulate all national and international relations in accordance with the principles of Christian charity, **Holy city,** Jerusalem also specially applied to Rome, Mecca, Benares, Allahabad, &c, **Holy coat,** the seamless coat of Jesus, claimed to be kept at Trèves, **Holy communion** (see **Communion**) —*adj* **Holy-cruel** (*Shak*), cruel through excess of holiness —*n* **Holy-day,** a formal spelling of *holi day* (q v) —**Holy Family,** the infant Saviour with Joseph, Mary, &c, **Holy Ghost** or **Spirit,** the third person of the Trinity, proceeding from the Father and the Son, **Holy grail** (see **Grail**), **Holy grass,** a sweet smelling grass about a foot high, with a brownish glossy lax panicle—sometimes strewed on the floors of churches on festival days, whence its name, **Holy Land,** Palestine —*n* **Holy-office,** the Inquisition —**Holy of holies, The most holy place,** the inner chamber of the Jewish tabernacle, which the high-priest alone might enter, and but once a year, **Holy One,** the one who is holy, by way of emphasis God Christ one separated to the service of God, **Holy orders,** ordination to the rank of minister in holy things the Christian ministry, **Holy places,** scenes of the Saviour's life, the sepulchre, &c, **Holy quest,** the search for the Holy grail, **Holy Roman Empire,** the official denomination of the German empire from 962 down to 1806, when Francis II of Hapsburg resigned the imperial title —*ns* **Holy-rood,** the holy cross in R C churches over the entrance to the chancel, **Ho'lystone,** a sandstone used by seamen for cleansing the decks, said to be named from cleaning the decks for Sunday—*v t* to scrub with a holystone —*ns* **Holy-Thursday,** the day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide, **Holy war,** a name impiously given to a war for the extirpation of heresy, as that against the Albigenses, &c, one of the Crusades, **Holy-water,** water blessed by the priest or bishop for certain religious uses, **Holy-week,** the week before Easter, kept holy to commemorate our Lord's passion, **Holy-writ,** the holy writings the Scriptures [A S *hālig*, lit whole, perfect, healthy —*hāl*, sound, whole, conn with **Hail, Heal, Whole**]

Homage, hom'āj, *n* the service due from a knight or vassal to his lord in feudal times, the vassal preferring to become his lord's man the act of fealty respect paid by external action reverence directed to the Supreme Being devout affection —*n* **Hom'ager,** one who does homage [O Fr *homage*—Low L *homaticum*—L *homo*, a man]

Home, hōm, *n* one's house or country place of constant residence the residence of a family the seat, as of war a charitable institution where domestic comforts are given to the destitute —*adj* pertaining to one's dwelling or

country domestic close severe —*adv* to one's habitation or country close. closely to the point effectively —*n* **Hom'er,** a pigeon trained to fly home from a distance —*adjs* **Hom'ing,** having a tendency to return home, **Hom'y,** home like —**At home,** in one's own house at ease familiar a phrase signifying that a family will be at home at a fixed date, and ready to receive visitors—as a *n* = a reception —*adj* **Home-bred,** bred at home native domestic plain unpolished —**Home counties,** the counties over and into which London has extended—Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Essex, Kent, Surrey —*n* **Home-farm,** the farm near the home or mansion of a gentleman —*adjs* **Home'felt,** felt in one's own breast inward private, **Home-keeping,** staying at home, **Home'less,** without a home —*n* **Home'lessness** —*adj* **Home'ly,** pertaining to home familiar plain —*n* **Home'liness** —*adv* **Home'lily** —*adj* **Home-made,** made at home made in one's own country plain —**Home Office,** the place where matters of the Home Department are attended to, **Home Department,** that part of government which is concerned with the maintenance of the internal peace of the United Kingdom, the security of the laws, and the administration of justice so far as the royal prerogative is involved in it, **Home rule,** a form of self government claimed by Ireland, with a separate parliament for the management of internal affairs —*adj* **Home'sick,** sick or grieved at separation from home —*n* **Home'sickness** —*adj* **Home'spun,** spun or wrought at home not made in foreign countries plain inelegant —*n* cloth made at home —*ns* **Home'stall, Home'stead,** the place of a mansion house the enclosures immediately connected with it original station —*adv* **Home'ward,** towards home towards one's habitation or country —*adj* in the direction of home —*adj* **Homeward-bound,** bound homeward or to one's native land —*adv* **Home'wards,** toward home —**Long home,** the grave, **Bring home to,** to prove to, in such a way that there is no way of escaping the conclusion to impress upon, **Eat out of house and home,** to live at the expense of another so as to ruin him, **Make one's self at home,** to be as free and unrestrained as when in one's own house, **Pay home,** to strike to the quick to retaliate [A S *hām*, Dut and Ger. *heim*, Goth *haims*]

Homelyn, hom'el in, *n* a species of ray, found on the south coast of England

Homeopathy, hō me op'a thi, *n* the system of curing diseases by small quantities of those drugs which excite symptoms similar to those of the disease —*adj* **Homeopath'ic,** of or pertaining to homeopathy —*adv* **Homeopath'ically** —*ns* **Ho'meopath, Homeop'athist,** one who believes in or practises homeopathy [Lit 'similar feeling,' from Gr *homoiopatheia—homoios*, like, *pathos*, feeling]

Homeoplasy, hō mē ō plās'i, *n* the taking on by one tissue of the form of another under plastic conditions, as in skin grafting —*adj* **Homeoplast'ic.** [Gr *homoios*, like, *plastos—plassein*, to form]

Homer, hō'mėr, *n* a Hebrew measure of capacity, amounting to about 10 bushels and 3 gallons [Heb *khomer*, a heap—*khāmar*, to swell up]

Homeric, hō mer'ik, *adj* pertaining to *Homer*, the great poet of Greece (*c* 850 B C) pertaining to or resembling the poetry of Homer —**Homeric verse,** hexameter verse, the metre of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*

Homicide, hom'i-sīd, *n* manslaughter one who kills another —*adj* **Hom'icidal,** pertaining to homicide murderous bloody [Fr —L *homicidium—homo*, a man, and *cædĕre*, to kill]

Homily, hom'i-li, *n* a plain expository sermon, interpreting a passage of Scripture rather than working out a doctrine in detail a hortatory discourse, essentially simple, practical, and scriptural —*n* **Homilet'ics,** the science which treats of homilies, and the best mode of preparing and delivering them —*adjs* **Homilet'ic, Homilet'ical.**—*n* **Hom'ilist,** one who exhorts a congregation, or who composes homilies [Gr *homilia*, an assembly, a sermon—*homōs*, the same, and *ilē*, a crowd]

Hominy, hom'i ni, *n* maize hulled, or hulled and crushed, boiled with water a kind of Indian corn porridge [American Indian *auhuminea*, parched corn]

Hommock, hom'uk, *n* a hillock or small conical eminence —Also written **Humm'ock.** [A dim of **Hump,** like *hillock* from *hill*]

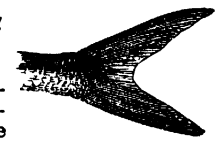
Homo, hō'mō, *n* generic man [L]

Homobaric, hō mō-bar'ik, *adj* of uniform weight [Gr *homos*, the same, *baros*, weight]

Homoblastic, hō mō blas'tik, *adj* of the same germinal origin—the opposite of *Heteroblastic* [Gr *homos*, the same, *blastos*, a germ]

Homocentric, hō mō sen'trik, *adj* having the same centre [Fr *homocentrique*—Gr *homokentros—homos*, the same, and *kentron*, centre]

Homocercal, hō mō sėr'kal, *adj* having the upper fork of the tail similar to the lower one, as the herring —opp to *heterocercal* [Gr *homos*, the same, *kerkos*, tail]



Homocercal tail

Homodermic, hō mō dėr'mik, *adj* homological in respect of derivation from one of the three primary blastoderms (endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm) [Gr *homos*, the same, *derma*, skin]

Homodont, hō mō dont', *adj* having teeth all alike—the opposite of *Heterodont*

Homodromous, hō mod'i-mus, *adj* (*bot*) following the same direction, as the leaf spirals on certain branches having the power and the weight on the same side of the fulcrum, of a lever (*obs*). [Gr *homos*, the same, *dromos*, a course]

Homœopathy, &c See **Homeopathy**

Homœomorphous, hō mē ō mor'fus, *adj* having a like crystalline form, but not necessarily analogous composition —*n* **Homœomor'phism.** [Gr *homoios*, like, *morphē*, form]

Homogamous, ho mog'a mus, *adj* (*bot*) having all the florets hermaphrodite —*n* **Homog'amy.** [Gr *homos*, the same, *gamos*, marriage]

Homogeneal, hō mō jē'ni al, **Homogeneous,** hō mō jē'ni us, *adj* of the same kind or nature having the constituent elements all similar —*ns* **Homogē'neousness, Homogenē'ity, Homo'geny,** sameness of nature or kind [Gr *homogenēs—homos*, one, same, and *genos*, kind]

Homogenesis, hō mō-jen'e sis, *n* (*biol*) a mode of reproduction in which the offspring is like the parent, and passes through the same cycle of existence —*adj* **Homogenet'ic.** [Gr *homos*, the same, *genesis*, birth]

Homoiousian, hō moi ōō'si-an, *adj* similar in essence (as distinct from the Nicene *homo ousion* and the strictly Arian *hetero ousion*), the semi-Arian position in the great Christological controversy of the 4th century (see **Arian**) [Formed from Gr *homoios*, like, and *ousia*, being—*einai*, to be]

Homologate, hō mol'o gāt, *v t* to say the same: to agree to approve to allow —*n* **Homologa'tion.** [Low L *homologāre, ātum*—Gr *homologein—homos*, the same, and *legein*, to say]

Homologous, hō mol'o gus, *adj* agreeing corre-

sponding in relative position, proportion, value, or structure —*v t* and *v i*. **Homol'ogise.** —*ns.* **Hom'ologue,** that which is homologous to something else, as the same organ in different animals under its various forms and functions, **Homol'ogy,** the quality of being homologous affinity of structure, and not of form or use —*adj* **Homolog'ical.** [Gr *homologos—homos,* the same, and *logos—legein,* to say]

Homologumena, hō-mō lō gōō'me na, *n pl* the books of the New Testament, whose authority and authenticity were universally acknowledged in the early church —The term was used by Eusebius, and is the opposite of *Antilegumena* [Gr —*homologein,* to agree]

Homomorphous, hō mō mor'fus, *adj* analogous, not homologous, superficially alike —Also **Homomor'phic.** —*n* **Homomor'phism.** [Gr *homos,* the same, *morphē,* form]

Homonym, hom'o nim, *n* a word having the same sound as another, but a different meaning —*adj* **Homon'ymous,** having the same name having different significations ambiguous equivocal —*adv* **Homon'ymously.** — *n* **Homon'ymy,** sameness of name, with difference of meaning ambiguity equivocation [Fr *homonyme*—Gr *homōnymos — homos,* the same, and *onoma,* name]

Homoousian, hō mō ōō'si an, *adj* of or belonging to identity or sameness of substance—the co equality of the Son with the Father—the orthodox position which triumphed in the great Christological controversy of the 4th century (see **Arian**) [Formed from Gr *homos,* same, and *ousia,* being —*einai,* to be]

Homophone, hom'o-fōn, *n* a letter or character having the same sound as another — *adj* **Homoph'onous,** having the same sound —*n* **Homoph'ony.** [Gr *homos,* the same, and *phōnē,* sound]

Homoplastic, hō mō plas'tik, *adj* analogical or adaptive, and not homological in structure —*n* **Hom'oplasy.** [Gr *homos,* the same, *plastos, plassein,* to form]

Homoptera, hom op'ter a, *n* an order of insects having two pair of wings uniform throughout —*adj* **Homop'terous** [Gr *homos,* the same, uniform, and *pteron,* a wing]

Homotaxis, hom'o tak'sis, *n* (*geol*) similarity of order in organic succession, a term suggested by Huxley as a substitute for *contemporaneity* (q v) —*adj* **Homotax'ial.** [Gr *homos,* the same, *taxis,* arrangement]

Homotropous, hō mot'rō pus, *adj* turned or directed in the same way as something else (*bot*) curved or turned in one direction —Also **Homot'ropal** [Gr *homos,* the same, *tropos,* a turn]

Homotype, hom'o tīp, *n* that which has the same fundamental type of structure with something else —*n* **Hom'otypy.** [Gr *homos,* the same, and *typos,* type]

Homunculus, hō mung'kū lus, *n* a tiny man capable of being produced artificially, according to Paracelsus, endowed with magical insight and power a dwarf, mannikin [L, dim of *homo*]

Hone, hōn, *n* a stone of a fine grit for sharpening instruments —*v t* to sharpen as on a hone [A S *hán,* Ice *hein,* allied to Gr *kōnos,* a **Cone**]

Hone, hōn, *v i* to pine, moan, grieve [Perh Fr *hogner,* to grumble]

Honest, on'est, *adj* full of honour just the opp of thievish, free from fraud frank, fair-seeming, openly shown chaste (*B*) also, honourable — *adv.* **Hon'estly.** — *n* **Hon'esty,** the state of being honest integrity candour a small flowering plant, so called from its transparent seed pouch (*B*) becoming deportment chastity (*Shak*).—**To make an honest woman of,** to marry, esp applied to the case where the man has dishonoured the woman before marriage. [Fr —L *honestus—honor*]

Honey, hun'i, *n* a sweet, thick fluid collected by bees from the flowers of plants anything sweet like honey —*v t* to sweeten to make agreeable: —*pr p* hon'eying, *pa p* hon'eyed ('id) —*adj.* sweet (*Shak*) —*ns* **Honey-bag,** an enlargement of the alimentary canal of the bee in which it carries its load of honey, **Hon'eybear,** a South American carnivorous mammal about the size of a cat, with a long protrusive tongue, which it uses to rob the nests of wild bees, **Honey-buzzard,** a genus of buzzards or falcons, so called from their feeding on bees, wasps, &c , **Hon'eycomb,** a comb or mass of waxy cells formed by bees, in which they store their honey anything like a honey comb —*v t* to fill with cells to perforate —*adj* **Hon'eycombed** (kōmd), formed like a honey comb —*ns* **Honey-crock** (*Spens*), a crock or pot of honey, **Hon'eydew,** a sugary secretion from the leaves of plants in hot weather a fine sort of tobacco moistened with molasses —*adjs* **Hon'eyed, Hon'ied,** covered with honey sweet flattering, **Hon'eyless,** destitute of honey —*ns* **Honey-guide, Indicator,** or **Moroc,** a genus of African birds supposed to guide men to honey by hopping from tree to tree with a peculiar cry, **Hon'eymoon, Hon'eymonth,** the first month after marriage, commonly spent in travelling, before settling down to the business of life —*v i* to keep one's honeymoon —*adj* **Honey-mouthed,** having a honeyed mouth or speech soft or smooth in speech —*ns* **Honey-stalk,** prob the flower of the clover, **Honey-sucker,** a large family of Australian birds, **Hon'eysuckle,** a climbing shrub with beautiful cream coloured flowers, so named because honey is readily sucked from the flower —*adjs* **Honey-sweet,** sweet as honey, **Honey-tongued,** having a honeyed tongue or speech soft or pleasing in speech —**Virgin honey,** honey that flows of itself from the comb, **Wild honey,** honey made by wild bees [A S *hunig,* Ger *honig,* Ice *hunang*]

Hong, hong, *n* a Chinese warehouse a foreign mercantile establishment in China [Chin]

Honk, hongk, *n* the cry of the wild goose —*v t* to give that cry [From the sound]

Honorarium, hon'u ā'ri um, *n* a voluntary fee paid, esp to a professional man for his services [L *honorarium* (*donum*), honorary (gift)]

Honorary, on'u ar i, *adj* conferring honour holding a title or office without performing services or receiving a reward —*n* a fee [L *honorarius—honor*]

Honour, on'ur, *n* the esteem due or paid to worth respect high estimation veneration, said of God that which rightfully attracts esteem exalted rank distinction excellence of character nobleness of mind any special virtue much esteemed any mark of esteem a title of respect (*pl*) privileges of rank or birth civilities paid at whist, one of the four highest trump cards (if one pair of partners hold four honours, they score four points, if three, two points, if only two, none—'Honours easy') (*golf*) the right to play first from the tee academic prizes or distinctions —*v t* to hold in high esteem to respect to adore to exalt to accept and pay when due —*adjs* **Hon'oured; Hon'ourable,** worthy of honour illustrious actuated by principles of honour conferring honour becoming men of exalted station a title of distinction —*adv* **Hon'ourably.**—*n* **Hon'ourableness,** eminence conformity to the principles of honour fairness —*adj.* **Hon'ourless.—Affair of honour,** a duel, **Birthday honours,** honours granted to mark the

monarch's birthday, **Debt of honour** (see **Debt**), **Honour bright!** a kind of interjectional minor oath or appeal to honour, **Honours of war**, the privileges granted to a capitulating force to march out with their arms, flags, &c, **Last honours**, funeral rites obsequies, **Laws of honour**, the conventional rules of honourable conduct, esp as regards duels, **Maid of honour**, a lady in the service of a queen or princess a kind of cheese cake, **Point of honour**, any scruple caused by a sense of duty the obligation to demand and to receive satisfaction for an insult, esp in the duel, **Upon my honour**, an appeal to one's honour in support of a statement, **Word of honour** a promise which cannot be broken without disgrace [Fr —L *honor em, honor*]

Hood, hood, *n* a covering for the head anything resembling such a folding roof for a carriage an ornamental fold at the back of an academic gown, and worn over it —*v t* to cover with a hood to blind —*adjs* **Hood'ed**, **Hood'less**, having no hood —*ns* **Hoodie-crow**, the hooded crow (*Corvus cornix*), **Hood'man**, the person blindfolded in blindman's buff, **Hoodman-blind** (*Shak*), blindman's buff [A S *hód*, Dut *hoed*, Ger *hut*, conn with **Heed.**]

Hoodlum, hōōd'lum, *n* (*Amer slang*) a rowdy, a street bully

Hoodock, hood'ok, *adj* miserly (*Scot*)

Hoodwink, hood'wingk, *v t* to blindfold to cover (*Shak*) to deceive, impose on [**Hood, Wink**]

Hoof, hōōf, *n* the horny substance on the feet of certain animals, as horses, &c a hoofed animal —*v i* (of a hoofed animal) to walk (*pl*) **Hoofs** or **Hooves.**—*adjs* **Hoofed; Hoof'less**, without hoofs, **Hoof-shaped** — **Cloven hoof**, see **Cloven** [A S *hóf*, Ger *huf*, Ice *hófr*, Sans *çapha*]

Hook, hook, *n* a piece of metal bent into a curve, so as to catch or hold anything a snare an advantageous hold a curved instrument for cutting grain a spit of land projecting into the sea, ending in a hook shaped form —*v t* to catch or hold with a hook to draw as with a hook to insnare (*golf*) to drive a ball widely to the left—also *draw* —*v i* to bend to be curved —*adj* **Hooked** —*ns* **Hook'edness**, the state of being bent like a hook, **Hook'er**, he who or that which hooks —*adjs* **Hook-nosed**, having a hooked or curved nose, **Hook'y**, full of or pertaining to hooks —**By hook or by crook**, one way or the other, **Hook and eye**, a contrivance for fastening dresses by means of a hook made to fasten on a ring or eye on another part of the dress, **Off the hooks**, out of gear superseded dead, **On one's own hook**, on one's own responsibility, **To hook it**, to decamp, make off (*slang*) [A S *hóc*, Dut *haak*, Ger *haken*, allied to Gr *kyklos*, a circle]

Hookah, Hooka, hōō'ka, *n* the water tobacco pipe of Arabs, Turks, Persians, Hindus, &c, consisting of a bowl for the tobacco, a water bottle, and a long flexible tube ending in the mouthpiece [Ar *huqqa*]

Hooker, hook'ér, *n* a two masted Dutch vessel, a small fishing smack [Dut *hoeker*]

Hooly, hōōl'i, *adj* (*Scot*) softly, carefully

Hoop, hōōp, *n* a pliant strip of wood or metal formed into a ring or band, for holding together the staves of casks, &c something resembling such · a large ring of wood or metal for a child to trundle a ring (*pl*) elastic materials used to expand the skirt of a lady's dress —*v t* to bind with **hoops** to encircle —*ns* **Hoop-ash**, a kind of ash much used for making hoops (same as *nettle tree*); **Hooped-pot**, a drinking pot provided with **hoops** at equal distances to mark the amount each man should drink, **Hoop'er**, one who hoops casks a cooper, **Hoop'ing**, **Hoop-petticoat** or **skirt**, a petticoat stiffened by means of whalebone, steel, &c [A S *hóp*, Dut *hoep*, cf Ice *hóp*, a bay, and **Hope** (2)]

Hoop, hōōp, *v i* to call out Same as **Whoop.**

Hooping-cough See under **Whoop.**

Hoopoe, hōōp'ō, **Hoopoo**, hōōp'ōō, *n* a genus of birds nearly allied to the hornbills, but differing in their having a graceful carriage, elegant figure, and beautiful crest [L *upupa*, Gr *epops*—imitative]

Hoot, hōōt, *v i* to shout in contempt to cry like an owl —*v t* to drive with cries of contempt —*n* a scornful cry the owl's cry [An imitative word, cf Sw *hut*, begone, W *hwt*, off with it]

Hop, hop, *v i* to leap on one leg to spring to walk lame to limp —*pr p* hopp'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* hopped —*n* a leap on one leg a jump a spring a dance, dancing party —*ns* **Hop-o'-my-thumb**, the diminutive hero of one of Madame D'Aulnoy's famous nursery tales—'*le petit pouce*,' not to be confounded with the analogous Tom Thumb, who is an English hero, **Hopp'ing**, the act of one who hops or leaps on one leg, **Hop, skip, and jump**, a leap on one leg, a skip, and a jump with both legs, **Hop-scotch**, a game in which children hop over lines scotched or traced on the ground —**To hop the twig** (*slang*), to escape one's creditors to die [A S *hoppian*, to dance, Ger *hupfen*]

Hop, hop, *n* a plant with a long twining stalk, the bitter cones of which are much used in brewing and in medicine —*v t* to mix with hops —*v i* to gather hops —*pr p* hopp'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* hopped —*n* **Hop'bind** (corr into *hopbine*), the stalk of the hop —*adj* **Hopped**, impregnated with hops —*ns* **Hopp'er**, one who hops a wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill, so called from its hopping or shaking motion a vessel in which seed corn is carried for sowing, **Hop-flea**, a small coleopterous insect, very destructive to hop plantations in spring, **Hop-fly**, a species of Aphis, or plant louse, important for the injury it inflicts in some seasons on the hop-plantations, **Hop-picker**, one who picks hops a mechanical contrivance for stripping hops from the vines, **Hopp'ing**, the act of gathering hops the time of the hop harvest, **Hop-tree**, an American shrub, planted as an ornamental plant—its fruit is intensely bitter, and is a poor substitute for hops, **Hop'vine**, the stock or stem of the hop [Dut *hop*, Ger *hopfen*]

Hope, hōp, *v i* to cherish a desire of good with expectation of obtaining it to have confidence —*v t* to desire with expectation or with belief in the prospect of obtaining —*n* a desire of some good, with expectation of obtaining it confidence anticipation he who or that which furnishes ground of expectation that which is hoped for —*adj* **Hope'ful**, full of hope having qualities which excite hope promising good or success —*adv* **Hope'fully.**—*n* **Hope'fulness** — *adj* **Hope'less**, without hope giving no ground to expect good or success desperate — *adv* **Hope'lessly.** — *n* **Hope'lessness** — **To hope against hope**, to continue to hope when there is no sufficient reason [A S *hopian—hopa*, hope, Dut *hopen*, Ger *hoffen*, perh akin to L *cupĕre*, to desire]

Hope, hōp, *n* a hollow, a mound the upper end of a narrow mountain valley a comb—common in north country place names [See **Hoop.**]

Hoplite, hop'līt, *n* a heavy armed Greek foot-soldier [Gr *hoplitēs*]

Hopple, hop'l, *v t* to tie the feet close together to prevent hopping or running —*n* chiefly in *pl*, a fetter for horses, &c, when left to graze [A parallel form to **Hobble**, a freq of **Hop.**]

Horal, hōr'al, *adj* relating to an hour —*adj* **Hor'ary,** pertaining to an hour noting the hours hourly continuing an hour [L *hora*, an hour]

Horatian, hō-rā'shan, *adj* pertaining to Horace, the Latin poet (65–8 B C), or to the style of his writings

Horde, hōrd, *n* a migratory or wandering tribe or clan —*v i* to live together as a horde —**Golden horde** (see **Golden**) [Fr —Turk *ordû*, camp —Pers *ôrdû*, court, camp, horde of Tatars]

Horehound See **Hoarhound**

Horizon, ho rī'zun, *n* the circular line formed by the apparent meeting of the earth and sky—in astronomical phrase, the *sensible*, *apparent*, or *visible* horizon, as opp to the *astronomical*, *true*, or *rational* horizon, the circle formed by a plane passing through the centre of the earth, parallel to the sensible horizon, and produced to meet the heavens (*geol*) a stratum marked by the presence of a particular fossil not found in the overlying or underlying beds any level line or surface the limit of one's experience or apprehension —*adj* **Horizon'tal,** pertaining to the horizon parallel to the horizon level near the horizon measured in a plane of the horizon —*adv* **Horizon'tally.** —*n* **Horizontal'ity** —**Artificial horizon,** a small trough containing quicksilver, the surface of which affords a reflection of the celestial bodies [Fr —L —Gr *horizōn* (*kyklos*), bounding (circle), *horizein*, to bound—*horos*, a limit]

Horn, horn, *n* the hard substance projecting from the heads of certain animals, as oxen, &c some thing made of or like a horn, as a powder horn, a drinking horn a symbol of strength (*mus*) a hunting horn an orchestral wind instrument of the trumpet class, with a slender twisted brass tube and bell mouth—also distinctively *French horn* —*v t* to furnish with horns —*adj* **Horned** —**Pull** or **draw in one's horns,** to come down from the high horse, **Put to the horn** (*old Scots law*), to outlaw by three blasts of the horn at the Cross of Edinburgh, **Wear horns,** to be a cuckold —*ns* **Horn'bill,** a bird about the size of the turkey, having a horny excrescence on its bill, **Horn'book,** a first book for children, which formerly consisted of a single leaf set in a frame, with a thin plate of transparent horn in front to preserve it, **Horned-owl,** or **Hornowl,** a species of owl, so called from two tufts of feathers on its head, like horns —*adj* **Horn'-foot,** having a hoof or horn on the foot —*ns* **Horn'ie,** the devil, usually represented with horns, **Horn-gate,** one of the two gates of Dreams, through which pass those visions that come true, while out of the ivory gate pass the unreal, **Horn'ing,** appearance of the moon when in its crescent form (*U S*) a mock serenade with tin horns and any discordant instruments by way of showing public disapproval —**Letters of horning** (*Scots law*), letters running in the sovereign's name, and passing the signet, instructing messengers at arms to charge the debtor to pay, on his failure a caption or warrant for his apprehension being granted —*adjs* **Horn'ish,** like horn hard, **Horn'less,** without horns, **Horn-mad,** mad with rage, as the cuckold at the moment of discovery —*n* **Hornmad'ness** (*Browning*) —*ns* **Horn-maker** (*Shak*), a cuckold maker, **Horn'stone,** a stone much like flint, but more brittle [**Horn** and **Stone**], **Horn'work** (*fort*), an outwork having angular points or horns, and composed of two demi bastions joined by a curtain —*adjs* **Horn'y,** like horn hard callous, **Horny-handed,** with hands hardened by toil —**Horn of plenty,** the symbol of plenty, carried by Ceres in her left arm, filled to overflowing with fruits and flowers (see **Cornucopia**), **Horns of a dilemma** (see **Dilemma**), **Horns of the altar,** the projections at the four corners of the Hebrew altar, to which the victim was bound when about to be sacrificed [A S *horn*, Scand and Ger *horn*, Gael and W *corn*, L *cornu*, Gr *keras*]

Hornbeam, horn'bēm, *n* a tree of Europe and America, the hard white wood of which is used by joiners, &c

Hornblende, horn'blend, *n* a mineral of various colours, found in granite and other igneous rocks that contain quartz [Ger, from *horn*, horn, from the shape of its crystals, and *blende*—*blenden*, to dazzle, from its glittering appearance]

Hornet, horn'et, *n* a species of wasp, so called from its antennæ or horns a person who pesters with petty but ceaseless attacks —**To bring a hornet's nest about one's ears,** to stir up enemies and enmities against one's self [A S *hyrnet*, dim of *horn*]

Hornpipe, horn'pīp, *n* a Welsh musical instrument, consisting of a wooden pipe, with a horn at each end a lively air a lively English dance, usually by one person, popular amongst sailors

Horography, hor-og'ra fi, *n* the art of constructing dials or instruments for indicating the hours [Gr *hōra*, an hour, and *graphein*, to describe]

Horologe, hor'o lōj, *n* any instrument for telling the hours —*ns* **Horol'oger, Horol'ogist,** a maker of clocks, &c, **Horol'ogy,** the science which treats of the construction of machines for telling the hours the office book of the Greek Church for the canonical hours —*adj* **Horolog'ical.** [O Fr *horologe* (Fr *horloge*)—L *horologium*—Gr *hōrologion*—*hōra*, an hour, and *legein*, to tell]

Horometry, hor om'et ri, *n* the art or practice of measuring time —*adj* **Horomet'rical** [Gr *hōra*, an hour, and *metron*, a measure]

Horoscope, hor'o skōp, *n* an observation of the heavens at the hour of a person's birth, by which the astrologer predicted the events of his life a representation of the heavens for this purpose —*n* **Horos'copy,** the art of predicting the events of a person's life from his horoscope aspect of the stars at the time of birth —*adj* **Horoscop'ic.** —*n* **Horos'copist,** an astrologer [Fr —L —Gr *hōroskopos*—*hōra*, an hour, and *skopein*, to observe]

Horrent, hor'ent, *adj* standing on end, as bristles [L *horrens*, *entis*, pr p of *horrēre*, to bristle]

Horrible, hor'i bl, *adj* causing or tending to cause horror dreadful awful terrific —*adv* **Horr'ibly** —*n* **Horr'ibleness** [L *horribilis*—*horrēre*]

Horrid, hor'id, *adj* fitted to produce horror shocking offensive —*adv* **Horr'idly** —*n* **Horr'idness** [L *horridus*—*horrēre*, to bristle]

Horrify, hor'i fi, *v t* to strike with horror —*pa p* horr'ified —*adj* **Horrif'ic,** exciting horror frightful [L *horrificus*—*horror*, and *facĕre*, to make]

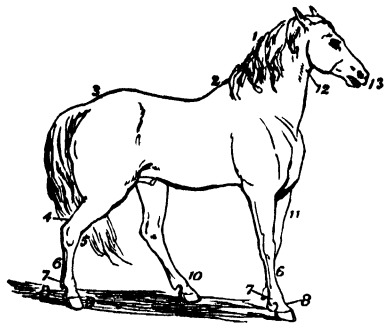
Horror, hor'ur, *n* a shuddering excessive fear that which excites horror —*adjs* **Horror-stricken,** or **-struck,** struck with horror —**The horrors,** extreme depression delirium tremens [L —*horrēre*, to bristle, to shudder]

Hors de combat, or de kom bä', out of the fighting, disabled [Fr]

Hors-d'œuvre, or duvr', a preliminary snack that does not form part of the regular *menu*

Horse, hors, *n* a well-known quadruped (*collectively*) cavalry that by which something is supported, as 'clothes-horse,' &c, a wooden frame on which soldiers were formerly made to ride as a punishment—also *Timber-mare* —*v t* to mount

on a horse to provide with a horse to sit astride to carry on the back —*v t.* to get on



Horse—with names of parts 1, crest, 2, withers, 3, croup, 4, hamstring, 5, hock, 6, cannon, 7, fetlock, 8, pastern, 9, hoof, 10, coronet, 11, arm, 12, gullet, 13, muzzle

horseback —*ns* **Horse'back**, the back of a horse, **Horse-bean**, a large bean given to horses, **Horse-block**, a block or stage by which to mount or dismount from a horse, **Horse-boat**, a boat for carrying horses, or one towed by a horse, **Horse-box**, a railway car for transporting horses in, or a stall on shipboard, **Horse-breaker**, **Horse-tamer**, one whose business is to break or tame horses, or to teach them to draw or carry—**Pretty horsebreaker**, a woman with little virtue to lose, **Horse-car**, a car drawn by horses; **Horse-chestnut**, a large variety of chestnut, prob so called from its coarseness contrasted with the edible chestnut the tree that produces it (see **Chestnut**), **Horse-cloth**, a cloth for covering a horse, **Horse-couper** (*Scot*), a horse dealer, **Horse-dealer**, one who deals in horses, **Horse-drench**, a dose of physic for a horse, **Horse-fly**, a large fly that stings horses, **Horse-guards**, horse soldiers employed as guards, the 3d heavy cavalry regiment of the British army, forming part of the household troops the War Office, or public office in Whitehall, London, appropriated to the departments of the commander-in chief of the British army, **Horse-hair**, the hair of horses haircloth, **Horse-hoe**, a hoe drawn by horses, **Horse-latitudes**, a part of the North Atlantic Ocean noted for long calms, so called from the frequent necessity of throwing part of a cargo of horses overboard from want of water when becalmed, **Horse-laugh**, a harsh, boisterous laugh, **Horse-leech**, a large species of leech, so named from its fastening on horses when wading in the water a bloodsucker (Prov xxx 15), **Horse-litter**, a litter or bed borne between two horses, **Horse'man**, a rider on horseback a mounted soldier, **Horse'manship**, the art of riding, and of training and managing horses, **Horse-marine**, an imaginary being for whom wild flights of imagination had best be reserved ('Tell it to the horse marines'), **Horse-milliner**, one who provides the trappings for horses; **Horse-mint**, a common European wild mint the American *Monarda punctata*—**Sweet horse-mint**, the common dittany, **Horse-pistol**, a large pistol carried in a holster, **Horse-play**, rough, boisterous play, **Horse-pond**, a pond for watering horses at, **Horse-power**, the power a horse can exert, or its equivalent = that required to raise 33,000 lb avoirdupois one foot per minute a standard for estimating the power of steam-engines; **Horse-race**, a race by horses, **Horse-racing**, the practice of racing or running horses in matches, **Horse-radish**, a plant with a pungent root, used in medicine and as a condiment, **Horse-rake**, a rake drawn by horses; **Horse-shoe**, a shoe for horses, consisting of a curved piece of iron —*adj* shaped like a horse-shoe —*ns* **Horse-tail**, a genus of leafless plants with hollow rush like stems, so called from their likeness to a horse's tail, **Horse-trainer**, one who trains horses for racing, &c, **Horse-whip**, a whip for driving horses—*v t* to strike with a horse whip to lash —*n* **Hors'ing**, birching a school-boy mounted on another's back —*adj* **Hors'y**, of or pertaining to horses devoted to horse racing or breeding —*n* **Hors'iness** —**A dark horse** (see **Dark**), **Flog a dead horse**, to try to work up excitement about a threadbare subject, **Get on** or **mount the high horse**, to assume consequential airs, **Put the cart before the horse** (see **Cart**), **Ride the wooden horse** (see above) [A S *hors*, Ice *hross*, Old High Ger *hros* (Ger *ross*), perh akin to Sans *hresh*, to neigh, but more prob conn with L *currĕre*, *cursus*, to run]

Hortative, hort'a tiv, **Hortatory**, hort'a tor i, *adj* inciting encouraging giving advice [L *hortāri*, *hortātus*, to incite]

Horticulture, hor'ti kul tūi, *n* the art of cultivating gardens —*adj* **Horticul'tural**, pertaining to the culture of gardens —*n* **Horticul'turist**, one versed in the art of cultivating gardens —**Hortus siccus**, a collection of dried plants arranged in a book [L *hortus*, a garden, and *cultura*—*colĕre*, to cultivate See **Culture**]

Hosanna, hō zan'a, *n* an exclamation of praise to God, or a prayer for blessings [Lit 'save, I pray,' Gr *hōsanna*—Heb *hōshī'āh nnā*, *hōshīa'*, save, and *nā*, I pray]

Hose, hōz, *n* a covering for the legs or feet stockings socks a flexible pipe for conveying water, so called from its shape (*pl*) **Hose**, (*B*) **Hos'en**.—*ns* **Hose'man**, one who directs the stream of water from the hose of a fire engine, **Ho'sier**, one who deals in hose, or stockings and socks, &c, **Ho'siery**, hose in general [A S *hosa*, pl *hosan*, Dut *hoos*, Ger *hose*]

Hospice, hos'pēs, *n* a house of entertainment for strangers, esp such kept by monks on some Alpine passes for travellers [Fr —L *hospitium* —*hospes*, a stranger who is treated as a guest, one who treats another as his guest]

Hospitable, hos'pit abl, *adj* entertaining strangers and guests kindly and without reward showing kindness generous bountiful —*adv* **Hos'pitably** —*n* **Hos'pitableness**.

Hospitage, hos'pi tāj, *n* (*Spens*) hospitality

Hospital, hos'pit al, or os', *n* a building for the reception and treatment of the old, the sick, and hurt, &c, or for the support and education of the young —**Hospital Saturday**, or **Sunday**, days set apart for the collection of funds on behalf of hospitals —**Convalescent hospital**, one intermediate between the ordinary hospital and the patient's own home, **Cottage hospital**, a small establishment where hospital treatment is carried on at little expense, and with simple arrangements, **Lock hospital**, one for the treatment of venereal diseases, **Magdalen hospital**, an institution for the reclamation of fallen women, **Marine** or **Naval hospital**, a special hospital for sick sailors, or for men in the naval service, **Maternity hospital**, one for women in labour [O Fr *hospital*—Low L *hospitale*—*hospes*, a guest See **Hospice**]

Hospitality, hos pi tal'it i, *n* the practice of one who is hospitable friendly welcome and entertainment of guests

Hospitaller, hos'pit al er, *n* one of a charitable brotherhood for the care of the sick in hospitals one of an order of knights, commonly called Knights of St John (otherwise called Knights

of Rhodes, and afterwards of Malta), who about 1048 built a hospital for the care and cure of pilgrims at Jerusalem.

Hospodar, hos'po dăr, *n* formerly the title of the princes of Moldavia and Wallachia [Slav]

Hoss, a vulgarism for **Horse.**

Host, hōst, *n* one who entertains a stranger or guest at his house without reward an innkeeper an organism on which another lives as a parasite —*fem* **Host'ess**; **Hostess-ship** (*Shak*), the character or office of a hostess —*adj* **Host'less** (*Spens*), destitute of a host, inhospitable —**To reckon** or **count without one's host,** to misjudge, the original idea being that of totting up one's bill without reference to the landlord [O Fr *hoste*—L *hospes, hospitis*]

Host, hōst, *n* an army, a large multitude —**Heavenly host,** the angels and archangels, **Lord of hosts,** a favourite Hebrew term for Jehovah, considered as head of the hosts of angels, the hosts of stars, &c , **A host in himself,** one of great strength, skill, or resources, within himself —*n* **Host'ing** (*Milton*), an encounter of hosts, a battle (*Spens*) an assemblage of hosts, a muster [Orig an enemy, O Fr *host* —L *hostis*, an enemy]

Host, hōst, *n* in the R C Church, the consecrated bread of the Eucharist, in which Christ is offered —a thin circular wafer of unleavened bread [L *hostia*, a victim—*hostire*, to strike]

Hostage, hos'tāj, *n* one remaining with the enemy as a pledge for the fulfilment of the conditions of a treaty —**Hostages to fortune,** a man's wife, children, &c [O Fr *hostage* (Fr *ôtage*)—Low L *obsidaticus*—L *obses, obsidis*, a hostage]

Hostel, hos'tel, **Hostelry,** hos'tel ri, *n* an inn in some universities an extra-collegiate hall for students [O Fr *hostel, hostellerie* See **Hotel**]

Hostile, hos'til, *adj* belonging to an enemy showing enmity warlike adverse —*adv* **Hos'tilely.**—*n* **Hostil'ity,** enmity (*pl*) **Hostil'ities,** acts of warfare [L *hostilis—hostis*]

Hostler, Ostler, hos'ler, or os' , *n* he who has the care of horses at an inn [**Hostler = Hosteleer**]

Hot, hot, *adj* having heat very warm fiery pungent animated ardent in temper fervent. vehement violent passionate lustful —*adv* **Hot'ly.**—*adj* **Hot-and-hot,** of food cooked and served up at once in hot dishes —*ns* **Hot'bed,** a glass covered bed heated for bringing forward plants rapidly any place favourable to rapid growth or development, as 'a hotbed of vice,' &c , **Hot'blast,** a blast of heated air blown into a furnace to raise the heat —*adj* **Hot-blooded,** having hot blood high spirited irritable —*n* **Hot-cockles,** an old game in which a person is blindfolded, and being struck, guesses who strikes him —**Hot coppers** (see **Copper**), **Hot cross buns** (see **Cross**), **Hot foot,** with speed, fast —*adj* **Hot-headed,** hot in the head having warm passions violent impetuous —*ns* **Hot'house,** a house kept hot for the rearing of tender plants any heated chamber or drying-room, esp that where pottery is placed before going into the kiln, **Hot'ness, Hot'-pot,** a dish of chopped mutton seasoned and stewed with sliced potatoes —*v t* **Hot'press,** to press paper, &c between hot plates to produce a glossy surface —*ns* **Hot'spur,** one pressing his steed with spurs as in hot haste a violent, rash man, **Hot-trod,** the hot pursuit in old Border forays —*adj* **Hot-short,** brittle when heated —*ns* **Hot-wall,** a wall enclosing passages for hot air, affording warmth to fruit trees trained against it, when needed, **Hot-well,** in a condensing engine, a reservoir for the warm water drawn off from the condenser —**In hot water,** in a state of trouble or anxiety, **To make a place too hot to hold a person,** to make it impossible for him to stay there [A S *hât*, Ger *heiss*, Sw. *het* See **Heat.**]

Hot, hot, **Hote,** hōt (*Spens*), named, called [*Pa.t* and *pa p* of **Hight.**]

Hotchpotch, hoch'poch, **Hotchpot,** hoch'pot, **Hodgepodge,** hoj'poj, *n* a confused mass of ingredients shaken or mixed together in the same pot a kind of mutton broth in which green peas take the place of barley or rice —**Hotchpot,** a phrase used in English law to denote that, where one child has already received an advancement out of the father's estate, that child must bring such portion into hotchpot before he will be allowed to share with the other children, under the statute of distributions, after the father's death [Fr *hochepot—hocher*, to shake, and *pot*, a pot—Old Dut *hutsen*, to shake, and Dut *pot*, a pot See **Hustle** and **Pot**]

Hotel, hō tel', *n* a superior house for the accommodation of strangers an inn in France, also a public office, a private town house, a palace —*n* **Hôtel-de-ville** (Fr), a town hall [M E *hostel* —O Fr *hostel* (Fr *hôtel*)—L *hospitalia*, guest chambers—*hospes* See **Hospital**]

Hottentot, hot'n tot, *n* a native of the Cape of Good Hope a brutish individual [Dut, because the language of the S Africans seemed to the first Dutch settlers to sound like a repetition of the syllables *hot* and *tot*, Dut *en* = and]

Hottering, hot'er ing, *adj* (*prov*) raging

Houdah. See **Howdah.**

Houdan, hōō'dang, *n* a valued breed of domestic fowls, originally French, named from Houdan in the department of Seine et Oise

Hough, hok, **Hock,** hok, *n* the joint on the hind leg of a quadruped, between the knee and fetlock, corresponding to the ankle joint in man in man, the back part of the knee joint the ham —*v t* to hamstring —*pr p* hough'ing, *pa p* houghed (hokt) [A S *hôh*, the heel]

Hound, hownd, *n* a dog used in hunting a cur a caitiff —*v t* to set on in chase to hunt to urge, pursue, harass (*on*) —**Houndfish,** same as **Dogfish.**—*ns* **Hound's-berry,** the common dog wood, **Hound's-tongue,** a plant, so called from the shape of its leaves —**Master of hounds,** the master of a pack of hounds [Orig the dog generally, from A S *hund*, akin to Gr *kyōn*, *kynos*, L *canis*, Sans *çvan*]

Hour, owr, *n* 60 min , or the 24th part of a day the time indicated by a clock, &c an hour's journey or three miles a time or occasion (*pl*) (*myth*) the goddesses of the seasons and the hours set times of prayer, the *canonical hours*, the offices or services prescribed for these, or a book containing them —*adj* **Hour'ly,** happening or done every hour frequent —*adv* every hour frequently —*ns* **Hour'glass,** an instrument for measuring the hours by the running of sand from one glass vessel into another, **Hour'-hand,** the hand which shows the hour on a clock, &c , **Hour'plate,** the plate of a timepiece on which the hours are marked the dial —**At the eleventh hour,** at the last moment possible (Matt xx 6, 9), **In a good** or **evil hour,** acting under a fortunate or an unfortunate impulse—from the old belief in astrological influences, **The hour is come,** the destined day of fate has come (John, xiii 1), **The small hours,** the early hours of the morning, **Three hours service,** a service held continuously on Good Friday, from noon to 3 PM , in commemoration of the time of Christ's agony on the cross, **To keep good hours,** to go to bed and to rise early to lead a quiet and regular life. [O Fr *hore* (Fr *heure*)—L *hora*—Gr *hōra*]

Houri, how'ri, *n* a nymph of the Mohammedan paradise. [Pers *huri*—Ar *huriya*, a black eyed girl]

House, hows, *n* a building for dwelling in a dwelling place an inn household affairs a family kindred a trading establishment one of the twelve divisions of the heavens in astrology one of the estates of the legislature (House of Lords or Upper House, House of Commons or Lower House, also Upper and Lower Houses of Convocation, House of Representatives, &c) (at Oxford) **The House**, Christ Church College the audience at a place of entertainment, a theatre, &c (a full house, a thin house) the workhouse (*coll*) (*pl*) **Houses** (howz'ez) —*v t* **House** (howz), to protect by covering to shelter to store to provide houses for —*v i* to take shelter to reside —*ns* **House-agent**, one who has the letting of houses, **House-boat**, a barge with a deck cabin that may serve as a dwelling place, **House-bote**, wood that a tenant may take to repair his house, or for fuel, **House-breaker**, one who breaks open and enters a house by day for the purpose of stealing, **House-breaking**, **House-carl**, a member of a king or noble's body guard, in Danish and early English history, **House-duty** or **tax**, a tax laid on inhabited houses, **House-factor** (*Scot*), a house agent, **House-father**, the male head of a household or community, **House-flag**, the distinguishing flag of a shipowner or company of such, **House-fly**, the common fly universally distributed, **House'hold**, those who are held together in the same house, and compose a family—*adj* pertaining to the house and family —**The Household**, the royal domestic establishment, **Household gods**, one's favourite domestic things—a playful use of the Roman *penates* (q v), **Household troops**, six regiments whose peculiar duty is to attend the sovereign and defend the metropolis, **A household word**, a familiar saying —*ns* **House'holder**, the holder or tenant of a house, **House'keeper**, a female servant who keeps or has the chief care of the house one who stays much at home, **House'keeping**, the keeping or management of a house or of domestic affairs hospitality—*adj* domestic —*n* **House-leek**, a plant with red star like flowers and succulent leaves that grows on the roofs of houses —*adj* **House'less**, without a house or home having no shelter —*n* **House'maid**, a maid employed to keep a house clean, &c —**Housemaid's knee**, an inflammation of the sac between the knee pan and the skin, to which housemaids are specially liable through kneeling on damp floors —*ns* **House-mate**, one sharing a house with another, **House-mother**, the mother of a family, the female head of a family —**House of call**, a house where the journeymen of a particular trade call when out of work, **House of correction**, a jail, **House of God, prayer**, or **worship**, a place of worship, **House of ill fame**, a bawdy house —*ns* **House-room**, room or place in a house, **House-steward**, a steward who manages the household affairs of a great family, **House-surgeon**, the surgeon or medical officer in a hospital who resides in the house—so also **House-physician**; **House-warming**, an entertainment given when a family enters a new house, as if to warm it, **Housewife** (hows'wif, huz'wif, or huz'if), the mistress of a house a female domestic manager a small case for articles of female work, **House'wifery** (*Scot* **House'wifeskep**).—*adj* **House'wifely** —**Bring down the house**, to evoke such applause in a place of entertainment as seems to threaten its downfall; **Cry from the house-top**, to announce in the most public manner possible, **Keep a good house**, to keep up a plentifully supplied table, **Keep house**, to maintain or manage an establishment, **Keep open house**, to give entertainment to all comers, **Keep the house**, to be confined to the house, **Like a house afire**, with astonishing rapidity [A S *hús*, Goth *hus*, Ger *haus*]

Housel, howz'el, *n* the Eucharist the act of taking the same —*n* **Housel-ing-cloth**, a linen cloth held or stretched beneath the communicants —*adj* **Hous'ling** (*Spens*), sacramental [A S *húsel*, sacrifice]

Housing, howz'ing, *n* an ornamental covering for a horse a saddle cloth (*pl*) the trappings of a horse [O Fr *housse*, a mantle, prob from Middle High Ger *hulst*, a covering, cf **Hull**]

Housty, hows'ti, *n* a sore throat (*prov*)

Hout-tout, hoot toot, *int* Same as **Hoot**

Houyhnhnm, whin'im, *n* one of the noble rational horse race in *Gulliver's Travels* [Framed from the word *whinny*]

Hova, hō'va, *n* one of the dominant race in Madagascar (*pl*) **Ho'vas**

Hove, hōv, *v t* (*Spens*) to heave, to raise

Hove, hōv, *v i* (*Spens*) to hover, to loiter

Hove, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Heave**

Hovel, hov'el, *n* a small or mean dwelling a shed —*v t* to put in a hovel to shelter to construct a chimney so as to prevent smoking, by making two of the more exposed walls higher than the others, or making an opening on one side near the top —*pr p* hov'elling, *pa p* hov'elled —*n* **Hov'eller**, a boatman acting as a non certificated pilot or doing any kind of occasional work on the coast a small coasting vessel [Dim of A S *hof*, a dwelling]

Hover, hov'er, *v i* to remain aloft flapping the wings to wait in suspense to move about near —*adv* **Hov'eringly**, in a hovering manner [Prob formed from A S *hof*, and therefore lit 'to abide ']

How, how, *adv* in what manner to what extent for what reason by what means from what cause in what condition (*New Test*) some times = that — **The how and the why**, the manner and the cause [A S *hú* is prob a form of *hwí*, in what way, why, the instrumental case of *hwá*, who]

How, Howe, how, *n* (*Scot*) a hollow, glen, dell, or narrow plain [Prob related to **Hole**.]

How how, *n* (*prov*) a low hill [Akin to **High**, A S *héah*]

Howbe, how'bē, *conj* (*Spens*) howbeit

Howbeit, how bē'it, *conj* be it how it may notwithstanding yet however

Howdah, Houdah, how'da, *n* a seat fixed on an elephant's back [Ar *hauday*]

Howdie, Howdy, how'di, *n* (*Scot*) a midwife [Webster ingeniously at least suggests a derivation in 'how d' ye?' the first question a midwife would naturally ask her patient on delivery]

Howdy, how'di, *int* a coll form of the common greeting 'How do you [do]?'—*n* **Howdy-do**, a troublesome state of matters

However, how ev'er, *adv* and *conj* in whatever manner or degree nevertheless at all events [**How, Ever.**]

Howff, Houff, howf, *n* (*Scot*) a haunt, resort —*v i* to resort to a place [A S *hof*, a house]

Howitzer, how'its er, *n* a short, light cannon, used for throwing shells [Ger *haubitze*, orig *hauffnitz*—Bohem *haufnice*, a sling]

Howk, howk, *v t* and *v i* (*Scot*) to dig, burrow

Howker, how'ker, *n* Same as **Hooker**

Howl, howl, *v i* to yell or cry, as a wolf or dog to utter a long, loud, whining sound to wail to roar —*v t* to utter with outcry —*pr p* howl'-

ing, *pa p* howled —*n* a loud, prolonged cry of distress a mournful cry —*n* **Howl'er**, a South American monkey, with prodigious power of voice (*slang*) a glaring or very stupid error —*adj* **Howl'ing**, filled with howlings, as of the wind, or of wild beasts (*slang*) tremendous—*n* a howl [O Fr *huller*—L *ululāre*, to shriek or howl—*ulula*, an owl, cf Ger *heulen*, Eng *owl*]

Howlet, how'let Same as **Owlet**

Howso, how'so, *adv* howsoever

Howsoever, how so ev'er, *adv* in what way soever although however —Provincial forms are **Howsomever** and **Howsomdever.**

Hox, hoks, *v t* (*Shak*) to hough or hamstring

Hoy, hoi, *n* a large one decked boat, commonly rigged as a sloop [Dut *heu*, Flem *hui*]

Hoy, hoi, *int* ho! stop!—*v t* to incite, chase, or drive on [From the sound]

Hoyden, or **Hoiden**, hoi'den, *n* a tomboy, a romp [Old Dut *heyden*, a heathen, a gipsy, *heyde*, heath]

Hub, hub, *n* the projecting nave of a wheel a projection on a wheel for the insertion of a pin the hilt of a weapon a mark at which quoits, &c are cast —**Hub** (i e centre) **of the universe**, Boston, U S [A form of **Hob.**]

Hubble, hub'l, *n* (*Scot*) an uproar

Hubble-bubble, hub'l bub'l, *n* a kind of tobacco-pipe, used in the E Indies, in which the smoke is drawn through water with a bubbling sound [Reduplic from **Bubble.**]

Hubbub, hub'ub, *n* a confused sound of many voices riot uproar [Either from the repetition of *hoop*, *whoop* (q v), or in imitation of the confused noise of numerous voices, like *mur-mur* in Latin Cf **Barbarian.**]

Hubby, hub'bi, *n* a diminutive of husband (*coll*)

Huckaback, huk'a bak, *n* a coarse variety of linen for towels, &c, having raised figures on it [Skeat suggests as the orig meaning 'pedlar's ware,' Low Ger *hukkebak*, cf **Hawker**]

Huckle, huk'l, *n* a haunch the hip —*adjs* **Huckle-backed**, **Huckle-shouldered**, having the back or shoulders round like a haunch —*n* **Huckle-bone**, the hip bone, or ankle bone [Dim of **Huck**, a prov Eng form of **Hook**, from its bent or jointed appearance]

Huckleberry, huk'l ber'ri, *n* a N American shrub (Gaylussacia) with blue berries [Prob a corr of **Hurtleberry**]

Huckster, huk'ster, *n* a retailer of small wares, a hawker or pedlar a mean, trickish fellow —*fem* **Huck'stress.**—*v i* to deal in small articles, to higgle meanly [Orig and properly a fem form of an Old Low Ger root, of which *hawker* is the masculine This root is found in Dut *heuker*, a retailer, from Old Dut *hucken*, to stoop or bow, and conn with Ice *húka*, to sit on one's hams (whence Eng **Hug**), dial Ger *hucke*, the bent back See **Hawker, Hook, Huckle**]

Huddle, hud'l, *v i* to put up things confusedly to hurry in disorder to crowd —*v t* to throw or crowd together in confusion to put on hastily —*n* a crowd tumult confusion [M E *hodren*, prob a freq of *huden*, to **Hide.**]

Hudibrastic, hū di bras'tik, *adj* similar in style to *Hudibras*, a metrical burlesque on the Puritans by Samuel Butler (1612–80) doggerel

Hue, hū, *n* appearance colour tint dye —*adj* **Hue'less.** [A S *hiw*, *heow*, Goth *hiwi*, Sw *hy*, appearance, complexion]

Hue, hū, *n* a shouting —**Hue and cry**, a loud clamour about something, esp the old practice of pursuing felons and offenders with loud shouts name of a police gazette, established in 1710 [Fr *huer*, of imitative origin]

Huff, huf, *n* sudden anger or arrogance a fit of disappointment or anger a boaster —*v t* to swell to bully to remove a 'man' from the board for not capturing pieces open to him, as in draughts —*v i* to swell to bluster —*adjs.* **Huff'ish**, or **Huffy**, given to huff insolent arrogant —*adv* **Huff'ishly** —*ns* **Huff'ishness**, **Huff'iness.** [An imitative word, like *puff*, cf Ger *hauchen*, to breathe]

Hug, hug, *v t* to embrace closely and fondly to cherish to congratulate (one's self) (*naut*) to keep close to —*v i* to crowd together —*pr p* hugg'ing, *pa p* hugged —*n* a close and fond embrace a particular grip in wrestling [Scand, orig 'to squat or cower together,' as in Ice *húka*, to sit on one's hams See **Huckster**]

Huge, hūj, *adj* having great dimensions, especially height enormous monstrous (*B*) large in number —*adv* **Huge'ly** —*n* **Huge'ness** [M E *huge*, formed by dropping *a* (supposed article) from O Fr *ahuge*, the root of which may prob be found in Dut *hoog*, Ger *hoch*, Eng **High.**]

Hugger-mugger, hug'er mug'er, *n* secrecy confusion [Perh a rhyming extension of **Hug**]

Huguenot, hū'ge not, or nō, *n* the name formerly given in France to an adherent of the Reformation [Of the many etymologies the best is that which makes the word a dim of the personal name *Hugo*, *Hugon*, *Hugues*, Hugh, the name of some one of the French Calvinists, and afterwards applied as a nickname to them all One of the most commonly given is the Swiss *eidgue not*, Ger *eidgenoss*, pl *en*, confederates]

Huia-bird, hwē'a berd, *n* a New Zealand starling [From the note]

Hulk, hulk, *n* the body of a ship an old ship unfit for service a big lubberly fellow anything unwieldy—often confounded in meaning with **Hull**, the body of a ship (*pl*) **The hulks**, old ships formerly used as prisons —*adjs* **Hulk'ing** — also **Hulk'y**, clumsy [Orig a large merchant ship, from Low L *hulka*—Gr *holkas*, a ship which is towed—*helkein*, to draw]

Hull, hul, *n* the husk or outer covering of anything —*v t* to strip off the hull to husk [A S *hulu*, a husk, as of corn—*helan*, to cover, Ger *hülle*, a covering, *hehlen*, to cover]

Hull, hul, *n* the frame or body of a ship —*v t* to pierce the hull (as with a cannon ball) —*v i* to float or drive on the water, as a mere hull [Same word as above, perh modified in meaning by confusion with Dut *hol*, a ship's hold, or with **Hulk**]

Hullabaloo, hul'lā-ba loo', *n* an uproar

Hullo, hul lō', *v*, *n*, and *interj* Same as **Halloo.**

Hully, hul'i, *adj* having husks or pods

Hulsean, hul'sē an, *adj* of or pertaining to John Hulse (1708–89), founder of the Hulsean divinity lectures at Cambridge

Hum, hum, *v i* to make a buzzing sound like bees to utter a low, droning sound to supply an interval in speaking by an audible sound —*v t* to sing in a low tone to applaud anything by humming —*pr p* humm'ing, *pa p* hummed —*n* the noise of bees and some other insects any low, dull noise —*int* a sound with a pause implying doubt —**Humming ale**, ale that froths up well, or that makes the head hum, **To hum and haw**, to hesitate in giving a direct answer, **To make things hum**, to set things agoing briskly [An imitative word, cf Ger *hummen*, *humsen*, Dut *hommelen*]

Hum, hum, *v t* to impose on —*n* an imposition [Contr of **Humbug**]

Human, hū'man, *adj* belonging or pertaining to man or mankind having the qualities of a man. —*n* a human being (*coll*)—*adv* **Hu'manly.** [Fr —L *humanus*—*homo*, a human being]

Humane, hū mān', *adj* having the feelings proper to man kind tender merciful —*adv* **Hu-**

mane'ly.—*n* **Humane'ness,** the quality of being humane or kind tenderness

Humanise, hū'man īz, *v t* to render human or humane to soften —*v i* to become humane or civilised

Humanist, hū'man-ist, *n* a student of polite literature at the Renaissance, a student of Greek and Roman literature a student of human nature —*n* **Hu'manism,** polite learning, literary culture any system which puts human interests paramount —*adj* **Humanist'ic**

Humanitarian, hū man'i tā'ri an, *n* one who denies Christ's divinity, and holds him to be a mere man a philanthropist —*adj* of or belonging to humanity, benevolent —*n* **Humanitā'rianism.**

Humanity, hū man'it i, *n* the nature peculiar to a human being the kind feelings of man benevolence tenderness mankind collectively (*pl*) **Human'ities,** in Scotland, grammar, rhetoric, Latin, Greek, and poetry, so called from their humanising effects —**Professor of Humanity,** in Scotch universities, the Professor of Latin [Fr —L *humanitas—humanus—homo*, a man]

Humankind, hū'man kīnd, *n* the human species

Humble, hum'bl, or um'bl, *adj* low meek modest —*v t* to bring down to the ground to lower to abase to mortify to degrade —*n* **Hum'bleness** —*adv* **Hum'bly.** [Fr —L *humilis*, low—*humus*, the ground]

Humble, hum'bl, *adj* having no horns

Humble-bee, hum'bl bē, *n* the humming bee a genus of social bees which construct their hives under ground [*Humble* is a freq of **Hum.**]

Humble-pie, hum'bl pī, *n* a pie made of the umbles or numbles (liver, heart, &c.) of a deer —**To eat humble-pie,** to humiliate one's self, eat one's own words

Humbless, hum'bles, *n* (*Spens*) humbleness, low obeisance [O Fr *humblesse*]

Humbling, hum'bling, *adj* making humble —*n* a humiliation —*adv* **Hum'blingly,** in a humiliating manner

Humbug, hum'bug, *n* an imposition under fair pretences hollowness, pretence one who so imposes a kind of candy —*v t* to deceive to hoax —*pr p* hum'bugging, *pa p* hum'bugged —*adj* **Humbug'able,** capable of being humbugged —*ns* **Hum'bugger,** one who humbugs, **Hum'buggery,** the practice of humbugging [Orig 'a false alarm,' 'a bugbear,' from **Hum** and **Bug,** a frightful object Approbation in public places was formerly expressed by humming, which in fashionable slang about 1735–40 came to be connected with anything flattering, deceiving, false]

Humbuzz, the same as the Bull roarer (q v)

Humdrum, hum'drum, *adj* dull droning monotonous commonplace —*n* a stupid fellow monotony, tedious talk [Compound of **Hum** and **Drum**]

Humdudgeon, hum'duj-on, *n* (*Scot*) an unnecessary outcry

Humectant, hū mek'tant, *adj* pertaining to remedies supposed to increase the fluidity of the blood —*adj* **Humec'tive,** having the power to moisten —*n* **Humectā'tion.**—*v t* **Hu'mefy,** to make moist. [L *humectans* — *humēre*, to be moist]

Humeral, hū'mer al, *adj* belonging to the shoulder —*n.* an oblong scarf worn round the priest's shoulders at certain parts of the Mass and of Benediction [Fr —L *humerus*, the shoulder]

Humerus, hū'mėr us, *n* the arm from the shoulder to the elbow the bone of the upper arm —*adjs* **Humero-cubital, Humero-digital, Humero-dorsal, Humero-metacarpal, Humero-radial.** [L, 'the shoulder']

Humet, Humette, hū met', *n* (*her*) a fesse or bar cut off short at each end —*adj* **Humeté.**

Humgruffin, hum'gruf-in, *n* a terrible person

Humian, hūm'i an, *adj* of or pertaining to David Hume (1711–76), or his philosophy

Humhum, hum'hum, *n* a kind of plain, coarse cotton cloth used in E Indies [?]

Humic, hū'mik, *adj* denoting an acid formed by the action of alkalies on humus or mould

Humid, hū'mid, *adj* moist damp rather wet —*ns* **Hu'midness, Humid'ity,** moisture a moderate degree of wetness [L *humidus—humēre*, to be moist]

Humiliate, hū mil'i āt, *v t* to make humble to depress to lower in condition —*n* **Humiliā'tion,** the act of humiliating abasement mortification —*adj* **Humil'iant,** humiliating [L *humiliāre, -ātum*]

Humility, hū mil'i ti, *n* the state or quality of being humble lowliness of mind modesty [O Fr *humilite*—L *humilitat em—humilis*, low]

Humine, hūm'in, *n* Same as **Humus**

Humming, hum'ing, *n* a low, murmuring sound, like that made by bees —*n* **Humming-bird,** a tropical bird, of brilliant plumage and rapid flight, so called from the humming sound of its wings [From **Hum**]

Hummock, hum'uk, *n* a hillock pile or ridge (of ice) (*Scot*) a fistful —*adjs* **Humm'ocked, Humm'ocky.** [Dim of **Hump**]

Hummum, the same as **Hammam** (q v)

Humour, hū'mur, or ū'mur, *n* the moisture or fluids of animal bodies an animal fluid in an unhealthy state state of mind (because once thought to depend on the humours of the body), as 'good' and 'ill humour' disposition caprice a mental quality which delights in ludicrous and mirthful ideas playful fancy —*v t* to go in with the humour of to gratify by compliance —*adj* **Hu'moral,** pertaining to or proceeding from the humours —*ns* **Hu'moralism,** the state of being humoral the doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humours, **Hu'moralist,** one who favours the doctrine of humoralism, **Hu'morist,** one whose conduct and conversation are regulated by humour or caprice one who studies or portrays the humours of people one possessed of humour a writer of comic stories —*adjs* **Hu'morless,** without humour, **Hu'morous,** governed by humour capricious irregular full of humour exciting laughter, **Hu'moursome,** capricious, petulant —*n* **Hu'moursomeness** —*adv* **Hu'morously.**—*n* **Hu'morousness.** —**The new humour,** a modern literary product in which there is even less humour than novelty [O Fr *humor* (Fr *humeur*)—L *humor—humēre*, to be moist]

Hump, hump, *n* a lump or hunch upon the back —*v i* to bend in a hump to prepare for a great exertion (*U S slang*) to vex or annoy (*slang*) —*n* **Hump'back,** a back with a hump or hunch a person with a humpback —*adjs* **Hump'backed,** having a humpback, **Hump'y,** full of humps or protuberances, **Humped,** having a hump on the back [Prob a nasalised form of **Heap**]

Humph, humf, *int* an exclamation expressive of dissatisfaction or incredulity

Humphrey, To dine with See **Dine.**

Humpty-dumpty, hum'ti dum'ti, *n* a short, squat, egg like being of nursery folklore

Humstrum, hum'strum, *n* a hurdy gurdy

Humus, hūm'us, **Humine,** hūm'in, *n* a brown or black powder in rich soils, formed by the action of air on animal or vegetable matter [L, 'the ground,' akin to Gr *chamai*, on the ground]

Hun, hun, *n* one of a powerful, squat, swarthy, and savage nomad race of Asia, probably of Mongolian or Tartar stock, who began to move west

wards in Europe about 372 A D, pushing the Goths before them across the Danube Under Attila's reign (433–453) they overran Europe, and exacted tribute from Rome, but their power crumbled into ruins under the intestine strife of his sons and generals and the combined attacks of their enemies a shortened form of Hungarian —*adjs* **Hun'nic, Hun'nish.**

Hunch, hunsh, *n* a hump, esp on the back a lump —*n* **Hunch'back,** one with a hunch or lump on his back.—*adj* **Hunch'backed,** having a humpback [The nasalised form of **Hook**; cog with Ger *hucke*, the bent back, cf Scot to *hunker* down, to sit on one's heels with the knees bent up towards the chin]

Hundred, hun'dred, *n* the number of ten times ten a division of a county in England, orig supposed to contain a hundred families —*adjs* **Hun'dredfold,** folded a hundred times, multiplied by a hundred, **Hun'dredth,** coming last or forming one of a hundred—*n* one of a hundred —**Old hundred,** or **Hundredth,** a well known long metre setting of the hundredth psalm, 'All people that,' &c —*n* **Hun'dredweight,** a weight the twentieth part of a ton, or 112 lb avoirdupois, orig a hundred lb, abbreviated *cwt* (*c* standing for L *centum*, *wt* for weight) —**Chiltern Hundreds** A member of the House of Commons cannot resign his seat unless disqualified either by the acceptance of a place of honour and profit under the crown or by some other cause The Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds (Bodenham, Desborough, and Stoke in Buckingham shire) is held to be such a place, and it is granted to any member who wishes to resign As soon as obtained, it is again resigned, and is thus generally vacant when required This practice began only about 1750, but the office, now a sinecure, was once to restrain the robbers who infested the beech forests of the Chiltern Hills, **Great,** or **Long hundred,** six score, **Hundred days,** the period between Napoleon's return from Elba and his final downfall after Waterloo (the reign lasted exactly 95 days, March 20—June 22, 1815), **Hundred years' war,** the struggle between England and France, from 1337 down to 1453, **Not a hundred miles off,** an in direct phrase for 'here,' 'in this very place' [A S *hundred*—old form *hund*, a hundred, with the superfluous addition of *réd* or *réd* (Eng *rate*), a reckoning, cogs of A S *hund* are Old High Ger *hunt*, Goth *hund*, W *cant*, Gael *ciad*, L *centum*, Gr *he kat on*, Sans *çata m*, a hundred]

Hung, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Hang**

Hungarian, hung gā'ri an, *adj* pertaining to Hungary or its inhabitants —*n* a native of Hungary the Magyar or Hungarian language

Hunger, hung'ger, *n* desire for food strong desire for anything —*v i* to crave food to long for —*adjs* **Hunger-bitten,** bitten, pained, or weakened by hunger, **Hung'erful,** hungry, **Hung'erly** (*Shak*), hungry —*adv* (*Shak*) hungrily —*adj* **Hung'ry,** having eager desire greedy lean poor —*adv* **Hung'rily** [A S *hungor* (n), *hyngran* (v), cf Ger *hunger*, Dut *honger*, &c]

Hunk, the same as **Hunch**

Hunk, hunk, *n* (*U S*) goal or base in boys' games —*adj* **Hunk'y,** in good position —*n* **Hunk'er,** a conservative [Dut *honk*]

Hunker, hungk'er, *v i* (*Scot*) to squat down —*n* (*pl*) the hams [See **Hunch**]

Hunks, hungks, *n sing* a covetous man a miser

Hunt, hunt, *v t* to chase wild animals for prey or sport to chase such over a country to search for to pursue —*v i* to go out in pursuit of game to search —*n* a chase of wild animals search a pack of hunting hounds an association of huntsmen —*ns* **Hunt-counter,** a dog that runs back or counter on the scent, a worthless dog hence (*Shak*), a blunderer, and *v* to retrace one's steps; **Hunt'er** (*fem*) **Hunt'ress,** one who hunts a horse used in the chase a watch whose face is protected, like the reverse, with a metal case, **Half-hunter,** such a watch where that metal case has a small circle of glass let in, so that one can see the time without opening it, **Mrs Leo Hunter,** of 'The Den, Eatanswill,' a social lion hunter in the *Pickwick Papers* whose husband hunts up all the newest celebrities to grace her breakfast parties, **Hunting-box, Hunting-seat,** a temporary residence for hunting, **Hunting-cap,** a form of cap much worn in the hunting field, **Hunting-cog,** an extra cog in one of two geared wheels, by means of which the order of contact of cogs is changed at every revolution, **Hunting-crop,** or **whip,** a short whip with a crooked handle and a loop of leather at the end, used in the hunting field, **Hunting-horn,** a horn used in hunting, a bugle, **Hunting-knife,** or **sword,** a knife or short sword used to despatch the game when caught, or to skin and cut it up, **Hunting-song,** a song about hunting, **Hunting-tide,** the season of hunting —**Happy hunting-grounds,** the paradise of the Red Indian —*ns* **Hunts'man,** one who hunts a servant who manages the hounds during the chase, **Hunts'manship,** the qualifications of a huntsman, **Hunt's-up** (*Shak*), a tune or song intended to arouse huntsmen in the morning—hence, any noise made to waken a person —**Hunt down,** to destroy by persecution or violence, **Hunt out, up, after,** to search for, seek, **Hunt-the-gowk,** to make an April fool (see **April**), **Hunt-the-slipper,** an old fashioned game in which one in the middle of a ring tries to catch a shoe which those forming the ring upon the ground shove about under their hams from one to another [A S *huntian*, A S *hentan*, to seize, Goth *hinthan*, from the same root is Eng *hand*]

Hunterian, hun tē'ri an, *adj* of or pertaining to the great surgeon John Hunter (1728–93), to his collection of anatomical specimens and preparations, the nucleus of the great Hunterian Museum in London, or to the Hunterian Oration delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons on the anniversary of his birth, 14th February of or pertaining to his elder brother, William Hunter (1718–83), or his museum at Glasgow

Huntingdonian, hun ting dō'ni an, *n* a member of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connection, a denomination of Calvinistic Methodists founded by Whitefield in conjunction with Selina, Countess of Huntingdon (1707–91)

Huon-pine, hū'on pīn', *n* a Tasmanian yew, with light yellow wood, used in boat building

Hurdies, hur'diz, *n pl* (*Scot*) the buttocks

Hurdle, hur'dl, *n* a frame of twigs or sticks interlaced, (*agri*) a movable frame of timber or iron for gates, &c a rude sledge on which criminals were drawn to the gallows —*v t* to enclose with hurdles —*n* **Hurdle-race,** a race where the runners, whether men or horses, have to clear a succession of hurdles [A S *hyrdel*, Ger *hurde*, Goth *haurds*, a wicker gate, L *crates* See **Cradle** and **Crate**]

Hurdy-gurdy, hur'di gur'di, *n* a musical stringed instrument, like a rude violin, whose strings are sounded by the turning of a wheel a hand organ an impact wheel [Prob a rhyming imitation of its sound]

Hurl, hurl, *v t* to make a noise by throwing to move rapidly to dash with force to whirl (*Scot.*) to convey in a wheeled vehicle —*v t* to throw with violence to utter with vehemence —*n* act of hurling, tumult, confusion (*Scot*)

conveyance in a wheeled vehicle —*ns* **Hurl'er, Hurl'ing,** a game in which a ball is forced through the opponent's goal, hockey, **Hurl'ey,** the game of hockey, or the stick used in playing it, **Hurl'y** (*Scot*) a wheel barrow, **Hurly-hacket,** an ill hung carriage [Contr of **Hurtle,** which see]

Hurly-burly, hur'li-bur'li, *n* tumult confusion —*n* **Hur'ly** (*Shak*) [*Hurly* is from O Fr *hurler,* to yell, orig *huller,* whence Eng **Howl.** *Burly* is simply a rhyming addition]

Hurrah, Hurra, hoor-rä', *int* an exclamation of excitement or joy —*n* and *v i* [Ger *hurra,* Dan and Sw *hurra*]

Hurricane, hur'ri kān, *n* a storm with extreme violence and sudden changes of the wind, common in the E and W Indies a social party, a rout —(*Shak*) **Hur'ricano.** [Sp *huracan,* from a Caribbean word, prob imitative of the rushing of the wind]

Hurry, hur'i, *v t* to urge forward to hasten —*v i* to move or act with haste —*pa p* hur'ried —*n* a driving forward haste tumult a tremolando passage for violins, &c, in connection with an exciting situation —*adj* **Hurr'ied.** —*adv* **Hurr'iedly** —*n* **Hurr'iedness** —*adv* **Hurr'yingly** —*n* **Hurry-skurry,** confusion and bustle—also *adv* [An imitative word, to which corresponds Old Sw *hurra,* to whirl round, and other Scand forms]

Hurst, hurst, *n* a wood, a grove [A S *hyrst*]

Hurt, hurt, *v t* to cause bodily pain to to damage to wound, as the feelings —*v i* to give pain, &c —*pa t* and *pa p* hurt —*n* a wound injury —*n* **Hurt'er,** that which hurts a beam at the lower end of a gun platform to save the parapet a piece of iron or wood fixed to the top rails of a gun carriage to check its motion the shoulder of an axle against which the hub strikes —*adj* **Hurt'ful,** causing hurt or loss mischievous —*adv* **Hurt'fully.**—*n* **Hurt'fulness.**—*adj* **Hurt'less,** without hurt or injury, harmless —*adv* **Hurt'lessly** —*n* **Hurt'lessness** [O Fr *hurter* (Fr *heurter*), to knock, to run against, prob from the Celtic, as in W *hwrdd,* a thrust, the butt of a ram, Corn *hordh,* a ram]

Hurtle, hurt'l, *v t* to dash against to move violently to clash to rattle —*v i* to move rapidly with a whirring sound [Freq of **Hurt** in its original sense]

Hurtleberry, a form of **Whortleberry**

Husband, huz'band, *n* a married man (*B*) a man to whom a woman is betrothed one who manages affairs with prudence (*naut*) the owner of a ship who manages its concerns in person —*v t* to supply with a husband to manage with economy —*adj* **Hus'bandless** (*Shak*), without a husband [M E *husbonde*—A S *húsbonda,* Ice *húsbóndi*—*hus,* a house, and *búandi,* inhabiting, pr p of Ice *búa,* to dwell, akin to Ger *bauen,* to till See **Bondage**]

Husbandman, huz'band man, *n* a working farmer one who labours in tillage —*n* **Hus'bandry,** the business of a farmer tillage economical management thrift

Hush, hush, *int* or *imp* silence! be still!—*adj* silent quiet —*v t* to make quiet (*min*) to clear off soil, &c overlying the bed rock —*ns* **Hush'a-by,** a lullaby used to soothe babies to sleep, **Hush-money,** money given as a bribe to hush or make one keep silent —**Hush up,** to stifle, suppress to be silent. [Imitative Cf **Hist** and **Whist.**]

Husk, husk, *n.* the dry, thin covering of certain fruits and seeds (*pl*) refuse, waste —*v t* to remove the husk or outer integument from —*adj* **Husked,** covered with a husk stripped of husks —*ns* **Husk'er,** one who husks Indian corn, esp at a husking bee, **Husk'ing,** the stripping of husks [*Hulsk* with the *l* dropped, from M E *hulen* (with suffix *sk*)—*helan,* to cover, cf Ger *hulse,* Dut *hulse,* &c]

Husky, husk'i, *adj* hoarse, as the voice rough in sound —*adv.* **Husk'ily** —*n* **Husk'iness.** [A corr of *husty,* from M E *host* (Scot *hoast, host,* a cough)—A S *hwósta,* a cough, cog with Ger *husten*]

Hussar, hooz-zär', *n* a light armed cavalry soldier (*orig*) a soldier of the national cavalry of Hungary [Not Hung *huszar—husz,* twenty, because at one time in Hungary one cavalry soldier used to be levied from every twenty families, but Slav *hussar,* gooseherd, the sobriquet of wild raiding horsemen, organised and taken into pay by Matthias Corvinus, 1443–90]

Hussif. See **Housewife** [Contr of **Housewife.**]

Hussite, hus'sīt, *n* a follower of the Bohemian reformer, John Hus, martyred in 1415

Hussy, huz'i, *n* a pert girl a worthless wench

Hustings, hus'tingz, *n sing* the principal court of the city of London formerly the booths where the votes were taken at an election of an M P, or the platform from which the candidates gave their addresses [A S *husting,* a council, but a Scand word, and used in speaking of the Danes —Ice *hústhing—hús,* a house, and *thing,* an assembly, cogs Eng **House** and **Thing**]

Hustle, hus'l, *v t* to shake or push together to crowd with violence —*n* **Hus'tler,** an energetic fellow [Old Dut *hutsen, hutselen,* to shake to and fro [See **Hotchpotch**]

Huswife See **Housewife.**

Hut, hut, *n* a small or mean house (*mil*) a small temporary dwelling —*v t* (*mil*) to place in huts, as quarters —*pr p* hutt'ing, *pa p* hutt'ed [Fr *hutte*—Old High Ger *hutta* (Ger *hutte*)]

Hutch, huch, *n* a box, a chest a coop for rabbits a baker's kneading trough a trough used with some ore dressing machines a low wagon in which coal is drawn up out of the pit —*v i* to hoard up (*Milton*) [Fr *huche,* a chest—Low L *hutica,* a box, prob Teut, cf **Hut.**]

Hutchinsonian, huch in sōn'i an, *n* a follower of John Hutchinson (1674–1737), who held that the Hebrew Scriptures contain the elements of all rational philosophy, natural history, and true religion He laid great stress on the typical sense, believing that the character and work of Christ are fully symbolised in the Old Testament.

Huttonian, hut ō'ni an, *adj* relating in geology to the views of James Hutton (1726–97), who emphasised natural agencies in the formation of the earth's crust

Huzza, hooz'zä', *int* and *n* hurrah! a shout of joy or approbation —*v t* to attend with shouts of joy —*v i* to utter shouts of joy or acclamation —*pr p* huzza'ing, *pa p* huzzaed (zäd') [Ger *hussa,* the same as **Hurrah.**]

Hyacine, hī'a sin, *n* (*Spens*) the **Hyacinth.**

Hyacinth, hī'a sinth, *n* a bulbous rooted flower of a great variety of colours (*myth*) a flower which sprang from the blood of Hyakinthos, a youth killed by Apollo with a quoit a precious stone, the jacinth —*adj* **Hyacin'thine,** consisting of or resembling hyacinth very beautiful, like Hyacinthus curling like the hyacinth [Doublet, **Jacinth.**]

Hyades, hī'a dēz, **Hyads,** hī'adz, *n* a cluster of five stars in the constellation of the Bull, supposed by the ancients to bring rain when they rose with the sun [Gr *hyades,* explained by the ancients as from *hyein,* to rain, more prob =little pigs, *hys,* a pig]

Hyæna, Hyena, hī ē'na, *n* a bristly maned quadruped of the dog kind, so named from its like-

ness to the sow —**Laughing hyæna,** the tiger-wolf or spotted hyæna of South Africa, emitting, besides its ordinary howling, a sound somewhat like hysterical laughter [L —Gr *hyaina*, lit 'sow like'—*hys*, a sow]

Hyaline, hī'a lin, *adj* glassy consisting of or like glass —*ns* **Hy'aline,** a glassy transparent surface, **Hyales'cence,** the process of becoming glassy, **Hy'alite,** a variety of opal like colourless gum, **Hyalit'is,** inflammation of the vitreous humour —*adj* **Hy'aloid,** hyaline, transparent [Gr *hyalinos—hyalos*, glass, prob an Egyptian word meaning a transparent stone]

Hybernate, &c See **Hibernate,** &c

Hyblæan, hi blē'an, *adj* pertaining to ancient Hybla in Sicily, noted for its honey

Hybrid, hī'brid, or hib'-, *n* an animal or plant produced from two different species a mongrel a mule a word formed of elements from different languages —*adjs* **Hy'brid, Hyb'ridous,** produced from different species mongrel —*ns* **Hy'bridism, Hybrid'ity,** state of being hybrid —*v t* and *v i* **Hy'bridise,** to cause to interbreed, and to interbreed —*ns* **Hybridis'er, Hybridisā'tion.** [Fr —L *hibrida*, a mongrel]

Hydatid, hī'dā tid, *n* a watery cyst or vesicle sometimes found in animal bodies —*adj* **Hyd'atoid,** watery, aqueous [Gr *hydatis*, a watery vesicle—*hydōr, hydatos*, water]

Hydra, hī'dra, *n* (*myth*) a water serpent with many heads, which when cut off were succeeded by others any manifold evil a genus of fresh water polyps remarkable for their power of multiplication by being cut or divided —*adj* **Hydra-headed,** difficult to root out, springing up vigorously again and again [L —Gr *hydra* —*hydōr*, water, akin to Sans *udras*, an **Otter**]

Hydragogue, hī'dra gōg, *n* a very active purgative such as jalap [Gr *hydōr*, water, *agōgos*, leading, *agein*, to lead]

Hydrangea, hī dran'je a, *n* a genus of shrubby plants with large heads of showy flowers, natives of China and Japan [Coined from Gr *hydōr*, water, and *anggeion*, vessel]

Hydrant, hī'drant, *n* a machine for discharging water a water plug [Gr *hydōr*, water]

Hydrate, hī'drāt, *n* a compound formed by the union of water with an oxide —*n* **Hydra'tion** [Gr *hydōr*, water]

Hydraulic, -al, hī drawl'ik, al, *adj* relating to hydraulics conveying water worked by water —*n pl* **Hydraul'ics,** used as *sing*, the science of hydrodynamics in its practical application to water pipes, &c —*adv* **Hydraul'ically** — **Hydraulic belt,** an arrangement for lifting water, consisting of an endless belt fitted with buckets which discharge as they turn over an upper wheel, **Hydraulic jack,** a jack or lifting apparatus, by means of oil, &c, pressed by a force pump against a piston or plunger, **Hydraulic mining,** a method of mining by which the auriferous detritus is washed down by a powerful jet of water into a sluice where the gold is easily separated, **Hydraulic press,** a press operated by the differential pressure of water on pistons of different dimensions, **Hydraulic ram,** an automatic pump worked by the pressure of a column of water in a pipe, and the force acquired by intermittent motion of the column [From Gr *hydōr*, water, *aulos*, a pipe]

Hydria, hī'dri-a, *n* a large Greek water-vase

Hydrid, hī'drid, *n* (*chem*) a substance consisting of hydrogen combined with an element or some compound radical

Hydrobromic, hī dro brō'mik, *adj* compounded of bromin and hydrogen

Hydrocarbon, hī-dro kär'bon, *n* a compound of hydrogen and carbon

Hydrocele, hī'dro sēl, *n* (*med*) a swelling consisting of a collection of serous fluid in the scrotum or in some of the coverings of the testicle or spermatic cord [Gr *hydōr*, water, *kēlē*, a swelling]

Hydrocephalus, hī dro sef'a lus, *n* an accumulation of serous fluid within the cranial cavity, either in the sub dural space or the ventricles water in the head dropsy of the brain —*adjs* **Hydrocephal'ic, Hydroceph'aloid.** [Gr *hydōr*, water, *kephalē*, the head]

Hydrochloric, hī dro klō'rik, *adj* compounded of hydrogen and chlorine

Hydrocyanic, hī dro sī an'ik, *adj* noting an acid formed by the combination of hydrogen and cyanogen—called also Prussic Acid —*ns* **Hydrocy'anide, Hydrocy'anite.**

Hydrodynamics, hī-dro di nam'iks, *n pl* used as *sing*, the science that treats of the motions and equilibrium of a material system partly or wholly fluid, called **Hydrostatics** when the system is in equilibrium, **Hydrokinetics** when it is not —*adjs* **Hydrodynam'ic, Hydrodynam'ical** —*n* **Hydrodynamom'eter,** an instrument for measuring the velocity of a fluid in motion by its pressure —*adj* **Hydroelec'tric,** pertaining to electricity generated by the escape of steam under high pressure [Gr *hydōr*, water, and **Dynamics.**]

Hydrofluoric, hī dro-flōō or'ik, *adj* consisting of fluorine and hydrogen

Hydrogen, hī'dro jen, *n* a gas which in combination with oxygen produces water, an elementary gaseous substance, the lightest of all known substances, and very inflammable —*adj* **Hydrog'enous,** containing hydrogen produced by the action of water, as applied to rocks in opp to those that are *pyrogenous*, formed by the action of fire [A word coined by Cavendish (1766) from Gr *hydōr*, water, and *genēs*, producing]

Hydrography, hī drog'ra fi, *n* the art of measuring and describing the size and position of waters or seas the art of making sea charts —*n* **Hydrog'rapher,** a maker of sea charts —*adjs* **Hydrograph'ic, Hydrograph'ical.**—*adv* **Hydrograph'ically.** [Gr *hydōr*, water, *graphein*, to write]

Hydrokinetics, hī dro ki net'iks, *n pl* used as *sing*, a branch of **Hydrodynamics,** which see [Gr *hydōr*, water, and see **Kinetics.**]

Hydrology, hī drol'o ji, *n* the science which treats of water [Gr *hydōr*, water, *logia*, a discourse]

Hydrolysis, hī drol'i sis, *n* a kind of chemical decomposition by which a compound is resolved into other compounds by taking up the elements of water —*adj* **Hydrolyt'ic.** [Gr *hydōr*, water, *lysis—lyein*, to loose]

Hydromancy, hī'dro man si, *n* divination by water —*adj* **Hydromant'ic.** [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *manteia*, divination]

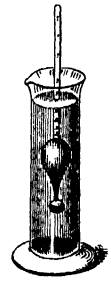
Hydromechanics, hī dro me kan'iks, *n* the mechanics of fluids [Gr *hydōr*, water, and **Mechanics.**]

Hydromel, hī'dro-mel, *n* a beverage made of honey and water [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *meli*, honey]

Hydrometamorphism, hī-dro met a-mor'fizm, *n* a kind of metamorphism of igneous rocks brought about by water, in opp to *Pyrometamorphism*, that brought about by means of heat [Gr *hydōr*, water, and **Metamorphism.**]

Hydrometeorology, hī-dro mē-te or-ol'o ji, *n* the branch of meteorology which treats of water in the atmosphere, as rain, clouds, snow, &c — **Hydrome'teor,** any one of the aqueous phenomena of the atmosphere. [Gr *hydōr*, water, *meteōron*, a meteor]

Hydrometer, hī drom'et er, *n.* an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids, also the strength of spirituous liquors, consisting of a graduated tube having two bulbs, the lower one loaded with mercury —when placed in the liquid it sinks more or less according to the specific gravity, of which it thus becomes a test —*adjs* **Hydromet'ric, Hydromet'rical** —*n* **Hydrom'etry.** [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *metron*, a measure]



Hydrometer

Hydromotor, hī dro mō'tor, *n* a form of motor for propelling vessels by means of jets of water ejected from the sides or stern [Gr *hydōr*, water, and **Motor**]

Hydromys, hī'dro mis, *n* an Australasian genus of rodents, known as water rats and beaver rats [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *mys*, mouse]

Hydronette, hi'dro net, *n* a syringe a garden force pump

Hydropathy, hī drop'a-thi, *n* the treatment of disease by cold water — *adjs* **Hydropath'ic, Hydropath'ical** —*n* **Hydrop'athist,** one who practises hydropathy —*adv* **Hydropath'ically. —Hydropathic establishment,** or (*coll*) simply **Hydropath'ic,** a temperance hotel where the guests can have hydropathic treatment if desired [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *pathos*, suffering, *pathein*, to suffer]

Hydrophane, hī'dro fān, *n* a partly translucent variety of opal which becomes transparent when wetted —*adj* **Hydroph'anous** [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *phainein*, to shine]

Hydrophidæ, hī drof'i dē, *n pl* a family of venomous sea snakes. [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *ophis*, snake]

Hydrophobia, hī dro-fō'bi-a, *n* an unnatural dread of water, a symptom of a disease known as Rabies, usually resulting from the bite of a mad dog, hence the disease itself —*adj* **Hydrophob'ic.** [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *phobos*, fear]

Hydrophytology, hī dro fī tol'o ji, *n* that division of botany which treats of water plants [Gr *hydōr*, water, *phyton*, a plant, *logia*, discourse]

Hydropsy, hī'drop si, *n* —*adjs* **Hydrop'ic, Hydrop'tic,** dropsical thirsty [Same as **Dropsy**]

Hydrosaurus, hī dro saw'rus, *n* a genus of monitor lizards, of aquatic habit, found in the Malay peninsula, Australia, &c [Gr *hydōr*, water, *sauros*, a lizard]

Hydroscope, hī'dro skōp, *n* a kind of water clock, consisting of a cylindrical graduated tube, from which the water escaped through a hole in the bottom [Gr *hydor*, water, *skopein*, to view]

Hydrostat, hī'dro stat, *n* an electrical contrivance for detecting a leakage or overflow of water an apparatus devised to guard against the explosion of steam boilers [Gr , see **Hydrostatics**]

Hydrostatics, hī dro stat'iks, *n pl* used as *sing* , a branch of **Hydrodynamics,** which see —*adjs* **Hydrostat'ic, Hydrostat'ical** —*adv* **Hydrostat'ically.** [Gr *hydōr*, water, and **Statics.**]

Hydrosulphuric, hī-dro sul fū'rik, *adj* formed by a combination of hydrogen and sulphur

Hydrothorax, hī dro thō'raks, *n* a term applied to dropsical collections in the pleura. [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *thōrax*, chest]

Hydrotropism, hī dro trop'izm, *n* the habit in a growing organ of turning to, or turning away from, the moisture which is the cause of such **behaviour** —*adj* **Hydrotrop'ic.** [Gr *hydōr*, water, *tropos*, a turn]

Hydrous, hī'drus, *adj* watery, containing hydrogen.

Hydroxide, hī-droks'īd, *n* a metallic or basic radical combined with one or more hydroxyl groups —*n* **Hydrox'yl,** a compound radical not yet isolated, but found in many chemical compounds [Gr *hydōr*, water, and **Oxide**]

Hydrozoa, hī dro zō'a, *n pl* (*sing* **Hydrozōon**) one of the main divisions of the sub kingdom Cœlenterata, the other two being Ctenophora and Anthozoa or Actinozoa. They are chiefly marine organisms, soft and gelatinous, free or fixed, existing everywhere, endlessly varied in form and complexity of structure, including such great groups as *hydroids, acalephs, medusans,* jelly fish, sea blubbers, &c —*adjs* **Hydrozō'an, Hydrozō'ic.** [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *zōon*, an animal]

Hydruret Same as **Hydrid**

Hyena, hī ē'na, **Hyen,** hī'en, *n* (*Shak*) a hyæna

Hyetal, hī'e tal, *adj* rainy —*adjs* **Hyetograph'ic, -al** —*ns* **Hyetog'raphy, Hyetol'ogy, Hyetom'eter, Hyetomet'rograph** [Gr *hyetos*, rain]

Hygeian, hī jē'an, *adj* relating to health and its preservation —*ns* **Hygeia** (hī jē'a), goddess of health, daughter of Æsculapius, **Hy'giēne, Hygien'ics, Hy'gienism,** the science which treats of the preservation of health —*adj* **Hygien'ic** —*adv* **Hygien'ically** —*n* **Hy'gienist,** one skilled in hygiene [Gr *hygieia*, health, the goddess of health, *hygiēs*, healthy]

Hygrodeik, hī'gro dik, *n* a form of hygrometer in which the atmospheric humidity is indicated by an index controlled by the heights of a wet bulb and a dry bulb thermometer, supported on each side of a frame on which is described a scale [Gr *hygros*, wet, *deik nynai*, to show]

Hygrometer, hī grom'et er, *n* an instrument for measuring the moisture in the atmosphere, or its relative humidity —*n* **Hygrom'etry,** the art of measuring the moisture in the atmosphere, and of bodies generally —*adjs* **Hygromet'ric, Hygromet'rical** [Gr *hygros*, wet, *metron*, a measure]

Hygroscope, hī'gro skōp, *n* an instrument for indicating the humidity of the atmosphere — *adj* **Hygroscop'ic** [Gr *hygros*, wet, *skopein*, to view]

Hyksos, hik'sos, *n* or shepherd kings, apparently a Tartar race who overthrew the reigning dynasty of Lower Egypt about 2000 B C , and reigned until overturned by the Egyptian rulers of Upper Egypt about 1700 B C Joseph was probably the vizier of one of these kings, Apepi, at Tanis, and 'store houses' such as he built are still visible at Pithom (Tell el Maskhûta)

Hyleg, hī'leg, *n* the planet which rules at the hour of one's birth, as being in that sign of the zodiac which is immediately above the eastern horizon [Ar]

Hylopathism, hī lop'a thizm, *n* the doctrine that matter is sentient —*n* **Hylop'athist,** one who maintains this [Gr *hylē*, matter, *pathos*, suffering]

Hylozoism, hī lo zō'izm, *n* the doctrine that all matter is endowed with life —*adjs* **Hylozo'ical, Hylozois'tic.**—*n.* **Hylozo'ist.** [Gr *hylē*, matter, and *zōon*, a living thing]

Hymen, hī'men, *n* (*myth*) the god of marriage marriage a thin membrane partially closing the virginal vagina.—*adjs* **Hymenē'al, Hymenē'an.** [L , Gr *hymēn*, perh conn with Gr *hymnos*, a festive song, a hymn]

Hymenopteral, hī-men-op'tėr-al, **Hymenopterous,** hī men op'tėr us, *adj* pertaining to the hymenoptera, an order of insects having four membranous wings [Gr *hymēn*, a membrane, *pteron*, a wing]

Hymn, him, *n* a song of praise, a metrical formula of public worship —*v t* to celebrate in song to worship by hymns.—*v.i.* to sing in

praise or adoration —*ns* **Hym'nal, Hym'nary,** a hymn-book —*adj* **Hym'nic,** relating to hymns —*ns* **Hym'nody,** hymns collectively, **Hymnol'ogist,** one skilled in hymnology, **Hymnol'ogy,** the science which treats of hymns a collection of hymns [Gr *hymnos*, a hymn]

Hyoid, hī'oid, *adj* having the form of the Gr up silon (*υ*), applied to a bone at the base of the tongue [Gr *hyoeidēs*—the letter *υ*, and *eidos*, form]

Hyoscyamine, hī ō skī'a mīn, *n* a very poisonous alkaloid found in the seeds of *Hyoscyamus niger*, or henbane [Gr *hyoskyamos*, henbane]

Hypæthral, hip ē'thral, *adj* roofless, open to the sky —*n* **Hypæ'thron,** an open court [Gr *hypo*, beneath, *aithēr*, air, heaven]

Hypallage, hi-pal'a-jē, *n* (*rhet*) a figure in which the relations of things in a sentence are mutually interchanged, but without obscuring the sense, as 'he covered his hat with his head,' instead of 'he covered his head with his hat' [Fr —L —Gr , from *hypallassein*, to interchange —*hypo*, under, and *allassein*, to change]

Hyperacute, hī per a kūt', *adj* excessively acute —*n* **Hyperacute'ness.**

Hyperbaton, hī per'ba ton, *n* a figure by which words are transposed from their natural order —*adj* **Hyperbat'ic** —*adv.* **Hyperbat'ically** [Gr. —*hyperbainein*—*hyper*, beyond, *bainein*, to go.]

Hyperbola, hī per'bo la, *n* (*geom*) one of the conic sections or curves formed when the intersecting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes —*adjs* **Hyperbol'ic, Hyperbol'ical, Hyper'boloid** — *adv* **Hyperbol'ically** [L (*lit*) a 'throwing beyond' — Gr *hyperbolē*, from *hyperballein*—*hyper*, beyond, *ballein*, to throw]

Hyperbole, hī per'bo le, *n* a rhetorical figure which produces a vivid impression by representing things as much greater or less than they really are—not expecting to be taken literally an obvious exaggeration —*adjs* **Hyperbol'ic, Hyperbol'ical** —*adv* **Hyperbol'ically** —*v t* **Hyper'bolise,** to represent hyperbolically—*v i* to speak hyperbolically or with exaggeration —*n.* **Hyper'bolism** [A doublet of the above]

Hyperborean, hī per-bō'rē an, *adj* belonging to the extreme north —*n* an inhabitant of the extreme north [Gr *hyperboreos*—*hyper*, beyond, and *Boreas*, the north wind]

Hypercritic, hī per krit'ik, *n* one who is over-critical — *adjs* **Hypercrit'ic, Hypercrit'ical,** over critical —*adv* **Hypercrit'ically** —*v t* **Hypercrit'icise,** to criticise with too much nicety —*n* **Hypercrit'icism.** [Gr *hyper*, over, and **Critic**]

Hyperdulia, hī per dū lī'a, *n* the special kind of worship paid by R Catholics to the Virgin Mary, being higher than that paid to other saints (*dulia*), and distinct from that paid to God alone (*latria*) [Formed from Gr *hyper*, beyond, *douleia*, service]

Hyperemesis, hī per em'e sis, *n* excessive vomiting — *adj* **Hyperemet'ic** [Gr *hyper*, over, *emesis*, vomiting]

Hyperemia, hī per ē'mi a, *n* an excessive accumulation of blood in any part of the body —*adj* **Hyperem'ic.** [Gr *hyper*, over, *haima*, blood]

Hyperesthetic, hī per es-thet'ik, *adj* morbidly sensitive —*n* **Hyperæsthēs'ia,** excessive sensibility

Hypericum, hī per'i kum, *n* a large genus of plants, of which St John's wort is a typical species [Gr *hypo*, under, *ereikē*, heath]

Hyperion, hī pēr'i on, *n* a Titan, son of Uranus and Ge, and father of Helios, Selene, and Eos Homer and later poets apply the name as a patronymic for Helios himself—hence the attributes of light and beauty, as in Shakespeare's 'Hyperion to a satyr.'

Hypermetrical, hī per met'rik al, *adj* beyond or exceeding the ordinary metre of a line having a syllable too much.—*n.* **Hyper'meter.** [Gr *hyper*, and **Metrical.**]

Hypermetropia, hī per me trō'pi-a, *n* long sightedness, the opp of *myopia* —Also **Hyperop'ia.**— *adj* **Hypermetrop'ic** [Gr *hyper*, beyond, *metron*, measure, and *ōps*, eye]

Hyperphysical, hī per fiz'ik al, *adj* beyond physical laws supernatural

Hyperplasia, hī per plā'si-a, *n* (*path*) overgrowth of a part due to excessive multiplication of its cells —*adjs* **Hyperplas'ic, Hyperplas'tic** [Gr *hyper*, over, *plasis*, a forming—*plassein*, to form]

Hypersthene, hī per sthēn', *n* a rock forming mineral which crystallises in orthorhombic forms, an anhydrous magnesian silicate, generally dark green or raven black in colour — *adj* **Hypersthe'nic.**—*n* **Hypersthe'nite,** a more or less coarsely crystalline igneous rock, allied to gabbro—an aggregate of labradorite (felspar) and hypersthene, of plutonic origin [Gr *hyper*, above, *sthenos*, strength]

Hypersthenia, hī per sthē'ni a, *n* (*path*) a morbid condition marked by excessive excitement of all the vital phenomena —*adj* **Hypersthe'nic** [Gr *hyper*, above, *sthenos*, strength]

Hyperthesis, hī per'the sis, *n* a transfer of a letter from its own to the syllable immediately before or after —*adj* **Hyperthet'ic.** [Gr *hyper*, over, *thesis*—*tithenai*, to put]

Hypertrophy, hī per'tro fi, *n* over nourishment the state of an organ, or part of the body when it grows too large from over nourishment [From Gr *hyper*, and *trophē*, nourishment—*trephein*, to nourish]

Hyphen, hī'fen, *n* a short stroke ( ) joining two syllables or words [Gr *hypo*, under, *hen*, one]

Hypnotism, hip'no tizm, *n* a sleep like condition induced by artificial means a nervous sleep like the condition under mesmerism —*adjs* **Hypnogen'ic, Hypnot'ic** —*v t* **Hyp'notise,** to subject to hypnotism, to produce hypnotic sleep in any one —*ns* **Hyp'notiser, Hypnot'ic,** a medicine that induces sleep [Coined in 1843 from Gr *hypnos*, sleep]

Hypnum, hip'num, *n* the largest genus of mosses, belonging to the order Bryineæ, having archegonia and capsules borne on special lateral branches

Hypocaust, hip'o kawst, *n.* among the ancients, a vaulted chamber from which the heat of stoves was distributed to baths or rooms above now applied to the fireplace of a stove or hothouse [Gr *hypokauston*—*hypo*, under, and *kaiein*, to burn]

Hypochondria, hip-o kon'dri-a, *n* a nervous malady, often arising from indigestion, and tormenting the patient with imaginary fears—more correctly, **Hypochondri'asis.**—*adj* **Hypochon'driac,** relating to or affected with hypochondria melancholy—*n* one suffering from hypochondria —also **Hypochon'driast.** [L —Gr , from *hypo*, under, *chondros*, a cartilage, because the disease was supposed to have its seat in the parts under the cartilage of the breast.]

Hypocrisy, hi pok'ri-si, *n* a feigning to be what one is not concealment of true character [Lit 'the acting of a part on the stage,' from Gr *hypokrisis*—*hypokrinesthai*, to play on the stage, from *hypo*, under, *krinein*, to decide]

Hypocrite, hip'o-krit, *n* one who practises hypocrisy —*adj* **Hypocrit'ical,** practising hypocrisy —*adv* **Hypocrit'ically.** [Lit. 'an actor,' Fr.— L , Gr *hypokritēs*]

Hypocycloid, hī po-sī'kloid, *n.* a curve generated by a point on the circumference of a circle which

rolls on the inside of another circle —*adj* **Hypocycloid'al.**

Hypodermic, hī po der'mik, *adj* relating to the parts under the skin, subcutaneous, esp of a method of injecting a drug in solution under the skin by means of a fine hollow needle to which a small syringe is attached —*n* **Hypoder'ma,** the layer of colourless cells closely beneath the epidermis of a leaf [Gr *hypo,* under, *derma,* the skin]

Hypogastric, hip o gas'trik, *adj* belonging to the lower part of the abdomen —*n* **Hypogas'trium,** the lower part of the belly [Gr *hypo,* under, *gastēr,* the belly]

Hypogene, hī'po jēn, *adj* (*geol*) of or pertaining to rocks which have assumed their present structure under the surface, plutonic —opp to *epigene* —*adj* **Hypog'enous** (*bot*), produced below the surface, of fungi growing on the under side of leaves —opp to *epigenous* and *epiphyllous* [Gr *hypo,* under, *genēs,* produced]

Hypogeum, hī po jē'um, *n* the part of a building below the ground, any underground chamber —*adjs* **Hypogē'al, Hypogē'an,** subterranean [Gr *hypo,* under, *gē,* the ground]

Hypoglossal, hī po glos'al, *adj* situated under the tongue. [Gr *hypo,* under, *glōssa,* the tongue]

Hypogynous, hī poj'i nus, *adj* (*bot*) growing from beneath the ovary, said of certain parts of plants [Gr *hypo,* under, *gynē,* a woman]

Hypophysis, hī pof'i sis, *n* the pituitary body of the brain (*bot*) an inflated part of the pedicel under the capsule, in mosses also, in flowering plants, a cell of the embryo from which the primary root and root cap are derived [Gr , 'undergrowth,' *hypo,* under, *phyein,* to grow]

Hypostasis, hī pos'ta sis, *n* a substance the essence or real personal subsistence or substance of each of the three divisions of the Godhead —*adjs* **Hypostat'ic, Hypostat'ical** —*adv* **Hypostat'ically** —*v t* **Hypos'tatise** [L , —Gr *hypostasis—hyphistēmi—hypo,* under, *histēmi,* I make to stand]

Hypostyle, hī'po stīl, *adj* (*archit*) having the roof supported by pillars [Gr *hypo,* under, *stylos,* a pillar]

Hypotenuse, hī pot'en ūs, or hip , **Hypothenuse,** hī poth'en ūs, *n* the side of a right angled triangle opposite to the right angle [Fr —Gr *hypoteinousa* (*grammē*), lit (a line) 'which stretches under' —*hypo,* under, *teinein,* to stretch]

Hypothec, hī-poth'ek, *n* in Scotch law, a lien or security over goods in respect of a debt due by the owner of the goods —*v t* **Hypoth'ecāte,** to place or assign anything as security under an arrangement to mortgage —*n* **Hypothecā'tion.** [Fr — L *hypotheca* — Gr *hypothēkē,* a pledge]

Hypothesis, hī poth'e sis, *n* a supposition a proposition assumed for the sake of argument a theory to be proved or disproved by reference to facts a provisional explanation of anything —*adjs* **Hypothet'ic, Hypothet'ical,** belonging to a hypothesis conditional — *adv* **Hypothet'ically.** [Lit 'that which is placed under, Gr *hypo,* under, *tithenai,* to place]

Hypsometry, hip som'e tri, *n* the art of measuring the heights of places on the earth's surface —*adj* **Hypsomet'ric** —*n* **Hypsom'eter,** an instrument for such purpose [Gr *hypsi,* on high, *metron,* a measure]

Hyrax, hī'raks, *n* a genus of mammals representing a distinct order of obscure affinities, like rabbits in size and marmots in appearance, natives of Africa and Syria, living among rocks, &c Various species are the Cape Daman, Klippdass, or Rock badger, the Shaphan (*Hyrax syriacus*), mistranslated 'cony' of Scripture, and the Ashtok of the Abyssinians

Hyson, hī'son, *n* a very fine sort of green tea. [Chinese, 'first crop ']

Hyssop, his'up, *n* an aromatic plant [Fr —L *hyssopum*—Gr *hyssōpos*—Heb *ēzōph*]

Hysteric, his ter'ik, **Hysterical,** his ter'ik al, *adj* resulting from the womb convulsive affected with hysterics —*adv* **Hyster'ically** —*ns* **Hyster'ics, Hystēr'ia,** a disease resulting from an affection of the womb, causing nervous or convulsive fits, **Hysteromān'ia,** hysterical mania, often marked by erotic delusions and an excessive desire to attract attention [L *hystericus*—Gr *hysterikos—hystera,* the womb]

Hysteron-proteron, his'ter on prot'er on, *n* a figure of speech in which what should follow comes first an inversion a case of 'the cart before the horse' [Gr , lit 'the last first ']

Hythe, hīth, *n* Same as **Hithe**



the ninth letter in the alphabet of western Europe, was called *iota* by the Greeks, from its Semitic name *yod* Hence, owing to the character being the smallest in the Hebrew alphabet, we get the word *jot,* 'a tittle' (Matt v 18), and *jottings* or 'small notes' The name *yod* meant a hand, the form of the character in the Egyptian Hieratic, from which the Phœnician alphabet was derived, bearing some resemblance to a hand, with the thumb held apart from the fingers In most European languages the sound of the letter is that of the Latin long *i,* which we have in the words *machine* and *marine* The normal sound of *i* in English is that heard in *bit, dip, sit,* which is the short Latin *i*

I, ī, *pron* the nominative case singular of the first personal pronoun the word used by a speaker or writer in mentioning himself the object of self-consciousness, the ego [M E *ich*—A S *ic,* Ger. *ich,* Ice. *ek,* L. *ego,* Gr *egō,* Sans *aham*]

I, ī, *adv* Same as **Ay; i',** a form of **In.**

Iambus, ī am'bus, *n* a metrical foot of two syllables, the first short and the second long, as in L. *fidēs;* or the first unaccented and the second accented, as in *deducé* —*adj* **Iam'bic,** consisting of iambics —*n* iambus —*adv* **Iam'bically,** in the manner of an iambic [L —Gr *iambos,* from *iaptein,* to assail, this metre being first used by writers of satire]

Ianthina, ī an thī'na, *n* a genus of gregarious, pelagic gasteropods, having a snail like shell, but delicate, translucent, and blue in colour [Formed from Gr *ianthinos — ion,* a violet, *anthos,* a flower]

Iberian, ī bē'ri an, *adj* Spanish —*n* one of the primitive inhabitants of Spain, of whom some think the Basques a remnant [From L *Iberia,* an ancient name of Spain]

Ibex, ī'beks, *n* a genus of goats, inhabiting the Alps and other mountainous regions [L]

Ibidem, ib ī'dem, *adv* in the same place [L]

Ibis, ī'bis, *n* a genus of wading birds related to the stork, one species of which was worshipped by the ancient Egyptians [L —Gr , an Egyptian word]

Icarian, ī kā'ri an, *adj* belonging to Icarus adventurous or unfortunate in flight [L *Icarius*—Gr *Ikarios—Ikaros,* who fell into the sea on his flight from Crete, his waxen wings being melted by the sun]

Ice, īs, *n.* water congealed by freezing . concreted

sugar, a frozen confection of sweetened cream or the juice of various fruits —*v t* to cover with ice to freeze to cover with concreted sugar —*pr p* ic'ing, *pa p* iced —*n* **Ic'ing**, a covering of ice or concreted sugar —*adjs* **Iced**, covered with ice incrusted with sugar, **Ic'y**, composed of, abounding in, or like ice frosty cold chilling without warmth of affection —*adv* **Ic'ily**.—*n* **Ic'iness**.—*ns* **Ice-age**, the glacial period, a term used in geology to designate that period the records of which are included in the Pleistocene system, the chief relics being moraimic materials, boulder clay or till, believed to have been formed under glacial ice, **Ice'blink**, the peculiar appearance in the air reflected from distant masses of ice, **Ice'boat**, a boat used for forcing a passage through or being dragged over ice —*adj* **Ice'-bound**, bound, surrounded, or fixed in with ice —*ns* **Ice-brook** (*Shak*, *Othello*, V ii 253), a frozen brook—in allusion to the ancient Spanish custom of hardening steel by plunging it red hot in the rivulet Salo near Bilbilis, **Ice cream**, **Iced-cream**, cream sweetened or flavoured, and artificially frozen, **Ice-fall**, a glacier, **Ice-feathers**, peculiar feather like forms assumed by ice at the summits of mountains, **Ice-fern**, the fern like incrustation which is found on windows during frost, **Ice'field**, a large field or sheet of ice, **Ice'float**, **Ice'floe**, a large mass of floating ice, **Ice'house**, a house for preserving ice, **Ice-island**, an island of floating ice, **Ice-man**, a man skilled in travelling upon ice a dealer in ice a man in attendance at any frozen pond where skating, &c are going on, **Ice'pack**, drifting ice packed together, **Ice-pail**, a pail filled with ice for cooling bottles of wine, **Ice'-plant**, a plant whose leaves glisten in the sun as if covered with ice, **Ice-spar**, a variety of felspar remarkable for its transparent ice like crystals —*adj* **Icy-pearled** (*Milton*), studded with pearls or spangles of ice —**To break the ice**, to get over the first encounter to open a disagreeable subject [A S *is*, Ger *eis*, Ice, Dan *is*]

Iceberg, īs'berg, *n* a mountain or huge mass of floating ice [From Scand, Norw, and Sw *isberg* See **Ice** and **Berg** = mountain]

Icelander, īs'land er, *n* a native of Iceland, an island in the northernmost part of the Atlantic Ocean —*adj* **Iceland'ic**, relating to Iceland —*n* the language of the Icelanders —*ns* **Iceland-dog**, a shaggy white dog, sharp eared, imported from Iceland, **Iceland-moss**, a lichen found in the northern parts of the world, esp in Iceland and Norway, and valuable as a medicine and as an article of diet

Ichneumon, ik nū mun, *n* a small carnivorous animal in Egypt, famed for destroying the crocodile's eggs an insect which lays its eggs on the larvæ of other insects [L —Gr, lit the 'hunter,' from *ichneuein*, to hunt after—*ichnos*, a track]

Ichnite, ik'nīt, *n* a fossil footprint [Gr *ichnos*, a footprint]

Ichnography, ik nog'raf i, *n* a tracing out (*archit.*) a ground plan of a work or building —*adjs* **Ichnograph'ic**, **Ichnograph'ical** —*adv* **Ichnograph'ically**. [Gr *ichnographia*—*ichnos*, a track, *graphein*, to grave]

Ichnolite, ik'no līt, *n* a stone retaining the impression of an extinct animal's footprint [Gr *ichnos*, a footprint and *lithos*, a stone.]

Ichnology, ik nol'o ji, *n* footprint lore the science of fossil footprints [Gr *ichnos*, a track, a foot print, and *logia*, discourse]

Ichor, ī'kor, *n* (*myth*) the ethereal juice in the veins of the gods a watery humour: colourless matter from an ulcer —*adj* **I'chorous**. [Gr *ichōr*]

Ichthine, ik'thin, *n* an albuminous substance found in fishes' eggs [From Gr *ichthys*, a fish]

Ichthyodorulite, ik'thi ō-dor'ōō-līt, *n*. the name given to fossil fish spines, not uncommon in the stratified rocks [Formed from Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, *doru*, a spear, *lithos*, a stone.]

Ichthyography, ik thi og'ra fi, *n*, a description of or treatise on fishes [Gr *ichthys*, *ichthyos*, a fish, *graphein*, to write]

Ichthyoid, ik'thi oid, *adj* having the form or characteristics of a fish [Gr *ichthys*, a fish, and *eidos*, form]

Ichthyolite, ik'thi ō līt, *n* a fossil fish the impression of a fish in a rock [Gr *ichthys*, a fish, and *lithos*, a stone]

Ichthyology, ik thi ol'o ji, *n* the branch of natural history that treats of fishes —*adj* **Ichthyolog'ical** —*n* **Ichthyol'ogist**, one skilled in ichthyology [Gr *ichthys*, a fish, *logia*, discourse]

Ichthyophagous, ik thi-of'a-gus, *adj* eating or subsisting on fish [Gr *ichthys*, a fish, *phagein*, to eat]

Ichthyosauria, ik-thi o sawr'i a, *n* an order of gigantic extinct marine reptiles, uniting some of the characteristics of the Saurians with those of fishes —*adj* **Ichthyosaur'ian**. [Gr *ichthys*, a fish, *sauros*, a lizard]

Ichthyosis, ik thi ō'sis, *n* a disease in which the skin becomes hardened, thickened, rough, and almost horny in severe cases —*adj* **Ichthyot'ic**, rough and scaly, resembling a fish's skin [From Gr *ichthys*, a fish]

Ichthys, ik'this, *n* an emblem or motto (IXΘΥΣ), supposed to have a mystical connection with Jesus Christ, being the first letters of the Greek words meaning 'Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour'

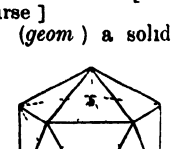
Icicle, īs'i kl, *n* a hanging, tapering piece of ice formed by the freezing of dropping water [A S *isgicel*, for *isesgicel*, *ises* being the gen of *is*, ice, and *gicel*, an icicle, cf Ice *jokull*]

Icon, ī'kon, *n* a figure, esp in the Greek Church, representing Christ, or a saint, in painting, mosaic, &c —*adj* **Icon'ic** —*ns* **Iconog'raphy**, the art of illustration, **Iconos'tasis**, a wooden wall which in Byzantine churches separates the choir from the nave—the icons are placed on it [L —Gr *eikōn*, an image]

Iconoclasm, ī kon o klazm, *n* act of breaking images —*adj* **Iconoclast'ic**, image breaking pertaining to iconoclasm —*n* **Icon'oclast**, a breaker of images, one opposed to idol worship, esp those at the commencement in the Eastern Church, who from the 8th century downwards opposed the use of sacred images, or at least the paying of religious honour to such any hot antagonist of the beliefs of others [Coined from Gr *eikōn*, an image, and *klastes*, a breaker—*klan*, to break]

Iconology, ī kon ol'o ji, *n* the doctrine of images, especially with reference to worship —*ns* **Icon-ol'ogist**, **Iconol'ater**, an image worshipper, **Iconol'atry**, the worship of images, **Iconom'achist**, one opposed to the cultus of icons, **Iconom'achy**, opposition to the same [Gr *eikōn*, and *logos*, science, discourse]

Icosahedron, ī-kos a hē'dron, *n* (*geom*) a solid having twenty equal sides or faces —*adj* **Icosahe'dral**, having twenty equal sides or faces [Gr *eikosi*, twenty, *hedra*, base]



Icosahedron.

Icosandria, ī ko san'dri a, *n*. a class of plants having not less than twenty stamens inserted in the calyx —*adjs* **Icosan'drian**, **Icosan'drous**, pertaining to the class icosandria [Gr *eikosi*, twenty, *anēr*, *andros*, a male]

Icterus, ik'te rus, *n* the jaundice a yellowish appearance in plants [Gr *ikteros*, jaundice]

Ictus, ik'tus, *n* a stroke rhythmical or metrical stress [L, 'a blow']

I'd, īd Contracted from *I would,* or *I had*

Idalian, ī dā'li an, *adj* pertaining to Idalia, in Cyprus, or to Venus, to whom it was sacred

Idea, ī dē'a, *n* an image of an external object formed by the mind a notion, thought, any product of intellectual action—of memory and imagination an archetype of the manifold varieties of existence in the universe, belonging to the supersensible world, where reality is found and where God is (*Platonic*), one of the three products of the reason (the Soul, the Universe, and God) transcending the conceptions of the understanding — *transcendental ideas,* in the functions of mind concerned with the unification of existence (*Kantian*), the ideal realised, the absolute truth of which everything that exists is the expression (*Hegelian*) —*adj* **Idē'al,** existing in idea mental existing in imagination only the highest and best conceivable, the perfect, as opp to the real, the imperfect—*n* the highest conception of anything — *adv* **Idē'ally** — *n* **Idealisā'tion,** act of forming in idea, or of raising to the highest conception —*v t* **Idē'alise,** to form an idea to raise to the highest conception —*v i* to form ideas —*ns* **Idē'alism,** the doctrine that in external perceptions the objects immediately known are ideas, that all reality is in its nature psychical any system that considers thought or the idea as the ground either of knowledge or existence tendency to wards the highest conceivable perfection, love for or search after the best and highest the imaginative treatment of subjects, **Idē'alist,** one who holds the doctrine of idealism, one who strives after the ideal an unpractical person — *adj* **Idealist'ic,** pertaining to idealists or to idealism.—*n* **Ideal'ity,** ideal state ability and disposition to form ideals of beauty and perfection — *adv* **Idē'ally,** in an ideal manner mentally —*ns* **Idē'alogue,** one given to ideas a theorist, **Ideā'tion,** the power of the mind for forming ideas the exercise of such power [L —Gr *idea—idein,* to see, akin to **Wit**]

Identify, ī den'ti fī, *v t* to make to be the same to ascertain or prove to be the same —*pa p* iden'tified —*adj* **Iden'tifiable,** capable of being identified — *n* **Identificā'tion** — **To identify one's self with,** to take an active part in [Fr *identifier*—L as if *identicus—idem,* the same, and *facĕre,* to make]

Identity, ī den'ti ti, *n* state of being the same sameness —*adj* **Iden'tical,** the very same not different —*adv* **Iden'tically.** — *n* **Iden'tical-ness,** identity [Fr —Low L *identitat em*—L *idem,* the same]

Ideography, ī de og'ra fi, *n* the representation of things by pictures, and not by sound symbols or letters —*ns* **Ideograph,** also **Ideogram,** such a character or symbol as represents an idea without expressing its name —*adjs* **Ideograph'ic, Ideograph'ical,** representing ideas by pictures, or directly instead of words —*adv* **Ideograph'ically,** in an ideographic manner [Gr *idea,* idea, *graphein,* to write]

Ideology, ī de ol'o ji, *n* the science of ideas, metaphysics —*n* **Ideol'ogist,** one occupied with ideas having no significance a mere theorist — Also **Ide'ologue.** [Gr *idea,* and *logia,* discourse]

Ideopraxist, ī de ō prak'sist, *n* one who is impelled to carry out an idea. [Formed from Gr *idea,* idea, *praxis,* doing]

Ides, īdz, *n sing* in ancient Rome, the 15th day of March, May, July, Oct, and the 13th of the other months [Fr —L *idus,* origin doubtful, said to be Etruscan]

Idiocrasy, id-i-ok'ra-si, *n* Same as Idiosyncrasy [Fr —Gr *idiokrasia—idios,* peculiar, and *krasis,* temperament See **Crasis.**]

Idiocy. See **Idiot**

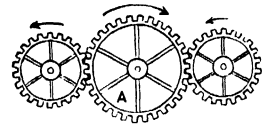
Idiom, id'i-um, *n* a mode of expression peculiar to a language, a peculiar variation of any language, a dialect —*adjs* **Idiomat'ic, Idiomat'ical,** conformed or pertaining to the idioms of a language — *adv* **Idiomat'ically.** [Fr —L —Gr *idiōma,* peculiarity—*idiousthai,* make one's own, —*idios,* one's own]

Idiopathy, id i op'a thi, *n* a peculiar affection or state (*med*) a primary disease, one not occasioned by another —*adj* **Idiopath'ic** (*med*), primary, not depending on or preceded by another disease —*adv* **Idiopath'ically.** [Gr *idios,* peculiar, *pathos,* suffering—*pathein,* to suffer]

Idiosyncrasy, id i o sin'kra si, *n* peculiarity of temperament or constitution crotchet or peculiar view, any characteristic of a person —*adj* **Idiosyncrat'ic** [Gr *idios,* one's own, peculiar, and *syncrasis,* a mixing together—*syn,* together, and *krasis,* a mixing See **Crasis**]

Idiot, id'i ut, *n* one deficient in intellect a foolish or unwise person —*adj* afflicted with idiocy idiotic — *v t* to make idiotic — *ns* **Id'iocy, Id'iotcy,** state of being an idiot imbecility folly —*adjs* **Idiot'ic, Idiot'ical,** pertaining to or like an idiot foolish —*adv* **Idiot'ically.**—*adj* **Idiot'ish,** like an idiot, idiotic —*n* **Id'iotism,** the state of being an idiot [Fr —L *idiota—idiōtēs,* orig a 'private man,' then an ignorant, rude person—*idios,* one's own, peculiar]

Idle, ī'dl, *adj* vain trifling unemployed averse to labour not occupied useless unimportant unedifying —*v t* to spend in idleness —*v i* to be idle or unoccupied —*ns* **I'dlehood, I'dler, I'dleness** —*adv* **I'dly** — *ns* **Id'lesse,** idleness, **Idle-wheel,** a wheel placed between two others simply for transferring the motion from one to the other without changing the direction,



A, Idle-wheel.

Idle-worms, once jocularly supposed to be bred in the fingers of lazy maid servants [A S *idel,* Dut *ijdel,* Ger *eitel,* conn with Gr *itharos,* clear, *aithēr,* upper air]

Idocrase, id'o krāz, *n* the mineral vesuvianite [Gr *eidos,* form, and *krasis,* mixture]

Idol, ī'dul, *n* a figure an image of some object of worship a person or thing too much loved or honoured any phantom of the brain, or any false appearance by which men are led into error or prejudice which prevents impartial observation, a fallacy—also **Idō'lon** and **Idō'lum** (*pl* **Idō'la**) —Bacon (*Novum Organum,* 1 § 38) makes these four in number—*Idols of the nation or tribe, Idols of the den or cave* (those due to personal causes), *Idols of the forum* (those due to the influence of words or phrases), *Idols of the theatre* (those due to misconceptions of philosophic system or demonstration) —*v t* **I'dolise,** to make an idol of, for worship to love to excess —*ns* **Idolis'er, I'dolism** (*Milton*), idolatrous worship, **I'dolist** (*Milton*), an idolater [O Fr *idole*—L *idolum* —Gr *eidōlon—eidos,* that which is seen—*idein,* to see See **Wit.**]

Idolater, ī dol'a ter, *n* a worshipper of idols a great admirer —*fem* **Idol'atress.**—*v t* **Idol'atrise,** to worship as an idol to adore —*adj* **Idol'atrous,** pertaining to idolatry —*adv* **Idol'atrously** —*n* **Idol'atry,** the worship of an image held to be the abode of a superhuman personality excessive love [Fr *idolâtre,* corr. of L.—Gr *eidōlolatrēs—eidōlon,* idol, *latreuein,* to worship]

Idolon, ī dō'lon, *n* same as **Idol,** an image a mistaken notion. [Formed from Gr *eidōlon,* an image]

Idris, ī'drıs, *n* a mythical figure in Welsh tradition, supposed to have been at once a giant, a prince, and an astronomer

Idyl, Idyll, ī'dil, *n* a short pictorial poem, chiefly on pastoral subjects a narrative poem —*adj* **Idyll'ic,** of or belonging to idyls pastoral —*n* **Idyl'ist,** a writer of idyls [L *idyllium*—Gr *idyllion,* dim of *eidos,* image]

If, if, *conj* an expression of doubt whether in case that supposing that —**As if,** as it would be if [A S *gif,* cog with Dut *of,* Ice *ef,* if, *efa,* to doubt, Old High Ger *ibu,* dative case of *iba,* a condition]

Ignaro, ig nā'rō, *n* (*Spens*), an ignorant person [It —L *ignarus* See **Ignore.**]

Ignatian, ig nā'shan, *adj* of or pertaining to St Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, martyred at Rome under Trajan about 110 A D The famous **Ignatian Epistles** exist in three different forms or recensions—the *Short* form (containing three only, extant only in Syriac, first published by Cureton in 1845), the *Middle* form (containing seven, the Greek text first published by Isaac Voss in 1646—considered by Zahn and Lightfoot to be the original form), the *Long* (containing these seven, together with six others, now generally given up as spurious)

Igneous, ig'ne us, *adj* pertaining to, consisting of, or like fire (*geol*) produced by the action of fire —*adj* **Ignesc'ent,** emitting sparks of fire — **Igneous rocks,** those which have been erupted from the heated interior of the earth—hence also termed *eruptive rocks* [L *igneus—ignis,* fire, cog with Sans *agni*]

Ignipotent, ig nip'o tent, *adj* (*Pope*), presiding over fire [L *ignis,* fire, *potens, entis,* powerful]

Ignis-fatuus, ig'nis fat'ū-us, *n* a light which misleads travellers, often seen over marshy places, of which the cause is not well understood, also called 'Will o' the Wisp' (*pl*) **Ignes-fatui** (ig' nēz fat'ū ī) [L *ignis,* fire, *fatuus,* foolish]

Ignite, ig nīt', *v t* to set on fire, to kindle to render luminous with heat —*v i* to take fire to burn —*adj* **Ignīt'ible,** that may be ignited —*ns* **Ignītibil'ity, Igni'tion,** act of setting on fire state of being kindled, and esp of being made red hot [L *ignīre, ignītus,* to set on fire —*ignis,* fire]

Ignoble, ig nō'bl, *adj* of low birth mean or worthless dishonourable —*v t* to degrade —*adv* **Igno'bly** —*ns* **Ignobil'ity, Igno'bleness.** [Fr —L *ignobilis—in,* not, *gnobilis, nobilis,* noble]

Ignominy, ig'nō min ı, *n* the loss of one's good name public disgrace infamy —Formerly also **Ig'nomy** —*adj* **Ignomin'ious,** dishonourable marked with ignominy contemptible mean —*adv* **Ignomin'iously** —*n* **Ignomin'iousness** [Fr —L *ignominia—in,* not, *gnomen, nomen,* **Name**]

Ignoramus, ig nō rā'mus, *n* the word formerly written by a grand jury on the back of an indictment, meaning that they rejected it an ignorant person, esp one making a pretence to knowledge (*pl*) **Ignora'muses** [L, 'We are ignorant,' 1st pers pl pres ind of *ignorāre*]

Ignorant, ig'nō rant, *adj* without knowledge uninstructed unacquainted with resulting from want of knowledge unconscious (*Shak*) undiscovered (*Shak.*) —*adv* **Ig'norantly** —*ns* **Ig'norance,** state of being ignorant want of knowledge—in R Cath theol *vincible* or *wilful* ignorance is such as one might be fairly expected to overcome, hence it can never be an excuse for sin, whether of omission or of commission, while *invincible* ignorance, which a man could not help or abate, altogether excuses from guilt (*pl*) in Litany, sins committed through ignorance, **Ignorā'tion.** [Fr —L *ignorans, -antis,* pr p of *ignorāre* See **Ignore**]

Ignorantines, ig nō ran-tīnz, *n pl* the name of a religious congregation of men in the R C Church devoted to the gratuitous instruction of poor children, now better known as the Brothers of Christian Schools

Ignore, ig-nōr', *v t* wilfully to disregard to set aside [Fr —L *ignorāre,* not to know—*in,* not, and *gno,* root of (*g*)*noscĕre,* to **Know**]

Iguana, ı-gwä'na, *n* a genus of thick tongued lizards, most of which are found in tropical America They are arboreal in habit, and live chiefly on leaves and fruits [Sp, said to be a Haytian word]

Iguanodon, ı gwä'no don, *n* a large extinct herbivorous reptile, so called from the resemblance of its teeth to those of the iguana [**Iguana,** and Gr *odous, odontos,* a tooth]

Ileac, il'e ak, *adj*, **Ileum,** il'e um, *n.* See **Iliac**

Ilex, ī'leks, *n* the scientific name for **Holly** (which see) the evergreen or holm oak [L]

Iliac, il'ı ak, *adj* pertaining to the lower intestines —**Ileac** or **Iliac passion,** a severe colic with vomiting, &c —*n* **Il'ium** (*pl* **Ilia**), the upper part of the hip bone [Fr, through a Low L *iliacus—ilia,* the flanks, the groin]

Iliad, il'ı ad, *n* an epic poem by Homer, giving an account of the destruction of *Ilium* or ancient Troy [L *Ilias, Iliadis*—Gr *Ilias, Iliados,* a poem relating to **Ilium,** the city of *Ilos,* its founder]

Ilk, ilk, *adj* the same —**Of that ilk,** of that same, used in connection with a man whose name is the same as that of his ancestral estate used erroneously for 'of that kind' [A S *ilc, ylc,* from *y* or *i* (base of **He**), and *lic* = like]

Ilka, il'ka, *adj* each (*Scot*) [A S *ælc,* **each**]

Ill, il, *adj* (comp **worse,** superl **worst**), evil, bad contrary to good wicked producing evil unfortunate unfavourable sick diseased improper incorrect cross, as temper —*adv* not well not rightly with difficulty—**Ill'y** (*rare*) —*n* evil wickedness misfortune —**To go ill with,** to result in danger or misfortune, **To take it ill,** to be offended — **Ill,** when compounded with other words, expresses badness of quality or condition, as 'ill advised,' 'ill disposed,' &c —*adj* **Ill-beseeming,** unbecoming (*Shak*) —*n* **Ill-blood,** ill feeling resentment —*adjs* **Ill-boding,** inauspicious, **Ill-bred,** badly bred, or educated uncivil —*n* **Ill-breeding** —*adjs* **Ill-conditioned,** in bad condition churlish, **Ill-faurd** (*Scot*), **Ill-favoured,** ill looking deformed ugly — *n* **Ill-favouredness,** state of being ill favoured deformity — *adjs* **Ill-judged,** not well judged, **Ill-looking,** having a bad look, **Ill-natured,** of an ill nature or temper cross peevish —*adv* **Ill-naturedly** —*ns* **Ill-naturedness,** the quality of being ill natured, **Ill'ness,** sickness disease —*adjs* **Ill-off,** in bad circumstances, **Ill-omened,** having bad omens unfortunate, **Ill-starred,** said of one born (according to an ancient superstition) under the influence of an unlucky star unlucky, **Ill-tempered,** having a bad temper morose fretful disordered (*Shak*), **Ill-timed,** said of one done at an unsuitable time — *v t* **Ill-treat,** to treat ill to abuse — *adj* **Ill-used,** badly used or treated —*n* **Ill-will,** unkind feeling enmity — *adj* **Ill-wresting,** misinterpreting to disadvantage [From Ice *illr,* a contr of the word which appears in A S *yfel,* **Evil.**]

Illapse, il laps', *n* a sliding in the entrance of one thing into another —*v i* to glide [L *illapsus—illabi—in,* into, *labi,* to slip, to slide]

Illation, il lā'shun, *n* act of inferring from premises or reasons inference conclusion — *adj* **Il'lative,** denoting an inference that may be inferred —*adv* **Il'latively.** [Fr —L *illation em,* a bringing in, a logical inference—*inferre, illātum* —*in,* in, into, *ferre,* to bear]

Illaudable, il-law'da-bl, *adj* not laudable or praiseworthy

Illegal, il-lē'gal, *adj* contrary to law —*adv* **Ille'gally** —*v t* **Ille'galise,** to render unlawful —*n* **Illegal'ity,** the quality or condition of being illegal [Fr —L *in,* not, *legalis,* lawful, see **Legal**]

Illegible, il lej'i bl, *adj* that cannot be read in distinct —*adv* **Illeg'ibly** —*ns* **Illeg'ibleness, Illegibil'ity.** [Fr —L *in,* not, *legibilis,* **Legible.**]

Illegitimate, il le-jit'i māt, *adj* not according to law not born in wedlock not properly inferred or reasoned not genuine —*adv* **Illegit'imately** —*ns* **Illegit'imacy, Illegitimā'tion,** the act of rendering, or state of being, illegitimate [L *in,* not, *legitimus,* **Legitimate**]

Illiberal, il lib'er al, *adj* niggardly mean, narrow in opinion —*adv* **Illib'erally** —*n* **Illiberal'ity** [Fr —L *in,* not, and *liberalis,* **Liberal**]

Illicit, il lis'it, *adj* not allowable unlawful unlicensed —*adv* **Illic'itly** —*n* **Illic'itness** [L *illicitus—in,* not, and *licitus,* pa p of *licēre,* to be allowable See **License**]

Illimitable, il lim'it a bl, *adj* that cannot be bounded infinite —*adv* **Illim'itably** —*n* **Illim'itableness** [L *in,* not, *limes, limitis,* a **Limit**]

Illiquation, il li kwā'shun, *n* the melting of one thing into another [L *in,* into, and *liquāre, ātum,* to melt]

Illision, il lizh'un, *n* the act of dashing or striking against [L *illision em—illidĕre,* to strike against—*in,* in, upon, *lædĕre,* to dash, to strike]

Illiteral, il lit'er al, *adj* not literal [L *in,* not, and *literalis,* **Literal**]

Illiterate, il-lit'er āt, *adj* not learned uninstructed ignorant —*n pl* a term used to designate those persons who are unable to read or write or both —*adv* **Illit'erately** —*ns* **Illit'erateness, Illit'eracy,** state of being illiterate want of learning [L. *illiteratus—in,* not, *literatus,* educated See **Literate**]

Illogical, il loj'i kal, *adj* contrary to the rules of logic — *adv* **Illog'ically** — *n* **Illog'icalness.** [Prefix *in* , not, and **Logical**]

Illude, il lūd', *v t* to play upon by artifice to deceive [O Fr —L *illudĕre, illusum—in,* upon, *ludĕre,* to play]

Illume See **Illumine**

Illuminable, il lū'min a bl, *adj* that may be illuminated

Illuminate, il lū'min-āt, *v t* to light up to enlighten to illustrate to adorn with ornamental lettering or illustrations —*adj* enlightened — *n pl* **Illumina'ti,** the enlightened, a name given to various sects, and esp to a society of German Freethinkers at the end of the 18th century —*n* **Illumina'tion,** act of giving light that which gives light splendour brightness a display of lights adorning of books with coloured lettering or illustrations (*B*) enlightening influence, inspiration —*adj* **Illu'minative,** tending to give light illustrative or explanatory —*n* **Illu'minator,** one who illuminates, esp one who is employed in adorning books with coloured letters and illustrations [L *illumināre, -ātum—in,* in, upon, and *lumināre,* to cast light—*lumen* (= *lucmen*)—*lucēre,* to shine, light]

Illumine, Illume, il-lū'min, il lūm', *v t* to make luminous or bright to enlighten to adorn —*n* **Illu'miner,** an illuminator —*adj* **Illum'inous,** bright.

Illusion, il-lū'zhun, *n* a playing upon a mocking deceptive appearance false show error —*n* **Illu'sionist,** one who is subject to illusions one who produces illusions, as sleight of-hand tricks, for entertainment —*adjs* **Illu'sive, Illu'sory,** deceiving by false appearances false — *adv* **Illu'sively.**—*n* **Illu'siveness.** [See **Illude**]

Illustrate, il lus'trāt, or il'us trāt, *v t* to make distinguished to make clear to the mind to explain to explain and adorn by pictures —*adj* renowned (*Shak*) —*ns* **Illus'trator, Illustration,** act of making lustrous or clear act of explaining that which illustrates a picture or diagram —*adj* **Illus'trative,** having the quality of making clear or explaining —*adv* **Illus'tratively** [L *illustrāre, ātum,* to light up—*illustris* See **Illustrious**]

Illustrious, il lus'tri us, *adj* morally bright, distinguished noble conspicuous conferring honour —*adv* **Illus'triously** —*n* **Illus'triousness** [L *illustris,* prob for *illucestris—in,* in, and *lux, lucis,* light]

I'm, īm, a contraction of *I am*

Image, im'āj, *n* likeness a statue an idol a representation in the mind, an idea a picture in the imagination (*optics*) the figure of any object formed by rays of light —*v t* to form an image of to form a likeness of in the mind —*adj* **Im'ageless,** having no image —*ns* **Im'agery** (im'āj ri, or im'āj ei ri), (*orig*) images in general the work of the imagination mental pictures figures of speech, **Image-worship,** the use in public or private worship of graven or painted representations of sacred persons or things, and esp the exhibition of honour, reverence, or worship to or towards such representations [O Fr —L *imago,* an image, from root of *imitāri,* to **Imitate**]

Imagine, im aj'in, *v t* to form an image of in the mind to conceive to think (*B*) to contrive or devise —*v i* to form mental images to conceive —*adj* **Imag'inable,** that may be imagined —*adv* **Imag'inably** —*n* **Imag'inableness** —*adj* **Imag'inary,** existing only in the imagination not real (*alg*) impossible —*n* **Imagināt'ion,** act of imagining the faculty of forming images in the mind that which is imagined contrivance —*adj* **Imag'inātive,** full of imagination given to imagining proceeding from the imagination —*ns* **Imag'inātiveness, Imag'iner, Imag'ining,** that which is imagined [O Fr *imaginer*—L *imaginārī—imago,* an image]

Imago, i mā'gō, *n* the last or perfect state of insect life, when the case covering it is dropped, and it comes forth capable of reproduction an image or optical counterpart of a thing [L]

Imâm, i mam', **Imaum,** i mawm', *n* the officer who in Mohammedan mosques recites the prayers, and leads the devotions of the faithful In Turkey the imâm also performs the ceremonies connected with circumcisions, marriages, and funerals [Ar *Imām,* chief]

Imbank, im bangk' Same as **Embank.**

Imbar, im bar', *v t* to exclude

Imbark, im bärk', *v t* Same as **Embark.**

Imbathe, im bāth', *v t* (*Milton*) to bathe

Imbecile, im'be sēl, *adj* without strength either of body or mind feeble fatuous —*n* one destitute of strength, either of mind or body —*n* **Imbecil'ity,** state of being imbecile weakness of body or mind [O Fr *imbecile*—L *imbecillis,* origin unknown See **Embezzle**]

Imbed, im bed', *v t* See **Embed.**

Imbellishing, *n* (*Milton*) Same as **Embellishment.**

Imbibe, im bīb', *v t* to drink in to absorb to receive into the mind —*v i* to drink, absorb — *ns* **Imbib'er, Imbibi'tion.** [L *imbibĕre—in,* in, into, and *bibĕre,* to drink]

Imbitter, im bit'ér, *v t* See **Embitter.**

Imblaze, im blāz', *v t* obs form of **Emblaze.**

Imbody, ım bod'ı See **Embody.**
Imboil, ım-boıl', *v t* Same as **Emboil.**
Imborder, ım-bor'dėr, *v t* Same as **Emborder.**
Imbosom, ım booz'um See **Embosom**
Imbound, ım bownd', *v t* Same as **Embound.**
Imbow, ım bō', *v t* Same as **Embow**
Imbricate, ım'brı kāt, *v t* to lay one over another, as tiles on a roof —*adj* bent like a gutter tile (*bot*) overlapping each other —*n* **Imbrica'tion,** a concave indenture, as of a tile an overlapping of the edges ornamental masonry [L *imbricātus*, pa p of *imbricāre*, to cover with tiles—*imbrex*, a gutter tile—*imber*, a shower]
Imbrocata, ım bro ka'ta, *n* in fencing, a thrust in tierce [It]
Imbroglio, ım brōl'yō, *n* an intricate plot in a romance or drama a perplexing state of matters a complicated misunderstanding [It , 'confusion'—*imbrogliare*, to confuse, **Embroil.**]
Imbrown See **Embrown**
Imbrue, ım brōō', *v t* to wet or moisten to soak to drench [O Fr *embruer—bevre* (Fr *boire*)—L *bibĕre*, to drink]
Imbrute, ım brōōt', *v t* (*Milton*) to reduce to the state of a brute —*v ı* to sink to the state of a brute —*pr p* imbrut'ing, *pa p* imbrut'ed [Pref *in* , into, and **Brute.**]
Imbue, ım-bū', *v t* to cause to drink to moisten to tinge deeply to cause to imbibe, as the mind [O Fr *imbuer*—L *imbuĕre—in*, and root of *bibĕre*, to drink]
Imitate, ım'ı tāt, *v t* to copy, to strive to be the same as to produce a likeness of —*adj* **Im'itable,** that may be imitated or copied worthy of imitation — *ns* **Imitabil'ity, Im'itancy,** the tendency to imitate, **Imitā'tion,** act of imitating that which is produced as a copy, a likeness (*mus*) the repeating of the same passage, or the following of a passage with a similar one in one or more of the other parts or voices, and it may be either strict or free —*adj* **Im'itative,** inclined to imitate formed after a model —*adv* **Im'itatively.**—*ns* **Im'itativeness,** the quality of being imitative, **Im'itator,** one who imitates or copies [L *imitāri*, *imitātus*, ety unknown]
Immaculate, ım mak'ū lāt, *adj* spotless unstained pure —*adv* **Immac'ulately.**—*n* **Immac'ulateness.**—**Immaculate Conception,** the R C doctrine that the Virgin Mary was conceived without original sin—a dogma first formally proclaimed in 1854 [L *immaculātus—in*, not, and *maculāre*, to stain—*macula*, a spot]
Immalleable, ım mal'le a bl, *adj* not malleable [Pref *in* , not, and **Malleable**]
Immanacle, ım man'a kl, *v t* (*Milton*) to put in manacles, to fetter or confine [Pref *in* , into, and **Manacle**]
Immanation, ım ā nā'shun, *n* an easy flow [L *in*, in, *manāre*, *ātum*, to flow]
Immane, ı mān', *adj* huge cruel, savage —*adv* **Immane'ly** —*n* **Imman'ity** (*Shak*), inhumanity, cruelty [L *immanis*, huge.]
Immanent, ım'a nent, *adj* remaining within in herent —*n* **Im'manence,** the notion that the intelligent and creative principle of the universe pervades the universe itself, a fundamental conception of Pantheism [L *immanens*, *entis*, pr p of *immanēre—in*, in or near, *manēre*, to remain]
Immantle, im man'tl, *v t* to envelop in a mantle [Pref *in* , and **Mantle.**]
Immanuel, Emmanuel, ı man'ū el, e-, *n* a name given to Jesus (Matt ı 23) as the son of a virgin (Is vii 14) [Heb , lit 'God with-us ']
Immask, ım mask', *v t* (*Shak*) to mask, disguise
Immaterial, im a tē'rı al, *adj* not consisting of matter . incorporeal · unimportant.—*adv* **Immate'rially** —*v* **Immate'rialise,** to separate from matter —*ns* **Immate'rialism,** the doctrine that there is no material substance, **Immate'rialist,** one who believes in this; **Immaterial'ity,** the quality of being immaterial or of not consisting of matter [Pref *in* , not, and **Material**]
Immature, ım a tūr', **Matured,** ım a tūrd', *adj* not ripe not perfect come before the natural time —*adv* **Immature'ly.**—*ns* **Immature'ness, Immatur'ity** [L *immaturus*, *in*, not, and *maturus*, ripe, **Mature**]
Immeasurable, ım mezh'ūr-a bl, *adj* that cannot be measured very great —*adv* **Immeas'urably** —*n* **Immeas'urableness** —*adj* **Immeas'ured** (*Spens*), beyond the common measure, immeasurable [Pref *in* , not, and **Measurable**]
Immediate, ım mē'dı āt, *adj* with nothing in the middle between two objects not acting by second causes direct present without delay —*adv* **Imme'diately** —*ns* **Immed'iacy** (*Shak*), immediate or independent power, **Imme'diateness.** [Low L *immediātus—in*, not, and *medius*, the middle]
Immedicable, ım med'ı ka bl, *adj* incurable [L *immedicabilis—in*, not, and *medicabilis*, curable See **Medicable**]
Immemorial, ım me mō'rı-al, *adj* beyond the reach of memory —*adv* **Immemo'rially** [Pref *in* , not, and **Memorial**]
Immense, ım-mens', *adj* that cannot be measured vast in extent very large —*n* **Immens'ity** — *adv* **Immense'ly.** — *ns* **Immense'ness; Immens'ity,** an extent not to be measured infinity greatness [Fr —L *immensus—in*, not, *mensus*, pa p of *metīri*, to measure]
Immensurable, ım mens'ūr a bl, *adj* that cannot be measured —*n.* **Immensurabil'ity** [Fr —L *in*, not, and *mensurabilis*, **Mensurable**]
Immerge, ım merj', *v t* to plunge into [L *in*, into, and *mergĕre*, *mersum*, to plunge]
Immeritous, ım mer'ıt us, *adj* (*Milton*) undeserving [L *immeritus—in*, not, *meritus*, deserving]
Immerse, ım mers', *v t* to plunge into to dip to baptise by dipping the whole body to engage deeply to overwhelm —*n* **Immer'sion,** act of immersing or plunging into state of being dipped into state of being deeply engaged [See **Immerge**]
Immesh. See **Enmesh**
Immethodical, ım me thod'ık al, *adj* without method or order irregular —*adv* **Immethod'ically** [Pref *in* , not, and **Methodical.**]
Immigrate, ım'ı grāt, *v ı* to migrate or remove into a country —*ns* **Imm'igrant,** one who immigrates, **Immigrā'tion,** act of immigrating [L *immigrāre—in*, into, and *migrāre*, *migrātum*, to remove]
Imminent, ım'ı nent, *adj* near at hand threatening impending —*adv* **Imm'inently** —*n* **Imm'inence** [L *imminens*, *-entis—in*, upon, *minēre*, to project]
Immingle, ım-ming'gl, *v t* to mingle together, to mix
Immit, ım-mit', *v t* to send into to inject —*pr p* immitt'ing, *pa p* immitt'ed —*n* **Immiss'ion,** act of immitting injection [L *immittĕre—in*, into, *mittĕre*, *missum*, to send]
Immix, ım-miks', *v t* (*Milton*) to mix
Immobility, ım-mo bil'ı tı, *n* the character of being immovable [L. *immobilis—in*, not, and *mobilis*, movable See **Mobility.**]
Immoderate, ım mod'er āt, *adj* exceeding proper bounds extravagant —*adv* **Immod'erately.**—*ns* **Immod'erateness,** the quality of being immoderate extravagance, **Immodera'tion,** want of moderation excess. [L. *immoderatus—in*, not, *moderatus*, **Moderate**]

Immodest, im mod'est, *adj* wanting restraint impudent forward wanting shame or delicacy —*adv* **Immod'estly** —*n* **Immod'esty,** want of modesty [L *immodestus—in,* not, and *modestus,* **Modest**]

Immolate, im'o lāt, *v t* to offer in sacrifice —*ns* **Immola'tion,** act of immolating a sacrifice, **Imm'olator,** one who immolates or offers sacrifice [Lit 'to sprinkle meal on a victim,' L *immolāre, ātum,* to sprinkle meal on a victim, hence to sacrifice—*in,* upon, *mola,* meal]

Immoment, im mō'ment, *adj* (*Shak*) of no moment or value, trifling [Pref *in-,* not, and **Moment.**]

Immoral, im mor'al, *adj* inconsistent with what is right wicked licentious —*adv* **Immor'ally** —*n* **Immoral'ity,** quality of being immoral an immoral act or practice [L *in,* not, and *moralis,* **Moral**]

Immortal, im mor'tal, *adj* exempt from death imperishable never to be forgotten (as a name, poem, &c) —*n* one who will never cease to exist one of the forty members of the French Academy —*adv* **Immor'tally** —*v t* **Immor'talise,** to make immortal —*n* **Immortal'ity,** condition or quality of being immortal exemption from death or oblivion [L *immortalis—in,* not, and *mortalis,* **Mortal**]

Immortelle, im mor tel', *n* any one of the flowers commonly called everlasting [Fr (*fleur*) *im mortelle,* immortal (flower)]

Immovable, im mōōv'a bl, *adj* steadfast unalterable that cannot be impressed or made to fall (*pl*) fixtures, &c , not movable by a tenant —*adv* **Immov'ably** —*ns* **Immov'ableness, Immovabil'ity** [Pref *in* , not, and **Movable**]

Immune, im mūn', *adj* free from obligation not liable to infection —*n* **Immun'ity,** state of being immune exemption privilege [Fr —L *in,* not, *munis,* serving, obliging]

Immure, im mūr', *v t* to wall in to shut up to imprison —*n.* (*Shak*) a wall —*n* **Immure'ment,** imprisonment [Fr —L *in* in *murus,* a wall]

Immusical, im-mū'zik al, *adj* (*Bacon*) not musical, inharmonious [Pref *in* , not, and **Musical**]

Immutable, im mūt'a bl, *adj* unchangeable —*adv* **Immut'ably** —*ns* **Immutabil'ity, Immut'ableness,** unchangeableness [O Fr —L. *immutabilis —in,* not, and *mutabilis,* **Mutable**]

Imp, imp, *n* a little devil or wicked spirit a son, offspring, a pert child —*v t* (*falconry*) to mend a broken or defective wing by inserting a feather to qualify for flight —*adj* **Imp'ish,** like an imp fiendish [A S *impe*—Low L *impotus,* a graft —Gr *emphytos,* ingrafted]

Impacable, im pāk'a bl, *adj* (*Spens*) not to be quieted or appeased [L *in,* not, and *pacāre,* to quiet]

Impact, im pakt', *v t* to press firmly together to drive close —*n* (im'pakt) a striking against collision the blow of a body in motion impinging on another body the impulse resulting from collision —**Impacted fracture** (*surg*), when one part of the bone is forcibly driven into the other [O Fr *impacter*—L *impactus,* pa p of *impingĕre* See **Impinge**]

Impaint, im pānt', *v t* (*Shak*) to paint

Impair, im pār', *v t* to make worse to diminish in quantity, value, or strength to injure to weaken —*v i* to become worse (*obs*) [M E *empeiren*—O Fr *empeirer* (Fr *empirer*), from L *im* (=*in*), intens , and L *pejorāre,* to make worse—L *pejor,* worse.]

Impair, im-pār', *adj* unsuitable (*Shak*) [Fr —L. *impar—in,* not, *par,* equal]

Impale, im-pāl', *v t* to fence in with stakes to shut in : to put to death by spitting on a stake —*n* **Impale'ment,** a piece of ground enclosed within **pales** (*her*) the marshalling side by side of two escutcheons combined in one [Fr *empaler* —L *in,* in, *palus,* a stake]

Impalpable, im pal'pa bl, *adj* not perceivable by touch not coarse not easily understood —*adv* **Impal'pably** —*n* **Impalpabil'ity.** [Pref *in* , not, and **Palpable.**]

Impanation, im pan ā'shun, *n* a term used to express the local union of the body of Christ with the consecrated bread in the Eucharist, but later specially used of Luther's doctrine of consubstantiation (q v) [From Low L *impanāre, ātum—in,* and *panis,* bread]

Impanel See **Empanel**

Imparadise, im par'a dīs, *v t* (*Milton*) to put in a paradise or state of extreme felicity, to make perfectly happy —*pr p* impar'adising , *pa p* impar'adised [Pref *in* , into, and **Paradise**]

Imparity, im par'i ti, *n* want of parity or equality indivisibility into equal parts [L *impar—in,* not, *par,* equal]

Impark, im park', *v t* to enclose for a park to shut up [O Fr *emparquer—en,* in, and *parc,* a **Park**]

Imparlance, im pärl'ans, *n* (*Spens*) parley [O Fr *emparlance—emparler,* to talk]

Impart, im part', *v t* to bestow a part of to give to communicate to make known —*v i* to give a part —*ns* **Impartā'tion,** the act of imparting , **Impart'ment** (*Shak*), the act of imparting that which is imparted, disclosure [O Fr *impartir*— L *impartire—in,* on, and *pars, partis,* a part]

Impartial, im par'shal, *adj* not favouring one more than another just (*Shak*) partial —*adv* **Impar'tially** —*ns* **Impartial'ity, Impar'tialness,** quality of being impartial freedom from bias [L *in,* not, and Low L *partialis,* **Partial**]

Impartible, im part'i bl, *adj* capable of being imparted —*n* **Impartibil'ity** [From **Impart**]

Impartible, im part'i bl, *adj* not partible indivisible —*n* **Impartibil'ity** [L *in,* not, and *partibilis,* **Partible**]

Impassable, im pas'a bl, *adj* not capable of being passed —*adv* **Impass'ably** —*ns* **Impassabil'ity, Impass'ableness** [L *in,* not, **Passable**]

Impassible, im pas'i bl, *adj* incapable of passion or feeling —*ns* **Impassibil'ity, Impass'ibleness,** quality of being impassible [Fr —L *impassibilis —in,* not, and *pati, passus,* to suffer]

Impassion, im pash'un, *v t* to move with passion —*adjs* **Impass'ionable, Impass'ionate, Impass'ioned,** moved by strong passion or feeling animated excited , **Impass'ive,** not susceptible of pain or feeling —*adv* **Impass'ively** —*ns* **Impass'iveness, Impassiv'ity** [Through Low L —L *in,* in, *passion em,* **Passion**]

Impaste, im pāst', *v t* (*Shak*) to knead into a paste to lay colours on thick —*n* **Impas'to,** in painting, the thick laying on of pigments [Low L *impastāre—in,* into, and *pasta*]

Impatient, im pā'shent, *adj* not able to endure or to wait fretful restless —*adv* **Impa'tiently** —*n* **Impa'tience,** want of patience [O Fr *im pacient*—L *in,* not, *patiens, entis,* suffering See **Patient.**]

Impave, im pāv', *v t* (*Words*) to pave

Impavid, im pav'id, *adj* fearless —*adv* **Impav'idly,** fearlessly dauntlessly [L *impavidus—in,* not, *pavidus,* fearing]

Impawn, im pawn', *v t* to pawn or deposit as security [Pref *in* , and **Pawn**]

Impeach, im-pēch', *v t* to charge with a crime to cite before a court for official misconduct to call in question to impede (*Spens*) —*adj* **Impeach'able,** liable to impeachment chargeable with a crime —*ns* **Impeach'er,** one who impeaches , **Impeach'ment,** an exceptional form of process whereby the House of Commons may obtain redress for any unlawful act, and especially for

high crimes and misdemeanours committed by peers and ministers of the crown hinderance, obstruction (*Shak*) [O Fr *empescher*, to hinder (Fr *empêcher*, It *impacciare*), either from L *im pingĕre*, to strike against, or *impedicāre*, to fetter Thus cognate either with **Impinge** or **Impede.**]

Impearl, im perl', *v t* to adorn with or as with pearls to make like pearls [Pref *in*, in, and **Pearl**]

Impeccable, im pek'a bl, *adj* not liable to error or to sin —*ns* **Impeccabil'ity, Impecc'ancy** [Low L *impeccabilis*—L *in*, not, and *peccabilis*, **Peccable**]

Impecunious, im pe-kū'ni us, *adj* having no money poor —*n* **Impecuniosity.** [Pref *in*, not, and **Pecunious**]

Impede, im pēd', *v t* to hinder or obstruct —*n* **Imped'iment,** that which impedes hinderance a defect preventing fluent speech (*n pl* **Impedi'menta,** military baggage, baggage generally) —*adj* **Imped'itive,** causing hinderance [L *impedire*—*in*, in, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot]

Impel, im pel', *v t* to drive or urge forward to excite to action to instigate —*pr p* impell'ing, *pa p* impelled' —*adj* **Impell'ent,** having the quality of impelling or driving on —*n* a power that impels —*n* **Impell'er.** [L *impellĕre*, *impulsum*—*in*, on, and *pellĕre*, to drive]

Impend, im pend', *v i* to hang over to threaten to be about to happen —*ns* **Impend'ence, Impend'ency,** the state of impending near approach —*adj* **Impend'ent,** hanging over imminent ready to act or happen [L *impendēre*—*in*, on, and *pendēre*, to hang]

Impenetrable, im pen'e tra bl, *adj* incapable of being pierced preventing another body from occupying the same space at the same time not to be impressed in mind or heart —*adv* **Impen'etrably** —*n* **Impenetrabil'ity,** one of the essential properties of matter, implying that no two bodies can at the same time occupy the same space [L *impenetrabilis*—*in*, not, and *penetrabilis*, **Penetrable**]

Impenitent, im pen'i tent, *adj* not repenting of sin —*n* one who does not repent a hardened sinner —*adv* **Impen'itently** —*n* **Impen'itence** [Low L *impœnitens*—L *in*, not, and *pœnitens*, *entis*, **Penitent**]

Impennate, im pen'āt, **Impennous,** im-pen'us, *adj* wingless having very short wings useless for flight [L *in*, not, and *penna*, a wing See **Pennate**]

Imperative, im per'a tiv, *adj* expressive of command authoritative peremptory obligatory — **Categorical imperative** (see under **Category**), **Imperative mood,** the form of a verb expressing command or advice —*adv* **Imper'atively.** [L *imperativus* — *imperāre*, to command—*in*, and *parāre*, to prepare]

Imperator, im'pē rā tor, *n* a commander a ruler an emperor —*adj* **Imperatō'rial.** [L *imperāre*, to command]

Imperceptible, im per sep'ti-bl, *adj* not discernible insensible minute —*ns* **Imperceptibleness, Imperceptibil'ity.**—*adv* **Imperceptibly** —*adj* **Imperceptive,** not perceiving [Low L *imperceptibilis* — L *in*, not, and *perceptibilis*, **Perceptible**]

Imperfect, im per'fekt, *adj* incomplete defective not fulfilling its design liable to err —*ns* **Imperfectness, Imperfec'tion.**—*adv* **Imperfectly.** [O Fr *imparfeit*—L *imperfectus*—*in*, not, and *perfectus*, **Perfect**]

Imperforate, -ed, im per'fo rāt, ed, *adj* not pierced through having no opening —*n* **Imperforā'tion.**—*adj* **Imperforable,** that cannot be perforated or bored through [L *in*, not, and *perforātus*, **Perforate**]

Imperial, im pē'ri al, *adj* pertaining to an empire or to an emperor sovereign, supreme command ing, of superior size or excellence —*n* a tuft of hair on the lower lip (from its use by Napoleon III) a kind of dome, as in Moorish buildings an outside seat on a diligence —*adv* **Impe'rially.**—*ns* **Impe'rialism,** the power or authority of an emperor the spirit of empire, **Impe'rialist,** one who belongs to an emperor a soldier or partisan of an emperor, **Imperial'ity,** imperial power, right, or privilege —**Imperial city,** Rome one of those cities in the German empire which owed allegiance to none but the emperor, which exercised suzerain rights within their own territories, and had the right of sitting and voting in the imperial diet, **The Imperial Institute** of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, designed to commemorate the jubilee of Queen Victoria (1887), its aim to comprise complete collections of the products of the various parts of the British empire, a commercial intelligence department for the promotion of trade and industry, and a great school of modern oriental languages [Fr —L *imperialis*—*imperium*, sovereignty See **Empire**]

Imperil, im per'il, *v t* to put in peril to endanger —*n* **Imper'ilment** [Pref *in*, in, and **Peril**]

Imperious, im pē'ri-us, *adj* assuming command haughty tyrannical authoritative imperial (*obs*) —*adv* **Impe'riously.**—*n* **Impe'riousness** [L *imperiosus*]

Imperishable, im-per'ish a-bl, *adj* indestructible everlasting —*ns* **Imper'ishableness, Imperishabil'ity** —*adv* **Imper'ishably** [Pref *in*, not, and **Perishable**]

Impermanence, im per'man ens, *n* want of permanence

Impermeable, im per'me a bl, *adj* not permitting passage impenetrable —*ns* **Impermeabil'ity, Imper'meableness** — *adv* **Imper'meably** — *n* **Imper'meător,** a device in a steam engine for forcing lubricating oil uniformly into the cylinder [Pref *in-*, not, and **Permeable**]

Imperseverant, im per sev'er ant, *adj* (*Shak*) strongly persevering [L *in*, inten, and **Persevere**]

Impersonal, im per'sun al, *adj* not representing a person not having personality (*gram*) not varied according to the persons —*adv* **Imper'sonally.** —*n* **Impersonal'ity** —*v t* **Imper'sonāte,** to invest with personality or the bodily substance of a person to ascribe the qualities of a person to to personify to assume the person or character of, esp on the stage —*adj* personified —*n* **Impersonā'tion** [Pref *in*, in, and **Personal, Personate**]

Impertinent, im per'ti nent, *adj* not pertaining to the matter in hand trifling intrusive saucy impudent —*n* **Imper'tinence,** that which is impertinent intrusion impudence, over-forwardness (*law*) matter introduced into an affidavit, &c, not pertinent to the matter —*adv* **Imper'tinently** [Fr —L *in*, not, and **Pertinent**]

Imperturbable, im per tur'ba-bl, *adj* that cannot be disturbed or agitated permanently quiet — *n* **Imperturbabil'ity** —*adv* **Impertur'bably** [L *imperturbabilis*—*in*, not, and *perturbāre*, to disturb]

Impervious, im per'vi a-bl, **Impervious,** im per'vi us, *adj* not to be penetrated —*ns* **Imper'viableness, Imperviabil'ity, Imper'viousness** — *adv* **Imper'viously** [L *in*, not, and **Pervious**]

Impeticos (*Shak*), a word coined by the fool in *Twelfth Night*, perhaps meaning *impocket*

Impetigo, im pe ti'go, *n* a skin disease characterised by thickly set clusters of pustules [L — *impetĕre*, to rush upon, attack See **Impetus.**]

Impetuous, im pet'ū-us, *adj* rushing upon with

impetus or violence vehement in feeling passionate —*ns* **Impet'uousness, Impetuos'ity** —*adv* **Impet'uously.**

Impetus, im'pe tus, *n* an attack force or quantity of motion violent tendency to any point [L —*in*, and *petĕre*, to fall upon]

Impictured, im pik'tūrd, *adj* (*Spens*) pictured, painted

Impierceable, im-pērs'a-bl, *adj* (*Spens*) incapable of being pierced [L *in*, not, and **Pierceable.**]

Impinge, im pinj', *v i* (*on, upon, against*) to strike or fall against to touch upon —*n* **Impinge'ment.**—*adj* **Impinging'ent,** striking against [L *impingĕre*—*in*, against, and *pingĕre*, to strike]

Impious, im'pi us, *adj* irreverent wanting in veneration for God profane —*adv* **Im'piously** —*ns* **Im'piousness, Impi'ety** [Fr —L *in*, not and **Pious**]

Implacable, im plāk'a bl, *adj* not to be appeased inexorable irreconcilable —*adv* **Implac'ably.** —*ns* **Implac'ableness, Implacabil'ity.** [Fr —L *in*, not, and **Placable**]

Implacental, im pla sen'tal, *adj* having no placenta, as certain marsupial animals [L *in*, not, and **Placental**]

Implant, im plant', *v t* to plant or fix into to insert to infuse —*n* **Implantā'tion,** the act of implanting or infixing [Fr —L *in*, into, and *plantāre*, **Plant**]

Implate, im plāt', *v t* to put a plate or covering upon to sheathe [L *in*, on, and **Plate**]

Implausible, im plawz'i bl, *adj* not plausible, incredible —*n* **Implausibil'ity**

Impleach, im plēch', *v t* (*Shak*) to intertwine [L *in*, into, and **Pleach.**]

Implead, im plēd', *v t* to prosecute a suit at law —*n* **Implead'er** [O Fr *emplaidier—en*, and *plaider*, to plead See **Plead**]

Impledge, im plej', *v t* to pledge

Implement, im'ple ment, *n* a tool or instrument of labour —*v t* to give effect to to fulfil or perform —*adj* **Implemen'tal,** acting as an implement [Low L *implementum*—L *implēre*, to fill See **Full**]

Impletion, im plē'shun, *n* a filling the state of being full [From *implēre*, to fill See **Implement**]

Implex, im'pleks, *adj* not simple complicated [L *implexus—in*, into, and *plectĕre*, to twine]

Implicate, im'pli kāt, *v t* (*by, in, with*) to infold to involve to entangle —*ns* **Im'plicate,** the thing implied, **Implica'tion,** the act of implicating entanglement that which is implied —*adj* **Im'plicative,** tending to implicate —*adv* **Im'plicatively** —*adj* **Implic'it,** entangled, involved (*obs*) implied resting on or trusting another relying entirely, unquestioning —*adv* **Implic'itly** —*n* **Implic'itness** [L *implicāre, implicātus* —*in*, in, and *plicāre*, to fold See **Plait, Employ, Imply**]

Implorator, im plōr'ā tor, *n* (*Shak*) one who implores or entreats —*adj* **Implor'atory.**

Implore, im plōr', *v t* to ask earnestly to beg —*n* (*Spens*) **Implor'er,** one who implores —*adv* **Implor'ingly,** in an imploring manner [Fr —L *implorāre—in*, and *plorāre*, to weep aloud]

Impluvium, im plōō'vi um, *n* in ancient Roman houses, the square basin in the *atrium* or hall into which the rain water was received [L —*impluĕre—in*, in, and *pluĕre*, to rain]

Imply, im-plī', *v t* (*Spens*) to infold to include in reality, to express indirectly to mean to signify —*pr p* imply'ing, *pa p* implied' —*adv* **Impli'edly.** [O Fr *empleier*—L *implicāre* Cf **Implicate.**]

Impocket, im-pok'et, *v t* to put in the pocket [**Pref** *in*, and **Pocket.**]

Impolite, im-po līt', *adj* of unpolished manners uncivil —*adv* **Impolite'ly.**—*n* **Impolite'ness.** [L *in*, not, and **Polite**]

Impolitic, im-pol'i tik, *adj* imprudent unwise inexpedient —*adv* **Impol'iticly.**—*n* **Impol'icy.** [L *in*, not, and **Politic.**]

Imponderable, im pon'dėr a bl, *adj* not able to be weighed without sensible weight —*n pl* **Impon'derables,** fluids without sensible weight, the old general name given to heat, light, electricity, and magnetism, when they were supposed to be material —*ns* **Impon'derableness, Imponderabil'ity.** [L *in*, not, and **Ponderable**]

Impone, im pōn', *v t* (*Shak*) to place or put on, to stake, as a wager —*adj* **Impon'ent,** competent to impose an obligation —*n* one who imposes [L *imponĕre—in*, on, and *ponĕre*, to place]

Import, im pōrt', *v t* to carry into to bring from abroad to convey, as a word to signify to be of consequence to to interest —*n* **Im'port,** that which is brought from abroad meaning importance tendency —*adjs* **Import'able,** that may be imported or brought into a country, **Import'ant,** of great import or consequence momentous pompous, **Import'less** (*Shak*), without consequence —*adv* **Import'antly** —*ns* **Import'ance, Import'ancy** (*Shak*), **Importā'tion,** the act of importing the commodities imported, **Import'er,** one who brings in goods from abroad [Fr —L *importāre, -ātus—in*, in, and *portāre*, to carry]

Importune, im pōr tūn', *v t* to urge with trouble some application to press urgently (*Spens*) to import, signify (a false use) to molest, as a beggar, prostitute, &c —*adj* **Import'unāte,** troublesomely urgent —*adv* **Import'unately** —*n* **Import'unāteness** (coined from the word following) —*adj* **Import'une,** untimely importunate —*adv* **Importune'ly.**—*ns* **Importun'er, Importun'ity** [Fr, from L *importunus*, orig 'difficult of access,' from *in*, not, and *portus*, a harbour Cf **Opportune**]

Impose, im pōz', *v t* to place upon to lay on to enjoin or command to put over by authority or force to obtrude unfairly to pass off (*print*) to arrange or place in a chase, as pages of type —*v i* (*upon*) to mislead or deceive act with constraining effect.—*n* (*Shak*) command, injunction —*adjs* **Impos'able,** capable of being imposed or laid on, **Impos'ing,** commanding adapted to impress forcibly —*adv* **Impos'ingly** —*ns* **Impos'ingness, Imposi'tion,** a laying on laying on of hands in ordination a tax, a burden a deception [Fr *imposer*—L *in*, on, and *ponĕre*, to place See **Pose**]

Impossible, im pos'i bl, *adj* that which cannot be done that cannot exist absurd, or excessively odd —*n* **Impossibil'ity.** [Fr —L *in*, not, and **Possible**]

Impost, im'pōst, *n* a tax, esp on imports (*archit*) that part of a pillar in vaults and arches on which the weight of the building is laid [O Fr *impost* (Fr *impôt*)—L *imponĕre*, to lay on]



Impost

Imposthume, im-pos'tūm, *n* an abscess a gathering of corrupt matter in a cavity in the tissues —*v i* **Impos'thumāte,** to form an imposthume or abscess —*v t* to affect with an imposthume —*n* **Imposthumā'tion,** the act of forming an abscess an abscess [A corr of *apostume*, which is itself a corr of *apostεme*—Gr *apostema*, a separation of corrupt matter—*apo*, away, and the root of *histēmi*, I set up]

Impostor, im pos'tur, *n* one who practises imposition or fraud —*n* **Impos'tūre.**—*adj* **Impos'tūrous.**

Impotent, im'po tent, *adj* powerless unable imbecile wanting the power of self restraint —*adv* **Im'potently.** — *ns* **Im'potence, Im'potency.** [Fr —L *in*, not, and **Potent.**]

Impound, im pownd', *v t* to confine, as in a pound to restrain within limits to take possession of —*n* **Impound'age,** the act of impounding cattle [Eng **In** and **Pound,** an enclosure]

Impoverish, im pov'er ish, *v t* to make poor to exhaust the resources (as of a nation), or fertility (as of the soil) —*n* **Impov'erishment.** [From O Fr *empovriss*—stem of certain parts of *em povrir* (Fr *appauvrir*)—L *in*, in, and *pauper*, poor See **Poor, Poverty**]

Impracticable, im prak'tik a bl, *adj* not able to be done unmanageable stubborn —*adv* **Imprac'ticably** — *ns* **Imprac'ticability, Imprac'ticableness.** [L *in*, not, and **Practicable.**]

Imprecate, im'pre-kāt, *v t* (*lit*) to pray for good or evil upon to curse —*n* **Impreca'tion,** the act of imprecating a curse —*adj* **Im'precatory** [L *imprecāri* — *in*, upon, *precāri*, *precātum*, to pray]

Impregn, im prēn', *v t* (*Milton*) to impregnate

Impregnable, im preg'na bl, *adj* that cannot be taken or seized that cannot be moved or shaken —*adv* **Impreg'nably** — *n* **Impregnabil'ity** [Fr *imprenable*—L *in*, not, and *prendĕre*, *prehendĕre*, to take See **Get**]

Impregnate, im preg'nāt, *v t* to make pregnant to impart the particles or qualities of one thing to another saturate —*n* **Impregna'tion,** the act of impregnating that with which anything is impregnated [Low L *imprægnāre*, *ātum*—*in*, and *prægnans*, pregnant See **Pregnant**]

Impresario, im pre sa'ri ō, *n* a manager or conductor of a troupe of concert or operatic singers [It —*impresa*, enterprise See **Emprise**]

Imprescriptible, im pre skrip'ti bl, *adj* not derived from, or dependent on, external authority [L *in*, not, and **Prescriptible**]

Imprese, im prēs', **Impress,** im pres', *ns* (*Milton*) a device worn by a noble or his retainers. [O Fr (It *impresa*) See **Emprise**]

Impress, im-pres', *v t* to press upon to mark by pressure to produce by pressure to stamp to fix deeply (in the mind) —*n* **Im'press,** that which is made by pressure stamp likeness —*adj* **Impress'ible,** susceptible —*adv* **Impress'ibly** — *ns* **Impressibil'ity, Impress'ibleness, Impress'ion,** the act or result of impressing a single edition of a book the effect of any object on the mind idea slight remembrance —*adj* **Impress'ionable,** able to receive an impression —*ns* **Impressionabil'ity; Impress'ionism,** a modern movement in art and literature, originating in France, its aim being to cast off the trammels of artistic tradition, and to look at nature in a fresh and original manner—it employs general effects, vigorous touches, and deals in masses of form and colour, **Impress'ionist.** —*adv* **Impressionis'tic.** — *adj* **Impress'ive,** capable of making an impression on the mind solemn — *adv* **Impress'ively.**—*ns* **Impress'iveness, Impress'ure** (*Shak*), impression [L *in*, in, *premĕre*, *pressum*, to press]

Impress, im pres', *v t* to force into service, esp the public service —*n.* **Im'press.** [An altered spelling of **Imprest**]

Impressment, im pres'ment, *n* the act of impressing or seizing for service, esp in the navy [A word coined from *press*, in **Pressgang**]

Imprest, im'prest, *n* earnest money money advanced —*v t* **Imprest',** to advance on loan [See **Press**]

Imprimatur, im pri-mā'tur, *n* a license to print a book, &c [Lit 'let it be printed,' from L. *imprimĕre*—*in*, on, and *premĕre*, to press]

Imprimis, im pri'mis, *adv* in the first place [L. *in*, in, and *primus*, first]

Imprint, im print', *v t* to print to stamp to impress to fix in the mind —*n* **Im'print,** that which is imprinted the name of the publisher, time and place of publication of a book, &c, printed on the title page also the printer's name on the back of the title-page, and at the end of the book [L *in*, in or upon, and **Print**]

Imprison, im priz'n, *v t* to put in prison to shut up to confine or restrain —*n* **Impris'onment,** the act of imprisoning or state of being imprisoned confinement or restraint [Fr —L *in*, into, and **Prison.**]

Improbable, im prob'a bl, *adj* unlikely —*adv* **Improb'ably.**—*n* **Improbabil'ity.** [Fr —L *in*, not, and **Probable.**]

Improbity, im prob'i ti, *n* want of probity or integrity dishonesty [L *in*, not, and **Probity**]

Impromptu, im promp'tū, *adj* prompt, ready off hand —*adv* readily —*n* a short witty saying expressed at the moment any composition produced at the moment [L, 'in readiness'—*in*, and *promptus*, readiness See **Prompt**]

Improper, im prop'er, *adj* not suitable unfit unbecoming incorrect wrong —*adv* **Improp'erly** —*n* **Impropri'ety.** [Fr —L *in*, not, and **Proper**]

Impropriate, im prō'pri āt, *v t* to appropriate to private use to place ecclesiastical property in the hands of a layman —*adj* **Impro'priate,** devolved into the hands of a layman —*ns* **Impropria'tion,** the act of appropriating the property impropriated, **Impro'priator,** a layman who holds possession of the lands of the church or an ecclesiastical living [Low L *impropriātus* —L *in*, in, and *proprius*, one's own, proper]

Improve, im prōōv', *v t* to make better to advance in value or excellence to correct to employ to good purpose — *v i* to grow better to make progress to increase to rise (as prices) —*adj* **Improv'able,** able to be improved —*adv* **Improv'ably** —*ns* **Improvabil'ity, Improv'ableness, Improvement,** the act of improving advancement or progress increase, addition, **Improv'er,** one who improves a pad worn by women to make the dress hang properly —*pr p* and *adj* **Improv'ing,** tending to cause improvement — *adv* **Improv'ingly** —**To improve on** or **upon,** to bring to a better state by addition or amendment, **To improve the occasion,** to point out a moral from some event that has just occurred [A variant of **Approve.**]

Improvide, im pro vīd', *adj* (*Spens*) not provided against

Improvident, im prov'i-dent, *adj.* not provident or prudent wanting foresight thoughtless —*adv* **Improv'idently.**—*n* **Improv'idence.** [L. *in*, not, and **Provident.**]

Improvisate, im prov'i sāt, **Improvise,** im pro-vīz', *v t* to compose and recite, esp in verse, without preparation to bring about on a sudden to do anything off hand — *ns* **Improvis'er; Improvisā'tion,** act of improvising that which is improvised, **Improvisā'tor, Improvisatō're** (rā), sometimes fem **Improvisatrix** or **Improvisatrice,** one who improvises one who composes and recites verses without preparation (*pl*) **Improvisatō'ri** (rē) [Fr *improviser*—L *in*, not, and *provisus*, foreseen See **Provide**]

Imprudent, im-prōō'dent, *adj* wanting foresight or discretion incautious inconsiderate —*adv* **Impru'dently.**—*n.* **Impru'dence.** [Fr —L *in*, not, and **Prudent.**]

Impudent, im'pū dent, *adj* wanting shame or modesty brazen faced bold rude insolent — *adv* **Im'pudently.**—*n.* **Im'pudence** [L *in*, not, *pudens*, *entis*, from *pudĕre*, to be ashamed]

Impugn, ım pūn', *v t* to oppose to attack by words or arguments to call ın question —*n* **Impugn'er.**—*adj* **Impugn'able.** [L *ımpugnāre* —*ın*, against, *pugnāre*, to fight]

Impuissant, ım pū'ı sant, *adj* powerless —*n* **Impu'issance** [Fr *ın*, not, and **Puissant**]

Impulse, ım'puls, **Impulsion,** ım pul'shun, *n* the act of ımpellıng effect of an ımpellıng force force suddenly communicated ınfluence on the mınd —*n* **Impul'sion,** ımpellıng force ınstıgatıon —*adj* **Impuls'ıve,** havıng the power of ımpellıng actuated by mental ımpulse (*mech*) actıng by ımpulse not contınuous —*adv* **Impuls'ively.**—*n* **Impuls'ıveness** [L *ımpulsus*, pressure—*ımpellĕre* See **Impel**]

Impunity, ım pūn'ı tı, *n* freedom or safety from punishment exemptıon from ınjury or loss [Fr —L *ımpunıtat em*—*ın*, not, *pœna*, punishment]

Impurple, ım pur'pl Same as **Empurple**

Impute, ım pūt', *v t* to reckon as belongıng to (in a bad sense) to charge (*theol*) to attrıbute vicarıously (*rare*) to take account of —*n* **Imput'er** —*adjs* **Imput'able,** capable of beıng ımputed or charged attrıbutable, **Imput'atıve,** ımputed —*adv* **Imput'ably** —*ns* **Imput'ableness, Imputabil'ıty, Imputā'tıon,** act of ımputıng or chargıng censure reproach the reckonıng as belongıng to —*adv* **Imput'atıvely** [Fr *ımputer* — L *ımputāre, ātum* — *ın*, and *putāre*, to reckon]

In, ın, *prep* denotes presence or sıtuatıon ın place, tıme, or circumstances—wıthın, durıng consıstıng of because of by or through.—*adv* wıthın not out ın addıtıon to, thrown ın —*n* ın polıtıcs, a member of the party ın office a corner —**In as far as,** to the extent that, **In-and-in,** from anımals of the same parentage wıth constant and close ınteractıon—*n* a game wıth four dice —**In as much as, Inasmuch as,** consıderıng that, **In ıtself,** ıntrınsically, apart from relatıons, **In that,** for the reason that, **To be ın for a thing,** to be destıned to receıve a thıng, **To be ın ıt** (*slang*), to be gettıng on successfully, esp ın a game, **To be ın with,** to have ıntımacy or familıarıty wıth, **Ins and outs,** nooks and corners the whole details of any matter [A S *ın*, Dut, Ger *ın*, Scand *ı*, W *yn*, L *ın*, Gr *en* A S also had *ınnan*, wıthın, cf Old Hıgh Ger *ınnana*, Sw *ınnan* In A S the prep *ın* was often ınterchangeable wıth the related *on*]

Inability, ın a bıl'ı tı, *n* want of sufficıent power ıncapacıty [Fr —L *ın*, not, and **Ability**]

Inabstinence, ın ab'stı nens, *n* want of abstınence [Pref *ın*, not, and **Abstınence**]

Inaccessible, ın ak ses'ı bl, *adj* not to be reached, obtaıned, or approached —*adv* **Inaccess'ibly** —*ns* **Inaccess'ibility, Inaccess'ibleness.** [Fr —L. *ın*, not, and **Accessible**]

Inaccurate, ın ak'kūr-āt, *adj* not exact or correct erroneous — *adv* **Inac'curately.** — *n* **Inac'curacy,** want of exactness mıstake [L *ın*, not, and **Accurate.**]

Inactive, ın akt'ıv, *adj* havıng no power to move ıdle lazy (*chem*) not showıng any actıon. —*adv* **Inact'ively.** — *ns* **Inac'tion,** ıdleness rest; **Inactıv'ity,** ıdleness [L *ın*, not, and **Active.**]

Inadequate, ın ad'e kwāt, *adj* ınsufficıent —*adv.* **Inad'equately.** — *ns* **Inad'equacy, Inad'equateness,** ınsufficıency [L *ın*, not, and **Adequate.**]

Inadmıssible, ın ad mıs'ı bl, *adj* not admıssible or allowable —*n* **Inadmissibil'ity.**—*adv* **Inadmiss'ibly.** [Fr —L *ın*, not, and **Admıssible**]

Inadvertent, ın ad vert'ent, *adj* ınattentıve —*adv* **Inadvert'ently** —*ns* **Inadvert'ence, Inadvert'ency,** negligence oversight [L *ın*, not, and **Advertent.**]

Inaıdable, ın ād'a bl, *adj* (*Shak*) that cannot be aıded

Inalienable, ın āl'yen a bl, *adj* not capable of beıng transferred —*adv* **Inal'ienably** —*ns* **Inalienabil'ity, Inal'ienableness.** [Fr —L *ın*, not, and **Alienable**]

Inamorata, ın am o rā'ta, *n fem.* a woman wıth whom one ıs ın love (*masc* **Inamora'to**) [It *ınnamorata*—Low L *ınamorāre*, to cause to love —L *ın*, ın, and *amor*, love]

Inane, ın ān', *adj* empty, void void of ıntellıgence useless —*ns* **Inanı'tıon,** exhaustıon from want of food, **Inan'ity,** senselessness worthlessness any kınd of vaın frıvolıty [L *ınanis*]

Inanımate, -ed, ın-an'ım āt, ed, *adj* wıthout anımatıon or lıfe dead spırıtless dull —*ns* **Inan'ımateness, Inanıma'tıon** [L *ın*, not, and **Anımate**]

Inappeasable, ın ap pēz'a-bl, *adj* that cannot be appeased [L *ın*, not, and **Appease**]

Inapplicable, ın ap'plık a bl, *adj* not applıcable or suıtable —*ns* **Inapplicabil'ity, Inap'plicableness** [L *ın*, not, and **Applicable**]

Inapposite, ın ap'poz ıt, *adj* not apposıte, suıtable, or pertınent —*adv* **Inap'positely** [L *ın*, not, and **Apposite.**]

Inappreciable, ın ap prē'shı a bl, *adj* not apprecıable or able to be valued —**Inappre'cıative,** not valuıng justly or at all [L *ın*, not, and **Appreciable**]

Inapprehensible, ın ap pre hen'sı bl, *adj* not apprehensıble or ıntelligible —*n* **Inapprehen'sion**

Inapproachable, ın ap prōch'a bl, *adj* ınaccessıble —*adv* **Inapproach'ably.** [L *ın*, not, and **Approachable**]

Inappropriate, ın ap prō'prı āt, *adj* not suıtable *adv* **Inappro'priately.**—*n* **Inappro'priateness** [L *ın*, not, and **Appropriate.**]

Inapt, ın apt', *adj* not apt unfıt, or unqualıfied —*adv* **Inapt'ly** —*ns* **Inapt'ıtude, Inapt'ness,** unfıtness, awkwardness [L *ın*, not, and **Apt**]

Inarching, ın arch'ıng, *n* a method of graftıng by whıch branches are unıted together, before beıng separated from the orıgınal stem—formerly also **Enarching** [L *ın*, not, and **Arch.**]

Inarm, ın arm', *v t* to encırcle

Inarticulate, ın ár tık'ūl āt, *adj* not dıstınct, ıncapable of speakıng dıstınctly (*zool*) not jointed — *adv* **Inartic'ulately.**— *ns* **Inartic'ulateness, Inarticula'tion,** ındıstınctness of sounds ın speakıng [L *ın*, not, and **Articulate**]

Inartıfıcial, ın árt ı fish'yal, *adj* not done by art sımple —*adv* **Inartific'ially** [L *ın*, not, and **Artificial**]

Inartıstic, -al, ın ar tıs'tık, al, *adj* not artıstıc deficıent ın apprecıatıon of works of art —*adv* **Inartis'tically** [L *ın*, not, and **Artıstic.**]

Inasmuch, ın az much' See **In.**

Inattentive, ın at tent'ıv, *adj* careless, not fixıng the mınd to attentıon —*adv* **Inattent'ively.**—*ns* **Inatten'tion, Inattent'iveness.** [Fr —L *ın*, not, and **Attention**]

Inaudible, ın awd'ı bl, *adj* not able to be heard —*adv* **Inaud'ibly.**—*ns* **Inaudibil'ity, Inaud'ibleness** [L *ın*, not, and **Audıble**]

Inaugurate, ın aw'gūr-āt, *v t* to ınduct ınto an office ın a formal manner to cause to begın to make a publıc exhıbıtıon of for the first tıme —*adjs.* **Inau'gural, Inau'gurātory,** pertaınıng

to, done, or pronounced at an inauguration —*ns* **Inaugurā'tion,** act of inaugurating, **Inau'gurātor,** one who inaugurates [L *inaugurāre, -ātum* See **Augur**]

Inauspicious, in aw spish'us, *adj* not auspicious ill omened unlucky —*adv* **Inauspi'ciously** —*n* **Inauspi'ciousness.** [L *in,* not, and **Auspicious.**]

Inboard, in'bōrd, *adv* within the hull or interior of a ship toward or nearer to the centre [Pref *in* , in, and **Board**]

Inbond, in'bond, *adj* laid with its length across the thickness of a wall —opp to *Outbond,* where the brick or stone is laid with its length parallel to the face of the wall

Inborn, in'bawrn, *adj* born in or with implanted by nature [**In** and **Born**]

Inbreak, in'brāk, *n* a violent rush in irruption —opp to *Outbreak* [Pref *in* , in, and **Break**]

Inbreathe, in'brēth', *v t* to breathe into [**In** and **Breathe**]

Inbreed, in brēd', *v t* to breed or generate within to breed in and in —*pa p* **In'bred,** bred within, inherent, intrinsic [**In** and **Breed**]

Inburning, in'burn ing, *adj* (*Spens*) burning within

Inburst, in'burst, *n* an irruption —opp to *Outburst*

Inby, Inbye, in bī', *adv* (*Scot*) toward the interior, as of a house from the door, or a mine from the shaft [**In** and **By**]

Inca, ing'ka, *n* the name of the ancient kings and princes of Peru (*pl*) **Incas** (ing'kaz) [Sp *inca* —Peruvian *inca*]

Incage, in kāj' Same as **Encage**

Incalculable, in kal'kū la bl, *adj* not calculable or able to be reckoned —*adv* **Incal'culably** —*ns* **Incalculabil'ity, Incal'culableness.** [L *in,* not, and **Calculable.**]

Incalescent, in kal es'ent, *adj* growing warm —*n* **Incales'cence** [L *incalescens, entis,* pr p of *incalescĕre* —*in,* and *calescĕre,* inceptive of *calēre,* to be warm]

Incameration, in kam er ā'shun, *n* the act of making over to a government a fund as a source of revenue, esp an annexation to the papal exchequer [L *in,* in, *camera,* a chamber]

Incandescent, in kan des'ent, *adj* white or glowing with heat rendered luminous by heat —*v i* and *v t* to glow with heat, to cause to glow —*n* **Incandes'cence,** a white heat —**Incandescent light,** a brilliant white light produced by a resisting conductor under an electric current, or by coal gas burnt under a mantle or hood of the oxide of didymium and others of the alkaline earths [L ,—*in,* and *candescĕre—candĕre,* to glow]

Incantation, in kan tā'shun, *n* a formula of words said or sung in connection with certain ceremonies for purposes of enchantment —*n* **In'cantātor** —*adj* **Incan'tatory** [L *incantation em—incantāre,* to sing a magical formula over]

Incapable, in-kāp'a bl, *adj* not capable insufficient, unable lacking mental capacity unconscious of helplessly drunk disqualified —*n.* one lacking capacity —*adv* **Incap'ably** —*n* **Incapabil'ity** [Fr —L *in,* not, and **Capable.**]

Incapacious, in kap ā'shus, *adj* not large, narrow —*n* **Incapa'ciousness** [L *in,* not, **Capacious.**]

Incapacitate, in kap as'i tāt, *v t* to deprive of capacity to make incapable to disqualify —*ns* **Incapacita'tion,** the act of disqualifying, **Incapac'ity,** want of capacity or power of mind inability legal disqualification [L *in,* not, and **Capacitate.**]

Incarcerate, in kär'ser āt, *v t* to imprison to confine — *n* **Incarcera'tion,** imprisonment (*surg*) obstinate constriction or strangulation [L. *in,* and *carcer,* a prison]

Incardinate, in kar'di nāt, *v t* to attach as a cardinal part, as a priest to his church —*adj* a perversion of **Incarnate**

Incarnadine, in kar'na din, *v t* to dye of a red colour —*adj* carnation coloured [Fr See **Incarnate**]

Incarnate, in kär'nāt, *v t* to embody in flesh —*v i* to form flesh, heal —*adj* invested with flesh —*n* **Incarna'tion,** act of embodying in flesh (*theol*) the union of the divine nature with the human in the divine person of Christ an incarnate form manifestation, visible embodiment (*surg*) the process of healing, or forming new flesh [Low L *incarnāre, ātus*—L *in,* and *caro, carnis,* flesh Cf **Carnal**]

Incase, Incasement See **Encase, Encasement**

Incast, in'kast, *n* something thrown in in addition by way of giving good measure

Incatenation, in ka te nā'shun, *n* the act of chaining and linking together [L *in,* in, and **Catenation.**]

Incautious, in kaw'shus, *adj* not cautious or careful —*adv* **Incau'tiously** —*ns* **Incau'tion, Incau'tiousness,** want of caution [L *in,* not, and **Cautious**]

Incavo, in ka'vō, *n* the incised part in an intaglio [It —L *in,* in, *cavus,* hollow]

Incedingly, in sēd'ing li, *adv* triumphantly (*rare*) [L *incedĕre,* to march along]

Incelebrity, in sel eb'ri ti, *n* lack of celebrity

Incendiary, in sen'di ar i, *n* one that sets fire to a building, &c , maliciously one who promotes quarrels (*pl*) **Incen'diaries** —*adj* wilfully setting fire to relating to incendiarism tending to excite sedition or quarrels —*n* **Incen'diarism.** —*adj* **Incend'ious,** promoting faction (*obs*) [L *incendiarius—incendium,* a burning—*incendĕre, incensus,* to kindle]

Incense, in sens', *v t* to inflame with anger to incite, urge to perfume with incense —*ns* **In'cense,** odour of spices burned in religious rites the materials so burned pleasing perfume (*fig*) homage, adulation , **Incense'ment** (*Shak*), state of being inflamed with anger —*adj* **Incense-breathing,** exhaling incense or fragrance —*n* **Incens'or,** a censer (*obs*) [See **Incendiary**]

Incentive, in sent'iv, *adj* inciting, encouraging igniting (*Milton*) —*n* that which incites to action or moves the mind motive [L *incentivus,* striking up a tune, from *incinĕre—in,* and *canĕre,* to sing]

Inception, in sep'shun, *n* a beginning —*v i* **Incept',** to commence, esp the period of candidature for the degree of master of arts, or a period of licensed teaching —*n* **Incept'or.**—*adj* **Incep'tive,** beginning or marking the beginning —*adv* **Incep'tively,** in a manner denoting beginning [L *inception em—incipĕre, inceptum,* to begin—*in,* on, and *capĕre,* to take.]

Incertain, in ser'tān, *adj* uncertain —*ns* **Incer'tainty, Incer'titude,** want of certainty in definiteness [Fr — L *incertus — in,* not, and *certus,* certain]

Incessant, in ses'ant, *adj* not ceasing uninterrupted continual —*adv* **Incess'antly,** unceasingly (*obs*) immediately [L *incessans, -antis —in,* not, and *cessāre,* to cease.]

Incest, in'sest, *n* sexual intercourse within the prohibited degrees of kindred —*adj* **Incest'uous,** guilty of incest.—*adv* **Incest'uously.** —*n* **Incest'uousness.** [Fr — L. *incestus,* unchaste—*in,* not, and *castus,* chaste Cf **Chaste**]

Inch, insh, *n* the twelfth part of a foot proverbially, a small distance or degree (*Shak*) a critical moment.—*v.i.* to move by slow degrees. — **By inches, Inch by inch,** by small degrees , **Every inch,** entirely, thoroughly —*adj* **Inched,** containing inches marked with inches.—*adv* **Inch-**

meal, by inches or small degrees gradually [A S *ynce*, an inch—L *uncia*, the twelfth part of anything, an inch, also an ounce (twelfth of a pound) Doublet **Ounce**]

Inch, insh, *n* an island. [Gael *innis*, an island]

Inchase, in chās' See **Enchase.**

Inchoate, in'kō āt, *adj* only begun unfinished, rudimentary not established —*v t* to begin (*Browning*) —*n* **Incho'ation,** beginning rudimentary state —*adj* **Incho'ative,** incipient —*adv* **In'choately.** [L *inchoāre*, *inchoātum*, to begin]

Incident, in'si dent, *adj* falling upon fortuitous liable to occur naturally belonging to anything, or following therefrom —*n* that which falls out or happens an event a subordinate action an episode —*n* **In'cidence,** the manner of falling bearing or *onus*, as of a tax that falls unequally the falling of a ray of heat, light, &c on a body (*geom*) the falling of a point on a line, or a line on a plane —**Angle of incidence,** the angle at which a ray of light or radiant heat falls upon a surface —*adj* **Incident'al,** occurring as a result, concomitant occasional, casual —*adv* **Incident'ally** —*n* **Incident'alness** [Fr —L *incidens—in*, on, and *cadĕre*, to fall]

Incineration, in sin er ā'shun, *n* the act of reducing to ashes by combustion —*n* **Incin'erator,** a furnace for consuming anything [L *incinerāre*, *ātum*, from *in*, in, and *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes]

Incipient, in sip'i ent, *adj* beginning —*adv* **Incip'iently** —*ns* **Incip'ience, Incip'iency** [Pr p of L *incipĕre* See **Inception**]

Incise, in sīz', *v t* to cut into to cut or gash to engrave —*n* **Incis'ion,** the act of cutting into a substance a cut a gash —*adjs* **Incis'iform,** shaped like an incisor tooth, **Inci'sive,** having the quality of cutting into trenchant acute sarcastic —*adv* **Inci'sively** —*n* **Inci'siveness** —*n* **Inci'sor,** a cutting or fore tooth —*adjs* **Incisor'ial, Inci'sory** [Fr *inciser*—L *incidĕre*, *incisum—in*, into, and *cædĕre*, to cut]

Incite, in sit', *v t* to rouse to move the mind to action to encourage to goad —*adv* **Incit'ingly** —*ns* **Incit'ant,** that which incites a stimulant, **Incitā'tion,** the act of inciting or rousing an incentive, **Incite'ment, Incit'er** [Fr —L *incitāre—in*, and *citāre*, to rouse—*ciĕre*, to put in motion See **Cite**]

Incivil, in siv'il, *adj* (*Shak*) uncivil —*n* **Incivil'ity,** want of civility or courtesy impoliteness an act of discourtesy (in this sense has a *pl*, **Incivil'ities**)

Incivism, in'si vizm, *n* neglect of one's duty as a citizen, conduct unbecoming a good citizen [Fr]

Inclasp, in klasp', *v t* to clasp to to enclasp

Inclave, in klāv', *adj* (*her*) shaped, or cut at the edge, like a series of dovetails, as the border of an ordinary —**Inclavāt'ed,** made fast, nailed [L *in*, in, *clavus*, a nail]

Inclearing, in'klēr ing, *n* in the usage of the London clearing house, the total amount in cheques and bills of exchange chargeable to a bank by the clearing house —opp to *Out clearing*

Inclement, in klem'ent, *adj* unmerciful stormy very cold harsh unpropitious —*adv* **Inclem'ently.**—*n* **Inclem'ency.** [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and *clemens*, **Clement.**]

Incline, in klīn', *v t* to lean towards to deviate from a line towards an object to be disposed to have some desire.—*v t* to cause to bend towards to give a leaning to to dispose to bend —*n* an inclined plane a regular ascent or descent —*p adj.* **Inclined',** bent —**Inclined plane,** one of the so-called mechanical powers, a slope or plane up which may be rolled a weight one could not lift —*pr.p* and *n* **Inclin'ing,** inclination (*Shak*) side, party —*adj* **Inclin'able,** leaning tending somewhat disposed —*ns* **Inclin'ableness; Inclinā'tion,** the act of bending towards tendency, disposition of mind natural aptness favourable disposition, preference, affection act of bowing angle between two lines or planes the angle a line or plane makes with the horizon, **Inclinom'eter,** an instrument for measuring the vertical element of the magnetic force [Fr —L *inclināre — in*, towards, *clināre*, to lean Cf **Decline.**]

Inclip, in klip', *v t* (*Shak*) to embrace, grasp, surround [L *in*, and **Clip**]

Inclose, Inclosure See **Enclose.**

Incloud. See **Encloud.**

Include, in klōōd', *v t* to close or shut in to embrace within limits to contain to comprise (*Shak*) to conclude —*n* **Inclu'sion,** act of including that which is included restriction, limitation —*adj* **Inclu'sive,** shutting in enclosing comprehending the stated limit or extremes (*of*) —*adv* **Inclu'sively** [L *includĕre*, *inclusus — in*, in, and *claudĕre*, to shut See **Close**]

Incoercible, in ko ers'i bl, *adj* that cannot be liquefied by pressure, said of certain gases [L *in*, not, and **Coercible**]

Incog, in kog', *adv* an abbreviation of **Incognito**

Incogitable, in koj'i ta bl, *adj* unthinkable —*ns* **Incogitabil'ity, Incog'itancy** —*adjs* **Incog'itant, Incog'itative.** [L *in*, not, *cogitāre*, to think]

Incognisable, Incognizable, in kog'niz a bl, or in kon'iz a bl, *adj* that cannot be known or distinguished —*adjs* **Incog'nisant, Incog'nizant,** not cognisant —*n* **Incog'nizance,** failure to recognise —*adj* **Incognos'cible** —*n* **Incognoscibil'ity** [Pref *in*, not, and **Cognisable**]

Incognito, in kog'ni tō (*fem* **Incognita**), *adj* unknown disguised —*n* a man unknown concealment, disguise —*adv* in concealment in a disguise under an assumed title [It —L *incognitus—in*, not, and *cognitus*, known—*cognoscĕre*, to know]

Incoherent, in kō hēr'ent, *adj* not connected loose incongruous —*adv* **Incoher'ently** —*ns* **Incoher'ence,** want of coherence or connection incongruity, **Incohe'sion** [L *in*, not, and **Coherent**]

Incombustible, in kom bust'i bl, *adj* incapable of being consumed by fire —*ns* **Incombustibil'ity, Incombust'ibleness** — *adv* **Incombust'ibly** [L *in*, not, and **Combustible**]

Income, in'kum, *n* the gain, profit, or interest resulting from anything revenue (*Shak*) arrival (*Scot*) a disease coming without known cause —*n* **In'comer,** one who comes in one who takes possession of a farm, house, &c, or who comes to live in a place, not having been born there —*adj* **In'coming,** coming in, as an occupant accruing (*Scot*) ensuing, next to follow —*n* the act of coming in revenue —*ns* **Income-bonds,** a term invented by American railroad organisers to designate a bastard kind of security which has no mortgage rights, and is really only a sort of preference share, **Income-tax,** a tax directly levied on all persons having incomes above a certain amount [Eng **In** and **Come.**]

Incommensurable, in kom en'sū ra bl, *adj* having no common measure —*ns* **Incommensurabil'ity, Incommen'surableness.**—*adv* **Incommen'surably** —*adj* **Incommen'surate,** not admitting of a common measure not adequate unequal — *adv* **Incommen'surately** — *n* **Incommen'surateness,** the state of being incommensurate [Fr — L *in*, not, and **Commensurable**]

Incommiscible, in kom-is'i-bl, *adj.* that cannot be

mixed together [L. *in*, not, *commiscēre*, to mix]

Incommode, in kom ōd', *v t* to cause trouble or inconvenience to to annoy to molest —*adj* **Incommō'dious,** inconvenient annoying —*ns* **Incommō'diousness,** the quality of being incommodious, **Incommod'ity,** anything which causes inconvenience —*adv* **Incommō'diously** [Fr —L *incommodāre—incommodus*, inconvenient —*in*, not, and *commodus* See **Commodious.**]

Incommunicable, in kom ūn'i ka bl, *adj* that cannot be communicated or imparted to others —*ns* **Incommunicabil'ity, Incommun'icableness** — *adv* **Incommun'icably** —*adj* **Incommun'icative,** not disposed to hold communion with, or to give information unsocial —*adv* **Incommun'icatively** —*n* **Incommun'icativeness** [Fr —L *in*, not, and **Communicable**]

Incommutable, in kom ūt'a bl, *adj* that cannot be commuted or exchanged —*ns* **Incommutabil'ity, Incommut'ableness** —*adv* **Incommut'ably** [Fr —L *in*, not, and **Commutable**]

Incomparable, in kom'par a bl, *adj* matchless —*adj* **Incompared'** (*Spens*), peerless — *ns* **Incomparabil'ity, Incom'parableness** —*adv* **Incom'parably** [Fr —L *in*, not, and **Comparable**]

Incompatible, in kom pat'i bl, *adj* not consistent contradictory incapable of existing together in harmony (*pl*) things which cannot co exist —*ns* **Incompatibil'ity, Incompat'ibleness** — *adv* **Incompat'ibly.** [Fr — L *in*, not, and **Compatible**]

Incompetent, in kom'pe tent, *adj* wanting adequate powers wanting the proper legal qualifications insufficient —*adv* **Incom'petently** — *ns* **Incom'petence, Incom'petency.** [Fr —L *in*, not, and *competens*, **Competent**]

Incomplete, in kom plēt', *adj* imperfect —*ns* **Incomplete'ness, Incomple'tion** —*adv* **Incomplete'ly.** [L *in*, not, and **Complete**]

Incompliance, in kom pli'ans, *n* refusal to comply an unaccommodating disposition —*adj* **Incompli'ant** [L *in*, not, and **Compliant.**]

Incomposed, in kom pōzd', *adj* discomposed (*Milton*) [L *in*, not, and **Composed.**]

Incomposite, in kom'poz it, *adj* not composite simple —**Incomposite numbers,** same as *prime numbers* (see **Prime**). [L *in*, not, and **Composite.**]

Incompossible, in kom pos'i bl, *adj* incapable of co-existing, logically incompatible

Incomprehensible, in kom pre hen'si bl, *adj* not capable of being understood inconceivable, not to be comprehended, or contained within limits — *ns* **Incomprehensibil'ity, Incomprehen'sibleness, Incomprehen'sion.**—*adv* **Incomprehen'sibly** —*adj* **Incomprehen'sive,** limited —*n* **Incomprehen'siveness** [Fr — L *in*, not, and **Comprehensible**]

Incompressible, in kom pres'i bl, *adj* not to be compressed into smaller bulk —*ns* **Incompressibil'ity, Incompress'ibleness** [L *in*, not, and **Compressible**]

Incomputable, in kom pūt'a bl, *adj* that cannot be computed or reckoned [L *in*, not, and **Computable.**]

Inconceivable, in kon sēv'a bl, *adj* that cannot be conceived by the mind incomprehensible involving a contradiction in terms physically impossible —*ns* **Inconceivabil'ity, Inconceiv'ableness** —*adv* **Inconceiv'ably.** [Fr —L *in*, not, and **Conceivable.**]

Inconcinnity, in kon sin'i ti, *n* want of congruousness or proportion [L]

Inconclusive, in kon klōōs'iv, *adj* not settling a point in debate, indeterminate, indecisive —*adv* **Inconclus'ively.** — *ns* **Inconclus'iveness, Inconclu'sion** (*rare*) [L *in*, not, and **Conclusive.**]

Incondite, in kon'dīt, *adj* not well put together, irregular, unfinished [L *inconditus—in*, not, *condĕre, conditus*, to build]

Incongruous, in kong'grōō us, *adj* inconsistent not fitting well together, disjointed unsuitable —Also **Incon'gruent** — *ns* **Incongru'ity, Incon'gruousness** —*adv* **Incon'gruously** [L *in*, not, and **Congruous**]

Inconscient, in kon'shi ent, *adj* unconscious.— *adj* **Incon'scious,** unconscious [L *in*, not, and **Conscient**]

Inconsecutive, in kon sek'ū tiv, *adj* not succeeding in regular order —*n* **Inconsec'utiveness**

Inconsequent, in kon'se kwent, *adj* not following from the premises illogical irrelevant unreasonable, inconsistent —*n* **Incon'sequence** —*adj* **Inconsequen'tial,** not following from the premises of no consequence or value —*advs* **Inconsequen'tially, Incon'sequently** [L *in*, not, and **Consequent**]

Inconsiderable, in kon sid'er a bl, *adj* not worthy of notice unimportant —*adv* **Inconsid'erably** —*n* **Inconsid'erableness.** [Fr —L *in*, not, and **Considerable**]

Inconsiderate, in kon sid'er āt, *adj* not considerate thoughtless inattentive —*adv* **Inconsid'erately** — *ns* **Inconsid'erateness, Inconsidera'tion.** [L *in*, not, and **Considerate**]

Inconsistent, in kon sist'ent, *adj* not consistent not suitable or agreeing with intrinsically incompatible self contradictory changeable, fickle — *ns* **Inconsist'ence, Inconsist'ency** —*adv* **Inconsist'ently** [L *in*, not, and **Consistent**]

Inconsolable, in kon sōl'a bl, *adj* not to be comforted —*adv* **Inconsol'ably** —*n* **Inconsol'ableness** [Fr —L *in*, not, and **Consolable**]

Inconsonant, in kon'sō nant, *adj* not consonant —*n* **Incon'sonance** —*adv* **Incon'sonantly**

Inconspicuous, in kon spik'ū us, *adj* not conspicuous scarcely discernible —*adv* **Inconspic'uously.**—*n* **Inconspic'uousness**

Inconstant, in kon'stant, *adj* subject to change fickle —*n* **Incon'stancy** —*adv* **Incon'stantly** [Fr —L *in*, not, and **Constant**]

Inconsumable, in kon sūm'a bl, *adj* that cannot be consumed or wasted —*adv* **Inconsum'ably** [L *in*, not, and **Consumable**]

Incontestable, in kon test'a bl, *adj* too clear to be called in question undeniable —*adv* **Incontest'ably** —*n* **Incontestabil'ity** [Fr —L *in*, not, and **Contestable**]

Incontiguous, in kon tig'ū us, *adj* not adjoining or touching —*adv* **Incontig'uously.**—*n* **Incontig'uousness**

Incontinent, in kon'ti nent, *adj* not restraining the passions or appetites unchaste (*med*) unable to restrain natural discharges or evacuations (*coll*) immediate, offhand —*adv* without delay at once — *ns* **Incon'tinence, Incon'tinency.** — *adv* **Incon'tinently,** without restraint forthwith, immediately [Fr — L *in*, not, and **Continent**]

Incontrollable = uncontrollable — *adv* **Incontroll'ably**

Incontrovertible, in kon-tro vert'i bl, *adj* too clear to be called in question —*n* **Incontrovertibil'ity** —*adv* **Incontrovert'ibly** [L *in*, not, and **Controvertible.**]

Inconvenient, in kon vēn'yent, *adj* unsuitable causing trouble or uneasiness increasing difficulty incommodious —*adv* **Inconven'iently** — *ns* **Inconven'ience, Inconven'iency** —*v t* **Inconven'ience,** to trouble or incommode [Fr — L *in*, not, and **Convenient**]

Inconversable, in-kon vers'a bl, *adj* indisposed to conversation, unsocial

Inconversant, ın kon'ver sant, *adj* not familıar with or versed ın

Inconvertible, ın kon vert'ı bl, *adj* that cannot be changed or exchanged —*adv* **Inconvert'ibly** —*n* **Inconvertibil'ity.** [L *ın*, not, and **Convertible**]

Incony, ın'kon ı, *adj* (*Shak*) fine, delicate, pretty [Prob from Fr *ınconnu*, unknown L *incognitus* (see **Incog**) Cf *ınco*, ın the sense of *strange*, *rare*, *fine*, abbreviated from **Uncouth** (q v)]

Inco-ordinate, ın ko or'dı nāt, *adj* not ın co ordı nate relatıon —*n* **Inco-ordina'tion**

Incoronate, ın-kor'o nāt, *adj* crowned —Also **Incoronat'ed.**

Incorporate, ın kor'po rāt, *v t* to form ınto a body to combine ınto one mass, oı embody to unite to form ınto a corporatıon —*v ı* to unite ınto one mass to become part of another body —*adj* unıted ın one body not havıng a materıal body (*rare*) —*n* **Incorpora'tion,** act of ıncorporatıng state of beıng ıncorporated formatıon of a legal or polıtıcal body an assocıatıon (*gram*) poly synthesıs —*adjs* **Incorporat'ive,** characterised by grammatıcal ıncorporatıon—also *Polysynthetic*, **Incorpo'real, Incor'poral** (*Shak*), not havıng a body spırıtual ıntangıble —*adv* **Incorpo'really** [L *ın*, not, and **Corporate**]

Incorpse, ın korps', *v t* (*Shak*) to ıncorporate [L *ın*, ınto, and **Corpse**]

Incorrect, ın kor ekt', *adj* contaınıng faults not accurate not coırect ın manner or chaıacter (*Shak*) not regulated —*adv* **Incorrect'ly** —*n* **Incorrect'ness** [Fr —L *ın*, not, and **Correct.**]

Incorrigible, ın-kor'ı jı bl, *adj* and *n* bad beyond correctıon or ıeform —*ns* **Incorr'igibleness, Incorrigibil'ity.**—*adv* **Incorr'igibly** [L *ın*, not, and **Corrigible.**]

Incorrupt, ın kor upt', *adj* sound pure not depraved not to be tempted by bribes —*adv* **Incorrupt'ly.**—*ns* **Incorrup'tion, Incorrupt'ness** —*adj* **Incorrupt'ible,** not capable of decay that cannot be bribed ınflexıbly just —*adv* **Incorrupt'ibly** —*ns* **Incorrupt'ibleness, Incorruptibil'ity** [L *ın*, not, and **Corrupt**]

Incrassate, ın kras'āt, *v t* to make thıck —*v ı* (*med*) to become thıcker —*adj* made thıck or fat (*bot*) becomıng thıck by degreeş —*n* **Incrassa'tion.** —*adj* **Incrass'ative** [Low L *ıncrassāre*, *ātus*— L *ın*, ın, and *crassāre*, to make thıck See **Crass**]

Increase, ın krēs', *v ı* to grow ın sıze to become greater to advance —*v t* to make greateı to advance to extend to aggravate —*n* **In'crease,** growth addıtıon to the orıgınal stock pıofit produce progeny —*adj* **Increase'ful** (*Shak*), abundant of produce —*adv* **Increas'ingly,** ın the way of ıncrease [M E *ıncresen—en* (L *ın*), and O Fr *creısser, croistre*—L *crescĕre*, to grow]

Increate, ın'kre āt, *adj* (*arch*) uncreated [L *ın*, not, and **Create**]

Incredible, ın kred'ı bl, *adj* surpassıng belıef —*adv* **Incred'ibly.**—*ns* **Incredibil'ity,** qualıty of beıng ıncredıble, an ıncredıble thıng, **Incred'ibleness,** ıncıedıbılıty [Fr —L *ın*, not, and **Credible** See **Creed**]

Incredulous, ın kred'ū lus, *adj* hard of belıef —*adv* **Incred'ulously** —*ns* **Incredu'lity, Incred'ulousness.**

Incremation, ın kıe mā'shun, *n* the act of burnıng a dead body [L *ın*, ın, and *cremāre*, to burn]

Increment, ın'kre ment, *n* act of ıncreasıng or becomıng greater growth that by whıch any thıng ıs ıncreased (*math*) the fınıte ıncrease of a variable quantıty (*rhet*) an addıng of partıculars without clımax, see 2 Peter, ı 5–7 (*gram.*) a syllable ın excess of the number of the nomınative sıngular or the second pers sıng pres ınd —**Unearned increment,** any exceptıonal ıncrease ın the value of land, houses, &c , not due to the owner's labour or outlay, whıch some econo mısts claım should be specıally taxed [L *ıncrementum—ıncrescĕre* See **Increase.**]

Increscent, ın kres'ent, *adj* ıncıeasıng, growıng (of the moon) [L *ın*, and **Crescent**]

Incriminate, ın krım'ın āt, *v t* to charge wıth a crıme or fault, to crımınate to characterıse as crımınal or as accessory to crıme [Same as **Criminate**]

Incrust See **Encrust.**

Incubate, ın'kū-bāt, *v ı* to sıt on eggs to hatch them —*v t* to produce by hatchıng (*fig*) to turn over ın the mınd, ponder over —*n* **Incuba'tion,** the act of sıttıng on eggs to hatch them (*fig*) medıtatıon on schemes (*med*) the perıod between the ımplantıng of a dısease and ıts development —*adjs* **In'cubative, Incuba'tory.**—*n* **In'cubator,** a machıne for hatchıng eggs by artıfıcıal heat —**Period of incubation,** length of tıme ıequired to hatch eggs perıod elapsıng between the ımplantıng of a dısease and ıts outbreak. [L *ıncubāre*, *-ātum—ın*, upon, *cubāre*, to lıe]

Incubus, ın'kū bus, *n* the nıghtmare a male demon formerly supposed to consort wıth women ın theır sleep any oppressıve or stupefyıng ınfluence (*pl*) **In'cubuses, Incubi** (ın'kū bī) [L *ıncubāre, ın*, upon, *cubāre*, to lıe]

Inculcate, ın kul'kāt, *v t* to enforce by frequent admonıtıons or repetıtıons —*ns* **Incul'cator, Inculca'tion** [L *ınculcāre*, *ātum — ın*, ınto, *calcāre*, to tread—*calx*, the heel]

Inculpable, ın kul'pa bl, *adj* blameless —*adv* **Incul'pably** [L *ın*, not, and **Culpable.**]

Inculpate, ın kul'pāt, *v t* to brıng ınto blame to censure —*n* **Inculpa'tion** —*adj* **Incul'patory.** [Low L *ınculpāre*, *ātum*—L *ın*, ın, *culpa*, a fault]

Incult, ın kult', *adj* uncultıvated (*rare*)

Incumbent, ın kum'bent, *adj* lyıng or restıng on lyıng on as a duty —*n* one who holds an ecclesıastıcal benefice —*adv* **Incum'bently.**—*n* **Incum'bency,** a lyıng or restıng on the holdıng of an office an ecclesıastıcal benefice [L *ıncum bens, entis*, pr p of *incumbĕre*, to lıe upon]

Incunabula, ın kū-nab'ū la, *n pl* books prınted ın the early perıod of the art, before the year 1500 the cradle, bırthplace, orıgın of a thıng [Lıt 'swaddlıng clothes,' hence 'begınnıngs'—L *ın*, ın, and *cunabula*, a cradle, dım of *cunæ*, a cradle]

Incur, ın-kur', *v t* to become lıable to to brıng on —*pr p* ıncurr'ıng, *pa p* ıncurred' [L *incurrĕre*, *incursum—ın*, ınto, *currĕre*, to run]

Incurable, ın kūr'a bl, *adj* not admıttıng of cuıe or correctıon —*n* one beyond cure —*ns* **Incur'ableness, Incurabil'ity** —*adv* **Incur'ably.** [Fr —L *ın*, not, and **Curable.**]

Incurious, ın-kū'rı us, *adj* not curıous or ınquısıtıve ınattentıve deficıent ın ınteıest —*adv* **Incu'riously** —*n* **Incu'riousness** [L *ın*, not, and **Curious**]

Incursion, ın kur'shun, *n* a hostıle ınroad —*adj* **Incur'sive,** makıng an ıncursıon or ınroad [Fı —L *incursıon em—incurrĕre* See **Incur**]

Incurve, ın kurv', *v t* to cause to curve ınward —*v ı* to curve ınward —*v t* **Incur'vāte,** to tuın from a straıght course—*adj* curved ınward or upward —*adj* **Incurved** (*bot*), curvıng towaıd the axıs of growth —*ns* **Incurvā'tion,** act of bendıng, bowıng, kneelıng, &c the growıng ınward of the nails, **Incur'vity,** the state of beıng bent ınward [L *ın*, and **Curve**]

Incus, ın'kus, *n* one of the bones ın the tympanum or mıddle ear, so called from ıts fancıed resem blance to an anvıl (*pl*) **In'cūdes.** [L , an anvıl]

Incuse, ın kūz', *v t* to ımpress by stampıng, as a

coin —*adj* hammered —*n* an impression, a stamp [L *incusus*, pa p of *incudĕre*—*in*, on, and *cudĕre*, to strike]

Incut, in'kut, *adj* set in by, or as if by, cutting, esp in printing inserted in spaces left in the text instead of on the margin or at the foot of the page

Indart, in därt', *v t* (*Shak*) to dart or strike in

Indebted, in det'ed, *adj* being in debt obliged by something received —*n* **Indebt'edness.** [Fr —L *in*, in, and **Debt.**]

Indecent, in dē'sent, *adj* offensive to common modesty unbecoming gross, obscene —*adv* **Inde'cently.**—*n* **Inde'cency,** quality of being indecent anything violating modesty or seemliness [Fr —L *in*, not, and **Decent**]

Indeciduous, in de sid'ū us, *adj* not deciduous, as leaves

Indecision, in de sizh'un, *n* want of decision or resolution hesitation —*adj* **Indeci'sive,** unsettled inconclusive —*adv* **Indeci'sively.**—*n* **Indeci'siveness** [Fr —L *in*, not, and **Decision.**]

Indeclinable, in de-klīn'a bl, *adj* (*gram*) not varied by inflection —*adv* **Indeclin'ably.** [L *in*, not, and **Declinable.**]

Indecomposable, in de kom pōz'a bl, *adj* that cannot be decomposed [L *in*, not, and **Decomposable**]

Indecorous, in de kō'rus (sometimes in dek'ō rus), *adj* not becoming violating good manners —*adv* **Indeco'rously.**—*ns* **Indeco'rousness, Indeco'rum,** want of propriety of conduct a breach of decorum [L *in*, not, and **Decorous.**]

Indeed, in dēd', *adv* in fact in truth in reality It emphasises an affirmation, marks a qualifying word or clause, a concession or admission, or, used as an interjection, it expresses surprise or interrogation [Eng **In** and **Deed.**]

Indefatigable, in de fat'i ga bl, *adj* that cannot be fatigued or wearied out unremitting in effort —*adv* **Indefat'igably** —*n* **Indefat'igableness.** [Fr —L *indefatigabilis*—*in*, not, *de*, and *fatigāre*, to tire See **Fatigue**]

Indefeasible, in de fēz'i bl, *adj* not to be defeated or made void —*adv* **Indefeas'ibly.**—*n* **Indefeasibil'ity** [Fr —L *in*, not, and **Defeasible**]

Indefectible, in de fekt'i bl, *adj* incapable of defect unfailing [L *in*, not, and **Defectible.**]

Indefensible, in de fens'i bl, *adj* untenable, that cannot be maintained or justified —*adv* **Indefens'ibly** [L *in*, not, and **Defensible.**]

Indefinable, in de fīn'a-bl, *adj* that cannot be defined —*adv* **Indefin'ably.** [L *in*, not, and **Definable**]

Indefinite, in def'i nit, *adj* not limited not precise or certain (*logic*) indeterminate in logical quantity —*adv* **Indef'initely.**—*n* **Indef'initeness.** [L *in*, not, and **Definite.**]

Indelible, in del'i bl, *adj* that cannot be blotted out or effaced —*adv* **Indel'ibly.**—*ns* **Indelibil'ity, Indel'ibleness** [Fr —L *in*, not, and *delebilis*—*delere*, to destroy]

Indelicate, in del'i kāt, *adj* offensive to good manners or purity of mind coarse —*n* **Indel'icacy.**—*adv* **Indel'icately.** [Fr —L *in*, not, and **Delicate**]

Indemnify, in dem'ni fī, *v t* (*against*) to secure against loss to make good for damage done to give security against —*pa p* indem'nified —*ns* **Indemnifica'tion,** act of indemnifying that which indemnifies, **Indem'nitor,** one who indemnifies, **Indem'nity,** security from damage, loss, or punishment compensation for loss or injury —**Act of Indemnity,** an act or decree for the protection of public officers from any technical or legal penalties or liabilities they may have been compelled to incur. [Fr —L *indemnis*, unharmed—*in*, not, and *damnum*, loss, and *facĕre*, to make]

Indemonstrable, in-de mon'stra-bl, *adj* that cannot be demonstrated or proved —*n* **Indemonstrabil'ity.** [L *in*, not, and **Demonstrable**]

Indent, in dent', *v t* to cut into points like teeth to notch to indenture, apprentice (*print*) to begin farther in from the margin than the rest of a paragraph —*v i* (*Shak*) to move in a zigzag course bargain make a compact —*n* a cut or notch in the margin a recess like a notch —*n* **Indentā'tion,** a hollow or depression act of indenting or notching notch recess —*pa p* and *adj* **Indent'ed,** having indentations serrated zigzag —*ns* **Inden'tion** (*print*), any space left before the beginning of lines, as in poetry, **Indent'ure,** the act of indenting, indentation (*law*) a deed under seal, with mutual covenants, where the edge is indented for future identification a written agreement between two or more parties a contract —*v t* to bind by indentures to indent [Low L *indentāre*—L *in*, in, *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth]



Indented (Moulding in Architecture)

Independent, in de pend'ent, *adj* (*of*) not dependent or relying on others not subordinate not subject to bias affording a comfortable livelihood belonging to the Independents (*gram*) of some parts of speech (noun, pronoun, verb), capable of forming sentences without the others —*n* one who in ecclesiastical affairs holds that every congregation should be independent of every other and subject to no superior authority — a Congregationalist (*math*) not depending on another for its value, said of a quantity or function —*adv* **Independ'ently.**—*ns* **Independ'ence, Independ'ency.**—**Declaration of Independence,** the document embodying the reasons for the secession of the thirteen colonies of America from England, reported to the Continental Congress, July 4, 1776, hence observed in the United States as a legal holiday and called **Independence day.** [L *in*, not, and **Dependent.**]

Indescribable, in de-skrīb'a bl, *adj* that cannot be described (*pl*) applied facetiously to trousers —*adv* **Indescrib'ably.** [L *in*, not, and **Describable.**]

Indesignate, in des'ig nāt, *adj* (*logic*) without any indication of quantity

Indestructible, in de struk'ti-bl, *adj* that cannot be destroyed —*adv* **Indestruc'tibly** —*ns* **Indestructibil'ity, Indestruc'tibleness.** [L *in*, not, and **Destructible**]

Indeterminable, in de ter'min a-bl, *adj* not to be ascertained or fixed (*nat hist*) not to be classified or fixed —*adv* **Indeter'minably.**—*n* **Indeter'minableness.**—*adj* **Indeter'minate,** not determinate or fixed uncertain having no defined or fixed value —*adv* **Indeter'minately** —*ns* **Indeter'minateness, Indetermina'tion,** want of determination want of fixed direction —*adj* **Indeter'mined,** not determined unsettled [L *in*, not, and **Determinable**]

Index, in'deks, *n* (*pl* **Indexes,** in'deks ez, and in *math*, **Indices,** in'di sēz), anything that indicates or points out a hand that directs to any thing, as the hour of the day, &c the fore finger alphabetical list of subjects treated of in a book (*math.*) the exponent of a power —*v t* to provide with or place in an index —*adj* **In'dexless,** without an index.—*ns* **Index-digit, In'dex-finger,** the fore finger, or in other animals that digit representing the human index —**Index Expurgatorius,** in the R. C Church, an authori-

tative list of books only to be read in expurgated editions, **Index Librorum Expurgandorum**, or **Index Librorum Prohibitorum**, an official list of books which the faithful are absolutely forbidden to read at all under pain of instant excommunication; **Index rerum**, an index of subjects, **Index verborum**, an index of words [L *index*, *indicis* — *indicāre*, to show See **Indicate.**]

Indian, in'di an, *adj* belonging to the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America. —*n* a native of the Indies a European who lives or has lived in India an aboriginal of America —*n* **In'diaman**, a large ship employed in trade with India —*adj* **In'dic**, originating or existing in India, a term comprehensively applied to all the Aryan languages of India — **East India Company**, a great chartered company formed for trading with India and the East Indies, more especially applied to the English Company, incorporated in 1600 and abolished in 1858, **India docks**, extensive docks in London for the accommodation of vessels engaged in the W and E India trade, **India ink**, a material used chiefly by draughtsmen for plans, &c, sold in solid cakes, a mixture of the purest lampblack with a solution of gum, gelatine, or of agar agar, **India Office**, a government office in London, where are managed the affairs of the Indian government, **India paper**, a thin yellowish printing paper made in China and Japan from vegetable fibre, and used in taking the finest proofs from engraved plates, hence called *India proofs* —*n* **India-rubber**, an elastic gummy substance, the inspissated juice of various tropical plants, extensively used in the arts caoutchouc — **India shawl**, a Cashmere shawl, **Indian club**, a bottle shaped block of wood, swung in various motions by the arms with the view of developing the muscles of these and of the chest, &c, **Indian corn**, maize, so called because brought from W Indies, **Indian file** (see **File**), **Indian red** (see **Red**), **Indian summer**, in America, a period of warm, dry, calm weather in late autumn, with hazy atmosphere, **East Indian**, an inhabitant or a native of the East Indies, **Red Indian**, one of the aborigines of America, so called from the colour of the skin (*coll*) in U S *Injen*, *Injun*, **West Indian**, a native or an inhabitant of the West Indies [The adj comes from L *India*—*Indus* (Gr *Indos*), the Indus (Pers Hind *Hind*, Zend *Hindu*)—Sans *sindhu*, a river]

Indicate, in'di kāt, *v t* to point out to show to give as a ground for inferring —*adj* **In'dicant**, indicating—*n* that which indicates or points out —*n* **Indicā'tion**, act of indicating mark token symptom —*adj* **Indic'ative**, pointing out giving intimation of (*gram*) applied to the mood of the verb which indicates—i e affirms or denies —*adv* **Indic'atively** —*n* **In'dicātor**, one who indicates an instrument on a steam engine to show the pressure —*adj* **In'dicātory**, showing [L *indicāre*, *ātum*—*in*, and *dicāre*, to proclaim]

Indict, in dīt', *v t* to charge with a crime formally or in writing, esp by a grand jury —*adj* **Indict'able.**—*ns* **Indictee'**, one who is indicted, **Indict'ment**, formal accusation the written accusation against one who is to be tried by jury (*Scots law*) the form under which a criminal is put to trial at the instance of the Lord Advocate — **To find an indictment**, said of the grand jury when they are satisfied of the truth of the accusation, and endorse the bill, *A true bill* [L *indictāre*, freq of *indicĕre*, *indictum*, to declare—*in*, in, and *dicĕre*, to say]

Indiction, in-dik'shun, *n* a proclamation a cycle of **fifteen years**, instituted by Constantine the Great for fiscal purposes, and adopted by the popes as part of their chronological system a year bearing a number showing its place in a fifteen years' cycle, dating from 313 A D [L *indictionem* See **Indict**]

Indifferent, in-dif'er ent, *adj* without importance uninteresting of a middle quality neutral unconcerned — *n* one who is indifferent or apathetic that which is indifferent —*ns* **Indiff'erence**, **Indiff'erency**, **Indiff'erentism**, in difference, (*theol*) the doctrine that religious differences are of no moment (*metaph*) the doctrine of absolute identity—i e that to be in thought and to exist are one and the same thing —*n* **Indiff'erentist.**—*adv* **Indiff'erently**, in an indifferent manner tolerably passably with out distinction, impartially [L *in*, not, and **Different**]

Indigenous, in dij'en us, *adj* native born or originating in produced naturally in a country [L *indigena*, a native—*indu*, or *in*, and *gen-*, root of *gignĕre*, to produce]

Indigent, in'di jent, *adj* in need of anything: destitute of means of subsistence poor —*adv* **In'digently** —*n* **In'digence** [Fr —L *indigens*, *-entis*, pr p of *indigere*—*indu*, or *in*, in, and *egĕre*, to need]

Indigest, in di jest', *adj* not digested, shapeless — *n* a crude mass, disordered state of affairs —*adjs* **Indigest'ed**, not digested unarranged not methodised, **Indigest'ible**, not digestible not easily digested not to be received or patiently endured — *adv* **Indigest'ibly.**— *ns* **Indigestibil'ity**, **Indigest'ion**, want of digestion pain ful digestion —*adj* **Indigest'ive**, dyspeptic [L *indigestus*, unarranged—*in*, not, and *digerĕre*, to arrange, digest See **Digest**]

Indign, in dīn', *adj* not worthy disgraceful [L *in*, not, and *dignus*, worthy]

Indignant, in dig'nant, *adj* affected with anger and disdain —*adv* **Indig'nantly** —*ns* **Indig'nance** (*Spens*), **Indignā'tion**, the feeling caused by what is unworthy or base anger mixed with contempt effect of indignant feeling —*v t* **Indig'nify** (*Spens*), to treat indignantly or disdainfully — *n* **Indig'nity**, unworthiness, base conduct (*Spens*) unmerited contemptuous treatment incivility with contempt or insult [L *indignans*, *antis*, pr p of *indignāri*, to consider as unworthy—*in*, not, *dignus*, worthy]

Indigo, in'di go, *n* a blue dye obtained from the stalks of the indigo plant —**Indigo plant**, a plant of the genus Indigofera, from which indigo is obtained, **Indigo blue**, the blue colouring matter of indigo, a crystalline solid, colourless and tasteless [Sp *indico*—L *indicum*, from *Indicus*, Indian See **Indian.**]

Indirect, in di rekt', *adj* not direct or straight not lineal or in direct succession not related in the natural way, oblique not straightforward or honest —*adv* **Indirect'ly** —*ns* **Indirect'ness**, **Indirec'tion** (*Shak*), indirect course or means, dishonest practice —**Indirect evidence** or **testimony**, circumstantial or inferential evidence, **Indirect object** (*gram*), a substantive word dependent on a verb less immediately than an accusative governed by it, **Indirect syllogism** (*logic*), a syllogism which can be made more cogent and useful by the process called reduction [Fr —L *in*, not, and **Direct.**]

Indiscernible, in diz ern'i-bl, *adj* not discernible —*adv* **Indiscern'ibly.** [L *in*, not, and **Discernible.**]

Indiscipline, in dis'i plin, *n* want of discipline, disorder —*adj* **Indis'ciplinable.** [L *in*, not, and **Discipline.**]

Indiscoverable, in dis kuv'er a bl, *adj* not discoverable [L *in*, not, and **Discoverable.**]

Indiscreet, in-dis krēt', *adj* not discreet imprudent injudicious —*adv* **Indiscreet'ly.**—*ns* **Indiscreet'ness, Indiscre'tion,** want of discretion rashness an indiscreet act [Fr —L *in,* not, and **Discreet.**]

Indiscriminate, in-dis krim'i nāt, *adj* not distinguishing promiscuous —*adv* **Indiscrim'inately.**—*adjs* **Indiscrim'inating, Indiscrim'inative,** not discriminative —*n* **Indiscrimina'tion** [L *in,* not, and **Discriminate**]

Indispensable, in dis pens'a bl, *adj* that cannot be dispensed with absolutely necessary —*adv* **Indispens'ably** —*ns* **Indispensabil'ity, Indispens'ableness** [L *in,* not, and **Dispensable**]

Indispose, in dis pōz', *v t* to render indisposed, averse, or unfit —*pa p* and *adj* **Indisposed',** averse slightly disordered in health —*ns* **Indispos'edness, Indisposi'tion,** state of being indisposed disinclination slight illness [Fr —L *in,* not, and **Dispose**]

Indisputable, in dis'pū-ta bl, *adj* certainly true certain —*adv* **Indis'putably** —*n* **Indis'putableness** [Fr —L *in,* not, and **Disputable**]

Indissociable, in dis ō'shi a bl, *adj* incapable of being separated [L *in,* not, *dissociabilis,* separable]

Indissoluble, in dis'ol ū bl, *adj* that cannot be broken or violated inseparable binding for ever —*adv* **Indiss'olubly** —*ns* **Indiss'olubleness, Indissolubil'ity** [Fr —L *in,* not, and **Dissoluble**]

Indistinct, in dis tingkt', *adj* not plainly marked confused not clear to the mind dim, imperfect, as of the senses —*adv* **Indistinct'ly.**—*ns* **Indistinct'ness, Indistinc'tion,** confusion absence of distinction, equality, sameness —*adj* **Indistinct'ive,** not capable of making distinctions —*n* **Indistinct'iveness** [L *in,* not, and **Distinct**]

Indistinguishable, in dis ting'gwish-a-bl, *adj* that cannot be distinguished —*adv* **Indistin'guishably** —*n* **Indistin'guishableness.** [L *in,* not, and **Distinguishable**]

Indite, in dit', *v t* to compose or write (*B*) to arrange for utterance or writing (*Shak*) to invite.—*v i* to compose —*ns* **Indit'er, Indite'ment.** [O Fr *enditer,* a doublet of **Indict** (q v)]

Indivertible, in di vert'i bl, *adj* not capable of being turned aside out of a course [L *in,* not, and **Divertible**]

Individable, in di vīd'a bl, *adj* (*Shak*) that cannot be divided [L *in,* not, and **Dividable**]

Individual, in di vid'ū al, *adj* not divisible without loss of identity subsisting as one pertaining to one only, of a group where each constituent is different from the others inseparable (*Milton*) —*n* a single person, animal, plant, or thing —*adv* **Individ'ually** —*v t* **Individ'ualise,** to stamp with individual character to particularise —*ns* **Individualisā'tion, Individ'ualism,** individual character independent action as opposed to co operation that theory which opposes interference of the state in the affairs of individuals, opposed to socialism or collectivism (*logic*) the doctrine that individual things alone are real the doctrine that nothing exists but the individual self, **Individ'ualist** —*adj* **Individualist'ic** —*n* **Individual'ity,** separate and distinct existence oneness distinctive character —*v t* **Individ'uāte,** to individualise to make single —*n* **Individuā'tion,** the question as to what it is that distinguishes one organised or living being, or one thinking being from all others [L *individuus*—*in,* not, *dividuus,* divisible—*dividĕre,* to divide]

Indivisible, in di viz'i bl, *adj* not divisible —*n* (*math*) an indefinitely small quantity —*adv* **Indivis'ibly** —*ns* **Indivisibil'ity, Indivis'ibleness.** [Fr —L *in,* not, and **Divisible.**]

Indo-Chinese, in'dō chī nēz', *adj* of or pertaining to Indo China, the south eastern peninsula of Asia

Indocile, in dō'sīl, or in-dos'il, *adj* not docile not disposed to be instructed —*n* **Indocil'ity.** [Fr —L *in,* not, and **Docile.**]

Indoctrinate, in dok'trin āt, *v t* to instruct in any doctrine to imbue with any opinion —*ns* **Indoctrina'tion, Indoc'trinator.** [L *in,* in, *doctrina,* doctrine See **Doctrine**]

Indo-European, in'dō ū rō pē'an, *adj* a term applied to the family of languages variously called Aryan, Japhetic, Sanscritic, Indo Germanic, generally classified into seven great branches —viz Indic, Iranian or Persic, Celtic, Greek, Italic, Slavo Lettic, Teutonic

Indolent, in'do lent, *adj* indisposed to activity —*adv* **In'dolently** —*ns* **In'dolence, In'dolency** [L *in,* not, *dolens, -entis,* pr p of *dolēre,* to suffer pain]

Indomitable, in dom'it a bl, *adj* that cannot be tamed not to be subdued —*adv* **Indom'itably.** [L *in,* not, *domitāre,* to tame]

Indoor, in'dōr, *adj* performed indoors —*adv* **In'doors,** within doors —**Indoor relief,** support given to paupers in public buildings, as opposed to *outdoor relief* or help given them at their own homes [L *in,* within, and **Door**]

Indorse See **Endorse.**

Indraught, in'draft, *n* a drawing of something, as air, into a place [**In** and **Draught**]

Indrawn, in'drawn, *adj* drawn in manifesting mental abstraction [L *in,* in, and **Draw.**]

Indrench, in drensh', *v t* (*Shak*) to overwhelm with water [L *in,* and **Drench**]

Indubious, in dū'bi us, *adj* not dubious certain [Pref *in* , not, and **Dubious**]

Indubitable, in dū'bit a bl, *adj* that cannot be doubted certain —*adv* **Indu'bitably.**—*n* **Indu'bitableness.** [Fr —L *indubitabilis*—*in,* not, *dubitāre,* to doubt See **Doubt**]

Induce, in dūs', *v t* to prevail on to cause or produce in any way (*obs*) to place upon (*physics*) to cause, as an electric state, by mere proximity of surfaces —*ns* **Induc'er, Induce'ment,** that which induces or causes incentive, motive (*law*) a statement of facts introducing other important facts. — *adj* **Indu'cible** —**Induced current** (*elect*), a current set in action by the influence of the surrounding magnetic field, or by the variation of an adjacent current [L *inducĕre, inductum—in,* into, *ducĕre,* to lead]

Induct, in dukt', *v t* to introduce to put in possession, as of a benefice —*ns* **Induct'or; Induc'tion,** introduction to an office, especially of a clergyman an introduction, a prelude independent of the main work, but giving some notion of its aim and meaning the act or process of reasoning from particular cases to general conclusions (*obs*) a beginning, introduction, or prelude (*physics*) the production by one body of an opposite electric state in another by proximity —*adj* **Induc'tile,** that cannot be drawn out into wire or threads —*n* **Inductil'ity.**—*adjs* **Induc'tional, Induc'tive.**—*adv* **Induc'tively** —*n* **Induction-coil,** an electrical machine consisting of two coils of wire, in which every variation of the primary or inner current induces a current in the outer or secondary circuit —**Induction by simple enumeration,** logical induction by enumeration of all the cases singly , **Inductive philosophy,** Bacon's name for science founded on induction or observation , **Inductive reasoning,** opp to *Deductive reasoning* (see **Deductive**) , **Inductive science,** any special branch of science founded on positive and observable fact [See **Induce.**]

Indue. See **Endue.**

Indulge, in-dulj', *v t* to yield to the wishes of:

not to restrain, as the will, &c —*v i* (*in*) to gratify one's appetites freely —*n* **Indul'ger.**—*adj* **Indul'gent,** yielding to the wishes of others compliant not severe —*adv* **Indul'gently.**—*ns* **Indul'gence,** gratification forbearance of present payment in R. C Church, a remission, to a repentant sinner, of the temporal punishment which remains due after the sin and its eternal punishment have been remitted (*Plenary* indulgences, such as remit all, *Partial*, a portion of the temporal punishment due to sin, *Temporal*, those granted only for a time, *Perpetual* or *Indefinite*, those which last till revoked, *Personal*, those granted to a particular person or confraternity, *Local*, those gained only in a particular place) exemption of an individual from an ecclesiastical law, **Indult',** a license granted by the Pope, authorising something to be done which the common law of the church does not sanction —**Declaration of indulgence,** a proclamation of James II in 1687, by which he promised to suspend all laws tending to force the conscience of his subjects [L *indulgēre*, to be kind to—*in*, in, and prob L *dulcis*, sweet, others connect with Gr *dolichos*, long]

Induplicate, in dū'pli kāt, *adj* having the margins doubled inwards, said of the calyx or corolla in æstivation —*n* **Induplica'tion.** [L *in*, in, and *duplicatus*, **Duplicate**]

Indurate, in'dū rāt, *v t* to harden, as the feelings —*v i* to grow hard to harden —*n* **Indura'tion.**—*adj* **Indura'tive.** [L *indurāre, ātum—in*, in, *durāre*, to harden See **Dure, Endure**]

Indusium, in dū'zi um, *n* (*bot*) a sort of hairy cup enclosing the stigma of a flower the scale covering the fruit spot of ferns —*adj* **Indu'sial** (*geol*), composed of *indusia*, or the petrified larva-cases of insects [L —*induĕre*, to put on See **Indue.**]

Industry, in'dus tri, *n* quality of being diligent assiduity steady application to labour habitual diligence manufacture trade —*adj* **Indus'trial,** relating to or consisting in industry —**Industrial school,** a school in which agricultural or some other industrial art is taught a school where neglected children are taught mechanical arts —*adv* **Indus'trially** —*n* **Indus'trialism,** devotion to labour or industrial pursuits that system or condition of society in which industrial labour is the chief and most characteristic feature, opp to feudalism and the military spirit —*adj* **Indus'trious,** diligent or active in one's labour laborious diligent in a particular pursuit —*adv* **Indus'triously.** [Fr —L, perh from *indo*, old form of *in*, within, and *struĕre*, to build up, to arrange]

Indwell, in'dwel, *v i* to dwell or abide in —*n* **In'dweller,** an inhabitant —*adj* **In'dwelling,** dwelling within, abiding permanently in the mind or soul—*n* residence within, or in the heart or soul [**In,** within, and **Dwelling**]

Inearth, in erth', *v t* to inter

Inebriate, in ē'bri āt, *v t* to make drunk, to intoxicate to exhilarate greatly —*adj* drunk intoxicated —*n.* a habitual drunkard —*ns* **Inebria'tion, Inebri'ety,** drunkenness intoxication —*adj* **Ine'brious,** drunk causing intoxication [L *inebriāre, ātum—in*, inten, *ebriāre*, to make drunk—*ebrius*, drunk See **Ebriety.**]

Inedible, in ed'i bl, *adj* unfit to be eaten [L *in*, not, **Edible**]

Inedited, in ed'it ed, *adj* not edited unpublished [Pref *in-*, not, and **Edited**]

Ineffable, in ef'a bl, *adj* that cannot be spoken or described, inexpressible —*adv* **Ineff'ably.**—*n* **Ineff'ableness** [Fr —L *ineffabilis—in*, not, *effabilis*, **Effable.**]

Ineffaceable, in ef fās'a bl, *adj* that cannot be rubbed out —*adv* **Ineffaceably.** [Pref *in-*, not, and **Effaceable**]

Ineffective, in ef fek'tiv, *adj* not effective useless. —*adv* **Ineffec'tively.**—*adj* **Ineffec'tual,** fruitless —*adv* **Ineffec'tually.**—*n* **Ineffec'tualness.** —*adj* **Inefficā'cious,** not having power to produce an effect —*adv* **Inefficā'ciously.**—*n* **Inef'ficacy,** want of efficacy or power to produce effect —*adj* **Ineffic'ient,** effecting, or capable of effecting, nothing —*adv* **Ineffic'iently.** —*n.* **Ineffic'iency.**

Inelastic, in ē las'tik, *adj* not elastic incompressible

Inelegance, in el'e gans, *n* want of elegance want of beauty or polish —Also **Inel'egancy.**—*adj.* **Inel'egant,** wanting in beauty, refinement, or ornament —*adv* **Inel'egantly.**

Ineligible, in el'i ji bl, *adj* not capable or worthy of being chosen unsuitable —*adv* **Inel'igibly.** —*n* **Ineligibil'ity.** [L *in*, not, **Eligible**]

Ineloquent, in el'o kwent, *adj* not fluent or persuasive —*n* **Inel'oquence** [L *in*, not, **Eloquent**]

Inept, in-ept', *adj* not apt or fit unsuitable foolish inexpert —*adv* **Inept'ly.**—*ns* **Inept'itūde, Inept'ness.** [Fr —L *ineptus—in*, not, *aptus*, **Apt**]

Inequality, in e kwol'i ti, *n* want of equality difference inadequacy incompetency uneven ness dissimilarity [O Fr —L *inequalis—in*, not, and *equalis*, **Equal**]

Inequitable, in ek'wi ta bl, *adj* unfair, unjust —*n* **Ineq'uity,** lack of equity an unjust action [Pref *in*, not, and **Equitable**]

Ineradicable, in e rad'i ka bl, *adj* not able to be eradicated or rooted out —*adv* **Inerad'icably** [Pref *in*, not, and **Eradicable**]

Inerrable, in er'a bl, *adj* incapable of erring —*adv* **Inerr'ably** —*n* **Inerr'ancy,** freedom from error —*adj* **Inerr'ant,** unerring

Inert, in ert', *adj* dull senseless inactive slow without the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion powerless —*adv* **Inert'ly** —*ns* **Iner'tia,** inertness the inherent property of matter by which it tends to remain for ever at rest when still, and in motion when moving, **Inert'ness.** [Fr —L *iners, inertis—in*, not, and *ars, artis*, **Art**]

Inerudite, in er'ū-dīt, *adj* not erudite unlearned.

Inescapable, in es kā'pa bl, *adj* not to be escaped inevitable

Inescutcheon, in es kuch'un, *n* (*her*) a single shield borne as a charge

Inessential, in-es-sen'shal, *adj* not essential or necessary immaterial [Pref *in*, not, and **Essential.**]

Inestimable, in es'tim a bl, *adj* not able to be estimated or valued priceless —*adv* **Ines'timably.** [Fr —L *in*, not, and *æstimabilis*, **Estimable**]

Ineunt, in'ē unt, *n* (*math*) a point of a curve [Pa p of *inīre*, to go in, begin]

Inevitable, in ev'it a bl, *adj* not able to be evaded or avoided that cannot be escaped irresistible —*adv* **Inev'itably** —*n* **Inev'itableness.**—**The inevitable,** that which is sure to happen [Fr —L. *inevitabilis—in*, not, and *evitabilis*, avoidable —*evitāre*, to avoid—*e*, out of, and *vitāre*, to avoid]

Inexact, in egz akt', *adj* not precisely correct or true —*ns* **Inexact'itude, Inexact'ness** [Pref *in*, not, and **Exact.**]

Inexcusable, in eks kūz'a bl, *adj* not justifiable unpardonable —*adv* **Inexcus'ably** —*ns* **Inexcusabil'ity, Inexcus'ableness.** [Fr —L *in*, not, and *excusabilis*, **Excusable**]

Inexecrable, in ek'se krā bl, *adj* prob for *inexorable* in Shak., *Merchant of Venice*, IV i. 128

Inexecutable, ın ek se kūt'a bl, *adj* ıncapable of being executed —*n* **Inexecu'tion.**

Inexha ısted, ın egz hawst'ed, *adj* not exhausted or spent —*adj* **Inexhaust'ible,** not able to be exhausted or spent unfaılıng —*adv* **Inexhaust'ibly.**—*n* **Inexhaustibil'ıty.**—*adj* **Inexhaust'ive,** not to be exhausted unfaılıng not exhaustıve [Pref *ın* , not, and **Exhausted.**]

Inexıstence, ın eg-zıst'ens, *n* non-exıstence —*adj* **Inexıst'ent.**

Inexorable, ın egz'or-a bl, *adj* not to be moved by entreaty unrelentıng unalterable —*adv* **Inex'orably.**—*ns* **Inex'orableness, Inexorabil'ity.**—**Inexorable logic of facts,** Mazzını's phrase for the ınexorable force of circumstances, whose conclusıons are beyond the reach of argument [L *ınexorabılıs*—*ın*, not, and *exorabılıs*, from *exorāre*—*ex*, and *orāre*, to entreat]

Inexpansıble, ın eks pan'sı bl, *adj* ıncapable of being expanded

Inexpectant, ın eks pek'tant, *adj* not expectıng

Inexpedıent, ın eks pē'dı ent, *adj* not tendıng to promote any end unfıt ınconvenıent —*adv* **Inexpe'dıently** —*ns* **Inexpe'dience, Inexpe'dıency** [Pref *ın* , not, and **Expedient**]

Inexpensive, ın eks pens'ıv, *adj* of slight expense.

Inexperıence, ın eks pē'rı ens, *n* want of experıence —*adj* **Inexpe'rienced,** not havıng experı ence unskılled or unpractısed [L *ın*, not, and *experientıa*, **Experience**]

Inexpert, ın eks pert', *adj* unskılled —*n* **Inexpert'ness.** [L *ın*, not, and *expertus*, trıed, **Expert**]

Inexpıable, ın eks'pı a bl, *adj* not able to be expıated or atoned for, ımplacable —*adv* **Inex'piably** —*n* **Inex'piableness** [L *ınexpıabılıs* —*ın*, not, and *expıabılıs*, **Expiable**]

Inexplicable, ın eks'plı ka bl, *adj* that cannot be explaıned unıntelligıble —*adv* **Inex'plicably** —*ns* **Inexplicabil'ity, Inex'plicableness** [L *explıcabılıs—ın*, not, and *explıcabılıs*, **Explicable**]

Inexplıcit, ın eks plıs'ıt, *adj* not clear. [Pref *ın* , not, and **Explicit**]

Inexplorable, ın eks plōı'a-bl, *adj* that cannot be explored or discoverıed

Inexplosıve, ın eks plō'sıv, *adj* not of an explosıve character

Inexpressible, ın eks-pres'ı bl, *adj* that cannot be expressed unutterable ındescrıbable—*n pl* trousers (*coll* and *humorous*) —*adv* **Inexpress'ibly.**—*adj* **Inexpress'ive,** not expressive or sıgnificant —*n* **Inexpress'iveness.** [Pref *ın* , not, **Expressible**]

Inexpugnable, ın eks pug'na bl (or -pū'), *adj* not to be overcome by force —*adv* **Inexpug'nably**

Inextended, ın eks tend'ed, *adj* not extended, without extensıon —*n* **Inextensibil'ity.**—*adj* **Inexten'sible** —*n* **Inexten'sion**

Inextınguishable, ın-eks tıng'gwısh a bl, *adj* that cannot be extınguished, quenched, or destroyed —*adv* **Inextin'guishably.** [Pref *ın* , not, and **Extinguishable**]

Inextrıcable, ın eks'trı ka bl, *adj* not able to be extrıcated or dısentangled —*adv* **Inex'trıcably.** [L *ın*, not, and *extrıcabılıs*, **Extricable.**]

Infall, ın'fal, *n* (*Carlyle*) an ınroad

Infallible, ın fal'ı bl, *adj* ıncapable of error trustworthy certaın —*adv* **Infall'ibly** —*n* **Infallibil'ity** —**The doctrine of infallibility** ın the R C Church, sınce 1870, ıs that the Pope, when speakıng *ex cathedrâ*, ıs kept from error ın all that regards faith and morals, at least as regards the past [L *ın*, not, and Low L *fallibılıs*, **Fallible.**]

Infame, ın fām', *v t* to defame —*vs t* **In'famise, Infam'onise** (*Shak*), to defame, to brand with ınfamy [L *ınfamāre* — *ınfamıs* See **Infamous.**]

Infamous, ın'fa mus, *adj* of ill fame or bad report havıng a reputatıon of the worst kınd publicly branded with guilt notorıously **vile** dısgraceful —*adv* **In'famously.** —*n* **In famy,** ill fame or repute public dısgrace extreme vıleness (*law*) a stıgma attachıng to the character of a person so as to dısqualıfy hım from beıng a wıtness [Fr — L *ın*, not, *fama*, fame See **Famous**]

Infant, ın'fant, *n* a babe (*Eng law*) a person under 21 years of age —*adj* belongıng to ınfants or to ınfancy tender ıntended for ınfants — *v t* (*obs*) to have as an ınfant to gıve rıse to —*n.* **In'fancy,** the state or tıme of beıng an ınfant childhood the begınnıng of anythıng want of dıstınct utterance (*Milton*) —*adjs* **Infantile** (ın'fant īl, or ıl), **Infantine** (ın'fant ın, or ın), pertaınıng to ınfancy or to an ınfant [L *ın fans, antıs*, that cannot speak—*ın*, not, and *fans*, pr p of *fārı*, to speak, Gr *phēmı* See **Fame**]

Infanta, ın fan'ta, *n* a tıtle gıven to any one of the legıtımate daughters of the kıngs of Spaın and Portugal, except the heıress-apparent, or to any one marrıed to an Infante —*n* **Infante** (ın fan'tā), a tıtle gıven to any one of the legıtımate sons of the kıngs of Spaın and Portugal, except the heır apparent [Sp , from root of **Infant**]

Infanticide, ın fant'ı sīd, *n* ınfant or child murder the murderer of an ınfant —*adj* **Infant'icidal** [Fr —L *ınfanticıdium—ınfans*, and *cædĕre*, to kıll]

Infantry, ın'fant rı, *n* foot soldıers [Fr *ınfanterie*—It *infanteria—infante, fante*, a chıld, a servant, a foot soldıer, foot soldıers beıng formerly the servants and followers of knıghts—L *infantem, ınfans*]

Infatuate, ın fat'ū āt, *v t* to make foolısh to affect wıth folly to deprıve of judgment to ınspıre wıth foolısh passıon to stupefy —*adj* ınfatuated or foolısh —*n* **Infatua'tion** [L *ınfatuāre, ātum—ın*, and *fatuus*, foolısh]

Infaust, ın fawst', *adj* unlucky unfortunate [L *ınfaustus—ın*, not, *faustus*, propıtıous]

Infeasible, ın fēz'ı bl, *adj* not feasıble that cannot be done or accomplıshed —*n* **Infeasibil'ity,** the state of beıng ınfeasıble or ımpracticable

Infect, ın fekt', *v t* to taınt, especially wıth dısease to corrupt to poıson —*adj* taınted (*Shak*) —*n* **Infec'tion,** act of ınfectıng that whıch ınfects or taınts —*adjs* **Infec'tious, Infect'ive,** havıng the qualıty of ınfectıng corruptıng apt to spread —*adv* **Infec'tiously** — *n* **Infec'tiousness.** [Fr —L *ınficĕre, ınfectum*—*ın*, ınto, and *facĕre*, to make]

Infecundity, ın fe kun'dı tı, *n* want of fecundıty or fertılıty unfruıtfulness

Infeftment, ın feft'ment, *n* a Scotch law term, used to denote the symbolical gıvıng possessıon of land, whıch was the completıon of the tıtle, the mere conveyance not beıng enough —**Infeff = Enfeoff**

Infelicitous, ın fe lıs'ı tus, *adj* not felıcıtous or happy ınappropriate, ınapt —*n* **Infelic'ity,** want of felıcity or happıness, mısery, mısfortune unsuıtableness anythıng unsuıtable or ımproper [Pref *ın* , not, and **Felicitous**]

Infelonious, ın fe lō'nı us, *adj* not felonıous

Infer, ın fer', *v t* to deduce, to derıve, as a consequence to prove or ımply —*v ı* to conclude — *adjs* **Infer'able, Inferr'ible,** that may be ınferred or deduced —*n* **In'ference,** that whıch ıs ınferred or deduced the act of drawıng a conclusıon from premıses, conclusıon, consequence — *adj* **Inferen'tial,** deducıble or deduced by ınference —*adv* **Inferen'tially** —*pr p* **ınferr'ing;**

pa p inferred' [Fr.—L. *inferre—in*, into, and *ferre*, to bring]

Inferior, in fē'ri-ur, *adj* lower in any respect subordinate secondary.—*n* one lower in rank or station one younger than another —*n* **Inferior'ity**, the state of being inferior a lower position in any respect —*adv* **Infe'riorly**, in an inferior manner [L *inferior*, comp of *inferus*, low]

Infernal, in-fer'nal, *adj* belonging to the lower regions resembling or suitable to hell devilish —*n* **Infernal'ity**.—*adv* **Infer'nally** —**Infernal machine**, a contrivance made to resemble some ordinary harmless object, but charged with a dangerous explosive —*n* **Infer'no** (It), hell, the title and the subject of one of the divisions of Dante's great poem, *La Divina Commedia* [Fr —L *infernus—inferus*]

Infertile, in fer'til, *adj* not productive barren —*n* **Infertil'ity** [L *in*, not, and *fertilis*, **Fertile**]

Infest, in fest', *v t* to disturb to harass —*adj* hostile troublesome (*Spens*) —*n* **Infestā'tion**, molestation (*Milton*) [Fr —L *infestāre*, from *infestus*, hostile, from *in* and an old verb *fendere*, to strike, found in *of fendĕre*, *de fendĕre*]

Infeudation, in fū dā'shun, *n* the putting of an estate in fee the granting of tithes to laymen

Infidel, in'fi del, *adj* unbelieving sceptical disbelieving Christianity —*n* one who rejects Christianity as a divine revelation, but the word is not used of heathens —*n* **Infidel'ity**, want of faith or belief disbelief in Christianity unfaithfulness, esp to the marriage contract treachery [Fr —L *infidelis—in*, not, *fidelis*, faithful—*fides*, faith]

Infield, in'fēld, *n* in base ball, the space enclosed within the base lines (*Scot*) land under tillage—opp to *Outfield* —*v t* to enclose

Infighting, in'fit ing, *n* boxing at close quarters when blows from the shoulder cannot be given

Infiltrate, in fil'trāt, *v t* to enter a substance by filtration, or through its pores —*n* **Infiltra'tion**, the process of infiltrating, or the substance in filtrated [Pref *in* , in, and **Filtrate**]

Infinite, in'fin it, *adj* without end or limit with out bounds (*math*) either greater or smaller than any quantity that can be assigned —*n* that which is not only without determinate bounds, but which cannot possibly admit of bound or limit the Absolute, the Infinite Being or God —*adjs* **Infin'itant**, denoting merely negative attribution, **Infin'itary**, pertaining to infinity —*v t* **Infin'itāte**, to make infinite — *adv* **In'finitely** —*n* **In'finiteness**, the state of being infinite immensity —*adj* **Infinites'imal**, infinitely small—*n* an infinitely small quantity —*adv* **Infinites'imally**.—*ns* **Infin'itude**, **Infin'ity**, boundlessness immensity countless or indefinite number

Infinitive, in fin'it-iv, *adj* (*lit*) unlimited, unrestricted (*gram*) the mood of the verb which expresses the idea without person or number —*adv* **Infin'itively** [Fr —L *infinitivus*]

Infirm, in ferm', *adj* not strong feeble sickly weak not solid irresolute imbecile —*ns* **Infirm'ary**, a hospital or place for the treatment of the sick, **Infirm'ity**, disease failing defect imbecility —*adv* **Infirm'ly** [O Fr —L *infirmus* —*in*, not, and *firmus*, strong See **Firm**]

Infix, in fiks', *v t* to fix in to drive or fasten in to set in by piercing [O Fr —L *infixus—in*, in, and *figĕre*, *fixus*, to **Fix**]

Inflame, in-flām', *v t* to cause to flame to cause to burn to excite to increase to exasperate —*v i* to become hot, painful, or angry —*adj* **Inflamm'able**, that may be burned combustible easily kindled or excited —*n* **Inflammabil'ity**. —*adv* **Inflamm'ably**.—*ns* **Inflamm'ableness**, the quality of being inflammable, **Inflammā'tion**, state of being in flame heat of a part of the body, with pain, redness, and swelling violent excitement heat —*adj* **Inflamm'atory**, tending to inflame inflaming exciting [O Fr —L *inflammāre—in*, into, and *flamma*, a **Flame**]

Inflate, in flāt', *v t* to swell with air to puff up, elate —*adj* **Inflat'ed**, swollen or blown out turgid —*ns* **Infla'tion**, state of being puffed up, **Infla'tus**, a blowing or breathing into inspiration —*adv* **Inflat'ingly**. [L *inflāre*, *inflatum*—*in*, into, and *flāre*, to blow]

Inflect, in flekt', *v t* to bend in to turn from a direct line or course to modulate, as the voice (*gram*) to vary in the terminations —*ns* **Inflec'tion**, **Inflex'ion**, a bending or deviation modulation of the voice (*gram.*) the varying in termination to express the relations of case, number, gender, person, tense, &c —*adjs* **Inflec'tional**, **Inflex'ional**, **Inflec'tionless**, **Inflex'ionless**, **Inflect'ive**, subject to inflection, **Inflexed'**, bent inward bent turned, **Inflex'ible**, that cannot be bent unyielding unbending —*ns* **Inflexibil'ity**, **Inflex'ibleness**.—*adv* **Inflex'ibly** —*n* **Inflex'ure**, a bend or fold [L *inflectĕre—in*, in, and *flectĕre*, *flexum*, to bend]

Inflict, in flikt', *v t* to lay on to impose, as punishment —*n* **Inflic'tion**, act of inflicting or imposing punishment applied —*adj* **Inflict'ive**, tending, or able to inflict [L *inflictus*, *infligĕre* —*in*, against, and *figĕre*, to strike]

Inflorescence, in flor es'ens, *n* character or mode of flowering of a plant [Fr —L *inflorescens*—*inflorescĕre*, to begin to blossom See **Florescence**]

Influence, in'floo ens, *n* power exerted on men or things power in operation authority—*v t* to affect to move to direct —*adj* **Influen'tial**, having or exerting influence or power over —*adv* **Influen'tially** [Orig a term in astrology, the power or virtue supposed to flow from planets upon men and things, O Fr —Low L *influentia*—L *in*, into, and *fluĕre*, to flow]

Influenza, in floo en'za, *n* a severe epidemic catarrh, accompanied with weakening fever [It —L , a by form of **Influence**, which see]

Influx, in'fluks, *n* a flowing in infusion abundant accession [L *influxus—influĕre*]

Infold. See **Enfold.**

Inform, in form', *v t* to give form to to animate or give life to to impart knowledge to to tell to direct (*Milton*) —*v i* to take shape or form (*Shak*) to give information (*against* or *on*) —*adj* **Inform'al**, not in proper form irregular —*adv* **Inform'ally** —*n* **Informal'ity**. —*adj* **Informed'** (*Spens*), unformed —*ns* **Inform'ant**, one who informs or gives intelligence, **Informā'tion**, intelligence given knowledge an accusation given to a magistrate or court —*adjs* **Inform'ative**, having power to form instructive, **Inform'atory**, instructive —*n* **Inform'er**, one who informs against another [O Fr —L *informāre—in*, into, and *formāre*, to **Form**.]

Informidable, in for'mi da bl, *adj* (*Milton*) not formidable

Infortune, in for'tūn, *n* misfortune

Infraction, in frak'shun, *n* violation, esp of law . breach —*v t* **Infract'**, to break off [L ,—*in*, in, and *frangĕre*, *fractum*, to break]

Infralapsarianism, in frā lap sā'ri an-izm, *n* (*theol*) the common Augustinian and Calvinist doctrine, that God for his own glory determined to create the world, to permit the fall of men, to elect from the mass of fallen men an innumerable multitude as 'vessels of mercy,' to send his Son for their redemption, to leave the residue of mankind to suffer the just punishment of their sins—distinct

both from the *Supralapsarianism* of the strictest Calvinists and the *Sublapsarianism* held by moderate Calvinists —*n* **Infralapsa'rian,** one who holds the foregoing [L *infra*, below, after, *lapsus*, the fall]

Inframundane, in fra mun'dān, *adj* lying or being beneath the world [L *infra*, beneath, and *mundus*, the world See **Mundane.**]

Infrangible, in fran'ji bl, *adj* that cannot be broken not to be violated —*ns* **Infrangibil'ity, Infran'gibleness.** [See **Infraction.**]

Infrequent, in frē'kwent, *adj* seldom occurring rare uncommon —*adv* **Infre'quently** —*ns* **Infre'quence, Infre'quency** [L *infrequens—in*, not, and *frequens*, **Frequent.**]

Infringe, in frinj', *v t* to violate, esp law to neglect to obey —*n* **Infringe'ment,** breach violation non fulfilment [L *infringĕre—in*, and *frangĕre*]

Infumation, in fūm ā'shun, *n* the act of drying in smoke [L *infumāre, ātum—in*, and *fumāre*, to smoke—*fumus*, smoke]

Infundibular, in fun dib'ū lar, **Infundibulate,** in fun-dib'ū lāt, *adj* having the form of a funnel [From L *in*, in, and *fundĕre*, to pour]

Infuriate, in fū'ri āt, *v t* to enrage to madden —*adj* enraged mad [L *in*, and *furiāre, ātum*, to madden—*furĕre*, to rave]

Infuse, in fūz', *v t* to pour into to inspire with to introduce to steep in liquor without boiling (*Shak*) to shed, pour —*n* (*Spens*) infusion —*n* **Infu'sion,** the pouring of water, whether boiling or not, over any substance, in order to extract its active qualities a solution in water of an organic, esp a vegetable substance the liquor so obtained inspiration instilling —*adj* **Infus'ive,** having the power of infusion, or of being infused [L *infundĕre, infusum—in*, into, *fundĕre*, *fusum*, to pour]

Infusible, in fūz'i bl, *adj* that cannot be dissolved or melted [Pref *in* , not, and **Fusible**]

Infusoria, in fū sō'ri a, *n pl* a name given to several classes of active Protozoa, some of which appear in great numbers in stagnant infusions of animal or vegetable material —*adjs* **Infuso'rial, Infu'sory,** composed of or containing infusoria —**Infusorial earth,** a siliceous deposit formed chiefly of the frustates of Diatoms It is used as *Tripoli powder* for polishing purposes [L]

Ingate, in'gāt, *n* (*Spens*) a way or passage in, entrance

Ingathering, in'gath er ing, *n* the collecting and securing of the fruits of the earth harvest — **Feast of ingathering** (see **Tabernacles, Feast of**) [Eng **In** and **Gathering**]

Ingeminate, in jem'in āt, *v t* to repeat —*n* **Ingemina'tion** [L *ingemināre, -ātum—in*, in, *geminus*, twin See **Geminate.**]

Ingener, in jē'ner, *n* (*Shak*) an ingenious person a contriver a designer

Ingenerate, in jen'er āt, *v t* to generate or produce within —*adj* inborn innate

Ingenious, in jē'ni us, *adj* of good natural abilities skilful in inventing witty —*adv* **Inge'niously** —*ns* **Inge'niousness, Ingenu'ity,** power of ready invention facility in combining ideas curiousness in design [L *ingeniosus—ingenium*, mother wit, from *in*, and *gen*, root of *gignĕre*, to beget]

Ingenuous, in-jen'ū us, *adj* frank honourable free from deception —*adv* **Ingen'uously** —*n* **Ingen'uousness** [Lit 'free born, of good birth,' L *ingenuus*]

Ingle, ing'gl, *n* a fire fireplace (*Scot*) —*ns* **Ingle-cheek, Ing'leside,** a fireside (*Scot*) [Gael *aingeal*, but prob from L *ignículus*, dim of *ignis*, fire (Skeat)]

Ingle, ing'gl, *n* a familiar friend [Origin obscure]

Inglobe, in glōb', *v t* (*Milton*) to encircle involve —*adj* **Inglob'ate,** in the form of a globe or sphere

Inglorious, in glō'ri us, *adj* not glorious without honour shameful —*adv* **Inglo'riously.**—*n* **Inglo'riousness** [L *in*, not, and *gloriosus*, **Glorious**]

In-going, in' gō ing, *n* a going in entrance — *adj* going in entering as an occupant

Ingot, in'got, *n* a mass of unwrought metal, esp gold or silver, cast in a mould [Lit 'something poured in,' from A S *in*, in, and *goten*, pa.p of *geótan*, to pour, cog with Ger *giessen*, Goth *giutan*, and L *fundĕre*, to pour The Ger *eingiuss* is an exact parallel to *ingot*]

Ingraft See **Engraft**

Ingrain, in grān', *v t* the same as **Engrain** —*adj* dyed in the yarn or thread before manufacture

Ingrate, in'grāt, *n* (*Milton*) one who is ungrateful —*adj* **Ingrate'ful,** unthankful

Ingratiate, in grā'shi āt, *v t* to commend to grace or favour (used reflexively, and followed by *with*) to secure the good will of another [L *in*, into, and *gratia*, favour See **Grace**]

Ingratitude, in grat'i tūd, *n* unthankfulness the return of evil for good [Low L *ingratitudo*—L *ingratus*, unthankful]

Ingredient, in grē'di ent, *n* that which enters into a compound a component part of anything [Fr —L *ingrediens, entis*, pr p of *ingredi—in*, into, and *gradi*, to walk, to enter See **Grade.**]

Ingress, in'gres, *n* entrance power, right, or means of entrance [L *ingressus—ingredi*]

Ingroove See **Engroove.**

Ingross, in grōs', *v t* (*Shak*) Same as **Engross.**

Inguilty, in gilt'i, *adj* (*Shak*) not guilty

Inguinal, ing'gwin al, *adj* relating to the groin [L *inguinalis—inguen, inguinis*, the groin]

Ingulf. See **Engulf**

Ingurgitate, in gur'ji-tāt, *v t* to swallow up greedily, as in a gulf —*n* **Ingurgita'tion.** [L *ingurgitāre, ātum—in*, into, and *gurges*, a gulf, whirlpool]

Inhabit, in hab'it, *v t* to dwell in to occupy — *v i* to dwell (*Shak*) —*adj* **Inhab'itable,** that may be inhabited —*ns* **Inhab'itance, Inhab'itancy,** the act of inhabiting actual residence, **Inhab'itant,** one who inhabits a resident —*adj* resident —*ns* **Inhabitā'tion,** the act of inhabiting dwelling place (*Milton*) population, **Inhab'iter,** an inhabitant (*B*) [Fr —L , from *in*, and *habitāre*, to dwell]

Inhale, in hāl', *v t* to draw in breath, to draw into the lungs, as air —*ns* **Inhalā'tion,** the drawing into the lungs, as air, or fumes, **Inhal'er** [L *inhalāre*, to breathe upon—*in*, upon, and *halāre*, to breathe]

Inharmonious, in har mō'ni us, *adj* discordant unmusical —*adv* **Inharmo'niously.**—*n* **Inharmo'niousness** —*adjs* **Inharmon'ic, -al,** wanting harmony inharmonious [Pref *in-*, not, **Harmonious, -ic**]

Inhaust, in'hâst, *v t* to drink in (*humorous*) [L *in*, in, *haurīre, haustum*, to draw]

Inhearse, in hers', *v t* (*Shak*) to enclose in a hearse, to bury

Inhere, in hēr', *v i* to stick fast to remain firm in —*ns* **Inher'ence, Inher'ency,** a sticking fast existence in something else a fixed state of being in another body or substance —*adj* **Inher'ent,** sticking fast existing in and in separable from something else innate natural —*adv* **Inher'ently.** [L *inhærēre—in*, and *hærēre*, to stick]

Inherit, in-her'it, *v t* to take as heir or by descent from an ancestor to possess —*v i* to enjoy, as property —*adj* **Inher'itable,** same as **Heritable.**—*ns* **Inher'itance,** that which is or may

be inherited an estate derived from an ancestor hereditary descent natural gift possession, **Inher'itor,** one who inherits or may inherit an heir —*fem* **Inher'itress, Inher'itrix.** [O Fr *enheriter*—Low L *hereditāre,* to inherit—L *in,* in, *heres,* an **Heir.**]

Inhesion, in hē'zhun Same as **Inherence.**

Inhibit, in hib'it, *v t* to hold in or back to keep back to check.—*n* **Inhibi'tion,** the act of inhibiting or restraining the state of being inhibited prohibition a writ from a higher court to an inferior judge to stay proceedings —*adj* **Inhib'itory,** prohibitory [L *inhibēre, hibitum* —*in,* in, and *habēre,* to have, to hold Cf **Habit.**]

Inholder, in hōld'er, *n* (*Spens*) an inhabitant

Inhoop, in hōōp', *v t* (*Shak*) to confine, as in a hoop or enclosure

Inhospitable, in hos'pit a bl, *adj* affording no kindness to strangers —*adv* **Inhos'pitably.**—*ns* **Inhos'pitableness, Inhospital'ity,** want of hospitality or courtesy to strangers [O Fr —L See **Hospitable**]

Inhuman, in hū'man, *adj* barbarous cruel unfeeling —*adv* **Inhu'manly** —*n* **Inhuman'ity,** the state of being inhuman barbarity cruelty [Through Low L —L *in,* not, and *humanus,* **Human**]

Inhume, in hūm', *v t* to inter —*n* **Inhumā'tion,** the act of inhuming or depositing in the ground burial [L *inhumāre—in,* in, and *humus,* the ground]

Inimical, in im'i kal, *adj* like an enemy, not friendly contrary repugnant —*adv* **Inim'ically** [L *inimicalis—inimicus—in,* not, and *amicus,* friendly]

Inimitable, in im'it a bl, *adj* that cannot be imitated surpassingly excellent —*adv* **Inim'itably** —*ns* **Inimitabil'ity, Inim'itableness,** the quality of being inimitable [L *inimitabilis—in,* not, and *imitabilis,* **Imitable**]

Iniquity, in ik'wi ti, *n* want of equity or fairness injustice wickedness a crime one of the names of the Vice, the established buffoon of the old Moralities —*adj* **Iniq'uitous,** unjust unreasonable wicked —*adv* **Iniq'uitously.** [Fr —L *iniquitatem—iniquus,* unequal—*in,* not, and *æquus,* equal or fair]

Initial, in ish'al, *adj* commencing placed at the beginning —*n* the letter beginning a word, esp a name —*v t* to put the initials of one's name to —*pr p* init'ialing (-alling), *pa p* init'ialed (-alled) —*v t* **Init'iate,** to make a beginning to instruct in principles to acquaint with to introduce into a new state or society —*v i.* to perform the first act or rite —*n* one who is initiated —*adj* fresh unpractised —*n* **Initiā'tion,** act or process of initiating act of admitting to any society, by instructing in its rules and ceremonies —*adj* **Init'iative,** serving to initiate introductory —*n* an introductory step the power or right of commencing —*adj* **Init'iatory,** tending to initiate introductory —*n* introductory rite [L *initialis—initium,* a beginning, *inire, initum—in,* into, *ire, itum,* to go]

Inject, in jekt', *v t* to throw into to cast on to make to pass in or into —*ns* **Injec'tion,** act of injecting or throwing in or into the act of filling the vessels of an animal body with any liquid a liquid to be injected into any part of the body, **Injec'tor,** one who injects something used for injecting, especially an apparatus by which a stream of water is forced into a steam boiler [L *injicĕre, injectum—in,* into, *jacĕre,* to throw]

Injelly, in-jel'i, *v t* (*Tenn*) to place, as if in jelly

Injoint, in-joint', *v t* (*Shak*) to join

Injudicious, in-joo dish'us, *adj* void of or wanting in judgment imprudent. inconsiderate —*adv* **Injudi'ciously.**—*n* **Injudi'ciousness.**—*adj* **Injudi'cial,** not according to law forms [Pref *in,* not, and **Judicious**]

Injunction, in jungk'shun, *n* act of enjoining or commanding an order a precept exhortation an introductory writ by which a superior court stops or prevents some inequitable or illegal act being done — called in Scotland an *interdict* (*Milton*) conjunction [Low L *injunction em—in,* and *jungĕre, junctum,* to join]

Injure, in'joor, *v t* to wrong, harm to damage to annoy —*n* **In'jurer,** one who injures —*adj* **Inju'rious,** tending to injure unjust wrongful mischievous damaging reputation —*adv* **Inju'riously.** —*ns* **Inju'riousness, In'jury,** that which injures wrong mischief annoyance (*Pr Bk*) insult, offence [Fr *injurier*— L *injuriāri—injuria,* injury—*in,* not, and *jus, juris,* law]

Injustice, in jus'tis, *n* violation or withholding of another's rights or dues wrong iniquity [Fr —L *injustitia—in,* not, and *justus,* **Just**]

Ink, ingk, *n* a coloured fluid used in writing, printing, &c —*v t* to daub with ink —*ns* **Ink-bottle,** an inkstand a bottle for holding ink placed in an inkstand, **Ink'holder, Ink'stand,** a vessel for holding ink, **Ink'horn** (*obs*), an ink holder, formerly of horn a portable case for ink, &c, **Inkhorn-mate,** a bookish man (*Shak*), **Ink-pot,** an inkholder —*adj* pedantic —*ns* **Inking-roller,** a roller covered with a composition for inking printing types, **Inking-table,** a table or flat surface used for supplying the inking-roller with ink during the process of printing, **Ink-stone,** a kind of stone containing sulphate of iron, used in making ink —*adj* **Ink'y,** consisting of or resembling ink blackened with ink —*n* **Ink'iness —China ink, Indian ink,** a mechanical mixture of the purest and densest lampblack, with a solution of gum or gelatine, **Invisible or Sympathetic ink,** a kind of ink which remains invisible on the paper until it is heated —*n* **Printing-ink,** a greasy or oily compound in which solid pigments are held in suspension, different in appearance and composition from writing ink —**To sling ink** (*slang*), to write to earn one's bread by writing [O Fr *enque* (Fr *encre*)—Low L *encaustum,* the purple red ink used by the later Roman emperors—Gr *engkaustos—engkaiein,* to burn in See **Encaustic**]

Inkle, ingk'l, *n* (*Shak*) a kind of broad linen tape [M E *liniolf, inniolf,* allied to O Fr *lignel,* shoemakers' thread, *ligne,* thread — L *linea, linum,* flax]

Inkling, ingk'ling, *n* a hint or whisper intimation —*v i* **Ink'le,** to have a hint of [M E *inclen,* to hint at, which Skeat suspects to be corrupted from Dan *ymte,* to mutter, cf Ice *ymta,* to mutter, ultimately imitative]

In-kneed, in' nēd, *adj* knock kneed

Inlace, in-lās', *v t* to embellish, as with lace to lace

Inland, in'land, *n* the interior part of a country —*adj* remote from the sea carried on or produced within a country confined to a country refined, polished (*Shak*) —**Inland navigation,** passage of boats or vessels on rivers, lakes, or canals within a country, **Inland revenue,** internal revenue, derived from excise, stamps, income tax, &c —*n* **In'lander,** one who lives inland [A S *inland,* a domain—*in,* and *land*]

Inlay, in lā', *v t* to ornament by laying in or in serting pieces of metal, ivory, &c —*pa p* **Inlaid'.** —*n* pieces of metal, ivory, &c for inlaying —*ns* **Inlay'ing, Inlay'er.** [Eng **In** and **Lay**]

Inlet, in'let, *n* a passage by which one is let in place of ingress a small bay [Eng **In** and **Let.**]

Inlock, in lok', *v t* Same as **Enlock**

Inly, in'li, *adj* inward secret —*adv* inwardly in the heart

Inmate, in'māt, *n* one who lodges in the same house with another a lodger one received into a hospital, &c —*adj* dwelling in the same place [**In** and **Mate.**]

Inmeats, in'mēts, *n pl* the entrails

Inmost. See **Innermost.**

Inn, in, *n* a public house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers a hotel, tavern a lodging, a place of abode (*obs*) —*ns* **Inn-holder,** one who keeps an inn (*Bacon*), **Inn'keeper,** one who keeps an inn —**Inns of Court,** the name given to the four voluntary societies which have the exclusive right of calling persons to the English bar (Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn) [A S *in, inn,* an inn, house—*in, inn,* within (*adv*), from the prep *in,* in, Ice *inni,* a house—*innr,* within]

Innate, in nāt', or in'āt, *adj* inborn natural to the mind, instinctive, inherent —*n* **Inn'ateness.**—*adv* **Inn'ately.** —*adj* **Inn'ative,** native —**Innate ideas,** *a priori* principles of knowledge and of action, the word 'innate' implying that the power of recognising such principles is provided for in the constitution of the mind [L *innātus—innasci—in,* in, *nasci,* to be born]

Innavigable, in nav'i ga bl, *adj* impassable by ships —*adv* **Innav'igably.** [L *in,* not, and **Navigable**]

Inner, in'er, *adj* (comp of **In**), further in interior —*adjs* **Inn'ermost, In'most** (superl of **In**), furthest in most remote from the outward part —*adv* **Inn'ermostly.** [A S *in,* comp *innera,* superl *innemest* = *inne m est*—thus a double superlative]

Innervate, in erv'āt, *v t* to supply with force or nervous energy —Also **Innerve'.**—*n* **Innerva'tion,** special mode of activity inherent in the nervous structure nervous activity [Pref *in,* in, and **Nerve**]

Inning, in'ing, *n* the ingathering of grain turn for using the bat in cricket (in this sense used only in the pl) the time during which a person or party is in possession of anything —**Good innings** or **Long innings,** good luck, or a long run of such (*pl*) lands recovered from the sea. [A verbal noun from old verb to *inn*—i e to house corn, which is from noun **Inn.**]

Innocent, in'o sent, *adj* not hurtful inoffensive blameless pure lawful simple, imbecile —*n* one free from harm or fault an idiot or simpleton —*adv* **Inn'ocently.**—*ns* **Inn'ocence,** harmlessness blamelessness purity artlessness integrity imbecility absence of legal guilt, **Inn'ocency,** the quality of being innocent —**Innocents' day** (see **Childermas**) [O Fr —L *innocens, -entis—in,* not, and *nocēre,* to hurt Cf **Noxious**]

Innocuous, in nok'ū us, *adj* not hurtful harmless in effects —*adv* **Innoc'uously** —*ns* **Innoc'uousness; Innocu'ity,** the state of being innocuous harmlessness [L *innocuus — in,* not, *nocuus,* hurtful—*nocēre,* to hurt]

Innominate, i nom'i nāt, *adj* having no name —**Innominate artery,** the first large branch given off from the arch of the aorta (q v); **Innominate bone** (*os innominatum*), the haunch bone, hip bone [L *in,* not, *nominare, ātum,* to name]

Innovate, in'o vāt, *v t* to introduce something new —*v i* to introduce novelties to make changes —*ns* **Inn'ovator, Innova'tion, Innova'tionist.** [L *innovāre, ātum—in,* and *novus,* new]

Innoxious, same as **Innocuous.** —*adv* **Innox'iously.**—*n* **Innox'iousness,** the quality of being innoxious [L *in,* not, and *noxius,* **Noxious**]

Innuendo, in-ū-en'dō, *n* a side hint an indirect reference or intimation a part of a pleading in cases of libel and slander, pointing out what and who was meant by the libellous matter or description [L, the ablative gerund of *innuĕre—in,* and *nuĕre,* to nod]

Innumerable, in nū'mer a bl, *adj* that cannot be numbered countless —*adv* **Innu'merably.**—*ns* **Innu'merableness; Innumerabil'ity,** the state or quality of being innumerable —*adj* **Innu'merous,** without number innumerable [O Fr —L *in,* not, and *numerabilis,* **Numerable**]

Innutrition, in nū trish'un, *n* want of nutrition failure of nourishment —*adj* **Innutrit'ious,** not nutritious without nourishment [Pref *in,* not, and **Nutrition**]

Inobservant, in ob zerv'ant, *adj* not observant heedless —*adj* **Inobserv'able,** incapable of being observed —*n* **Inobserv'ance,** lack of observance [Pref *in,* not, and **Observant.**]

Inobtrusive, in ob trōō'siv, *adj* unobtrusive —*adv* **Inobtru'sively** —*n* **Inobtru'siveness** [Pref *in-,* not, and **Obtrusive.**]

Inoculate, in-ok'ū lāt, *v t* to insert a bud for propagation to ingraft to communicate disease by inserting matter in the skin —*v i* to propagate by budding to practise inoculation —*n* **Inocula'tion,** act or practice of inoculating insertion of the buds of one plant into another the communication of disease to a healthy subject by the introduction of a specific germ or animal poison into his system by puncture or otherwise —*adjs* **Inocula'tive, Inocula'tory** [L *inoculāre, ātum—in,* into, and *oculus,* an eye See **Ocular.**]

Inodorous, in ō'dur us, *adj* without smell [L *in,* not, and *odor,* smell See **Odour**]

Inoffensive, in of fen'siv, *adj* giving no offence harmless not unpleasing —*adv* **Inoffen'sively.** —*n* **Inoffen'siveness.** [Pref *in-,* not, and **Offensive**]

Inofficial, in of fish'al, *adj* not proceeding from the proper officer without the usual forms of authority —*adv* **Inoffic'ially.** —*adj* **Inoffi'cious,** regardless of duty (*rare*) [Pref *in,* not, and **Official**]

Inoperative, in op'er a-tiv, *adj* not in action producing no effect [Pref *in,* not, and **Operative.**]

Inopportune, in op por-tūn', *adj* unseasonable in time —*adv* **Inopportune'ly** —*n* **Inopportun'ity.** [L *in,* not, and *opportunus,* **Opportune.**]

Inorb, in orb', *v t* to form as an orb

Inordinate, in or'di nāt, *adj* beyond usual bounds irregular immoderate —*adv* **Inor'dinately** —*ns* **Inor'dinateness; Inordina'tion,** deviation from rule irregularity [L *inordinatus—in,* not, and *ordināre, -atum,* to arrange See **Ordinate.**]

Inorganic, in-or gan'ik, *adj* without life or organisation, as minerals, &c of accidental origin, not normally developed —**Inorganic chemistry,** a subdivision of chemistry made originally to designate the chemistry of purely mineral substances, and retained still mainly as a matter of convenience —*adv* **Inorgan'ically.**—*n* **Inorganisā'tion,** want of organisation —*adj* **Inor'ganised,** same as **Inorganic.** [Pref *in-,* not, and **Organic.**]

Inosculate, in os'kū lāt, *v t* and *v i* to unite by mouths or ducts, as two vessels in an animal body to blend —*n* **Inoscula'tion.** [L *in,* and *osculāri, ātus,* to kiss]

Inpouring, in'pōr ing, *n* a pouring in addition

Input, in'poot, *n* (*Scott*) contribution

Inquest, in'kwest, *n* act of inquiring search judicial inquiry before a jury into any matter, esp any case of violent or sudden death [O Fr. *enqueste*—L *inquisita* (*res*)—*inquirĕre* See **Inquire.**]

Inquietude, in kwi'et-ūd, *n* disturbance or uneasi-

ness of body or mind —*v t* to disturb. [Fr —L *inquietus—in*, not, *quietus*, Quiet.]

Inquire, in kwīr', *v i* to ask a question to make an investigation —*v t* to ask about to make an examination regarding to call (*Spens*) —*n* a seeking for information (*Shak*) —*ns* **Inquirā'tion**, inquiry (*Dickens*), **Inquir'er**.—*adj* **Inquir'ing**, given to inquiry —*adv* **Inquir'ingly** —*n* **Inquir'y**, act of inquiring search for knowledge investigation a question —**Writ of inquiry**, a writ appointing an inquest [Fr —L *inquirĕre—in*, and *quærĕre*, *quæsitum*, to seek]

Inquisition, in kwi zish'un, *n* an inquiring or searching for investigation judicial inquiry a tribunal in the R C Church, called also 'the Holy Office,' for the discovery, repression, and punishment of heresy, unbelief, and other offences against religion —*v t* to investigate (*Milton*) —*adjs* **Inquisi'tional**, making inquiry relating to the Inquisition, **Inquis'itive**, searching into apt to ask questions curious —*adv* **Inquis'itively**.—*ns* **Inquis'itiveness**, **Inquis'itor**, one who inquires an official inquirer a member of the Court of Inquisition —**Grand inquisitor**, the chief in a Court of Inquisition —*adj* **Inquisito'rial** —*adv* **Inquisito'rially** —*n* **Inquis'itress**, an inquisitive woman —*adj* **Inquisitū'rient**, inquisitorial (*Milton*) [L *inquisītion em* See **Inquire**]

Inroad, in'rōd, *n* an incursion into an enemy's country a sudden or desultory invasion attack encroachment [**In** and **Road**.]

Inrush, in'rush, *n* an invasion

Insalivation, in sal i vā'shun, *n* the process of mixing the food with the saliva

Insalubrious, in sa lū'bri us, *adj* not healthful. unwholesome —*n* **Insalu'brity**. [Pref *in-*, not, and **Salubrious**]

Insalutary, in-sal'ū-tar-i, *adj* not salutary or favourable to health unwholesome

Insane, in sān', *adj* not sane or of sound mind crazy mad utterly unwise senseless causing insanity—'insane root,' prob hemlock or hen bane (*Shak*) —*adv* **Insane'ly** —*ns* **Insane'ness**, insanity madness, **Insa'nie** (*Shak*), insanity, **Insan'ity**, want of sanity an alteration in the functions of the brain, unfitting a man for affairs and sometimes rendering him dangerous, this alteration not being solely the result of fever madness [L *in*, not, and *sanus*, **Sane**.]

Insanitary. See **Unsanitary**

Insatiable, in sā'shi a bl, **Insatiate**, in sā'shi āt, *adj* that cannot be satiated or satisfied —*adv* **Insa'tiably**.—*ns* **Insa'tiableness**, **Insatiabil'ity** [L *in*, not, **Satiable**, **Satiate**]

Inscient, in'shi ent, or in sī'ent, *adj* not knowing ignorant knowing [Fr —L *in*, not, and *scīens*, *scīre*, to know, in the sense of knowing, the pref *in* is intensive]

Inscribe, in skrīb', *v t* to write upon to engrave, as on a monument to put (a person's name) in a book, by way of compliment to imprint deeply (*geom*) to draw one figure within another —*ns* **Inscrib'er**, **Inscrip'tion**, a writing upon that which is inscribed title dedication of a book to a person the name given to records, not of the nature of a book, which are engraved or inscribed on stone, metal, clay, and similar materials —*adj* **Inscrip'tive**, bearing an inscription of the character of an inscription. [Fr —L *inscribĕre*, *inscriptum—in*, upon, and *scribĕre*, to write]

Inscroll, in skrōl', *v t* (*Shak*) to write or enter in a scroll, to inscribe

Inscrutable, in skrōōt'a bl, *adj* that cannot be scrutinised or searched into and understood inexplicable —*adv* **Inscrut'ably** —*ns* **Inscrutabil'ity**, **Inscrut'ableness**. [L *inscrutabilis—in*, not, and *scrutāri*, to search into]

Insculp, in skulp', *v t* (*Shak*) to engrave, to cut or carve upon —*n* **Insculp'ture** (*Shak*), anything engraved, sculpture [L *insculpĕre—in*, in, and *sculpĕre*, to carve See **Sculpture**.]

Insect, in'sekt, *n* a small creature, as a wasp or fly, with a body as if cut in the middle, or divided into sections — the word is loosely used (*zool*) an Arthropod, usually winged in adult life, breathing air by means of tracheæ, and having frequently a metamorphosis in their life history —*adj* like an insect small mean —*n* **Insectā'rium**, a place where a collection of living insects is kept —*adjs* **Insec'tiform**, **Insec'tile**, having the nature of an insect —*ns* **Insect-net**, a light hand net for catching insects, **Insect-powder**, a dry powder used for stupefying and killing fleas and other insects, an insecticide or insectifuge [Fr —L *insectum*, pa p of *insecāre* —*in*, into, and *secāre*, to cut]

Insectivora, in sek tiv'or a, *n* an order of mammals, the members of which—shrews, moles, hedgehogs, and the like—are mostly terrestrial, usually nocturnal in habit, and small in size—they feed mainly on insects and small animals —*adj* **Insectiv'orous**, devouring or living on insects [L *insectum*, and *vorāre*, to devour]

Insecure, in se kūr', *adj* apprehensive of danger or loss exposed to danger or loss uncertain —*adv* **Insecure'ly** —*n* **Insecur'ity**. [Pref *in*, not, and **Secure**]

Insensate, in sen'sāt, *adj* void of sense wanting sensibility stupid —*n* **Insen'sateness**, the state of being insensate or destitute of sense insensibility [L *insensātus* — *in*, not, and *sensatus*, from *sensus*, feeling]

Insensible, in sen'si bl, *adj* not having feeling not susceptible of emotion callous dull unconscious imperceptible by the senses —*adv* **Insen'sibly**.—*ns* **Insensibil'ity**, **Insen'sibleness**, **Insen'siblist**, an unfeeling person —*adj* **Insen'suous**, not sensuous without the power of perception [L *in*, not, and *sensibilis*, **Sensible**.]

Insensitive, in sen'si-tiv, *adj* not sensitive without sensibility [**In**, not, **Sensitive**]

Insensuous, in sen'sū us, *adj* not sensuous not affecting the senses [**In**, not, **Sensuous**.]

Insentient, in sen'shi ent, *adj* not having perception [Pref *in*, not, and **Sentient**.]

Inseparable, in-sep'ar a bl, *adj* that cannot be separated —*adv* **Insep'arably**.—*ns* **Insep'arableness**, **Inseparabil'ity**. —*adj* **Insep'arate** (*Shak*), not separate, united [L *in*, not, and *separabilis*, **Separable**.]

Insert, in sert', *v t* to introduce into to put in or among —*n* (in'sert) something additional inserted into a proof, &c a circular, or the like, placed for posting within the folds of a paper or leaves of a book —*n* **Inser'tion**, act of inserting condition of being inserted that which is inserted [L *in*, and *serĕre*, *sertum*, to join]

Insessores, in se sō'rēz, *n pl* an order of birds called by Cuvier Passerine or 'sparrow like'—the title is now replaced by that of Passeres (q v) —*adj* **Insesso'rial**, having feet (as birds) formed for perching or climbing on trees [L *insessor*, from *insidēre*, *insessum—in*, on, and *sedēre*, to sit]

Inset, in'set, *n* something set in, an insertion, esp a leaf or leaves inserted in other leaves already folded, usually in the centre of the folding —*v t* to set in, to infix or implant

Inseverable, in sev'er a bl, *adj* that cannot be severed or separated [Pref *in-*, not, and **Severable**.]

Insheathe, in shēth', *v t* to put in a sheath. [Eng **In** and **Sheathe**]

Inshell, in shel', *v t* (*Shak*) to hide, as in a shell

Inshelter, in shel'tėr, *v t* (*Shak*) to place under shelter

Inship, in ship', *v t* (*Shak*) to ship, to embark

Inshore, in shōr', *adv* on or near the shore —*adj* situated near the shore, as fishings [Eng **In** and **Shore**]

Inshrine, in shrīn' Same as **Enshrine.**

Insiccation, in sik kā'shun, *n* act of drying in [L *in*, in, and *siccāre, -ātum*, to dry]

Inside, in'sid, *n* the side or part within things within, as the entrails, personal feelings, &c a passenger in the interior part of a bus or carriage —*adj* being within interior — *adv* or *prep* within the sides of in the interior of (*Amer*) within the limit of time or space (*of*) —*n* **Insi'der,** one who is inside one within a certain organisation, &c one possessing some particular advantage —**Inside edge,** a stroke in skating made on the inner edge of the skate, the right foot making a curve to the left, the left foot one to the right, **To have the inside track,** to have the inner side in a race course to have the advantage in position [**In** and **Side**]

Insidious, in sid'i us, *adj* watching an opportunity to ensnare intended to entrap deceptive advancing imperceptibly treacherous —*adv* **Insid'iously** —*n* **Insid'iousness** [L *insidiosus*—*insidiæ*, an ambush—*insidēre*—*in*, *sedēre*, to sit]

Insight, in'sīt, *n* sight into view of the interior thorough knowledge or skill power of acute observation [**In** and **Sight**]

Insignia, in sig'ni a, *n pl* signs or badges of office or honour marks by which anything is known [L, pl of *insigne*, from *in*, and *signum*, a mark]

Insignificant, in sig nif'i kant, *adj* destitute of meaning without effect unimportant petty —*adv* **Insignif'icantly.** —*ns* **Insignif'icance, Insignif'icancy.** — *adj* **Insignif'icative,** not significative or expressing by external signs [Pref *in*, not, and **Significant**]

Insincere, in sin sēr', *adj* deceitful dissembling not to be trusted unsound —*adv* **Insincere'ly** —*n* **Insincer'ity.** [L *in*, not, *sincerus*, **Sincere**]

Insinew, in sin'ū, *v t* (*Shak*) to impart vigour to, to strengthen

Insinuate, in sin'ū āt, *v t* to introduce gently or artfully to hint, esp a fault to work into favour —*v i* to creep or flow in to enter gently to obtain access by flattery or stealth —*adj* **Insin'uating,** tending to insinuate or enter gently insensibly winning confidence — *adv* **Insin'uatingly** —*n* **Insinua'tion,** act of insinuating power of insinuating that which is insinuated a hint, esp conveying an indirect imputation —*adj* **Insin'uative,** insinuating or stealing on the confidence using insinuation — *n* **Insin'uator** [L *insinuāre, ātum—in*, and *sinus*, a curve, bosom]

Insipid, in sip'id, *adj* tasteless wanting spirit or animation dull —*adv* **Insip'idly.**—*ns* **Insip'idness, Insipid'ity,** want of taste [Fr — Low L *insipidus—in*, not, *sapidus*, well tasted —*sapĕre*, to taste]

Insipience, in sip'i ens, *adj* lack of wisdom —*adj* **Insip'ient.** [Fr —L *insipientia—in*, not, *sapĕre*, to be wise]

Insist, in sist', *v i* to dwell on emphatically in discourse to persist in pressing (*Milton*) to persevere —*n* **Insist'ence,** perseverance in pressing any claim, grievance, &c pertinacity — *adj* **Insist'ent,** urgent forcing attention, remarkably prominent · upright on end —*adv* **Insist'ently.** —*n* **Insist'ure,** persistence (*Shak*) constancy [Fr —L *insistĕre, in*, upon, *sistĕre*, to stand]

Insnare See **Ensnare**

Insobriety, in so brī'e ti, *n* want of sobriety intemperance [Pref *in-*, not, and **Sobriety.**]

Insociable, in sō'sha bl, *adj* not sociable that cannot be associated or joined

Insolate, in'so lāt, *v t* to expose to the sun's rays —*n* **Insola'tion,** exposure to the sun's rays an injury to plants caused by too much of the sun. [L *insolāre, ātum—in*, in, and *sol*, the sun]

Insole, in'sōl, *n* the inner sole of a boot or shoe—opp to *Outsole* a sole of some material placed inside a shoe for warmth or dryness

Insolent, in'so lent, *adj* haughty and contemptuous insulting rude — *adv* **In'solently.** — *n.* **In'solence.** [O Fr —L *insolens—in*, not, *solens*, pa p of *solēre*, to be accustomed]

Insolidity, in so lid'i ti, *n* want of solidity weakness [Pref *in-*, not, and **Solidity**]

Insoluble, in sol'ū-bl, *adj* not capable of being dissolved not to be solved or explained —*ns* **Insolubil'ity, Insol'ubleness** [Fr —L *in*, not, and *solubilis*, **Soluble**]

Insolvable, in solv'a bl, *adj* not solvable not to be explained [Pref *in-*, not, and **Solvable**]

Insolvent, in solv'ent, *adj* not able to pay one's debts bankrupt pertaining to insolvent persons —*n* one who is unable to pay his debts —*n* **Insolv'ency,** the state of a person declared to be unable to pay his debts [Pref *in*, not, and **Solvent**]

Insomnia, in som'ni a, *n* sleeplessness —*adj* **Insom'nious** —*n* **Insom'nolence.** [L *insomnis*, sleepless]

Insomuch, in so-much', *adv* to such a degree so. [**In, So, Much.**]

Insooth, in sōōth', *adv* (*Shak*) in truth, indeed

Insouciant, in sōō'si ant, *adj* indifferent careless. —*n* **Insou'ciance** [Fr *in*, not, *souciant—souci*, care]

Inspan, in'span, *v t* to yoke (draught oxen or horses) to a vehicle [Dut *inspannen*, to yoke—*in*, in, *spannen*, to tie]

Inspect, in spekt', *v t* to look into to examine to look at narrowly to superintend —*ns* **Inspec'tion,** the act of inspecting or looking into careful or official examination, **Inspect'or,** one who looks into or oversees an examining officer a superintendent, **Inspect'orāte,** a district under charge of an inspector a body of inspectors collectively, **Inspect'orship,** the office of an inspector [L *inspectāre*, freq of *inspicĕre, inspectum—in*, into, and *specĕre*, to look or see]

Insphere. See **Ensphere.**

Inspire, in spīr', *v t* to breathe into to draw or inhale into the lungs to infuse by breathing, or as if by breathing to infuse into the mind to instruct by divine influence to instruct or affect with a superior influence —*v i* to draw in the breath —*adjs* **Inspir'able,** able to be inhaled, **Inspired',** actuated or directed by divine influence influenced by elevated feeling prompted by superior, but not openly declared, knowledge or authority actually authoritative — *ns* **Inspirā'tion,** the act of inspiring or breathing into a breath the divine influence by which the sacred writers of the Bible were instructed superior elevating or exciting influence, **Inspirā'tionist,** one who maintains the direct inspiration of the Scriptures — *adjs* **Inspirā'tional, Inspiratory** (in spīr'a-tor i, or in'spir a tor i), belonging to or aiding inspiration or inhalation — *n* **Inspir'er.** — *adv* **Inspir'ingly.** [Fr — L *inspirāre — in*, into, and *spirāre*, to breathe]

Inspirit, in-spir'it, *v t* to infuse spirit into to give new life to to invigorate to encourage [**In** and **Spirit**]

Inspissate, in spis'āt, *v t* to thicken by the evaporation of moisture, as the juices of plants —*n.* **Inspissa'tion.** [L *in*, and *spissāre*, to thicken —*spissus*, thick]

Instable, in stā'bl, *adj* not stable inconstant fickle —*n* **Instabil'ity,** want of stability or steadiness want of firmness inconstancy fickleness mutability [L *in,* not, and *stabilis,* **Stable.**]

Install, Instal, in stawl', *v t* to place in a seat to place in an office or order to invest with any charge or office with the customary ceremonies —*ns* **Installā'tion,** the act of installing or placing in an office with ceremonies a placing in position for use, also a general term for the complete mechanical apparatus for electric lighting, &c , **Instal'ment,** the act of installing one of the parts of a sum paid at various times that which is produced at stated periods [Fr —Low L *installare—in,* in, and *stallum,* a stall or seat —Old High Ger *stal* (Ger *stall,* Eng **Stall**).]

Instance, in'stans, *n* quality of being instant or urgent solicitation occurrence occasion example (*Shak*) a proof, a pattern, a proverb —*v t* to mention as an example or case in point —*n* **In'stancy,** insistency —*adj* **Instan'tial** (*rare*) —**At the instance of,** at the motion or solicitation of, **For instance,** to take as an example [O Fr —L *instantia—instans*]

Instant, in'stant, *adj* pressing, urgent immediate quick without delay present, current, as the passing month—*n* the present moment of time any moment or point of time —*adj* **Instantān'eous,** done in an instant momentary occurring or acting at once very quickly —*adv* **Instantān'eously** —*n* **Instantān'eousness,** the quality of being instantaneous —*adv* **In'stantly,** on the instant or moment immediately at the same time (*Shak*) (*B*) importunately, zealously [L *instans, antis,* pr p of *instāre,* to stand upon —*in,* upon, *stāre,* to stand]

Instanter, in stan'ter, *adv* immediately [L See **Instant**]

Instar, in stär', *v t* to adorn with stars

Instate, in stāt', *v t* to put in possession to install [**In** and **State.**]

Instauration, in stawr ā'shun, *n* restoration renewal [L *instauration em—instaurāre, -ātum,* to restore]

Instead, in sted', *adv* in the stead, place, or room of [M E *in stede*—A S *on stede,* in the place See **Stead**]

Installation, in stel ā'shun, *n* a placing among the stars (*rare*)

Instep, in'step, *n* the prominent upper part of the human foot near its junction with the leg in horses, the hindleg from the ham to the pastern joint [Prob from **In** and **Stoop,** as if sig the 'in bend' (Skeat)]

Instigate, in'stı gāt, *v t* to urge on to set on to incite, to foment —*ns* **Instiga'tion,** the act of instigating or inciting impulse, esp to evil, **In'stigator,** an inciter, generally in a bad sense [L *instigāre, -ātum* See **Stigma** and **Sting**]

Instil, in stil', *v t* to drop into to infuse slowly into the mind —*pr p* instill'ing, *pa p* instilled'. —*ns* **Instillā'tion, Instil'ment,** the act of instilling or pouring in by drops the act of infusing slowly into the mind that which is instilled or infused [Fr —L *instillāre—in,* and *stillāre,* to drop See **Distil**]

Instinct, in'stingkt, *n* impulse an involuntary or unreasoning prompting to action intuition the mental aspect of those actions which take rank between unconscious reflex activities and intelligent conduct the natural impulse by which animals are guided apparently independent of reason or experience —*adj* (in stingkt') instigated or incited moved: animated —*adj* **Instinct'ive,** prompted by instinct involuntary acting according to or determined by natural impulse —*adv* **Instinct'ively.**—*n* **Instinctiv'ity** (*rare*) [L. *instinctus,* from *instinguĕre,* to instigate]

Institorial, in stı tō'rı al, *adj* (*law*) pertaining to an agent or factor [L *institorius—institor,* an agent, broker]

Institute, in'stı tūt, *v t* to set up in to erect to originate to establish to appoint to commence to educate —*n* anything instituted or formally established established law precept or principle (*pl*) a book of precepts, principles, or rules, esp in jurisprudence an institution a literary and philosophical society —**Institute of France,** a national association in France for the promotion of the arts and sciences, established in 1795, at first divided into three classes, and re arranged in four in 1803 Louis XVIII in 1816 restored the names of the old academies to the four classes of the Institute—(1) *L'Académie Française,* (2) *L'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres,* (3) *L'Académie des Sciences,* (4) *L'Académie des Beaux Arts* An ordinance of 1832 completed its organisation by *L'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques* —*n* **Institu'tion,** the act of instituting or establishing that which is instituted or established foundation established order enactment a society established for some object that which institutes or instructs a system of principles or rules the origination of the eucharist and the formula of institution the act by which a bishop commits a cure of souls to a priest —*adjs* **Institu'tional, Institu'tionary,** belonging to an institution instituted by authority elementary —*n* **In'stitutist,** a writer of institutes or elementary rules —*adj* **In'stitutive,** able or tending to institute or establish depending on an institution —*n* **In'stitutor,** one who institutes or establishes an instructor or educator [L *instituĕre, ūtum—in,* and *statuĕre,* to cause to stand—*stāre,* to stand]

Instreaming, in strēm'ing, *n* an influx

Instruct, in strukt', *v t* to prepare to inform to teach to order or command —*adj* instructed (*Milton*) — *adj* **Instruct'ible,** able to be instructed —*n* **Instruc'tion,** the act of instructing or teaching information command (*pl*) special directions, commands—in parliamentary sense, 'Instructions to the Committee' are supplementary and auxiliary to the Bill under consideration, but falling broadly within its general scope — *adjs* **Instruc'tional,** relating to instruction educational, **Instruct'ive,** containing instruction or information conveying knowledge —*adv* **Instruct'ively** —*ns* **Instruct'iveness; Instruct'or:**—*fem* **Instruct'ress.** [L *instruĕre, instructum—in,* and *struĕre,* to pile up, to set in order]

Instrument, in'stroo-ment, *n* a tool or utensil a machine producing musical sounds a writing containing a contract one who or that which is made a means —*adj* **Instrument'al,** acting as an instrument or means serving to promote an object helpful belonging to or produced by musical instruments (*gram*) serving to indicate the instrument or means—of a case in Sanskrit, involving the notion of *by* or *with* —*adv* **Instrument'ally.**—*ns* **Instrument'alist,** one who plays on a musical instrument, **Instrument'ality,** agency, **Instrumentā'tion** (*mus*), the arrangement of a composition for performance by different instruments the playing upon musical instruments [O Fr —L *instrumentum—instruĕre* See **Instruct**]

Insubjection, in sub-jek'shun, *n* want of subjection or obedience [Pref. *in-,* not, and **Subjection.**]

Insubordinate, in sub or'dın-āt, *adj* not subordinate or submissive disobedient —*n* **Insubordina'tion** [Pref *in* , not, and **Subordinate**]

Insubstantial, in sub stan'shal, *adj* (*Shak*) not substantial not real —*n* **Insubstantial'ity.**

Insucken, in'suk n, *adj* in Scots law, pertaining to a district astricted to a certain mill

Insufferable, in suf'ér a bl, *adj* that cannot be suffered or endured unbearable detestable —*adv* **Insuff'erably.** [Pref *in*, not, and **Sufferable.**]

Insufficient, in suf fish'ent, *adj* not sufficient deficient unfit incapable —*adv* **Insuffic'iently** —*ns* **Insuffic'iency, Insuffic'ience** (*rare*) [O Fr —L *in*, not, *sufficiens, entis*, **Sufficient**]

Insufflate, in suf'lāt, *v t* to breathe on —*ns* **Insuffla'tion,** the art of breathing on anything, or of blowing air to induce respiration, as into the mouth of a new born child, esp as a symbol of the outpouring of the Holy Ghost, **In'sufflātor,** a form of injector for forcing air into a furnace [Through Low L, from L *in*, in, *sufflāre*, to blow]

Insular, in'sū lar, *adj* belonging to an island surrounded by water narrow, prejudiced —*adv* **In'sularly** —*ns* **In'sularism, Insular'ity,** the state of being insular [Fr —L *insularis—insula*, an island See **Isle**]

Insulate, in'sū lāt, *v t* to place in a detached situation to prevent connection or communication (*electricity*) to separate, esp from the earth, by a non conductor —*ns* **Insula'tion, In'sulator,** one who or that which insulates a non conductor of electricity [L *insula*]



Section of Insulator for Telegraph Wires

Insulse, in suls', *adj* stupid —*n* **Insul'sity,** stupidity (*Milton*) [L *insulsus*, unsalted—*in*, not, *salere*, to **Salt**]

Insult, in sult', *v t* to treat with indignity or contempt to abuse to affront —*n* (in'sult) abuse affront contumely —*n* **Insult'er,** one who makes an attack (*obs*) — *adjs* **Insult'ant,** insulting (*rare*), **Insult'able,** capable of being insulted, **Insult'ing,** conveying insult insolent contemptuous —*adv* **Insult'ingly,** in an insulting or insolent manner —*n* **Insult'ment** (*Shak*), insult [Fr —L *insultāre —insilīre*, to spring at—*in*, upon, and *salīre*, to leap]

Insuperable, in sū'per a bl, *adj* that cannot be passed over insurmountable unconquerable —*adv* **Insu'perably.**—*n* **Insuperabil'ity.** [O Fr —L *insuperabilis—in*, not, *superabilis—superāre*, to pass over—*super*, above]

Insupportable, in sup pōrt'a bl, *adj* not supportable or able to be supported or endured unbearable insufferable irresistible (*Spens*) —*adv* **Insupport'ably.**—*n* **Insupport'ableness** [Pref *in*, not, and **Supportable**]

Insuppressible, in sup pres'i bl, *adj* not to be suppressed or concealed —*adj* **Insuppress'ive** (*Shak*), that cannot be suppressed or concealed [Pref *in*, not, and **Suppressible**]

Insure, in shōōr', *v t* to make sure or secure to contract for a premium to make good a loss, as from fire, &c, or to pay a certain sum on a certain event, as death —*v i* to practise making insurance —*adj* **Insur'able,** that may be insured —*ns* **Insur'ance,** the act of insuring, or a contract by which one party undertakes for a payment or premium to guarantee another against risk or loss the premium so paid, **Insur'ancer** (*obs*), **Insur'er,** one who agrees to pay money to another party on the happening of a certain event [O Fr *enseurer—en*, and *seur*, **Sure.**]

Insurgent, in sur'jent, *adj* rising up or against rising in opposition to authority rebellious —*n* one who rises in opposition to established authority a rebel —*n* **Insur'gency,** a rising up or against insurrection rebellion —Also **Insur'gence.** [L *insurgens, -entis—insurgĕre*, to rise upon—*in*, upon, and *surgĕre*, to rise]

Insurmountable, in sur mownt'a bl, *adj* not surmountable that cannot be overcome —*adv* **Insurmount'ably** —*n* **Insurmountabil'ity,** the state of being insurmountable [Pref *in-*, not, and **Surmountable.**]

Insurrection, in sur rek'shun, *n* a rising up or against open and active opposition to the execution of the law a rebellion —*adjs* **Insurrec'tional, Insurrec'tionary.**—*n* **Insurrec'tionist,** one who favours or takes part in an insurrection [L *insurrection em—insurgĕre* See **Insurgent.**]

Insusceptible, in sus sep'ti bl, *adj* not susceptible not capable of feeling or of being affected —*n* **Insusceptibil'ity.** [Pref *in-*, not, and **Susceptible**]

Inswathe, in swāth', *v t* See **Enswathe.**

Intact, in-takt', *adj* untouched, uninjured —*adj* **Intact'able,** not perceptible to touch —*n* **Intact'ness.** [L *intactus—in*, not, *tangĕre, tactum*, to touch See **Tangent** and **Tact**]

Intaglio, in tal'yō, *n* a figure cut into any substance a stone or gem in which the design is hollowed out, the opposite of a cameo —*adj* **Intag'liated,** formed in intaglio engraved [It *intagliare—in*, into, *tagliare*, to cut (twigs)—L *talea*, a rod, twig See **Tally** and **Detail.**]

Intangible, in tan'ji-bl, *adj* not tangible or perceptible to touch —*ns* **Intan'gibleness, Intangibil'ity** —*adv* **Intan'gibly.** [See **Intact**]

Integer, in'te jer, *n* that which is left untouched or undiminished, a whole (*arith*) a whole number, as opp to a fraction —*adj* **In'tegral,** entire or whole not fractional unimpaired intrinsic, belonging as a part to the whole —*n* a whole the whole as made up of its parts —*adv* **In'tegrally** —*adj* **In'tegrant,** making part of a whole necessary to form an integer or an entire thing —*v t* **In'tegrāte,** to make up as a whole to make entire to renew —*n* **Integrā'tion.**—**Integral function** (*algebra*), a function which does not include the operation of division in any of its terms (see **Function**) [L —*in*, not, and root of *tangĕre*, to touch Doublet **Entire.**]

Integrity, in teg'ri ti, *n* (*lit*) entireness, wholeness the unimpaired state of anything uprightness honesty purity [See **Integer**]

Integument, in teg'ū ment, *n* the external protective covering of a plant or animal —*adj* **Integument'ary** [L *integumentum — integĕre — in*, upon, *tegĕre*, to cover]

Intellect, in'tel lekt, *n* the mind, in reference to its rational powers the thinking principle (*pl*) senses (*coll*) —*adj* **In'tellected** (*Cowper*), endowed with intellect —*n* **Intellec'tion,** the act of understanding (*philos*) apprehension or perception —*adjs* **Intellect'ive,** able to understand produced or perceived by the understanding, **Intellect'ual,** of or relating to the intellect or mind perceived or performed by the intellect having the power of understanding —*n* mental power —*adv* **Intellect'ually.**—*ns* **Intellect'ualism,** the doctrine which derives all knowledge from pure reason the culture of the intellect, **Intellect'ualist; Intellectual'ity,** intellectual power —*v t* **Intellect'ualise,** to reason intellectually to endow with intellect to give an intellectual character to [Fr —L *intellectus —intelligĕre*, to understand — *inter*, between, *legĕre*, to choose]

Intelligent, in-tel'i-jent, *adj* having intellect endowed with the faculty of reason well-informed. bringing intelligence communicative (*Shak*) —*ns* **Intell'igence,** intellectual skill or knowledge information communicated news a spiritual being, **Intell'igencer,** one going between parties a spy —*adjs* **Intelligen'tial,**

pertaining to the intelligence consisting of spiritual being —*adv* **Intell'igently.**—*adj* **Intell'igible,** that may be understood clear (*philos*) capable of being apprehended by the understanding only —*adv* **Intell'igibly.**—*ns* **Intell'igibleness, Intelligibil'ity.** [L. *intelligens, entis*, pr p of *intelligĕre*]

Intemperance, in-tem'per ans, *n* want of due restraint excess of any kind habitual indulgence in intoxicating liquor —*adj* **Intem'perate,** indulging to excess any appetite or passion given to an immoderate use of intoxicating liquors passionate exceeding the usual degree immoderate —*adv* **Intem'perately** —*n* **Intem'perateness** [Pref *in*, not, and **Temperance.**]

Intenable, in ten'a bl, *adj* not tenable that can not be held or maintained [Pref *in-*, not, and **Tenable**]

Intend, in tend', *v t* to fix the mind upon to design to purpose to extend (*Milton*) to direct (*Shak*) —*v i* to have a design to purpose —*ns* **Intend'ant,** an officer who superintends some public business, a title of many public officers in France and other countries, **Intend'ancy,** his office — *adj* **Intend'ed,** purposed betrothed—*n* an affianced lover —*adv* **Intend'edly,** with intention or design —*ns* **Intend'ment** (*Spens*), attention, knowledge, intention, **Intend'ment** (*Shak*), intention, design [O Fr *entendre*—L *intendĕre, intentum* and *intensum*—*in*, towards, *tendĕre*, to stretch]

Intenerate, in ten'e rāt, *v t* to make tender —*n* **Intenera'tion** [L *in*, in, *tener*, and **Tender**]

Intenible, in ten'i bl, *adj* (*Shak*) that cannot contain anything [L *in*, not, and *tenĕre*, to hold]

Intense, in-tens', *adj* closely strained extreme in degree very severe emotional —*adv* **Intense'ly.**—*ns* **Intense'ness, Intens'ity.**—*v t* **Inten'sate,** to intensify (*Carlyle*) —*n* **Intensifică'tion,** the act of intensifying —*v t* **Intens'ify,** to make more intense —*v i* to become intense —*pa p* intens'ified —*n* **Inten'sion,** a straining or bending increase of intensity (*logic*) the sum of the qualities implied by a general name —*adj* **Intens'ive,** stretched admitting of increase of degree unremitted serving to intensify (*gram*) giving force or emphasis —*adv* **Intens'ively** —*n* **Intens'iveness** [See **Intend**]

Intent, in tent', *adj* having the mind bent on fixed with close attention diligently applied —*n* the thing aimed at or intended a design meaning —*n* **Inten'tion,** a fixing of the mind on any object fixed direction of mind the object aimed at design purpose —*adjs* **Inten'tional, Inten'tioned,** with intention intended designed —**Well** (or **Ill**) **Intentioned,** having good (or ill) designs —*advs* **Inten'tionally, Intent'ly.**—*n* **Intent'ness** —*adj* **Intent'ive** (*Bacon*), attentive —**To all intents and purposes,** in every respect [See **Intend**]

Inter, in tėr', *v t* to bury —*pr p* interr'ing, *pa p* interred' —*n* **Inter'ment** [Fr *enterrer*—Low L *interrāre*—L *in*, into, *terra*, the earth]

Interact, in ter akt', *n* a short piece in a play acted between the principal pieces the interval between the acts of the drama.—*v i* to act on one another —*n* **Interac'tion,** action between bodies, mutual action [Pref *inter*, between, and **Act**]

Intercalate, in-ter'kal āt, *v t* to insert between, as a day in a calendar —*n* **Intercalā'tion** —*adjs* **Inter'calary, Inter'calar,** inserted between others [L *intercalāre, ātum*—*inter*, between, *calāre*, to call See **Calends.**]

Intercede, in tėr-sēd', *v t* and *v i* to act as peacemaker between two to plead for one —*n* **Interced'er.**—*adj* **Interced'ent,** going between pleading for. [Fr —L *intercedĕre, cessum*—*inter*, between, *cedĕre*, to go See **Cede.**]

Intercellular, in-tėr sel'ū lar, *adj* lying between cells [Pref *inter*, between, and **Cellular.**]

Intercept, in tėr sept', *v t* to stop and seize on its passage to obstruct, check to interrupt communication with to cut off (*math*) to take or comprehend between —*ns* **Intercept'er, Intercept'or, Intercep'tion** —*adj* **Intercept'ive.** [Fr —L *intercipĕre, ceptum* —*inter*, between, *capĕre*, to seize]

Intercession, in tėr sesh'un, *n* act of interceding or pleading for another —*adj* **Intercess'ional,** containing intercession or pleading for others —*n* **Intercess'or,** one who goes between one who reconciles two enemies one who pleads for another a bishop who acts during a vacancy in a see —*adjs* **Intercesso'rial, Intercess'ory,** interceding —**Intercession of saints,** prayer offered in behalf of Christians on earth by saints, a doctrine which was generally believed in among the Jews and early Christians [See **Intercede**]

Interchain, in-ter chān', *v t* (*Shak*) to chain or link together

Interchange, in ter chānj', *v t* to give and take mutually to exchange —*v i* to succeed alternately —*n* mutual exchange alternate succession —*adj* **Interchange'able,** that may be interchanged following each other in alternate succession —*adv* **Interchange'ably** —*ns* **Interchange'ableness, Interchangeabil'ity, Interchange'ment** (*Shak*), exchange, mutual transfer [Pref *inter*, between, and **Change**]

Intercipient, in ter sip'i ent, *adj* intercepting —*n* the person or thing that intercepts [L *intercipiens, entis*, pr p of *intercipĕre*]

Interclude, in ter klōōd', *v t* to shut out from anything by something coming between to intercept to cut off —*n* **Interclu'sion** [L *inter cludĕre*—*inter*, between, *claudĕre*, to shut]

Intercolonial, in-ter kol ō'ni al, *adj* pertaining to the relation existing between colonies [Pref *inter*, between, and **Colonial**]

Intercolumniation, in tėr ko lum ni ā'shun, *n* (*archit*) the distance between columns, measured from the lower part of their shafts [Pref *inter*, between, and root of **Column**]

Intercommune, in ter kom ūn', *v i* to commune between or together to hold intercourse —*adj* **Intercommun'icable,** that may be communicated between or mutually —*v t* **Intercommun'icate,** to communicate between or mutually —*ns* **Intercommunicā'tion, Intercommun'ion,** communion between or mutual communion, **Intercommun'ity,** mutual communication reciprocal intercourse —**Letters of intercommuning,** an ancient writ issued by the Scotch Privy council warning persons not to harbour or have any communication with persons therein denounced, under pain of being held accessory to their crimes —a special form of *boycott* [Pref *inter*, between, and **Commune, Communicable,** &c]

Intercostal, in-ter kost'al, *adj* (*anat*) lying between the ribs [Pref *inter*, between, and **Costal**]

Intercourse, in'ter kōrs, *n* connection by dealings communication commerce communion [O Fr *entrecours*—L *intercursus*, a running between—*inter*, between, *currĕre, cursum*, to run]

Intercurrent, in ter-kur'ent, *adj* running between intervening —*n* **Intercurr'ence** [O Fr —L *inter*, between, and *currĕre*, to run]

Interdeal, in'ter-dēl, *n* (*Spens*) intercourse, traffic. [Pref *inter-*, and **Deal.**]

Interdependence, in ter-de pend'ens, *n.* mutual dependence dependence of parts one on another. —*adj* **Interdepend'ent.** [Pref *inter-*, between, and **Dependence.**]

Interdict, in tėr dikt', *v t* to prohibit· to forbid · to forbid communion —*n* (in'ter-dikt) prohibition

a prohibitory decree a prohibition of the Pope restraining the clergy from performing divine service —*n* **Interdic'tion** —*adjs* **Interdict'ive, Interdict'ory,** containing interdiction prohibitory [L *interdicĕre, -dictum—inter*, between, and *dicĕre*, to say, pronounce]

Interess, in'ter es, *n* (*Spens*) interest, concern —*v t* to concern deeply

Interest, in'tėr est, *n* advantage premium paid for the use of money (in **Compound Interest,** the interest of each period is added to its principal, and the amount forms a new principal for the next period) any increase concern special attention influence over others share participation —**Equitable interest,** such interest as is protected by courts of equity, although it might not be at common law, **Landed interest** (see **Landed**), **To make interest for,** to secure interest on behalf of, **Vested interest,** an interest thoroughly secure and inalienable, except for public use and upon compensation [O Fr *interest* (Fr *intérêt*)—L *interest*, it is profitable, it concerns—*inter*, between, and *esse*, to be. See **Essence**]

Interest, in'ter est, *v t* to engage the attention to awaken concern in to excite (in behalf of another) —*adj* **In'terested,** having an interest or concern affected or biassed by personal considerations, self-interest, &c —*adv* **In'terestedly** —*adj* **In'teresting,** engaging the attention or regard exciting emotion or passion —*adv* **In'terestingly.** [From obs *interess*—O Fr *interesser*, to concern—L *interesse*]

Interfacial, in ter fā'shal, *adj* (*geom*) included between two plane faces or surfaces

Interfere, in-tėr fēr', *v i* to come in collision to intermeddle to interpose to act reciprocally—said of waves, rays of light, &c —*ns* **Interfer'er, Interfer'ence** [Through O Fr , from L *inter*, between, and *ferīre*, to strike]

Interfluent, in ter'floo ent, **Interfluous,** in-ter' floo us, *adj* flowing between [L *interfluens—inter*, between, and *fluĕre*, to flow]

Interfoliaceous, in ter fō li ā'shus, *adj* placed between leaves [Pref *inter* , between, **Foliaceous.**]

Interfretted, in ter fret'ed, *adj* fretted between or interlaced [Pref *inter* , between, and **Fretted**]

Interfused, in ter fūzd', *adj* poured between fused together associated —*n* **Interfu'sion,** a pouring or spreading between [L *interfusus—inter*, between, and *fundĕre, fusum*, to pour]

Interhemal, in tėr hē'mal, *adj* between the hemal processes or spines [Pref *inter* , and **Hemal**]

Interim, in'ter im, *n* time between or intervening the mean time in the history of the Reformation, the name given to certain edicts of the German emperor for the regulation of religious and ecclesiastical matters, till they could be decided by a general council—as the Augsburg Interim (1548), &c [L —*inter*, between]

Interior, in tē'ri ur, *adj* inner internal remote from the frontier or coast inland —*n* the inside of anything the inland part of a country —*adv* **Inte'riorly** [L —comp of *interus*, in ward]

Interjacent, in ter jā'sent, *adj* lying between intervening —*n* **Interja'cency,** a lying between a space or region between others [L *inter*, between, and *jacēre*, to lie]

Interjaculate, in ter jak'ū lāt, *v i* to interrupt conversation with an ejaculation [Pref *inter* , between, and **Jaculate**]

Interject, in tėr jekt', *v t* to throw between to insert —*v r* to throw one's self between —*n* **Interjec'tion,** a throwing between (*gram*) a word thrown in to express emotion —*adj* **Interjec'tional** —*adv* **Interjec'tionally.** [L *inter*, between, and *jacĕre*, to throw]

Interjoin, in ter-join', *v t.* (*Shak*) to join mutually, to intermarry

Interknit, in tėr nit', *v t* to knit together to unite closely [Pref *inter* , between, and **Knit.**]

Interlace, in ter lās', *v t* to lace together to unite to insert one thing within another —*v i* to intermix —*n* **Interlace'ment** —**Interlacing arches** (*archit*), an arcature in which the arches intersect [Pref *inter* , between, and **Lace**]

Interlard, in ter-lard', *v t* to mix in, as fat with lean to diversify by mixture, as 'to interlard one's talk with oaths,' &c [Pref *inter* , between, and **Lard.**]

Interleave, in ter-lēv', *v t* to put a leaf between : to insert blank leaves in a book [Pref *inter* , and **Leaf**]

Interline, in tėr līn', *v t* to write in alternate lines to write between lines —*adj* **Interlin'ear,** written between lines —*ns* **Interlinea'tion, Interlin'ing,** act of interlining that which is interlined correction or alteration made by writing between lines [Pref *inter-*, between, and **Line**]

Interlink, in ter lingk', *v t* to connect by uniting links [Pref *inter* , between, and **Link.**]

Interlobular, in ter-lob'ū lar, *adj* being between lobes [Pref *inter-*, between, and **Lobular.**]

Interlocation, in-ter lo kā'shun, *n* a placing between [Pref *inter* , between, and **Location.**]

Interlock, in ter lok', *v t* to lock or clasp together —*v i* to be locked together [Pref *inter* , between, and **Lock.**]

Interlocution, in ter lo-kū'shun, *n* conference an intermediate decree before final decision —*n* **Interloc'utor,** one who speaks between or in dialogue (*fem* **Interloc'utress, Interloc'utrice**) (*Scots law*) an intermediate decree before final decision —*adj* **Interloc'utory.** [Fr —L *interlocutio*, from *interloqui—inter*, between, and *loqui, locutus*, to speak]

Interloper, in ter-lōp'er, *n* one who trades without license an intruder —*v t* and *v i* **Interlope',** to intrude into any matter in which one has no fair concern [Dut *enterlooper*, a smuggling vessel, as running in and out along the coast —L *inter*, between, and Dut *loopen*, to run See **Leap.**]

Interlude, in'ter lōōd, *n* a short piece introduced between the acts of the mysteries and moralities the earlier kind of modern dramas a short piece of music played between the parts of a drama, opera, hymn, &c —*adj* **Interlud'ed,** inserted as an interlude having interludes [From L *inter*, between, *ludus*, play]

Interlunar, in ter lōō'nai, **Interlunary,** in-tėr-lōō'-nai i, *adj* belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible [Lit. 'between the moons,' pref *inter* , between, and **Lunar.**]

Intermarry, in ter mar'i, *v i* to marry between or among to marry reciprocally or take one and give another in marriage —*n* **Intermarr'iage**

Intermaxillary, in ter maks'il ai i, *adj* situated between the jawbones [Pref *inter-*, between, and **Maxillary**]

Intermeddle, in-ter med'l, *v i* to meddle or mix with to interpose or interfere improperly —*n* **Intermedd'ler.** [Pref *inter-*, among, **Meddle**]

Intermediate, in ter mē'di āt, **Intermediary,** in ter mē'di-ar i, **Intermedial,** in ter-mē'di-al, *adjs* in the middle between intervening —*adv* **Interme'diately** —*ns* **Interme'diary,** an intermediate agent, **Interme'dium,** a medium between an intervening agent or instrument [Pref *inter-*, between, and **Mediate,** &c]

Interment, in ter'ment, *n* burial [From **Inter,**]

Intermezzo, in ter med'zō, *n* a light dramatic entertainment between the acts of a tragedy, grand opera, &c. a short musical burlesque, &c. [It —L *intermedius*]

Intermigration, ın tėr mī-grā'shun, *n* reciprocal migration [Pref *inter* , among, and **Migration**]
Interminable, ın-ter'mın-a bl, **Interminate,** ın ter'mın āt, *adj* without termınatıon or limit boundless endless —*adv* **Inter'minably.**—*n* **Inter'minableness.** [L *interminabilis—in,* not, and *terminus,* a boundary]
Intermingle, ın-ter mıng'gl, *v t* or *v ı* to mingle or mix together [Pref *inter* , among, **Mingle.**]
Intermit, ın tėr-mıt', *v t* to cause to cease for a time to ınterrupt —*adj* **Intermitt'ent,** ınter mıttıng or ceasing at ıntervals, as a fever —*adv* **Intermitt'ingly** —*n* **Intermiss'ion,** act of ınter mıttıng ınterval pause —*adj* **Intermiss'ive,** comıng at ıntervals [L *intermittĕre, missum—inter,* between, and *mittĕre,* to cause to go]
Intermix, ın ter mıks', *v t* or *v ı* to mix among or together —*n* **Intermix'ture,** a mass formed by mixture something ıntermixed [L *inter,* among, and **Mix**]
Intermobility, ın ter mo bıl'ı tı, *n* capacity of things to move among themselves [Pref *inter* , among, and **Mobility**]
Intermundane, ın tėr mun'dān, *adj* between worlds [Pref *inter* , between, and **Mundane**]
Intermural, ın ter mū'ral, *adj* lying between walls [Pref *inter* , between, and **Mural**]
Intermuscular, ın ter mus'kū lar, *adj* between the muscles [Pref *inter* , between, and **Muscular**]
Intermutation, ın ter mū tā'shun, *n* mutual change ınterchange [Pref *inter* , between, and **Mutation**]
Intern, ın tern', *adj* (*obs*) ınternal —*n* an ınmate of a school, an assistant surgeon or physıcian ın a hospital
Intern, ın tern', *v t* to send ınto the ınterior of a country to ımmure ın an ınterior locality without permıssion to leave the dıstrict —*n* **Intern'ment,** state of beıng confined ın the ınterior of a country [Fr *interner* See **Internal**]
Internal, ın ter'nal, *adj* beıng ın the ınterior domestic, as opposed to foreign ıntrınsic pertaınıng to the heart —opposed to *External* —*adv* **Inter'nally** —**Internal evidence,** evidence with regard to a thing, subject, book, &c , which ıs founded on the contents of the book ıtself [L *internus—inter,* within]
International, ın ter nash'un al, *adj* pertaınıng to the relatıons between natıons —*n* a short lived associatıon formed ın London ın 1864 to unite the workıng classes of all countrıes ın efforts for theır economic emancıpatıon —*adv* **Interna'tionally** —**Public international law,** the name gıven to the aggregate of rules which govern the conduct of separate states ın theır relatıons to each other, **Private international law,** that department of natıonal law which arıses from the fact that there are ın the world different territorıal jurısdictıons possessing dıfferent laws [Pref *inter* , between, and **National.**]
Interne, ın tern', *n* (*Browning*) that which ıs ınternal ınterior
Internecine, ın ter nē'sīn, *adj* mutually destructıve deadly [L *internecāre—inter,* between, and *necāre,* to kill]
Interneural, ın ter nū'ral, *adj* (*anat*) sıtuated between the neural spınes or spınous processes of successıve vertebræ [**Inter** and **Neural.**]
Internode, ın'tėr nōd, *n* (*bot*) the space between two nodes or poınts of the stem from which the leaves arıse —*adj* **Interno'dial** [L *internodium* — from *inter,* between, and *nodus,* a knot]
Internuncio, ın-ter nun'shı ō, *n* a messenger between two partıes the Pope's representatıve at republics and small courts —*adj* **Internun'cial.** [Sp —L. *internuntius—inter,* between, and *nuntius,* a messenger]
Interoceanic, ın tėr ō-she-an'ık, *adj* between oceans [Pref *inter-,* between, and **Oceanic.**]
Interocular, ın-ter ok'ū-lar, *adj* between the eyes. [Pref *inter-,* between, and **Ocular.**]
Interosculation, ın ter os'kū lā shun, *n* ınter-connectıon by, or as ıf by osculatıon.—*adj* **Interos'culant.**—*v t* **Interos'culāte**
Interosseous, ın ter os'e us, *adj* sıtuated between bones —Also **Inteross'eal** [Pref *inter-,* between, and **Osseous**]
Interpage, ın ter pāj', *v t* to ınsert on ıntermediate pages
Interparietal, ın ter pa rī'e tal, *adj* sıtuated between the right and left parıetal bones of the skull
Interpellation, ın ter pel ā'shun, *n* a questıon raısed durıng the course of a debate ınterruptıon ' ıntercessıon a summons an earnest addıess —*v t* **Inter'pellate,** to questıon [Fr — L *interpellatıon em,* from *interpellāre, ātum,* to dısturb by speakıng—*inter,* between, and *pellĕre,* to drıve]
Interpenetrate, ın ter pen'e trāt, *v t* to penetrate between or wıthın —*n* **Interpenetra'tion.** [Pref *inter* , between, and **Penetrate**]
Interpetiolar, ın ter pet'ı ō lar, *adj* (*bot*) between the petıoles [Pref *inter-,* between, and **Petiole.**]
Interphalangeal, ın ter fa lan'jē al, *adj* sıtuated between any successıve phalanges of a finger or toe nodal, of a dıgıt
Interpilaster, ın ter pı las'ter, *n* (*archit*) space between two pılasters [Pref *inter* , between, and **Pilaster**]
Interplanetary, ın ter plan'et ar ı, *adj* between the planets [Pref *inter* , between, and **Planet.**]
Interplay, ın'ter plā, *n* mutual actıon ınterchange of actıon and reactıon [Pref *inter* , and **Play**]
Interplead, ın-ter-plēd', *v ı* (*law*) to dıscuss adverse claims to proporty by bill of ınterpleader —*n* **Interplead'er,** one who ınterpleads a form of process ın the Englısh courts, by a bill ın equity, ıntended for the protectıon of a defendant who claims no ınterest ın the subject-matter of a suit, while at the same time he has reason to know that the plaintiff's title ıs dısputed by some other claimant
Interpledge, ın ter plej', *v t* to pledge mutually to give and take a pledge [Pref *inter* , between, mutually, and **Pledge.**]
Interpleural, ın ter plōō'ral, *adj* sıtuated between the right and left pleural cavities
Interpolar, ın tėr pō'lar, *adj* sıtuated between or connectıng the poles, as of a galvanic battery
Interpolate, ın ter'po lāt, *v t* to ınsert unfaırly, as a spurious word or passage ın a book or manuscript, to foıst ın to corrupt (*math*) to fill up the ıntermediate terms of a serıes — *ns* **Inter'polator, Interpola'tion.** [L *interpolāre, ātum,* from *inter,* between, and *polīre,* to polish.]
Interpolity, ın ter-pol'ı-tı, *n* ınterchange between countrıes (*rare*)
Interpose, ın-ter-pōz', *v t* to place between to thrust ın to offer, as aıd or services —*v ı* to come between to mediate to put ın by way of ınterruptıon to ınterfere —*ns* **Interpos'al,** same as **Interposition; Interpos'er, Interpos'it,** a place of deposıt between two cıtıes or countrıes, **Interposi'tion,** act of ınterposing · ıntervention mediatıon anything ınterposed. [Fr —L *inter,* between, and *poser,* to **Pose.**]
Interpret, ın-tėr'pret, *v t* to explaın the meanıng of, to elucıdate, unfold, show the purport of to translate ınto ıntelligible or familiar terms —*v ı.* to practıse ınterpretatıon —*adj* **Inter'pretable,** capable of ınterpretatıon —*n* **Interpreta'tion,** act of ınterpretıng the sense gıven by an ınterpreter the power of explaınıng the representa-

tion of a dramatic part according to one's conception of it —*adjs* **Inter'pretable**, capable of being explained, **Interpretā'tive**, collected by or containing interpretation —*adv* **Inter'pretātively.**—*n* **Inter'preter**, one who explains between two parties an expounder a translator [Fr —L *interpretārī, ātus—interpres*, from *inter*, between, the last part of the word prob conn with Gr *phrasis*, speech]

Interprovincial, in-ter pro vin'shal, *adj* existing between provinces

Interpubic, in tėr pū'bik, *adj* situated between the right and left pubic bones

Interpunction, in ter pungk'shun, *n* the places of points or stops in writing, intermediate punctuation —Also **Interpunctuā'tion.**

Interracial, in ter rā'si al, *adj* existing or taking place between races

Interradial, in ter rā'di al, *adj* situated between the radii or rays —*adv* **Interra'dially** —*n* **Interra'dius**, an interradial part, esp of a hydrozoan

Interramal, in ter rā'mal, *adj* situated between the rami or forks of the lower jaw

Interregal, in ter rē'gal, *adj* existing between kings

Interregnum, in ter reg'num, *n* the time between two reigns the time between the cessation of one and the establishment of another government any breach of continuity in order, &c [L *inter*, between, *regnum*, rule]

Interreign, in'ter rān, *n* (*Bacon*) an interregnum

Interrelation, in ter rē lā'shun, *n* reciprocal relation, interconnection —*n* **Interrela'tionship.**

Interrex, in'ter reks, *n* one who rules during an interregnum a regent [L *inter*, between, and *rex*, a king]

Interrogate, in ter'o gāt, *v t* to question to examine by asking questions —*v i* to ask questions to inquire —*ns* **Interroga'tion**, act of interrogating a question put the mark of a question (?), orig the first and last letters of L *quæstio*, a question, **Interr'ogator** —*adj* **Interrog'ative**, denoting a question expressed as a question—*n* a word used in asking a question —*adv* **Interrog'atively.**—*n* **Interrog'atory**, a question or inquiry—*adj* expressing a question [L *interrogāre, ātum*, from *inter*, between, and *rogāre*, to ask]

Interrupt, in ter rupt', *v t* to break in between to stop or hinder by breaking in upon to divide to break continuity —*adj* gaping apart (*Milton*) —*adv* **Interrup'tedly**, with interruptions — *ns* **Interrup'ter, Interrup'tor, Interrup'tion**, act of interrupting hinderance cessation —*adj* **Interrup'tive**, tending to interrupt —*adv* **Interrup'tively** [L *interrumpĕre—inter*, between, and *rumpĕre, ruptum*, to break]

Interscapular, in ter ska'pū lar, *adj* (*anat*) between the shoulder blades [Pref *inter-*, between, and **Scapular**]

Interscribe, in ter skrīb', *v t* to write between [L *interscribĕre—inter*, between, and *scribĕre*, to write]

Intersecant, in ter sē'kant, *adj* dividing into parts crossing

Intersect, in ter sekt', *v t* to cut between or asunder to cut or cross mutually to divide into parts —*v i* to cross each other — *n* **Intersec'tion**, intersecting (*geom*) the point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other —*adj* **Intersec'tional.** [L *inter*, between, and *secāre, sectum*, to cut]

Intersegmental, in ter seg'men-tal, *adj* pertaining to two or more segments, situated between segments

Interseptal, in tėr-sep'tal, *adj* situated between septa

Intersidereal, in ter sī-dē're-al, *adj*. situated between or among the stars.

Intersocial, in ter sō'shal, *adj* having mutual social relations

Intersonant, in ter'sō-nant, *adj* sounding between

Interspace, in'ter spās, *n* an intervening space between objects, an interval —*v t* to occupy the space between —*adj* **Interspa'tial.**—*adv* **Interspa'tially**

Interspecific, in ter spē sif'ik, *adj* existing between species

Intersperse, in-ter spers', *v t* to scatter or set here and there —*n* **Intersper'sion.** [L *interspergĕre, interspersum—inter*, among, *spargĕre*, to scatter, akin to Gr *speirein*, to sow]

Interspinous, in-tėr spī'nus, *adj* situated between spines —Also **Interspi'nal**

Interstate, in'ter stāt, *adj* existing between different states or persons therein

Interstellar, in ter stel'ar (also **Interstel'lary**), *adj* situated beyond the solar system or among the stars in the intervals between the stars [L *inter*, between, and *stella*, a star]

Interstice, in'ter stis, or in-ter'stis, *n* a small space between things closely set, or between the parts which compose a body —*adj* **Interstit'ial** [Fr —L *interstitium—inter*, between, and *sistĕre, stitum*, to stand]

Interstratification, in ter strat i-fi kā'shun, *n* the state of lying between other strata, condition as to the beds overlying and underlying — *adj* **Interstrat'ified**, stratified between other bodies —*v i* **Interstrat'ify**

Interstrial, in ter strī'al, *adj* situated between striæ

Intertangle, in ter tang'gl, *v t* to intertwist

Intertarsal, in ter tar'sal, *adj* situated between tarsal bones

Intertentacular, in ter ten tak'ū lar, *adj* situated between tentacles

Intertergal, in ter ter'gal, *adj* situated between the terga or tergites of an arthropod

Interterritorial, in ter ter ri tō'ri al, *adj* between territories or their inhabitants

Intertexture, in ter teks'tūr, *n* a being inter woven [Pref *inter-*, between, and **Texture**]

Intertidal, in ter-tī'dal, *adj* living between low water and high water mark

Intertie, in'ter tī, *n* (*archit*) in roofing, &c, a short timber binding together upright posts

Intertissue, in ter tish'ū, *v t* to inter weave (*Shak*) [Pref *inter-*, and **Tissue**]

Intertraffic, in ter traf'ik, *n* traffic between two or more persons or places

Intertransverse, in ter trans'vers, *adj* situated between the transverse processes of successive vertebræ

Intertribal, in ter trī'bal, *adj* existing or taking place between tribes

Intertrigo, in-ter trī'gō, *n* an inflammation of the skin from chafing or rubbing [L *inter*, between, *terĕre, tritum*, to rub]

Intertropical, in ter-trop'ik al, *adj* between the tropics [L *inter*, between, and **Tropical**]

Intertwine, in-ter twīn', *v t* to twine or twist together —*v i* to be twisted together to become mutually involved — *adv* **Intertwin'ingly.** [Pref *inter-*, together, and **Twine**]

Intertwist, in-tėr-twist', *v t* to twist together — *adv* **Intertwist'ingly.** [Pref *inter-*, together, and **Twist.**]

Interunion, in-ter-ūn'yon, *n*. an interblending

Interval, in'ter val, *n* time or space between any dividing tract in space or time (*mus*) the difference of pitch between any two musical tones — *adj* **Intervall'ic** — *ns* **In'tervăle** (*U S*), a level tract along a river, **Intervall'um**, an interval [Lit. 'the space between the ram-

part of a camp and the soldiers' tents,' Fr —L *intervallum—inter*, between, and *vallum*, a ram part]

Interveined, ın-tėr vānd', *adj* (*Milton*) ınter sected, as with veins [Pref *inter-*, between, and **Vein.**]

Intervene, ın-ter vēn', *v ı* to come or be between to occur between points of time to happen so as to ınterrupt to ınterpose —*v t* to separate (*rare*) —*adj* **Interven'ient,** being oı passing between ıntervenıng —*ns* **Interven'tıon,** ınter venıng ınterference mediatıon ınterpositıon, **Interven'tıonist,** one who advocates ınterference with the course of disease rather than leavıng ıt to nature, **Intervent'or,** a mediator ın ecclesias tıcal controversıes (*U S*) a mıne ınspector [Fr —L *inter*, between, and *venīre*, to come]

Interventricular, ın ter ven trik'ū lar, *adj* sıtu ated between ventrıcles, as those of the heart or brain

Intervertebral, ın ter ver'te bral, *adj* sıtuated between two successıve vertebræ

Interview, ın'tėr vū, *n* a mutual vıew or sight a meetıng a conference a vısıt to a notable or notorious person with a vıew to publishing a report of his conversatıon —*v t* to vısıt with this purpose —*n* **In'terviewer,** one who vısıts another for this purpose [O Fr *entrevue—entre*, between, *voir*, to see See **View**]

Intervital, ın ter vī'tal, *adj* between lıves, between death and resurrection [L *inter*, between, and *vita*, life]

Intervolve, ın ter volv', *v t* to ınvolve or comprise one wıthin another [L *inter*, wıthin, and *volvĕre*, to roll]

Interweave, ın ter-wēv', *v t* to weave together to ıntermingle [Pref *inter-*, together, and **Weave**]

Interwork, ın ter wurk', *v ı* to work together to work ıntermediately —*p adj* **Interwrought'**

Intestate, ın tes'tāt, *adj* dyıng wıthout havıng made a valıd wıll not dısposed of by wıll —*n* a person who dıes wıthout makıng a valıd wıll —*n* **Intes'tacy,** the state of one dyıng wıthout havıng made a valıd wıll [L *intestātus—in*, not, and *testātus—testāri*, to make a wıll]

Intestine, ın tes'tın, *adj* ınternal contaıned ın the anımal body domestıc not foreıgn —*n pl* a part of the dıgestıve system, dıvıded ınto the smaller ıntestıne (comprısıng duodenum, jejunum, and ileum) and the greater ıntestıne —*adj* **Intes'tınal,** pertaınıng to the ıntestınes of an anımal body [Fr —L *intestınus—intus*, wıthın, on the ınsıde]

Inthral. See **Enthral**

Intil, ın tıl', *prep* (*Shak*) ınto, ın, unto

Intimate, ın'tı māt, *adj* ınnermost ınternal close closely acquaınted familıar —*n* a familıar frıend an associate —*v t* to hınt to announce —*ns* **In'tımacy,** state of beıng ıntımate close familıarıty, **Intıma'tion,** obscure notıce hınt announcement —*adv* **In'tımately** [L *intımāre*, *ātum*, *intımus*, ınnermost — *intus*, wıthın]

Intimidate, ın tım'ı dāt, *v t* to make tımıd or fearful to dıspırıt —*n* **Intımıda'tion,** act of ıntımıdatıng use of vıolence or threats to ınfluence the conduct or compel the consent of another state of beıng ıntımıdated —*adj* **Intim'ıdatory.** [L *in*, and *timidus*, fearful—*timēre*, to fear]

Intinction, ın tıngk'shun, *n* an Eastern mode of admınıstering both elements of communıon at once by dıpping the bread ınto the wıne, usually by the cochlear or eucharıstıc spoon [Low L —L *intingĕre*, *intinctum*, to dıp ın]

Intitule, ın tıt'ūl, same as **Entitle**; **Intituled,** ın-tıt'ūld, same as **Entitled.**

Into, ın'too, *prep* notıng passage ınwards notıng the passage of a thıng from one state to another (*B*) often used for **Unto** [**In** and **To**]

Intoed, ın tōd', *adj* havıng the toes more or less turned ınwards

Intol'erable, ın tol'er a bl, *adj* that cannot be endured —*n* **Intol'erableness.** —*adv* **Intol'erably**

Intolerant, ın tol'ėr ant, *adj* not able or wıllıng to endure not endurıng dıfference of opınıon per secutıng —*n* one opposed to toleratıon —*adv* **Intol'erantly.**—*ns* **Intol'erance, Intolerā'tion.** [Pref *in*, not, and **Tolerant**]

Intomb, ın tōōm' Same as **Entomb**

Intonate, ın'ton āt, *v ı* to sound forth to sound the notes of a musıcal scale to modulate the voıce —*n* **Intona'tion,** act or manner of soundıng musıcal notes modulatıon of the voıce the openıng phrase of any plaın song melody, sung usually either by the officıatıng prıest alone, or by one or more selected chorısters [Low L *intonāre*, *-ātum* — **L** *in tonum*, accordıng to tone See **Tone.**]

Intone, ın tōn', *v ı* to utter ın tones to gıve forth a low protracted sound —*v t* to chant to read (the church servıce) ın a sıngıng, recıtatıve manner —*n* **Intōn'ing,** a modern popular term for the utterance ın musıcal recıtatıve of the versıcles, responses, collects, &c of the Anglıcan Lıturgy [See **Intonate**]

Intorsion, ın tor'shun, *n* a twıstıng, wındıng, or bendıng [Pref *in*, and **Torsion**]

Intoxicate, ın toks'ı kāt, *v t* to make drunk to excıte to enthusıasm or madness —*n* **Intox'ıcant,** an ıntoxıcatıng lıquor —*p adj* **Intox'ıcātıng,** producıng ıntoxıcatıon ınebrıatıng —*n* **Intoxıcā'tion,** state of beıng drunk hıgh excıtement or elatıon [From Low L *intoxicāre*, *ātum—toxicum*—Gr *toxikon*, a poıson ın whıch arrows were dıpped—*toxon*, an arrow]

Intra, ın'tra, *adv prefix*, wıthın, as ın **Intra-abdominal,** sıtuated wıthın the cavıty of the abdomen, **Intra-arterial,** exıstıng wıthın an artery, **Intra-capsular,** lyıng wıthın a capsule, **Intra-cardiac,** wıthın the heart, **Intra-cellular,** ınsıde a cell, **Intra parietal,** wıthın walls, prıvate sıtuated ın the parıetal lobe of the braın, **Intra-territorial,** exıstıng wıthın a terrıtory, **Intra-tropical,** sıtuated wıthın the tropıcs, **Intra-urban,** wıthın a cıty

Intractable, ın trakt'a bl, *adj* unmanageable obstınate —*ns* **Intractabil'ity, Intract'ableness** —*adv* **Intract'ably** [Pref *in*, not, **Tractable**]

Intrados, ın trā'dos, *n* (*archit*) the ınterıor or lower lıne or surface of an arch or vault —opp to *Extrados*, the exterıor or upper curve [Fr —L *intra*, wıthın, *dorsum*, the back]

Intramundane, ın tra mun'dān, *adj* beıng wıthın the world [Pref *intra*, wıthın, and **Mundane.**]

Intramural, ın tra mū'ral, *adj* wıthın the walls, as of a cıty [Pref *intra*, wıthın, and **Mural.**]

Intransigent, ın tran'sı jent, *adj* refusıng to come to any understandıng, ırreconcılable —*ns* **Intran'sigentism,** the polıtıcal practıce or prıncıples of such, **Intran'sigentist,** one who practıses such a method of opposıtıon, esp a member of a revolutıonary party ın Spaın about 1873, and of a socıalıstıc party ın France [Fr *intransigeant* — Sp *intransigente* — L *in*, not, *transigens*, pr p of *transigĕre*, to transact]

Intransitive, ın tran'sı tıv, *adj* not passıng over or ındıcatıng passıng over (*gram*) representıng actıon confıned to the agent —*adv* **Intran'sitively** [Pref *in*, not, and **Transitive.**]

Intransmissible, ın-trans mıs'ı bl, *adj* that cannot be transmıtted [Pref *in*, not, and **Transmissible.**]

Intransmutable, in trans mūt'a bl, *adj* that can not be changed into another substance —*n* **Intransmutabil'ity.** [Pref *in*, not, **Transmutable**]

Intrant, in'trant, *adj* entering penetrating —*n* one who enters, esp on some public duty [L *intrans, -antis—intrāre*, to enter See **Enter**]

Intreasure, in trezh'ūr, *v t* (*Shak*) to lay up, as in a treasury

Intreat, in trēt', *v t* (*Spens*) same as **Entreat.**—*adj* **Intreat'ful** (*Spens*), full of entreaty

Intrench, Intrenchment See **Entrench**

Intrenchant, in tren'shant, *adj* (*Shak*) not to be cut or wounded, indivisible [Pref *in-*, not, and **Trenchant**]

Intrepid, in trep'id, *adj* without trepidation or fear undaunted brave —*n* **Intrepid'ity,** firm, unshaken courage —*adv* **Intrep'idly** [L *in trepidus—in*, not, and *trepidus*, alarmed]

Intricate, in'tri kāt, *adj* involved entangled perplexed —*ns* **In'tricacy, In'tricateness.**—*adv* **In'tricately** [L *intricātus—in*, and *tricāre*, to make difficulties—*tricæ*, hinderances]

Intrigue, in trēg', *n* a complex plot a private or party scheme the plot of a play or romance secret illicit love —*v i* to form a plot or scheme to carry on illicit love —*pr p* intrigu'ing, *pa p* intrigued' —*ns* **In'trigant, Intrig'uer,** one who intrigues, or pursues an object by secret artifices [Fr *intriguer—intricāre* See **Intricate.**]

Intrinse, in trins', *adj* (*Shak*) intricate

Intrinsic, -al, in trin'sik, al, *adj* inward genuine inherent essential, belonging to the point at issue, (*anat*) applied to those muscles of the limbs entirely contained within the anatomical limits of the limb —*ns* **Intrinsical'ity, Intrins'icalness,** the quality of being intrinsical genuineness —*adv* **Intrin sically** [Fr —L *in trinsecus—intra*, within, and *secus*, following]

Intrinsicate, in trins'i kāt, *adj* (*Shak*) intricate

Introcession, in tro sesh'un, *n* (*med*) a sinking of any part inwards depression [L *intro*, inwardly, and *cedĕre, cessum*, to go]

Introduce, in tro dūs', *v t* to lead or bring in to conduct into a place formally to make known or acquainted to bring into notice or practice to commence to preface —*n* **Introduc'tion,** act of conducting into act of making persons known to each other act of bringing into notice or practice preliminary matter to the main thoughts of a book (*mus*) a kind of preface or prelude to a following movement a treatise introductory to a science or course of study —*adjs* **Introduc'tory, Introduc'tive,** serving to introduce preliminary prefatory —*adv* **Introduc'torily** [L *introducĕre, ductum—intro*, within, *ducĕre*, to lead]

Introit, in trō'it, *n* in the R C Church, an anthem sung at the beginning of the mass, immediately after the *Confiteor*, and when the priest has ascended to the altar [L *introitus—introīre—intro*, within, and *īre, itum*, to go]

Intromit, in tro mit', *v t* to send within to admit to permit to enter —*v i* to interfere with the effects of another —*pr p* intromitt'ing, *pa p* intromitt'ed —*ns* **Intromiss'ion,** sending within or into (*Scots law*) the assumption of authority to deal with another's property—*legal*, where the party is expressly or impliedly authorised, either by judgment or deed, to interfere, as by drawing the rents or getting in debts—*vicious*, where an heir or next of kin, without any authority, interferes with a deceased person's estate, **Intromitt'er,** one who intromits [L *intro*, within, *mittĕre, missum*, to send]

Introrse, in trors', *adj* turned or facing inward —*adv* **Introrse'ly** [L *introrsus*, toward the middle]

Introspect, in-tro spekt', *v t* to look into any thing —*v i* to practise introspection —*n* **Introspec'tion,** a sight of the inside or interior the act of directly observing the processes of one's own mind, self examination —*n* **Introspec'tionist.**—*adj* **Introspec'tive.** [L *intro*, within, *specĕre*, to see]

Introsusception, in tro su sep'shun, *n* the act of taking in, as nourishment [L *intro*, within, *susceptĭon-em, suscipĕre*]

Introvert, in tro vĕrt', *v t* to turn inward —*ns* **Introvert',** anything introverted, **Introver'sion.**—*adj* **Introver'sive.** [L *intro*, within, and *vertĕre*, to turn]

Intrude, in trōōd', *v i* to thrust one's self in to enter uninvited or unwelcome —*v t* to force in —*ns* **Intrud'er, Intru'sion,** act of intruding or of entering into a place without welcome or invitation encroachment a pushing in, an abnormal irruption, esp in *geol*, of such rocks as have come up from below into another rock or series of beds, **Intru'sionist,** one who intrudes, esp one of those who, before the Scotch Disruption of 1843, refused a parish the right of objecting to the settlement of an obnoxious minister by a patron —opp to *Non intrusionist* —*adj* **Intru'sive,** tending or apt to intrude entering without welcome or right —*adv* **Intru'sively** —*n* **Intru'siveness.** [L *in*, in, *trudĕre, trusum*, to thrust]

Intrust See **Entrust**

Intuition, in tū ish'un, *n* the power of the mind by which it immediately perceives the truth of things without reasoning or analysis a truth so perceived, immediate knowledge in contrast with mediate —*adj* **Intuit'ional** —*ns* **Intuit'ionalism,** the doctrine that the perception of truth is by intuition, **Intuit'ionalist** —*adj* **Intu'itive,** perceived or perceiving by intuition received or known by simple inspection —*adv* **Intu'itively** —*n* **Intu'itivism.** [L *in*, into or upon, and *tuĕri, tuitus*, to look See **Tuition**]

Intumescence, in tū mes'ens, *n* the action of swelling a swelling a tumid state [Fr —L *in*, and *tumescĕre, cens—tumēre*, to swell]

Inturbidate, in tur'bi dāt, *v t* to render turbid or confused (*rare*) [L *in*, in, *turbidāre, -ātus*, to trouble]

Intuse in'tūs, *n* (*Spens*) a bruise. [L *in*, and *tundĕre, tusum*, to bruise]

Intussusception in'tus su sep'shun, *n* the partial displacement of the bowel in which one portion of it passes into the portion immediately adjacent to it—also called *Invagination* —*adjs* **Intussusscep'ted, Intussuscep'tive** [L *intus*, within, *susceptĭon em—suscipĕre*, to take up]

Intwine, in twin' Same as **Entwine.**

Intwist, in twist' Same as **Entwist**

Inulin, in'ū lin, *n* a starch like product used in medicine, obtained principally from the roots of the plant *Inula* or *Elecampane* [Prob. Gr *helenion*]

Inumbrate, in-um'brāt, *v t* to cast a shadow upon to shade [L *inumbrāre, ātum—in*, and *umbrāre*, to shade—*umbra*, a shadow]

Inunction, in ungk'shun, *n* the act of anointing, the process of rubbing into the skin, as an ointment or liniment —*n.* **Inunctuos'ity,** absence of oiliness

Inundate, in un'dāt, or in', *v t* to flow upon or over in waves (said of water) to flood to fill with an overflowing abundance —*n* **Inunda'tion,** act of inundating a flood, an overflowing [L., from *inundāre, -ātum—in*, and *undāre*, to rise in waves—*unda*, a wave]

Inurbane, in-ur-bān', *adj* not urbane, unpolished —*n* **Inurban'ity.**—*adv* **Inurbane'ly**

Inure, in ūr', *v t* to use or practise habitually to accustom to harden —*v i* (*law*) to come into use or effect to serve to the use or benefit of —*n*

Inure'ment, act of inuring practice [From *in*, and an old word *ure* (used in the phrase 'to put in ure'—i e. in operation), which is from O Fr *ovre, eure* (Fr *œuvre*, work)—L *opera*, work, the same word *ure* is found in *manure* (q v)]

Inurn, in urn', *v t* to place in an urn to entomb to bury [Pref *in*, in, and **Urn**]

Inusitation, in-ū-zi tā'shun, *n* disuse (*obs*)

Inutility, in ū til'i ti, *n* want of utility useleseness unprofitableness something useless [Pref *in-*, not, and **Utility**]

Inutterable in-ut'er a bl, *adj* not to be uttered unspeakable

Invade, in vād', *v t* to enter a country as an enemy to attack to encroach upon to violate to seize or fall upon —*ns* **Invad'er, Inva'sion,** the act of invading an attack an incursion an attack on the rights of another an encroachment a violation —*adj* **Inva'sive,** making invasion aggressive infringing another's rights [Fr —L. *invadĕre, invasum—in*, and *vadĕre*, to go See **Wade.**]

Invagination, in vaj i nā'shun, *n* intussusception [L *in*, not, *vagina*, a sheath]

Invalid, in'va lid, *adj* not valid or strong infirm sick without value, weight, or cogency having no effect void null —*n* one who is weak a sickly person one disabled for active service, esp a soldier or sailor—*v t* to make invalid or affect with disease to enrol on the list of invalids —*v t* **Inval'idāte,** to render invalid to weaken or destroy the force of — *ns* **Invalidā'tion, Inval'iding,** the return home, or to a more healthy climate, of soldiers or sailors who have been rendered incapable of active duty by wounds or the severity of foreign service, **In'validhood, In'validism, Invalid'ity, Inval'idness,** want of cogency want of force [L *in validus—in*, not, *validus*, **Valid**]

Invaluable, in-val'ū a bl, *adj* that cannot be valued priceless —*adv* **Inval'uably.** [Pref *in*, not, and **Valuable**]

Invariable, in vā'ri a bl, *adj* not variable without variation or change unalterable constantly in the same state —*adv* **Inva'riably** —*ns* **Inva'riableness, Invariabil'ity,** the quality of being invariable or unchangeable [Pref *in*, not, and **Variable**]

Invasion See **Invade**

Invecked, in vekt', *adj* invected

Invected, in vek'ted, *adj* (*her*) having a border line of small convex or outer curves —opp to *Engrailed*, of a line, or the edge of a bearing [L *invectus, invehĕre*, to enter]

Invective, in vek'tiv, *n* a severe or reproachful accusation brought against any one an attack with words a violent utterance of censure sarcasm or satire —*adj* railing abusive satirical —*adv* **Invec'tively,** by invective satirically sarcastically [See **Inveigh.**]

Inveigh, in vā', *v i* to attack with words to rail against to revile [L *invehĕre, invectum—in*, and *vehĕre*, to carry See **Vehicle**]

Inveigle, in vē'gl, *v t* to entice to seduce to wheedle —*n* **Invei'glement,** an enticing an enticement — older forms *Inveagle, Enveigle* [Ety dub, prob a corr of O Fr *enveogler* (Fr *aveugle*, blind)—L *ab*, without, *oculus*, the eye]

Invent, in-vent', *v t* to devise or contrive to make to frame to fabricate to forge —*n* **Inven'tion,** that which is invented contrivance a deceit power or faculty of inventing ability displayed by any invention or effort of the imagination —**Invention of the Cross,** a festival observed in the R C Church on May 3d, in commemoration of the alleged discovery of the true cross at Jerusalem in 326, by Helena, mother of Constantine the Great —*adj* **Invent'ive,** able to invent ready in contrivance —*adv* **Invent'ively** —*ns* **Invent'iveness; Invent'or, Invent'er,** one who invents or finds out something new —*fem* **Invent'ress** [Fr —L *invenīre, inventum—in*, upon, and *venīre*, to come]

Inventory, in'ven tor i, *n* a list or schedule of articles comprised in an estate, describing each article separately and precisely so as to show of what the estate consists —*v t* to make an inventory or catalogue of —*adj* **Invento'rial** —*adv* **Invento'rially.** [Fr *inventaire*—L *inventarium*, a list of the things found See **Invent**]

Inverness-cape, in ver nes' kāp, *n* a form of over coat with cape or tippet, named from the capital of the Highlands

Inverse, in vers', *adj* inverted in the reverse or contrary order opposite, inverted—opp to *Direct* (*math*) opposite in effect, of one operation that annuls the effect of another, as subtraction to addition, &c —*n* an inverted state, a direct opposite —*adv* **Inverse'ly** —*n* **Inver'sion,** the act of inverting the state of being inverted a change of order or position —*adj* **Invers'ive**

Invert, in vert', *v t* to turn in or about to turn upside down to reverse to change the customary order or position —*n* (*archit*) an inverted arch or vault, as the floor of a sewer, &c —*adj* **Invert'ed,** turned upside down reversed (*geol*) denoting strata that appear to have been reversed or folded back by upheaval —*adv* **Invert'edly,** in an inverted or contrary manner [L *invertĕre, inversum—in*, and *vertĕre*, to turn See **Verse.**]

Invertebral, in vert'e bral, **Invertebrate,** in vert'e brāt, *adj* without a vertebral column or backbone weak, irresolute —*ns* **Invertebrā'ta,** a collective name for those animals which agree in not exhibiting the characteristics of vertebrates, **Invert'ebrate,** an animal destitute of a skull and vertebral column [Pref *in-*, not, and **Vertebrate**]

Invest, in vest', *v t* to put vesture on, to dress to confer or give to place in office or authority to adorn to surround to block up to lay siege to to place, as property in business to lay out money on —*ns* **Invest'iture,** in feudal and ecclesiastical history, the act of giving corporal possession of a manor, office, or benefice, accompanied by a certain ceremonial, such as the delivery of a branch, a banner, &c, to signify the authority which it is supposed to convey —*adj* **Invest'itive** —*n* **Invest'ment,** the act of investing a blockade the act of surrounding or besieging laying out money on any placing of money to secure income or profit that in which anything is invested (*Shak*) clothing [L *investīre, ītum—in*, on, and *vestīre*, to clothe See **Vest**]

Investigate, in vest'i gāt, *v t* to search into to inquire into with care and accuracy —*adj* **Invest'igable,** able to be investigated or searched out —*n* **Investigā'tion,** act of investigating or examining into research study —*adjs* **Invest'igative, Invest'igatory,** promoting or given to investigation —*n* **Invest'igator,** one who investigates or examines into [L *investigāre, ātum—in*, and *vestigāre*, to track See **Vestige.**]

Inveterate, in vet'er-āt, *adj* firmly established by long continuance deep rooted, confirmed in any habit violent —*adv* **Invet'erately** —*ns* **Invet'erateness, Invet'eracy,** firmness produced by long use or continuance [L *inveterāre, -ātum*, to grow old—*in*, and *vetus, veteris* old. See **Veteran**]

Invexed, in vekst', *adj* (*her*) arched or shaped in a curve.

Invidious, ın-vıd'ı us, *adj* likely to ıncur oı provoke ill will likely to excite envy, enviable offensıvely discrımınatıng —*adv* **Invid'ıously.** —*n* **Invid'ıousness.** [L *invıdıosus* — *invıdia* See **Envy.**]

Invigorate, ın vig'or āt, *v t* to gıve vıgour to to strengthen to anımate —*ns* **Invigora'tıon,** the act or state of beıng ınvigoıated, **Invig'orator,** somethıng that ınvigorates [Pref *in*, and **Vigour**]

Invıncible, ın vın'sı bl, *adj* that cannot be overcome ınsuperable —*adv* **Invın'cibly** —*ns* **Invın'cibleness, Invıncibil'ity.**—**Invincible ignorance** (see **Ignorance**) — **The Invincible Doctor,** Wıllıam of Occam (*c* 1280–1349) [Pref *in*, not, and **Vincible.**]

Inviolable, ın vī'ōl a bl, *adj* that cannot be profaned that cannot be ınjured —*adv* **Invi'olably.** —*ns* **Inviolabil'ity, Invi'olableness,** the quality of beıng ınvıolable —*adjs* **Invi'olate, Invi'olated,** not vıolated unprofaned uninjured — *adv* **Invi'olately,** without vıolatıon —*n* **Invi'olateness,** the quality of beıng ınvıolate [Pref *in*, not, and **Violable.**]

Invious, ın'vı us, *adj* ımpassable (*rare*) [L]

Invised, ın vizd', *adj* (*Shak*) ınvısible [L *in*, not, and *vidēre, visum*, to see]

Invisible, ın vız'ı bl, *adj* not vısible or capable of beıng seen —*adv* **Invis'ibly** —*ns* **Invisibil'ity, Invis'ibleness.** — **Invisible Church** (see **Visible**), **Invisible green,** a shade of gıeen so dark as to be almost black, **Invisible ink** (see **Ink**) [Pref *in*, not, and **Visible**]

Invite, ın-vīt', *v t* to ask to summon to allure to attract —*v ı* to ask ın ınvıtatıon —*n* **Invitā'tion,** the act of ınvıtıng an askıng or solıcıtatıon, the wrıtten or verbal form wıth whıch a person ıs ınvited the brıef exhortatıon ıntıoducing the confessıon ın the Anglican communıon office —*adj* **Invit'atory,** usıng or contaınıng ınvıta tıon —*n* a form of ınvıtatıon ın worshıp, esp the antıphon to the Venite or 95th Psalm — *ns* **Invite'ment** (*Lamb*), allurement, temptatıon, **Invit'er** —*p adj* **Invit'ing,** allurıng attractıve —*n* (*Shak*) ınvıtatıon —*adv* **Invit'ingly,** ın an ınvıtıng or temptıng manner —*n* **Invit'ingness,** attıactiveness [Fr —L *invıtāre, ātum*]

Invitrifiable, ın vıt'rı fī a bl, *adj* not vıtrifiable or able to be converted ınto glass

Invocate, ın'vo kāt, *v t* to ınvoke or call on solemnly or wıth prayer to ımplore —*n* **Invoca'tion,** the act or the form of ınvocatıng or addıessıng ın prayer or supplıcatıon a call or summons, especially a judıcial order any formal ınvokıng of the blessıng of God, esp an openıng prayer ın a publıc relıgıous seıvice, and the petıtıons ın the Lıtany addıessed to God ın each person and ın the Trınity —*adj* **In'vocatory,** that ınvokes makıng ınvocatıon [See **Invoke**]

Invoice, ın'voıs, *n* a letter of advıce of the despatch of goods, wıth partıculars of theır prıce and quantıty —*v t* to make an ınvoice of [Prob a corr of *envois*, pl of Fı *envoı* See **Envoy**]

Invoke, ın vōk', *v t* to call upon earnestly or solemnly to ımplore assıstance to address ın prayer [Fr —L *invocāre, atum*—*in*, on, *vocāre*, to call, conn wıth *vox, vocis*, the voıce]

Involucre, ın vol ū'ker, *n* (*bot*) a group of bracts ın the form of a whorl around an expanded flower or umbel —*adj* **Involu'crate,** havıng an ınvolucre [L *involucrum* — *involvĕre* See **Involve**]

Involuntary, ın vol'un tar ı, *adj* not voluntary not havıng the power of wıll or choıce not done wıllıngly not chosen —*n* **Invol'untariness.**—*adv* **Invol'untarily.** [Pref *in-*, not, and **Voluntary.**]

Involute, ın'vo-lūt, *n* that whıch is involved or rolled ınward a curve traced by the end of a strıng unwındıng ıtself from another curve — *adjs* **In'volute, In'voluted** (*bot*), rolled spırally ınward turned ınward, of shells —*n* **Involu'tion,** the actıon of ınvolvıng state of beıng ınvolved or entangled complıcated grammatıcal constructıon (*arith*) act or process of raısıng a quantıty to any gıven powei [See **Involve.**]

Involve, ın-volv', *v t* to wrap up to envelop to ımplıcate to ınclude to complıcate to overwhelm to catch (*arith*) to multıply a quantıty ınto ıtself any gıven number of tımes —*n* **Involve'ment,** act of ınvolvıng state of beıng ınvolved or entangled [Fr —L *involvĕre*—*in*, upon, *volvĕre, volūtum*, to roll]

Invulnerable, ın vul'ner a bl, *adj* that cannot be wounded — *ns* **Invulnerabil'ity, Invul'nerableness.**—*adv* **Invul'nerably.** [Pref *in-*, not, and **Vulnerable**]

Invultuation, ın vul tū ā'shun, *n* the act of pıercıng a wax or clay ımage of a person that he may suffer torture and dıe—one of the commonest methods of wıtchcıaft [Low L *invultuatıon em* —*invultare*, to stab the face of—L *in*, ın, *vultus*, the face]

Inwall. See **Enwall.**

Inward, ın'ward, *adj* placed or beıng wıthın ınternal seated in the mınd or soul, not perceptıble to the senses, as the 'ınward part' of a sacrament (*B*) ıntımate —*n pl* (*B*) the ın testınes — *adv* toward the ınside toward the ınterıor ınto the mınd or thoughts — *adv* **In'wardly,** ın the parts wıthın ın the heart prıvately toward the centre —*n* **In'wardness,** ınternal state ınner meanıng or sıgnıfıcance. (*Shak*) ıntımacy, famılıarıty —*adv* **In'wards,** same as **Inward** [A S *inneweard* (adv)]

Inweave, ın wēv', *v t* to weave ınto to entwıne to complıcate [Eng **In** and **Weave**]

Inwick, ın'wık, *n* ın curlıng, a stroke ın whıch the stone ıebounds from the ınside edge of another stone and then slıdes close to the tee

Inwit, ın'wıt, *n* ınward knowledge, conscıence

Inwork, ın wurk', *v* to work ın or ınto —*p adj* **In'wrought,** wıought ın or among other thıngs adorned wıth fıgures —*n* **In'workıng,** energy exerted ınwardly [**In** and **Work.**]

Inwrap = Enwrap

Inwreathe = Enwreathe.

Io, ī'ō, *n* an exclamatıon of joy or trıumph [L]

Iodine, ī'o dın, *n* one of the four non metallic elements, so named from the vıolet colour of ıts vapour —*n* **I'odāte,** a combınatıon of ıodıc acıd wıth a salıfiable base —*adj* **Iod'ic,** contaınıng ıodıne —*n* **I'odide,** a bınary compound of ıodıne —*adj* **Iodif'erous,** yıeldıng ıodıne —*n* **I'odism,** a morbid condıtıon due to ıodıne —*v t* **I'odize,** to treat wıth ıodıne to ımpregnate wıth ıodıne, as collodıon —*n* **Iod'oform,** a lemon yellow crystal lıne substance, havıng a saffron lıke odour and an unpleasant ıodıne lıke taste —*adj* **Iodomet'ric,** (*chem*) measured by ıodıne —*ns* **I'odure, Iod'ūret,** a compound of ıodıne wıth a sımple base, **Iod'yrite,** a yellowısh mıneral composed of ıodıne and sılver [Gr *ıoeidēs*, vıolet colouıed —*ion*, a vıolet, and *eidos*, form]

Iolite, ī'o līt, *n* a transparent gem whıch pıesents a vıolet-blue colour when looked at ın a ceıtaın dırectıon [Gr *ion*, vıolet, *lithos*, stone]

Ionic, ī-on'ık, *adj* relatıng to Ionıa ın Greece · denotıng an order ın archıtecture dıstınguıshed by the ram's horn volute of ıts capıtal —**Ionic dialect,** the most ımportant of the three maın branches of the ancient Greek language (Ionıc, Doric, Æolıc), marked by greater softness and smoothness, the effect of ıts rıch vowel system. Homer's *Iliad* ıs wrıtten ın *Old*, the hıstory of

Herodotus in *New* Ionic the Attic of Thucydides and Sophocles is its later form, **Ionic school**, a name given to the representative philosophers of the Ionian Greeks, such as Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Heraclitus, Anaxagoras, who devoted themselves mainly to the question what was the primordial constitutive principle of the cosmical universe, **Ionic mode** (see **Mode**) — *v t* **Ion'icize, I'onize** —*ns* **I'onism, I'onist**

Ions, ī'onz, *n pl* the components into which an electrolyte is broken up on electrolysis — the *Anion*, the electro negative component, chemically attacking the anode, and the *Cation*, the electro positive component, the cathode [Gr *iōn*, pr p of *ienai*, to go]

Iota, ī ō'ta, *n* a jot a very small quantity or degree —*ns* **Iot'acism, It'acism,** the conversion of other vowel sounds into that of iota (Eng *ē*), as in modern Gr of *η*, *υ*, *ει*, *η*, *οι*, *υι*, **It'acist** [Gr, the smallest letter in the alphabet, corresponding to the English *i* See **Jot.**]

I O U, ī'ō'ū', *n* a convenient memorandum of debt given by a borrower to a lender, requiring no stamp, but to be holograph, dated, and addressed to some person

Ipecacuanha, ip e kak ū an'a, *n* the name both of a very valuable medicine, and of the plant whose root produces it — used as an emetic [Brazilian, 'smaller roadside sick making plant']

Ipomæa, ip ō mē'a, *n* a genus of plants of the natural order Convolvulaceæ, differing very little from the genus Convolvulus (q v) [Formed from Gr *ips*, a worm, and *homoios*, like]

Iracund, ī'ra kund, *adj* angry (*Carlyle*) [L *iracundus—ira*, anger]

Iranian, ī rān'i an, *adj* and *n* of or pertaining to Iran, Persia a branch of the Indo European or Aryan tongues, including Persian, Zend, Pehlevi, and Parsi an inhabitant of Iran —Also **Iran'ic.**

Irascible, ī ras'i bl, *adj* susceptible of ire or anger easily provoked irritable —*n* **Irascibil'ity.** —*adv* **Iras'cibly** [Fr —L *irascibilis — irasci*, to be angry—*ira*, anger]

Ire, īr, *n* anger rage keen resentment —*adjs* **I'rāte,** enraged angry, **Ire'ful,** full of ire or wrath resentful —*adv* **Ire'fully** —*n* **Ire'fulness** [L *ira*, anger, *irasci*, *irātus*, to be angry]

Irenic ī ren'ik, *adj* tending to create peace pacific —Also **Iren'ical** —*n pl* **Irenics,** irenical theology —opp to *Polemics* —*n* **Iren'icon,** a proposition or scheme for peace the deacon's litany at the beginning of the Greek liturgy—from its opening petitions for peace. [See **Eirenicon**]

Irideæ, ī rid'e ē, *n pl* a natural order of endogenous plants, mostly herbaceous, with bulbous, tuberous, or creeping root stocks — Also **Irida'ceæ** [From Gr *iris*, a rainbow]

Iridescent, ir i des'ent, **Irisated,** ī'ris āt ed, *adj* coloured like the iris or rainbow —*ns* **Irides'cence, Iridizā'tion** —*v t* **Ir'idize.** [See **Iris**]

Iridium, ī rid'i um, *n* the most infusible, and one of the heaviest of the metals, found associated with the ore of platinum, so called from the iridescence of some of its solutions [From Gr *iris*, *iridos*, the rainbow]

Iris, ī'ris, *n* the rainbow an appearance resembling the rainbow the contractile curtain perforated by the pupil, and forming the coloured part of the eye the fleur-de lis or flagflower (*pl*) **I'rises.**—*adjs* **I'ridal,** exhibiting the colours of the iris or rainbow prismatic, **I'ridine,** iridescent, **Ir'ised,** showing colours like the rainbow —*n* **Iri'tis,** inflammation of the iris of the eye [L *iris*, *iridis*—Gr *iris*, *iridos*, the messenger of the gods, the rainbow]

Iriscope, ī'ri skōp, *n* an instrument for exhibiting the prismatic colours [Gr *iris*, the rainbow, and *skopein*, to see]

Irish, ī'rish, *adj* relating to or produced in Ireland —*n* language of the Irish, a form of Celtic (*pl*) the natives or inhabitants of Ireland —*ns* **I'ricism, I'rishism,** a phrase or idiom peculiar to the Irish, **I'rishry,** the people of Ireland — **Irish moss,** carrageen, **Irish stew,** a palatable dish of mutton, onions, and potatoes, seasoned, and stewed in water mixed with flour

Irk, erk, *v t* to weary to trouble to distress (now used only impersonally) —*adj* **Irk'some,** causing uneasiness tedious unpleasant —*adv* **Irk'somely.**—*n* **Irk'someness** [M E *irken*, to make tired, to become tired—Scand , Sw *yrka*, to urge, press, prob cog with L *urgēre* See **Urge**]

Iron, ī'urn, *n* the most common and useful of the metals an instrument or utensil made of iron, as a hand harpoon, &c a golf club with an iron head, more set back than the cleek strength (*pl*) fetters chains —*adj* formed of iron resembling iron rude stern fast binding not to be broken robust dull of understanding —*v t* to smooth with a smoothing iron to arm with iron to fetter — **Iron age,** an archæological term indicating the condition as to civilisation and culture of a people using iron as the material for their cutting tools and weapons a period of cruel tyranny, **Iron bark tree,** a name given in Australia to certain species of Eucalyptus (q v) —*adjs* **I'ronbound,** bound with iron rugged, as a coast, **Iron-cased, I'ronclad,** clad in iron covered or protected with iron —*n.* a vessel defended by iron plates —*ns* **Iron-clay,** a yellowish clay containing a large quantity of iron ore, **Iron crown,** the ancient crown of Lombardy, so named from a thin band of iron said to be made from one of the nails of the Cross, **Iron-founder,** one who founds or makes castings in iron, **Iron-foundry,** a place where iron is founded or cast —*adj* **I'rongray,** of a gray colour, like that of iron freshly cut or broken — *n* this colour —*adjs* **Iron-handed,** having hands hard as iron, **Iron-hearted,** having a heart hard as iron cruel —*ns* **I'roning,** the act of smoothing with hot irons, **Ironing-machine,** a machine for hot pressing cloth, hats, &c , **I'ronmaster,** a master or proprietor of ironworks, **I'ronmonger,** a dealer in articles made of iron, **I'ronmongery,** a general name for articles made of iron hardware, **I'ronmould,** the spot left on wet cloth after touching rusty iron —*adj* **Iron-sided,** having a side of, or as hard as iron rough hardy —*ns* **Ironside,** a man of iron resolution (*pl*) a name given to Cromwell's irresistible horse, **Iron-stone,** a term usually applied to any ore yielding iron, **I'ronware,** wares or goods of iron —*adj* **Iron-witted,** unfeeling, insensible (*Shak*) —*n* **I'ronwood,** applied to the timber of various trees on account of their hardness —*adj* **Iron-worded,** in words as strong as iron (*Tenn*) —*n* **I'ronwork,** the parts of a building, &c , made of iron anything of iron a furnace where iron is smelted, or a foundry, &c , where it is made into heavy work —*adj* **I'rony,** made, consisting, or partaking of iron like iron hard —**Bessemer iron,** pig iron suitable for the manufacture of Bessemer steel, **Cast-iron,** a compound of iron and carbon, obtained directly from iron ore by smelting, **Italian iron,** an instrument for fluting linen or lace, **In irons,** having fetters on, **Iron entered into his soul,** the bitterest pang of grief has touched his heart, **Have too many irons in the fire,** to be trying to do too many things at once, **Rule with a rod of iron,** to rule with stern severity [A S *iren*, Ger *eisen*, Ice *járn*]

Ironical, ī ron'ik-al, *adj* meaning the opposite of

what is expressed satirical —*adv* **Iron'ically.** [See **Irony.**]

Irony, ī'run i, *n* a mode of speech which enables the speaker to convey his meaning with greater force by means of a contrast between the thought which he evidently designs to express and that which his words properly signify satire —**The irony of fate,** the perverse malignity of fate [Fr —L *ironia*, Gr *eirōneia*, dissimulation —*eirōn*, a dissembler—*eirein*, to talk]

Irradiate, ir rā'di-āt, *v t* to dart rays of light upon or into to adorn with lustre to decorate with shining ornaments to animate with light or heat to illuminate the understanding —*v i* to emit rays to shine —*adj* adorned with rays of light or with lustre —*ns* **Irra'diance, Irra'diancy,** the throwing of rays of light on (any object) that which irradiates or is irradiated beams of light emitted splendour —*adj* **Irra'diant,** irradiating or shedding beams of light —*n* **Irradia'tion,** act of irradiating or emitting beams of light that which is irradiated bright ness intellectual light [L *irradiāre, ātum* —*in*, on, and *radiāre*, to **Radiate**]

Irrational, ir rash'un al, *adj* void of reason or understanding absurd —**Irrational numbers,** a term applied to those roots of numbers which cannot be accurately expressed by a finite number of figures—e g $\sqrt{2}$ is an irrational number —*n* **Irrationalı'ty** —*adv* **Irra'tionally** [Pref *in*, not, and **Rational**]

Irrealisable, ir rē'a lī za bl, *adj* not realisable

Irrebuttable, ir re but'a bl, *adj* that cannot be rebutted

Irreceptive, ir re sep'tiv, *adj* not receptive

Irreciprocal, ir-re sip'ro kal, *adj* not reciprocal

Irreclaimable, ir re klām'a bl, *adj* that cannot be reclaimed or reformed incorrigible —*n* **Irreclaim'ableness** — *adv* **Irreclaim'ably.** [Pref *in*, not, and **Reclaimable**]

Irrecognisable, ir rek'og nīz a-bl, *adj* that cannot be recognised —*n* **Irrecogni'tion,** lack of recog nition or notice [Pref *in*, not, and **Recognisable**]

Irreconcilable, ir rek on sīl'a bl, *adj* incapable of being brought back to a state of friendship in consistent —*ns* **Irreconcil'ableness, Irreconcilabil'ity,** incapability of being reconciled —*adv* **Irreconcil'ably** —*adj* **Irrec'onciled,** not reconciled or brought into harmony [Pref *in*, not, and **Reconcilable**]

Irrecoverable, ir re kuv'er a bl, *adj* irretrievable —*n* **Irrecov'erableness** —*adv* **Irrecov'erably** [Pref *in*, not, and **Recoverable.**]

Irredeemable, ir re-dēm'a bl, *adj* not redeemable not subject to be paid at the nominal value —*ns* **Irredeem'ableness, Irredeemabil'ity** — *adv* **Irredeem'ably.** [Pref *in*, not, and **Redeemable**]

Irredentist, ir e den'tist, *n* one of a patriotic Italian party (*Italia irredenta*) formed in 1878, its aim to redeem and incorporate into the kingdom of Italy all Italian people politically belonging to other countries, as in the Tyrol, Nice, Malta, Ticino, Albania —*n* **Irreden'tism,** the programme of the Irredentist party [It *irredentista* — *irredenta* (*Italia*), 'unredeemed' —L *in*, not, and *redemptus, redimĕre*, to redeem]

Irreducible, ir re dūs'i bl, *adj* that cannot be reduced or brought from one degree, form, or state to another not to be reduced by manipulation, as a hernia, &c —*n* **Irreduc'ibleness** — *adv* **Irreduc'ibly.**—*ns* **Irreductibil'ity, Irreduc'tion.** [Pref *in*, not, and **Reducible.**]

Irreflective, ir re flekt'iv, *adj* not reflective —*n* **Irreflec'tion.** [Pref *in*, not, and **Reflective.**]

Irreformable, ir re-for'ma-bl, *adj* not reformable, not subject to revision. incapable of being reformed or improved

Irrefragable, ir ref'ra ga-bl, *adj* that cannot be refuted or overthrown unanswerable —*ns* **Irrefragabil'ity, Irref'ragableness.**—*adv.* **Irref'ragably** —**The Irrefragable Doctor,** Alexander Hales (died 1245) —*adj* **Irrefrangible,** ir-e-fran'ji bl, not to be broken —*n* **Irrefrangibil'ity.**—*adv* **Irrefran'gibly** Fr —L *in*, not, *re*, backwards, and *frag*, root of *frangĕre*, to break]

Irrefutable, ir re fūt'a bl, or ir ref'ū ta bl, *adj* that cannot be refuted or proved false —*adv* **Irrefut'ably,** or **Irref'utably** [Pref *in*, not, and **Refutable**]

Irregular, ir reg'ū lar, *adj* not according to rule unnatural unsystematic vicious (*gram*) de parting from the ordinary rules in its inflection variable not symmetrical, without regular form —*n* a soldier not in regular service — *adv* **Irreg'ularly** —*n* **Irregular'ity,** state of being irregular deviation from a straight line, or from rule departure from method or order vice — *adj* **Irreg'ulous** (*Shak*), irregular lawless [Pref *in*, not, and **Regular**]

Irrelative, ir-rel'a tiv, *adj* not relative unconnected —*adv* **Irrel'atively** —*adj* **Irrelāt'ed** — *n* **Irrelā'tion** [Pref *in*, not, and **Relative**]

Irrelevant, ir rel'e vant, *adj* not bearing directly on the matter in hand —*n* **Irrel'evancy** —*adv* **Irrel'evantly** [Pref *in*, not, and **Relevant.**]

Irreligious, ir re lij'us, *adj* destitute of religion ungodly —*adv* **Irrelig'iously** —*ns* **Irrelig'iousness, Irrelig'ion,** want of religion [Pref *in*-, not, and **Religious.**]

Irremeable, ir rem'ē a-bl, *adj* (*Pope*) not admitting of return [L *in*, not, *remeabilis, remeāre*—*re*, back, *meāre*, to go, come]

Irremediable, ir re mē'di a bl, *adj* that cannot be remedied or redressed —*n* **Irreme'diableness** — *adv* **Irreme'diably** [Pref *in*, not, and **Remediable**]

Irremissible, ir re mis'i bl, *adj* not to be remitted or forgiven —*ns* **Irremiss'ibleness, Irremis'sion** —*adj* **Irremiss'ive** [Pref *in*, not, and **Remissible**]

Irremovable, ir re mōōv'a bl, *adj* not removable steadfast —*ns* **Irremovabil'ity, Irremov'ableness** —*adv* **Irremov'ably.** [Pref *in*, not, and **Removable**]

Irrenowned, ir re nownd', *adj* (*Spens*) not renowned

Irreparable, ir rep'ar a bl, *adj* that cannot be recovered —*ns* **Irreparabil'ity, Irrep'arableness.**—*adv* **Irrep'arably.** [Pref *in*, not, and **Reparable.**]

Irrepealable, ir re pēl'a bl, *adj* that cannot be repealed or annulled —*adv* **Irrepeal'ably** [Pref *in*, not, and **Repealable**]

Irreplaceable, ir-re plās'a bl, *adj* that cannot be replaced [Pref *in*, not, and **Replaceable.**]

Irreprehensible, ir rep re hens'i bl, *adj* that can not be blamed —*adv* **Irreprehens'ibly** — *n* **Irreprehens'ibleness.** [Pref *in*, not, and **Reprehensible**]

Irrepressible, ir re pres'i bl, *adj* not to be restrained —*adv* **Irrepress'ibly.** [Pref *in*, not, and **Repressible.**]

Irreproachable, ir re prōch'a bl, *adj* free from blame upright innocent —*adv* **Irreproach'ably.**—*n* **Irreproach'ableness,** the state of being irreproachable freedom from blame [Pref *in*, not, and **Reproachable**]

Irreproducible, ir-re-pro-dūs'i bl, *adj* that cannot be reproduced

Irreprovable, ir-re prōōv'a-bl, *adj* blameless — *adv* **Irreprov'ably.** — *n* **Irreprov'ableness** [Pref *in*-, not, and **Reprovable.**]

Irresistance, ir-re-zist'ans, *n.* want of resistance :

passive submission —*adj* **Irresist'ible**, not to be opposed with success —*adv* **Irresist'ibly** —*ns* **Irresist'ibleness, Irresistibil'ity.** [Pref *in*, not, and **Resistance.**]

Irresoluble, ir rez'ol-ū-bl, *adj* that cannot be resolved into parts indissoluble that cannot be released [L *in*, not, and *resolubilis—resolvĕre* See **Resolve.**]

Irresolute, ir rez'o lūt, *adj* not firm in purpose —*adv* **Irres'olutely** —*ns* **Irres'oluteness, Irresolu'tion**, want of resolution, or of firm determination of purpose [Pref *in*, not, and **Resolute**]

Irresolvable, ir re zolv'a bl, *adj* that cannot be resolved —*ns* **Irresolvabil'ity, Irresolv'ableness** [Pref *in*, not, and **Resolvable**]

Irrespective, ir re spekt'iv, *adj* not having regard to (*of*) —*adv* **Irrespect'ively** [Pref *in*, not, and **Respective**]

Irresponsible, ir re spons'i bl, *adj* not responsible or liable to answer (*for*) —*adv* **Irrespons'ibly** —*n* **Irresponsibil'ity.**—*adj* **Irrespons'ive.**—*n* **Irrespons'iveness.** [Pref *in*, not, and **Responsible**]

Irrestrainable, ir re strān'a-bl, *adj* not restrainable

Irresuscitable, ir re sus'i ta bl, *adj* incapable of being resuscitated or revived —*adv* **Irresus'citably**

Irretention, ir re ten'shun, *n* absence of retention or power to retain —*adj* **Irreten'tive**

Irretrievable, ir re trēv'a bl, *adj* not to be recovered or repaired —*adv* **Irretriev'ably.** —*n* **Irretriev'ableness** [Pref *in*, not, and **Retrievable**]

Irreverent, ir rev'er ent, *adj* not reverent proceeding from irreverence —*adv* **Irrev'erently** —*n* **Irrev'erence**, want of reverence or veneration want of due regard for the character and authority of the Supreme Being —*adj* **Irreveren'tial** [Pref *in*, not, and **Reverent**]

Irreversible, ir re vers'i bl, *adj* not reversible that cannot be recalled or annulled —*adv* **Irrevers'ibly** —*ns* **Irreversibil'ity, Irrevers'ibleness** [Pref *in*, not, and **Reversible.**]

Irrevocable, ir rev'o ka bl, *adj* that cannot be recalled —*adv* **Irrev'ocably** —*n* **Irrev'ocableness.** [Pref *in*, not, and **Revocable**]

Irrigate, ir'i gāt, *v t* to water to wet or moisten to cause water to flow upon —*adj* **Irr'igable**, capable of being irrigated —*ns* **Irriga'tion**, a method of producing or increasing fertility in soils by an artificial supply of water, or by inundating them at stated periods act of watering, esp of watering lands artificially, **Irrigat'or**, one who or that which irrigates an appliance for washing a wound, &c —*adj* **Irrig'uous**, watered wet moist [L *irrigāre, ātum — in*, upon, *rigāre*, to wet, akin to Ger *regen*, Eng *rain*]

Irrision, ir rizh'un, *n* act of laughing at another [Fr —L *irrision em—in*, against, *ridĕre, risum*, to laugh]

Irritate, ir'i tāt, *v t* to make angry to provoke to excite heat and redness in —*n* **Irritabil'ity**, the quality of being easily irritated the peculiar susceptibility to stimuli possessed by the living tissues —*adj* **Irr'itable**, that may be irritated easily provoked (*med*) susceptible of excitement or irritation —*adv* **Irr'itably.**—*ns* **Irr'itableness; Irr'itancy**, the state of being irritant a becoming null and void —*adj* **Irr'itant**, irritating —*n* that which causes irritation —*n* **Irritā'tion**, act of irritating or exciting excitement (*med*) the term applied to any morbid excitement of the vital actions not amounting to inflammation, often but not always leading to that condition —*adjs* **Irr'itative, Irr'itatory**, tending to irritate or excite. accompanied with or caused by irritation [L *irritāre, ātum*, prob freq of *irrīre*, to snarl, as a dog]

Irruption, ir rup'shun, *n* a breaking or bursting in a sudden invasion or incursion —*adjs* **Irrupt'ed**, broken through with violence, **Irrupt'ive**, rushing suddenly in or upon —*adv* **Irrupt'ively.** [Fr —L *irruption em—in*, and *rumpĕre, ruptum*, to break]

Irvingite, er'ving īt, *n* a popular name for a member of the so called Catholic Apostolic Church — *n* **Ir'vingism**, the doctrine and practice of the Irvingites [From Edward Irving (1792–1834)]

Is, iz, third person sing pres of **Be** [A S *is*, Ger *ist*, L *est*, Gr *esti*, Sans *asti—as*, to be]

Isabel, Isabelle, iz'a bel, *n* a yellowish gray or drab colour [Said to be from Isabella, daughter of Philip II, and wife of the Archduke Albert, who, under vow, did not change her linen for three years till Ostend was taken]

Isagogics, ī sa goj'iks, *n* that part of theological science introductory to exegesis or interpretation of the Scriptures —*adj* **Isagog'ic.** [Gr *eisagōgē*, an introduction—*eis*, into, and *agein*, to lead]

Isandrous, ī san'drus, *adj* (*bot*) having the stamens similar and equal in number to the divisions of the corolla

Isantherous, ī san'ther us, *adj* (*bot*) having the anthers equal

Isanthous, ī san'thus, *adj* (*bot*) having regular flowers

Isapostolic, ī-sap os tol'ik, *adj* equal to the apostles, as bishops of apostolic creation, the first preachers of Christ in a country, &c [Gr *isos*, equal, *apostolikos*, apostolic]

Isatine, ī'sa tin, *n* a substance, capable of being crystallised, obtained by oxidising indigo [Gr *isatis*, a plant producing a dye similar to indigo, woad]

Ischiadic, Ischiatic, isk i ad'ik, isk i at'ik, *adj* relating to the region of the hip —*n* **Ischium**, the posterior part of the pelvic arch in vertebrates [L —Gr, from *is chion*, the hip joint]

Ischuria, is kū'ri a, *n* a stoppage of urine [Gr —*ischein*, to hold, *ouron*, urine]

Isenergic, ī se ner'jik, *adj* in physics, denoting equal energy [Gr *isos*, equal, **Energy**]

Isengrim, ī'sen grim, *n* the name of the wolf in the famous beast epic of *Reynard the Fox*

Isentropic, ī sen trop'ik, *adj* in physics, of equal entropy [Gr *isos*, equal, *entropē*, a turning about—*en*, in, *trepein*, to turn]

Ishmaelite, ish'mā el īt, *n* a descendant of Ishmael one like Ishmael (Gen xvi 12), at war with society —*adj* **Ishmaelī'tish**

Isiac, ī'si ak See **Isis**

Isidium, ī sid'i um, *n* (*bot*) a wart like excrescence on the thalli of some lichens (*pl*) **Isid'ia**

Isidorian, is i dō'ri an, *adj* of or pertaining to St Isidore of Seville (c. 560–636), or the collection of canons and decretals adopted by him, being substantially the collection of Dionysius Exiguus, but esp applying to the interpolated collection, now called the *Pseudo Isidorian* or *False Decretals*, possibly fabricated in Western Gaul, but published in Spain about 845 by Isodore Mercator, and naturally fathered upon the great Isidore of Seville They consist of about 100 spurious documents, inclusive of alleged papal rescripts, containing also the pretended Donation of Constantinople, and were at once admitted by Pope Nicolas I, and embodied in the body of Roman canon law

Isinglass, ī'zing glas, *n* a glutinous substance, chiefly prepared from the air bladders of the sturgeon [A corr of Dut *huizenblas—huizen*, a kind of sturgeon, *blas*, a bladder, Ger *hausenblase* See **Bladder.**]

Isis, ī'sis, *n* an Egyptian goddess, the female counterpart of Osiris, at once his wife and sister —*adj* **I'siac.**

Islam, iz'lam, **Islamism,** iz'lam izm, *n* the proper name of the Mohammedan religion the whole Mohammedan world —*n* **Is'lamite** —*adjs* **Islam'ic, Islamit'ic.** —*v.t* **Islamize',** to conform to Mohammedanism [Lit 'complete submission to the will of God,' from Ar *islām—salama,* to submit to God]

Island, ī'land, *n* the smaller masses of land surrounded with water a large floating mass —*v t* to cause to appear like an island to dot as with islands —*n* **Islander** (ī'land er), an inhabitant of an island [M E *iland*—A S *igland—ig,* an island, and *land,* land, Dut and Ger *eiland,* Ice *eyland,* Sw and Dan *oland* A S *ig* is from a root which appears in Angles *ea,* Aldern *ey,* &c, A S *eá,* L *aqua,* water, so that it orig means water land The *s* in island is due to a confusion with *isle,* from L *insula*]

Isle, īl, *n* an island —*ns* **Isles'man,** an islander, esp an inhabitant of the Hebrides, **Islet** (ī'let), a little isle [M E *ile, yle*—O Fr *isle* (Fr *île*) —L *insula,* considered to be so called because lying *in salo,* in the main sea, L *salum* being akin to Gr *salos,* the main sea]

Ism, izm, *n* any distinctive doctrine, theory, or practice—usually in disparagement —*adjs* **Ismatic, -al,** addicted to isms or faddish theories [From the suffix *ism*]

Ismailian, is mā-il'i an, *n* one of a sect of Shiite Mohammedans, who claim that Ismail (*c* 770) was the seventh and last of the Imâms —*adj* **Ismailit'ic** —*n* **Is'mailism.**

Isobar, ī'so bar, *n* an imaginary line connecting places on the earth where the mean height of the barometer at sea-level is the same —*adj* **Isobar'ic.** [Gr *isos,* equal, and *baros,* weight]

Isobarometric, ī so bar o-met'rik, *adj* applied to lines denoting equal barometric pressure [Gr *isos,* equal, *baros,* heavy, *metron,* a measure]

Isobathytherm, ī so bath'i therm, *n* a line connecting points of the same temperature in a vertical section of any portion of the ocean —*adjs* **Isobathyther'mal, Isobathyther'mic** [Gr *isos,* equal, *bathys,* deep, *thermē,* heat]

Isobilateral, ī so bī lat'e ral, *adj* (*bot*) having the flanks of the organ flattened surfaces, as in the leaves of some species of iris [Gr *isos,* equal, and **Bilateral**]

Isobrious, ī sob'ri us, *adj* (*bot*) growing equally well in both lobes, of a dicotyledonous embryo — Also **Isodyn'amous.** [Gr *isos,* equal, *briān,* to be strong]

Isobront, ī'so bront, *n.* a line on a map connecting points at which a peal of thunder is heard simultaneously [Gr *isos,* equal, *brontē,* thunder]

Isochasmic, ī so kaz'mik, *adj* denoting equality as regards frequency of auroral displays [Gr *isos,* equal, *chasma,* a gap]

Isocheimal, ī so kī'mal, **Isocheimenal,** ī so kī'men al, *adj* having the same mean winter temperature —*n* **I'socheim,** an imaginary line connecting together those places on the earth where the mean winter temperature is the same [Gr *isos,* equal, *cheima,* winter]

Isochoric, ī-so kor'ik, *adj* pertaining to equal volume or density [Gr *isos,* equal, *chōra,* space]

Isochromatic, ī so krō mat'ik, *adj* (*optics*) having the same colour [Gr *isos,* equal, and *chrōma,* colour]

Isochronal, ī sok'ron al, **Isochronous,** ī sok'ron us, *adj* of equal time performed in equal times —*n* **Isoch'ronism,** the quality of being isochronous or done in equal times [Gr. *isochronos—isos,* equal, *chronos,* time]

Isocli'nal, ī so klī'nal, or **Isoclin'ic, Isodynam'ic,** and **Isogon'ic Lines,** three systems of lines which being laid on maps represent the magnetism of the globe as exhibited at the earth's surface in three classes of phenomena, the varying dip or inclination of the needle, the varying intensity of the force, and its varying declination from the true meridian [Gr *isos,* equal, *dynamis,* force, *klinein,* to bend, *gōnia,* an angle]

Isodia, ī-sō'di a, *n pl* the feast of the presentation of the infant Jesus by the Virgin in the Temple [Gr *eisodos,* an entrance]

Isodiametric, ī so dī a met'rik, *adj* being of equal diameters

Isodicon, ī sod'i kon, *n* (*Gr Church*) a troparion or short anthem sung while the Gospel is being carried through the church [Gr , 'entering,' *eisodos,* an entrance]

Isodimorphous, ī so dī mor'fus, *adj* in crystallography, having the quality of isodimorphism or isomorphism between the members of two dimorphous groups

Isodomon, ī sod'ō mon, *n* (*Gr archit*) masonry having courses of uniform thickness and length, the vertical joints placed over the middle of the courses below —Also **Isod'omum** (*pl*) **Isod'oma** —*adj* **Isod'omous** [Gr , 'built alike,' *isos,* equal, *demein,* to build]

Isodont, ī'so dont, *adj* having the teeth all alike, as in the Isodontia—cetacea, &c [Gr *isos,* equal, *odont—odous,* a tooth]

Isoetes, ī sō'e tēz, *n* a widely distributed genus of vascular cryptogamous plants, the quillworts—Merlin's Grass, &c [Gr , 'equal in years,' *isos,* equal, *etos,* a year]

Isogamy, ī sog'a-mi, *n* (*bot*) the conjugation of two protoplasmic masses not clearly differentiated into a male and female element —*adj* **Isog'amous** [Gr *isos,* equal, *gamos,* marriage]

Isogeny, ī soj'e ni, *n* likeness of origin, a general homology —*adj* **Isog'enous** [Gr *isos,* equal, *genos,* kind]

Isogeothermal, ī so jē-o ther'mal, *adj* applied to imaginary lines passing beneath the earth's surface through points which have the same degree of heat [Gr *isos,* equal, *gē,* the earth, and *thermē,* heat—*thermos,* hot]

Isognathous, ī sog'na thus, *adj* having the molar teeth alike in both jaws [Gr *isos,* equal, *gnathos,* the jaw]

Isogon, ī'so gon, *n* a figure having equal angles. [Gr *isos,* equal, *gonia,* an angle]

Isogonic, ī so gon'ik, *adj* exhibiting isogonism, or the production of like generative individuals from differing stocks, as in certain hydroids —*n* **Isog'onism.** [Gr *isos,* equal, *gonos,* offspring]

Isohyetal, ī so hī'e tal, *n* an imaginary line connecting places which have an equal annual rain fall [Gr *isos,* equal, and *hyetos,* rain]

Isolate, ī'so lāt, is'o lāt, or iz' , *v t* to place in a detached situation, like an island —*n* **Isolā'tion** —*adj* **Is'olable** (*chem*), capable of being isolated or separated from any other substance capable of being obtained in a pure state [It *isolare—isola*—L *insula,* an island]

Isomerism, ī som'er izm, *n* the relation between chemical compounds which are identical in their ultimate or percentage composition, but present differences in their chemical properties —*adjs* **Isomer'ic, Isom'erous.** [Gr *isos,* equal, *meros,* part]

Isometric, -al, ī-so met'rik, al, *adj* having equality of measure [Gr *isos,* equal, *metron,* measure]

Isomorphism, ī-so morf'izm, *n* a term applied by chemists to those substances which are not only similar in their crystalline form, but are also analogous in their chemical composition —*adj*

Isomorph'ous. [Gr *isos*, equal, and *morphē*, form]

Isonomy, ī-son'o mi, *n* equal law, rights, or privileges [Gr *isonomia—isos*, equal, *nomos*, law—*nemein*, to deal out, distribute]

Isonym, I'so nim, *n.* a paronym.—*adj* **Isonym'ic.** —*n* **Ison'ymy.**

Isopathy, ī-sop'a-thi, *n* the cure of diseases by the same disease, or by its virus [Gr *isos*, equal, and *pathos*, disease]

Isoperimetrical, ī so per i met'rik al, *adj* denoting figures having equal perimeters or circumferences —*n* **Isoperim'etry.** [Gr *isos*, equal, and *perimetron*, circumference See **Perimeter**]

Isopod, I'so pod, *n* a crustacean whose legs are all alike, any one of the Isopoda, an order of higher Crustaceans in the division with unstalked eyes [Gr *isos*, equal, and *pous, podos*, a foot]

Isopolity, ī so pol'i ti, *n* equal rights of citizenship in different communities [Gr *isos*, equal, *politēs*, a citizen]

Isopterous, ī sop'te rus, *adj* having the wings equal [Gr *isos*, equal, *pteron*, a wing]

Isorrhythmic, ī sō rith'mik, *adj* in ancient prosody, equal in the number of times for thesis and arsis, as a dactyl and anapæst [Gr *isos*, equal, *hrythmos*, rhythm]

Isosceles, ī sos'e lēz, *adj* (*geom*) having two equal sides, as a triangle [Gr *isoskelēs—isos*, equal, *skelos*, a leg]

Isostatic, ī so stat'ik, *adj* in hydrostatic equilibrium from equality of pressure [Gr *isos*, equal, *statikos*, stable]

Isotheral, ī'so thēr al, *adj* having the same mean summer temperature —*n* **I'sotheres,** an imaginary line connecting places on the earth which have the same mean summer temperature [Gr *isos*, equal, *theros*, summer — *therein*, to be warm]

Isothermal I so-ther'mal, *adj* having an equal degree of heat —*n* **I'sotherm,** an imaginary line connecting places on the earth which have the same mean annual temperature [Fr *isotherme* —Gr *isos*, equal, *thermē*, heat—*thermos*, hot]

Isotonic, ī so ton'ik, *adj* having equal tones [Gr *isos*, equal, *tonos*, tone]

Isotropism, ī sot'rop izm, *n* physical homogeneity or amorphism identity of elastic forces of propagation of vibration (light, heat, sound), or identity of susceptibility to magnetisation, in all directions —*adjs* **Isotrop'ic, Isot'ropous**

I-spy, ī' spī', *n* a children's game of hide and seek, so called from the cry when one is found

Israelite, iz'ra el īt, *n* a descendant of Israel or Jacob a Jew —*adjs* **Israelit'ic, Israelit'ish,** pertaining to the Israelites or Jews [Gr *Israēlitēs—Israēl*, Heb *Israēl*, contender, soldier of God—*sara*, to fight, and *El*, God]

Issue, ish'ū, *v i* to go, flow, or come out to proceed, as from a source to spring to be produced (*law*) to come to a point in fact or law to terminate —*v t* to send out to put into circulation to give out for use —*n* a going or flowing out act of sending out that which flows or passes out fruit of the body, children produce, profits circulation, as of bank notes publication, as of a book a giving out for use ultimate result, consequence (*law*) the point of fact in dispute which is submitted to a jury (*med*) an ulcer produced artificially —*adjs* **Iss'uable,** capable of issuing, admitting of an issue, **Iss'uant** (*her*), issuing or coming up from another, as a charge or bearing, **Iss'ueless,** without issue childless —*n* **Iss'uer,** one who issues or emits —**At issue,** in quarrel or controversy; **Feigned issue** (*law*), an issue made up for trial by agreement of the parties or by an order of court, instead of by the ordinary legal procedure, **General issue,** a simple denial of the whole charge, as 'not guilty,' instead of a *special issue*, an issue taken by denying a particular part of the allegations, **Immaterial issue,** an issue which is not decisive of any part of the litigation, as opp to a *material issue*, one which necessarily involves some part of the rights in controversy —**To join** or **take issue,** of the two parties taking up the affirmative and the negative on the point in debate [O Fr *issue, issir*, to go or flow out—L *exīre—ex*, out, *īre*, to go]

Isthmus, ist'mus, *n.* a narrow neck of land connecting two larger portions —*adj* **Isth'mian,** pertaining to an isthmus, esp the Isthmus of Corinth —**The Isthmian games** were celebrated in the Isthmian Sanctuary on the north east shore of the isthmus [L —Gr *isthmos*, a passage, an isthmus, allied to *ithma*, a step, from root of *ienai*, to go]

It, it, *pron* the thing spoken of or referred to [M E and A S *hit*, neut of *he*, Ice *hit*, Dut *het*, Goth *ita*, akin to L *id*, Sans *i*, pronominal root = here The *t* is an old neuter suffix, as in *tha t, wha t*, and cognate with *d* in L *illu d, istu d, quo d*]

Itacism, Itacist See **Iota.**

Itacolumite, it a-kol'ūm īt, *n* a schistose quartzite, containing scales of mica, talc, and chlorite, which are often so arranged as to give a certain flexibility to the rock

Italian, i tal'yan, **Italic,** i tal'ik, *adj* of or relating to Italy or its people —*n* a native of Italy the language of Italy —**Italian architecture,** the style practised by the Italian architects of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, and since adopted in every country in Europe, it originated in a revival of the ancient architecture of Rome, **Italian warehouseman,** a dealer in the finer kinds of groceries, as macaroni, vermicelli, dried fruits, &c —*v t* **Ital'ianate, Ital'ianise,** to make Italian —*v i* to play the Italian to speak Italian —*n* **Ital'ianism** —**Italic version** or **Itala,** a translation of the Bible into Latin, based on a still older version, called Old Latin, and made probably in the time of Augustine [It *Italiano, Italico* — L *Italia* —Gr *italos*, a bull, L *vitulus*, a calf]

Italics, i tal'iks, *n pl* a kind of types which *slope to the right* (as in the last four words), so called because first used by an Italian printer, Aldo Manuzio, about 1500, employed for emphasis and other distinctive purposes —*v t* **Ital'icise,** to print in Italics —*n* **Italicisā'tion**

Itch, ich, *n* an uneasy, irritating sensation in the skin an eruptive disease in the skin, caused by a parasitic animal a constant teasing desire —*v i* to have an uneasy, irritating sensation in the skin to have a constant, teasing desire —**Itching palm,** a greed for gain —*adj* **Itch'y,** pertaining to or affected with itch —*ns* **Itch'iness, Itch-mite,** a mite which burrows in the skin, causing itch or scabies [A S *giccan*, to itch, Scot *youk, yuck*, Ger *jucken*, to itch]

Item, ī'tem, *adv* likewise also —*n* a separate article or particular —*v t* to make a note of —*v t* **Item'ise,** to give by items [L —*id*, that]

Iterate, it'er āt, *v t* to do again to repeat, in modern usage replaced by the verb reiterate —*ns* **It'erance, Iterā'tion,** repetition —*adj* **It'erative,** repeating [L *iterāre, ātum* —*iterum*, again]

Itinerant, ī tin'er ant, *adj* making journeys from place to place travelling —*n* one who travels from place to place, esp a Methodist preacher a wanderer —*adv* **Itin'erantly.** —*ns* **Itin'eracy, Itin'erancy.**—*adj* **Itin'erary,** travelling done on a journey —*n* a book of travels a guide-

book for travellers a rough sketch and description of the country through which troops are to march —*v i* **Itin'erāte**, to travel from place to place, esp for the purpose of preaching or lecturing [L *itinerans*, *-antis*, part of *itinerāri*, *-atus*, to travel—L *iter*, *itineris*, a journey—*ire*, *itum*, to go]

Its, its, *poss pron* the possessive of **It**. [The old form was *his*, *its* not being older than the end of the 16th century *Its* does not occur in the English Bible of 1611, or in Spenser, rarely in Shakespeare, and is not common until the time of Dryden]

Itself, it self', *pron* the neuter reciprocal pronoun, applied to things —**By itself**, alone, apart, **In and by itself**, separately considered [**It** and **Self**]

Ittnerite, it'ner īt, *n* a dark blue or gray mineral, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, potash, and soda

Ivory, ī'vo ri, *n* the hard, white substance composing the tusks of the elephant and of the sea-horse —*adjs* **Ivory**, made of or resembling ivory, **Ivoried**, made like ivory furnished with teeth —*ns* **Ivory-black**, a black powder, orig made from burnt ivory, but now from bone, **Ivory-nut**, the nut of a species of palm, containing a substance like ivory, **Ivory-porcelain**, a fine ware with an ivory white glaze —**To show one's ivories**, to show the teeth [O Fr *ivurie* (Fr *ivoire*)—L *ebur*, *eboris*, ivory, Coptic *ebu*, Sans *ibhas*, an elephant]

Ivy, ī'vi, *n* a creeping evergreen plant on trees and walls —*adjs* **I'vied**, **I'vyed**, **Ivy-mantled**, overgrown or mantled with ivy —*n* **Ivy-bush**, a plant of ivy formerly hung over tavern doors, the ivy being sacred to Bacchus [A S *ifig*, Old High Ger *ebah*, prob conn with L *apium*, parsley]

Iwis, **ywis**, i wis', *adv* certainly — sometimes ignorantly written *I wis*, as if 'I know' [M E *ywis*, *iwis*—A S *gewis*, certain, Ger *gewiss* (adv)]

Ixion, ik sī'on, *n* (*Gr myth*) a king of the Lapithæ, bound, for an impious attempt on Hera, hand and foot to a fiery wheel which rolled for ever in the sky

Ixolite, iks'o-līt, *n* a fossil resin, found in bituminous coal, which becomes soft and sticky when heated [Gr *ixos*, birdlime, and *lithos*, a stone]



the tenth letter in our alphabet, developed from I, the initial form *j* being specialised to denote the consonantal sound, the medial *i* being retained for the vowel-sound It did not become universal in English books before the middle of the 17th century In English it denotes the sound of *dzh*, as in *journal*, in French, of *zh*, as *jour*, in Spanish, the hard *ch*, heard in the Scotch *loch*, as in *Jerez*, in German it retains the original *y* sound of the Latin consonantal *i*, as in *jahr* as a numeral, a variant form of I, still used in medical prescriptions, as *vj*, six representing the mechanical equivalent of heat—from Joule

Jabber, jab'er, *v i* to gabble or talk rapidly and indistinctly to chatter —*v t* to utter indistinctly —*pr p* jabb'ering, *pa p* jabb'ered —*n* rapid indistinct speaking —*n* **Jabb'erer** —*adv* **Jabb'eringly** [From root of **Gabble**]

Jabble, jab'l, *n* (*Scot*) an agitation on the surface of water —*v t* to splash [See **Jaup**]

Jabiru, jab'i rū, *n* a kind of large stork [Brazilian]

Jaborandi, jab'o ran'di, *n* a Brazilian shrub with sialogogue and diaphoretic properties [Brazilian]

Jacamar, jak'a mar, *n* a South American bird something like a kingfisher [Fr —Brazilian]

Jacana, ja kā'na, *n* a tropical bird, allied to the rails, and frequenting swamps [Brazilian]

Jacaranda, jak a ran'da, *n* a South American tree with hard, heavy, brown wood [Brazilian]

Jacinth, jā'sinth, *n* (*B*) a precious stone, a red variety of zircon, now called hyacinth a reddish orange colour [Contr of **Hyacinth**]

Jack, jak, *n* used as a familiar name or diminutive of John a saucy or paltry fellow a sailor any instrument serving to supply the place of a boy or helper, as a bootjack for taking off boots, a contrivance for turning a spit (smoke jack, roasting jack), a screw for raising heavy weights, a figure which strikes the bell in clocks the male of some animals a young pike a support to saw wood on a miner's wedge a flag displayed from the bowsprit of a ship a leather pitcher or bottle a coat of mail (*coll*) a knave in cards the small white ball that forms the aim in bowls —**Cheap Jack** (see **Cheap**), **Every man Jack**, one and all, **Yellow Jack** (*slang*), yellow fever —*ns* **Jack-a-dandy**, a dandy or fop, esp if diminutive, **Jack-a-Lantern**, the *ignis fatuus* or Will o' the Wisp, **Jack-a-Lent** (*Shak*), a boy (for **Jack of Lent**, a kind of puppet formerly thrown at in sport at Lent), **Jack-block**, a block of pulleys used for raising and lowering topgallant-masts, **Jack'boots**, large boots reaching above the knee, to protect the leg, formerly worn by cavalry, and covered with plates of iron, **Jack-cross-tree**, the cross tree at the head of a topgallant mast, **Jack-flag**, a flag which is hoisted at the spritsail top mast head, **Jack-fool**, an absolute ass —**Jack Frost**, frost personified as a mischievous fellow —*ns* **Jack-in-the-box**, a box with a figure in it that springs up when the lid is lifted, **Jack-in-office**, a conceited and impertinent official; **Jack-in-the-green**, a May day chimney sweep almost covered up with green shrubs, **Jack Ketch**, a public hangman—from one so named under James II, **Jack-knife**, a large clasp knife, **Jack-man**, a soldier armed with a jack or coat of mail a retainer, **Jack-of-all-trades**, one who can turn his hand to anything, **Jack-plane**, a large, strong plane used by joiners, **Jack-pudding**, a merry andrew, buffoon, **Jack rafter**, a rafter shorter than the rest, used in hip roofs, **Jack-sauce** (*Shak*), a saucy fellow, **Jack'screw**, a screw for raising heavy weights, **Jack-slave** (*Shak*), a low servant, a vulgar fellow, **Jack-smith**, a smith who makes jacks for the kitchen, **Jack-snipe**, a small species of snipe, **Jack Sprat**, a diminutive fellow, **Jack-stays**, ropes or strips of wood or iron stretched along the yards of a ship to bind the sails to, **Jack-straw**, a straw effigy, a low servile fellow, **Jack-tar**, a sailor, **Jack-towel**, a long endless towel passing over a roller [Fr *Jacques*, the most common name in France, hence used as a substitute for John, the most common name in England; but it is really = *James* or *Jacob*—L *Jacobus* See **Jacobin**]



Jackboot, 18th cent.

Jack, **Jak**, jak, *n* a tree of the East Indies of the same genus as the bread fruit tree. [Port *jaka*—Malay *tsjaka*]

Jackal, jak'awl, *n* a wild, gregarious animal closely allied to the dog, supposed to act as a lion's provider or hunting scout hence, a tool, a parasite [Ar *jagāl*—Pers *shaghāl*]

Jackanapes, jak'a nāps, *n* an impudent fellow a coxcomb [For *Jack o' apes*, being one who exhibited monkeys, with an *n* inserted to avoid the hiatus]

Jackass, jak'as, *n* the male of the ass a blockhead [**Jack** = the male, and **Ass.**]

Jackdaw, jak'daw, *n* a species of crow [**Jack** and **Daw.**]

Jacket, jak'et, *n* a short coat—*adj* **Jack'eted,** wearing a jacket [O Fr *jaquette*, a jacket, or sleeveless coat, a dim of O Fr *jaque*, a coat of mail, prob ultimately conn with *Jacques*]

Jacobean, jak o bē'an, *adj* of the period of James I of England (1603–25)

Jacobin, jak'o bin, *n* a French Dominican monk, so named from their original establishment being that of St Jacques, Paris one of a society of revolutionists in France, so called from their meeting in the hall of the Jacobin convent a demagogue a hooded pigeon—*n* **Jac'obinism,** the principles of the Jacobins or French revolutionists—*adj* **Jacobin'ical** [Fr—L *Jacobus*, James—Gr *Jacōbos*—Heb *Ya'aqōb*]

Jacobite, jak'o bīt, *n* an adherent of James II and his descendants in church history, a Syrian monophysite, named after the 6th century monk, Jacobus Baradæus—*adjs* **Jac'obite** or **Jacobit'ical**—*n* **Jac'obitism**

Jacob's-ladder, jā'kobz lad'er, *n* (*naut*) a ladder made of ropes with wooden steps a garden plant with large blue flowers [From the ladder which Jacob saw in his dream]

Jacob's-staff, jā'kobz staf, *n* a pilgrim's staff a staff with a cross head used in surveying a sword cane. [Prob an allusion to the staff of the patriarch Jacob, Gen xxxii 10]

Jacobus, ja-kō'bus, *n* a gold coin of James I worth 20s

Jaconet, jak'o net, *n* a cotton fabric, rather stouter than muslin [Fr *jaconas*]

Jacquard Loom See **Loom**

Jacquerie, zhak'e rē, *n* name given to the revolt of the French peasants in 1358 [From Jacques Bonhomme, Goodman Jack, a name applied in derision to the peasants]

Jactitation (of marriage), jak ti tā'shun, *n* a false pretence of being married to another [L *jactitāre*, to brag, freq of *jactāre*, to throw]

Jaculation, jak ū lā'shun, *n* the act of throwing or hurling, as a dart. [L *jaculāri, ātus*, to throw as a dart—*jaculum*, a dart—*jacĕre*, to throw]

Jaculatory, jak'ū la tor i, *adj* darting or throwing out suddenly ejaculatory

Jade, jād, *n* a mare, esp an old and sorry one a worthless nag a woman—in contempt or irony—*v t* to tire to harass—*pr p* jad'ing, *pa p* jad'ed—*n* **Jad'ery,** the tricks of a jade—*adj* **Jad'ish,** worn out vicious unchaste—applied to a woman [Ice *jalda*, a mare, Scot *yad, yaud*]

Jade, jād, *n* a dark green stone used for ornamental purposes [Fr—Sp *yada*, the flank—L *ilia* It was believed to cure pain of the side]

Jag, jag, *n* a notch a ragged protuberance (*bot*) a cleft or division (*Scot*) a stab—*v t* to cut into notches to stab or pierce—*pr p* jagg'ing, *pa p* jagged—*adjs* **Jagg'ed, Jagg'y,** notched rough-edged, uneven—*adv* **Jagg'edly**—*n* **Jagg'edness** [Celt, W, Gael, Ir *gag*, a cleft]

Jagger, jag'ėr, *n* a brass wheel with a notched edge for cutting cakes, &c. into ornamental forms

Jaggery, jag'er i, *n* a kind of coarse, dark coloured sugar, made in the East Indies from the sap of the coco-nut palm. [Hind. *shakkar*, Sans *çarkara.*]

Jaguar, jag'ū ar, or jag war', *n* a powerful beast of prey, allied to the leopard, found in South America. [Brazilian, *jaguara*]

Jah, jä, *n* Jehovah [Heb]

Jail, Jailer. Same as **Gaol, Gaoler**

Jain, jān, *n* an adherent of Jainism, or a member of a heterodox Hindu sect, allied to ancient Buddhism a style of architecture developed about 450 A D, with pseudo arch and dome, built in horizontal courses and of pointed section [Hind *jina*, a deified saint]

Jakes, jāks, *n* (*Shak*) a privy—Also **Mrs Jones.**

Jalap, jal'ap, *n* the purgative root of a plant first brought from Jalapa or Xalapa, in Mexico

Jalouse, jal ooz', *v t* (*Scot*) to suspect See **Jealous**

Jalousie, zhal oo zē, *n* a Venetian blind [Fr—*jalousie*, jealousy, prob from the idea of shutting out the light]

Jam, jam, *n* a conserve of fruit boiled with sugar [Ety dub, perh from *jam*, to squeeze]

Jam, jam, *v t* to press or squeeze tight—*pr p* jamm'ing, *pa p* jammed [From the same root as *champ*]

Jamaica-pepper, ja mā'ka pep'er, *n* Same as **Allspice**

Jamb, jam, *n* the sidepiece or post of a door, fire place, &c [Fr *jambe*, It *gamba*, a leg—Celt *cam*, bent]



Jambeaux

Jambeaux, zham'bōō, **Jambes,** jamz, *n pl* armour for the legs [Fr *jambe*, leg]

Jane, jān, *n* (*Spens*) a small silver Genoese coin Jean [Low L *Janua*, L *Genua*, Genoa.]

Jangle, jang'l, *v i* to sound discordantly as in wrangling to wrangle or quarrel—*v t* to cause to sound harshly—*n* discordant sound contention—*ns* **Jang'ler, Jang'ling** [O Fr *jangler*, from the sound, like **Jingle** and **Chink.**]

Janitor, jan'i tor, *n* a doorkeeper a porter—*fem* **Jan'itrix.** [L, from *janua*, a door]

Janizary, jan'i zar i, **Janissary,** jan'i sar i, **Janizar,** jan'i zar, *n* a soldier of the old Turkish foot guards (*c.* 1330–1826), formed originally of renegade prisoners and of a tribute of children taken from Christian subjects—*adj* **Janizā'rian.** [Fr *Janissaire*—Turk *yeñi*, new, '*asker*, army]

Jansenism, jan'sen izm, *n* a system of evangelical doctrine deduced from Augustine by Cornelius Jansen (1585–1638), R C Bishop of Ypres, essentially a reaction against the ordinary Catholic dogma of the freedom of the will and that of merely sufficient grace, maintaining that interior grace is irresistible, and that Christ died for all—*n* **Jan'senist,** a believer in Jansenism

Jantily, Jantiness, Janty See **Jaunty,** &c

January, jan'ū ar-i, *n* the first month of the year, dedicated by the Romans to Janus, the god of opening, with a double head that looked both ways—*adj* **Janus-faced,** double dealing deceitful [L *Januarius—Janus*]

Jap, jap, *n* and *adj* (*coll*), for **Japanese,** of or belonging to Japan the language of Japan a native of Japan

Japan, ja pan', *v t* to varnish after the manner of the Japanese or people of Japan to make black and glossy—*pr p* japann'ing, *pa p* japanned'—*n* work japanned the varnish or lacquer used in japanning—*n* **Japann'er.**

Jape, jāp, *v i* to jest, joke—*v t* to mock—*n* a jest, joke, trick [O Fr *japer*]

Japhetic, ja fet'ik, *adj* a term formerly applied in ethnology to European peoples, the supposed descendants of Japhet, as opposed to Hamitic and Semitic

Japonica, jap on'i ka, *n* an abbreviation for *Pyrus japonica*, the Japanese quince

Jar, jär, *v i* to make a harsh discordant sound to dash to quarrel to be inconsistent —*v t* to shake —*pr p* jarr'ing, *pa p* jarred —*n* a harsh rattling sound clash of interests or opinions discord —*adv* **Jarr'ingly.** [From an imitative Teut root, *kar*, found also in **Care,** and conn with **Jargon,** and L *garrīre*, to prattle]

Jar, jar, *n* an earthen or glass bottle with a wide mouth a measure [O Fr *jare*—Pers *jarrah*, a water pot]

Jar, jar, *n* a turn, used only in the phrase, 'on the jar,' ajar [See **Ajar.**]

Jardinière, zhar dē nyāi, *n* a vessel for the display of flowers, growing or cut a lappet forming part of an old head-dress [Fr , 'a flower stand,' *jardinier*, a gardener]

Jargon, jär'gun, *n* confused talk slang [Fr *jargon*, prob conn with L *garrīre*, to prattle]

Jargonelle, jär go nel', *n* a kind of pear [Fr]

Jarkman, jark'man, *n* (*slang*) a swindling beggar, a begging-letter writer

Jarl, jarl, *n* a noble, chief, earl [Scand]

Jarrah, jar'a, *n* the mahogany gum tree of Australia

Jarvey, jar'vi, *n* (*slang*) a hackney coach driver

Jasey, jā'zi, *n* a kind of wig, originally made of worsted [Corr of **Jersey**]

Jasher, jash'er, *n* one of the lost books of the ancient Hebrews, quoted twice (Josh x 13, 2 Sam i 18), most prob a collection of national ballads recording the warlike deeds of famous men [Heb *Sepher ha yashar*, 'the book of the *upright* ']

Jasmine, jas'min, **Jessamine,** jes'a min, *n* a genus of plants, many species of which have very fragrant flowers [Fr *jasmin*—Ar —Pers *yāsmīn*]

Jasper, jas'per, *n* a precious stone, being a hard siliceous mineral of various colours. [Fr *jaspe*—L and Gr *iaspis*—Ar *yasb*]

Jataka ja'ta ka, *n* a nativity, the birth-story of Buddha [Sans —*jāta*, born]

Jaunce, jans, *v i* (*Shak*) to jolt or shake to ride hard —*n* a jaunt [O Fr *jancer*, to stir]

Jaundice, jan'dis, *n* a disease, characterised by a yellowness of the eyes, skin, &c , caused by bile —*adj* **Jaun'diced,** affected with jaundice prejudiced [Fr *jaunisse*, from *jaune*, yellow—L *galbinus*, yellowish, *galbus*, yellow]

Jaunt, jant, *v i.* to go from place to place to make an excursion —*n* an excursion a ramble —*adj* **Jaunt'ing,** strolling making an excursion —*n* **Jaunting-car,** a low set, two wheeled, open vehicle used in Ireland, with side seats back to back [Old form *jaunce*—O Fr. *jancer*, to stir (a horse), but prob Scand]



Irish Jaunting car

Jaunty, Janty, jant'i, *adj* airy showy dashing finical —*adv* **Jaunt'ily** —*n* **Jaunt'iness.** [Fr *gentil*]

Jaup, jap, *v t* (*Scot*) to spatter —*v i* to make a sound like water shaken in a vessel —*n* water or mud splashed up

Javel, jav'el, *n* (*Spens*) a worthless fellow

Javelin, jav'lin, *n* a spear meant to be hurled, anciently used by both infantry and cavalry [Fr *javeline*, prob of Celtic origin]

Jaw, jaw, *n* the bones of the mouth in which the teeth are set the mouth anything like a jaw (*slang*) talkativeness, scolding —*v* (*slang*) to scold —*ns* **Jaw'bone,** the bone of the jaw, in which the teeth are set, **Jaw-breaker** (*slang*), a word hard to pronounce —*adj* **Jawed,** having jaws denoting the appearance of the jaws, as *lantern-jawed* —*n* **Jaw'fall,** a falling of the jaw (*fig*) depression of spirits —*adj* **Jaw-fallen,** depressed in spirits dejected —*n* **Jaw-tooth,** one of the double teeth, a grinder or molar —**Hold one's jaw,** to cease from talking or scolding, **Break-jaw word,** a very long word or one hard to pronounce [Old spelling *chaw*, akin to **Chew.**]

Jaw, jaw, *v t* (*Scot*) to pour out, throw out. splash —*n* **Jaw-hole,** a sink

Jay, jā, *n* a bird of the crow family with gay plumage a wanton woman an indifferent actor, a stupid chattering fellow [O Fr *jay* (mod Fr *geai*), from root of **Gay.**]

Jealous, jel'us, *adj* suspicious of or incensed at rivalry anxious to defend the honour of —*adv* **Jeal'ously** —*ns* **Jeal'ousy, Jeal'oushood** (*Shak*), **Jeal'ousness** [O Fr *jalous* (mod Fr *jaloux*)—L *zelus*—Gr *zēlos*, emulation]

Jeames, jēmz, *n* a flunkey [From Thackeray's 'Jeames de la Pluche ']

Jean, jān, *n* a twilled cotton cloth [See **Jane**]

Jebusite, jeb'ū-zīt, *n* one of a Canaanitish race who until the time of David defied the Israelites from their stronghold of Jebus on Mount Zion They stood for the Roman Catholics in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel* —*adj* **Jebusit'ic**

Jeddart, jed'dart, *n* an old name for Jedburgh — **Jeddart axe,** a stout steel headed pole, four feet long, **Jeddart or Jedwood justice,** hanging first and trying afterwards

Jeer, jēr, *v t* to make sport of to treat with derision —*v i* to scoff to deride to make a mock of —*n* a railing remark biting jest mockery —*n* **Jeer'er,** a scoffer or mocker —*adv* **Jeer'ingly** [Acc to Skeat, from the Dut phrase *den gek scheeren*, lit 'to shear the fool,' to mock, the words *gek scheeren* (now *scheren*) being run together, and corr into *jeer*]

Jehovah, je hō'va, *n* the eternal or self existent Being, the chief Hebrew name of the Deity —*n* **Jeho'vist,** one who holds that the vowel points with which the Hebrew word Jehovah is pointed are the proper vowels of the word, some maintaining that they are those of the word Adonai the supposed writer of the passages in the Old Testament, esp the Pentateuch, in which the name applied to God is Jehovah —*adj* **Jehovist'ic.** [Heb *Yahōwāh*, hardly from *hāwāh*, to be]

Jehu, jē'hū, *n* (*coll*) a driver, esp a furious whip [A reference to 2 Kings, ix 20]

Jejune, je jōōn', *adj* empty void of interest barren —*adv* **Jejune'ly.**—*n* **Jejune'ness.** [L. *jejunus*, abstaining from food, hungry]

Jejunum, je-jōō'num, *n* a part of the smaller intestine, so called because generally found empty after death [L *jejunus*]

Jelly, jel'i, *n* anything gelatinous the juice of fruit boiled with sugar —*adj* **Jel'lied,** in the state of jelly —*ns* **Jelly-bag,** a bag through which jelly is strained, **Jelly-fish,** marine radiate animals like jelly [Fr *gelée*, from *geler*—L. *gelāre*, to freeze]

Jellyby, jel'i bi, *n* a philanthropist busy for the good of distant people, unable to see or feel for misery at the door—from Mrs Jellyby in *Bleak House*, who thinks only of Borrioboola Gha, while her own household is going to wreck and ruin

Jemidar, jem'i dar, *n* a native officer in the Indian army of the rank of lieutenant also an officer of police, customs, &c [Hind *jamādār*]

Jemmy, jem'i, *n* a burglar's short crowbar (*slang*) a baked sheep's head a greatcoat

Jemmy, jem'i, *adj* neat, smart, handy —Also **Gemmy.**

Jennet, also spelt **Gennet, Genet,** jen'et, *n.* a small Spanish horse. [O Fr *genette*—Sp *gineta*, a nag, orig. a horse soldier, of Moorish origin.]

Jenneting, jen'et ing, *n* a kind of early apple [Prob apple of St Jean or John, not from June eating, as some absurdly say]

Jenny, jen'i, *n* a female bird, a wren—usually *Jenny wren* a female ass a spinning jenny [From the name Jenny, prob the last sense is from the root of **Gin,** a machine]

Jeofail, jef'āl, *n* (*law*) an error in pleadings, or the acknowledgment of a mistake (*obs*) [O Fr *je faille,* I fail]

Jeopardy, jep'ard-i, *n* hazard, danger —*v t* **Jeop'ard,** **Jeop'ardise,** to put in jeopardy —*adj* **Jeop'ardous,** exposed to danger or loss —*adv* **Jeop'ardously** [Fr *jeu parti,* lit a 'divided game,' one in which the chances are even—Low L *jocus partitus*—L *jocus,* a game, *partitus,* divided —*partīri,* to divide]

Jerboa, jėr bō'a, *n* a genus of small rodent quadrupeds, remarkable for the length of their hind-legs and their power of jumping [Ar *yarbū*]

Jereed, je rēd', *n* a kind of blunt javelin used by the Turks in mock fights [Ar *jarīd.*]

Jeremiad, jer e mī'ad, *n* a lamentation a tale of grief a doleful story [From Jeremiah the prophet, author of the book of Lamentations]

Jerfalcon. Same as **Gyrfalcon.**

Jericho, jer'i-kō, *n* a remote place, to which one is humorously consigned — from Jericho in Palestine and the story in 2 Sam x 4, 5

Jerk, jerk, *v t* to throw with a quick effort to give a sudden movement —*n* a short, sudden movement a striking against with a sudden motion —*adj* **Jerk'y,** moving or coming by jerks or starts —*n* **Jerk'iness** [Orig 'to strike,' Scot *yerk,* by forms being *jert* and *gird,* and conn with *yard,* a rod]

Jerked-beef, jerkt' bēf, *n* beef cut into thin pieces and dried in the sun [Chilian, *charqui*]

Jerkin, jer'kin, *n* a jacket, a short coat or close waistcoat [Dut , dim of *jurk,* a frock]

Jeroboam, jer o bō'am, *n* a large metal bowl eight bottles [Allusion to 1 Kings, xi 28]

Jerry-builder, jer'i-bild er, *n* one who builds flimsy houses cheaply and hastily, a speculative builder —*n* **Jerry-building.**—*adj* **Jerry-built** —*n* **Jerry-shop,** a low dram shop [Ety obscure, most prob from the personal name]

Jersey, jer'zi, *n.* the finest part of wool combed wool a close fitting woollen shirt, or kind of under vest, worn in rowing, &c [From the island Jersey]

Jerusalem Artichoke, Pony. See **Artichoke, Pony.**

Jess, jes, *n* a short strap round the legs of a hawk, by which she is held and let go —*adj* **Jessed,** having jesses on [Lit 'a throw,' O Fr *ject*—L. *jactāre,* to fling, freq of *jacĕre,* to throw]

Jessamine, jes'a min See **Jasmine.**

Jessamy, jes'sa mi, *n* jasmine a dandy

Jessant, jes'ant, *adj* (*her*) rising from the bottom line of a field or upper line of an ordinary [Perhaps a corr of *issuant* See **Issue**]

Jesse, jes'i, *n* a large branched candlestick used in churches, formerly hung up in churches [From its likeness to the genealogical tree of Christ's descent from Jesse (Is xi 1), the father of David, often in mediæval churches carried out in stained glass (a jesse window), sculpture, mural decoration, &c]

Jest, jest, *n* something ludicrous joke fun something uttered in sport object of laughter —*v i* to make a jest or merriment to joust —*adj.* **Jest'ful,** given to jesting or joking —*ns* **Jest-book,** a collection of jests or funny stories, **Jest'er,** one who jests a buffoon a court fool —*adv* **Jest'ingly.** [Orig 'a deed, a story,' M E *geste*—O Fr *geste*—L *gesta*—*gerĕre,* to do]

Jesuit, jez'ū-it, *n.* a member of the famous religious order, the Society of Jesus, founded in 1534 by Ignatius Loyola a crafty or insidious person, an intriguer —**Jesuits' bark,** cinchona, because introduced to Rome by Jesuit missionaries —*n* **Jes'uitism,** jesuitry the principles and practices of the Jesuits cunning deceit —*adjs* **Jesuit'ic, Jesuit'ical.**—*adv* **Jesuit'ically.**

Jesus, jē'zus, *n* the Saviour of mankind —**Company** or **Society of Jesus,** the Jesuit order —*n* **Jésus,** a size of paper, super royal —**Grand jésus,** imperial [Gr *Iēsous* — Heb *Yēshū'a,* contr of *Yehōshū'a,* help of Jehovah, the Saviour —*yāsha',* to save]

Jet, jet, *n* a mineral very compact and black used for ornaments —*adjs* **Jett'y,** made of jet, or black as jet, **Jet-black** —*n* **Jett'iness** [O Fr *jaet*—L , Gr *gagatēs,* from *Gagas,* a town and river in Lycia, in Asia Minor, where it was obtained]

Jet, jet, *n* a spouting stream a spout at the end of a gas-pipe emitting the flame —*v t* to throw out, shoot forth —*v i* to strut, to encroach arrogantly upon —*n* **Jettatu'ra,** the evil eye (q v), still to the Neapolitan one of the common dangers incident to life —**Jet d'eau,** a jet of water, esp. when rising perpendicularly into the air an ornamental fountain [O Fr *jetter*—L *jactāre,* to fling, freq of *jacĕre,* to throw]

Jetsam, jet'sam, **Jetsom,** jet'sum, **Jetson,** jet' sun, **Jettison,** jet'i sun, *n* the throwing of goods overboard in a case of great peril to lighten a vessel the goods so thrown away which remain under water (see **Flotsam**) [Anglo Fr *jetteson* —L *jactation em,* a casting]

Jetty, jet'i, *n* a projection a kind of pier [O Fr *jettée,* thrown out See **Jet** (2)]

Jeu d'esprit, zhe des prē', *n* a witticism [Fr *jeu,* play , *de,* of , *esprit,* wit]

Jeune premier, zhen prā me ā', *n* the actor who takes the leading lover's part [Fr *jeune,* young , *premier,* first]

Jeunesse dorée, zhe nes' do rā', *n* gilded youth [Fr]

Jew, jōō, *n* an inhabitant of Judea a Hebrew or Israelite opprobriously used for a usurer, miser, &c —*fem* **Jew'ess** —**Jews' houses,** in Cornwall, the name given to prehistoric miners' dwellings —*v t* and *v i* (*coll*) to overreach cheat —*ns* **Jew-baiting,** the persecuting of Jews, **Jew's-ear,** a fungus that grows on the elder, and bears some resemblance to the human ear —**Jew's eye,** in proverb 'worth a Jew's eye,' something of high value—from the custom of torturing Jews for money —*ns* **Jew's-harp,** a small harp shaped musical instrument played between the teeth by striking a spring with the finger [from **Jew,** and **Harp,** a name prob given in derision], **Jew's-mallow,** a plant much cultivated as a pot herb by the Jews in Syria, **Jew's-myrtle,** the prickly leaved plant *Ruscus aculeatus,* **Jew's-pitch,** asphaltum, **Jew's-stone,** the fossil spine of a large echinus or sea hedgehog — **Wandering Jew,** a Jew who cannot die, but must wander over the earth till the day of judgment, for an insult offered to Christ on the way to the crucifixion—variously named Cartaphilus, Ahasuerus, Isaac Laquedom, Buttadeus [O Fr *Jueu*—L *Judæus*—Gr *Ioudaios*—Heb *Yehūdāh,* Judah]



Jew's harp

Jewel, jōō'el, *n* an ornament of dress a precious stone anything or any one highly valued —*v t* to dress or adorn with jewels to fit with a jewel —*pr p* jew'elling, *pa p* jew'elled, in a watch, having pivot-holes of garnets or any other jewels —*ns* **Jewel-case,** a casket for holding

jewels, **Jew'eller,** one who makes or deals in jewels, **Jew'ellery, Jew'elry,** jewels in general [O Fr *jouel* (Fr *joyau*), either a dim of Fr *joie*, joy, from L *gaudium*, joy—*gaudēre*, to rejoice (see **Joy**), or derived through Low L *jocale*, from L *jocārī*, to jest]

Jewish, jōō'ish, *adj* belonging to the Jews —*adv* **Jew'ishly.**—*n* **Jew'ishness.**

Jewry, jōō'ri, *n* Judea a district inhabited by Jews

Jezebel, jez'e bel, *n* a bold and vicious woman, a virago [From Ahab's painted wife]

Jib, jib, *n* a triangular sail borne in front of the foremast in a ship, so called from its shifting of itself —*v t* to shift a boom sail from one tack to the other —*v i* to move restively —*ns* **Jib-boom,** a boom or extension of the bowsprit, on which the jib is spread, **Jib-door,** a door flush with the outside wall, intended to be concealed —**The cut of one's jib,** appearance [Dan *gibbe*, cf Dut *gijpen*, to turn suddenly]

Jibe Same as **Gibe**

Jiffy, jif'fi, *n* (*coll*) an instant

Jig, jig, *n* a quick, lively tune a quick dance suited to the tune —*v i* to dance a jig —*pr p* jigg'ing, *pa p* jigged [O Fr *gigue*, *gigue*, a stringed instrument—Teut, Ger *geige*, conn with **Gig.**]

Jigger, jig'ger, *n* a corruption of **Chigoe.**

Jigger, jig'ger, *n* anything that jigs one of many kinds of subsidiary appliances, as an apparatus for separating ores by jolting in sieves in water, a simple potter's wheel, or a template or profile used with it, a warehouse crane, the bridge or rest for the cue in billiards an old fashioned sloop rigged boat a one horse street car a machine for exhibiting on a dial at once the prices at which sales are made, controlled by electric mechanism with a key board (*slang*) a drink of whisky —*v t* to jerk or shake

Jiggered, jig'erd, *p adj* a meaningless and need less substitute for a profane oath

Jigging, jig'ing, *n* in mining, the process of separating ore by means of a wire bottomed sieve moved up and down in water

Jigot, jig'ot, *n* a leg of mutton See **Gigot.**

Jill, jil, *n* Same as **Gill**

Jill, jil, *n* a young woman, often associated with Jack [Short for *Gillian*—i e *Juliana*]

Jilt, jilt, *n* a woman who encourages a lover and then rejects him —*v t* to encourage and then discard [Formerly *jillet*, dim of **Jill.**]

Jimcrack. See **Gimcrack.**

Jim Crow, jim krō, *n* the name of an early negro minstrel song sometimes used as a generic name for the negro

Jimp, jimp, *adj* slender, elegant.—*adv* **Jimp'ly,** neatly, hardly [Scotch.]

Jingal, Gingall, jing'gal, *n* a clumsy swivel-musket or wall gun, long used in the East [Hind *jangal*]

Jingle, jing'l, *n* a jangling or clinking sound that which makes a rattling sound a correspondence of sounds —*v i* to sound with a jingle [Formed from the sound, like **Jangle.**]

Jingo, jing'gō, *n* a name used in the expletives, 'By Jingo,' 'By the living Jingo' Prominent in a music hall song of 1878 that conveyed a threat against Russia, Jingo has come to mean a British Chauvinist —*adj* **Jing'o.**—*n* **Jing'oism.** [By some derived from Basque *Jinkoa*, *Jainko*, God, or conn. with St Gen gulphus (died 760)]

Jink, jingk, *v i* (*Scot*) to move nimbly, to dodge —*v t* to elude to cheat

Jinn, jin, *n pl* (sing **Jin'nee**) a class of spirits in Mohammedan mythology, formed of fire, living chiefly on the mountains of Káf which encircle the world, assuming various shapes, sometimes as men of enormous size and portentous hideousness —Also **Djinn** and **Ginn.** The *jinn* are often called *genii* by a confusion A plural **jinns** is sometimes erroneously used [Ar *jinn*, pl *jinnīy*]

Jinrikisha, jin rik'i shä, *n* a small, two-wheeled hooded carriage drawn by men [Jap *jin*, man, *riki*, power, *sha*, carriage]

Job, job, *n* a sudden stroke or stab with a pointed instrument like a beak —*v t* to strike or stab suddenly —*pr p* jobb'ing, *pa p* jobbed [Gael *gob*, W. *gwp*, a bird's beak, conn with **Gobble, Job**]

Job, job, *n* any piece of work, esp of a trifling or temporary nature miscellaneous printing-work any undertaking with a view to profit a mean transaction, in which private gain is sought under pretence of public service —*adj* of a particular job or transaction, assigned to a special use bought or sold lumped together —*v i* to work at jobs to buy and sell, as a broker to hire or let out by the week or month, esp horses —*ns* **Job'ber,** one who jobs one who buys and sells, as a broker or middleman one who turns official actions to private advantage one who engages in a mean, lucrative affair, **Job'bery,** jobbing unfair means employed to procure some private end —**A bad job,** an unfortunate affair, **Odd jobs,** occasional pieces of work [Formerly *gob*—O Fr *gob*, a mouthful, from the same Celtic root as **Gobble**]

Job, jōb, *n* a monument of patience—from Job in Scripture —*n* **Jobā'tion,** a tedious scolding —**Job's comforter,** one who rebukes an unfortunate man he has ostensibly come to comfort

Jockey, jok'i, *n* a man (orig a boy) who rides horses in a race a horse dealer one who takes undue advantage in business —*v t* to jostle by riding against to cheat —*ns* **Jock'eyism, Jock'eyship,** the art or practice of a jockey —**Jockey club,** an association for the promotion and ordering of horse racing [Dim of *Jock*, northern Eng for *Jack*, which see]

Jockteleg, jok'te leg, *n* (*Scot*) a large clasp knife [Cf **Jack-knife**]

Jocose, jo kōs', *adj* full of jokes humorous merry —*adv* **Jocose'ly** —*ns* **Jocose'ness, Jocos'ity,** the quality of being jocose also, a jocose act or saying [L *jocosus—jocus*, a joke See **Joke**]

Jocular, jok'ū lar, *adj* given to jokes humorous droll laughable —*adv* **Joc'ularly** —*ns* **Jocular'ity, Joculā'tor,** a professional jester or minstrel [L *jocularis—jocus*]

Jocund, jok'und, *adj* in a jocose humour merry cheerful pleasant —*adv* **Joc'undly.**—*ns* **Jocund'ity, Jocund'ness.** [Fr. — L. *jocundus* — *jocus*]

Jodel, jō'del, *v* to sing with the falsetto voice in harmonic progressions—also *n* [Swiss]

Joe, jō, **Joey,** jō'i, *n* (*slang*) a fourpenny bit —from Joseph Hume, M P, their author, 1836 —**Joe Miller,** an old or stale jest, a jest book, **Joe Millerism,** the habit of retailing stale jests —from Joe Miller (1684–1738), a comedian but notoriously dull fellow, whose name was attached to a collection appearing in 1739

Joe, or **Jo,** jō, *n* a sweetheart [Scotch]

Jog, jog, *v t* to shock or shake to push with the elbow or hand, to stimulate, stir up, as the memory —*v i* to move by small shocks to travel slowly —*pr p* jogg'ing, *pa p* jogged —*n* a slight shake a push —*ns* **Jog'ger** (*Dryden*), one who jogs or moves slowly and heavily; **Jog'trot,** a slow jogging trot.—**To be jogging,** to move on, to depart. [A weakened form of **Shock.**]

Joggle, jog'l, *n* a notch in joints adapted in fitting stones together to keep them from sliding [Dim of *jog*, to shake, to push, hence to make a slight indenture in]



Various forms of Joggle Joints

Joggle, jog'l, *v t* to jog or shake slightly to jostle —*v i* to shake —*pr p* jogg'ling, *pa p* jogg'led. [Dim of **Jog.**]

Johannes, jō-han'ēz, *n.* an old Portuguese gold coin —Also **Joannes.**

Johannine, jō-an'nīn, *adj* pertaining to St John.—Also **Johan'nēan** [L *Joannes*]

Johannisberger, jō han nis bār'ger, *n* a white Rhenish wine grown at Johannisberg ('St John's Mountain'), near Wiesbaden

John, jon, *n* a proper name, one of whose dim inutives, Johnny, is sometimes used in slang for a simpleton or a fellow generally —*n* **John-a-dreams** (*Shak*), a dreamy fellow —**John Bull,** a generic name for an Englishman [from Ar buthnott's *History of John Bull*, 1712], **John Bullism,** the typical English character, or any act or word expressive of it, **John Company,** an old colloquial name for the Honourable East India Company, **John Chin'aman,** a Chinaman, the Chinese collectively, **John Dory** (see **Dory**) —*ns* **John'ian,** a member of St John s College, Cambridge, **Johnny,** a dim of John, a fellow generally, **John'ny-cake,** a cake of Indian meal toasted; **Johnny-raw,** a beginner —**John Thomas,** a generic name for a flunkey

Johnsonianism, jon-sō'ni an izm, **Johnsonism,** jon'son izm, *n* a peculiarity of Dr Johnson, the lexicographer —*n* **John'sonese,** the Johnsonian style, or an imitation of it—ponderous English, full of words of classical origin

Join, join, *v t* to connect to unite to associate to add or annex —*v i* to be connected with to grow together to be in close contact to unite (with)—*ns* **Join'er,** one who joins or unites a carpenter, **Join'ery,** the art of the joiner, **Join'ing,** the act of joining a seam a joint, **Joint,** a joining the place where, or mode in which, two or more things join, as two rails, two pieces of timber connected by mortises and tenons, &c the flexible hinge of cloth or leather connecting the back of a book with its sides (*geol*) a crack intersecting a mass of rock a knot a hinge a seam a place of resort for tramps an opium den (*U S*) the place where two bones are joined (*cook*) the part of the limb of an animal cut off at the joint —*adj* joined, united, or combined shared among more than one —*v t* to unite by joints to fit closely to provide with joints to cut into joints, as an animal —*v i* to fit like joints —**Out of joint,** dislocated, (*fig*) disordered —*ns* **Joint'er,** the largest kind of plane used by a joiner a bent piece of iron for riveting two stones together, **Jointing-rule,** a long, straight edged rule used by bricklayers for keeping their work even —*adv* **Joint'ly,** in a joint manner unitedly or in combination together —*ns* **Joint-oil,** the synovia, a viscid secretion for lubricating the articular surfaces, **Joint-stock,** stock held jointly or in company, **Joint-stool** (*Shak*), a stool made of parts inserted in each other, **Joint-tenancy,** the ownership of land or goods along with one or more persons, **Joint-tenant,** one who is owner of land or goods along with others, **Joint'ure,** property joined to or settled on a woman at marriage to be enjoyed after her husband's death —*v t* to settle a jointure upon —*ns* **Joint'uress, Join'tress,** a woman on whom a jointure is settled —**To put one's nose out of joint,** to supplant in another's love or confidence, **Second joint,** the middle piece of a fly fishing rod the thigh of a fowl—opp to the leg or drumstick, the first joint, **Universal joint,** a contrivance by which one part of a machine is able to move freely in all directions, as in the ball and socket joint [O Fr *joindre*—L *jungĕre*, *junctum*, conn with Gr *zeugnūmi*, Sans *yuj*, to join See **Yoke**]

Joist, joist, *n* the timbers to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed —*v t* to fit with joists [O Fr *giste*, from Fr *gesir*—L *jacēre*, to lie See **Gist.**]

Joke, jōk, *n* a jest a witticism something witty or sportive anything said or done to excite a laugh —*v t* to cast jokes at to banter to make merry with —*v i* to jest to be merry to make sport —*n* **Jok'er,** one who jokes or jests a card, generally the highest trump, at euchre —*adv* **Jok'ingly,** in a joking manner [L *jocus*]

Jole, another form of **Jowl**

Jole, Joll, jōl, *v t* (*Shak*) to beat against anything, to clash with violence

Jolly, jol'i, *adj* merry expressing or exciting mirth, jovial comely, robust —*advs* **Joll'ily, Joll'y** (*coll*), uncommonly —*ns* **Joll'ity, Joll'iness, Jollificā'tion,** a making jolly noisy festivity and merriment [**Jolly,** and L *facio*, to make], **Joll'iment** (*Spens*), merriment [O Fr *jolif*, *joli*—Ice *jól*, a Christmas feast, Eng *yule*]

Jollyboat, jol'i bōt, *n* a small boat belonging to a ship [**Jolly** (a corr of Dan *jolle*, a boat, a yawl) and **Boat** See **Yawl.**]

Jolt, jōlt, *v i* to shake with sudden jerks —*v t* to shake with a sudden shock —*n* a sudden jerk —*adv* **Jolt'ingly,** in a jolting manner [Old form *joll*, prob conn with **Jowl,** and so orig meaning to knock one head against another, as in the phrase 'jolt-head']

Jolt-head, jōlt' hed, *n.* (*Shak*) a dolt, a blockhead

Jonah, jō'nà, *n* an unlucky passenger on ship board or elsewhere—from the biblical story of the prophet Jonah

Jonathan (Brother), *n* the personification of the United States [Perh from the sagacious Governor Jonathan Trumbull, 1710–85]

Jongleur, zhong'glėr, *n* a minstrel a mountebank [O Fr *jogleor* — L *joculator*, cf **Juggler.**]

Jonquil, jon'kwil, **Jonquille,** jon-kwēl', *n* a name given to certain species of narcissus with rush like leaves [Fr *jonquille*—L *juncus*, a rush]

Jordan, jor'dan, *n* (*Shak*) a chamber pot [Short for Jordan bottle, a pilgrim's bottle containing water from the river Jordan]

Jorum, jō'rum, *n* a drinking bowl or vessel, also its contents —Also **Joram** [Ety unknown]

Joseph, jō'zef, *n* one whose chastity is above temptation—from the story of Joseph and Potiphar's wife in Gen xxxix a caped overcoat worn by women in the 18th century for riding—in allusion to Joseph's coat, Gen xxxvii 3

Joskin, jos'kin, *n* a clown, yokel [Thieves' cant]

Joss, jos, *n* a Chinese idol —*ns* **Joss-house,** a temple, **Joss-stick,** a stick of gum burned as incense to their gods [Pidgin English corr of the Port *deos*, god]

Joss-block, jos'-blok, *n* a horse block [Provincial]

Jostle, jos'l, *v t* to joust or strike against to drive against [Freq of **Joust**]

Jot, jot, *n* the least quantity assignable —*v t* to set down briefly to make a memorandum of —*pr p* jott'ing; *pa p* jott'ed —*n* **Jott'ing,** a memorandum [L —Gr *iōta* —Heb *yōdh*, the smallest letter in the alphabet, Eng *i*]

Jotun, yō'tun, *n* (*Scand. myth*) a giant. [Ice. *jotunn.*]

Jougs, joogz, *n* an iron neck ring that constituted the old Scottish pillory [O Fr. *joug*, a yoke—L *jugum*]



Jougs

Jouissance, jōō'is ans, *n* (*Spens*) joyousness merriment [Fr —*jouir*, to enjoy — L *gaudēre*, to rejoice]

Joule, jool, *n* the unit of work in practical electricity [After James Prescott Joule (1818–89)]

Journal, jur'nal, *n* a daily register or diary a book containing an account of each day's transactions a newspaper published daily or otherwise a magazine the trans actions of any society —*n* **Jour'nalese'**, the language of journalism —*v i* **Jour'nalise,** to write articles for a public journal —*v t* to enter in a journal —*pr p* jour'nalising, *pa p* jour'nalised —*ns* **Jour'nalism,** the keeping of a journal the profession of conducting or writing for public journals, **Jour'nalist,** one who writes for or conducts a journal or newspaper —*adj* **Journalist'ic,** pertaining to journalism [Fr —L *diurnalis* See **Diurnal**]

Journey, jur'ni, *n* any travel tour excursion the weight of finished coins delivered at one time to the master of the mint — Also **Journey-weight** —*v i* to travel —*pr p* jour'neying, *pa p* jour'neyed (nid) —*adj* **Journey-bated** (*Shak*), worn out with travelling wayworn —*ns* **Jour'neyman,** one who works by the day any hired workman one whose apprenticeship is completed, **Journey-work,** work done by a journeyman or for hire [Lit 'a day's travel,' Fr *journée—jour*, a day—L *diurnus*]

Joust, jōōst, **Just,** just, *n* the encounter of two knights on horseback at a tournament —*v i* to run in the tilt [O Fr *jouste, joste*—L *juxta*, nigh to]

Jove, jōv, *n* **Jupiter**

Jovial, jō'vi-al, *adj* joyous full of mirth and happiness —*adv* **Jo'vially.** —*ns* **Jovial'ity, Jo'vialness.** [L *Jovialis — Jupiter, Jovis*, Jupiter, a star, which, according to the old astrology, had an especially happy influence on human affairs]

Jow, jow, *v t* and *v i* (*Scot*) to ring, toll —*n* a stroke of a bell

Jowl, jowl, *n* the jaw or cheek (see **Cheek**) [M E forms are *chol, chaul*, corr from *chavel*, and this again from A S *ceaft*, the jaw]

Jowl, jōl, *v t* (*Shak*) Same as **Jole,** to beat

Jowder, jow'der, *n* a fish hawker —Also **Jowter.** [Prob a form of *jolter* See **Jolt**]

Joy, joy, *n* gladness rapture mirth the cause of joy —*v i* to rejoice to be glad to exult —*pr p* joy'ing, *pa p* joyed —*v t* **Joy** (*Milton*), to enjoy —**The Seven Joys of the Virgin**—the Annunciation, the Visitation, the Nativity, the Adoration of the three wise men, the Presentation in the Temple, the Discovery of the child in the Temple amidst the doctors, her Assumption and Coronation —*n* **Joy'ance** (*Spens*), gaiety, festivity —*adj* **Joy'ful,** full of joy very glad, happy, or merry —*adv* **Joy'fully** —*n* **Joy'fulness.**—*adj* **Joy'less,** without joy not giving joy —*adv* **Joy'lessly** —*n* **Joy'lessness** —*adj* **Joy'ous,** full of joy, happiness, or merriment —*adv* **Joy'ously.**—*n* **Joy'ousness** [Fr *joie* (It *gioja*)—L *gaudium—gaudēre*, to rejoice]

Jubilant, jōō'bi lant, *adj* shouting for joy rejoicing uttering songs of triumph —*n.* **Jubilā'tē,** the third Sunday after Easter, so called because the Church Service began on that day with the 66th Psalm, 'Jubilate Deo,' &c. also the 100th Psalm, which in the English Prayer-Book is a canticle used as an alternative for the Benedictus.—*n* **Jubilā'tion,** a shouting for joy the declaration of triumph [L *jubilāre*, to shout for joy Not conn with **Jubilee.**]

Jubilee, jōō'bi lē, *n* the year of release among the Jews every fiftieth year, proclaimed by the sound of a trumpet the celebration of a fiftieth anniversary—e g of a king's accession, a bishop's consecration, &c in the R C Church, a year (every twenty fifth — ordinary jubilee) of indulgence for pilgrims and others, an extraordinary jubilee being specially appointed by the pope any season of great public joy and festivity [Fr *jubilé*—L *jubilæus*—Heb *yōbel*, a trumpet, the blast of a trumpet]

Judaic, jōō dā'ik, **Judaical,** jōō dā'ik al, *adj* pertaining to the Jews —*adv* **Juda'ically** —*v t* **Ju'daise,** to conform to or practise Judaism —*ns* **Judai'ser, Ju'daism,** the doctrines and rites of the Jews conformity to the Jewish rites, **Ju'daist,** one who holds the doctrines of Judaism —*adj* **Judaist'ic,** pertaining to or belonging to Judaism [L *Judaicus—Juda*, Judah, one of the sons of Israel]

Judas, jōō'das, *n* a traitor an opening in a gaol-door, &c —*adj* **Judas-coloured,** red of hair, from the tradition that Judas was red-haired —*ns* **Judas-kiss,** any act of treachery under the guise of kindness (Matt xxvi 48, 49), **Judas-tree,** a tree with rose coloured flowers that appear before the leaves, so called from Judas being said to have hanged himself on one

Judean, jōō dē'an, *adj* belonging to Judea.—*n* a native of Judea

Judge, juj, *v i* to point out or declare what is just or law to hear and decide to pass sentence to compare facts to determine the truth to form or pass an opinion to distinguish —*v t* to hear and determine authoritatively to sentence to decide the merits of to be censorious towards to consider (*B*) to condemn —*n* one who judges a civil officer who hears and settles any cause an arbitrator one who can decide upon the merit of anything in Jewish history, a supreme magistrate having civil and military powers (*pl*) title of 7th book of the Old Testament —*ns* **Judge'ship,** the office of a judge, **Judg'ment,** act of judging the comparing of ideas to elicit truth faculty by which this is done, the reason opinion formed taste sentence condemnation doom, **Judgment-day,** the day on which God will pronounce final judgment on mankind, **Judgment-hall,** a hall where a court of justice meets, **Judgment-seat,** seat or bench in a court from which judgment is pronounced [Fr *juger*—L. *judicāre—jus*, law, and *dicĕre*, to declare]

Judicature, jōō'di kā tūr, *n* profession of a judge power or system of dispensing justice by legal trial jurisdiction a tribunal —*adjs* **Jud'icable,** that may be judged or tried, **Jud'icative,** having power to judge, **Jud'icatory,** pertaining to a judge distributing justice —*n* distribution of justice a tribunal

Judicial, jōō dish'al, *adj* pertaining to a judge or court practised in, or proceeding from a court of justice established by statute —**Judicial Committee,** an offshoot of the Privy-council, forming a court of appeal, **Judicial factor,** in Scotland, an administrator appointed by the courts to manage the estate of some one under some imperfection, **Judicial separation,** the separation of two married persons by order of the Divorce Court —*adv* **Judic'ially** [L. *judicialis*]

Judiciary, jōō-dish'i-ar-i, *n* the judges taken collectively —*adj* pertaining to the courts of law passing judgment. [L *judiciarius*]

Judicious, jōō-dish'us, *adj* according to sound

judgment possessing sound judgment discreet —*n* **Judic'iousness** —*adv* **Judic'iously** [Fr *judicieux*—Low L *judicrosus*—L *judicium*]

Judy, joo'di, *n* Punch's wife in the puppet show [Corr of Judith]

Jug, jug, *n* a large vessel with a swelling body and narrow mouth for liquors —**Stone jug** (*slang*), gaol —*v t* to boil or stew as in a jug —*pr p* jugg'ing, *pa p* jugged —**Jugged hare** (see **Hare**) [Prob a familiar equivalent of Joan or Jenny, and jocularly applied to a drinking vessel, cf Jack and Jill in a like sense]

Jug, jug, *v i* to utter the sound *jug*, as certain birds, esp the nightingale —*n* **Jug-jug** [From the sound]

Juggernaut, jug'er nawt, *n* an idol of the Hindu god Vishnu, beneath whose car devotees were supposed to immolate themselves, hence the 'car of Juggernaut' stands metaphorically for any Moloch of self sacrifice [Sans *Jagannātha*, lord of the world]

Juggins, jug'ginz, *n* a simpleton (*slang*)

Juggle, jug'l, *v i* to joke or jest to amuse by sleight of hand to conjure to practise artifice or imposture —*n* a trick by sleight of hand an imposture —*ns* **Jugg'ler,** one who performs tricks by sleight of hand a trickish fellow, **Jugg'lery,** art or tricks of a juggler legerdemain trickery —*adv* **Jugg'lingly,** in a deceptive manner [O Fr *jogler*—L *joculāri*, to jest—*jocus*, a jest]

Jugular, jug'ū lar, *adj* pertaining to the collar bone, which joins the neck and shoulders —*n* one of the large veins on each side of the neck [L *jugulum*, the collar bone—*jungĕre*, to join]

Juice, jōōs, *n* the sap of vegetables the fluid part of animal bodies —*adjs* **Juice'less, Juic'y** —*n* **Juic'iness** [Fr—L *jus*, broth, lit mixture]

Jujube, jōō'jōōb, *n* a genus of spiny shrubs or small trees, the fruit of which is dried as a sweet meat a lozenge made of sugar and gum [Fr —L *zizyphum*—Gr *zizyphon*—Pers *zīzfūn*, the jujube tree]

Julep, Julap, jōō'lap, *n* a pleasant liquid medicine in which other nauseous medicines are taken [Fr—Sp *julepe*—Ar *jūlāb*—Pers *jūlāb*, *gūl*, a rose, *āb*, water]

Julian, jōōl'yan, *adj* noting the old account of time established by C Julius Cæsar, and used from 46 B C till 1752

Julienne, zhu li en', *n* a clear soup, with shredded herbs or vegetables [Said to be named from Julien, a French cook in Boston]

July, jōō li', *n* the seventh month of the year, so called from Caius Julius Cæsar, who was born in this month

Jumart, jōō'mart, *n* the offspring of a bull and a mare [Fr *jumart*—L *jumentum*, a beast of burden]

Jumble, jum'bl, *v t* to mix confusedly to throw together without order —*v i* to be mixed to gether confusedly to be agitated to jump at, to accept eagerly —*n* a confused mixture —*n* **Jumble-sale,** a charity bazaar of cast off clothing, rubbish, &c [Prob a freq of **Jump**]

Jumblingly, jum'bling li, *adv* in a jumbled or confused manner

Jumbo, jum'bō, *n* and *adj* colossus, colossal [Name of a huge elephant sold in 1882 from the London Zoological Gardens to Mr Barnum the showman]

Jump, jump, *v i* to spring upward, or forward, or both to bound to pass to as by a leap to agree, coincide (*with*) —*v t* to pass by a leap to skip over to cause to start, as game —*pr p* jump'ing, *pa p* jumped —*n* act of jumping a bound, a hazard —*adv* exactly (*Shak*) —*ns* **Jump'er, one** who jumps a long iron drill or borer used in quarries and mines (*pl*) a term applied to certain Welsh Methodists (*c* 1760), who regarded jumping or leaping as a part of divine worship, **Jumping-hare,** a South African rodent, akin to the jerboas, **Jump-seat,** a carriage seat which may be moved backwards or forwards, so as to be used as single or double a carriage with a movable seat, **Counter-jumper,** a draper's shopman —**Jump at,** to embrace with eagerness, **Jump a claim** (*U S*), to take land to which another already holds a claim, **Jump one's bail,** to abscond, forfeiting one's bail, **Jump over,** to disregard, omit, **Jump over the broom-stick,** to make an irregular marriage [From a Teut root seen in Sw dial *gumpa*, Middle High Ger *gumpen*, to jump]

Jump, Jumper, *n* a loose garment overall [More prob a thing to be *jumped* or slipped on, than from Fr *jupe*]

Juncaceous, jun kā'shus, *adj* of or pertaining to the Juncaceæ, a natural order of plants, of which the juncus or rush is the type

Juncate, jungk'āt, *n* Same as **Junket**

Junco, jung'kō, *n* a North American snow bird

Junction, jungk'shun, *n* a joining, a union or combination place or point of union [See **Join**]

Juncture, jungk'tūr, *n* a joining, a union a critical or important point of time [L *junctura*]

June, jōōn, *n* the sixth month, orig of 26 days, but since Julius Cæsar's time of 30 [L *Junius*, the name of the sixth month, prob from root of L *juvenis*, junior]

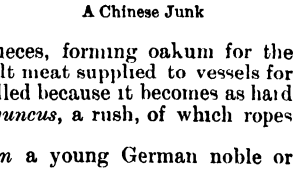
Juneating, an erroneous form of **Jenneting**

Jungermannia, joong ger man'i a, *n* (*bot*) a sub order of Hepaticæ [From a German botanist, Junggermann (1572-1653)]

Jungle, jung'gl, *n* land covered with thick brush wood, &c —*adj* **Jung'ly** —*n* **Jungle-fowl,** a wild species of Gallinæ, the parent of our barn door fowl [Sans *jāngala*, desert]

Junior, jōōn'yur, *adj* younger less advanced —*n* one younger or less advanced —*ns* **Junior'ity, Jun'iorship** —**Junior optime,** a third class honours man at Cambridge, next to Wranglers and Senior Optimes —*n* **Junior-right,** borough English (q v) —**Junior soph,** an undergraduate of the second year at Cambridge [Contr of L *juvenior*, younger—*juvenis*, young]

Juniper, jōō'ni per, *n* an evergreen shrub, the berries of which are used in making gin [L *juniperus*—*juvenis*, young, and *parĕre*, to bring forth]



A Chinese Junk

Junk, jungk, *n* a Chinese vessel, with high fore castle and poop, sometimes of large dimensions and three masts [Port *junco*—Chinese *chwan*, a boat]

Junk, jungk, *n* pieces of old cordage, used for making mats, &c, and when picked to pieces, forming oakum for the seams of ships salt meat supplied to vessels for long voyages, so called because it becomes as hard as old rope [L *juncus*, a rush, of which ropes used to be made]

Junker, yoong'ker, *n* a young German noble or squire

Junket, jung'ket, *n* any sweetmeat, so called from being carried in little baskets made of rushes a stolen entertainment —*v i* to feast in secret —*v t* to feast —*pr p* jun'keting, *pa p* jun'keted

—*n.* **Junk'eting,** a merry feast or entertainment [It *guincata*—L *juncus*, a rush]

Juno, jōō'nō, *n* in Roman mythology, the wife of Jupiter, orig the abstraction of womanhood, and later identified with Hera a queenly woman —*adj* **Junō'nian.**

Junta, jun'ta, *n* a body of men joined or united a Spanish grand council of state [Sp —L *jungere*, to join]

Junto, jun'tō, *n* a body of men joined or united for some secret intrigue a confederacy a cabal or faction (*pl*) **Jun'tos** [From Sp *junta*]

Jupiter, jōō'pi ter, *n* the chief god among the Romans the largest, and next to Venus, the brightest of the planets —**Jupiter's beard,** the house leek [Contr from *Jovis pater* or *Diespiter*, 'Jove father' or 'Heaven father,' from *Jovis* (= Gr *Zeus*, Sans *Dyaus*, A S *Tiw*, Old High Ger *Zio*, L *dies*, *divum*, and sig light, heaven), and *pater*, father]

Jupon, joo pon', *n* a sleeveless jacket or close fitting coat, extending down over the hips a petticoat [Fr *jupon*, *jupe*, a petticoat]

Jurassic, jōō ras'sik, *adj* (*geol*) one of the three divisions of the Mesozoic rocks, including the Lias and Oolites, and so called from its well developed strata in the Jura Mountains

Juridical, jōō rid'ik al, *adj* relating to the distribution of justice pertaining to a judge used in courts of law —*adv* **Jurid'ically** [L *juri dicus*—*jus*, *juris*, law, and *dicere*, to declare]

Jurisconsult, jōō ris kon'sult, *n* one who is consulted on the law a lawyer who gives opinions on cases put to him a jurist [L *jus*, *juris*, law, and *consultus*—*consultere*, to consult]

Jurisdiction, jōō ris dik'shun, *n* the distribution of justice legal authority extent of power district over which any authority extends —*adjs* **Jurisdic'tional, Jurisdic'tive** [Fr —L *juris dictio* See **Just** and **Diction**]

Jurisprudence, jōō ris prōō'dens, *n* the science or knowledge of law —*adj* **Jurispru'dent,** understanding or learned in law —*n* one who is learned in law [Fr —L *jurisprudentia*—*jus*, *juris*, law, and *prudentia*, knowledge See **Just** and **Prudence**]

Jurist, jōō'rist, *n* one who professes or is versed in the science of law, esp the Roman or civil law a civilian [Fr *juriste*]

Juror, jōō'rur, **Juryman,** jōō'ri man, *n* one who serves on a jury [Fr *jureur*]

Jury, jōō'ri, *n* a body of not less than twelve men, selected and sworn, as prescribed by law, to declare the truth on evidence before them a committee for deciding prizes at a public exhibition —*n* **Jury-box,** the place in which the jury sit during a trial [Fr *juré*, sworn—*jurer*—L *jurāre*, to swear]

Jurymast, jōō'ri mast, *n* a temporary mast erected in a ship instead of one lost or destroyed —*adj* **Jury-rigged,** rigged in a temporary way —*n* **Jury-rudder,** a temporary rudder for one lost [Not *injury mast*, but O Fr *ajurie*, aid—L *adjutāre*, to aid]

Jus, jus, *n* law right —**Jus civile,** the civil law, **Jus divinum,** the divine right of kings, **Jus gentium,** law of nations, **Jus mariti,** the right of a husband, **Jus naturale,** the law of nature, the common sense of justice, **Jus primæ noctis,** the alleged right of a feudal superior to deflower a young bride

Just, just, *n* a tilt [Same as **Joust.**]

Just, just, *adj* lawful upright exact· regular true righteous —*adv* precisely, almost exactly, very lately, quite (*coll*) barely [Fr —L *justus* —*jus*, law]

Juste milieu, zhust mē lye', the just or golden mean [Fr]

Justice, jus'tis, *n* quality of being just integrity impartiality desert retribution a judge a magistrate —*ns* **Jus'ticeship,** office or dignity of a justice or judge, **Justic'iary, Justic'iar,** an administrator of justice a chief justice —**High Court of Justiciary,** the supreme criminal court of justice in Scotland, **Justice of the peace** (abb J P), an inferior magistrate, **Lord Chief-justice,** the chief judge of the King's (or Queen's) Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, **Lord Justice-clerk,** the Scottish judge ranking next to the Lord Justice general, presiding over the Outer House or Second Division of the Court of Session, vice president of the High Court of Justiciary, **Lord Justice-general,** the highest judge in Scotland, called also the Lord President of the Court of Session, **Justices' justice,** a term sarcastically applied to the kind of justice sometimes administered by the unpaid and amateur magistracy of England [Fr —L *justitia*]

Justify, jus'ti fī, *v t* to make just to prove or show to be just or right to vindicate to absolve —*pr p* jus'tifying, *pa p* jus'tified —*adj* **Justifi'able,** that may be justified or defended —*n* **Justifi'ableness** —*adv* **Justifi'ably** —*n* **Justificā'tion,** vindication absolution a plea of sufficient reason for —**Justification by faith,** the doctrine that men are justified by faith in Christ, and not by works —*adjs* **Jus'tificātive, Jus'tificātory,** having power to justify —*n* **Jus'tifier,** one who defends, or vindicates he who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment [Fr —L *justificāre*—*justus*, just, and *facĕre*, to make]

Justle, jus'l, *v t* Same as **Jostle**

Justly, just'li, *adv* in a just manner equitably uprightly accurately by right

Justness, just'nes, *n* equity propriety exactness

Jut, jut, *v i* to shoot forward to project —*pr p* jutt'ing, *pa p* jutt'ed —*adv* **Jutt'ingly,** projectingly [A form of **Jet**]

Jute, jōōt, *n* the fibre of an Indian plant resembling hemp, used in the manufacture of coarse bags, mats, &c [Orissa *jhot*, Sans *jhat*]

Jutty, jut'i, *n* a projecting part of a building a pier, a jetty —*v t* and *v i* (*Shak*) to jut [See **Jut**]

Juvenal, jōō've nal, *n* (*Shak*) a youth [L *juvenalis*, young]

Juvenescent, jōō-ven es'ent, *adj* becoming young —*n* **Juvenesc'ence.** [L *juvenescens*—*juvenesco*, to grow young]

Juvenile, jōō've nīl, or nil, *adj* young pertaining or suited to youth puerile —*n* a young person a book written for such an actor who plays youthful parts —*ns* **Ju'venileness, Juvenil'ity.** [Fr —L *juvenilis*—*juvenis*, young, akin to Sans *juwan*, young, and *djuna*, sportive]

Juxtaposition, juks ta po zish'un, *n* a placing or being placed near contiguity [L *juxta*, near, and **Position.**]

Jymold, jī'mold, *adj* (*Shak*), Same as **Gimmal.**



the eleventh letter in our alphabet, its symbol derived from the Egyptian hieroglyphic picture of a bowl When taken over by the Phœnicians, the letter was called *kaph*, 'the hand,' and it was transmitted to Greece (*kappa*), and thence into the primitive alphabet of Italy It was not used in classical Latin, since after the invention of *g* it was superfluous, the letter *c* having acquired precisely the same sound, that of the sharp guttural mute, which is formed by raising the tongue to the back of the palate Hence this sound came to be denoted by *c* in the Latin alphabet and in all the alphabets derived directly from it, such as Italian, French, and Spanish, while the symbol *k* was retained in the alphabets directly or remotely influenced by the Greek, such as Coptic, Russian, Runic, Gothic, and German In the southern shires of England, *c* was at first universal, *k* being unknown before the 12th century In the northern or Anglian shires, which possessed the runes, *k* is found in very early MSS After the Norman Conquest the phonetic power of *c* became uncertain, owing to the introduction of its French value of *s* in such words as *city*, and hence the use of *k* began to spread southwards, used first before the vowels *e* and *i* where the value of *c* was most ambiguous (*chem*) the symbol for potassium (*math*) generally a constant coefficient also a unit vector perpendicular to *i* and *j* as a mediæval numeral, 250

Kaaba, kä'bà, or kā'a ba, *n* Same as **Caaba** (q v)

Kabala, kab'a la, *n* Same as **Cabala.**

Kabyle, ka bīl', *n* one of a branch of the great Berber race of North Africa a dialect of Berber spoken by many of the Kabyles [Fr – Ar *Qabāil*, pl of *qabīla*, a tribe]

Kaddish, kad'ish, *n* a Jewish form of thanksgiving and prayer, used at funerals, &c [Heb]

Kadi, kā'di, *n* Same as **Cadi.**

Kafir, kaf'ir, *n* one of a native race of SE Africa — **Kafir bread,** the pith of a South African plant, **Kafir corn,** Indian millet or durra [Ar *Kafir*, unbeliever]

Kaftan Same as **Caftan.**

Kaiak. Same as **Kayak**

Kail, kāl, *n* a ninepin [Cf Dut and Ger *kegel*]

Kain, kān, *n* in old Scots law, rent paid in kind, e g in poultry, to a landlord

Kainite, kī'nīt, *n* a hydrated compound of the chlorides and sulphates of magnesium and potassium, used as a fertiliser [From Gr *kainos*, new]

Kainozoic. Same as **Cainozoic.**

Kaiser, kī'zer, *n* an emperor, esp of Germany and Austria —*n* **Kai'sership** [Ger —L. *Cæsar*]

Kale, Kail, kāl, *n* a cabbage with open curled leaves broth of which kale is a chief ingredient —*ns* **Kale'-runt,** a cabbage stem, **Kail'-yard,** a kitchen garden —**Kailyard-school,** a group of writers of stories of humble Scotch country life—S R Crockett, Ian Maclaren, &c [**Cole**]

Kaleidophone, ka-lī'do fōn, *n* an instrument consisting of a rod or thin plate with a knob at the end, for showing the curves corresponding with the musical notes produced by the vibrations [Gr *kalos*, beautiful, *eidos*, form, and *phōnē*, sound]

Kaleidoscope, ka lī'do skōp, *n* an optical toy in which we see an endless variety of beautiful colours and forms —*adj* **Kaleidoscop'ic.** [Gr *kalos*, beautiful, *eidos*, form, and *skopein*, to see]

Kalendar, Kalends = **Calendar, Calends**

Kalevala, kal-e-vä'là, *n* the great Finnish epic, written in eight syllabled trochaic verse from which Longfellow's *Hiawatha* is imitated, taken down from the lips of the peasantry and pieced together by Dr Lonnrot of Helsingfors in 1835, in extended form (22,793 verses) in 1849 [Finnish, lit 'home of a hero,' *kaleva*, a hero, *-la*, denoting place]

Kalif, kā'lif, *n* Same as **Calif.**

Kalmia, kal'mi a, *n* a genus of North American evergreen shrubs, including the American mountain laurel [From Peter Kalm, botanist, a pupil of Linnæus]

Kalmuck, kal'muk, *n* a member of a Mongolian race —Also **Cal'muck.** [Russ]

Kalong, ka long', *n* a large fruit eating bat [East Ind]

Kalotype. Same as **Calotype**

Kalpa, kal'pa, *n* a day of Brahma, a period of 4320 million years —Also **Cal'pa.** [Sans, 'formation']

Kam, kam, *adj* (*Shak*) crooked

Káma, kā'ma, *n* the Hindu god of love —Also **Kámadeva.**

Kames, kāmz, *n pl* (*geol*) banks and ridges of gravel, sand, &c, associated with the glacial deposits of Scotland—the same as *åsar* (q v) and *eskar*

Kami, kä'mi, *n* a Japanese term for a lord, for any of the national gods, demi gods, or deified heroes, or any of their supposed descendants as the mikados and the imperial family [Japanese, 'superior']

Kamptulicon, kamp tū'li-kon, *n* a floorcloth made of ground cork and caoutchouc [Gr *kamptein*, to bend]

Kanaka, ka nak'a, *n* a Hawaiian or Sandwich Islander one of the native labourers brought (often kidnapped) from the Pacific islands, on engagement for a certain fixed number of years, to Australia, &c [Hawaiian, 'a man']

Kangaroo, kang gai ōō', *n* a large marsupial mammal of Australia, remarkable for the length of its hind legs and its power of leaping [The native name]

Kantian, kan'shi an, *adj* pertaining to the doctrines of, or belonging to the great German philosopher, Immanuel Kant (1724–1804) —*ns* **Kant'ism,** the doctrines or philosophy of Kant, **Kant'ist,** a disciple or follower of Kant

Kanuck, ka nuk', *n* (*U S*) a Canadian —Also **Canuck'.** [Ind]

Kaolin, ka'o lin, *n* same as **China clay** [From the mountain Kao ling ('high ridge') in China, whence the clay is procured]

Kapellmeister, ka pel'mīs'ter, *n* the director of an orchestra or choir, esp the band of a ruling prince in Germany [Ger *kapelle*, chapel, orchestra, *meister*, master]

Kapnography, kap nog'ra fi, *n* the art of producing decorative designs on a smoked surface with a fine point, shading by successive deposits of carbon from a flame, fixed by varnish —*adj* **Kapnograph'ic.** [Gr *kapnos*, smoke, *graphia*, *graphein*, to write]

Karaite, kā'ra īt, *n* one of a stricter sect of Jews who cling to the literal interpretation of Scripture itself as against oral tradition [Heb *karaīm*, readers, *kara*, to read]

Karma, kar'ma, *n* the Buddhist conception of the quality of actions, including both merit and demerit, determining the future condition of all sentient beings by a sort of virtue inherent in the nature of things—by the blind and unconscious but inevitable concatenation of cause and effect the theory of inevitable consequence generally the result of the actions of a life —*adj* **Kar'mic.** [Sans *karma*, work]

Karmathian, kär mā'thi an, *n* a member of a pantheistic socialistic Mohammedan sect which

arose in Turkey about the close of the 9th century [From *Karmat*, its founder]

Karroo, ka rōō', *n* a generic name given to the high barren plains of Cape Colony —Also **Karoo'** [Hottentot *karusa*, hard]

Katabolism, kat ab'ol izm, *n* (*biol*) the discharging or disruptive process to which protoplasm is constantly subject—the opposite of *anabolism*, the upbuilding, constructive process —Also **Catab'olism.** [Gr *katabolē*, *kataballein*, to throw down]

Katydid, kā ti did', *n* an American insect akin to the grasshopper [Imitation of its note]

Kauri-pine, kow'ri pīn, *n* a splendid forest tree of New Zealand, yielding the well known kauri gum, a resin used in making varnish

Kava, kä'va, *n* *Piper methysticum*, also the narcotic drink prepared from it —Otherwise **Ava** (q v)

Kavass, ka vas', *n* an armed man attendant on a person of distinction in Turkey —Also **Cavass'.** [Turk *qawas*]

Kaw Same as **Caw.**

Kayak, ka'yak, *n* a canoe used in Greenland, made of seal skins stretched on a frame

Kea, kē'a, *n* a New Zealand parrot that kills sheep [Maori]

Keb, keb, *v i* (*Scot*) to cast a lamb prematurely — *n* a ewe which has cast its lamb a sheep louse or tick

Kebbie, keb'i, *n* (*Scot*) a cudgel

Kebbock, keb'uk, *n* (*Scot*) a cheese —Also **Kebbuck** [Gael *cabag*, a cheese]

Keck, kek, *v i* to retch, feel loathing

Keckle, kek'l, *v t* to preserve or protect by binding with old rope or chains, as a cable —*pr p* keck'ling, *pa p* keck'led

Kecksy, kek'si, *n* the dry stalk of the hemlock or other umbelliferous plants (*Shak*) the hemlock —Older, **Kex** = *kecks* [W *cecys* (pl), reeds, canes, *cegid*, hemlock]

Kedge, kej, *n* a small anchor for keeping a ship steady, and for warping the ship —*v t* to move by means of a kedge, to warp —*n* **Kedg'er,** a kedge [Scand Cf Sw prov *keka*, to drive slowly]

Kedjeree, kej'e rē, *n* a mess of rice, cooked with butter and the dholl pea, flavoured with spice, shred onion, &c, common all over India, and often served at Anglo Indian breakfast tables [Hind *khichrī*]

Keech, kēch, *n* (*Shak*) a lump of fat or tallow [A corruption of **Cake**]

Keek, kēk, *v i* (*Scot*) to peep —*n* a peep [M E *kyken*, cf Dut *kyken*, Ger *kucken*]

Keel, kēl, *n* the part of a ship extending along the bottom from stem to stern, and supporting the whole frame a low flat-bottomed boat a Tyne coal barge a ship generally (*bot*) the lowest petals of the corolla of a papilionaceous flower —*v t* or *v i* to plough with a keel, to navigate to turn keel upwards —*n* **Keel'age,** dues for a keel or ship in port —*adj* **Keeled** (*bot*), keel shaped having a prominence on the back —*v t* **Keel'haul,** to punish by hauling under the keel of a ship by ropes from the one side to the other to treat a subordinate in a galling manner [A S *ceól*, a ship, Ger and Dut *kiel*, prob confused with Ice *kiolr*, the keel of a ship]

Keel, kēl, *v t* (*Shak*) to cool [A S *cēlan*, to chill, to be cold]

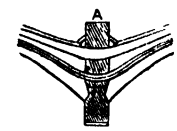
Keel, kēl, *n*. (*Scot*) red chalk, ruddle —*v t* to mark with ruddle [Prob Gael *cul*, ruddle]

Keelie, kē'li, *n* (*Scot*) the kestrel a street Arab or young rough [Imitative]

Keeling, kē'ling, *n* (*Scot*) a codfish

Keelivine, kē'li vīn, *n* (*Scot*) a lead pencil.—Also **Keelyvine.** [See **Keel, ruddle**, further ety. dub]

Keelson, Kelson, kel'sun, *n* an inner keel placed right over the outer keel of a ship, and securely fastened thereto [Sw *kolsvin*, Norw *kjolsvill*, the latter syllable = Ger *schwelle*, Eng **Sill.**]



A, Keelson

Keen, kēn, *adj* eager sharp, having a fine edge piercing acute of mind penetrating intense —*adv* **Keen'ly.**—*n* **Keen'ness.** [A S. *céne*, Ger *kuhn*, bold, Ice *kœnn*, wise It is from the same root as *ken* and *can*, the orig sense being able or knowing]

Keen, kēn, *n* a lamentation over the dead —*v i* to wail over the dead —*n* **Keen'er,** a professional mourner [Ir *caoine*]

Keep, kēp, *v t* to have the care of to guard to maintain to manage to have in one's service to hold for one's own use or enjoyment to remain in to adhere to to practise not to lose to maintain hold upon to restrain from departure to preserve in a certain state to maintain to fulfil —*v i* to remain in any position or state to remain fresh to last or endure to continue to adhere to have rooms at college (Cambridge) —*pr p* keep'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* kept —*n* that which keeps or protects subsistence food the innermost and strongest part of a castle, the donjon a stronghold —*ns* **Keep'er,** an attendant, manager, owner a gamekeeper socket, guard ring, **Keep'ership,** office of a keeper, **Keep'ing,** care custody charge maintenance, support (*Shak*) just proportion, harmony (*paint*) due proportion of light and shade, **Keeping-room,** a sitting room, parlour, **Keep'sake,** something given to be kept for the sake of the giver—the name used often to be applied to the annuals or sumptuous gift books so much in vogue about 1830 —**Keep an act,** to hold an academical disputation, **Keep an eye on, Keep company, one's countenance, chapel, counsel, distance, hours, house, one's hand in, the peace,** &c (see the nouns), **Keep at it,** to persist in anything, **Keep back,** to withhold keep down, to repress (see also **Dark**), **Keep body and soul together,** to maintain life, **Keep down,** to restrain, **Keep from,** to abstain from to remain away from; **Keep going** in a thing, to keep one supplied with it, **Keep in,** to prevent from escaping to confine a pupil in the school room after school hours to conceal to restrain, **Keep in with,** to maintain the confidence or friendship of some one, **Keep off,** to hinder from approaching or making an attack, **Keep the breath to cool one's porridge,** to confine attention to one's own affairs, **Keep the powder dry,** to keep one's energies ready for action, **Keep to,** to stick closely to to confine one's self to, **Keep under,** to hold down in restraint, **Keep up,** to retain one's strength or spirit to support, prevent from falling to continue, to prevent from ceasing to maintain in good condition. [A S *cépan*, orig to traffic, hence to store up, keep—*ceap*, price See **Cheap.**]

Keeve, kēv, *n* a large tub [A S *cyfe*, vat]

Keg, keg, *n* a small cask or barrel. [Ice *kaggi*, a cask]

Kelp, kelp, *n*. the calcined ashes of seaweed, once used in making glass. [Ety unknown]

Kelpie, Kelpy, kel'pi, *n* a Scottish water sprite in the form of a horse [Ety dub]

Kelson Same as **Keelson.**

Kelt, kelt, *n* a salmon that has just spawned.

Kelt, Keltic. Same as **Celt, Celtic.**

Kemb, kem, *v t*. (*Dryden*) to comb. [A S *cembas*, to comb.]

Kemp, kemp, *n* (*arch*) a champion (*Scot*) a contest in work, &c —*v i* to strive for mastery —*ns* **Kemper, Kempery-man,** a champion, a knight errant, prob for *kemping-man* [A S *cempa*, a warrior See **Champion.**]

Ken, ken, *v t* to know (*arch*) to see and recognise at a distance —*n* range of knowledge or sight —*n* **Kenn'ing** (*Bacon*), range of vision (*Scot*) a small portion —*adj* **Ken'speckle** (*Scot*), conspicuous —Also **Ken'speck.** [Ice *kenna*, orig, to cause to know See **Can** and **Know**]

Ken, ken, *n* a house [Thieves' cant, perh identical with Persian *khān*, a caravanserai, not conn with **Kennel**]

Kendal-green, ken'dal grēn, *n* green cloth for foresters made at Kendal in Westmorland

Kennel, ken'el, *n* a house for dogs a pack of hounds the hole of a fox, &c. a haunt —*v t* to keep in a kennel —*v i* to live in a kennel —*pr p* kenn'elling, *pa p* kenn'elled [Norm Fr *kenil* (Fr *chenil*)—L *canile—canis*, a dog]

Kennel, ken'el, *n* the water course of a street a gutter [A form of **Canal**]

Kennel-coal Same as **Cannel-coal**

Kenosis, ken ō'sis, *n* the self-limitation on the part of the Logos in the act of incarnation, his emptying of himself, or his laying aside not only his divine attributes, but even his divine self consciousness, only to be fully recovered at the ascension —*adj* **Kenot'ic** [Gr, from the phrase in Phil ii 6, 7, 'who, being in the form of God *emptied himself* (ἑαυτὸν ἐκένωσε), taking the form of a servant']

Kent, kent, *n* (*Scot.*) a pole, pike —*v i* to propel a boat by a pole [Prob a variant of the verb **Cant.**]

Kentish-fire, kent'ish fīr, *n* rounds of noisy applause at political meetings [Originated at anti Catholic demonstrations in Kent, 1828–29]

Kentish-rag, kent'ish rag, *n* a rough fossiliferous limestone found in Kent

Kep, kep, *v t* (*Scot*) to catch [M E *keppen*, conn with **Keep**]

Kephalic. Same as **Cephalic.**

Kepi, kep'i, *n* a flat topped forage cap with a straight peak [Fr *képi*]

Keplerian, kep lē'ri an, *adj* pertaining to the great German astronomer, Johann Kepler (1571–1630) —For **Kepler's laws,** see **Law.**

Kept, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Keep**

Keramic Same as **Ceramic**

Kerasine, ker'a sin, *adj* like or made of horn [Gr *keras*, a horn]

Kerbstone, kerb'stōn, *n* a form of **Curbstone**

Kerchief, ker'chif, *n* (*orig*) a square piece of cloth worn by women to cover the head any loose cloth used in dress —*adjs* **Ker'chiefed, Ker'chieft.** [M E *couerchef*—O Fr *covrechef* (Fr *couvrechef*) —*covrir*, to cover, *chef*, the head See **Cover** and **Chief.**]

Kermes, ker'mēz, *n* a dye stuff which consists of the bodies of the females of a species of coccus [Pers *qirmiz*, from Sans *krimija*, born of a worm —*krimi*, a worm, and *jan*, to produce]

Kermess, ker'mes, *n* a wake or fair in the Low Countries [Dut *kermis—kerk*, church, and *mis*, mass]

Kern. See **Quern.**

Kern, kern, *n* (*Scot*) the last sheaf of the harvest a harvest home —Also **Kirn** —*n* **Kern-baby,** an image decorated with blades of corn, &c, carried before reapers at their harvest home [A variant of **Corn.**]

Kern, Kerne, kern, *n* an Irish foot soldier an Irish churl —*adj* **Kern'ish,** clownish [Ir *ceatharnach*, a soldier]

Kernel, ker'nel, *n* anything in a husk or shell the substance in the shell of a nut the seed of a pulpy fruit the important part of anything —*adj* **Kern'elly,** full of or resembling kernels. [A S *cyrnel—corn*, grain, and dim suffix *el*, Ger *kern*, a grain See **Corn** and **Grain**]

Kerosene, ker'o sēn, *n* an oil obtained from bituminous coal, used for lamps, &c. [Gr *kēros*, wax]

Kersey, ker'zi, *n* a coarse woollen cloth [Perh from Kersey in Suffolk, where a woollen trade was once carried on]

Kerseymere, ker'zi mēr, or ker-zi mer', *n* a twilled cloth of the finest wools [A corr of **Cassimere, Cashmere.**]

Kerve, kėrv, *v t* (*Spens*) a form of **Carve**

Kesar, kē'zar, *n* Same as **Kaiser**

Kestrel, kes'trel, *n* a small species of falcon like the sparrow hawk [O Fr *quercerelle*—L *quer quedula*]

Ket, ket, *n* (*Scot*) carrion [Ice *kjot*]

Ket, ket, *n* matted wool [Scot]

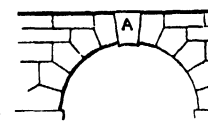
Ketch, kech, *n* a small two masted vessel, generally used as a yacht or as a bomb vessel [Corr from Turk *qaiq*, a boat, skiff, whence also Fr *caique*]

Ketchup, kech'up, *n* a sauce for flavouring soups, meats, &c, flavoured with mushrooms, tomatoes, &c —Also **Catch'up, Cat'sup** [East Ind *kitjap*]

Kettle, ket'l, *n* a vessel of metal, for heating or boiling liquids a cavity like a kettle in rock, sand, &c (*Shak*) kettledrum —**A kettle of fish,** or **A pretty kettle of fish,** a task of great difficulty, an awkward mess—most prob in this sense connected with **Kiddle** —*n* **Kett'ledrum,** a musical instrument now used chiefly in orchestras, and in cavalry bands, consisting of a hollow brass hemisphere with a parchment head, sounded by soft headed elastic drumsticks a tea party [A S *cetel*, Ger *kessel*, Goth *katils*, all perh borrowed from L *catillus*, dim of *catinus*, a deep cooking vessel]

Kex, keks, *n* the dry stalk of the hemlock or other umbelliferous plants [See **Kecksy**]

Key, kē, *n* an instrument for shutting or opening a lock that by which something is screwed or turned the middle stone of an arch a piece of wood let into another piece crosswise to prevent warping (*mus*) one of the small levers in musical instruments for producing notes the fundamental note of a piece of music that which explains a mystery a book containing answers to exercises, &c —*ns* **Key board,** the keys or levers in a piano or organ arranged along a flat board, **Key-bugle,** a bugle with keys, having a compass of two octaves including semitones, **Key'hole,** the hole in which a key of a door, &c is inserted, **Key'note,** the key or fundamental note of a piece of music any central principle or controlling thought, **Key-pin,** the pivot on which a pipe key turns a pin serving as fulcrum for a key of an organ, &c, **Key-plate,** the escutcheon around a keyhole, **Key-ring,** a ring for holding a bunch of keys, **Key-seat,** a groove for receiving a key, to prevent one piece of machinery from turning on another, **Key'stone,** the middle stone of an arch the chief element in any system —*adjs* **Key-cold** (*Shak*), cold as a metal key, lifeless, **Keyed,** furnished with keys, as a musical instrument set to a particular key, as a tune —**Power of the keys,** the power to loose and bind—a special authority conferred by Christ on Peter (Matt xvi 19), or Peter in conjunction with the other apostles, and claimed by the popes as the alleged successors to St Peter in particular Others explain it as belonging only to the apostles



A, Keystone

themselves, as descending to the bishops and clergy of the Christian church, or as belonging to all Christ's disciples alike, **To have the key of the street** (*coll*), to be locked out, to be homeless [A S *cæg*, a key, Old Fris *kei*, *kai*]

Key, kē, *n* (*Dryden*) Same as **Quay**

Key, kē, *n* a low island near the coast —Also **Cay**

Keys, kēz, *n pl* a contraction of **House of Keys**, a house of 24 representatives in the Isle of Man [Manx *kiare as feed*, four-and twenty]

Khaki, ka'kē, *adj* dust coloured —*n* a light, yellowish drab cloth, used for Anglo Indian uniforms, and in 1900 by the Imperial troops [From an Indian word *khākī*, dusty]

Khamsin, kam sēn', *n* a hot S W wind in Egypt, blowing 50 days from the middle of March [Ar]

Khan, kan, *n* an eastern inn, a caravansary [Turk —Pers *khāna*, a house, a tent]

Khan, kan, *n* a chief or prince a governor —*n* **Khan'ate**, the dominion of a khan [Pers *khān*, lord, a Tartar word]

Khedive, ked ēv', *n* the title since 1867 of the viceroy of Egypt [Fr —Pers *khadīw*, prince]

Kiaugh, kyach, *n* (*Scot*) care, trouble

Kibble, kib'l, *n* the bucket of a draw well —*n* **Kibble-chain**, the chain for drawing up a bucket

Kibe, kīb, *n* a chilblain [W *cibwst*, from *cib*, a cup, expressive of the swollen or rounded appearance of the disease, and *gwst*, a disease]

Kibitka, ki bit'ka, *n* a Russian wagon [Russ]

Kick, kik, *v t* to hit with the foot —*v i* to thrust out the foot with violence to show opposition or resistance (of a gun) to recoil violently (see also **Bullet**) (*print*) to work a press by impact of the foot on a treadle —*n* a blow with the foot the turn of kicking the ball at football, the person who kicks or kicks off the recoil of a gun (*slang*) fashion —*adj* **Kick'able** —*ns* **Kick'er**, one who kicks, esp a horse, **Kick-off**, the first kick in a game of football, **Kick-up**, a disturbance —**Drop kick**, a kick made as the ball, dropped from the hand, rebounds from the ground, **Place kick**, a kick made when the ball is lying on the ground, **To kick over the traces**, to throw off control, **Kick**, or **strike the beam**, to rise, as the lighter scale of a balance, so as to strike against the beam—hence, to be of little weight or importance, **Kick the bucket** (see **Bucket**), **Kick up a dust** or **row**, to create a disturbance [M E *kiken*—W *cicio*, to kick]

Kickshaws, kik'shawz, *n* something uncommon or fantastical that has no name (*cook*) a fantastical dish [Corr of Fr *quelque chose*, something]

Kicksy-wicksy, kik'si wik'si, *adj* flickering, uncertain —*n* applied once in Shak (*All's Well*, II iii 297) to a wife

Kid, kid, *n* a young goat (*slang*) a child, esp a boy (*pl*) gloves of kid leather —*adj* made of kid leather or imitation kid leather —*v t* or *v i* to bring forth a goat —*pr p* kidd'ing, *pa p* kidd'ed —*ns* **Kid-fox** (*Shak*), a young fox, **Kid'ling**, a young kid [Dan *kid*, cf Ice *kidh*, Ger *kitze*, a young goat]

Kid, kid, *n* a small tub —Also **Kit**.

Kid, kid, *n* a fagot, a bundle of sticks [Prob from W *cidys*, fagots]

Kid, kid, *v t* and *v i* to hoax (*slang*) —Also **Kidd'y** —*n* a deception [Perh conn with *kid*, a child]

Kidderminster, kid'er min ster, *n* a kind of carpet (*two ply* or *ingrain carpet*), from the town where originally made

Kiddle, kid'l, *n* a stake fence set in a stream for catching fish —Also **Kid'el**, **Kett'le** [O Fr *kidel*, *cuidel*—Low L *kidellus*, cf Bret *kidel*]

Kidnap, kid'nap, *v t* to steal, as a human being —*pr p* kid'napping, *pa t* and *pa p* kid'napped —*n* **Kid'napper.** [Vulgar *kid* (old thieves' cant, *kinchin*—Ger *kindchen*), a child, and vulgar *nab*, to steal]

Kidney, kid'ni, *n* one of two flattened glands, on each side of the loins, which secrete the urine temperament, humour, disposition—hence, sort or kind, as in 'of the same kidney,' &c —*ns* **Kid'neybean**, a kind of bean shaped like a kidney, **Kidney-vetch**, a genus of leguminous plants, containing a number of shrubby and herbaceous plants, the only British species being called Lady's Fingers, **Kidney-wort**, a plant of the genus Saxifrage [M E *kidnere*—Ice *kviðr*, the womb, belly, and Ice *nýra* (Ger *niere*, a kidney)]

Kieselguhr, kē'zl gūr, *n* the mineral remains of a species of algæ, used in the manufacture of dynamite [Ger —*kiesel*, flint, *guhr*, fermentation]

Kilderkin, kil'der kin, *n* a small barrel a liquid measure of 18 gallons [Old Dut *kindeken*, *kinneken* (Scot *kinken*), dim of Dut *kind*, a child]

Kill, kil, *v t* to put to death, to slay to nullify or neutralise, to weaken or dilute, to render inactive —*n* the act of killing, as game —*ns* **Kill'er**, one who kills, a slaughterer or butcher a club for killing fish a ferocious delphinid which sometimes attacks the whale, **Kill-courtesy** (*Shak*), a discourteous, boorish person —*n* and *adj* **Kill-joy**, a man sport, austere —*p adj* **Kill'ing**, depriving of life destructive deadly, irresistible completely fascinating —**Killing times**, the days of the persecution of the Covenanters, **Kill by inches**, by gradual means, as by torture, **Kill off**, to exterminate, **Kill time**, to consume spare time, as with amusements, &c, **Kill two birds with one stone**, to effect one thing by the way, or by the same means with which another thing is done, **Kill up**, to exterminate (*Shak*), **To do a thing to kill**, in an irresistible manner [M E *killen* or *cullen*—Ice *kolla*, to hit on the head—*kollr*, the head, or perh a doublet of **Quell**]

Killdee, kil'dē, *n* the largest variety of North American ring plover [Imitative of its cry]

Killogie, ki lō'gi, *n* (*Scot*) the furnace of a kiln

Kilmarnock, kil mar'nok, *n* a kind of closely woven broad bonnet, having a peak of the same material at the top, originally made at Kilmarnock —**Kilmarnock cowl**, a kind of nightcap

Kiln, kil, *n* a large oven in which corn, bricks, hops, &c are dried bricks placed for burning —*v t* **Kiln-dry**, to dry in a kiln —*n* **Kiln-hole**, the mouth of a kiln [A S *cyln* (Ice *kylna*, a drying house for corn)—L *culina*, a kitchen]

Kilogramme, kil'o gram, *n* a French measure of weight, equal to 1000 grammes, or 2¼ lb avoirdupois [Lit '1000 grammes'—Gr *chilioi*, 1000, and *gramma*, a weight]

Kilometre, kil'o mē tr, *n* a French measure, being 1000 metres, or nearly ⅝ of a mile [Fr —Gr *chilioi*, 1000, and *metron*, a measure See **Metre**]

Kilt, kilt, *n* a kind of short petticoat or plaited skirt, forming part of the Highland dress —*v t* (*Scot*) to truss up —*adj* **Kilt'ed**, dressed in a kilt [Northern Eng *kilt*, to tuck up, from Dan *kilte*, to tuck up, cf Ice *kilting*, a skirt]

Kilt, kilt (*Spens*), *pa p* of **Kill**.

Kimbo, kim'bo, *n* Same as **Akimbo**

Kin, kin, *n* persons of the same family relatives relationship affinity —*adj* related —*adj* **Kin'less**, without relations —**Next of kin**, the relatives (lineal or collateral) of a deceased person, among whom his personal property is distributed if he dies intestate, **Of kin**, of the same kin [A S *cynn*, Ice *kyn*, Goth *kuni*, family, race, from a root *gan*, to beget, found in L *genus*, Gr *genos* See **Genus**, also **Kind**, **Kindred**, **King**.]

Kinchin, kin'chin, *n* a child in thieves' slang — **Kinchin lay**, the robbing of children —*n* **Kinchin-mort**, a child, generally a girl [See **Kidnap**]

Kincob, kin'kob, *n* a rich silk stuff made in India

Kind, kīnd, *n* those of kin, a race sort or species, a particular variety nature style, method of action, character produce, as distinguished from money —*adj* having the feelings natural for those of the same family disposed to do good to others benevolent —*n* **Kind'ness** — *adj* **Kind-hearted.** —*n* **Kind-heartedness.** — *adj* **Kind'less** (*Shak*), destitute of kindness, unnatural —**In kind**, payment in goods instead of money, **In a kind**, in a way, to some extent, **Kind of** (*coll*), somewhat, to some extent—used adverbially with adjectives and even verbs, **To do one's kind**, to act according to one's nature (*Shak*) [A S *cynde—cynn*, **Kin**]

Kind, kīnd, *v t* to beget (*Spens*) [From **Kin**]

Kindergarten, kin'der gär'tn, *n* an infant school on Froebel's principle (1826), in which object lessons and games figure largely [Ger *kinder*, children, and *garten*, garden]

Kindle, kin'dl, *v t* to set fire to to light to inflame, as the passions to provoke to excite to action —*v i* to take fire to begin to be excited to be roused —*ns* **Kin'dling**, the act of causing to burn the materials for commencing a fire, **Kin'dler** [Scand, Ice *kyndyll*, a torch, conn with **Candle**]

Kindle, kin'dl, *v t* (*Shak*) to bring forth (young) [M E *kindlen—kinde*, **Kind**]

Kindly, kīnd'li, *adj* (*orig*) belonging to the kind or race natural benevolent —*adv* **Kind'ly** — *n* **Kind'liness.** —*adj* **Kindly-natured**, having a kind disposition —**Kindly tenant** (*Scot*), a tenant of the same stock as his landlord, or who held his lands in succession, from father to son, for several generations

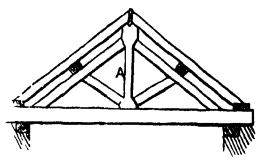
Kindred, kin'dred, *n* (*lit*) state of being of the same family relatives relationship (*pl*) (*B*) families —*adj* related congenial [M E *kin rede*—A S *cynn*, kin, and the suffix *rǽden*, expressing mode or condition]

Kine, kīn, *n pl* (*B*) cows [M E *ky en*, a doubled pl of A S *cú*, a cow, the pl of which is *cy*, cf Scotch *kye*]

Kinematics, kin e mat'iks, *n* the science which treats of motion without reference to force —*adjs* **Kinemat'ic, -al.** [Gr *kinēma, atos*, motion—*kinein*, to move]

Kinetics, ki net'iks, *n* the science which treats of the action of force in producing or changing motion —*adj* **Kinet'ic.** [Gr *kinetikos*, putting in motion—*kinein*, to move]

King, king, *n* the chief ruler of a nation a monarch a playing card having the picture of a king the most important piece in chess a crowned man in draughts one who is pre-eminent among his fellows —*v t* to play king —*fem* **Queen.**—*adjs* **King'less, King'like** —*n* **King-at-arms**, or **King-of-arms**, a chief officer of the Heralds' Colleges, whose designations are, for England, Norroy, Clarencieux, and Garter, for Scotland, Lyon, and for Ireland, Ulster—**King Charles spaniel** (see **Spaniel**) —*ns* **King'crab**, the chief or largest of the crab genus, most common in the Molucca Islands, **King'craft**, the art of governing, mostly in a bad sense, **King'cup**, the buttercup or upright meadow crowfoot, **King'dom**, the state or attributes of a king the territory of a king government a region one of the three grand divisions of Nat. Hist, as the animal, vegetable, or mineral —**Kingdom come** (*slang*), the state after death —*adj* **King'domed** (*Shak*), endowed with kingly power, proud.—*ns.* **King'let, King'ling**, a little or petty king the golden crested wren —*adj* **King'ly**, belonging or suitable to a king royal noble —*adv* **King'ly.**—*ns* **King'lihood, King'liness.**—**King Log**, a do-nothing king, as opp to **King Stork**, one who devours his frog subjects—from Æsop's fable —*n* **King-maker**, one who has the creating of kings in his power —**King Mob**, the vulgar multitude, **King of beasts**, the lion, **King of metals**, gold, **King of the forest**, the oak, **King of terrors**, death —*n* **King-post**, a perpendicular beam in the frame of a roof rising from the tie beam to the ridge — **King's Bench**, the bench or seat of the king one of the high courts of law, so called because the king used to sit there, called Queen's Bench during a queen's reign, **King's counsel**, an honorary rank of barristers —*n* **King's-cushion**, a seat formed by two people's hands —**King's evidence**, a criminal allowed to become a witness against an accomplice —*ns* **King's-evil**, a scrofulous disease or evil formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of the king, **King's-hood**, the second stomach of a ruminant, sometimes humorously for the human stomach, **King'ship**, the state, office, or dignity of a king, **King's-spear**, a plant of the genus Asphodel —**Three kings of Cologne**, the three Wise Men of the East, Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthazar [A S *cyning—cyn*, a tribe, Sans *janaka*, father—root *gan*, to beget, therefore meaning 'father,' the father of a tribe, the 'king of his own kin,' but acc to Skeat, *cyning* = *cyn* (as above) and suffix *-ing*, meaning 'belonging to,' 'son of' the 'tribe,' the elected chief of the people See **Kin**]



A, King post.

Kingfisher, king'fish er, *n* a bird with very brilliant or kingly plumage, which feeds on fish, the halcyon

Kink, kink, *n* a twist in a string, rope, &c —*v i* and *v t* to twist [Dut *kink*]

Kinkajou, kin'ka jōō, *n* a South American quadruped allied to the raccoon

Kinkcough. Same as **Chincough.**

Kino, kē'nō, *n* an astringent vegetable exudation resembling catechu [East Indian]

Kinsfolk, kinz'fōk, *n* folk or people kindred or related to one another —*ns* **Kin'ship**, relationship, **Kins'man**, a man of the same kin or race with another —*fem* **Kins'woman**

Kiosk, ki osk', *n* an eastern garden pavilion a small shop like a sentry box for the sale of papers, &c [Turk —Pers *kushk*]

Kip, kip, *v i* (*Scotch slang*) to play truant

Kip, kip, *n* the skin of a young animal —*n* **Kip-skin**, leather made from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calf-skin and cow hide

Kip, kip, *n* a level or slight incline at the end of an underground way, on which the tubs of coal stand till hoisted up the shaft.

Kip, kip, *n* a house of ill fame —Also **Kip'shop.**

Kippage, kip'āj, *n.* (*Scot*) a fit of temper, a rage

Kipper, kip'er, *n* a male salmon after the spawning season a salmon split open, seasoned, and dried —*v t* to cure or preserve, as a salmon or haddock. [Lit 'spawner'—Dut *kippen*, to hatch, to seize; Norw *kippa*]

Kirbeh, kir'be, *n* a skin for holding water [Ar *qirba*]

Kirk, kerk, *n.* in Scotland, a church—sometimes 'the Kirk' means the established church specially —*ns* **Kirkin**, the first attendance of a pair after marriage, of a magistrate after election; **Kirk-session**, the lowest court in Presbyterian

churches, being the governing body of a particular congregation, **Kirk'ton** (*Scot*), the village in which the parish church stands, **Kirk'yard**, a graveyard [A Northern Eng form of **Church**]

Kirschwasser, kērsh'vas ser, *n* a liqueur made from the wild cherry [Ger, 'cherry water']

Kirtle, ker'tl, *n* a sort of gown or outer petticoat a mantle —*adj* **Kir'tled**. [A S *cyrtel*, Dan *kiortel*, Ice *kyrtill* perh conn with **Skirt** and **Shirt**]

Kismet, kis'met, *n* fate, destiny [Turk *qismet*, Ar *qisma*]

Kiss, kis, *v t* to salute by touching with the lips to treat with fondness to touch gently to collide (of two billiard balls) —*v i* to salute with the lips —*n* a salute with the lips —*ns* **Kiss'er**, **Kissing-comfit**, a perfumed comfit for sweetening the breath, **Kissing-crust**, that part of the upper crust of the loaf, which, while baking, over hangs the edge and touches another, **Kissing-strings**, cap or bonnet strings tied under the chin —**To kiss hands**, to kiss the sovereign's hands on a minister's acceptance of office, **To kiss the book**, to kiss a copy of the New Testament, in England, after taking a legal oath, **To kiss the dust**, to be felled to the ground, to be slain or vanquished, **To kiss the gunner's daughter**, to get a flog ging, tied to the breech of a cannon, **To kiss the rod**, to submit to punishment, **Kiss of peace**, a kiss of greeting exchanged between the members of the early church, a shadow of which survives in the kissing of the pax at high mass [A S *cyssan*, to kiss—*coss*, a kiss, Ger *kussen*, Dan *kys*, allied to **Choose**.]

Kist, kist, *n* (*Scot*) a chest —**Kist o' whistles**, an organ [A S *cist* See **Chest**]

Kistvaen, kist'vā en, *n* a burial chamber made of flat stones, and shaped like a chest [W *cist*, chest, and *maen*, stone]

Kit, kit, *n* a small wooden tub the outfit of necessaries of a soldier, sailor, or mechanic [Old Dut *kitte*, a hooped beer can]

Kit, kit, *n* a small pocket violin [Contracted from A S *cytere* — L *cythara*, a **Guitar**. See **Cithern**]

Kit, kit, *n* a contraction of **Kitten** —*n* **Kit-cat**, a game played with sticks and a small piece of wood called a cat

Kit, kit, *n* a family, in the phrase 'the whole kit' [A variant of **Kith**]

Kitcat, kit'kat, *adj* the name of a Whig London literary club, which existed from 1700 to about 1720, meeting for some time in the house of a pastry cook named Christopher Katt a portrait 36 by 28 inches in size, so called from the portraits of the Kitcat Club painted by Sir G Kneller

Kitchen, kich'en, *n* a room where food is cooked a utensil with a stove for dressing food, &c anything eaten as a relish with bread, potatoes, &c —*v t* (*Shak*) to regale in the cook room to serve as relish to food, to make palatable, to use sparingly, as one would a relish—to make it last — *ns* **Kitch'endom**, the domain of the kitchen, **Kitch'ener**, a person employed in the kitchen a cooking stove, **Kitchen-fee**, the fat which falls from meat in roasting—a perquisite of the cook's, **Kitchen-garden**, a garden where vege tables are cultivated for the kitchen, **Kitchen-knave**, a scullion, **Kitchen-maid**, a maid or servant whose work is in the kitchen, **Kitchen-midden** (Dan *kyokkenmodding*), a prehistoric rubbish heap found in Denmark, the north of Scotland, &c, **Kitchen-physic**, substantial fare (*Milton*), **Kitchen-wench** (*Shak*), a kitchen maid [A S *cicen*, Ger *küche*, Fr *cuisine*, all from L. *coquina—coquĕre*, to cook]

Kite, kit, *n* a rapacious bird of the hawk kind a rapacious person a light frame covered with paper for flying in the air, attached to a long cord, by means of which it is steered a light and lofty sail an accommodation bill, esp a mere paper credit —*n* **Kite-flying**, the dealing in fictitious accommodation paper to raise money [A S *cýta*, cf W *cud*, Bret *kidel*, a hawk]

Kite, kit, *n* (*Scot*) the belly —Also **Kyte** [A S *cwith*, the womb]

Kith, kith, *n* kindred, acquaintance, obsolete except in the phrase **Kith and kin**, acquaintances and relatives [A S *cíð—cunnan*, to know]

Kitten, kit'n, *n* a young cat —*v i* to bring forth young cats —*n* (*Scot*) **Kit'ling**.—*adj* **Kitt'enish**, frolicsome —*v i* **Kitt'le** (*Scot*), to bring forth kittens [M E *kitoun*, dim of **Cat**]

Kittiwake, kit'i wāk, *n* a species of gull, so named from its cry

Kittle, kit'l, *adj* (*Scot*) ticklish, untractable — *v t* (*Scot*) to tickle —*adj* **Kitt'ly**, easily tickled, sensitive —*n* **Kittly-benders** (*Amer*), running on thin bending ice

Kiwi, kē'wi, *n* a bird of the genus Apteryx found in New Zealand

Klang, klang, *n* (*mus*) a complex tone, composed of fundamental and harmonics, as opposed to a simple tone [Ger]

Klepht, kleft, *n* a Greek or Albanian brigand [Gr, from *kleptein*, to steal]

Kleptomania, klep to mā'ni a, *n* a mania for stealing a morbid impulse to secrete things [Gr *kleptein*, to steal, and *mania*, madness.]

Klick. Same as **Click**.

Kloof, kloof, *n* a mountain cleft [South African Dutch]

Knack, nak, *n* a petty contrivance a toy a nice trick dexterity, adroitness [Orig an imitative word, cf Gael *cnac*, Dut *knak*, a crack, Ger *knacken*, to crack]

Knacker, nak'er, *n* anything that knocks (*pl*) castanets or clappers, bones

Knacker, nak'er, *n* a dealer in old horses and dog's meat a collier's horse (*prov*) [From Ice *knakkr*, a saddle]

Knag, nag, *n* a knot in wood a peg —*adj* **Knagg'y**, knotty rugged —*n* **Knagg'iness**, the state of being knaggy [From a root found in Ir and Gael *cnag*, a knot in wood, a knob, cf Dan *knag*, Ger *knagge*]

Knap, nap, *v t* to snap or break with a snapping noise to break in pieces with blows, as stones to bite off, nibble —*pr p* knapp'ing, *pa p* knapped —*ns* **Knapp'er**, one who breaks stones, esp one who breaks up flint flakes for gun flints, **Knapping-hammer** (*Scot*), a hammer for breaking stones [Dut *knappen*, to crack or crush]

Knap, nap, *n* (*Bacon*) a protuberance, a hillock [Conn with **Knob**, **Knop**]

Knapsack, nap'sak, *n* a provision-sack a case for necessaries borne by soldiers and travellers [Dut *knappen*, to crack, eat, and *zak*, a sack]

Knapskull, nap'skul, *n* a helmet [From **Knap**, *n*, and **Skull**.]

Knar, nar, *n* a knot on a tree —*adj* **Knarred**, gnarled

Knave, nāv, *n* a false deceitful fellow a villain a card bearing the picture of a servant or soldier (*Shak*) a boy —*ns* **Knave-bairn**, a male child, **Knav'ery**, dishonesty —*adj* **Knav'ish**, fraudulent villainous —*adv* **Knav'ishly** —*ns* **Knav'ishness**, the quality of being knavish, **Knave-ship** (*Scot*), a certain quantity of grain, the due of the miller [A S *cnafa*, *cnapa*, a boy, a youth, Ger *knabe*, *knappe*]

Knead, nēd, *v t* to work and press together into a mass, as flour into dough to operate upon in massage to mix —*ns* **Knead'er**, **Kneading-**

trough, a trough for kneading [A S *cnedan*, Ice *knoða*, Ger *kneten*, to knead]

Knee, nē, *n* the joint between the thigh and shin bones a piece of timber or metal like a bent knee (*Shak*) a genuflection —*v t* (*Shak*) to kneel to, to go over on one's knees —*adj* **Kneed**, having knees (*bot*) having angular joints like the knee —*ns* **Knee-breeches**, breeches extending just below the knee, as in court dress, **Knee-cap**, the bone above the protuberance of the knee a cap or strong covering for the knees, used chiefly for horses, to save their knees in case of a fall, **Knee-cords**, knee breeches of corduroy —*adjs.* **Knee-crooking**, obsequious fawning, **Knee-deep**, rising to the knees sunk to the knees, **Knee-high**, rising or reaching to the knees —*ns* **Knee-joint**, a joint with two pieces at an angle, so as to be very tight when pressed into a straight line, **Knee-pan**, a flat, round bone on the front of the knee joint, **Knee-piece** or **rafter**, an angular piece of timber strengthening a joint where two roof timbers meet any defensive appliance covering the knee, **Knee-timber**, timber bent into a shape suitable for a knee in shipbuilding, &c, **Knee-tribute** (*Milton*), the homage of kneeling, **To give** or **offer a knee**, to act as second or bottle holder in a fight, the principal resting on the second's knee during the pauses between the rounds [A S *cneow*, *cneó*, Ger *knie*, L *genu*, Gr *gonu*, Sans *jânu*]

Kneel, nēl, *v i* to bend the knee to rest or fall on the knee —*pa t* and *pa p* kneeled, knelt —*n* **Kneel'er**, one who kneels [Formed from **Knee**]

Knell, nel, *n* the stroke of a bell the sound of a bell at a death or funeral —*v i* to sound as a bell toll —*v t* to summon as by a tolling bell [A S *cnyllan*, to beat noisily, Sw and Ger *knall*, loud noise, Ice *gnella*, to scream, **Low L.** *nola*, a bell]

Knelt, nelt, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Kneel.**

Knew, nū, *pa t* of **Know**

Knickerbockers, nik'er bok'erz, *n pl* loose breeches gathered in at the knee [From the wide breeched Dutchmen in 'Knickerbocker's' (Washington Irving's) humorous *History of New York*, whence *Knickerbocker* has come to mean the descendant of one of the original Dutch settlers of New York]

Knick-knack, nik'-nak, *n* a trifle or toy — **Knick-knackery**, knick knacks collectively [A doubling of **Knack.**]

Knife, nīf, *n* (*pl* **Knives**, nīvz) an instrument for cutting a sword or dagger —*v t* to stab with a knife (*Amer*) to try to destroy a political candidate's chances by a treacherous attack —*ns* **Knife-and-fork**, a trencherman, **Knife-board**, a board on which knives are cleaned (*coll*) the seat running along the top of an omnibus, **Knife-boy**, a boy employed in cleaning knives, **Knife-edge** (*mech*), a sharp piece of steel like a knife's edge serving as the axis of a balance, &c, **Knife-grinder**, one who grinds or sharpens knives, **Knife-money**, a knife shaped bronze currency formerly used in China, **Knife-rest**, a glass or metal utensil on which to rest a carving knife or fork, **Knife-tray**, a tray for holding knives — **War to the knife**, mortal combat [A S *cnif*, Ger *kneif*, knife, *kneifen*, to nip]

Knight, nīt, *n* one of gentle birth and bred to arms, admitted in feudal times to a certain honourable military rank (*Shak*) an attendant a champion the rank, with the title 'Sir,' next below baronets a piece used in the game of chess —*v t* to create a knight —*adj* and *adv* **Knight'ly.**—*ns* **Knight-bachelor**, one who has been knighted merely, not made a member of any titular order, **Knight-banneret**, a knight who carried a banner, and who was superior in rank to the knight bachelor, **Knight-errant**, a knight who travelled in search of adventures, **Knight-errantry**, **Knight'hood**, the character or privilege of a knight the order or fraternity of knights, **Knighthood-errant** (*Tenn*), the body of knights errant —*adj* **Knight'less** (*Spens*), unbecoming a knight — *ns* **Knight'liness**, the bearing or duties of a knight, **Knight-marshal**, formerly an officer of the royal household, **Knight-service**, tenure by a knight on condition of military service — **Knight of industry**, a footpad, thief, or sharper, **Knight of the carpet**, a civil knight, as opposed to a military, so called because created kneeling on a carpet, not the field, **Knight of the pestle**, an apothecary, **Knight of the post**, one familiar with the whipping post or pillory, **Knight of the road**, a highwayman, **Knight of the shire**, a member of parliament for a county, **Knights of Labour**, in the U S, a national labour organisation, **Knights of Malta** (see **Hospitaller**), **Knights of St Crispin**, shoemakers, **Knights Templars** (see **Templar**), **Knight's fee**, the amount of land with which a knight was invested on his creation, **Knights of the rainbow**, flunkeys, from their liveries, **Knights of the shears**, tailors, **Knights of the spigot**, tapsters, publicans, **Knights of the stick**, compositors, **Knights of the whip**, coachmen [Lit a 'youth,' a 'servant,' A S *cniht*, Ger and Dut *knecht*, Dan *knegt*, a servant]

Knit, nit, *v t* to form into a knot to tie together to unite into network by needles to cause to grow together to unite closely to draw together, to contract —*v i* to interweave with needles to grow together —*pr p* knitt'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* knitt'ed or knit —*n* a style of knitting (*Shak*) — *ns* **Knitt'er**, **Knitt'ing**, the work of a knitter union, junction the network formed by knitting, **Knitting-machine**, a machine for knitting, **Knitting-needle**, a long needle or wire used for knitting thread into stockings, &c [A S *cnyttan* —*cnotta*, a knot]

Knob, nob, *n* a hard protuberance a hard swelling a round ball —*adj* **Knobbed**, containing or set with knobs —*n* **Knobb'iness** —*adj* **Knobb'y**, full of knobs knotty — *ns* **Knob'kerrie**, a ball headed Kaffir club or missile, **Knob'stick**, a synonym for a *blackleg* or *scab* in trades union slang [A later form of **Knop.**]

Knock, nok, *v i* to strike with something hard or heavy to drive or be driven against to strike for admittance to rap —*v t* to strike to drive against — *n* a sudden stroke a rap — *ns* **Knock'er**, the hammer suspended to a door for making a knock a goblin inhabiting a mine who points out the presence of ore by knocks, **Knock'ing**, a beating on a door a rap —*adj* **Knock-kneed**, having knees that knock or touch in walking —**Knock about** (*slang*), to saunter, loaf about, **Knock down**, to fell with a blow assign to a bidder with a tap of the auctioneer's hammer —*adj* **Knock-down**, such as to overthrow —**Knock into a cocked hat** (see **Cock**), **Knock off**, to desist, cease, **Knock on the head**, to bring to a sudden stop, **Knock out**, to beat in a boxing match, to overcome generally, **Knock-out auction**, an auction where the bidders are largely swindling confederates, **Knock under**, to give in, yield, **Knock up**, to rouse by knocking weary out, or be worn out to construct hastily [A S *cnucian*—Gael and Ir *cnag*, a crack, Ger *knacken*, to crack or snap, like **Knack** and **Crack**, orig imitative of the sound]

Knoll, nōl, *n* a round hillock the top of a hill. [A S *cnol*, Ger *knollen*, a knob, lump]

Knoll, nōl Same as **Knell**

Knop, nop, *n* (*B*) a knob, a bud [A S *cnæp*, Dut *knop*, Ger *knopf*]

Knosp, nosp, *n* the unopened bud of a leaf or flower an architectural ornament resembling such [Ger *knospe*]

Knot, not, *n* a wading bird much resembling a snipe, sometimes said, but without evidence, to be named from King *Cnut* or *Canute*

Knot, not, *n* anything confusedly fastened or twisted, as threads, &c a figure the lines of which are interlaced a bond of union a difficulty a cluster the part of a tree where a branch shoots out an epaulet pad for supporting burdens carried on the head (*naut*) a division of the knot marked log line, a nautical mile —*v t* to tie in a knot to unite closely —*v i* to form knots or joints to knit knots for a fringe —*pr p* knott'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* knott'ed —*n* **Knot-grass,** a common weed or grass, so called from the numerous joints or knots of its stem —*adjs* **Knot'less,** without knots, **Knott'ed,** full of or having knots having intersecting lines or figures, **Knott'y,** containing knots hard, rugged difficult, intricate —*ns* **Knott'iness, Knot'work,** ornamental work made with knots — **Cut the knot,** to solve a problem slap dash (cf **Gordian**), **Bowline knot** (see **Bow**), **Granny knot** (see **Granny**), **Porters' knot,** a pad for supporting burdens on the head, **Square knot,** a knot used in tying reef points so that the ends come out alongside the standing parts, **Surgeons' knot,** a square or reef knot used in tying a ligature round a cut artery, **True lovers' knot,** a kind of double knot with two bows and two ends, an emblem of interwoven affections [A.S *cnotta*, Ger *knoten*, Dan *knude*, L *nodus* for *gnodus*]

Knout, nowt, *n* a whip formerly used as an instrument of punishment in Russia punishment inflicted by the knout [Russ *knute*]

Know, nō, *v t* to be informed of to be assured of to be acquainted with to recognise (*B*) to approve to have sexual commerce with —*v i* to possess knowledge —*n* (*Shak*) knowledge —*pr p* knōw'ing, *pa t* knew (nū), *pa p* known (nōn) —*adj* **Know'able,** capable of being known, discovered, or understood —*ns* **Know'ableness, Know-all,** one who thinks he knows every thing, **Know'er.**—*adj* **Know'ing,** intelligent skilful cunning —*adv* **Know'ingly.** —*ns* **Know'ingness,** the quality of being knowing or intelligent shrewdness, **Know-nothing,** one who is quite ignorant a member of the native American party (1854-56) —*adj* completely ignorant —**Know a move or two,** to be forearmed against trickery by a knowledge of the tricks, **Know on which side one's bread is buttered,** to be fully alive to one's own interest, **Know the ropes,** to understand the detail of any matter, as a sailor does his rigging, **Know what's o'clock, Know what's what,** to be thoroughly acquainted with something to be wide awake [A S *cnáwan* Ice *knā*, L *noscĕre* for *gnoscere*, Gr *gignōskein*]

Knowledge, nol'ej, *n* assured belief that which is known information, instruction enlightenment, learning practical skill —*adj* **Know'ledgeable** (*coll*), possessing knowledge intelligent —**Knowledge-box** (*slang*), the head —**To one's knowledge,** so far as one knows [M E *knowleche*, where *leche* is the Northern form of the suffix in *wed lock*, being A.S *lāc*, gift, sport See **Lark,** a game]

Knuckle, nuk'l, *n* projecting joint of the fingers (*cook*) the knee joint of a calf or pig —*v i* to bend the fingers to touch the forehead as a mark of respect to yield (also knuckle down, or under) —*v t* (*rare*) to touch with the knuckle —*ns* **Knuckle-bones,** a game (called also **Dibs**), **Knuckle-bow,** the curved part of a sword guard that covers the fingers; **Knuckle-duster,** a kind of modern cestus, devised as a protection against garrotters, **Knuckle-joint,** a joint where the forked end of a connecting-rod is joined by a bolt to another piece of the machinery —**Knuckle down,** to apply one's self with vigour to a task to submit—in this sense, also **Knuckle under** [M E *knokul*, cf Dut. *knokkel*, prob Celt, W *cnwc*, Gael *cnag*]

Knurl, nerl, *n* a humpback (*Burns*)

Knurr, Knur, nur, *n* a knot in wood a wooden ball —**Knur and spell,** a game played with a ball (*knur*), trap (*spell*), and tipstick, in vogue chiefly in the north of England [Old Dut *knorre*]

Koala, kō-ä'la, *n* an Australian marsupial, called also 'Native Bear'

Kobalt, *n* Same as **Cobalt.**

Kobang, kō'bang, *n* an oblong gold coin, rounded at the corners, once current in Japan —Also **Koban**

Kobold, kō'bold, *n* in German folklore, a spirit of the mines [Akin to **Goblin.**]

Kodak, kō'dak, *n* a small portable photographic camera, with a continuous roll of sensitised film, for taking snap shots or instantaneous pictures. [The trade mark name of the Eastman Kodak Company]

Koftgar, koft'gar, *n* one who inlays steel with gold —*n* **Koftgari,** such work, sometimes **Koft-work.** [Hind]

Kohl, kōl, *n* a fine powder of antimony used in the east for staining the eyes [Ar]

Kohl-rabi, kōl' rā bi, *n* a cultivated variety of kale or cabbage [Ger, — It *cavolo rapa*, cole-turnip]

Kokra, kok'ra, *n* an Indian wood used for making flutes, &c —Also **Cocus-wood**

Kola, kō'lä, *n* an African tree whose nuts have stimulant properties an aerated beverage

Koniscope, kon'i skōp, *n* an instrument for indicating the quantity of dust in the atmosphere [From Gr *konis*, dust, *skopein*, to look]

Koodoo, kōō'dōō, *n* an African antelope with long spiral horns

Koord, kōōrd, *n* Same as **Kurd**

Kopeck, kō'pek, *n* Same as **Copeck.**

Kopje, kop'ye, *n* a flat topped hill [Dut *kop*, a top]

Koran, kō'ran, *n* the Mohammedan Scriptures Alcoran —*adj* **Koran'ic** [Lit 'reading,' 'the book'—Ar *qurān*, reading—root *qarā*, read]

Kosher, kō'sher, *adj* pure, clean, according to the Jewish ordinances—as of meat killed and prepared by Jews [Heb, from *yāshar*, to be right]

Koto, kō'tō, *n* a Japanese musical instrument consisting of an oblong box over which thirteen silk strings are stretched

Kotow, kō tow', *n* the Chinese ceremony of prostration —*v i* to perform that ceremony, to abase one's self —Also **Kowtow.** [Chin.]

Koumiss, koo'mis, *n* a Kalmuck intoxicating beverage made from the soured and fermented milk of mares—supposed to be good for pulmonary phthisis [Russ —Tartar]

Kraal, kräl, *n* a Hottentot village or hut, so named by the Dutch settlers [Dut *kraal*—Port. *curral*—L *currĕre*]

Kraken, krä'ken, *n* a fabled sea-animal of enormous size [Scand]

Kreatin. Same as **Creatin.**

Kreese. Same as **Creese.**

Kremlin, krem'lin, *n* a citadel, specially that of Moscow [Russ *kremli*]

Kreosote, krē'o sōt, *n* Same as **Creosote.**

Kreutzer, kroit'zĕr, *n* a small copper coin of Austria, 100 to the florin or gulden—formerly

also in South Germany [Ger *kreuzer*—*kreuz*, a cross, because formerly stamped with a cross]

Kriegspiel, krēg'spēl, *n* the 'war game' played with metal blocks on a map, to train officers in military manœuvres. [Ger *krieg*, war, and *spiel*, game]

Kris. Same as **Creese.**

Krupsis, krōōp'sis, *n* (*theol*) the doctrine that Christ, during his state of humiliation, continued to possess in a veiled or hidden way the divine attributes of omnipotence, omniscience, &c [Gr, *kryptein*, to conceal]

Ksar, a former spelling of **Czar** (*Milton*)

Kudos, kū'dos, *n* credit, fame, generally used jocularly [Gr]

Kufic. Same as **Cufic**

Kuklux, kū'kluks, or **Kuklux Klan**, a secret organisation in several Southern states after the Civil War of 1861–65, to oppose Northern influence and keep down the negroes—crushed by United States forces in 1869 [Formed from Gr *kuklos*, a circle]

Kukri, kōōk'rē, *n* a heavy curved knife used by Goorkhas and other Indian hill tribes

Kumiss Same as **Koumiss**

Kummel, kum'el, *n* a liqueur flavoured with cumin and caraway seeds [Ger]

Kurd, koord, *n* an inhabitant of Kurdistan, a region lying on the east of the upper course of the Tigris, and belonging partly to Turkey and partly to Persia

Kursaal, koor'sal, *n* the reception room of a German spa. [Ger, lit 'cure saloon']

Kvass, kvas, *n* rye beer [Russ *kvasŭ*]

Kyanise, kī'an īz, *v t* to preserve from dry rot by injecting corrosive sublimate into the pores of the wood [From the inventor, John H Kyan (1774–1830)]

Kyanite, kī'a nīt, *n* Same as **Cyanite**

Kye, kī, *n pl* Scotch form of the pl of **Cow** [See **Kine.**]

Kyloe, kī'lō, *n* one of the cattle of the Hebrides

Kyrie, kir'i ē, *n* the *Kyrie eleison* = 'Lord have mercy,' including both the words and the music to which they are sung one of the responses to the commandments in the Anglican ante communion service — **Kyrie eleison**, a form of prayer which occurs in all the ancient Greek liturgies, and retained in the R. C mass, following immediately after the introit [Voc case of Gr *kyrios*, Lord]

Kyriologic, -al, kir i o loj'ik, -al, *adj* denoting objects by alphabetical characters or conventional signs [Gr *kyrios*, literal, proper, and *logos*, discourse]

Kythe, kīth, *v t* (*Scot*) to make known —*v i* to show one's self, to appear [A S *cyðan*, to make known See **Uncouth**]



the twelfth letter in our alphabet, is descended from the Phœnician character called the 'ox-goad,' *lamed*, whence the Greek name *lambda* It is usually termed a liquid, but is more correctly designated as a front palatal It has a great affinity with *r*, the positions of the vocal organs for forming *l* and *r* being nearly the same, hence the two are frequently interchanged (*chem*) the symbol for lithium in Roman numerals, for 50, but $\overline{\text{L}}$ = 50,000

La, la, *int* lo! see! behold! ah! indeed! [A S *lā*]

Laager, la'ger, *n* in South African campaigning, a camp made by a ring of ox wagons set close together, the spaces beneath being filled up with the baggage of the company [Dut, a variant of *leger*, a camp]

Labarum, lab'a rum, *n* a Roman military standard and adopted as the imperial standard after Constantine's conversion It bore the Greek letters XP (Chi), joined in a monogram, to signify the name of Christ a similar ecclesiastical banner borne in processions any moral standard or guide [Late Gr *labaron*, origin unknown Some make bold to derive from Basque *labarra*, a standard]



Labarum

Labdanum See **Ladanum**

Labefaction, lab-e fak'shun, *n* a weakening, decay —Also **Labefactation** [L *labefacĕre*, to shake]

Label, lā'bel, *n* a small slip of writing affixed to anything to denote its contents, ownership, &c (*law*) a paper annexed to a will, as a codicil (*her*) a fillet with pendants (*archit*) the drip stone over a Gothic window or doorway arch — *v t* to affix a label to to describe by or on a label —*pr p* lā'belling, *pa t* and *pa p* lā'belled [O Fr *label* (Fr *lambeau*), perh from Old High Ger *lappa* (Ger *lappen*)]

Labellum, la-bel'um, *n* the lower petal of a flower, esp. an orchis [L dim of *labium*, a lip]

Labial, lā'bi-al, *adj* pertaining to the lips formed by the lips —*n* a sound formed by the lips a letter representing a sound formed either by both the lips, or by the upper lip and under teeth —*p*, *b*, *m*, *f*, *v* —*adv* **La'bially** —*adjs* **La'biate**, **La'biated** (*bot*), having two unequal divisions, as in the monopetalous corolla of the mints [Fr —L *labium*, *labrum*, a **Lip**]

Labiatæ, lā bi ā'tē, *n pl* a natural order of exogenous plants, herbaceous, or more rarely half shrubby, and having four cornered stems and opposite branches [Formed from L *labium*, *labrum*, lip]

Labiodental, lā bi o dent'al, *adj* and *n* of a sound pronounced both by the lips and teeth a letter representing such (*f*, *v*) [L *labium*, a lip, *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth]

Labis, lā'bis, *n* the cochlear or eucharistic spoon [Late Gr, from *lambanein*, to take See **Spoon**]

Laboratory, lab'or a tor i, *n* a chemist's workroom a place where scientific experiments are systematically carried on a place for the manufacture of arms and war material a place where anything is prepared for use [L *laborāre* — *labor*, work]

Labour, lā'bur, *n* toil or exertion, esp when fatiguing work pains duties a task requiring hard work the pangs of childbirth —*v i* to undergo labour to work to take pains to be oppressed to move slowly to be in travail (*naut*) to pitch and roll heavily —*adj* **Labo'rious**, full of labour toilsome wearisome devoted to labour industrious —*adv* **Labo'riously** —*n* **Labo'riousness** —*adj* **La'boured**, bearing marks of labour or effort in the execution —*n* **La'bourer**, one who labours one who does work requiring little skill —*adj* **La'boursome** (*Shak*), made with labour and diligence —**Labour day**, a legal holiday in some parts of the United States, as in New York (the first Monday in September), **Labour market**, the supply of unemployed labour in relation to the demand for it, **Labour of love**, work undertaken merely as an act of friendliness, and without hope of emolument, **Labour with**, to take pains to convince; **Hard labour**, compulsory work imposed on certain criminals in addition to imprisonment [O Fr *labour*, *labeur*—L. *labor*]

Labradorite, lab'ra dōr-īt, *n* one of the group of the Felspars (q v), and a very important rock forming mineral [From *Labrador*, whence the finest specimens are obtained]

Laburnum, la bur'num, *n* a small tree with large pendulous racemes of beautiful yellow flowers, a native of the Alps. [L]

Labyrinth, lab'ı-rinth, *n* a place full of inextricable windings (*orig*) a building consisting of halls connected by intricate passages an arrangement of tortuous passages in which it is difficult to find the way out an inexplicable difficulty, a perplexity (*anat*) the cavities of the internal ear —*adjs* **Labyrinth'al, Labyrinth'ian, Labyrinth'ine,** pertaining to or like a labyrinth winding intricate perplexing, **Labyrinth'iform,** having the form of a labyrinth intricate [Fr *labyrinthe*—L *labyrinthus*—Gr *labyrinthos*, akin to *lawra*, a passage]

Labyrinthodon, lab ı-rinth'o don, *n* a race of extinct gigantic amphibians found in the Permian, Carboniferous, and Triassic strata, so called from the mazy pattern exhibited on a transverse section of the teeth of some genera [Gr *labyrinthos*, a labyrinth, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth]

Lac, lak, *n* the term used in India for 100,000—the approximate value of a lac of rupees is about £6600 —Also **Lakh** [Hind *lak*, Sans *laksha*, 100,000, a mark]

Lac, lak, *n* a resinous substance, produced on trees in the East by the lac insect, used in dyeing —*n* **Lac'cine,** a brittle, translucent, yellow substance, obtained from shell lac [Pers *lak*, Sans *lákshá*, the lac insect—*rañj*, to dye]

Lace, lās, *n* a plaited string for fastening an ornamental fabric of linen, cotton, silk, or gold and silver threads, made by looping, knotting, plaiting, or twisting the thread into definite patterns, of contrasted open and close structure Three distinct varieties are made, two by handiwork, known respectively as *needle* or *point lace* and *pillow* or *bobbin lace*, and one by machinery —*v t* to fasten with a lace to adorn with lace to streak to mark with the lash to intermix, as coffee with brandy, &c to intertwine —*v ı* to be fastened with a lace —*p adj* **Laced,** fastened or adorned with lace —*ns* **Lace-bark tree,** a lofty tree, a native of the West Indies, the inner bark of which has all the appearance of coarse lace, **Lace-leaf** (see **Lattice leaf**), **Lace-frame,** a machine used in lace-making, **Lace'man,** one who deals in lace, **Lace-mender,** one who repairs lace, **Lace-paper,** paper stamped or cut by hand with an openwork pattern like lace, **Lace-pillow,** a cushion on which many various kinds of lace are made, held on the knees [O Fr *las*, a noose—L *laqueus*, a noose]

Lacerate, las'er āt, *v t* to tear to rend to wound to afflict —*adjs* **Lac'erable,** that may be lacerated or torn, **Lac'erate, Lac'erated,** rent torn (*bot*) having the edges cut into irregular segments —*n* **Lacera'tion,** act of lacerating or tearing the rent or breach made by tearing —*adjs* **Lac'erant** (*rare*), **Lac'erative,** tearing having power to tear [L *lacerāre, ātum*, to tear —*lacer*, torn, akin to Gr *lakis*, and *rakos*, a rent]

Lacerta, la sér'ta, *n* a genus of saurian reptiles, the name being properly restricted to slender, active lizards —*n* and *adj* **Lacer'tian,** an animal belonging to the genus Lacerta. —*n* **Lacertil'ia,** an order of reptiles, including the lizards proper, &c. [L , a lizard]

Laches, lāsh'ēz, *n* (*law*) negligence or undue delay, such as to disentitle a person to a certain remedy or to relief, any negligence [O Fr *lachesse* (Fr *lâche*), see **Lax.**]

Lachesis, lak'e-sis, *n* the one of the three Fates who assigned to each mortal his destiny—she spun the thread of life from the distaff held by Clotho [Gr , 'destiny ']

Lachrymal, Lacrymal, lak'rı-mal, *adj* of or pertaining to tears, secreting tears, as in 'lachrymal duct,' the nasal duct, conveying tears from the eye to the nose —*n* one of the bones of the face, the *os unguis*, or nail-bone, in man —*adj* **Lach'rymary,** containing tears —*n* **Lach'rymatory,** a small slender glass vessel found in ancient sepulchres, apparently filled with the tears of mourners — *adj* **Lach'rymose, Lac'rymose,** shedding tears, or given to do so lugubrious, mournful —*adv* **Lach'rymosely** — **Lachryma Christi,** a wine of a sweet but piquant taste, and a most agreeable bouquet, produced from grapes grown on Mount Vesuvius, the best light red [L *lacryma* (properly *lacrima*), a tear , akin to Gr *dakru*, Eng **Tear**]

Lacing, lās'ing, *n* a fastening with a lace or cord through eyelet holes a cord used in fastening in bookbinding, the cords by which the boards of a book are fastened to the back in shipbuilding, the *knee of the head*, or *lace piece*, a piece of compass or knee timber secured to the back of the figure-head in mining, *lagging*, or cross pieces of timber or iron placed to prevent ore from falling into a passage

Lacinia, lā sin'ı a, *n* a long incision in a leaf, &c , also a narrow lobe resulting from such in entomology, the apex of the maxilla — *adjs* **Lacin'iate,** cut into narrow lobes, fringed —Also **Lacin'iated, Lacin'iform,** fringe like, **Lacin'iolate,** finely fringed [L , a flap]

Lack, lak, *v t* and *v ı* to want to be in want to be destitute of to miss —*n* want destitution —*n* **Lack-brain** (*Shak*), one who wants understanding — *adjs* **Lack-linen** (*Shak*), wanting linen or shirts, **Lack-lustre,** wanting brightness—*n* a want of brightness [From an Old Low Ger root found in Dut *lak*, blemish, cf Ice *lakr*, defective]

Lackadaisical, lak a dā'zı kal, *adj* affectedly pensive, sentimental ['Alack a day ' See **Alack**]

Lack-a-day, lak a dā', *int* See **Alack-a-day**

Lacker See **Lacquer**

Lackey, lak'ı, *n* a menial attendant a footman or footboy —*v t* and *v ı* to pay servile attendance to act as a footman [O Fr *laquay* (Fr *laquais*) —Sp *lacayo*, a lackey , of uncertain origin, perh Arab *luka* , servile]

Laconic, -al, la kon'ık, al, *adj* expressing in few words after the manner of the *Laconians, Lacedæmonians*, or *Spartans* concise pithy — *adv* **Lacon'ically** —*n* **Lac'onism, Lacon'icism,** a laconic or concise style a short, pithy phrase [L —Gr *Lakōnikos—Lakōn*, a Laconian]

Lacquer, Lacker, lak'er, *n* a varnish made of lac and alcohol — *v t* to cover with lacquer to varnish —*ns* **Lac'querer,** one who varnishes or covers with lacquer , **Lac'quering,** the act of varnishing with lacquer a coat of lacquer varnish [Fr *lacre*—Port. *lacre, laca*—Pers *lac*, **Lac.**]

Lacrosse, la kros', *n* a Canadian game of ball, played by two sets of eleven, the aim being to drive the ball through the opponents' goal It must not be touched by the hand or foot, but scooped up from the ground with the bent end of the crosse, carried horizontally on it, thrown towards the goal, or pitched towards a player of one's own side in a better position to carry it towards the goal The *Crosse* is a bent stick, five or six feet long, with a shallow net at one end [Fr]



The Crosse

Lacteal, lak'te-al, **Lacteous,** lak'te us, *adj* per

taining to or resembling milk conveying chyle —*n* one of the absorbent vessels of the intestines which convey the chyle to the thoracic ducts —*ns* **Lac'tāte**, a salt of lactic acid, and a base, **Lactā'tion**, the act of giving milk the period of suckling [L *lacteus*, milky—*lac*, *lactis*, milk, akin to Gr *gala*, *galaktos*, milk]

Lactescent, lak-tes'ent, *adj* turning to milk producing milk or white juice milky —*n* **Lactesc'ence** [L *lactescĕre*, to turn to milk—*lac*]

Lactic, lak'tik, *adj* pertaining to milk —**Lactic acid**, an acid obtained from milk —*adj* **Lactif'erous**, producing milk or white juice —*n* **Lac'tose** (also **Lac'tine**), a kind of sugar, only moderately sweet, obtained from milk by evaporating whey [L *lac*, and *ferre*, to bear]

Lactometer, lak-tom'e-ter, *n* an instrument for measuring the quality of milk [L *lac*, *lactis*, milk, and Gr *metron*, measure]

Lacuna, la-kū'na, *n* a gap or hiatus —*n* **Lacu'nar**, a sunken panel or coffer in a ceiling or a soffit a ceiling containing such —*adjs* **Lacu'nose**, furrowed pitted, **Lacu'nous**. [L *lacuna*, anything hollow—*lacus*, a lake]

Lacustrine, la-kus'trin, *adj* pertaining to lakes —Also **Lacustral** [From L *lacus*, a lake]

Lad, lad, *n* a boy a youth (*Scot*) a lover —*fem* **Lass** —*ns* **Ladd'ie**, a little lad a boy —**Lad's love**, a provincial name of the southernwood [M E *ladde*—Ir *lath*, a youth, champion (W *llawd*), perh cognate with Goth *lauths*, from *liudan*, to grow, and so akin to Ger *lode* or *latte*, a shoot Mr H Bradley, however, suggests that M E *ladde*, a servant, a man of mean rank, coincides with the adjectival form of the past participle of the verb to *lead*, the original meaning then being 'one *led* in the train of a lord']

Ladanum, lad'a-num, *n* a resinous exudation from the leaves of a shrub growing round the Mediterranean —Also **Labdanum** [L —Gr *lēdanon* —Pers *lādan* See **Laudanum**]

Ladder, lad'er, *n* a frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces, by which one may ascend a building, &c anything by which one ascends a gradual rise [A S *hlǽder*, Old High Ger *hleitra*, Ger *leiter*]

Lade, lād, *v t* to burden to throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or dipper —*n* (*Scot*) a load —*n* **Lad'ing**, the act of loading that which is loaded cargo freight [A S *hladan*, pt *hlód*, *hladen*, to load, to draw out water, Dut *laden*, Ger *be laden*]

Lade, lād, *n* a water course the mouth of a river [See foregoing word]

Ladin, la-dēn', *n* a Romance tongue spoken in the Engadine and the upper Inn valley, much closer to Italian than the other Romance dialects of the Rhætian Alps the Rhæto Romanic dialects generally —Also **Ladi'no** [L *Latinus*, Latin]

Ladino, la-dē'nō, *n* the old Castilian tongue a Spanish Portuguese jargon spoken by some Jews in Macedonia and elsewhere a Central American of mixed white and Indian blood

Ladle, lād'l, *n* a large spoon for lifting out liquid from a vessel the float board of a mill wheel an instrument for drawing the charge from a cannon —*v t* to lift with a ladle.—*ns* **Lad'leful** (*pl* **Lad'lefuls**), the quantity contained in a ladle, **Ladle furnace**, a small gas furnace heated by a Bunsen burner, used in laboratories for melting metals, &c [A S *hlædel*—*hladan*, to lade]

Ladrone, la-drōn', *n* a robber a rogue [Sp —L *latro*, servant, robber, Gr *latris*, a servant]

Lady, lā'di, *n* the mistress of a house a wife a title of the wives of knights, and all degrees above them, and of the daughters of earls and all higher ranks a title of complaisance to any woman of refined manners (*pl*) **Ladies** (lā'diz). —*ns* **Lady-chapel**, a chapel dedicated to 'Our Lady,' the Virgin Mary, usually behind the high altar, at the extremity of the apse **La'dyday**, the 25th March, the day of the Annunciation of 'Our Lady,' the Virgin Mary, **La'dyfern**, one of the prettiest varieties of British ferns, common in moist woods, with bipinnate fronds sometimes two feet long, **Lady-fly** (same as **Lady-bird**), **Lady-killer**, a man who fancies his fascinations irresistible to women a general lover —*adj* **La'dylike**, like a lady in manners refined soft, delicate —*ns* **La'dylove**, a lady or woman loved a sweetheart, **Lady's-finger**, a name for many plants a piece of confectionery, **La'dyship**, the title of a lady —**Her Ladyship**, **Your Ladyship**, a form of expression used in speaking of, or to, one who has the rank of a lady, **Ladies' companion**, a small bag used for carrying women's work; **Ladies' man**, one fond of women's society —*ns* **Lady's-maid**, a female attendant on a lady, esp in matters relating to the toilet, **Lady's-mantle**, a genus of herbaceous plants having small, yellowish green flowers —so called from the form of its leaves, **Lady's-slipper**, a genus of orchidaceous plants, remarkable for the large inflated lip of the corolla which gives it a slipper like shape, **Lady's-smock**, the Bitter Cress, a plant which grows in meadows, and has whitish, blush coloured flowers [A S *hláf dæge—hláf*, a loaf, bread, and *dægee*, a kneader, and thus lit 'a bread kneader,' or = *hláfweardige* (i e loaf keeper, bread distributer, see **Ward**), and thus a contr fem of **Lord**]

Ladybird, lā'di-berd, *n* a genus of little beetles, usually of a brilliant red or yellow colour, called also *Ladybug*, *Ladycow* [Lit 'Our Lady's' bug, **Lady** = Virgin Mary, and **Bird**, a corruption of **Bug**]

Lætare, lē-tā'rē, *n* the fourth Sunday in Lent, named from the first word in the service for the festival [L *lætāre*, to rejoice—*lætus*, joyful]

Lag, lag, *adj* slack sluggish coming behind —*n* he who or that which comes behind the fag end (*slang*) an old convict —*v i* to move or walk slowly to loiter —*v t* (*slang*) to commit to justice —*pr p* lagg'ing, *pa p* lagged —*n* **Lag-end** (*Shak*), the last or long delayed end —*adj* **Lagg'ard**, lagging slow backward —*ns* **Lagg'ard**, **Lagg'er**, one who lags or stays behind a loiterer an idler —*adv* **Lagg'ingly**, in a lagging manner [From the Celt, as in W *llag*, loose, sluggish, Gael *lag*, feeble, akin to Gr *lagaros*, slack, L *laxus*, loose]

Lager-beer, la'ger bēr, *n* (also **Lager**), a kind of light beer very much used in Germany [Ger *lager bier—lager*, a store house, *bier*, beer]

Laggen, lag'en, *n* (*Burns*) a wooden dish

Lagomys, lā gō'mis, *n* a genus of rodents, much resembling hares or rabbits, but with limbs of more equal length, more perfect clavicles, larger claws, longer head, shorter ears, and no tail [Formed from Gr *lagōs*, a hare, *mys*, a mouse.]

Lagoon, **Lagune**, la-gōōn', *n* a shallow lake or pond into which the sea flows [It *laguna*—L *lacuna*, from *lacus*, a lake]

Lagthing, lag'ting, *n* the upper house of the Norwegian parliament [Norw *lag*, law, *thing*, parliament]

Laic, **Laical** See **Lay**, *adj*

Laid, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Lay**

Laidly, lād'li, *adj* (*dial*) loathly

Lain, *pa p* of **Lie**, to rest

Lair, lār, *n* a lying place, esp the den or retreat of a wild beast (*Scot*) the ground for one grave in a burying place [A S *leger*, a couch—*licgan*, to lie down, Dut *leger*, Ger *lager*]

Lair, lār, *v i* (*Scot*) to sink in mud —*n* mire, a bog, a quagmire [Ice *leir*, mud]

Laird, lārd, *n.* (*Scot*) a landed proprietor, a landlord —*n* **Laird'ship,** an estate [A form of **Lord.**]

Laissez-faire, lās'ā-fār, *n* a letting alone, a general principle of non interference with the free action of the individual the let alone principle in government, business, &c — Also **Laisser-faire.** [Fr *laisser*—L *laxāre*, to relax, *faire*—L *facĕre*, to do]

Laity, lā'i ti, *n* the people as distinct from the clergy [See **Lay.**]

Lake, lāk, *n* a pigment or colour formed by precipitating animal or vegetable colouring matters from their solutions, chiefly with alumina or oxide of tin [Fr *laque* See **Lac,** a resinous substance]

Lake, lāk, *n* a large body of water within land — **Lake District,** the name applied to the picturesque and mountainous region within the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, and a small portion of Lancashire, containing as many as 16 lakes or meres —*n* **Lake'let,** a little lake —*adj* **Lak'y,** pertaining to a lake or lakes — **Lake dwellings,** settlements in prehistoric times, built on piles driven into a lake, of which many remains have been discovered in late years, **Lake school of poetry,** a name applied to the group of illustrious poets who made the Lake District their home about the beginning of the 19th c The greatest of these was Wordsworth, and The Lake District has fitly been called *Wordsworthshire* [A S *lac*—L *lacus*, akin to Gr *lakkos*, a pit, a pond]

Lakh, *n* See **Lac,** term used for 100,000

Lakin, lā'kin, *n* (*Shak*) a corruption of *Ladykin*, dim of **Lady**

Lakshmi, laksh'mē, *n* in Hindu mythology, the name of the consort of the god Vishnu (q v), considered as his female or creative energy

Lallan, lal'an, *n* the Scotch dialect [A corr of **Lowland**]

Lallation, la lā'shon, *n* lambdacism (q v)

Lam, lam, *v t* to beat [Ice *lemja*, to beat]

Lama, *n* an animal [See **Llama**]

Lama, la'ma, *n* a Buddhist priest in Tibet —*n.* **La'maism,** the religion prevailing in Tibet and Mongolia, being Buddhism corrupted by Sivaism, and by Shamanism or spirit worship At the head of its hierarchy are two Lama popes, the one called *Dalai lama*, i e Ocean priest, or priest as wide as the ocean—the 'Grand Lama,' residing at Potala, near Shassa—and the other and much less powerful, in reality if not in name, bearing the titles of *Tesho lama*, *Bogdo lama*, or *Pan chhen* —*n* **La'masery,** a Tibetan monastery. [Tib *llama*, spiritual teacher or lord]

Lamb, lam, *n* the young of a sheep the flesh of the young sheep one innocent and gentle as a lamb the Saviour of the world —*v i* to bring forth young, as sheep —*ns* **Lamb-ale,** a feast at the time of lamb shearing, **Lamb'kin, Lamb'ling, Lamb'ie** (*Scot*), a little lamb —*adj* **Lamb'like,** like a lamb gentle —*ns* **Lamb's-lettuce** (same as **Corn-salad**), **Lamb's-wool,** fine wool a wholesome old English beverage composed of ale and the pulp of roasted apples, with sugar and spices [A S *lamb*, Ger *lamm*, Dut *lam*]

Lambda, lam'da, *n* the Greek letter corresponding to Roman *l* —*n* **Lamb'dacism,** a too frequent use of words containing *l* a defective pronunciation of *r*, making it like *l* [Gr —Heb *lamedh*]

Lambent, lam'bent, *adj* moving about as if licking or touching lightly playing about gliding over flickering.—*n* **Lam'bency,** the quality of being lambent that which is lambent. [L. *lambens*—*lambĕrĕ*, to lick]

Lambdoid, lam'doid, *adj* shaped like the Greek capital Λ—applied in anatomy to the suture between the occipital and the two parietal bones of the skull

Lame, lām, *adj* disabled in the limbs hobbling unsatisfactory imperfect —*v t* to make lame to cripple to render imperfect —*adv* **Lame'ly.** —*n.* **Lame'ness** —*adj* **Lam'ish,** a little lame hobbling —*n* **Lame duck** (*slang*), a bankrupt [A S *lama*, lame, Ice *lami*, broken, enfeebled, from *lama*, to break]

Lamella, lā mel'a, *n* a thin plate or scale —*pl.* **Lamel'læ.**—*adjs* **Lam'ellar, Lam'ellate** [L]

Lamellibranchiata, lā mel-i-brang-ki ā'ta, *n pl* a class of shellfishes or molluscs in which the shell consists of two limy plates, lying one on each side of the body The name refers to the plate like character of their gills — *n pl.* **Lamellicor'nes,** a very numerous family of beetles, for illustration among which is the cockchafer, &c [L *lamella*, a plate, *branchiæ*, gills, *cornu*, a horn]

Lament, la ment', *v i* to utter grief in outcries to wail to mourn —*v t* to mourn for to deplore —*n* sorrow expressed in cries an elegy or mournful ballad —*adj* **Lam'entable,** deserving or expressing sorrow sad pitiful, despicable — *adv* **Lam'entably.**—*n* **Lamentā'tion,** act of lamenting audible expression of grief wailing (*pl*) (*B*) a book of Jeremiah, so called from its contents —*p adj* **Lament'ed,** bewailed mourned —*adv* **Lament'ingly,** with lamentation [Fr *lamenter*—L *lamentāri*, akin to *clamāre*, to cry out]

Lameter, Lamiter, lā'met er, *n* a cripple

Lamia, lā'mi a, *n* in Greek and Roman mythology, a female phantom, a serpent witch who charmed children and youths in order to suck their blood

Lamiger, lam'i jer, *n* a cripple (*prov*)

Lamina, lam'i na, *n* a thin plate a thin layer or coat lying over another (*pl*) **Laminæ** —*adjs* **Lam'inable, Lam'inar,** in laminæ or thin plates consisting of or resembling thin plates, **Lam'ināte, Lam'ināted,** in laminæ or thin plates consisting of scales or layers, over one another —*n* **Laminā'tion,** the arrangement of stratified rocks in thin laminæ or layers —*adj* **Laminif'erous,** consisting of laminæ or layers [L *lamina*, a thin plate, a leaf, and *ferre*, to bear]

Laminaria, lam i nā'ri a, *n* a genus of dark-spored seaweeds, with no definite leaves, with large expanded leathery stalked fronds [L *lamina*, a thin plate]

Lammas, lam'as, *n* loaf mass or feast of first fruits on 1st August —*n* **Lam'mas-tide,** Lammas day 1st August [A S *hlāf mæsse* and *hlammæsse*—*hlaf*, loaf, and *mæsse*, feast]

Lammer, lam'er, *n* (*Scot*) amber [Fr *l'ambre*, the **Amber.**]

Lämmergeier, lam'mér gī er, *n* a large bird of prey found in mountainous regions, the only known species of its genus which is a link between vultures and eagles [Ger *lammergeier* —*lammer*, lambs (from the animal often carrying off lambs), and *geier*, vulture See **Gyr-falcon.**]

Lamp, lamp, *n* a vessel for burning oil with a wick, and so giving light a light of any kind — *v i* (*Spenser*) to shine —*ns* **Lamp'ad** (*rare*), a lamp or candlestick, **Lamp'black,** the black substance formed by the smoke of a lamp the soot or amorphous carbon obtained by burning bodies rich in that element, such as resin, petroleum, and tar, or some of the cheap oily products obtained from it, **Lamp-burner,** that part of a lamp in which the wick is held, **Lamp-chimney,** a glass funnel placed round the flame of a lamp;

Lamp-fly (*Browning*), a firefly, **Lam'pion**, a kind of small lamp —**To smell of the lamp**, to show signs of great elaboration or study [Fr *lampe*—Gr *lampas*, *ados*—*lampein*, to shine]

Lamp, lamp, *v i* (*Scot*) to run wild to go jauntily

Lampass, lam'pas, *n* (*Shak*) a swelling of the roof of the mouth in horses. [Fr *lampas*]

Lampern, lam'pèrn, *n* a name given to two species of lamprey found in fresh water

Lampoon, lam pōōn', *n* a personal satire in writing low censure —*v t* to assail with personal satire to satirise —*pr p* lampōōn'ing, *pa p* lampōōned' —*ns* **Lampoon'er**, one who writes a lampoon, or abuses with personal satire, **Lampoon'ry**, practice of lampooning written personal abuse or satire [O Fr *lampon*, orig a drinking song, with the refrain *lampons* = let us drink—*lamper* (or *laper*, to lap), to drink]

Lamprey, lam'pre, *n* a genus of cartilaginous fishes resembling the eel, so called from their attaching themselves to rocks or stones by their mouths [O Fr *lamproie*—Low L *lampreda*, *lampetra*—L *lambĕre*, to lick, and *petra*, rock]

Lanate, lā'nāt, **Lanated**, lā'nāt ed, *adjs* woolly (*bot*) covered with a substance resembling wool [L *lanatus*—*lana*, wool]

Lance, lans, *n* (*Spens*) balance, poise [L *lanx*, *lancis*, a dish or scale]

Lance, lans, *n* a long shaft of wood, with a spear head, and bearing a small flag the bearer of a lance —*v t* to pierce with a lance to open with a lancet —*ns* **Lance-corporal**, a private soldier doing the duties of a corporal, **Lance'let** (see **Amphioxus**), **Lan'cer**, name given to a kind of cavalry armed with a lance (*pl*) a popular set of quadrilles, first in England about 1820 the music for such, **Lance-wood**, a wood valuable for its great strength and elasticity, brought chiefly from Jamaica, Guiana, &c —*adj* **Lan'ciform**, lance-shaped [Fr —L *lancea*, akin to Gr *longchē*, a lance]

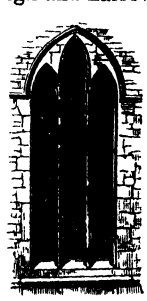


Lanceolate Leaf

Lancegay, lans'gā, *n* (*obs*) a kind of spear [O Fr —*lance*, a lance, and *zagaye*, a pike See **Assagai**]

Lanceolate, lan'se o lāt, **Lanceolated**, lan'se o lāt ed, *adjs* (*bot*) having the form of a lance head tapering toward both ends [L *lanceolatus*—*lanceola*, dim of *lancea*]

Lancet, lan'set, *n* a surgical instrument used for opening veins, abscesses, &c a high and narrow window, terminating in an arch acutely pointed, often double or triple, common in the first half of the 13th century [O Fr. *lancette*, dim of *lance*]



Lancet Window

Lanch Same as **Launch**

Lancinate, lan'sin āt, *v t* to tear, lacerate [L *lancinārе*, *ātus*, to tear]

Land, land, *n* earth, the solid portion of the surface of the globe a country a district soil real estate a nation or people (*Scot*) a group of dwellings or tenements under one roof and having a common entry —*v t* to set on land or on shore —*v i* to come on land or on shore —*ns* **Land-breeze**, a breeze setting from the land towards the sea, **Land-crab**, a family of crabs which live much or chiefly on land —*v t* **Land'damn** (*Shak*), to banish from the land —*adj* **Land'ed**, possessing land or estates consisting in land or real estate.—**Landed interest**, the combined interest or influence of the land holding class in a community. —*ns* **Land'er**, one who lands; **Land'fall**, a landslip. an approach to land after a voyage, also the land so approached, **Land-fish** (*Shak*), a fish on land, any one acting contrary to his usual character, **Land-flood**, a flooding or overflowing of land by water inundation, **Land-force**, a military force serving on land, as distinguished from a naval force, **Land-grabber**, one who acquires land by harsh and grasping means one who is eager to occupy land from which others have been evicted, **Land-grabbing**, the act of the land grabber, **Land-herd**, a herd of animals which feed on land, **Land-holder**, a holder or proprietor of land, **Land-hunger**, greed for the acquisition of land, **Land'ing**, act of going on land from a vessel a place for getting on shore the level part of a staircase between the flights of steps —*adj* relating to the unloading of a vessel's cargo —*ns* **Landing-net**, a kind of scoop net for landing a fish that has been caught, **Land-jobber**, a speculator in land, **Land-jobbing**, **Land League**, an association founded in Ireland by Michael Davitt in 1879, and organised by C S Parnell, to procure reduction and re arrangement of rents, and to promote the substitution of peasant proprietors for landlords, condemned as an illegal conspiracy in 1881, **Landing-place**, a place for landing, as from a vessel, **Landing-stage**, a platform for landing passengers or goods carried by water, **Land'lady**, a woman who has property in land or houses the mistress of an inn or lodging house —*adj* **Land'less** (*Shak*), without land or property —*v t* **Land'lock**, to enclose by land —*adj* **Land'locked**, almost shut in by land, protected by surrounding masses of land from the force of wind and waves —*ns* **Land'lord**, the owner of land or houses the master of an inn or lodging house, **Land'lordism**, the authority or united action of the land holding class, **Land-lubber**, a landsman (a term used by sailors), **Land'mark**, anything serving to mark the boundaries of land any object on land that serves as a guide to seamen any distinguishing characteristic, **Land-measuring**, the art of estimating the superficial content of portions of land, **Land-owner**, one who owns land, **Land-ownership**.—*adj* **Land-owning** —*ns* **Land-pilot** (*Milton*), a guide on land, **Land-pirate**, a highway robber a fellow who makes a practice of swindling sailors in port, **Land'rail**, the crake or corncrake, so named from its cry, **Land-raker** (*Shak*), a vagabond, **Land-roll**, a clod crusher, **Land'scrip** (*U S*), government certificate entitling to possession of public land, **Land-shark**, a land grabber one who plunders sailors on shore, **Land'skip** (same as **Landscape**), **Land'slide**, **Land'slip**, a portion of land that falls down, generally from the side of a hill, usually due to the undermining effect of water, **Lands'man**, **Land'man**, one who lives or serves on land one inexperienced in seafaring, **Land-steward**, a person who manages a landed estate, **Land-surveying** (see **Surveying**), **Land-tax**, a tax upon land, **Land-waiter**, a custom house officer who attends on the landing of goods from ships —*adv* **Land'ward**, toward the land —*adj* in the country, as opposed to the town or seacoast rural —*n* **Land'wind**, a wind blowing off the land [A S *land*, found in all the Teut languages]

Landau, lan'daw, *n* a coach or carriage with a top which may be opened and thrown back, so called from *Landau* in Germany [Ger *landauer*]

Landdrost, land'drost, *n* a local magistrate in Dutch South Africa [Dut *land*, land, *drost*, originally steward]

Landgrave, land'grāv, *n* a German earl —*ns*

Landgrā'viāte, the territory of a landgrave, **Landgravine** (land'gra vēn), the wife of a landgrave [M H G *lantgrâve*, Dut *landgraaf*. See **Land**, and **Grave** (4)]

Land-louper, land' lowp'ėr (also **Land-loper**), *n* a vagabond or vagrant [Dut *landlooper—land*, and *loopen*, to ramble, cf Ger *landlaufer*]

Landscape, land'skāp, *n* the appearance of that portion of land which the eye can at once view the aspect of a country, or a picture representing it —*ns* **Landscape-gardening**, the art of laying out grounds and so disposing water, buildings, trees, and other plants as to produce the effect of a picturesque landscape, **Landscape-painting**, the art of representing natural scenery by painting, **Landscape-painter**, one who practises this form of art [Dut *landschap*, from *land* and *-schap*, a suffix = *-ship*]

Landsthing, lans'ting, *n* the upper house of the Danish Rigsdag, with 72 members, 54 elected indirectly on the principle of proportional representation for large divisions by all citizens, male or female, over 35 years of age, 18 by the members of the outgoing house [Dan, *land*, land, *thing*, parliament]

Landsturm, lant'stōōrm, *n* in Germany and Switzerland, a general levy in time of national emergency the force so called out [Ger, *land*, land, *sturm*, alarm]

Landtag, lant'tah, *n* the legislative assembly of one of the states forming the Hohenzollern German empire, as Saxony, Bavaria, &c the provincial assembly of Bohemia or Moravia under the late Austrian empire [Ger, *land*, country, *tag*, diet, day]

Landwehr, lant'vār, *n* a military force in Germany and Austria, forming an army reserve, but not always retained under arms [Ger, *land*, land, and *wehr*, defence]

Lane, lān, *n* an open space between cornfields, hedges, &c a narrow passage or road a narrow street a fixed route kept by a line of vessels across the ocean —**A blind lane**, a cul de sac [A S *lane*, Scot *loan*, *lonnin*]

Lane, lān, Scotch for **Lone**, **Alone**.

Lang, Scotch for **Long**.—**To think lang**, to weary —*n* **Lang'syne**, time long past

Langaha, lan ga'ha, *n* a Madagascar wood snake, with a flexible scaly extension on the snout [Malagasy]

Langet, lang'get, *n* a strong lace used in women's dress in Holland

Langshan, lang'shan, *n* a small black hen, orig Chinese [Chin]

Langspiel, lang'spēl, *n* a kind of harp used by the Shetlanders [Norw]

Language, lang'gwāj, *n* that which is spoken by the tongue human speech speech peculiar to a nation style or expression peculiar to an individual diction any manner of expressing thought —*v t* to express in language —*adjs* **Lang'uaged**, skilled in language, **Lang'uageless** (*Shak*), speechless, silent, **Lang'ued** (*her*), furnished with a tongue —**Dead language**, one no longer spoken, as opp to **Living language**, one still spoken, **Flash language** (see **Flash**) [Fr *langage—langue*—L *lingua* (old form *dingua*), the tongue, akin to L *lingĕre*, Gr *leichein*, Sans *lih*, to lick]

Langue d'oc, long dok, *n* collective name for the Romance dialects spoken in the middle ages from the Alps to the Pyrenees and from the Mediterranean to the Loire—the tongue of the troubadours, often used as synonymous with Provençal, one of its chief branches The name itself survived in **Languedoc**, one of the provinces of southern France, still giving a name to a well known class of wines.—**Langue d'ou** (long dwē), also **Langue d'oil**, the Romance dialect of northern France, belonging geographically to the valleys of the Saône, Loire, Seine, Scheldt, and Meuse, the language of the trouvères, the dominant factor in the formation of modern French [O Fr *langue*—L *lingua*, tongue, *de*, of, Prov *oc*, yes—L. *hoc*, this, and O Fr *ou*, *oil*, yes—L *hoc illud*, this (is) that, yes The two names, then, are due to the terms expressing affirmation, used by either the northern or the southern people respectively]

Languette, lang'get, *n* a 16th century hood worn by women the tongue of a reed of a harmonium or reed-organ a key of a wind-instrument [Fr]

Languid, lang'gwid, *adj* slack or feeble flagging exhausted sluggish spiritless —*adv* **Lang'uidly**.—*n* **Lang'uidness** —*adj* **Languesc ent**, growing languid [Fr —L *languidus—languēre*, to be weak, conn with **Lag**]

Languish, lang'gwish, *v i* to become languid or enfeebled to lose strength and animation to pine to become dull, as of trade —*n* languishment (*Shak*) —*adjs* **Lang'uished**, sunken in languor, **Lang'uishing**, expressive of languor, or merely sentimental emotion —*adv* **Lang'uishingly**, in a languishing, weak, dull, or tender manner —*n* **Lang'uishment**, the act or state of languishing tenderness of look [Fr *languir*, *languiss-*, from L *languescĕre—languēre*, to be faint]

Languor, lang'gwur, *n* state of being languid or faint dullness listlessness softness —*adj* **Lang'uorous**, full of languor tedious melancholy —*v t* **Lang'ure** (*Spens*), to languish

Laniard Same as **Lanyard**

Laniary, lā'ni a ri, *n* a place of slaughter shambles —*adj* fitted for lacerating or tearing [L *laniarium—lanius*, a butcher]

Laniferous, lan if'er us, **Lanigerous**, lan ij'er-us, *adjs* wool bearing [L *lanifer*, *laniger* — *lana*, wool, and *ferre*, *gerĕre*, to bear]

Lank, langk, *adj* languid or drooping soft or loose thin shrunken straight and flat —*v i* to become lank (*Shak*) —*adj* **Lank'y**, lank and tall — *adv* **Lank'ly** — *n* **Lank'ness**. [A S *hlanc*, Dut *slank*, Ger *schlank*, slender, conn with **Lag** and **Slack**]

Lanner, lan'ėr, *n* a kind of falcon —*n* **Lann'aret**, the male bird [Fr *lanier*—L *lanarius*]

Lanolin, lan'ō lin, *n* an unctuous substance, a mixture of the ethers of cholesterin with fatty acids, used as a basis for ointments, extracted from wool [Formed from L *lana*, wool, *oleum*, oil]

Lansquenet, lans'ke net, *n* a mercenary pikeman of the 16th and 17th centuries a game at cards [Fr — Ger *landsknecht* — *land*, country, and *knecht*, a soldier]

Lant, lant, *n* stale urine, once much used in wool-scouring

Lanterloo, lant'ėr loo, *n* a game at cards, commonly *Loo* [Dut *lanterlu*]

Lantern, lant'ern, *n* a case for holding or carrying a light, the light chamber of a lighthouse an ornamental structure surmounting a dome to give light and to crown the fabric the upper square cage which illuminates a corridor or gallery —*v t* to furnish with a lantern —*n* **Lant'horn**, an obsolete spelling of **Lantern**, arising from the use of horn for the sides of lanterns —*n pl* **Lantern-jaws**, thin long jaws —*adj* **Lantern-jawed**, thin-faced —**Chinese lantern**, a collapsible paper lantern, generally decorated with flowers, carried on a short staff, **Dark lantern**, a lantern having an opaque slide, capable of being partly or wholly shut at pleasure, **Lantern of the dead**, a tower having a

small lighted chamber at the top, once common in French cemeteries, **Lantern wheel**, a kind of cog wheel, in which a circle of bars or spindles between two heads engages with the cogs of a spur wheel, **Magic lantern**, an optical instrument by means of which magnified images of small pictures are thrown upon a wall or screen [Fr *lanterne*—L *lanterna*—Gr *lamptēr—lampein*, to give light]

Lanthanum, lan'tha-num, *n* a metal discovered by Mosander in 1839 in cerite, a hydrated silicate of cerium —Also **Lanthānium** [Formed from Gr *lanthanein*, to conceal]

Lanuginous, la-nū'jin-us, *adj* downy covered with fine soft hair —*n* **Lanū'go** [Fr —L *lanuginosus—lanugo*, down—*lana*, wool]

Lanx, lanks, *n* a platter or dish for serving meat at a Roman table —*pl* **Lan'ces**. [L]

Lanyard, Laniard, lan'yard, *n* the lanyards are short ropes used on board ship for fastening or stretching, or for convenience in handling articles [Fr *lanière*, perh from L *lanarius*, made of wool —*lana*, wool]

Laocoön, lā-o-kō'on, *n* a famous antique group in marble in the Vatican, representing the Trojan priest Laocoön and his two sons being crushed in the folds of two enormous serpents

Laodicean, lā-od-i-sē'an, *adj* lukewarm in religion, like the Christians of Laodicea (Rev iii 14–16) —*n* **Laodicē'anism**, lukewarmness in religion

Lap, lap, *v t* to lick up with the tongue to wash or flow against —*v i* to drink by licking up a liquid to make a sound of such a kind —*n* a motion or sound like lapping —*pr p* lapp'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* lapped [A S *lapian*, Low Ger *lappen*, L *lambĕre*, Gr *laptein*]

Lap, lap, *n* the loose or overhanging flap of anything the part of a substance extending over or partly over the rear of another, or the extent of such extension the part of the clothes lying on the knees when a person sits down the part of the body thus covered, esp with reference to nursing, &c a fold a course or round, as in foot racing, &c, one passage round the track, usually an even fraction or multiple of a mile at euchre, &c, a carrying over to the next game of a surplus of points from the last the space over which a steam engine slide valve travels after the closing of the steam passage to or from the cylinder a rotating disc of lead, copper, leather, &c, charged with an abrasive powder, used in cutting gems, &c —*v t* to lay over or on —*v i* to be spread on or over to be turned over or upon —*ns* **Lap-dog**, a small dog fondled in the lap a pet dog, **Lap-stone**, a stone which shoemakers hold in the lap to hammer leather on, **Lap-streak**, a clinker built boat —*adjs* **Lap'ful**, as much as fills a lap, **Lap-jointed**, having joints formed by overlapping edges [A S *læppa*, a loosely hanging part, Ice *lapa*, to hang loose, Ger *lappen*, any thing hanging loose]

Lap, lap, *v t* to wrap, fold, involve —*ns* **Lapp'er**, one who wraps or folds in cotton manufacturing, a machine which compacts the scutched cotton into a fleece upon the surface of a roller called a lap roller, **Lapp'ing**, the process of forming a lap or fleece of fibrous material for the carding machine the rubbing or polishing of a metal surface the process of rubbing away the *lands*, or metal between the grooves of a rifled gun, to increase the bore [M E *wlappen*, being a form of **Wrap**.]

Lapel, la-pel', *n*. the part of the breast of a coat which laps over and is folded back — *adj* **Lapelled'**. [Dim of **Lap**]

Lapidary, lap'i-dar-i, *adj* pertaining to stones and the cutting of stones pertaining to inscriptions and monuments —*n* a cutter of stones, esp precious stones a dealer in precious stones [L *lapidarius—lapis, lapidis*, a stone]

Lapidate, lap'i-dāt, *v t* (*rare*) to pelt with stones. —*n* **Lapida'tion**, punishment by stoning [L *lapidāre—lapis, lapidis*, a stone]

Lapidescent, lap-id-es'ent, *adj* becoming stone · having the quality of petrifying or turning to stone —*n* **Lapidesc'ence** [L *lapidiscĕre*, to become stone]

Lapidify, la-pid'i-fī, *v t* to make into stone —*v i*. to turn into stone —*pr p* lapid'ifying, *pa p*. lapid'ified —*adj* **Lapidif'ic** —*n* **Lapidifica'tion** [L *lapis*, and *facĕre*, to make]

Lapidist, lap'id-ist, *n* Same as **Lapidary**

Lapis lazuli, lā'pis laz'ū-lī, *n* a mineral of beautiful ultramarine colour, consisting chiefly of silica and alumina, with a little sulphuric acid, soda, and lime, used largely in ornamental and mosaic work, and for sumptuous altars and shrines — **Lapis-lazuli blue**, a deep blue, sometimes veined with gold, used in decoration, and in the manufacture of Sèvres and Oriental porcelain, **Lapis-lazuli ware**, the name given by Josiah Wedgwood to a particular pebble ware veined with gold upon blue [L *lapis*, a stone, and Ar. *lâjuard*, the name of the stone, of which word *azure* is a corruption]

Laplander, lap'land-er, *n* a native or inhabitant of Lapland —*adj* **Lap'landish**

Lapp, lap, *n* a Laplander —*adj* **Lapp'ish**—*n* the language of the Lapps

Lapper-milk, lap'er-milk, *n* (*Scot*) loppered or curdled milk [Same word as **Lopper** (*obs*)—M E *loper*, curdled, prob conn with A S. *hlēapan*, to leap, run Cf *rennet, runnet*, from *run*]

Lappet, lap'et, *n* a little lap or flap —*adj* **Lapp'eted** —*n* **Lappet-head**, a head dress made with lappets for lace pendants [Dim of **Lap**]

Lapse, laps, *v i* to slip or glide to pass by degrees to fall from the faith or from virtue to fail in duty to pass to another proprietor, &c, by the negligence of a patron, as in appointing a clerk to a benefice within six months to become void to lose certain privileges by neglect of the necessary conditions —*n* a slipping or falling a failing in duty a fault —**The lapsed**, the name applied in the early Christian Church to those who, overcome by heathen persecution, fell away from the faith [L *labi, lapsus*, to slip or fall, *lapsus*, a fall, akin to **Lap**]

Laputan, la-pū'tan, *adj* pertaining to Laputa, a flying island described in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* as inhabited by all sorts of ridiculous projectors absurd chimerical

Lapwing, lap'wing, *n* the name of a bird of the plover family, also called peewit, from its peculiar cry [M E *lappewinke*—A S *hleápewince* —*hleápan*, to leap or run, and root of *wink*, which orig meant to move from side to side, the name is descriptive of the movement of the bird See **Wink**]

Lar, lar, *n* one of a class of local deities, originally Etruscan, but in Roman usage usually regarded as the tutelary deities of a house (*pl*) **Lares** (lā'rēz) [L]

Lar, lar, *n* an Etruscan title, really peculiar to the eldest son, but often mistaken for an integral part of the name —Also **Lars** [L —Etruscan *larth*, lord]

Larboard, lar'bōrd, *n* an obsolete naval term for the left side of a ship looking from the stern, now, by command of the Admiralty, replaced by the term *port*, to prevent the mistakes caused by its resemblance in sound to starboard —*adj* pertaining to the larboard side [Ety dub, perh for a conjectural *lade bord*, the lading side—*lade*,

a load, and *bord*, board, side See **Lade** and **Board.**]

Larceny, lär'sen ı, *n* the legal term ın England and Ireland foı stealıng theft —*n* **Lar'cenist,** one who commits laıceny a thief —*adj* **Lar'cenous.**—*adv* **Lar'cenously —Grand larceny,** ın England, larceny of pıoperty of the value of one shilling or more, **Petty larceny,** larceny of pıopeı ty less ın value than one shilling, **Simple larceny,** as opposed to *compound larceny,* ıs larceny uncombined with aggravatıng circum stances [O Fr *larrecın* (Fr *larcın*)—L *latro cınıum—latro,* a mercenary, robber]

Larch, lärch, *n* a genus (*Larıx*) of coniferous trees, dıstinct from firs (*Abıes*), with perfectly erect and regularly tapeıing stem, small branches, numer ous small leaves deciduous and clustered, grow ıng rapidly, and yıeldıng good tımber [L —Gı *larıx*]

Lard, lard, *n* the melted fat of the hog —*v t* to smear with laıd to stuff with bacon or pork to fatten to mıx with anythıng —*adj* **Lar'dy** [O Fr —L *larda* or *larıda,* akın to Gr *larınos,* fat, and *laros,* sweet or dainty]

Larder, lard'er, *n* a room oı place where meat, &c ıs kept stock of provısıons [Low L *lard arıum*—L *lardum* See **Lard**]

Lare, lār, *n* obs form of **Lore,** and of **Laır.**

Large, larj, *adj* great ın sıze extensıve bulky wide long abundant lıberal dıffuse (of lan guage) free, lıcentıous (*Shak*) —*adv* (*naut*) before the wınd —*adv* **Large'ly** —*n* **Large'- ness —At large,** without restraınt or confine ment fully as a whole, altogether —*adjs* **Large-acred,** possessıng much land, **Large- handed,** having large hands grasping, greedy pıofuse, **Large-hearted,** havıng a large heart or lıberal dısposıtıon generous, **Large-mınded,** characterised by breadth of vıew [Fr —L *largus*]

Largess, Largesse, larj'es, *n* a present or dona tıon (*arch*) lıberalıty [Fı *laı gesse*—L *largıtıo —largīrı,* to gıve fı eely—*largus*]

Larghetto, laı get'tō, *adj* (*mus*) somewhat slow not so slow as laıgo —*n* a movement to be per- foı med ın somewhat slow tıme [It *largo*—L *largus,* large]

Largo, laı'gō, *adj* (*mus*) slow ın tıme —*n* a move- ment ıntended to be perfoı med ın such style [It —L *largus*]

Lariat, laı'ı at, *n* a ıope for pıcketıng horses while gıazıng a lasso [Sp *la reata—la,* the, and *reata,* a rope for tyıng anımals together See **Reata**]

Lark, lärk, *n* a well known sınging bırd —*v ı* to catch larks —*n* **Lark'spur,** a plant with showy flowers, so called fı om the spuı shaped foı matıon of calyx and petals [M E *laverock*—A S *lāwerce,* Dut *leeuwrık,* Ger *lerche*]

Lark, lark, *n* a game, frolıc —*v ı* to frolıc, make spoıt —*adj* **Lar'ky** (*coll*), frolıcsome, spoıtıve [A S *lāc,* play—*lācan,* to swıng, wave, play]

Larmier, laı'mıėr, *n* (*archıt*) another name for the coıona (q v) a horızontal strıng course for pre ventıng raın from trıcklıng down the wall (*zool*) a teaı bag [Fr *larme,* a tear—L *lacrıma,* a tear]

Larrikın, lar'ı kın, *adj* and *n* (*Australıan*) rowdy, dısoıdeıly a rough or rowdy —*n* **Larr'ikınısm**

Larrup, lar'up, *v t* (*coll*) to flog, thrash [Prob from Dut *larpen,* thresh with flails]

Larum, laı'um, *n* alarm a noıse gıvıng notıce of danger —*v t* (*obs*) to alarm [A contr of **Alarm.**]

Larva, lär'va, *n* an ınsect ın ıts first stage after ıssuıng from the egg—ı e ın the cateı pıllar state a ghost, spectre (*pl*) **Larvæ** (lar'vē) —*adjs* **Lar'val; Lar'vıform, Larvip'arous,** pro ducıng young ın a larva foı m [L *larva,* a spectre, a mask, a fancıful name applied to the caterpıllar, **because** ıt hıdes **as** ın a mask ıts hıgher lıfe]

Laryngıtıs, lar ın-jī'tıs, *n* ınflammatıon of the larynx —*adj* **Laryngit'ıc.**

Laryngology, lar ıng-gol'ō-jı, *n* the scıence of the larynx —*adj* **Laryngolog'ical** —*n* **Laryngol'o- gist.** [**Larynx,** and Gr *legeın,* to speak]

Laryngoscope, lā rıng'gō skōp, *n* a mırror for ex- amınıng the larynx and trachea —*adj* **Laryngo- scop'ic** —*ns* **Laryngos'copist, Laryngos'copy.** [**Larynx,** and Gı *skopeın,* to ınvestigate]

Laryngotomy, lar ıng got'ō-mı, *n* the operatıon of cuttıng ınto the wındpıpe to remove obstructıons and assist respıratıon [**Larynx,** and Gr *temneın,* to cut]

Laryngotracheotomy, lā rıng'gō trā kē ot'ō mı, *n* the operatıon of cuttıng into the wındpıpe thı ough the crıcoıd cartılage, the crıcothyroıd membı ane, and the upper rings of the trachea [**Larynx,** and Gr *tracheıa,* trachea, and *temneın,* to cut]

Larynx, lār'ıngks, *n* the upper part of the wınd pıpe the throat (*pl*) **Lar'ynges** and (*rare*) **Lar'ynxes** —*adjs* **Laryn'geal, Laryn'gean.** [L —Gr *larynx, laryngos*]

Lascar, las'kar, *n* a natıve East Indıan saılor or camp follower [Hınd —Pers *lashkarı,* a soldıer]

Lascıvıous, las sıv'ı us, *adj* lustful tendıng to pıoduce lustful emotıons —*adv* **Lascıv'ıously** —*n* **Lascıv'ıousness** [L *lascıvus,* perh from the same root as *laxus,* loose]

Laser, lā'ser, *n* a gum-resın from North Afrıca, esteemed by the ancıents as a deobstruent and dıuretıc [L *laser,* juıce of laserpıtıum]

Laserpitium, las er pish'ı um, *n* a genus of per ennial herbs of the parsley famıly, of whıch the best known specıes ıs the laseı wort oı herb frank ıncense—also called *sılphıum* [L *laserpıcıum,* a plant yıeldıng laser]

Lash, lash, *n* a thong or cord the flexıble part of a whıp a stroke with a whıp or anythıng pliant a stroke of satıre, a sharp retort a beatıng or dashıng an eyelash —*v t* to strıke wıth a lash to dash against to fasten or secure with a rope or coıd to censure severely to scourge with sarcasm or satıre —*v ı* to use the whıp —*n* **Lash'er,** one who lashes or whıps a rope for bındıng one thıng to anothei , **Lash'ıng,** act of whıppıng a ıope for makıng thıngs fast a gıeat plenty of anythıng—esp ın *pl* —**To lash out,** to kıck out, as a horse to bıeak out ıecklessly [M E *lasshe,* cog with Dut *lasch,* a joınıng, Geı *lasche,* a flap]

Lash, lash, *adj* (*obs*) slow, slack soft ınsıpıd — *n* **Lash'er,** the slack water collected above a weıı ın a rıvei [M E *lasche,* slack—O Fr *lasche* (Fı *lâche,* cowardly)—L *laxus* See **Lax.**]

Lass, las, *n* (*fem* of **Lad**), a gırl, esp a country gırl a sweetheart (*Scot*) a maıd servant — (Dımınutıves) **Lass'ıe, Lass'ock.**—*adj* **Lass'lorn** (*Shak*), forsaken by one's mıstress [Prob a contr of *laddess,* foımed from **Lad;** or dıı ectly from W *llodes,* fem of *llawd,* a **Lad.** Mı H Bradley thınks the associatıon with *lad* meıely accıdental, the word first appearıng about 1300 ın northern wrıtıngs as *lasce,* evıdently represent ıng a Scand *laskw,* the fem of an adj meanıng unmarrıed, cf Mıddle Sw *losk kona,* unmarrıed woman The orıgınal sense of the adj , whıch ıs akın to the verb *to let,* ıs 'free from tıes,' 'loose,' whence the meanıng 'vagrant' also ın Mıddle Sw , and the Ice sense, 'ıdle,' 'weak ']

Lassitude, las'ı tūd, *n* faıntness weakness weaırıess languor [Fr —L *lassıtudo—lassus,* faınt]

Lasso, las'ō, *n* a long rope with a runnıng noose foı catchıng wıld horses, &c (*pl*) **Lass'os,**

Lass'oes —*v t* to catch with the lasso —*pr p* lass'ōing, *pa p* lass'ōed [Port *laço*, Sp *lazo* —L *laqueus*, a noose]

Last, last, *n* a wooden mould of the foot on which boots and shoes are made —*v t* to fit with a last —*n* **Last'er,** one who fits the parts of shoes to lasts a tool for doing so [A S *lást*, a trace, Goth *laists*, a footmark]

Last, last, *v i* to continue, endure to escape failure remain fresh, unimpaired —*adj* **Last'ing,** permanent, durable —*n* endurance —*adv* **Last'ingly.**—*n* **Last'ingness** [A S *lástan*, to keep a track See foregoing word]

Last, last, *n* (*rare*) a weight generally estimated at 4000 lb, but varying in different articles a ship's cargo a duty formerly paid in some markets for the right of carrying goods —*n.* **Last'age,** the lading of a ship room for stowing goods in a ship [A S *hlæst—hladan*, to load, Ger *last*, Ice *hlass*]

Last, last, *adj* latest coming after all the others final next before the present utmost meanest most improbable or unlikely —*advs* **Last, Last'ly** —**At last,** in conclusion (this from A S *on lást*, therefore not from *late* at all, but from *last* (1), which is the A S *lást*, a trace), **Breathe one's last,** to die, **Die in the last ditch,** to fight to the bitter end, **First and last,** altogether —*n* **Last-court,** a court held by the jurats in the marshes of Kent to fix rates chargeable for the preservation of these —Also **Last** —**Last day** (*Scot*), yesterday, **Last heir** (*Eng law*), he to whom lands come by escheat for want of lawful heirs, **On one's last legs,** on the verge of utter failure or exhaustion, **Put the last hand to,** to finish, put the finishing touch to, **The last cast** (see **Cast**), **The last day,** the day of judgment, **The last days, times** (*B*), the period when the end of the world draws near, **To the last,** to the end till death [A contr of **Latest**]

Lastery, last'er i, *n* (*Spens*) a red colour

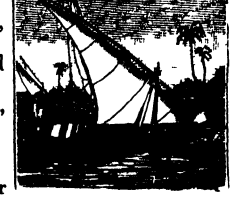
Lat, lat, *n* in Indian architecture, an isolated pillar [Hind]

Latakia, lat a kē'a, *n* a fine kind of tobacco produced at Latakia (*Laodicea ad Mare*) in Syria

Latch, lach, *v t* (*Shak*) to moisten [See **Leach**]

Latch, lach, *n* a small piece of wood or iron to fasten a door —*v t* to fasten with a latch —**On the latch,** not locked, but opened by a latch, easily opened —*ns* **Latch'et,** a strap or buckle for fastening a shoe, **Latch'key,** a key to raise the latch of a door [A S *læccan*, to catch]

Late, lāt, *adj* (comp **Lat'er,** superl **Lat'est**) slow, tardy behindhand coming after the expected time long delayed far advanced towards the close last in any place or character deceased departed out of office not long past —*advs* **Late, Lat'er, Late'ly** —*n* **Late'ness,** state of being late —*adjs* **Lat'ed** (*Shak*), belated, being too late, **Lat'ish,** somewhat late [A S *læt*, slow, Dut *laat*, Ice *latr*, Ger *lass*, weary, L *lassus*, tired]



Lateen Sail

Latebra, lat'eb ra, *n* the cavity in the food yolk of a meroblastic ovum —*adj* **Lat'ebrous** [L, *latēre*, to lie hid]

Lateen, la tēn', *adj* applied to a triangular sail, common in the Mediterranean, the Lake of Geneva, &c [Fr —L *Latinus*, Latin]

Latent, lā'tent, *adj* hid concealed. not visible or apparent. dormant, undeveloped. —*adv* **La'tently.** —*ns* **La'tence, La'tency.**—**Latent heat** (see **Heat**), **Latent life,** a phrase describing the physiological condition of organisms in which the functions are for a time suspended without losing the power of future activity, **Latent period of a disease,** the time that elapses before symptoms show the presence of the disease [L *latens*, pr p of *latēre*, to lie hid, akin to Gr *lanthanein*, to be hidden]

Lateral, lat'er al, *adj* belonging to the side proceeding from or in the direction of the side (*anat* and *zool*) situated on one of the sides of the median vertical longitudinal plane of the body (*physics*) at right angles to a line of motion or strain —**Lateral fin,** one of the paired side fins of a fish—opp to *Vertical fin* —*adv* **Lat'erally** [L *lateralis—latus*, *latĕris*, a side]

Lateran, lat'er an, *adj* pertaining to the Church of St John Lateran at Rome, the Pope's cathedral church, so named as occupying the site of the splendid palace or basilica of Plautius Lateranus (executed 66 A D) —**Lateran Councils,** five general councils of the Western Church, held in the Lateran basilica (1123, 1139, 1179, 1215, and 1512-17), regarded by Roman Catholics as œcumenical also an important synod against the Monothelites in 649

Latericeous, lat ei ish'us, *adj* of brick, or brick-coloured [L *latericius—later*, *lateris*, a brick]

Laterite, lat'er īt, *n* an argillaceous sandstone of a reddish or brick colour found in India, esp in Ceylon [L *later*, *lateris*, a brick]

Latescent, lā-tes'ent, *adj* becoming hidden —*n* **Latesc'ence.** [L *latescĕre—latēre*, to lie hid]

Latest, lāt'est, *adj* superl of **Late**

Latex lā'teks, *n* (*bot*) the sap of plants after it has been elaborated in the leaves [L]

Lath, lath, *n* a thin cleft slip of wood used in slating, plastering, &c (*pl*) **Laths** (lathz) —*v t* to cover with laths —*n* **Lath'ing,** the act or process of covering with laths a covering of laths —*adj* **Lath'y,** like a lath —**Dagger of lath,** any insufficient means of attack or defence [A S *lætta*, Dut *lat*, Ger *latte*, a lath]

Lathe, lāth, *n* a machine for turning and shaping articles of wood, metal, &c the movable swing frame of a loom carrying the reed for separating the warp threads and beating up the weft [Ice *loð*, root uncertain]

Lathe, lath, *n* a part or division of a county, now existing only in Kent, and consisting of four or five hundreds [A S *léth*, a district]

Lather, lath'er, *n* a foam or froth made with water and soap froth from sweat —*v t* to spread over with lather —*v i* to form a lather to become frothy [A S *leáðor*, lather, Ice *loðr*, foam]

Latin, lat'in, *adj* pertaining to ancient Latium (esp Rome) or its inhabitants, also to all races claiming affinity with the Latins by language, race, or civilisation written or spoken in Latin —*n* an inhabitant of ancient Latium a member of a modern race ethnically or linguistically related to the ancient Romans or Italians the language of ancient Rome—the foundation of the modern Romance tongues a member of the Latin or Roman Catholic Church, so styled by Greek Catholics and other Oriental Christians —*n* **Lat'iner,** one who knows Latin (*obs*) an interpreter —*v t* **Lat'inise,** to give Latin forms to to render into Latin —*ns* **Lat'inism,** a Latin idiom, **Lat'inist,** one skilled in Latin, **Latin'ity,** the Latin tongue, style, or idiom —**Dog Latin,** barbarous Latin, **Latin Church,** the Western Church as distinguished from the Greek or Oriental Church, so named as having employed Latin as its official language the Roman Catholic Church, **Latin empire,** that portion of the

Byzantine empire seized in 1204 by the Crusaders, and overthrown by the Greeks in 1261, **Latin kingdom,** the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem ruled by French or Latin kings, and lasting from 1099 to 1187, **Classical Latin,** the Latin of the writers who flourished from about 75 B C to 200 A D, **Late Latin,** the Latin written by authors between 200 and (*circ*) 600 A D, **Middle, Medieval, or Low Latin,** the Latin of the middle age between 600 and 1500 A D, **New, Modern Latin,** Latin as written between 1500 and the present time, mostly used as a scientific medium, **Thieves' Latin,** thieves' cant or slang [L *Latinus*, belonging to Latium, the district in which Rome was built]

Latitude, lat'i tūd, *n* the distance of a place north or south from the equator, measured in degrees of the meridian a place as indicated by latitude the angular distance of a celestial body above the plane of the ecliptic (*apparent* when the point of view is on the earth's surface, *geocentric* when at the earth's centre, *heliocentric* when at the centre of the sun) (*fig*) extent of signification freedom from restraint scope (*obs*) width —*adjs* **Latitud'inal,** pertaining to latitude in the direction of latitude, **Latitudinā'rian,** broad or liberal, esp in religious belief lax—*n* a name applied by contemporaries to a member of a school of liberal and philosophical theologians within the English Church, in the later half of the 17th century, represented by a succession of great Cambridge divines—Whichcote, Smith, Cudworth, and More one who affects to regard specific creeds, methods or church government, &c with indifference—*n* **Latitudinā'rianism** —*adj* **Latitud'inous,** having latitude or large extent —**Latitude by account,** in navigation, the latitude calculated from the course and distance sailed since last observation, **Latitude by observation,** the latitude determined from an observation of a heavenly body, **Middle latitude,** the latitude of the parallel midway between two places situated in the same hemisphere [Fr —L *latitudo, -inis—latus*, broad]

Latria, lā trī'a, *n* the kind of supreme worship which can lawfully be offered to God alone—as opposed to *dulia*, that given to saints and angels, and to *hyperdulia*, that given to the Virgin [Gr. *latreueiu*, to serve]

Latrine, lat'rin, *n* a privy or water closet in barracks, factories, hospitals, &c [Fr —L *lava trina, latrina—lavāre*, to wash]

Latten, lat'en, *n* brass or bronze used for crosses sheet tin, tinned iron plate [O Fr *laton* (Fr *laiton*)—Ger *latte*, a lath, thin plate See **Lath**]

Latter, lat'er, *adj* later coming or existing after mentioned the last of two modern recent (*Shak*) last —*adv* **Latt'erly,** in latter time of late —*adjs* **Latter-born** (*Shak*), younger, **Latter-day,** belonging to recent times —**Latter end** (see **End**), **The former and the latter rain** (see **Rain**), **Latter-day saints** (see **Mormon**) [A variant of *later*, now partly differentiated in use]

Lattice, lat'is, *n* a network of crossed laths or bars, called also **Lattice-work** anything of lattice work, as a window (*her*) a bearing of vertical and horizontal bars crossing each other —*v t* to form into open work to furnish with a lattice —*n* **Lattice-leaf,** an aquatic plant, native to Madagascar, so called from the singular resemblance of the leaves to open lattice work—otherwise *Lattice plant, Lace leaf, Water-yam*, or *Ouvrandrano* —**Red lattice** (*Shak*), a frame of lattice work painted red, formerly used to fill the windows of an ale-house [Fr *lattis—latte*, a lath. See **Lath.**]

Laud, lawd, *v t* to praise in words or with singing to celebrate —*ns* **Laud,** commendation praise in divine worship (*pl*) in the R. C Church, the prayers immediately following matins, constituting with the latter the first of the seven canonical hours, **Laud'er** — *adj* **Laud'able,** worthy of being praised — *adv.* **Laud'ably** —*ns* **Laud'ableness, Laudā'tion,** praise honour paid, **Laud'ative,** a panegyric, a eulogium —*adj* **Laud'atory,** containing praise expressing praise—*n.* that which contains praise [L *laudāre—laus, laudis*, praise]

Laudanum, lawd'a num, *n* a preparation of opium tincture of opium [Same word as **Ladanum,** transferred to a different drug]

Laugh, laf, *v i* to make the noise showing or caused by mirth to be gay or lively make merry (*at*), to flout —*v t* to express with a laugh to affect in some way by laughter —*n* the sound caused by merriment —*adj* **Laugh'able,** ludicrous —*adv* **Laugh'ably.**—*ns* **Laugh'ableness, Laugh'er, Laugh'ter,** act or noise of laughing, **Laughing-gas,** a gas which excites laughter, called nitrous oxide, used as an anæsthetic in minor surgical operations, as in dentistry, **Laughing-jackass,** the great kingfisher of Australia, **Laughing-stock,** an object of ridicule, like something stuck up to be laughed at —*adv* **Laugh'ingly,** in a laughing manner —**Have the laugh on one's side,** to be able to laugh at another through getting the better of him by superior dexterity, &c, **Laugh a thing off,** to treat as if worthy only of a laugh, **Laugh in one's sleeve,** to laugh inwardly, **Laugh on the wrong side of the mouth,** to be made feel disappointment or sorrow, esp after boasting, &c, **Laugh one out of,** to make a person abandon a habit, &c, by laughing at him for it, **Laugh to scorn,** to deride or jeer at [A S *hlihan*, Ger *lachen*, Goth *hlahjan*, prob from the sound]

Launce, lans, *n* Same as **Lance**

Launce, lans, *n* (*Spens*) a balance [L *lanx, lancis*, a plate, a scale of a balance]

Launch, Lanch, lansh, *v t* to throw as a lance or spear (*Shak*) to pierce or cut with a lance to send forth to cause to slide into the water —*v i* to go forth, as a ship into the water to come into new relations, make a transition —*n* act of launching or moving a newly built ship from the stocks into the water the largest boat carried by a man of war (*Spens*) a lancing —*n pl* **Launching-ways,** the timbers on which a ship is launched —*n* **Steam-launch,** a large passenger boat propelled by steam power, and used largely on rivers [O Fr *lanchier, lancier* (Fr *lancer*) See **Lance.**]

Laund, lawnd, *n* (*Shak*) a park [O Fr *lande*, prob of Celtic origin See **Lawn.**]

Laundress, lawn'dres, *n* a woman who washes and irons clothes —*n* **Laund'er,** a washerwoman or washerman a trough for conveying water —*v t* to wash and iron, as clothes (*Shak*) to wet, wash —*ns* **Laun'dry,** a place or room where clothes are washed and dressed, **Laundry-man, -maid,** a male, female worker in a laundry [M E *lavander*—O Fr *lavandier*—L *lavandus*, gerundive of *lavāre*, to wash]

Laura, law ra', *n* an early kind of monastic community, its cells separate structures, the inmates living in solitude, meeting only for common services in the chapel—found only in Egypt, Syria, and Palestine [Most prob Gr *laura*, an alley, lane]

Laureate, law're āt, *adj* crowned with laurel —*n* one crowned with laurel a poet laureate —*v t* to crown with laurel, in token of literary merit to confer a degree upon —*ns* **Laureate'ship,** office of a laureate, **Laurea'tion,** act of **laureat-**

ing or conferring a degree, **Poet-laureate,** formerly one who received a degree in grammar (i e poetry and rhetoric) at the English universities a poet bearing that honorary title, a salaried officer in the royal household, appointed to compose annually an ode for the king's birth day and other suitable occasions [See **Laurel.**]

Laurel, law'rel, *n* the bay-tree, used by the ancients for making honorary wreaths a crown of laurel, honours gained (freq in *pl*) any species of the genus *Laurus* —*adjs* **Lau'rel, Lau'relled,** crowned with laurel —*n* **Laurel-water,** a sedative and narcotic water distilled from the leaves of the cherry-laurel [Fr *laurier*—L *laurus*]

Laurentian, law ren'shi an, *adj* pertaining to Lorenzo or Laurentius dei Medici, or to the Laurentian library founded by him at Florence of or pertaining to the river St Lawrence applied to a series of rocks covering a large area in the region of the Upper Lakes of North America.

Lauwine, law'vin, *n* (*Byron*) an avalanche [Ger, from Low L *lavina*, prob L *labi*, to fall]

Lava, lä'va, *n* the melted matter discharged from a burning mountain, that flows down its sides [It *lava*, a stream—L *lavāre*, to wash]

Lave, lāv, *v t* and *v i* to wash to bathe —*ns* **Lā'ver,** a large vessel for laving or washing, **Lavā'tion,** a washing or cleansing, **La'vabo,** the ritual act of washing the celebrant's fingers after the offertory and before entering on the more solemn part of the eucharistic service, so called from the priests reciting the while the last part of the 26th Psalm, beginning *Lavabo manus meas in innocentia*, 'I will wash mine hands in innocency' a stone basin in monasteries for washing in before meals or religious exercises a modern convenience or lavatory of similar kind, **Lav'atory,** a place for washing a mediæval stone table in monasteries, &c, on which bodies were washed before burial (*med*) a lotion for a diseased part [Fr *laver*—L *lavāre, lavātum*, akin to Gr *louein*, to wash]

Lave, lāv, *n* (*Scot*) what is left, the remainder [A S *láf*, Old High Ger *leiba*, Ice *leif* See **Leave.**]

Lave, lāv, *v t* to lade or throw out (as water from a boat) [A S *lafian*, pour out water, Ger *laben*, refresh Cf Gr *lapazein*, to empty out Dubiously connected with L *lavāre*, to wash]

Lavender, lav'en der, *n* an odoriferous plant, prob so called from its being laid with newly washed clothes a pale lilac colour, the colour of lavender blossoms —*v t* to sprinkle with lavender —*n* **Lavender-water,** a perfume composed of spirits of wine, essential oil of lavender, and ambergris — **Oil of lavender,** an aromatic oil distilled from lavender flowers and stems, used as a stimulant and tonic, **To lay in lavender,** to lay by carefully, as clothes, with sprigs of lavender in them [M E *lavendre*—Fr *lavande*—L *lavāre*, to wash See **Lave** (1) and **Laundress**]

Laver, a basin See **Lave** (1)

Laver, lāv'er, *n* the fronds of certain marine plants, sometimes used as food [L *laver*, a water-plant]

Laverock, lav'er ok (*obs*) a lark [See **Lark.**]

Lavish, lav'ish, *v t* to expend profusely, to waste —*adj* lavishing or bestowing profusely prodigal extravagant unrestrained —*adv* **Lav'ishly.**—*ns* **Lav'ishment, Lav'ishness.** [From **Lave** (3), to throw out]

Lavolt, la volt', **Lavolta,** la vol'ta, *n* (*Shak*) an old dance in which there were much turning and high leaping [It *la volta*, the turn. See **Vault.**]

Law, law, *n.* a rule of action established by authority **statute** the rules of a community or state a rule or principle of science or art the whole jurisprudence or the science of law established usage that which is lawful the whole body of persons connected professionally with the law litigation a theoretical principle educed from practice or observation expressing the constant order of certain phenomena (*theol*) the Mosaic code or the books containing it.—*v t* (*coll*) to give law to, determine —*v i* (*obs*) to go to law. —*adj* **Law'ful,** allowed by law rightful (**Lawful day,** one on which business may legally be done—not a Sunday or a public holiday) —*adv* **Law'fully** —*ns* **Law'fulness; Law'ing,** going to law, litigation (*obs*) the practice of cutting off the claws and balls of a dog's forefeet to hinder it from hunting (*Scot*) a reckoning at a public-house, a tavern bill —*adj* **Law'less** —*adv* **Law'lessly.**—*ns* **Law'lessness; Law'yer,** a practitioner in the law (*N T*) an interpreter of the Mosaic Law the stem of a brier —*adj* **Law-abiding,** obedient to the law —*ns* **Law-binding, Law-calf** (*bookbinding*), a binding in smooth, pale brown calf, **Law-book,** a book treating of law or law cases, **Law-breaker,** one who violates a law, **Law-day,** a day of open court, **Law'giver,** one who enacts laws a legislator, **Law-list,** an annual publication containing all information regarding the administration of law and the legal profession, **Law-lord,** a peer in parliament who holds or has held high legal office in Scotland, a judge of the Court of Session, **Law-maker,** a lawgiver, **Law-man,** one of a select body with magisterial powers in some of the Danish towns of early England, **Law-merchant,** a term applied to the customs which have grown up among merchants in reference to mercantile documents and business, **Law'monger,** a low pettifogging lawyer, **Law-stationer,** a stationer who sells parchment and other articles needed by lawyers, **Law'suit,** a suit or process in law —**Boyle's** (erroneously called **Mariotte's**) **law** (*physics*), in gases, the law that, for a given quantity at a given temperature, the pressure varies inversely as the volume displaced by Robert Boyle in 1662, and treated in a book by Mariotte in 1679, **Brehon law** (see **Brehon**), **Canon law** (see **Canon**), **Case law,** law established by judicial decision in particular cases, in contradistinction to *statute law*, **Common law** (see **Common**), **Criminal law,** the law which relates to crimes and their punishment, **Crown law,** that part of the common law of England which is applicable to criminal matters, **Customary law** (see **Consuetudinary**), **Empirical law,** a law induced from observation or experiment, and though valid for the particular instances observed, not to be relied on beyond the conditions on which it rests, **Federal law,** law prescribed by the supreme power of the United States, as opposed to *state* law, **Forest law,** the code of law which was drawn up to preserve the forests, &c forming the special property of the English kings, **Grimm's law** (*philol*), the law of sound change which states that whenever we find a *k*, *t*, or *p* in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, and (inferentially) in the common parent language, English and other Teutonic languages have *h*, *th*, *f*—e g Gr *kardia* (L *cord-*), will appear as *heart*, *tres* as *three*, *pes* as *foot*, that *g*, *d*, *b* will appear as *k*, *t*, *p*—e g L *genus*= Eng *kin*, *duo*=two, and aspirates (*gh*, *dh*, *bh*) will appear as *g*, *d*, *b*—e g Indo Ger *ghans*= Eng *goose*, *bhāgos*=*beech*, further, that a subsequent shifting in Germany itself results in the distinction of the dialects of South Germany (*High German*) from those of the North (*Low German*), and from our own English—e.g *drei* from *three*, *zwei* from *two* **International law** (see **International**), **Judiciary law,** that part

of the law which has its source in the decisions and adjudications of the courts; **Kepler's laws,** three laws of planetary motion discovered by Johann Kepler (1571–1630)—viz (1) the orbits of the planets are ellipses with the sun at one focus, (2) the areas described by their *radii vectores* in equal times are equal, (3) the squares of their periodic times vary as the cubes of their mean distances from the sun, **Law Latin,** Latin as used in law and legal documents, being a mixture of Latin with Old French and Latinised English words, **Law of nature** (see **Nature**), **Law of nations,** now international law, originally applied to those ethical principles regarded as obligatory on all communities, **Law of the land,** the established law of a country, **Laws of association** (see **Association**), **Laws of motion** (see **Motion**), **Lynch law** (see **Lynch**), **Maine law,** a prohibitory liquor law passed by the legislature of Maine State, U S A, in 1851, **Maritime, Martial, Mercantile, Military law** (see the *adjs*), **May laws,** several Prussian enactments (1873–74) directed to control the action of the church, and limit its interference in civil matters, largely modified in 1887 often called **Falk laws,** from the introducer, **Moral law,** that portion of the Old Testament which relates to moral principles, especially the ten commandments, **Mosaic, Municipal, Natural law** (see the *adjs*), **Ohm's law,** the basis of electrical measurements, established in 1827 by Ohm (1787–1854), that the resistance of a conductor is measured by the ratio of the electromotive force between its two ends to the current flowing through it, **Poor-law, -laws,** laws providing for the support of paupers at the public expense, **Positive law,** law owing its force to human sanction as opposed to divine law, **Private law** (see **Private**), **Roman law,** the system of law developed by the ancient Romans, and often termed the *civil law* (q v), **Salic law** (see **Salian**), **Statute law** (see **Statute**), **Sumptuary law** (see **Sumptuary**), **Verner's law** (*philol*), a law stated by Karl Verner in 1875, showing how some apparent exceptions to Grimm's law were explained by a wider law, dating from variation of accent preserved by Old Teutonic from the parent speech—e g a W Cumberland dalesman says *fadder* and *mudder*, but *brother*, because in the parent speech, as attested by Sanskrit and Greek, the stress was laid on the last syllable in 'patér,' 'matéi,' but on the first in 'bhráter' cf also Eng *earth*, *land*, with the oldest Teutonic *értha*, *hlūdá*, **Written law,** statute law as distinguished from the common law, **To have the law of** (*coll*), to enforce the law against, **To lay down the law,** to state authoritatively or dictatorially [M E *lawe*—A S *lagu*, from *licgan*, to lie, Ice *log* akin to L *lex*, law]

Lawk, lawk, *inter* an exclamation implying surprise [A euphemism for **Lord!**]

Lawn, lawn, *n* a sort of fine linen or cambric—*adj* made of lawn—**Lawn sleeves,** wide sleeves of lawn worn by Anglican bishops [Origin dub, but prob from Fr *Laon*, a town near Rheims, lawn was formerly called 'cloth of Rheims' Cf *fawn*—Fr *faon*]

Lawn, lawn, *n* an open space between woods a space of ground covered with grass, generally in front of or around a house or mansion—*ns* **Lawn-mower,** a machine for cutting the grass on a lawn, **Lawn-sprinkler,** a machine for watering a lawn by sprinkling from a hose with perforated swivel collar, **Lawn-tennis,** a game played with a ball and rackets on an open lawn or other smooth surface by two, three, or four persons [A corruption of *laund*, *lawnd* See **Laund.**]

Lax, laks, *adj* slack loose soft, flabby not strict in discipline or morals. loose in the bowels—*adv* **Lax'ly.**—*adj* **Lax'ative,** having the power of loosening the bowels—*n* a purgative or aperient medicine—*ns* **Lax'ativeness, Lax'ity, Lax'ness,** state or quality of being lax [L *laxus*, loose, cf **Lash.** akin to Eng *lag* and *lack*]

Lay, *pa t* of **Lie,** to lay one's self down

Lay, lā, *v t* to cause to lie down to place or set down to beat down to spread on a surface to conjoin to spread the proper thing on to calm to appease to wager to bring forth to impose to charge to present—*v i* to produce eggs to wager, bet—*pr p* lay'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* laid—*n* situation (*Shak*) a bet a share of profit, esp in whaling enterprises (*slang*) a field or method of operations, esp of thieves a measure in thread manufacture, about 800 yards—**Laid embroidery,** gimped or raised embroidery—*ns* **Lay'er,** that which lays—e g a hen, a bricklayer a bed or stratum a shoot laid for propagation, **Lay'ering,** the propagation of plants by layers, **Lay'ing,** the first coat of plaster the act or time of laying eggs the eggs laid, **Lay-out,** that which is laid out, a spread, for dining, gaming, &c, **Lay-stall,** a place for laying dung, rubbish, &c—**Lay about one,** to deal blows vigorously or on all sides, **Lay aside, away,** to discard to put apart for future use, **Lay at,** to endeavour to strike, **Lay bare,** to make bare, disclose, **Lay before,** to submit to, as of plans, **Lay by,** to keep for future use, to dismiss, to put off, **Lay down,** to give up to deposit, as a pledge to apply, as embroidery to delineate, describe to affirm, assert (*rare*) to store for future use, **Lay heads together,** to consult together, to deliberate, **Lay hold of** or **on,** to seize, apprehend, **Lay in,** to get in a supply of, **Laying on of hands** (see **Hand**), **Lay into,** to chastise thoroughly, **Lay it on,** to charge exorbitantly, to do anything with profuseness, **Lay off,** to cast aside to mark off, **Lay on,** to apply with force, to strike, to act with vigour, **Lay one's self out to,** to put forth one's best efforts for anything, **Lay on load** (*Spens*), to belabour, **Lay on the table** (see **Table**), **Lay open,** to make bare, to show, expose, **Lay out,** to expand, to display to expend, to plan, to exert to dress in grave clothes to take measures, seek, **Lay to,** to apply with vigour to bring a ship to rest, **Lay under,** to subject to, **Lay up,** to store up, preserve to confine to one's bed or room for a time to put a ship in dock after dismantling, **Lay upon,** to wager upon, **Lay waste,** to devastate, to destroy, **On a lay,** on shares as when a crew is shipped 'on a lay' instead of receiving wages [*Lay* is the causal to *lie*, from A S *lecgan*, Ice *leggja*, Ger *legen*. See **Lie**]

Lay, lā, *n* a song a lyric or narrative poem [O Fr *lai*, of Celtic origin, cf W *llais*, a sound, Gael *laoidh*, a verse, sacred poem, perh cog with Ger *lied*]

Lay, lā, **Laic,** lā'ik, **Laical,** lā'ik al, *adjs* pertaining to the people not clerical unprofessional (*cards*) not trumps—*ns* **La'ity,** the people as distinguished from any particular profession, esp the clerical, **Lay-baptism,** baptism administered by a layman, **Lay-brother,** a layman a man under vows of celibacy and obedience, who serves a monastery, but is exempt from the studies and religious services required of the monks, **Lay-communion,** the state of being in the communion of the church as a layman, **Lay-impropriator,** an impropriator who is a layman (see **Impropriator**), **Lay-lord,** a civil lord of the Admiralty, **Lay'man,** one of the laity a non professional man;

Lay-reader, in the Anglican Church, a lāyman who receives authority to read the lessons or a part of the service, and who may in certain cases preach or read the sermons of others [O Fr *lai*—L *laicus*—Gr *laikos*—*laos*, the people]

Layer, *n* a stratum See **Lay** (1)—the true form should be **Lair** (q v)

Layette, lā yet', *n* a baby's complete outfit a tray for carrying powder in powder mills [Fr]

Lay-figure, lā'-fig-ūr (also **Lay-man**), *n* a jointed figure used by painters in imitation of the human body, as a model for drapery a living person or a fictitious character wanting in individuality [Prob conn with **Lay.**]

Lazar, lā'zar, *n* one afflicted with a loathsome and pestilential disease like Lazarus, the beggar —*n* **Lāzar-house,** a lazaretto —*adj* **Lā'zarlike,** like a lazar full of sores leprous [Fr *lazare*—L—Gr *Lazaros*, in the parable in Luke xvi, Heb *El'āzār*, 'he whom God helps']

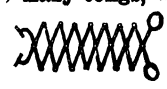
Lazaretto, laz a ret'ō (also **Laz'aret**), *n* a public hospital for diseased persons, esp for such as have infectious disorders a prison hospital a place where persons are kept during quarantine [It *lazzeretto* See **Lazar**]

Lazaroni, laz a rō'ni, *n* Same as **Lazzaroni.**

Lazuli, laz'ū lī See **Lapis lazuli**

Lazulite, laz'ū līt, *n* a mineral of a light, indigo blue colour, occurring in quartz and in clay slate, and consisting chiefly of phosphoric acid and alumina, with magnesia and protoxide of iron

Lazy, lā'zi, *adj* disinclined to exertion averse to labour sluggish tedious —*adv* **La'zily** —*ns* **La'ziness,** state or quality of being lazy, **Lazy-bed,** a bed for growing potatoes, the seed being laid on the surface and covered with earth dug out of trenches along both sides, **Lazy-bones** (*coll*), a lazy person, an idler, **Lazy-jack,** a jack constructed of compound levers pivoted together, **Lazy-pinion** (see **Idle-wheel**), **Lazy-tongs,** a kind of tongs consisting of a series of diagonal levers pivoted together at the middle and ends, capable of being extended by a movement of the scissors like handles so as to pick up objects at a distance [M E *lasche*—O Fr *lasche* (Fr *lâche*), slack, weak, base—L *laxus*, loose]



Lazy Tongs

Lazzaroni, laz a rō'ni, *n* name given to the lowest classes in Naples, who used to live an idle outcast life, with no fixed habitation or regular occupation (sing *Lazzarone*) [It, from Lazarus]

Lea, lē, *n* a meadow grass land, pasturage Older forms, **Lay, Lee, Ley** [A S *leáh*, cf prov Ger *lohe*, *loh*, found also in place names, as Water*loo* = water *lea*]

Leach, lēch, *v t* to wash or drain away by percolation of water, esp to make lye by leaching ashes —*adj* **Leach'y,** liable to be leached, letting water percolate through [Also **Letch,** and cf **Latch,** A S *leccan*, to moisten]

Leach, lēch, *n* Same as **Leech**

Lead, lēd, *v t* to show the way by going first to guide by the hand to direct to precede to transport or carry to allure —*v i* to go before and show the way to have a tendency to exercise dominion —*pr p* lead'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* led —*n* first place precedence direction (*naut*) the course of a running rope from end to end the right of playing the first card in a round or trick a main conductor in electrical distribution —*ns* **Lead'er,** one who leads or goes first a chief the leading editorial article in a newspaper—also *Leading Article* principal wheel in any machinery, **Lead'ership,** state or condition of a leader or conductor, **Leading-business,** the acting of the principal parts or rôles in plays, **Leading-motive** (Ger *leit motif*), in dramatic music, a principal theme a theme, usually of but few tones, by which any personage or particular emotion is indicated by suggestion as often as it occurs, **Leading-question,** a legal term for a question so put to a witness as to suggest the answer that is wished or expected —*n pl* **Leading-strings,** strings used to lead children when beginning to walk vexatious care or custody —**Lead apes in hell** (see **Ape**), **Lead astray,** to draw into a wrong course, to seduce from right conduct, **Lead by the nose,** to make one follow submissively, **Lead in prayer,** to offer up prayer in an assembly, uniting the prayers of others, **Lead off,** to begin or take the start in anything, **Lead on,** to persuade to go on, to draw on, **Lead one a dance** (see **Dance**), **Lead up to,** to bring about by degrees, to prepare for anything by steps or stages [A S *lǽdan*, to lead, *lád*, a way, Ger *leiten*, to lead]

Lead, led, *n* a well known metal of a bluish white colour the plummet for sounding at sea (*pl*) sheets of lead for covering roofs, a flat roof so covered a thin plate of lead separating lines of type —*v t* to cover or fit with lead (*print*) to separate lines with leads —*n* **Lead-poisoning,** or **Plumb'ism,** poisoning by the absorption and diffusion of lead in the system, its commonest form, *Lead* or *Painter's Colic* —*adjs* **Lead'ed,** fitted with or set in lead (*print*) separated by leads, as the lines of a book, &c, **Lead'en,** made of lead heavy dull, **Leaden-hearted,** having an unfeeling heart, **Leaden-stepping** (*Milton*), moving slowly —*n* **Lead-pencil,** a pencil or instrument for drawing, &c, made of blacklead [A S *lead*, Ger *loth*]

Leaf, lēf, *n* one of the lateral organs developed from the stem or axis of the plant below its growing point anything beaten thin like a leaf two pages of a book one side of a window shutter, &c (*pl*) **Leaves** (lēvz) —*v i* to shoot out or produce leaves —*pr p* leaf'ing, *pa p* leafed —*n* **Leaf'age,** leaves collectively abundance of leaves season of leaves or leafing —*adj* **Leaf'less,** destitute of leaves —*n* **Leaf'let,** a little leaf, a tract —*adj* **Leaf'y,** full of leaves —*n* **Leaf'iness.**—**Take a leaf out of one's book** (see **Book**), **Turn over a new leaf,** to take up a new and better course of conduct [A S *leaf*, Ger *laub*, Dut *loof*, a leaf]

League, lēg, *n* an old measure of length, varying from the Roman league, 1 376 mod Eng miles, to the French, 2 764 miles, and the Spanish, 4 214 miles now a nautical measure, $\frac{1}{20}$th of a degree, 3 geographical miles, 3 456 statute miles [O Fr *leque* (Fr *lieue*)—L *leuca*, a Gallic mile of 1500 Roman paces, from the Celt, as in Bret *leó*]

League, lēg, *n* a bond or alliance union for the promotion of mutual interest —*v i* to form a league to unite for mutual interest —*pr p* leag'uing, *pa t* and *pa p* leagued [Fr *ligue*—Low L *liga*—L *ligāre*, to bind]

Leaguer, lēg'er, *n* a camp, esp of a besieging army siege or besiegement [Dut *leger*, a lair See **Beleaguer.**]

Leak, lēk, *n* a crack or hole in a vessel through which liquid may pass the oozing of any fluid through an opening —*v i* to let any fluid into or out of a vessel through a leak —*n* **Leak'age,** a leaking that which enters or escapes by leaking an allowance for leaking —*adj* **Leak'y,** having leaks letting any liquid in or out —*n* **Leak'iness.**—**To leak out,** to find vent, to get to the public ears, **To spring a leak,** to begin to let in water [Ice *leka*, Dut *lekken*, to drip]

Leal, lēl, *adj* true hearted, faithful —**Land o' the Leal,** the home of the blessed after death—Paradise, not Scotland [M E *lel*—Norm Fr. *leal*, same as **Loyal.**]

Leam, lēm, *n* (*obs*) a gleam of light, a glow [A S *leóma*]

Lean, lēn, *v i* to incline or bend to turn from a straight line to rest against to incline towards —*pr p* lean'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* leaned or leant (lent) —*n* **Lean-to**, a shed or penthouse whose supports lean upon another building or wall [A S *hlinian*, and causal form *hlǽnan*, Dut *leunen*, akin to Gr *klinein*, L *in clināre*, to bend]

Lean, lēn, *adj* thin, wanting flesh not fat unprofitable, taking extra time—a printer's phrase —*n* flesh without fat —*adv* **Lean'ly**.—*n* **Lean'ness** —*adjs* **Lean-faced**, having a thin face (*print*) slender and narrow, as letters, **Lean-witted**, of little sense [A S *hlǽne*, Low Ger *leen*, according to Skeat, from *hlǽnan*, to lean (above)]

Leap, lēp, *v i* to move with springs or bounds to spring upward or forward to jump to rush with vehemence —*v t* to spring or bound over to cause to take a leap to cover or copulate (of some beasts) —*pr p* leap'ing, *pa t* leaped or leapt (lept), *pa p* leaped, rarely leapt —*n* act of leaping bound space passed by leaping sudden transition —*ns* **Leap-frog**, a play in which one boy places his hands on the back of another stooping in front of him, and vaults over his head, **Leaping-house**, a brothel (*Shak*), **Leaping-time**, youth (*Shak*), **Leap-year**, every fourth year, which adds one day in February, a year of 366 days —**Leap in the dark**, an act of which we cannot foresee the consequences [A S *hleápan*, pa t *hleóp*, Ice *hlaupa*, to spring, Ger *laufen*, to run]

Leap, lēp, *n* a basket a wicker net [A S *leáp*, a basket]

Lear, lēr, *v t* (*Spens*) to learn —*n* that which is learned, a lesson (*Scot*) learning

Learn, lern, *v t* to acquire knowledge of, to get to know to gain power of performing (*prov*) to teach —*v i* to gain knowledge to improve by example —*adj* **Learn'ed**, having learning versed in literature, &c skilful —*adv* **Learn'edly**.—*n* **Learn'edness**.—*adj* **Learn'able**, that may be learned —*ns* **Learn'er**, one who learns one who is yet in the rudiments of any subject, **Learn'ing**, what is learned knowledge scholarship skill in languages or science —**New learning**, the awakening to classical learning in England in the 16th century, led by Colet, Erasmus, Waiham, More, &c [A S *leornian*, Ger *lernen*, cf A S *léran* (Ger *lehren*), to teach]

Lease, lēs, *n* a contract letting a tenement for a term of years the duration or term of tenure any tenure —*v t* to let for a term of years —*pr p* leas'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* leased —*adj* **Lease'hold**, held by lease or contract —*n* a tenure held by lease [Fr *laisser*, to let, leave, relinquish—L *laxāre*, to loose, *laxus*, loose]

Lease, lēz, *v t* (*prov*) to glean [A S *lesan*, to gather]

Leash, lēsh, *n* a lash or line by which a hawk or hound is held a brace and a half, three —*v t* to hold by a leash to bind [O Fr *lesse* (Fr *laisse*), a thong to hold a dog by, a thong held loosely—L *laxus*, loose]

Leasing, lēz'ing, *n* falsehood lies [A S *lásung* —*leás*, false, loose, Goth *laus*, Ice *los*]

Leasowe, lē'sō, *n* a pasture —*v t* to feed or pasture [A S *lǽs*, a meadow]

Least, lēst, *adj* (serves as superl of **Little**), little beyond all others smallest —*adv* in the smallest or lowest degree —**At least**, or **At the least**, at the lowest estimate at any rate —*advs* **Least'ways**, **Least'wise**, at least however [A S *læst*, contr. from *lǽsast*, from *lǽssa* (adj), less, *læs* (adv.).]

Least, lēst, *conj* (*Spens*) Same as **Lest**.

Leather, leth'er, *n* the prepared skin of an animal, tanned, tawed, or otherwise dressed —*adj* consisting of leather —**Fair leather**, leather not artificially coloured, **Morocco leather** (see **Morocco**), **Patent leather**, leather with a finely varnished surface—also *Japanned* or *Lacquered leather*, **Russia leather**, a fine brownish red leather with a characteristic odour, **Split leather**, leather split by a machine, for trunk covers, &c, **White leather**, tawed leather, having its natural colour —*n* **Leather-coat** (*Shak*), an apple with a rough coat or rind, the golden russet —*adj* **Leath'ern**, made or consisting of leather —*p adj* **Leather-winged** (*Spens*), having wings like leather —*adj* **Leath'ery**, resembling leather tough —*ns* **Leatherette'**, cloth or paper made to look like leather, **Leath'ering**, a thrashing, **Leather-knife**, a knife of curved form for cutting leather, **Leath'erhead**, a blockhead an Australian bird with a bare head—called also *Monk* and *Friar*, **Leather cloth**, a textile fabric coated on one face with certain mixtures of a flexible nature when dry, so as to resemble leather —called also *American leather cloth*, or simply *American cloth* [A S *lēðer*, leather, Dut and Ger *leder*]

Leave, lēv, *n* permission liberty granted formal parting of friends farewell [A S *leáf*, permission, cog with *leóf*, dear See **Lief**]

Leave, lēv, *v t* to allow to remain to abandon, resign to quit or depart from to have remaining at death to bequeath to refer for decision —*v i* to desist to cease to depart —*pr p* leav'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* left —**To get left** (*coll*), to be beaten or left behind, **Leave alone**, to let remain undisturbed, **Leave in the dark**, to conceal information from, **Leave off**, to desist, to terminate to give up using, **Leave out**, to omit, **Take French leave** (see **French**), **Take leave**, to assume permission to part, say fare well [A S *lǽfan*, to leave a heritage (*láf*), *lifian*, to be remaining, to **Live**]

Leave, lēv, *v t* (*Spens*) to levy, to raise

Leaved, lēvd, *adj* furnished with leaves having a leaf, or made with leaves or folds

Leaven, lev'n, *n* the ferment which makes dough rise in a spongy form anything that makes a general change, whether good or bad —*v t* to raise with leaven to taint [Fr *levain*—L *levamen—levāre*, to raise—*levis*, light]

Leaves, lēvz, *pl* of **Leaf**

Leavings, lēv'ingz, *n pl* things left relics refuse —*n* **Leaving-shop**, an unlicensed pawnshop

Leavy, lēv'i, *adj* (*Shak*) Same as **Leafy**

Lecher, lech'er, *n* a man addicted to lewdness —*v i* to practise lewdness —*adj* **Lech'erous**, lustful provoking lust —*adv* **Lech'erously** —*ns* **Lech'erousness**, **Lech'ery**. [O Fr *lecheor—lecher*, to lick, from Old High Ger *lechón*, Ger *lecken*, Eng **Lick**]

Lectern, lek'turn, *n* a reading desk in churches from which the Scripture lessons are read—*obs* **Lec'turn**, **Let'tern**. [Corr from Low L *lectrinum*, a reading desk—Low L *lectrum*, a pulpit —Gr *lektron*, a couch, and so a support for a book]

Lection, lek'shun, *n* a reading a variety in a manuscript or book a portion of Scripture read in divine service —*ns* **Lec'tionary**, a book for use in worship, containing portions of Scripture to be read on particular days, **Lec'tor**, a reader a reader of Scripture in the ancient churches [L *lection em—legĕre*, *lectum*, to read]

Lecture, lek'tūr, *n* a discourse on any subject, esp a professional or tutorial discourse an expository and discursive religious discourse, usually based on an extended passage of Scripture rather

than a single text an endowed lectureship, as the Bampton, Hulsean, &c a formal reproof — *v t* to instruct by discourses to instruct author itatively to reprove —*v i* to give a lecture or lectures —*n* **Lec'turer,** one who lectures one who instructs by giving set discourses one of a class of preachers in the Church of England, chosen by the vestry and supported by voluntary contributions —*n* **Lec'tureship,** the office of a lecturer [See **Lection**]

Led, led, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Lead,** to show the way —*adj* **Led,** under leading or control, esp of a farm or place ruled by a deputy instead of the owner or tenant in person —**Led captain,** an obsequious attendant, a henchman, **Led horse,** a spare horse led by a servant, a sumpter horse or pack horse

Leden, led'n, *n* (*Spens*) language, dialect, speech [A S *lǽden*, Latin speech—L *Latīnum*, Latin]

Ledge, lej, *n* a shelf on which articles may be laid that which resembles such a shelf a ridge or shelf of rocks a layer a small moulding a lode in mining [Skeat explains as Scand, allied to Sw *lagg*, the rim of a cask, Ice *logg*, the ledge at the bottom of a cask, Norw *logg* (pl *legger*), the lowest part of a vessel, cf also Norw *lega*, a couch, all from Ice *liggja*, Sw *ligga*, Dan *ligge*, to lie]

Ledger, lej'er, *n* the principal book of accounts among merchants, in which the entries in all the other books are entered a resident, esp an ambassador (*Shak*) —*adj* lying in a certain place, stationary —*adj* **Ledg'y,** abounding in ledges [Skeat explains *ledger book* as one that lies always ready, from Dut *legger*, one that lies down, *leggen*, to lie, a common corr of *liggen*, to lie (like *lay* for *lie* in English)]

Ledum, lē'dum, *n* a genus of ericaceous plants, consisting of small evergreen shrubs, with comparatively large flowers, natives of Europe and North America [From Gr *lēdon*, ladanum]

Lee, lē, *n* the quarter toward which the wind blows.—*adj* as in **Lee-side,** the sheltered side of a ship —*ns* **Lee-board,** a board lowered on the lee-side of a vessel, and acting like a keel or centre board to prevent her from drifting to lee ward, **Lee-shore,** the shore opposite to the lee side of a ship, **Lee-tide,** a tide running in the same direction as the wind is blowing —*adj* **Lee'ward,** pertaining to or in the direction toward which the wind blows—*adv* toward the lee —*n* **Lee'way,** the distance a ship is driven to leeward of her true course a falling behind — **To make up leeway,** to make up for time lost, **Under the lee,** on the side sheltered from the wind, under shelter from the wind [A S *hleów*, shelter, Ice *hlé*, Low Ger *lee*, cf Goth *hlija*, a tent, prov. Eng *lew*, a shelter]



Lee board

Lee, lē, *n.* (*Spens*) a river also the same as **Lea.**

Leech, lēch, *n* the edge of a sail at the sides [Ice *lík*, a leech line, Dan *lig*, Sw *lik*, a bolt-rope.]

Leech, lēch, *n* a blood sucking worm a physician —*v t.* to apply leeches to —*ns* **Leech'craft, Leech'dom.** [A S. *lǽce*, one who heals, cf Goth. *leikeis*]

Leef, lēf, *adj* an obs form of **Lief**

Leek, lēk, *n.* a well known biennial species of the onion family, much esteemed for cooking, the national emblem of Wales [A S *leác*, a leek, a plant, which is present also in *Char lock*, *Garlic*, *Hem lock*]

Leer, lēr, *n* a sly, sidelong look (*Shak*) complexion, colour —*v i* to look askance to look archly or obliquely —*adv* **Leer'ingly,** with a leering look [A S *hleór*, face, cheek, Ice *hlyr*]

Lees, lēz, *n pl* sediment or dregs that settle at the bottom of liquor [Fr *lie*—Low L *lia*, further ety dub]

Leese, lēz, *v t* (*Spens*) to lose [A S *leósan*, to lose]

Leet, lēt, *n* (*Scot*) a selected list of candidates for an office —**Short leet,** a small list of selected candidates, out of whom the final choice is to be made [Ice *leita*, a share, cf A S *hlét*, *hlýt*, forms of *hlot*, **Lot**]

Leet, lēt, *n* an ancient English court, esp the assembly of the men of a township the district subject to such the right to hold such a court —*n* **Court-leet** (see **Court**) [A S *léth*, a territorial division, see **Lathe**]

Leetle, lē'tl, a vulgarism for **Little**

Leeze, lēz (*Scot*), in phrase **Leeze me,** it is pleasing to me [Prob a corr of *Lief is me*]

Left, left, *pa p* (*Spens*) lifted

Left, left, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Leave**

Left, left, *adj* the weaker as opposed to the stronger, heavier right being on the left side —*n* the side opposite to the right the part of an assembly sitting on the president's left hand, generally the more liberal or democratic section —*adv* toward the left —*adj* **Left-handed,** having the left hand stronger and readier than the right awkward unlucky —*ns* **Left-handedness; Left-hander,** a blow with the left hand, a sudden and unexpected attack, **Left-handiness,** awkwardness —*adv* **Left-off,** laid aside —*adv* **Left'ward,** towards the left on the left side [M E *lift*, *left*—A S *left* for *lyft*, worthless, weak, prob allied to **Lop**]

Leg, leg, *n* one of the limbs by which animals walk a long, slender support of anything, as of a table (*fig*) something that supports in cricket, that part of the field or that fielder to the left of and behind the batsman as he faces the bowler —*v i* to pass on briskly, often with indef *it* —*n* **Legg'ing,** an outer and extra gaiter-like covering for the leg —*adjs* **Legged,** having legs, **Legg'y,** having disproportionately long and lank legs, **Leg'less,** without legs —*ns* **Leg-bail** (see **Bail**), **Leg-business,** ballet dancing, **Leg-bye,** in cricket, a run made when the ball touches any part of the batsman's person except his hand, **Leg-iron,** a fetter for the leg — **Change the leg,** to change the gait (of a horse), **Feel one's legs** (of an infant), to begin to support one's self on the legs, **Find one's legs,** to become habituated to, to attain ease in, **Give a leg to,** to assist by supporting the leg, **In high leg,** in great excitement, **Make a leg** (*Shak*), to make a bow (so called because one leg is thrown back in the process), **On one's last legs** (see **Last**), **On one's legs,** standing, esp to speak, **Upon its legs,** in an independent position [M E *leg* (pl *legges*), Ice *leggr*, a leg, Dan *læg*, Sw *lagg*]

Legacy, leg'a si, *n* that which is left to one by will a bequest of personal property —*n* **Legatee',** one to whom a legacy is bequeathed — **Residuary legatee,** the person to whom the remainder of the property is left after all claims are discharged —*n* **Legacy-hunter,** one who hunts after legacies by courting those likely to leave them —**Legacy duty,** a duty levied on legacies, varying according to degree of relationship, and

reaching its maximum where the legatee is not related to the testator, **Cumulative** or **Substitutional legacy**, a second legacy given to the same person, either in addition to, or in place of, the first, **Demonstrative legacy**, a general legacy, but with a particular fund named from which it is to be satisfied, **General legacy**, a sum of money payable out of the assets generally, it not being stated out of what fund it is to come, **Specific legacy**, a legacy of a definite thing, as jewels, pictures, a sum of stock in the funds, &c [L *legatum—lēgāre*, to leave by will]

Legal, lē'gal, *adj* pertaining to or according to law lawful created by law (*theol*) according to the Mosaic law or dispensation —*adv* **Le'gally** —*n* **Legal'ity** —*v t* **Le'galise**, to make legal or lawful to authorise to sanction —*ns* **Le'galisā'tion**, **Le'galism**, strict adherence to law (*theol*) the doctrine that salvation depends on strict adherence to the law, as distinguished from the doctrine of salvation by grace the tendency to observe the letter rather than the spirit of religious law, **Le'galist** — **Legal tender**, that can be lawfully used in paying a debt [Fr —L *legalis—lex, legis*, law]

Legate, leg'āt, *n* an ambassador, esp from the Pope a delegate, deputy, esp a foreign envoy chosen by the senate of ancient Rome, or a general or consul's lieutenant —*n* **Leg'ateship**, the office of a legate —*adj* **Leg'atine**, of or relating to a legate —*n* **Lega'tion**, the person or persons sent as legates or ambassadors the place of business or the official abode of a legation [Fr *légat*, It *legato*—L *legatus—legāre*, to send with a commission]

Legatee See **Legacy**

Legato, lā ga'to, *adj* (*mus*) in a smooth manner, the notes being played as if bound together —*n* a smooth manner of performance, or a tune so played —*adv* (*sup*) **Legatiss'imo** [It, from L *ligāre*, to tie]

Legend, lej'end, or lē', *n* a marvellous or romantic story from early times the motto on a coat of arms, medal, or coin an inscription of any kind a musical composition set to a poetical story —*n* **Leg'endary**, a book of legends one who relates legends (*pl*) a chronicle of the lives of saints —*adj* consisting of legends romantic fabulous —*n* **Leg'endist**, a writer of legends —**Golden Legend** (see **Golden**) [Fr —Low L *legenda*, a book of chronicles of the saints read at matins—L *legendus*, to be read—*legĕre*, to read]

Leger, lej'er, *adj* light small —*ns* **Leger'ity** (*Shak*), lightness nimbleness, **Leger-line** (*mus*), one of the short lines added above or below the staff to extend its compass [O Fr *legier*—L *lĕvis*, light]

Legerdemain, lej er dē mān', *n* sleight of hand jugglery [Fr *léger de main*, 'light of hand'—L as if *levuarus—levis*, light, and Fr *de*, of, *main*, L *manus*, hand]

Leghorn, leg'horn, *n* fine plait for bonnets and hats made in Tuscany a bonnet of this material a breed of the common domestic fowl, marked by great activity, though of small size [So called from *Leghorn* (It *Livorno*), a seaport of Tuscany, Italy]

Legible, lej'i bl, *adj* that may be read that may be understood —*adv* **Leg'ibly.**—*ns* **Leg'ibleness**, **Legibil'ity.** [L *legibilis—legĕre*, to read]

Legion, lē'jun, *n* in ancient Rome, a body of soldiers of from three to six thousand a military force a great number in French history, the name of several military bodies, more esp one which distinguished itself in Algeria and in the Crimea —*v t* to form into legions —*adj* **Le'gionary**, relating to or consisting of a legion or legions containing a great number—*n* a soldier of a legion —**Legion of Honour**, an order of merit instituted in France in 1802 by Napoleon I, **The Thundering Legion**, the name given in Christian tradition to a body of soldiers under Marcus Aurelius, whose prayers for rain during the war with the Quadi brought down a thunderstorm, which served also to destroy many of the enemy by lightning [Fr —L *legion em—legĕre*, to levy]

Legislate, lej'is lāt, *v i* to bring forward, propose, or make laws —*n* **Legisla'tion** —*adj* **Leg'islative**, giving or enacting laws pertaining to legislation, or a legislature —*n* a body of persons, or a single person, with powers to enact laws —*adv* **Leg'islatively** —*n* **Leg'islator**, one who makes laws a lawgiver —*fem* **Leg'islatress.** —*adj* **Legislato'rial**, of or pertaining to a legislature —*n* **Leg'islature**, the body of men in a state who have the power of making laws —**Legislative assembly** (see **Assembly**), **Legislative power**, the power to make laws, **Class legislation**, legislation affecting the interests of a particular class [L *lex, legis*, law, *ferre*, *latum*, to bear, propose]

Legist, lē'jist, *n* one skilled in the laws [Fr *légiste*—Low L *legista*—L *lex*]

Legitim, lej'i tim, *n* (*Scots law*) the legal provision which a child is entitled to out of the movable or personal estate of the deceased father, varying according as the wife of the father of the child survives or not —Also called *Bairn's Part* [Fr. —L *legitimus—lex*, law]

Legitimate, le jit'i māt, *adj* lawful lawfully begotten, born in wedlock fairly deduced following by natural sequence authorised by usage —*v t* to make lawful to give the rights of a legitimate child to an illegitimate one —*adv* **Legit'imately.** —*ns* **Legit'imacy**, state of being legitimate or according to law lawfulness of birth regular deduction directness of descent as affecting the royal succession, **Legit'imateness**, the state of being legitimate lawfulness, **Legitima'tion**, act of rendering legitimate, esp of conferring the privileges of lawful birth —**Legitimate drama**, a designation frequently applied to the representation of Shakespeare's plays, but perhaps more frequently employed as indicating vague approval of the drama of some former time —*v t* **Legit'imise**, same as **Legitimate** —*n* **Legit'imist**, one who supports legitimate authority in France, a follower of the elder Bourbon line (descendants of Louis XIV), as opposed to the Orleanists or supporters of the descendants of the Duke of Orleans, Louis XIV's brother [Low L *legitimāre, ātum*—L *legitimus*, lawful —*lex*, law]

Legume, leg'ūm, **Legumen**, le gū'men, *n* (*bot*) a seed vessel which splits into two valves, having the seeds attached to the ventral suture only a pod, as of the pea, bean, &c (*pl*) **Legu'mens, Legu'mina** —*adjs* **Legu'minar; Legu'minous,** pertaining to pulse bearing legumes as seed vessels —*n* **Legu'mine**, a nitrogenous proteid substance, contained in the seeds of most leguminous plants, corresponding with the casein of milk [Fr —L *legumen—legĕre*, to gather]

Leibnitzian, līb nit'zi an, *adj* pertaining to the great German philosopher and mathematician, Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz (1646–1716) —*n* **Leibnit'zianism**, the philosophy of Leibnitz—the doctrine of primordial monads, pre established harmony, fundamental optimism on the principle of sufficient reason

Leiger, lej'er, *n* (*Shak*) a resident ambassador —Also **Leidg'er.** [See **Ledger**]

Leister, lēs'tėr, *n* (*Scot*) a salmon spear [Cf. Ice *ljóstr*, Dan *lyster*, a salmon spear]

Leisure, lē'zhōōr, or lezh'-, *n* time free from employment freedom from occupation, convenient opportunity, ease —*adj* unoccupied —*adj* **Lei'sured,** not occupied with business —*adj* and *adv* **Lei'surely,** not hasty or hastily —**At leisure, At one's leisure,** free from occupation, at one's ease or convenience [M E *leyser*—O Fr *leisir*, orig an infin, 'to be permitted'—L *licēre*, to be permitted]

Leman, lē'man, *n* a sweetheart a concubine [M E *lemman, leofman*—A S *leóf*, loved, and *mann*, man]

Lemma, lem'a, *n* (*math*) a preliminary proposition demonstrated for the purpose of being used in a subsequent proposition sometimes in logic a premiss taken for granted a theme (*pl*) sometimes **Lem'mata.** [L —Gr *lēmma—lambanein*, to receive, assume]

Lemming, lem'ing, *n* a genus of rodents, nearly allied to voles, but with shorter ears and tail, larger and stronger claws, and a heavier body They are remarkable for migrating southward in great numbers [Norw *lemende, lemming—lemja*, to beat Perh of Lappish origin, cf Lapp *loumek*, a lemming]

Lemon, lem'un, *n* an oval fruit resembling the orange, with an acid pulp the tree that bears lemons —*n* **Lemonade',** a drink made of lemon juice, water, and sugar —*adj* **Lemon-coloured,** having the colour of a ripe lemon —*ns* **Lemon-grass,** a perennial grass, growing in India, Arabia, &c, of lemon like fragrance, and yielding an essential oil which is used in perfumery, **Lemon-squash,** unfervescent lemonade, **Lemon-squeezer,** a small hand press, made in various shapes, for the purpose of extracting the juice of lemons [Fr *limon*—Arab *līmūn*]

Lemur, lē'mur, *n* a genus of mammals appearing to stand between the Insectivora and the monkeys, forest dwellers, mainly nocturnal in habits, common in Madagascar The ring tailed lemur and the ruffed lemur have fox like faces and soft long fur, and are about the size of a cat. [L *lemur*, a ghost, from its nocturnal habits]

Lemures, lem'ū rēz, *n pl* (*Milton*) spirits of the departed spectres [L]

Lend, lend, *v t* to give for a short time something to be returned to afford, grant, or furnish, in general to let for hire —*v i* to make a loan, to be in the habit of lending —*pr p* lend'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* lent —*ns* **Lend'er, Lend'ing,** the act of giving in loan (*Shak*) that which is lent or supplied [M E *lenen*—A.S *lǽnan—lǽn, lán*, a loan See **Loan**]

Length, length, *n* quality of being long extent from end to end the longest measure of any thing long continuance detail (*prosody*) time occupied in uttering a vowel or syllable the quality of a vowel as long or short any definite portion of a known extent —*v t* **Length'en,** to increase in length to draw out —*v i* to grow longer —*adv* **Length'wise,** in the direction of the length —*adj* **Length'y,** of great length rather long —*adv* **Length'ily.**—*n* **Length'iness** —**At length,** in the full extent at last, **Length of days,** prolonged life, **To go great lengths, to go to all lengths,** to use many, all means to use extreme efforts, **To go to the length of,** to proceed as far as. [A S *lengð—lang*, long]

Lenient, lē'ni ent, *adj* softening or mitigating mild merciful —*n* (*med*) that which softens an emollient —*adv* **Le'niently** —*ns* **Le'nience, Le'niency.**—*v t* **Le'nify,** to assuage (*rare*) [L *leniens, -entis*, pr p of *lenire*, to soften—*lenis*, soft]

Lenitive, len'it iv, *adj* softening or mitigating laxative —*n* any palliative (*med*) an application for easing pain a mild purgative.

Lenity, len'it i, *n* mildness clemency

Leno, lē'nō, *n* a thin linen like muslin

Lenocinium, lē nō sin'i um, *n* (*Scots law*) a husband's connivance at his wife's adultery [L *leno*, a pander]

Lens, lenz, *n* (*optics*), a piece of transparent substance with one or both sides convex or concave, to refract rays of light really or apparently radiating from a point, and make them deviate so as to pass, or travel on as if they had passed, through another point the crystalline humour of the eye a genus of leguminous plants [L *lens, lentis*, the lentil]



Various kinds of Lenses
a, double convex, *b*, plano convex, *c*, double concave, *d*, plano concave, *e*, convex meniscus, *f*, convexo concave

Lent, lent, *n* a fast of forty days, observed in commemoration of the fast of our Saviour (Matt iv 2), beginning with Ash Wednesday and continuing till Easter —*adj* **Lent'en,** relating to or used in Lent sparing —*n* **Lent-lily,** the daffodil, as flowering in Lent [M E *lenten*—A S *lencten*, the spring, Dut *lente*, Ger *lenz*]

Lenticular, len tik'ū lar, **Lentiform,** len'ti form, *adj* resembling a lens or lentil seed double convex —*adv* **Lentic'ularly** —*adj* **Len'toid,** lense shaped [L *lenticularis—lenticula*, dim of *lens*, a lentil]

Lentil, len'til, *n* an annual plant, common near the Mediterranean, bearing pulse used for food [O Fr *lentille*—L *lens, lentis*, the lentil]

Lentisk, len'tisk, *n* the mastic tree [Fr *lentisque* —L *lentiscus*]

Lenvoy, len voi', *n* (*Shak*) a kind of postscript appended to a literary composition an envoy (q v) [O Fr *l'envoi—le*, the, *envoi*, a sending See **Envoy.**]

Leo, lē'ō, *n* (*astron*) the Lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac [L]

Leonine, lē'o nīn, *adj* of or like a lion

Leonine, lē'o-nīn, *adj* a kind of Latin verse, generally alternate hexameter and pentameter, rhyming at the middle and end, much in use among the Latin hymn writers of the middle ages [Said to be named from Leoninus, a canon in Paris in the 12th century, or from Pope Leo II, who was a lover of music]

Leopard, lep'ard, *n* an animal of the cat kind, with a spotted skin, now generally supposed to be identical with the panther (*her*) a lion passant gardant —*fem* **Leop'ardess** [O Fr —L —Gr *leopardos—leōn*, lion, *pardos*, pard]

Leper, lep'er, *n* one affected with leprosy —*adjs* **Lep'erous** (*Shak*), **Lep'rous.** [Fr —L —Gr *lepra*, leprosy—*lepros*, scaly—*lepos*, a scale—*lepein*, to peel off]

Lepid, lep'id, *adj* pleasant, jocose

Lepidodendron, lep i do den'dron, *n* a genus of fossil plants, occurring in Carboniferous and Upper Devonian strata, gigantic tree like lycopods, the surface of the stem covered with ovate or lozenge shaped leaf scars arranged spirally. [Gr *lepis, idos*, a scale, *dendron*, a tree]

Lepidoptera, lep i-dop'ter a, *n pl* an order of insects, with four wings covered with very fine scales like powder, as the butterfly, moth, &c —*adjs* **Lepidop'teral, Lepidop'terous.** [Gr *lepis, idos*, a scale, *pteron*, a wing]

Lepidosauria, lep-i do-sawr'i a, *n* a sub class or sub-order of Reptilia, including reptiles with scales and plates—the ophidians and lacertilians, but not crocodilians and chelonians [Gr. *lepis, -idos*, a scale, *sauros*, a lizard]

Lepidosiren, lep ı do sī'ren, *n* one of the mud fishes or Dipnoi, about four feet long, and probably carnivorous, native to the Amazon [Gr *lepis, idos*, a scale, **Siren**]

Lepidosteus, lep ı dos'te us, *n* a genus of fishes with rhomboid scales hard like bone [Gr *lepis, idos*, a scale, *osteon*, a bone]

Leporine, lep'o rīn, *adj* pertaining to or resembling the hare [L *leporinus—lepus, leporis*, the hare]

Lepped, lep'd, *pa t* (*Spens*) leaped

Leprechaun, Leprechawn, lep'rē kawn, *n* a small sized kind of brownie or sprite who helps Irish housewives with their work, mends shoes, grinds meal, &c [Ir *luchorpan, lu*, small, *corpan, corp*, a body—L *corpus*]

Leprosy, lep'ro sı, *n* a name applied to several different cutaneous diseases of contagious character, now confined to *lepra cutanea, elephantiasis Græcorum*, or *Leontiasis* —*adj* **Lep'rous,** affected with leprosy —*adv* **Lep'rously.**—*n* **Lep'rousness** [See **Leper**]

Leptocephalic, lep to se fal'ık, *adj* having a narrow skull, as in certain flat fishes [Gr *leptos*, thin, *lephalē*, the head]

Leptodactyl, lep to dak'tıl, *adj* having small or slender toes [Gr *leptos*, thin, *daktylos*, a finger or toe]

Leptology, lep tol'o jı, *n* minute description [Gr *leptos*, thin, *logia—legein*, to speak]

Lepton, lep'ton, *n* the smallest of modern Greek coins, one hundred to the drachma [Gr *lepton —leptos*, small]

Leptorrhine, lep'tō rın, *adj* having a small nose or slender snout [Gr *leptos*, thin, *hris, hrinos*, the nose]

Leptospermum, lep to sper'mum, *n* a genus of trees and shrubs, natives of Australia, New Zealand, &c, evergreens, with leaves somewhat resembling those of myrtles—the tea tree, &c [Gr *leptos*, thin, *sperma*, seed]

Lere, lēr, *n* (*Spens*) learning a lesson —*v t* to learn to teach [See **Learn**]

Lesbian, les'bı an, *adj* pertaining to the island of Lesbos in the Ægean Sea, and the adjoining part of the coast of Asia Minor, together forming Æolis, the home of a famous school of lyric poets, including Alcæus and Sappho amatory, erotic

Lese-majestie, lēz' maj'es tı, *n* any crime committed against the sovereign power in a state, treason —Also **Leze-majesty** [O Fr —Low L *læsa majestas*—L *læsa, lædĕre*, to hurt, *majestas*, majesty]

Lesion, lē'zhun, *n* a hurt (*med*) an injury or wound [Fr —L *læsion em—lædĕre, læsum*, to hurt]

Less, les, *adj* (serves as comp of **Little**), diminished smaller —*adv* not so much in a lower degree —*n* a smaller portion (*B*) the inferior or younger [A S *lǽssa*, less, *lǽs* (adv), comparative form from a root *lasnn*, feeble, found also in Goth *lasiws*, weak, Ice *las*, weakness, and which is not conn with the root of *little*]

Lessee, les sē', *n* one to whom a lease is granted

Lessen, les'n, *v t* to make less, in any sense to weaken to degrade —*v ı* to become less

Lesser, les'er, *adj* (*B*) less smaller inferior [A double comp formed from **Less**]

Lesson, les'n, *n* a portion of Scripture appointed to be read in divine service that which a pupil learns at a time a precept or doctrine inculcated instruction derived from experience severe lecture —*v t* to give a lesson to [Fr *leçon*—L *lection em—legĕre*, to gather, to read See **Lection**]

Lessor, les'or, *n* one who grants a lease

Lest, lest, *conj* that not for fear that [From the A S phrase *ðỹ læs ðe* (that the less = L *quominus*), the first word being dropped, while the third joined to the second made *lesthe, leste* See **Less.**]

Lest, lest, *v ı* (*Spens*) to listen

Let, let, *v t.* to slacken or loose restraint upon to give leave or power to to allow, permit, suffer to grant to a tenant or hirer to cause (with infin without *to*) —*pr p* lett'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* let —**Let alone,** to leave out, not to mention—*adj* passive, inactive—also *n* (*Shak*) forbearance —**Let down,** to allow to fall to bring down, **Let in,** to allow to enter to take in or swindle, **Let into,** to admit to the knowledge of, **Let off,** to allow to go free without punishment, to excuse from payment, &c, **Let on,** to allow a thing to be believed, to pretend, **Let one's self loose,** to let go restraint on words or actions, to indulge in extravagant talk or conduct, **Let out,** to allow to get free, to let some secret become known, **Let slip,** to allow to escape to lose sight of, **Let well alone,** to let things remain as they are from fear of making them worse [A S *létan*, to permit, pt t *lét, leót*, pp *læten*, Ger *lassen*, Fr *laisser*, to let, permit See **Late**]

Let, let, *v t* (*B*) to prevent to hinder —*n* (*law*) hindrance, obstruction delay [A S *lettan*, to hinder—*læt*, slow, slack, being same root as above]

Letch, lech, *n* strong desire

Lethal, lē'thal, *adj* death dealing deadly mortal [L *lethalis—lethum, letum*, death]

Lethargy, leth'ar jı, *n* heavy unnatural slumber dullness —*v t* (*Shak*) to make lethargic —*adjs* **Lethar'gic, Lethar'gical,** pertaining to lethargy unnaturally sleepy dull —*adv* **Lethar'gically.** —*n* **Lethar'gicness,** the state of being lethargic morbid sleepiness [Fr —L —Gr *lēthargia*, drowsy, forgetfulness—*lēthē*, forgetfulness]

Lethe, lēth, *n* (*Shak*) death [See **Lethal**]

Lethe, lē'thē, *n* (*myth*) one of the rivers of hell said to cause forgetfulness of the past to all who drank of its waters oblivion —*adj* **Lethē'an,** of Lethe oblivious [Gr ,—*lēthō*, old form of *lanthanein*, to forget.]

Lethiferous, le thif'er-us, *adj* carrying death [L *lethifer—lethum*, death, and *ferre*, to bear]

Letter, let'er, *n* a conventional mark to express a sound a written or printed message literal meaning a printing type (*pl*) learning, literary culture —*v t* to stamp letters upon —*n* **Lett'erer.**—*adj* **Lett'ered,** marked with letters educated versed in literature belonging to learning **(Lettered Proof** and **Proof before Letters.** See **Proof**) —*ns* **Letter-balance,** a balance for testing the weight of a letter for post, **Letter-book,** a book in which letters or copies of letters are kept, **Letter-box,** a box in a post office, at the door of a house, &c for receiving letters, **Letter-case,** a portable writing desk, **Letter-founder,** one who founds or casts letters or types, **Lett'ering,** the act of impressing letters the letters impressed, **Letter-missive,** an official letter on matters of common interest, sent to members of a church a letter from the sovereign addressed to a dean and chapter, naming the person they are to elect bishop—also *Royal letter*, **Lett'ern** (same as **Lectern**), **Letter-of-credit,** a letter authorising credit or cash to a certain sum to be paid to the bearer, **Letter-of-marque** (mark), a commission given to a private ship by a government to make reprisals on the vessels of another state —*adj* **Letter-perfect,** kept in the memory exactly (of an actor's part, &c) —*n* **Letter-press,** letters impressed or matter printed from type, as distinguished from engraving a copying-press —**Letters of administration,** a document issued by **court**

appointing an administrator of an intestate estate —*n* **Letters-patent,** a writing conferring a patent or authorising a person to enjoy some privilege, so called because written on open sheets of parchment.—**Letters requisitory** or **rogatory,** an instrument by which a court of one country asks that of another to take certain evidence on its behalf —*ns* **Letter-stamp,** a post office implement for defacing a postage stamp a stamp for imprinting dates, &c on letters or papers, **Letter-wood,** the heart wood of a tree found in British Guiana, dark brown, with darker spots somewhat resembling hieroglyphics, **Letter-writer,** one who writes letters, esp for hire a book containing forms for imitation in writing letters [Fr *lettre*—L *littera*—*linĕre, litum,* to smear]

Lettic, let'ik, *adj* of or pertaining to the Letts or Lithuanians, or to their language —Also **Lett'ish.**

Letting, let'ing, *n* the act of granting to a tenant the act of giving to a contractor

Lettuce, let'is, *n* a plant containing a somewhat narcotic, milky juice, the leaves of which are used as a salad [O Fr *laictuce* (Fr *laitue*)—L *lactuca*—*lac,* milk]

Leucæmia, lū sē'mi a, *n* a disease in which the number of white corpuscles in the blood is greatly increased, with changes in the lymphatic tissues, enlargement of the spleen, &c —Also **Leucocythe'mia** [Gr *leukos,* white, *haima,* blood]

Leucine, lū'sin, *n* a product of the decomposition of albuminous materials occurring in many of the juices of the animal body [Gr *leukos,* white]

Leuciscus, lū-sis'kus, *n* a genus of fresh water fishes of the Cyprinoid family, including the roach, dace, chub, minnow, &c. [Gr *leukos,* white]

Leucite, lū'sīt, *n* a whitish mineral occurring only in volcanic rocks [Gr *leukos,* white]

Leucol, lū'kol, *n* an organic base obtained by the distillation of coal tar [Gr *leukos,* white]

Leucoma, lū kō'ma, *n* a white opacity of the cornea, the result of acute inflammation [Gr *leukos,* white]

Leucorrhœa, lū kō rē'a, *n* an abnormal mucous or muco purulent discharge from the vagina, the whites [Gr *leukos,* white, *hroia—hrein,* to flow]

Leucosis, lū kō'sis, *n* whiteness of skin, pallor —*n* **Leucism** (lū'sizm), whiteness resulting from lack of colour, albinism [Gr *leukos,* white]

Levant, le vant', *n* the point where the sun rises the East the coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy —*adj* **Lev'ant,** or **Le'vant,** eastern —*n* **Levant'er,** a strong easterly wind in the Levant or eastern part of the Mediterranean —*adj* **Levant'ine,** belonging to the Levant [Fr *levant*—L *levāre,* to raise]

Levant, le vant', *v i* to decamp —*n* **Levant'er,** one who runs away dishonourably, who dodges paying his bets, &c [Sp *levantar,* to move—L *levāre,* to raise]

Levator, le vā'tor, *n* that which raises (of a muscle)—opp to **Depressor** [L *levāre,* to raise]

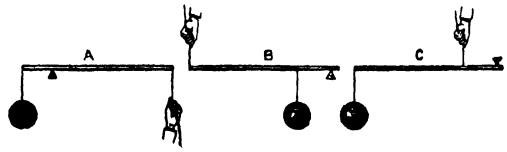
Levee, le vē', or lev'ē, *n* a morning assembly of visitors an assembly received by a sovereign or other great personage [Fr *lever,* to rise]

Levee, le vē', *n* an artificial bank, as that of the Lower Mississippi a quay [Fr]

Level, lev'el, *n* a horizontal line or surface a surface without inequalities proper position usual elevation state of equality the line of direction an instrument for showing the horizontal.—*adj.* horizontal even, smooth even with anything else uniform well balanced, sound of judgment in the same line or plane equal in position or dignity —*v t* to make horizontal to make flat or smooth to make equal to take aim —*pr p* lev'elling, *pa t* and *pa p* lev'elled —*ns* **Level-crossing,** or **Grade-crossing,** a place at which a common road crosses a railway at the same level —**Do one's level best** (*coll*), to do one's utmost — *ns* **Lev'eller,** one who levels or makes equal, esp one of an ultra republican and revolutionary sect or party which grew up in the parliamentary army in 1647, crushed by Cromwell in 1649, **Lev'elling,** the act of making uneven surfaces level the process of finding by means of a levelling instrument, consisting of a telescope carrying a parallel and sensitive spirit-level, adjustable by means of screws, the differences in level between different points on the surface of the earth, **Lev'elness,** state of being level, even, or equal [O Fr *livel, liveau* (Fr *niveau*)—L *libella,* a plummet, from *libra,* a level, a balance]

Leven, lev'n, *n* (*Spens*) lightning [Ety dub]

Lever, lē'ver, *n* a bar of metal or other substance



(A) First, (B) Second, (C) Third kinds of Levers

turning on a support called the fulcrum or prop, for raising weights They are of three kinds, according to the relative positions of the power, weight, and fulcrum —*n* **Le'verage,** the mechanical power gained by the use of the lever advantage gained for any purpose [Fr *levier—lever* —L *levāre,* to raise]

Lever, lē'ver, *adv* an obs comp of **Lief**

Leveret, lev'er et, *n* a hare in its first year [O Fr *levret* (Fr *lièvre*)—L *lepus, leporis,* a hare]

Leviable, lev'i a bl, *adj* able to be levied or assessed and collected

Leviathan, le vī'a than, *n* (*B*) a huge aquatic animal in Job xli, here a crocodile, in Isa xxvii 1, apparently the great python of Egyptian monuments anything of huge size any huge sea monster, as in Ps civ 26 [Heb *livyāthān —lāvāh,* to cleave, cf Ar *lawa',* to bend or twist]

Levigate, lev'i gāt, *v t* to make smooth to grind to a fine, impalpable powder —*n* **Levigation** [L *levigāre, ātum—lēvis,* Gr *leios,* smooth, akin to **Level.**]

Levirate, lev'i rāt, *n* marriage between a man and a childless brother's widow—an obligation amongst the ancient Hebrews —*adj* **Levirat'ical.**—*n* **Levira'tion** [L *levir,* a brother in law]

Levitation, lev i tā'shun, *n* act of rendering light the floating in the air of heavy bodies believed in by credulous spiritualists

Levite, lē'vit, *n* a descendant of Levi an inferior priest of the ancient Jewish Church — *adjs* **Levit'ic, Levit'ical** — *adv* **Levit'ically** — *n* **Levit'icus,** the book of the Old Testament containing the laws, &c relating to the Levites —**Levitical degrees,** the degrees of kindred within which marriage was forbidden in Lev xviii 6–18 [Heb *Levi,* a son of Jacob, whose descendants were priests.]

Levity, lev'it i, *n* lightness of weight lightness of temper or conduct thoughtlessness disposition to trifle vanity. [L *levitat em—lēvis,* light]

Levulose, lev'ū lōs, *n* a sugar isomeric with dextrose, but turning the plane of polarisation to the left [L. *lævus*, left]

Levy, lev'ı, *v t* to raise to collect by authority, as an army or a tax —*pr p* levy'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* lev'ied —*n* the act of collecting by authority the troops so collected [L *levāre*, to raise.]

Lew, lū, *adj* tepid, lukewarm [Cf Ger *lau*].

Lewd, lūd, or lōōd, *adj* ignorant, vicious, or bad, so in *B* lustful licentious unchaste debauched —*adv* **Lewd'ly.** —*ns* **Lewd'ness, Lewd'ster,** one addicted to lewdness [A S *læwede*, ignorant, belonging to the laity, the pa p of the verb *lǽwan*, to weaken]

Lewis, lū'ıs, *n* a contrivance for securing a hold on a block of stone to allow of its being raised by a derrick [Ety dub]

Lexicon, leks'ı kon, *n* a word book or dictionary —*adj* **Lex'ical,** belonging to a lexicon —*adv* **Lex'ically.**—*n* **Lexicog'rapher,** one skilled in lexicography —*adjs* **Lexicograph'ic, -al** —*ns* **Lexicog'raphy,** the art of compiling a dictionary; **Lexicol'ogist,** one skilled in lexicology, **Lexicol'ogy,** that branch of philology which treats of the proper signification and use of words, **Lexig'raphy,** the art of defining words [Gr ,—*lexis*, a word, *legein*, to speak]

Ley, lē, *n* Same as **Lea**

Leyden jar, lī'den jar, *n* a form of condenser for statical electricity, a glass jar coated inside and outside with tinfoil for ⅔ds of its height, the inner coating connected with a metallic knob at the top of the jar, usually by means of a loose chain

Lherzolite, ler'zō līt, *n* an igneous rock, consisting of a granular aggregate of olivine, pyroxene, enstatite, and picotite [From Lake *Lherz*]

Li, lē, *n* a Chinese weight, equal to the $\frac{1}{1000}$th of a liang or ounce, and nominally to the Japanese *rin* a Chinese mile, equal to rather more than ⅓d of an English mile [Chinese.]

Liable, lī'a bl, *adj* able to be bound or obliged responsible tending to subject exposed (*Shak*) suitable —*ns* **Liabil'ity,** state of being liable or responsible that for which one is liable, an obligation, debt, &c , **Li'ableness,** state of being liable —**Employers' Liability Act,** an enactment (1880) extending the favour of the law to workmen, so far as to make employers answerable to their servants for the negligence of those to whom they have delegated their authority, **Limited liability,** a principle of modern statute law which attempts to limit the responsibilities of shareholders in a partnership, joint stock company, &c , by the extent of their personal interest therein [Fr *lier*—L *ligāre*, to bind]

Liaison, lē ā zong', *n* union, or bond of union connection, esp an illicit intimacy between a man and woman in French, the linking in pronunciation of a final consonant to the succeeding word, when that begins with a vowel [Fr —L *ligation em—ligāre*, to bind]

Liana, li an'a, *n* a general name denoting the woody, climbing, and twining plants which abound in tropical forests [Fr *liane—lier*, to bind—L *ligāre*, to bind]

Liang, lyang, *n* a Chinese ounce or tael, reckoned as ⅓d heavier than the ounce avoirdupois See **Tael.** [Chinese]

Liar, lī'ar, *n* one who lies [See **Lie**]

Liard, lī'ard, *adj* gray, dapple gray—Scot **Liart, Lyart** [M E *liard*—O Fr *liard*, *liart*, of doubtful origin]

Lias, lī'as, *n* (*geol*) a formation of argillaceous limestone, &c underlying the oolitic system —*adj* **Liass'ic,** pertaining to the lias formation [Fr , of uncertain origin, perh from Bret *liach*, a stone—Gael *leac*, a stone See **Cromlech.**]

Libation, lī bā'shun, *n* the pouring forth wine or other liquid in honour of a deity the liquid poured —*adj* **Li'batory** —*v t* **Li'bate** (*rare*), to make a libation to [L *libation-em—libāre*, Gr *leibein*, to pour]

Libbard, lib'bard, *n* (*Spens*) a leopard

Libeccio, li bech'ō, *n* (*Milton*) the south west wind [It —L *Libs*—Gr *Lips*, the south west wind]

Libel, lī'bel, *n* a written accusation any malicious defamatory publication or statement (*law*) the statement of a plaintiff's grounds of complaint against a defendant —*v t* to defame by a libel to satirise unfairly (*law*) to proceed against by producing a written complaint —*pr p* li'belling, *pa t* and *pa p* li'belled —*ns* **Li'beller, Li'belling,** spreading defamation by writings (*Shak*) —*adj* **Li'bellous,** containing a libel defamatory —*adv* **Li'bellously.** [L *libellus*, dim of *liber*, a book]

Liberal, lib'er al, *adj* becoming a gentleman generous noble minded candid free free from restraint general, extensive —*n* one who advocates greater freedom in political institutions —*adv* **Lib'erally** —*v t* **Lib'eralise,** to make liberal, or enlightened to enlarge —*ns* **Liberalisā'tion,** the process of making liberal, **Lib'eralism,** the principles of a Liberal in politics or religion, **Liberal'ity,** the quality of being liberal generosity largeness or nobleness of mind candour impartiality —*v t* **Lib'erāte,** to set free to release from restraint, confinement, or bondage —*ns* **Liberā'tion, Liberā'tor,** one who liberates or frees, **Liberā'tionist,** one who is in favour of church disestablishment — **Liberal party,** the name adopted by the Whigs (1830) to denote the body formed by their union with the Radicals, **Liberal unionists,** the name assumed by that section of the Liberal party which joined the Conservatives from inability to accede to Mr Gladstone's policy of giving Home Rule to Ireland (1886), **Gladstonian Liberal,** the name given by some to any member of that section of the Liberal party which supported Mr Gladstone in 1886 in his Home Rule policy, **National Liberals,** a party in German politics which before 1871 advocated the completion of governmental unity in Germany, as well as supported progressive measures of reform, **German Liberals,** a party in German politics, formed by the amalgamation of the Progressist party and the Liberal union, and advocating moderate liberalism in opposition to the policy of Prince Bismarck [Fr —L *liberalis*, befitting a freeman—*liber*, free, akin to *libet*, *lubet*, it pleases, cf Sans *lubh* desire See **Lief, Love**]

Liberty, lib'er ti, *n* freedom to do as one pleases the unrestrained enjoyment of natural rights power of free choice privilege exemption relaxation of restraint the bounds within which certain privileges are enjoyed freedom of speech or action beyond ordinary civility —*ns* **Libertā'rian,** one who believes in free will as opposed to necessity, **Libertā'rianism,** the doctrine of the freedom of the will, as opposed to necessitarianism, **Liber'ticide,** a destroyer of liberty, **Lib'ertine,** formerly one who professed free opinions, esp in religion one who leads a licentious life, a rake or debauchee —*adj* belonging to a freedman unrestrained licentious **Lib'ertinism,** licentiousness of opinion or practice lewdness or debauchery, **Liber tinage,** debauchery —**Cap of liberty** (see **Bonnet rouge** under **Bonnet**), **Liberty of indifference,** freedom of the will so called because before action the will is undetermined as to acting or not acting, **Liberty of the press,** liberty to print and publish without previous permission from government, **Religious liberty,** the right of holding what religious opinions or adopting what

method of worship satisfies one's conscience [Fr —L *libertas*]

Libidinous, li-bid'in-us, *adj* lustful given to the indulgence of the animal passions —*adv* **Libid'inously** —*n* **Libid'inousness** [Fr —L *libidinosus—libido*, desire, lust—*libet*, *lubet*, it pleases]

Libken, lik'ken, *n* (*slang*) a place of abode

Libra, li'bra, *n* the balance, the seventh sign of the zodiac [L]

Library, li'brar-i, *n* a building or room containing a collection of books a collection of books —*ns* **Librā'rian,** the keeper of a library, **Librā'rianship** —**Alexandrian library,** a library at Alexandria, destroyed 47 B C, also a second or supplementary library there, destroyed under Theophilus, 391 A D [L *librārium—liber*, a book]

Librate, li'brāt, *v t* to poise to balance —*v i* to move slightly, as a balance to be poised —*n* **Libra'tion,** balancing a state of equipoise a slight swinging motion —*adj* **Li'bratory.** —**Libration of the moon,** an apparent irregularity in the moon's motion, whereby its globe seems to turn slightly round to each side alternately, so that we see a little farther round its globe on all sides in turn, than we should if it kept absolutely the same face towards us [L *librāre*, *ātum—libra*, a level, a balance See under **Level**]

Libretto, li-bret'ō, *n* a book of the words of an opera or other musical composition the text itself —*n* **Librett'ist,** a writer of librettos [It, dim of *libro*—L *liber*, a book]

Lice, lis, *pl* of **Louse.**

License, Licence, li'sens, *n* a being allowed leave grant of permission the document by which authority is conferred excess or abuse of freedom a departure from rules or standards in art or literature, which may or may not be for the sake of a particular effect —*v t* **Li'cense,** to grant license to to authorise or permit —*ns* **Li'censer,** one who grants license or permission one authorised to license, **Licensee',** one to whom license is granted, **Licen'tiate,** among Presbyterians, a person authorised by a Presbytery to preach on the Continent, an academical dignity, forming the step from the baccalaureate to the doctorate —**Special license,** license given by the Archbishop of Canterbury permitting marriage of two specified persons without banns, and at a place and time not prescribed by the law —*adj* **Licen'tious,** indulging in excessive freedom given to the indulgence of the animal passions dissolute —*adv* **Licen'tiously** —*n* **Licen'tiousness.** [Fr —L *licentia—licet*, it is allowed]

Lichen, li'ken, or lich'en, *n* one of an order of cellular flowerless plants an eruption on the skin —*adj* **Lichened** (li'kend, or lich'end), covered with lichens, as 'a *lichened* wall'—*n* **Lichenine** (lik'en-in), a starch like substance, found in Iceland moss and other lichens —*adj* **Lichenous** (li'ken-ōs, or lich'en-ōs), abounding in, pertaining to lichens [L —Gr *leichēn*, from *leichein*, to **Lick.**]

Lichgate, lich'gāt, *n* a churchyard gate with a porch to rest the bier under —*ns* **Lich'wake,** the wake or watch held over a dead body—also *Lykewake*, *Lykewake*, and even *Latewake*, **Lich-way,** the path by which the dead are carried to the grave [M E *lich* —A S *līc* (Ger *leiche*, Goth. *leik*), and *geat*, a **Gate.**]



Lichgate

Licit, lis'it, *adj* lawful allowable [L]

Lick, lik, *v t* to pass the tongue over to take in by the tongue to lap to beat by repeated blows (*coll*) to triumph over, overcome —*n* a passing the tongue over a slight smear (*Scot*) a tiny amount a blow (*coll*) an attempt, trial (*pl*) (*Scot*) a thrashing —*ns* **Lick'er, Lick'penn'y** (*Scot*), a miserly person, **Lick'spittle,** a mean, servile dependent —**To lick into shape,** to give form and method to—a phrase derived from the notion that the she bear gives form with her tongue to her shapeless young, **To lick the dust,** to be slain to be abject and servile [A S *liccian*, Ger *lecken*, L *lingĕre*, Gr *leichein*, Sans *lih*]

Lickerish, lik'er-ish, *adj* dainty eager to taste or enjoy tempting —*adv* **Lick'erishly.**—*n* **Lick'erishness.** [Formerly also *liquorish*, a corr of *lickerous* See **Lecherous**]

Licorice. Same as **Liquorice**

Lictor, lik'tor, *n* an officer who attended the Roman magistrates, bearing an axe and bundle of rods [L, conn with *ligāre*, to bind]

Lid, lid, *n* a cover that which shuts a vessel the cover of the eye —*adjs* **Lidd'ed,** having a lid or lids, **Lid'less,** without lid or lids [A S *hlid* (Dut *lid*)—*hlīdan*, to cover]

Lie, lī, *n* anything meant to deceive an intentional violation of truth anything that misleads —*v i* to utter falsehood with an intention to deceive to make a false representation —*pr p* ly'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* lied —**Give the lie to,** to charge with falsehood, **Lie in one's throat,** to lie shamelessly, **White lie,** a conventional phrase not strictly true a well meant falsehood. [A S *leógan* (*lyge*, a falsehood), prov Eng *lig*, Dut *liegen*, Goth *liugan*, Ger *lugen*, to lie]

Lie, lī, *v i* to rest in a reclining posture to lean to press upon to be situated to abide to consist (*law*) to be sustainable (*Shak*) to be imprisoned to lodge, pass the night —*pr p* ly'ing, *pa t* lay, *pa p* lain, (*B*) li'en —*n* manner of lying relative position an animal's lair (*golf*) position of the ball for striking —*ns* **Li'er, Lie-a-bed,** one who lies late (also *adj*) —**Lie along,** to be extended at full length, **Lie at one's door,** to be directly imputable to one, **Lie at one's heart,** to be an object of interest or affection to one, **Lie by,** to take rest from labour (*Shak*) to be under the charge of, **Lie hard** or **heavy on, upon,** (*Shak*) **to,** to oppress, burden, **Lie in,** to be in childbed, **Lie in one,** to be in one's power, **Lie in the way,** to be ready, at hand to be an obstacle, **Lie in wait,** to lie in ambush, **Lie low,** to conceal one's actions or intentions, **Lie on, upon,** to be incumbent on, **Lie on the hands,** to remain unused or unoccupied, **Lie over,** to be deferred to a future occasion, **Lie to,** to be checked in sailing, **Lie under,** to be subject to or oppressed by, **Lie up,** to abstain from work, **Lie with,** to lodge or sleep with to have carnal knowledge of, **Lying-in hospital,** a hospital for those about to become mothers —**To take it lying down,** to take a castigation meekly [A S *licgan*, Ger *liegen*, Goth *ligan*, Gr *lechos*, a bed, L *lectus*]

Liebig, lē'big, *n* a nutritious extract of beef first prepared by the great German chemist, Baron von Liebig (1803-1873)

Lied, lēt, *n* a German ballad, secular or sacred, fitted for singing and often set to music [Ger, cf A S *leóth*, a song See **Lay**]

Lief, lēf, *adj* (*poetic*) loved, dear —*adv* willingly, now chiefly in the phrase, 'I had as lief, liefer' [A S *leóf*, Ger *lieb*, loved cf L *lubet*, *libet*]

Liege, lēj, *adj* free, except as within the relations of vassal and feudal lord under a feudal tenure —*n* one under a feudal tenure a vassal a lord or superior or one who has liege —*ns* **Liege'dom,** allegiance, **Liege'man,** a vassal a subject.

[O Fr *lige*, prob from Old High Ger *ledic* (Ger *ledig*, free, unfettered)—a liege lord being lord of a free band, and the liegemen privileged free men, bound to serve their liege lord and him alone—prob formed on the root of M E *lethe*, leisure But the word requires elucidation]

Lien, lī'en, or lē'en, *n* (*law*) a right in one to retain the property of another to pay a claim [Fr, tie, band—L *ligamen—ligāre*, to bind]

Lien, lī'en (*B*), *pa p* of **Lie**, to lie down

Lieu, lū, *n* place, stead, chiefly in the phrase *in lieu of* [Fr —L *locus*, place]

Lieutenant, lef ten'ant, *n* one representing or performing the work of another an officer holding the place of another in his absence a commissioned officer in the army next below a captain, or in the navy next below a lieutenant commander and ranking with captain in the army one holding a place next in rank to a superior, as in the compounds lieutenant commander, lieutenant colonel, lieutenant general —*ns* **Lieuten'ancy, Lieuten'antship**, office or commission of a lieutenant the body of lieutenants, **Lieuten'antry** (*Shak*), lieutenancy, **Flight-lieutenant**, an officer of the air force ranking with captain in the army, **Lord-lieutenant**, the title of the viceroy of Ireland in the British Isles, the chief official of a county who has under him deputy lieutenants, and controls the appointment of justices of the peace originally an official created for the defence of the county in cases of disturbance, whence he controls appointments in the local military organisations, **Field-marshal lieutenant** (see **Field-marshal**), **Lieutenant-governor** (see Suppt), **Lieutenant-governorship**, **Sub-lieutenant**, formerly mate or passed midshipman, now the intermediate rank in the navy between midshipman and lieutenant [Fr See **Lieu** and **Tenant**]

Life, līf, *n* (*pl*) **Lives**, līvz, state of living animate existence union of soul and body the period between birth and death present state of existence manner of living moral conduct animation a living being system of animal nature social state human affairs narrative of a life eternal happiness, also He who bestows it a quickening principle in a moral sense the living form and expression, living semblance (*cricket*) an escape, as by a missed or dropped catch —*inter* used as an oath abbr from *God's life* —*adjs* **Life'ful** (*Spens*), full of vital energy, **Life-giving**, imparting life invigorating, **Life'less**, dead without vigour insipid sluggish —*adv* **Life'lessly**. —*n* **Life'lessness** —*adjs* **Life'like**, like a living person, **Life'long**, during the length of a life, **Life'some**, full of life gay, lively, **Life-and-death**, critical desperate —*ns* **Life-assurance**, or **Life-insurance** (see **Insurance**), **Life-belt**, a belt either inflated with air, or with cork attached, for sustaining a person in the water, **Life-blood**, the blood of an animal in the body that which gives strength or life, **Life'boat**, a boat of peculiar construction for saving shipwrecked persons, **Life-buoy**, a buoy intended to support a person in the water till he can be rescued, **Life-estate**, an estate held during the life of the possessor, **Life-guard**, a guard of the life or person a guard of a prince or other dignitary, **Life-history**, **Life-cycle**, the series of vital phenomena exhibited by an organism in its passage from the ovum to full development, **Life'hold**, land held by lease for life, **Life-interest**, an interest lasting during one's life, **Life-line**, a rope stretched anywhere on board a vessel for support of the sailors in difficult operations or during wild weather a line attached to a life-buoy or lifeboat for an immersed person to seize hold of, **Life-mortar**, a mortar for throwing a shot of some kind to carry a rope from the shore to a ship in distress, **Life-peer**, a peer whose title is not hereditary, **Life-peerage**, **Life-preserver**, an invention, as a buoyant belt or jacket, for the preservation of life in cases of shipwreck a cane with a loaded head, **Life-rate**, rate of payment on a policy of life insurance —*adj* **Life-rendering** (*Shak*), yielding up life —*ns* **Life'rent**, a rent that continues for life; **Life'renter**, one who enjoys a liferent —(*fem.*) **Life'rentrix**, **Life-rocket**, a rocket for carrying a line from the shore to a ship in distress —*adjs* **Life-saving**, designed to save life, esp from drowning, **Life-size**, similar in size to the object represented —*ns* **Life-table**, a table of statistics as to the probability of life at different ages, **Life-tenant**, the owner of a life estate: one who holds lands, &c for the term of his own or another's life, **Life-time**, continuation or duration of life —*adj* **Life-weary** (*Shak*), weary of life wretched —*n* **Life-work**, the work to which one's life is or is to be devoted —**Bring to life**, to restore to life one apparently dead; **Come to life**, to be re animated, **For life**, for the whole period of one's existence so as to save life very fast or strenuously, **High life**, the manner of living of those in high or fashionable society the upper classes of society, **Life-saving apparatus**, all materials, appliances, &c. available for preserving life in cases of shipwreck, fire, &c , **Line of life** (see **Line**), **To the life**, very closely resembling the original exactly drawn [A S *līf*, Ice *līf*, Sw *lif*, Dut *lijf*, body, life, Ger *leben*, to **Live**]



Life belt

Lift, lift, *n* (*Scot*) the air, heavens, sky [A S *lyft*, Ger *luft*, Ice *lopt*, Goth *luftus*, the air, sky, a purely Teutonic word]

Lift, lift, *v t* to bring to a higher position to elevate or keep elevated to elate to take and carry away (*obs*) to bear, support (*slang*) to arrest to steal —*v i* to rise to try to rise —*n* act of lifting that which is to be raised that which assists to lift a hoisting machine advancement —*n* **Lift'er**, one who or that which lifts (*Shak*) a thief —*adj* **Lift'able** —**Dead lift**, a very heavy weight to be raised without assistance, mechanical or other [M E —Ice *lypta—lopt*, the air See **Left**]

Lig, lig, *v i* (*Spens*) to lie. [See **Lie**]

Ligament, lig'a ment, *n* anything that binds: (*anat*) the membrane connecting the movable bones a bond of union —*adjs* **Ligament'al, Ligament'ous**, composing or resembling a ligament —*ns* **Ligā'tion**, act of binding state of being bound, **Lig'ature**, anything that binds a bandage (*mus*) a line connecting notes (*print*) a type of two letters (*med*) a cord for tying the blood vessels, &c impotence produced by magic [Fr —*ligamentum—ligāre*, to bind]

Light, līt, *n* that which shines or is brilliant the agent by which objects are rendered visible the power of vision day dawn of day that which gives light, as the sun, a candle the illuminated part of a picture means of communicating fire or light a lighthouse (*fig*) mental or spiritual illumination enlightenment knowledge public view point of view a conspicuous person an aperture for admitting light (*B*) prosperity, favour —*adj* not dark bright: whitish —*v t* to give light to to set fire to to attend with a light —*v i* to become light or bright —*pr p.* light'ing, *pa.t* and *pa p* **light'ed**

or lit.—*n.* **Light'er.**—*adjs* **Light'able**, **Light'less**, **Light'some**, full of light —*ns* **Light'ness**, **Light-ball**, a composition of saltpetre, sulphur, resin, and linseed-oil formed into a ball, and used by soldiers to give light during military operations, **Light'house**, a tower like construction exhibiting a light for indicating to vessels, when nearing a port, or coasting along shore, the proximity of rocks, shoals, and other dangers, **Light-house-man**, **Light-keeper**, the keeper of a light-house, **Light-room**, in a man of war, a small room separated from the magazine by thick glass windows, and used to illuminate it the room in a lighthouse containing the lighting apparatus, **Light-ship**, a stationary ship carrying a light and serving the purpose of a lighthouse in very deep waters, **Light-wave**, a wave of the luminous ether, **Light-weight**, in athletics (see **Heavy**) —**Children of light**, Christians as under the illumination of the Divine light, that illumination which comes directly from God, **Fixed light**, in lighthouses, a light which is maintained steadily without change, as opposed to a revolving light, **Floating light**, a light displayed at the mast head of a light ship to show dangers to navigation, **Foot, Ground lights**, a row of lights used on a stage to light up the base of a scene, **Inner light**, spiritual illumination, light divinely imparted, **Light of nature**, intellectual perception or intuition (*theol*) man's capacity of discovering truth unaided by revelation, **Northern lights**, aurora borealis, **Bring to light**, to reveal, **Come to light**, to be revealed, **See the light**, to come into view, **Stand in one's own light**, to be the means of frustrating one's own plans or purposes [A S *leóht*, Ger *licht*, Goth *liuhath*, L *lux*, light, Gr *leukos*, akin to Sans *ruch*, to shine]

Light, līt, *adj* not heavy of short weight easily suffered or performed easily digested not heavily armed active not heavily burdened unimportant not dense or copious or intense gentle gay, lively amusing unchaste loose, sandy giddy, delirious idle, worthless —*n pl* **Lights**, the lungs, so called from their lightness —*advs* **Light, Light'ly** (*Shak*), commonly, usually —*n* **Light'ness** (*Shak*), light-headedness —*vs t* **Light, Light'en**, to make less heavy to alleviate, cheer —*n* **Light'ning** (*Shak*), an exhilaration of the spirits —*adj* **Light-armed**, armed in a manner suitable for active service —*ns* **Light'er**, a large open boat used in unloading and loading ships, **Light'erman**, **Light'erage**, price paid for unloading ships by lighters the act of thus unloading —*adjs* **Light-fingered**, light or active with one's fingers thievish, **Light'foot, -ed**, nimble, active, **Light'ful** (*rare*), cheery, happy, **Light-handed**, with light or dexterous touch having little in the hand empty handed insufficiently manned, **Light-headed**, giddy in the head delirious thoughtless unsteady —*n.* **Light-headedness** —*adj* **Light-hearted**, light or merry of heart free from anxiety cheerful —*adv* **Light-heartedly** —*ns* **Light-heartedness** —*adj* **Light-heeled**, swift of foot —*ns* **Light-horse**, light armed cavalry, **Light-horseman**, **Light-infantry**, infantry lightly or not heavily armed —*adj* **Light-minded**, having a light or unsteady mind not considerate —*ns* **Light-mindedness**, **Light-o'-love**, a light, capricious woman an old dance tune.—*adj* **Light'some**, light, gay, lively, cheering.—*n.* **Light'someness** —*adj* **Light-spirited**, having a cheerful spirit —*n* **Light-weight**, in sporting and esp boxing, a man or animal of a certain weight prescribed by the rules, intermediate between the middle weight and the feather-weight. a person of little importance —*adj* **Light-winged**, having light wings volatile. —**To make light of**, to treat as of little consequence [A S *leóht*, Ger *leicht*, Ice *léttr*, L *lēvis*, Gr *elachys*, akin to Sans *raghu*, light]

Light, līt, *v i* (followed by *on*, *upon*) to stoop from flight to settle to rest to come by chance to descend, to alight (*down*, *from*) —*pr p* light'ing, *pa t* and *pa.p* light'ed or lit —*v i* **Lighten upon** (*Pr Bk*), to alight or descend upon [A S *líhtan*, to dismount, lit 'make light,' relieve of a burden See **Light** and **Alight**]

Lighten, līt'n, *v t* to make light or clear (*fig*) to illuminate with knowledge.—*v i* to shine like lightning to flash to become less dark —*ns* **Light'ning**, the electric flash usually followed by thunder a becoming bright (*Shak*), **Lightning-arrester**, an apparatus used for protecting telegraph or telephone lines, &c from lightning discharges, **Lightning-bug**, a sort of phosphorescent beetle or firefly, **Lightning-conductor**, **Lightning rod**, a metallic rod for protecting buildings from lightning

Lignage, līn'āj, *n* (*Spens*) lineage

Lign-aloes, līn al'ōz, **Lignaloes**, lig nal'ōz, *n* (*B*) aloes wood [L *lignum*, wood, and *aloes*, **Aloes**]

Lignum, lig'num, *n* wood as contrasted with soft tissues or with bark —*adjs* **Lig'neous**, wooden woody made of wood, **Lignif'erous**, producing wood, **Lig'niform**, resembling wood —*v t* **Lig'nify**, to turn into wood —*v i* to become wood or woody —*pr p* lig'nifying, *pa p* lig'nified —*ns* **Lignifica'tion**, **Lig'nine**, pure woody fibre, **Lig'nite**, coal retaining the texture of wood —*adj* **Lignit'ic** —*ns* **Lignum-crusis**, wood of the cross a relic asserted to be a piece of the true cross, **Lignum-vitæ**, popular name of a South American tree with very hard wood [L *lignum*, wood]

Ligule, lig'ūl, *n* (*bot*) the flat part of the leaf of a grass a strap shaped petal in certain flowers —*adj* **Lig'ulate** (*bot*), like a bandage or strap composed of ligules [L *ligula*, dim of *lingua*, a tongue]

Ligure, lī'gūr, or lig'ūr, *n* (*B*) a precious stone [Gr *ligurion*]

Like, līk, *adj* equal in quantity, quality, or degree similar likely, probable —*n* the like thing or person an exact resemblance a liking —*adv* in the same manner probably —*conj.* as, as if —*v t* (*Shak*) to compare, liken —*adj* **Like'ly**, like the thing required credible probable having reason to expect —*adv* probably —*ns* **Like'liness**, **Like'lihood.** —*adj* **Like-minded**, having a similar disposition or purpose —*v t* **Lik'en**, to represent as like or similar to compare —*n* **Like'ness**, resemblance one who resembles another that which resembles a portrait or picture effigy —*adv* **Like'wise**, in like wise or manner also moreover too —**Had like**, was likely, came near to do something, **Look like**, to show a likelihood of to appear similar to, **Such like**, of that kind, **To feel like**, to be disposed to do anything [A S *líc*, seen in *ge líc*, Ice *líkr*, Dut *ge lyk*, Ger *gleich* (= *ge leich*) Acc to Bopp, the simple forms, as in Ice, A S, &c, are abbreviations of the full form, as seen in Goth *ga leiks* A S *líc* means body, shape (see **Lichgate**), and *ga ge* = with, L *cum*, so that *ge líc* means 'having body or shape in common with another' = L *conformis* A S *líc* appears in the suffix *ly* (godly), and the same root may be traced in L *talis*, Gr *tēlikos*]

Like, līk, *v t* to be pleased with to approve to enjoy (*obs*) to please —*n* a liking, chiefly in phrase *likes and dislikes* —*adjs* **Like'able**, lovable amiable, **Like'ly**, that may be liked. pleasing —*n* **Lik'ing**, state of being pleased

with inclination satisfaction in (*B*) condition, plight —*adj* (*B*) as in **Good-liking, Well-liking,** in good condition —**On liking,** on approval [Orig the verb meant 'to be pleasing,' and was used impersonally, as it 'likes me'—i e it pleases me, A S *lician,* to be pleasing—*lic,* like, similar, conformable, suitable, pleasing]

Lilac, lī'lak, *n* a pretty flowering shrub, with a flower of a light purple colour —*adj* having the colour of the lilac flower [Sp —the Pers *lilaj*]

Lill, lil, *v t* (*Spens*) to **Loll.**

Lillibullero, lil i bu lē'rō, *n* the famous political ballad in mockery of the Irish Catholics, said to have 'sung James II out of three kingdoms'—Also **Lilliburle'ro.** [From the refrain]

Lilliputian, lil i pū'shi an, *n* an inhabitant of the island of Lilliput, described by Swift in his *Gulliver's Travels* a person of small size, a dwarf —*adj* of small size, dwarfish

Lilt, lilt, *v i* to do anything cleverly or quickly, as to hop about to sing, dance, or play merrily —*v t* to sing a song easily or gaily —*n* a cheerful song or air [M E *lilten, lulten,* ety dub]

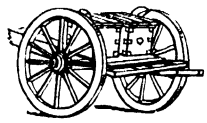
Lily, lil'i, *n* a bulbous plant, with showy and fragrant flowers —*adj* resembling a lily pure —*n* **Lily of the valley,** a well known and much loved flower of the lily genus —*adjs* **Lily-handed,** having hands white and delicate as the lily, **Lilia'ceous,** pertaining to lilies, **Lil'ied,** adorned with lilies resembling lilies, **Lily-livered,** white livered cowardly, **Lily-white,** white as the lily [A S *lilie*—L *lilium*—Gr *leirion,* lily]

Limb, lim, *n* a jointed part in animals, the leg a projecting part a branch of a tree a part of something else, as 'a limb of the law' an imp, scapegrace, as 'a limb of Satan'—*v t* to supply with limbs to tear off the limbs of —*adjs* **Limbed,** having limbs formed in regard to limbs, **Limb'meal** (*Shak*), limb from limb [A S *lim,* Ice *limr,* Sw *lem*]

Limb, lim, *n* an edge or border, as of the sun, &c the edge of a sextant, &c [Fr *limbe*—L *limbus*]

Limbec, lim'bek, *n* (*Spens*) an alembic

Limber, lim'ber, *n* the part of a gun carriage consisting of two wheels and a shaft to which the horses are attached —*v t* to attach to the limber, as a gun [Prov Eng *limbers,* shafts—Ice *limar,* boughs, cart shafts orig being only boughs of trees, cf **Limb,** a branch of a tree]



Limber

Limber, lim'ber, *adj* pliant, flexible [See **Limp,** *adj*]

Limbo, lim'bō, **Limbus,** lim'bus, *n* with R C theologians, a place on the borders of hell, in which the souls of the pious who died before the time of Christ await his coming, and where the souls of unbaptised infants remain—not a place of torture, but of a joy imperfect Infants suffer only the 'pain of loss,' and in no respect the 'pain of sense' a place of confinement, or where things are thrown aside [L *limbus,* border]

Lime, līm, *n* any slimy or gluey material bird-lime the white caustic earth from limestone, and used for cement —*v t* to cover with lime to cement to manure with lime to insnare —*adjs* **Lim'ous,** gluey slimy muddy, **Lim'y,** glutinous sticky containing, resembling, or having the qualities of lime —*ns* **Lime'kiln,** a kiln or furnace in which limestone is burned to lime, **Lime-light,** or calcium light, light produced by a blowpipe flame directed against a block of pure, compressed quicklime, **Lime'stone,** stone from which lime is procured by burning, **Lime'twig,** a twig smeared with bird lime a snare, **Lime-water,** a saturated aqueous solution of lime —**In the lime-light,** in the full glare of publicity. [A S *lím,* cog with Ger *leim,* glue, L *limus,* slime]

Lime, līm, *n* a kind of citron or lemon tree and its fruit —*n* **Lime-juice,** the juice of the lime, used as a specific against scurvy [Fr See **Lemon.**]

Lime-hound, līm'-hownd, *n* (*Spens*) a boar hound [O Fr *liem, lien,* a dog cord—L *ligamen,* a band]

Lime-tree, līm' trē, *n* the linden tree, common in Europe, with heart shaped leaves and panicles of yellowish flowers. [*Lime* is a corr of *line,* for *lind* = linden-tree See **Linden**]

Limit, lim'it, *n* boundary utmost extent restriction a limb, as the limit of the body (*Shak*) —*v t* to confine within bounds to restrain to fix within limits —*adjs* **Lim'itable,** that may be limited, bounded, or restrained, **Lim'itary,** placed at the boundary as a guard, &c confined within limits, **Limitā'rian,** tending to limit—*n* one who limits —*n.* **Limitā'tion,** the act of limiting, bounding, or restraining the state of being limited, bounded, or restrained restriction —*adjs* **Limitā'tive, Lim'ited,** within limits narrow restricted —**Limited liability,** in a joint stock company, means that the members are liable only in a fixed proportion to each share —*adv* **Lim'itedly.** —*ns* **Lim'itedness, Lim'iter,** the person or thing that limits or confines a friar who had a license to beg within certain bounds —*adj* **Lim'itless,** having no limits boundless immense infinite [Fr —L *limes, limitis,* a cross path, boundary]

Limma, lim'a, *n* an exceedingly small interval, neglected in the practice of modern music, but important in the mathematical calculation of the proportions of different intervals in prosody, a monosemic empty time or pause [Gr *leimma,* a remnant]

Limmer, lim'er, *n* a lime hound, a mongrel a base person, esp a jade or scolding woman [O Fr *liemier—liem, lien,* a leash]

Limn, lim, *v t* to draw or paint, esp in water-colours (*orig*) to illuminate with ornamental letters, &c —*n* **Lim'ner,** one who limns or paints on paper or parchment a portrait painter [Contr of O Fr *enluminer*—L *illumināre* See **Luminary.**]

Limp, limp, *adj* wanting stiffness, flexible weak, flaccid [According to Skeat, a nasalised form of *lip,* a weakened form of *lap,* as seen in Eng *lap,* a flap, cf prov Ger *lampen,* to hang loosely down]

Limp, limp, *v i* to halt to walk lamely—fig as 'limping verses'—*n* act of limping a halt —*p adj* **Limp'ing,** having the imperfect movement of one who limps —*adv* **Limp'ingly,** in a limping manner [Prob conn with preceding There is an A S adj *lemp healt,* halting]

Limpet, lim'pet, *n* a small shellfish which clings to intertidal rocks [A S. *lempedu,* a variant of *lamprede,* a **Lamprey**]

Limpid, lim'pid, *adj* clear shining transparent pure. —*ns* **Limpid'ity, Lim'pidness.** —*adv* **Lim'pidly.** [Fr —L *limpidus,* perh a form of *liquidus* See **Liquid.**]

Lin, lin, *v i* (*Spens*) to cease, to give over —*v t* to cease from [A S *linnan,* to cease]

Linch, linsh, *n* a ridge of land, a boundary, a cliff —*n.* **Linch'et,** a terrace seen on the slopes of the chalk, oolitic, and liassic escarpments in Bedfordshire, Somerset, and elsewhere [A S *hlinc,* a ridge of land]

Linchpin, linsh'pin, *n.* a pin used to keep the wheel of a carriage on the axle tree [Properly *linspin,* 'axle pin'—obs *linse,* axle, and **Pin.**]

Lincoln-green, lingk'un grēn, *n* the colour of cloth made formerly at Lincoln the cloth itself

Lincture, lingk'tūr, *n.* medicine to be licked or

sucked up by the tongue —Also **Linctus.** [L *lingĕre, linctum*, to lick.]

Linden, lin'den, *n* the lime tree [A S *linden* —*lind*, cf Sw, Ice *lind*, Ger *linde*]

Line, līn, *v t* to cover on the inside to pad to impregnate to aid (*Shak*) —*n* **Lin'ing** [M E *linen*, to cover, perh orig with linen — obs *line*, linen—A S *lín*—L *linum*]

Line, līn, *n* a thread of linen or flax a slender cord (*math.*) that which has length without breadth or thickness an extended stroke a straight row a cord extended to direct any operations outline a series or succession, as of progeny a series of steamers, &c plying continuously between places a railroad a telegraph wire between stations an order given to an agent for goods, such goods received, the stock on hand of any particular goods a mark or lineament, hence a characteristic a rank a verse a short letter or note (*pl*) marriage lines, a marriage certificate a certificate of church membership a trench (*pl*) military works of defence limit method the equator lineage direction occupation the regular infantry of an army the twelfth part of an inch —*v t* to mark out with lines to cover with lines to place along by the side of for guarding by a guard within or by anything added to give out for public singing, as a hymn, line by line to delineate, paint (*rare*) to measure —*n* **Lin'eage,** descendants in a line from a common progenitor race family —*adj* **Lin'eal,** of or belonging to a line composed of lines in the direction of a line descended in a direct line from an ancestor —*adv* **Lin'eally** —*n* **Lin'eament,** feature distinguishing mark in the form, esp of the face —*adj* **Lin'ear,** of or belonging to a line consisting of or having the form of lines straight.—*adv* **Lin'early** —*adjs* **Lin'eāte, Lin'eāted,** marked longitudinally with depressed lines. —*ns* **Line'ation,** same as **Delineation, Line-engraving,** the process of engraving in lines, steel or copperplate engraving, **Lin'er,** a vessel belonging to a regular line or series of packets, **Lines'man,** a private in the line (*mil*) —**Give line,** from angling, to allow a person apparent freedom, so as to gain him at last [A S *líne*—L *linea—linum*, flax]

Linen, lin'en, *n* cloth made of lint or flax under clothing, particularly that made of linen articles of linen fabric, or in modern use of linen and cotton—table linen, bed linen, body-linen —*adj* made of flax resembling linen cloth —*n* **Linen-draper,** a cloth merchant who deals in linens [Properly an *adj* with suffix *en*—A S *lín*—L *linum*, flax, Gr *linon*]

Ling, ling, *n* a fish resembling the cod, so called from its lengthened form [A S *lang*, long]

Ling, ling, *n* heather [Ice *lyng*]

Lingam, ling'gam, *n* the phallus in Hindu mythology, representative of Siva and the generative power of nature, its female counterpart the *Yoni*. —Also **Linga.** [Sans]

Lingel, ling'l, *n* a shoemaker's thread rubbed with beeswax [M E, through O Fr —L *lineola*, dim of *linea*, a line]

Linger, ling'ger, *v i* to remain long in any state to loiter —*v t* (*Shak*) to prolong, protract (*out*) to pass in a tedious manner —*n* **Ling'erer** —*adj* **Ling'ering,** protracted —*n* a remaining long —*advs* **Ling'eringly; Ling'erly** (*rare*) [A.S. *lengan*, to protract—*lang*, long]

Lingerie, lan-zhe-rē', *n* linen goods, esp women's underclothing [Fr,—*linge*, flax—L. *linum*]

Linget, Lingot, *n.* same as **Ingot.**

Lingo, ling'gō, *n.* language, speech esp applied to dialects. [Corrupted from L *lingua*, language]

Lingua franca, ling'gwa frank'a, *n* a mixed jargon used by Frenchmen and other Western nationalities in intercourse with Arabs, Moors, and other Eastern peoples an international dialect [See **Language** and **Frank.**]

Lingual, ling'gwal, *adj* pertaining to the tongue or utterance —*n* a letter pronounced mainly by the tongue, as *t*, *d* (also called dental) —*adv* **Ling'ually.**—*adj* **Ling'uiform,** tongue shaped. —*n* **Ling'uist,** one skilled in tongues or languages —*adjs* **Linguist'ic, Linguist'ical,** pertaining to languages and the affinities of languages —*adv* **Linguist'ically.**—*n pl* **Linguist'ics,** the science of languages and words, the general or comparative study of languages. [From L *lingua* (old form *dingua*), the tongue]

Linhay, lin'hā, *n* a donkey stable [Ety dub]

Liniment, lin'i ment, *n* a kind of thin ointment. [L *linimentum—linĕre*, to besmear]

Link, lingk, *n* a ring of a chain anything connecting a single part of a series the $\frac{1}{100}$th part of the chain, a measure used in surveying, &c (see **Chain**) —*v t* to connect as by a link to join in confederacy —*v i* to be connected —**Missing link,** any point or fact needed to complete a series or a chain of argument (*zool*) a conjectural form of animal life, supposed necessary to complete the chain of evolution from some simian to the human animal (*coll*) an ape, monkey, or apish looking man [A S *hlence*, Ice *hlekkr*, Ger *gelenk*, a joint]

Link, lingk, *n* a light or torch of pitch and tow —*ns* **Link'boy, Link'man,** boy or man who carries such to light travellers [Prob corr from Dut *lont*, a match, Scot *lunt*, Dan *lunte*]

Link, lingk, *n* a crook or winding of a river —*n pl* a stretch of flat or gently undulating ground along a sea shore, on which the game of golf is played [A S *hlinc*, a ridge of land, a bank]

Link, lingk, *v i* to go quickly (*Scot*)

Linn, Lin, lin, *n* a waterfall a precipice

Linnæan, Linnean, lin nē'an, *adj* pertaining to *Linnæus*, the Latinised form of the name of Linne, the celebrated Swedish botanist (1707-78), or to the artificial system of classification introduced by him into Botany

Linnet, lin'et, *n* a small singing bird [Fr *linot—lin*, flax—L *linum* See **Linen**]

Linoleum, lin ō'le um, *n* a preparation used as a floorcloth, linseed oil being greatly used in the making of it [From L *linum*, flax, *oleum*, oil]

Linotype, lin'ō tīp, *n* a machine for producing stereotyped lines or bars of words, &c, as a substitute for type setting a line of type cast in one piece [From L *linea*, a line, and **Type**]

Linseed, lin'sēd, **Lintseed,** lint'sēd, *n* lint or flax seed —*ns* **Linseed-cake,** the cake remaining when the oil is pressed out of lint or flax seed, used as a food for sheep and cattle, **Linseed-meal,** the meal of linseed, used for poultices and as a cattle food, **Linseed-oil,** oil from flax seed

Linsey-woolsey, lin'ze wool'ze, *adj* made of linen and wool mixed mean of unsuitable parts —*n* a thin coarse stuff of linen and wool mixed in fenior stuffs of doubtful composition (*Shak*) a mixture of nonsense, gibberish [From *linsel* (obs.), cloth of wool and linen mixed, and **Wool,** the *sey* in *woolsey* being repeated]

Linstock, lin'stok, *n* a staff to hold a lighted match for firing cannon —Also **Lintstock.** [Dut. *lontstok—lont*, a match, and *stok*, a stick]

Lint, lint, *n* linen scraped into a soft woolly substance for dressing wounds raw cotton ready for baling [L *linteus—linum* See **Linen**]

Lintel, lin'tel, *n* the piece of timber or stone over a doorway the headpiece of a door or casement. [O Fr *lintel* (Fr *linteau*)—Low L *lintellus* for *limitellus*, dim of L *limes*, border. See **Limit.**]

Lintie, lin'ti, **Lintwhite,** lint'hwīt = **Linnet.**

Lion, lī'un, *n* a fierce quadruped of immense strength, the largest of all carnivorous animals, tawny coloured, the male with a shaggy mane, springing on his prey with a terrific roar a man of unusual courage (*astron*) Leo, a sign of the zodiac any object of interest, esp a famous or conspicuous person much sought after an old Scotch coin, with a lion on the obverse, worth 74 shillings Scotch (James VI) (*her*) representation of a lion used as a bearing —*fem* **Li'oness** —*n* **Lion-heart,** one with great courage —*adj* **Lion-hearted** —*n* **Lion-hunter,** a hunter of lions, whether literal or metaphorical one who runs after celebrities with foolish adulation, or to get reflected glory from their company —*v t* **Li'onise,** to treat as a lion or object of interest —*n* **Li'onism.**—*adj* **Lion-like.**—**A lion in the way,** a hindrance or danger to be met and overcome, **British lion,** the lion as the British national emblem, **Lion's provider,** a popular name for the jackal, supposed to attend upon the lion any humble friend or follower, **Lion's share,** the largest share, **To put one's head into the lion's mouth,** to get into a position of great danger [O Fr *lion*—L *leon em*—Gr *leōn*, Ger *lowe*]

Lip, lip, *n* the muscular border in front of the teeth by which things are taken into the mouth the edge of anything (*slang*) impudent talk, insolence (*pl*) speech as passing through the lips —*v t* to touch with the lips to utter with the lips —*v i* to apply the lips to the mouthpiece of an instrument —*adjs* **Lipped',** having lips, or edges like lips, labiate, **Lip'born,** from the lips only not genuine —*ns* **Lip-ornament,** an object inserted as an ornament in the lip, common among savage tribes, **Lip-reading,** reading what a person says from the movement of the lips, in the instruction of the deaf and dumb, **Lip-service,** service with the lips only insincere devotion or worship —**Bite the lip,** to press the lips between the teeth to keep one's self from betraying vexation, anger, or other emotion, **Curl of the lip,** the causing the lip to curl as an indication of scorn, **Hang the lip,** to be sullen or sulky, **Make a lip,** to pout in sullenness or contempt (*Shak*) [A S *lippa*, Dut. *lip*, Ger. *lippe*, L *labium*, not conn with L *lambĕre*, Eng *lap*]

Lipogram, lī'pō gram, *n* the name given to a writing, esp a poem from which all words are omitted which contain a particular letter —*adj* **Lipogrammat'ic** —*n* **Lipogramm'atist** [Gr *leipein*, to leave, and *gramma*, a letter]

Lippen, lip'n, *v i* (*Scot*) to trust, rely, depend (*to, on*) —*adj* **Lippe'ning,** occasional, accidental [M E *lipnen*, origin obscure, prob for *litnen*, cf Sw *lita*]

Lippitude, lip'i tūd, *n* soreness of the eyes [L, —*lippus*, blear eyed]

Lippy, Lippie, lip'i, *n* an old Scottish dry measure, the ¼th of a peck [Dim from A S *leáp*, a basket; Ice *laupr*]

Liquate, li'kwāt, *v t* to liquefy, to melt to separate one metal from another which is less fusible, by applying heat just sufficient to melt the more easily fusible ore —*adj* **Liq'uable,** capable of being melted —*n* **Liqua'tion.** [L *liquāre, li quātum*—*liquēre*, to be fluid]

Liquefy, lik'we fī, *v t* to make liquid to dissolve —*v i* to become liquid —*pa t* and *pa p* liq'uefied —*adjs* **Liquefā'cient, Liq'uefiable** —*ns* **Liq'uefier; Liquefac'tion,** the act or process of making liquid the state of being melted —*adj* **Liquesc'ent,** becoming liquid melting —*n* **Liquesc'ency.** [L *liquefacĕre*—*liquēre*, to be fluid or liquid, and *facĕre*, to make]

Liqueur, lik ér', *n* the name given to the many alcoholic preparations which are flavoured or perfumed and sweetened to be more agreeable to the taste—chartreuse, cherry brandy, curaçao, benedictine, kummel, maraschino, &c —*ns* **Liqueur-glass,** a very small drinking glass intended for liqueurs or cordials, **Liqueur'ing,** the process of qualifying wine by means of liqueur [Fr See **Liquor**]

Liquid, lik'wid, *adj* flowing fluid soft smooth clear —*n* a flowing substance a letter of a smooth flowing sound, coalescing easily with a preceding mute, *l, m, n, r* —*n* **Liquid'ity** —*adv* **Liq'uidly.**—*n* **Liq'uidness** —*v t* **Liq'uidāte,** to make clear, esp to clear or settle an account to arrange or wind up the affairs of a bankrupt estate —*adj* **Liq'uidable** —*ns* **Liquidā'tion,** the clearing up of the money affairs, esp the adjustment of the affairs of a bankrupt estate, **Liquidāt'or,** one engaged in a liquidation —*v t* **Liq'uidise,** to render liquid [Fr,—L *liquidus*, fluid, clear—*liquēre*, to be fluid or liquid]

Liquidambar, lik'wid am bar, *n* a genus of trees of the natural order Altingiaceæ, having flowers in male and female catkins on the same tree, the tree is tall and remarkable for its fragrant balsamic products, and is a native of Mexico and the United States [Compounded of L *liquidus*, liquid, and Low L *ambar*, amber]

Liquor, lik'ur, *n* anything liquid strong drink a strong solution of a particular substance any prepared solution —*v t* to apply liquor or a solution to (*Shak*) to rub with oil or grease —*v i* (*slang*) to drink (esp with *up*) —*n* **Liquor-gage,** a rod used by excisemen for measuring the depth of liquid in a cask —**In liquor,** drunk, **Malt liquors,** liquors brewed from malt, **Liquor laws,** restrictive legislation with regard to the sale of intoxicating drink [O Fr *liqeur*—L *liquor em*—*liquēre*]

Liquorice, lik'ur is, *n* a plant with a sweet root which is used for medicinal purposes [Through an O Fr form, from Low L *liquiritia*, a corr of Gr *glykyrrhiza*—*glykys*, sweet, and *rhiza*, root]

Liquorish, lik'ur ish, *adj* obs spelling of **Lickerish.**

Lira, lē'ra, *n* an Italian coin, worth a franc, and divisible into 100 centesimi (*pl*) **Lire** (re) [It —L *libra*, a pound]

Liriodendron, lir i ō den'dron, *n* a North American tree, sometimes above 100 feet in height, having close bark, large four lobed leaves, and greenish-yellow flowers, shaped something like a tulip —Also called **Tulip-tree** [Formed from Gr *leirion*, a lily, and *dendron*, a tree]

Lirk, lirk, *n* (*Scot*) a fold —*v t* to hang in creases or folds

Lisle thread See **Thread**

Lisp, lisp, *v i* to speak with the tongue against the upper teeth or gums, as in pronouncing *th* for *s* or *z* to articulate as a child to utter imperfectly —*v t* to pronounce with a lisp —*n* the act or habit of lisping —*n* **Lisp'er.**—*adj* **Lisp'ing,** pronouncing with a lisp—*n* the act of speaking with a lisp —*adv* **Lisp'ingly.** [A S *wlispian* (a conjectural form)—*wlisp*, stammering, Dut. *lispen*, Ger *lispeln*, from the sound]

Lissome, lis'um, *adj* same as **Lithesome** —*n* **Liss'omeness.**

List, list, *n* a stripe or border of cloth forming the selvage, torn off when the cloth is made up, and used as a cheap material a stripe of any kind (*Shak*) a limit, border —*ddj* made of lists or strips of woollen selvage [A S *list*, Ger *leiste*, border]

List, list, *n.* a catalogue, roll, or enumeration a book, &c, containing a series of names of persons or things —*v t* to place in a list or catalogue to engage for the public service, as soldiers.—*v.i.* **to**

enter the public service by enrolling one's name, to enlist —**Active list**, the roll of the soldiers who are on active service, **Civil list** (see **Civil**), **Free list** (see **Free**) [O Fr *liste*—Mid High Ger *liste* (Ger *leiste*), a strip, border, A S *list*, and orig the same word as the above]

List, list, *n* a line enclosing a piece of ground, esp for combat (*pl*) the ground enclosed for a contest —*v t* to enclose for a tournament —**To enter the lists**, to engage in contest [O Fr *lisse* (Fr *lice*, It *lizza*)—Low L *licia*, barrier, perh from L *licium*, a thread]

List, list, *v i* to have pleasure in to desire to like or please to choose (*naut*) to incline or heel over to one side —*v t* to cause to careen or heel over —*n* such an inclination [A S *lystan*, impers please—*lust*, pleasure See **Lust**]

List, list, *v t* or *v i* orig form of **Listen** now poetical —*v t* **Listen** (lis'n), to hear or attend to —*v i* to give ear or hearken to follow advice —*n* **List'ener**, one who listens or hearkens.—*adjs* **List'ful**, attentive, **List'less**, having no desire or wish careless uninterested weary indolent —*adv* **List'lessly** —*n* **List'lessness** [A S *hlystan—hlyst*, hearing, Ice *hlusta*, L *cluĕre*, Gr *kluein*, to hear See **Loud**]

Listerism, lis'ter izm, *n.* an antiseptic method of operating introduced by the English surgeon, Sir Joseph Lister, born 1827 —*v t* **Lis'terise**, to treat by Listerism

Lit, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Light**, to lighten, and **Light**, to alight

Litany, lit'a ni, *n* a prayer of supplication, esp in processions an appointed form of responsive prayer in public worship in which the same thing is repeated several times at no long intervals — **Lesser litany**, the common formula, 'Kyrie eleison, Christe eleison, Kyrie eleison' —*ns* **Litany-desk**, **Litany-stool**, in the English Church, a movable desk at which a minister kneels facing the altar, while he recites the litany [O Fr —Low L *litania*—Gr *litaneia* —*litesthai*, to pray, a prayer]

Literal, lit'er al, *adj* according to the letter plain not figurative or metaphorical following the letter or exact meaning, word for word — *adv* **Lit'erally** —*ns* **Lit'eralness**, **Lit'eralism**, strict adherence to the letter interpretation that is merely verbal (*art*) exact and unimaginative rendering of objects, **Lit'eralist**, **Literal'ity** [Fr —L *literalis—litera*, a letter]

Literary, lit'er ar i, *adj* belonging to letters or learning skilled in learning —*adj* **Lit'erāte**, acquainted with letters of learning learned— *n* one educated, but not having taken a university degree, esp a candidate for holy orders who has not been at a university —*n* **Lit'eracy**, state of being literate—opp to *Illiteracy* —*n pl* **Literā'ti**, men of letters, the learned (the sing **Literā'tus** is rare) —*adv* **Literā'tim**, letter for letter without the change of a letter —*ns* **Literā'tor**, a dabbler in learning a man of letters, a literary man—sometimes in the French form *Littérateur* [L *literarius*]

Literature, lit'er a tūr, *n* the science of letters or what is written the whole body of literary compositions in any language, or on a given subject all literary productions except those relating to positive science and art, usually confined, however, to the belles lettres —*adj* (*Shak*) **Lit'eratured**, learned, having literary knowledge —**Light literature**, books which can be read and understood without mental exertion fiction, **Polite literature**, belles lettres [Fr —L. *literatura—litera*, a letter See **Letter.**]

Lith, lith, *n.* (*prov*) a joint, segment, or portion of anything [M. E *lith*, *lyth*—A S *liđ*, a member; Ger *glied*]

Litharge, lith'arj, *n* the semi vitrified oxide of lead separated from silver in refining [Fr —Gr *lithargyros—lithos*, a stone, and *argyros*, silver]

Lithe, lith, *adj* easily bent, flexible, active —*adv* **Lithe'ly** —*n* **Lithe'ness.**—*adj* **Lithe'some.**— *n* **Lithe'someness.** [A S *liđe*, Ger *lind*, Ice *linr*, akin to L *lenis*, soft, tender]

Lithe, lith, *v i* to listen (*obs*) [Ice *hlydha*, to listen—*hljódh*, hearing See **List, Loud**]

Lither, lith'er, *adj* (*Shak*) soft, yielding (*obs*) bad, lazy —*adj* **Lith'erly**, mischievous —*adv* **Lith'erly**, slowly lazily [See **Lithe.**]

Lithia, lith'i a, *n* an alkali, the oxide of lithium, discovered in 1817 by Arfvedson [Low L — Gr *lithos*, a stone]

Lithiasis, li thī'a sis, *n* a bodily condition in which uric acid is deposited as stone or gravel in the urinary canals [Gr *lithos*, a stone]

Lithic, lith'ik, *adj* pertaining to or obtained from stone, specially from urinary calculi —*n* **Lithificā'tion**, a hardening into stone [Gr *lithikos—lithos*, a stone]

Lithium, lith'i um, *n* one of the alkaline metals, of a white silvery appearance, and found in several minerals combined with silica [Gr *lithos*, a stone]

Lithochromatic, lith o krō mat'ik, *adj* pertaining to the painting in oils on stone —*n pl* **Lithochromat'ics**, the art of painting in oil colours on stone [Gr *lithos*, stone, and *chrōma*, colour]

Lithoclast, lith'o klast, *n* an instrument for crushing bladder-stones [Gr *lithos*, and *klān*, to crush]

Lithoglyph, lith'o glif, *n* any engraving on stone, esp a precious stone —*adj* **Lithoglyph'ic** [Gr *lithos*, stone, *glyphein*, to carve]

Lithograph, lith'o graf, *v t* to write or engrave on stone and transfer to paper by printing —*n* a print from stone —*n* **Lithog'rapher** —*adjs* **Lithograph'ic**, **Lithograph'ical**, belonging to lithography —*adv* **Lithograph'ically** —*n* **Lithog'raphy**, the art of writing or engraving on stone and printing therefrom [Gr *lithos*, a stone, and *graphein*, to write]

Lithology, lith ol'o ji, *n* a department of mineralogy which investigates what minerals constitute the different varieties of rocks that part of medical science concerned with the calculi found in the human body —*adj* **Litholog'ical** —*n* **Lithol'ogist**, one skilled in lithology [Gr *lithos*, a stone, and *logos*, discourse]

Litholopaxy, lith'ol o pak si, *n* the operation of crushing stone in the bladder, and of at once removing the fragments by suction [Compounded by Bigelow of New York in 1878 from Gr *lithos*, stone, *hapax*, once only]

Lithomancy, lith'o man si, *n* divination by means of stones [Gr *lithos*, a stone, *manteia*, divination

Lithomarge, lith'o märj, *n* an earthy or clay-like mineral substance, sometimes called *Mountain marrow*, consisting chiefly of silica and alumina, soft, greasy to the touch, white, yellow, or red [Compounded of Gr *lithos*, stone, and L *marga*, marl]

Lithophagous, lith-of'a gus, *adj* eating-stones · perforating stones, as certain molluscs [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *phagein*, to eat]

Lithophane, lith'o fān, *n* a kind of ornamental porcelain stamped with pictures which show through the transparency [Gr *lithos*, stone, and *phainesthai*, to appear, be clear]

Lithophotography, lith o fo tog'ra fi, *n* the art of printing from lithographic stones photographic pictures developed upon them

Lithophyte, lith'o fit, *n* any one of the polyps whose substance is stony or hard, as corals [Gr. *lithos*, stone, *phyton*, plant]

Lithothryptic, lith o thrip'tik, *adj* —*n* **Lithothryp'ty** (see **Lithotritic, Lithotrity**) [Gr *lithos*, stone, and *thrypteın*, to crush]

Lithotint, lith'o tint, *n* the process of producing coloured pictures from lithographic stones a picture so produced [Gr *lithos*, and **Tint**]

Lithotomy, lith ot'o mi, *n* the operation of cutting for stone in the bladder —*adjs* **Lithotom'ic, -al,** pertaining to or performed by lith otomy —*n* **Lithot'omist,** one who practises lithotomy [Gr *lithos*, a stone, and *tomē*, a cutting—*temnein*, to cut]

Lithotripsy, lith'ō trip si, **Lithotrity,** lith'ō tri ti, *n* the operation of crushing a stone in the bladder, so that its fragments may be removed through the urethra —*adj* **Lith'otritic** [Gr *lithos*, stone, and *tribein*, to rub]

Lithotypy, lith'ō tī pi, *n* the process of making a kind of stereotype plates by filling a mould with a composition which, when cooled, becomes hard —*n* **Lith'otype,** a stereotype plate, pro duced by lithotypy —*v t* to prepare for printing by lithotypy [Gr *lithos*, stone, and *typos*, type]

Litigate, lit'i gāt, *v t* to contest in law —*v i* to carry on a lawsuit —*n* **Litigā'tion** —*adj* **Lit'igable,** that may be contested in law — *adj* **Lit'igant,** contending at law engaged in a law suit—*n* a person engaged in a lawsuit —*adj* **Litig'ious,** inclined to engage in lawsuits subject to contention —*adv* **Litig'iously** —*n* **Litig'iousness** [L *litigāre, ātum—lis, litis*, a strife, and *agĕre*, to do]

Litmus, lit'mus, *n* a dye obtained from certain lichens, orig red, but becoming blue on the addition of alkalies or of lime —**Litmus paper,** used in chemical testing, is paper tinged blue by litmus, reddened by an acid, made blue again by an alkali [For *lakmose*—Dut *lakmoes—lak*, lac, and *moes*, pulp]

Litotes, lit'ō tēz, *n* (*rhet*) an affirmation made indirectly by the negation of its contrary, as 'a citizen of no mean city' = 'of an illustrious city' [Gr *litotēs*, simplicity—*litos*, plain]

Litrameter, lit ram'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids by the height to which they rise in vertical tubes under a definite air pressure [Gr *litra*, a pound, *metron*, measure]

Litre, lē'ter, *n* (*her*) a form of hatchment con sisting of a black belt, charged with the arms of the deceased [Fr , prob orig *listre*, a variant of *liste*, a border]

Litre, lē'tr, *n* the unit of the French measures of capacity, both dry and liquid It is the volume of a cubic decimètre, and contains a kilogramme of water at 4° C in a vacuum, equal to 2200967 British imperial gallon, therefore less than a quart—4½ litres being roughly equal to a gallon The litre is subdivided into the decilitre, centi litre, and millilitre (respectively $\frac{1}{10}$th, $\frac{1}{100}$th, and $\frac{1}{1000}$th of a litre) Ten litres make a decalitre, 100 a hectolitre, 1000 a kilolitre The hectolitre is the common measure for grain, and is equal to 3439009 British imperial quarter, or nearly 2¾ imperial bushels

Litter, lit'er, *n* a heap of straw, &c for animals to lie upon materials for a bed any scattered collection of objects, esp of little value a vehicle containing a bed for carrying about, a hospital stretcher a brood of small quadrupeds —*v t* to cover or supply with litter to scatter carelessly about to give birth to (said of small animals) —*v i* to produce a litter or brood —*p adj* **Litt'ered.** [O Fr *litiere*—Low L *lectaria*—L *lectus*, a bed, from root of **Lie**]

Littérateur, lit ér a ter', *n* a literary man [Fr]

Little, lit'l, *adj* (comp **Less**; superl **Least**) small in quantity or extent weak, poor brief —*n* that which is small in quantity or extent a small space —*adv* in a small quantity or degree not much —*ns* **Lit'tleness**; **Lit'tle-ease,** dis comfort, misery a form of punishment, as the stocks, **Lit'tle-end'ian,** one of the Lilliputian party who opposed the *Big endians*, maintaining that boiled eggs should be cracked at the little end, **Lit'tle-go** (see **Go**), **Lit'tle-of'fice,** a short service of psalms, hymns, collects, &c — *adj* **Litt'leworth,** worthless —**By little and little,** by degrees, **In little,** on a small scale, in minia ture, **Not a little,** considerably [A S *lytel*]

Littoral, lit'or al, *adj* belonging to the seashore — *n* the strip of land along it. [L ,—*littus*, shore.]

Liturgy, lit'ur ji, *n* the form of service or regular ritual of a church—strictly, that used in the cele bration of the eucharist in ancient Greece, a form of personal service to the state —*adjs* **Litur'gic, -al** —*ns* **Litur'gics,** the doctrine of liturgies, **Liturgiol'ogist,** a student of liturgies, **Liturgiol'ogy,** the study of liturgical forms, **Lit'urgist,** one who adheres to or who studies liturgies [Fr , —Gr *leitourgia—laos*, the people, *ergon*, work]

Lituus, lit'ū us, *n* an augur's staff with recurved top a spiral of similar form [L]

Live, liv, *v i* to have, or continue in, life, temporal or spiritual to last, subsist to enjoy life to direct one's course of life to be nourished or sup ported to dwell.—*v t* to spend to act in con formity to —*pr p* liv'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* lived — *n* **Liv'er** —**Live down,** live so as to cause a slander, a grief, &c to be forgotten by one's self or others, **Live out,** to continue alive until the end of anything to be from home in domestic service (*U.S*), **Live up to,** to rule one's life according to some standard [A S *lifian*, Ger *leben*]

Live, liv, *adj* having life alive, not dead active containing fire burning vivid —**Lived** (livd), used in compounds, as **Long-lived.**—*adj* **Live'long,** that lives or lasts long —*ns* **Live-axle,** driv ing axle, **Live-bait,** a living worm or minnow used in fishing, **Live-cir'cuit,** a circuit through which an electric current is flowing, **Live-feath'ers,** those plucked from the living fowl, **Live-le'ver,** that one of a pair of brake levers to which the power is first applied—opp to *Dead lever*, **Live-oak,** an American oak, with heavy durable wood, **Live-shell,** a shell loaded and fused for firing, or fired and not yet exploded, **Live-stock,** domestic animals, esp horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, **Live-well,** the well in a fishing boat where the fish caught are kept alive.

Livelihood, liv'li hood, *n* means of living support —*n* (*Spens*) **Live'lihed** [M E *livlode*, from A S *līf*, life, and *lad*, a leading, way]

Lively, liv'li, *adj* having or showing life vigorous, active sprightly spirited strong vivid —*adv* vivaciously, vigorously —*n* **Live'liness.**

Liver, liv'er, *n* the largest gland in the body, which secretes the bile —*adjs* **Liver-colour,** of the colour of the liver dark red, **Liv'ered,** in com pounds, as white livered, lily livered = cowardly, **Liver-grown,** having a swelled liver —*n* **Liv'erwort,** any plant of the cryptogamic family Hepat icæ, green, flowerless, closely allied to mosses. [A S *lifer*, Ger *leber*, Ice *lifr*]

Livery, liv'er i, *n* the dress or uniform worn by servants, esp men servants a dress peculiar to certain persons or things, as in the trade guilds of London any characteristic dress the being kept and fed at a certain rate, as horses at livery the whole body of liverymen in London (*orig*) the distinctive dress worn by the household of a king or nobleman, so called because delivered or given at regular periods —*ns* **Liv'eryman,** a man who wears a livery a freeman of the city of London entitled to wear the livery and enjoy

other privileges of his Company, **Livery-stable,** a stable where horses and vehicles are kept for hire —**To sue one's livery** (*Shak*), to ask for the writ delivering a freehold into the possession of its heir [Fr *livrée—livrer*—L *liberāre*, to free]

Lives, līvz, *n* plural of **Life.**

Livid, liv'id, *adj* black and blue of a lead colour discoloured —*ns* **Livid'ity, Liv'idness** [Fr —L *lividus—livēre*, to be of a lead colour, or black and blue]

Living, liv'ing, *adj* having life active, lively producing action or vigour running or flowing, as opp to stagnant —*n* means of subsistence manner of life a property the benefice of a clergyman —**The living,** those alive, **Living rock,** rock in its native state or location, **Living room,** a sitting room for general family use, **Living wage,** a wage on which it is possible for a workman and his family to live fairly

Livraison, lē vrā zon', *n* a number of a book published in parts [Fr]

Livre, lē'vr, *n* an old French coin, about the value of a franc, by which it was superseded in 1795 the ancient French unit of weight, equal to about 1 lb avoirdupois [Fr,—L *libra*, a pound]

Lixiviation, liks iv i ā'shun, *n* the process of washing or steeping certain substances in a fluid, for the purpose of dissolving a portion of their ingredients, and so separating them from the insoluble residue —*adj* **Lixiv'ial** —*v t* **Lixiv'iate.**—*n* **Lixiv'ium,** lye [L *lixivium*, lye]

Lizard, liz'ard, *n* a family of four footed scaly reptiles, a saurian or lacertilian [Fr *lézard*—L *lacerta*]

Llama, la'ma, or lā'ma, *n* a South American ruminant of the camel family, used for transport in the Andes [Peruvian]

Llano, la'nō, *n* one of the vast steppes or plains in the northern part of South America (*pl*) **Llan'os** [Sp, from L *planus*, plain]

Lloyd's, loidz, *n* a part of the London Royal Exchange frequented by ship owners, underwriters, &c to obtain shipping intelligence, and transact marine insurance The name has been adopted abroad, as in the 'North German Lloyd' at Bremen, &c —**Lloyd's Register,** a society voluntarily maintained by the shipping community, with the primary object of classifying vessels according to their strength and efficiency for the safe carriage of cargoes [So called from their orig meeting in the coffee house in Tower Street kept by Edward Lloyd in the 17th century]

Lo, lō, *int* look see behold [A S *lá*, an imitative word]

Loach, Loche, lōch, *n* a small river fish —Also *Beardie* [Fr *loche*, Sp *loja*]

Load, lōd, *v t* to lade or burden to put on as much as can be carried to heap on to put on overmuch to confer or give in great abundance to weigh down, to oppress to weight by some thing specially added to charge, as a gun to make heavy, as a thin wine to mix with white to lay on colour in masses —*v i* to put or take on a load to charge a gun to become loaded or burdened —*n* a lading or burden as much as can be carried at once freight or cargo a measure any large quantity borne a quantity sustained with difficulty that which burdens or grieves a weight or encumbrance —**Load'en,** old *pa p* of **Load** —*ns* **Load'ing,** the act of lading a charge, cargo, or lading, **Loading-machine,** a contrivance for loading cartridge-shells; **Loading-tray,** an iron frame on which a shot or shell is placed and brought forward into the opening in the breech of a gun, **Load-line,** a line along the ship's side to mark the depth to which her proper cargo causes her to sink —Also *Plimsoll's mark* [A S *hladan*, pa t *hlód*, to load]

Loadstar. Same as **Lodestar.**

Loadstone. Same as **Lodestone.**

Loaf, lōf, *n* a regularly shaped mass of bread a mass of sugar any lump (*pl*) **Loaves** (lōvz). —**Loaves and fishes,** temporal benefits, the main chance for one's self—from John, vi 26 —*n* **Loaf-sugar,** refined sugar in the form of a cone [A S *hláf*, Goth *hlaifs*, Ger *laib*]

Loaf, lōf, *v i* to loiter, pass time idly —*n* **Loaf'er.** —*adj* **Loaf'erish** [Prob directly Ger *laufer*, a runner, *laufen*, to run about]

Loam, lōm, *n* a muddy soil, of clay, sand, and animal and vegetable matter —*v t* to cover with loam —*adj* **Loam'y** [A S *lám*, Ger *lehm*, akin to Eng **Lime**]

Loan, lōn, *n* a lane an open space for passage left between fields of corn a place for milking cows —Also **Loan'ing** [See **Lane.**]

Loan, lōn, *n* anything lent the act of lending permission to use money lent for interest —*v t* to lend —*adj* **Loan'able** —*ns* **Loan-office,** a public office at which loans are negotiated, a pawnbroker's shop, **Loan-word,** one taken into one language from another — like *Loafer* above [A S *lán*, Ice *lán*, Dan *laan*, cf Ger *lehen*, a fief]

Loath, or **Loth,** lōth, *adj* disliking reluctant, unwilling —*adv* **Loath'ly** —*n* **Loath'ness** [A S *láð*, hateful, painful—*líðan*, to travel, Ger *leiden*, to suffer]

Loathe, *lōth, v t* to dislike greatly, to feel disgust at —*adj* **Loath'ful,** full of loathing, hate, or abhorrence exciting loathing or disgust —*n* **Loath'ing,** extreme hate or disgust abhorrence —*adj* hating —*adv* **Loath'ingly** —*adj* **Loath'some,** exciting loathing or abhorrence detestable —*adv* **Loath'somely** —*n* **Loath'someness.**—*adjs* **Loath'y** (*obs*), **Loath'ly,** loathsome [A S *láðian—láð* See **Loath**]

Lob, lob, *n* a clumsy person, a lout, the last in a race a lobworm the coal fish at cricket, a long slow ball something thick and heavy —*v t* to throw gently, slowly, or with underhand delivery at lawn tennis, to strike the ball high over an opponent's head into the end of the court to hang wearily down —**Lob lie by the fire,** Milton's lubber fiend, a kind of brownie who works by night for his bowl of cream [W *llob* See **Lubber.**]

Lobby, lob'i, *n* a small hall or waiting room a passage serving as a common entrance to several apartments the ante chamber of the House of Commons, a small square hall with tesselated pavement, between the octagonal central hall open to the public and the legislative chamber itself, a centre of political life and activity, to which certain journalists are admitted to the right of entry, and where members meet and consult with agents of their party and other persons as occasion requires —*ns* **Lobb'yist,** a journalist privileged to frequent the Lobby in the interest of an important London or provincial newspaper, **Lobb'ying,** frequenting the Lobby to collect political intelligence and gossip, or to instruct members interested in any particular measure or question to be considered by the House [Low L *lobia*—Middle High Ger *loube* (Ger *laube*), a portico, arbour—*laub*, a leaf]

Lobe, lōb, *n* the lower part of the ear (*anat*) a division of the lungs, brain, &c (*bot*) a division of a leaf —*adjs* **Lob'ar, Lob'āte, Lobed', Lob'ular, Lob'ulāted.**—*ns* **Lobe'let, Lob'ule,** a small lobe [Fr prob through Low L from Gr *lobos*, akin to **Lap,** to fold]

Lobelia, lob ē'li a, *n* an ornamental flower, the

roots of which are used in medicine [Named after *Lobel*, a Flemish botanist]

Loblolly, lob'lol i, *n* a loutish or foolish person medicine (*Mrs Piozzi*) [M E *lobbe*, perh from W *llob*, a dull fellow, and **Lolly.**]

Lobscouse, lob'skows, *n* a stew or hash with vege tables, a dish used at sea [Origin dub]

Lobster, lob'ster, *n* a shellfish with large claws, used for food a British soldier (*slang*) [A S *loppestre*, *lopust*—L *locusta*, a lobster]

Lobworm, lob'wurm, *n* a large worm used as bait [M E *lobbe*, perh from W *llob*, a dull fellow, and **Worm.**]

Local, lō'kal, *adj* of or belonging to a place confined to a spot or district—*adv* **Lo'cally.**—*n* **Locāle',** a locality the scene of some event—*v t* **Lo'calise,** to assign to a place (*Spec*) to refer a sensation in perception to some part of the body—*ns* **Localisā'tion, Loc'alism,** the state of being local affection for a place provincialism, **Local'ity,** existence in a place position district—*v t* **Locāte',** to place to set in a particular position to designate the place of—*n* **Locā'tion,** act of locating or placing situation (*law*) a leasing on rent—*adj* **Lo'cative** (*gram*), indicating place—**Local Government Acts,** a series of recent enactments instituting a scheme for the local self government of the various counties of Great Britain and of a large number of boroughs, its distinctive mark being the transference from imperial parliament to the county councils elected by the people of local affairs such as health, education, &c, **Local option,** a phrase first used by Mr Gladstone in a letter in 1868 for the determination by vote of the people of a town or district as to whether licenses to sell intoxicating liquors shall be granted or not [Fr—Low L *localis*—*locus*, a place]

Loch, loh, *n* a lake or arm of the sea—*n* **Loch'an,** a pond (*Scot*) [Gael *loch* See **Lake.**]

Lochaber axe, *n* a battle axe used by the Scottish Highlanders, having a narrow blade, but very long towards the shaft, and generally with a hook at the end of the staff See the figure



Lochaber Axe

Loche, *n* See **Loach.**

Lock, lok, *n* an instrument to fasten doors, &c an enclosure in a canal for raising or lowering boats the part of a firearm by which it is discharged a grapple in wrestling a state of being immovable any narrow confined place—*v t* to fasten with a lock to fasten so as to impede motion to shut up to close fast to embrace closely to furnish with locks—*v i* to become fast to unite closely—*ns* **Lock'age,** the locks of a canal the difference in their levels, the materials used for them, and the tolls paid for passing through them, **Lock-chain,** a chain for fastening the wheels of a vehicle by tying the rims to some part which does not rotate, **Lock'er,** any closed place that may be locked, **Lock'et,** a little ornamental case of gold or silver, usually containing a miniature—*adj* **Lock'fast,** firmly fastened by locks—*ns* **Lock'gate,** a gate for opening or closing a lock in a canal or river, **Lock'house,** the lock keeper's house, **Lock-jaw, Locked-jaw,** a contraction of the muscles of the jaw by which its motion is suspended, **Lock-keeper,** one who keeps or attends the locks of a canal, **Lock'out,** the act of locking out, esp used of the locking out of a teacher by his pupils or *vice versâ*, or of the refusal of an employer to admit his workmen within the works as a means of coercion, **Locks'man,** a turnkey, **Lock'smith,** a smith who makes and mends locks, **Lock'stitch,** a stitch formed by the locking of two threads together, **Lock'up,** a place for locking up or confining persons for a short time—**Not a shot in the locker** (*naut*), not a penny in the pocket [A S *loca*, a lock, Ice *loka*, a bolt, Ger *loch*, a dungeon]

Lock, lok, *n* a tuft or ringlet of hair a small quantity, as of hay (*Scots law*) a quantity of meal, the perquisite of a mill servant (*Shak*) a love lock—*n* **Lock'man,** an officer in the Isle of Man who acts as a kind of under sheriff to the governor [A S *locc*, Ice *lokkr*, Ger *locke*, a lock]

Lockram, lok'ram, *n* a kind of coarse linen, so called from *Locrenan*, in Brittany, where it is made

Locofoco, lō kō fō'kō, *n* a friction match a name given (1835) to the radical section of the Democratic party in the United States, from their relighting Tammany Hall, New York, with candles by the aid of locofoco matches after their opponents had turned off the gas [Formed from L *locus*, a place, and *focus*, a hearth, fire, by false analogy from *locomotive*, wrongly supposed to mean self moving]

Locomotive, lō ko mō'tiv, *adj* moving from place to place capable of or assisting in locomotion—*n* a locomotive machine a railway engine—*ns* **Locomotiv'ity, Locomo'tion, Locomo'tor**—*adj* **Locomo'tory** [L *locus*, a place, and *movēre*, *motum*, to move]

Loculus, lok'u lus, *n* (*bot, anat, zool*) a small compartment or cell in ancient catacombs, a small recess for holding an urn (*pl*) **Loc'uli.**—*adjs* **Loc'ular, Loc'ulous, Loc'ulāte.** [Dim of L *locus*, a place]

Locum-tenens, lō'kum tēn'enz, *n* a deputy or substitute—*n* **Locum-tenency,** the holding by a temporary substitute of a post [L *locus*, a place, and *tenēre*, to hold See **Lieutenant.**]

Locus, lō'kus, *n* (*math*) the curve described by a point, or the surface generated by a line, moving in a given manner a passage in a writing (*pl*) **Lōci'** (lō'sī), a collection of passages, esp from sacred and ancient writings, arranged with special reference to some particular theme—**Locus classicus** (*pl* **Loci classici**), a standard passage, esp in an ancient author that passage which is the accepted authority for some particular subject or for the use of some special or disputed word, **Locus standi** (*law*), right of place in court: recognised place or position [L]

Locust, lō'kust, *n* a migratory winged insect, in shape like the grasshopper, highly destructive to vegetation—*v i* to lay waste like locusts (*rare*) [L *locusta*]

Locust, lō'kust, *n* a tree with thorny branches and dense clusters of white heavily scented flowers, found in the U S the carob tree—*n* **Locus'ta,** the spikelet of grasses (*pl*) **Locus'tæ.**

Locution, lō kū'shun, *n* the act of speaking form of speaking, phraseology, a phrase—*n* **Loc'utory,** a room for conversation, esp in monastic establishments [L. *locution em—loqui, locutus*, to speak]

Lode, lōd *n* (*mining*) a course or vein containing metallic ore a reach of water an open ditch—*ns* **Lodes'man,** a pilot, **Lode'star,** the star that leads or guides the pole-star often used figuratively, **Lode'stone,** a stone or ore of iron that attracts other pieces of iron [A S *lád*, a course—*līðan*, to go, travel See **Lead**]

Lodge, loj, *n.* a small house in a park a hut the cottage of a gatekeeper a retreat a secret association, also the place of meeting—*v t* to furnish with a temporary dwelling place, deposit to infix, to settle to drive to cover to lay flat, as grain—*v i* to reside to rest to dwell for a time to pass the night to lie flat, as grain—*ns* **Lodg'er,** one who lodges or lives at

board or in a hired room, **Lodg'ing**, temporary habitation a room or rooms hired in the house of another (often in *pl*) harbour, **Lodging-house**, **Lodg'ment**, act of lodging, or state of being lodged accumulation of something that remains at rest (*mil*) the occupation of a position by a besieging party, and the works thrown up to maintain it —**Grand lodge**, the principal lodge of Freemasons, presided over by the Grand master, **Lodger franchise**, a right to vote conferred on persons occupying lodgings in boroughs of a minimum annual rental value of £10 (1867) in 1884 extended to counties and assimilated to the household franchise [O Fr *loge*, Old High Ger *loubá*, an arbour See **Lobby**]

Loess, les, or lō'es, *n* See **Loss**

Loft, loft, *n* the room or space immediately under a roof a gallery in a hall or church an upper room —*v t* to furnish with a loft (*golf*) to strike the ball up by means of a club called the lofter —*n* **Loft'er**, a club in golf for making the ball rise —*adj* **Loft'y**, high in position, character, sentiment, or diction stately haughty —*adv* **Loft'ily** —*n* **Loft'iness** —**Cock of the loft**, the head or chief of a set, **Lofted house**, a house of more than one story (*Scot*) [Ice *lopt* (loft), the sky or air, an upper room, A S *lyft*, Ger *luft*, the air See **Lift**]

Log, log, *n* a Hebrew liquid measure, believed to be very nearly an English pint [Heb *lōgh*]

Log, log, *n* a bulky piece of wood a heavy, stupid, or sluggish person —*adj* consisting of logs —*ns* **Log-cabin, -house, -hut**, a cabin or hut built of hewn or unhewn logs, common in new American settlements, **Logg'at**, a small log or piece of wood an old game somewhat like nine pins, **Logg'erhead**, a blockhead a dunce (*naut*) a round piece of timber, in a whale boat, over which the line is passed a species of sea turtle a round mass of iron with a long handle, heated for various purposes —*adj* **Logg'erheaded**. —*ns* **Log-man** (*Shak*), a man who carries logs, **Log-rolling** (*lit* and *orig*), a combination for facilitating the collection of logs after the clearing of a piece of land, or for rolling logs into a stream, where they are bound together and floated down to the mills mutual aid given by politicians for carrying out individual schemes a system of literary criticism conducted on the lines of mutual admiration or adulation —*v t* **Log'roll** —*ns* **Log'roller**, **Log-wood**, the dark red heart wood of *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*, a native of Mexico and Central America, whence it is exported in logs —**At loggerheads**, at issue, quarrelling about differences of opinion, &c [Ice *lág*, a felled tree, *liggja*, to lie See **Lie**, and cf **Log**]

Log, log, *n* a piece of wood with a line for measuring the speed of a ship the record of a ship's progress —*v t* to exhibit by the indication of the log to enter in the log book —*ns* **Log'board**, **Log'book**, a board and book on which the log-reckoning is kept a book kept by the head master of a board school for recording attendances and other matters connected with the school, **Log'line**, the line fastened to the log, and marked for finding the speed of a vessel, **Log-slate**, a double slate, marked and ruled in the inside, for recording the log, **Log-glass**, a 14 or 28 second sand glass, used with the log line to ascertain the speed of a ship —**To heave the log**, to learn the speed of a ship by logline and glass [Sw *logg*, a ship's log, a piece of wood that lies in the water See **Log** and **Lie**]

Logan, log'an, *n* a rocking stone —Also called **Logging-rock**. [Prob cog with Dan *logre*, to wag the tail]

Logaœdic, log a-ē'dik, *adj* (*ancient prosody*) pertaining to a variety of trochaic or iambic verse, where dactyls are combined with trochees or anapæsts with iambi supposed to resemble prose in its defiance of metrical laws [Gr *logos*, prose, and *aoidē*, song]

Logarithm, log'a rithm, *n* (of a number) the power to which another given number must be raised in order that it may equal the former number one of a series of numbers having a certain relation to the series of natural numbers by means of which many arithmetical operations are simplified —*adjs* **Logarith'mic**, **Logarith'mical**, pertaining to or consisting of logarithms —*adv* **Logarith'mically** [Gr *logos*, ratio, and *arithmos*, number]

Loggia, loj'a, *n* an open arcade enclosing a passage or open apartment, common in Italy (*pl*) **Loggie** (e) [It See **Lodge**]

Logia, log'i a, *n pl* oracles, sayings, a supposed primitive collection of the sayings and discourses of Jesus, largely drawn upon by the writers of the first and third gospels for much of what they have in common with each other apart from Mark [Gr]

Logic, loj'ik, *n* the science and art of reasoning correctly the science of the necessary laws of thought —*adj* **Log'ical**, according to the rules of logic skilled in logic discriminating —*adv* **Log'ically** —*n* **Logic'ian**, one skilled in logic —**Deductive logic**, that branch of logic which is independent of probability or quantitative considerations, **Formal logic**, logic regarded as a distinct science, independent of matters of fact, **Inductive logic**, the logic of scientific reasoning, **Material logic**, logic which takes into account natural fact or phenomena, as distinct from *formal logic*, **Natural logic**, the natural faculty of distinguishing the true from the false the logical doctrine applicable to natural things as opposed to the *logic of faith*, **Pure logic**, the general laws of thought, **To chop logic** (see **Chop**) [Gr *logikē*, from *logos*, speech, reason]

Logistic, Logistical, loj is'tik, al, *adj* skilled in calculating proportional —*n* the art of calculation, sexagesimal arithmetic —*n pl* that branch of military science relating to the movement and supplying of armies [Gr *logistēs*, a calculator—*logizesthai*, to compute]

Logogram, log'o gram, *n* a sign which represents a word a puzzle in which from an original word, by combinations of all or some of its letters, other words are formed, which again are concealed under synonymous expressions in a series of verses [Gr *logos*, word, *gramma*, letter]

Logographer, lo-gog'ra fer, *n* in Greek literature, one of the earliest annalists, esp those before Herodotus [See **Logography**.]

Logography, lo gog'ra-fi, *n* a method of printing with whole words cast in a single type —*adjs* **Logograph'ic, -al** —*adv* **Logograph'ically** —*n* **Log'otype**, a type containing two or more letters [Gr ,—*logos*, word, and *graphein*, to write]

Logomachy, lo gom'a ki, *n* contention about words or in words merely —*n* **Logom'achist** [Gr *logomachia*—*logos*, word, and *machē*, fight]

Logomania, log-o-mā'ni a, *n* disease of the faculty of language [Gr *logos*, speech, and **Mania**]

Logos, log'os, *n* in the Stoic philosophy, the active principle living in and determining the world (*theol*) the Divine word the Word of God incarnate [Gr]

Loin, loin, *n* the back of a beast cut for food (*pl*) the reins, or the lower part of the back —*n* **Loin-cloth**, a piece of cloth for wearing round the loins —**To gird up the loins**, to prepare for energetic action, from the Hebrew habit of tucking up their clothes before running, &c [O Fr *logne* (Fr *longe*), loin—L *lumbus*, loin]

Loiter, loi'ter, *v i* to delay to be slow in moving to linger —*n* **Loi'terer** —*adv* **Loi'teringly.** [Dut. *leuteren*, to trifle, Ger *lottern*, to waver]

Lolium, lō'li um, *n* a genus of grasses of the tribe Hordeeæ See **Darnel.** [L, darnel, 'tares']

Loll, lol, *v i* to lie lazily about, to lounge to hang out from the mouth —*v t* to thrust out (the tongue) —*n* **Loll'er** —*adv* **Loll'ingly** —*v i* **Loll'op,** to lounge, idle to be moved heavily about (*coll*) [M E *lollen*, from Old Dut *lollen*, to sit over the fire See **Lull**]

Lollards, lol'ards, *n pl* a society founded in Antwerp (1300 A D) for the burial of the dead and the care of the dead the followers of Wycliffe in England —*ns* **Loll'ardy, Loll'ardism,** the doctrines or principles of the Lollards [Old Dut *Lollaerd*, a name derived from their peculiar hum in singing—*lollen*, to sing softly, but confused with M E *loller*, an idler See **Loller**]

Lolly, lol'i, *n* a lump or lumpish mixture —*n* **Loll'ypop,** a coarse sweetmeat made with butter, flour, sugar, and treacle (*pl*) sweets, bonbons [Origin dub]

Lombard, lom'bard, *n* an inhabitant of Lombardy in Italy one of the Lombards or Langobardi, a Germanic tribe, which founded a kingdom in Lombardy (568), overthrown by Charlemagne (774) (*obs*) a banker or money lender, so called from the number of Lombard bankers in London —*adjs* **Lom'bard, Lombar'dic — Lombard architecture,** the style of architecture invented and used by the Lombards, being derived from the base Roman style they found in the country, and itself superseded by the Pointed Style imported from France (13th century), **Lombard Street,** the chief centre of the banking interest in London [O Fr —L *Langobardus*, perh from Old Teut *lang*, long, and *bart*, beard]

Londoner, lun'dun er, *n* a native or citizen of London —*adj* **Londonese',** pertaining to London cockney—*n* English as spoken in London cockney speech

Lone, lōn, **Lonely,** lōn'li, *adj* alone having no company solitary retired standing by itself —*n* **Lone'liness** —*adj* **Lone'some,** solitary dismal —*adv* **Lone'somely** —*n* **Lone'someness.** [Contraction of **Alone**]

Long, long, *adv* by means (of), owing (to) [A corr of **Along.**]

Long, long, *v i* (*Spens*) to belong

Long, long, *adj* (comp **Long'er,** superl **Long'est**) extended not short extended in time slow in coming tedious far reaching —*n* (*prosody*) a long time or syllable (*coll*) the long summer vacation at the English universities, termed 'the Long'—*adv* to a great extent in space or time through the whole all along —*v i* to desire earnestly —*n* **Longanim'ity,** long suffering, endurance —*adj* **Longan'imous** —*ns* **Long'boat,** the largest and strongest boat of a ship, **Long'ing,** an eager desire, craving, esp of the whimsical desires sometimes felt in pregnancy —*adv* **Long'ingly** —*adj* **Long'ish** —*adv* **Long'ly** (*Shak*), longingly —*n* **Long-bow,** a bow bent by the hand in shooting, called long as distinguished from the cross bow —*n pl* **Long-coats,** long clothes, worn by infants —*adjs* **Long-breathed,** able to continue violent exercise of the lungs for a long time, **Long-descended,** of ancient lineage, **Long-drawn,** prolonged, **Longe'val, Longe'vous,** of long or great age —*ns* **Longev'ity; Long-field** (*cricket*), a fielder placed near the boundary on the bowler's side, **Long-firm,** the name given to a company of swindlers who obtain goods on pretence of being established in business, and then decamp without payment to do the like elsewhere, **Long'hand,** writing of the ordinary kind —*adj* **Long-headed,** having good intellectual powers sagacious —*n* **Long-headedness.** —*adjs* **Longim'anous,** long handed, **Longipen'nate,** long winged, as gulls —*ns* **Longiros'ter,** one of a family of birds having a long, slender bill, as the snipe, **Lon'gitude,** distance of a place east or west of a given meridian distance in degrees from the vernal equinox, on the ecliptic —*adj* **Longitud'inal,** pertaining to longitude or length extending lengthwise —*adv* **Longitud'inally** —*n* **Long-leg** (*cricket*—see **Leg**) —*adj* **Long-legged,** having long legs —*n* **Long'legs,** an insect with long legs, as the common cranefly —*adj* **Long-lived,** having a long life —*ns* **Long-off, Long-on** (*cricket*), the fielders in the long field to the right and left of the bowler respectively, **Long-primer,** a size of type intermediate between small pica and bourgeois, **Long-purples,** the man orchis —*adj* **Long-range,** able to reach or hit from a considerable distance —*n* **Longs-and-shorts,** verses —*adj* **Long-sighted,** able to see far but not close at hand sagacious —*ns* **Long-sightedness, Long-slip** (*cricket*), a fielder some distance behind on the right of the batsman, **Long-stop** (*cricket*), one who stands behind the wicket keeper and stops balls missed by him —*v i* to field at long stop —*adj* **Long-suffering,** enduring long—*n* long endurance or patience —*adjs* **Long-tongued,** talkative, babbling, **Long-visaged,** having a long face, of rueful countenance, **Long-waisted,** having a long waist, long from the armpits to the hips, **Long-winded,** long breathed tedious —*n* **Long-windedness** —*adv* **Long'wise,** length wise —**A long figure** (*slang*), a high price or rate, **Before long, Ere long,** soon, **For long,** for a considerable period of time, **In the long run** (see **Run**), **Long Tom** (see **Tom**), **Draw the long-bow,** to exaggerate, to tell incredible stories, **Make a long arm** (*prov*), to help one's self liberally at table, **The long and the short,** the sum of the matter in a few words [A S *lang*, Gr *lang*, Ice *langr*, A S *langian*, to crave, though some connect the *long*, the verb, with Old Ger *gilingen*, to strive after]

Longshore, long'shōr, *adj* existing or employed along the shore —*n* **Long'shoreman,** a stevedore one who makes a living along shores by oyster fishing, &c

Loo, lōō, *n* a game at cards —*v t* to beat in the game of loo —*pr p* lōō'ing, *pa p* lōōed —*n* **Loo-table,** an ornamental table for playing loo [Formerly *lanterloo*—Dut *lanterlu* Cf Dut *lanterfant*, an idler]

Looby, lōōb'i, *n* a clumsy, clownish fellow [From root of **Lob.**]

Loof, lōōf, *n* the after part of a ship's bow where the planks begin to curve in towards the cutwater [M E *lof*—Dut *loef*, the weather gage, luff, orig a paddle used to assist steering, perh conn with *loof*, the palm Cf **Luff.**]

Loof, lōōf, *n* (*Scot*) the palm of the hand [M E *lofe*, a conjecture A S *lōf*, Ice *lōfi*]

Look, look, *v i* to turn the eye toward so as to see to direct the attention to to watch to seem to face, as a house (*B*) to expect —*v t* to express by a look to influence by look — **Look about,** to be on the watch **Look after,** to attend to or take care of (*B*) to expect, **Look alive,** to bestir one's self (*coll*), **Look down on,** to treat with indifference, to despise, **Look for,** to search for, to expect, **Look into,** to inspect closely, **Look on,** to regard, view, think, **Look out,** to watch to select, **Look to,** to take care of to depend on, **Look through,** to penetrate with the eye or the understanding, **Look up,** to search for to call upon, visit (*coll*); **Have a look in,** to have a chance (*slang*) —*n* the act of looking or seeing sight air of the

face appearance —*imp* or *int* see behold —*ns* **Look'er,** one who looks, **Looker-on,** one that looks on, a mere spectator, **Look'ing,** see ing search or searching, **Looking-for** (*B*), expectation, **Looking-glass,** a glass which reflects the image of the person looking into it, a mirror, **Look'out,** a careful watching for an elevated place from which to observe one engaged in watching [A S *lócian*, to look]

Loom, lōōm, *n* the frame or machine for weaving cloth the handle of an oar, or the part within the rowlock —**Jacquard-loom,** an apparatus devised by Joseph Marie Jacquard (1752–1834) which effected a revolution in weaving, esp in the finer kinds of figured silk fabrics—adjustable to almost every kind of loom, directing those movements of the warp-threads which are required to produce the pattern [A S *gelóma*, utensils]

Loom, lōōm, *v i* to shine or appear above the horizon, or larger than the real size to stand out prominently in the future —*n* **Loom'ing,** a form of mirage [O Fr *lumer*—L *luminare*]

Loon, lōōn, *n* a low fellow a rascal a lad (*Scot*) [Old Dut *loen*, a stupid fellow, *lome*, slow]

Loon (also **Loom**), lōōn, *n* a genus of web footed aquatic birds, with short wings, and legs placed very far back, also called **Divers,** from their expertness in diving —*n* **Loon'ing,** the cry of a loon, which is like the howl of a wolf, and is in some countries superstitiously regarded as ominous of evil [Ice *lómr*, prob influenced by *loon*, as above, from their awkward walk]

Loop, lōōp, *n* a doubling of a cord through which another may pass an ornamental doubling in fringes —*v t* to fasten or ornament with loops [Prob Celt, Ir and Gael *lub*, a bend, a fold]

Loop, Loophole, lōōp'hōl, *n* a small hole in a wall, &c through which small arms may be fired a means of escape —*adjs* **Loop'holed, Looped** (*Shak*), full of loopholes or small openings —*n pl* **Loop'ers,** the caterpillars of certain moths, which move by drawing up the hindpart of their body to the head, thus forming a loop [O Fr *loup*, a narrow hole]

Loord, lōōrd, *n* (*Spens*) a lazy, idle fellow, a lout [Fr *lourd*, heavy, dull]

Loos, lōōs, *n* (*Spens*) praise, fame [L *laus*, praise]

Loose, lōōs, *adj* slack, free unbound not confined not compact indefinite vague not strict unrestrained lax in principle licentious inattentive —*adv* **Loose'ly** —*n* **Loose'ness,** the state of being loose diarrhœa —**Break loose,** to escape from confinement, **Let loose,** to set at liberty, **Give a loose to,** to give free vent to, **Loose box,** a part of a stable where horses are kept untied [A S *leás*, loose, weak, from the same root as **Loose** *v t* and **Lose,** seen also in Goth *laus*, Ger *los*, loose]

Loose, lōōs, *v t* to free from any fastening to release to relax to solve (*Spens*) —*v i* (*B*) to set sail —*v t* **Loos'en,** to make loose to relax anything tied or rigid to make less dense to open, as the bowels —*v i* to become loose to become less tight [A S *lósian*, Ger *losen*, Goth *lausjan*, to loose From root of **Lose**]

Loosestrife, lōōs'strīf, *n* the popular name for a plant of the natural order Lythraceæ (q v)

Loot, lōōt, *n* act of plundering, esp in a conquered city plunder —*v t* or *v i* to plunder, ransack [Hindi *lut*—Sans *lotra*, *loptra*, stolen goods]

Lop, lop, *v i* to hang down loosely —*adjs* **Lop'-eared,** having ears which hang downwards, **Lop'sided,** heavier on one side than the other, as a ship

Lop, lop, *v t* to cut off the top or extreme parts of, esp of a tree to curtail by cutting away the superfluous parts —*pr p* lopp'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* lopped —*n* twigs and small branches of trees cut off —*n* **Lopp'ing,** a cutting off, as of branches that which is cut off [Cf Dut *lubben*, to cut, perh conn with **Leaf**]

Lope, lōp, *v i* to leap (*obs*) to run with a long stride

Loquacious, lo kwā'shus, *adj* talkative —*adv* **Loqua'ciously** —*ns* **Loqua'ciousness, Loquac'ity,** talkativeness [L *loquax*, *-acis*—*loqui*, to speak]

Loquat, lō'kwat, *n* an esteemed Chinese and Japanese fruit, downy, oval or pear shaped, yellow, and about the size of a large gooseberry, the seeds having an agreeable flavour which they impart to tarts [Chinese]

Lorate, lōr'āt, *adj* (*bot*) resembling a thong or strap [L *loratus*—*lorum*, Gr *lōron*, a thong]

Lorcha, lor'cha, *n* a light vessel of European build, but rigged like a Chinese junk

Lord, lawrd, *n* a master a superior a husband a ruler the proprietor of a manor a baron a peer of the realm the son of a duke or marquis, or the eldest son of an earl a bishop, esp if a member of parliament (*B*) the Supreme Being, Jehovah (when printed in capitals) a name also applied to Christ —*v t* to raise to the peerage —*v i* to act the lord to tyrannise —*ns* **Lord's-day,** the first day of the week, **Lord's-supper,** the sacrament of the communion, instituted at our Lord's last supper —**House of Lords,** the upper house in the two branches of the British parliament, consisting of the lords spiritual and temporal, **Lord-lieutenant of a county,** a permanent provincial governor, appointed by the sovereign by patent under the Great Seal, **Lord-lieutenant of Ireland,** a viceroy or deputy of the sovereign to whom the government of Ireland is nominally committed, **Lords-and-ladies,** a popular name for the common Arum (q v) —*n* **Lord'ling,** a little lord a would be lord —Also **Lord'ing, Lord'kin** —*adj* **Lord'ly,** like, becoming, or pertaining to a lord dignified haughty tyrannical —*adv* **Lord'ly** —*ns* **Lord'liness, Lordol'atry,** excessive worship of nobility, **Lord'ship,** state or condition of being a lord the territory belonging to a lord dominion authority [M E *loverd*, *laverd*—A S *hlaford* —*hláf*, a loaf, bread, and *weard*, warder]

Lore, lōr, *n* that which is learned or taught doctrine learning —*n* **Lor'ing** (*Spens*), learning [A S *lár*, from root of **Learn.**]

Lore, lōr, *n* (*Spens*) something like a thong

Lorel, lor'el, *n* (*Spens*) an idle fellow [**Losel.**]

Lorette, lō-ret', *n* a showy strumpet [Fr]

Lorgnette, lōr nyet', *n* an opera glass —*n* **Lor'gnon,** an eye glass with a handle [Fr]

Lorica, lo rī'ka, *n* in ancient Rome, a cuirass made of thongs —Also **Lor'ic** (*Browning*) —*v t* **Lor'icāte,** to furnish with a lorica or coat of mail to plate or coat over —*n* **Loricā'tion,** a coating or crusting over, as with plates of mail [L,—*lorum*, a thong]

Lorimer, lor'i mer, *n* a maker of bits, spurs, stirrup irons, metal mountings for saddles and bridles, and generally of all articles of horse furniture —Also **Lor'iner.** [Fr *lormier*—L *lorum*, a thong]

Loriot, lō'ri ut, *n* the oriole [Fr *le*, the, and *oriol*—L *aureolus*, dim of *aureus*, golden—*aurum*, gold See **Oriole**]

Loris, lō'ris, *n* a genus of Lemuridæ, with rounded heads and pointed snouts, slender bodies, very large eyes, and rudimentary tail or none at all [Der uncertain]

Lorn, lorn, *adj* (*Spens*) lost, forsaken [A S *loren*, pa p of *leosan*, to lose]

Lorry, lor'i, *n* a four wheeled wagon without

sides [Perh from prov Eng *lurry*, to pull or lug]

Lory, lō'rı, *n* a common name for the members of a family of parrots, rigidly confined to the Australian region [Malay *luri*]

Lose, lōōz, *v t* to be deprived of to cease to have to mislay to waste, as time to miss to bewilder to cause to perish to ruin —*v i* to fail, to be unsuccessful to suffer waste —*pr p* losing (lōōz'ing), *pa t* and *pa p* lost —*adj* **Los'able** —*n* **Los'er**.—*adj* **Los'ing**, causing loss —*adv* **Los'ingly** —*n* **Loss**, the act of losing injury destruction defeat that which is lost waste —**At a loss**, in uncertainty —*adj* **Lost**, parted with no longer possessed missing thrown away squandered ruined —**Lost to**, insensible to, **Lost tribes**, the tribes of Israel which never returned from captivity [A S *losian—leósan*, cog with Ger *verlieren*, to lose, Gr *luein*, to loose, perh akin to **Less** See **Loose**]

Losel, lōō'zel, *n* a sorry, worthless fellow a scamp —*adj* slothful wasteful —*n* **Lo'selism**, the quality of a worthless fellow [Prob from root of **Lose**]

Loss, Loess, les, or lō'es, *n* a loamy deposit of Pleistocene age, abundantly developed in the valleys of the Rhine, the Danube, and the Rhone, and many of their tributaries [Ger *los*]

Lot, lot, *n* one's fate in the future destiny that which falls to any one as his fortune that which decides by chance a separate portion —*v t* to allot to separate into lots to catalogue —*pr p* lott'ing, *pa p* lott'ed —**Cast** or **draw lots**, to determine an event by some arrangement of chances [A S *hlot, hlȳt*, a lot, *hleótan*, to cast lots, Ice *hlutr*, lot, *hljota*, to cast lots]

Loth, lōth, *adj* Same as **Loathful, Loathly**

Lothario, lō thā'rı ō, *n* a libertine, rake [From *Lothario*, a character in Rowe's play, *The Fair Penitent*]

Lotion, lō'shun, *n* (*med*) a remedy, usually dilute, of a liquid, but not of an oily nature, which is applied to circumscribed portions of the surface of the body [Fr —L *lotion em—lavāre, lotum*, to wash]

Lottery, lot'er ı, *n* a distribution of prizes by lot or chance a game of chance

Lotus, lō'tus, *n* the water lily of Egypt a tree in North Africa, fabled to make strangers who ate of its fruit forget their home a genus of leguminous plants —Also **Lote, Lo'tos** —*ns* **Loto'phagi, Lotus-eaters**, esp in the *Odyssey*, a people who ate the fruit of the lotus, among whom Ulysses lived for a time —*n* **Lotus-eater**, an eater of the lotus one given up to sloth [Gr]

Loud, lowd, *adj* making a great sound noisy clamorous showy —*advs* **Loud, Loud'ly**.—*adj* **Loud-lunged**, vociferous —*n* **Loud'ness** —*adj* **Loud-voiced**, noisy stentorian [A S *hlúd*, Ice *hljod*, Ger *laut*, sound, L *inclytus*, much heard of, Gr *klytos*, heard]

Lough, loh, *n* the Irish form of **Loch**

Louis, lōō'ı, *n* a French gold coin superseded in 1795 by the 20 franc piece —*adjs* **Louis-Quatorze**, characteristic of the reign of Louis XIV (1643–1715), in architecture and decoration, **Louis-Quinze**, of that of Louis XV (1715–74), **Louis-Seize**, of that of Louis XVI (1774–92), **Louis-Treize**, of that of Louis XIII (1610–43)

Lounder, lown'der, *v t* (*Scot*) to beat —*n* a heavy blow —*n* **Loun'dering**, a beating

Lounge, lownj, *v i* to recline at one's ease to move about listlessly —*n* the act or state of lounging an idle stroll a place for lounging a kind of sofa —*n* **Loung'er** [Fr *longis*, one that is long in doing anything, formed (but with a pun on L *longus*, long) from L *Longus* or *Longinus*, the legendary name of the centurion who pierced the body of Christ]

Loup, lōōp, *n* (*Spens*) loop

Loup, lowp, *v i* (*Scot*) to leap —*ns* **Louping-on-stane**, a stone to assist in mounting, **Louping-ill**, in sheep, a disease causing sheep to spring up in walking, **Loup-the-dyke**, runaway

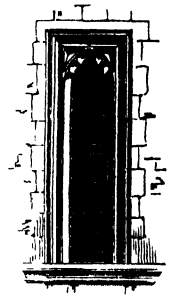
Lour, lowr, *v i* Same as **Lower**, to frown

Louse, lows, *n* a common wingless parasitic insect, with a flat body, and short legs furnished with claws (*pl*) **Lice** (līs) —*v t* to remove lice from (*obs*) —*adj* **Lous'y**, swarming with lice —*n* **Lous'iness** [A S *lús*, pl *lýs*, Ger *laus*, from the root of Goth *lusan*, to destroy, to devour]

Lout, lowt, *v i* (*Spens*) to bend, to bow [A S *lútan*, to bow, to stoop]

Lout, lowt, *n* a clown a mean, awkward fellow —*v t* to treat as a lout (*Shak*) —*adj* **Lout'ish**, clownish awkward and clumsy —*adv* **Lout'ishly** —*n* **Lout'ishness**. [From old verb *lout*—A S *lútan*, to stoop]

Louvre, Louver, lōō'ver, *n* an ornamental opening of a turret shape, placed on the roof, to allow the smoke or foul air to escape from large apartments such as halls, kitchens, &c —*n* **Louvre-window**, an open window in a church tower, crossed by a series of sloping boards [O Fr *louvert* for *l'ouvert*, the open space See **Overt**.]



Louvre window

Lovage, luv'āj, *n* a genus of plants of the natural order Umbelliferæ, allied to Angelica, cultivated in gardens and used as a salad plant a liquor made from the above [O Fr *luvesche*—L *ligusticum*, belonging to Liguria]

Love, luv, *n* fondness an affection of the mind caused by that which delights pre eminent kindness benevolence reverential regard devoted attachment to one of the opposite sex the object of affection the god of love, Cupid a kindness, a favour done (*Shak*) nothing, in bilhards, tennis, and some other games —*v t* to be fond of to regard with affection to delight in with exclusive affection to regard with benevolence —*v i* to have the feeling of love —*adj* **Lov'able**, worthy of love amiable —*ns* **Love-apple**, the fruit of the tomato, **Love'bird**, a genus of small birds of the parrot tribe, so called from their love or attachment to each other, **Love-broker** (*Shak*), a third person who carries messages and makes assignations between lovers, **Love-child**, a bastard, **Love-day**, a day for settling disputes (*Shak*), **Love-feast**, a religious feast held periodically by certain sects of Christians in imitation of the love feasts celebrated by the early Christians in connection with the Lord's Supper, **Love-feat**, the gallant act of a lover, **Love-in-idleness**, the heart's ease, **Love-juice**, a concoction used to excite love, **Love'knot**, an intricate knot, used as a token of love —*adj* **Love'less**, without love, tenderness, or kindness —*ns* **Love-letter**, a letter of courtship, **Love-lies-bleeding**, a species of the plant Amaranthus, **Love'lock**, a lock or curl of hair hanging at the ear, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I —*adj* **Love'lorn**, forsaken by one's love —*n* **Love'lorn'ness**.—*adj* **Love'ly**, exciting love or admiration amiable pleasing delightful —*adv* beautifully, delightfully —*ns* **Love'liness**; **Love-monger**, one who deals in affairs of love; **Love-potion**, a philtre, **Lov'er**, one who loves,

esp one in love with a person of the opposite sex, in the sing almost exclusively of the man one who is fond of anything (*B*) a friend —*adjs* **Lov'ered**, having a lover (*Shak*), **Lov'erly**, like a lover —*n* **Love-shaft**, a dart of love from Cupid's bow —*adjs* **Love-sick**, languishing with amorous desire, **Love'some**, lovely —*n* **Love-suit** (*Shak*), courtship —*adj* **Lov'ing**, having love or kindness affectionate fond expressing love —*adv* **Lov'ingly** —*ns* **Lov'ingness; Loving-kindness**, kindness full of love tender regard mercy favour —**For love or money**, in some way or another, **In love**, enamoured, **Make love to**, to try to gain the affections of, **Play for love**, to play at card games without stakes, **There's no love lost between them**, they have no regard for each other [A S *lufu*, love, Ger *liebe*, akin to L *libet*, *lubet*, to please, Sans *lubh*, to desire]

Lovelace, luv'lās, *n* a well mannered libertine [From *Lovelace*, the hero of *Clarissa Harlowe*]

Lover, an obs form of **Louvre**

Low, lō, *v i* to make the loud noise of oxen to bellow —*n* the bellow of oxen —*n* **Low'ing**, the bellowing of cattle [A S *hlōwan*, Dut *loeijen*, formed from the sound]

Low, lō, *adj* (comp **Low'er**, superl **Low'est**) lying in an inferior place or position not high deep shallow small moderate cheap dejected mean plain in poor circumstances humble —*adv* not aloft cheaply meanly in subjection, poverty, or disgrace in times near our own not loudly (*astron*) near the equator —*ns* **Low'ness**, **Low-church**, a party within the Church of England who do not attach any great importance to ecclesiastical constitutions, ordinances, and forms — opposed to **High-church**, **Low-churchism**, **Low-churchman** —*v t* **Low'er**, to bring low to depress to degrade to diminish —*v i* to fall to sink to grow less —*adj* **Lower-case** (*print*), kept in a lower case, denoting small letters as distinguished from capitals —*n* **Low'ering**, the act of bringing low or reducing—*adj* letting down sinking degrading —*adj* **Low'ermost**, lowest —*ns* **Low'land**, land low with respect to higher land, **Low'lander**, a native of lowlands —**Low Latin**, a term often applied loosely to the Latin spoken and written after the fall of the Roman empire, as well as during the middle ages —*ns* **Low'lihead**, **Low'lihood**, a lowly or humble state —*adj* **Low'ly**, of a low or humble mind not high meek modest —*n* **Low'liness** —*adjs* **Low-pressure**, employing or exerting a low degree of pressure (viz less than 50 lb to the sq inch), said of steam and steam engines, **Low-spirited**, having the spirits low or cast down not lively sad —*n* **Low-spiritedness** —**Low Sunday**, the first Sunday after Easter, so called in contrast to the great festival whose octave it ends —*adj* **Low-thoughted**, having the thoughts directed to low pursuits —*n* **Low-water**, the lowest point of the tide at ebb —**To lie low**, to keep quiet or hidden [Ice *lágr*, Dut *laag*, low, allied to A S *licgan*, to lie]

Low, low, *n* (*Scot*) a flame —*v i* to blaze [Ice *logi*, cf Dan *lue*, Ger *lohe*]

Lower, low'er, *v i* to appear gloomy, as the clouds to threaten a storm to frown —*adj* **Low'ering**, looking sullen appearing dark and threatening —*adv* **Low'eringly** [M E *louren*—Dut *loeren*, to frown, or from M E *lure*, *lere*, the cheek, allied to A S *hleor*, and thus another form of **Leer**.]

Lown, lown, *n* a variant of **Loon**

Loxodromic, lok so drom'ik, *adj* pertaining to certain lines on the surface of a sphere which cut all meridians at the same angle, and indicate the course held by ships in rhumb sailing [Gr *loxos*, oblique, and *dromos*, a course]

Loyal, loi'al, *adj* faithful to one's sovereign obedient true to a lover —*adv* **Loy'ally** —*ns* **Loy'alty; Loy'alist**, a loyal adherent of his sovereign, esp in English history, a partisan of the Stuarts in the American war, one that sided with the British troops [Fr —L *legalis*, pertaining to the law—*lex*, *legis*, law]

Lozenge, loz'enj, *n* an oblique angled parallelogram or a rhombus a small cake of flavoured sugar, orig lozenge or diamond shaped (*her*) the rhomb shaped figure in which the arms of maids, widows, and deceased persons are borne —*adjs* **Loz'enged**, formed in the shape of a lozenge, **Lozenge-shaped**, shaped like a lozenge or rhomb, **Loz'engy** (*her*), divided into lozenge shaped compartments [O Fr *losange*, flattery, whence its use for an epitaph, square slab, window pane]

Lubber, lub'er, **Lubbard**, lub'ard, *n* an awkward, clumsy fellow a lazy, sturdy fellow —*adj* **Lubb'ard**, lubberly —*adj* and *adv* **Lubb'erly** —*n* **Lubber's-hole** (*naut*), a hole between the head of the lower mast and the edge of the top through which 'lubbers' may climb, instead of going round the futtock shrouds [W *llob*, a dolt, *llabbi*, a stripling, perh conn with *lleipr*, flabby]

Lubricate, lōō'bri kāt, *v t* to make smooth or slippery to supply with oil to overcome friction —*ns* **Lu'bricator**, **Lubrica'tion**, **Lu'bricant**, **Lubricity** (lōō bris'i ti), slipperiness smoothness instability lewdness [L *lubricāre*, *ātum*—*lubricus*, slippery]

Lucarne, lōō karn', *n* a dormer window, esp in a church spire [Fr —L *lucerna*, a lamp]

Luce, loos, *n* a fresh water fish, the pike [O Fr *lus*—Low L *lucius*]

Lucent, lōō'sent, *adj* shining bright —*n* **Lu'cency**, brightness [L *lucens*—*lucēre*, to shine—*lux*, *lucis*, light]

Lucerne, lōō sern', *n* a species of Medick, one of the most valuable of the leguminous plants grown for the supply of green food to cattle [Fr *luzerne*, from the Gael *llysian*, a plant]

Lucid, lōō'sid, *adj* shining transparent easily understood intellectually bright not darkened with madness —*adv* **Lu'cidly**.—*ns* **Lucid'ity**, **Lu'cidness** [L *lucidus*—*lux*, *lucis*, light]

Lucifer, lōō'si-fer, *n* the planet Venus when it appears as the morning star Satan a match of wood tipped with a combustible substance which is ignited by friction —*adjs* **Lucife'rian**, **Luciferous**, of or pertaining to Lucifer bearing light affording means of discovery [L, 'light bringing'—*lux*, *lucis*, light, and *ferre*, to bring]

Lucigen, lōō'si jen, *n* one of the most powerful artificial lamps, and specially adapted for lighting large spaces, whether open or covered [L *lux*, *lucis*, light, and the root of *gignĕre*, to beget]

Lucina, lōō si'na, *n* a name applied both to Diana and to Juno—to the latter as the especial divinity that presides over childbirth [L, 'the light bringing'—*lux*, light]

Luck, luk, *n* fortune, good or bad chance lot good fortune —*adj* **Luck'less**, without good luck unhappy —*adv* **Luck'lessly** —*n* **Luck'lessness** —*adj* **Luck'y**, having good luck fortunate auspicious —*adv* **Luck'ily** —*n* **Luck'iness** —**To be down on one's luck**, to be unfortunate [From a Low Ger root, seen in Dut *luk*, also in Ger *gluck*, prosperity, fortune]

Lucky, Luckie, luk'i, *n* an elderly woman (*Scot*)

Lucre, lōō'ker, *n* gain (esp sordid gain) profit advantage —*adj* **Lu'crative**, bringing lucre or

gain profitable —*adj* **Lu'cratively.** [Fr —L. *lucrum*, gain, akin to Gr *leia*, booty, Ir *luach*, wages, Ger *lohn*, pay See **Loot**]

Luctation, luk tā'shon, *n* struggle [L ,—*luctāri*]

Lucubrate, lōō'kū brāt, *v i* to work or study by lamplight or at night —*n* **Lucubrā'tion,** study by lamplight that which is composed by night· any composition produced in retirement —*adj* **Lu'cubrātory,** composed by candle light [L *lucubrāre, ātum—lux*]

Luculent, lōō'kū lent, *adj* lucid clear transparent evident —*adv* **Lu'culently.** [L *luculentus—lux*]

Lucumo, lōō'kū mō, *n* an appellation of the Etruscan princes and priests [L]

Lud, *n* a minced form of **Lord**

Ludicrous, lōō'di-krus, *adj* that serves for sport adapted to excite laughter laughable comic —*adv* **Lu'dicrously** —*n* **Lu'dicrousness.** [L. *ludicrus—ludĕre*, to play]

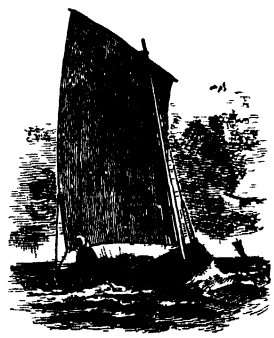
Lue, lū, *v t* to sift

Lues, lōō'ēz, *n* a plague [L]

Luff, luf, *n* the windward side of a ship the act of sailing a ship close to the wind the loof —*v t* to turn a ship towards the wind [M E *lof*, a kind of paddle for governing the helm, prob Dut *loef*]

Luffa, luf'a, *n* a genus of climbing herbs of the gourd family, whose seeds are contained in a fibrous network, capable of being removed entire by soaking, &c, and used as a flesh brush, being more durable and easily kept clean than the sponge —Also **Loof'a,** &c [Ar]

Lug, lug, *v t* to pull along to drag to pull with difficulty —**To lug in,** to introduce without any apparent connection —*pr p* lugg'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* lugged —*ns* **Lugg'age,** the trunks and other baggage of a traveller, so called from their being lugged or dragged along, **Lugg'er,** a small vessel with two or three masts, a running bowsprit, and long or lug sails, **Lug'sail,** a square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast [From a Scand root, found in Sw *lugga*, to pull by the hair—*lugg*, the forelock, from a base *luk*, to pull, present in Scot *lug*, the ear]



Lugsail

Lug, lug, *n* (*Spens*) a perch or rod of land

Lug, lug, *n* (*Scot*) the ear —*adj* **Lugged,** having ears — *n* **Lugg'ie,** a small vessel with ears

Lugubrious, lōō gū'bri us, *adj* mournful sorrowful dismal —*adv* **Lugu'briously** [L *lugubris —lugēre*, to mourn]

Lugworm, lug'wurm, *n* a sluggish worm found in the sand on the sea shore, much used for bait by fishermen —Also called **Lobworm.** [From root of **Lag, Log,** and **Worm**]

Lukewarm, lōōk'wawrm, *adj* partially or moderately warm indifferent —Also **Luke.** —*adv* **Luke'warmly** —*ns* **Luke'warmness, Luke'warmth** [M E *leuk, luke*, an extension of *lew*, cog with the A S *hleó*, the source of **Lee**, prob confused with A S *wlæc*, warm, cf Dut *leuk*, Ger *lau*]

Lull, lul, *v t* to soothe to compose to quiet —*v i* to become calm to subside —*n* a season of calm —*n* **Lull'aby,** a song to lull children to sleep [Scand, as in Sw *lulla*, an imitative word, like Ger *lallen*, Gr *lalein*]

Lum, lum, *n* a chimney (*Scot*) [W. *llumon*, a chimney]

Lumbago, lum bā'gō, *n* a rheumatic affection of the muscles or fibrous tissues in the lumbar region, or small of the back, often first recognised by the occurrence of a sharp stabbing pain in the loins upon attempting to rise from the recumbent or sitting position [L —*lumbus*, a loin]

Lumbar, lum'bar, **Lumbal,** lum'bal, *adj* pertaining to or near the loins [See **Lumbago**]

Lumber, lum'ber, *n* anything cumbersome or useless timber sawed or split for use —*v t* to fill with lumber to heap together in confusion —*n* **Lum'berer,** one employed in felling timber, and bringing it from the forest —*adj* **Lum'bering,** filling with lumber putting in confusion —*n* **Lumber-room,** a room for holding lumber or things not in use [Fr *Lombard*—Ger *Lang bart*, the *lumber* room being orig the *Lombard* room or place where the Lombards, the mediæval bankers and pawnbrokers, stored their pledges]

Lumber, lum'ber, *v i* to move heavily and laboriously [From a Scand root seen in prov Sw *lomra*, to resound, Ice *hlýmr*, a sound]

Lumbrical, lum'brik al, *adj* (*anat*) wormlike [From L *lumbricus*, a worm]

Luminary, lōō'min ar i, *n* any body which gives light, esp one of the heavenly bodies one who illustrates any subject or instructs mankind —*n* **Lumināt'ion,** a lighting up —*v t* **Lum'ine** (*Spens*), to illumine —*adjs* **Luminif'erous,** transmitting light, **Lum'inous,** giving light shining illuminated clear lucid —*adv* **Lu'minously** —*ns* **Lu'minousness, Luminos'ity** —**Luminous paint,** a phosphorescent powder, such as sulphide or oxysulphide of calcium, ground up with a colourless varnish or other medium, and used as a paint [L *lumen, luminis*, light—*lucēre*, to shine]

Lummy, lum'i, *adj* knowing (*slang*)

Lump, lump, *n* a small shapeless mass a protuberance swelling the whole together the gross —*v t* to throw into a confused mass to take in the gross —*ns* **Lump'er,** a labourer employed in the lading or unlading of ships a militiaman (*prov*), **Lump'fish,** a clumsy sea fish with a short, deep, and thick body and head, and a ridge on its back, also called **Lump'-sucker,** from the power of its sucker —*adjs* **Lump'ing,** in a lump heavy bulky, **Lump'ish,** like a lump heavy gross dull —*adv* **Lump'ishly** —*n* **Lump'ishness** —*adj* **Lump'y,** full of lumps [From a Scand root seen in Norw *lump*, a block, Dut *lomp*]

Lunar, lōōn'ar, **Lunary,** lōōn'ar i, *adj* belonging to the moon measured by the revolutions of the moon caused by the moon like the moon —*n* **Lu'nacy,** a kind of madness formerly supposed to be affected by the moon insanity —*adjs* **Lun'āte, Lun'āted,** formed like a half moon crescent shaped, **Lu'natic,** affected with lunacy —*n* a person so affected a madman —*n* **Lunā'tion,** the time between two revolutions of the moon a lunar month —**Lunar caustic,** fused crystals of nitrate of silver, applied to ulcers, &c, **Lunar theory,** a term employed to denote the *a priori* deduction of the moon's motions from the principles of gravitation [L *lunaris—luna*, the moon—*lucēre*, to shine]

Lunch, lunsh, **Luncheon,** lunsh'un, *n* a slight repast between breakfast and dinner —*v i* to take a lunch [Our word *lunch* is a contr of *luncheon*, and the latter is prob from prov Eng *lunch*, a lump of bread, which again is simply a form of **Lump**]

Lune, lōōn, *n* anything in the shape of a half-moon a fit of lunacy (*Shak*) —*n* **Lunette',** a

little moon (*fort*) a detached bastion a hole in a concave ceiling to admit light a watch glass flattened more than usual in the centre in the R C Church, a moon shaped case of crystal used for receiving the consecrated host [Fr *lune*—L *luna*]

Lung, lung, *n* one of the organs of breathing, so called from its light or spongy texture —*adj* **Lunged**. [A S *lunge*, pl *lungan*, the lungs, cog with *Light* (adj)]

Lunge, lunj, *n* a sudden thrust in fencing —*v i* to give such a thrust —*v t* to cause to plunge [A clipped form of Fr *allonger*, to lengthen—L *ad*, and *longus*, long, the arm being extended in delivering a thrust]

Lungwort, lung'wurt, *n* an herb with purple flowers, so called from a fancied likeness of its spotted leaves to the lungs a lichen that grows on tree trunks in mountainous regions in Britain and other European countries, having been used as a remedy for pulmonary diseases [**Lung**, and A S *wurt*, plant]

Luniform, lōōn'i form, *adj* moon-shaped [L *luna*, the moon, and *forma*, form]

Lunisolar, lōōn i sō'lar, *adj* resulting from the united action of the sun and moon compounded of the revolution of the sun and the moon [L *luna*, moon, and *sol*, the sun]

Lunt, lunt, *n* a light, blaze —*v i* to burn, to smoke (*Scot*) [Dut *lont*, a match, cf Ger and Dan *lunte*]

Lunulate, lōōn'ū lāt, *adj* (*bot*) shaped like a small crescent [L *lunula*, dim of *luna*, the moon]

Lunulite, lōōn'ū līt, *n* a small circular fossil coral [L *lunula*, dim of *luna*, the moon, and Gr *lithos*, a stone]

Lupercalia, lōō per kā'li a, *n* a festival among the ancient Romans, held on the 15th February, in honour of Lupercus (the same as Pan), the god of fertility and pation of shepherds —Also **Lu'percal**, in Shakespeare [L *Lupercus* — *lupus*, a wolf, from his keeping off wolves]

Lupine, lōō'pīn, *adj* like a wolf wolfish [L *lupinus*—*lupus*, Gr *lykos*, a wolf]

Lupine, lōō'pin, *n* a genus of plants of the natural order Leguminosæ, mostly annuals, but some of them perennial herbaceous plants, some half shrubby [Fr —L *lupinus*, same word as the above]

Lupus, lōō'pus, *n* a chronic tuberculosis of the skin, often affecting the nose [L *lupus*, a wolf]

Lurch, lurch, *n* an ancient card game in cribbage, the position of the party who has gained every point before the other makes one —*v t* to overreach to steal (*arch*) —**To leave in the lurch**, to leave in a difficult situation or without help [O Fr *lourche*, a card game]

Lurch, lurch, *v i* to evade by stooping, to lurk to roll or pitch suddenly to one side (as a ship) —*n* a sudden roll to one side —*n* **Lurch'er**, a name applied to any dog with a distinct cross of greyhound one who lies in wait [From root of **Lurk**.]

Lurdan, Lurdane, lur'dan, *adj* stupid —*n* a stupid person (*arch*) [O Fr *lourdein*, dull—*lourd*, heavy]

Lure, lōōr, *n* any enticement bait decoy a stuffed bird used in falconry for training the hawk (*Shak*) —*v t* to entice decoy [O Fr *loerre* (Fr *leurre*)—Mid High Ger *luoder* (Ger *luder*), bait]

Lurid, lōō'rid, *adj* ghastly pale wan gloomy [L *luridus*]

Lurk, lurk, *v i* to lie in wait to be concealed —*n* **Lurk'er**.—*adj* **Lurk'ing**, lying hid keeping out of sight —*n* **Lurking-place**, a hiding place [Prob. from Scand, as in Sw *lurka*, dial *luska*]

Lurry, lur'i, *n* confusion (*Milton*)

Luscious, lush'us, *adj* sweet in a great degree delightful fulsome as flattery —*adv* **Lus'ciously**.—*n* **Lus'ciousness**. [Old form *lushious*, from **Lusty**]

Lush, lush, *adj* rich and juicy, said of grass [A contr of *lushious*, old form of **Luscious**.]

Lush, lush, *v t* to swill —*n* plentiful liquor [Origin obscure]

Lusiad, lū'si ad, *n* a Portuguese epic poem, celebrating the chief events in the history of Portugal, written by the poet Camoens [Port *Os Lusiadas*, the Lusitanians]

Lusk, lusk, *adj* (*obs*) lazy —*adj* **Lusk'ish** (*obs*). —*n* **Lusk'ishness** (*Spens*) [Prob from O Fr *lasche*, *lasque* (Fr *lâche*), from L *laxus*, loose, disordered]

Lust, lust, *n* longing desire eagerness to possess carnal appetite (*B*) any violent or depraved desire —*v i* to desire eagerly to have carnal desire to have depraved desires —*adjs* **Lust-breathed**, animated by lust (*Shak*), **Lust-dieted** (*Shak*), pampered by lust, **Lust'ful**, having lust inciting to lust sensual —*adv* **Lust'fully** —*n* **Lust'fulness** [A S *lust*, orig meaning pleasure, found in all the Teut languages See **List**, to have pleasure in]

Lustration, lus trā'shun, *n* a purification by sacrifice act of purifying [L *lustrāre*, to purify—*lustrum* See **Lustre**, a period]

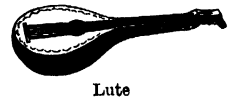
Lustre, lus'ter, *n* brightness splendour (*fig*) renown a candlestick ornamented with pendants of cut glass the characteristic appearance of a bright metallic surface, or of an within glass under water as seen under certain angles of total reflection —*adjs* **Lus'treless**, destitute of lustre, **Lus'trous**, bright shining luminous —*adv* **Lus'trously** [Fr, either from L *lustāre*, to purify—*lustrum* (see below), or from the root of L *lucēre*, to shine]

Lustre, lus'ter, **Lustrum**, lus'trum, *n* a period of five years (*orig*) the solemn offering for the purification of the Roman people made by one of the censors at the conclusion of the census, taken every five years —*adj* **Lus'tral**, relating to or used in lustration or purification of or pertaining to a lustre [L *lustrum*—*luĕre*, to wash, to purify]

Lustring, lus'tring, *n* a kind of glossy silk cloth [Fr *lustrine*—It *lustrino* See **Lustre**, brightness]

Lusty, lust'i, *adj* vigorous healthful stout bulky lustful (*Milton*) —*adv* **Lust'ily** —*ns* **Lust'ihead, Lust'ihood, Lust'iness**. —*adjs* **Lust'ic** (*Shak*), lusty, healthy, vigorous, **Lust'less** (*Spens*), listless, feeble [From **Lust**, meaning pleasure]

Lute, lōōt, *n* an obsolete stringed instrument of music like the guitar, which three hundred years ago was as popular as is the piano to day —*v i* to play on the lute —*ns* **Lut'anist, Lut'er, Lut'ist**, a player on a lute, **Lute'string**, the string of a lute [O Fr *lut* (Fr *luth*), like Ger *laute*, from Ar *al*, the, and *'ūd*, wood, the lute]



Lute

Lute, lōōt, **Luting**, lōōt'ing, *n* (*chem*) a substance employed for effectually closing the joints of apparatus, so as to prevent the escape of vapour or gases, or for coating glass vessels so as to render them more capable of sustaining a high temperature, or for repairing fractures —*v t* to close or coat with lute —*n* **Lutā'tion** —*adj* **Lutā'tious**, of or like mud [L *lutum*, from *lutĕre*, to wash]

Lutestring, lūt'string, *n* a lustrous silk [A blunder for **Lustring**.]

Lutheran, lōō'ther-an, *adj* pertaining to Luther,

the German Protestant reformer (1483–1546), or to his doctrines a follower of Luther —*ns* **Lu'theranism, Lu'therism.**

Luxate, luks'āt, *v t* to put out of joint to displace —*n* **Luxa'tion,** a dislocation [L. *luxāre, ātum—luxus,* Gr *loxos,* slanting]

Luxury, luks'ū ri, or luk'shū ri, *n* free indulgence in rich diet or costly dress or equipage anything delightful a dainty wantonness (*Shak*) —*adj* **Luxu'riant,** exuberant in growth overabundant —*adv* **Luxu'riantly** —*ns* **Luxu'riance, Luxu'riancy, Luxuri'ety.** —*v t* **Luxu'riāte,** to be luxuriant to grow exuberantly to live luxuriously to expatiate with delight —*n* **Luxuriā'tion,** the act of luxuriating —*adj* **Luxu'rious,** given to luxury administering to luxury furnished with luxuries softening by pleasure luxuriant (*Milton*) lustful (*Shak*) —*adv* **Luxu'riously** —*n* **Luxu'riousness** [O Fr *luxurie* —L *luxuria,* luxury—*luxus,* excess]

Luzula, lū'zū la, *n* a genus of plants of the natural order Juncea, differing from rushes in having a three seeded instead of a many seeded capsule, usually with flat leaves, which are generally covered with thinly scattered, longish hairs [Old It *luzziola,* a firefly]

Lyart See **Liard**

Lycanthropy, lī kan'thro pi, *n* the supposed power possessed by certain persons of changing themselves into a wolf a kind of madness, in which the patient fancies himself to be a wolf —*n* **Lycan'thrope,** (*lit*) a wolf man one affected with lycanthropy [Gr *lykos,* a wolf, and *anthrōpos,* a man]

Lyceum, lī sē'um, *n* a place devoted to instruction by lectures an association for literary improvement [Orig the name of a place outside of Athens, consecrated to *Apollo Lyceios,* where Aristotle taught]

Lychgate Same as **Lichgate**

Lychnis, lik'nis, *n* a genus of plants of the natural order Caryophyllaceæ, herbaceous and generally perennial [L —Gr]

Lychnoscope, lik'no skōp, *n* a small window like opening in the south wall of a church [Gr *lychnos,* a light, *skopein,* to see]

Lycopodiaceæ, li ko pō di ā'se ē, *n pl* a class of isosporous vascular cryptogams, having mostly a dichotomous form of branching [Formed through L —Gr *lykos,* a wolf, *pous,* the foot]

Lyddite, lid'īt, *n* a powerful explosive made from picrate of potash, used mainly for filling shells, for mines, and for other military purposes [So called because it was tested at *Lydd,* near Romney, on the Kentish coast]

Lydian, lid'i an, *adj* pertaining to Lydia, a country in Asia Minor denoting an ancient Greek mode of music soft and effeminate

Lye, lī, *n* a side piece of railway [From **Lie.**]

Lye, lī, *n* a term sometimes used to denote all solutions of salts, but more generally appropriated to solutions of the fixed alkalies, potash and soda, in water [A S *leáh,* Ger *lauge,* allied to *lavāre,* to wash]

Lying, lī'ing, *adj* addicted to telling lies —*n.* the habit of telling lies —*adv* **Ly'ingly**

Lyke-wake, līk' wāk, *n* Same as **Lich-wake.**

Lym, lim, *n* (*Shak*) a lime hound

Lyme-grass, līm' gras, *n* a genus of coarse grasses, with spiny pointed leaves, rarely branched, common on sandy shores, where their creeping roots are useful for binding the sand [From root of **Lime** in **Lime-hound**]

Lym-hound, lim' hownd, *n* (*Shak*) a lime hound.

Lymph, limf, *n* water a colourless or faintly-yellowish fluid in animal bodies, of a rather saltish taste, and with an alkaline reaction —*n* **Lymphangi'tis** (see **Weed,** 3) —*adj* **Lymphat'ic,** pertaining to lymph —*n* a vessel which conveys the lymph [L *lympha*]

Lymphad, lim'fad, *n* a kind of sailing vessel (*Scot*)

Lynch, linsh, *v t* to judge and punish without the usual forms of law —*n* **Lynch-law** (*Amer*), a kind of summary justice exercised by the people in cases where the regular law is thought inadequate [Perh from *Lynch,* a farmer in N Carolina, who so acted]

Lynx, lingks, *n* a genus of Felidæ, having a less elongated form than many others of that family, the body elevated at the haunches, long fur, a short tail, and the ears tipped with tufts or pencils of hair —*adj* **Lynx-eyed,** sharp sighted [L and Gr *lynx,* prob. from Gr *lykē,* light, and so called from its bright eyes]

Lyon Court, lī'un kōrt, *n* the court in Scotland which has jurisdiction in questions regarding coat armour and precedency It is presided over by the Lyon King of arms [From the heraldic lion (O Fr *lyon*) of Scotland]

Lyre, līr, *n* a musical instrument like the harp, anciently used as an accompaniment to poetry *Lyra,* one of the northern constellations —*n* **Lȳr'ist,** a player on the lyre or harp —*adj* **Lȳ'rate** (*bot*), lyre shaped —*n* **Lyre'bird,** an Australian bird about the size of a pheasant, having the 16 tail feathers of the male arranged in the form of a lyre —*adjs* **Lȳr'ic, Lȳr'ical,** pertaining to the lyre fitted to be sung to the lyre written in stanzas said of poetry which expresses the individual emotions of the poet that composes lyrics —*ns* **Lȳr'ic,** a lyric poem a composer of lyric poetry (*obs*), **Lȳr'ism,** the art of playing on the lyre [Fr —L *lyra*—Gr]


Lyre

Lythe, līth, *adj* (*Spens*) pliant, flexible [Same as **Lithe.**]



the thirteenth letter of the alphabet The sound of *m* is produced partly by the lips and partly through the nose It is therefore said to be a *labio-nasal* consonant Hence it often takes the *labial b* after it, as in *number* from L *numerus,* and in *limb,* from A S *lim* M as a Roman numeral stands for one thousand


M roof

—M-roof, a roof formed by the junction of two common roofs, so that its end is like the letter M

Ma, ma, *n* a childish contraction for *mamma*

Ma'am, mam, *a* a colloq contraction of *madam*—vulgarly *marm, mum*

Mab, mab, *n* the name of a female fairy the queen of the fairies—hence any fairy an untidy woman [W *mab,* a male child]

Mac, mak, a prefix in Gaelic and Irish names, meaning *son* (of) [Gael and Ir *mac,* son, W *map, mab,* also *ap, ab*]

Macadamise, mak ad'am īz, *v t* to cover, as a road, with small broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface —*ns* **Macad'am, Macadamisā'tion** [From John Loudon *Macadam* (1756–1836), who introduced this method of road-making]

Macaroni, mak a-rō'ni, *n* a peculiar manufacture of wheat, for long confined to Italy, and, in fact, almost to Genoa, strictly, the name

applies only to a preparation of wheat flour in long slender tubes a medley something fanciful and extravagant a fool a fop —*adjs* **Macaron'ic, Macarō'nian,** like a macaronic, trifling, affected of a kind of burlesque verse, consisting of modern words Latinised, or Latin words modernised, intermixed with genuine Latin words —*n.* **Macaron'ic,** a confused heap of things, a medley or jumble a macaronic poem [Old It *maccaroni*—*maccare*, to crush, prob from the root of **Macerate**]

Macaroon, mak-a rōōn', *n* a sweet biscuit made chiefly of almonds and sugar [Fr —It *maccaroni* above]

Macassar-oil, ma kas'ar oil, *n* an oil much used for the hair, imported from India and other Eastern countries [From *Macassar*, the Dutch capital of the island of Celebes]

Macaw, ma kaw', *n* a genus of large and beautiful birds with a long tail, a hooked jaw, eyes bare of feathers, and a harsh voice, found in tropical America, closely allied to the parrots [Brazil *macao*]

Maccabees, mak'a bēz, *n* an ancient Jewish family who rescued Judea from the persecutions of Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, about 166 B C two historical books of the Apocrypha, treating chiefly of the history of the Maccabean princes —*adj* **Maccabē'an,** pertaining to Judas Maccabeus or to the Maccabees

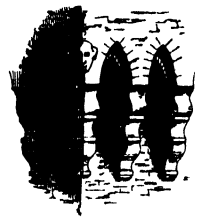
Mace, mās, *n* a staff used as a mark of authority a light, flat headed stick in use at billiards before the introduction of the bridge or cue-rest formerly, a weapon of war, consisting of a staff headed with a heavy spiked ball of iron a mallet used by a currier in dressing leather —*n* **Mace-bearer,** one who carries the mace in a procession, or before men in authority —Also **Mac'er.** [O Fr *mace* (Fr *masse*)—obs. L *matea*, whence L dim *mateola*, a mallet]

Mace, mās, *n* a kind of spice the second coat of the nutmeg [O Fr *macis*—L *macer*—Gr *maker*, most prob eastern]

Macerate, mas'er āt, *v t* to steep to soften by steeping to make lean to mortify —*n.* **Macera'tion,** act of softening by steeping mortification of the flesh by fasting and other severe modes of living [L *macerāre, ātum*, to steep]

Machiavellian, mak i a vēl'yan, *adj* destitute of political morality, following expediency rather than right cunning, crafty, perfidious —*n* one who imitates Machiavel—more correctly—Niccolo Machiavelli any cunning and unprincipled statesman —*n* **Machiavell'ianism,** the principles taught by Machiavel, or conduct regulated by them cunning statesmanship [From *Machiavelli*, a statesman and political writer of Florence (1469–1527), who expounded a peculiar system of statecraft]

Machicolation, mach i ko lā'shun, *n* (*archit*) a projecting parapet or gallery with openings for pouring molten substances upon an attacking force below the construction or use of such means of defence —*adj* **Machic'olated,** having machicolations [Fr *machicoulis*, from *mâche*, mash, *coulis*, a flowing—L *colāre*, to filter]



Machicolation

Machinate, mak'i nāt, *v t* to contrive skilfully to form a plot or scheme, esp for doing harm —*ns* **Machina'tion,** act of machinating or contriving a scheme for carrying out some purpose, esp. an evil one an artful design or plot, **Mach'inator,** one who machinates [L *machinārī, ātus*—*machina*. See **Machine.**]

Machine, ma shēn', *n* any artificial means or contrivance any instrument for the conversion of motion an engine a coach or conveyance of any kind one who can do only what he is told a contrivance in the ancient Greek theatre for indicating a change of scene, as a platform (*aiōrēma*) worked by a rope and a crane fixed on the roof at the back of the stage, by means of which persons were brought down or taken up into heaven, &c —also a small platform (*theologeion*) pushed forward from the same roof on which a god might stand to deliver a divine message—whence the expression *Deus ex machina* for a sudden interposition of providence any literary contrivance for the development of a plot supernatural agency in a poem —*v t* to use machinery for, esp to print or sew by such to make by means of machinery —*ns* **Machine-gun,** a gun so arranged that it can fire a great many shots one after the other, sometimes as many as 1000 per minute, **Machine-man,** a man who manages the working of a machine, esp in a printing office, **Machine-shop,** a workshop where machines are made, **Machine-work,** work done by a machine, **Machin'ery,** machines in general the working parts of a machine combined means for keeping anything in action, or for producing a desired result, **Machin'ist,** a constructor of machines one well versed in machinery one who works a machine [Fr —L *machina* —Gr *mēchanē*, akin to *mēch os*, contrivance, and to the root of **May,** *v i* to be able, and **Make**]

Mackerel, mak'er el, *n* a sea fish, dark blue, with wavy cross streaks above, and silvery below, largely used for food —*n* **Mackerel-sky,** a sky with clouds broken into long, thin, white, parallel masses [O Fr *makerel* (Fr *maquereau*), prob from L *macula*, a stain]

Mackintosh, mak'in tosh, *n* a waterproof overcoat [From Charles *Mackintosh* (1766–1843), the inventor]

Mackle, Macle, mak'l, *n* a name given to twin crystals which are so united as not to have their faces and axes parallel or a mere continuation of each other a kind of *cross stone* or *hollow spar*, called also *chiastolite*, having the axis and angles of its crystals coloured differently from the rest —*adj* **Mac'led,** spotted marked like a macle or chiastolite [Through Fr from L *macula*, a spot]

Macmillanite, mak mil'an īt, *n* an old name for a member of the Scottish sect of Cameronians or Reformed Presbyterians [From John *Macmillan* (1670–1753), the first ordained minister who associated himself with the 'suffering remnant']

Macramé, mak ra mā', *n* a fringe or trimming of knotted thread—also knotted bar work [It]

Macrocephalous, mak ro sef'a-lus, *adj* having a large or long head —Also **Macrocephal'ic** [Gr *makros*, long or great, and *kephalē*, a head]

Macrocosm, mak'ro kozm, *n* the great world the whole universe—opp to *microcosm* —*adj* **Macrocos'mic** [Gr *makros*, long, great, *kosmos*, the world]

Macrodactyl, mak ro dak'til, *adj* having long toes —*n* a wading bird having long toes (*pl*) **Macrodac'tyli,** and **-a.** [Gr *makros*, long, and *daktylos*, a finger or toe]

Macrology, mak-rol'o ji, *n* much talk with little to say [Gr *makros*, long, and *logos*, a word]

Macron, mak'ron, *n* a straight line placed over a vowel to show that it is long—opp to *breve*, the mark of a short vowel [Gr, long]

Macropod, mak'ro pod, *adj* having long feet —*n* a long legged or long footed animal one of the

spider-crabs —*adj* also *macropodal* and *macropodan*, and *macropodian* and *macropodous* (*bot*) [Gr *makros*, long, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot]

Macropterous, mak rop'te rus, *adj* long winged. [Gr *makros*, long, *pteron*, a wing]

Macroscian, mak ros'i an, *adj* casting a long shadow —*n* an inhabitant of the Arctic or Antarctic zones [Gr *makros*, long, *skia*, shadow]

Macroscopic, mak ro skop'ik, *adj* visible to the naked eye—opp to *microscopic* —*adv* **Macroscop'ically**. [Gr *makros*, long, *skopeein*, to see]

Macrospore, mak'ro spōr, *n* a more than usually large spore of a flowerless plant, as in *club mosses*, &c —*n* **Macrosporan'gium**, a sporangium containing macrospores [Gr *makros*, long, and *spora*, a seed]

Macula, mak'ū la, *n* a spot, as on the skin, or on the surface of the sun, moon, or planets (*pl*) **Maculæ** (mak'ū lē) —*v t* **Mac'ulāte**, to spot, to defile —*adj* also **Maculose** (mak'ū lōz), spotted —*n* **Maculā'tion**, act of spotting, a spot [L *maculāre*, *atus*—*macula*, a spot]

Mad, mad, *adj* (comp **Madd'er**, superl **Madd'est**) disordered in intellect insane proceeding from madness, rabid troubled in mind excited with any violent passion or appetite furious with anger —*v t* to drive mad (*Shak*) —*adj* **Madd'ing**, distracted, acting madly —*advs* **Madd'ingly**, **Mad'ly**.—*ns* **Mad'ling**, a mad person, **Mad'ness** —*adjs* **Mad'brain**, **Mad'brained** (brānd), disordered in brain or mind (*Shak*) rash hot headed, **Mad-bred** (*Shak*), bred in madness or heat of passion.—*n* **Mad'cap**, a person who acts madly a wild, rash, hot headed person—*adj* fond of wild and reckless action —*n* **Mad-doctor**, a doctor who studies and treats the diseases of mad people —*v t* **Madd'en**, to make mad to enrage —*v i* to become mad to act as one mad —*ns* **Mad'house**, a house for mad persons a lunatic asylum, **Mad'man**, a man who is mad a maniac —**To go mad**, to become demented [A S *ge mēd*, cog with Old Sax *ge mēd*, foolish, Ice *meidd r*, hurt]

Madam, mad'am, *n* a courteous form of address to a lady, esp an elderly or a married one (*pl*) **Mad'ams** or **Mesdames** (mā dam') [Fr *madame*—*ma*, my, *dame*, lady—L *mea domina*]

Madder, mad'er, *n* a plant whose root affords a red dye —*ns* **Madder-lake**, a colour mixed either with oil or water, made from madder, **Madder-wort**, any plant of the Rubiaceæ or madder family [A S *maderu*, cog with Ice *maðra*, and Dut *meed*, madder]

Made, mād, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Make**.—**Made continually** (*Pr Bk*), established for ever, **Made up**, put together, finished dressed for a part, disguised perfect artificial, invented

Madeira, ma-dē'ra, *n* a rich wine of the sherry class produced in Madeira

Mademoiselle, mad mwa zel', *n* a courteous form of address to a young lady Miss [Fr *ma*, my, and *demoiselle* See **Damsel**]

Madid, mad'id, *adj* wet dank [L *madidus*—*madēre*, to be wet, akin to Gr *madaein*]

Madonna, **Madona**, ma don'a, *n* my lady (*Shak*) a name given to the Virgin, esp as seen in works of art [It, 'my lady'—L *mea domina*]

Madrepore, mad're pōr, *n* the common coral [Fr —It, from *madre*, mother, and *pora*—Gr *pōros*, a soft stone]

Madrigal, mad'ri gal, *n* (*mus*) a piece of music for the voice in five or six parts a short poem expressing a graceful and tender thought [It, from *mandra*, a sheep fold—L *mandra*]

Madroño, ma drō'nyō, *n* a handsome evergreen tree of N California —Also **Madroña**.

Madwort, mad'wurt, *n* a plant believed to cure canine madness [From A S *wurt*, plant]

Mæcenas, mā sē'nas, *n* a Roman knight who befriended the poets Virgil and Horace any rich patron of art or literature

Maelstrom, māl'strom, *n* a celebrated whirlpool off the coast of Norway [Dut, 'a whirlpool']

Mænad, mē'nad, *n* a female follower of Bacchus, a woman beside herself with frenzy —*adj* **Mænad'ic**, bacchanalian furious [Gr *mainas*, *ados*, raving—*mainesthai*, to be mad]

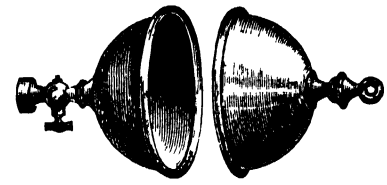
Maestoso, mā es tō'zo, *adj* and *adv* (*mus*) with dignity or majesty [It]

Mag, mag, *n* a halfpenny, same as *mark*

Magazine, mag a zēn', *n* a storehouse a place for military stores the gunpowder room in a ship a pamphlet or small book published from time to time, containing compositions on various subjects —*ns* **Magazine-gun**, or **-rifle**, a gun or rifle from which many shots can be fired one after another without reloading [Fr *magasin*—It *magazzino*—Ar *makhzan*, a storehouse]

Magdalen, mag'da len, *n* a repentant harlot [From Mary Magdalene of Scripture]

Magdeburg hemispheres, mag'de bōōrg hem'i sfērs, *n pl* two hemispherical cups from within which, when placed together, the air can be



Magdeburg hemispheres

removed by an air pump to show the pressure of the air on the outside [So called because invented at Magdeburg in Germany]

Mage, māj, *n* a magician, enchanter (see **Magi**) [Fr —L *magus*—Gr *magos*]

Magenta, ma jen'ta, *n* a colour between pink and red [From the battle of Magenta in N Italy, 1859, because it was discovered in that year]

Maggot, mag'ut, *n* a worm or grub a whim —*adj* **Magg'oty**, full of maggots [W *maceiad*, akin to *magiaid*, worms, *magu*, to breed]

Magi, mā'jī, *n pl* priests of the ancient Persians the Wise Men of the East —*adj* **Ma'gian**, pertaining to the Magi—*n* one of the Magi —*ns* **Ma'gianism**, or **Ma'gism**, the philosophy or doctrines of the Magi [L —Gr *magos*, orig a title equivalent to 'Reverend,' 'Doctor,' given to the wise men of Chaldea, who were mostly astrologers and wizards The word is found in cuneiform inscriptions, and from the Babylonians it passed on to the Persians and Greeks]

Magic, maj'ik, *n* the science of the Magi the pretended art of producing marvellous results by the aid of spirits, or of the secret forces of nature enchantment sorcery —**Natural magic**, the art of working wonders by a superior knowledge of the powers of nature —*adjs* **Mag'ic**, **Mag'ical**, pertaining to, used in, or done by magic causing wonderful or startling results —*adv* **Mag'ically**.—*n* **Magic-lantern**, an optical instrument which produces striking effects by throwing a magnified image of a picture on a screen —**Magic square**, a square filled with rows of figures so arranged that the sums of all the rows will be the same, whether added perpendicularly or horizontally—as 2, 7, 6, 9, 5, 1, 4, 3, 8, &c; there are also *Magic circles*, *cubes*, *cylinders*, and *spheres* similarly arranged —*n* **Magic'ian**, one skilled in magic a wizard an enchanter.—

Black magic, the black art, magic by means of union with evil spirits, **White magic**, magic without the aid of the devil [O Fr See **Magi**]

Magilp, ma gilp', *n* a vehicle used by oil painters, consisting of linseed oil and mastic varnish—written also **Megilp**. [Prob from a proper name]

Magisterial, maj is tē'ri al, *adj* pertaining or suitable to a master in the manner of a master of the rank of a magistrate authoritative proud dignified —*adv* **Magiste'rially** —*n* **Magiste'rialness** [L *magisterius—magister*, a master—*mag*, root of L *magnus*, great See **May**, *v i* to be able]

Magistery, maj'is ter i, *n* a term in alchemy for various preparations, esp a precipitate of bismuth any sovereign remedy a mandate

Magistrate, maj'is trāt, *n* a person entrusted with the power of putting the laws in force a justice of the peace —*adj* **Magistrat'ic** —*n* **Mag'istracy**, the office or dignity of a magistrate the body of magistrates —*adj* **Mag'istral**, magisterial specially prescribed or made up, as a medicine effectual —*n* (*fort*) the guiding line determining the other positions a special preacher in Spanish cathedrals, &c —*n* **Magistrand'**, an arts student ready to proceed to graduation, at Aberdeen [O Fr —L *magistratus*, *magister* See **Magisterial.**]

Magna Charta, mag'na kar'ta, *n* the Great Charter obtained from King John, 1215 A D [L]

Magnanimity, mag na nim'i ti, *n* greatness of soul elevation of dignity, of mind that quality of mind which raises a person above all that is mean or unjust generosity —*adj* **Magnan'imous**, great souled elevated in soul or sentiment noble or honourable brave unselfish —*adv* **Magnan'imously** [L *magnanimitas—magnus*, great, and *animus*, the mind]

Magnate, mag'nāt, *n* a great man a noble a man of rank or wealth [Fr *magnat*, a title of nobles of Hungary and Poland—L *magnas*, *magnatis*, a prince—*magnus*, great]

Magnes, mag'nēz, *n* (*Spens*) the magnet [L]

Magnesium, mag nē'shi um, or si um, *n* a metal of a bright, silver white colour, which while burning gives a dazzling white light, and forms magnesia —*n* **Magne'sia**, a light white powder, got by burning magnesium, used as a medicine —*adj* **Magne'sian**, belonging to, containing, or resembling magnesia.

Magnet, mag'net, *n* the lodestone, an iron ore which attracts iron, and, when hung so that it can move freely, points to the poles a bar or piece of steel to which the properties of the lodestone have been imparted —*adjs* **Magnet'ic, Magnet'ical**, pertaining to the magnet having the properties of the magnet attractive —**Magnetic battery**, several magnets placed with their like poles together, so as to act with great force, **Magnetic curves**, the curves formed by iron filings around the poles of a magnet, **Magnetic equator**, the line round the earth where the magnetic needle remains horizontal, **Magnetic field**, the space over which magnetic force is felt, **Magnetic meridian**, the meridian lying in the direction in which the magnetic needle points, **Magnetic needle**, the light bar in the mariner's compass which, because it is magnetised, points always to the north, **Magnetic storm**, a disturbance in the magnetism of the earth or air, which causes the magnetic needle to move rapidly backwards and forwards —*adv* **Magnet'ically.**—*v t* **Mag'netise**, to render magnetic to attract as if by a magnet —*v i* to become magnetic —*ns* **Mag'netiser**, one who or that which imparts magnetism, **Mag'netism**, the cause of the attractive power of the magnet attraction the science which treats of the properties of the magnet—(**Animal magnetism**, Mesmer's name for the phenomena of mesmerism), **Mag'netist**, one skilled in magnetism —*adjs* **Magneto-electric, -al**, pertaining to magneto electricity —*n* **Magneto-electricity**, electricity produced by the action of magnets the science which treats of electricity produced by magnetism —**Artificial magnet**, a magnet made by rubbing with other magnets —*n* **Bar-magnet**, a magnet in the form of a bar —**Horse-shoe magnet**, a magnet bent like a horse shoe, **Permanent magnet**, a magnet that keeps its magnetism after the force which magnetised it has been removed [Through O Fr, from L *magnes*, a magnet—Gr *magnēs* = Magnesian stone, from *Magnēsia*, in Lydia or Thessaly]

Magnificat, mag nif'i kat, *n* the song of the Virgin Mary, Luke, i 46-55, beginning in the Vulgate with this word [L '(my soul) doth magnify,' 3d pers sing pres ind of *magnificāre*]

Magnificent, mag nif'i sent, *adj* great in deeds or in appearance grand noble pompous displaying greatness of size or extent —*adv* **Magnif'icently.** —*ns* **Magnif'icence, Magnif'ico** (*Shak*), a term of courtesy given to a Venetian nobleman a grandee [See **Magnify**]

Magnify, mag'ni fī, *v t* to make great or greater to enlarge to cause to appear greater to exaggerate to praise highly —*pa p* mag'nified —*adjs* **Mag'nifiable**, that may be magnified worthy of being extolled, **Magnif'ic, Magnif'ical**, great splendid noble —*n* **Magnificā'tion.** —*adv* **Magnif'ically**, in a magnificent manner —*n* **Mag'nifier**, one who or that which magnifies or enlarges one who extols —**To magnify one's self**, to show great pride—**against**, to oppose with pride [Fr —L *magnificāre—magnus*, great, *facĕre*, to make]

Magniloquent, mag nil'o kwent, *adj* speaking in a grand or pompous style bombastic —*adv* **Magnil'oquently** —*n* **Magnil'oquence.** [L, from *magnus*, great, and *loqui*, to speak]

Magnitude, mag'ni tūd, *n* greatness size extent importance [L *magnitudo—magnus*]

Magnolia, mag nōl'i a, or ya, *n* a species of tree with beautiful foliage, and large, white or purplish, sweet scented flowers, found chiefly in North America [From Pierre Magnol (1638-1715), a Montpellier botanist]

Magnum, mag'num, *n* a bottle holding two quarts. the quantity of wine filling such [L]

Magnum bonum, mag'num bōn'um, *n* and *adj* a great good a name for anything of great size or excellence —*n* **Mag'num op'us**, a great work a work the greatest of all those which its author has done [L *magnus*, great, *bonus*, good, and *opus*, work]

Magot, mag'ot, *n* the Barbary ape, the only species of monkey existing in Europe

Magot-pie, Maggot-pie, mag'ot pī, *n* a magpie (*Shak*)

Magpie, mag'pī, *n* a chattering bird, of a genus allied to the crow, with pied or coloured feathers a halfpenny (*slang*) [*Mag*, a familiar contr of Margaret (cf *Robin-Redbreast*, *Jenny Wren*), and **Pie**, from L *pica*, a magpie, from *pingĕre*, *pictum*, to paint]

Magyar, ma jar', or mod'jor, *n* one of the prevailing race in Hungary the native speech of Hungary

Mahabharata, ma ha ba'ra ta, *n* the name of one of the two great epic poems of ancient India the other being the Ramayana [Sans, prob 'the great history of the descendants of Bharata']

Mahadeva, ma-ha dā'va, *n* one of the names of the Hindu god Siva. [Sans *mahā*, great, *deva*, god]

Maharajah, ma-ha ra'jà, *n* the title given to a great Indian prince [Sans *mahā*, great, and *rāja*, prince or king]

Mahatma, ma hat'ma, *n* one skilled in mysteries or religious secrets an adept [Sans = high souled]

Mahdi, mä'dē, *n* the great leader of the faithful Mohammedans, who is to appear in the last days —*ns* **Mah'dism, Mah'dist** A pretender appeared in the Soudan in 1884

Mahl-stick. Same as **Maul-stick**

Mahogany, ma hog'a ni, *n* a tree of tropical America, its wood, which is of great value for making furniture.—*n* **Mahogany-tree,** same as mahogany the dinner table (*humorous*) [*Ma hogoni*, the native South American name]

Mahomedan, Mahometan See **Mohammedan.**

Mahoun, Mahound, ma houn', ma hound', or mä', *n* an old form of the name of Mohammed an evil spirit the devil

Mahout, ma hōōt', *n* the keeper and driver of an elephant [Hind *mahāut, mahāwat*]

Mahratta, ma rat'a, *n* one of a once powerful race of Hindus in Western and Central India

Maid, mād, *n* an unmarried woman, esp a young one a virgin a female servant —*ns* **Maid-child** (*B*), a female child, **Maid-Marian,** the May queen a character in the old Morris dance, usually represented by a man in woman's clothes (*Marian*, relating to Mary or to the Virgin Mary) —*adj* **Maid-pale** (*Shak*), pale, like a sick girl —*n* **Maid-servant,** a female servant —**Maid of all work,** a domestic who does general housework, **Maid of honour** (see **Honour**), **Old Maid,** a woman left unmarried a card game [A S *mægden—mægeð*, a maid, cog with *magu*, a son, *mǽg*, a may]

Maidan, mī'dan, *n* an esplanade or parade ground near a town in Persia and India [Pers]

Maiden, mād'n, *n* a maid in Scotland, a machine like the guillotine, formerly used for beheading criminals —*adj* pertaining to a virgin or young woman consisting of maidens (*fig*) unpolluted fresh new unused first that has never been captured, said of a fortress —*ns* **Maid'enhair,** a name given to a fern from the fine hair like stalks of its fronds, **Maid'enhood, Maid'enhead,** the state of being a maid virginity purity freshness —*adj* **Maiden-meek** (*Tenn*), meek as a maiden —*n* **Maid'hood** (*Shak*) —*adj* **Maid'enly,** maiden like becoming a maiden gentle modest —*n* **Maid'enliness**

Maieutic, mā ū'tik, *adj* helping childbirth —*n* midwifery [Gr]

Maigre, mā'ger, *adj* made neither from flesh meat nor from gravy belonging to a fast day or to a fast —*n* **Maigre food,** food allowed to be eaten on fast days [Fr *maigre*, lean—L *macer*]

Mail, māl, *n* defensive armour for the body formed of steel rings or network armour generally —*v t* to clothe in mail to stain (*Scot*) [Fr *maille*—L *macula*, a spot or a mesh See **Chain mail**]

Mail, māl, *n* a bag for the conveyance of letters, &c the contents of such a bag the person or the carriage by which the mail is conveyed —*v t* to put into the mail to send by mail —*adj* **Mail'able,** capable of being sent by mail —*ns* **Mail-bag,** a bag in which letters are carried, **Mail-cart,** a cart in which mails are carried a small cart, with long handles, for the amusement of children, **Mail-coach, -car,** or **-drag,** the conveyance which carries the public mails, **Mail-guard,** an officer who guards the public mails, **Mail-train,** a railway train which carries the public mails [O Fr *male*, a trunk, a mail—Old High Ger *malaha*, a sack, Gael *mala*, a sack]

Mail, māl, *n* an old French coin rent [See **Blackmail.**]

Maim, mām, *n* a bruise an injury a lameness the loss of any essential part —*v t* to bruise to disfigure to injure to lame or cripple to render defective —*n* **Maim'edness,** the state of being maimed or injured [O Fr *mehaing*, a bruise or defect, of uncertain origin]

Main, mān, *n* might strength [A S. *mægen*, strength]

Main, mān, *adj* chief, principal first in importance leading —*n* the chief or principal part the ocean or main sea a continent or a larger island as compared with a smaller —*adv* **Main'ly,** chiefly, principally —*n* **Main'deck,** the principal deck of a ship—so in **Main'brace,** the brace attached to the mainyard (see **Splice**), **Main'mast,** the principal mast of a ship, second from the prow, **Main'sail,** the principal sail generally attached to the mainmast, **Main'sheet,** the sheet or rope attached to the lower corner of the mainsail, **Main'spring,** the spring giving motion to any piece of machinery, esp that of a watch or a clock, **Main'stay,** the rope stretching forward from the top of the mainmast chief support, **Main'top,** a platform on the top of the mainmast, **Main'yard,** the lower yard on the mainmast, **Main'land,** the principal or larger land, as opposed to a smaller portion [O Fr *maine* or *magne*, great—L *magnus*, great]

Main, mān, *n* a hand at dice a match at cock fighting a banker's shovel for coin [O Fr *main*—L *manus*, hand]

Maintain, men tān', *v t* to keep in any state to keep possession of to carry on to keep up to support to make good to support by argument to affirm to defend —*v i* to affirm, as a position to assert —*adj* **Maintain'able,** that can be supported or defended —*ns* **Maintain'er,** one who maintains, **Main'tenance,** the act of maintaining, supporting, or defending continuance the means of support defence, protection (*law*) an interference in a lawsuit, &c in favour of one of the parties, by one who has no right or interest —**Cap of maintenance,** a cap of dignity borne by or before nobles and other persons of rank [Fr *main tenir*—L *manu tenēre*, to hold in the hand—*manus*, a hand, *tenēre*, to hold]



Cap of Maintenance

Maister, mās'ter, *n* **Maistery** = **Mastery; Maistring** = **Mastering, Maitre** = **Master.**

Maize, māz, *n* a plant, and its fruit, called also Indian corn or wheat [Sp ,—Haitian]

Majesty, maj'es ti, *n* greatness grandeur dignity elevation of manner or style a title of kings and other sovereigns, esp with possessive pronouns, as *his* or *her majesty*, &c a symbolic representation of the first person of the Trinity enthroned the canopy of a hearse (*her*) an eagle crowned and sceptred —*adjs* **Majes'tic, -al,** having or exhibiting majesty stately sublime —*adv* **Majes'tically,** in a majestic manner —*n* **Majes'ticalness,** majesty [Fr *majesté*—L *majestas*—*magnus*, comp of *magnus*, great]

Majolica, ma jol'i ka, *n* name applied to painted or enamelled earthenware [So called from the island of Majorca, where it was first made]

Major, mā'jur, *adj* greater in number, quantity, or size more important (*mus*) greater by a semitone —*n* a person of full age (21 years) an officer in rank between a captain and lieutenant colonel —*ns* **Ma'jorate, Ma'jorship,** the office or rank of major majority, **Major-domo,** an official who has the general management in a large household a general steward a chief minister (Sp *mayor domo*, a house steward—L *major*, greater, and *domus*, a house), **Major'ity,** the greater number the amount between the greater and the less number full age (at 21). the office or rank of major —**Go over to or to join the majority,** to die —*n* **Major-general,** an

officer in the army next in rank below a lieutenant general —**Major key** (*mus*), a key in which the semitones lie between the third and fourth, and seventh and eighth, **Major premise** (*logic*), the principal or major statement in a syllogism, **Major scale** (see **Major key**) [L, comp of *magnus*]

Make, māk, *v t* to fashion, frame, or form to produce to bring about to perform to force to render to represent, or cause to appear to be to turn to occasion to bring into any state or condition to establish to prepare to obtain to ascertain to arrive in sight of to reach (*B*) to be occupied with to do —*v i* to tend or move to contribute (*B*) to feign or pretend —*pa t* and *pa p* māde —*n* form or shape structure, texture —*ns* **Make-peace** (*Shak*), a peace maker, **Mak'er**, one who makes the Creator a poet, **Make'shift**, something done or used to serve a shift or turn something used only for a time, **Make-up**, the way anything is arranged an actor's materials for personating a part, **Make'-weight**, that which is thrown into a scale to make up the weight something of little value added to supply a deficiency, **Mak'ing**, the act of forming structure form —**Make away**, to put out of the way, to destroy, **Make believe**, to pretend, feign —*n* a mere pretence —**Make for**, to move toward, to tend to the advantage of, so in *B*, **Make free with**, to treat freely or without ceremony, **Make good**, to maintain, to justify, to fulfil, **Make little of**, to treat as insignificant, **Make (the) most of**, to use to the best advantage, **Make much of**, to treat with fondness, to cherish, to foster, **Make of**, to understand by, to effect to esteem, **Make one's way**, to proceed to succeed, **Make off with**, to run away with, **Make out**, to discover to prove to furnish to succeed, **Make over**, to transfer, **Make pace**, to increase the speed, **Make sail**, to increase the quantity of sail to set sail, **Make sure**, to be certain of, **Make up**, to fabricate to feign, **Make up to**, to approach to become friendly, **Make up for**, to compensate [A S *macian*, cog with Ger *machen*]

Make, māk, *n* (*Spens*) a mate, consort, equal —*adj* **Make'less** (*Shak*), without a make or mate [A S *ge maca*, Ice *maki*, a mate]

Maketh, māk'eth, old 3d pers sing pres ind of **Make**

Malachite, mal'a-kīt, *n* a green coloured mineral, composed essentially of carbonate of copper, much used for inlaid work [Formed from Gr *malachē*, a mallow, a plant of a green colour]

Malacology, mal a kol'o ji, *n* the branch of natural history which treats of the structure and habits of molluscs —*adj* **Mal'acoid**, soft bodied [Gr *malakos*, soft, and *logia*, a discourse See **Mollusc**]

Malacopterygian, mal a kop ter ij'i an, *adj* having the rays of the fins soft, excepting the first ray of the dorsal and pectoral fins, as in the pike, salmon, &c [Gr *malakos*, soft, and *pteryx*, *pteryqos*, a wing]

Maladdress, mal a-dres', *n* awkwardness clumsiness [Pref *mal*, and **Address**]

Maladjustment, mal ad just'ment, *n* a wrong adjustment [Pref *mal*, and **Adjustment**]

Maladministration, mal ad min is trā'shun, *n* bad management, esp of public affairs [Pref *mal*, and **Administration**]

Maladroit, mal a droit', *adj* badly adroit not dexterous unskilful clumsy —*adv* **Maladroit'ly.**—*n* **Maladroit'ness**, want of adroitness awkwardness [Pref *mal*, and **Adroit**]

Malady, mal'a-di, *n* illness disease, either of the body or of the mind. [Fr *maladie*—*malade*, sick—L *male habitus*, in ill condition—*male*, badly, and *habitus*, pa p of *habēre*, have, hold]

Malaga, mal'a ga, *n* a wine imported from Malaga in Spain

Malagasy, mal a gas'i, **Malagash**, mal'a gash, *adj* of or pertaining to Madagascar or its inhabitants —*n* a native of Madagascar [Native name]

Malaise, ma lāz', *n* uneasiness a feeling of discomfort or of sickness [O Fr *malaise*]

Malapert, mal'a pert, *adj* bold forward saucy impudent —*adv* **Mal'apertly.**—*n* **Mal'apertness** [O Fr, *mal*—L *malus*, bad, and *apert*, well bred—L *apertus*, open]

Malappropriate, mal a prō'pri āt, *v t* to misuse. —*adj* **Malapropos** (mal ap ro pō'), out of place unsuitable inapt —*adv* badly apropos not suited to the purpose unseasonably —*n* **Mal'apropism**, misuse of words, as by Mrs Malaprop in Sheridan's play, *The Rivals*

Malar, mā'lar, *adj* pertaining to the cheek —*n* the bone which forms the prominence of the cheek [L *mala*, the cheek—*mandĕre*, to chew]

Malaria, ma lā'ri a, *n* a supposed poisonous air arising from marshy districts miasma a fever supposed to be caused by it, really due to protozoic parasites in the blood, transmitted by mosquitoes —*adjs* **Mala'rious**, **Mala'rial**, **Mala'rian** [It *mal'aria*—L *malus*, bad, *aer*, **Air**]

Malay, -an, ma lā', an, *n* a member of a race inhabiting Malacca, the Malay Archipelago, Madagascar, &c —*adj* of or pertaining to the Malays

Malconformation, mal kon for-mā'shun, *n* bad conformation or form imperfection or disproportion of parts [Pref *mal-*, and **Conformation.**]

Malcontent, Malecontent, mal'kon tent, *adj* discontented, dissatisfied, esp in political matters —*n* one who is discontented —*n* **Malcontent'edness**

Male, māl, *n* (*Spens*) mail, armour

Male, mal, *adj* masculine pertaining to the sex that begets (not bears) young (*bot*) bearing stamens —*n* one of the male sex a he animal a stamen-bearing plant [O Fr *male*—L *masculus*, male —*mas*, a male]

Malediction, mal e dik'shun, *n* evil speaking a calling down of evil curse execration or imprecation —*adjs* **Maledikt'**, accursed, **Maledict'ory**, imprecatory [O Fr,—L *maledictionem*—*male*, badly, *dicĕre*, *dictus*, to speak]

Malefactor, mal'e fak tur, or mal e fak'tur, *n* an evil doer a criminal —*n* **Malefac'tion** (*Shak*), a crime, an offence —*adj* **Malef'ic**, doing mischief producing evil —*n* **Malefice** (mal'e fis), an evil deed enchantment —*adjs* **Malef'icent**, **Malefic'ient** [L, from *male*, badly, and *facĕre*, to do]

Maleic, ma lē'ik, *adj* obtained from malic acid

Malengine, ma len'jin, *n* (*Spens*) evil device, deceit [L *malus*, bad, and *ingenium*, ingenuity]

Maletote, mal'e tōt, *n* an illegal exaction —Also **Maletolt** [O Fr]

Malevolent, mal ev'o lent, *adj* wishing evil ill disposed towards others rejoicing in another's misfortune envious malicious —*adv* **Malev'olently** —*n* **Malev'olence** [L *male*, badly, *volens*, pr p of *velle*, to wish]

Malfeasance, mal fē'zans, *n* evil doing the doing of what one ought not to do an illegal deed [Fr *malfaisance*—L *male*, evil, and *facĕre*, to do]

Malformation, mal for mā'shun, *n* bad or wrong formation irregular or anomalous structure. [Pref *mal*, and **Formation.**]

Malgrado, mal gra'do, *adv* in spite of [It]

Malgré. Same as **Maugre.**

Malic, mā'lik, *adj* denoting an acid obtained from

the juice of several fruits, esp the apple [L. *malum*, an apple]

Malice, mal'is, *n* (*lit*) badness—so in *B* ill-will spite disposition to harm others deliberate mischief —*adj* **Malic'ious**, bearing ill will or spite moved by hatred or ill-will having mischievous intentions —*adv* **Malic'iously** —*n* **Malic'iousness** [Fr —L *malitia*—*malus*, bad]

Malign, ma līn', *adj* of an evil nature or disposition towards others malicious unfavourable —*v t* (*orig*) to treat with malice to speak evil of —*adv* **Malign'ly** —*ns* **Malign'er**; **Malig'nity**, state or quality of being malign great hatred arising from wickedness of heart virulence deadly quality [Fr *malin*, fem *maligne*—L *malignus* for *maligenus*, of evil disposition—*malus*, bad, and *gen*, root of **Genus**]

Malignant, ma lig'nant, *adj* disposed to do harm or to cause suffering malign acting maliciously actuated by great hatred tending to cause death —*n* (*Eng Hist*) a name applied by the Puritan party to one who had fought for Charles I in the Civil War —*adv* **Malig'nantly** —*n* **Malig'nancy**, state or quality of being malignant [L *malignans*, pr p of *malignāre*, to act maliciously See **Malign**]

Malines lace, *n* Same as **Mechlin** lace

Malinger, ma ling'ger, *v i* to feign sickness in order to avoid duty —*ns* **Maling'erer**, **Maling'ery**, feigned sickness [Fr *malingre*, sickly, from *mal*, badly—L *malus*, bad, and O Fr *heingre*, emaciated—L *æger*, sick]

Malison, mal'i zn, *n* a curse—opp to *benison* [O Fr, a doublet of **Malediction**; cf **Benison** and **Benediction**]

Malkin, maw'kin, *n* (*Shak*) a term used in contempt for a dirty woman a mop a hare (*Scot*) [Dim of *Mal* or *Moll*, Mary]

Mall, mawl, or mal, *n* a large wooden beetle or hammer —*v t* to beat with a mall or something heavy to bruise [O Fr *mail*—L *malleus*]

Mall, mel, or mal, *n* (*orig*) a place for playing in with malls or mallets and balls (*Pall Mall*) a level shaded walk a public walk [Contr through O Fr of Old Ital *palamaglio*—It *palla*, a ball, and *maglio*, a mace or hammer]

Mallard, mal'ard, *n* a drake the common duck in its wild state [O Fr *malard* (Fr *malart*) —*male*, male, and suffix *ard*]

Malleate, mal'e āt, *v t* to hammer to form into a plate or leaf by hammering —*adj* **Mall'eable**, that may be malleated or beaten out by hammering —*ns* **Mall'eableness**, **Malleabil'ity**, quality of being malleable, **Malleā'tion** [L *malleus* See **Mall**, a hammer]

Mallecho, mal'ē chō, also **Malicho**, *n* (*Shak*) villainy—prob a corruption of Spanish *malhecho*, mischief

Malleolus, ma lē'ō lus, *n* a bony protuberance on either side of the ankle [L.]

Mallet, mal'et, *n* a small wooden hammer the long handled hammer for driving the balls in croquet [Fr *maillet*, dim of *mail*, a **Mall**]

Mallow, mal'ō, **Mallows**, mal'ōz, *n* a plant having soft downy leaves, which, when applied to wounds, soothe the pain [A S *malwe*, borrowed from L *malva*, akin to Gr *malachē*, from *malassein*, to make soft]

Malm, **Maum**, mām, *n* calcareous loam, earth specially good for brick [A S *mealm*, sand]

Malmsey, mam'ze, *n* a sort of grape a strong and sweet wine, first made in Greece, but now also in the Canary Islands and the Azores. [O Fr *malvoisie*, from *Malvasia* in the Morea]

Malpractice, mal prak'tis, *n* evil practice or conduct practice contrary to established rules [Pref *mal*, and **Practice**.]

Malt, mawlt, *n* barley or other grain steeped in water, allowed to sprout, and dried in a kiln, used in brewing ale, &c —*v t* to make into malt —*v i* to become malt to drink malt liquor (*humorous*) —*adj* containing or made with malt —*ns* **Malt-horse**, a heavy horse, such as used by brewers hence (*Shak*) used in reproach for a dull stupid person, **Malt'ster**, one whose trade or occupation it is to make malt (*ster* was up to the end of the 13th century a fem affix), **Malt'worm** (*Shak*), a lover of malted liquors, a tippler —**Malt liquor**, a liquor, as beer, ale, or porter, formed from malt [A S *mealt*, pa t of *meltan*, to soften, cf Ger *malz*]

Maltalent, mal'tal ent, *n* (*Spens*) bad talent or inclination, ill humour [Pref *mal*, and **Talent**]

Maltese, mal tēz', *n* a native, or the natives of Malta —*adj* belonging to Malta, or to its inhabitants —**Maltese cross**, a cross the arms of which converge to a point in the centre, and have two points at each of their outer ends

Malthusian, mal thū'zhan, *adj* relating to Malthus or to the principles he taught regarding the necessity of preventing population from increasing faster than the means of living —*n* a disciple of Thomas Robert Malthus (1766-1834)

Maltreat, mal trēt', *v t* to abuse to use roughly or unkindly —*n* **Maltreat'ment** [Fr *mal traiter*—L *male*, ill, and *tractāre* See **Treat**]

Malvaceous, mal vā'shus, *adj* (*bot*) pertaining to plants of the mallow family [See **Mallow**]

Malversation, mal ver sā'shun, *n* evil conduct misbehaviour in office corruption extortion [Fr, from L *male*, badly, and *versāri*, *ātus*, to turn or occupy one's self]

Malvoisie, mal'vwa zē, *n* Same as **Malmsey**.

Mambrino, mam brē'no, *n* a mediæval iron hat, from its likeness to the barber's basin in *Don Quixote*

Mamelon, mam'e lon, *n* a small hillock with a rounded top [Fr, from L *mamma*, the breast]

Mameluke, mam'e lōōk, *n* one of a force of light horse in Egypt formed of Circassian slaves, dispersed in 1811 [Fr,—Ar *mamlûk*, a purchased slave—*malaka*, to possess]

Mamma, **Mama**, mam ma', *n* mother —used chiefly by young children the mammary gland —*n* **Mamm'y**, mother [*Ma ma*, a repetition of *ma*, the first syllable a child naturally utters]

Mammalia, mam mā li a, *n pl* (*zool*) the whole class of animals that suckle their young —*n* **Mamm'al** (*zool*), one of the mammalia (*pl*) **Mammals** (mam'alz) —*adj* **Mamma'lian** —*ns* **Mammal'ogy**, the science of mammals, **Mammal'ogist** —*adjs* **Mammalog'ical**, **Mamm'ary**, relating to the mammæ or breasts [Formed from L *mammalis* (neut pl *mammalia*), belonging to the breast—L *mamma*, the breast]

Mammee, mam mē', *n* a highly esteemed fruit of the West Indies and tropical America, having a sweet taste and aromatic odour the tree producing the fruit, the *Mammea* [Haitian, *mamey*]

Mammer, mam'er, *v i* (*Shak*) to hesitate, to stand muttering and in doubt [Prob from the sound]

Mammet, mam'et, *n* (*Shak*) a puppet, a figure dressed up [Cf **Mawmet**, an idol]

Mammifer, mam'i fer, *n* an animal having breasts or paps —*adj* **Mammif'erous**. [L *mamma*, breast, and *ferre*, to bear]

Mammiform, mam'i form, **Mammiliform**, ma mil'i form, *adj* having the form of a breast or pap [L *mamma*, the breast, and *forma*, form]

Mammillary, mam il'ar i, or mam'il ar i, *adj* pertaining to or resembling the breasts studded with rounded projections —*adj* **Mamm'illated**, having small nipples or paps, or little globes like nipples nipple-shaped [L., from *mammilla*, dim. of *mamma*, breast]

Mammock, mam'uk, *n* a shapeless piece —*v t* (*Shak*) to tear to pieces, to mangle [Ety un certain, *-ock* is dim]

Mammon, mam'un, *n* riches the god of riches —*adj* **Mamm'onish,** devoted to the pursuit of Mammon or riches —*ns* **Mamm'onism,** devotion to the pursuit of Mammon or wealth, **Mamm'onist, Mamm'onite,** a person devoted to Mammon or riches a worldling —*adj* **Mammonist'ic** [Low L *mammona* — Gr *mamōnas*—Syriac *mamônâ*, riches]

Mammose, mam mōs', *adj* (*bot*) breast shaped [L *mammosus—mamma*, the breast]

Mammoth, mam'uth, *n* an extinct species of elephant —*adj* resembling the mammoth in size very large [Russ *mamant'*, from Tartar *mamma*, the earth, because believed by the Tartars to have worked its way in the earth like a mole]

Man, man, (*pl*) **Men,** *n* a human being mankind a grown up male a male attendant one possessing a distinctively masculine character a husband a piece used in playing chess or draughts a ship, as in *man* of war a word of familiar address —*v t* to supply with men to strengthen or fortify —*pr p* mann'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* manned —*ns* **Man-at-arms,** a soldier, **Man child,** a male child a boy, **Man'dom,** humanity, men collectively (*rare*), **Man-eater,** a cannibal a tiger —*adj* **Man'ful,** having the qualities of a man full of manliness bold courageous noble minded —*adv* **Man'fully** —*ns* **Man'fulness; Man-hole,** a hole in a drain, cesspool, &c large enough to admit a man, for the purpose of cleaning or repairing it, **Man'hood,** state of being a man manly quality human nature, **Man'kind,** the kind or race of man the mass of human beings —*adjs* **Man-like,** having the appearance, characteristics, or qualities of a man, **Man'ly,** becoming a man brave dignified noble pertaining to manhood not childish or womanish —*n* **Man'liness.**—*adjs* **Man-minded** (*Tenn*), having the mind or qualities of a man, **Mann'ish,** like a man masculine bold —*ns* **Man-of-war,** a war ship (*B*) a soldier, **Man-of-war's-man,** a man who serves on board a war-ship, **Man-queller** (*Shak*), a man killer, a murderer, **Man'slaughter,** the slaying of a man (*law*) the killing of any one unlawfully, but without malice or forethought, **Man'slayer,** one who kills a man, **Man'stealer,** one who steals human beings, esp to make slaves of them, **Man'trap,** a trap or machine for catching people who trespass —**Man alive,** an exclamation of surprise, **Man in the moon,** a fancied semblance of a man walking in the moon, **Man in the street,** the ordinary man, **Man of business,** an agent or a lawyer, **Man of (his) hands,** a handy, clever fellow, **Man of letters,** a scholar and writer, **Man of sin,** the devil Antichrist, **Man of straw,** a man of no substance (esp financially) one nominally, but not really, responsible, **Man of the world,** a person well accustomed to the ways and dealings of men [A S *mann*, Ger *mann*, Dut *man*, L *mas=mans*, a male, Sans *manu*, a man]

Manacle, man'a kl, *n* a handcuff —*v t* to put manacles on to restrain the use of the limbs or any of the natural powers [Through O Fr, from L *manicula*, dim of *manica*, a sleeve—*manus*, the hand See **Handcuff**]

Manage, man'āj, *v t* to guide by use of the hands to have under command or control, to bring round to one's plans to conduct with great carefulness to wield to handle to contrive to train by exercise, as a horse —*v i* to conduct affairs —*n* **Manageabil'ity,** the quality of being manageable —*adj* **Man'ageable,** that can be managed governable —*n* **Man'ageableness.**—*adv* **Man'ageably.**—*ns* **Man'agement,** art or act of managing manner of directing or of using anything administration skilful treatment a body of managers, **Man'ager,** one who manages a person who conducts or controls a business or other concern —*adj* **Managē'rial,** of or pertaining to a manager, or to management [Fr *manége*, the managing of a horse—It *maneggio* —L *manus*, the hand]

Manatee, man a tē', *n* an aquatic animal, also called the sea cow or Dugong (which see) [Sp *manati*—West Indian]

Manche, manch, *n* (*her*) a sleeve the neck of a violin, &c [Fr]

Manchester goods, man'ches ter goods, *n pl* goods or articles made in Manchester, esp cotton and woollen cloths similar goods made elsewhere

Manchet, man'chet, *n* (*Tenn*) a small loaf or cake of fine white bread [Ety dub]

Manchineel, manch i nēl', *n* a West Indian tree, remarkable for the poisonous qualities of its juice, and having a fruit resembling a small apple [Sp *manzanillo*, a small apple]

Manchu, Manchoo, man chōō', *n* one of the race from which Manchuria took its name, and which governed China in the 17th century —*adj* of or pertaining to Manchuria or to its inhabitants [Chin, meaning 'pure']

Mancipation, man si pā'shun, *n* in ancient Rome, a legal formality for acquiring title to property by actual or by simulated purchase —*v t* **Mancipate** —*adj* **Mancipat'ory**

Mancıple, man'si pl, *n* a steward a purveyor, particularly of a college or an inn of court [O Fr —L *manceps*, a purchaser—*manus*, the hand, and *capĕre*, to take]

Mandæan, man dē'an, *n* and *adj* one of an ancient and still surviving sect in southern Babylonia, their religion a corrupt Gnosticism, with many Jewish and Parsee elements—also *Mendaites, Nasoreans*, and *Sabians*, and also *Christians of St John* [Mandæan *manda*, knowledge, gnosis]

Mandamus, man dā'mus, *n* a writ or command issued by a higher court to a lower [L (lit) we command—*mandāre*, to command]

Mandarin, man da rēn', *n* a European name for a Chinese official, whether civil or military a small orange of a peculiar kind, thought to be of Chinese origin [Port *mandarim*—Malayan, *mantri*, counsellor—Sans *mantra*, counsel]

Mandate, man'dāt, *n* a charge a command from a superior official or judge to an inferior, ordering him how to act, esp from the Pope to a legate, &c a right given to a person to act in name of another a rescript of the Pope —*n* **Man'datary, Man'datory,** one to whom a mandate is given by a *Mandator* —*adj* **Man'datory,** containing a mandate or command preceptive directory [Fr *mandat*—L *mandātum*, from *mandāre—manus*, the hand, and *dăre*, to give]

Mandible, man'di bl, *n* a jaw bone, esp that of the lower jaw —*adjs* **Mandib'ular,** relating to the jaw, **Mandib'ulate, Mandib'ulated,** having mandibles or jaws for biting, like many insects [L *mandibula—mandĕre*, to chew]

Mandolin, Mandoline, man'do lin, *n* a musical instrument somewhat like a lute, having strings, finger board, and neck like a guitar [Fr —It *mandola, mandora*, a lute See **Banjo**]

Mandorla, man dor'la, *n* an oval panel, or a work of art filling such the *vesica piscis* [It]

Mandrake, man'drāk, *n* a plant of the genus Mandragora, with narcotic properties, once regarded as an aphrodisiac, shrieking when pulled out of the ground —**Mandrag'ora** (*Shak*) [L, from Gr *mandragoras*]

Mandrel, man'drel, **Mandril,** man'dril, *n* a bar of iron fitted to a turning lathe on which articles to be turned are fixed the axle of a circular saw [A corr of Fr *mandrin*, prob through Low L from Gr *mandra*]

Mandrill, man'dril, *n* a large kind of baboon, a native of Western Africa [Fr]

Manducate, man'dū kāt, *v t* to chew or eat —*adj* **Man'ducable** —*n* **Manduca'tion.** [L *manducāre—mandĕre*]

Mane, mān, *n* the long hair flowing from the neck of some quadrupeds, as the horse and the lion —*adjs* **Maned,** having a mane, **Mane'like** (*Tenn*), like a mane hanging in the form of a mane [A S *manu*, Ice *mon*, cog with Ger *mahne*]

Manège, man āzh', *n* the managing of horses the art of horsemanship or of training horses a riding school [Fr See **Manage**]

Maneh, mā'ne, *n* a Hebrew weight of uncertain value See **Mina.** [Heb]

Manes, mā'nēz, *n* (*Roman myth*) the benevolent or tutelary spirits of departed persons the lower world, as being the abode of the manes [L]

Manet, mā'net, he remains, a stage direction [L 3d sing pres ind of *manēre*, to remain]

Manganese, mang ga nēz', or mang'ga nēz, *n* a hard and brittle metal of a grayish white colour, somewhat like iron —*adjs* **Mangane'sian, Mangan'ic, Mang'anous** —*n* **Mang'anite,** gray ore of manganese, used in glass manufacture [O Fr *manganese*, a material used in making glass, prob from It and cog with **Magnesia**]

Mange, mānj, *n* the scab or itch which eats the skin of domestic animals [Shortened from the *adj* **Mangy**]

Mangel-wurzel, mang'gl wur'zl, **Mangold-wurzel,** mang'gōld wur'zl, *n* a plant of the beet kind cultivated as food for cattle [Ger *mangold*, beet, and *wurzel*, root]

Manger, mānj'er, *n* a trough or box in which food is laid for horses and cattle —**Dog in the manger,** one who will neither enjoy something himself nor let others do so—also adjectively [O Fr *mangeoire—mangier*, to eat—L *manducus*, a glutton—*mandĕre*, to chew]

Mangle, mang'gl, *v t* to cut and bruise to tear in cutting to mutilate to take by piecemeal —*n* **Mang'ler** [Skeat suggests a freq form of O Fr *mahaigner*, to maim—*mehaing*, a hurt]

Mangle, mang'gl, *n* a rolling press for smoothing linen —*v t* to smooth with a mangle to calender —*n* **Mang'ler.** [Dut *mangelen*, to roll with a rolling pin, through Low L, from Gr *manganon*, the axis of a pulley]

Mango, mang'gō, *n* the fruit of the mango tree of the East Indies a green musk melon pickled [Malay *mañgga*]

Mangold-wurzel, mang'gōld wur'zl, *n* Same as **Mangel-wurzel**

Mangonel, mang'go nel, *n* an engine used before the invention of cannon for throwing stones, &c [O Fr,—Low L *mangonellus*—Gr *manganon*, a machine for throwing stones]

Mangostan, mang'go stan, **Mangosteen,** mang'go sten, *n* an East Indian tree, and its fruit, which is of a most delicious taste [Malay]

Mangrove, man'grōv, *n* a tree which grows on muddy shores and river banks in the East and West Indies It has roots arching out from the lower part of the trunk, and its branches and seeds send down shoots which take root and form new stems [Malayan]

Mangy, mānj'ı, *adj* scabby —*n* **Mang'iness.** [Anglicised form of Fr *mangé*, eaten, pa p of *manger*, to eat—L *manducāre*, to chew See Eng **Manger.**]

Mania, mā'nı-a, *n* violent madness insanity · excessive or unreasonable desire —*n* **Ma'niac,** a person affected with mania · a madman—*adj* raving mad —*adj* **Maniacal** (ma nī'a kal) [L —Gr *mania*, cf *menos*, mind]

Manicate, man'ı kāt, *adj* (*bot*) covered with hairs so matted or interwoven as to be easily stripped off [L *manicātus*, sleeved—*manicæ*, long sleeves]

Manichæan, Manichean, man ı kē'an, *adj* pertaining to the Manichees or followers of Mani, a native of Ecbatana (215–276 A D), who taught that everything sprung from two chief principles, light and darkness, or good and evil —*ns* **Manichæ'anism, Manichee'ism,** the doctrines of the Manichæans

Manicure, man'ı kūr, *n* the care of hands and nails one who practises this —*v t* [Formed from L *manus*, hand, and *cura*, care]

Manifest, man'ı fest, *adj* that may be easily seen by the eye or perceived by the mind clear apparent evident —*v t* to make clear or easily seen to show plainly to put beyond doubt to reveal or declare —*n* an open or public statement a list or invoice of a ship's cargo to be exhibited at the custom house —*adjs* **Manifest'able, Manifest'ible,** that can be manifested or clearly shown —*n* **Manifestā'tion,** act of disclosing what is dark or secret that by which something is manifested or shown display revelation —*adv* **Man'ifestly** —*n* **Man'ifestness,** state of being manifest [Fr —L *manifestus—manus*, the hand, and *festus*, pa p of obs *fendĕre*, to dash against]

Manifesto, man ı fest'ō, *n* a public written declaration of the intentions, opinions, or motives of a sovereign or of a leader of a party —*v i* to issue a manifesto (*rare*) [It —L See **Manifest**]

Manifold, man'ı fōld, *adj* various in kind or quality many in number multiplied —*adj* **Man'ifolded** (*Spens*), having many folds or complications —*n* **Man'ifoldness** —*adv* **Man'ifoldly** [A S *manig feald* See **Many** and **Fold**]

Maniform, man'ı form, *adj* having the shape or form of a hand [L *manus*, the hand, and *forma*, a shape]

Manikin, man'ı kin, *n* a dwarf a pasteboard model exhibiting the different parts and organs of the human body [Old Dut *mann ek en*, a double dim of *man*, Eng **Man**]

Manila, Manilla, ma nil'a, *n* a cheroot manufactured in Manila, in the Philippine Islands

Manilla, ma nil'a, *n* a ring worn as an ornament on the arm or leg, or used as money among the tribes of W Africa —Also **Mā'nilio, Manille'** [Low L *manilia*, a bracelet—L *manus*, the hand]

Manioc, mā'nı ok, *n* a tropical plant from which cassava and tapioca are obtained —Also written **Mandioc, Manihoc, Manihot** [Sp *mandioca* —Brazilian]

Maniple, man'ı pl, *n* a company of foot-soldiers in the Roman army in the Western Church, a eucharistic vestment, a narrow strip worn on the left arm —*adj* **Manip'ular,** of or pertaining to a maniple pertaining to handling or manipulation [L *manipulus—manus*, the hand, *plēre*, to fill]

Manipulate, ma nip'ū lāt, *v t* to work with the hands —*v i* to use the hands, esp in scientific experiments to handle or manage to give a false appearance to to turn to one's own purpose or advantage —*n* **Manipula'tion,** act of manipulating or working by hand use of the hands in a skilful manner in science or in art —*adjs* **Manip'ulative, Manip'ulatory,** done by manipulation —*n* **Manip'ulator,** one who manipulates or works with the hand [Low L *manipulāre, -ātum* See **Maniple.**]

Manito, man'ī tō, *n* a spirit or other object of reverence among some of the American Indians —Also **Manitou.** [Algonkin]

Manna, man'a, *n* the food supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness of Arabia delicious food for body or mind a sweet juice or gum got from many trees, as the ash of Sicily [Heb *mān hū*, what is it? or from *man*, a gift]

Manner, man'er, *n* the way in which anything is done method fashion personal style of acting or bearing one's self habit custom style of writing or of thought sort style (*pl*) morals good behaviour character respectful deportment —*adj* **Mann'ered,** having manners (esp in compounds, as well or ill mannered) affected with mannerism artificial stilted —*ns* **Mann'erism,** a constant sameness of manner a marked peculiarity of style or manner, esp in literary composition manner or style becoming wearisome by its sameness, **Mann'erist,** one addicted to mannerism —*adj* **Mann'erly,** showing good manners well behaved complaisant not rude —*adv* with good manners civilly respectfully without rudeness —*n* **Mann'erliness** —**In a manner,** to a certain degree, **In or with the manner** (*B*), in the very act, **Shark's manners,** rapacity, **To make one's manners,** to salute a person on meeting by a bow, courtesy, &c, **To the manner born,** accustomed to something from birth [Fr *manière*—*main*—L *manus*, the hand]

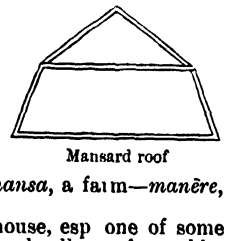
Manœuvre, ma nōō'vėr, or ma nū'-, *n* a piece of dexterous management stratagem a skilful and clever movement in military or naval tactics —*v t* and *v i* to perform a manœuvre to manage with art to change the position of troops or of ships to affect or to gain by manœuvres —*n* **Manœu'vrer.** [Fr,—Low L *manuopera*—L *manu*, by hand, *opera*, work See **Manure**]

Manometer, man om'e tėr, *n* an instrument for measuring the rarity or density of gases from their elastic force —*adj* **Manomet'ric** [Formed from Gr *manos*, rare, and *metron*, measure]

Manor, man'or, *n* the land belonging to a noble man, or so much as he formerly kept for his own use the district over which the court of the lord of the manor had authority a tract of land in America for which a fee farm rent was paid, sometimes in kind, and sometimes in service —*ns* **Manor-house, Manor-seat,** the house or seat belonging to a manor —*adj* **Manō'rial,** pertaining to a manor [O Fr *manoir*—L *manēre, mansum*, to stay See **Mansion**]

Manqué, mang'kā, *adj* spoiled defective off lost missed [Fr]

Mansard-roof, man'sard rōōf, *n* a form of roof having a break in the slope, the lower part being steeper than the upper, so called from the architect, François Mansart (1598–1666)



Mansard roof

Manse, mans, *n* the residence of a clergyman, esp of Presbyterians in Scotland [O Fr —Low L *mansa*, a farm—*manēre, mansus*, to remain]

Mansion, man'shun, *n* a house, esp one of some size a manor house the dwelling of a noble man or a landholder —*ns* **Mansion-house,** a mansion the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London, **Man'sionry** (*Shak*), a mansion, place of residence [Lit 'a resting place,' so in *B*, O Fr,—L *mansion em—manēre, mansus*, to remain]

Mansuetude, man'swe tūd, *n* gentleness tameness mildness.—*adj* **Man'suete,** mild (*rare*) [Fr.,—L. *mansuetudo*, mildness]

Mansworn, man'sworn, *p adj* (*obs*) perjured [A S *manswérian*, to swear falsely]

Mantel, man'tl, *n* the ornamental shelf over a fireplace —Also **Mantel-piece, Mantel-shelf** [Doublet of **Mantle**]

Mantic, man'tik, *adj* relating to divination prophetic [Gr *mantikos—mantis*, a prophet]

Manticore, -a, man'ti kōr, a, *n* a fabulous beast of prey with a human head [Fr —L —Gr *mantichōras*]

Mantilla, man til'a, *n* a veil for head and shoulders [Sp, cf **Mantle**]

Mantis, man'tis, *n* a peculiar genus of insects somewhat like locusts [Gr *mantis*]

Mantle, man'tl, *n* a covering a cloak or loose outer garment spirit (*zool*) the thin fleshy membrane lining a mollusc's shell a conical wire network covered with some highly refractory earth that becomes luminous under a flame —*v t* to cover to disguise —*v i* to spread like a mantle to revel to joy to froth to rush to the face and impart a crimson glow, as blood —*ns* **Man'tlet, Man'telet,** a small cloak for women (*fort*) a movable shield or screen to protect an attacking force, or gunners while serving their guns, **Man'tling** (*her*), the representation of a mantle, or the drapery of a coat of arms [O Fr *mantel* (Fr *manteau*)—L *mantellum*, a napkin]

Manton, man'tun, *n* a shawl or wrap [Sp —*manta*, a cloak Same root as **Mantle**]

Mantra, man'tra, *n* a Vedic hymn of praise the matter of the Sanhita or first division of the Veda a sacred text used as an incantation [Sans, 'thought']

Mantua, man'tū a, *n* a lady's cloak or mantle a lady's gown —Scotch **Mant'y** —*n* **Mantua-maker,** a maker of ladies' gowns and dresses [Prob arose through confusion of Fr *manteau* (It *manto*), with *Mantua*, in Italy]

Mantuan, man'tū an, *adj* of or pertaining to Mantua in Italy, or to the poet Virgil or his works —*n* a native of Mantua, esp Virgil

Manual, man'ū al, *adj* pertaining to the hand done, made, or used by the hand —*n* drill in the use of weapons, &c a handbook a handy compendium of a large subject or treatise the key board of an organ, &c an old office book like the modern R C *ritual* —*adv* **Man'ually.** [L *manualis—manus*, the hand]

Manubrium, mā nū'bri um, *n* the presternum of most mammals in organ building, a stop knob or handle —*adj* **Manu'briated** [L, 'a handle']

Manufacture, man ū fakt'ūr, *v t* to make from raw materials by any means into a form suitable for use —*v i* to be occupied in manufactures —*n* the process of manufacturing anything manufactured —*ns* **Manufact'ory,** a factory or place where goods are manufactured, **Manufact'urer,** one who manufactures —*adj* **Manufact'ural** [Fr — L *manus*, the hand, and *factura*, a making, from *facēre, factum*, to make]

Manumit, man ū mit', *v t* to release from slavery to set free, as a slave —*pr p* manūmitt'ing, *pa t* and *pa.p* manūmitt'ed —*n* **Manumiss'ion,** act of manumitting or setting free from slavery [L *manumittĕre—manus*, the hand, and *mittĕre, missum*, to send]

Manumotor, man ū mō'tor, *n* a small wheel-carriage which the person sitting in it moves by the hand —*adj* **Manumotive.** [L *manus*, hand, *motor*, a mover]

Manure, man ūr', *v t* to enrich land with any fertilising substance —*n* any substance applied to land to make it more fruitful —*ns* **Manur'ance** (*Spens*), cultivation, **Manur'er; Manur'ing,** a dressing or spreading of manure on land [Contr of Fr *manœuvrer* See **Manœuvre**]

Manuscript, man'ū-skript, *adj.* written by the

hand not printed —*n* a book or paper written by the hand —*adj* **Manuscript'al.** [L *manus*, the hand, *scribĕre*, *scriptum*, to write]

Manutention, man ū ten'shun, *n* the act of holding by the hand [L *manus*, the hand, *tenēre*, to hold]

Manx, mangks, *n* the language of the Isle of Man, belonging to the Gadhelic branch of Celtic —*adj* pertaining to the Isle of Man or to its inhabitants

Many, men'i, *adj* —comp **More** (mōi), superl **Most** (mōst), consisting of a great number of individuals not few numerous —*n* many persons a great number (with def art) the people —*adj* **Many-sided,** having many qualities or aspects not narrow minded [A S *manig*]

Manzanilla, man za nil'a, *n* a very dry and light kind of sherry, esp that produced in the district of San Lucar de Barrameda in Spain [Prob from the town near Seville]

Maori, mow'ri, or ma'ō ri, *n* a native of New Zealand (*pl*) **Mao'ris** [A New Zealand word signifying native or indigenous]

Map, map, *n* a representation of the surface of the earth, or of part of it, on a plane surface a similar drawing of the stars in the sky —*v t* to draw in the form of a map, as the figure of any portion of land to describe clearly —*pr p* mapp'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* mapped —*ns* **Map-mounter,** one who mounts maps, or backs them with canvas and fixes them on rollers, &c, **Mapp'ery** (*Shak*), the art of planning and designing maps, **Mapp'ist** — **Map out,** to mark down the chief points clearly [L *mappa*, a napkin, a painted cloth, orig Punic]

Maple, mā'pl, *n* a tree of several species, from one of which, the rock maple, sugar is made —*adj* of or pertaining to maple [A S *mapul*, maple]

Maqui, ma'kwi, *n* an evergreen shrub, native of Chili, producing a berry yielding wine

Mar, mar, *v t* to injure by wounding or by cutting off a part to damage to interrupt to disfigure —*pr p* mar'ring, *pa t* and *pa p* marred [A S *merran*, *mirran*, cf Dut *marren*, to retard]

Marabou, mar'a bōō, *n* a species of Indian stork, the feathers of which are much used as ornaments by ladies a very white raw silk

Marabout, mar'a bōōt, *n* one of a priestly race of Mohammedans in Northern Africa [Ar]

Marah, mā'ra, *n* bitterness something bitter [Heb]

Maranatha, mar a nā'tha, or mar a nath'a, *n* See **Anathema**

Maraschino, mar as kē'no, *n* a liqueur distilled from a cherry grown in Dalmatia [It,—*marasca*, *amarasca*, a sour cherry—L *amārus*, bitter]

Marasmus, ma raz'mus, *n* a wasting of flesh without apparent disease, a kind of consumption, [Gr *marasmos*—*marainein*, to decay]

Marathi, ma ra'thi, *n* the language of the Mahrattas —Also **Mahratti.**

Maraud, ma rawd', *v i* to rove in quest of plunder —*n* **Maraud'er,** one who roves in quest of booty or plunder [Fr *maraud*, rogue, prob O Fr *marir*, to wander—Old High Ger *marrjan*, to hinder, cog with **Mar.**]

Maravedi, mar a vā'dī, *n* the smallest copper coin of Spain, less than a farthing [Sp —Ar *Murābitīn*, the dynasty of the Almoravides (1086–1147 A D)]

Marble, mar'bl, *n* any species of limestone taking a high polish that which is made of marble, as a work of art a little ball used by boys in play —*adj* made of marble veined like marble hard insensible —*v t* to stain or vein like marble —*adjs* **Marble-breasted,** hard hearted, cruel, **Marble-constant,** constant or firm as marble, immovable, **Marble-edged,** having the edges marbled, as a book, **Marble-hearted,** hard hearted, insensible —*ns* **Marble-paper,** paper coloured in imitation of variegated marble, **Mar'bler; Mar'bling,** the act of veining or painting in imitation of marble —*adv* **Mar'bly,** in the manner of marble [O Fr *marbre*—L *marmor*, cf Gr *marmaros*, *marmairein*, to sparkle]

Marcasite, mar'ka sīt, *n* an iron ore, a variety of pyrites (q v) [Fr, prob of Arab origin]

Marcando, mar kan'do, *adj* and *adv* (*mus*) with distinctness or precision —Also **Marcato.** [It *marcare*, to **Mark.**]

Marcescent, mar ses'ent, *adj* withering, decaying —*adj* **Marcesc'ible,** that may wither [L *marcescens*, *entis*, pr p of *marcescĕre*—*marcēre*, to fade]

March, march, *n* the third month of the year, named from Mars, the god of war [L *Martius* (*mensis*), (the month) *of Mars*]

March, march, *n* a border boundary of a territory —used chiefly in *pl* **March'es.**—*v i* to border to be adjacent —*ns* **March'man,** a borderer, **March-treason,** the betrayal of a border or march to an enemy —**Riding the marches,** a ceremony in which the magistrates and chief men of a city ride on horseback round the bounds of the property of the city, so as to mark plainly what are its limits [A S *mearc*, doublet of **Mark**]

March, march, *v i* to move in order, as soldiers to walk in a grave or stately manner —*v t* to cause to march —*n* the movement of troops regular advance a piece of music fitted for marching to the distance passed over —**Forced march,** a march in which the men are vigorously pressed forward for combative or strategic purposes, **March past,** the march of a body of soldiers in front of one remaining stationary to review them, **Rogue's march,** music played in derision of a person when he is expelled, as a soldier, &c [Fr *marcher* Ety dub, acc to Scheler, prob from L *marcus*, a hammer (cf 'to *beat* time'), others suggest root of **March,** a frontier]

Märchen, Mahrchen, mar'hen, *n sing* and *pl* a story or fable, a folk tale [Ger]

Marchioness, mar'shun es, **Marchesa,** mar chē'za, *n fem* of **Marquis**

Marchpane, märch'pān, *n* (*Shak*) a kind of sweet bread or biscuit composed of sugar, almonds, and a small quantity of flour [Fr *massepain*, the latter part of the word being from L *panis*, bread]

Marcionite, mar'shun īt, *n* and *adj* a follower of Marcion of Sinope (died 165 A D), who, partly under Gnostic influences, constructed an ethico dualistic philosophy of religion, with rigorously ascetic practices He denounced orthodox Christianity for its Judaistic errors, claiming alone to have understood Paul aright, and accepting as authoritative his own version of Luke and ten of Paul's epistles —*ns* **Mar'cionitism, Mar'cionist**

Marcobrunner, mar'ko brōōn er, *n* a remarkably fine white wine, produced in Erbach, near Wiesbaden, named from the Markbrunnen fountain hard by

Mare, mār, *n* the female of the horse —*ns* **Mare's tail,** a tall, erect marsh plant of the genus Hippuris (*pl*) long straight fibres of gray cirrus cloud, **Mare's-nest,** a supposed discovery which turns out to be a hoax, **Shank's-mare,** a person's own legs, as a means of travelling —**The gray mare is the better horse,** the wife rules her husband [A S *mere*, fem of *mearh*, a horse, cog with Ger *mahre*, Ice *marr*, W *march*, a horse]

Mareschal, mar'shal Same as **Marshal.**

Margarin, Margarine, mar'gar in, *n* a peculiar substance which constitutes the solid ingredient of human fat, olive oil, &c —so called from its pearly lustre —*adj* **Margar'ic,** denoting a fatty

acid of a pearly appearance —*n.* **Mar'garite**, one of the brittle micas [L. *margarita*—Gr *margaritēs*, a pearl]

Margay, mar'gā, *n* a spotted tiger cat in Brazil and Guiana. [Brazilian]

Margin, mär'jin, *n* an edge, border the blank edge on the page of a book something allowed more than is needed, in case of unforeseen things happening the excess percentages, in cash or securities, over and above the market prices of securities lent upon which a banker requires to protect him from risk of loss —*v t* to furnish with margins, enter on the margin —*ns* **Marge, Marg'ent**, edge, brink (*poet*) —*adj* **Mar'ginal**, pertaining to a margin placed in the margin — **Marginal credit**, a method by which a merchant at home can render bills drawn upon him abroad saleable there, by associating a well known banker's name on their margin with his own, **Marginal notes**, notes written or printed on the margin of a book or writing —*adv* **Mar'ginally** —*n* **Marginā'lia**, notes written on the margin —*v* **Mar'ginalise**, to furnish with notes —*adjs* **Mar'ginate, Mar'ginated**, having a margin [L *margo, marginis*, cog with Eng **Mark**]

Margrave, mar'grāv, *n* (*orig*) a lord or keeper of the marches a German nobleman of the same rank as an English marquis —*fem* **Margravine** (mar'gra-vēn) —*ns* **Mar'gravate, Margra'viate**, the jurisdiction or dignity of a margrave [Dut *markgraaf* (Ger *markgraf*)—*mark*, a border, and *graaf*, a count, which is cog with Ger *graf*, A S *gerēfa*, Eng **Reeve** and **She-riff** See **March**, a border]

Marian, mā'ri an, *adj* relating to the Virgin Mary to the great Roman general Caius Marius to Queen Mary of England

Marigold, mar'i gōld, *n* a plant bearing a large yellow flower [From the Virgin *Mary*, and *Gold*, because of its yellow colour]

Marine, ma-rēn', *adj* of or belonging to the sea done at sea representing the sea near the sea —*n* a soldier serving on shipboard the whole navy of a country or state naval affairs a sea piece in painting —*v t* **Mar'inate**, to salt or pickle —*ns* **Mar'igraph**, a self-registering tide gauge, **Mar'iner**, a seaman or sailor one who assists in navigating ships —**Marine boiler**, a boiler fitted for use in steam ships, **Marine engine**, an engine fitted for use in a steam ship, **Marine insurance**, insurance of ships or their cargoes when at sea, **Marine store**, a place where old ships' materials are bought and sold, **Tell that to the marines**, a phrase expressive of disbelief and ridicule, from the sailor's contempt for the marine's ignorance of seaman ship [Fr —L *marinus—mare*, sea]

Mariolatry, mā ri ol'a tri, *n* the undue worship of the Virgin Mary—the veneration paid to her is strictly *Hyperdulia* —*n* **Mariol'ater**, one who practises mariolatry [Formed from L *Maria*, Mary, and Gr *latreia*, worship]

Marionette, mar i o net', *n* a puppet moved by strings, a puppet show [Fr]

Mariotte's law (more correctly **Boyle's law**) See **Law**

Marischal, a Scotch form of **Marshal**

Marish, mar'ish, *n* also *adj* Same as **Marsh**

Marist, mā'rist, *n.* and *adj* a member of a modern R C congregation for teaching —*adj* devoted to the service of the Virgin

Marital, mar'i tal, *adj* pertaining to a husband of the nature of a marriage —*n* **Maritā'gium**, in the feudal system, the right of the lord of the fee to dispose of the heiress, later also of the male heir, in marriage [Fr —L *maritalis—maritus*, a husband—*mas, maris*, a male See **Male.**]

Maritime, mar'i tim, *adj* pertaining to the sea: relating to navigation or to naval affairs situated near the sea living on the shore, littoral —opp to *Marine* having a navy and a naval commerce [L *maritimus—mare* See **Marine.**]

Marjoram, mär'jo ram, *n* an aromatic plant used as a seasoning in cookery [Fr *marjolaine*—Low L *majoraca*—L *amaracus*—Gr *amarakos*, prob an Eastern word]

Mark, mark, *n* a visible sign any object serving as a guide that by which anything is known a badge a trace, impression, proof any visible effect symptom a thing aimed at or striven for an attainable point a character made by one who cannot write any impressed sign or stamp a physical peculiarity distinction a boundary, limit in mediæval times, a tract of common land belonging to a community —*v t* to make a mark on anything to impress with a sign to take notice of to regard —*v i* to take particular notice —*adj* **Marked**, distinguished prominent notorious —*ns* **Mark'er**, one who marks the score at games, as at billiards a counter used at card playing, &c the soldier who forms the pivot round which a body of soldiers wheels, **Mark'ing**, act of making a mark a mark made upon anything, **Marking-ink**, indelible ink, used for marking clothes, **Mark'man** (*Shak*), one of the community owning a mark, **Marks'man**, one good at hitting a mark one who shoots well —**A man of mark**, a well known or famous man, **Beside the mark**, not properly referring to the matter in hand, **God bless, or save the mark**, or **Save the mark**, a phrase expressing ironical astonishment or scorn, from the usage of archery, **Make one's mark**, to leave a lasting impression to gain great influence, **Mark down**, set down in writing, put a note of, **Mark out**, to lay out the plan or outlines of anything, **Mark time**, to move the feet alternately in the same manner as in marching, but without changing ground, **Toe the mark**, to stand to one's obligations, facing the consequences, **Trade mark**, a distinctive mark put on goods, &c to show by whom they were made, **Up to the mark**, good enough, measured by a certain standard [A S *mearc*, a boundary, Ger *mark*, Goth *marka*, also akin to L *margo*, a border]

Mark, mark, *n* an English coin = 13s 4d, not now in use a coin of the present German Empire = about one shilling a silver coin of Hamburg = about 1s 4d [A S *marc*, another form of the above word]

Market, mar'ket, *n* a public place for the purposes of buying and selling the time for the market sale rate of sale value —*v i* to deal at a market to buy and sell —*adj* **Mar'ketable**, fit for the market saleable —*ns* **Mar'ketableness, Mar'keter, Mar'keting**, the act or practice of buying and selling in market, **Market-bell** (*Shak*), a bell to give notice of the time, **Market-cross**, a cross anciently set up where a market was held, **Market-day**, the fixed day on which a market is usually held, **Market-garden**, a garden in which fruit and vegetables are grown for market, **Market-house**, a house or building in which a market is held, **Market-place**, the open space in a town where markets are held, **Market-price**, the price at which anything is sold in the market the current price, **Market-town**, a town having the privilege of holding a public market [Through the O Fr (Fr *marché*, It *mercato*), from L *mercatus*, trade, a market—*merx*, merchandise]

Marl, märl, *n* a fat or rich earth or clay often used as manure —*v t* to cover or manure with marl —*adj* **Marlā'ceous**, having the qualities of

marl like marl —*n* **Mar'lite**, a variety of marl —*adjs* **Marlit'ic**; **Mar'ly**, having the qualities of marl like marl abounding in marl [O Fr *marle* (Fr *marne*), from Low L *margila*, a dim of L *marga*, marl]

Marline, mar'lin, *n* a small rope for winding round a larger one to keep it from being fretted or worn by rubbing —*v t* **Marline**, mar'lin, **Marl**, marl, to bind or wind round with marline —*n* **Mar'linespike**, an iron tool, like a spike, for separating the strands of a rope in splicing [Dut *marlyn*, *marling* — *marren*, to bind, Eng **Moor** (a ship), and *lyn*, *lien*, a rope, Eng **Line**]


Marline spike

Marmalade, mar'ma lād, *n* a jam or preserve generally made of the pulp of oranges, orig of quinces [Fr, from Port *marmelada*—*marmélo*, a quince—L *melimelum*—Gr *melimēlon*, a sweet apple, an apple grafted on a quince—*meli*, honey, *mēlon*, an apple]

Marmoraceous, mar mo rā'shus, *adj* belonging to or like marble —*adjs* **Marmo'real**, **Marmo'rean**, belonging to or like marble made of marble [From L *marmor*, marble]

Marmoset, mar'mo zet, *n* a small variety of American monkey [Fr *marmouset*, a little grotesque figure (hence applied to an ape), a figure in marble—L *marmor*, marble]

Marmot, mar'mot, *n* a rodent animal, about the size of a rabbit, which inhabits the higher parts of the Alps and Pyrenees [It *marmotto*—L *mus*, *muris*, a mouse, and *mons*, *montis*, a mountain]

Maronite, mar'ō nīt, *n* one of a sect of Christians who live on or around the mountains of Lebanon [St *Maron*, about 400 A D, or John *Maron*, a patriarch of the sect in the 7th century]

Maroon, ma rōōn', *n* a brownish crimson [Fr *marron*, a chestnut—It *marrone*, a chestnut, origin unknown]

Maroon, ma rōōn', *n* a fugitive slave living on the mountains, in the West Indies —*v t* to put on shore on a desolate island —*n* **Maroon'er** [Fr *marron*, a shortened form of Sp *cimarron*, wild—*cima*, a mountain summit—L *cyma*—Gr *kyma*]

Maroquin, mar'o kwin, *n* leather prepared from goat skin morocco leather [Fr]

Marplot, mar'plot, *n* one who mars or defeats a plot or design by interference where he has no right

Marque, mark, *n* a license to pass the marches or limits of a country to make reprisals a ship commissioned for making captures —**Letters of marque**, a license granted by a sovereign to a private person or to the captain of a ship to plunder or make prize of an enemy's ships, &c [Fr, from root of **Mark** and **March**]

Marquee, mar kē', a large field tent. [For *marquees*, the *s* being dropped as if a plural, from Fr *marquise*, acc to Littré, orig a marchioness's tent See **Marquis**]

Marquetry, mark'et ri, *n* work inlaid with pieces of various coloured wood [Fr *marqueterie* — *marqueter*, to inlay—*marque*, a mark]

Marquis, mar'kwis, **Marquess**, mar'kwes, *n* a title of nobility next below that of a duke, first given in England in 1386 (*orig*) an officer who guarded the marches or frontiers of a kingdom —*fem* **Mar'chioness** —*n* **Mar'quisāte**, the dignity or lordship of a marquis [O Fr *markis* (Fr *marquis*, It *marchese*)—Low L *marchensis*, a prefect of the marches See **March**, **Mark**, a frontier]


Marquis' coronet

Marriage, mar'ij, *n* the ceremony by which a man and woman become husband and wife the union of a man and woman as husband and wife —*adj* **Marr'iageable**, suitable, or at a proper age, for marriage capable of union —*n* **Marr'iageableness** —*ns* **Marriage-contract**, an agreement to be married, **Marriage-favours**, knots or decorations worn at a marriage, **Marriage-settlement**, an arrangement of property, &c before marriage, by which something is secured to the wife or her children, in case of her husband's death [O Fr. *mariage* See **Marry**]

Marrow, mar'ō, *n* the soft, fatty matter in the hollow parts of the bones the pith of certain plants the essence or best part of anything the inner meaning or purpose —*ns* **Marrow-bone**, a bone containing marrow (*pl*) the knees or the bones of the knees, **Marr'owfat**, a rich kind of pea, called also Dutch Admiral pea —*adjs* **Marr'owish**, of the nature of or resembling marrow, **Marr'owless**, having no marrow, **Marr'owy**, full of marrow strong forcible pithy [A S *mearh*, Ice *mergr*, Ger *mark*, W *mer*]

Marry, mar'i, *v t* to take for husband or wife to give in marriage to unite in matrimony —*v i* to enter into the married state to take a husband or a wife —*pr p* marr'ying, *pa t* and *pa p* marr'ied [Fr *marier*—L *maritāre*, to marry, *maritus*, a husband—*mas*, *maris*, a **Male**]

Marry, mar'i, *int* indeed forsooth a term derived from the practice of swearing by the Virgin Mary

Mars, marz, *n* (*Roman myth*) the god of war one of the planets next to the earth in the order of distance from the sun [L *Mars*, *Martis*]

Marsala, mar'sa la, *n* a light wine resembling sherry, from Marsala, in Sicily

Marseillaise, mar'se lyāz, *n* the French revolutionary hymn composed, words and music under one inspiration, by Rouget de Lisle in 1792, sung by the volunteers of Marseilles as they entered Paris, 30th July, and when they marched to the storming of the Tuileries

Marsh, marsh, *n* a tract of low wet land a morass, swamp, or fen —*adj* pertaining to wet or boggy places —*ns* **Marsh-mallow**, a species of mallow common in meadows and marshes, **Marsh-marigold**, a genus of plants of the Ranunculus order, having large yellow flowers like those of a buttercup, common in marshes and wet meadows —*adj* **Marsh'y**, pertaining to or produced in marshes abounding in marshes —*n* **Marsh'iness** [A S *mersc*, for *mer isc*, as if 'mere ish,' full of *meres* See **Mere**, a pool]

Marshal, mar'shal, *n* (*orig*) a title given to an officer who had the care of horses, esp those of a prince an officer of high rank who regulated ceremony and order in feasts and other assemblies at court the chief officer who regulated combats in the lists a pursuivant or harbinger a herald in France, an officer of the highest military rank in the United States, the civil officer of a district, corresponding to the sheriff of a county in England —*v t* to arrange in order to lead, as a herald —*pr p* mar'shalling, *pa t* and *pa p* mar'shalled —*ns* **Mar'shaller**, one who marshals or arranges in order, **Mar'shalship**, office of marshal [O Fr *mareschal* (Fr *maréchal*), from Old High Ger *marah*, a horse, and *schalh* (Ger *schalk*), a servant]

Marsupial, mär sū'pi al, *adj* carrying young in a pouch —*n* a marsupial animal, as the opossum or the kangaroo [L *marsupium*—Gr *mursupion*, a pouch]

Mart, mart, *n* a market or place of trade [A contraction of **Market**]

Martel, mär'tel, *v t* (*Spens*) to hammer, to strike. [Fr *marteler*, It *martello* See **Martello.**]

Martello, mar tel'o, *n* a circular fort erected to protect a coast [Prob from warning being given by striking a bell with a hammer It *martello*, a hammer — L *martulus*, *marculus*, dim of *marcus*, a hammer]

Marten mär'ten, *n* a destructive kind of weasel valued for its fur [Fr *martre*, also *marte*— Low L *marturis*, from a Teut root seen in Ger *marder*, and A S *mearð*, a marten]

Mar-text, mär'-tekst, *n* an ignorant preacher

Martial, mär'shal, *adj* belonging to Mars, the god of war of or belonging to war, or to the army and navy warlike brave — *adv* **Mar'tially.** — **Martial law,** law enforced during a state of war for the proper government of armies, and for the punishment of those who break the laws of war [Fr —L *martialis*— *Mars*, *Martis*]

Martin, mär'tin, **Martinet,** mar'tin et, *n* a bird of the swallow kind [From the personal name *Martin*, like *robin*, &c]

Martinet, mar'tin et, *n* a strict disciplinarian —*n* **Martinet'ism** [From Martinet, a very strict officer in the army of Louis XIV of France]

Martingale, Martingal, mar'tin gāl, gal, *n* a strap passing between a horse's fore-legs, fastened to the girth and to the bit, to keep his head down in ships, a short spar under the bowsprit [Fr , from a kind of breeches worn at Martigues in Provence]

Martinmas, mar'tin mas, *n* the mass or feast of St Martin 11th November, a term day in Scotland

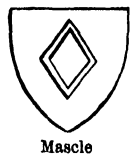
Martlet, märt'let, *n* the martin, the name of a bird [From Fr *martinet*, dim of **Martin**]

Martyr, mar'ter, *n* one who by his death bears witness to the truth one who suffers for his belief one who suffers greatly from any cause — *v t* to put to death for one's belief —*n* **Mar'tyrdom,** state of being a martyr the sufferings or death of a martyr —*v t* **Mar'tyrise** (*Browning*), to offer as a sacrifice to cause to suffer martyrdom —*ns* **Martyrol'ogy,** a history of martyrs and of their sufferings a discourse on martyrdom , **Martyrol'ogist** [A S —L —Gr , a witness, from the same root as **Memory**]

Marvel, mar'vel, *n* a wonder anything astonishing or wonderful astonishment —*v i* to wonder to feel astonishment —*pr p* mar'velling, *pa t* and *pa p* mar'velled —*adj* **Mar'vellous,** astonishing almost or altogether beyond belief improbable —*adv* **Mar'vellously** —*n* **Mar'vellousness** [Fr *merveille* -L *mirabilis*, wonderful—*mirāri*, to wonder]

Marybud, mā'ri bud *n* the marigold

Mascle, mas'kl, *n* (*her*) a bearing, lozenge shaped and perforated a plate of steel in the form of a lozenge, used in making scale armour — *adjs* **Mas'cled, Mas'culy** [Fr *macle* —L *macula*, the mesh of a net]



Mascle

Mascot, mas'kot, *n* a luck penny or talisman a person whose presence brings good luck [Fr *mascotte*]

Masculine, mas'kū lin, *adj* of the male sex having the qualities of a man resembling a man, or suitable to a man robust of a woman, bold, forward, unwomanly denoting nouns which are names of males —*n* (*gram*) the masculine gender —*adv* **Mas'culinely.**—*ns* **Mas'culineness, Masculin'ity** [Fr — L *masculinus* — *masculus*, male—*mas*, a male]

Mash, mash, *v t* to beat into a mixed mass to bruise in brewing, to mix malt and hot water together —*v i* to act violently —*n* a mixture of ingredients beaten or stirred together, as of bran, meal, &c , or bran and boiled turnips, &c , for feeding cattle or horses in brewing, a mixture of crushed malt and hot water —*ns* **Mash-tub, Mashing-tub,** a tub in which the mash in breweries is mixed —*adj* **Mash'y,** produced by mashing of the nature of a mash [The noun is older than the verb, and seems to be connected with *mix* (A S *miscian*), cf *Mish mash*]

Masher, mash'ėr, *n* a young fellow who dresses finely to attract the attention of silly young women, a fop —*v t* to gain the affections of one of the opposite sex, to treat as a sweetheart — **To be mashed on,** (*slang*) to be struck with love for another

Mashie, Mashy, mash'i, *n* a kind of golf club

Mask, Masque, mask, *n* anything disguising or concealing the face anything that disguises a pretence a masquerade a kind of dramatic performance, popular in England in the 16th and 17th centuries, at first a mere acted pageant, the figures wearing masks to represent imaginary or allegorical characters, gradually developing into a complete dramatic entertainment, providing a field for the genius of Ben Jonson, Fletcher, and Milton a representation or impression of a face in any material, as in marble, plaster, &c a fox's head —*v t* to cover the face with a mask to hide —*v i* to join in a mask or masquerade to be disguised in any way to revel —*ns* **Masked-ball,** a ball in which the dancers wear masks, **Mask'er,** one who wears a mask [Fr *masque*—Sp *mascara*—Ar *maskharat*, a jester, man in masquerade]

Mask, mask, *v t* (*Scot*) to steep, infuse —*v i* to be infusing [A form of **Mash**]

Maslin, mas'lin, *n* mixed grain, esp rye and wheat — also *Mashlin*, *Mashlim*, *Mashlum* (*Burns*)

Mason, mā'sn, *n* one who cuts, prepares, and lays stones a builder in stone a member of the society of freemasons —*adjs* **Mason'ic,** relating to freemasonry , **Mas'onried,** constructed of masonry —*n* **Ma'sonry,** the skill or practice of a mason the work of a mason the art of building in stone freemasonry—*adj* consisting of mason work —*n* **Master-mason** (see under **Master**) [O Fr *masson* (Fr *maçon*)—Low L *macion em*, prob Teut , cf Old High Ger *meizan*, to hew, cut, from which are Ger *messer*, a knife, stem *metz*, a stone mason]

Masque See **Mask**

Masquerade, mask er ād', *n* an assembly of persons wearing masks, generally at a ball disguise —*v i* to wear a mask to join in a masquerade to go in disguise —*n* **Masquerad'er,** a person wearing a mask a person or thing disguised in any manner [Fr *mascarade* See **Mask.**]

Mass, mas, *n* a lump of matter a quantity a collected body the main body magnitude the principal part or main body quantity of matter in any body, weight being proportional to mass (*pl*) the lower classes of the people —*v t* to form into a mass to bring together in masses —*v i* to assemble in masses —*adjs* **Mass'ive,** bulky weighty not separated into parts or elements without crystalline form, geologically homogeneous, **Mass'y,** massive, made up of masses — *adv* **Mass'ively** —*ns* **Mass'iveness, Mass'iness ; Mass meeting,** a public meeting of persons of all classes to discuss some matter of general interest [Fr *masse*—L *massa*—Gr *maza*—*massein*, to squeeze together]

Mass, mas, *n* the celebration of the Lord's Supper or Eucharist in R C churches, also the office for the same a musical setting of certain parts of the R C liturgy a church festival or feast day, as in *Candlemas*, *Christmas*, *Martinmas*, &c —*ns* **Mass-bell,** or *sacring bell*, a bell rung during the celebration of mass, at the eleva-

tion of the host, **Mass-book,** the R C missal or service book —**Conventual mass,** a mass for the general community of a religious house a mass at which special remembrance is made of pious founders and benefactors, **Dry mass or service,** a rite in which there is neither consecration nor communion, **High mass,** a mass celebrated with music, ritual, ceremonies, and incense, **Low mass,** the ordinary mass celebrated without music and incense, **Mass for the dead,** a funeral mass for the faithful in Christ, to hasten their release from purgatory, **Midnight mass,** that mass which is said at midnight on Christmas eve, **Private mass,** any mass where only the priest communicates, esp in a private oratory, **Solemn mass,** a mass resembling a high mass, but without some of its special ceremonies, **Votive mass,** a special mass over and above those ordinarily said for the day, for some particular grace or purpose, and provided by some individual —*n* **Mass-priest,** formerly a R C secular priest, as distinct from those living under a rule—later, a priest retained in chantries, &c, to say masses for the dead a R C priest generally [A S *mæsse*—Low L *missa*—L *missus, mittĕre,* to send away, explained as from the phrase *ite, missa est* (*ecclesia*), 'go, the congregation is dismissed,' said at the close of the service]

Massa, mas'a, *n* a negro corruption of **Master**

Massacre, mas'a ker, *n* indiscriminate killing or slaughter, esp with cruelty carnage —*v t* to kill with violence and cruelty to slaughter [Fr, from the Teut, as in Low Ger *matsken,* to cut, cf Ger *metz ger,* a butcher]

Massage, ma sazh', *n* in medicine, a system of treatment in which the manipulation and exercise of parts (passive movement) are employed for the relief of morbid conditions—by stroking, pressing, tapping, kneading, friction with kneading, &c —*ns* **Mass'agist, Masseur'** —*fem* **Masseuse'** [Fr, from Gr *massein,* to knead]

Masseter, mas ē'ter, *n* a muscle which raises the under jaw, and thus closes the mouth [Gr *masētēr, masasthai,* to chew]

Massicot, mas'i kot, *n* protoxide of lead or yellow oxide of lead [Fr]

Massif, ma sēf', *n* a central mountain mass an orographic fault block [Fr]

Massorah, Masora, mas'ō ra, *n* the tradition by which Jewish scholars tried to preserve the text of the Old Testament—a collection of critical notes on the text of the Old Testament, its divisions, accents, vowels, grammatical forms and letters, first committed to writing in Tiberias between the 6th and 9th cent A D, but beyond doubt the accumulated work of many centuries and many writers Of the two forms the Babylonian or Eastern is more important than the Palestinian or Western The *Great Massorah* was finally arranged about the 11th century, the *Small Massorah* is an extract therefrom —*adj* **Massoret'ic, Masoret'ic,** of or pertaining to the Massorah or to its compilers —**Masoretic points and accents,** the vowel points in Hebrew furnished by the Massorah [Heb, 'tradition']

Mast, mast, *n* a long upright pole for bearing the yards, rigging, &c in a ship —*v t* to supply with a mast or masts —*n* **Mast-head,** the head or top of the mast of a ship —*v t* to raise to the mast head to punish by sending a sailor to the mast-head for a certain time —*n* **Mast-house,** the place in dockyards where masts are made —*adj* **Mast'less,** having no mast, as a ship [A S *mæst,* the stem of a tree, Ger *mast*]

Mast, mast, *n* the fruit of the oak, beech, chestnut, and other forest trees, on which swine feed nuts, acorns —*adj* **Mast'less** (*Dryden*), bearing or producing no mast, as an oak [A S *mæst,* Ger *mast,* whence *masten,* to feed]

Master, mas'ter, *n* one who commands a lord or owner a leader or ruler a teacher an employer the commander of a merchant ship formerly the navigator or sailing master of a ship of war one eminently skilled in anything the common title of address to a young gentleman, &c a title of dignity or office—a degree conferred by universities, as *Master of Arts,* &c, the title of the eldest son of a Scotch viscount or baron, the head of some corporations, as Balliol College, &c, of a lodge of freemasons, &c a husband —*adj* the chief, predominant belonging to a master, chief, principal, as in *Master builder,* &c —*v t* to become master of to overcome to become skilful in to execute with skill —*adj* **Mas'terful,** exercising the authority or power of a master imperious having the skill of a master —*n* **Mas'terfulness** —*adv* **Mas'terfully,** in a masterful or imperious manner —*ns* **Master-builder,** a chief builder, one who directs or employs others, **Mas'terdom,** power of control, **Mas'terhand,** the hand of a master a person highly skilled, **Master-joint,** the most marked system of joints or divisional planes by which a rock is intersected, **Mas'terkey,** a key that opens many locks a clue fitted to guide one out of many difficulties —*adj* **Mas'terless,** without a master or owner ungoverned unsubdued beyond control —*n* **Mas'terliness,** quality of being masterly masterly skill —*adj* **Mas'terly,** like a master with the skill of a master skilful excellent overbearing —*adv* with the skill of a master —**Masterly inactivity,** the position or part of a neutral or a Fabian combatant, carried out with diplomatic skill, so as to preserve a predominant influence without risking anything —*ns* **Mas'terpiece,** a piece of work worthy of a master a work of superior skill chief excellence, **Mas'tership,** the office of master rule or dominion superiority, **Mas'terstroke,** a stroke or performance worthy of a master superior performance, **Master-wheel,** the wheel in a machine which imparts motion to other parts, **Master-work,** work worthy of a master masterpiece, **Mas'terwort,** a perennial umbelliferous herb, native to northern Europe, its root reputed as a stomachic, sudorific, diuretic, &c, **Mas'tery,** the power or authority of a master dominion victory superiority the attainment of superior power or skill —**Master of the horse,** the Roman *Magister Equitum,* an official appointed by the dictator to act next under himself an equerry, esp the exalted official bearing this name at the British court, **Master of ceremonies, of the rolls,** &c (see **Ceremonies, Rolls,** &c), **Master of the Temple,** the preacher of the Temple Church in London, **Masters of the schools,** at Oxford, the conductors of the first examination (*Responsions*) for the degree of B A, **Passed** or **Past master,** one who has occupied the office of master, esp among freemasons, hence any one known to possess ample knowledge of some subject, **The old masters,** a term applied collectively to the great painters about the time of the Renaissance, esp the Italians [O Fr *maistre* (Fr *maître*)—L *magister,* from *mag,* root of *magnus,* great]

Mastic, Mastich, mas'tik, *n* a species of gum resin from the lentisk tree a cement from mastic the tree producing mastic [Fr —L *mastiche*—Gr *mastichē*—*mas tizein,* to chew, so called because it is chewed in the East]

Masticate, mas'ti kāt, *v t* to chew to grind with the teeth —*adj* **Mas'ticable,** that may be

chewed —*ns* **Mastica'tion,** act or process of chewing, **Mastica'tor,** a machine for cutting up meat for people unable to chew a machine used in purifying india rubber —*adj* **Mas'ticatory,** chewing adapted for chewing—*n* (*med*) a substance to be chewed to increase the saliva [L *masticāre, ātum—mastiche* See **Mastic**]

Mastiff, mas'tif, *n* a thick set and powerful variety of dog much used as a watch dog [Skeat follows Scheler and Diez in explaining *mastiff* as 'house dog,' from an assumed O Fr *mastif*, prob a variant of O Fr *mastin* (Fr *mâtin*)—Low L *masnata*, a family — L *mansion-em*, a house Others explain as O Fr *mestif* (Fr *métif*), of mixed breed, mongrel, or O Fr *mestis* (*métis*), mongrel, or even as the above O Fr *mastin* (Fr *mâtin*), all, through Low L forms, from L *mixtus, mistus, miscēre*, to mix]

Mastodon, mas'to-don, *n* a genus of extinct elephants, so named from the mamillary cusps or teat like prominences on the molar teeth [Gr *mastos*, the breast, *odous, odontos*, a tooth]

Mastoid, mas'toid, *adj* like a nipple or teat denoting a part or process of the temporal bone [Gr *mastos*, a nipple, and *eidos*, form]

Masturbation, mas-tur-bā'shun, *n* self defilement, onanism —*v i* **Mas'turbate,** to commit self abuse —*n* **Mas'turbator,** one guilty of this [L *masturbāri*]

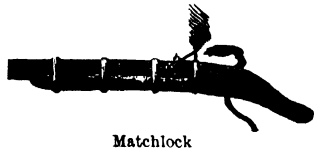
Mat, mat, *n* a texture of sedge, rushes, straw, &c for cleaning the feet on a web of rope yarn an ornamental border for a picture a piece of cloth, &c put below dishes on a table anything like a mat in appearance, thick and closely set any interwoven structure used as a revetment on river banks, &c a sack of matting used to cover tea and coffee chests, such a sack containing a certain quantity of coffee the closely worked portion of lace any annular pad to protect the head in bearing burdens —*v t* to cover with mats to interweave to entangle —*pr p* matt'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* matt'ed [A S *meatta*—L *matta*, a mat]

Mat, mat, *adj* and *n* having a dull or dead surface, without lustre an instrument by means of which such is produced —*v t* to produce such a rough and unpolished surface on metal [Ger *matt*, dull]

Matador, Matadore, mat-a-dōr', *n* the man who kills the bull in bull fights one of the three chief cards at ombre and quadrille [Sp *matador — matar*, to kill — L *mactāre*, to kill, to honour by sacrifice—*mactus*, honoured]

Matafunda, mat-a-fun'da, *n* an old military engine which slung stones [Low L, prob Sp *matar*, to kill, L *funda*, a sling]

Match, mach, *n* a piece of inflammable material which easily takes or carries fire a prepared rope for firing a gun, &c a lucifer —*ns* **Quick-match,** a match made of threads of cotton, and steeped in various inflammable substances so as to burn a yard in thirteen seconds, **Safety-match,** a match which will only light when rubbed on a specially prepared surface, **Slow-match,** a match made to burn at the rate of from four to five inches in an hour, for blasting, &c, **Match-box,** a box for holding matches, **Match'lock,** the lock of a musket containing a match for firing it a musket so fired, **Match-wood,** wood cut down to a size suitable for making matches wood broken into small pieces [O Fr *mesche* (Fr *mèche*)—Low L *myxus*—Gr *myxa*, the snuff or wick of a lamp]



Matchlock

Match, mach, *n* anything which agrees with or suits another thing an equal one able to cope with another a contest or game a pairing, a marriage one to be gained in marriage —*v i* to be of the same make, size, &c, to correspond to form a union with —*v t* to be equal to, to set a counterpart to anything to be able to compete with to find an equal to to set against as equal to suit to give in marriage —*ns* **Match-board,** a board with a tongue cut along one edge and a groove in the opposite edge, their joining being called a **Match-joint, Match'er** —*adjs* **Match'able, Match'less,** having no match or equal superior to all peerless unpaired —*adv* **Match'lessly** —*ns* **Match'lessness, Match-maker,** one who makes matches one who plans to bring about marriages [A S *gemaca, gemaca*, a mate, a wife See **Make** and **Mate**]

Mate, māt, *n* a companion an equal one of a pair, the male or female of animals that go in pairs in a merchant ship the first mate is the second in command—in the navy, the term is now confined to petty officers, such as *boatswain's mate, gunner's mate*, &c an assistant, deputy —*v t* to be equal to to become a companion to to marry —*adj* **Mate'less,** without a mate or companion [A S *ge maca*, Ice *maki*, an equal, from the same root as **Make** See **Match.** Prob *mate* in its naut sense is Dutch—Old Dut *maet*, mod *maat*]

Mate, māt, *n* and *v t* in chess Same as **Checkmate**

Mate, Maté, ma'ta, *n* a South American species of holly, the leaves and green shoots of which, dried and roughly ground, furnish the *yerba de mate* of Paraguay and Brazil [Sp *mate*, orig the vessel in which it was infused for drinking]

Mate, māt, *v t* (*Bacon*) to weaken, to confound, to crush [O Fr *mater*, cf Sp *matar*, to weaken]

Matelasse, mat-las'ā, *adj* and *n* having a raised pattern on the surface as if quilted, of silks [Fr *matelas*, a mattress]

Matelote, mat'e-lōt, *n* fish stewed with wine sauce, onions, &c [Fr *matelot*, a sailor]

Mateology, mat-ē-ol'o-ji, *n* a foolish inquiry [Gr *mataios*, vain, *matē*, folly, *logia*, discourse]

Mater, mā'tėr, *n* one of the two membranes of the brain, outer and inner, separated by the arachnoid — the *dura mater*, or *dura*, and *pia mater*, or *pia* [L —Gr *mētēr*, the notion being that somehow they produced the brain]

Material, ma-tē'ri-al, *adj* consisting of matter corporeal, not spiritual substantial essential important, esp of legal importance (*phil*) pertaining to matter and not to form, relating to the object as it exists —*n*, esp in *pl*, that out of which anything is to be made —*v t* **Mate'rialise,** to render material to reduce to or regard as matter to occupy with material interests —*ns* **Mate'rialism,** the doctrine that denies the independent existence of spirit, and maintains that there is but one substance—viz matter—thus professing to find in matter (*monistic* or *philosophical materialism*), or in material entities (*atomistic materialism*), or in material qualities and forces (*scientific* or *physical materialism*), a complete explanation of all life and existence whatsoever, **Mate'rialist,** one who holds the doctrine of materialism one absorbed in material interests, who takes a low view of life and its responsibilities —*adjs* **Materialist'ic, Materialist'ical,** pertaining to materialism —*adv* **Mate'rially** —*ns* **Mate'rialness, Material'ity** — **Material being,** existence in the form of matter, **Material**

cause, that of which anything is made, **Material distinction**, a distinction between individuals of the same species, **Material evidence**, evidence tending to prove or to disprove the matter under judgment, **Material form**, a form depending on matter, **Material issue** (see **Issue**), **Raw material**, stuff as yet unworked into any thing useful [Fr —L *materialis—materia*]

Materia medica, ma tē'ri a med'i ka, *n* the various substances used in making up medicines the science which treats of the nature and use of the substances used as medicines [L *materia*, material, and *medicus*, medical]

Matériel, ma tā re el', *n* the totality of materials or instruments employed (as in an army), as distinguished from the *personnel* or men—applied esp to military stores, arms, baggage, horses, &c [Fr]

Maternal, ma ter'nal, *adj* belonging to a mother motherly —*adv* **Mater'nally** —*n* **Mater'nity**, the state, character, or relation of a mother motherhood a lying in hospital [Fr *maternel* (It *maternale*)—L *maternus—mater*, mother]

Mathematic, -al, math e mat'ik, al, *adj* pertaining to or done by mathematics very accurate —*adv* **Mathemat'ically.**—*ns* **Mathematic'ian**, one versed in mathematics, **Mathemat'ics**, the science of magnitude and number, and of all their relations—usually divided into **Pure**, and **Mixed** or **Applied**, the first including all deductions from the abstract, self evident relations of magnitude and number—the second, the results arrived at by applying the principles so established to certain relations found by observation to exist among the phenomena of nature —**Higher mathematics**, a term applied generally to all the scientifically treated branches of mathematics [Fr *mathématique*—L *mathematica*—Gr *mathē matikē* (*epistēmē*, skill, knowledge), relating to learning or science—*mathēma—manthanein*, to learn]

Mathesis, ma thē'sis, *n* mental discipline [Gr]

Matico, ma tē'ko, *n* a Peruvian shrub, used in medicine as a styptic and astringent

Matin, mat'in, *adj* morning used in the morning —*n* in *pl* the daily morning service of the Church of England one of the seven canonical hours, usually sung between midnight and day break —*adj* **Mat'inal** —*n* **Matinée** (mat i nā'), a musical entertainment or reception held in the day time, usually in the afternoon a woman's dress for wear in the forenoon, or before dressing for dinner [Fr —L *matutinus*, belonging to the morning—*Matuta*, the goddess of the morning, prob akin to *maturus*, early See **Mature**]

Matriarchy, mā'tri ar ki, *n* government by a mother or by mothers, esp a primitive order of society existing in many Indian tribes, in which the mother takes precedence of the father in tracing line of descent and in inheritance descent in the female line — *adj* **Matriar'chal** —*ns* **Ma'triarch**, a woman in whom matriarchy rests a patriarch's wife, **Matriar'chalism**, the character of possessing matriarchal customs, **Matriar'chate**, the position of a matriarch [Formed from Gr *mētēr*, mother, *archos*, a ruler]

Matrice, mā'tris, *n* Same as **Matrix.**

Matricide, mat'ri-sīd, *n* a murderer of one's own mother the murder of one's own mother —*adj* **Mat'ricidal.** [Fr —L *matricida*, one who kills his mother, *matricidium*, the killing of a mother —*mater*, mother, *cædĕre*, to kill]

Matriculate, ma-trik'ū lāt, *v t* to admit to membership by entering one's name in a register, esp in a college —*v i* to become a member of a college, university, &c, by being enrolled as a student —*n* one admitted to membership in a society —*n* **Matricula'tion**, act or process of matriculating state of being matriculated. [Late L *matricula*, a register, dim of *matrix*.]

Matrimony, mat'ri-mun i, *n* the union of husband and wife marriage the state of marriage —*adj.* **Matrimō'nial**, relating to or derived from marriage —*adv* **Matrimō'nially** [O Fr *matrimonie*—L *matrimonium—mater*]

Matrix, mā'triks, or mat'riks, *n* (*anat*) the cavity in which an animal is formed before its birth, the womb the cavity in which anything is formed, a mould (*mining*) earthy or stony substances in which minerals are found imbedded (*dyeing*) the five simple colours (black, white, blue, red, and yellow) from which all the others are formed (*math*) a rectangular array of quantities, usually square—a multiple quantity having as many dimensions as it has spaces (*pl*) **Matrices** (mā'tri sez, or mat'ri sez) [L *matrix, icis—mater*, mother]

Matron, mā'trun, *n* an elderly married woman an elderly lady of staid and sober habits a head nurse in a hospital, or a female superintendent in a school —*ns* **Ma'tronage, Ma'tronhood**, state of being a matron a body of matrons —*adj* **Ma'tronal**, pertaining or suitable to a matron motherly grave —*v t* **Ma'tronise**, to render matronly to attend a lady to public places, as protector to chaperon —*adjs* **Ma'tronlike, Ma'tronly**, like, becoming, or belonging to a matron elderly sedate —*n* **Matronym'ic**, a name derived from a mother or maternal ancestor —also *adj* [Fr —L *matrona*, a married lady—*mater*, mother]

Matross, ma tros', *n* formerly a soldier set to help the gunners in an artillery train [Dut. *matroos*—Fr *matelot*, a sailor]

Matte, mat, *n* a product of the smelting of sulphuretted ores—also *regulus* and *coarse metal* [Fr ,—Ger]

Matter, mat'er, *n* that which occupies space, and with which we become acquainted by our bodily senses that out of which anything is made that which receiving a form becomes a substance the subject or thing treated of anything engaging the attention that with which one has to do cause of a thing thing of consequence something requiring remedy or explanation any special allegation in law importance a measure, &c of indefinite amount (*print*) material for work, type set up mere dead substance, that which is thrown off by a living body, esp pus, or the fluid in boils, tumours, and festering sores —*v i* to be of importance to signify to form or discharge matter in a sore —*pr p* matt'ering, *pa p* matt'ered —*adj* **Matt'erless.**—**Matter of course**, occurring in natural time and order, as a thing to be expected, **Matter of fact**, really happening and not fanciful or supposed not wandering beyond realities —*adj* adhering to the matter of fact not fanciful dry [O Fr *matiere*—L *materia*, matter, material]

Matting, mat'ing, *n* a covering with mats a texture like a mat, but larger material for mats.

Mattins. Same as **Matins**, *pl* of **Matin.**

Mattock, mat'uk, *n* a kind of pickaxe for loosening the soil, having the iron ends broad instead of pointed [A S *mattuc*—W *matog*]

Mattress, mat'res, *n* a bed made of a bag stuffed with wool, horse hair, &c a mass of brushwood, &c used to form a foundation for roads, &c, or for the walls of embankments, &c — **Spring mattress**, a mattress in which springs of twisted wire are used to support the stuffed part, **Wire mattress**, one whose elasticity is produced by a sheet of tightly stretched wire [O Fr *materas* (Fr *matelas*)—Ar *matrah*, a place where anything is thrown.]

Maturate, mat'ū-rāt, *v t* to make mature, (*med*) to promote the suppuration of —*v i* (*med*) to suppurate perfectly —*n* **Matura'tion,** a bringing or a coming to maturity the process of suppurating fully. —*adj.* **Mat'urative,** maturing or ripening (*med.*) promoting suppuration—*n.* a medicine promoting suppuration [L *maturāre—maturus,* ripe]

Mature, ma-tūr', *adj* grown to its full size perfected ripe (*med*) come to suppuration fully digested, as a plan —*v t* to ripen to bring to perfection to prepare for use —*v i* to become ripe to become payable, as a bill —*adj* **Matur'able,** capable of being matured —*adv* **Mature'ly.**—*ns* **Mature'ness,** state or quality of being ripe or ready for use, **Matur'ity,** ripeness a state of completeness or readiness for use [L *maturus,* ripe]

Maturescent, mat ū res'ent, *adj* becoming ripe approaching maturity [L *maturescĕre,* to become ripe—*maturus*]

Matutinal, mat ū tī'nal, **Matutine,** mat'ū tīn, *adj* pertaining to the morning happening early in the day [L *matutinalis, matutinus* See **Matin**]

Maud, mawd, *n* a Scotch shepherd's woollen plaid

Maudlin, mawd'lin, *adj* silly sickly sentimental fuddled, half drunk (*obs*) tearful —*n* **Maud'linism,** the tearful stage of drink [Contr from M E *Maudelein,* which comes through O Fr and L from Gr *Magdalēnē,* the orig sense being 'tearful from penitence,' hence 'with eyes red and swollen with weeping,' like Mary Magdalene]

Maugre, maw'ger, *prep* in spite of —*n* (*obs*) ill will spite [O Fr *malgré*—L *male gratum —male,* badly, *gratum,* agreeable]

Maul, mawl, *v t* to beat with a mall or a heavy stick to injure greatly by beating —*n* a heavy wooden hammer a struggle for the ball in football, when it has been carried across the goal-line, but has not touched the ground. [Same as **Mall.**]

Maulstick, mawl'stik, *n* a stick used by painters to steady their hand when working [Ger *malerstock—maler,* painter, and *stock,* stick]

Maumet, Mammet Same as **Mawmet**

Maund, mawnd, *n* (*Shak*) a basket [A S *mand*]

Maund, mawnd, *n* a measure of weight in India, its value varying in different places from about 25 to about 85 pounds avoirdupois [Hind *mān*]

Maunder, mawn'der, *v i* to beg to whine like a beggar, to grumble to mutter, to talk foolishly, to drivel —*n* **Maun'dering,** drivelling talk [O Fr *mendier,* to beg—L *mendicāre* See **Mendicant**]

Maundy-Thursday, mawn'di thurz'dā, *n* the Thursday in Passion week, when royal charity is distributed to the poor at Whitehall, and in the Greek and R C churches a number of poor persons have their feet washed by a priest, bishop, or sovereign, in commemoration of Christ's washing his disciples' feet at the last supper—this ceremony was itself called *Maundy* —**Maundy money,** the money then given away by the royal almoner, usually a penny for each year of the sovereign's reign, the small silver coins specially coined since 1662 [M E *maundee,* a command—O Fr *mande* (Fr *mandé*)—L *mandātum,* command, i e the 'new Commandment' of John, xiii 34]

Maunna, mä'nä, Scotch = must not

Maurist, maw'rist, *n* a member of the reformed Benedictine Congregation of St Maur, settled from 1618 at the abbey of St Maur sur Loire, 14 miles from Saumur, and notable for its great services to learning

Mausoleum, maw-so lē'um, *n* a magnificent tomb or monument —*adj* **Mausolē'an,** pertaining to a mausoleum monumental [L.—Gr *Mausōleion,* from Mausolus, king of Caria, to whom his widow, Artemisia, erected a splendid tomb about 350 B C]

Mauther, ma'*thėr, n* an Eng prov. form of **Mother.**

Mauvais, mō'vā, *adj* bad —*fem* **Mauvaise,** mō'vāz.—**Mauvaise honte,** false shame painful shyness, **Mauvais sang,** bad blood, **Mauvais sujet,** a worthless fellow, **Mauvais ton,** bad style or taste [Fr]

Mauve, mawv, *n* a beautiful purple dye extracted from coal tar, so called from its likeness in colour to the flowers of the common mallow —*adj* of the colour of mauve [Fr —L *malva,* the mallow]

Maverick, mav'er ik, *n* (*U S*) an animal found straying without an owner's brand, esp a strayed calf anything dishonestly obtained —*v t* to seize without legal claim [From Samuel Maverick, a Texan cattle raiser]

Mavis, mā'vis, *n* the song thrush [Fr *mauvis,* prob from Bret *milfid,* a mavis]

Mavourneen, ma-vōōr'nēn, *n* and *inter* a term of endearment = my dear one [Ir, cf Gael *mùrnein,* a dearly loved girl, a darling]

Maw, maw, *n* the stomach, esp in the lower animals the craw, in birds —*ns* **Maw-seed,** poppy seed, so called when used as food for cage birds, **Maw'worm,** the thread worm infesting the stomach [A S *maga,* Ger *magen*]

Mawkin, the same as **Malkin** (q v)

Mawkish, mawk'ish, *adj* loathsome, disgusting, as anything beginning to breed mawks or maggots.—*adv* **Mawk'ishly.**—*n* **Mawk'ishness.** [Explained by Skeat as formed, with suffix *ish,* from M E *mawk, mauk,* a contr form of M E *maðek,* a maggot—Ice *maðkr,* a maggot]

Mawmet, maw'met, *n* a puppet an idol—Mohammed

Max, maks, *n* a kind of gin [L *maximus,* greatest]

Maxillary, maks'il ar i, *adj* pertaining to the jaw bone or jaw —*n* a maxillary bone, or maxilla —*adjs* **Maxillif'erous, Maxill'iform** —*n* **Maxill'ipede,** in crustacea, one of those limbs serving both for mastication and locomotion [L *maxilla,* jawbone, dim from *mac,* the root of *macerāre,* to macerate]

Maxim, maks'im, *n* a general principle, serving as a rule or guide a pithy saying a proverb —*adjs* **Max'imal, Max'imed,** reduced to a maxim. [Fr *maxime*—L. *maxima* (*sententia,* an opinion), superl of *magnus,* great]

Maxim, maks'im, *n* often put for **Maxim-gun,** an automatic machine gun firing as many as 620 rounds per minute, and of accurate shooting up to 3000 yards [From Hiram *Maxim,* the inventor]

Maximum, maks'i mum, *adj* the greatest —*n* the greatest number, quantity, or degree the highest point reached (*math*) the value of a variable when it ceases to increase and begins to decrease (*pl*) **Max'ima**—opp to *Minimum* —*v t* **Max'imise,** to raise to the highest degree [L, superl of *magnus,* great]

May, mā, *v i* to be able to be allowed to be free to act to be possible to be by chance to be competent —*pa t* might (mīt) —*adv* **Maybe,** perhaps, possibly —*n* a possibility —*adv* **May-hap,** perhaps [A S *mæg,* pr t of *mugan,* to be able, pa t *mihte,* cog with Goth *magan,* Ger *mögen,* also with L *magnus,* great, Gr *mēch anē,* contrivance]

May, mā, *n* the fifth month of the year the early or gay part of life —*v i* to gather *May* (prov Eng the blossom of the hawthorn, which blooms in May) —*pr p* May'ing —*ns* **May-beetle, May-bug,** the cockchafer, **May'day,**

the first day of May, **May-dew**, the dew of May, esp that of the morning of the first day of May, which is said to whiten linen, and to enable a face washed with it to keep its beauty, **May-flower**, the hawthorn, which blooms in May, **May'fly**, a short lived fly which appears in May, **May'ing**, the observance of May day sports and games, **May-lily**, the lily of the valley, so called because it blooms in May, **May-morn** (*Shak*), freshness, like that of a morning in May, vigour, **May'pole**, a pole erected for dancing round on Mayday, **May-queen**, a young woman crowned with flowers as queen on May day, **May-time**, May, the season of May [O Fr *Mai*—L *Maius* (*mensis*, a month), sacred to Maia, the mother of Mercury]

May, *mā*, *n* a maid [M E *may*, *mey*—A S *mǽg*, a kinswoman]

Maya, ma'ya, *n* an illusive appearance, esp of a celestial maiden personifying the active will of the creator of a universe, itself an illusion [Hind]

Mayonnaise, mā on āz', *n* a thick cold sauce or salad dressing composed of the yoke of eggs, salad oil, and vinegar or lemon juice, seasoned with salt, pepper, and meat jelly, &c any cold dish of which the foregoing is an ingredient, as lobster [Fr]

Mayor, mā'ur, *n* the chief magistrate of a city or borough —*ns* **May'oress**, the wife of a mayor, **May'oralty**, **May'orship**, the office of a mayor [Fr *maire*—L *major*, *em*, comp of *magnus*, great]

Mazard, **Mazzard**, maz'ard, *n* (*Shak*) a head or skull a wild European cherry [Prob from *mazer*, from the likeness of the skull to a goblet]

Mazarinade, maz a rin ād', *n* a pamphlet or satire against the French minister, Cardinal Mazarin (1602–61) —**Mazarin Bible**, the first printed Bible, printed by Gutenberg and Fust about 1450, so called because Cardinal Mazarin is known to have possessed 25 copies of this, one of the most priceless treasures of Bibliomania—the Syston Park copy sold for £3900 (Dec 1884)

Mazda, maz'da, *n* or Ahura Mazdâh, the supreme deity and creator of the Zend Avesta —*n* **Maz'dēism**, the religious system of the Zend Avesta, the ancient sacred writings of the Parsees, Zoroastrianism —*adj* **Maz'dēan** [Zend *ahu* = the living, life, or spirit, root *ah* = to be, *Mazdâh*, the great Creator, *maz* + *dâ* = Sans *mahâ* + *dhâ*]

Maze, māz, *n* a place full of intricate windings confusion of thought perplexity —*v t* to bewilder to confuse —*adjs* **Maze'ful** (*Spens*), **Maz'y**, full of mazes or windings intricate —*adv* **Maz'ily** —*n* **Maz'iness**, state or quality of being mazy [Prov Eng to *mazle*, to wander, as if stupefied, from the Scand, as in Ice *masa*, to jabber]

Mazer, maz'er, *n* (*Spens*) a kind of hard wood, prob maple a cup or goblet made of maple, and usually highly ornamented [Skeat explains as Ice *mǒsurr*, a maple-tree, lit 'spot wood']

Mazourka, **Mazurka**, ma zōōr'ka, *n* a lively Polish round dance for four or eight couples the music such as is played to it

Me, mē, *personal pron* the objective case of **I**, including both the old English accusative and dative of the first personal pronoun [A S *mé*, L, Gr *me*, Ger *mich* (accusative)]

Meacock, mē'kok, *adj* (*Shak*) timorous, effeminate, cowardly [Perh from *meek*, and dim *-ock*]

Mead, mēd, *n* honey and water fermented and flavoured [A S *medu*, cf Ger *meth*, W *medd*, Gr *methu*, strong drink, Sans *madhu*, sweet, honey]

Mead, mēd, **Meadow**, med'ō, *n* a level tract producing grass to be mown down a rich pasture-ground —*ns* **Meadow-grass**, the larger and more useful kinds of grass, grown in meadows for hay and pasture, **Meadow-hay**, a coarse grass or sedge growing in moist places, used as fodder or bedding, **Meadow-saffron**, the colchicum—also *autumn crocus*, or *naked lady*; **Meadow-sweet**, **Meadow-wort**, an ornamental shrub or plant with white flowers, called also *queen of the meadow* —*adj* **Mead'owy**, of or pertaining to meadows containing meadows. [A S *mǽd* — *máwan*, to mow, Ger *mahd*, a mowing, Swiss *matt*, a meadow, as in Zermatt, &c]

Meagre, mē'gėr, *adj* having little flesh lean poor without richness or fertility barren scanty without strength —*adv* **Mea'grely**.—*n* **Mea'greness**, state or quality of being meagre [Fr *maigre*—L *macer*, lean, cf Ger *mager*]

Meal, mēl, *n* the food taken at one time the act or the time of taking food a breakfast, dinner, or supper —*ns* **Meal'er**, one who takes his meals at a boarding house, lodging elsewhere, **Meal-time**, the time for eating meals — **A square meal**, a full meal enough to satisfy one's wants [A S *mǽl*, time, portion of time, Dut *maal*, Ger *mahl*]

Meal, mēl, *n* grain ground to powder —*v i* to yield or be plentiful in meal —*n* **Meal-worm**, the larva of an insect abounding in granaries and stores in which meal or flour is kept —*adj* **Meal'y**, resembling meal covered with meal or with something like meal whitish —*ns* **Meal-ark**, (*Scot*) a large chest for holding meal, **Meal'iness**, **Meal-man**, or **Meal-monger**, one who deals in meal, **Meal-pock**, or **poke**, a beggar's meal bag, **Mealy-bug**, a small species of cochineal insect covered with a white powdery substance resembling meal or flour — *adj* **Mealy-mouthed**, smooth tongued unwilling to state the truth in plain terms using soft or honeyed words [A S *melu*, *melo*, Ger *mehl*, Dut *meel*, meal]

Mealie, mēl'i, *n* an ear of maize or Indian corn, esp in *pl*, maize

Mean, mēn, *adj* low in rank or birth base sordid low in worth or estimation of little value or importance poor, humble despicable —*adv* **Mean'ly** —*adjs* **Mean-born**, of humble origin, **Mean-spirited**, having a mean spirit, base —*ns* **Mean-spiritedness**, **Mean'ness**, state or quality of being mean want of nobility or excellence a low action [A S *mǽne*, wicked, from *mán*, wickedness, perh conn with A S *gemǽne*, Ger *gemein*, common]

Mean, mēn, *adj* middle coming between two others in size, degree, quantity, time, &c average moderate —*n* the middle point, quantity, value, or degree (*math*) a term interpolated between two terms of a series, and consequently intermediate in magnitude (*mus*) an intermediate voice or part, an alto—in a string band, the second and third strings in a four stringed viol—the *small* and *great* means respectively instrument or medium (*pl*) that by which any thing is caused or brought to pass income estate instrument —*advs* **Mean'time**, **Mean'while**, in the intervening time —**By all means**, certainly, **By any means**, in any way, **By no means**, certainly not, **Golden mean**, the middle course between two extremes a wise moderation, **In the mean** (*Spens*), in the meantime, **Arithmetical mean**, the average obtained by adding several quantities together and dividing the sum by their number, **Harmonic mean**, the reciprocal of the arithmetical mean of the reciprocals of the quantities concerned, **Geometric mean**, the mean obtained by multiplying two quantities

together and extracting the square root of the product, **Quadratic mean**, the square root of the arithmetical mean of the squares of the given quantities, **Means of grace**, divine ordinances, by which divine grace reaches the hearts of men—word and sacraments [O Fr *meien* (Fr *moyen*)—L. *mediānus*, enlarged form of *medius*]

Mean, mēn, *v t* to have in the mind or thoughts to intend, to purpose to signify —*v i* to have in the mind to have meaning or disposition —*pr p* mean'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* meant (ment) —*n* **Mean'ing**, that which is in the mind or thoughts signification the sense intended purpose —*adj* significant —*adj* **Mean'ingless**, without meaning —*adv* **Mean'ingly**. [A S *mǽnan*, Ger *meinen*, to think]

Mean, mēn, *v i* (*Shak*) to lament, to moan

Meander, mē an'der, *n* a winding course a maze an intricate variety of fretwork perplexity —*v i* to flow, run, or proceed in a winding course to be intricate —*v t* to wind or flow round —*adjs* **Mean'dered**, formed into mazy passages or patterns, **Mean'dering**, winding in a course, **Mean'drous**, winding —*n* a winding course [L —Gr *Maiandros*, the name of a winding river in Asia Minor]

Meant, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Mean**, *v t*

Mear, mēr, *n* (*Spens*) a boundary [See **Mere**]

Measles, mē'zlz, *n sing* a contagious fever accompanied with eruptions of small red spots upon the skin a disease of swine and cattle, caused by larval tape worms a disease of trees, the leaves being covered with spots —*adjs* **Mea'sled**, **Mea'sly**, infected with measles good for nothing, miserable —**German measles**, a name somewhat loosely used of a disease, resembling measles, but mostly less prolonged and severe [Dut *maselen*, measles, from Old Dut *masche*, a spot, cog with Old High Ger *másá*, a spot, Ger *masern*, measles]

Measure, mezh'ūr, *n* that by which extent is ascertained or expressed the size of anything a rule or standard by which anything is adjusted (*Apothecaries*, *Cubic*, *Decimal*, *Dry*, *Liquid*, &c) (*politics*) a proposal or plan by which some end can be brought about proportion a stated quantity degree extent moderation means to an end metre (*mus*) that division of time, containing a specified number of beats, by which the air and motion of music are regulated rate of movement, time, rhythm, metre, arrangement of syllables in poetry a slow and stately dance, as the minuet (*print*) the width of a page or column, usually in *ems* (*pl*) a series of beds or striata (*geol*) —*v t* to ascertain the dimensions of to adjust by a rule or standard to mark out to allot to show a certain measurement —*v i* to be of a certain size to be equal or uniform —*adj* **Meas'urable**, that may be measured or computed moderate in small quantity or extent —*adv* **Meas'urably**.—*n* **Meas'urableness**, the quality of being measurable —*adjs* **Meas'ured**, of a certain measure equal uniform steady restricted, **Meas'ureless**, boundless immense —*ns* **Meas'urement**, the act of measuring quantity found by measuring—(*Measurement goods*, light goods carried for charges according to bulk, not weight), **Meas'urer**, one who or that which measures —*adj* **Meas'uring**, that measures, or fitted for measuring — **Above or beyond measure**, to an exceedingly great degree, **In a measure**, to some degree, **Measure one's length**, to fall or be thrown down at full length, **Measure swords**, to fight with swords to try one's skill against, **Take measures**, to adopt means (to gain an end), **Take one's measure**, to find out what one is, and what he can or can not do; **Tread a measure**, to dance, **Use hard measures**, to apply harsh treatment to, **Within measure**, moderately, **Without measure**, immoderately [O Fr *mesure*—L. *mensura*, a measure—*metīri*, to measure]

Meat, mēt, *n* anything eaten as food, the edible part of anything act of taking meat (*obs*) meal, flour the flesh of animals used as food—sometimes beef, mutton, pork, veal, &c, as opp. to poultry, fish, &c —*adj* **Meat'y**, full of meat fleshy pithy —*ns* **Meat-offering**, a Jewish sacrificial offering of fine flour or first fruits with oil and frankincense, **Meat-pie**, a pie mainly made up of meat, **Meat-safe**, a receptacle for storing meat, walled with perforated zinc or gauze, **Meat-salesman**, one who sells meat, esp to the retail butchers, **Meat-tea**, a high tea, at which meat is served, **Meat-tub**, a pickling-tub —**Hang meat**, to hang up meat before cooking, **Sit at meat**, to sit at table [A S *mete*, Dut *met*, prob cog with L *mandĕre*, to chew]

Meath, Meathe, mēth, *n* a form of **Mead**, a liquor

Meatus, mē ā'tus, *n* a passage or canal, as the urethral meatus.—*n* **Meat'oscope**, an instrument for examining the urethral or other meatus [L *meātus*, par of *meāre*, to go]

Meazel, mē'zl, *n* (*Shak*) a leper [Same as sing form of **Measles**]

Mechanic, -al, me kan'ik, -al, *adj* pertaining to machines or mechanics constructed according to the laws of mechanics possessing mechanical talent acting by physical power done by a machine pertaining to artisans done simply by force of habit, slavish, artificial vulgar —*ns* **Mechan'ic**, **Mechan'ical** (*Shak*), one engaged in a mechanical trade an artisan —*adv* **Mechan'ically** —*ns* **Mechanic'ian**, **Mech'anist**, a machine maker one skilled in mechanics, **Mechan'ics**, the science which treats of machines the science which treats of the nature of forces and of their action on bodies, either directly or by the agency of machinery, **Mech'anism**, the construction of a machine the arrangement and action of its parts, by which it produces a given result —**Mechanical effect**, work produced by the use of mechanical power, **Mechanical philosophy**, the principles of mechanics applied to solve questions or phenomena involving force; **Mechanical powers**, the elementary forms or parts of machines—three *primary*, the lever, inclined plane, and pulley, and three *secondary*, or derived from the others, the wheel and axle (from the lever), the wedge and the screw (both from the inclined plane) —*v t* **Mech'anise**, to make mechanical to work out the details of a machine —*n* **Mech'anograph**, a copy, esp of a work of art produced by a mechanical process on a machine —*adj* **Mech'anographic**.—*ns* **Mechanog'raphist**, **Mechanog'raphy**, **Mechanol'ogy**. [O Fr —L *mechanicus*, Gr *mēchanikos*—*mēchanē*, a contrivance]

Mechlin, meh'lin, *adj* and *n* produced at Mechlin or Malines lace made at Mechlin

Meconic, me kon'ik, *adj* denoting an acid obtained from poppies —*ns* **Mec'onine**, **Mecō'nium**, the first fæces of a new born child opium [From Gr *mēkōn*, the poppy]

Medal, med'al, *n* a piece of metal in the form of a coin bearing some device or inscription, struck or cast a reward of merit —*v t* to decorate with a medal —*n* **Med'alet**, a small medal, esp the representation of saints, worn by Roman Catholics —*adj* **Medall'ic**, pertaining to medals —*ns* **Medall'ion**, a large medal a bass relief of a round (sometimes a square) form an ornament of a circular form, in which a portrait or lock of hair is enclosed, **Med'allist**, **Med'alist**, one

skilled in medals an engraver of medals one who has gained a medal, **Med'allurgy**, the art of producing medals and coins [O Fr *medaille* —It *medaglia*, through a Low L form *medalla* or *medalia*, a small coin, from L *metallum*, a metal See **Metal**.]

Meddle, med'l, *v i* to interfere unnecessarily (*with* or *in*) to take part in a matter with which one has nothing to do to have to do (*with*) —*n* **Medd'ler**, one who meddles or interferes with matters in which he has no concern —*adj* **Medd'lesome**, given to meddling —*n* **Medd'lesomeness** —*adv* **Medd'ling**, interfering in the concerns of others officious—*n* the act or practice of taking part in matters with which one has no concern [O Fr *medler*, a corr of *mesler* (Fr *mêler*)—Low L *misculare*—L *miscēre*, to mix]

Mediæval, Mediævalist See **Medieval**

Medial, mē'di al, *adj* lying between two extremes, median of or pertaining to a mean or average —*n* one of the sonant mute group, *g*, *d*, *b*, inter mediate between the surd or smooth group (*c*, *t*, *p*), and the rough or aspirate group (*gh*, *dh*, *bh*, *kh*, *th*, *ph*) [Low L *medialis*—L *medius*, middle]

Median, mē'di an, *adj* being in the middle, running through the middle situated in the median plane, that dividing the body longitudinally into symmetrical halves —*adv* **Med'ianly** —*n* **Med'iant** (*mus*), the third tone of a diatonic scale [L *medianus*—*medius*, middle]

Median, mē'di an, *adj* pertaining to Media or the Medes, an ancient Aryan race which began to be cemented together about 700 B C at Ecbatana, and became fused with the Persians under the victorious Cyrus about 550 B C —*n* **Mede**, a member of this race

Mediastinum, mē di as tīn'um, *n* a membranous septum or cavity between two principal portions of an organ, esp the folds of the pleura and the space between the right and left lungs —*adj* **Mediastin'al** [L, *medius*]

Mediate, mē'di āt, *adj* middle between two extremes acting by or as a means not direct and independent dependent on some intervening thing —*v i* to interpose between parties as a friend of each to intercede to hold a mediate position to act as a spiritualistic medium —*v t* to bring about by mediation to effect a relation between two things —*adv* **Me'diately** —*ns* **Me'diateness**, state of being mediate, **Media'tion**, the act of mediating or coming between entreaty for another —*v t* **Me'diatise**, to cause to act in a subordinate position or through an agent to annex, or to subordinate, as a smaller state to a larger neighbouring one —*n* **Mediatisa'tion** —*adj* **Me'diative** —*n* **Me'diator**, one who mediates between parties at strife, and tries to make them friends —*fem* **Mediat'ress, Me'diatrix**.—*adj* **Mediatō'rial**, belonging to a mediator or intercessor —*adv* **Mediatō'rially** —*n* **Mediat'orship**, the office of a mediator [Low L *mediāre*, *ātum* — L *medius* Cf **Medial**]

Medic, med'ik, *n* one of several plants of the genus Medicago, esp the purple medic or lucerne —leguminous plants, with leaves like those of clover —Also **Med'ick** [L *medica*—Gr *mēdikē* (*poa*), 'median' (grass)]

Medical, med'i kal, *adj* relating to the art of healing diseases containing that which heals intended to promote the study of medicine —*adv* **Med'ically**. [Fr —Low L *medicalis*—L *medicus*, pertaining to healing, a physician—*medēri*, to heal]

Medicate, med'i kāt, *v t* to treat with medicine to impregnate with anything medicinal —*adjs* **Med'icable**, that may be healed, **Med'icated**, mixed with medicine made medicinal treated with medicine —*ns* **Med'icament**, anything used for healing a medicine or healing application healing power, **Medica'tion**, the act or process of medicating or of mixing with medicinal substances the use of medicine —*adj* **Med'icative**, having the power of healing tending to heal —*n* **Medica'tor**, any medical appliance [L *medicāre*, to heal—*medicus* See **Medical**]

Medicean, med i sē'an, *adj* relating to the Medici, a distinguished Florentine family which attained to sovereign power in the 15th century, and became extinct at the death of the last male representative, Gian Gastone, the 7th Grand-duke, in 1737

Medicine, med'i sin, or med'sin, *n* anything applied for the cure or lessening of disease or pain, whether *simple* or *compound* (made up of more than one ingredient) the science which treats of the prevention or cure of disease a charm —*v t* to treat or cure by medicine —*adj* **Medic'inal**, relating to medicine fitted to cure or to lessen disease or pain —*adv* **Medic'inally** —*ns* **Medicine-bag**, a Red Indian's receptacle for charms, **Medicine-chest**, a chest for keeping medicines in a ship, &c —*adjs* **Medico-chirurgical**, relating to both medicine and surgery, **Medico-legal**, relating to the application of medicine to questions of law [Fr —L *medicina* —*medicus* See **Medical**]

Medieval, Mediæval, mē di ē'val, *adj* relating to the middle ages —**Medieval architecture, Medieval art**, the style of architecture and art used in public buildings in Europe from the 4th to the 16th century —*ns* **Medie'valism**, the spirit of the middle ages, devotion to medieval ideals, **Medie'valist, Mediæ'valist**, one versed in the history of the middle ages [L *medius*, middle, and *ævum*, age]

Medio-, Medi-, middle, in compounds like *mediocarpal*, *mediodorsal*, *mediotarsal*, *mediventral* [From L *medius*, middle]

Mediocre, mē'di ō ker, *adj* of middling extent or quality moderate —*n* **Mediocr'ity**, a middle state or condition a moderate degree a person of little power or importance [Fr —L *mediocris* —*medius*, middle]

Medism, mēd'izm, *n* the adoption of Persian interests—to a Greek, a treachery to his country

Meditate, med'i tāt, *v i* to consider thoughtfully to purpose (*on*, *upon*) —*v t* to think on to revolve in the mind to intend —*adj* **Med'itated**, thought of planned —*n* **Medita'tion**, the act of meditating deep thought serious contemplation the direction of the thoughts of others, in a discourse, &c a literary or musical theme treated in a meditative manner —*adj* **Med'itative**, given to meditation expressing design —*adv* **Med'itatively** —*n* **Med'itativeness** [L *meditāri*, prob cog with L *medēri*, to heal]

Mediterranean, med i ter rā'ne an, *adj* situated in the middle of the earth or land inland —Also **Mediterraneous** — **Mediterranean Sea**, so called from being, as it were, in the middle of the land of the Old World [L, from *medius*, middle, and *terra*, earth, land]

Medium, mē'di um, *n* the middle the middle place or degree any intervening means, instrument, or agency the substance in which bodies exist, or through which they move in spiritualism, the person through whom spirits are said to make themselves seen or heard (*pl*) **Me'diums**, or **Me'dia** — **Circulating medium**, money passing from hand to hand, as coin, bank notes, &c —*adjs* **Me'dium**, mediocre, **Mediumis'tic**, of or pertaining to spiritualistic mediums [L See **Medial** and **Mid**.]

Medius, mē'di us, *n* the middle finger of the hand.

Medjidie, mej-id'i e, *n* an Ottoman decoration

instituted in 1852 as a reward of merit, civil or military, having five classes—the decoration, a silver sun of seven triple rays alternating with the crescent and star [Turk *mejīd*, glorious]

Medlar, med'lar, *n* a small tree of the rose family, common in Britain and Europe, with fruit like a pear—austere but palatable when *bletted*, that is, when its tough pulp has become soft and vinous by incipient decay [O Fr *meslier*, a medlar tree—L *mespilum*—Gr *mespilon*]

Medley, med'li, *n* a mingled and confused mass a miscellany a song or piece of music made up of bits from various sources continuously a cloth woven from yarn of different colours (*obs*) a melée, fight [Orig pa p of O Fr *medler*, to mix, thus the same word with mod Fr *mêlée* See **Meddle**.]

Medoc, me-dok', *n* a French wine produced in the district of Médoc, in the department of the Gironde

Medorrhea, mē dor ē'a, *n* mucous discharge from the genitals [Gr *mēdos*, bladder, *rhoia*, a flowing]

Medulla, me dul'a, *n* the inner portion of an organ or part, as the pith of a hair, spinal cord, or its continuation within the cranium (*medulla oblongata*) the pith of a plant, the thallus in lichens, &c —*adjs* **Medull'ar**, **Medull'ary**, consisting of or resembling marrow or pith — **Medullary rays**, the bands of cells in various trees extending across the wood from the pith to the bark —*adj* **Med'ullated**, provided with a medullary sheath —*n* **Medull'in**, the cellulose in the medulla of plants like the lilac —*adj* **Med'ullose**, like pith [Low L *medullaris*—L *medulla*, marrow]

Medusa, me dū'sa, *n* (*myth*) one of the three Gorgons, whose head, cut off by Perseus and placed in the ægis of Minerva, had the power of turning those who looked on it into stone the name given to the common kinds of jelly fishes, prob from the likeness of their tentacles to the snakes on Medusa's head (*pl*) **Medu'sæ**, a division of hydrozoans —*adjs* **Medu'siform**, **Medu'soid**—also *n* [Gr *medousa*, fem of *medōn*, a ruler—*medein*, to rule]

Meed, mēd, *n* wages reward that which is be stowed for merit [A S *méd*, *meord*, cog with Ger *miethe*, hire, Gr *misthos*, wages]

Meek, mēk, *adj* mild and gentle of temper submissive —*adv* **Meek'ly**.—*n* **Meek'ness**, state or quality of being meek [Ice *mjúkr*, Dut *muik*, Dan *myg*]

Meer, mēr, *n* a boundary a lake —*adj* **Meered** (*Shak*), relating to a meer or boundary [See **Mere**]

Meerschaum, mēr'shawm, *n* a fine light whitish clay making excellent tobacco pipes, so called because once supposed to be the petrified scum or foam of the sea a pipe made of this material [Ger *meer*, the sea, and *schaum*, foam [See **Mere** and **Scum**]

Meet, mēt, *adj* fitting qualified adapted —*adv* **Meet'ly** —*n* **Meet'ness** [A S *ge met*, fit —*metan*, to measure See **Mete**]

Meet, mēt, *v t* to come face to face to encounter in conflict to find or experience to refute be suitable to satisfy, as by payment to receive as a welcome —*v i* to come together from different points to assemble to have an encounter to balance or come out correct —*pa t* and *pa p* met —*n* a meeting, as of huntsmen —*ns* **Meet'ing**, a coming face to face for friendly or hostile ends an interview an assembly a crossing of two roads a junction of two rivers, **Race-meeting**, a stated occasion for horse-racing, **Meeting-house**, a house or building where people, esp. dissenters, meet for public worship —**Meet half-way**, to make mutual concessions, **Meet the ear**, or **eye**, to be told, or shown, anything distinctly to be readily apparent, **Meet with**, to come to or upon, esp unexpectedly (*Bacon*) to obviate (as an objection), **Well met**, an old complimentary greeting [A S *métan*, to meet —*mót*, *ge mót*, a meeting Cf **Moot**.]

Megalichthys, meg a lik'this, *n* a genus of extinct ganoid fishes [Gr *megas*, great, *ichthys*, a fish]

Megalomania, meg a lō mā'ni a, *n* a form of insanity in which the patient believes himself to be some great person [Gr *megas*, great, *mania*]

Megalosaurus, meg a lō saw'rus, *n* a gigantic extinct reptile of carnivorous habits —*adj* **Megalosau'rian**. [Gr *megas*, great, *sauros*, a lizard]

Megapodidæ, meg a pod'i dē, *n* mound birds (q v) [Gr *megas*, great, and *pous*, *podos*, foot]

Megatherium, meg a thē'ri um, *n* a gigantic extinct quadruped of the order Edentata, found in the pampas of South America [Gr *megas*, great, and *thērion*, wild beast]

Megilp, me gilp' See **Magilp**

Megohm, meg'ōm, *n* a unit of electrical resistance, equal to one million *ohms* [Gr *megas*, great, and **Ohm**]

Megrim, mē'grim, *n* a pain affecting only one half of the head or face lowness of spirits a sudden illness which sometimes attacks a horse at work [Fr *migraine*, corr of Gr *hēmicrania*—*hēmi*, half, and *kranion*, the skull See **Cranium**]

Meiny, mē'ni, *n* (*Shak*) a retinue or company of servants attending upon a person of high rank [O Fr *mesnie*, a company, through Low L forms, from L *mansio*, a dwelling]

Meiocene Same as **Miocene**

Meiosis, mī ō'sis, *n* (*rhet*) a figure of speech representing a thing as less than it is [Gr *meiōsis*—*meio ein*, to lessen]

Meistersinger, mīs'ter sing'er, *n* a member of one of the societies or guilds of artisan poets, who, since the disappearance of the Minnesingers or minstrels of chivalry, cultivated poetry and music in the principal cities of Germany in the 14th–16th cent, reaching their zenith at the era of the Reformation in the shoemaker poet, Hans Sachs of Nuremberg (1494–1576) [Ger *meistersanger*, 'master singer']

Melampode, mel am'pōd, *n* (*Spens*) the black hellebore [Gr *melampodion*, said to be named from a physician *Melampous*, lit 'black foot'—*melas*, black, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot]

Melancholia, mel an kō'li a, *n* a form of insanity, in which there is continued depression or pain of mind [Late L See **Melancholy**.]

Melancholy, mel'an kol i, *n* continued depression of spirits dejection a gloomy state of mind causing groundless fears (*Milton*) pensiveness —*adj* gloomy producing grief —*adjs* **Melanchol'ic**, **Melancho'lious**, affected with or caused by melancholy dejected mournful [Through Fr —L, from Gr *melancholia*—*melan*, black, and *cholē*, bile, Eng **Gall**]

Melange, mā longzh', *n* a mixture a medley [Fr —*mêler*, to mix Cf **Mell**]

Mêlée, mā lā', *n* a fight in which the combatants are mingled together a confused conflict an affray [Fr —*mêler*, to mix Cf **Medley**]

Melilot, mel'i lot, *n* a genus of clover like plants with white or yellow flowers, and a peculiar sweet odour [Gr *melilōtos*—*meli*, honey, and *lōtos*, lotus]

Melinite, mā'lin īt, *n* an explosive of great force obtained from picric acid [Fr]

Meliorate, mē'lyo rāt, *v t* to make better —*v i* to grow better —*ns* **Meliora'tion**, the act of making or becoming better, **Me'liorism**, the doctrine that the world is capable of improvement, as opposed to *Optimism* and *Pessimism*,

Me'liorist, one who holds this doctrine; **Melior'ity** (*Bacon*), the state of being better betterness, **Meliora'tor,** an improver [L *meliorāre, ātum*, to make better—*melior*, better]

Meliphagous, mel if'a gus, *adj* feeding upon honey [Gr *meli*, honey, and *phagein*, to eat]

Mell, mel, *v i* (*Spens*) to mingle to be concerned with to meddle [Contracted form of **Meddle**]

Mellay, mel'ā, *n* another form of **Mêlée.**

Melliferous, mel if'er us, *adj* honey producing [L *mellifer—mel*, honey, and *ferre*, to bear]

Mellifluent, mel if'lōō ent, **Mellifluous,** mel if'lōō us, *adjs* flowing with honey or sweetness smooth—*advs* **Mellif'luently, Mellif'luously**—*n* **Mellif'luence,** a flow of sweetness a smooth, sweet flow [L *mellifluens, entis*, from *mel*, honey, and *fluĕre*, to flow]

Mellow, mel'ō, *adj* soft and ripe well matured soft to the touch, palate, ear, &c genial—*v t* to soften by ripeness or age to mature—*v i* to become soft to be matured—*n* **Mell'owness,** softness maturity—*adj* **Mell'owy,** soft friable [A S *mearu*, soft, cog with Dut *murw* and *mollig*, L *mollis*, Gr *malakos* See **Marrow**]

Melocoton, mel'ō kot on, *n* (*Bacon*) a quince a large kind of peach—Also **Melocotoon** [Late L *melum cotoneum* (a corr of *Cydonium*), a quince, lit apple of Cydonia, in Crete]

Melodeon, mel ō'de on, *n* a small reed organ an improved variety of the accordeon [Gr, same root as **Melody**]

Melodrama, mel o dram'a, also **Melodrame,** *n* a kind of romantic and sensational drama, formerly largely intermixed with songs—*adj* **Melodramat'ic,** of the nature of melodrama over strained sensational—*n* **Melodram'atist,** a writer of melodramas [Gr *melos*, a song, and *drama*, a play]

Melody, mel'o di, *n* an air or tune music an agreeable succession of single musical sounds, as distinguished from *harmony* or the concord of a succession of simultaneous sounds—*adj* **Melo'dious,** full of melody agreeable to the ear—*adv* **Melo'diously**—*n* **Melo'diousness**—*v t* **Mel'odise,** to make melodious to reduce to the form of a melody—*v i* to compose or sing melodies—*n* **Mel'odist.** [Fr—Late L—Gr *melōdia—melos*, a song, and *ōdē*, a lay]

Melon, mel'un, *n* a kind of cucumber and its fruit, which in shape resembles an apple [Fr—L *melo, onis*—Gr *mēlon*, an apple]

Melpomene, mel pom'e ne, *n* the Muse of tragedy [Gr *melpomĕnē*, songstress]

Melt, melt, *v t* to make liquid, to dissolve to soften to waste away—*v i* to become liquid to dissolve to become tender or mild to lose distinct form to be discouraged—*pa p* melted, or molten—*n* **Melt'ing,** the act of making liquid or of dissolving the act of softening or rendering tender—*adv* **Melt'ingly** [A S *meltan*, cog with Ice *melta*, Gr *meldein*]

Member, mem'ber, *n* an integral part of a whole, esp a limb of an animal a clause one of a society a representative in a legislative body—*adj* **Mem'bered,** having limbs—*n* **Mem'bership,** the state of being a member or one of a society the members of a body regarded as a whole [Fr *membre*—L *membrum*]

Membrane, mem'brān, *n* (*anat*) the thin texture which covers the organs or line the cavities or canals of the body the film containing the seeds of a plant—**Mucous membrane,** the membrane lining the various channels of the body which communicate with the outside—*adjs* **Membran'eous, Mem'branous, Membranā'ceous,** relating to, consisting of, or like a membrane [Fr—L *membrana—membrum*]

Memento, me men'tō, *n* (lit 'remember') something to awaken memory a reminder of what is past or of what is yet to come (*pl*) **Memen'tos.**—**Memento mori,** remember death (lit 'to die') an ornament by its form reminding one of death [L, imper of *meminisse*, to remember, from root of **Mention**]

Memnon, mem'non, *n* a hero who took part in the Trojan war against the Greeks a statue at Thebes in Egypt which was said to give out a musical sound at sunrise [Gr]

Memoir, mem'wor, or me mon', *n* a sketch or description of something as remembered by the writer a short biographical sketch of some one now dead a record of facts personally found out on any subject the transactions of a society [Fr *mémoire*—L *memoria*, memory—*memor*, mindful, akin to Sans root *smri*, to remember]

Memoriter, me mor'i ter, *adv* from memory by heart [L, from *memor*, mindful]

Memory, mem'o ri, *n* the power of retaining and reproducing mental or sensory impressions a having or keeping in the mind time within which past things can be remembered that which is remembered commemoration remembrance—*n pl* **Memorabil'ia,** things worth remembering noteworthy points—*adj* **Mem'orable,** deserving to be remembered remarkable.—*adv* **Mem'orably.**—*ns* **Memoran'dum,** something to be remembered a note to assist the memory (*law*) a brief note of some transaction (*diplomacy*) a summary of the state of a question (*pl*) **Memoran'dums, Memoran'da**—*adj* **Memo'rial,** bringing to memory contained in memory—*n* that which serves to keep in remembrance a monument a note to help the memory a written statement forming the ground of a petition, laid before a legislative or other body (*B*) memory—*v t* **Memo'rialise,** to present a memorial to to petition by a memorial—*n* **Memo'rialist,** one who writes, signs, or presents a memorial—*v t* **Mem'orise,** to commit to memory (*Shak*) to cause to be remembered [See **Memoir**]

Memphian, mem'fi-an, **Memphite,** mem'fīt, **Memphitic,** mem fit'ik, *adjs* relating to Memphis, an ancient capital of Egypt

Men, plural of **Man.**

Menace, men'ās, *v t* to threaten—*v i* to act in a threatening manner—*n* a threat or threatening a show of an intention to do harm—*adj* **Men'acing,** overhanging threatening—*adv* **Men'acingly.** [Fr—L *minacia*, threats—*minæ*, the overhanging points of a wall]

Menage, obs form of **Manage.**

Menage, me nazh', *n* a household the management of a house [Fr through Late L—L *mansio, onis*, a dwelling]

Menagerie, Menagery, men azh'e ri, or men-aj' er i, *n* a place for keeping wild animals for exhibition a collection of such animals [Fr, from *ménage* See **Menage,** a household]

Mend, mend, *v t* to remove a fault to repair, as something broken or worn to make better to correct, improve—*v i* to grow better—*ns* **Mend'er,** one who mends, **Mend'ing,** the act of repairing things requiring to be mended [Short for **Amend**]

Mendacious, men dā'shus, *adj* given to lying speaking falsely of the nature of a lie—*adv* **Menda'ciously**—*n* **Mendac'ity,** a tendency to lying a habit of lying falsehood [L *mendax, -acis*, conn with *mentiri*, to lie]

Mendicant, men'di kant, *adj* in the condition of a beggar practising beggary—*n* one who is in extreme want a beggar a member of one of the orders in the R C Church who live by begging. a begging friar—*ns* **Men'dicancy,**

Mendic'ity, the state of being a mendicant or beggar the life of a beggar —**Mendicant orders**, religious bodies who depended on begging for their support [L *mendicans, -antis*, pr p of *mendicāre*, to beg—*mendicus*, a beggar]

Mends, mendz, for **Amends.**

Menhaden, men hā'dn, *n* a species of herring or shad, found off the E coast of the United States [Indian, lit 'fertiliser,' being used as manure]

Menhir, men'hēr, *n* a tall, often massive, stone, set up on end as a monument in ancient times, either singly or in groups, circles, &c [W *maen*, a stone, and *hir*, long]

Menial, mē'ni al, *adj* of or pertaining to a train of servants doing servile work low —*n* a domestic servant one performing servile work a person of servile disposition [Adj from M E *meinee*, a household See **Mansion**]

Meninx, mē'ningks, *n* one of three membranes that envelop the brain (*pl*) **Meninges** (men in' jēz) —*ns* **Meningī'tis**, inflammation of the membranes investing the brain or spinal cord, **Men-ing'ocele**, hernia of those membranes [Gr *meninx, meningos*, a membrane]

Meniscus, mē nis'kus, *n* a crescent or a new moon a lens hollow on one side and bulging on the other [Gr *mēnē*, the moon, and *iskos*, small]

Mennonite, men'on īt, *n* one of a Protestant sect, combining some of the distinctive characteristics of the Baptists and Friends [From *Menno* Simons (died 1559), their chief founder]

Menopome, men'o pōm, *n* a large North American amphibian, so called from its persistent gill aperture [Gr *menein*, to remain, and *pōma*, lid]

Mense, mens, *n* (*Scot*) propriety ornament, credit —*v t* to grace or set off something —*adjs* **Mense'-ful**, decorous respectable, **Mense'less**, graceless, uncivil [M E *mensk*—A S *mennisc*, mannish]

Menses, men'sēz, *n pl* the monthly discharge from the uterus —*adjs* **Men'sal, Men'sual**, occurring once in a month monthly [Plur of L *mensis*, a month]

Menstrua, men'strōō a, *n pl* the menses —*adjs* **Men'strual**, monthly belonging to a menstruum, **Men'struant**, subject to menses —*v i* **Men'struāte**, to discharge the menses —*n* **Menstruā'tion** —*adj* **Men'struous**, having or belonging to menses [L *menstruus*, monthly]

Menstruum, men'strōō um, *n* any substance which dissolves a solid body [L , from *menstruus*, monthly]

Mensurable, mens'ū ra bl, *adj* that can be measured measurable —*n* **Mensurabil'ity**, quality of being mensurable —*adj* **Mens'ural**, pertaining to measure —*n* **Mensurā'tion**, the act or art of finding by measurement and calculation the length, area, volume, &c of bodies —*adj* **Mensurā'tive** [L *mensurāre*, to measure See **Measure**]

Ment, ment, (*obs*) *pa t* and *pa p* of **Ming**, to mix

Mental, men'tal, *adj* (*anat*) pertaining to the chin [From L *mentum*, the chin]

Mental, men'tal, *adj* pertaining to the mind in tellectual done in the mind —*ns* **Mental'ity, Mentā'tion.**—*adv* **Men'tally** —**Mental alienation**, insanity, **Mental arithmetic**, arithmetic performed without the help of written figures —*adj.* **Mentif'erous**, conveying thought, telepathic [Fr ,—L *mens, mentis*, the mind See **Mind.**]

Menthol, men'thol, *n* a camphor obtained from oil of peppermint by cooling, which gives relief in nervous affections, such as neuralgia [L *mentha*, mint]

Mention, men'shun, *n* a brief notice or remark a hint —*v t* to notice briefly to remark to name —*adj* **Men'tionable**, fit to be mentioned [L *mentio, onis*, from root of **Mind.**]

Mentonnière, men ton nyār', *n* a piece of armour attached to the helmet, worn to protect the chin and throat [Fr , *menton*, the chin—L *mentum*]

Mentor, men'tor, *n* a wise and faithful counsellor —*adj* **Mentor'ial.** [From Gr *Mentōr*, the adviser of Odysseus , akin to **Monitor**]

Mentum, men'tum, *n* the chin the central part of the labium in insects (*bot*) a projection in front of the flower in some orchids [L , the chin]

Menu, men'u, *n* a bill of fare [Fr ,—L *minutus*, small See **Minute.**]

Mephistopheles, mef is tof'e lēz, *n* the name of the devil in Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus* and Goethe's *Faust* —*adj* **Mephistophē'lean**, cynical, scoffing, malicious [Ety unknown , prob formed from Gr *mē*, not, *phōs* (*phot*), light, *philos*, loving]

Mephitis, Mephitism, me fī'tis, me fī'tizm, *n* a poisonous exhalation from the ground or from decaying substances —*adjs* **Mephit'ic, Mephit'-ical.** [L *mephitis*]

Mercantile, mer'kan tīl, *adj* pertaining to merchants having to do with trade commercial — **Mercantile agency**, a means of getting information about the circumstances of merchants all over the country, for the use of those who sell to them, **Mercantile law**, the points of law referring to the dealings of merchants with each other, **Mercantile marine**, the ships and their crews which in any country are employed in commerce, **Mercantile system** (*polit econ*), the system of encouraging exportation and restricting importation, so that more may be received than is paid away —*ns* **Mer'cantilism, Mer'-cantilist** [Fr —Low L —L *mercans, antis*, pr p of *mercāri*, to trade—*merx, mercis*, merchandise—*merēre*, to gain]

Mercenary, mer'se nar i, *adj* hired for money actuated by the hope of reward greedy of gain sold or done for money —*n* one who is hired a soldier hired into foreign service [Fr —L *mercenarius—merces*, hire]

Mercer, mer'ser, *n* (*orig*) a dealer in any kind of goods (*now*) a merchant in silks and woollen cloths —*n* **Mer'cery**, the trade of a mercer the goods of a mercer [Fr *mercier*, from root of **Merchant, Mercantile.**]

Merchandise, mer'chand īz, *n* the goods of a merchant goods bought and sold for gain (*B* , and *Shak*) trade dealing —*v i* **Merch'and** (*Bacon*), to trade or traffic [Fr *marchandise—marchand*, a merchant]

Merchant, mer'chant, *n* one who carries on trade, esp on a large scale one who buys and sells goods a trader (*obs*) a supercargo a merchant vessel —*adj* pertaining to trade or merchandise —*adj* **Merchant-like** (*Shak*), like a merchant —*n* **Mer'chantman**, a trading ship. (*B*) a merchant (*pl*) **Mer'chantmen** —**Merchant prince**, one who has made a great fortune as a merchant, **Merchant service**, the ships, &c engaged in commerce the commerce which is carried on by sea, **Merchant ship** or **vessel**, a ship used for carrying goods, **Merchant tailor**, a tailor who supplies the cloth for the clothes which he makes [Fr *marchand—mercans, antis* See **Mercantile**]

Mercury, mer'kū ri, *n* the god of merchandise and eloquence, and the messenger of the gods the planet nearest the sun a white, liquid metal, also called quicksilver the column of mercury in a thermometer or barometer a messenger a newspaper —*adj* **Mercu'rial**, having the qualities said to belong to the god Mercury active sprightly often changing of or pertaining to trade containing or consisting of mercury —Also

Mercuric.—*adv* **Mercu'rially**—*v t* **Mercu'rialise** (*med*), to affect with mercury to expose to the vapour of mercury [Fr—L. *Mercurius—merx, mercis*, merchandise See **Merchant.**]

Mercy, mėr'si, *n* tenderness and forbearance shown in sparing an offender in one's power a forgiving disposition clemency an act of mercy an undeserved blessing compassion or benevolence—**At the mercy of** (another), wholly in the power of—*adjs* **Mer'ciable** (*Spens*), merciful, **Mer'ciful,** full of or exercising mercy—*adv* **Mer'cifully.**—*n* **Mer'cifulness**—*v t* **Mer'cify** (*Spens*), to deal mercifully with, to pity—*adj* **Mer'ciless,** without mercy unfeeling cruel—*adv* **Mer'cilessly**—*ns* **Mer'cilessness,** want of mercy, **Mercy-seat,** the seat or place of mercy the covering of the Jewish Ark of the Covenant the throne of God—**For mercy! For mercy's sake,** an exclamatory appeal to pity, **Great mercy** = grameicy [Fr *merci*, grace, favour—L *merces, mercedis*, pay, reward, in later L also pity, favour]

Mer de glace, mer de glas, *n* a sea of ice [Fr]

Mere, mēr, *n* a pool or lake [A S *mere*, Ger and Dut *meer*, akin to L *mare*, the sea]

Mere, mēr, *adj* unmixed pure only this and nothing else alone absolute—*adv* **Mere'ly,** purely, simply only thus and no other way solely [L *merus*, unmixed (of wine)]

Mere, mēr, *n* a boundary—*v t* to limit or bound (*Shak*) **Mered,** only, entire—*ns* **Mere'stead,** the land within the boundaries of a farm, **Mere-stone,** a stone which marks a mere or boundary [A S *ge mære*]

Meretricious, mer e trish'us, *adj* of or pertaining to harlots alluring by false show gaudy and deceitful false—*adv* **Meretri'ciously**—*ns* **Meretri'ciousness; Mer'etrix,** a harlot [L *meretricius—meretrix*, a harlot, *merēre*, to earn]

Merganser, mer gan'ser, *n* a diving bird, sea duck [L *mergus*, a diving bird, and *anser*, a goose]

Merge, merj, *v t* to dip or plunge in to sink to cause to be swallowed up—*v i.* to be swallowed up, or lost—*n* **Mer'ger,** (*law*) a sinking of an estate or a security in one of larger extent or of higher value [L *mergĕre, mersum*]

Mericarp, mer'i karp, *n* one carpel or part of the fruit of an umbelliferous plant. [Gr *meros*, a part, and *karpos*, fruit]

Meridian, me rid'i an, *adj* pertaining to mid day being on the meridian or at mid day raised to the highest point—*n* mid day a mid-day dram the highest point, as of success an imaginary circle on the earth's surface passing through the poles and any given place (*astron*) an imaginary circle, passing through the poles of the heavens, and the zenith of the spectator, which the sun crosses at mid day—*adj* **Merid'ional,** pertaining to the meridian southern having a southern aspect—*adv* **Merid'ionally.**—*n* **Meridional'ity.**—**First meridian,** the meridian passing through Greenwich, from which longitudes are measured east or west, **Meridian sun,** the sun at its full height, as at mid day, **Meridian splendour,** fullest point of bright ness, **Magnetic meridian** (see **Magnetic**). [Fr,—L *meridianus*, from *meridies* (orig *medi dies*), mid day—*medius*, middle, and *dies*, day]

Meringue, me rang', *n* a mixture of sugar and white of eggs slightly browned for garnishing other confections a pudding or tart covered with this—**Meringue glacé,** ice cream with a casing of meringue [Fr, prob from *Mehringen*]

Merino, me rē'no, *n* a variety of sheep having very fine wool, orig from Spain a fabric of merino wool—*adj* belonging to the merino sheep or their wool [Sp,—*merino*, inspector of sheep-walks—Low L *majorinus*, a head man—L. *major*, greater]

Meristem, mer'is tem, *n* the formative tissue of plants, distinguished from the permanent tissues by the power its cells have of dividing and forming new cells—*adj* **Meristemat'ic** [Formed from Gr *meristos*, verbal adj of *merizein*, to divide, *meros*, a part]

Merit, mer'it, *n* excellence that deserves honour or reward worth value that which one has earned—*v t* to earn to have a right to claim as reward to deserve (*pl*) the right or wrong of a case, apart from questions of procedure (*in law*)—*adj* **Merito'rious,** possessing merit or desert deserving of reward, honour, or praise—*adv* **Merito'riously**—*n* **Merito'riousness**—**Order of merit,** place in a class or list in which the best is placed first, the next best second, and so on, **Order for merit,** a Prussian order, the military class founded by Frederick the Great in 1740—the civil class, by Frederick William IV in 1842 for eminence in science and art [Fr—L *meritum—merēre, itum*, to obtain as a lot or portion, to deserve, cf Gr *meiresthai*, to divide See **Mercantile**]

Merk, merk, *n* an old Scotch silver coin, worth 13s 4d Scots, or 13½d sterling [Same word as English *mark*.]

Merle, merl, *n* the blackbird [Fr—L *merula*]

Merlin, mer'lin, *n* a species of small hawk [Fr. *émerillon*, prob through Low L forms, from L *merula* See **Merle**]

Merlon, mer'lon, *n* (*fort*) the part of a wall with battlements which lies between two openings [Fr, prob through Low L forms from L *murus*, a wall]



a, a, Merlon

Mermaid, mer'mād, *n* a sea woman, having the head and body of a lovely woman to the waist, ending in the tail of a fish with fins and scales She has long and beautiful hair, and may be seen combing it with one hand, a mirror in the other—*n* **Mer'maiden** (*Tenn*)—*masc* **Mer'man.**—*n* **Mermaid's-glove,** the largest kind of British sponge, so named from the finger like arrangement of its branches [A S *mere*, a lake (influenced by Fr *mer*, the sea), and *mægden*, a maid]

Meropidan, me rop'i dan, *n* a bird of the family of bee eaters [L *merops*, the bee eater—Gr]

Merry, mer'i, *adj* sportive cheerful noisily gay causing laughter lively—*adv* **Merr'ily**—*ns* **Merr'imake, Merry-make** (*Spens*), a meeting for making merry, a festival, mirth—*v i* to make merry, to feast—*ns* **Merr'iment, Merr'iness,** gaiety with laughter and noise mirth hilarity, **Merry-andrew, Merryman,** one who makes sport for others a buffoon one who goes round with a mountebank or a quack doctor, **Merry-go-round,** a revolving ring of hobby-horses, &c, on which children ride round at fairs, &c, **Merry-making,** a merry entertainment, a festival, **Merry-thought,** the forked bone of a fowl's breast, which two persons pull at in play, the one who breaks off the longer part being thought likely to be first married [A S *merg*, from the Celtic, as in Gael and Ir *mear*, merry, Gael *mir*, to sport]

Mersion, mer'shun, *n* Same as **Immersion**

Merulidan, me rōō'li dan, *n* a bird of the thrush family [From root of **Merle**]

Mesal, mes'al, *adj* See **Mesial.**

Mesalliance, ma zal lē an(g)s', *n* a marriage with a person of lower rank or social condition [Fr]

Meseems, me sēmz', *v impers* it seems to me (used only in poetry) [**Me,** the dative of I, and **Seems** used impersonally]

Mesembryanthemum, me zem bri an'the mum, *n.*

a genus of succulent plants, mostly belonging to South Africa [Gr *mesēmbria*, mid-day—*mesos*, middle, *hēmera*, day, and *anthemon*, a flower—*anthein*, to blossom, so called because their flowers usually expand at mid day]

Mesentery, mes'en ter ı, or mez', *n* a membrane in the cavity of the abdomen, attached to the back bone, and serving to keep the intestines in their place —*adj* **Mesenter'ic** [L —Gr *mesenterion—mesos*, middle, *enteron*, intestines—*entos*, within]

Mesfaith, mes'fāth, *n* (*Tenn*) wrong faith, error of belief [Fr *mes*, for L *mis*, wrong, and **Faith**]

Mesh, mesh, *n* the opening between the threads of a net the threads and knots which bound the opening network —*v t* to catch in a net —*adj* **Mesh'y,** formed like network [M E *maske*—A S *max*, a net, Ger *masche*]

Mesial, mē'zı al, *adj* pertaining to the middle median—also **Mesal, Mesian** —*advs* **Mes'ally, Mes'ially.** [Gr *mesos*, middle]

Mesmerise, mez'mer īz, *v t* to induce an extraordinary state of the nervous system, in which the operator is supposed to control the actions and thoughts of the subject —*adjs* **Mesmer'ic, Mesmer'ical,** of or relating to mesmerism —*ns* **Mes'meriser,** or **Mes'merist,** one who mesmerises, **Mes'merism,** act of mesmerising [From Friedrich Anton or Franz *Mesmer*, a German physician (1733-1815), who first published his discovery in 1775]

Mesne, mēn, *adj* intermediate applied to a writ issued between the beginning and end of a suit —**Mesne lord,** one who held land of a superior, but had granted part of it to another person [Norm Fr *mesne*, middle]

Mesoblast, mes'o blast, *n* the middle one of the three germinal layers of any metazoic embryo between the epiblast and the hypoblast the mesoderm —*adj* **Mesoblas'tic** [Gr *mesos*, middle, *blastos*, a germ]

Mesocarp, mes'o karp, *n* (*bot*) the middle one of the three layers of a seed vessel [Gr *mesos*, middle, and *karpos*, fruit]

Mesoderm, mes'o derm, *n* Same as **Mesoblast**

Mesodic, me sod'ik, *adj* (*pros*) pertaining to a system of different form intervening between a strophe and its antistrophe

Mesogastric, mes o gas'trik, *adj* of or belonging to the middle of the stomach denoting the membrane which sustains the stomach [Gr *mesos*, middle, *gastēr*, the belly]

Mesozoic, mes o zō'ik, *adj* denoting the middle or *Secondary* geological period, including the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous systems [Gr *mesos*, middle, and *zōē*, life]

Mesprise, mes prīz', *n* (*Spens*) contempt, scorn [O Fr *mespris, mespriser*, to despise—L *minus*, less, and *pretiāre*, to prize]

Mess, mes, *n* a mixture disagreeable to the sight or taste a medley disorder confusion —*v t* to make a mess of to muddle —*adj* **Mess'y,** confused, untidy [A form of **Mash.**]

Mess, mes, *n* a dish or quantity of food served up at one time a number of persons who take their meals together at the same table, esp in the army and navy the take of fish at one time —*v t* to supply with a mess —*v ı* to eat of a mess to eat at a common table [O Fr *mes* (Fr *mets*), a dish, a course at table—L *mittĕre, missum*, to send, in Low L to place]

Mess, mes, *n* an obs form of mass, esp in **Mess John,** a domestic chaplain

Message, mes'āj, *n* any communication sent from one person to another an errand an official communication, of advice, &c, as a President's Message in the United States —*n* **Mess'enger,** the bearer of a message a forerunner (*Scots law*) an officer who executes the summonses of the Court of Session, called a *messenger at arms* — **Queen's** or **King's messenger,** an officer who carries official despatches whether at home or abroad [Fr —Low L *missaticum*, from *mittĕre, missus*, to send]

Messiah, mes sī'a, **Messias,** mes sī'as, *n* the anointed one, the Christ —*n* **Messi'ahship,** the character and work of Christ as the Saviour of the world —*adj* **Messian'ic,** relating to the Messiah [Heb *māshīach—māshach*, to anoint]

Messidor, mes sı dōr', *n* the tenth month of the French Revolutionary calendar, June 19th–July 18th [Fr,—L *messis*, harvest, Gr *dōron*, a gift]

Messieurs, mesh'yerz, *n pl* sirs, gentlemen —*pl* of *Mr*, abbreviated to *Messrs* [Fr, pl of **Monsieur.**]

Messin, mes'ın, *n* (*Scot*) a mongrel dog, a cur —*adj* mongrel [See **Mastiff**]

Messmate, mes'māt, *n* one who eats at the same table [**Mess** and **Mate**]

Messuage, mes'wāj, *n* (*law*) a dwelling and offices with the adjoining lands set apart for the use of the household a mansion house and grounds [O Fr —Low L *messuagium*—L *mansa*, pa p of *manēre*, to remain See **Mansion**]

Mestee, mes tē', *n* the offspring of a white person and a quadroon [Cf O Fr *mestis* (Fr *métis*), mongrel]

Mestizo, mes tē'zō, *n* the offspring of a person of mixed blood, esp a person of mixed Spanish and American Indian parentage [Sp —L *mixtus—miscēre*, to mix]

Met, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Meet**

Metabasis, me tab'a sis, *n* a change, as in treatment or remedies a transition.—*adj* **Metabat'ic.** [Gr, *meta*, beyond, *bainein*, to go]

Metabolism, me-tab'o-lizm, *n* a general term for the chemical changes of living matter retrograde metamorphosis, catabolism —**Metab'ola** *n pl* insects that undergo complete metamorphosis —*adj* **Metabol'ic,** undergoing complete metamorphosis polymorphic exhibiting metabolism —*v t* **Metab'olise** [Gr *metabolē*, change]

Metacarpal, met a kar'pal, *adj* pertaining to the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers denoting the foreleg of a horse between knee and fetlock joint [Gr *meta*, after, and *karpos*, joint]

Metacentre, met a sen'ter, *n* the point of a floating body in which, when the body is disturbed, the vertical line passing through the centre of buoyancy meets the line passing through the centres of buoyancy and gravity of the same body when at rest [Gr *meta*, between, and **Centre**]

Metachronism, me tak'ron izm, *n* an error made by placing an event after its real time [Fr,—Gr *metachronos*, *meta*, beyond, *chronos*, time]

Metage, mēt'āj, *n* measurement of coal price of measurement [See **Mete**]

Metagnostic, met-ag nos'tik, *adj* transcending knowledge—proposed as an opposite to *Agnostic* —*n* **Metagnos'ticism.** [Gr *meta*, beyond, *gnōstikos*, knowing, *gnōsis*, knowledge]

Métairie, mā te rē, *n* a piece of land cultivated for a share of the produce [Fr See **Metayer.**]

Metal, met'al, *n* an opaque substance, possessing a peculiar lustre, fusibility, conductivity for heat and electricity, &c, such as gold, &c courage or spirit (now spelt *mettle*) intrinsic quality, the number and power of guns carried by a ship of war broken stones used for macadamised roads (*pl*) the rails of a railroad —*v t* to put metal on, as a road —*adjs* **Metall'ic,** pertaining to or like a metal consisting of metal, **Metalliferous,** producing or yielding metals; **Metall'iform,** having the form of metals like metal, **Met'alline,** pertaining to a metal con-

sisting of or mixed with metal —*v t* **Met'allise,** to form into metal to give to a substance its metallic properties.—*ns* **Metallisā'tion, Met'allist,** a worker in metals one who is skilled in metals —**Base metals,** lead, zinc, copper, iron, *Noble* or *perfect metals,* gold, silver, platinum, so called because they keep their lustre when exposed to the air, **Light metals,** those whose specific gravity is less than 5, **Fusible metal,** a metallic alloy that fuses at a very low temperature—usually of lead, tin, and bismuth [Fr —L *metallum*—Gr *metallon,* a mine, a metal, prob from *metallan,* to search after, *ferre,* to bear, produce Cf **Mettle**]

Metallography, met al-og'ra fi, *n* an account or description of metals [Gr *metallon,* metal, and *graphein,* to describe]

Metalloid, met'al oid, *n* one of the metallic bases of the fixed alkalies and alkaline earths any of the elements which are non metallic in the chemical sense of being able to replace hydrogen in an acid, and thus forming a salt—the *metals* differing from the *metalloids* in conducting heat and reflecting light more or less excellently, and in being electropositive one of the inflammable non metallic elements (sulphur, phosphorus, &c) —*adjs* **Met'alloid, Metalloid'al,** pertaining to or of the nature of the metalloids [Gr *metallon,* a metal, and *eidos,* form]

Metallurgy, met'al ur ji, *n* the art of working metals the art of separating metals from their ores —*adj* **Metallur'gic,** pertaining to metallurgy —*n* **Met'allurgist,** one who works metals one skilled in metallurgy [Gr *metallon,* a metal, *ergon,* work]

Metamerism, met'a me rizm, *n* (*chem*) a particular form of isomerism, seen in substances having the same molecular formula, but in which *all* the atoms in the molecule are not directly united (*zool*) segmentation of the body of an animal along the primary axis, producing a series of homologous parts —*n* **Met'amere** —*adj* **Metamer'ic** [Gr *meta,* after, *meros,* a part]

Metamorphic, met a mor'fik, *adj* subject to change of form (*geol*) applied to the alteration undergone by rocks under heat, pressure, and other influences, so that they assume a crystalline or semi crystalline structure —*ns* **Metamor'phism,** state or quality of being metamorphic, **Metamorph'ist,** one who believes that the body of Christ merged into the deity when he ascended —*v t* **Metamor'phose,** to change into another form to transform —*n* **Metamor'phosis,** change of form or shape, transformation the frequent transformation of human beings to beasts, stones, trees, &c, common in classical mythology, and an essential part of folklore everywhere the marked change which some living beings undergo in the course of their growth, as caterpillar to insect, tadpole to frog, &c (*pl*) **Metamor'phoses** [Gr *meta morphōsis*—*meta,* expressing change, *morphē,* form]

Metaphery, me taf'e ri, *n* (*bot*) the transposition of various floral organs [Gr *metapherein,* to carry over]

Metaphor, met'a fur, *n* (*rhet*) a transference of meaning, the putting of one thing for another which it only resembles, as when knowledge is called a lamp, or words are said to be bitter an implicit simile —*adjs* **Metaphor'ic, Metaphor'ical,** pertaining to or containing metaphor figurative —*adv* **Metaphor'ically** —*n* **Metaphor'icalness,** the quality of being metaphorical —**Mixed metaphor,** an expression in which two or more metaphors are confused, where one only is capable of being intelligibly evolved or conceived objectively, as Cromwell's 'God has kindled a seed in this nation.' [Fr —Gr *metaphora*—*metapherein*—*meta,* over, *pherein,* to carry]

Metaphrase, met'a frāz, *n* a translation from one language into another word for word—opp to *Paraphrase* a repartee —Also **Metaphrasis.**—*n* **Met'aphrast,** one who translates word for word. —*adj* **Metaphras'tic,** translated word by word: close literal [Gr *metaphrasis—meta,* denoting change, and *phrasis,* a speaking—*phrazein,* to speak]

Metaphysics, met a fiz'iks, *n sing* the science which investigates the first principles of nature and thought ontology or the science of being —*adj* **Metaphys'ical,** pertaining to metaphysics abstract —*adv* **Metaphys'ically** —*n* **Metaphysic'ian,** one versed in metaphysics [So-called from certain works of Aristotle which followed or were studied after his physics—Gr *meta,* after, and *physika,* physics, from *physis,* nature]

Metaphyta, met-a fi'ta, *n pl* many celled plants, in contrast to the single celled *Protophytes*

Metaplasia, met a plā'si a, *n* the direct conversion of one form of an adult tissue into another —Also **Metaplasis.**—*n* **Met'aplasm,** a grammatical change in a word by adding or dropping a letter [Gr *meta,* over, *plasis—plassein,* to form]

Metapophysis, met a pof'i sis, *n* (*anat*) a dorsolateral apophysis on the anterior articular process of a vertebra [Gr *meta,* after, *apophysis,* a process]

Metastasis, me tas'ta sis, *n* a change in nature, form, or quality a change from one part to another, as a disease (*bot*) metabolism —*adj* **Metastat'ic** [Gr, from *methistēmi,* I change place]

Metatarsal, met a tar'sal, *adj* belonging to the front part of the foot, behind the toes, nearly the same as the instep in man —*n* **Metatar'sus** [Gr *meta,* beyond, and *tarsos,* the flat of the foot]

Metathesis, me tath'es is, *n* (*gram*) a change of place of the letters or syllables of a word —*adjs* **Metathet'ic, -al.** [Gr —*metatithenai,* to transpose—*meta,* over, *tithenai,* to place]

Metayer, me tā'yer, *n* a farmer who pays, instead of money rent, a half, or other fixed proportion, of the crops —*n* **Meta'yage,** this system of agriculture [Fr, —Low L *medietarius*—L *medietas,* the half—*medius,* middle]

Metazoa, met a zō'a, *n pl* many celled animals possessing cellular differentiation, in contrast to the single celled *Protozoa* —*n sing* **Met'azoon.** —*adjs* **Metazo'an, Metazo'ic** [Gr *meta,* after, *zōon,* an animal]

Mete, mēt, *v t* to measure —*ns* **Mete'yard** (*B*), a yard or rod for meting or measuring, **Mete'wand,** a measuring stick [A S *metan,* Ger *messen,* Goth *mitan*]

Metempsychosis, me temp-si kō'sis, *n* the passing of the soul after death into some other body, whether that of a human being or of an animal (*pl*) **Metempsycho'ses.** [Gr,—*meta,* expressing change, and *empsychōsis,* an animating—*en,* in, *psychē,* soul]

Meteor, mē'te or, *n* one of numberless small bodies travelling through space, continually being encountered by the earth on its orbital path, and then revealed to our observation as aerolites, fire balls, or shooting stars formerly used of any appearance in the atmosphere, as clouds, rain (*fig*) anything that for a time dazzles or strikes with wonder —*adj* **Meteor'ic,** pertaining to or consisting of meteors proceeding from a meteor flashing like a meteor influenced by the weather —**Meteoric showers,** showers of

meteors or shooting stars, often occurring in August or November —*ns* **Meteor'olite, Me'teorite,** a meteoric stone, **Meteorol'ogist,** one skilled in meteorology, **Meteorol'ogy,** that department of physics which treats of the phenomena of the atmosphere as regards weather and climate —*adjs* **Meteorolog'ic, Meteorolog'ical, Mete'orous** (*Milton*), having the nature of a meteor [Gr *meteōron—meta*, beyond, and *eōra*, anything suspended, from *aeirein*, to lift, *lithos*, a stone, *logos*, a discourse]

Meter, a form of **Metre**

Meter, mē'tėr, *n* one who or that which measures, esp an apparatus for recording automatically the quantity of a fluid passing through it, as in *gas meter, water meter*, &c —*v t* to measure by means of a meter —*n* **Me'terage.—Dry meter,** a gas meter having a bellows-like apparatus and no liquid [See **Metre**]

Methane, meth'ān, *n* marsh gas, the simplest hydrocarbon, found wherever the decomposition of vegetable matter is taking place under water, also in coal mines, forming when mixed with air the deadly fire damp

Metheglin, meth eg'lin, *n* mead, a fermented liquor made from honey —*n* **Meth'er,** an old vessel for drinking mead in [W *meddyglyn*, from *medd*, mead, and *llyn*, liquor]

Methinks, me thingks', (*B*) **Methink'eth,** *v impers* it seems to me I think —*pa t* **Methought,** (me thawt') [A S *mé þynceð — mé*, dative of I, and *þyncan*, to seem (impersonal) Not from *þencan*, to think Cf Ger *dunken*, to seem, *denken*, to think]

Method, meth'ud, *n* the mode or rule of accomplishing an end orderly procedure manner orderly arrangement system, rule, classification manner of performance an instruction book systematically arranged —*adjs* **Method'ic, Method'ical,** arranged with method disposed in a just and natural manner formal —*adv* **Method'ically** —*v t* **Meth'odise,** to reduce to method to dispose in due order —*ns* **Meth'odism,** the principles and practice of the Methodists, **Meth'odist,** (*orig*) one who observes method one of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley (1703-1791), noted for the strictness of its discipline one who is very strict or formal in religion The name was first applied in 1729, in derision, by their fellow students at Oxford, to John Wesley and his associates —*adjs* **Methodis'tic, Methodis'tical,** resembling the Methodists strict in religious matters —*adv* **Methodist'ically** —*n* **Methodol'ogy,** the science of method in scientific procedure [Fr — L *methodus* —Gr *methodos—meta*, after, and *hodos*, a way]

Methomania, meth o mā'ni a, *n* morbid craving for alcoholic drink [From Gr *methy*, strong drink, *mania*, madness]

Methought See **Methinks**

Methuselah, me thū'ze la, *n* a patriarch said to have lived 969 years (see Gen v 27) any very aged person

Methyl, Methyle, meth'il, *n* (*chem*) the name given to the hypothetical radical of methylic alcohol or wood spirit —**Methylated spirit,** a mixture of nine parts of alcohol with one of pyroxylic or wood spirit (to prevent people drinking it), used for spirit-lamps, varnishes, &c —*n* **Meth'ylene,** a highly inflammable and volatile liquid, obtained by the destructive distillation of wood —*adj.* **Methyl'ic,** denoting alcohol obtained by the destructive distillation of wood [Gr *meta*, after, with, and *hylē*, wood]

Metic, met'ik, *n* an immigrant, a resident alien [Gr , *meta*, over, *oikos*, a house]

Meticulous, mē tik'ū lus, *adj* (*arch.*) timid, over careful — *adv* **Metic'ulously.** [L *metus*, fear]

Métier, met'yār, *n* one's calling or business [Fr]

Metif, mē'tif, *n* the offspring of a white and a quadroon —*n* **Me'tis,** a half-breed of French and Indian parentage in Canada. [See **Mastiff.**]

Metis, mē'tis, *n* an ancient Gr personification of *mētis*, prudence

Metonic, me ton'ik, *adj* pertaining to the lunar cycle of 19 years, after which the new and full moon happen again on the same day of the year as at its beginning [From *Meton*, *c* 430]

Metonymy, me ton'i mi, *n* (*rhet*) a trope in which the name of one thing is put for that of another related to it, the effect for the cause, &c , as 'the heart' for 'the affections,' 'the bottle' for 'drink,' &c.—*adjs* **Metonym'ic, Metonym'ical,** used by way of metonymy —*adv* **Metonym'ically.** [L —Gr *metōnymia—meta*, expressing change, and *onoma*, a name]

Metope, met'o pe, *n* (*archit*) the space between the triglyphs in the frieze of the Doric order, generally ornamented with carved work the frontal surface generally —*adj* **Metop'ic** —*ns* **Met'opism,** the condition of having a persistent metopic or frontal suture, **Metos'copy,** the study of character from the physiognomy [Gr —*meta*, between, and *opē*, the hole in the frieze left to receive one of the beam ends]

Metra, met'ra, *n* an ingenious pocket instrument, combining a number of instruments, as thermometer, level, plummet, and lens [Gr., pl of *metron*, measure]

Metre, mē'ter, *n* that regulated succession of certain groups of syllables in which poetry is usually written—these groups of long and short (*classical*) or accented (*English*) syllables being called *feet* rhythm verse, or poetry generally a plan of versification, the character of a stanza as consisting of a given number of lines composed of feet of a given number, construction, and accent musical time — *adjs* **Met'ric, Met'rical,** pertaining to metre or to metrology consisting of verses —In English poetry there are five distinct measures, two dissyllabic and three trisyllabic, as in *com'fort* (trochee), *agree'* (iambus), *mur'muring* (dactyl), *confu'sion* (amphibrach), *colonnade'* (anapæst) — **Common metre,** the stanza forming a quatrain in eights and sixes, of four and of three iambic feet alternately—also called *Service metre*, from its use in the metrical psalms, &c , and *Ballad metre*, from its use in old romances and ballads , **Long metre,** an octosyllabic quatrain, the four lines with four feet each , **Short metre,** the quatrain in sixes, with the third line octosyllabic —*adv* **Met'rically** —*ns* **Metric'ian, Met'ricist,** one skilled in metres, one who writes in metre , **Met'rics,** the art or science of versification , **Metrificā'tion,** (*Tenn*) the act of making verses , **Met'rifier,** a versifier ; **Met'rist,** one skilled in metres, a skilful versifier —**Met'rigrā'tia,** for the sake of metre [Fr ,— L *metrum*—Gr *metron* See **Mete**]

Mètre, mā'tr, *n* the fundamental unit of length in the metric system—one ten millionth of a quadrant of the Meridian — 39 3707904 Eng inches —The **Metric** system is the French system of weights and measures, which is founded on the French mètre—it divides or multiplies by ten, and is therefore a decimal system —*adj* **Met'ric.** —*n pl* **Met'rics,** the theory of measurement

Metre. Same as **Meter.**

Metrology, me trol'o ji, *n* the science of weights and measures [Gr *metron*, measure, and *logos*, discourse]

Metronome, met'ro nōm, *n* an instrument like an inverted pendulum which measures musical time. —*adj.* **Metronom'ic.—*n* Metron'omy,** measure-

ment of time by a metronome [Gr *metron*, measure, and *nemein*, to distribute]

Metronymic, met ro nim'ik, *adj* derived from the name of one's mother, or other female ancestor — *n* an appellation derived from the name of a mother or other female ancestor, cf **Patronymic**. [Gr *mētēr*, a mother, and *onoma*, name]

Metropolis, me trop'o lis, *n* the chief city or capital of a country the chief cathedral city, as Canterbury in England the mother city of an ancient Greek colony a generic focus in the distribution of plants or animals (*pl*) **Metrop'olises** — *adj* **Metropol'itan**, belonging to a metropolis pertaining to the mother church — *n* the bishop of a metropolis or chief city, the bishop who presides over the other bishops of a province an archbishop [L ,—Gr *mētēr*, mother, *polis*, a city]

Mettle, met'l, *n* ardour or keenness of temperament spirit sprightliness courage — *adjs* **Mett'led, Mett'lesome**, high-spirited ardent —*n* **Mett'lesomeness**, the quality or state of being mettlesome —**Put one on his mettle**, to rouse a person up to putting forth his best efforts [A metaphor from the *metal* of a blade]

Meum, mā'um, *n* mine—in the phrase **Meum and tuum**, mine and thine, what is one's own and what is not [L]

Meute, mūt, *n* a mew, a place where hawks are mewed or confined [**Mew**, a cage for hawks]

Mew, mū, *n* a sea fowl a gull [A S *mæw*, cog with Dut *meeuw*, Ice *már*, Ger *möue*—all imitative]

Mew, mū, *v i* to cry as a cat —*n* the cry of a cat [Imitative]

Mew, mū, *v t* to change, as the covering or dress to shed or cast to confine, as in a cage —*v i* to change to cast the feathers to moult —*n* a place for mewing or confining a cage for hawks while mewing generally in *pl* a stable, because the royal stables were built where the king's falcons were mewed or confined a place of confinement [O Fr *mue*, a changing, esp of the coat or skin—*muer*, to mew—L *mutāre*, to change]

Mewl, mūl, *v i* (*Shak*) to cry or squall, as an infant [Imitative]

Mexican, meks'i kan, *n* a native or inhabitant of Mexico —*adj* pertaining to Mexico or to its inhabitants

Mezereon, me zē're on, *n* a deciduous shrub with pink flowers, and having an extremely acrid bark, which is used in medicine [Fr, of Pers origin]

Mezzanine, mez'a nīn, *n* (*archit*) a low story introduced between two higher ones a small window used to light such apartments [Fr —It *mezzanino*—*mezzo*—L *medius*, middle, half]

Mezzo-rilievo, med'zo rē lyā'vō, *n* a degree of relief in figures, half way between high and low relief [It, from *mezzo*, middle or half, and root of **Relief**]

Mezzo-soprano, med'zo so pra'nō, *n* a quality of voice between soprano and alto low soprano

Mezzotint, med'zo tint, or mez', also **Mezzotint'o**, a particular kind of engraving on metal, giving a characteristic softness and indefiniteness, in which the surface is slightly roughened into a *bur* by a chisel called the *cradle* or *rocking tool*, the drawing then traced, and the surface smoothed by removing the bur with a scraper in proportion as the engraver wishes to introduce light into his design an impression from a plate so produced [It,—*mezzo*, middle, half, and *tinto*, tint—L *tingĕre*, *tinctum*, to colour, dye]

Miasma, mī az'ma, *n* unwholesome exhalations arising from putrescent matter—also **Miasm** (*pl*) **Mi'asms, Miasmata** (mī az'ma-ta) —*adjs* **Mias'mal, Miasmat'ic**, pertaining to or containing miasma [Gr *miasma* — *miainein*, to stain]

Mica, mī'ka, *n* an important group of rock-forming minerals, all characterised by their perfect cleavage in one direction, the laminæ being flexible and elastic, and generally transparent —*adj* **Micā'ceous** —*ns* **Mica-schist, Mica-slate**, a metamorphic rock consisting of alternate layers of mica and quartz [L *mica*, a crumb]

Mice, mīs, *pl* of **Mouse**

Michaelmas, mik'el mas, *n* the festival of St Michael, celebrated Sept 29 a quarterly rent day in England

Miche, mich, *v i* (*obs*) to lie hid, to skulk, to act by stealth to pilfer meanly —Also **Mich** —*ns* **Mich'er, Mich'ing**—also *adj*

Mickle, mik'l, *adj* (*arch*) much [A S *micel*, *mycel*, Scot *muckle*]

Microbe, mī'krōb, *n* a microscopic organism, esp a bacterium, found wherever organic matter is in process of decomposition, supposed to have important physiological significance in relation to disease and fermentation [A Fr word, introduced by Sédillot in 1878, and approved by Littré, to avoid dispute as to the plant or animal nature of such organisms, Gr *mikros*, small, *bios*, life]

Microcephalous, mī kro sef'a lus, *adj* having a small or imperfectly formed head [Gr *mikros*, small, and *kephalē*, the head]

Microcosm, mī'kro kozm, *n* a little universe or world (often applied to) man, who was regarded by ancient philosophers as a model or epitome of the universe —*adjs* **Microcos'mic, Microcos'mical**, pertaining to the microcosm [Fr —L —Gr, from *mikros*, little, *kosmos*, world]

Micrograph, mī'kro graf, *n* a pantograph instrument for minute writing or drawing a microscopic picture —*ns* **Microg'rapher, Microg'raphy**, the description of small or microscopic objects —*adj* **Micrograph'ic** [Gr *mikros*, little, and *graphein*, to write]

Microlite, mī'kro līt, *n* a mineral related to pyrochlore —*n* **Mi'crolith**, a name suggested by Vogelsang in 1867 for the microscopic acicular components of rocks —*adj* **Microlith'ic** [Gr *mikros*, small, and *lithos*, a stone]

Micrometer, mī krom'e ter, *n* an instrument used for measuring minute distances or angles —*ns* **Microm'etry**, the art of measuring with a micrometer, **Mi'cron**, the millionth part of a metre, or $\frac{1}{25000}$ of an inch, **Micro-organism**, a microscopic organism —*adjs* **Micromet'ric, Micromet'rical** [Gr *mikros*, little, and *metron*, measure]

Microphone, mī'kro fōn, *n* an instrument which renders the faintest sounds distinctly audible —*adjs* **Microphon'ic, Microph'onous**. [Gr *mikros*, little, and *phōnē*, sound]

Microphotography, mī kro fo tog'ra fi, *n* the photographing of objects on a microscopic or very small scale

Microphyllous, mī krof'il us, *adj* (*bot*) having small leaves [Gr *mikros*, little, and *phyllon*, leaf]

Microphyte, mī'kro fīt, *n* a microscopic plant, esp one parasitic —*adjs* **Mi'crophytal, Microphyt'ic**

Micropoda, mī krop'o da, *n pl* in some systems a division of monomyarian bivalves, with rudimentary feet, including oysters, &c [Formed from Gr *mikros*, small, *pous*, *podos*, foot]

Micropyle, mī'kro pīl, *n* (*bot*) the orifice in the coats of the ovule leading to the apex of the nucleus, through which the pollen tube penetrates (*zool*) the hilum of an ovum at the point of attachment to the ovary any opening in the coverings of an ovum by which spermatozoa may find entrance [Formed from Gr *mikros*, small, *pylē*, a gate]

Microscope, mī'kro skōp, *n* an instrument which magnifies to the eye objects so minute as to be almost or quite undiscernible without its aid — *adjs* **Microscop'ic, Microscop'ical,** pertaining to a microscope made by, or as if by, a microscope visible only by the aid of a microscope working with, or as if with, a microscope —*adv* **Microscop'ically.**—*ns* **Mī'croscopist,** one skilled in the use of the microscope, **Mī'croscopy.**— **Binocular microscope,** a microscope with two eye pieces, for viewing an object with both eyes at once, **Compound microscope,** a microscope with two sets of lenses so arranged that the image formed by the lower or object glass is again magnified by the upper or eye piece [Gr *mikros*, little, and *skopein*, to look at]

Microsoma, mī kro sō'ma, *n* one of the minute granules embedded in the hyaline plasm of the protoplasm of vegetable cells (*pl*) **Microso'mata** [Gr *mikros*, small, *sōma*, body]

Microspore, mī'kro spōr, *n* (*bot*) a small asexually produced spore (*zool*) one of the numerous very small spore like elements produced through the encystment and subdivision of many monads —*n* **Microsporan'gium** —*adj* **Mī'crosporous** [Gr *mikros*, small, *sporos*, a seed]

Microtome, mī'kro tōm, *n* an instrument for cutting thin sections of objects for microscopic examination —*ns* **Microt'omist, Microt'omy** —*adj* **Microtom'ic.** [Gr *mikros*, little, and *temnein*, to cut]

Microzoa, mī-kro zō'a, *n pl* microscopic animals — *n* and *adj* **Microzō'an** —*n* **Microzoā'ria,** a name sometimes used for infusorians, &c —*adj* **Microzoā'rian** —*n* and *adj* **Microzō'oid,** a very minute free swimming zooid, which buries itself in the body of a sedentary animalcule —*ns* **Microzo'ōn,** any micro organism of animal nature, **Microzo'ōspore,** a zoospore of abnormally small size, **Mī'crozyme,** a member of a class of extremely minute living organisms floating in the atmosphere, supposed to be the means of communicating certain epidemic and other zymotic diseases [Formed from Gr *mikros*, small, *zōon*, an animal, *sporos*, seed, *zymē*, leaven]

Micturition, mik tu rish'un, *n* the act of passing, or the frequent desire to pass, urine —*v i* **Mic'turate** [From L *micturire, micturitum*, to pass urine]

Mid, mid, *adj* middle situated between extremes —*prep* amid —*n* (*Shak*) middle —*ns* **Mid-age** (*Shak*), the middle time of life, a person in middle life, **Mid'day,** the middle of the day noon —*adj* of or pertaining to noon —*adj* **Midd'est** (*Spens*), most nearly in the middle middlemost —*n* the midst, middle —*adj* **Mid'land,** in the middle of or surrounded by land distant from the coast inland —*n* the interior of a country (*pl*) esp the central parts of England —*n* **Mid'night,** the middle of the night twelve o'clock at night —*adj* being at midnight dark as midnight —*adj* **Mid'ship,** being in the middle of a ship —*adv* **Mid'ships.** —*ns* **Mid'shipman,** in the Brit navy, an officer whose rank is next above that of a naval cadet in the U S navy, the lowest grade of officers in the line of promotion, now called **Naval cadet; Mid'summer,** the middle of summer the summer solstice about the 21st of June, **Midsummerday,** the 24th June, **Mid'way,** the middle of the way or distance —*adj* being in the middle of the way or distance —*adv* half way —*n* **Mid'winter,** the middle of winter the winter solstice (21st or 22d December), or the time shortly before or after it [A S (*mid*), *middgen*, cog with Ger *mitte* and *mittel*, L *medius*, Gr *mesos*, Sans *madhya*]

Midas, mī'das, *n* a king of Phrygia who got the power of turning everything he touched into gold, till he was in danger of being starved, when he prayed to be deprived of the gift, his ears were changed by Apollo to those of an ass

Midden, mid'en, *n* a heap of ashes or dung (see also **Kitchen-midden**) —*n* **Midd'enstead,** a place where dung is heaped up [From Scand , as Dan *modding*—*mog*, dung , cf **Muck**]

Middle, mid'l, *adj* equally distant from the extremes intermediate intervening (*gram*) intermediate between active and passive, reflexive —*n* the middle point or part midst central portion, waist —*adj* **Middle-aged,** of or about the middle period of life (from about 35 to 50) —*ns* **Middle ages,** the time between the downfall of the western Roman empire, about 476 A D , and the Reformation in the first quarter of the 16th century, or even earlier—in the last half of the preceding century, when printing was invented, America discovered, and the revival of learning took place, **Middle class,** that part of the people which comes between the nobility and the working class, **Middle-class schools,** schools for the higher education of the middle class, intermediate between the primary schools and the large public schools or the universities, **Middle-distance** (same as **Middle-ground**), **Middle-earth** (*Shak*), the earth, considered as placed between the upper and lower regions, **Middle English,** English as spoken and written from 1350 to 1500 or 1550, **Middle-ground,** the central portion of a picture, that is, between the foreground and background, **Middle Kingdom,** China, **Middle-man,** one who stands in the middle between two persons an agent who does business between two parties in Ireland, one who rents land in large tracts, and lets it in small portions to the peasantry —*adjs* **Middlemost, Mid'most** (*B*), nearest the middle —*ns* **Middle passage,** the voyage across the Atlantic from Africa to the West Indies, which was a time of horror on board a slave ship, **Middle States,** New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, **Middle term** (*logic*), that term of a syllogism which appears both in the major premise and the minor, but not in the conclusion, **Middle watch,** the period between midnight and 4 A M , **Middle-weight,** a boxer or jockey of intermediate weight, between light and heavy weight —*adj* **Midd'ling,** of middle rate, state, size, or quality about equally distant from the extremes moderate (*Scot*) not in very good health fairly well or prosperous —*adv* moderately — *ns* **Midd'lings, Midd'lingness,** the coarser part of ground wheat [A S *middel* —*mid* (see **Mid**), cog with Dut *middel*, Ger *mittel*]

Middy, mid'i, *n* for midshipman

Midgard, mid'gard, *n* (*Scand myth*) the abode of men, midway between heaven and hell Same as **Middle-earth** [Ice *midhgardhr* = mid yard]

Midge, mij, *n* the common name of several species of small two winged insects, resembling gnats, but having a shorter proboscis —*n* **Midg'et,** a little midge something very small of its kind a very small person [A S *mycge*, cog with Ger *mucke*, a gnat, and Dut *mug*]

Midrash, mid'rash, *n* the Hebrew exposition of the Old Testament (see its two divisions, **Haggada** and **Halakha**) (*pl*) **Midrashim** (mid ra'shēm), commentaries to individual books or sections of the Old Testament [Heb , 'investigation,' 'exposition ']

Midrib, mid'rib, *n* (*bot*) the continuation of the leaf stalk to the point of a leaf

Midriff, mid'rif, *n* the diaphragm. [A S *mid*, middle, and *hrif*, the belly]

Midst, midst, *n* the middle —*adv* in the middle —

prep amidst [From the M E phrase *in midde s*, in the midst, with excrescent *t* (cf *whil s t*)]

Midwife, mid'wīf, *n* a woman who assists others in childbirth (*pl*) **Midwives** (mid'wīvz) —*n* **Mid'wifery,** art or practice of a midwife or accoucheuse assistance at childbirth [A S *mid*, together with (cog with Ger *mit*, Gr *met a*), and *wif*, woman]

Mien, mēn, *n* the look or appearance of a person the expression of the face manner bearing [Fr *mine*—It *mina*, deportment—Low L *minare*, conduct, drive—L *minārī*, to threaten Cf **Amenable.**]

Miff, mif, *n* (*coll*) a slight feeling of resentment [Akin to Ger *muffen*, to sulk]

Might, mit, *pa t* of **May.**

Might, mīt, *n* power ability strength energy or intensity of purpose or feeling —*adj* **Might'ful** (*Shak*), mighty powerful —*n* **Might'iness,** state of being mighty power greatness great amount a title of dignity excellency —*adj* **Might'y,** having greater power strong valiant very great important exhibiting might wonderful —*adv* **Might'ily** — **Might and main,** utmost strength [A S *meaht*, *miht*, Goth *mahts*, Ger *macht*, from root of **May**]

Mignonette, min yo net', *n* an annual plant, bearing sweet scented flowers [Fr, dim of *mignon*, darling See **Minion**]

Migraine, mi grān', *n* Same as **Megrim**

Migrate, mī'grāt, *v i* to pass from one place to another to remove for residence from one country, college, &c, to another —*ns* **Migra'tion,** a change of abode a removal from one country or climate to another a number removing together, **Migra'tionist, Migra'tor** —*adjs* **Mi'grant, Migra'tory,** migrating or accustomed to migrate wandering —**Migratory animals,** animals that remove from one region to another as the seasons change [L *migrāre, ātum*, akin to *meāre*, to go]

Mikado, mi ka'dō, *n* a title of the Emperor of Japan [Jap, 'exalted gate' Cf **Sublime Porte**]

Mil, mil, *n* a unit of length in measuring the diameter of wire [L *mille*, a thousand]

Miladi, mi lā'di, *n* my lady [It or Fr spelling]

Milch, milch, *adj* giving milk yielding liquid, tender [Another form of **Milk**]

Mild, mīld, *adj* gentle in temper and disposition not sharp or bitter acting gently gently and pleasantly affecting the senses soft calm —*adj* **Mild-spoken,** having a mild manner of speech —*v t* **Mild'en,** to render mild—*v i* to become mild —*adv* **Mild'ly.**—*n* **Mild'ness.**—**Mild ale,** ale newly brewed, which has not got the taste that comes from keeping [A S *milde*, mild, merciful, cf Ger *mild*, Ice *mildr*, gracious, &c]

Mildew, mil'dū, *n* a disease on plants, caused by the growth of minute fungi —*v t* to taint with mildew —*v i* to become so tainted [A S *mele déaw*, prob sig 'honeydew,' *mele-* being prob cog with L *mel*, honey, Gr *meli* See **Dew**]

Mile, mīl, *n* 1760 yards —*ns* **Mile'age,** length in miles (in the U S) compensation for expense of travel reckoned by the mile, **Mil'er,** something the length of a mile, **Mile'stone,** a stone set up to mark the distance of a mile [A S *mil*, Fr *mille*, both a contr of L *mille passuum*, a thousand paces, the Roman mile]

Milesian, mi lē'zhan, *adj* of or pertaining to Ireland or to the Irish race —*n* an Irishman [*Milesian*, another name for the Scots, the last prehistoric invaders of Ireland, from an assumed ancestor *Milesius*—L *miles*, soldier (a trans of Celt *gulam*)]

Milfoil, mil'foil, *n* the herb yarrow, remarkable for the numerous divisions of its leaf [L *millefolium*—*mille*, thousand, and *folium*, a leaf]

Miliary, mil'yar i, *adj* resembling a millet seed attended with formations of the size of millet seeds, as miliary glands, miliary fever [L *milium*, millet]

Militant, mil'i tant, *adj* fighting engaged in warfare —*n* **Mil'itancy,** the state of being militant —*adv* **Mil'itantly** —**Church militant** (see **Church**) —*ns* **Mil'itarism,** an excess of the military spirit, **Mil'itarist** (*Shak*), a military man —*adj* **Mil'itary,** pertaining to soldiers or to warfare warlike becoming a soldier engaged in the profession of arms derived from service as a soldier —*n* soldiery the army —*v i* **Mil'itate,** (*lit*) to be a soldier, to fight to contend to stand opposed to have force for or against [L *militans, antis*, pr p of *militāre*]

Militar, mil'i tar, *adj* (*Bacon*) military

Militia, mi lish'a, *n* a body of men enrolled and drilled as soldiers, but only liable to home service (*U S*) the whole body of citizens capable of bearing arms —*n* **Militi'aman,** a man or soldier in the militia force [L *militia*, warfare, soldiery—*miles, militis*]

Milk, milk, *v t* to squeeze or draw milk from to supply with milk —*n* a white liquid secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young a milk like juice of certain plants —*n* **Milk'er,** one who milks a machine for milking cows a cow that gives milk —*adj* **Milk'en,** consisting of milk, or like milk —*ns* **Milken-way** (*Bacon*), the milky way, the galaxy, **Milk-fever,** a fever accompanying the secretion of milk shortly after childbirth —*adj* **Milk-livered** (*Shak*), white livered cowardly —*ns* **Milk'maid,** a woman who milks a dairymaid, **Milk'man,** a man who sells milk, esp from door to door, **Milk-molar,** one of the grinders or back teeth in young animals, early shed and replaced by another, **Milk-punch,** an excellent drink made of milk, rum or whisky, sugar and nutmeg, **Milk'sop,** a piece of bread sopped or soaked in milk an effeminate, silly fellow, **Milk-tooth,** one of the first fore teeth of a foal one of the first teeth of a child, **Milk-tree,** a tree yielding a milk like, nourishing juice, as the cow tree of South America, **Milk-vetch,** a plant sometimes cultivated as food for cattle, **Milk-weed,** a general name for plants of the genus Asclepias, from their milky juice, **Milk-wort,** a genus of handsome flowering plants, containing a milk like juice —*adj* **Milk'y,** made of, full of, like, or yielding milk soft gentle —*adv* **Milk'ily** —*ns* **Milk'iness; Milky-way** (*astron*), the galaxy, a broad, luminous or whitish zone in the sky, supposed to be caused by the light of innumerable fixed stars [A S *meolc*, milk, Ger *milch*, milk, L *mulgēre*, to milk, orig to stroke]

Mill, mil, *n* a machine for grinding any substance, as grain, by crushing it between two hard, rough surfaces a place where corn is ground, or manufacture of some kind is carried on a contest at boxing —*v t* to grind to press or stamp in a mill to stamp or turn up the edge of coin, and put ridges and furrows on the rim to put furrows and ridges on any edge to clean, as cloth to beat severely with the fists —*ns* **Mill'-board,** stout pasteboard, used esp in binding books, **Mill'cog,** a cog of a mill wheel, **Mill'-dam, Mill'pond,** a dam or pond to hold water for driving a mill, **Mill'ing,** the act of passing anything through a mill the act of fulling cloth the process of turning up the edge of coin and of putting the rows of ridges and furrows on it indenting coin on the edge, **Mill'race,** the current of water that turns a mill wheel, or the

channel in which it runs, **Mill sixpence** (*Shak.*), a milled sixpence, **Mill'stone**, one of the two stones used in a mill for grinding corn —**To see through a millstone**, to see far into or through difficult questions —*ns* **Millstone-grit** (*geol.*), a hard gritty variety of sandstone suitable for mill stones, **Mill-wheel**, the water wheel used for driving a mill, **Mill-work**, the machinery of a mill: the planning and putting up of machinery in mills, **Mill'wright**, a wright or mechanic who builds and repairs mills —**To go through the mill**, to undergo suffering or experience sufficient to fit one for certain duties or privileges [A.S. *mylen*, which like Ger. *mühle*, is from L. *mola*, a mill—*molāre*, to grind, akin to Sans. *mṛid*, to bruise. See **Mar**.]

Mill, mil, *n.* (*U.S.*) the thousandth part of a dollar [L. *mille*, a thousand.]

Millennium, mil len'i um, *n.* a thousand years: the thousand years during which, as some believe, Christ will personally reign on the earth —*adj.* **Millenā'rian**, lasting a thousand years: pertaining to the millennium—*n.* one believing in the millennium —*ns* **Millenā'rianism, Mil'lenarism**, the doctrine of millenarians —*adj.* **Mill'enary**, consisting of a thousand—*n.* a thousand years —*adj.* **Millenn'ial**, pertaining to a thousand years: pertaining to the millennium —*ns* **Millenn'ialist**, a believer in the millennium, **Millenn'ianism, Millenn'iarism**, belief in the millennium [L. *mille*, a thousand, *annus*, a year.]

Millepore, mil'e pōr, *n.* a species of branching coral, having a smooth surface perforated with numerous minute, distinct pores or cells [Fr., L. *mille*, a thousand, and *porus*, a pore.]

Miller, mil'er, *n.* one who has or who attends to a corn mill —*ns* **Miller's-thumb**, a small fresh water fish with a large, broad, and rounded head like a miller's thumb, the river bull-head.

Millesimal, mil les'im al, *adj.* thousandth: consisting of thousandth parts —*adv.* **Milles'imally** [L. *millesimus—mille*, a thousand.]

Millet, mil'et, *n.* a grass yielding grain which is used for food [Fr. *millet*—L. *milium*.]

Milliard, mil'yard, *n.* a thousand millions [Fr.—L. *mille*, a thousand.]

Milligram, mil'i gram, *n.* the thousandth part of a gramme [L. *mille*, and **Gramme**.]

Millimeter, Millimetre, mil'i mē ter, *n.* the thousandth part of a metre [L. *mille*, and **Metre**.]

Milliner, mil'in ėr, *n.* one who makes head dresses, bonnets, &c. for women —*n.* **Mill'inery**, the articles made or sold by milliners: the industry of making these [Prob. orig. *Milaner*, a trader in Milan wares, esp. silks and ribbons.]

Million, mil'yun, *n.* a thousand thousands (1,000,000): a very great number —**The million**, the great body of the people, the public generally —*n.* **Mill'ionaire**, a man worth a million of money or more —*adj.* **Mill'ionary**, pertaining to or consisting of millions —*adj.* or *n.* **Mill'ionth**, the ten hundred thousandth [Fr.—Low L. *millio*—L. *mille*, a thousand.]

Milliped, Milleped, mil'e ped, *n.* a small worm-like animal, with a great number of legs —Also **Millipede, Millepede** [L. *millepeda—mille*, a thousand, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.]

Milord, mi'lord, *n.* my lord: a rich Englishman on the Continent.

Milreis, mil'rēs, *n.* a thousand reals: a Portuguese coin worth about 4s. 5d. [L. *mille*, a thousand, and root of **Real**.]

Milsey, mil'sā, *n.* a milk strainer.

Milt, milt, *n.* the soft roe of male fishes (*anat.*): the spleen —*v.t.* to impregnate, as the spawn of the female fish —*n.* **Milt'er**, a male fish [A.S. *milte*; Ger. *milz*, from the root of **Melt**, or corr. from **Milk**, as in Sw. *mjolk*, milk, *mjolke*, milt of fishes, and Ger. *milch*, milk, milt of fishes.]

Miltonic, mil ton'ik, *adj.* relating to Milton or to his poetry.

Milvine, mil'vin, *adj.* pertaining to or like birds of the kite family [L. *milvinus—milvus*, a kite.]

Mim, mim, *adj.* demure, precise.

Mime, mim, *n.* a kind of farce, in which scenes from actual life were represented by action and gesture: an actor in such a farce —*adjs* **Mimet'ic, -al**, apt to imitate, **Mim'ic, -al**, imitative: mock: miniature —*v.t.* **Mim'ic**, to imitate: simulate —*pr.p.* mim'icking, *pa.p.* mim'icked —*n.* one who mimics: a buffoon: a servile imitator —*n.* **Mim'icry**, act of mimicking [Gr. *mimos*.]

Mimeograph, mim'ē ō graf, *n.* an apparatus in which a thin fibrous paper coated with paraffin is used as a stencil for reproducing copies of written, type written, or printed matter —*v.t.* to reproduce such matter thus [From Gr. *mimeisthai*, to imitate, and *graphein*, to write.]

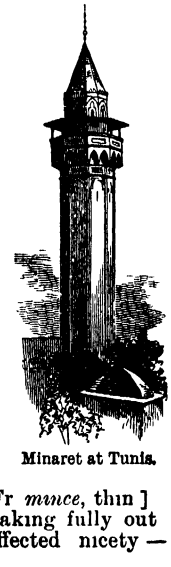
Mimography, mim og'ra fi, *n.* the art of writing gesture-languages by means of pictorial symbols constituting ideographs —*n.* **Mimog'rapher.**

Mimosa, mi mō'za, *n.* a genus of leguminous plants, including the sensitive plant [From Gr. *mimos*.]

Mimulus, mim'ū lus, *n.* a genus of figworts.

Mina, mī'na, *n.* a weight in silver at Athens = 100 drachmas (*B.*) a weight of money valued at fifty shekels [L. *mina*, Gr. *mna*.]

Minaret, min'a ret, *n.* a turret on a Mohammedan mosque, from which the people are summoned to prayers [Sp. *minarete*—Ar. *manarat*, light-house—*nar*, fire.]



Minaret at Tunis.

Minatory, min'a tor i, *adj.* threatening: menacing [L. *minārī, -ātus*, to threaten.]

Minauderie, min ō'de rē, *n.* a display of affectation [Fr.]

Mince, mins, *v.t.* to cut into small pieces: to chop fine: to diminish or suppress a part in speaking: to pronounce affectedly —*v.i.* to walk with affected nicety: to speak affectedly —*pr.p.* minc'ing, *pa.p.* minced (minst') —*ns* **Mince-meat**, meat chopped small, hence anything thoroughly broken or cut to pieces, **Mince-pie**, a pie made with minced meat, &c., **Minced collops** (see **Collops**) —**To mince matters**, to tell softly, or bit by bit [A.S. *mynsian—myn*, small, prob. from same Teut. base as Fr. *mince*, thin.]

Mincing, mins'ing, *adj.* not speaking fully out: speaking or walking with affected nicety —*adv.* **Minc'ingly**.

Mind, mīnd, *n.* the faculty by which we think, &c.: the understanding: the whole spiritual nature: memory: choice: intention: thoughts or sentiments: belief (*B.*): disposition —*v.t.* (*orig.*) to remind: to attend to: to obey: cast of thought and feeling (*Scot.*): to remember —*v.i.* (*B.*) to intend —*adj.* **Mind'ed**, having a mind disposed: determined —*n.* **Mind'edness**, inclination toward anything —*adj.* **Mind'ful**, bearing in mind: taking thought or care: attentive: observant —*adv.* **Mind'fully.**—*n.* **Mind'fulness.**—*adj.* **Mind'less**, without mind: stupid —**Absence of mind**, inattention to what is going on at the time, **Month's mind**, continual prayer on a dead person's behalf for a month after death, with masses esp. on 3d, 7th, and 30th days—also *a monthly mind*: any very strong desire or inclination, **Presence**

of mind, a state of calmness in which all the powers of the mind are on the alert, and ready for action, **Year's mind,** a commemorative service of a similar kind, on the anniversary of a death, **Bear in mind,** to remember, **Be out of one's mind,** to be forgotten to be insane, **Have a mind,** to wish or to be inclined strongly, **Have half a mind,** to be somewhat inclined, **Lose,** or **be out of, one's mind,** to become insane, **Make up one's mind,** to determine, **Mind your eye** (*slang*), take care what you are about, **Mind one's p's and q's,** to be accurate and precise, **Never mind,** do not concern yourself, **Of one mind,** agreed, **Of two minds,** uncertain what to think or do, **Put in mind,** to warn or remind [A S *ge mynd—munan,* to think, Ger *meinen,* to think, L *mens,* the mind, Gr *menos,* mind, Sans *manas,* mind]

Mindererus spirit, min der ē'rus spir'it, *n* acetate of ammonia, much used in cases of fever

Mine, mīn, *adj pron* belonging to me my [A S *mīn,* Ger *mein* See **Me, My**]

Mine, mīn, *v t* and *v i* to dig for metals to excavate to dig under a wall or building in order to overturn it to ruin or destroy by secret means —*n* a place from which metals are dug an excavation dug under a fortification to blow it up with gunpowder a rich source of wealth —*adj* **Min'y,** rich in mines like a mine —**Submarine Mine** See **Submarine** [Low L *minare,* to lead, drive (cattle) by threats —L *minārī,* to threaten —*minæ,* threats See **Amenable** and **Menace**]

Miner, mīn'ėr, *n* one who digs in a mine

Mineral, min'er al, *n* an inorganic substance found in the earth or at its surface any substance containing a metal —*adj* relating to minerals having the nature of minerals impregnated with minerals, as water denoting inorganic substances —*v t* **Min'eralise,** to make into a mineral to give the properties of a mineral to impregnate with mineral matter —*v i* to collect minerals —*ns* **Mineralisā'tion, Min'eralist,** one versed in or employed about minerals, **Mineral'ogy,** the science which treats of minerals the art of describing and classifying minerals —*adj* **Mineralog'ical,** pertaining to mineralogy —*adv* **Mineralog'ically** —*v i* **Mineral'ogise,** to collect or study minerals —*n* **Mineral'ogist,** one versed in mineralogy —**Mineral kingdom,** that department of nature which comprises substances that are neither animal nor vegetable, **Mineral oil,** oil which is forced up or pumped from the earth, as petroleum, naphtha, &c, **Mineral water,** the water of certain springs having the taste of various kinds of minerals, and used as medicines [Fr —Low L *minerale—minera,* a mine See **Mine**]

Minerva, mi ner'va, *n* the Roman goddess of wisdom, of the arts and sciences, and of war—identified with the Greek Athena —**Minerva Press,** a printing office in Leadenhall Street, London, whence were issued about the close of the 18th century a long series of highly sentimental novels, with intricate plots, and much tribulation and tears before the happy denouement was reached [L, prob from root of *mens, mentis,* the mind]

Minever, min'e ver, *n* Same as **Miniver.**

Ming, ming, *v* to mix, old *pa t* and *pa p. ment, ment* [A S *mengan,* Ger *mengen*]

Mingle, ming'gl, *v t* to mix to unite into one mass to confuse to join in mutual intercourse. —*v i* to become mixed or confused —*v t* to confuse, jumble together —*n* a medley —*ns* **Ming'ler, Ming'ling,** mixture a mixing or blending together —*adv* **Ming'lingly.** [Freq of **Ming**]

Miniature, min'i a-tūr, or min'i tūr, *n* a painting on a very small scale, on ivory, vellum, or thick paper a small or reduced copy of anything —*adj* on a small scale minute —*v t* to represent on a small scale —*n* **Min'iaturist,** one who paints miniatures [It *miniatura,* a painting like those used to ornament manuscripts—*miniare,* to write with red lead —L *minium,* vermilion]

Minié rifle. See **Rifle.**

Minikin, min'i kin, *n* a little darling a small sort of pin the treble string of a lute —*adj.* small [O Dut, dim of *minne,* love, cog with Old High Ger *minna,* memory, love See **Minion.**]

Minim, min'im, *n* (*med*) the smallest liquid measure, a drop, $\frac{1}{60}$ drachm (*mus*) a note (formerly the shortest) 𝅗𝅥, equal to two crotchets (*Milton*) a diminutive creature one of an austere order of mendicant friars founded about the middle of the 15th cent by St Francis of Paola in Calabria (1416–1507)—called Minims (L *minimi,* the least) to humble them even below the Franciscans (*Friars minor*) —*vs t* **Min'ify,** to make little to depreciate, **Min'imise,** to reduce to the smallest possible proportions to treat slightingly —*adj* **Min'imal** —*ns* **Minim'itude, Minimisā'tion, Min'imus** (*Shak*), a being of the smallest size, **Min'imum,** the least quantity or degree possible—opp of *Maximum* (**Minimum** and **Maximum thermometer;** see **Thermometer**) a trifle (*pl*) **Min'ima.** [Fr *minime*—L *minimus, minima,* the smallest]

Miniment, min'i ment, *n* obs form of **Muniment**

Mining, mī'ning, *n* the art of forming or of working mines the work of a miner —*adj* of or pertaining to mines of burrowing habits

Minion, min'yun, *n* a darling, a favourite, esp of a prince a flatterer a fawning favourite (*print*) a small kind of type, about 10½ lines to the inch, intermediate between nonpareil and brevier [Fr. *mignon,* a darling—Old High Ger *minna, minne,* memory, love (cf **Minnesinger**)]

Minish, min'ish, *v t* (*B*) to make little or less to diminish [Fr *menuiser,* to cut small, said of a carpenter—L *minutia,* smallness]

Minister, min'is ter, *n* a servant one who serves at the altar a clergyman one transacting business for another the responsible head of a department of state affairs the representative of a government at a foreign court —*v i* to act as a servant to perform duties to supply or do things needful —*v t* to furnish —*pr p* min'istering, *pa p* min'istered —*adj* **Ministē'rial,** pertaining to the work of a servant acting under superior authority pertaining to the office of a minister clerical executive —*adv* **Ministē'rially.**—*ns* **Ministē'rialist,** one who supports ministers or the government in office, **Ministē'rium,** the body of the ordained ministers in a district —*adj* **Min'istrant,** administering attendant —*n* **Ministrā'tion,** the act of ministering or performing service office or service of a minister —*adj.* **Min'istrative,** serving to aid or assist ministering —*n* **Min'istry,** act of ministering service · office or duties of a minister the clergy the clerical profession the body of ministers who manage the business of the country [L,—*minor,* less See **Minor.**]

Minium, min'i um, *n* red lead, a pigment consisting of two equivalents of the protoxide of lead and one of the peroxide —*adj* **Min'iate,** minium coloured —*v t* to paint with minium. [Fr,—L, *minium,* red lead]

Miniver, min'i ver, *n* a mixed or variegated fur. [O Fr *menu ver—menu,* small, from L *minutus,* and *vair,* fur—L. *varius,* changing, mottled.]

Mink, mingk, *n* a small quadruped of the weasel kind, valued for its fur [Perh from Sw *mank*]

Minnesinger, min'e sing'er, *n* one of a school of German lyric poets in the 12th and 13th cent, mostly of noble birth, who made love the chief subject of their songs [Ger, *minne*, love, and *singer*, singer See **Minion.**]

Minnie, min'i, *n* a child's word for mother [Scotch, dim of *min*]

Minnow, min'ō, *n* a very small fresh water fish of the same genus as the roach, dace, chub, &c the young of larger fish [A S *myne*, prob from A S *min*, less]

Minor, mī'nor, *adj* smaller less inferior in importance, degree, bulk, &c inconsiderable lower (*mus*) smaller by a semitone —*n* a person under age (21 years) (*logic*) the term of a syllogism which forms the subject of the conclusion — **Minor mode** or **scale**, the mode or scale in music, which has the third note only three semitones above the key, **Minor canon**, a canon of inferior grade who assists in performing the daily choral service in a cathedral, **Minor premise**, the premise which contains the minor term, **Minor prophets**, the name given to the twelve prophets from Hosea to Malachi inclusive [L, neut *minus*]

Minorite, mī'nor īt, *n* a Franciscan friar —*adj* belonging to the Franciscans —*n* **Minor'ity**, the state of being under age the smaller of two parts of a number a number less than half—opp to *Majority* [From L *Fratres Minores*, 'lesser brethren,' a name of the Franciscan order]

Minotaur, min'o tawr, *n* the bull of Minos, a fabulous monster, half man half bull [L —Gr, prob from *Minos*, an ancient king of Crete, and *taurus*, a bull]

Minster, min'ster, *n* the church of an abbey or priory, but often applied to a cathedral church without any monastic connection [A S *mynster* —L *monasterium*, a monastery See **Monastery.**]

Minstrel, min'strel, *n* one who ministered to the amusement of the rich by music or jesting one of an order of men who sang to the harp verses composed by themselves or others a musician —*n* **Min'strelsy**, the art or occupation of a minstrel a company or body of minstrels a collection of songs instrumental music (*Chaucer*) [O Fr *menestrel*—Low L *ministralis*, from L *minister* See **Minister.**]

Mint, mint, *n* the place where money is coined by government a place where anything is invented or made any source of abundant supply —*vt* to coin to invent —*ns* **Mint'age**, the money which is minted or coined the duty paid for coining, **Mint'er**, one who mints or coins an inventor, **Mint-man**, one skilled in coining or coinage, **Mint-mark**, a private mark put by the mint on coins for purposes of identification, **Mint-master**, the master of a mint one who invents [A S *mynet*, money—L *monēta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined—*monēre*, to remind]

Mint, mint, *n* an aromatic plant producing a highly odoriferous oil —*ns* **Mint-julep**, a julep or mixture made of brandy, sugar, and pounded ice, flavoured with sprigs of mint, and sucked through a straw or small tube, **Mint-sauce**, chopped mint mixed with vinegar and sugar, used as a sauce for roast lamb [A S *minte*—L *mentha*—Gr *mintha*]

Mint, mint, *vi* (*Scot*) to purpose, try to hint [A S *myntan*, to mean—*munan*, to think]

Minuend, min'ū end, *n* the number from which another is to be subtracted [L *minuendum*—*minuĕre*, to lessen.]

Minuet, Minuette, min'ū et, *n* a slow, graceful dance in triple measure, invented in Poitou about the middle of the 17th cent the music for such a dance [Fr *menuet*—*menu*, small—L *minutus*, small]

Minus, mī'nus, *adj* less less than nothing or less than zero deficient in respect of, deprived of, without —*n* an amount less than nothing the sign (−) before quantities requiring to be subtracted —*n* **Minus'cule**, a semi uncial cursive script, originated by the monks in the 7th-9th cents any small or lowercase letter as distinguished from a capital or *majuscule* —*adj.* small, of a letter written in minuscule [L, neuter of *minor*, less]

Minute, min ūt', *adj* very small extremely slender or little of small consequence slight attentive to small things particular exact — *adv* **Minute'ly** —*adj* (*Shak*) happening every minute —*n* **Minute'ness** [L *minūtus*, pa p of *minuĕre*, to lessen]

Minute, min'it, or ut, *n* the sixtieth part of an hour the sixtieth part of a degree an indefinitely small space of time a brief jotting or note (*pl*) a brief summary of the proceedings of a meeting —*vt* to make a brief jotting or note of anything —*ns* **Minute-bell**, a bell sounded at regular intervals of one minute, in morning, **Minute-book** a book containing minutes or short notes, **Minute-glass**, a glass the sand of which measures a minute in running out, **Minute-gun**, a gun discharged every minute, as a signal of distress or mourning, **Minute-hand**, the hand that indicates the minutes on a clock or watch, **Minute-jack** (*Shak.*), a little figure that strikes the bell of the clock a flighty unstable person, **Minute-man**, a man ready to turn out at a minute's warning—the name taken by a body of militia in the American war of independence, **Minute-while** (*Shak*), a minute's time [Same word as above]

Minutiæ, mi nū'shi ē, *n pl* minute or small things the smallest particulars or details —*adj* **Minū'tiōse.** [L, pl of *minutia*, smallness]

Minx, mingks, *n* a pert young girl a jade a she puppy [Contr of **Minikin**, with added *s*]

Miocene, mī'o sēn, *adj* (*geol*) less recent, applied by Lyell to the middle division of the Tertiary strata [Gr *meiōn*, less, and *kainos*, recent]

Mir, mēr, *n* a Russian commune or local community holding land which is redistributed from time to time [Russ *mirū*, union]

Mirabile, mir ab'i le, in *adv* phrases **Mirabile dictu** = wonderful to tell, and **Mirabile visu** = wonderful to see [L]

Mirable, mīr'a bl, *adj* (*Shak*) wonderful

Miracle, mir'a kl, *n* anything wonderful a prodigy anything beyond human power, and away from the common action of the laws of nature a supernatural event —*ns* **Miracle-monger**, a thaumaturgist, or one who pretends to work miracles, **Miracle-play**, a medieval form of drama founded on Old or New Testament history, or the legends of the saints, orig designed as a means of religious instruction, but gradually degenerating into buffoonery and irreverence — *adj* **Mirac'ulous**, of the nature of a miracle done by supernatural power very wonderful able to perform miracles —*adv* **Mirac'ulously.** —*n* **Mirac'ulousness** [Fr,—L *miraculum*, from *mirāri*, *ātus*, to wonder]

Mirage, mi razh', *n* an optical illusion by which objects are seen double as if reflected in a mirror, or appear as if suspended in the air [Fr, *mirer* —L *mirāri* See **Mirror.**]

Mirbane, mer'bān, *n* nitro benzol [See **Nitre**]

Mire, mīr, *n* deep mud —*vt* to plunge and fix in mire. to soil with mud —*vi.* to sink in mud —

n **Mi'riness** —*adj* **Mi'ry**, consisting of mire: covered with mire [Ice *mýri*, marsh]

Mirk, merk, *adj* murky dark —*adj* **Mirk'some** (*Spens*), murky [See **Murky**]

Mirror, mir'ur, *n* a looking-glass a reflecting surface, usually made of glass lined at the back with a brilliant metal a pattern —*v t* to reflect as in a mirror —*pr p* mirr'oring, *pa p* mirr'ored —**Magic-mirror**, a mirror in which, by means of divination, a person sees scenes in his future life a Japanese convex mirror, engraved on the back, by which bright light reflected from the polished surface on to a screen gives bright lined images corresponding to the figures on the back [O Fr *mireor, miroir*—L *mirārī, ātus*, to wonder at]

Mirth, merth, *n* merriness pleasure delight noisy gaiety jollity laughter —*adj* **Mirth'ful**, full of mirth or merriment causing mirth merry jovial —*adv* **Mirth'fully** —*n* **Mirth'fulness** —*adj* **Mirth'less**, without mirth joyless cheerless —*n* **Mirth'lessness**, absence of mirth [A S *myrgð—merg*, merry See **Merry**]

Mirza, mir'za, *n* a Persian title, equivalent to 'Prince' when following the surname—a common title of respect, like 'Mr,' when preceding it [Pers]

Mis- This prefix has two sources, it is either A S *mis*, cog with *miss* (*v*), from root of verb to **Miss**, or it stands for Fr *mes*, from L *minus*, less, in both cases the meaning is 'wrong,' 'ill' Where the prefix is Fr, it is so noted See list of Prefixes in Appendix

Misacceptation, mis ak-sep-tā'shun, *n* the act of accepting or understanding in a wrong sense

Misadventure, mis-ad-ven'tūr, *n* an unfortunate adventure ill luck disaster —*adjs* **Misadvent'ured** (*Shak*), unfortunate, **Misadvent'urous**. [Fr *mes*]

Misadvertence, mis-ad-vert'ens, *n* want of proper care or attention inadvertence

Misadvise, mis-ad-vīz', *v t* to give bad advice to to deceive —*adj* **Misadvised'**, ill advised, ill directed —*adv* **Misadvi'sedly**.—*n* **Misadvi'sedness**.

Misaimed, mis-āmd', *adj* (*Spens*) not rightly aimed

Misallege, mis-al-lej', *v t* to allege or state erroneously

Misalliance, mis-al-lī'ans, *n* a bad or improper alliance or association, esp marriage with one of a lower rank—often in this sense the Fr form *Mésalliance* —*adj* **Misallied'** [Fr *mes*]

Misallotment, mis-al-lot'ment, *n* a wrong allotment

Misanthrope, mis'an-thrōp, **Misanthropist**, mis-an'thro-pist, *n* a hater of mankind one who distrusts every one else —*adjs* **Misanthrop'ic**, **Misanthrop'ical**, hating or distrusting mankind —*adv* **Misanthrop'ically** —*ns* **Misan'thropos** (*Shak*), a misanthrope, **Misan'thropy**, hatred or distrust of mankind [Fr,—Gr *misanthrōpos —misein*, to hate, *anthrōpos*, a man]

Misapply, mis-ap-plī', *v t* to apply amiss or wrongly to use for a wrong purpose —*n* **Misapplicā'tion**.

Misappreciated, mis-ap-prē'shi-āt-ed, *adj* not rightly or fully appreciated —*n* **Misappreciā'tion**.—*adj* **Misapprē'ciative**

Misapprehend, mis-ap-pre-hend', *v t* to apprehend wrongly to take or understand in a wrong sense —*n* **Misapprehen'sion** —*adv* **Misapprehen'sively**, by or with misapprehension or mistake.

Misappropriate, mis-ap-prō'pri-āt, *v t* to appropriate wrongly to put to a wrong use —*n* **Misappropria'tion**

Misarrange, mis-ar-rānj', *v t* to arrange wrongly, to put in wrong order —*n* **Misarrange'ment**.

Misarray, mis-ar-rā', *n* want of proper order confusion

Misassign, mis-as-sīn', *v t* to assign falsely or erroneously

Misbecome, mis-be-kum', *v t* not to suit or befit: to be unfitting —*adj* **Misbecom'ing**, unbecoming—*n* an impropriety —*n* **Misbecom'ingness**.

Misbegot, Misbegotten, mis-be-got', got'n, *p adj*. (*Shak*) unlawfully begotten shapeless

Misbehave, mis-be-hāv', *v i* to behave ill or improperly —*n* **Misbehav'iour** —*adj* **Misbehaved'** (*Shak*), badly behaved ill bred

Misbelieve, mis-be-lēv', *v t* to believe wrongly or falsely —*ns* **Misbelief'**, belief in false doctrine, **Misbeliev'er**

Misbeseem, mis-be-sēm', *v t* to suit ill

Misbestow, mis-be-stō', *v t* to bestow improperly, or on the wrong person —*n* **Misbestow'al**

Misborn, mis'bawrn, *adj* (*Spens*) born to evil or misfortune —*n* **Misbirth'**, an abortion

Miscalculate, mis-kal'kū-lāt, *v t* to calculate wrongly —*n* **Miscalcula'tion**

Miscall, mis-kawl', *v t* to call by a wrong name to abuse or revile

Miscarriage, mis-kar'ij, *n* the act of miscarrying failure ill conduct the act of bringing forth young prematurely —*v i* **Miscar'ry**, to be unsuccessful to fail of the intended effect to bring forth, as young, before the proper time

Miscast, mis-kast', *v t* and *v i* to cast erroneously

Miscegenation mis-sē-jen-ā'shun, *n* a mixture of races [From L *miscēre*, to mix, and *genus*, race]

Miscellaneous, mis-sel-lān'i-us, *adj* mixed or mingled consisting of several kinds —*adv* **Miscellan'eously** —*n* **Miscellan'eousness**. [L *miscellaneus—miscēre*, to mix See **Mix**.]

Miscellany, mis'el-ān-i, *n* and **Miscellā'nea**, *n pl* a mixture of various kinds a collection of writings on different subjects —*n* **Mis'cellānist**, a writer of miscellanies

Mischallenge, mis-chal'enj, *n* (*Spens*) a false challenge

Mischance, mis-chans', *n* ill luck mishap, misfortune calamity —*v i* to chance wrongly or unfortunately to meet with ill luck —*adj* (*Scot*) **Mischan'cy**, unlucky [Fr *mes*]

Mischarge, mis-charj', *v t* to charge wrongly to make an error in an account —*n* a mistake in charging, as in an account

Mischief, mis'chif, *n* that which ends ill an ill consequence evil injury damage, hurt (*coll*) the devil, as in 'What the mischief,' &c —**Play the mischief with**, to disturb anything greatly —*n* **Mischief-maker**, one who makes or incites to mischief —*adjs* **Mischief-making**, causing mischief, **Mis'chievous**, causing mischief in injurious prone to mischief, **Mis'chievously**.—*n* **Mis'chievousness** [O Fr *meschef*, from *mes*, ill, and *chef*—L *caput*, the head.]

Miscible, mis'i-bl, *adj* that may be mixed —*n* **Miscibil'ity**. [Fr—L *miscēre*, to mix]

Miscollocation, mis-kol-lo-kā'shun, *n* wrong collocation

Miscolour, mis-kul'ur, *v* to give a wrong colour to to misrepresent

Miscomprehend, mis-kom-pre-hend', *v t* to comprehend incorrectly to misunderstand —*n* **Miscomprehen'sion**.

Miscomputation, mis-kom-pū-tā'shun, *n* wrong computation false reckoning

Misconceit, mis-kon-sēt', *n* (*Spens*) misconception —*v* to form a wrong opinion about

Misconceive, mis-kon-sēv', *v t* to conceive wrongly to mistake —*v i* to have a wrong conception of anything —*n* **Misconcep'tion**.

Misconduct, mis-kon'dukt, *n* bad conduct wrong management —*v t* **Misconduct'**, to conduct badly

Misconjecture, mis kon jek'tūr, *n* a wrong conjecture or guess —*v t* or *v i* to guess or conjecture wrongly

Misconstruct, mis kon strukt', *v t* to construct wrongly to construe or interpret erroneously —*n* **Misconstruc'tion,** a mistaking of the true meaning

Misconstrue, mis kon'strōō, *v t* to construe or interpret wrongly

Miscontent, mis kon tent', *adj* not content —Also **Miscontented.**—*n* **Miscontent'ment**

Miscopy, mis kop'i, *v t* to copy wrongly or imperfectly —*n* an error in copying

Miscounsel, mis kown'sel, *v t* (*Spens*) to counsel or advise wrongly

Miscount, mis kownt', *v t* to count wrongly to misjudge —*n* a wrong counting [Fr *mes*]

Miscreant, mis'krē ant, *n* a vile wretch, a detestable scoundrel a misbeliever, an infidel —*adj* unbelieving —*n* **Mis'creance** (*Spens*), unbelief, belief in a false religion [O Fr *mescreant*—*mes*, and L *credens, entis*, pr p of *credĕre*, to believe]

Miscreate, -d, mis kre āt', ed, *adj* wrongly created deformed (*Shak*) illegitimate —*adj* **Miscreā'tive,** inclining towards wrong creation

Miscredit, mis kred'it, *v t* to disbelieve

Miscreed, mis krēd', *n* a false creed

Miscue, mis kū', *n* at billiards, a stroke spoiled by the slipping off of the cue

Misdate, mis dāt', *n* a wrong date —*v t* to date wrongly or erroneously

Misdeal, mis dēl', *n* a wrong deal, as at cards —*v t* to deal wrongly to divide improperly —*v i* to make a wrong distribution

Misdecision, mis de sizh'un, *n* act of deciding wrongly a wrong decision

Misdeed, mis dēd', *n* a bad deed fault crime

Misdeem, mis dēm', *v t* to deem or think wrongly to make a mistake in judging

Misdemean, mis de mēn', *v t* (*Shak*) to demean or behave ill (*one's self*) —*v i* to misbehave —*ns* **Misdemean'ant,** one who commits a misdemeanour one guilty of a petty crime, **Misdemean'our,** ill demeanour bad conduct a legal offence of less gravity than a felony

Misdescribe, mis des krīb', *v t* to describe falsely —*n* **Misdescrip'tion**

Misdesert, mis de zert', *n* (*Spens*) ill desert

Misdevotion, mis de vō'shun, *n* ill directed devotion

Misdiet, mis dī'et, *n* (*Spens*) improper diet or food

Misdight, mis dit', *adj* (*Spens*) badly dressed

Misdirect, mis di-rekt', *v t* to direct wrongly —*n* **Misdirec'tion,** act of directing wrongly, or state of being wrongly directed

Misdistinguish, mis dis ting'gwish, *v t* to make wrong distinctions concerning

Misdivide, mis di vīd', *v t* to divide wrongly —*n* **Misdivi'sion,** wrong or unfair division

Misdo, mis dōō', *v t* to do wrongly to commit a crime or fault —*v i* to act amiss —*ns* **Misdo'er, Misdo'ing**

Misdoubt, mis dowt', *v t* to have a doubt or suspicion regarding to suspect —*n* suspicion hesitation —*adj* **Misdoubt'ful** (*Spens*), misgiving.

Misdraw, mis draw', *v t* to draw or draft badly —*v i* to fall apart —*n* **Misdraw'ing.**

Misdread, mis dred', *n* (*Shak*) dread of evil to come —*v t* to regard with dread

Mise, mīz, *n* expenditure, outlay a gift of money to a superior, prince, &c in a writ of right, a traverse by which both parties put the cause directly upon the question as to which had the better right. the adjustment of a dispute by arbitration and compromise, as the 'Mise of Lewes,' between Henry III and his rebellious barons in 1264. [Fr,—L *mittĕre, missum*]

Misemploy, mis em ploy', *v t* to employ wrongly or amiss to misuse —*n* **Misemploy'ment,** ill-employment improper application misuse

Misentry, mis en'tri, *n* a wrong entry, as in an account —*v t* **Misen'ter,** to make such

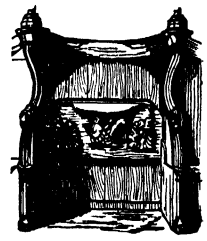
Miser, mī'zer, *n* a miserable person an extremely covetous person a niggard one whose chief pleasure is in hoarding wealth —*adj* like a miser —*adj* **Mis'erly,** excessively covetous sordid niggardly [L *miser*, wretched or miser able]

Miser, mīz'er, *n* a tubular well boring bit, having a valved opening through which the earth passes upward [Ety dub]

Miserable, miz'er-a bl, *adj* wretched or exceedingly unhappy causing misery very poor or mean worthless despicable barren —*adv* **Mis'erably** —*n* **Mis'erableness** [Fr,—L *miserabilis—miser*]

Misereatur, miz e ri ē ā'tur, *n* the first part of the absolution service in the R C liturgy, beginning 'Misereatur vestri omnipotens Deus' = Almighty God have mercy upon you

Miserere, miz e rē're, *n* the name by which in Catholic usage the penitential 50th Psalm of the Vulgate (51st in Authorised Version) is commonly known, from its commencement, 'Miserere mei, Domine' = Pity me, O Lord a musical composition adapted to this psalm a hinged folding seat in a church stall, which, when turned up, shows a bracket on which a person who is standing can lean [L, 2d pers sing imper of *miserēri*, to have mercy, to pity—*miser*, wretched]



Miserere

Misericorde, miz e ri kord', *n* mercy, forgiveness, pity a miserere or folding seat a narrow bladed dagger used by a knight to put a wounded foe out of his pain by giving him the *coup de grâce* [Fr,—L *misericors, dis*, tender hearted]

Misery, miz'er i, *n* wretchedness great unhappiness extreme pain of body or of mind a cause of pain or sorrow (*Shak*) avarice [O Fr *miserie*—L *miseria* See **Miser**]

Misesteem, mis es tēm', *n* want of esteem disregard disrespect —*v t* **Mises'timāte,** to estimate wrongly

Misexpression, mis eks presh'un, *n* a wrong expression

Misfaith, mis'fāth, *n* (*Tenn*) want of faith distrust

Misfall, mis fawl', *v t* (*obs*) to befall or happen to unluckily

Misfare, mis-fār', *n* (*Spens*) ill fare misfortune —*v i* to fare or succeed ill

Misfeasance, mis-fēz'ans, *n* (*law*) a wrong done, as distinguished from *nonfeasance*, which means a mere omission the doing of a lawful act in a wrongful manner, as distinguished from *malfeasance*, which means the doing of an act which is positively unlawful —*ns* **Misfeas'ant, Misfeas'or,** one who commits a misfeasance [O Fr *mesfaisance—mes*, wrong, and *faisance—faire* —L *facĕre*, to do]

Misfeign, mis fān', *v i* (*Spens*) to feign with an ill design

Misfit, mis fit', *n* a bad fit, of clothes, &c —*v t* to make of a wrong size to supply with something that does not fit

Misform, mis form', *v t* to form or shape badly or improperly —*n* **Misformā'tion.**

Misfortune, mis for'tūn, *n* ill-fortune an evil accident calamity (*coll*) a euphemism for a lapse from virtue resulting in the birth of a

natural child —*adj* **Misfor'tuned** (*Milton*), unfortunate

Misget, mis get', *v t* to procure unlawfully (*Spens*) —*adj* **Misgot'ten,** wrongly gotten unjustly obtained

Misgive, mis giv', *v t* to give or fill with doubt to destroy confidence —*v i* to fail, as the heart to give way to doubt —*n* **Misgiv'ing,** a failing of confidence mistrust

Misgo, mis gō', *v i* to go astray or amiss

Misgovern, mis guv'ern, *v t* to govern badly to use power unjustly —*ns* **Misgov'ernment, Misgov'ernance** (*Spens*), ill government irregularity

Misgraff, mis graf', **Misgraft,** mis graft', *v t* (*Shak*) to graft wrongly or on a wrong stock

Misgrowth, mis grōth', *n* an irregular growth, an excrescence

Misguide, mis gīd', *v t* to guide wrongly to lead into error —*ns* **Misguid'ance, Misguide'** (*obs*)

Mishallowed, mis hal'ōd, *adj* devoted to evil ends

Mishandle, mis han'dl, *v t* to maltreat

Mishanter, Mischanter, mi shan'ter, *n* (*Scot*) an unlucky chance, misfortune

Mishap, mis hap', *n* ill hap or chance accident ill luck misfortune —*v i* **Mishap'pen** (*Spens*), to happen ill

Mishear, mis hēr', *v t* to hear incorrectly —*v i* to mistake in hearing

Mishnah, Mishna, mish'na, *n* a great collection of *halachoth*, comprising the body of the 'Oral Law,' or the juridico political, civil, and religious code of the Jews, forming as such a kind of complement to the Mosaic or Written Law, which it explains, amplifies, and immutably fixes It forms one of the divisions of the Talmud—the 'Gemara,' or commentary on the Mishna, being the other, and it was finally redacted at Tiberias in 220 A D (*pl*) **Mish'noth** —*adjs* **Mishnā'ic, Mish'nic.** [Heb, 'instruction,' 'repetition,' *shānāh*, to repeat]

Misimprove, mis im prōōv', *v t* to apply to a bad purpose to abuse to misuse —*n* **Misimprove'ment**

Misincline, mis in klīn', *v t* to cause to incline wrongly

Misinfer, mis in fer', *v t* to infer wrongly —*v i* to draw a wrong inference

Misinform, mis in form', *v t* to inform or tell incorrectly —*ns* **Misinform'ant, Misinformā'tion, Misinform'er**

Misinstruct, mis in strukt', *v t* to instruct improperly or amiss —*n* **Misinstruc'tion,** wrong instruction

Misintelligence, mis in tel'e jens, *n* wrong or false information

Misintend, mis in tend', *v t* to misdirect

Misinterpret, mis in ter'pret, *v t* to interpret wrongly to explain wrongly —*ns* **Misinterpretā'tion, Misinter'preter.**

Misjoin, mis join', *v t* to join improperly or unfitly —*n* **Misjoin'der** (*law*), an incorrect union of parties or of causes of actions in a suit

Misjudge, mis juj', *v t* and *v i* to judge wrongly —*n* **Misjudg'ment**

Misken, mis ken', *v t* (*Scot*) to be or to appear ignorant of

Misknow, mis nō', *v t* to misapprehend —*n* **Misknowl'edge**

Mislabel, mis lā'bel, *v t* to mark with a wrong descriptive label, &c

Mislay, mis lā', *v t* to lay in a wrong place or in a place not remembered to lose —*pa p* mislaid'

Misle, miz'l See **Mizzle.**

Mislead, mis-lēd' *v t* to lead wrong to guide into error to cause to mistake —*pa p* misled' —*n* **Mislead'er.**—*adj* **Mislead'ing,** deceptive —*adv* **Mislead'ingly**

Misleared, mis lērd', *adj* (*Scot.*) mistaught wrongly informed, imposed upon

Misletoe. See **Mistletoe**

Mislight, mis līt', *v t* to lead astray by a light.

Mislike, mis līk' *v t* to dislike to disapprove of —*n* dislike disapprobation —*n* **Mislike'ness,** a misleading resemblance

Mislippen, mis lip'n, *v t* (*Scot*) to disappoint, deceive to neglect to pay attention to anything

Mislive, mis liv', *v i* to live a bad life

Misluck, mis luk', *v i* to meet with bad luck, to fail —*n* ill luck

Mismanage, mis man'āj, *v t* to manage or conduct badly to conduct carelessly —*n* **Misman'agement**

Mismanners, mis man'erz, *n pl* bad manners

Mismatch, mis mach', *v t* to match unsuitably —*n* **Mismatch'ment**

Mismated, mis māt'ed, *adj* (*Tenn*) ill matched

Mismeasure, mis mezh'ūr, *v t* to measure wrongly —*n* **Mismeas'urement.**

Misname, mis nām', *v t* to call by the wrong name

Misnomer, mis nō'mėr, *n* a misnaming a wrong name [O Fr, from Fr *mes*, and *nommer*—L *nominare*, to name]

Misobserve, mis ob zerv', *v t* and *v i* to observe incorrectly

Misoclere, mis'o klēr, *adj* (*Fuller*) hating the clergy [Gr *misein*, to hate, *klēros*, clergy]

Misogamist, mis og'a mist, *n* a hater of marriage —*n* **Misog'amy** [Gr *misein*, to hate, and *gamos*, marriage]

Misogynist, mis oj'i nist, *n* a woman hater —*n* **Misog'yny** —*adjs* **Misogynist'ical, Misog'ynous** [Gr *misein*, to hate, and *gynē*, a woman]

Misology, mi sol'o ji, *n* hatred of reason —*n* **Misol'ogist** [Gr, *misein*, to hate, *logos*, reason]

Misotheism, mis'o thē izm, *n* hatred of God [Gr *misein*, to hate, *theos*, God]

Mispaint, mis pānt', *v t* to paint in false colours

Mispersuasion, mis per swā'zhun, *n* a wrong persuasion or notion a false opinion

Misplace, mis plās', *v t* to put in a wrong place to set on an improper object —*n* **Misplace'ment.**

Misplay, mis plā', *n* a wrong play

Misplead, mis plēd', *v i* to plead wrongly —*n* **Misplead'ing,** an error in pleading

Displease, mis plēz', *v t* to displease

Mispoint, mis point', *v t* to point or punctuate wrongly, or incorrectly

Mispolicy, mis pol'i si, *n* bad policy

Mispractice, mis prak'tis, *n* wrong practice mis conduct

Mispraise, mis prāz', *v t* to praise falsely

Misprint, mis print', *v t* to print wrong —*n* a mistake in printing

Misprise, mis prīz', *v t* to slight, undervalue [O Fr *mespriser*—pfx *mes*, amiss, and Low L *pretiāre*—L *pretium*, price]

Misprision, mis prizh'un, *n* mistake (*law*) criminal oversight, neglect, contempt, in respect to the crime of another any serious offence, failure of duty—sometimes distinguished as *positive* and *negative*, according as it is mal administration or mere neglect —**Misprision of heresy, treason,** &c, knowledge of and failure to give information about heresy, treason, &c [O Fr *mesprision*—*mes*, ill, Low L *prensionem*—L *prehendēre*, to take]

Misprize, mis prīz', *v t* (*Shak*) to mistake

Mispronounce, mis pro nowns', *v t* to pronounce incorrectly —*n* **Mispronunciā'tion,** wrong or improper pronunciation

Misproud, mis-prowd', *adj* unduly proud
Mispunctuate, mis pungk'tū āt, *v t* or *v i* to punctuate wrongly —*n* **Mispunctua'tion.**
Mispursuit, mis pur sūt', *n* a mistaken pursuit
Misqualify, mis kwol'i fī, *v t* to characterise erroneously
Misquote, mis-kwōt', *v t* to quote wrongly —*n* **Misquota'tion,** a wrong quotation
Misread, mis rēd', *v t* to read wrongly to misinterpret —*n.* **Misread'ing,** an erroneous reading
Misreckon, mis-rek'n, *v t* to reckon or compute wrongly —*n* **Misreck'oning**
Misregard, mis re gard', *n* (*Spens*) misconstruction
Misrelate, mis re lāt', *v t* to relate incorrectly or falsely
Misremember, mis re mem'ber, *v t* to mistake in remembering —*v i* to fail to remember correctly
Misreport, mis re pōrt', *v t* to give an incorrect report or account of —*n* a false report
Misrepresent, mis rep re zent', *v t* to represent incorrectly to act unfaithfully on behalf of —*v i* to give a false impression —*n* **Misrepresenta'tion**
Misresemblance, mis re zem'blans, *n* an imperfect resemblance
Misrule, mis rōōl', *n* wrong or unjust rule disorder tumult —*v t* or *v i* to govern badly — **Abbot,** or **Lord of Misrule,** or **Unreason,** ancient titles for the leader of the Christmas sports and revels
Miss, mis, *n* a title of address of an unmarried female a young woman or girl (*obs*) a kept mistress (*pl*) **Miss'es** — either the 'Miss Browns' or the 'Misses Brown' may be said, but the latter is preferable [Contracted from **Mistress.**]
Miss, mis, *v t* to fail to hit, reach, find, or keep to omit to fail to have to discover the absence of to feel the want of to fail to observe to leave out —*v i* to fail to hit or obtain to go wrong —*n* a failure to hit the mark loss —**Miss one's tip** (*slang*), to fail in one's plan or attempt, **Miss stays** (*naut*), to fail in going about from one tack to another [A S *missan,* Dut *missen,* to miss, Ice *missa,* to lose]
Missal, mis'al, *n* the book which contains the complete service for mass throughout the year [Low L *missale,* from *missa,* mass See **Mass**]
Missay, mis sā', *v i* to say or speak incorrectly or falsely —*v t* to utter amiss to slander
Missee, mis sē', *v t* and *v i* to see falsely or erroneously, to take a distorted view
Misseem, mis sēm', *v i* (*Spens*) to seem or appear falsely, to misbecome —*p adj* **Misseem'ing,** unbecoming —*n* false appearance
Missel, mis'l, also *Missel bird, Missel thrush, n* the largest of the European thrushes, so called because supposed to be fond of the berries of the mistletoe
Misseltoe See **Mistletoe.**
Missel-tree, mis'l trē, *n* a tree of the Melastoma family in British Guiana
Misset, mis set', *v t* to set or place wrongly or unfitly —*p adj* (*Scot*) out of humour
Misshape, mis shāp', *v t* to shape ill to deform —*n* deformity —*p adj* **Misshap'en,** ill shaped —*n* **Misshap'enness**
Missheathed, mis shēthd', *adj* (*Shak*) wrongly sheathed
Missile, mis'il, *adj* that may be thrown from the hand or from any instrument —*n* a weapon thrown by the hand [L *missilis* — *mittĕre, missum,* to send, throw]
Missing, mis'ing, *adj* absent from the place where it was expected to be found lost wanting — **Missing-link** (see **Link**) — *adv* **Miss'ingly** (*Shak*), with a sense of loss [See **Miss,** *v*]
Mission, mish'un, *n* a sending of any agent, delegate, or messenger the purpose for which one is sent the sending out persons to spread a religion a series of special religious services conducted by a *missioner* any particular field of missionary enterprise persons sent on a mission an embassy a station or association of missionaries duty on which one is sent purpose of life —*v t* to commission (*rare*) —*n* **Mis'sionary,** one sent upon a mission to spread the knowledge of religion —*adj* pertaining to missions —*ns* **Mis'sioner,** one who conducts a series of special mission services, **Missionary-bishop,** one having jurisdiction in a heathen country, or in districts not yet formed into dioceses, **Mission-school,** a school for religious and sometimes also secular instruction for the poor, kept up by charity a school conducted by a missionary abroad [Fr,—L *mission em—mittĕre,* to send]
Missis, mis'iz, *n* a coll form of mistress a wife [See **Mistress**]
Missish, mis'ish, *adj* prim, affected —*ns* **Mis'sishness, Miss-Nancy,** a very effeminate young man —*adj* **Miss'y,** namby pamby, sentimental —*n* a diminutive of *miss* [See **Miss**]
Missive, mis'iv, *adj* that may be sent intended to be thrown or hurled —*n* that which is sent, as a letter (*Shak*) messenger (*pl*) letters sent between two parties in which one makes an offer and the other accepts it (*Scots law*) [Fr —L *missus* See **Missile**]
Misspeak, mis spēk', *v t* to utter wrongly —*v i* to mistake or err in speaking
Misspell, mis spel', *v t* to spell wrongly —*n* **Misspell'ing,** a wrong spelling
Misspend, mis spend', *v t* to spend ill to waste or squander —*pa t* and *pa p* misspent'
Misstate, mis stāt', *v t* to state wrongly or falsely —*n* **Misstate'ment**
Misstep, mis step', *v i* to make a false step to make a mistake —*n* a mistake in conduct, &c
Missuit, mis sūt', *v t* to be unbecoming to
Missummation, mis su mā'shun, *n* an incorrect addition
Missy. See **Missish**
Mist, mist, *n* watery vapour seen in the atmosphere rain in very fine drops anything that dims or darkens the sight or the judgment — **Mist-flower,** a North American plant of the Aster family, with clusters of blue or violet flowers, **Scotch mist,** a very wetting rain [A S *mist,* darkness, cog with Ice *mistr, mist,* Dut *mist*]
Mistake, mis tāk', *v t* to understand wrongly to take one thing or person for another —*v i* to err in opinion or judgment —*n* a taking or understanding wrongly an error —*adjs* **Mistak'able, Mistak'en,** taken or understood wrongly guilty of a mistake erroneous in correct —*adv* **Mistak'enly** — *n* **Mistaking** (*Shak*), a mistake — **And no mistake,** (*coll*) without any manner of doubt without fail [M E *mistaken*—Ice *mistaka,* to take wrongly —*mis,* **wrongly,** *taka,* to take]
Misteach, mis tēch', *v t* to teach or instruct wrongly
Mistell, mis tel', *v t* to tell wrongly
Mistemper, mis tem'per, *v t* to temper ill to disorder —**Mistem'pered** (*Shak*), angry
Mister, mis'ter, *n* (*Spens*) manner, kind (*Scot*) necessity —*v i* (*Spens*) to need, require to be poor to be necessary [O Fr *mestier* (Fr *métier*), trade—L *ministerium,* service]
Mister, mis'tėr, *n* sir a title of address to a man, written **Mr** [A corr of **Master,** through the influence of **Mistress.**]
Misterm, mis term', *v t* to term or name wrongly.
Mistery, mis'tėi-ri, *n* (*Shak*) an art or trade—often spelt *mystery* [From **Mister,** trade.]

Mistful, mist'fool, *adj* misty

Misthink, mis thingk', *v t* (*Shak*) to think ill of —*v i* to think wrongly —*n* **Misthought',** a wrong notion

Mistico, mis'ti-kō, *n* a small Mediterranean coaster, between a xebec and a felucca [Sp, Ar *mestah*, flat]

Mistigris, mis'ti gris, *n* a variation of poker in which a joker is used, to which the player holding it gives what value he chooses—also the joker when so used [Ety unknown]

Mistime, mis tīm', *v t* to time wrongly —*adj* **Mistimed',** unseasonable

Mistiness See **Misty**

Mistitle, mis tī'tl, *v t* to call by a wrong title

Mistle Same as **Mizzle.**

Mistletoe, mis'l tō, *n* a parasitic evergreen plant, with thick, succulent yellow hued foliage and white viscous berries, found in southern England and elsewhere growing on the apple, apricot, &c (very rarely on the oak) [A S *mistel tán* (Ice *mistel teinn*) —*mistel*, mistletoe, and A S *tán*, twig, *mistel* is a dim of *mist*]

Mistradition, mis tra dish'un, *n* a false tradition

Mistrain, mis trān', *v t* (*Spens*) to train or bring up amiss

Mistral, mis'tral, *n* a violent north west wind which at certain seasons prevails on the south coast of France [Fr *mistral*, lit a master (wind)—L *magister*, master]

Mistranslate, mis trans lāt', *v t* to translate incorrectly —*n* **Mistransla'tion**

Mistreading, mis tred'ing, *n* (*Shak*) a wrong treading or going, a false step

Mistreat, mis trēt', *v t* to treat ill to abuse —*n* **Mistreat'ment,** ill treatment abuse

Mistress, mis'tres, *n* (*fem* of **Master**) a woman having power or ownership the female head of a family, school, &c a woman well skilled in anything a woman loved and courted a concubine (*fem* of **Mister**) a form of address once applied to any woman or girl, now given to a married woman (usually written **Mrs** and pronounced mis'ez) (*Shak*) the small ball at bowls, now called the Jack, at which the players aim —*v t* to play the mistress [O Fr *maistresse* (Fr *maîtresse*), from root of **Master**]

Mistrial, mis trī'al, *n* a trial void because of error, as by disqualification of a juror, &c a trial in which the jury fail to agree

Mistrust, mis trust', *n* want of trust or confidence —*v t* to regard with suspicion to doubt —*adj* **Mistrust'ful,** full of mistrust —*adv* **Mistrust'fully** —*n* **Mistrust'fulness** —*adv* **Mistrust'ingly,** with mistrust without confidence —*adj* **Mistrust'less,** without mistrust or suspicion

Mistryst, mis trist', *v t* (*Scot*) to disappoint by not keeping an engagement to deceive

Mistune, mis tūn', *v t* to tune wrongly or falsely to put out of tune

Misty, mist'i, *adj* full of mist dim obscure, not perspicuous —*adv* **Mist'ily.**—*n* **Mist'iness.**

Misunderstand, mis un dėr stand', *v t* to understand wrongly to take in a wrong sense —*n* **Misunderstand'ing,** a mistake as to meaning a slight disagreement or difference

Misuse, mis-ūs', *n* improper use application to a bad purpose —*v t* **Misuse** (mis ūz'), to use for a wrong purpose or in a wrong way to treat ill to abuse —*n* **Misus'age,** ill usage abuse

Misventure, mis ven'tūr, *n* a misadventure —*adj* **Misven'turous.**

Misween, mis wēn', *v t* (*Spens*) to ween or judge wrongly

Miswend, mis wend', *v t* (*Spens*) to go wrong, to wander

Misworship, mis wur'ship, *v t* to worship wrongly —*n* worship of a wrong object.

Miswrite, mis rīt', *v t* to write incorrectly

Miswrought, mis rawt', *adj* (*Bacon*) badly wrought

Mite, mīt, *n* an acaridan arachnid, esp one of the smaller forms, as the cheese mite, &c [A.S. *mīte*]

Mite, mīt, *n* the minutest or smallest of coins, about ¼th of a farthing anything very small, even a person a very little quantity [Old Dut *mijt*, a small coin]

Mithras, mith'ras, *n* a Perso Iranian divinity of light, worshipped with elaborate secret rites and mysteries, popular at Rome in the early Empire—representations of Mithras as a beautiful youth in Phrygian dress sacrificing a bull being common in Roman art —Also **Mithra** —*adj* **Mithrā'ic.** —*ns* **Mithra'icism, Mith'raism, Mith'raist** —*v i* **Mith'raise** —*n* **Mithræ'um,** a grotto sacred to Mithras [L —Gr —Old Pers *Mitra*]

Mithridate, mith'ri dāt, *n* an antidote to poison, from *Mithridates*, king of Pontus from about 120 to 63 B C, who made himself proof against poisons —*adj* **Mithridat'ic.**

Mitigate, mit'i gāt, *v t* to make softer or more easily borne to lessen the severity of to temper to reduce in amount (as evil) —*adj* **Mit'igable,** that can be mitigated —*n* **Mitiga'tion,** act of mitigating alleviation abatement —*adjs* **Mit'igative, Mit'igatory,** tending to mitigate soothing —*n* **Mit'igator,** one who mitigates [L *mitigāre, ātum*—*mitis*, soft, mild]

Mitrailleuse, mē tra lyez', *n* a breech loading machine gun, discharging a stream of bullets with great rapidity—first brought into use by the French in 1870-71 —*n* **Mitraille',** grapeshot —*v t* to fire mitraille at —*n* **Mitrailleur',** a man in charge of a mitrailleuse [Fr *mitrailler*, to fire with grapeshot—*mitraille*, grapeshot, small shot, broken pieces of metal]

Mitre, mī'tėr, *n* a head dress worn by archbishops and bishops, and sometimes by abbots (*fig*) episcopal dignity (*archit*) a junction of two pieces, as of mould ing, at an angle of 45° a cap or cowl for a chimney or ventilator pipe a gusset in sewing, &c —*v t* to adorn with a mitre to unite at an angle of 45° —*adjs* **Mi'tral, Mit'riform,** having the form of a mitre (*bot*) conical, and somewhat dilated at the base —*ns* **Mitre-joint,** a joint between two pieces, each cut at an angle of 45°, **Mitre-wheel,** a bevel wheel having its face inclined 45° to its axis [Fr —L *mitra*—Gr *mitra*, belt, fillet]



Mitre

Mitt, mit, short for **Mitten.**

Mitten, mit'n, *n* a kind of glove for winter use, without a separate cover for each finger a glove for the hand and wrist, but not the fingers —**To get the mitten,** to be rejected as a lover [O Fr *mitaine*, perh from Middle High Ger *mittemo*, 'half glove,' but perh Celtic, cf Gael and Ir *mutan*, a muff]

Mittimus, mit'i-mus, *n* (*law*) a warrant granted for sending to prison a person charged with a crime a writ by which a record is transferred out of one court to another a formal dismissal from a situation [L, 'we send'—*mittĕre*, to send]

Mity, mīt'i, *adj* full of mites or insects

Miurus, mī-ū'rus, *n* a hexameter with short penultimate syllable [Gr *meiouros*, curtailed, *meiōn*, less, *oura*, a tail]

Mix, miks, *v t* to unite two or more things into one mass to mingle to associate —*v i* to become mixed to be joined to associate —*ns* **Mix,** a jumble, a mess, **Mix'er** —**Mix up,** to

confuse, **Mixed chalice**, the chalice prepared for the eucharist, containing wine mixed with water, **Mixed marriage**, one in which the contracting persons are of different religions —*adjs* **Mixobarbaric**, not purely barbarous, **Mix'tiform**, of a mixed character, **Mixtili'neal**, consisting of a mixture of lines, right, curved, &c —*n* **Mix'tion**, a mixture of ambei, mastic, and asphaltum used as a mordant for fixing gold leaf to distemper pictures or to wood [A S *miscan*, Ger *mischen*]

Mixen, miks'n, *n* (*Tenn*) a dunghill [A S *mixen—mix*, *meox*, dung See **Muck**]

Mixture, miks'tūr, *n* act of mixing or state of being mixed a mass or compound formed by mixing (*chem*) a composition in which the ingredients retain their properties — opp to *Combination* a compound stop in organ building a preparation in which an insoluble compound is suspended in an aqueous solution a cloth of variegated colouring —*adj* (*Scot*) **Mixty-maxty**, mixed confusedly together [L *mixtura*]

Mizmaze, miz'māz, *n* a labyrinth bewilderment

Mizzen, Mizen, miz'n, *n* in a three masted vessel, the hindmost of the fore and aft sails the spanker or driver —*adj* belonging to the mizzen nearest the stern —*n* **Mizzen-mast**, the mast that bears the mizzen [Fr *misaine* — It *mezzana* — Low L *medianus*—L *medius*, the middle]

Mizzle, miz'l, *v i* to rain in small drops —*n* fine rain —*n* **Mizz'ling**, a thick mist —*adj* **Mizz'ly**, misty [For *mist le*, freq from **Mist**]

Mizzle, miz'l, *v i* to yield to decamp

Mnemonic, -al, nē mon'ik, al, *adj* assisting the memory —*n* **Mnemon'ics**, the art of assisting the memory a mode of recalling to the mind any fact or number, or a series of disconnected terms or figures —*adj* **Mnemotech'nic**, mnemonic —*n* **Mnemotech'nics**, mnemonics [Gr *mnēmonikos* — *mnēmōn*, mindful — *mnasthai*, to remember]

Mo, mō, *adj* and *adv* (*obs*) more — Also **Moe** [A S *má*, more, connected with *mara* See **More**]

Moa, mō'a, *n* a large wingless ostrich like bird of New Zealand, now extinct [Native name]

Moabite, mō'a bīt, *n* one of the ancient people of Moab, living to the east of the lower part of Jordan and the Dead Sea. —*adj* of or pertaining to Moab —*n* **Moabite-stone**, a slab of stone found in 1868 among the ruins of Dhibân (*Dibon*) in Moab, bearing an inscription of 34 lines in Hebrew Phœnician letters, referring to the successful revolt of Mesha, king of Moab, against the king of Israel (2 Kings, iii)

Moan, mōn, *v i* to make a low sound of grief or pain to lament audibly —*v t* to lament —*n* a low sound of grief or pain audible expression of pain —*adj* **Moan'ful**, full of moaning expressing sorrow lamentable —*adv* **Moan'fully**, with lamentation [A S *mánan*]

Moat, mōt, *n* a deep trench round a castle or fortified place, sometimes filled with water (*obs*) a hill or mound —*v t* to surround with a moat —*adj* **Moat'ed** [O Fr *mote*, a mound, trench (cf **Dike, Ditch**), of uncertain origin]

Mob, mob, *n* the mobile or fickle common people the vulgar the rabble a disorderly crowd, a riotous assembly a large herd or flock —*v t* to attack in a disorderly crowd —*pr p* mobb'ing, *pa p* mobbed —*adj* **Mobb'ish** —*n* **Mobs'man**, a well dressed thief or swindler—usually *swell mobsman* [Contr for L *mobile* (*vulgus*), the fickle (multitude), *mobilis* is for *movibilis*, from *movēre*, to move]

Mob, or Mob-cap, mob, *n* a cap with puffy crown, a broad band, and frills —*v t* to cover, as the face, by a cap or hood [Old Dut *mop*, mod Dut *mopmuts*, a woman's nightcap, cf Scotch **Mutch**, a woman's cap]

Mobile, mō'bil, or mob'il, *adj* that can be moved or excited —*n* **Mobil'ity**, quality of being mobile (*slang*) the mob —*v t* **Mob'ilise**, to put in readiness for service in war to call into active service, as troops —*n* **Mobilisā'tion** —**Crédit mobilier**, the system in banking of advancing money to the owners of movable property—as opp to *Credit Foncier*, on the security of real or immovable property [Fr *mobiliser* — L *mobilis* See **Mob** (1)]

Moble, mob'l, *v t* (*Shak*) to muffle or cover the head, as in a mob or hood [Freq of **Mob**, a cap]

Mobocracy, mob ok'ra si, *n* rule or ascendency exercised by the mob —*n* **Mob'ocrat**, a demagogue —*adj* **Mobocrat'ic** [Formed from **Mob**, and *o cracy*, as in *democracy*, from Gr *kratein*, to rule]

Moccasin, mok'a sin, *n* a shoe of deerskin or other soft leather, worn by the North American Indians a venomous North American serpent — Also **Mocassin** [Algonkin *mawcahsun*]



Moccasin

Mocha, mō'ka, *n* a very fine kind of coffee produced in Arabia, and brought from *Mocha*, the port of Yemen

Moche, mōsh, *n* an imported package of spun silk

Mock, mok, *v t* to laugh at to make sport of to mimic in ridicule to disappoint the hopes of to deceive to set at nought, defy —*n* ridicule, a sneer a bringing into ridicule —*adj* imitating reality, but not real false —*adj* **Mock'able**, exposed to or deserving derision —*ns* **Mock'er, Mock'ery, Mock'ing**, derision ridicule subject of laughter or sport fruitless labour vain imitation false show —*adv* **Mock'ingly** —*adj* **Mock-heroic**, mocking the heroic style, or the actions or characters of heroes —*n* **Mocking-bird**, a bird of North America, of the thrush family, which mocks or imitates the notes of birds and other sounds —**Mock sun** (see **Parhelion**), **Mock turtle soup**, a dish made of calf's head, veal, &c, seasoned in imitation of turtle soup [O Fr *moquer*, from a Teut root seen in Ger *mucken*, to mutter, prob of imitative origin]

Mocuddum, mo cud'um, *n* a chief a head man [Hind from Ar, *mukaddam*, set before, a headman]

Mode, mōd, *n* manner of acting, doing, or existing rule custom form that which exists only as a quality of substance a form of the verb, same as **Mood** (*mus*) the method of dividing the octave for melodic purposes according to the position of the semitones (In modern systems only two are retained, the *Major Mode*—the Greek *Lydian*, the medieval *Ionian*—consisting of two steps, a half step, three steps, and a half step, the *Minor Mode* — the Greek and medieval *Æolian*—of a step, a half step, two steps, a half step, and two steps) The **Greek modes** consisted of two tetrachords—two steps and one half step in each—plus one step—the diazeuctic tone There were nine of these modes, varying according to the tetrachord used as a basis, and according to the position of the diazeuctic tone—*Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian, Hypodorian* or *Æolian, Hypophrygian* or *Ionian, Hypolydian, Hyperdorian* or *Mixolydian, Hyperphrygian* or *Locrian*, and *Hyperlydian* The **Gregorian, Medieval**, or **Ecclesiastical modes** were derived from the above by Ambrose, Gregory the Great, &c, each of the seven natural sounds of the diatonic scale forming the keynote or *final* of a mode, which embraced that note and the seven above it To each of these seven modes is attached another, in which the melody, while

having the same final or keynote, instead of ascending to the octave above, ranges from the fourth below it to the fifth above The former are called the *authentic modes*, the latter *plagal* — *adj* **Mo'dal**, relating to mode or form without reference to substance consisting of mode only (*logic*) indicating some mode of expression — *adv* **Mo'dally** —*ns* **Mod'alism**, the doctrine first set forth by Sabellius that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit are not three distinct personalities, but only three different modes of manifestation, **Mod'alist**, one who holds this theory —*adj* **Modalist'ic** —*n* **Modal'ity**, mode in its logical sense (*law*) the quality of being limited by a condition [Fr ,—L *modus*]

Model, mod'el, *n* something to show the mode or way something to be copied a pattern a mould an imitation of something on a smaller scale a living person from whom an artist works something worthy of imitation —*adj* serving as a model fit for a model —*v t* to form after a model to shape to make a model or copy of to form in some soft material —*v i* to practise modelling —*pr p* mod'elling, *pa p* mod'elled —*ns* **Mod'eller**, **Mod'elling**, the act or art of making a model of something, a branch of sculpture [Fr *modèle*—L *modulus*, dim of *modus*, a measure]

Moderate, mod'er āt, *v t* to keep within measure or bounds to regulate to reduce in intensity to make temperate or reasonable to pacify to decide as a moderator —*v i* to become less violent or intense to preside or act as a moderator — *adj* kept within measure or bounds not excessive or extreme temperate of middle rate —*n* one of a party in Scottish church history dominant in the 18th century, lax in doctrine and discipline, but vigorous and intolerant in opposing Evangelicanism, supporting lay patronage, and crushing all popular opposition to its ecclesiastical policy— it caused the secessions of 1733 and 1761, and its final resultant was the Disruption of 1843 —*adv* **Mod'erately** —*ns* **Mod'erateness**, **Modera'tion**, act of moderating state of being moderated or moderate freedom from excess calmness of mind, **Mod'eratism**, moderate opinions in religion or politics —*adv* **Modera'to** (*mus*), with moderate quickness —*n* **Mod'erator**, one who or that which moderates or restrains a president or chairman, esp in Presbyterian Church courts an officer at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge who superintends the examination for degrees a kind of lamp in which the flow of the oil to the wick is regulated —*fem* **Mod'eratrix** —*n* **Mod'eratorship** [L *moderāri, ātus*—*modus*, a measure]

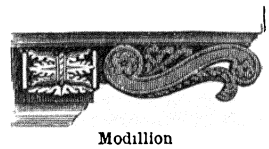
Modern, mod'ern, *adj* limited to the present or recent time not ancient (*Shak*) commonplace —*n* one who lives in modern times (*pl*) the nations of the present day, distinguished from the Greeks and Romans, who are called the ancients —*adv* **Mod'ernly** —*ns* **Mod'erness**, **Mod'ernity**, state or quality of being modern —*v t* **Mod'ernise**, to render modern to adapt to the present time —*ns* **Mod'erniser**, **Mod'ernism**, modern practice or character something of modern origin, **Mod'ernist**, an admirer of modern ideas or habits [Fr —L *modernus*—*modo*, just now, orig abl of *modus* See **Mode**]

Modest, mod'est, *adj* restrained by a due sense of propriety not forward decent chaste pure and delicate, as thoughts or language not excessive or extreme moderate —*adv* **Mod'estly** —*n* **Mod'esty**, absence of high thoughts as to one's self purity of thought and manners becoming behaviour decency chastity purity moderation [Fr —L *modestus*, within due bounds—*modus*, a measure]

Modicum, mod'i kum, *n* a small quantity some thing of a moderate size anything very small [L neut of *modicus*, moderate—*modus* See **Mode**]

Modify, mod'i fī, *v t* to make or set bounds to to moderate to change the form or quality of to give a new form to to alter slightly to vary —*adj* **Modifi'able** —*n* **Modifică'tion**, act of modifying or state of being modified result of alteration or change changed shape or condition —*adj* **Mod'ificatory**, tending to modify causing change of form or condition —*n* **Mod'ifier** [Fr *modifier* — L *modificāre, ātum* — *modus*, a measure, and *facĕre*, to make]

Modillion, mod il'yun, *n* an ornamental bracket much used in architecture, esp in the cornices of the Corinthian and composite styles [Fr — L *modulus* — *modus*, a measure]



Modillion

Modish, mō'dish, *adj* according to the fashion —*adv* **Mō'dishly** —*ns* **Mō'dishness**, **Mō'dist**, one who follows the fashion, **Modiste** (mō dēst'), a fashionable dressmaker

Modius, mō'di us, *n* a Roman dry measure = 2 gal • a cylindrical head dress —*pl* **Modii** (ī) [L]

Modulate, mod'ū lāt, *v t* to measure, to regulate, to vary the tone of voice so as to give expression (*mus*) to change the key or mode —*v i* to pass from one key into another —*adj* **Mod'ular**, of or pertaining to mode or modulation, or to a module —*ns* **Modula'tion**, the act of modulating state of being modulated (*mus*) the changing of the keynote and of the original scale by the introduction of a new sharp or flat, **Mod'ulator**, one who or that which modulates a chart in the Tonic Sol fa musical notation on which the modulations or changes from one scale to another are shown by the relative position of the notes, **Mod'ule**, a small measure or quantity (*archit*) a measure such as the diameter of the shaft for regulating the proportions of the other parts of columns (*Shak*) a model, image, **Mod'ulus**, (*math*) a constant multiplier in a function of a variable, by which the function is adapted to a particular base (*pl*) **Moduli** (mod'ū lī) [L *modulāri, ātus* — *modulus*, dim of *modus*, a measure]

Modus, mō'dus, *n* the way or style of expressing anything a fixed payment instead of tithes (*law*) a departure from or a modification of some general rule or form (*pl*) **Modi** — **Modus operandi**, plan of working mode of operation, **Modus vivendi**, a way or mode of living an arrangement or compromise by means of which persons or parties differing greatly are enabled to get on together for a time [L *modus*, manner]

Moe, mō, *adj* and *adv* (*Shak*) See **Mo**

Moe, mō, *n* (*Shak*) a wry mouth, grimace —*v i* to make grimaces —Better written **Mow** (q v)

Moellon, mō'el lon, *n* rubble stone with mortar, used as a filling in mason work [Fr ,—*moelle*, marrow—L *medulla*, marrow—*medius*, middle]

Moerology, mē rol'o ji, *n* the practice of professional mourning [Gr *moira*, fate, *logia*—*legein*, to speak]

Moeso-Gothic, mē sō goth'ik, *adj* relating to the Goths who settled in Moesia, or to their language They were converted to Christianity by Ulfilas in the 4th century

Mofette, mō fet', *n* a noxious gas escaping from the earth [L *mephitis*]

Mofussil, mō fus'il, *n* the country districts and stations in India, as distinguished from the towns and official residencies rural provincial

[Hind *mufassal*, the country, from Ar *fasala*, separate.]

Mogul, mō gul', *n* a Mongol or Mongolian, esp one of the followers of Baber, the conqueror of India (1483–1530) a name applied to the best quality of playing cards —*adj* pertaining to the Mogul empire, architecture, &c —**Great Mogul,** the title by which Europeans knew the Emperors of Delhi [Pers, properly 'a Mongol']

Mohair, mō'hār, *n* the fine silken hair of the Angora goat of Asia Minor cloth made of mo hair [O Fr *moüaire* (Fr *moire*)—Ar *mukhayyar* Doublet **Moire**]

Mohammedan, mo ham'ed an, *adj* pertaining to Mohammed or to his religion —*n* a follower of Mohammed one who professes Mohammedan ism —Also written **Mahometan, Mahomedan** —*v t* **Mohamm'edanise,** to convert to, or made conformable to Mohammedanism —*ns* **Moham'medanism, Mohamm'edism,** the religion of Mohammed, contained in the Koran [*Moham med*, the great prophet of Arabia (570–632), the name meaning 'praised,' from *hamada*, praised]

Moharram, mo-har'am, *n* the first month of the Mohammedan year the great fast held during the first ten days of this month —Also **Muharram.** [Ar]

Mohawk, mō'hawk, *n* the name of a tribe of North American Indians of the Huron Iroquois family, hence one of a set of ruffians who infested the streets of London about the beginning of the 18th century —Also **Mohock.**

Mohican, mō hē'kan, *adj* and *n* relating to the Mohicans, a tribe of North American Indians of the Algonkin stock

Mohur, mō'hur, *n* in British India, a gold coin = from twelve to fifteen rupees, or 30s [The Pers word]

Moider, moi'der, *v t* to confuse to spend —*v i* to work hard

Moidore, moi'dōr, *n* a disused gold coin of Portugal worth 27s [Port *moeda d'ouro*—L *moneta de auro*, money of gold]

Moiety, moi'e ti, *n* half one of two equal parts a small share [Fr *moitié*—L *medietas, tatis*, middle, half—*medius*, middle]

Moil, moil, *v t* to daub with dirt —*v i* to toil or labour to drudge —*n* a spot a defilement [O Fr *moiler* (Fr *mouiller*), to wet—L *mollis*, soft See **Mollify**]

Moineau, moi'nō, *n* a small flat bastion to protect a fortification while being erected [Fr]

Moiræ, moi'rē, *n pl* the Fates, the Parcæ of the Romans—Clotho, the spinner of the thread of human life, Lachĕsis, who assigns to man his fate, and Atrŏpos, or the fate that cannot be avoided

Moire, mwor, *n* watered silk a watered appearance on metals or textile fabrics —**Moire antique,** silk watered so as to resemble the stuffs worn in ancient times [Fr, see **Mohair**]

Moist, moist, *adj* damp humid juicy containing water or other liquid —*v t* **Moist'en,** (*obs*) **Moist,** to make moist or damp to wet slightly, **Moist'ify,** to make moist —*ns* **Moist'ness; Moist'ure,** moistness that which moistens or makes slightly wet a small quantity of any liquid [O Fr *moiste* (Fr *moite*)—L *musteus*, fresh, sappy—*mustum*, juice of grapes, new wine]

Moke, mōk, *n* (*slang*) a donkey a stupid fellow a variety performer on several instruments a negro

Molar, mō'lar, *adj* grinding, as a mill used for grinding —*n* a grinding tooth a back tooth. [L *molaris—mola*, a mill—*molĕre*, to grind]

Molar, mō'lar, *adj* of or pertaining to a mass acting on or by means of whole masses. [L. *moles*, a mass]

Molasses, mo-las'ez, *n sing* a kind of syrup that drains from sugar during the process of manufacture treacle [Port *melaço* (Fr *mélasse*)—L *mell aceus*, honey like—*mel, mellis*, honey]

Mold. See **Mould.**

Mole, mōl, *n* a permanent dark brown spot or mark on the human skin, often hairy—a pigmentary *Nævus* (q v) [A S *mál*, cog with Scand and Ger *maal*, and prob also with L *mac ula*, a spot]

Mole, mōl, *n* a small animal, with very small eyes and soft fur, which burrows in the ground and casts up little heaps of mould —*v t* to burrow or form holes in —*ns* **Mole'cast, Mole-catcher,** one whose business it is to catch moles, **Mole-cricket,** a burrowing insect like a cricket, with forelegs like those of a mole —*adj* **Mole-eyed,** having eyes like those of a mole seeing imperfectly —*ns* **Mole'hill,** a little hill or heap of earth cast up by a mole, (**Make a mountain of a mole-hill,** to magnify a trifling matter), **Mole'rat,** a rat like animal, which burrows like a mole, **Mole'skin,** the skin of a mole a superior kind of fustian, double twilled, cropped before dyeing, **Mole-spade,** a small spade used by mole catchers, **Mole-track,** the track made by a mole burrowing [Short for the older *mold warp* = mould caster—M E *molde*—A S *molde*, mould, and *weorpan*, to warp]

Mole, mōl, *n* a breakwater any massive building an ancient Roman mausoleum [Fr—L *moles*, a huge mass]

Molecule, mol'e kūl, *n* one of the minute particles of which matter is composed the smallest mass of any substance which retains the properties of that substance —*adj* **Molec'ular,** belonging to or consisting of molecules —**Molecular attraction,** attraction acting on the atoms or molecules of a body, as distinguished from attraction of gravitation —*n* **Molecular'ity.** [Fr, a dim coined from L *moles*, a mass]

Molendinaceous, mō len di nā'shi us, *adj* like a windmill —*adj* **Molen'dinary,** relating to a mill [Low L *molendinum*, a mill—L *molĕre*, to grind]

Molest, mo lest', *v t* to trouble, disturb, or annoy. —*ns* **Molestā'tion,** act of molesting state of being molested annoyance, **Molest'er** —*adj* **Molest'ful** [Fr *molester*—L *molestāre—molestus*, troublesome—*moles*, a mass, a difficulty]

Molimen, mō lī'men, *n* great effort, esp of any periodic effort to discharge a natural function —*adj* **Molim'inous.** [L,—*molīri*, to toil—*moles*, a burden]

Moline, mō'lin, *n* and *adj* the crossed iron in the upper millstone for receiving the spindle in the lower stone, a millstone rynd (*her*) a moline cross [L *mola*, a mill]

Molinism, mō'li nizm, *n* the doctrine of the Spanish Jesuit Luis Molina (1535–1600), that predestination is consequent on God's fore knowledge of the free determination of man's will, that God gives to all men sufficient grace whereby to live virtuously and merit happiness, its efficaciousness depending on the voluntary co operation of the will with it.—*n* **Mo'linist,** one who holds the foregoing views

Molinist, mō'li nist, *n* a Quietist, or follower of Miguel de Molinos (1640–1697) [See **Quietism**]

Moll, mol, *n* a familiar form of Mary a concubine

Mollah, Molla, mol'a, *n* a Mohammedan title of respect for a learned or religious person a judge of Moslem law. [Turk and Pers, from Ar. *maulā*]

Mollie, mol'i, *n* a meeting and carousal on board one ship of the sailors belonging to several whaling ships ice bound in company—an abbre-

viation of *Mallemarokıng* [*Mallemuck*, the fulmar petrel]

Mollient, mol'yent, *adj* serving to soften assuaging [L *mollıs*, soft See **Emollient**]

Mollify, mol'ı fı, *v t* to make soft or tender to assuage to calm or pacify —*pa p* moll'ıfied —*adj* **Moll'ıfiable.**—*ns* **Mollificā'tion,** act of mollıfying state of being mollified mitigation, **Moll'ifier.** [Fı —L *mollificāre* — *mollıs*, soft, and *facĕre*, to make]

Mollıne, mol'ın, *n* a base for ointments used in skin diseases, a soft soap mixed with excess of fat and glycerine

Mollusc, Mollusk, mol'usk, *n* one of the **Mollus'ca,** a large division of invertebrate animals, including three chief classes—bivalves or Lamellibranchs, snails or Gasteropods, and cuttlefish or Cephalopods (*pl*) **Moll'uscs, Moll'usks,** or **Mollus'ca** —*adjs* **Mollus'can, Mollus'coid, Mollus'cous,** of or like molluscs —*n* **Mollus'can,** a mollusc [Fr , from L *molluscus*, softish —*mollıs*, soft]

Molly, mol'ı, *n* dim of Mary the wagtail bird —*n* **Mol'lycoddle,** an effeminate fellow, one who pampers himself and possesses no spirit —**Molly Maguire,** the name assumed by a branch of the Ribbonmen of Ireland, whose outrages by night were done in the disguise of female dress assumed also by a secret society which terrorised the coal regions of Pennsylvania during the ten years preceding 1877

Moloch, mō'lok, *n* the chief god of the Phœnicians, frequently mentioned in the Bible, to which human sacrifices were offered an exceedingly spiny Australian lizard —Also **Molech.** —*v t* **Mol'ochise,** to sacrifice as to Moloch [L and Gr , from Heb *mōlekh* = Ar *melık*, king]

Molossus, mo los'us, *n* a foot in verse consisting of three long syllables (*pl*) **Molossi.** [L , from Gr]

Molten, mōlt'n, *adj* melted made of melted metal —*adv* **Molt'enly.** [Old *pa p* of **Melt**]

Molto, mol'to, *adv* (*mus*) very, much [It , from L *multus*, much]

Moly, mō'lı, *n* (*Milton*) a fabulous herb of magic power, said by Homer to have been given by Hermes to Odysseus as a counter charm against the spells of Circe [Gr]

Molybdenum, mol ıb dē'num, *n* a rare metal of a silvery white colour —*ns* **Molyb'date,** a compound of molybdic acid with a base, **Molybdē'nite,** sulphide of molybdenum —*adjs* **Molybdē'nous, Molyb'dic** [L *molybdæna*, Gr *molybdaına—molybdos*, lead]

Molybdosis, mol ıb dō'sıs, *n* lead poisoning [Gr *molybdos*, lead]

Mome, mōm, *n* (*obs*) a buffoon a dull, stupid person [O Fr *mome*, a buffoon — L — Gr *Mōmos*, Momus, the god of pleasantry]

Moment, mō'ment, *n* moving cause or force importance in effect value, consequence the smallest portion of time in which a movement can be made an instant the precise point of time, the right opportunity (*math*) an increment or decrement, an infinitesimal change in a varying quantity (*mech*) the *moment of a force* about a point is the product of the force and the perpendicular on its line of action from the point —*adjs* **Mo'mentany** (*Shak*), momentary, **Mo'mentary,** lasting for a moment done in a moment short-lived —*adv* **Mo'mentarily** —*n* **Mo'mentariness.**—*adv* **Mo'mently,** for a moment in a moment every moment —*adj* **Moment'ous,** of moment or importance of great consequence —*adv* **Moment'ously** —*n* **Moment'ousness** —*n* **Moment'um,** the quantity of motion in a body, which is measured by the product of the mass and the velocity of the moving body (*pl*) **Moment'a.** [Fr —L. *momentum*, for *movimentum—movēre*, to move]

Momus, mō'mus, *n* the god of raillery, &c —**Son,** or **Disciple of Momus,** a wag [See **Mome.**]

Monachism, mon'ak ızm, *n* monastic life state of religious seclusion under vows —*adj* **Mon'achal,** living alone pertaining to monks or nuns, or to a monastic life —*n* **Mon'achus,** the monk-seal genus. [Fr ,—L *monachus*, a monk]

Monacid, mon as'ıd, *adj* capable of saturating a single molecule of a monobasic acid

Monactınal, mo nak'tı nal, *adj* single rayed

Monad, mon'ad, *n* an ultimate atom or simple unextended point a simple, primary element, assumed by Leibnitz and other philosophers (*zool*) one of the simplest of animalcules —*adj* of or pertaining to monads —*adjs* **Monad'ic, -al,** relating to monads single, **Monad'iform,** like a monad —*ns* **Mon'adism, Monadol'ogy,** the theory of monads [L *monas, adis*—Gr *monas, ados*, a unit—*monos*, alone]

Monadelph, mon'a delf, *n* a plant whose stamens are united by their filaments into one set, generally into a tube or ring —*adjs* **Monadel'phian, Monadel'phous** (*bot*), having the stamens united into one brotherhood or body by the filaments [Gr *monos*, single, alone, *adelphos*, a brother]

Monandrıa, mon an'drı a, *n* the first class in Linnæus's system of plants, including all genera having only one stamen —*adj* **Monan'drian, Monan'drous** (*bot*), having only one stamen or male organ [Gr *monos*, single, and *anēr, andros*, a man, male]

Monandry, mō nan'drı, *n* the practice of having only one husband

Monanthous, mō nan'thus, *adj* (*bot*) producing but one flower

Monarch, mon'ark, *n* a sole or supreme ruler sovereign the chief of its kind —*adj* supreme superior to others —*adjs* **Monarch'al,** pertaining to a monarch regal, **Monarch'ial, Monarch'ic, Monarch'ical,** relating to a monarch or to monarchy vested in a single ruler —*ns* **Monarch'ian,** a term brought into circulation by Tertullian for those Christians who were led by their obstinate tenacity to the numerical unity in the personality of the deity, to deny the personal independent subsistence of Christ They are generally divided into *dynamic* and *modalistic* Monarchians—the former regarding the divinity of Christ as only a power (*dynamis*) communicated to him, the latter (especially strong between 180 and 240, and known in the West as Monarchians or Patripassians, in the East as Sabellians) teaching that Christ was God himself incarnate, the Father who had assumed flesh, a mere *modus* of the Godhead, **Monar'chianism,** the doctrine of the Monarchians, in opposition to *Subordinationalism* —*adj* **Monarchianis'tic** —*v t* **Mon'archise,** to rule over, as a monarch to convert into a monarchy —*ns* **Mon'archism,** the principles of monarchy love of monarchy, **Mon'archist,** an advocate of monarchy a believer in monarchy, **Monarch'o** (*Shak*), a fantastic Englishman who assumed Italian airs, any fantastic person, **Mon'archy,** a state or a people ruled over by one person a kind of government of which the chief power is in the hands of a monarch the territory of a monarch [Fr *monarque*, through L , from Gr *monarchēs—monos*, alone, *archein*, to rule]

Monas, mon'as, *n* a monad a monadiform infusorian

Monascidian, mon a sid'ı an, *adj* and *n* simple, not compound or composite

Monastery, mon'as ter-ı, *n* a house for monks an abbey a convent —*adjs* **Monas'tic, Monas'tical,** pertaining to monasteries, monks, and nuns recluse solitary —*adv* **Monas'tically.**—

ns **Monas'tic,** a monk, **Monas'ticism,** the corporate monastic life or system of living, **Monas'ticon,** a book about monasteries and monks — **Monastic vows,** the vows which a person takes when entering a monastery—*poverty, chastity, obedience* [L *monasterium*—Gr *monastērion*—*monastēs,* a monk—*monos,* alone]

Monday, mun'dā, *n.* the second day of the week — *adj* **Mon'dayish,** fagged, of preachers, after their Sunday exercitations —**Black Monday,** Easter Monday, the 14th of April 1360 any Easter Monday; **Handsel Monday,** the first Monday of the year, when presents are given and festivals held [A.S *mónandæg, mónan,* gen of *móna,* moon, *dæg,* day]

Mondayne, mun'dān, *adj* an old form of **Mundane**

Monde, mond, *n* the world (of fashion) —For **Beau monde, Demi monde** (see **Beau** and **Demi**) [Fr, world]

Monera, mō nē'ra, *n pl* a class of Protozoans of the simplest characters —*ns sing* **Mo'ner, Monē'ron** —*adjs* **Monē'ral, Monē'ran.**

Monergism, mon'er jizm, *n* (*theol*) the doctrine that regeneration is entirely the work of the Holy Spirit, the natural will being incapable of cooperation [From Gr *monos,* alone, *ergon,* work]

Monetary, mun'e tar i, *adj* relating to money or moneyed affairs consisting of money —*v t* **Mon'etise,** to give the character of money to, to coin as money —*n* **Monetisā'tion.**

Money, mun'i, *n* coin pieces of stamped metal used in commerce any currency used as the equivalent of money wealth (*pl*) **Mon'eys.**—*ns* **Money-bill,** a bill introduced into parliament or congress, for raising revenue or otherwise dealing with money, **Money-broker, Money-changer,** a broker who deals in money or exchanges, **Money-order,** an order for money deposited at one post office, and payable at another —**Hard money,** coin, **Pot of money,** a large amount of money, **Ready money,** money paid for a thing at the time at which it is bought money ready for immediate payment — *adj* **Mon'eyed,** having money rich in money. consisting in money —*ns* **Mon'eyer, Mon'ier,** one who coins money a master of a mint —*adj* **Mon'eyless,** having no money [O Fr *moneie* (Fr *monnaie*)—L *moneta,* a mint, *Moneta* being a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined See **Mint**]

Monger, mung'ger, *n* a trader a dealer, used chiefly in composition, sometimes in a depreciatory sense —*v t* to trade or deal in [A S *mangere—mang,* a mixture]

Mongol, mong'gol, *n* and *adj* one of an Asiatic people belonging to the Ural Altaic branch of the human family, mainly inhabiting Mongolia, between China proper and Siberia —*adjs* **Mongō'lian, Mongol'ic.**

Mongoose, mong'gōōs, *n* a common ichneumon of India, often domesticated to destroy snakes — Also **Mungoose** [Marathi *mangus*]

Mongrel, mung'grel, *adj* of a mixed breed, impure —*n* an animal, esp a dog, of a mixed breed — *v t* **Mong'relise** —*n* **Mong'relism.** [A double dim from A S *mang,* mixture]

Monied, mun'id, *adj* moneyed

Moniliform, mō nil'i form, *adj* like a string of beads [L *monile,* a necklace, *forma,* form]

Moniment, mon'i ment, *n* (*Spens*) a monument, memorial superscription, image [L *monimentum, monumentum* See **Monument.**]

Moniplies, mon'i plīz, *n sing* and *pl* (*Scot*) the third stomach of a ruminant—the *omasum* or *psalterium.*—Also **Man'iplies.**

Monism, mon'izm, *n* a philosophical theory that all being may ultimately be referred to one category Thus *Idealism, Pantheism, Materialism* are monisms—as opp to the Dualism of matter and spirit —*n* **Mon'ist.**—*adjs* **Mon'istic, -al.** [Gr *monos,* alone, and *ism*]

Monition, mon ish'un, *n* a reminding or admonishing warning notice (*law*) a summons to appear and answer —*adj* **Mon'itive,** conveying admonition —*n* **Mon'itor,** one who admonishes an adviser an instructor a senior pupil who assists a schoolmaster an ironclad steamship armed with heavy guns in revolving turrets a raised part of a roof, with openings for light and ventilation a kind of lizard —*fem* **Mon'itress, Mon'itrix.** —*n* **Mon'itorship.** —*adj* **Monitō'rial,** relating to a monitor performed or taught by a monitor —*adv* **Monitō'rially.** —*adj* **Mon'itory,** reminding or admonishing giving admonition or warning [L *monition em* —*monēre, itum,* to remind]

Monk, mungk, *n* formerly, one who retired alone to the desert to lead a religious life one of a religious community living in a monastery an inky blotch in print a fuse for firing mines — *ns* **Monk'ery,** the life of monks monasticism, **Monk'hood,** the state or character of a monk — *adj* **Monk'ish,** pertaining to a monk like a monk monastic —*n* **Monk's-hood,** the aconite, a poisonous plant with a flower like a monk's hood [A S *munec*—L *monachus*—Gr *monachos—monos,* alone]

Monkey, mungk'i, *n* a quadrumanous mammal of the order Primates The term is loose, and may be conveniently restricted only to all the Primates exclusive of the Anthropoid Apes, thus including the *Platyrrhini,* or New World monkeys, and the *Catarrhini,* or Old World monkeys an ape a name of contempt, esp for a mischievous person, also of playful endearment a heavy weight for driving piles a large hammer for driving bolts in betting slang, a sum of £500, or $ in U S a fluid consisting of chlor hydric acid and zinc—generally called *spirits of salt*—used in the process of soldering (*pl*) **Monk'eys** —*v i* to meddle with anything —*v t* to imitate as a monkey does —*ns* **Monkey-bag,** a small money-bag, hung round the sailor's neck, **Monkey-block,** a small swivel block used in guiding running rigging, **Monkey-board,** the omnibus conductor's foot board, **Monkey-boat,** a narrow, half decked river boat, **Monkey-bread,** the baobab tree or its fruit, **Monkey-engine,** a kind of pile driver having a ram or monkey working in a wooden frame, **Monkey-flower,** a flower of the *mimulus* kind; **Monkey-gaff,** a small gaff above the spanker gaff for the flag, **Monkey-grass,** a coarse fibre yielded by the leaf stalks of *Attalea funifera,* used for brooms, street sweeping machine brushes, &c, **Monkey-hammer,** a drop press with a ram, which is raised and let drop freely, **Monkey-jacket,** a close-fitting jacket, generally made of some stout, coarse material, **Monkey-pump,** a straw let through a gimlet hole into a cask for the purpose of sucking the liquor, **Monkey-puzzle,** the Chili pine, *Araucaria imbricata,* **Monkey-rail,** a light rail above the quarter rail, **Monkey-shine** (*U S*), a piece of tomfoolery, **Monkey-tail,** a short lever for training carronades a piece of knotted rope by which to attach a hook, to save the hand from jamming, **Monkey-wheel,** a tackle block over which runs a hoisting rope, **Monkey-wrench,** a screw key having a movable jaw —**Have** or **Get one's monkey up,** to be angry, **Suck the monkey,** to drink liquor from a cask through an inserted tube [Old It *monicchio,* dim of Old It *monna,* nickname for an old woman, an ape, contr of It *madonna,* mistress. See **Madonna.**]

Monobasic, mon o bā'sic, *adj* having one base, of an acid combining with a univalent basic radical to form a neutral salt

Monoblastic, mon o blas'tik, *adj* pertaining to that condition of the metazoic embryo in which a single germinal layer is alone represented [Gr *monos*, single, *blastos*, a germ]

Monoblepsis, mon o blep'sis, *n* a condition of vision more distinct when one eye only is used [Gr *monos*, single, *blepsis*, sight]

Monocarbonate, mon o kar'bō nāt, *n* a carbonate in which both hydrogen atoms of the acid are replaced by basic elements

Monocardian, mon o kar'di an, *adj* having a single heart, as fishes and reptiles [Gr *monos*, single, and *kardia*, the heart]

Monocarpous, mon o karp'us, *adj* bearing fruit only once, as wheat, and all annual plants —*n* **Mon'ocarp.** [Gr *monos*, single, and *karpos*, fruit]

Monocentric, mon o sen'trik, *adj* having a single centre only unipolar

Monocephalous, mon o sef'al us, *adj* having but one head or capitulum

Monoceros, mō nos'er os, *n* a one horned animal the unicorn (*Spens*) perh the sword fish —*adj* **Monoc'erous.** [Gr *monos*, single, and *keras*, a horn]

Monochord, mon'o kord, *n* a musical instrument of one chord or string [Gr *monos*, alone, and **Chord**]

Monochromatic, mon o kro mat'ik, *adj* of one colour only —*n* **Mon'ochrome,** a painting in one colour only [Gr *monos*, and **Chromatic.**]

Monochronic, mon o kron'ik, *adj* contemporaneous [Gr *monos*, single, *chronos*, time]

Monocle, mon'o kl, *n* a one eyed animal a single eyeglass

Monoclinal, mon'o klī nal, *adj* (*geol*) dipping in one direction

Monoclinic, mon'o klin ik, *adj* (*mineral*) crystallising in three unequal axes, two intersecting each other at an oblique angle, and at right angles to the third [Gr *monos*, single, *klinein*, to incline]

Mono-compound, mon'o kom'pownd, *n* (*chem*) a compound containing one atom of any particular element

Monocotyledon, mon o kot i lē'don, *n* a plant with only one cotyledon —*adj* **Monocotyle'donous** [Gr *monos*, alone, and **Cotyledon**]

Monocracy, mon ok'ra si, *n* rule or government by a single person —*n* **Mon'ocrat.** [Gr *monos*, single, and *kratos*, strength, rule]

Monocular, mon ok'ū-lar, also **Monoc'ulous,** *adj* with one eye only fitted only for one eye at a time [Gr *monos*, and **Ocular.**]

Monody, mon'o di, *n* a mournful ode or poem in which a single mourner bewails a song for one voice monotonous sound —*adj* **Monod'ic, -al.** —*n* **Mon'odist,** one who writes monodies [Gr *monos*, single, and **Ode.**]

Monœcious, mon ē'shus, *adj* having the stamens and pistils in separate flowers on the same individual plant [Gr *monos*, single, and *oikos*, a house]

Monogamy, mon og'a mi, *n* marriage to one wife only the state of such marriage —*adjs* **Monogam'ic, Monog'amous** — *n* **Monog'amist** [Gr *monos*, one, *gamos*, marriage]

Monogenesis, mon o jen'e sis, *n* development of the ovum from a parent like itself —*adj* **Monogenet'ic.**

Monogenism, mō noj'e nizm, *n* the descent of the whole human family from a single pair —Also **Monogeny.**—*n* **Monog'enist,** one who maintains this —*adj* **Monogenist'ic.**

Monogenous, mō noj'e nus, *adj* generating by fission, gemmation, &c pertaining to monogenism (*math*) having a single differential coefficient considered as a rule of generation

Monogony, mō nog'o ni, *n* asexual reproduction.

Monogram, mon'o gram, *n* a figure consisting of several letters interwoven or written into one. —*adj* **Monogrammat'ic.** [Gr *monos*, alone, *gramma*, a letter]

Monograph, mon'o graf, *n* a paper or treatise written on one particular subject or a branch of it —*v t* to write a monograph upon —*ns* **Monog'rapher, Monog'raphist,** a writer of monographs —*adjs* **Monograph'ic, Monograph'ical,** pertaining to a monograph drawn in lines without colours —*n* **Monog'raphy,** a representation by one means only, as lines an outline drawing [Gr *monos*, alone, and *graphein*, to write]

Monogynia, mon o jin'i-a, *n* an order of plants which have only one pistil or female organ —*adjs* **Monogyn'ian, Monog'ynous** (*bot*), having only one pistil or female organ —*n* **Monog'yny,** a mating with only one female [Gr *monos*, alone, and *gynē*, a female]

Monohydric, mon o hī'drik, *adj* containing one atom of hydrogen

Monoid, mon'oid, *adj* and *n* (*pros*) containing but one kind of foot

Monolatry, mō nol'a tri, *n* the actual worship of but one divinity, but not necessarily a disbelief in other divinities

Monolith, mon'o lith, *n* a pillar, or column, of a single stone —*adjs* **Monolith'al, Monolith'ic.** [Gr *monos*, alone, and *lithos*, a stone]

Monologue, mon'o log, *n* a speech uttered by one person soliloquy a poem, &c for a single performer —*ns* **Monol'ogist,** one who talks in monologue, **Monol'ogy,** the habit of doing so —*v i* **Monol'ogise,** to indulge in this [Fr —Gr *monos*, alone, and *logos*, speech]

Monomachy, mō nom'a ki, *n* a single combat a duel —Also **Monomā'chia.** [Gr *monos*, alone, and *machē*, a fight]

Monomania, mon o mā'ni a, *n* madness confined to one subject, or to one faculty of the mind an unreasonable interest in any one thing —*adjs* **Monoma'niac, -al,** affected with monomania.—*n* one affected with monomania [Gr *monos*, alone, and *mania*, madness]

Monomerous, mō nom'e rus, *adj* having the tarsi single jointed (*bot*) having but one member in each cycle [Gr *monos*, single, *meros*, part]

Monometallic, mon o me-tal'ik, *adj* consisting of but one metal —*ns* **Monomet'allism,** the use of but one metal as a standard of value, **Monomet'allist,** one who upholds this theory

Monometer, mō nom'e ter, *adj* and *n* (*pros*) consisting of one measure —*adjs* **Monomet'ric, -al.**

Monomial, mon ō'mi-al, *n* an algebraic expression of one term only a series of factors of single terms —Also **Monome.**—*adj* **Mono'mial.** [Gr. *monos*, alone—L *nomen*, name]

Monomorphic, mon o mor'fik, *adj* of the same type of structure of one morphological character —*adj* **Monomor'phous.** [Gr *monos*, single, *morphē*, form]

Monomyarian, mon o mī ā'ri an, *adj* having but one adductor muscle, as an oyster [Gr *monos*, single, *mys*, muscle]

Mononym, mon'o nim, *n.* a name consisting of a single term —*adj* **Mononym'ic.**

Monoousious, mon ō ōō si us, *adj* having the same substance [Gr *monos*, single, *ousia*, essence]

Monopathy, mō-nop'a-thi, *n* (*pathol*) a disease affecting only one organ or function —*adj* **Monopath'ic.** [Gr *monos*, single, *pathos*, suffering]

Monopetalous, mon o-pet'a-lus, *adj* (*bot*) having only one petal, or denoting a corolla, the petals

of which so cohere as to form a tube [Gr *monos*, single, and **Petalous**]

Monophobia, mon-o-fō'bi-a, *n* morbid dread of being left alone [Gr *monos*, single, *phobia*, fear]

Monophonous, mon-of'o-nus, *adj* producing one sound at one time [Gr *monos*, single, *phōnē*, voice]

Monophote, mon'o-fōt, *n* an electric arc lamp regulator working in single series [Gr *monos*, single, *phōs*, *phōtos*, light]

Monophthong, mon'of-thong, *n* a simple vowel-sound —*adj* **Mon'ophthongal.**

Monophyletic, mon-o-fi-let'ik, *adj* pertaining to a single phylum—opp to *Polyphyletic*

Monophyllous, mon-o-fil'us, *adj* having a leaf consisting of but one piece [Gr *monos*, alone, *phyllon*, a leaf]

Monophysite, mō-nof'i-sīt, *n* one who holds that Christ had but one composite nature, instead of the orthodox doctrine that he united two complete natures without confusion or mutation in one person —*adj* **Monophysit'ical** —*n* **Monophysit'ism** [Gr *monos*, alone, and *physis*, nature]

Monoplast, mon'o-plast, *n* an organism consisting of a single cell [Gr *monos*, single, *plastos*, formed, *plassein*, to form]

Monoplegia, mon-o-plē'ji-a, *n* paralysis limited to a single part [Gr *monos*, single, *plēgē*, stroke]

Monopnoa, mo-nop'nō-a, *n pl* a class of reptiles breathing in one way only [Gr *monos*, single, *pnoos*, breathing, *pnein*, to breathe]

Monopode, mon'o-pōd, *adj* and *n* having but one foot —*adj* **Monopod'ic.**—*n* **Mon'opody.**

Monopolise, mon-op'o-līz, *v t* to obtain possession of anything so as to be the only seller or sharer of it to engross the whole of —*ns* **Monop'oliser, Monop'olist,** one who monopolises, **Monop'oly,** the sole power of dealing in anything exclusive command or possession (*law*) a grant from the crown to an individual for the sole right to deal in anything [L *monopolium*—Gr *monos*, alone, and *pōlein*, to sell]

Monopteron, mō-nop'te-ron, *n* (*archit*) a kind of temple or portico of columns grouped in a circle, and supporting a cupola [Gr *monos*, single, *pteron*, a wing]

Monoptote, mon'op-tōt, *n* a noun, &c having but one case form [Gr *monos*, *ptōsis*, case]

Monorhine, mon'o-rin, *adj* having but one nasal passage —Also **Mon'orhinal.** [Gr *monos*, single, *hris*, *hrinos*, the nose]

Monosepalous, mon-o-sep'a-lus, *adj* (*bot*) having the sepals united into one body having a calyx of one piece [Gr *monos*, single, and **Sepal.**]

Monospermous, mon-o-sperm'us, *adj* (*bot*) having one seed only —*n* **Mon'osperm.** [Gr *monos*, alone, *sperma*, seed]

Monosporous, mon'o-spōr-us, *adj* having but a single spore

Monostich, mon'o-stik, *n* a poem complete in one verse —*adj* **Monos'tichous** [Gr *monos*, alone, *stichos*, verse]

Monostrophic, mon-o-strof'ik, *adj* having but one strophe not varied in measure —*n* **Monos'trophe** [Gr *monos*, alone, *strophē*, a strophe]

Monostyle mon'o-stīl, *adj* (*archit*) consisting of a single shaft [Gr *monos*, alone, *stylos*, a pillar]

Monosy, mon'o-si, *n* (*bot*) an abnormal condition in which organs usually entire or united are found disunited [Gr *monōsis*, *monos*, single]

Monosyllable, mon-o-sil'la-bl, *n* a word of one syllable —*adj* **Monosyllab'ic,** consisting of one syllable, or of words of one syllable —*n* **Monosyll'abism,** an exclusive use of monosyllables, as in Chinese [Fr —L —Gr *monos*, alone, *syllabē*, a syllable]

Monosymmetric, mon-o-sim-et'rik, *adj* having only one plane of symmetry in crystallisation —*adj* **Monosymmet'rical** (*bot*), of flowers capable of being bisected into similar halves in only one plane

Monothalamous, mon-o-thal'a-mus, *adj* (*bot*) single chambered with but one cavity [Gr *monos*, single, *thalamos*, a chamber]

Monotheism, mon'o-thē-izm, *n* the belief in only one God —*n* **Mon'otheist,** one who believes that there is but one God —*adj* **Monotheist'ic.** [Gr *monos*, alone, and *theos*, God]

Monothelite, mon-oth'e-līt, *n* one who holds that Christ had but one will and one operation or energy, as he had but one nature —*ns* **Monoth'elism, Monothelit'ism** [Gr *monos*, alone, *thelētis*, one who wills, *thelein*, to will]

Monothetic, mon-o-thet'ik, *adj* assuming a single essential element [Gr *monos*, single, *thetos*, verbal adj of *tithenai*, to put]

Monotint, mon'o-tint, *n* drawing or painting in a single tint

Monotocous, mō-not'o-kus, *adj* having one only at a birth [Gr *monos*, single, *tiktein*, to bear]

Monotone, mon'o-tōn, *n* a single, unvaried tone or sound a succession of sounds having the same pitch a piece of writing in one strain throughout —*adjs* **Monoton'ic, Monot'onous,** uttered in one unvaried tone marked by dull uniformity —*adv* **Monot'onously** —*n* **Monot'ony,** dull uniformity of tone or sound want of modulation in speaking or reading (*fig*) irksome sameness or want of variety [Gr *monos*, alone, and *tonos*, a tone, note]

Monotremata, mon-o-trem'a-ta, *n pl* the lowest order of Mammalia, having a single opening for the genital and digestive organs —*adj* **Monotrem'atous.** [Gr *monos*, *trēma*, *trēmatos*, a hole]

Monotype, mon'o-tīp, *n* and *adj* having only one type or representative a print transferred from a painting on a metal plate —*adj* **Monotyp'ic** [Gr *monos*, single, and **Type, Typic.**]

Monoxide, mo-nok'sīd, *n* an oxide containing a single oxygen atom in combination with two univalent atoms or one bivalent atom

Monoxylon, mon-ox'i-lon, *n* a canoe made from one log —*adj* **Monox'ylous,** formed of a single piece of wood [Gr *monos*, single, *xylon*, wood]

Monroeism, mon-rō'izm, *n* more generally **Monroe Doctrine,** the principle of the non-intervention of Europe in matters relating to the American continent—from President Monroe's Message in Dec 1823

Monseigneur, mon-sā-nyer', *n* my lord a title in France given to a person of high birth or rank, esp to bishops, &c. (written *Mgr*) (*pl*) **Messeigneurs** (me-sā-nyer') The corresponding Italian title is **Monsignor** (mon-sē'nyor), conferred on prelates and on the dignitaries of the papal household —Also **Monsignore** [Fr, from L *meus*, my, and *senior*, older]

Monsieur, mō-sye', *n* sir a title of courtesy in France equal to *Mr* in English (written *M* or *Mons*) the eldest brother of the king of France a Frenchman generally—usually *mounseer* a French gentleman (*pl*) **Messieurs** (me-sye') —**Monsieur de Paris,** the public executioner [Fr, from L *meus*, my, and *senior*]

Monsoon, mon-sōōn', *n* a periodical wind of the Indian Ocean, which blows from the S W from April to October, and from the N E the rest of the year similar winds elsewhere, returning periodically with the seasons [It *monsone*—Malay *mūsim*—Ar *mawsim*, a time, a season]

Monster, mon'ster, *n.* anything out of the usual course of nature a prodigy, or fabulous animal. anything unusually large anything horrible from ugliness or wickedness —*adj* unusually large, huge —*ns* **Monstros'ity, Mon'strousness,** state

or quality of being monstrous an unnatural production —*adj* **Mon'strous,** out of the common course of nature enormous wonderful horrible —*adv* **Mon'strously.**—**Gila monster,** a large poisonous lizard of Arizona, &c , having tubercular scales [Fr —L. *monstrum*, a divine omen or warning, a bad omen, a monster—*monēre*, to warn]

Monstrance, mon'strans, *n* the sacred utensil employed in the R. C Church for the purpose of presenting the consecrated host for the adoration of the people, consisting of a stand and a repository or case containing a small semicircular holder (*lunula*) —Also **Ostensory** [Fr —L *monstrāre*, to show, *monstrum*, an omen]



Monstrance

Montagnard, mong ta nyar', *n* one of the 'Mountain' or the extreme democratic wing of the famous French Legislative Assembly (1st Oct 1791–21st Sept 1792), so called because sitting on the top most benches Most of the Montagnards were elected also to the National Convention In the latter, the opposite party—'the Plain,' the Girondists—sat on the lowest benches, on the floor of the house [Fr]

Montanic, mon tan'ik, *adj* pertaining to mountains consisting in mountains [L *montanus*—*mons, montis*, a mountain]

Montanism, mon'tan izm, *n* a heresy which grew up in the Christian church in the second half of the 2d century, founded by the prophet and 'Paraclete,' Montanus of Phrygia—an ascetic reaction in favour of the old discipline and severity —*n* **Mon'tanist,** a supporter of Montanism —*adj* **Montanist'ic.**

Montant, mont'ant, *adj* rising (*her*) increasing —*n* an upright rail or stile, as in a door, &c (*Shak.*) a contr of *montanto*, a term in fencing, apparently for an upward blow a two handed sword [Fr , —*monter*, to mount —L *mons, montis*, a mountain]

Mont-de-piété, mong'de-pē ā-tā', the It **Monte di pietà,** *n* a pawnbroking shop set up by public authority [Fr and It , 'fund, bank, of piety']

Monte, mon'te, *n* a shrubby tract, a forest a Spanish American gambling game, played with a pack of forty cards —**Three-card monte,** a Mexican gambling game, played with three cards, one usually a court card [Sp , 'a hill'—L *mons, montis*, a mountain]

Monteith, mon tēth', *n* a large 18th cent punch bowl, usually of silver, fluted and scalloped a cotton handkerchief with white spots on a coloured ground

Montenegrine, mon-te neg'rin, *adj* and *n* relating to Montenegro, or a native thereof a close fitting outer garment for women, braided and embroidered

Montepulciano, mon te pul cha'nō, *n* a fine wine produced around Montepulciano, in central Italy

Montero, mon tā'ro, *n* a huntsman a horseman's cap [Sp *montero*, a huntsman—*monte*—L *mons, montis*, a mountain]

Montgolfier, mont gol'fi er, *n* a balloon made by the brothers Montgolfier, Joseph Michel (1740–1810), and Jacques Étienne (1745–99), of Annonay, in 1783

Month, munth, *n* the period from new moon to new moon—a *lunation*, *lunar*, or *synodic* month (= 29 5306 days) one of the twelve divisions of the year—a *calendar* month one twelfth part of a tropical year, the time the sun takes to pass through 30° —a *solar* month = 30 4368 days —**Sidereal** or **Stellar month,** the time in which the moon passes round the ecliptic to the same star = 27 3217 days, **Tropical** or **Periodic month,** from the moon's passing the equinox till she again reaches it = 27 3216 days —*n* **Month'ling,** that which is a month old or which lasts a month —*adj* **Month'ly,** performed in a month happening or published once a month —*n* a monthly publication (*pl*) the menses —*adv* once a month in every month —**Month of Sundays,** a period that seems very long, **Month's mind** (see **Mind**) [A S *mónð* —*móna*, the moon See **Moon**]

Monticulus, mon tik'ū lus, *n* a little elevation—also *Monticle* and *Monticule* —*adjs* **Montic'ulate, Montic'ulous,** having small projections [See **Mount**]

Montoir, mon twar', *n* a stone or block used in mounting a horse [Fr , *monter*, to mount]

Monture, mon'tūr, *n* a mounting, setting, or frame [Fr]

Monument, mon'ū ment, *n* anything that preserves the memory of a person or an event, a building, pillar, tomb, &c a record or enduring example of anything any distinctive mark —*v t* to raise a monument in memory of —*adj* **Monument'al,** of or relating to a monument or tomb serving as a monument memorial impressive amazing —*adv* **Monument'ally.** [Fr —L *monumentum—monēre*, to remind]

Moo, mōō, *v i* to low like a cow [Imitative]

Mood, mōōd, *n* fashion, manner (*gram*) a form of the verb to express the mode or manner of an action or of a state of being (*logic*) the form of the syllogism as determined by the quantity and quality of its three constituent propositions (*mus*) the arrangement of the intervals in the scale, as major and minor (see **Mode**) [Same as **Mode**]

Mood, mōōd, *n* disposition of mind temporary state of the mind anger, heat of temper —*adj* **Mood'y,** indulging in moods out of humour angry sad gloomy — *adv* **Mood'ily** — *n* **Mood'iness,** quality of being moody peevishness —*adj* **Moody-mad** (*Shak*), mad with anger [A S *mod*, mind, disposition, cf Ger *muth*, courage]

Mooktar, mōōk'tar, *n* a native lawyer in India [Ar *mukhtār*, chosen]

Mool A Scotch form of **Mould.**

Moola(h). See **Molla(h)**

Moon, mōōn, *n* the secondary planet or satellite which revolves round the earth monthly, shining with reflected light a satellite revolving about any other planet a month anything in the shape of a moon or crescent (*fort*) a crescent shaped outwork —*v t* to adorn with moons or crescents —*v i* to wander about or gaze vacantly at anything —*ns* **Moon'beam,** a beam of light from the moon, **Moon-calf,** a monster, a deformed creature a dolt, **Moon-culminations,** times of culmination of the limb of the moon with certain neighbouring stars, formerly used in determining longitude —*adj* **Mooned,** of or like the moon having the figure of the moon marked upon it —*ns* **Moon'er,** one who moons about, **Moon-eye,** a disease affecting horses' eyes a name of several American fishes, **Moon'face,** a full round face—a point of beauty in the East —*adj* **Moon'faced** —*ns* **Moon-flower,** the ox eye daisy, **Moon-glade,** the track of moonlight on water —*adj* **Moon'ish,** like the moon variable inconstant —*n* **Moon-knife,** a crescent shaped knife used by leather workers in shaving off the fleshy parts of skins —*adj* **Moon'less,** destitute of moonlight —*n* **Moon'light,** the light of the moon—sunlight reflected from the moon's surface —*adj* lighted by the moon occurring during moonlight —**Moonlight flitting,** a re-

moval of one's furniture, &c during night, to prevent it being seized for rent or debt —*n* **Moon'lighter,** one of a band of cowardly ruffians in Ireland, who committed agrarian outrages by night about 1880 a moonshiner —*adjs* **Moon'lit,** lit or illumined by the moon, **Moon-loved,** loved by the moon —*ns* **Moon-madness,** lunacy, supposed to be caused by sleeping in full moon light, **Moon-raker,** a silly person, **Moon-raking,** the following of crazy fancies, **Moon-sail,** a small sail, sometimes carried above the sky scraper, **Moon-set,** the setting of the moon, **Moon'shine,** the shining of the moon (*fig*) show without reality poached eggs with sauce a month (*U S*) smuggled spirits, **Moon'shiner,** a smuggler or illicit distiller of spirits —*adj* **Moon'shiny,** lighted by the moon visionary, unreal —*n* **Moon-stone,** a variety of felspar presenting a pearly reflection from within —*adj* **Moon'struck,** affected by the moon, lunatic, crazed —*n* **Moon'wort,** any fern of the genus *Botrychium* —*adj* **Moon'y,** relating to or like the moon or a crescent, bearing a crescent round, as a shield like moonlight, lighted by the moon silly sickly tipsy —*n* a noodle [A S *móna*, cf Ger *mond*, L *mensis*, Gr *mēnē*]

Moonshee, mōōn'shē, *n* a Mohammedan professor or teacher of languages, so called in India [Ar *munshi*, a writer, tutor]

Moop, mōōp, *v i* (*Scot*) to nibble, browse

Moor, mōōr, *n* a large tract of untilled ground, often covered with heath, and having a poor, peaty soil a heath —*ns* **Moor'cock, Moor'fowl,** the red grouse or heathcock found in moors, **Moor'hen,** the moorhen the water hen, **Moor-ill** (*Scot*), a kind of disease among cattle —also *Red water*, **Moor'land,** a tract of heath covered and marshy land a moor —*adjs* **Moor'ish, Moor'y,** resembling a moor sterile marshy boggy [A S *mór*, Ice *mór*, peat]

Moor, mōōr, *v t* to fasten a ship by cable and anchor to fix firmly —*v i* to be fastened by cables or chains —*ns* **Moor'age,** a place for mooring, **Moor'ing,** act of mooring that which serves to moor or confine a ship in *pl* the place or condition of a ship thus moored [Prob Dut *marren*, to tie, allied to A S *merran* (in compound *ámerran*), Old High Ger *marrjan*, to hinder]

Moor, mōōr, *n* a vague ethnographical expression for a member of the dark mixed Mauretanian and Arab race inhabiting Morocco and the Barbary coast one of the Arab and Berber conquerors and occupants of Spain from 711 to 1492 —same as *Arab* or *Saracen* a dark coloured person generally, a negro —*n* **Moor'ery,** a quarter inhabited by Moors —*adj* **Moor'ish** [Fr *more*, *maure* — L *maurus* — Gr *mauros*, black]

Moose, mōōs, *n* the largest deer of America, resembling the European elk [Algonkin *musu*]

Moot, mōōt, *v t* to propose for discussion to discuss argue for practice —*adj* discussed or debated —*n* in early English history, the meeting of the assembled freemen, or their representatives, to regulate the affairs of the village or tun, the hundred, or the kingdom—*village* or *town moot*, *hundred moot*, *folk moot* —*adj* **Moot'able,** that can be mooted or debated —*ns* **Moot-case, Moot-point,** a case, point, or question to be mooted or debated an unsettled question, **Moot-court** or **hall,** a meeting or court for arguing supposed cases, **Moot-hill,** a hill of meeting on which the moot was held [A S *mótian*—*mót*, *gemót*, an assembly, akin to *métan*, to meet.]

Mop, mop, *n* a bunch of rags, &c fixed on a handle for washing floors, windows, or the like anything at all like a mop (*prov*) a hiring-fair —*v t* to rub or wipe with a mop —*pr p* **mopp'ing,** *pa t* and *pa p* mopped —*adj* **Mop-headed,** having a shaggy, unkempt head of hair [Either Celt as in W *mop*, *mopa*, a mop, or, more prob, through O Fr *mappe*, from L *mappa*, a napkin]

Mope, mōp, *v i* to be silent and dispirited to be dull or stupid —*v t* to make spiritless —*n* a listless person, a drone —Also **Mopus** —*adv* **Mop'ingly** —*adj* **Mop'ish,** dull spiritless —*adv* **Mop'ishly,** in a mopish manner —*n* **Mop'ishness** [Dut *moppen*, to pout, sulk, Ger *muffen*]

Moppet, mop'et, *n* a doll of rags a young girl — Also **Mopsy,** an untidy woman —*adj* **Mop'sical,** short sighted stupid

Moppy, mop'i, *adj* (*slang*) tipsy

Mops, mops, *n* a pug dog

Mopstick, mop'stik, *n* in an old pianoforte movement, a rod which raises the damper as the key is depressed —Also **Mapstick**

Mopus, mop'us, *n* (*slang*) money

Moquette, mō ket', *n* a material for carpets, with a loose velvety pile—the back thick canvas, &c [Fr]

Mora, mō'ra, *n* (*law*) delay, esp unjustifiable delay [L]

Mora, mō'ra, *n* an ancient game played from China to Peru, the aim being to guess the number of fingers held out by a player [It]

Moraine, mo rān', *n* (*geol*) a continuous line of blocks and gravel found at the bases and margins of glaciers —*adj* **Morain'ic** [Fr, from the Ger (Bavarian) *mur*, stones broken off]

Moral, mor'al, *adj* of or belonging to the manners or conduct of men conformed to right, ethical, virtuous capable of knowing right and wrong subject to the moral law instructing with regard to morals supported by evidence of reason or probability — opp to *Demonstrative* belonging to the mind, or to the will (*Shak*) moralising —*n* in *pl* manners the doctrine or practice of the duties of life moral philosophy or ethics conduct, esp sexual conduct in *sing* the practical lesson given by anything an emblem or allegory (*slang*) a certainty, an exact counterpart —*v i* to moralise —*n* **Mor'aler** (*Shak*), a moraliser —*v t* **Mor'alise,** to apply to a moral purpose to explain in a moral sense —*v i* to speak or write on moral subjects to make moral reflections —*ns* **Mor'aliser, Mor'alism,** a moral maxim moral counsel morality as distinct from religion, **Mor'alist,** one who teaches morals, or who practises moral duties a merely moral as distinguished from a religious man one who prides himself on his morality —*adj* **Moralist'ic** —*n* **Moral'ity,** quality of being moral that in an action which renders it right or wrong the practice of moral duties apart from religion virtue the doctrine which treats of actions as being right or wrong ethics a kind of drama which grew out of mysteries and miracle plays, and continued in fashion till Elizabeth's time, in which allegorical representations of the virtues and vices were introduced as *dramatis personæ* —*adv* **Mor'ally,** in a moral manner uprightly to all intents and purposes, practically —**Moral agent,** one who acts under a knowledge of right and wrong, **Moral certainty,** a likelihood so great as to be safely acted on, although not capable of being certainly proved, **Moral defeat** (see **Moral victory**), **Moral faculty** (see **Moral sense**), **Moral law,** a law or rules for life and conduct, founded on what is right and wrong the law of conscience, **Moral philosophy,** the science which treats of the qualities of actions as being right or wrong, and the duty of mankind with regard to such actions, **Moral sense,** that power of the mind which knows or judges actions to be right or wrong, and determines conduct accordingly;

Moral theology, ethics treated with reference to a divine source, **Moral victory,** a defeat in appearance, but in some important sense a real victory [Fr —L *moralis—mos, moris,* manner, custom]

Morale, mo ral', *n* the state of a person's morals mental state as regards spirit and confidence, esp of a body of men [Pseudo French]

Morass, mo ras', *n* a tract of soft, wet ground a marsh [Dut *moeras,* a marsh]

Morat, mō'rat, *n* a drink made of honey and mul berry juice [It *morato—moro*—L *morum,* a mulberry]

Moratorium, mo ra tō'ri um, *n* an emergency act allowing a government bank to suspend pay ments in specie for a given time

Moravian, mo rā'vi an, *adj* pertaining to Moravia or the Moravians, otherwise known as *Herrn huters, The Church of the Brethren,* or *The Unity of the Brethren,* a small body of Protestants of extraordinary missionary energy, representing the Ancient Church of the Bohemian Brethren or *Unitas Fratrum,* which first took a definite shape in 1467, but was reorganised in its modern form in 1727 —*n* **Mora'vianism,** the doctrines and church polity of the Moravians

Moray, mō'rā, *n* one of many apodal eel like fishes of the Muræna family — also *Muræna, Muray, Murry* [Ety unknown]

Morbid, mor'bid, *adj* diseased, sickly not healthful —*adv* **Mor'bidly** —*ns* **Morbid'ity,** the quality of being morbid disease the ratio of sickness in a community, **Mor'bidness,** sickliness —*adjs* **Morbif'eral, Morbif'erous, Morbif'ic,** causing disease —*n* **Morbill'i,** measles —*adjs* **Morbilliform, Morbill'ous; Morbose',** proceeding from disease morbid not healthy. —*n* **Mor'bus,** disease [Fr —L *morbidus—morbus,* disease]

Morbidezza, mor bi det'za, *n* that subtle and delicate quality of flesh painting which gives the impression of life [It]

Morbleu, mor'blu, *interj* 'sdeath, a profane oath [Fr , corrupted from **Mort Dieu,** God's death]

Morceau mor'sō, *n* a small bit a dainty morsel: —*pl* **Morceaux** (sōz) [Fr]

Mordacious, mor dā'shus, *adj* given to biting biting (*fig*) sarcastic severe —*adv* **Morda'ciously** —*n* **Mordac'ity,** quality of being mor dacious biting severity [Fr —L *mordax, mordacis,* from *mordēre,* to bite]

Mordant, mor'dant, *adj* biting, sarcastic, severe serving to fix colours —*n* any substance, as alum, used to give permanency or brilliancy to dyes a glutinous size as a ground for gilding, matter to make gold leaf adhere any corrosive liquid by which the biting in etching is effected —*v t* to treat with a mordant —*adv* **Mor'dantly.** —*ns* **Mor'dicancy, Mordicā'tion.** [Fr , pr p of *mordre*—L *mordēre,* to bite]

Mordent, mor'dent, *n* a kind of trill in music, or the character indicating it [It. *mordente*]

More, mōr, *adj* (serves as *comp* of **Many** and **Much**), additional other besides greater, so in *B* — *adv* to a greater degree again longer —*n* a greater thing something further or in addition —*superl* **Most,** mōst —*adj* **Mō'rish,** insufficient such that one wants more —**Any more,** something additional further, **More and more,** continually increasing, **More by token,** in proof of this, besides, **More or less,** about in round numbers, **No more,** nothing in addition, **To be no more,** to have died [Including both M E *mo,* more in number—A S *má,* more in number, and M E *more,* larger—A S *mára,* greater]

More, mōr, *n* (*Spens*) a root [A S *morú, more,* a carrot, Ger *mohre*]

More, mō're, *adv* after the manner of [L , abl. of *mos,* a custom]

Moreen, mo rēn', *n* a stout woollen, or cotton and woollen stuff, used for petticoats, curtains, &c. [Fr *moire,* mohair]

Morel, mor'el, or mō rel', *n* any edible mushroom of the genus Morchella, a number of species of which are eaten fresh, used for gravies and ketchup [Fr *morille,* prob Old High Ger *morhela* (Ger *morchel*), a mushroom (cf **More,** a root), or through Low L *morellus,* blackish, from L *maurus,* a Moor, or for *morulus,* blackish, from *morum,* a mulberry]

Morello, mō rel'o, *n* a dark red variety of cherry, much used in cooking and for cherry brandy — Also **Mor'el, or Morel'.** [It , dark coloured]

Moreover, mōr ō'ver, *adv* more over or beyond what has been said further besides also

Moresque, mo resk', *adj* done after the manner of the Moors —*n* a kind of ornamentation, same as arabesque — obs form **Mores'co.** [Fr — It *moresco*]

Morgana (Fata) See **Fata.**

Morganatic, mor gan-at'ik, *adj* noting a mar riage of a man with a woman of inferior rank, in which neither the latter nor her children enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of her husband, though the children are legitimate — also *Left handed marriage* —*adv* **Morganat'ically,** after the manner of a morganatic marriage [Low L *morganatica,* a gift from a bridegroom to his bride, from Teut , cf Ger *morgengabe,* A S *morgengifu,* a morning gift]

Morgue, morg, *n* a place where bodies found dead are laid out for identification [Fr]

Morgue, morg, *n* hauteur [Fr]

Moribund, mor'i bund, *adj* about to die in a dying state [L *moribundus—mori,* to die]

Morion, Morrion, mō'ri un, *n* an open helmet, without visor or beaver [Fr , prob from Sp *morrion—morra,* crown of the head Diez sug gests Basque *murua,* a hill]



Morion

Morisco, mo ris'ko, *n* the Moorish language a Moorish dance or dancer Moorish architecture one of the Moors who remained in Spain after the fall of Granada in 1492 —*adj* **Moor'ish —Morisk'** (*obs*)

Morisonian, mor i sō'ni an, *n* a member of the Evangelical Union, formed in 1843 by the Rev James Morison (1816-93), after his separation from the United Secession Church —*n* **Morisō'nianism,** the religious views of Morison and others —essentially a reaction from the Calvinistic doctrine of the Westminster Confession, in so far as that relates to predestination and to unconditional election and reprobation

Mormon, mor'mon, *n* one of a polygamous religious sect in the United States, calling itself 'The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints,' founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, whose supplement to the Bible, the *Book of Mormon,* was given out as translated from the golden plates of a dubious prophet 'Mormon,' but was really adapted from a MS romance written about 1811 by Solomon Spaulding —*n* **Mor'monism** (izm), the doctrines of this sect

Mormops, mor'mops, *n* a genus of American phyl lostomine bats, so called from their repulsive physiognomy [Gr *mormō,* a bugbear, *ōps,* face]

Morn, morn, *n* the first part of the day morning —**The morn** (*Scot*), to-morrow, **The morn's morning,** to morrow morning [Contr of M E. *morwen*—A S *morgen,* Ger *morgen,* Goth *maurgins*]

Morne, mōrn, *n* the blunt head of a jousting lance:

a small, rounded hill —*adjs* **Morned**, (*her*) blunted, **Morné** (mōr nā'), denoting a lion rampant without teeth or claws [Fr]

Morning, morn'ing, *n* the first part of the day the early part of anything the first dram of the day —*adj* pertaining to the morning taking place or being in the morning —*ns* **Morning-dress**, dress such as is usually worn in the morning, as opp to *Evening-dress*, **Morning-gift**, a gift made by the husband to the wife on the morning after marriage, **Morning-gown**, a gown for wearing in the morning, **Morning-land**, the east, **Morning-room**, a woman's morning boudoir or sitting room in English country houses, **Morning sickness**, nausea and vomiting in the morning, common in the early stages of pregnancy, **Morning-star**, any of the planets, esp Venus, when it rises before the sun a kind of flail with a star like ball of metal at the end of a chain, formerly used as a weapon of war, **Morning-tide**, the morning time early part, **Morning-watch**, the watch between four and eight A M [Contr of *morwen ing* See **Morn**]

Morocco, mo rok'ō, *n* a fine kind of goat skin leather, tanned with sumac, first brought from Morocco, afterwards from the Levant and elsewhere a sheep skin leather in imitation of this a very strong ale, anciently brewed in Cumberland —*adj* consisting of Morocco —**French morocco**, an inferior kind of Levant morocco, with small grain, **Levant morocco**, a fine quality of morocco, with large grain, **Persian morocco**, a kind of morocco, usually finished on the grain side

Morology, mō rol'o ji, *n* foolish talk [Gr, *mōros*, a fool, *logia—legein*, to speak]

Morose, mō rōs', *adj* of a sour temper gloomy severe —*adv* **Morose'ly** —*ns* **Morose'ness**, quality of being morose, **Moros'ity** (*obs*) [L *morosus*, peevish—*mos*, *moris*, self will, manner]

Morpheus, mor'fūs, or fe-us, *n* a god of dreams sleep —*adjs* **Morphē'an**, **Morphet'ic** [L]

Morphia, mor'fi a, *n* the chief narcotic principle of opium a drug which causes sleep or deadens pain —Also **Morphine**.—*ns* **Morph'inism**, **Morphiomā'nia**, **Morphiomā'niac**. [Coined from Gr *Morpheus*, god of dreams, from *morphē*, shape]

Morphic, mor'fik, *adj* relating to form, morphological

Morphogenesis, mor fo jen'e sis, *n* the production of morphological characters —*adj* **Morphogenet'ic** —*ns* **Morphog'eny**, the genesis of form morphology, **Morphog'raphy**, descriptive morphology [Gr *morphē*, form, *genesis*, origin, *geneia*, generation, *graphein*, to write]

Morphology, mor fol'o ji, *n* the science of organic form, of the development of the forms of living organisms —*adjs* **Morpholog'ic**, **-al**.—*ns* **Morphol'ogist**, one who is versed in or who writes upon morphology, **Morphon'omy**, the laws of morphology, **Morphō'sis**, morphogenesis [Gr *morphē*, form, and *logia*, a discourse]

Morrhua, mor'ōō a, *n* the chief genus of gadoid fishes, including the cod (*Gadus*)

Morris, **Morrice**, mor'is, **Morris-dance**, *n* a Moorish dance a dance in which bells, rattles, tambours, &c are introduced —*v* **Morris**, to perform by dancing —*ns* **Morris-dancer**, **Morris-pike** (*Shak*), a Moorish pike —**Nine Men's Morris**, an old English game in which a figure of squares, one within another, was marked out on a board or on the turf, and 18 pieces or stones, nine for each side, were moved alternately as at draughts in such a way as to take up each other's men, the men taken being impounded in the innermost square or pound—also *Nine Men's Merils* [Sp *morisco*, Moorish—Sp *moro*, a Moor]

Morrow, mor'ō, *n* the day following the present to morrow the next following day the time immediately after any event —*n* **To-morrow**, on the next day [M E *morwe*, for *morwen* See its doublet **Morn**]

Morse, mors, *n* the walrus or sea horse See **Walrus**. [Russ *moryŭ*, a morse, prob from *more*, the sea]

Morse, mors, *n* the metal fastening of the cope, generally of precious metal, ornamented with jewels—also called *pectoral* [L *morsus*, a bite]

Morse, mors, *n* (*coll*) the Morse code signalling of telegraph operators, from Sam F B Morse (1791–1872)—The **Morse Alphabet** is a system of symbols to be used in telegraphic messages where Morse's indicator is used, consisting of dots and dashes combined in different ways to indicate the different letters

Morsel, mor'sel, *n* a bite or mouthful a small piece of food a small quantity of anything which is divided —*ns* **Mor'sūre**, the act of biting, **Mor'sus**, a bite [O Fr *morsel* (Fr *morceau*, It *morsello*), dim from L *morsus*, from *mordēre*, *morsum*, to bite]

Morsing-horn, mor'sing horn, *n* the small horn that used to hold the fine powder used for priming [Fr *amorcer*, to prime a gun]

Mort, mort, *n* death a flourish sounded at the death of a buck, &c in hunting

Mort, mort, *n* a great number or amount of any thing

Mort, mort, *n* (*slang*) a woman

Mortal, mor'tal, *adj* liable to die causing death deadly fatal punishable with death involving the penalty of spiritual death—as opp to *Venial* extreme, violent, implacable (*coll*) very great, very long, confounded, very drunk human, belonging to man, who is mortal —*n* a human being —*n* **Mortal'ity**, condition of being mortal death frequency or number of deaths, esp in proportion to population the human race —*adv* **Mor'tally**, (*coll*) **Mor'tal** —**Bills of mortality**, lists of the numbers of those who have died in any place during any given time, **Law of mortality**, rules founded on experience or calculation, showing what average proportion of those living at the beginning of a given time will be surviving at its close—thus of 1000 children who reach the age of ten, 956 survive to twenty one [Fr —L *mortalis* —*mori*, to die]

Mortar, mor'tar, *n* a vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle a short and very thick piece of artillery of large calibre, firing a heavy shell at a fixed angle of 45° or thereabouts a cement of lime, sand, and water, used to bind together stones or bricks in building —*n* **Mortar-board**, a square board with a handle beneath for holding mortar which the workman is using a square crowned academic cap [A S *mortere*—L *mortarium*, a mortar, cog with L *martulus*, a hammer]

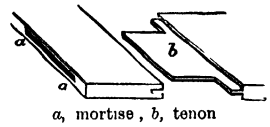
Mort-cloth, mort' kloth, *n* a pall —*n* **Mort'-stone**, a stone by the wayside on which the bearers lay the bier for a rest during a funeral procession

Mortgage, mor'gāj, *n*. a pledge of land, tenement, or anything immovable, bound for money borrowed, to be the lender's if the money be not repaid at the time stipulated—the transaction itself, the deed effecting it, or the rights it gives the mortgagee the state of being thus pledged —*v t* to pledge as security for a debt —*ns* **Mortgagee'**, one to whom a mortgage is made or given, **Mort'gager**. [O Fr, *mort*, dead—L. *mortuus*, and *gage*, a pledge See **Gage**, a pledge]

Mortiferous, mor tif'er us, *adj* death bringing fatal [L *mors*, death, and *ferre*, to bring]

Mortify, mor'ti fī, *v t* to destroy the vital functions of to subdue by severities and penance to vex to humble (*Scots law*) to dispose of by mortification —*v i* to lose vitality, to gangrene to be subdued —*pa t* and *pa p* mor'tified —*n* **Mortificā'tion,** act of mortifying or state of being mortified the death of one part of an animal body a bringing under of the passions and appetites by a severe or strict manner of living humiliation vexation that which mortifies or vexes (*Scots law*) a bequest to some charitable institution —*adj* **Mor'tifying,** tending to mortify or humble humiliating vexing [Fr —Low L *mortificāre*, to cause death to —*mors*, death, and *facĕre*, to make]

Mortise, mor'tis, *n* a cavity cut into a piece of timber to receive the tenon, a projection on another piece made to fit it stability, power of adhesion —Also **Mortice** —*v t* to cut a mortise in to join by a mortise and tenon [Fr *mortaise*, ety unknown]



a, mortise, *b*, tenon

Mortmain, mort'mān, *n* the transfer of property to a corporation, which is said to be a dead hand, or one that can never part with it again — **Statutes of mortmain,** acts of parliament restricting or forbidding the giving of property to religious houses [Fr *mort*, dead, and *main*—L *manus*, the hand]

Mortuary, mor'tū ar i, *n* *adj* belonging to the burial of the dead —*n* a burial place a gift claimed by the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner [Low L *mortuarius*, from L *mortuus*, dead, *mori*, to die]

Morula, mor'ū la, *n* the condition of an ovum when complete segmentation has taken place the button scurvy

Morus, mō'rus, *n* a genus of trees or shrubs of the nettle family—the mulberries [L]

Mosaic, mō zā'ik, *n* a kind of work in which designs are formed by small pieces of coloured marble, glass, &c cemented on a ground of stucco, or inlaid upon metal —*adj* **Mosa'ic,** relating to or composed of mosaic —*adv* **Mosa'ically** —*n* **Mosa'icist** [Fr *mosaïque* (It *mosaico*) —L *musaeum* or *musivum* (*opus*), mosaic (work) —Gr *mouseios*—*Mousa*, a muse]

Mosaic, mō zā'ik, *adj* pertaining to Moses, the great Jewish lawgiver —**Mosaic Law,** the law of the Jews given by Moses at Mount Sinai —*n* **Mō'saism**

Mosausaurus, mō sa saw'rus, *n* the typical genus of a group of huge fossil marine reptiles, found in the Cretaceous strata of Europe and America [L *Mosa*, the river Meuse, Gr *sauros*, a lizard]

Moschatel, mos'ka tel, *n* a plant with pale green flowers and a musky smell [Fr *moscatelline*—Low L *moschatellina*—*muscus*, musk]

Moschiferous, mos kif'e rus, *adj* bearing or producing musk

Mose, mōz, *n* (*Shak*) a disease of horses —*v i* to have this disease [Prob related to Old High Ger *māsā*, a spot]

Moselle, mo zel', *n* wines from the district of the river Moselle, famous for their lightness and delicate aromatic flavour

Mosey, mō'zi, *v i* (*Amer slang*) to go off quickly to hurry up [Ety dub]

Moslem, moz'lem, *n* a Mussulman or Mohammedan —*adj* of or belonging to the Mohammedans —*n* **Mos'lemism.** [Ar *muslim*, pl *muslimīn*—*salama*, to submit (to God) Doublet **Mussulman.** See **Islam.**]

Moslings, moz'lingz, *n pl* the thin shavings taken off by the currier in dressing skins [A form of **Morsel**]

Mosque, mosk, *n* a Mohammedan place of worship [Fr —Sp *mezquita*—Ar *masjid*—*sajada*, to bend, to adore]

Mosquito, mos kē'to, *n* a biting gnat, common in tropical countries (*pl*) **Mosqui'toes.** — **Mosquito canopy, curtain, net,** an arrangement of netting set over a bed, in a window, &c, to keep out mosquitoes [Sp, dim of *mosca*, a fly—L *musca*]

Moss, mos, *n* a family of flowerless plants with branching stems and narrow, simple leaves popularly any small cryptogamic plant, esp a lichen a piece of ground covered with moss a bog —*v t* to cover with moss —*ns* **Moss'iness, Moss-back,** an old fish a person of antiquated views, **Moss-cheeper** (*Scot*), the titlark —*adj* **Moss-grown,** covered with moss —*ns* **Moss-hag** (*Scot*), a pit or slough in a moss or bog, **Moss'land,** land abounding in moss or peat bogs, **Moss-rose,** a variety of rose having a moss like growth on and below the calyx, **Moss-trooper,** one of the troopers or robbers that used to infest the mosses between England and Scotland —*adj* **Moss'y,** overgrown or abounding with moss — **Iceland moss** (see **Iceland**) [A S *meós*, cog with Dut *mos*, Ger *moos*, and L *muscus*]

Moss-bunker, mos' bung ker, *n* the menhaden [Dut *mars banker*, the scad or horse mackerel]

Most, mōst, *adj* (superl of **More**), greatest in age, position or rank, number, degree, &c —*adv* in the highest degree —*n* the greatest number or quantity —*advs* **Most'ly, Most'what** (*Spens*), for the most part, mostly —**At (the) most,** to the utmost extent, **For the most part,** chiefly, **To make the most of** (see **Make**) [A S *mást*, cog with Ger *meist* See **More**]

Mot, mō, *n* a pithy or witty saying —**Mot d'ordre,** word of command [Fr]

Mot, mot, *n* a note on the bugle, &c, or its mark in musical notation [Fr —L *muttum*, a murmur]

Motatorious, mō ta tō'ri us, *adj* vibratory, excessively mobile, of long legged spiders and crane flies, &c [L *motāre*, *ātum*, to keep moving, freq of *movēre*, to move]

Mote, mōt, *n* an archaism for **Might** or **Must**

Mote, mōt, *n* a particle of dust a spot or speck a stain or blemish anything very small —*adj* **Mōt'ed,** containing motes [A S *mot*, cf **Dut.** *mot*, dust Ety unknown]

Motet, mo tet', *n* a sacred cantata, consisting of several unconnected movements, as a solo, trio, chorus, fugue, &c a choral composition having a biblical or similar prose text —*n* **Motett'ist,** a composer of such [Fr —It *mottetto*, dim of *motto* See **Motto**]

Moth, moth, *n* a family of insects like butterflies, seen mostly at night the larva of this insect which gnaws cloth that which eats away gradually and silently —*v t* **Moth-eat,** to prey upon, as a moth eats a garment —*adj* **Moth-eaten,** eaten or cut by moths —*n* **Moth-hunter,** a little kind of swallow which hunts moths, &c, called also the *goatsucker* —*adj* **Moth'y,** full of moths —**Death's-head moth** (see **Death**) [A S *moððe*, cog with Ger *motte*, also with A S *maðu*, a bug, Ger *made*]

Mother, muth'er, *n* a female parent, esp one of the human race a woman that has borne a child a matron that which has produced anything the female head of a religious house a familiar term of address to an old woman —*adj* received by birth, as it were from one's mother natural acting the part of a mother originating —*v t* to adopt as a son or daughter —*n* **Moth'erhood,**

state of being a mother —*adjs* **Moth'erless**, without a mother, **Moth'erly**, pertaining to or becoming a mother like a mother parental tender —*n* **Moth'erliness.**—**Mother Carey's chicken**, the stormy petrel, or other bird of the same family, **Mother-church**, the church from which others have sprung, **Mother-country**, the country of one's birth the country from which a colony has gone out, **Mother Hubbard**, a woman's loose flowing gown, like that proper to the nursery heroine, **Mother-in-law**, the mother of one's husband or wife, **Mother-of-pearl**, the nacreous internal layer of the shells of several molluscs, esp of the pearl oyster, so called because producing the pearl, **Mother's-mark**, a birth mark, **Mother-tongue**, a person's native language a language from which another has its origin; **Mother-water**, the residual liquid remaining after the chemical substances it contained have been crystallised or precipitated, **Mother-wit**, native wit common sense, **Queen-mother**, the mother of a reigning sovereign, **Every mother's son**, all, without exception [M E *moder*—A S *módor*, cog with Dut *moeder*, Ice *móðir*, Ger *mutter*, Ir and Gael *mathair*, L *mater*, Gr *mētēr*, Sans *mātā*, *mātri*]

Mother, mu*th*'er, *n* dregs or sediments, as of vinegar —*adj* **Moth'ery.** [A form of **Mud**]

Motif, mō'tēf, *n* an old form of **Motive** a theme or ground for intellectual action, or a leading subject in a dramatic work in a musical composition the principal subject on which the movement is constructed, appearing throughout in one or other of the parts, either complete or modified [Fr from L *motus*, moved See **Motive**]

Motile, mō'tīl, *adj* capable of spontaneous motion —*n* **Motil'ity**

Motion, mō'shun, *n* the act or state of moving a single movement change of posture gait power of moving or of being moved excitement of the mind any natural impulse, instigation proposal made, esp in an assembly an application to a court, during a case before it, for an order or rule that something be done, esp something incidental to the progress of the cause rather than its issue evacuation of the intestine (*pl*) impulses (*B*)—*v i* to make a significant movement, to offer a proposal —*v t* to guide by a gesture, &c to move —*adj* **Mo'tionless**, without motion [Fr —L *motion em*—*movēre*, *motum*, to move]

Motive, mō'tiv, *adj* causing motion having power to cause motion —*n* that which moves or excites to action inducement reason —*v t* to act on as a motive, instigate —**Motive power** or **force**, the force acting upon a body so as to cause it to move —*v t* **Mo'tivāte**, to act on as a motive, induce —*ns* **Motivā'tion**, **Motiv'ity**, power of producing motion the quality of being influenced by motion —*adj* **Mo'tiveless** —*n* **Mo'tiveless-ness.** [M E *motif*—Fr, through Low L, from *movēre*, *motum*, to move]

Motley, mot'li, *adj* covered with spots of different colours consisting of different colours composed of various parts, heterogeneous —*n* clothes made of pieces of different colours the dress of a jester any mixture, esp of colours —*adj* **Motley minded** (*Shak*), having fickle and foolish thoughts and feelings —**Man of motley**, a fool or jester [Skeat explains M E *mottelee* as through O Fr *mattelé*, clotted, curdled—Bavarian *matte*, curds.]

Motograph, mō'to graf, *n* a device of Edison's, used as a telephone receiver, &c, by which the variation of the friction between two conductors in relative motion is diminished periodically by the passage of a current of electricity from one to the other across the surface of contact —*adj* **Motograph'ic.** [L *motus*, motion, Gr *graphein*, to write]

Motophone, mō'to fōn, *n* a sound engine of Edison's actuated by aerial sound waves [L *motus*, motion, Gr *phōnē*, a voice]

Motor, mō'tor, *n* a mover that which gives motion a machine by means of which steam or other sources of force can be used to give motion or produce work —*adj* giving or transmitting motion —*adj* **Motō'rial** —*n* **Motō'rium**, that part of the nervous organism instrumental in the exertion of motor influence—opp to *Sensorium*, that which feels —*adj* **Mō'tory**, giving motion —**Air-motor**, a machine impelled by compressed air, **Motor-car**, a vehicle impelled by electricity, steam, or oil gas, **Motor nerve**, any nerve which transmits impulse to the muscles [See **Motive**]

Mottle, mot'l, *v t* to mark with large spots as if stained —*n* the pattern or arrangement of the spots on any mottled surface, in marble, &c —*adjs* **Mott'led**, marked with spots of various colours, or shades of colour, **Mottle-faced.** [From **Motley**]

Motto, mot'ō, *n* a short sentence or phrase prefixed to anything intimating the subject of it a phrase attached to a coat of arms a paper packet containing a sweetmeat, cracker, &c, together with a scrap of paper bearing a motto, a motto kiss (*pl*) **Mottoes** (mot'ōz) [Low L *muttum*—*muttire*, to mutter See **Mutter**]

Moucharaby, mōō shar'a bi, *n* a balcony enclosed with lattice work an embattled balcony with parapet and machicolations [Fr]

Mouchard, mōō shär', *n* a police spy in France. [From *mouche*, a fly]

Moucher, mow'cher, *n* one who idles about, a loafer, a beggar—same as **Micher** —*v i* **Mouch**, to skulk or sneak about to live a vagabond life. [O Fr *muchier* (Fr *musser*), to hide]

Mouchoir, mōō shwor', *n* a pocket handkerchief [Fr]

Moufflon, mōōf'lon, *n* a wild animal of the sheep kind inhabiting the mountainous regions of Corsica, Greece, &c [Fr]

Mought, mowt (*Bacon*), obs *pa t* of **May.**

Mouille, mōōl lyā', *adj* sounded in a liquid manner, as certain consonants in many French words [Fr]

Mould, mōld, *n* dust soil rich in decayed matter the matter of which anything is composed a minute fungus which grows on bodies in a damp atmosphere, so named from often growing on mould the earth, the ground, the grave, esp in *pl* **Mools** (*Scot*) —*v t* to cover with mould or soil to cause to become mouldy —*v i* to become mouldy —*v i* **Mould'er**, to crumble to mould to turn to dust to waste away gradually —*v t* to turn to dust —*ns* **Mould'iness**, **Mould'warp**, the mole, which casts up little heaps of mould —*adj* **Mould'y**, overgrown with mould [A S *molde*, Ger *mull*, Goth *mulda*]

Mould, mōld, *n* a hollow form in which anything is cast a pattern the form received from a mould, a former or matrix for jellies, &c, also a dish shaped in such character —*v t* to form in a mould to knead, as dough —*adj* **Mould'able**, that may be moulded —*ns* **Mould'er**, **Mould'ing**, the process of shaping, esp any soft substance anything formed by or in a mould an ornamental edging on a picture frame, &c, or (*archit*) raised above or sunk below the surface of a wall, on cornices, jambs, lintels, &c —the *fillet* or *list*, *astragal* or *bead*, *ogee*, *cyma*, &c —**Moulding machine**, a machine for making wood mouldings, **Moulding sand**, a mixture of sand and loam used by founders in making sand moulds [Fr *moule*—L. *modulus* See **Model.**]

Moulin, mōō lang', *n* a cavity formed in a glacier by the running down of surface water, sometimes allowing a cascade to be formed [Fr]

Moulinet, mōō'li net, *n* the drum of a windlass, &c on which the rope is wound a machine for bending a crossbow [Fr , 'a little mill']

Moult, mōlt, *v i* to change or cast the feathers, &c as birds, &c —*n* **Moult'ing,** the act or process of moulting or casting feathers, skin, &c [Formed with intrusive *l* from L *mutāre*, to change]

Mound, mownd, *n* an artificial mount a natural hillock, appearing as if thrown up by man's work (*fort*) a bank of earth or stone raised as a protection —*v t* to fortify with a mound — **Mound-birds,** a family of gallinaceous birds which build large mounds as incubators for their eggs, natives of Australasia, **Mound-builder,** one of the primitive race which built the vast so called *Indian mounds* found in the United States, esp east of the Mississippi River [A S *mund*, a defence, Old High Ger *munt*, defence, akin to L *mons*, a mount]

Mound, mownd, *n* (*her*) the representation of a globe encircled with bands, and surmounted by a cross —Also **Monde** [Fr *monde*—L *mundus*, the world]



Mound

Mount, mownt, *n* ground rising above the level of the surrounding country a hill an ornamental mound that on which anything is mounted for more convenient use or exhibition a saddle horse for riding a step, &c to give aid in mounting a horse, also a signal for mounting (*her*) a green hillock in the base of a shield (*fort*) a cavalier or raised hillock commanding the surrounding country one of the seven fleshy cushions in the palm of the hand (*B*) a bulwark for offence or defence —*v i* to project or rise up to be of great elevation —*v t* to raise aloft to climb to get upon, as a horse to put on horse back to put upon something to arrange or set in fitting order —*adjs* **Mount'able,** that may be mounted or ascended, **Mount'ed,** raised, esp set on horseback (*her*) raised on steps, generally three, as a cross furnished, supplied —*ns* **Mount'er, Mount'ing,** the act of rising or getting higher the act of mounting or embellishing, as the setting of a gem, &c that which mounts, **Mounting-block,** a block or stone to enable one to mount a horse [A S *munt*—L *mons, montis*, a mountain]

Mountain, mownt'ān, or 'in, *n* a high hill anything very large a wine made from mountain grapes the extreme party in the French Revolution (see **Montagnard**) —*adj* of or relating to a mountain growing or dwelling on a mountain —*ns* **Mountaineer',** an inhabitant of a mountain a climber of mountains a rustic, **Mountaineer'ing,** the practice of climbing mountains —*adjs* **Mount'ained, Mount'ainous,** full of mountains large as a mountain huge —*ns* **Mountain-ash,** the rowan tree, with bunches of red berries, common on mountains, **Mountain-cat,** a catamount, a wild cat, **Mountain-chain,** a number of mountains connected together in one line, **Mountain-deer,** the chamois, **Mountain-dew,** whisky, **Mountain-limestone** (*geol*), a series of limestone strata separating the old red sandstone from the coal measures, **Mountain-lion,** the cougar, **Mountain-rice,** an awnless rice grown without irrigation on the Himalayas, &c , **Mountain-sheep,** the bighorn of the Rocky Mountains, **Mountain-soap,** a greasy clay like mineral, a kind of halloysite—also *Rock soap*, **Mountain-tallow,** a mineral substance, called also *Hatchettite*, **Mountain-tea,** the American evergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens* —**Old man of the mountain,** a popular name for the chief of the 11th century *Hashshāshīn* (see **Assassin**) [O Fr *montaine*—Low L *montana*, a mountain —L *montanus—mons, montis*]

Mountant, mownt'ant, *adj* (*Shak*) rising on high [Fr *montant*, pr p of *monter* See **Mount**]

Mountebank, mownt'e bank, *n* a quack doctor who boasts of his skill and his medicines a boastful pretender —*adj* pertaining to such, sham —*v t* to cheat by false boasts or pretences, to humbug —*v i* to play the mountebank —*ns* **Moun'tebankery, Moun'tebanking, Moun'tebankism.** [It *montambanco—montare*, to mount, *in*, on, upon, and *banco*, a bench]

Mourn, mōrn, *v i* to grieve to be sorrowful to wear mourning —*v t* to grieve for to utter in a sorrowful manner —*n* **Mourn'er,** one who mourns, one who attends a funeral in mourning dress, esp one of those related to the deceased —*adj* **Mourn'ful,** mourning causing or expressing sorrow feeling grief —*adv* **Mourn'fully** —*n* **Mourn'fulness** —*adj* **Mourn'ing,** grieving lamenting—*n* the act of expressing grief the dress of mourners, or other tokens of mourning —*adv* **Mourn'ingly** —*ns* **Mourning-bride,** the sweet scabious, **Mourning-cloak,** an undertaker's cloak, formerly worn at a funeral, **Mourning-coach,** a closed carriage for carrying mourners to a funeral, **Mourning-piece,** a picture intended to be a memorial of the dead, **Mourning-ring,** a ring worn in memorial of a dead person, **Mourning-stuff,** a lustreless black dress fabric, as crape, cashmere, &c for making mourning clothes [A S *murnan, meornan*, Old High Ger *morrēn*, to grieve]

Mouse, mows, *n* a little rodent animal found in houses and in the fields (*pl*) **Mice** (mīs) one of various animals like the mouse, the *flitter* mouse, *shrew* mouse part of a hind leg of beef, next the round a match for firing a cannon or mine a small cushion for a woman's hair (*slang*) a black eye, or discoloured swelling a term of endearment —*v t* and *v i* (mowz), to hunt for mice to pursue slyly to prowl to tear as a cat tears a mouse (*naut*) to pass a turn or two of rope yarn round the point of a tackle hook to prevent its unhooking —*adj* **Mous'y,** like a mouse in colour or smell abounding with mice —*ns* **Mouse'ear,** a name of several plants with soft leaves shaped like a mouse's ear, **Mous'er,** a catcher of mice, **Mouse-hole,** a hole for mice a small hole or opening, **Mouse-hunt** (*Shak*), a mouser, **Mouse'kin, Mous'ie,** a young mouse, **Mouse'tail,** a small plant with a spike of seed vessels very like the tail of a mouse, **Mouse-trap,** a trap for catching mice [A S *mús*, pl *mýs*, Ger *maus*, L and Gr *mus*]

Mousquetaire, mōōs ke tār', *n* a musketeer a woman's cloak trimmed with ribbons, with large buttons, fashionable about 1855 a linen turn over collar worn a few years earlier —**Mousquetaire glove,** a woman's glove, long armed, loose at top, without slit lengthwise [Fr]

Mousseline, mōō se lēn', *n* fine French muslin a very thin glass for claret glasses —*n* **Mousseline-de-laine,** an untwilled woollen cloth, in many colours and varied patterns [Fr]

Moustache, moos tash', **Mustache,** mus tash, **Mustachio,** mus tash'yo, *n* the hair upon the upper lip of men a soldier —*n* **Moustache-cup,** a cup for drinking tea, &c out of, having the top partly covered to keep the moustache from being wet —*adjs* **Moustached', Mustach'ioed.** [Fr *moustache*—It *mostaccio*—Gr *mastax, mastakos*, the upper lip]

Mouth, mowth, *n* the opening in the head of an animal by which it eats and utters sound opening or entrance, as of a bottle, river, &c. the

instrument of speaking a speaker cry, voice, utterance taste or flavour in the mouth a wry face, a grimace (*pl*) **Mouths** (mowthz) —*ns* **Mouth-friend** (*Shak*), one who only professes friendship, **Mouth'ful**, as much as fills the mouth a small quantity (*pl*) **Mouth'fuls**, **Mouth-honour** (*Shak*), honour or civility in sincerely expressed —*adjs* **Mouth'less**, without a mouth, **Mouth-made** (*Shak*), expressed by the mouth, insincere —*n* **Mouth'piece**, the piece of a musical instrument, or of a tobacco pipe which is held in the mouth one who speaks for others — **By word of mouth**, by means of spoken, not written words, **Down in the mouth**, out of spirits despondent, **From hand to mouth** (see **Hand**), **Have one's heart in one's mouth** (see **Heart**), **Make a mouth**, or **mouths**, to distort the face in mockery, to pout, **Make the mouth water** (see **Water**), **Stop the mouth**, to cause to be silent [A S *mūð* cf Ger *mund*, Dut *mond*]

Mouth, mowth, *v t* to utter with a voice overloud or swelling —*adjs* **Mouth'able**, sounding well, **Mouthed**, having a mouth, **Mouth'y**, ranting, affected —*ns* **Mouth'er**, an affected speaker, **Mouth'ing**, rant

Mouton, mōō'ton, *n* a sheep a 14th cent French gold coin, weighing about 70 grains [Fr See **Mutton**]

Movable, mōōv'a bl, *adj* that may be moved, lifted, changed, &c not fixed changing from one time to another —*n* an article of furniture —*n pl* **Mov'ables** (*law*), such articles of property as may be moved, as furniture, &c, in opp to *lands* and *houses* —*ns* **Movabil'ity**, **Mov'ableness** —*adv* **Mov'ably**

Move, mōōv, *v t* to cause to change place or posture to set in motion to impel to excite to action to persuade to instigate to arouse to provoke to touch the feelings of to propose or bring before an assembly to recommend —*v i* to go from one place to another to change place or posture to walk, to carry one's self to change residence to make a motion as in an assembly to bow or salute on meeting —*n* the act of moving a proceeding or step a movement, esp at chess —*ns* **Move'ment**, act or manner of moving change of position motion of the mind, emotion a series of incidents moving continuously towards one end particular arrangement of the moving parts in a mechanism, esp the wheel work of a clock or watch (*mil*) a strategic change of position (*mus*) melodic progression, accentual character, tempo or pace, **Mov'er** —*adj* **Mov'ing**, causing motion changing position affecting the feelings pathetic —*adv* **Mov'ingly** —*adj* **Move'less**, immovable —**On the move**, changing or about to change one's place, **To know a move or two**, to be sharp or knowing [O Fr *movoir* (Fr *mouvoir*)—L *movēre*, to move]

Mow, mow, *n* a distorted or wry face —*v i* to make grimaces [Fr *moue*, a wry face, grimace]

Mow, mow, *n* a pile of hay or corn in sheaves laid up in a barn —*v t* to lay hay or sheaves of grain in a heap —*pr p* mow'ing, *pa t* mowed, *pa p* mowed or mown [A S *mūga*, a heap, Ice *múga*, a swath in mowing]

Mow, mō, *v t* to cut down with a scythe to cut down in great numbers —*pr p* mow'ing *pa t* mowed, *pa p* mowed or mown —*adjs* **Mowed**, **Mown**, cut down with a scythe cleared of grass with a scythe, as land —*ns* **Mow'er**, one who mows or cuts grass a machine for mowing grass, **Mow'ing**, the act of cutting down with a scythe land from which grass is cut, **Mowing-machine**, a machine for mowing lawns and bowling greens, having revolving cutters [A S *māwan*, Ger *mahen*, allied to L *metĕre*, to reap]

Moxa, mok'sa, *n* a mode of counter irritation among the Chinese and Japanese—a cone of the downy covering of *Artemisia Moxa*, &c being placed on the skin over the affected part, and the ends ignited, the combustion gradually proceeding through the cone and forming a superficial eschar on the skin —*n* **Moxibus'tion**, cauterisation by this method

Moya, moi'ya, *n* volcanic mud

Moyenage, moi'en azh, *n* the middle ages [Fr]

Mozarabic, mō zar'a bik, *adj* pertaining to the Mozarabes or Muzarabes, the Christian Spaniards who lived in the parts of Spain under Moorish rule, retaining their ancient liturgy, though many spoke and wrote Arabic only —*n* **Mozar'ab**, one of these

Mozetta, mō tset'ta, *n* a short cape to which a hood may be attached, worn by popes, cardinals, bishops, abbots [It, *mozzo*, cut short]

Mozing, mō'zing, *n* the raising of nap on cloth, as in a gig mill

M-roof, em' rōōf, *n* a kind of roof formed by joining two simple pitched roofs, with a valley between them

Much, much, *adj* great in size, quantity, or extent long in duration —*adv* to a great degree by far often or long almost —*n* a great quantity a strange thing —*adj* **Much'el** (*Spens*), much —*n* **Much'ness**, state of being much —**Much about it**, something like what it usually is, **Much of a muchness** = just about the same value or amount, **Not so much as**, not even, **To make much of** (see **Make**), **Too much for**, more than a match for [M E *muche*, *moche*, *muchel*, *mochel*—A S *mic el*, cf Ice *mykr*].

Mucic, mū'sik, *adj* derived from gums

Mucid, mū'sid, *adj* slimy, mouldy —*n* **Mu'cidness**

Muciform, mūs'i form, *adj* (*med*) having the form or character of mucus resembling mucus

Mucigen, mū'si jen, *n* a substance secreted by the cells of mucous membrane, converted into mucin

Mucilage, mū'si lij, *n* the solution of a gum in water the gum extracted from plants —*adj* **Mucilag'inous**, pertaining to or secreting mucilage slimy

Mucin, mū'sin, *n* an alkaline glutinous fluid forming the chief constituent of mucus

Muck, muk, *n* dung a mass of decayed vegetable matter anything low and filthy —*v t* to manure with muck —*v i* **Muck'er**, to make a muddle of anything, to fail —*ns* **Muck'er**, a heavy fall in the mine, **Muck-worm**, a worm that lives in muck one who acquires money by mean devices a miser —*adj* **Muck'y**, consisting of muck nasty, filthy —*n* **Muck'iness**. [Scand, as in Ice *myki*, Dan *mog*, dung]

Muck, mistaken form of **Amuck**

Muckle, a Scotch form of *Mickle*

Mucronate, **-d**, mū'kro nāt, ed, *adj* (*bot*) terminating in a short and sharp point —*adj* **Mucron'ūlate**, very mucronate [L *mucronātus*—*mucro*, *mucronis*, a sharp point]

Mucus, mū'kus, *n* the slimy fluid from the nose the viscous fluid secreted by the mucous membrane of animals —*adjs* **Muc'ous**, like mucus slimy viscous, **Mucif'erous**, **Mucig'enous**, **Mucip'arous**, **Muc'oid**, like mucus —*n* **Mucos'ity** [L, cf L *mungĕre*, Gr *apo myssein*, to wipe away]

Mud, mud, *n* wet soft earth —*v t* to bury in mud to dirty to stir the sediment in, as in liquors to bury in mud —*v i* to go under the mud like the eel —*adj* **Mudd'y**, foul with mud containing mud covered with mud confused stupid —*v t* to dirty to render dull —*pa t* and *pa p* mudd'ied —*adv* **Mudd'ily**.—*n* **Mudd'iness**.—*adjs* **Muddy-headed**, having a muddy or dull

head or understanding, **Muddy-mettled** (*Shak*), dull spirited spiritless —*ns* **Mud-bath,** a kind of bath of mud connected with some mineral springs into which the patient plunges himself, **Mud-boat** or **scow,** a boat for carrying away the mud dredged from a river, &c, **Mud-cone,** a mud volcano, **Mud-fish,** a fish which burrows in the mud, **Mud-flat,** a muddy strip of shore submerged at high tide, **Mud-hole,** a place full of mud an orifice in the bottom of a boiler where the sediment is collected, **Mud-lark,** a man who cleans public sewers or who picks up a living along the banks of tidal rivers a street arab, **Mud-wall,** a wall composed of mud, or one in which mud is used in place of mortar the bee eater [Old Low Ger *mudde*, Dut *modder*]

Muddle, mud'l, *v t* to render muddy or foul, as water to confuse, esp with liquor to waste, squander, misuse —*v i* to potter about —*n* confusion, mess mental confusion, bewilderment —*ns* **Mudd'lehead,** a blockhead, **Muddlehead'edness** —*adv* **Muddlehead'edly** [A freq of **Mud**]

Mudir, mōō'dēr, *n* a governor of a province in Egypt [Ar]

Muezzin, mū ez'in, *n* the Mohammedan official attached to a mosque, whose duty it is to announce the hours of prayer [Ar]

Muff, muf, *n* a warm, soft cover for the hands in winter, usually of fur or dressed skins [Prob from Dut *mof*, cf Ger *muff*, a muff]

Muff, muf, *n* a stupid, silly fellow —*v t* and *v i* to perform awkwardly, spoil to act clumsily, esp in letting a ball slip out of the hands [Prob closely related to Dut *muffen*, to dote, Ger *muffen*, to sulk]

Muffin, muf'in, *n* a soft, light, spongy cake [Prob from **Muff**, on account of its softness]

Muffle, muf'l, *v t* to wrap up as with a muff to blindfold to cover up so as to render sound dull, as a bell or a drum to cover from the weather —*n* **Muff'ler,** a cover that muffles the face [Connected with **Muff**]

Mufti, muf'ti, *n* a doctor or official expounder of Mohammedan law in Turkey the dress of an officer off duty [Ar]

Mug, mug, *n* a kind of earthen or metal cup for liquor —*ns* **Mugg'er** (*Scot*), a tramping tinker or vendor of earthenware, **Mug-house,** an ale house, **Mug-hunter,** one who competes at games merely for the prizes [Ir *mugan*, a mug, *mucog*, a cup]

Mug, mug, *n* the human face, the mouth

Muggins, mug'inz, *n* a children's card game played with a full pack divided equally, each in turn laying down a card face up, the first one who calls 'Muggins' when one matches another adding his card to the other's pile, the aim being to get out as soon as possible [Etym dub]

Muggletonian, mug l tō'ni an, *adj* a member of a sect founded in England by John Reeve and Lodowick Muggleton (1607–97), which lingered till well into the 19th cent They claimed to be the two witnesses of Rev xi 3–6, denied the Trinity, holding grotesque anthropomorphist opinions, with many strange doctrines over and above, as that the devil became incarnate in Eve, &c

Muggy, mug'i, **Muggish,** mug'ish, *adj* foggy close and damp, as weather wet or mouldy, as straw [Prob Scand, Ice *mugga*, mist, perh Gael *mugach*, cloudy, may be compared]

Mugwump, mug'wump, *n* an Indian chief a person of great importance, or who thinks himself so a humorous political use of the above. [Algonkin *mugquomp*, a great man]

Mulatto, mū lat'ō, *n* the offspring of black and white parents.—*fem* **Mulat'tress.** [Sp *mulato*]

Mulberry, mul'ber i, *n* the tree, the leaves of which form the food of the silkworm the berry of this tree [*Mul* is A S *mōr* (as in A S *mōr-beám*, a mulberry), from L *morus*, Gr *mōron*]

Mulct, mulkt, *n* a fine a penalty —*v t* to fine —*adjs* **Mulc'tary, Mulc'tūary,** imposing a fine paid as a fine [L *mulcta*, a fine]

Mule, mūl, *n* the offspring of the horse and ass · an instrument for cotton spinning an obstinate person —*ns* **Mūle'-deer,** the black tail of N America, **Mūleteer',** one who drives mules —*adj* **Mūl'ish,** like a mule obstinate —*adv* **Mūl'ishly.** —*n* **Mūl'ishness.** [A S *mul*—L *mulus*, mule]

Muley, mū'li, *adj* hornless —*n* any cow —Also **Mool'y, Mul'ley**

Muliebrity, mū li eb'ri ti, *n* womanhood effeminacy, softness —*adj* **Mul'ierōse,** fond of women —*n* **Mulieros'ity** [L,—*mulier*, a woman]

Mull, mul, *n* a muddle or mess —*v t* to break to pieces to confuse, muddle

Mull, mul, *n* a promontory [Prob Gael *maol*]

Mull, mul, *n* a soft muslin —**Mul'mul** [Hind]

Mull, mul, *v t* to warm, spice, and sweeten (wine, ale, &c) —*v i* to toil on, moil —*adj* **Mulled.** [M E *mo/de ale*, a funeral banquet, *mold*, grave earth, and *ale* = feast]

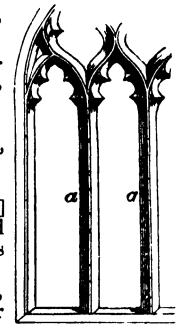
Mullet, mul'et, *n* a genus of fishes nearly cylindrical in form, highly esteemed for the table [Fr *mulet*—L *mullus*, the red mullet]

Mullet, mul'et, *n* the rowel of a spur (*her*) a five pointed star—a mark of cadency, indicating the third son [O Fr *molette*—L *mola*, a mill]

Mulligatawny, mul i ga taw'ni, *n* an East Indian curry soup [Tamil *milagu tannīr*, pepper water]

Mulligrubs, mul'i grubz, *n* (*coll*) colic

Mullion, mul'yun, *n* an upright division between the lights of windows, between panels, &c —*v t* to shape into divisions by mullions —*adj* **Mull'ioned.** [Same as **Munnion,** from Fr *moignon*, a stump, as of an arm or branch, from L *mancus*, maimed]



a, a, Mullions

Mullock, mul'ok, *n* rubbish, esp mining refuse

Mulse, muls, *n* sweetened wine [L *mulsum*, *mulcēre*, to soothe]

Mulsh, mulsh, *n* loose material laid down to protect the roots of plants —*adj* soft

Multangular, mult ang'gul-ar, *adj* having many angles or corners [L *multus*, many, and **Angular**]

Multanimous, mul tan'i mus, *adj* having various faculties and powers of mind, many sided

Multeity, mul tē'i ti, *n* manifoldness, very great numerousness

Multicellular, mul ti sel'ū lar, *adj* having many cells

Multicentral, mul ti sen'tral, *adj* having many centres, esp of organic development

Multicycle, mul'ti sī kl, *n* a velocipede with more than three wheels, intended to carry several men

Multifaced, mul'ti fāst, *adj* having many faces [L *multus*, many, and **Faced.**]

Multifarious, mul ti fā'ri us, *adj* having great diversity made up of many parts manifold (*bot*) in many rows or ranks —*adv* **Multifa'riously.**—*n* **Multifa'riousness,** the state of being multifarious multiplied variety (*law*) the fault of improperly joining in one bill distinct and independent matters, and thereby confounding them [L *multus*, many, and *varius*, diverse]

Multifoil, mul'ti foil, *n* (*archit*) a leaf ornament of more than five foils or divisions [L *multus*, many, and **Foil.**]

Multiform, mul'tı form, *adj* having many forms, polymorphic —*n* **Multiform'ity.** [L *multus*, many, and **Form**]

Multigenerate, mul tı-jen'e-rāt, *adj* generated in many ways

Multigyrate, mul tı-jī'rāt, *adj* having many convolutions

Multilateral, mul tı lat'ėr al, *adj* having many sides [L *multus*, many, and **Lateral**]

Multilineal, mul tı lin'e al, **Multilin'ear,** *adj* having many lines [L *multus*, many, and **Lineal.**]

Multiloquence, mul til'o kwens, *n* verbosity — *adj* **Multil'oquent**

Multiparous, mul tip'a rus, *adj* producing many at a birth

Multipartite, mul tı par'tīt, *adj* divided into many parts

Multiped, mul'tı ped, *n* an insect having many feet [L *multus*, many, and *pes, pedis*, foot]

Multiple, mul'tı pl, *adj* having many folds or parts repeated many times —*n* a number or quantity which contains another an exact number of times —*n* **Mul'tiplepoinding** (*Scots law*), a process by which a person who has funds claimed by more than one, in order not to have to pay more than once, brings them all into court that one of them may establish his right —**Common multiple,** a number or quantity that can be divided by each of several others without a remainder, **Least common multiple,** the smallest number that forms a common multiple [L *multiplex—multus*, many, and *plicāre*, to fold]

Multiply, mul'tı plī, *v t* to fold or increase many times to make more numerous to repeat any given number or quantity as often as there are units in another number —*v i* to increase to perform the arithmetical process of multiplication —*pr p* mul'tiplying, *pa t* and *pa p* mul'tiplied —*adjs* **Mul'tiplex,** having many folds manifold (*bot*) with petals lying in folds over each other, **Multipli'able,** that may be multiplied —*n* **Mul'tiplicand,** a number or quantity to be multiplied by another —*adj* **Mul'tiplicāte,** consisting of more than one multifold (*bot*) —*n* **Multiplicā'tion,** the act of multiplying or increasing in number the rule or operation by which any given number or quantity is multiplied —*adj* **Mul'tiplicative,** tending to multiply having the power to multiply —*ns* **Multiplic'ity,** the state of being multiplied or various a great number, **Mul'tiplier,** one who or that which multiplies or increases the number or quantity by which another is multiplied [Fr —L *multiplex* See **Multiple**]

Multipotent, mul tip'o tent, *adj* (*Shak*) having power to do many things [L *multus*, many, and *potens, entis*, powerful]

Multipresence, mul tı prez'ens, *n* the power of being present in many places at the same time —*adj* **Multipres'ent**

Multitude, mul'tı tūd, *n* the state of being many a great number of individuals a crowd the vulgar or common people —*adjs* **Multitud'inary** (*rare*), **Multitud'inous,** consisting of or having the appearance of a multitude —*n* **Multitud'inousness,** the state or quality of being multitudinous [Fr —L *multitudo—multus*, many]

Multivalent, mul tıv'a lent, *adj* (*chem*) equivalent in combining or displacing power to a number of hydrogen or other monad atoms —*n* **Multiv'alence.**

Multivalve, mul'tı valv, *n* a mollusc having a shell of more than two valves [L *multus*, many, and **Valve.**]

Multivocal, mul-tıv'o kal, *adj* ambiguous, equivocal

Multocular, mul tok'ū-lar, *adj* having more than two eyes

Multum, mul'tum, *n* a certain compound in brewing of quassia and liquorice

Multure, mul'tūr, *n* a grinding of grain, or the grain ground the toll paid to a miller for grinding, generally in kind the percentage of ore paid to a pulverising mill by those using it [O Fr —L *molitura*, a grinding]

Mum, mum, *adj* silent —*n* silence —*interj* be silent —*interj* **Mum-budget,** an exclamation enjoining silence —*n* **Mum'chance,** a silent game with cards or dice a fool —*adj* silent [Cf L and Gr *mu*, the least possible sound made with the lips, of imitative origin]

Mum, mum, *n* a peculiar kind of beer made of wheat malt, to which some brewers add oat and bean meal [Ger *mumme*, from a personal name]

Mumble, mum'bl, *v i* to utter the sound mum in speaking to speak indistinctly to chew softly to eat with the lips close —*v t* to utter indistinctly or imperfectly to mouth gently —*ns* **Mumble-news** (*Shak*), a tale bearer, **Mum'bler,** one who mumbles or speaks with a low indistinct voice —*adj* **Mum'bling,** uttered with a low, indistinct voice chewing softly —*adv* **Mum'blingly** [See **Mum**]

Mumbo-jumbo, mum'bō jum'bō, *n* a god worshipped by certain negro tribes in Africa any object of foolish worship or fear

Mumm, mum, *v t* to mask to make diversion with a mask on —*ns* **Mumm'er,** one who mumms or makes sport in disguise a masker a buffoon, **Mumm'ery,** sport with a mask on or in disguise great show without reality, **Mumm'ing,** the sports of mummers —*adj* pertaining to the sports of mummers —*n* **Mum'mock,** an old ragged coat [O Fr *momer*—Old Dut *mommen*, to mask, *mom*, a mask, prob originating in the word *mum*, used to frighten children while covering the face]

Mummy, mum'ı, *n* a human body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming, in which wax, spices, &c were employed a kind of wax used in grafting a brown pigment (*obs*) a medicinal gum —*v t* to embalm and dry as a mummy —*pr p* mumm'ying, *pa p* mumm'ied —*v t* **Mumm'ify,** to make into a mummy to embalm and dry as a mummy —*pr p* mumm'ifying, *pa p* mumm'ified —*ns* **Mummificā'tion; Mummy-case,** a case of wood or cartonnage for an Egyptian mummy, **Mummy-cloth,** the linen cloth in which a mummy was wrapped a modern fabric resembling it, used as a basis for embroidery a fabric like crape for mourning dress, having a cotton or silk warp and woollen weft, **Mummy-wheat,** a variety of wheat with compound spikes —*Triticum compositum* [O Fr *mumie*—It *mummia*—Ar and Pers *múmáyın*, a mummy—Pers *móm*, wax]

Mump, mump, *v t* or *v i* to mumble or move the lips with the mouth almost closed to nibble to cheat to play the beggar —*ns* **Mump'er,** one who mumps an old cant term for a beggar, **Mumps,** a swelling of the glands of the neck, accompanied with difficulty of speaking gloomy silence —*adj* **Mump'ish,** having mumps dull sullen —*adv* **Mump'ishly.**—*n* **Mump'ishness.** [Form of **Mum**]

Mumpsimus, mump'sı mus, *n* an error to which one clings after it has been thoroughly exposed [Corr of L *sumpsimus*, by an ignorant priest who refused to correct it]

Munch, munsh, *v t* or *v i* to chew with shut mouth. —*n* **Munch'er,** one who munches [M E *monchen*, from an imitative root]

Mundane, mun'dān, *adj* belonging to the world terrestrial —*adv* **Mun'danely.**—*n* **Mundan'ity.**

[Fr —L. *mundanus—mundus*, the world—*mundus*, ordered.]

Mundify, mun'di fī, *v t* to cleanse, purify [Fr *mondifier*—Low L *mundificare*—L *mundus*, clean, *facĕre*, to make]

Mungo, mung'gō, *n* the waste produced in a woollen mill from hard spun or felted cloth, or from tearing up old clothes, used in making cheap cloth [Ety dub]

Municipal, mū nis'i pal, *adj* pertaining to a corporation or city —*ns* **Munic'ipalism**, **Municipal'ity**, a town or city possessed of self government a district governed like a city in France, a division of the country, **Municipalisā'tion** [Fr —L *municipalis*, from *municipium*, a free town—*munia*, official duties, and *capĕre*, to take]

Munificence, mū nif'i sens, *n* (*Spens*) fortification, means of defence [L *munīre*, to fortify]

Munificence, mū nif'i sens, *n* quality of being munificent bountifulness —*adj* **Munif'icent**, very liberal in giving generous bountiful —*adv* **Munif'icently** [Fr —L *munificentia—munus*, a duty, present, and *facĕre*, to make]

Muniment, mū'ni ment, *n* that which fortifies that which defends a stronghold place or means of defence defence (*law*) a record fortifying or making good a claim, title deeds, or charters—preserved in *Muniment chests*, *rooms*, or *houses* any article carefully preserved for its interest or value —*p adj* **Mun'iting** (*Bacon*), fortifying, strengthening —*n* **Muni'tion**, materials used in war military stores of all kinds (*B*) stronghold, fortress [Fr —L *munimentum*, from *munīre*, *itum*, to fortify—*mœnia*, walls]

Munnion, mun'yun Same as **Mullion**.

Muræna, mū rē'na, *n* the typical genus of Murænidæ, a family of eels, now limited to the European murry [Gr *muraina*, a sea eel, lamprey]

Mural, mū'ral, *adj* pertaining to or like a wall steep trained against a wall, as plants —**Mural circle**, a large circle marked with degrees, &c fixed to a wall, for measuring arcs of the meridian, **Mural crown**, a crown of gold to imitate a battlement, given among the ancient Romans to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged city [Fr —L *muralis*, from *murus*, a wall, akin to *mœnia*, walls, and *munīre*, to fortify]

Muratorian, mū ra tō'ri an, *adj* pertaining to the Italian scholar, Lodovico Antonio Muratori (1672–1750) —**Muratorian fragment** or **canon**, a list of the New Test writings, apparently drawn up by a contemporary of Irenæus, about 170 A D, edited by Muratori It counts four Gospels, Acts, thirteen Pauline epistles (excluding Hebrews), 1 John, then Jude, 2 and 3 John are reckoned among catholic epistles The Apocalypse is included, and it is possible that 1 Peter was referred to in connection with Mark, though the passage is lost

Murder, mur'der, *n* the act of putting a person to death, intentionally and from malice —*v t* to commit murder to destroy to put an end to —*n* **Mur'derer**, one who murders, or is guilty of murder —*fem* **Mur'deress.**—*adj* **Mur'derous**, guilty of murder consisting in or fond of murder bloody cruel —*adv* **Mur'derously** —**Murder in the first degree**, murder with deliberation and premeditation, or that committed in the furtherance of any arson, rape, robbery, or burglary—**In the second degree**, murder of all other kinds, **Murder will out**, murder cannot remain hidden [A S *morðor*, from *morð*, death, Ger *mord*, Goth *maurthr*, akin to L *mors*, *mortis*, death]

Mure, mūr, *n* (*Shak*) a wall —*v t* to enclose in walls to immure [Fr *mur* —L *murus*, a wall]

Murex, mū'reks, *n* a shellfish, from which the Tyrian purple dye was obtained [L]

Murgeon, mur'jon, *n* (*Scot*) a grimace [Cf Fr. *morgue*, a wry face]

Muriatic, mū ri at'ik, *adj* pertaining to or obtained from sea salt —*n* **Mu'riate**, a salt composed of muriatic acid and a base [L *muriaticus—muria*, brine]

Muricate, mū'ri kāt, **Muricated**, mū'ri kāt ed, *adj* (*bot*) armed with sharp points or prickles [L *muricatus*, from *murex*, *muricis*, a pointed rock or stone]

Muriform, mū'ri form, *adj* (*bot*) resembling the bricks in a wall [L *murus*, a wall, *forma*, shape]

Murky, murk'i, *adj* dark obscure gloomy —*adv* **Murk'ily** —*ns* **Murk'iness**, **Murk** (*Shak*) —*adjs* (*Spens*) **Murk'some**, **Mirk'some**, darksome [A S *murc*, Ice *myrkr*, Dan and Sw *mørk*]

Murmur, mur'mur, *n* a low, indistinct sound, like that of running water a complaint in a low, muttering voice —*v i* to utter a murmur to grumble —*pr p* mur'muring, *pa t* and *pa p* mur'mured —*n* **Mur'murer** —*adv* **Mur'muringly**, with a low murmuring sound in a murmuring manner —*adjs* **Mur'muring**, making a low continuous noise, **Mur'murous**, attended with murmurs exciting murmur —*adv* **Mur'murously.** [Fr —L, formed from the sound]

Murphy, mur'fi, *n* (*coll*) a potato (*pl*) **Mur'phies** (-fiz) [From the common Irish name *Murphy*]

Murra, mur'a, *n* an ornamental stone for vases, &c, described by Pliny, most prob fluor spar It was first brought to Rome by Pompey, 61 B C —*adjs* **Mur'rine**, **Myrr'hine.**

Murrain, mur'rān, or -'rin, *n* an infectious and fatal disease among cattle, esp foot-and mouth disease —*n* **Mur'ren** (*Milton*) [O Fr *morine*, a carcass—L *mori*, to die See **Mortal.**]

Murrey, mur'i, *adj* dark red or reddish brown, of mulberry colour

Musaceous, mū zā'shus, *adj* relating to an order of plants, of which the genus Musa is the type, the banana or plantain family

Musang, mū sang', *n* a paradoxure or a related civet, esp the East Indian coffee rat [Malay]

Musca, mus'ka, *n* a genus of insects, including the house fly, &c —*n pl* **Muscæ volitantes**, ocular spectra like floating black spots before the eyes —*n* **Muscatō'rium**, a flabellum [L *musca*]

Muscadel, mus'ka del, *n* a rich, spicy wine also the grape producing it a fragrant and delicious pear —Also **Muscadine**, **Muscat**, **Muscatel.**—*n pl* **Mus'catels**, sun dried raisins [O Fr,—It *moscadello*, dim of *muscato*—L *muscus*, musk]

Muscadin, mus-ka-dang', *n* a fop or dandy [Fr]

Muscardine, mus'kar din, *n* a fungus destructive to silkworms, also the disease caused by it [Fr]

Muscardine, mus'kar din, a dormouse [Fr]

Muschelkalk, mush'el kalk, *n* the middle member of the Triassic system as developed in Germany, consisting chiefly of limestone —wanting in Britain [Ger *muschel*, shell, *kalk*, lime]

Muschetor, mus'che tor, *n* (*her*) a black spot like an ermine spot, but without its three specks —Also **Muschetour.** [O Fr,—L *musca*, a fly]

Muscle, mus'l, *n* an animal tissue consisting of bundles of fibres through whose contractility bodily movement is effected, the fibres of the *voluntary* muscles being striped, those of the *involuntary* (of intestinal canal, blood vessels, and of skin) unstriped —*n* **Muscle-reading**, the interpretation of slight involuntary muscular movements —*adj* **Mus'cled**, supplied with muscles —*ns* **Mus'cling**, the delineation of muscles, as in a picture, **Musculā'tion**, the arrangement of muscles of a body —*adj* **Mus'culous**, pertaining to muscle full of muscles, strong —*n* **Muscu-**

los'ity. [Fr —L *musculus*, dim of *mus*, a mouse, hence a muscle, from its appearance under the skin]

Muscoid, mus'koid, *adj* (*bot*) moss like —*n* a moss-like, flowerless plant [A hybrid, from L *muscus*, moss, and Gr *eidos*, form]

Muscology, mus kol'o ji, *n* the part of botany which treats of mosses —*n* **Muscol'ogist,** one skilled in muscology [L *muscus*, moss, and Gr *logos*, discourse]

Muscovado, mus kō vā'do, *n* the moist, dark coloured impure sugar left after evaporating the juice from the sugar cane and draining off the molasses, unrefined sugar [Sp *moscabado*]

Muscovite, mus'co vīt, *n* a native or an inhabitant of Moscow, or of Russia the desman or Muscovitic rat (*min*) potash mica, a silicate of alumina and potash, yellowish, brownish, or greenish, with pearly or almost metallic lustre, its thin transparent plates still used as glass—also **Muscovy glass** —*adj* of or pertaining to Moscow or to Russia

Muscular, mus'kū lar, *adj* pertaining to a muscle consisting of muscles having strong muscles brawny strong vigorous —*adv* **Mus'cularly** —*n* **Muscular'ity,** state of being muscular —**Muscular Christianity,** a phrase humorously applied to that vigorous combination of Christian living with devotion to muscular and athletic enjoyments associated with Charles Kingsley and his admirers (the name was, however, repudiated by him), **Muscular excitability,** the contracting property of a muscle, **Muscular pile,** a voltaic battery employed in biological experiments, **Muscular system,** the whole of the muscular tissue of a body

Muse, mūz, *v i* to study in silence to be absent minded to meditate —*n* deep thought contemplation absence of mind the inspiring power, as of a poet —*adj* **Mused,** bemused, muzzy, fuddled —*n* **Mus'er** —*adv* **Mus'ingly** [Fr *muser*, to loiter, to trifle, It *musare*, acc to Diez and Skeat, from O Fr *muse* (Fr *museau*), the mouth, snout of an animal, from a dog snuffing idly about Others explain Fr *muser* as from Low L *mussare*—L *mussāre*, to murmur]

Muse, mūz, *n* one of the nine goddesses of poetry, music, and the other liberal arts an inspiring poetic inspiration (*Milton*) an inspired poet The Muses were daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne—**Calliope,** of epic poetry, **Clio,** of history, **Erato,** of amatory poetry, **Euterpe,** of lyric poetry, **Melpomene,** of tragedy, **Polyhymnia,** of lyric poetry and eloquence, **Terpsichore,** of dancing, **Thalia,** of comedy, **Urania,** of astronomy [Fr —L *musa*—Gr *mousa*]

Muset, mūz'et, *n* (*Shak*) a gap in a fence or thicket through which an animal passes

Musette, mū zet', *n* a small oboe an old French bagpipe a simple pastoral melody

Museum, mū zē'um, *n* a collection of natural, scientific, or other curiosities, or of works of art —*ns* **Museol'ogy,** the science of arranging—**Museo'graphy,** of describing, museums [L —Gr *mouseion* See **Muse.**]

Mush, mush, *n* meal boiled in water, esp Indian meal anything pulpy [Prob the same as **Mash.**]

Mush, mush, *v t* to notch a dress fabric ornamentally at the side with a stamp [Prob a form of **Mesh.**]

Mushed, musht, *adj* (*prov*) worn out, exhausted

Mushroom, mush'rōōm, *n* the common name of certain fungi, esp such as are edible (*fig*) one who rises suddenly from a low condition an upstart [O Fr *mousseron*, through *mousse*, moss —Old High Ger *mos* (Ger *moos*, moss)]

Music, mū'zik, *n* a connected series of sweet sounds melody or harmony the science which treats of harmony the art of combining sounds so as to please the ear a musical composition (*U S*) heated argument, also amusement —*adj* **Mu'sical,** pertaining to or producing music pleasing to the ear melodious —*adv* **Mu'sically** —*ns* **Mu'sicalness, Musi'cian,** one skilled in music a performer of music, **Musi'cianer** (*obs*) —*adv* **Musi'cianly.**—*n* **Musi'cianship.**—**Music (-al) box,** a case containing a mechanism which, when the spring is wound up, plays tunes automatically, **Musical director,** the conductor of an orchestra, &c, **Musical glasses** (see **Harmonica**), **Music-case, -folio, -holder,** &c, a roll, cabinet, &c for carrying sheet music, **Music club,** a meeting for practising music, **Music-demy,** a size of writing paper, 20½ in × 14⅝ in, **Music-hall,** a public hall for musical entertainments, esp when varied by dancing, variety performances, &c, often with concomitant smoking and drinking, **Music-house,** a place for public musical entertainments a firm dealing in music or musical instruments, **Music master,** or **mistress,** a man or a woman who teaches music, **Music-of-the-spheres** (see **Harmony**), **Music-paper,** paper ruled with staffs for writing music in, **Music-pen,** a pen marking at once a series of fine parallel lines for music, **Music-rack,** a rack attached to a musical instrument for holding the player's music, **Music-recorder,** a device for recording music as played on an organ, pianoforte, &c, **Music-school,** a place where music is regularly taught, a conservatory, **Music-shell,** a Gastropod of the Caribbean Sea, marked with figures like printed music, **Music-stand,** a music rack a raised platform for a musical band, **Music-stool,** a stool or chair, generally adjustable in height, for the performer on the pianoforte, &c, **Music-wire,** wire such as the strings of musical instruments are made of [Fr *musique*—L *musica*—Gr *mousikē* (*technē*, art), *mousa*, a **Muse**]

Musimon, mū'si mon, *n* the moufflon —Also **Musmon**

Musing, mūz'ing, *n* the act of one who muses contemplation meditation —*adj* meditative, preoccupied —*adv* **Mus'ingly**

Musive, mū'siv, *adj* Same as **Mosaic**

Musk, musk, *n* a strong perfume, obtained from the male musk deer, or the odour thereof a hornless deer, in Tibet and Nepaul, yielding musk —*v t* to perfume with musk —*ns* **Musk** (*bot*), a name given to a number of plants which smell more or less strongly of musk—*Musk apple, Musk mallow, Musk melon, Musk rose,* &c, so called from their musky odour, **Musk-bag, -ball,** a bag, ball, containing musk as a perfuming sachet, **Musk-cat,** a civet cat a scented effeminate dandy, **Musk-cavy,** a West Indian echimyine rat like rodent, **Musk-deer,** a hornless deer, native of Central Asia, which produces the perfume called musk, **Musk-duck,** the Muscovy duck, so called from its musky odour, **Musk-gland,** a skin-pit in mammals producing a secretion with a musky odour, esp in the male musk deer and male beaver, **Musk-ox,** a ruminant of arctic America, with long smooth hair, its horns meeting in a shield over the forehead, exhaling a strong musky smell, **Musk-rat,** a North American aquatic, arvicoline, rat like rodent, yielding a valuable fur, and secreting in its gland a substance with a musky smell—also **Musquash.**—*adj* **Musk'y,** having the odour of musk —*adv* **Musk'ily** —*n* **Musk'iness** [Fr *musc*—L *muscus*, Gr *moschos*—Pers *musk*—Sans *mushka*, a testicle]

Musket, mus'ket, *n* formerly the common hand gun of soldiers —*ns* **Musketeer',** a soldier armed

with a musket, **Musketoon'**, **Musquetoon'**, a short musket one armed with a musketoon, **Mus'ketry**, muskets in general practice with muskets a body of troops armed with muskets —*adj* **Musket-proof**, capable of resisting the force of a musket ball —*ns* **Musket-rest**, a fork used as a support for the heavy 16th cent musket —also *Croc*, **Musket-shot**, the discharge of a musket, the reach of a musket [O Fr *mousquet*, a musket, formerly a hawk—It *mosquetto*—L *musca*, a fly, many of the old guns had fancy names derived from birds and other animals]

Muslin, muz'lin, *n* a fine soft cotton fabric resembling gauze in appearance, but woven plain without any looping of the warp threads on the weft—generally uncoloured a coarser fabric than Indian muslin, printed with coloured patterns, &c (*U S*) cotton cloth for shirts, bedding, &c a collector's name for several different moths —*adj* **Mus'lined**, made of muslin —*ns* **Mus'linet**, a coarse kind of muslin, **Muslin-kale** (*Scot*), thin broth made without meat [Fr *mousseline*—It *mussolino*, from Mosul in Mesopotamia]

Musquash, mus'kwosh, *n* the musk rat [Am Ind]

Muss, mus, *n* (*Shak*) a scramble confusion, disorder —*v t* (*U S*) to throw into confusion [O Fr *mousche*, a fly—L *musca*, a fly]

Mussel, Muscle, mus'l, *n* a marine bivalve shell fish, used for food —*n* **Mus'cūlite**, a petrified muscle or shell [A S *muxle*, Ger *muschel*, Fr *moule*, all from L *musculus*]

Mussulman, mus'ul man, *n* a Moslem or Mohammedan (*pl*) **Muss'ulmans** (manz) [Turk *musulmān*—Ar *muslim*, *moslim*, Moslem]

Mussy, mus'i, *adj* disordered —*n* **Muss'iness**.

Must, must, *v i* to be obliged physically or morally [A S *mót*, *móste*, Ger *mussen*]

Must, must, *n* wine pressed from the grape, but not fermented potato pulp prepared for fermentation [A S *must*—L *mustus*, new, fresh]

Must, must, *n* an occasional state of dangerous frenzy in adult male elephants

Mustang, mus'tang, *n* the wild horse of the American prairies

Mustard, mus'tard, *n* a plant of the genus Brassica, formerly classed as Sinapis, having a pungent taste the seed thereof ground and used as a seasoning for meat, as a plaster, &c —**French mustard**, mustard prepared for table by adding salt, sugar, vinegar, &c, **Wild mustard**, the charlock [O Fr *mostarde* (Fr *moutarde*)—L *mustum*, must]

Mustela, mus tē'la, *n* the typical genus of Mustelidæ, the martens and sables —*adj* **Mus'teline**, like a marten or weasel tawny in colour—*n* a musteline mammal —*adj* **Mus'teloid**, like a weasel [L, a weasel]

Muster, mus'ter, *v t* to assemble, as troops for duty or inspection to gather, summon (*up*) —*v i* to be gathered together, as troops —*n* an assembling of troops a register of troops mustered assemblage collected show —*ns* **Muster-book** (*Shak*), a book in which military forces are registered, **Muster-file** (*Shak*), a muster roll, **Muster-master**, the master of the muster, or who takes an account of troops, their arms, &c, **Muster-roll**, a roll or register of the officers and men in each company, troop, or regiment present at the time of muster —**Pass muster**, to pass inspection uncensured [O Fr *mostre*, *monstre*—L *monstrum*—*monēre*, to warn See **Monster**]

Musty, must'i, *adj* mouldy spoiled by damp sour foul —*adv* **Must'ily** —*n* **Must'iness** [Doublet of *Mosty*—L *mustus*, new]

Mutable, mū'ta bl, *adj* that may be changed subject to change inconstant —*adv* **Mu'tably**. —*ns* **Mutabil'ity**, **Mu'tableness**, state or quality of being mutable, **Mutan'dum**, something to be altered —*v t* **Mū'tate**, to change a vowel sound by the influence of a vowel in the following syllable —*n* **Mutā'tion**, act or process of changing a vowel through the influence of one in the next syllable—the German *umlaut*. change, alteration succession (*pl*) **Mutan'da**. —*adjs* **Mū'tative**, **Mū'tatory**, changing, mutable —**Mutatis mutandis**, things requiring to be changed having been changed [Fr, —L *mutabilis*—*mutāre*, *-ātum*, to change—*movēre*, *motum*, to move]

Mutage, mū'tāj, *n* a process for arresting fermentation in the must of grapes [Fr]

Mutch, much, *n* (*Scot*) a woman's cap [Old Dut. *mutse*, Dut *muts*, Ger *mutze*]

Mutchkin, much'kin, *n* a Scottish liquid measure of four gills, or forming one fourth of a Scottish pint [Scot *mutch*, a cap, and *kin*, little]

Mute, mūt, *adj* incapable of speaking dumb silent unpronounced —*n* one who is mute or dumb one who remains silent a person stationed by undertakers at the door of a house at a funeral a stopped sound, formed by the shutting of the mouth organs, esp the surds *t*, *p*, *k*, but also applied to the sonant or voiced consonants *d*, *b*, *g*, and even the nasals *n*, *m*, *ng* (*law*) one who refuses to plead —*v t* to deaden sound —*adv* **Mute'ly**.—*n* **Mute'ness**. [Fr,—L *mutus*]

Mute, mūt, *v i* to dung, as birds [O Fr *mutir*, *esmeutir*—Old Dut *smelten*, to smelt]

Mutilate, mū'ti lāt, *v t* to maim to cut off to remove a material part of —*ns* **Mutila'tion**, act of mutilating deprivation of a limb or essential part, **Mu'tilator**, one who mutilates [L. *mutilāre*—*mutilus*, maimed—Gr *mutilos*, *mitulos*, curtailed, hornless]

Mutineer, mū ti nēr', *n* one guilty of mutiny —*v i* to mutiny —*n* and *v* **Mutine** (*Shak*)

Mutiny, mū'ti ni, *v i* to rise against authority in military or naval service to revolt against rightful authority —*pr p* mū'tinying, *pa t* and *pa p*. mū'tinied —*n* insurrection against constituted authority, esp naval or military revolt, tumult, strife —*adj* **Mu'tinous**, disposed to mutiny seditious —*adv* **Mu'tinously**.—*n* **Mu'tinousness**. —**Mutiny Act**, an act passed by the British parliament from year to year, to regulate the government of the army, from 1689 down to 1879, when it was superseded by the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, which was slightly modified by the Army Act of 1881 [O Fr *mutiner*, *mutin*, riotous, *meute*, a sedition—L. *motus*, rising, insurrection, from *movēre*, *motum*, to move]

Mutism, mūt'izm, *n* the state or habit of being mute

Mutter, mut'er, *v i* to utter words in a low voice. to murmur to sound with a low, rumbling noise —*v t* to utter indistinctly —*ns* **Mutt'er** (*Milton*), a murmuring, **Mutt'erer** —*adv* **Mutt'eringly**, in a muttering or grumbling manner with indistinct articulation [Prob imitative, like prov Ger *mustern*, L *mutīre*]

Mutton, mut'n, *n* the flesh of sheep an old Anglo-French gold coin impressed with a lamb (*slang*) a loose woman, hence illicit commerce a sheep —*adj* **Mutt'ony** —*n* **Mutton-chop**, a rib of mutton chopped at the small end for broiling or frying—*adj* like a mutton chop (of whiskers cut round at the ends) —*ns* **Mutton-cutlet**, a steak cut from the ribs or leg of mutton for broiling or frying, **Mutton-fist**, a coarse big hand; **Mutton-ham**, a salted leg of mutton, **Mutton-head**, a heavy, stupid person —*adj* **Mutton-headed**, stupid —*ns* **Mutton-suet**, the fat about the kidneys and loins of sheep, **Mutton-thumper**, a clumsy bookbinder —**Laced mutton** (*Shak*), a loose woman, **To return to one's**

muttons (*coll*), to return to the subject of discussion—a humorous mistranslation of the Fr proverb, 'Revenons à nos moutons' [O Fr *moton* (Fr *mouton*), a sheep—Low L *multo*, which is, acc to Diez, from L *mutilus*, mutilated See **Mutilate.**]

Mutual, mū'tū al, *adj* interchanged in return given and received, equally affecting two or more common, conjoint, shared alike, as in 'mutual friend'—**Mutual accounts,** accounts in which each of two have charges against the other, **Mutual insurance,** a reciprocal contract among several persons to indemnify each other against certain designated losses, the system of a company in which policy holders receive a certain share of the profits, &c, **Mutual wall,** a wall equally belonging to each of two houses —*ns* **Mu'tualism, Mutuality** —*adv* **Mu'tually** [Fr *mutuel*—L *mutuus*—*mutāre*, to change]

Mutule, mūt'ūl, *n* a kind of square, flat bracket used in the Doric order of architecture, above each triglyph and each metope, having round projections like nail heads on the lower surface

Mutuum, mū'tū um, *n* a bailment consisting of a loan of goods for consumption, as corn, coal, &c, to be returned in goods of the same amount

Mux, muks, *v t* to spoil, botch —*n* a mess

Muzhik, mōō zhik', *n* a Russian peasant

Muzzle, muz'l, *n* the projecting mouth, lips, and nose of an animal a fastening for the mouth to prevent biting, by a strap or a cage the extreme end of a gun, &c —*v t* to put a muzzle on to restrain from biting to keep from hurting to gag or silence —*ns* **Muzzle-bag,** a canvas bag fixed to the muzzle of a gun at sea, to keep out water, **Muzzle-loader,** a fire arm loaded through the muzzle, as opp to *breech loader* —*adj* **Muzzle-loading** —*n* **Muzzle-velocity,** the velocity of a projectile the moment it leaves the muzzle of a gun [O Fr *musel* (Fr *museau*), prob from L *morsus*, a bite—*mordēre*, to bite]

Muzzy, muz'i, *adj* dazed, bewildered, tipsy —*n* **Muzz'iness**

My, (when emphatic or distinct), mī, (otherwise) me, *poss adj* belonging to me [Contr of **Mine,** A S *mīn*, of me]

Mya, mī'a, *n* a genus of bivalve shells a clam of this genus —*n* **Myā'ria,** an old name for the Myidæ, a family of dimyarian bivalves —*adj* **Myā'rian** [Gr *myax*, a sea mussel]

Myalgia, mī al'ji a, *n* a morbid state of a muscle —*adj* **Myal'gic.** [Gr *mys*, muscle, *algos*, pain]

Myall, mī'al, *n* a hard, scented wood yielded by several Australian acacias, esp good for tobacco pipes and whip handles

Mycelium, mī sē'li um, *n* the white thread like parts from which a mushroom or a fungus is developed mushroom spawn [Gr *mykēs*, a fungus, and *ēlos*, a nail or wart]

Mycetes, mī sē'tēz, *n* a kind of South American monkey, called also *howlers* [Gr *mykētēs*, bellower]

Mycetes, mī sē'tēz, *n pl* mushrooms or fungi —*n* **Mycetol'ogy** (same as **Mycology**) [Gr *mykētēs*, pl of *mykēs*, a mushroom]

Mycetoma, mī sē tō'ma, *n* a chronic disease of the feet and hands in India

Mycetozoa, mī sē tō zō'a, *n pl* a group of fungus-like organisms, now mostly contained in the division Myxomycetes or slime fungi

Mycology, mī kol'o ji, *n* the science treating of the fungi or mushrooms [Gr *mykēs*, fungus, and *logos*, discourse]

Mycophagy, mī kof'a ji, *n* the eating of fungi —*n* **Micoph'agist.** [Gr *mykēs*, *phagein*, to eat]

Mycose, mī'kōz, *n* a kind of sugar obtained from certain lichens and fungi, as ergot of rye—also *Trehalose.*—*n* **Mycō'sis,** the presence of fungus growth within the body —*adj* **Mycot'ic.** [Gr *mykēs*, a fungus]

Myelitis, mī e lī'tis, *n* inflammation of the substance of the spinal cord —*adjs* **Myelit'ic, My'eloid,** medullary —*n* **My'elon,** the spinal cord [Gr *myelos*, marrow]

Mygale, mig'a lē, *n* an American tarantula or bird catching spider [Gr *mygalē*, a field mouse]

Mylodon, mī'lo don, *n* a genus of large fossil sloths *adj* **My'lodont.** [Gr *mylē*, a mill, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth]

Mylohyoid, mī lō hī'oid, *adj* pertaining to the molar teeth and to the hyoid bone —*n* the mylohyoid muscle [Gr *mylē*, a mill]

Myna, mī'na, *n* one of several sturnoid passerine birds of India —Also **Mina**

Mynheer, mīn'hēr, *n* my lord Dutch form of Mr or Sir a Dutchman. [Dut *myn*, my, *heer*, lord.]

Myoblast, mī'o blast, *n* a cell producing muscle-tissue —*adj* **Myoblast'ic** [Gr *mys*, muscle, *blastos*, a germ]

Myocardium, mī o kar'di um, *n* the muscular substance of the heart —*n* **Myocardī'tis,** inflammation of the same [Gr *mys*, muscle, *kardia*, the heart]

Myography, mī og'ra fi, *n* a description of the muscles of the body —*ns* **My'ogram,** the tracing of a contracting and relaxing muscle by the myograph, **My'ograph,** an instrument for noting and recording muscular contractions —*adjs* **Myograph'ic, -al,** relating to myography [Gr *mys*, *myos*, muscle, and *graphē*, a description]

Myoid, mī'oid, *adj* like muscle [Gr *mys*, *myos*, muscle]

Myology, mī ol'o ji, *n* the part of anatomy which treats of the muscles [Gr *mys*, *myos*, muscle, and *logos*, discourse]

Myoma, mī ō'ma, *n* a tumour composed of muscular tissue

Myomancy, mī'o man si, *n* divination from the movements of mice —*adj* **Myoman'tic.** [Gr *mys*, a mouse, *manteia*, divination]

Myopia, mī ō'pia, *n* shortness or nearness of sight —*adj* **Myop'ic** —*ns* **My'ops, My'ope,** a short sighted person [Gr ,—*myein*, to close, and *ōps*, the eye]

Myosin, mī'ō sin, *n* an albuminous compound contained in the contractile muscular tissue

Myosis, mī ō'sis, *n* abnormal contraction of the pupil of the eye —*adj* **Myosit'ic.** [Gr *myein*, to close]

Myositis, mī o sī'tis, *n* inflammation of a muscle —properly **My'itis**

Myosotis, mī ō sō'tis, *n* a genus of annual or perennial herbs of the borage family, with alternate leaves and simple or branched racemes of bractless blue, pink, or white flowers a flower of this genus, as the common blue forget me not [Gr *mys*, *myos*, a mouse, *ous*, *ōtos*, an ear]

Myotomy, mī ot'o mi, *n* the dissection of the muscles [Gr *mys*, *myos*, muscle, and *temnein*, to cut]

Myriad, mir'i ad, *n* any immense number —*adj* numberless [Gr *myrias*, *myriados*, ten thousand]

Myriapod, mir'i a pod, (more correctly) **Myriopod,** *n* a worm shaped animal with many jointed legs —*n* **Myriap'oda,** a class of jointed animals, of which some of the lower kinds have an immense number of legs [Gr *myrios*, numberless, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot]

Myrica, mi rī'ka, *n* a genus of shrubs of the sweet gale family, including the bay berry or wax myrtle, yielding a tallow used for candles [Gr *myrikē*, the tamarisk]

Myriorama, mir i o ra'ma, *n* a picture composed of interchangeable parts which can be combined into a variety of pictures. [Gr. *myrios*, numberless, *horama*, a view]

Myrioscope, mir'i o skōp, *n* a variety of kaleidoscope, esp a form of it used to exhibit carpets, by so arranging mirrors as by multiplied reflection from a small piece of carpet to show how it looks covering a whole floor [Gr *myrios*, numberless, *skopein*, to view]

Myristica, mi ris'ti ka, *n* a genus of fragrant apetalous trees—the nutmegs the kernel of the seed of *Myristica fragrans*, as used in cookery [Gr *myrizein*, to anoint]

Myrmidon, mer'mi don, *n* one of a tribe of warriors who accompanied Achilles to Troy one of a ruffianly band under a daring leader one who carries out another's orders without fear or pity —**Myrmidons of the law,** policemen, bailiffs, &c [L —Gr]

Myrobalan, mi rob'a lan, *n* the astringent fruit of certain species of Terminalia, natives of the mountains of India [Gr *myron*, an unguent, *balanos*, a corn]

Myrrh, mer, *n* a bitter, aromatic, transparent gum, exuded from the bark of a shrub in Arabia —*adj* **Myrrh'ic** —*ns* **Myrr'hin,** the fixed resin of myrrh, **Myrr'hol,** the volatile oil of myrrh [O Fr *mirre* (Fr *myrrhe*)—L and Gr *myrrha*—Ar *murr*]

Myrrhine Same as **Murrine.**

Myrtle, mer'tl, *n* an evergreen shrub with beautiful and fragrant leaves [O Fr *myrtil*, dim of *myrte*—L and Gr *myrtus*]

Myself, mī self', or me self', *pron* I or me, in person —used for the sake of emphasis and also as the reciprocal of me [**My** and **Self**]

Mystagogue, mis'ta gōg, *n* an initiator into religious mysteries, a teacher or catechist —*adj* **Mystagog'ic.**—*n* **Mys'tagogy,** the practice of a mystagogue the sacraments [Gr *mystēs*, one initiated, *agōgos*, a leader]

Mystery, mis'ter-i, *n* a secret doctrine anything very obscure that which is beyond human knowledge to explain anything artfully made difficult (*pl*) secret rites, in ancient religions rites known only to and practised by initiated persons, as the Eleusinian mysteries in Greece, &c a sacrament a kind of rude drama founded on the historical parts of the Bible and the lives of the saints, performed during the middle ages first in churches, and afterwards in the streets on fixed or movable stages The Basque *pastorales* are a survival of these —*adj* **Mystē'rious,** containing mystery obscure secret incomprehensible —*adv* **Myste'riously** —*n* **Myste'riousness** [M E *mysterie* —L *mysterium*—Gr *mystērion*—*mystēs*, one initiated —*muein*, to close the eyes]

Mystery, mis'ter i, *n* a trade, handicraft [M E *mistere*—O Fr *mestier* (Fr *métier*)—L *ministerium*—*minister* Prop spelt *mistery*, the spelling *mystery* is due to confusion with the above word]

Mystic, -al, mis'tik, al, *adj* relating to or containing mystery sacredly obscure or secret involving a sacred or a secret meaning hidden from the eyes of the ordinary reader, only revealed to a spiritually enlightened mind, allegorical belonging to mysticism —*n* **Mys'tic,** one who seeks for direct intercourse with God in elevated religious feeling or ecstasy —*adv* **Mys'tically** —*ns* **Mys'ticalness,** the quality of being mystical, **Mys'ticism,** the doctrine of the mystics, a tendency of religious feeling marked by an effort to attain to direct and immediate communion with God obscurity of doctrine —*v t* **Mys'tify,** to make mysterious, obscure, or secret to involve in mystery —*pr p* mys'tifying, *pa t* and *pa p* mys'tified —*n* **Mystifica'tion —Mystic recitation,** the recitation of parts of the Greek liturgy in an inaudible voice, **Mystical theology,** the knowledge of divine things attained by spiritual insight and experience only, without authority, the process of reason, &c [L *mysticus* — Gr. *mystikos* See **Mystery,** a secret doctrine]

Mytacism, mī'ta sizm, *n* a too recurrent use of the letter *m* in speech or writing

Myth, mith, *n* a fable, a legend, a fabulous narrative founded on a remote event, esp those made in the early period of a people's existence an invented story a falsehood —*adjs* **Myth'ic, Myth'ical,** relating to myths fabulous untrue —*adv* **Myth'ically** —*adjs* **Mytholog'ic, Mythlog'ical,** relating to mythology fabulous —*adv* **Mytholog'ically** —*v t* **Mythol'ogise,** to interpret or explain myths to render mythical —*ns* **Mythol'ogiser, Mythol'ogist,** one versed in or who writes on mythology, **Mythol'ogy,** the myths or stories of a country a treatise regarding myths a collection of myths the science which investigates myths —*adj* **Mythopœ'ic,** myth making, tending to generate myth —*ns* **Mythopœ'ist, Mythus** (*pl* **Mythi**), the same as *myth* [Gr *mythos*]

Mytilus, mit'i lus, *n* a genus of bivalves, or an individual bivalve belonging to it —*adjs* **Mytil'iform, Myt'iloid**

Myxœdema, mik sē dē'ma, *n* a diseased condition occurring in adults, generally females, characterised by a thickening of the subcutaneous tissue, most noticeable in the face, with a simultaneous dulling of all the faculties and slowing of the movements of the body A precisely similar condition occurs in many cases where the thyroid gland has been removed for disease [Formed from Gr *myxa*, mucus, and Eng *edema* See **Œdema**]

Myxoma, mik sō'ma, *n* a tumour consisting of mucous tissue—also *Collonema* [Gr *myxa*, mucus]

Myxomycetes, mik sō mī sē'tēz, *n pl* a class of very simple organisms, often claimed by botanists as fungi, generally regarded by zoologists as primitive Protozoa, living on damp surfaces exposed to air, esp on rotting wood, and feeding on organic debris forming composite masses or *plasmodia* [Gr *myxa*, mucus, *mykētes*, pl of *mykēs*, a mushroom]

Myxopod, mik'so pod, *n* and *adj* a protozoan animal having pseudopodia, as distinguished from a *mastigopod* which has cilia or flagella —*n* **Myxop'oda,** protozoans whose locomotive appendages are pseudopodia—the same as *Rhizopoda* —*adj* **Myxop'odous.** [Gr *myxa*, mucus, *pous*, *podos*, a foot]

Myxosarcoma, mik sō sar kō'ma, *n* a tumour composed of mucous and sarcomatous tissue (*pl*) **Myxosarco'mata** [Gr *myxa*, mucus, *sarcōma*, a fleshy lump]

Myzontes, mī zon'tēz, *n pl* a class of vertebrates with an incomplete cartilaginous skull, no lower jaw, and pouch-like gills—including the lampreys and hags —*adj* and *n* suctorial as the lamprey, belonging to the Myzontes [Gr. *myzōn*, *myzontos*, pr p of *myzein*, to suck]

N, the fourteenth letter and eleventh consonant of our alphabet, a nasal dental It attracts *d*, interchanges with *m* according to the nature of the following consonant, and is sometimes intrusive before gutturals and dentals (*chem*) the symbol for nitrogen (*math*) an indefinite constant whole number, esp the degree of a quantic or an equation as a numeral, formerly, N = 90, and (N) = 90,000

Na, nä, a Scotch form of **No**

Nab, nab, *v* to catch or seize suddenly —*pr p* nabb'ing, *pa p* nabbed [Sw *nappa*, Dan *nappe*, to catch]

Nab, nab, *n* a hill top the projecting cavity fixed to the jamb of a door to receive the latch or bolt (*obs*) a hat [For *knab* = *knap*]

Nabatæan, nab a tē'an, *adj* of or pertaining to a once powerful Arab people who formerly dwelt on the east and south east of Palestine, identified by some with the *Nebaioth* of Isa lx 7, the *Nabathites* of 1 Maccab v 25 —Also **Nabathēan**

Nabk, nabk, *n* one of the plants in the crown of thorns (*Zizyphus Spina Christi*) [Prob Ar]

Nabob, nā'bob, *n* a deputy or governor under the Mogul empire a European who has enriched himself in the East any man of great wealth [Corr of Hind *nawwāb*, a deputy, from Ar *nawwāb*, pl (used as sing) of *nāib*, a deputy]

Nacarat, nak'a rat, *n* a light red colour, scarlet a fabric of this colour [Fr]

Nacket, nak'et, *n* (*Scot*) a small cake, a slight luncheon

Nacre, nā'kr, *n* a white brilliant matter which forms the interior of several shells mother of pearl —*adj* iridescent like mother of pearl —*adj* **Na'creous**, consisting of nacre having a pearly lustre [Fr —Ar *nakīr*, hollowed]

Nadir, nā'dir, *n* the point of the heavens diametrically opposite to the zenith the lowest point of anything [Fr,—Ar *nazīr*, from *nazara*, to be like]

Nævus, nē'vus, *n* a mole a birth mark a congenital mark or growth strictly on a part of the skin, whether a *pigmentary nævus* or mole, or a *vascular nævus* or overgrowth of capillary blood vessels —popularly called *mother spot* or *birth mark* —also **Næve, Neve** (*pl*) **Næ'vi** —*adjs* **Næ'void, Næ'vous** [L]

Nag, nag, *n* a horse, but particularly a small one—(*Scot*) **Naig** (*Shak*) a jade [M E *nagge* – Mid Dut *negge, negghe* (mod Dut *negge*, akin to **Neigh**]

Nag, nag, *v* to worry or annoy continually to tease or vex to find fault with constantly —*pr p* nagg'ing, *pa p* nagged —*n* **Nag'ger.** [Prob from root of **Gnaw**, with *g* dropped]

Naga, nä'ga, *n* the name of deified serpents in Hindu mythology

Nagari See **Deva-nagari**

Naiad, nā'yad, *n* a water nymph or a goddess presiding over rivers and springs (*pl*) **Naiades.** [L and Gr *naias, naiados*, from *naein*, to flow]

Naiant, nā'yant, *adj* floating (*her*) swimming, as a fish placed horizontally across a shield [L *nans, nantis*, pr p of *natāre*, to swim]

Naif, Naïve, nä ēf', na'ēv, *adj* with natural or unaffected simplicity, esp in thought, manners, or speech artless ingenuous —*adv* **Naï'vely** —*n* **Naïveté** (na'ēv tā), natural simplicity and unreservedness of thought, manner, or speech [Fr *naïf, naïve*—L *nativus*, native, innate, from *nasci, natus*, to be born]

Nail, nāl, *n* one of the flattened, elastic, horny plates, placed as protective coverings on the dorsal surface of the terminal phalanges of the fingers and toes the claw of a bird or other animal a thin pointed piece of metal for fastening wood a measure of length (2¼ inches) —*v t* to fasten with nails to make certain to confirm, pin down, hold fast to catch or secure through promptitude to trip up or expose —*ns* **Nail-brush**, a small brush for cleaning the nails, **Nail'er**, one whose trade is to make nails, **Nail'ery**, a place where nails are made —*adj* **Nail'-headed**, having a head like that of a nail formed like nail heads, said of ornamental marks on cloth and on certain kinds of mouldings (*dog tooth*) —*n* **Nail-rod**, a strip cut from an iron plate to be made into nails a trade name for a variety of manufactured tobacco —**Drive a nail in one's coffin** (see **Coffin**), **Hit the nail on the head**, to touch the exact point, **Nail to the counter**, to expose publicly as false, from the habit of nailing a counterfeit coin to a shop counter, **On the nail**, on the spot immediately without delay [A S *nægel*, Ger *nagel*]



Naissant

Nainsell, nān'sel, *n* (*Highland Scot*) own self

Naissant, nās'sant, *adj* (*her*) rising or coming forth, as an animal newly born or about to be born [Fr. pr p of *naître*—L *nasci, natus*, to be born]

Naive. See **Naif**

Naked, nā'ked, *adj* without clothes uncovered open to view unconcealed plain or evident unarmed defenceless unprovided without addition or ornament simple artless (*bot*) without the usual covering —*adv* **Na'kedly** —*n* **Na'kedness** —**Naked eye**, the eye unassisted by glasses of any kind, **Naked lady**, the meadow saffron, **Stark naked**, entirely naked [A S *nacod*, Ger *nackt*—L *nudus*, naked]

Naker, nā'ker, *n* a kettledrum [O Fr *nacre*—Ar *nākūs*]

Nam, nam, *n* an obs law term for distraint —*n* **Namā'tion** [A S *niman*, pa t *nam*, to take]

Namby-pamby, nam'bi pam'bi, *n* silly talking or writing —*adj* weakly, sentimental, or affectedly pretty —*v t* to coddle [From *Ambrose* Philips (1671–1749), some of whose odes addressed to children, and written with infantine simplicity of diction, earned him, from Henry Carey, this lasting nickname]

Name, nām, *n* that by which a person or a thing is known or called a designation that which is said of a person reputed character reputation fame celebrity remembrance a race or family appearance, not reality authority behalf assumed character of another (*gram*) a noun —*v t* to give a name to to designate to speak of or to call by name to mention for a post or office to nominate to mention formally by name a person in the House of Commons as guilty of conduct calling for suspension or other punishment —*adj* **Name'less** without a name undistinguished indescribable —*adv* **Name'lessly** —*n* **Name'lessness** —*adv* **Name'ly**, by name that is to say —*ns* **Name-plate**, a plate of metal having on it the name of a person, usually affixed to a door or a gate, **Nam'er**; **Name'sake**, one bearing the same name as another for his sake —**Call names**, to nickname, **Christian name** (see **Christian**), **In name of**, on behalf of by the authority of, **Name the day**, to fix a day, esp for a marriage, **Proper name**, a name given to a particular person, place, or thing —**Take a name in vain**, to use a name lightly or profanely [A S *nama*, Ger *name*,

L *nomen—noscĕre*, to know, Gr *onoma* for *ognoma*, from *gna*, root of *gignōskein*, to know; Sans *nāman—jna*, to know]

Nancy, nan'sı, *n* an effeminate young man, often a 'Miss Nancy'—**Nancy Pretty**, a corr of *none so pretty*, the *Saxifraga umbrosa*

Nandine, nan'dın, *n* a small West African paradoxure, with spotted sides

Nanism, nā'nızm, *n* dwarfishness —*n* **Nanisā'tion**, the artificial dwarfing of trees —*adj* **Nan'oid**. [Fr —L —Gr *nanos*, a dwarf]

Nankeen, nan-kēn', *n* a buff coloured cotton cloth first made at *Nankin* in China (*pl*) clothes, esp breeches, made of nankeen —Also **Nankin**

Nanny, nan'ı, *n* a female goat —Also **Nanny-goat**

Nap, nap, *n* a short sleep —*v ı* to take a short sleep to feel drowsy and secure —*pr p* napp'ing, *pa p* napped —**To catch napping**, to come upon unprepared [A S *hnappian*, to nap, orig to nod, cf Ger *nicken*, to nod]

Nap, nap, *n* the woolly substance on the surface of cloth the downy covering of plants —*v* to raise a nap on —*adj* **Napp'y**.—*n* **Nap-meter**, a machine for testing the wearing strength of cloth [M E *noppe*, the same as *knop* See **Knob**]

Nap, nap, *n* a game of cards—an abbreviated form of **Napoleon** (q v)

Nap, nap, *v t* to seize, to take hold of, steal

Nape, nāp, *n* the back upper part of the neck, perhaps so called from the knob or projecting joint of the neck behind [Same as **Knap** or **Knob**]

Napery, nā'per ı, *n* linen, esp for the table table cloths, napkins, &c [O Fr *naperie*—Low L *naparia—napa*, a cloth, corr from L *mappa*, a napkin]

Naphtha, naf'tha, or nap'tha, *n* a clear, inflammable liquid distilled from petroleum, wood, coal tar, &c rock oil —*n* **Naph'thalene**, a grayish white, inflammable substance obtained by the distillation of coal tar —*adj* **Naphthal'ic**, pertaining to or derived from naphthalene —*v t* **Naph'thalise**. —*ns* **Naph'thol**, **Naphthyl'amine** [L —Gr —Ar *naft*]

Napierian, nā-pē'rı an, *adj* pertaining to John Napier of Merchiston (1550–1617), the inventor of logarithms —**Napier's bones** or **rods**, an invention of Napier's for performing mechanically the operations of multiplication and division, by means of sets of rods

Napiform, nāp'ı form, *adj* shaped like a turnip large and round above and slender below [L. *napus*, a turnip, and *forma*, form]

Napkin, nap'kın, *n* a cloth for wiping the hands a handkerchief —*n* **Napkin-ring**, a ring in which a table napkin is rolled [Dim of Fr *nappe* See **Napery**]

Napless, nap'les, *adj* without nap threadbare

Naples-yellow, nā'plz yel'lō, *n* a light yellow pigment consisting of antimoniate of lead, originally made in Italy by a secret process

Napoleon, na pō'le-on, *n* a French gold coin worth 20 francs, or about 15s 10½d a game at cards, each player receiving five and playing for himself, and declaring the number of tricks he will stand for, and the one going highest paying to, or receiving from, all the players according as he takes or fails to take the number of tricks he had declared —*adj* **Napoleon'ic**, relating to Napoleon I or III —*ns* **Napol'eonism**, **Napol'eonist**.—**To go nap**, to declare all five tricks, which if he wins the declarer receives double all round—if he loses, he only pays single [From the Emperor Napoleon I]

Nappy, nap'ı, *adj* heady, strong tipsy —*n* strong ale. [Prob from *nap*, a sleep]

Nappy, nap'ı, *adj* (*Scot.*) brittle [See **Knap.**]

Napron, nap'ron, *n.* (*Spens*) an apron

Narcissus, nar sis'us, *n* a genus of plants of the Amaryllis family, having a perianth of six equal petal like segments and a bell shaped corona, comprising the daffodils [L —Gr *narkissos—narkē*, torpor]

Narcotic, nar kot'ık, *adj* having power to produce torpor, sleep, or deadness —*n* a medicine producing sleep or stupor —*n* **Narcō'sis**, the stupefying effect of a narcotic —*adv* **Narcot'ically** —*ns* **Nar'cotine**, one of the organic bases or alkaloids occurring in opium, **Nar'cotism**, the influence of narcotics, or the effects produced by their use —*v t* **Nar'cotise** [Fr —Gr *narkē*, torpor]

Nard, nard, *n* an aromatic plant usually called **Spikenard** · an ointment prepared from it —*adj* **Nard'ine**. [Fr —L *nardus*—Gr *nardos*—Pers *nard*—Sans. *nalada*, from Sans *nal*, to smell]

Nardoo, nar dōō', *n* an Australian cryptogamic plant whose spore cases are pounded and eaten by the natives

Nardus, nar'dus, *n* a genus of grasses, having but one species, *Nardus stricta*, mat grass

Narghile, nar'gı le, *n* an apparatus for smoking, in which the smoke is passed through water to cool it a hookah —Also **Nargile**, **Nargileh**, **Nargili**. [Pers =a cocoa nut]

Naris, nā'rıs, *n* a nostril (*pl*) **Na'res**.—*adjs* **Nar'ial**, **Nar'ine** [L.]

Narrate, na rāt', or nar', *v t* to tell or recite to give an account of —*adj* **Narr'ative**, narrating giving an account of any occurrence inclined to narration story telling—*n* that which is narrated a continued account of any occurrence story —*ns* **Narra'tion**, act of telling or giving an account that which is told or narrated an orderly account of what has happened, **Narra'tor**, one who narrates one who tells or states facts, &c —*adj* **Narr'atory**, like narrative consisting of narrative [Fr —L *narrāre*, *ātum—gnārus*, knowing]

Narre, nar, *adj* (*Spens*) an older form of **Near**

Narrow, nar'ō, *adj* of little breadth of small extent from side to side limited contracted in mind bigoted not liberal selfish within a small distance almost too small close accurate careful —*n* (oftener used in the *pl*) a narrow passage, channel, or strait —*v t* to make narrow to contract or confine —*v ı* to become narrow to reduce the number of stitches in knitting —*n* **Narr'owing**, the act of making less in breadth the state of being contracted the part of anything which is made narrower —*adv* **Narr'owly**.—*n* **Narr'owness**.—*adjs* **Narrow-gauge**, denoting a railroad of less width than 4 ft 8½ in , **Narrow-minded**, of a narrow or illiberal mind —*n* **Narrow-mindedness** —*adj* **Narrow-prying** (*Shak*), scrutinising closely, inquisitive. —**Narrow cloth**, cloth, esp woollen, of less than 54 inches in width, **Narrow work**, in mining, the making of passages, air shafts, &c [A S *nearu*, not conn with *near*, but prob with *nerve*, *snare*]

Narthex, nar'theks, *n* a former genus of umbelliferous plants, now included in Ferula a portico or lobby in an early Christian or Oriental church or basilica. [L —Gr, *narthēx*]

Narwhal, nar'hwal, **Narwal**, nar'wal, *n.* the sea-unicorn, a mammal of the whale family with one large projecting tusk [Dan *narhval* — Ice *náhvalr*, 'corpse whale,' from the creature's pallid colour (Ice *nár*, corpse) See **Whale.**]

Nary, ner'ı, a prov corr of *ne'er a*, *never a*

Nas, nas, an obs corr of *ne has*, sometimes of *ne was*

Nasal, nāz'al, *adj.* belonging to the nose affected by or sounded through the nose —*n* a letter or sound uttered through the nose the nose-piece

in a helmet —*n* **Nasalisā'tion**, the act of uttering with a nasal sound —*v t* **Nas'alise**, to render nasal, as a sound to insert a nasal letter into —*adv* **Nas'ally**, by or through the nose [Fr —L *nasus*, the nose See **Nose**]

Nasard, naz'ard, *n* a mutation stop in organ building —Also **Nasarde**.

Nascent, nas'ent, *adj* springing up arising beginning to exist or to grow —*n* **Nas'cency**, the beginning of production birth or origin [L *nascens*, *-entis*, pr p of *nasci*, *natus*, to be born, to spring up]

Naseberry, nāz'ber i, *n* an American tropical tree. —Also **Neesberry**, **Nisberry** [Sp *nispero*—L. *mespilus*, medlar]

Nasicorn, nā'zi korn, *adj* having a horn on the nose, as a rhinoceros [L *nasus*, nose, *cornu*, a horn]

Nasion, nā'zi on, *n* the median point of the naso-frontal suture

Naso-basal, nā zō bā'sal, *adj* pertaining to the nose and base of the skull

Nasocular, nā zok'ū lar, *adj* pertaining to the nose and eye, nasorbital

Naso-frontal, nā zō-fron'tal, *adj* pertaining to the nasal bone and the frontal bone

Naso-labial, nā zō lā'bi al, *adj* pertaining to the nose and the upper lip

Naso-lacrymal, nā zō lak'ri mal, *adj* pertaining to the nose and to tears, as the duct which carries tears from the eyes to the nose

Naso-palatine, nā zō pal'a tin, *adj* pertaining to the nose and to the palate or palate bones

Nasturtium, nas tur'shi um, *n* (*bot*) the water-cress popularly applied to *Tropæolum*, esp *T majus* [L, *nasus*, the nose, *torquēre*, to twist]

Nasty, nas'ti, *adj* dirty filthy obscene disagreeable to the taste or smell difficult to deal with ill natured nauseous —*adv* **Nas'tily**.—*n* **Nas'tiness** [Old form *nasky*, soft, cf prov Swed *snaskig*, nasty, from *snaska*, to eat like a pig, cf Low Ger *nask*, nasty]

Natal, nā'tal, *adj* pertaining to the nates or buttocks —*n pl* **Na'tes**, the buttocks —*adj* **Nat'iform** [L *natis*, the rump]

Natal, nā'tal, *adj* pertaining to birth native presiding over birthdays —*adj* **Natali'tial**, pertaining to a birthday —*n* **Natal'ity**, birth rate [Fr,—L *natalis—nasci*, *natus*, to be born]

Natant, nāt'ant, *adj* floating on the surface, as leaves of water plants (*her*) in a horizontal position, as if swimming —*n* **Natā'tion**, swimming —*adj* **Natatō'rial**, swimming adapted to swim —*n* **Natatō'rium**, a swimming school —*adj* **Nā'tatory**, pertaining to swimming having the habit of swimming [L *natans*, *antis*, pr p of *natāre*, inten of *nāre*, to float or swim]

Nathless, nath'les, *adj* not the less nevertheless [A.S *nā thý læs*, not the less]

Nathmore, nath'mōr, *adv* (*Spens*) not or never the more —Also **Nathmoe**. [A S *nā thý māra*]

Nation, nā'shun, *n* a body of people born of the same stock the people inhabiting the same country, or under the same government a race a great number a division of students in a university for voting purposes at Aberdeen and Glasgow [Fr —L *nation em—nasci*, *natus*, to be born]

National, nash'un al, *adj* pertaining to a nation public general attached to one's own country —*n* **Nationalisā'tion**, the act of nationalising, as of railways, private property, &c the state of being nationalised —*v t* **Nat'ionalise**, to make national to make a nation of —*ns* **Nat'ionalism**; **Nat'ionalist**, one who strives after national unity or independence an advocate of nationalism, **National'ity**, state of being attached to one's country something peculiar to the people of one country desire for independence as a nation, esp as in Ireland for more or less separation from Great Britain national character —*adv* **Na'tionally**.—*n* **Na'tionalness**.—**National anthem**, the popular song by which a people's patriotic feelings are expressed; **National church**, the church established by law in a country, **National Convention**, the sovereign assembly which sat from Sept 21, 1792, to Oct 26, 1795, after the abolition of monarchy in France, **National debt**, money borrowed by the government of a country and not yet paid, **National flag** or **ensign**, the principal flag of a country, **National guard**, a force which took part in the French Revolution, first formed in 1789

Native, nā'tiv, *adj* arising or appearing by birth produced by nature pertaining to the time or place of birth belonging by birth, hereditary, natural, original occurring uncombined with other substances, as metals —*n* one born in any place an original inhabitant (*pl*) oysters raised in artificial beds —*adv* **Na'tively**.—*ns* **Na'tiveness**, **Nat'ivism**, the belief that the mind possesses some ideas or forms of thought that are inborn, and not derived from sensation the disposition to favour the natives of a country in preference to immigrants, **Nat'ivist**, **Native rock**, stone not yet quarried —*adj* **Nativis'tic** —*n* **Nativ'ity**, state or fact of being born time, place, and manner of birth the birth of Christ, hence the festival of his birth, Christmas—also a picture representing his birth state or place of being produced a horoscope [Fr —L *nativus—nasci*, *natus*, to be born]

Natrix, nā'triks, *n* a genus of colubrine snakes [L,—*natāre*, to swim]

Natrolite, nat'ro-līt, *n* one of the most common of the group of minerals known as Zeolites

Natron, nā'trun, *n* an impure native carbonate of soda, containing sulphate of soda and chloride of sodium, the nitre of the Bible —*n* **Natrom'eter**, an instrument for measuring the quantity of soda in salts of potash and soda [Fr —L *nitrum* —Gr *nitron*]

Natter, nat'er, *v* to find fault —*adjs* **Natt'ered**, **Natt'ery**, peevish [Prov Eng]

Natterjack, nat'er jak, *n* a common European toad [See **Adder**.]

Nattes, nats, *n pl* surface decoration or diaper resembling plaited or interlaced work [Fr]

Natty, nat'i, *adj* trim, tidy, neat, spruce —*adv* **Natt'ily** —*n* **Natt'iness** [Allied to **Neat**]

Natural, nat'ū ral, *adj* pertaining to, produced by, or according to nature inborn not far fetched not acquired tender unaffected in a state of nature, unregenerate (*math*) having 1 as the base of the system, of a function or number illegitimate (*mus*) according to the usual diatonic scale —*n* an idiot (*mus*) a character (♮) which removes the effect of a preceding sharp or flat a white key in keyboard musical instruments —*v t* **Nat'uralise**, to make natural or easy to adapt to a different climate or to different conditions of life to grant the privileges of natural born subjects to —*ns* **Naturā'lia** (*pl*), the sexual organs, **Naturalisā'tion**; **Nat'uralism**, mere state of nature a close following of nature, without idealisation, in painting, sculpture, fiction, &c the belief that natural religion is of itself sufficient, **Nat'uralist**, one who studies nature, more particularly zoology and botany a believer in naturalism —*adj* **Naturalist'ic**, pertaining to or in accordance with nature belonging to the doctrines of naturalism —*adv* **Nat'urally**.—*n* **Nat'uralness** —**Natural history**, originally the description of all that is in nature, now used of the sciences that deal

with the earth and its productions—botany, zoology, and mineralogy, esp zoology, **Natural law,** the sense of right and wrong which arises from the constitution of the mind of man, as distinguished from the results of revelation or legislation, **Natural order,** in botany, an order or division belonging to the natural system of classification, based on a consideration of all the organs of the plant, **Natural philosophy,** the science of nature, of the physical properties of bodies physics, **Natural scale,** a scale of music written without sharps or flats, **Natural science,** the science of *nature*, as distinguished from that of *mind* (mental and moral science), and from *pure* science (mathematics); **Natural selection,** an operation of the laws of nature, the result of which is the 'survival of the fittest,' as if brought about by intelligent design, **Natural system,** a classification of plants and animals according to real differences in structure, **Natural theology** or **Natural religion,** the body of theological truths discoverable by reason without revelation

Nature, nā'tūr, *n* the power which creates and which regulates the material world the power of growth the established order of things, the universe the qualities of anything which make it what it is constitution species conformity to nature, truth, or reality inborn mind, character, instinct, or disposition vital power, as of man or animal course of life nakedness a primitive undomesticated condition —*adj* **Nat'ured,** having a certain temper or disposition used in compounds, as *good natured* —**Nature deity,** a deity personifying some force of physical nature, **Nature-myth,** a myth symbolising natural phenomena, **Nature-printing,** the process of printing in colours from plates that have been impressed with some object of nature, as a plant, leaf, &c, **Nature-worship, Nā'turism,** worship of the powers of nature —*n* **Nā'turist** —*adj* **Naturist'ic.—Debt of nature,** death, **To ease or relieve nature,** to evacuate the bowels [Fr,—L *natura—nasci, natus*, to be born]

Naught, nawt, *n* no whit, nothing —*adv* in no degree —*adj* of no value or account worthless bad —**Be naught,** an obs form of malediction, **Come to naught,** to come to nothing, to fail, **Set at naught,** to treat as of no account, to despise [Another form of **Nought** A S *náht, náwiht—ná*, not, *wiht*, a whit]

Naughty, nawt'i, *adj* bad in conduct or speech mischievous perverse disagreeable —*adv* **Naught'ily.—*n* Naught'iness.**

Naumachy, naw'ma ki, *n* a sea fight a show representing a sea fight [Gr *naus*, a ship, and *machē*, a fight]

Nauplius, naw'pli us, *n* a stage of development of low Crustaceans, as cirripeds, &c, an unsegmented larva with three pairs of appendages, the first unforked, the other two pairs double branched —The Decapod Penæus has risen through Nauplius, Zoœa, Mysis, to the stage of adult Penæus (*pl*) **Nauplii** —*adjs* **Nau'pliiform, Nau'plioid.** [L, a kind of shell fish—Gr *Nauplios*, a son of Poseidon, *naus*, a ship, *plein*, to sail]

Nauropometer, naw rō pom'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring a ship's heeling or inclination at sea [Gr *naus*, a ship, *rhopē*, inclination, *metron*, measure]

Nauscopy, naw'skop i, *n* the art of sighting ships at great distances [Gr *naus*, a ship, *skopein*, to see]

Nausea, naw'she a, *n* sea sickness any sickness of the stomach, with a tendency to vomit loathing —*v i* **Nau'seāte** to feel nausea to become squeamish to feel disgust —*v t* to loathe to strike with disgust —*adj* **Nau'seative,** causing nausea or loathing [L —Gr *nausia*, sea sickness —*naus*, a ship]

Nauseous, naw'she us, *adj* producing nausea disgusting loathsome —*adv* **Nau'seously.—*n* Nau'seousness.**

Nautch, nawch, *n* a kind of ballet dance performed by professional dancers known as *nautch girls* in India any form of stage entertainment with dancing [Hind *nāch*, dance]

Nautical, naw'tik al, *adj* of or pertaining to ships, to sailors, or to navigation naval marine —*adv* **Nau'tically — Nautical almanac,** an almanac giving information specially useful to sailors, **Nautical mile,** one sixtieth of a degree measured at the Equator (= about 2025 yards) [L *nauticus*—Gr *nautikos—naus*, cog with L *navis*, a ship]

Nautilus, naw'ti lus, *n* a remarkable mollusc in the class of Cephalopods, furnished with a membrane which was once believed to enable it to sail like a ship a kind of diving bell sinking or rising by means of condensed air (*pl*) **Nau'tiluses,** or **Nau'tili — Paper nautilus** (*Argonauta*), resembling an octopus except that the female bears a translucent ribbed shell in which the eggs are sheltered [L —Gr *nautilos*, a sailor]

Naval, nā'val, *adj* pertaining to ships consisting of or possessing ships marine nautical belonging to the navy —**Naval brigade,** a body of seamen so arranged as to be able to serve on land, **Naval officer,** an officer on board a 'man of war' a custom house officer of high rank in the United States, **Naval tactics,** the science and methods of managing and moving squadrons of ships [Fr —L *navalis—navis*, a ship]

Nave, nāv, *n* the middle or body of a church, distinct from the aisles or wings, so called from the resemblance of the roof to the hull of a ship, or because the church of Christ was often likened to a ship —*n* **Na'varch,** a Greek admiral [Fr *nef*—L *navis*, a ship]

Nave, nāv, *n* the hub or piece of wood, &c in the centre of a wheel, through which the axle passes —*v t* to form as a nave [A.S *nafu*, nave, cf Dut *naaf*, Ger *nabe*]

Navel, nāv'l, *n* the mark or depression in the centre of the lower part of the abdomen, at first a small projection —*n* **Navel-string,** the umbilical cord [A S *nafela*, dim of *nafu*, nave]

Navicular, nav ik'ū lar, *adj* pertaining to small ships or boats (*bot*) boat shaped scaphoid —*n* a bone in man and animals, so called from its shape —*n* **Navic'ula,** an incense-boat — **Navicular disease,** an inflammation, often rheumatic, of the small bone—the navicular—in horses, below which passes the strong flexor tendon of the foot [L *navicularis—navicula*, dim of *navis*, a ship]

Navigate, nav'i gāt, *v t* to steer or manage a ship or aircraft to sail upon —*v i* to go in a vessel or aircraft to sail —*adj* **Nav'igable,** that may be passed by ships —*ns* **Nav'igability, Nav'igableness** —*adv* **Nav'igably.—*n* Naviga'tion,** the act, science, or art of sailing or flying shipping generally a canal or artificial waterway —**Aerial navigation,** the management of aircraft in motion, **Inland navigation,** the passing of boats, &c, along rivers and canals, **Navigation laws,** the laws passed from time to time to regulate the management and privileges of ships, and the conditions under which they may sail or carry on trade —*n* **Nav'igator,** one who navigates or sails one who directs the course of a ship [L *navigāre, -ātum—navis*, a ship, and *agĕre*, to drive]

Navvy, na'vi, *n* a labourer (*orig*) a labourer on a navigation or canal a machine for digging out

earth, &c —called also *French navvy* [A contr of **Navigator**]

Navy, nā'vi, *n* a fleet of ships the whole of the ships of-war of a nation the officers and men belonging to the warships of a nation —*ns* **Navy list**, a list of the officers and ships of a navy, published from time to time, **Navy-yard**, a government dockyard [O Fr *navie*—L *navis*, a ship]

Nay, nā, *adv* no not only so, but yet more in point of fact —*n* a denial a vote against —*n* **Nay'ward** (*Shak*), tendency to denial the negative side [M E *nay*, *nai*—Ice. *nei*, Dan *nei*, cog with **No**]

Nayword, nā'wurd, *n* (*Shak*) a proverbial reproach, a byword, a watchword

Nazarene, naz'ar ēn, *n* an inhabitant of Nazareth, in Galilee a follower of Jesus of Nazareth, originally used of Christians in contempt one belonging to the early Christian sect of the Nazarenes, which existed from the 1st to the 4th cent A D [From *Nazareth*, the town]

Nazarite, naz'ar īt, *n* a Jew who vowed to abstain from strong drink, &c —Also **Nazirite**.—*n* **Naz'aritism**, the vow and practice of a Nazarite [Heb *nāzar*, to consecrate]

Naze, nāz, *n* a headland or cape [Scand, as in Dan *næs*, a doublet of **Ness**.]

Nazir, na zēr', *n* a native official in an Anglo Indian court who serves summonses, &c [Ar]

Ne, ne, *adv* not never [A S *ne* See **Nay**]

Neaf, nēf, *n* the fist—(*Scot*) **Neive** [M E *nefe*—Ice *hnefi*, *nefi*, cf Sw *nafve*, the fist]

Neal, nēl, *v t* to temper by heat —*v a* to be tempered by heat [See **Anneal**]

Nealogy, nē al'o ji, *n* the description of the morphological correlations of the early adolescent stages of an animal —*adj* **Nealog'ic**. [Gr *neos*, young, *logia*—*legein*, to speak]

Neanderthaloid, nā an'der tal oid, *adj* resembling the skull found in 1857 in a limestone cave in the Neanderthal, a wildly romantic valley between Dusseldorf and Elberfeld in Rhenland Of a very low type, it is believed to be typical of a race of ancient cave dwellers, but some explained the abnormality as due to disease during the life time of the individual

Neap, nēp, *adj* low, applied to the lowest tides —*n* a neap tide the lowest point of the tide —*adj* **Neaped**, left aground from one high tide to another [A S *nēp*, orig *hnēp*, Dan *knap*, Ice *neppr*, scanty From root of **Nip**]

Neapolitan, nē a pol'i tan, *adj* pertaining to the city of Naples or its inhabitants —*n* a native or inhabitant of Naples —**Neapolitan ice**, a combination of two different ices [L *Neapolitanus* —Gr *Neapolis*, Naples—*neos*, new, and *polis*, city]

Near, nēr, *adj* nigh not far away in place or time close in kin or friendship dear following or imitating anything closely close, narrow, so as barely to escape short, as a road greedy, stingy on the left in riding or driving —*adv* at a little distance almost closely —*prep* close to —*v t* and *v i* to approach to come nearer —*adjs* (*Amer*) **Near-by**, adjacent, (*Scot*) **Near-hand**, near—also *adv* nearly —*adv* **Near'ly**, at no great distance closely intimately pressingly almost stingily —*n* **Near'ness**, the state of being near closeness intimacy close alliance stinginess —**Near point**, the nearest point the eye can focus —*adj* **Near-sighted**, seeing distinctly only when near, myopic, short sighted —*n* **Near-sightedness** [A S *near*, nearer, comp of *nēah*, nigh, now used as a positive, Ice *nær*, Ger *näher* See **Nigh**.]

Neat, nēt, *adj* belonging to the bovine genus —*n* **black-cattle**: an ox or cow —*ns* **Neat-herd**, one who herds or has the care of neat or cattle, **Neat-house**, a building for the shelter of neat cattle —**Neat's-foot oil**, an oil obtained from the feet of oxen, **Neat's leather**, leather made of the hides of neat cattle [A S *nēat*, cattle, a beast—*nēotan*, *niōtan*, to use, employ, cf Scot *nowt*, black-cattle]

Neat, nēt, *adj* trim tidy clean well shaped without mixture or adulteration finished, adroit, clever, skilful —*adv* **Neat'ly** —*n* **Neat'ness**.—*adj* **Neat-handed**, dexterous [Fr *net*—L *nitidus*, shining—*nitēre*, to shine]

Neb, neb, *n* the beak of a bird the nose the sharp point of anything —*adj* (*Scot*) **Nebb'y**, saucy [A S *nebb*, the face, cog with Dut *neb*, beak The word orig had an initial *s* like Dut *sneb*, Ger *schnabel*, and is conn with **Snap**, **Snip**]

Nebbuk, neb'uk, *n* a shrub, *Zizyphus Spina-Christi*, one of the thorns of Christ's crown

Nebel, neb'el, *n* a Hebrew stringed instrument

Neb-neb, neb' neb, *n* the dried pods of a species of acacia found in Africa, which are much used in Egypt for tanning—called also *Bablah*

Nebris, neb'ris, *n* a fawn skin worn in imitation of Dionysus, or Bacchus, by his priests and votaries [Gr]

Nebula, neb'ū la, *n* a little cloud a faint, misty appearance in the heavens produced either by a group of stars too distant to be seen singly, or by diffused gaseous matter (*pl*) **Neb'ulæ** —*adjs* **Neb'ular**, pertaining to nebulæ like nebulæ, **Neb'ulose**, **Neb'ulous**, misty, hazy, vague relating to or having the appearance of a nebula —*n* **Nebulos'ity** —**Nebular hypothesis**, the theory of Laplace and Sir W Herschel that nebulæ form the earliest stage in the formation of stars and planets [L, Gr *nephelē*, cloud, mist]

Necessary, nes'es sar i, *adj* that must be that cannot be otherwise unavoidable indispensable under compulsion not free —*n* that which cannot be left out or done without (food, &c)—used chiefly in *pl* a privy —*adv* **Nec'essarily** —*ns* **Necessā'rian**, one who holds the doctrine of necessity, **Necessā'rianism**, the doctrine that the will is not free, but subject to causes without, which determine its action, **Nec'essariness**, the state or quality of being necessary [Fr —L *necessarius*]

Necessity, ne ses'i ti, *n* state or quality of being necessary that which is necessary or unavoidable compulsion great need poverty —*n* **Necessitā'rian** —*v t* **Necess'itāte**, to make necessary to render unavoidable to compel —*adjs* **Necess'itied** (*Shak*), in a state of want, **Necess'itous**, in necessity very poor destitute —*adv* **Necess'itously**.—*n* **Necess'itousness**. —**Natural necessity**, the condition of being necessary according to the laws of nature, **Logical** or **Mathematical**, of human intelligence, **Moral**, of moral law, **Works of necessity**, work so necessary for well being as to be allowable on Sundays [L *necessitas*]

Neck, nek, *n* the part of an animal's body between the head and trunk anything that resembles the neck a long narrow part or corner (*fig*) life the flesh of the neck and adjoining parts —*v t* to break the neck or cut off the head —*ns* **Neck'atee**, a neckerchief, **Neck-band**, the part of a shirt encircling the neck, **Neck-bearing**, that part of a shaft which rotates in the bearing proper, a journal, **Neck'cloth**, a piece of folded cloth worn round the neck by men as a band or cravat, the ends hanging down often of lace —*adj* **Necked**, having a neck of a certain kind —*ns* **Neck'erchief**, a kerchief for the neck, **Neck'lace**, a lace or string of beads or precious stones worn on the neck by women;

Neck-mould, a small moulding surrounding a column at the junction of the shaft and capital, **Neck-piece,** the part of a suit of armour that protects the neck an ornamental frill round the neck of a gown, **Neck'tie,** a tie or cloth for the neck, **Neck'verse,** the verse (usually Ps li 1) in early times placed before a prisoner claiming *benefit of clergy*, in order to test his ability to read, which, if he could do, he was burned in the hand and set free (see **Benefit**) —**Neck and crop,** completely, **Neck and neck,** exactly equal side by side, **Neck or nothing,** risking everything —*n* **Stiff'neck** (see **Stiff**) —**Harden the neck,** to grow more obstinate, **Tread on the neck of,** to oppress or tyrannise over [A S *hnecca*, Ger *nacken*]

Necrolatry, nek rol'a tri, *n* worship of the dead [Gr *nekros*, dead, *latreia*, worship]

Necrology, nek rol'o ji, *n* an account of those who have died, esp of the members of some society a register of deaths —*adjs* **Necrolog'ic, -al,** pertaining to necrology —*n* **Necrol'ogist,** one who gives an account of deaths [Gr *nekros*, dead, and *logia*, a discourse]

Necromancy, nek'ro man si, *n* the art of revealing future events by calling up and questioning the spirits of the dead enchantment —*n* **Nec'romancer,** one who practises necromancy a sorcerer —*adjs* **Necroman'tic, -al,** pertaining to necromancy performed by necromancy —*adv* **Necroman'tically** [M E *nigromancie*—O Fr *nigromance*—L *necromantia* (in later Latin corruptly *nigromantia*, as if *black* art)—Gr *nekromanteia* — *nekros*, a corpse, and *manteia*, a prophesying—*mantis*, a prophet]

Necrophilism, ne krof'i lizm, *n* a morbid love for the dead—its opposite is *Necrophobia*, a morbid horror of corpses [Gr *nekros*, dead, and *philein*, to love]

Necrophorous, nek rof'o rus, *adj* carrying away and burying dead bodies, esp of beetles of the genus Necrophorus [Gr *nekros*, a dead body, *pherein*, to bear]

Necropolis, nek rop'o lis, *n* a cemetery [Gr *nekros*, and *polis*, a city]

Necroscopy, nek'ro-skop i, *n* a post mortem examination, autopsy —Also **Necropsy** —*adjs* **Necroscop'ic, -al** [Gr *nekros*, a dead body, *skopein*, to look at]

Necrosis, ne krō'sis, *n* the death or mortification of bone, often restricted to the cases in which a considerable part of the shaft of a long bone dies, and is enclosed by a layer of new bone—the death of a thin superficial layer not enclosed in a shell of new bone being usually termed *exfoliation*, and the more gradual destruction of cancellous tissue, *caries* (*bot*) a disease of plants, appearing in black spots, beneath which the substance of the plant decays —*adj* **Necro'tic.** [Gr *nekrōsis*, deadness—*nekroein*, to make dead—*nekros*, dead]

Nectar, nek'tar, *n* the name given by Homer, Hesiod, Pindar, &c to the beverage of the gods, giving life and beauty a delicious beverage the honey of the glands of plants —*adjs* **Nectā'real, Nectā'rean,** pertaining to or resembling nectar delicious, **Nec'tared,** imbued with nectar mingled or abounding with nectar, **Nectā'reous,** pertaining to, containing, or resembling nectar delicious —*adv* **Nectā'reously,** in a nectareous manner —*n* **Nectā'reousness,** the quality of being nectareous —*adjs* **Nectarif'erous,** producing nectar or honey having a nectary, **Nec'tarine,** sweet as nectar —*n* a variety of peach with a smooth fruit.—*n* **Nec'tary,** the part of a flower which secretes the nectar or honey. [L —Gr *nektar*, ety dub]

Neddy, ned'i, *n.* a donkey [From Ned = Edward]

Née, nā, *adj* born placed before a married woman's maiden name, to show what family she belongs to, as Rebecca Crawley, *née* Sharp [Fr, fem of *né*, pa p of *naître*, to be born—L *nasci*, *natus*, to be born]

Need, nēd, *n* want of something which one can not do without necessity a state that requires relief want of the means of living —*v t* to have occasion for to want —*ns* **Need-be,** a necessity, **Need'er; Need-fire,** fire produced by friction, to which a certain virtue is superstitiously attached a beacon generally —*adj* **Need'ful,** full of need having need needy necessary requisite —**The Needful** (*slang*), ready money —*adv* **Need'fully** —*n* **Need'fulness** —*adv* **Need'ily.**—*n* **Need'iness.**—*adj* **Need'less** (*Shak*), having no need not needed unnecessary —*adv* **Need'lessly** —*n* **Need'lessness** —*adv* **Need'ly** (*Shak*), necessarily —*n* **Need'ment,** something needed or wanted —*adv* **Needs,** of necessity indispensably—often used with *must*, as 'needs must'—*adj* **Need'y** (*Shak*), needful being in need very poor —*n* **Need'yhood** [A S *néd*, *néed*, *nýd*, Dut *nood*, Ger *noth*]

Needle, nēd'l, *n* a small, sharp pointed steel instrument, with an eye for a thread any slender, pointed instrument like a needle, as the magnet or movable bar of a compass, or for knitting, etching, &c anything sharp and pointed, like a pinnacle of rock, &c an aciform crystal a temporary support used by builders to sustain while repairing, being a strong beam resting on props the long, narrow, needle like leaf of a pine tree —*v t* to form into a shape like a needle, as crystals to work with a needle —*v i* to become of the shape of needles, as crystals —*ns* **Need'lebook,** a number of pieces of cloth, leather, &c arranged like a book, for holding needles, **Need'lecase,** a case for holding needles, **Need'leful,** as much thread as fills a needle, **Needle-gun,** a gun or rifle loaded at the breech, the cartridge of which is exploded by the impact of a needle or spike at its base —*adjs* **Needle-pointed,** pointed like a needle without a barb, as a fish hook, **Needle-shaped,** shaped like a needle applied to the long, slender, sharp pointed leaves of pines, firs, and other trees —*ns* **Need'lewoman,** a woman who makes her living by her needle, a seamstress, **Need'lework,** work done with a needle the business of a seamstress; **Neeld, Neele** (*Shak*), a needle —*adj* **Need'ly,** thorny [A S *nǽdl*, Ger *nadel*, cog with Ger *nahen*, to sew, L *nēre*, to spin]

Neep, nēp, *n* (*Scot*) a turnip [A S *nǽp*—L *napus*]

Ne'er, nār, *adv* contr of **Never** —*adj* and *n* **Ne'er-do-well,** past all well doing one who is good for nothing

Neese, nēz, *v i* an old form of **Sneeze.**—*n* **Nees'ing,** sneezing

Nefandous, nē fan'dus, *adj* bad to execration, abominable [L, from *ne*, not, *fandus*, *fāri*, to speak]

Nefarious, nē fā'ri us, *adj* impious extremely wicked villainous — *adv* **Nefa'riously.** —*n.* **Nefa'riousness** —*adj* **Nēfast',** abominable [L *nefarius*, contrary to divine law—*ne*, not, *fas*, divine law, prob from *fāri*, to speak]

Negation, ne gā'shun, *n* act of saying no denial (*logic*) the absence of certain qualities in anything [Fr —L *negation em—negāre*, *ātum*, to say no—*nec*, not, *aio*, I say yes]

Negative, neg'a tiv, *adj* that denies or refuses—opp to *affirmative* implying absence that stops, hinders, neutralises—opp to *positive* in photography, exhibiting the reverse, as dark for light, light for dark (*logic*) denying the connection between a subject and a predicate (*algebra*) noting a quantity to be subtracted —*n* a word

or statement by which something is denied the right or act of saying 'no,' or of refusing assent the side of a question or the decision which denies what is affirmed in photography, an image on glass or other medium, in which the lights and shades are the opposite of those in nature, used for printing positive impressions from on paper, &c (*gram*) a word that denies —*v t* to prove the contrary to reject by vote —*adv* **Neg'atively.**—*ns* **Neg'ativeness, Neg'ativism, Negativ'ity.**—*adj* **Neg'atory,** expressing denial —**Negative bath,** a silver solution in which photographic negatives are placed to be sensitised, **Negative electricity,** electricity with a relatively low potential, electricity such as is developed by rubbing resinous bodies with flannel, opp to that obtained by rubbing glass, **Negative quantity** (*math*), a quantity with a *minus* sign (−) before it, indicating that it is either to be subtracted, or reckoned in an opposite direction from some other with a *plus* sign, **Negative sign,** the sign (− or *minus*) of subtraction [L *negativus—negāre*, to deny]

Negātur, *v* it is denied [L 3d pers sing pres ind pass of *negāre*, to deny]

Neglect, neg lekt', *v t* not to take care for to pass by without heed or notice to omit by carelessness —*n* disregard slight omission —*adj* **Neglect'able,** that may be neglected —*ns* **Neglect'edness, Neglect'er** —*adj* **Neglect'ful,** careless accustomed to omit or neglect things slighting —*adv* **Neglect'fully** —*n* **Neglect'fulness** —*adj* **Neglect'ible** —*adv* **Neglect'ingly,** carelessly heedlessly —*n* **Neglec'tion** (*Shak*), the state of being negligent [L *negligĕre, neglectum* —*nec*, not, *legĕre*, to gather, pick up]

Negligée, neg li zhā' *n* easy undress a plain, loose gown a necklace, usually of red coral —*adj* carelessly or unceremoniously dressed careless [Fr, fem of *négligé—négliger*, to neglect]

Negligence, neg'li jens, *n* fact or quality of being negligent want of proper care habitual neglect a single act of carelessness or neglect, a slight carelessness about dress, manner, &c omission of duty, esp such care for the interests of others as the law may require —*adj* **Neg'ligent,** neglecting careless inattentive disregarding ceremony or fashion —*adv* **Neg'ligently** —*adj* **Neg'ligible.**—*adv* **Neg'ligibly.** [Fr —L *negligentia—negligens, entis*, pr p of *negligĕre* See **Neglect.**]

Negotiable, ne-gō'shi a-bl, *adj* that may be negotiated or transacted that can be transferred to another with the same rights as belonged to the original holder, as a bill of exchange, &c —*n* **Negotiabil'ity.**

Negotiate, ne gō'shi āt, *v i* to carry on business to bargain to hold intercourse for the purpose of mutual arrangement —*v t* to arrange for by agreement to manage to transfer to another, as a bill of exchange, &c, with all the rights of the original holder to pass, as a bill to sell —*ns* **Negotia'tion,** act of negotiating the treating with another on business, **Nego'tiator, Nego'tiatrix.**—*adj* **Negotia'tory,** of or pertaining to negotiation [L *negotiāri, ātus—negotium*, business—*nec*, not, *otium*, leisure]

Negrito, ne grē'to, *n* the name given by the Spaniards to certain tribes of negro like diminutive people inhabiting the interior of some of the Philippine Islands, apparently more closely akin to the Andaman Islanders than to either Papuans or any other stock—called also *Aetas* or *Itas* also applied in a wider sense to the Papuans and all the Melanesian peoples of Polynesia

Negro, nē'grō, *n* one of the black skinned woolly haired race in the Soudan and central parts of Africa, also their descendants in America.—*adj* of or pertaining to the race of black men —*fem* **Ne'gress.**—*ns* **Negro-corn,** the name given in the West Indies to the plant durra or Indian millet, **Ne'grohead,** tobacco soaked in molasses and pressed into cakes, so called from its blackness —*adj* **Ne'groid** —*n* **Ne'grōism,** any peculiarity of speech noticeable among negroes, esp in the southern United States [Sp *negro*—L *niger*, black]

Negus, nē'gus, *n* a beverage of either port or sherry with hot water, sweetened and spiced [Said to be so called from Colonel *Negus*, its first maker, in the reign of Queen Anne]

Negus, nē'gus, *n* the title of the kings of Abyssinia.

Neif, nēf, *n* (*Shak*) the fist

Neigh, nā, *v i* to utter the cry of a horse —*pr p* neigh'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* neighed (nād) —*n* the cry of a horse—(*Scot*) **Nich'er.** [A S *hnǽgan*, Ice *hneggja* See **Nag**]

Neighbour, nā'bur, *n* a person who dwells, sits, or stands near another one who is on friendly terms with another —*adj* (*B*) neighbouring —*v i* to live near each other —*v t* to be near to —*n* **Neigh'bourhood,** state of being neighbours, kindly feeling adjoining district or the people living in it a district generally, esp with reference to its inhabitants —*adjs* **Neigh'bouring,** being near adjoining, **Neigh'bourly,** like or becoming a neighbour friendly social —*n* **Neigh'bourliness.**—*adv* **Neigh'bourly.**—*adj* **Neighbour-stained** (*Shak*), stained with neighbours' blood [A S *neáhbúr, neáhgebúr*—A S *neáh*, near, *gebur* or *búr*, a farmer See **Boor**]

Neist, nēst, a dial form of **Next.**

Neither, nī'*th*er, or nē'*th*er, *adj* or *pron* not either —*conj* not either and not nor yet —*adv* not at all in no case [M E *nether*—A S *náwðer*, contr of *náhwæðer—ná*, no, and *hwæðer*, whether Doublet **Nor**]

Nelvie-nick-nack, nē'vi nik' nak, *n* a Scotch children's game of guessing in which hand a thing is held while the holder repeats a rhyme beginning with these words

Nelumbo, nē lum'bō, *n* a genus of aquatic plants included by some botanists in the natural order Nymphæaceæ, by others constituted into an order, Nelumbiaceæ The flowers and leaves are very similar to those of water lilies It includes the *Egyptian Bean* of Pythagoras, the *Lotus* and *Tamara* of the Hindus, and the *Lien-hoa* of the Chinese —Also **Nelumbium** [Ceylon name]

Nemalite, nem'a līt, *n* a fibrous hydrate of magnesia [Gr *nēma*, a thread, and *lithos*, a stone]

Nemathecium, nem a thē'si um, *n* a wart like elevation on the surface of the thallus of certain florideous algæ [Gr *nēma*, a thread, *thēkion*, dim of *thēkē*, a case]

Nemathelminthes, nem a thel min'thez, *n pl* a general name applied to the thread worms or nematodes (as *Ascaris, Guinea worm, Trichina*), to the somewhat distinct Gordiidæ or *hair eels*, and to the more remotely allied Acanthocephala or *Echinorhynchus* —Also **Nemathelmia.** [Gr *nēma*, a thread, *helmins, minthos*, an intestinal worm]

Nematocerous, nem a tos'e rus, *adj* having long thready antennæ, as a dipterous insect [Gr *nēma*, a thread, *keras*, a horn]

Nematocyst, nem'a tō sist, *n* a cnida, one of the offensive organs of Cœlenterates, as jellyfish [Gr *nēma*, a thread, *kystis*, a bladder]

Nematoid, nem'a toid, *adj* thread-like —Also **Nematode.**—*n pl* **Nematoi'dea,** a class of Vermes, with mouth, alimentary canal, and separate sexes, usually parasitic [Gr. *nēma*, thread, and *eidos*, form]

Nemean, nē'mē an, *adj* pertaining to Nemea, a valley of Argolis in the Peloponnesus, which was

celebrated, in ancient Greek history, for public games which took place four times in two Olympiads

Nemertea, nē mer'tē a, *n pl* a class of Vermes, mostly marine, unsegmented, covered with cilia, often brightly coloured, with protrusile proboscis, and usually distinct sexes —*adj* **Nemer'tean.** [Gr *Nēmertēs*, a nereid's name]

Nemesis, nem'e sis, *n* (*myth*) the goddess of vengeance retributive justice [Gr *nemein*, to distribute]

Nemo, nē'mo, *n* nobody a person of no importance —*advs* **Nemine contradicente,** no one contradicting without any contradiction usually written *nem con*, **Nemo me impune lacessit,** no one hurts me with impunity [L]

Nemophila, nē mof'i la, *n* a genus of herbaceous annuals, belonging to the Hydrophyllaceæ, with pinnatifid leaves and conspicuous flowers

Nemoral, nem'o ral, *adj* pertaining to a wood or grove —*adjs* **Nem'orose,** growing in woodland, **Nem'orous,** woody [L *nemus, ŏris*, a grove]

Nempt, nemt (*Spens*), named, called [A S *nemnan*, to name]

Neo-Catholic, nē-o kath'o-lik, *adj* pertaining to the short lived school of liberal Catholicism that followed Lamennais, Lacordaire, and Montalembert about 1830 pertaining to a small party within the Anglican Church, who think they have outgrown Keble and Pusey and the great Caroline divines, and are noisy in their avowal of preference for Roman doctrine and ritual

Neo-Christian, nē-o-kris-tyan, *adj* and *n* of or pertaining to so called Neo Christianity, which merely means old Rationalism

Neocomian, nē-o-kō'mi an, *adj* and *n* (*geol*) of or pertaining to the lower division of the Cretaceous system, including the Lower Greensand and the Wealden of English geologists [Græcised from *Neuchâtel*, near which is its typical region, Gr *neos*, new, *kōmē*, a village]

Neocosmic, nē o-koz'mik, *adj* pertaining to the present condition of the universe, esp its races of men [Gr *neos*, new, *kosmos*, the universe]

Neogrammarian, nē-o-gra-mā'ri an, *n* one of the more recent school in the study of Indo-European grammar and philology, who attach vast importance to phonetic change, and the laws governing it —*adj* **Neogrammat'ical.**

Neohellenism, nē o hel'en izm, *n* the modern Hellenism inspired by the ancient the devotion to ancient Greek ideals in literature and art, esp in the Italian Renaissance

Neo-Kantian, nē-o kan'ti-an, *adj* pertaining to the philosophy of Kant as taught by his successors

Neo-Latin, nē-ō-lat'in, *n* Latin as written by modern writers new Latin, as in the Romance languages sprung from the Latin

Neolite, nē'o-līt, *n* a dark green silicate of aluminium and magnesium [Gr *neos*, new, and *lithos*, a stone]

Neolithic, ne o lith'ik, *adj* applied to the more recent, or more highly finished implements of the stone age—opp to *Palæolithic* [Gr *neos*, new, *lithos*, a stone]

Neology, ne ol'o ji, *n* the introduction of new words, or new senses of old words, into a language (*theol*) new doctrines, esp German rationalism —*adjs* **Neolog'ic, Neolog'ical,** pertaining to neology using new words —*v t* **Neol'ogise,** to introduce new words or doctrines —*ns* **Neol'ogism,** a new word, phrase, or doctrine the use of old words in a new sense, **Neol'ogist,** one who introduces new words, or old words in new senses one who introduces new doctrines in theology [Gr *neos*, new, and *logos*, word]

Neonomianism, nē-o-nō'mi an izm, *n* the doctrine that the gospel is a new law, and that faith has abrogated this old moral obedience.—*n* **Neono'mian,** one who believes this [Gr *neos*, new, *nomos*, law]

Neonomous, nē on'o-mus, *adj* having a greatly modified biological structure [Gr *neos*, new, *nomos*, law]

Neontology, nē on tol'o-ji, *n* the science and description of extant, as apart from extinct animals —*n* **Neontol'ogist.** [Gr *neos*, new, *ōn, ontos*, being, *logia—legein*, to speak]

Neo-paganism, nē o pā'gan izm, *n* a revival of paganism, or its spirit —*v t* **Neo-pa'ganise,** to imbue with this spirit

Neophobia, nē o fō'bi a, *n* dread of novelty [Gr *neos*, new, *phobia—phebesthai*, to fear]

Neophron, nē'ō fron, *n* a genus of vultures, having horizontal nostrils [Gr, childish—*neos*, new, *phren*, mind]

Neophyte, nē'o fīt, *n* a new convert, one newly baptised or admitted to the priesthood, or to a monastery, a novice a tiro or beginner —*adj* newly admitted or entered on office —*n* **Ne'ophytism** [L *neophytus*—Gr *neos*, new, *phytos*, grown—*phyein*, to produce]

Neoplatonism, nē o plā'to nizm, *n* the last form of Hellenic philosophy, an attempt to combine Plato's doctrine of the Ideas, developed by Aristotle, and supplemented with an ethical system akin to that of the Stoics, with the oriental doctrine of emanation By some the term has been loosely applied to the whole new intellectual movement proceeding from Alexandria, comprising the philosophy of Philo Judæus, of Christian Fathers like Clemens Alexandrinus and Origen, of the Gnostics, and of Ammonius Saccas and his successors Strictly it applies only to the last, and its chain of teachers includes Plotinus, its real founder, Porphyry, Iamblichus, Julian the Apostate, Hypatia, and Proclus

Neoteric, -al, nē-o-ter'ik, al, *adj* of recent origin, modern —*n* **Neot'erism,** the introduction of new things, esp new words —*v t* **Neot'erise.** [L *neotericus*—Gr *neoterikos*—*neōteros*, comp of *neos*, new]

Neozoic, nē o zō'ik, *adj* denoting all rocks from the Trias down to the most recent formations, as opp to *Palæozoic* [Gr *neos*, new, *zoē*, life]

Nepenthes, ne pen'thēz, **Nepenthe,** *n* (*med*) a drug that relieves pain a genus of plants having a cup or pitcher attached to the leaf, often filled with a sweetish liquid, the pitcher plant [Gr *nēpenthēs*, removing sorrow—*nē*, neg, and *penthos*, grief, sorrow]

Nephalism, nef'a lizm, *n* the principle and practice of abstaining from alcoholic drinks —*n* **Neph'alist,** one who abstains from alcoholic drinks [Gr *nēphalios*, sober, *nēphein*, to be sober]

Nepheline, nef'e lin, *n* a rock forming mineral, colourless, usually crystallising in hexagonal prisms, occurring in various volcanic rocks, as in certain basalts [Gr *nephelē*, a cloud]

Nephew, nev'ū, or nef'ū, *n* the son of a brother or sister (*orig*) a grandson—so in New Test —*fem* **Niece.** [O Fr *neveu*—L *nepos, nepotis*, grandson, nephew, cog with A S *nefa*, Ger *neffe*, nephew]

Nephralgia, ne-fral'ji-a, **Nephralgy,** *n* pain or disease of the kidneys [Gr *nephros*, a kidney, *algos*, pain]

Nephrite, nef'rīt, *n* a mineral usually called **Jade,** an old charm against kidney disease

Nephritic, -al, ne frit'ik, al, *adj* pertaining to the kidneys affected with a disease of the kidneys relieving diseases of the kidneys —*ns* **Nephrit'ic,** a medicine for the cure of diseases of the kidneys, **Nephri'tis,** inflammation of the kidneys.

Nepotism, nep'o tizm, *n* undue favouritism to one's relations, as in the bestowal of patronage —*adj* **Nepot'ic.**—*n* **Nep'otist,** one who practises nepotism [L *nepos, nepotis,* a grandson, nephew, descendant]

Neptune, nep'tūn, *n.* (*Rom myth*) the god of the sea, identified with the Greek Poseidon, represented with a trident in his hand (*astron*) the outermost planet of the solar system, discovered in 1846 —*adj* **Neptu'nian,** pertaining to the sea (*geol*) formed by water applied to stratified rocks or to those due mainly to the agency of water, as opp to *Plutonic* or *Igneous* [L *Neptunus*]

Nereid, nē'rē id, *n* (*Gr myth*) a sea nymph, one of the daughters of the sea god Nereus, who attended Neptune riding on sea horses (*zool*) a genus of marine worms like long myriapods —*ns* **Ne'reis,** a nereid, **Ne'reite,** a fossil annelid related to the nereids [L *Nereis*—Gr *Nēreis, idos*—*Nēreus,* a sea god]

Nerine, nē rī'nē, *n* a genus of ornamental South African plants of the Amaryllis family, with scarlet or rose coloured flowers —The Guernsey Lily is the *Nerine Sarniensis*

Nerita, nē-rī'ta, *n* a genus of molluscs —*adj* **Neritā'cean**

Nerium, nē'ri um, *n* a genus of Mediterranean shrubs, with fragrant and showy pink, white, or yellowish flowers, the oleander

Nero, nē'ro, *n* the last emperor of the family of the Cæsars, at Rome (54–68 A D) any cruel and wicked tyrant —*adj* **Nero'nian.**

Nero-antico, nā rō an tē'ko, *n* a deep black marble found in Roman ruins [It]

Nerve, nerv, *n.* bodily strength, firmness, courage (*anat*) one of the fibres which convey sensation from all parts of the body to the brain (*bot*) one of the fibres or ribs in the leaves of plants (*orig*) a tendon or sinew a trade term for a non porous quality of cork, slightly charred (*pl*) hysterical nervousness —*v t* to give strength or vigour to to arm with force —*adj* **Nerv'al** —*ns* **Nervā'tion,** the arrangement or distribution of nerves, esp those of leaves, **Nerve-cell,** any cell forming part of the nervous system, esp one of those by means of which nerve fibres are connected with each other, **Nerve-centre,** a collection of nerve cells from which nerves branch out, **Nervous system** (*anat*), the brain, spinal chord, and nerves collectively the whole of the nerves and nerve centres of the body considered as related to each other, and fitted to act together —*adjs* **Nerved,** furnished with nerves, or with nerves of a special character, as strong nerved, **Nerve'less,** without nerve or strength —*n* **Nerve'lessness.**—*adj* **Nerv'ine,** acting on the nerves quieting nervous excitement—*n* a medicine that soothes nervous excitement —*adjs* **Nerv'ous,** having nerve sinewy strong, vigorous, showing strength and vigour pertaining to the nerves having the nerves easily excited or weak, **Nerv'ous, Nervose', Nerved** (*bot*), having parallel fibres or veins —*adv* **Nerv'ously.**—*ns* **Nerv'ousness, Nerv'ūle,** a small nerve, a small vein of an insect's wing—also *nervulet, veinlet, venule,* **Nerv'ure,** one of the nerves or veins of leaves one of the horny tubes or divisions which expand the wings of insects one of the ribs in a groined vault a projecting moulding —*adj* **Nerv'y,** strong, vigorous [Fr —L *nervus,* Gr *neuron,* a sinew, orig form was with initial *s,* as in the cog Eng *snare,* Ger *schnur,* a lace or tie]

Nescience, nesh'ens, *n* want of knowledge —*adj* **Nes'cient.** [L. *nescientia—nescīre,* to be ignorant —*ne,* **not,** and *scire,* to know]

Nesh, nesh, *adj.* (*prov*) soft, crumbly. tender.—*v.t* **Nesh'en,** to make tender

Neshamah, nesh'a mä, *n* the highest degree of the soul in the cabbalistic system

Nesiote, nē'si ōt, *adj* insular [Gr *nēsos,* an island]

Neski, nes'ki, *n* the cursive hand generally used in Arabic —Also **Neshki** [Ar]

Nesogæan, nē-sō-jē'an, *adj* pertaining to Nesogæa Polynesia or Oceania, New Zealand excepted, with regard to the distribution of its animals [From Gr *nēsos,* an island, *gaia,* the earth]

Nesokia, nē sō'ki a, *n* a genus of murine rodents, with short, scaly, bare tail, including several species of Indian bandicoot rats

Nesomys, nes'o mis, *n* a Madagascar genus of murine rodents, with teeth of sigmodont pattern [From Gr *nēsos,* an island, *mys,* a mouse]

Nesonetta, nes ō net'a, *n* a genus of erismaturine ducks found in the Auckland Islands [Gr *nēsos,* island, *nētta,* a duck]

Nesotragus, nē sot'ra gus, *n* a genus of small antelopes in Zanzibar and Mozambique [Gr *nēsos,* island, *tragos,* a goat]

Ness, nes, *n* a promontory or headland [A S *næss,* promontory, a doublet of **Naze,** and prob conn with **Nose**]

Nest, nest, *n* the bed formed by a bird for hatching her young the place in which the eggs of any animal are laid and hatched a comfortable residence a number of persons haunting one place for a bad purpose the place itself a number of baskets or boxes each fitting inside the next larger —*v t* to form a nest for —*v i* to build and occupy a nest —*n* **Nest-egg,** an egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it something laid up as the beginning of an accumulation —**Feather one's nest,** to provide for one's self, esp from other people's property of which one has had charge [A S *nest,* Ger *nest,* Gael *nead,* akin to L *nīdus,* for *nisdus*]

Nestle, nes'l, *v i* to lie close or snug as in a nest to settle comfortably —*v t* to cherish, as a bird does her young —*adj* **Nest'ling,** being in the nest, newly hatched—*n* a young bird in the nest [A S *nestlian—nest*]

Nestor, nes'tor, *n* a Greek hero at Troy, remarkable for eloquence and wisdom gained through long life and varied experience any one who possesses those qualities —*adj* **Nesto'rian,** like Nestor

Nestorian, nes tō'ri an, *adj* pertaining to the christological doctrine of Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople from 428 to his condemnation and deposition at the general council of Ephesus in 431 He held the true divinity and humanity of Christ, but denied their union in a single self-conscious personality, that union being merely moral or sympathetic—thus the personality was broken up into a duality —*n* **Nesto'rianism.**

Net, net, *n* an instrument of twine knotted into meshes for catching birds, fishes, &c anything like a net, for keeping out insects, &c a meshed bag for holding a woman's hair machine made lace of various kinds a snare a difficulty —*adj* made of netting or resembling it, reticulate caught in a net —*v t* to form into network to take with a net to protect with a net, to veil —*v i* to form network —*pr p* nett'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* nett'ed —*ns* **Net-fish,** any fish, like the herring, caught in nets—opp to *Trawl fish* and *Line-fish,* **Net-fishery,** a place for net fishing, the business of such fishing, **Net-fishing,** the method or the industry of fishing with nets, **Net'ting,** act or process of forming network a piece of network any network of ropes or wire, esp for use on shipboard —*adjs* **Net-veined,** in entomology, having a great number of veins or nervures like a network on the surface, as in the wings of many Orthoptera, **Net-winged,** having

net-veined wings.—*n* **Net'work**, a piece of work or a fabric formed like a net. any work showing cross lines or open spaces like the meshes of a net [A S *net*, *nett*, Dut *net*, Ger *netz*, etymdub]

Net, net, *adj* clear of all charges or deductions—opp to *Gross* lowest, subject to no further deductions —*v t* to produce as clear profit —*pr.p* nett'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* nett'ed [Another form of **Neat**.]

Nethelesse, neth'les, *adv* (*Spens*) Same as **Natheless**.

Nether, *neth'*ėr, *adj* beneath another, lower in fernal —*n* **Neth'erlander**, an inhabitant of Holland —*adjs* **Neth'erlandish**, Dutch, **Neth'ermore**, lower, **Neth'ermost**, most beneath, lowest —*ns* **Neth'erlings**, stockings, **Neth'erstocks** (*Shak*), short stockings or half hose for the leg, as distinguished from trunk hose for the thigh [A S *neothera*, a comp adj due to adv *nither*, downward, Ger *nieder*, low]

Nethinim, neth'in im, *n pl* (*B*) servants of the old Jewish temple, set apart to assist the Levites [Heb,—*nāthan*, to give]

Netsuke, net'su kā, *n* a small toggle or button, carved or inlaid, used by the Japanese in their pipe cases, belts, pouches, &c

Nettle, net'l, *n* a common plant covered with hairs which sting sharply —*v t* to fret, as a nettle does the skin to irritate —*ns* **Nettle-fish**, a jelly fish, sea nettle, **Nett'lerash**, a kind of fever characterised by a rash or eruption on the skin like that caused by the sting of a nettle, **Nett'le-tree**, a genus of trees, with simple and generally serrated leaves, like those of the common nettle, but not stinging, remarkable for their fruit, which is a fleshy, globose, one celled drupe, **Nettle-wort**, any plant of the nettle family, **Nett'ling**, the joining of two ropes, end to end, without seam the tying in pairs of yarns in a ropewalk to prevent tangling [A S *netele*, Ger *nessel*]

Neume, nūm, *n* a succession of notes to be sung to one syllable, a sequence a sign in early medieval music [O Fr through L from Gr *pneuma*, breath]

Neural, nū'ral, *adj* pertaining to the nerves —*adj* **Neu'ric.** —*ns* **Neuric'ity**, nerve force, **Neuril'ity**, the function of the nervous system —that of conducting stimuli [Gr *neuron*, a nerve See **Nerve**.]

Neuralgia, nū ral'ji a, *n* pain of a purely nervous character, occurring in paroxysms, usually unaccompanied by inflammation, fever, or any appreciable change of structure in the affected part—*neuralgy* (*obs*) —*adjs* **Neural'gic**, **Neural'giform** [Gr *neuron*, and *algos*, pain]

Neurasthenia, nū ras-the-nī'a, also thē', *n* nervous debility —*adj* **Neurasthen'ic**—also *n* one suffering from nervous debility [Gr *neuron*, a nerve, *astheneia*, weakness]

Neuration, nū rā'shun, *n* Same as **Nervation**.

Neuritis, nū rī'tis, *n* inflammation of a nerve

Neurohypnology, nū ro hip nol'o ji, *n* the study of hypnology the means employed for inducing the hypnotic state —*n* **Neurohypnol'ogist** [Gr *neuron*, nerve, *hypnos*, sleep, *logia*, discourse]

Neurology, nū rol'o ji, *n* the science of the nerves —*adj* **Neurolog'ical** —*n* **Neurol'ogist**, a writer on neurology [Gr *neuron*, and *logia*, science]

Neuron, nū'ron, *n* the cerebro spinal axis in its entirety a nervure of an insect's wing

Neuropath, nū'ro path, *n* one who takes nervous conditions solely or mostly into account in his pathology —*adjs* **Neuropath'ic, -al.**—*adv* **Neuropath'ically.**—*ns* **Neuropathol'ogy**, the sum of knowledge of the diseases of the nervous system, **Neurop'athy**, nervous disease generally [Gr *neuron*, nerve, *pathos*, suffering]

Neuroptera, nū rop'ter a, *n pl* an order of insects which have generally four wings marked with a network of many nerves (*sing*) **Neurop'teron.** —*adjs* **Neurop'teral, Neurop'terous**, nerve winged belonging to the Neuroptera [Gr *neuron*, nerve—*ptera*, pl of *pteron*, a wing]

Neurose, nū'rōs, *adj* nerved having many nervures or veins, of an insect's wing, &c

Neurotic, nū rot'ik, *adj* relating to or seated in the nerves —*n* a disease of the nerves a medicine useful for diseases of the nerves —*n* **Neurō'sis**, a nervous disease, esp without lesion of parts, as epilepsy, &c —*adj* **Neuro'sal**

Neurotomy, nū rot'om i, *n* the cutting or dissection of a nerve—*adj* **Neurotom'ical** [Gr *neuron*, a nerve, and *tomē*, cutting]

Neurotonic, nū ro ton'ik, *n* a medicine intended to strengthen the nervous system

Neuter, nū'ter, *adj* neither taking no part with either side (*gram*) neither masculine nor feminine neither active nor passive (*bot*) without stamens or pistils (*zool*) without sex —*n* one taking no part in a contest (*bot*) a plant having neither stamens nor pistils (*zool*) a sexless animal, esp the working bee [L, neither, *ne*, not, *uter*, either]

Neutral, nū'tral, *adj* being neuter, indifferent taking no part on either side unbiassed neither very good nor very bad, of no decided character having no decided colour, bluish or grayish (*chem*) neither acid nor alkaline —*n* a person or nation that takes no part in a contest —*v t* **Neu'tralise**, to declare by convention any nation permanently neutral or neutral during certain hostilities to make neutral or inert to render of no effect —*ns* **Neutralisā'tion, Neu'traliser; Neutral'ity**, state of taking no part on either of two sides those who are neutral —*adv* **Neu'trally** —**Armed neutrality**, the condition of a neutral power ready to repel any aggression from either of two belligerents [L *neutralis*—*neuter*, neither]

Névé, nā-vā', *n* the same as *firn* or *glacier snow*. [Fr —L *nix*, *nivis*, snow See **Firn**.]

Nevel, nev'el, *v t* (*Scot*) to beat with the fists

Never, nev'er, *adv* not ever at no time in no degree not —*adv* **Nev'ermore**, never again at no future time —*conj* **Nevertheless'**, notwithstanding in spite of that (substituted for the earlier **Natheles**) —*adv* **Neverthemore'** (*Spens*), none the more [A S *nǽfre*—*ne*, not, and *æfre*, ever]

New, nū, *adj* lately made having happened lately recent, modern not before seen or known strange, different recently commenced changed for the better not of an ancient family as at first unaccustomed fresh from anything uncultivated or only recently cultivated —*adjs* **New'born** (*Shak*), recently born, **New'come**, recently arrived —*n* **New-comer**, one who has lately come —*v t* **New-create** (*Shak*), to create for the first time —*adjs* **New-fashioned**, made in a new way or fashion lately come into fashion, **New-fledged**, having just got feathers, **New'ish**, somewhat new nearly new —*adv* **New'ly** —*adj* **New-made** (*Shak*), recently made —*v t* **New-model**, to model or form anew —*n* the Parliamentary army as remodelled by Cromwell after the second battle of Newbury, which gained a conclusive victory at Naseby (1645) —*ns* **New'ness; New red sandstone** (*geol*), the name formerly given to the great series of red sandstones which occur between the Carboniferous and Jurassic systems —*adj* **New sad** (*Shak*), recently made sad.—**New birth** (see **Regeneration**), **New chum**, a new arrival from the

old country in Australia, **New Church,** and **New Jerusalem Church,** the Swedenborgian Church, **New Covenant** (see **Covenant**), **New departure** (see **Departure**), **New Englander,** a native or resident in any of the New England states, **New Jerusalem,** the heavenly city, **New Learning** (see **Renaissance**), **New Light,** a member of a relatively more advanced religious school—applied esp to the party within the 18th cent Scottish Secession Church which adopted Voluntary views of the relations of Church and State, also sometimes to the Socinianising party in the Church of Scotland in the 18th cent, &c, **New style** (see **Style**), **New woman,** a name humorously applied to such modern women as rebel against the conventional restrictions of their sex, and ape men in their freedom, education, pursuits, amusements, clothing, manners, and sometimes morals, **New World,** North and South America, **New-year's Day,** the first day of the new year [A S *niwe, neówe*, cog with Ger *neu*, Ir *nuadh*, L *novus*, Gr *neos*]

Newel, nū'el, *n* (*Spens*) a new thing a novelty

Newfangled, nū fang'gld, *adj* fond of new things newly devised, novel —*ns* **Newfang'ledness, Newfang'leness** [Corr from M E *newefangel* —*newe* (A S *niwe*), new, *fangel* (A S *fangen*—*fón*), ready to catch]

Newfoundland, nū found'land, *n* a large dog of great intelligence, a strong swimmer, black without any white markings, first brought from Newfoundland —The Landseer black and white variety is not original

Newgate, nū'gāt, *n* a famous prison in London —**Newgate Calendar,** a list of prisoners confined in Newgate, with an account of their crimes, **Newgate frill** or **fringe,** a beard allowed to grow under the chin and jaw

Newmarket, nū'mar ket, *n* a card game for any number of persons, on a table on which duplicates of certain cards have been placed face up, the object being to play the corresponding cards a close fitting coat, orig a riding coat, a long close fitting coat for women

News, nūz, *n sing* something heard of that is new recent account first information of something that has just happened or of something not formerly known intelligence —*v t* to report —*ns* **News'agent,** one who deals in newspapers, **News'boy, News'man,** a boy or man who delivers or sells newspapers, **News-house,** a printing office for newspapers only, **News'letter,** an occasional letter or printed sheet containing news, the predecessor of the regular newspaper, **News'monger,** one who deals in news one who spends much time in hearing and telling news, **News'paper,** a paper published periodically for circulating news, &c —the first English newspaper was published in 1622, **News'room,** a room where newspapers, magazines, &c lie to be read, **News'vender,** a vender or seller of newspapers —*adj* **News'y,** gossipy [Late M E, and then a mere imitation of Fr *nouvelles*]

Newt, nūt, *n* a genus of amphibious animals like small lizards [Formed with initial *n*, borrowed from the article *an*, from *ewt*—A S *efeta*]

Newtonian, nū tō'ni an, *adj* relating to, formed, or discovered by Sir Isaac Newton, the celebrated philosopher (1642–1727) —Also **Newtonic.**

Next, nekst, *adj* (superl of **Nigh**), nearest in place, time, &c —*adv* nearest or immediately after.—*n.* **Next'ness.**—*prep* nearest to —**Next door to** (see **Door**), **Next to nothing,** almost nothing at all [A S *néhst*, superl of *néh, neáh*, near, Ger *nachst* See **Near.**]

Nexus, nek'sus, *n* a tie or connecting principle a bond (*Rom law*) a person who had contracted a *nexum* or obligation of such a kind that, if he failed to pay, his creditor could seize his person and compel him to serve until the debt was paid [L, —*nectĕre*, to bind]

Nib, nib, *n* something small and pointed a point, esp of a pen the bill of a bird the handle of a scythe snath —*v t* to furnish with a nib to point —*adj* **Nibbed,** having a nib [Same as **Neb**]

Nibble, nib'l, *v t* to bite by small bits to eat by little at a time —*v i* to bite gently or by small bits to find fault —*n* act of nibbling a little bit —*ns* **Nibb'ler, Nib'bling.** —*adv* **Nib'blingly** [Freq of **Nip**]

Niblick, nib'lik, *n* a kind of golf club with a cup shaped head [Ety uncertain]

Nice, nīs, *adj* foolishly simple over particular hard to please fastidious marking or taking notice of very small differences done with great care and exactness, accurate easily injured delicate dainty agreeable delightful —*adv* **Nice'ly.** —*ns* **Nice'ness,** quality of being nice exactness, scrupulousness pleasantness, **Nic'ety,** quality of being nice delicate management exactness of treatment fineness of perception fastidiousness that which is delicate to the taste a delicacy —**To a nicety,** with great exactness [O Fr *nice*, foolish, simple — L *nescius*, ignorant—*ne*, not, and *scīre*, to know]

Nicene, nī'sēn, *adj* pertaining to the town of Nice or Nicæa, in Bithynia, Asia Minor, where an ecumenical council was held in 325 for the purpose of defining the questions raised in the Arian controversy—it promulgated the Nicene Creed A second council, the seventh general council, held here in 787, condemned the Iconoclasts

Niche, nich, *n* a recess in a wall for a statue, vase, or other ornament a person's proper place or condition in life or public estimation, one's appointed or appropriate place —*v t* to place in a niche —*adj* **Niched,** placed in a niche [Fr —It *nicchia*, a niche, *nicchio*, a shell — L *mytilus, mitulus*, a sea-mussel]



Niche from Waltham Cross

Nick, nik, *n* a notch cut into something a score for keeping an account the precise moment of time a lucky throw at hazard —*v t* to cut in notches to hit the precise time to strike as if making a nick to cheat, catch in the act to cut short (*Scot*) to cut with a single snip, as of shears to make a cut with the pick in the face of coal to facilitate blasting or wedging —**Nick a horse's tail,** to make a cut at the root of the tail, making the horse carry it higher —*adj* **Nick-eared,** crop eared —*n* **Nick'er,** one who or that which nicks a woodpecker a street ruffian in the early part of the 18th century [Another spelling of **Nock,** old form of **Notch.**]

Nick, nik, *n* the devil, esp **Old Nick** [Prob a corr of St *Nicholas*, or from A S *nicor*, a water-spirit, Ice *nykr*, Ger *nix, nixe*]

Nickel, nik'el, *n* a grayish white metal related to cobalt, very malleable and ductile —*v t* to plate with nickel —*ns* **Nick'elage, Nick'elure,** the art of nickel plating, **Nick'eline, Nic'colite,** native nickel arsenide —*adjs* **Nick'elic, Nick'elous,** relating to or containing nickel —*v t* **Nick'elise,**

to plate with nickel —*n* **Nickel silver,** German silver (see **German**). [Sw *koppar nickel* (Ger *kupfernickel*), *koppar*, copper, *nickel*, a word corresponding to Ger *nickel*, the devil (cf **Cobalt** and **Kobold**), or to Ice *hnikill*, a lump]

Nicker, nik'er, *v i* to neigh —*n* a neigh a loud laugh—obs form **Nich'er**

Nicknack, nik'nak, *n* a trifle—dim **Nick'nacket.** [Same as **Knickknack**]

Nickname, nik'nām, *n* a name given in contempt or sportive familiarity —*v t* to give a nickname to [M E *neke name*, with intrusive initial *n* from *eke name*, surname , from **Eke** and **Name.**]

Nicotine, nik'o tin, *n* a poisonous, volatile, liquid alkaloid, forming the active principle of the tobacco plant —*n* **Nic'otinism,** a morbid state induced by excessive misuse of tobacco —*adj* **Nicō'tian,** pertaining to tobacco, from Jean Nicot (1530–1600), the benefactor who introduced it into France in 1560 a smoker of tobacco —*n pl* **Nicotiā'na,** the literature of tobacco

Nictate, nik'tāt, *v i* to wink —Also **Nictitate.**—*ns* **Nic'tation, Nictita'tion.** [L. *nictāre, -ātum.*]

Nidder, nid'er, *v t* (*Scot*) to keep under to pinch with cold or hunger to molest

Niddle-noddle, nid'l nod'l, *adj* vacillating —*v i* to wag the head

Niderling, nid'er ling, *n* —also **Nid'ering, Nith'ing,** a wicked fellow —*n* **Nidd'ering,** a noodle

Nidging, nij'ing, *adj* trifling —*n* **Nidg'et,** a fool

Nidification, nid i fi kā'shun, *n* the act or art of building a nest, and the hatching and rearing of the young —*vs i* **Nid'ificate, Nid'ify** [L *nidus*, a nest, and *facĕre*, to make]

Nidor, nī'dor, *n* odour, esp of cooked food —*adjs* **Nī'dorose, Nī'dorous, Nī'dose.** [L]

Nidus, nī'dus, *n* a place, esp in an animal body, in which a germ lodges and begins to develop [L , a nest]

Niece, nēs, *n* (fem of **Nephew**) (*orig*) a grand daughter the daughter of a brother or sister [O Fr —Low L *nepta*—L *neptis*, a grand daughter, niece]

Niello, ni el'lo, *n* a method of ornamenting silver or gold plates by engraving the surface, and filling up the lines with a black composition, to give clearness and effect to the incised design a work produced by this method an impression taken from the engraved surface before the incised lines have been filled up the compound used in niello work —*v t* to decorate with niello —*n* **Niell'ure,** the process, also the work done [It *niello*—Low L *nigellum*, a black enamel—L *nigellus*, dim of *niger*, black]

Niersteiner, nēr'stī ner, *n* a variety of Rhine wine, named from Nierstein, near Mainz

Niffer, nif'er, *v t* (*Scot*) to exchange or barter —*n* an exchange

Niffle, nif'l, *v t* (*prov*) to pilfer —*n* **Niff'naff,** a trifle —*adj* **Niff'naffy,** fastidious

Nifty, nif'ti, *adj* (*slang*) stylish

Nigella, nī-jel'a, *n* a genus of ranunculaceous plants, with finely dissected leaves, and whitish, blue, or yellow flowers, often almost concealed by their leafy involucres—*Nigella damascena*, called Love in a mist, Devil in a bush, and Ragged Lady

Niggard, nig'ard, *n* a person who is unwilling to spend or give away a miser —*adjs* **Nigg'ard, Nigg'ardly,** having the qualities of a niggard miserly —*adv* **Nigg'ardly.**—*ns* **Nigg'ardliness,** (*Spens*) **Nigg'ardise,** meanness in giving or spending [Ice *hnoggr*, stingy, Ger *genau*, close, strict]

Nigger, nig'er, *n* a black man, a negro a native of the East Indies or one of the Australian aborigines a black caterpillar a holothurian common on the Cornish coast —*v t* to exhaust soil by cropping it year by year without manure —*ns* **Nig'gerdom,** niggers collectively , **Nigger-killer,** a scorpion , **Nig'gerling,** a little nigger —*adjs* **Nig'gerish, Nig'gery.**

Niggle, nig'l, *v i* to trifle, busy one's self with petty matters to cramp —*v t* to fill with excessive detail to befool —*n* small cramped handwriting —*ns* **Nig'gler,** one who trifles ; **Nig'gling,** fussiness, finicking work —*adj* mean fussy [Freq of *nig*, which may be a variant of *nick*]

Nigh, nī, *adj* near not distant in place or time not far off in degree, kindred, &c close —*adv* nearly almost —*prep* near to not distant from —*adv* **Nigh'ly,** nearly within a little —*n* **Nigh-ness,** the state or quality of being nigh nearness [A S *nēah, nēh*, Dut *na*, Ger *nahe* See **Near.**]

Night, nīt, *n* the end of the day the time from sunset to sunrise darkness ignorance, affliction, or sorrow death —*ns* **Night-bell,** a bell for use at night, of a physician, &c , **Night-bird,** a bird that flies only at night, esp the owl the night ingale, as singing at night, **Night-blindness,** inability to see in a dim light, nyctalopia, **Night-brawler,** one who raises disturbances in the night, **Night'cap,** a cap worn at night in bed (so **Night-dress, -shirt,** &c) a dram taken before going to bed a cap drawn over the face before hanging, **Night-cart,** a cart used to remove the contents of privies before daylight, **Night-chair,** a night stool, **Night-churr,** or **-jar,** the British species of goat sucker, so called from the sound of its cry, **Night-crow,** a bird that cries in the night, **Night-dog** (*Shak*), a dog that hunts in the night —*adj* **Night'ed,** benighted (*Shak*) darkened, clouded —*ns* **Night'fall,** the fall or beginning of the night the close of the day evening, **Night-faring,** travelling by night, **Night'fire,** a fire burning in the night a will o' the wisp, **Night-fishery,** a mode of fishing by night, or a place where this is done, **Night-fly,** a moth that flies at night, **Night-foe,** one who makes his attack by night, **Night-fossicker,** one who robs a digging by night —*adj* **Night-foundered,** lost in the night —*ns* **Night-fowl,** a night bird, **Night-glass,** a spy glass with concentrating lenses for use at night, **Night-gown,** a long loose robe for sleeping in, for men or women a loose gown for wearing in the house, **Night-hag,** a witch supposed to be abroad at night, **Night-hawk,** a species of migratory goat sucker, common in America, **Night-heron,** a heron of nocturnal habit, **Night-house,** a tavern allowed to be open during the night, **Night-hunter,** a degraded woman who prowls about the streets at night for her prey, **Night-lamp,** or **-light,** a light left burning all night —*adj* **Night'less,** having no night —*n* **Night-line,** a fishing line set overnight —*adj* and *adv* **Night'long,** lasting all night —*adj* **Night'ly,** done by night done every night —*adv* by night every night —*ns* **Night-man,** a night watchman or scavenger, **Night-owl,** an owl of exclusively nocturnal habits one who sits up very late , **Night-palsy,** a numbness of the lower limbs, incidental to women, **Night'piece,** a picture or literary description of a night scene a painting to be seen best by artificial light, **Night-porter,** a porter in attendance during the night at hotels, railway stations, &c , **Night-rail,** a night gown a 17th cent form of head dress , **Night-raven** (*Shak*), a bird that cries at night, supposed to be of ill omen, **Night-rest,** the repose of the night, **Night-rule** (*Shak*), a frolic at night —*adv.* **Nights** (*obs*), by night. —*ns* **Night-school,** a school held at night, esp. for those at work during the day, **Night-season,** the

time of night, **Night'shade,** a name of several plants of the genus Solanum, having narcotic properties, often found in damp shady woods, **Night-shriek,** a cry in the night, **Night-side,** the dark, mysterious, or gloomy side of anything, **Night-singer,** any bird like the nightingale, esp the Irish sedge-warbler, **Night-soil,** the contents of privies, cesspools, &c, generally carried away at night, **Night-spell,** a charm against accidents by night, **Night-steed,** one of the horses in the chariot of Night, **Night-stool,** a close stool for use in a bedroom, **Night-taper,** a night light burning slowly, **Night-terrors,** the sudden starting from sleep of children in a state of fright —*p adj* **Night-tripping** (*Shak*), tripping about in the night —*ns* **Night-waking,** watching in the night, **Night-walk,** a walk in the night, **Night-walker,** one who walks in his sleep at night, a somnambulist one who walks about at night for bad purposes, esp a prostitute, **Night-walking,** walking in one's sleep, somnambulism roving about at night with evil designs, **Night-wanderer,** one who wanders by night —*adjs* **Night-warbling,** singing in the night, **Nightward,** toward night —*ns* **Night-watch,** a watch or guard at night time of watch in the night, **Night-watchman,** one who acts as a watch during the night, **Night-work,** work done at night [A S *niht*, Ger *nacht*, Goth *nahts*, L *nox*, Gr *nux*, Sans *nakta*]

Nightingale, nīt'ing gāl, *n* a small sylviine bird, of the Passeriformes, widely distributed in the Old World, celebrated for the rich love song of the male heard both by day and by night [A S *nihtegale—niht*, night, and *galan*, to sing, Ger *nachtigall*]

Nightingale, nīt'ing gāl, *n* a kind of flannel scarf with sleeves, worn by invalids when sitting up in bed [From the famous Crimean hospital nurse, Florence Nightingale, 1820–1910]

Nightmare, nīt'mār, *n* a dreadful dream accompanied with pressure on the breast, and a feeling of powerlessness to move or speak—personified as an incubus or evil spirit —*adj* **Night'marish.** [A S *niht*, night, and *mara*, a nightmare, cf Old High Ger *mara*, incubus, Ice *mara*, night mare]

Nigrescent, nī gres'ent, *adj* growing black or dark approaching to blackness —*n* **Nigres'cence.** [L *nigrescens*, pr p of *nigrescĕre*, to grow black—*niger*, black]

Nigrite, nig'rīt, *n* an insulating composition consisting of the impure residuum obtained in the distillation of paraffin [L *niger*, black]

Nigritian, ni grish'an, *adj* pertaining to Nigritia, Upper Guinea, Senegambia, and the Soudan region generally, the home of the true negroes —*n* a native of this region, a negro

Nigritude, nig'ri tūd, *n* blackness [L *nigritudo* —*niger*, black]

Nigrosine, nig'rō sin, *n* a coal tar colour prepared from the hydrochloride of violaniline [L *niger*, black]

Nihil, nī'hil, *n* nothing —*n* **Nihil'ity,** nothingness

Nihilism, nī'hi lizm, *n* belief in nothing, extreme scepticism in Russia, a revolutionary socialistic movement aiming at the overturn of all the existing institutions of society in order to build it up anew on different principles —*n* **Ni'hilist,** one who professes nihilism —*adj* **Nihilist'ic.** [From L *nihil*, nothing]

Nike, nī'kē, *n* (*Gr myth*) the goddess of victory [Gr *nikē*, victory]

Nil, nil, *n* nothing —**Nil desperandum,** nothing must be despaired of never despair [L, contr of *nihil*]

Nilgau. See **Nyl-ghau.**

Nill, nil, *v t* (*Spens*) to refuse, to reject —*v i* to be unwilling [A S *nillan—ne*, not, and *willan*, to will]

Nilometer, nī lom'e ter, *n* a gauge for measuring the height of water in the river Nile any river gauge —Also **Ni'loscope.**—*adj* **Nilot'ic.** [Gr *Neilos*, the Nile, *metron*, measure]

Nim, nim, *v t* to steal, pilfer [A S *niman*, to take]

Nimble, nim'bl, *adj* light and quick in motion active swift —*ns* **Nim'bleness, Nim'bless** (*Spens*), quickness of motion either in body or mind —*adv* **Nim'bly.** [M E *nimel* — A S *niman*, to catch, cf Ger *nehmen*, to take]

Nimbus, nim'bus, *n* the raincloud (*paint*) the disc or halo, generally circular or semicircular, which encircles the head of the sacred person who is represented [L]

Nimiety, ni mi'e ti, *n* (*rare*) state of being too much [L *nimietas—nimis*, too much]

Niminy-piminy, nim'i ni pim'i-ni, *adj* affectedly fine or delicate —*n* affected niceness or delicacy [Imitative]

Nimrod, nim'rod, *n* the founder of Babel (see Gen x 8–10) any great hunter

Nincompoop, nin'kom poop, *n* a simpleton [Corr of L *non compos* (*mentis*), not of sound mind]

Nine, nīn, *adj* and *n* eight and one —*n* **Nine-eyes,** a popular name for the young lampreys found in rivers —*adj* **Nine'fold,** nine times folded or repeated —*ns* **Nine'holes,** a game in which a ball is to be bowled into nine holes in the ground or a board, **Nine'pins,** a game at bowls, a form of skittles, so called from nine pins being set up to be knocked down by a ball —*adj* **Nine-score,** nine times twenty—*n* the number of nine times twenty —*adj* and *n* **Nine'teen,** nine and ten —*adj* **Nine'teenth,** the ninth after the tenth being one of nineteen equal parts—*n* a nineteenth part —*adj* **Nine'tieth,** the last of ninety next after the eighty ninth—*n* a ninetieth part —*adj* and *n* **Nine'ty,** nine tens or nine times ten —*adj* **Ninth,** the last of nine next after the eighth—*n* one of nine equal parts —*adv* **Ninth'ly,** in the ninth place —**Nine days' wonder** (see **Wonder**), **Nine men's morris** (see **Morris**), **Nine worthies,** Hector, Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar, Joshua, David, Judas Maccabæus, Arthur, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon, **The nine,** the nine muses — Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomĕne, Terpsichŏre, Erato, Polymnia, Urania, Callĭŏpē, **To the nines,** to perfection, fully, elaborately [A S *nigon*, Dut *negen*, Goth *niun*, L *novem*, Gr *ennea*, Sans *navan*]

Ninny, nin'i, *n* a simpleton a fool [It *ninno*, child, Sp *niño*, infant Imitative]

Niobe, nī'o bē, *n* daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes Proud of her many children, she gloried over Latona who had but two, Artemis and Apollo But these killed them all, on which the weeping mother was turned into stone by Zeus

Niobium, nī ō'bi um, *n* a rare metal, steel gray in colour, discovered in the mineral Tantalite—sometimes called *Columbium*

Nip, nip, *n* a sip or small dram, esp of spirits —Also **Nipper** (*U S*) —*v i* to take a dram —*n* **Nip'perkin,** a small measure of liquor [Dut *nippen*, to sip]

Nip, nip, *v t* to pinch to press between two surfaces to cut off the edge to check the growth or vigour of to destroy to bite, sting, satirise —*pr p* nipp'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* nipped —*n* a pinch a seizing or closing in upon a cutting off the end a blast destruction by frost (*min*) a more or less gradual thinning out of a stratum (*naut*) a short turn in a rope, the part of a rope

at the place bound by the seizing or caught by jambing —*ns* **Nip-cheese,** a stingy fellow (*naut*) the purser's steward, **Nipp'er,** he or that which nips one of various tools or implements like pincers one of a pair of automatically locking handcuffs a chela or great claw, as of a crab the young bluefish a boy who attends on navvies a thief (*obs*) one of the four foreteeth of a horse—in *pl* small pincers — *adv* **Nipp'ingly** — **Nip in the bud,** to kill in the earliest stage, to cut off before development [From root of **Knife**, found also in Dut *knijpen*, Ger *kneipen*, to pinch]

Nipperty-tipperty, nip'ér-ti tip'er-ti, *adj* (*Scot*) silly, frivolous

Nipple, nip'l, *n* the pap by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females a teat a small projection with an orifice, as the nipple of a gun — *ns* **Nipple-shield,** a defence for the nipple worn by nursing women, **Nipp'lewort,** a small, yellow flowered plant, once used to heal pains in the nipples of women [A dim of **Neb** or **Nib.**]

Nippy, nip'i, *adj* (*Scot*) sharp in taste cunt parsimonious

Nipter, nip'tei, *n* the ecclesiastical ceremony of washing the feet—the same as *maundy* [Gr *niptēr*, a basin—*niptein*, to wash]

Nirles, Nirls, nirlz, *n.* heirpes

Nirvana, nir va'na, *n* the cessation of individual existence—the state to which a Buddhist aspires as the highest and best attainable [Sans, 'a blowing out,' as of a candle]

Nis, nis (*Spens*), is not [A contr of *ne is*]

Nis, nis, *n* a hobgoblin [Same as **Nix.**]

Nisan, ni'san, *n* the name given after the Captivity to the Jewish month Abib [Heb *nisān—nēts*, a flower]

Nisi, ni'sī, *conj* unless, placed after the words 'decree' or 'rule,' to indicate that the decree or rule will be made absolute unless, after a time, some condition referred to be fulfilled —**Nisi prius,** the name usually given in England to the sittings of juries in civil cases—from the first two words of the old Latin writ summoning the juries to appear at Westminster *unless, before* the day appointed, the judges shall have come to the county, which they always do

Nisus, ni'sus, *n* effort, attempt —**Nisus formativus** (*biol*), formative effort [L]

Nit, nit, *n* the egg of a louse or other small insect —*adj* **Nitt'y,** full of nits [A S *hnitu*, Ice *nitr*, Ger *niss*]

Nithsdale, niths'dāl, *n* a hood which can be drawn over the face [From the Jacobite Earl of Nithsdale who escaped from the Tower in women's clothes brought in by his wife, in 1716]

Nitid, nit'id, *adj* shining gay [L *nitidus—nitēre*, to shine]

Nitre, ni'ter, *n* the nitrate of potash, also called saltpetre —**Cubic nitre,** nitrate of soda, so called because it crystallises in cubes —*n* **Ni'trāte,** a salt of nitric acid —*adjs* **Ni'trāted,** combined with nitric acid, **Ni'tric,** pertaining to, formed from, or containing or resembling nitre —*n* **Nitric acid,** an acid got by distilling a mixture of sulphuric acid and nitrate of sodium—it acts powerfully on metals, and is known by the name of *aqua fortis* —*v t* **Ni'trify,** to convert into nitre —*v i* to become nitre —*pr p* ni'trifying, *pa t* and *pa p* ni'trified —*ns* **Nitrificā'tion, Ni'trite,** a salt of nitrous acid, **Nitro-benzol,** a yellow oily fluid, obtained by treating benzol with warm fuming nitric acid—used in perfumery and known as *essence of mirbane*, **Nitro-glycerine,** a powerfully explosive compound produced by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine—sometimes used in minute doses as a medicine —*adjs* **Nitrose', Ni'trous,** resembling or containing nitre —*n* **Nitrous oxide,** a combination of oxygen and nitrogen, called also *laughing gas*, which causes, when breathed, insensibility to pain —*adj* **Ni'try,** of or producing nitre [Fr — L *nitrum* — Gr *nitron*, natron, potash, soda—Ar *nitrún*, *natrún*]

Nitrogen, ni'tro jen, *n* a gas forming nearly four-fifths of common air, a necessary constituent of every organised body, so called from its being an essential constituent of nitre —*adj* **Nitrog'enous.** [Gr *nitron*, and *gennaein*, to generate]

Nits, nits, also **Nittings,** *n pl* small particles of coal or refuse of any ore

Nival, ni'val, *adj* snowy, growing among snow — *adj* **Niv'eous,** snowy, white, like snow —*n* **Ni'vôse,** the fourth month of the French revolutionary calendar, Dec 21–Jan 19 [L. *niveus*, *nix*, *nivis*, snow]

Nix, niks, *n* (*Teut myth*) a water spirit, mostly malignant —Also **Nixie, Nixy.** [Ger *nix*, cf **Nicker**]

Nix, niks, *n* nothing (*U S*) in the postal service, anything unmailable because addressed to places which are not post offices or to post offices not existing in the States, &c, indicated in the address—usually in *pl* [Ger *nichts*, nothing]

Nix, niks, *interj* a roughs' street-cry of warning at the policeman, &c

Nizam, ni zam', *n* the title of the sovereign of Hyderabad in Southern India, first used in 1713 *sing* and *pl* the Turkish regular soldiers or one of them [Hind, contr of *Nizam ul Mulk* = Regulator of the state]

No, nō, *adv* the word of refusal or denial not at all never not so not —*n* a denial a vote against or in the negative (*pl*) **Noes,** nōz —*adj* **No,** not any not one none —**No account,** worthless, **No doubt,** surely, **No go** (see **Go**), **No joke,** not a trifling matter [A S *ná*, compounded of *ne*, not, and *á*, ever, Goth *ni*, Sans *na*]

Noachian, nō ā'ki an, **Noach'ic,** *adj* pertaining to the patriarch Noah, or to his time —*n* **Noah's ark,** a child's toy in imitation of the ark of Noah and its inhabitants

Nob, nob, *n* the head a knobstick —**One for his nob,** a blow on the head in boxing a point at cribbage by holding the knave of trumps

Nob, nob, *n* a superior sort of person —*adj* **Nob'by,** smart, fashionable good, capital — *adv* **Nob'bily.** [A familiar contr of **Nobleman.**]

Nobble, nob'l, *v t* (*slang*) to get hold of dishonestly, to steal to baffle or circumvent dexterously to injure, destroy the chances of, as a racer —*n* **Nob'bler,** a finishing stroke a thimble rigger's confederate a dram of spirits

Nobility, no bil'i ti, *n* the quality of being noble high rank dignity excellence greatness of mind or character antiquity of family descent from noble ancestors the persons holding the rank of nobles

Noble, nō'bl, *adj* illustrious high in rank or character of high birth magnificent generous excellent —*n* a person of exalted rank a peer · an obs gold coin = 6s 8d sterling —*adv* **No'bly** — **Noble art,** boxing, **Noble metals** (see **Metal**), **Most noble,** the style of a duke —*n* **No'bleman,** a man who is noble or of rank a peer one above a commoner —*adj* **Noble-minded,** having a noble mind —*ns* **Noble-mindedness; No'bleness,** the quality of being noble excellence in quality dignity greatness by birth or character ingenuousness worth, **Nobless', Noblesse'** (*Spens*), nobility greatness the nobility collectively — **Noblesse oblige,** nobility induces noble acts—honourable conduct is expected from those of high rank —*n* **No'blewoman,** the fem of

Nobleman. [Fr —L *nobilis*, obs *gnobilis*—*noscĕre* (*gnoscĕre*), to know]

Nobody, nō'bod ı, *n* no body or person no one a person of no account, one not ın fashionable society

Nocake, nō'kāk, *n* meal made of paıched corn, once much used by North Amerıcan Indıans on the march [Amer Ind *nookık*, meal]

Nocent, nō'sent, *adj* (*obs*) hurtful guilty —*n* one who ıs hurtful or guilty —*adv* **No'cently** [L *nocĕre*, to hurt]

Nock, nok, *n* the forward upper end of a sail that sets wıth a boom a notch, esp that on the butt-end of an arrow foı the strıng [See **Notch**]

Noctambulation, nok tam bū lā'shun, *n* walkıng ın sleep —*ns* **Noctam'bulism,** sleep walkıng, **Noctam'bulist,** one who walks ın hıs sleep [L *nox, noctis*, nıght, and *ambulāre, ātum*, to walk]

Noctiluca, nok tı lū'ka, *n* a phosphoıescent marıne Infusoıian, abundant aıound the Brıtısh coasts, one of the chief causes of the phosphorescence of the waves —*adjs* **Noctilu'cent, Noctilu'cid, Noctilu'cous,** shınıng ın the dark [L *nox, noctis*, nıght, *lucēre*, to shıne]

Noctivagant, nok tıv'a gant, *adj* wandeıing ın the nıght —*n* **Noctıvagā'tion** —*adj* **Noctiv'agous** [L *nox, noctis*, nıght, *vagāri*, to wander]

Noctograph, nok'to graf, *n* a wrıtıng frame for the blınd an ınstrument for recoıdıng the presence of a nıght watchman on hıs beat —*n* **Nocturn'ograph,** an ınstrument for recoıdıng woık done ın factories, &c , durıng the nıght [L *nox*, Gr *graphein*, to wrıte]

Noctua, nok'tū a, *n* a generic name varıously used—gıvıng name to the **Noctuidæ,** a large famıly of nocturnal lepıdopteıous ınsects, strong bodıed moths —*n* **Noc'tuid** —*adjs* **Noctu'idous, Noc'tuiform**

Noctuary, nok'tū ā rı, *n* an account kept of the events or thoughts of nıght

Noctule, nok'tūl, *n* a vespeıtılıonıne bat [Fı —L *nox, noctis*, nıght]

Nocturn, nok'tuın, *n* ın the early chuıch, a servıce of psalms and prayers at mıdnıght or at daybreak a portıon of the psalteı used at noctuınıs [Fı *nocturne*—L *nocturnus—nox, noctis*, nıght]

Nocturnal, nok tuı'nal, *adj* pertaınıng to nıght happenıng by nıght nıghtly —*n* an ınstrument foı observatıons ın the nıght —*adv* **Noctur'nally.**

Nocturne, nok'tuın, *n* a paıntıng showıng a scene by nıght a pıece of musıc of a dreamy chaıacter suıtable to evenıng oı nıght thoughts a seıenade a ıeverıe [Fr See **Nocturn.**]

Nocuous, nok'ū us, *adj* huıtful —*adv* **Noc'uously.** [L *nocuus—nocēre*, to huıt]

Nod, nod, *v ı* to gıve a quıck forwaıd motıon of the head to bend the head ın assent to salute by a quıck motıon of the head to let the head drop ın weaııness —*v t* to ıncline to sıgnıfy by a nod —*pr p* nodd'ıng, *pa t* and *pa p* nodd'ed —*n* a bendıng forward of the head quıckly a slıght bow a command —*adj* **Nodd'ing,** ınclınıng the head quıckly ındıcatıng by a nod acknowledged by a nod merely, as a noddıng acquaıntance (*bot*) havıng the flower lookıng downwards —**Land of Nod,** the state of sleep [M E *nodden*, not ın A S , but cf Old Hıgh Ger *hnōton*, to shake, prov Geı *notteln*, to wag]

Noddle, nod'l, *n* properly, the projectıng part at the back of the head the head —*v ı* to nod repeatedly [A varıant of **Knot**, cf Old Dut *knodde*, a knob, Ger *knoten*, a knot]

Noddy, nod'ı, *n* one whose head nods from weakness . a stupid fellow a sea fowl, so called from the stupıdıty wıth whıch ıt allows ıtself to be taken a four-wheeled carrıage wıth a door at the back an upright flat spring wıth a weıght on the top, formıng an ınverted pendulum, ındıcatıng the vibratıon of any body to whıch ıt ıs attached [See **Nod**]

Node, nōd, *n* a knot a knob a knot or entanglement (*astron*) one of the two poınts ın whıch the orbıt of a planet ıntersects the plane of the ecliptıc (*bot*) the joınt of a stem the plot of a pıece ın poetry (*math*) a poınt at whıch a curve cuts ıtself, and thıough whıch more than one tangent to the curve can be drawn a sımılar poınt on a surface, where there ıs more than one tangent plane —*adjs* **Nod'al,** peıtaın ıng to nodes, **Nodāt'ed,** knotted —*n* **Nodā'tion,** the act of makıng knots the state of beıng knotted —*adjs* **Nod'ical,** pertaınıng to the nodes from a node ıound to the same node agaın, **Nodif'erous** (*bot*), bearıng nodes, **No'dıform, Nod'ose,** full of knots havıng knots or swellıng joınts knotty —*n* **Nodos'ity** —*adjs* **Nod'ular,** of or lıke a nodule, **Nod'ulāted,** havıng nodules —*ns* **Nod'ule, Nod'ulus,** a lıttle knot a small lump —*adjs* **Nod'uled,** havıng nodules oı lıttle knots or lumps, **Nodulif'erous, Nod'uliform, Nod'ulose, Nod'ulous** (*bot*), havıng nodules oı small knots knotty —*ns* **Nod'ulus** (*pl* **Nod'ulī**), **Nō'dus** (*pl* **Nō'dī**), **Node-couple,** a paır of poınts on a surface at whıch one plane ıs tangent, **Node-cusp,** a peculıar kınd of curve formed by the unıon of a node, a cusp, an ınflectıon, and a bıtangent [L *nodus* (for *gnodus*), allıed to **Knot**]

Noël, nō el', *n* Chrıstmas [Fı from L *natalis* (*dies*), bırthday]

Noematic, -al, nō ē mat'ık, al, *adj* ıntellectual —*adv* **Noemat'ically.**—*n pl* **Noem'ics,** ıntellectual scıence [Gr *noēma—noeın*, to perceıve]

Noetian, nō ē'shı an, *adj* peıtaınıng to Noetus or Noètıanısm, a form of Patrıpassıanısm taught by Noetus of Smyrna about 200 A D

Noetic, nō et'ık, *adj* relatıng to the ıntellect [Gr]

Nog, nog, *n* a mug, small pot a kınd of strıong ale

Nog, nog, *n* a tree nail drıven through the heels of the shoıes, to secuıe them , one of the pıns ın the lever of a clutch couplıng a pıece of wood ın an ınneı wall a cog ın mınıng

Noggin, nog'ın, *n* a small mug or wooden cup, oı ıts contents, a dram suıtable for one peıson [Ir *noıgın*, Gael, *noıgean*]

Nogging, nog'gıng, *n* a paıtıtion of wooden posts wıth the spaces between fılled up wıth brıcks brıckbuıldıng fillıng up the spaces between the wooden posts of a paıtıtion

Nohow, nō'how, *adv* not ın any way, not at all (*coll*) out of one's ordınaıy way, out of sorts

Noiance, noı'ans, *n* (*Shak*) Same as **Annoyance.**

Noils, noılz, *n* shoıt pıeces of wool separated from the longer fıbıes by combıng

Noint, noınt, *v t* (*Shak*) Same as **Anoint**

Noise, noız, *n* sound of any kınd any oveı loud or excessıve sound, dın frequent oı publıc talk (*Shak*) report a musical band —*v t* to spıead by rumouı —*v ı* to sound loud —*adj* **Noise'less,** wıthout noıse sılent —*adv* **Noise'lessly** —*n* **Noise'lessness** —**To make a noise in the world,** to attract gıeat notoıiety [Fr *noise*, quaırel, prob from L *nausea*, dısgust, but possıbly from L *noxa*, hurt—*nocēre*, to huıt]

Noisette, nwo zet', *n* a varıety of rose [Fr]

Noisome, noı'sum, *adj* ınjurious to health dısgustıng to sıght oı smell —*adv* **Noi'somely** —*n* **Noi'someness** [Formed from M E *noy*, annoyance See **Annoy**]

Noisy, noız'ı, *adj* makıng a loud noıse or sound attended wıth noıse clamorous turbulent —*adv* **Nois'ily** —*n* **Nois'iness**

Nokes, nōks, *n* a sımpleton

Nolens volens, nō'lens vol'ens, unwıllıng (or)

willing willy nilly, **Nolle prosequi**, a term used in English law to indicate that the plaintiff does not intend to go on with his action —*n* **Noli-me-tangere**, the wild cucumber lupus of the nose a picture showing Jesus appearing to Mary Magdalene, as in John xx [L *nolle*, to be unwilling, *velle*, to be willing, *tangĕre*, to touch]

Noll, nol, *n* the head

Nomad, Nomade, nom'ad, *n* one of a tribe that wanders about in quest of game, or of pasture for their flocks —*adj* **Nomad'ic**, of or for the feeding of cattle pastoral pertaining to the life of nomads wandering unsettled rude —*adv* **Nomad'ically.**—*v t* **Nom'adise**, to lead a nomadic or vagabond life —*n* **Nom'adism**, the state of being nomadic habits of nomads [Gr *nomas, nomados*—*nomos*, pasture—*nemein*, to deal out, to drive to pasture]

No-man's-land, nō'-manz land, *n* a region to which no one possesses a recognised claim

Nomarch, nom'ark, *n* the ruler of a *nome* or division of a province, as in modern Greece —*n* **Nom'archy**, the district governed by a nomarch [Gr *nomos*, district, *archē*, rule]

Nom de plume, *n* 'pen name' the signature assumed by an author instead of his own name [Not a Fr phrase, but one of Eng manufacture from Fr *nom*, a name, *de*, of, and *plume*, a pen]

Nome, nōm, *n* See **Nomarch.**

Nomen, nō'men, *n* a name, esp of the *gens* or clan, as Caius *Julius* Cæsar [L]

Nomenclator, nō'men klā tor, *n* one who gives names to things —*fem* **No'menclatress** [L —*nomen*, a name, and *calāre*, Gr *kalein*, to call]

Nomenclature, nō'men klā tūr, *n* a system of naming a list of names a calling by name the peculiar terms of a science —*adjs* **No'menclatory, No'menclatural**

Nomic, nom'ik, *adj* customary, applied to the common mode of spelling—opp to *Glossic* and *Phonetic* [Gr *nomos*, custom]

Nominal, nom'in al, *adj* pertaining to a name existing only in name having a name —*ns* **Nom'inalism**, the doctrine that general terms have no corresponding reality either in or out of the mind, being mere words, **Nom'inalist**, one of a sect of philosophers who held the doctrine of nominalism —*adj* **Nominalist'ic**, pertaining to nominalism —*adv* **Nom'inally** [L *nomin alis*—*nomen, -inis*, a name]

Nominate, nom'in āt, *v t* to name to mention by name to appoint to propose by name, as for an office or for an appointment —*n* **Nom'ination**, the act or power of nominating state of being nominated —*adj* **Nom'inative**, naming (*gram*) applied to the case of the subject—*n* the naming case, the case in which the subject is expressed —*n* **Nom'inator**, one who nominates —**Nomination-game**, in billiards, a game in which the player has to name beforehand what stroke he is leading, **Nominative absolute**, a grammatical construction in which we have a subject (noun or pronoun) combined with a participle, but not connected with a finite verb or governed by any other words, as 'All being well, I will come' This subject absolute in Latin takes the ablative case, in Greek the genitive, in Old English the dative [L *nominare, -ātum*, to name—*nomen*]

Nominee, nom in ē', *n* one who is nominated by another one on whose life an annuity or lease depends one to whom the holder of a copyhold estate surrenders his interest

Nomistic, nō-mis'tik, *adj* pertaining to laws founded on a sacred book [Gr *nomos*, a law]

Nomocracy, nō mok'ra-si, *n* a government according to a code of laws [Gr *nomos*, law, *kratia*—*kratein*, to rule]

Nomogeny, nō moj'e ni, *n* the origination of life according to natural law, not miracle—opp to *Thaumatogeny* [Gr *nomos*, law, *genesa*—*genēs* producing]

Nomography, nō mog'ra fi, *n* the art of inditing or drawing up laws in proper form —*n* **Nomog'rapher**, one versed in this art [Gr *nomos*, law, *graphein*, to write]

Nomology, no mol'o ji, *n* the science of the laws of the mind —*adj* **Nomolog'ical** —*n* **Nomol'ogist.** [Gr *nomos*, law, and *logia*, discourse—*legein*, to speak]

Nomos, nom'os, *n* in modern Greece, a nome

Nomothetic, nom o thet'ik, *adj* legislative founded on a system of laws, or by a lawgiver [Gr *nomothetēs*, a lawgiver, one of a body of heliasts or jurors in ancient Athens, charged with the decision as to any proposed change in legislation]

Non, non, *adv* not, a Latin word used as a prefix, as in **Non-appearance, Non-attendance, Non-compliance, &c.**

Non-ability, non a bil'i ti, *n* want of ability

Non-acceptance, non ak sept'ans, *n* want of acceptance refusal to accept

Non-access, non ak'ses, *n* (*law*) absence of opportunity for marital commerce

Non-acquaintance, non ak kwānt'ans, *n* want of acquaintance

Non-acquiescence, non ak kwi-es'ens, *n.* refusal of acquiescence

Non-admission, non ad mish'un, *n* refusal of admission failure to be admitted

Nonage, non'āj, *n* legal infancy, minority time of immaturity generally —*adj* **Non'aged** [L *non*, not, and **Age**]

Nonagenarian, non a je nā'ri an, *n* one who is ninety years old —*adj* relating to ninety —*adj* **Nonages'imal**, belonging to the number ninety —*n* that point of the ecliptic 90 degrees from its intersection by the horizon [L *nonagenarius*, containing ninety—*nonaginta*, ninety]

Nonagon, non'a gon, *n* (*math*) a plane figure having nine sides and nine angles [L *novem*, nine, *nonus*, ninth, and *gōnia*, corner, angle]

Non-alienation, non āl yen ā'shun, *n* state of not being alienated failure to alienate

Non-appearance, non a pēr'ans, *n* failure or neglect to appear, esp in a court of law

Non-arrival, non ar riv'al, *n* failure to arrive

Non-attendance, non a ten'dans, *n* a failure to attend absence

Non-attention, non at-ten'shun, *n* inattention

Nonce, nons, *n* (only in phrase 'for the nonce') the present time, occasion —**Nonce-word**, a word framed for use only on a particular occasion, like Carlyle's *gigmanity* [The substantive has arisen by mistake from 'for the nonces,' originally *for then ones*, meaning simply 'for the once']

Nonchalance, non'shal-ans, *n* unconcern coolness indifference —*adj* **Nonchalant** (non'shalant) —*adv* **Non'chalantly.** [Fr, *non*, not, and *chaloir*, to care for—L *calĕre*, to be warm]

Non-combatant, non kom'bat ant, *n* any one connected with an army who is there for some other purpose than that of fighting, as a surgeon, &c a civilian in time of war

Non-commissioned, non kom-ish'und, *adj* not having a commission, as an officer in the army below the rank of commissioned officer

Non-committal, non ko mit'al, *adj* unwilling to commit one's self to any particular opinion or course of conduct, free from any declared preference or pledge

Non-communicant, non ko mū'ni kant, *n* one who abstains from joining in holy communion, or who has not yet communicated

Non-concurrence, non kon kur'ens, *n* refusal to concur.

Non-conducting, non kon dukt'ing, *n* not conducting or transmitting not allowing a fluid or a force to pass along, as glass does not conduct electricity —*n* **Non-conductor,** a substance which does not conduct or transmit certain properties or conditions, as heat or electricity

Nonconforming, non kon form'ing, *adj* not conforming, esp to an established church —*n* and *adj* **Nonconform'ist,** one who does not conform esp one who refused to conform or subscribe to the Act of Uniformity in 1662 —*n* **Nonconform'ity,** want of conformity, esp to the established church

Non-content, non' kon tent, *n* one not content in House of Lords, one giving a negative vote

Non-delivery, non dē liv'er i, *n* failure or neglect to deliver

Nondescript, non'de skript, *adj* novel odd —*n* anything not yet described or classed a person or thing not easily described or classed [L *non*, not, and *descriptus*, *describĕre*, to describe]

None, nun, *adj* and *pron* not one not any not the smallest part —*adv* in no respect to no extent or degree —*n* **None-so-pretty,** or London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, a common English garden plant —*adj* **None-sparing** (*Shak*), all destroying [M E *noon*, *non*—A S *nan*—*ne*, not, and *ān*, one]

Non-effective, non ef fekt'iv, *adj* not efficient or serviceable unfitted for service —*n* a member of a force who is not able, for some reason, to take part in active service

Non-efficient, non e fish'ent, *adj* not up to the mark required for service —*n* a soldier who has not yet undergone the full number of drills

Non-ego, non ē'gō, *n* in metaphysics, the not I, the object as opp to the subject, whatever is not the conscious self —*adj* **Non-egois'tical.**

Non-elastic, non ē las'tik, *adj* not elastic

Non-elect, non ē lekt', *adj* not elect —*n* one not predestined to salvation

Non-electric, -al, non e lek'trik, al, *adj* not conducting the electric fluid

Non-empirical, non em pir'i kal, *adj* not empirical, not presented in experience

Nonentity, non en'ti ti, *n* want of entity or being a thing not existing a person of no importance

Nones, nōnz, *n pl* in the Roman calendar, the ninth day before the Ides (both days included)—the 5th of Jan, Feb, April, June, Aug, Sept, Nov, Dec, and the 7th of the other months the Divine office for the ninth hour, or three o'clock [L *nonæ*—*nonus* for *novenus*, ninth—*novem*, nine]

Non-essential, non es sen'shal, *adj* not essential not absolutely required —*n* something that may be done without

Non est, non est, *adj* for absent, being a familiar shortening of the legal phrase *non est inventus* = he has not been found (*coll*)

Nonesuch, nun'such, *n* a thing like which there is none such an extraordinary thing

Nonet, nō net', *n* (*mus*) a composition for nine voices or instruments

Non-existence, non egz ist'ens, *n* negation of existence a thing that has no existence

Non-feasance, non fē'zans, *n* omission of some thing which ought to be done, distinguished from **Misfeasance,** which means the wrongful use of power or authority [Pfx *non*, not, and O Fr *faisance*, doing—*faire*—L *facere*, to do or make]

Non-forfeiting, non for'fit ing, *adj* of a life insurance policy not forfeited by reason of non payment.

Nonillion, nō-nil'yun, *n* the number produced by raising a million to the 9th power

Nonino. See **Nonny.**

Non-intervention, non in ter ven'shun, *n* a policy of systematic non interference by one country with the affairs of other nations

Non-intrusion, non in trōō'zhun, *n* in Scottish Church history, the principle that a patron should not force an unacceptable clergyman on an unwilling congregation —*n* **Non-intrusionist.**

Non-issuable, non ish'ū abl, *adj* not capable of being issued not admitting of issue being taken on it

Non-joinder, non join'der, *n* (*law*) the omitting to join all the parties to the action or suit

Nonjuring, non jōō'ing, *adj* not swearing allegiance —*n* **Nonjur'or,** one of the clergy in England and Scotland who would not swear allegiance to William and Mary in 1689, holding themselves still bound by the oath they had taken to the deposed king, James II [L *non*, not, and *jurāre*, to swear]

Non-marrying, non-mar'i ing, *adj* not readily disposed to marry

Non-metallic, non me tal'lik, *adj* not consisting of metal not like the metals

Non-moral, non mor'al, *adj* involving no moral considerations

Non-natural, non nat'ū-ral, *adj* not natural forced or strained —*n* in ancient medicine, anything not considered of the essence of man, but necessary to his well being, as air, food, sleep, rest, &c

Nonny, non'i, *n* a meaningless refrain in Old English ballads, &c, usually 'hey, nonny'—often repeated *nonny nonny*, *nonino*, as a cover for obscenity

Non-observance, non ob zerv'ans, *n* neglect or failure to observe

Nonpareil, non pa rel' *n* a person or thing without an equal unequalled excellence a rich kind of apple a small printing type forming about 12 lines to the inch, between emerald (larger) and ruby (smaller) —*adj* without an equal matchless [Fr,—*non*, not, and *pareil*, equal—Low L *pariculus*, dim of *par*, equal]

Non-payment, non pā'ment, *n* neglect or failure to pay

Non-performance, non per form'ans, *n* neglect or failure to perform

Nonplus, non'plus, *n* a state in which no more can be done or said great difficulty —*v t* to throw into complete perplexity to puzzle —*pr p* non'plussing, *pa t* and *pa p* non'plussed [L *non*, not, and *plus*, more]

Non possumus, non pos'ū mus, we are not able we cannot, a plea of inability [L 1st pl pres ind of *posse*, to be able]

Non-professional, non pro fesh'un al, *adj* not done by a professional man, amateur not proper to be done by a professional man, as unbecoming conduct in a physician, &c

Non-proficient, non pro fish'ent, *n* one who has made no progress in the art or study in which he is engaged

Non-regardance, non-re gard'ans, *n* want of due regard

Non-residence, non res'i dens, *n* failure to reside, or the fact of not residing at a certain place, where one's official or social duties require one to reside —*adj* **Non-resident,** not residing within the range of one's responsibilities—*n* one who does not do so, as a landlord, clergyman, &c

Non-resistance, non re-zist'ans, *n* the principle of not offering opposition passive or ready obedience —*adjs* **Non-resistant, Non-resisting.**

Nonsense, non'sens, *n* that which has no sense language without meaning absurdity trifles —*adj* **Nonsens'ical,** without sense absurd—*adv* **Nonsens'ically** —*ns* **Nonsensical'ity, Nonsens'icalness.—Nonsense name,** an arbi-

trarily coined name, for mnemonic purposes, &c ; **Nonsense verses,** verses perfect in form but without any connected sense, being merely exercises in metre, &c verses intentionally absurd, like that of the Jabberwock in *Through the Looking glass* [L *non*, not, and **Sense.**]

Non sequitur, non sek'wi tur, it does not follow a wrong conclusion one that does not follow from the premises [L *non*, not, and 3d sing pres ind of *sequi*, to follow]

Non-sexual, non seks'ū-al, *adj* sexless, asexual

Non-society, non so sī'e ti, *adj* not belonging to a society, esp of a workman not attached to a trades-union, or of a place in which such men are employed

Nonsuit, non'sūt, *n* a legal term in England, which means that where a plaintiff in a jury trial finds he will lose his case, owing to some defect or accident, he is allowed to be nonsuited, instead of allowing a verdict and judgment to go for the defendant —*v t* to record that a plaintiff drops his suit [L *non*, not, and **Suit**]

Non-term, non' term, *n* a vacation between two terms of a law court

Non-union. See **Non-society.**

Non-usager See **Usage**

Non-user, non ū'zer, *n* (*law*) neglect of official duty omission to take advantage of an easement, &c

Non-viable, non-vī'a bl, *adj* not viable, of a fœtus too young for independent life

Noodle, nōōd'l, *n* a simpleton a blockhead —*n* **Nood'ledom** [See **Noddy**]

Noodle, nōōd'l, *n* a strip of dried dough made with wheat flour and eggs, used in soup or as a baked dish

Nook, nōōk, *n* a corner a narrow place formed by an angle a recess a secluded retreat —*adjs* **Nook-shotten,** full of nooks and corners, **Nook'y.** [Gael and Ir *nuc*, Scot *neuk*]

Noology, no ol'o ji, *n* the science of the phenomena of the mind, or of the facts of intellect [Gr *noos*, the mind, and *logia*, discourse]

Noon, nōōn, *n* the ninth hour of the day in Roman and ecclesiastical reckoning, three o'clock P M afterwards (when the church service for the ninth hour, called *Nones*, was shifted to mid day) midday twelve o'clock middle height —*adj* belonging to mid day meridional —*n* **Noon'day,** mid day the time of greatest prosperity—*adj* pertaining to mid day meridional —*ns* **Noon'ing,** a rest about noon a repast at noon, **Noon'tide,** the tide or time of noon mid day—*adj* pertaining to noon meridional [A S *nón tíd* (noontide)—L *nona* (*hora*), the ninth (hour) See its doublet **Nones.**]

Noose, nōōs, or nōōz, *n* a running knot which ties the firmer the closer it is drawn a snare or knot generally —*v t* to tie or catch in a noose [Prob O Fr *nous*, pl of *nou* (Fr. *nœud*)—L *nodus*, knot.]

Nor, nor, *conj* a particle introducing the second part of a negative proposition and not—correlative to *neither* or *not* [Contr from *nother*, a form of **Neither**]

Noria, nō'ri a, *n* a water raising apparatus in Spain, Syria, and elsewhere, by means of a large paddle-wheel having fixed to its rim a series of buckets, a flush wheel [Sp —Ar]

Norimon, nor'i mon, *n* a kind of sedan chair used in Japan [Jap *nori*, ride, and *mono*, thing]

Norland, nor'land, *n* the same as **Northland.**

Norm, norm, *n* a rule a pattern an authoritative standard a type or typical unit —*n* **Nor'ma,** a rule, model a square for measuring right angles —*adj* **Nor'mal,** according to rule regular exact perpendicular—*n* a perpendicular —*v t* **Nor'malise.**—*ns* **Normalisā'tion, Normal'ity.**—*adv* **Nor'mally.**—*adj* **Nor'mative,** establishing a norm or standard —**Normal school,** a training college for teachers in the practice of their profession—a term first applied in 1794, the sense taken from the geometrical meaning 'level,' implying that knowledge is to be taught to all equally [L *norma*, a rule]

Norman, nor'man, *n* a native or inhabitant of Normandy one of that Scandinavian race which settled in northern France about the beginning of the 10th century, founded the Duchy of Normandy, and conquered England in 1066—the *Norman Conquest*—and later established themselves for a while in southern Italy and Sicily —*v t* **Nor'manise,** to give a Norman character to —*adj* pertaining to the Normans or to Normandy —**Norman architecture,** a round arched style, a variety of Romanesque, prevalent in England from the Norman Conquest (1066) till the end of the 12th century, of massive simplicity, the churches cruciform with semicircular apse and a great tower rising from the intersection of nave and transept, deeply recessed doorways, windows small, round headed, high in wall (church at Caen, White Tower or Keep of the Tower at London, &c), **Norman French,** a form of French spoken by the Normans, which came into England at the Norman Conquest, modified the spelling, accent, and pronunciation of Anglo Saxon, and enriched it with a large infusion of new words relating to the arts of life, &c It ceased to be the language of the law in 1362, but a few isolated phrases still survive in legal procedure—*Law French* [The invading *Northmen* from Scandinavia gave their name to Normandy]

Norman, nor'man, *n* (*naut*) a bar inserted in a windlass, on which to fasten or veer a rope or cable [Ety dub]

Norn, norn, *n* one of the three fates in Scandinavian mythology—Urd, Verdande, and Skuld. [Ice]

Norroy, nor'roy, *n* (*her*) the third of the three English kings of arms, or provincial heralds, whose jurisdiction lies north of the Trent [Fr *nord*, north, and *roy*, *roi*, king]

Norse, nors, *adj* pertaining to ancient Scandinavia —*n* the language of ancient Scandinavia. —*n* **Norse'man,** a Scandinavian or Northman [Ice *Norskr*, Norw *Norsk*]

North, north, *n* the point opposite the sun at noon one of the four cardinal points of the horizon the side of a church to the left of one facing the principal altar that portion of the United States north of the former slave holding states—i e north of Maryland, the Ohio, and Missouri —*adv* to or in the north —*ns* **North-cock,** the snow bunting, **North-east,** the point between the north and east, equidistant from each—*adj* belonging to or from the north east —*n* **North-east Passage,** a passage for ships along the north coasts of Europe and Asia to the Pacific, first made by Nordenskiöld in 1878-79, **North-easter,** a wind from the north east —*adjs* **North-easterly,** toward or coming from the north east, **North-eastern,** belonging to the north east being in the north east, or in that direction —*adv* **North-eastward,** towards the north-east —*n* **North'er** (*th*), a wind or gale from the north, esp applied to a cold wind that blows in winter over Texas and the Gulf of Mexico —*n* **North'erliness** (*th*), state of being towards the north —*adj* **North'erly** (*th*), being toward the north coming from the north —*adv* toward or from the north —*adj* **North'ern** (*th*), pertaining to the north being in the north or in the direction towards it · proceeding from the north—*n.* an inhabitant of the north —*n* **North'erner** (*th*), a native of or resident in the north, esp of the

northern United States —*adj* **North'ernmost** (*th*), **North'most**, situate at the point farthest north —*ns* **North'ing**, motion, distance, or tendency northward distance of a heavenly body from the equator northward difference of latitude made by a ship in sailing northward deviation towards the north, **North'man**, one of the ancient Scandinavians, **North-pole**, the point in the heavens, or beneath it on the earth's surface, ninety degrees north of the equator, **Northum'brian**, a native of the modern Northumberland, or of the ancient kingdom of Northumbria, stretching from the Humber to the Forth that variety of English spoken in Northumbria before the Conquest — also *adj* —*n* **North-star**, the north polar star —*adjs* **North'ward**, **North'wardly**, being toward the north — *adv* (also **North'wards**) toward the north — *ns* **North water**, the space of open sea left by the winter pack of ice moving southwards, **North-west**, the point between the north and west, equidistant from each—*adj* pertaining to or from the north west —**North-west Passage**, a sea way for ships from the Atlantic into the Pacific along the northern coast of America, long sought by navigators, first made by Sir Robert M'Clure, 1850–54 —*adjs* **North-westerly**, toward or coming from the north-west, **North-western**, belonging to the north west pertaining to or being in the north-west or in that direction [A S *norð*, cf Ger *nord*]

Norwegian, nor wē'jı an, *adj* pertaining to Norway — **Norwe'yan** (*Shak*) —*n* a native of Norway a kind of fishing boat on the Great Lakes

Nose, nōz, *n* the organ of smell the power of smelling sagacity the projecting part of anything resembling a nose, as the spout of a kettle, &c a drip, a downward projection from a cornice (*slang*) an informer —*v t* to smell to oppose rudely face to face to sound through the nose —*n* **Nose'bag**, a bag for a horse's nose, containing oats, &c —*adjs* **Nosed**, having a nose—used in composition, as bottle *nosed*, long *nosed*, &c, **Nose-led**, led by the nose, ruled and befooled completely, **Nose'less**, without a nose —*ns* **Nose-leaf**, a membranous appendage on the snouts of phyllostomine and rhinolophine bats, forming a highly sensitive tactile organ, **Nose-piece**, the outer end or point of a pipe, bellows, &c the extremity of the tube of a microscope to which the objective is attached a nose band the nasal in armour, **Nose-ring**, an ornament worn in the septum of the nose or in either of its wings, **Nos'ing**, the projecting rounded edge of the step of a stair, or of a moulding —**Aquiline nose**, a prominent nose, convex in profile, **Bottle nose**, a name given to certain species of cetaceans having bottle shaped noses an eruption on the nose such as is produced by intemperate drinking, **Nose-of-wax**, an over pliable person or thing, **Pug nose**, a short turned up nose, **Roman nose**, an aquiline nose.—**Hold, keep, or put one's nose to the grindstone** (see **Grindstone**), **Lead by the nose**, to cause to follow blindly or without thinking, **Put one's nose out of joint**, to bring down one's pride or sense of importance to push out of favour, **Thrust one's nose into**, to meddle officiously with anything, **Turn up one's nose** (*at*), to express contempt for a person or thing [A S *nosu*, Ice *nos*, Ger *nase*, L *nasus*]

Nosegay, nōz'gā, *n* a bunch of fragrant flowers a posy or bouquet [From **Nose** and **Gay**, *adj*]

Nosography, nō sog'ra fi, *n* the description of diseases.—*adj* **Nosograph'ic**. [Gr *nosos*, disease, *graphein*, to write]

Nosology, nos-ol'o jı, *n* the science of diseases. the branch of medicine which treats of the classification of diseases —*adj* **Nosolog'ical**.—*n*. **Nosol'ogist**. [Gr *nosos*, a disease, and *logia*, a discourse]

Nosonomy, nō son'o mı, *n* the classification of diseases [Gr *nosos*, a disease, *onoma*, a name]

Nosophobia, nos o fō'bı a, *n* morbid dread of disease [Gr *nosos*, a disease, *phobia*, fear]

Nostalgia, nos tal'jı a, *n* home-sickness, esp when morbid —*adj* **Nostal'gic**. [Gr *nostos*, a return, and *algos*, pain]

Nostoc, nos'tok, *n* a genus of Algæ, found in moist places, suddenly growing up—hence called *witches' butter*, *spittle of the stars*, *star jelly*, &c [Ger *nostoch*]

Nostology, nos tol'o jı, *n* the science of the phenomena of extreme old age or senility in which there is ever seen a return to the characteristics of the youthful stage —*adj* **Nostolog'ic** [Gr *nostos*, return, *logia* — *legein*, to speak]

Nostradamus, nos tra dā'mus, *n* the name of a French doctor and astrologer (1503–66) any quack doctor or charlatan

Nostril, nos'trıl, *n* one of the openings of the nose [M E *nosethurl*—A S *nosðyrl*—*nosu*, the nose, and *ðyrel*, an opening Cf **Drill**, to pierce, and **Thrill**]

Nostrum, nos'trum, *n* a medicine the composition of which is kept secret a quack or patent medicine any favourite remedy or scheme [L, 'our own,' from *nos*, we]

Not, not, *adv* a word expressing denial, negation, or refusal —**Not in it** (*coll*), having no part in some confidence or advantage [Same as **Naught**, from A S *na*, and *wht*, a whit]

Nota bene, nō'ta bē'nē, note well observe carefully [L *nota*, 2d sing imper of *notāre*, to mark, and *bene*, well]

Notable, nōt'a-bl, *adj* worthy of being known or noted remarkable memorable distinguished notorious capable, clever, industrious —*n* a person or thing worthy of note, esp in *pl* for persons of distinction and political importance in France in the Revolution times —*n pl* **Notabil'ia**, things worthy of notice noteworthy sayings —*ns* **Notabil'ity**, the being notable a notable person or thing, **Not'ableness** —*adv* **Not'ably**.

Notæum, nō tē'um, *n* the upper surface of a bird's trunk—opp to *Gastræum* a dorsal buckler in some gastropods [Gr *nōtos*, the back]

Notalgia, nō tal'jı a, *n* pain in the back —*adj* **Notal'gic**. [Gr *nōtos*, the back, and *algos*, pain]

Notanda, nō tan'da, *n pl* something to be specially noted or observed (*sing*) **Notan'dum** [L pl ger of *notāre*, to note]

Notary, nōt'ar ı, *n* anciently one who took notes or memoranda of others' acts an officer authorised to certify deeds, contracts, copies of documents, affidavits, &c —generally called a *Notary public* —*adj* **Notā'rial** —*adv* **Notā'rially** —**Apostolical notary**, the official who despatches the orders of the Pope, **Ecclesiastical notary**, in the early church, a secretary who recorded the proceedings of councils, &c [L *notarius*]

Notation, nō tā'shun, *n* a noting or marking the act or practice of recording by marks or symbols a system of signs or symbols —*adj* **Not'ate** (*bot*), marked with coloured spots or lines —**Chemical notation** (see **Chemistry**) [L *notatıon em*—*notāre*, *ātum*, to mark]

Notch, noch, *n* a nick cut in anything an indentation, incision, incisure a narrow pass in a rock, or between two mountains —*v t* to cut a hollow into —*n* **Notch-board**, the board which receives the ends of the steps of a staircase—also *Bridge-board* —*adjs* **Notch-eared**, having

emarginate ears, as the notch-eared bat; **Notched,** nicked —*n* **Notch'ing,** a method of joining framing timbers, by halving, scarfing, or calking [From a Teut root, found also in Old Dut *nock* See **Nick,** a notch]

Note, nōt, *n* that by which a person or thing is known a mark or sign calling attention a brief explanation a short remark a brief report, a catalogue, a bill a memorandum a short letter a diplomatic paper a small size of paper used for writing (*mus*) a mark representing a sound, also the sound itself, air, tune, tone, also a digital or key of the keyboard a paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment, as a bank note, a note of hand notice, heed, observation reputation fame —*v t* to make a note of to notice to attend to to record in writing to furnish with notes —*n* **Note-book,** a book in which notes or memoranda are written a bill-book —*adj* **Not'ed,** marked well known celebrated eminent notorious —*adv* **Not'edly** —*n* **Not'edness** —*adj* **Note'less,** not attracting notice —*ns* **Note-paper,** folded writing paper for letters, the sizes having specific names (*commercial,* 5 × 8 in , *octavo,* 4½ × 7 , *billet,* 4 × 6 , *queen,* 3½ × 5⅝ , *packet,* 5½ × 9 , *Bath,* 7 × 8), **Not'er,** one who takes note or observes one who makes notes, an annotator —*adj* **Note'worthy,** worthy of note or of notice —**Note a bill,** to record on the back of it a refusal of acceptance, as a ground of protest [Fr —L *nota, noscĕre, notum,* to know]

Note, nōt (*Spens*), wot or knew not (a contr of *ne wot*) also, could not (a contr of *ne mote*)

Nothing, nuth'ing, *n* no thing non existence absence of being a low condition no value or use not anything of importance, a trifle utter insignificance, no difficulty or trouble no magnitude a cipher —*adv* in no degree not at all —*adj* and *n* **Nothingā'rian,** believing nothing —*ns* **Nothingā'rianism , Nothing-gift** (*Shak*), a gift of no value, **Noth'ingism,** nihility, **Noth'ingness,** state of being nothing or of no value a thing of no value —**Come to nothing,** to have no result to turn out a failure, **Make nothing of,** to consider as of no difficulty or importance, **Neck or nothing** (see **Neck**), **Next to nothing,** almost nothing, **Nothing but,** no more than only, **Nothing less than,** equal to as much as [**No** and **Thing**]

Notice, nōt'is, *n* act of noting or observing attention observation information warning a writing containing information public intimation civility or respectful treatment remark —*v t* to mark or see to regard or attend to to mention, to make observations upon to treat with civility —*adj* **Not'iceable,** that can be noticed worthy of notice likely to be noticed —*adv* **Not'iceably** —*n* **Notice-board,** a board on which a notice is fixed —**Give notice,** to warn beforehand to inform [Fr —L —*notitia* —*noscĕre, notum,* to know]

Notify, nōt'i fī, *v t* to make known to declare to give notice or information of —*pa t* and *pa p* not'ified —*adj* **Not'ifiable,** that must be made known —*n* **Notificā'tion,** the act of notifying the notice given the paper containing the notice [Fr —L *notificāre, ātum—notus,* known, and *facĕre,* to make]

Notion, nō'shun, *n* the art of forming a conception in the mind of the various marks or qualities of an object the result of this act, a conception opinion belief judgment a caprice or whim any small article ingeniously devised or invented, usually in *pl* —*adj* **No'tional,** of the nature of a notion ideal fanciful —*adv* **No'tionally,** in notion or mental apprehension in idea, not in reality —*n* **No'tionist,** one who holds ungrounded opinions [Fr —L *notion-em—noscĕre, notum,* to know]

Notitia, nō tish'i a, *n* a roll, list, register a catalogue of public functionaries with their districts a list of episcopal sees [L See **Notice.**]

Notobranchiate, nō tō brang'ki āt, *adj* and *n.* having dorsal gills, belonging to Notobranchiata, an order of worms having such [Gr *nōtos,* the back, *brangchia,* gills]

Notochord, nō'tō kord, *n* a simple cellular rod, the basis of the spinal column, one of the earliest embryonic structures, persisting throughout life in many lower vertebrates, as the amphioxus, &c —*adj* **Not'ochordal.** [Gr *nōtos,* the back, *chordē,* a string]

Notodontiform, nō tō don'ti form, *adj* resembling a tooth back or moth of the family Notodontidæ [Gr *nōtos,* the back, *odous, odontos,* a tooth, and L *forma,* form]

Notonectal, no to nek'tal, *adj* swimming on the back, as certain insects related to the Notonectidæ, a family of aquatic bugs, the boat flies or water boatmen [Gr *nōtos,* the back, *nēktēs,* a swimmer]

Notopodal, nō top'o-dal, *adj* pertaining to the Notopoda, a division of decapods, including the dromioid crabs, &c —Also **Notopodous.** [Gr *nōtos,* the back, *pous, podos,* the foot]

Notopodium, nō-tō pō'di um, *n* the dorsal or upper part of the parapodium of an annelid, a dorsal oar —*adj* **Notopō'dial** [Gr *nōtos,* the back, *pous, podos,* the foot]

Notorious, no tō'ri-us, *adj* publicly known (now used in a bad sense) infamous —*n* **Notori'ety,** state of being notorious publicity public exposure —*adv* **Noto'riously** —*n* **Noto'riousness** [Low L *notorius—notāre, ātum,* to mark —*noscĕre*]

Notornis, nō tor'nis, *n* one among many of the family of Rails, with wings so much reduced as to be incapable of flight, and which have within historical times become extinct in New Zealand, &c [Gr *nōtos,* the south, *ornis,* a bird]

Nototherium, nō-to thē'ri um, *n* a genus of gigantic fossil kangaroo like marsupials, found in Australia [Gr *nōtos,* the south, *thērion,* a wild beast]

Nototrema, nō tō trē'ma, *n* the pouch toads, a genus of Hylidæ —*adj* **Nototrem'atous** [Gr *nōtos,* the back, *trēma,* a hole]

Notour, no'tōōr, *adj* well known, notorious

Nott-headed, not' hed'ed, *adj* (*Shak*) having the hair cut bare —**Nott-pated.** [A S *hnot,* shorn]

Notum, nō'tum, *n* the dorsal aspect of the thorax in insects [Gr *nōtos,* the back]

Notus, nō'tus, *n* the south or south west wind [L]

Notwithstanding, not with stand'ing, *prep* in spite of —*conj* in spite of the fact that, although —*adv* nevertheless, however, yet [Orig a partic phrase in nominative absolute, equiv to L *non obstante* **Not** and **Withstand.**]

Nougat, nōō ga', *n* a confection made of a sweet paste filled with chopped almonds or pistachio-nuts [Fr (cf Sp *nogado,* an almond cake)—L *nux, nucis,* a nut]

Nought, nawt, *n* not anything nothing —*adv* in no degree —**Set at nought,** to despise [Same as **Naught.**]

Noul, nōl, *n* (*Spens*) the top of the head [A S *hnoll,* top or summit]

Nould, nōōld (*Spens*), would not. [A contr of *ne would*]

Noumenon, nōō'me non, *n* (*philos*) an unknown and unknowable substance or thing as it is in itself, as opp to *Phenomenon,* or the form through which it becomes known to the senses or the understanding (*pl*) **Nou'mena.**—*adj* **Nou'-**

menal. [Gr *noumenon*, the thing perceived, pa.p of *noeın*, to perceive—*nous*, the mind]

Noun, nown, *n* (*gram*) the name of any person or thing [O Fr *non* (Fr *nom*)—L *nomen* See **Name.**]

Nourice, nur'ıs, *n* (*Spens*) a nurse [See **Nurse**]

Nourish, nur'ısh, *v t* to suckle to feed or bring up to support to help forward growth in any way to encourage to cherish to educate —*adjs* **Nour'ishable,** able to be nourished, **Nour'ishing,** giving nourishment —*ns* **Nour'isher; Nour'ishment,** the act of nourishing or the state of being nourished that which nourishes food nutriment [O Fr *norıs-, norır* (mod Fr *nourrır*)—L *nutrīre*, to feed]

Noursle, nurs'l, *v t* to nurse to bring up —Also **Nousle.** [See **Nuzzle**]

Nous, nows, *n* intellect talent common sense [Gr *nous*, mind]

Nouveau riche, nōō vō'rēsh, *n* one who has lately become rich a purse proud upstart (*pl*) **Nouveaux riches** [Fr *nouveau*, new, *riche*, rich]

Novalia, nō vā'lı a, *n pl* (*Scots law*) waste lands newly reclaimed

Novatian, nō vā'shı an, *adj* of or pertaining to *Novatianus*, who had himself ordained bishop of Rome in opposition to Cornelius (251), and headed the party of severity against the lapsed in the controversy about their treatment that arose after the Decian persecution The Novatianists refused to re admit them to the communion of the church, and later applied the same severity to grievous sins of whatever character —*ns* **Nova'tianism, Nova'tianist**

Novation, nō vā'shun, *n* the substitution of a new obligation for the one existing innovation

Novel, nov'el, *adj* new unusual strange —*n* that which is new a new or supplemental constitution or decree, issued by certain Roman emperors, as Justinian, after their authentic publications of law (also **Novella**) a fictitious prose narrative or tale presenting a picture of real life, esp of the emotional crises in the life history of the men and women portrayed The atmosphere into which the incidents are thrown may be politics, sport, any special section of society, or even neo Christianity —*n* **Novelette',** a small novel —*v t* **Nov'elise,** to change by introducing novelties to put into the form of novels —*v ı* to make innovations —*n* **Nov'elist,** a novel writer an innovator —*adj* **Novelist'ic.** —*n* **Nov'elty,** newness unusual appearance anything new, strange, or different from any thing before [O Fr *novel* (Fr *nouveau*)—L *novellus—novus*]

November, nō vem'ber, *n* the eleventh month of our year [The *ninth* month of the Roman year, L , from *novem*, nine]

Novena, nō vē'na, *n* a devotion lasting nine days, to obtain a particular request, through the intercession of the Virgin or some saint [L. *novenus*, nine each, *novem*, nine]

Novenary, nov'en-a rı, *adj* pertaining to the number nine —*adj* **Novene',** going by nines [L *novenarius—novem*, nine]

Novennial, nō ven'yal, *adj* done every ninth year [L *novennis—novem*, nine, *annus*, a year]

Novercal, no ver'kal, *adj* pertaining to or be fitting a stepmother [L *novercalis—noverca*, a stepmother]

Noverint, nov'e rint, *n* a writ—beginning with the words *noverint universi* = let all men know [3d pers pl perf subj of *noscĕre*, to know]

Novice, nov'ıs, *n* one new in anything a beginner one newly received into the church an inmate of a convent or nunnery who has not yet taken the vow —*n.* **Novi'ciate, Novi'tiate,** the state of being a novice the period of being a novice a novice [Fr —L *novıtius—novus*, new]

Novum, nō'vum, *n* (*Shak*) a certain game at dice, in which the chief throws were nine and five [From L *novem*, nine]

Novus homo, nov'us hom'o, *n* a new man one who has risen from a low position to a high dignity

Now, now, *adv* at the present time at this time or a little before —*conj* but after this things being so —*n* the present time —**Now—now,** at one time—at another time —*advs* **Now'adays,** in days now present, **No'way,** in no way, manner, or degree—also **Noways.** [A S *nú*, Ger *nun*, L *nunc*, Gr *nun*]

Nowel, Noel, nō'el, *n* Christmas a joyous shout or song at Christmas a Christmas carol [O Fr *nowel, noel* (mod Fr *noël*, cf Sp *natal*, It *natale*)—L *natalis*, belonging to one's birthday]

Nowhere, nō'hwār, *adv* in no where or place at no time

Nowhither, nō'hwıth er, *adv* not any whither to no place in no direction nowhere

Nowise, nō'wız, *adv* in no way, manner, or degree

Nowl, nowl, *n* (*Shak*) Same as **Noul**

Nowt, nowt, *n* (*Scot*) cattle —Also **Nout** [See **Neat**]

Nowy, now'ı, *adj* (*her*) having a convex curvature near the middle [O Fr *noue*—L *nudatus*, knotted]

Noxal, nok'sal, *adj* relating to wrongful injury [L *noxa*, harm]

Noxious, nok'shus, *adj* hurtful unwholesome injurious destructive poisonous —*adv* **Nox'iously.**—*n* **Nox'iousness.** [L *noxıus—noxa*, hurt, *nocēre*, to hurt]

Noy, noy, *v t* (*Spens*) Same as **Annoy.**

Noyade, nwa yad', an infamous mode of putting to death by drowning, practised by Carrier at Nantes, 1793-94 The victims were put into a boat with a movable bottom, and, when in midstream, the bottom was removed and they were all dropped into the Loire [Fr *noyer*—L *necāre*, to kill]

Noyance, noy'ans, *n* Same as **Annoyance.**

Noyau, nwa'yo, *n* a liqueur flavoured with kernels of bitter almonds or of peach stones [Fr , the stone of a fruit—L *nucalis*, like a nut—*nux, nucis*, a nut]

Noyous, noy'us, *adj* (*Spens*) serving to annoy troublesome hurtful [From the root of **Annoy**]

Noysome, noy'sum, *adj* (*Spens*) Same as **Noisome.**

Nozzle, noz'l, *n* a little nose the snout the extremity of anything the open end of a pipe or tube, as of a bellows, &c [Dim of **Nose**]

Nuance, nū ans', *n* a delicate degree or shade of difference perceived by any of the senses, or by the intellect [Fr —L *nubes*, a cloud]

Nub, nub, *v t* (*prov*) to push beckon hang

Nubble, nub'l, *v t* to beat with the fist

Nubbly, nub'lı, *adj* full of knots

Nubile, nū'bil, *adj* marriageable —*n* **Nubil'ity** [L *nubilis—nubĕre*, to veil one's self, hence to marry]

Nucellus, nū sel'us, *n* the central mass of the ovule —*adj* **Nucell'ar** [Dim of L *nux*, a nut]

Nuchal, nū'kal, *adj* of the nucha or nape

Nuciform, nūs'ı form, *adj* nut shaped [L *nux, nucis*, nut, and *forma*, form]

Nucifraga, nū sif'ra ga, *n* a genus of corvine birds, between crows and jays, the nutcrackers

Nucleal, nūk'le al, **Nuclear,** nūk'le ar, *adj* pertaining to a nucleus

Nucleate, -d, nūk'le āt, ed, *adj* having a nucleus. —*v t* to gather into or around a nucleus or centre. [L *nucleāre, -ātum—nucleus.* See **Nucleus.**]

Nuclein, nū'klē in, *n* a colourless amorphous proteid, a constituent of cell nuclei

Nucleobranch, nūk'le-o brangk (*pl* **Nucleobranchia'ta**), *n* one of an order of molluscs which have the gills packed in the shell along with the heart [L *nucleus*, a nucleus, and *branchiæ*, gills]

Nucleole, nūk'le ōl, *n* a little nucleus a nucleus within a nucleus —Also **Nucle'olus.** [L *nucleolus*, dim of *nucleus*]

Nucleus, nū'kle us, *n* a central mass round which matter gathers the densest part of the protoplasm in a cell (*astron*) the head of a comet (*pl*) **Nuclei** (nū'kle ī) [L from *nux*, *nucis*, a nut]

Nucule, nūk'ūl, *n* a little nut (*bot*) a gland or acorn the female organ in *Chara* [L *nucula*, dim of *nux*, *nucis*, a nut]

Nude, nūd, *adj* naked bare without drapery, as a statue void, as a contract —*adv* **Nude'ly.** [L *nudus* See **Naked**]

Nudge, nuj, *n* a gentle push, often to call attention —*v t* to push gently [Akin to **Knock, Knuckle** Cf Dan *knuge*]

Nudibranch, nūd'i-brangk (*pl* **Nudibranch'ia'ta**), *n* one of an order of gasteropods having no shell, and with the gills exposed on the surface of the body [L *nudus*, naked, and *branchiæ*, gills]

Nudity, nūd'i ti, *n* nakedness want of covering anything laid bare (*pl*) naked parts figures divested of drapery

Nugatory, nū'ga tor i, *adj* trifling vain insignificant of no power ineffectual [L *nugatorius*,—*nugæ*, jokes, trifles]

Nugget, nug'et, *n* a lump or mass, as of a metal [Prob a corr of *ingot*, with *n* prefixed from the article]

Nuisance, nū'sans, *n* that which annoys or hurts that which troubles that which is offensive [Fr —L *nocēre*, to hurt]

Null, nul, *adj* of no legal force void invalid of no account or importance [L *nullus*, not any, from *ne*, not, and *ullus*, any]

Nullifidian, nul i fid'i an, *adj* and *n* having no faith, or a person in such a condition [Framed from L *nullus*, none, *fides*, faith]

Nullify, nul'i fī, *v t* to make null to annul to render void or of no force —*pr p* null'ifying, *pa t* and *pa p* null'ified —*ns* **Nullifica'tion,** a rendering void or of none effect, esp (*U S*) of a contract by one of the parties, or of a law by one legislature which has been passed by another, **Null'ity,** the state of being null or void nothingness want of existence, force, or efficacy

Numb, num, *adj* deprived of sensation or motion powerless to feel or act stupefied motionless causing numbness (*Shak*) —*v t* to make numb to deaden to render motionless —*pr p* numbing (num'ing), *pa p* numbed (numd) —*n* **Numbness,** state of being numb condition of living body in which it has lost the power of feeling torpor —*adj* **Numb-cold** (*Shak*), numbed with cold causing numbness. [A S *numen*, pa p of *niman*, to take, so Ice *numinn*, bereft]

Number, num'ber, *n* that by which things are counted or computed a collection of things more than one a unit in counting a numerical figure the measure of multiplicity sounds distributed into harmonies metre, verse, esp in *pl* (*gram*) the difference in words to express singular or plural (*pl*) the 4th book of the Old Test from its having the number of the Israelites —*v t* to count to reckon as one of a multitude to mark with a number to amount to —*n* **Num'berer.**—*adjs* **Num'berless,** without number more than can be counted, **Nū'merable,** that may be numbered or counted.—*ns* **Numerabil'ity, Nu'merableness.**—*adv* **Nu'merably.** —*adj* **Nu'meral,** pertaining to, consisting of, or expressing number —*n* a figure or mark used to express a number, as 1, 2, 3, &c (*gram*) a word used to denote a number —*adv* **Nu'merally,** according to number —*adj* **Nu'merary,** belonging to a certain number contained within or counting as one of a body or a number—opp to *Supernumerary* —*v t* **Nu'merāte,** (*orig*) to enumerate, to number to point off and read as figures —*ns* **Numerā'tion,** act of numbering the art of reading numbers, and expressing their values, **Nu'merātor,** one who numbers the upper number of a vulgar fraction, which expresses the number of fractional parts taken —*adjs* **Numer'ic, Numer'ical,** belonging to, or consisting in number the same both in number and kind —*adv* **Numer'ically** —*n* **Numeros'ity.**—*adj* **Nu'merous,** great in number being many —*adv* **Nu'merously** —*n* **Nu'merousness.** [Fr *nombre*—L *numerus*, akin to Gr *nomos*, that which is distributed—*nemein*, to distribute]

Numismatic, nū mis mat'ik, *adj* pertaining to money, coins, or medals —*n sing* **Numismat'ics,** the science of coins and medals —*ns* **Numis'matist,** one having a knowledge of coins and medals, **Numismatol'ogist,** one versed in numismatology, **Numismatol'ogy,** the science of coins and medals in relation to history [L *numisma*—Gr *nomisma*, current coin—*nomizein*, to use commonly—*nomos*, custom]

Nummulite, num'ū līt, *n* (*geol*) a fossil shell resembling a coin [L *nummus*, a coin, and Gr *lithos*, a stone]

Numskull, num'skul, *n* a stupid fellow a blockhead [From **Numb** and **Skull.**]

Nun, nun, *n* a female who, under a vow, secludes herself in a religious house, to give her time to devotion (*zool*) a kind of pigeon with the feathers on its head like the hood of a nun —**Nun's-veiling,** a woollen cloth, soft, and thin, used by women for veils and dresses [A S *nunne*—Low L *nunna*, *nonna*, a nun, an old maiden lady, the orig sig being 'mother,' cf Gr *nannē*, aunt, Sans *nanā*, a child's word for 'mother']

Nunc dimittis, nungk di mit'tis, *n* 'now lettest thou depart' the name given to the song of Simeon (Luke, ii 29–32) in the R C Breviary and the evening service of the Eng Church [So called from the first two words in Latin]

Nuncheon, nun'shun, *n* a luncheon [Probably a corr of *luncheon*, with some reference to *noon*]

Nuncio, nun'shi o, *n* a messenger one who brings tidings an ambassador from the Pope to an emperor or a king —*n* **Nun'ciature,** the office of a nuncio [It —L *nuncius*, a messenger, one who brings news—prob a contr of *noventius*, cf *novus*, new]

Nuncle, nung'kl, *n* (*Shak*) a contr of **mine** uncle

Nuncupative, nun'ku pā tiv, **Nuncupatory,** nun kū'pa tor i, *adj* declaring publicly or solemnly (*law*) verbal, not written, as a will —*v* **Nun'cupate,** to declare solemnly to declare orally —*n* **Nuncupa'tion** [Fr,—Low L *nuncupativus*, nominal—L *nuncupāre*, to call by name—prob from *nomen*, name, *capĕre*, to take]

Nundinal, nun'di-nal, *adj* pertaining to a fair or market —Also **Nundinary** [L *nundinæ*, the market day, properly the ninth day—i e from the preceding market day, both days inclusive—*novem*, nine, and *dies*, a day]

Nunnery, nun'ėr i, *n* a house for nuns

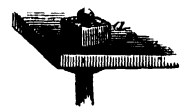
Nuptial, nup'shal, *adj* pertaining to marriage done at a marriage constituting marriage —*n pl* **Nup'tials,** marriage wedding ceremony [Fr —L *nuptialis*—*nuptiæ*, marriage—*nubĕre*, *nuptum*, to veil, to marry]

Nurse, nurs, *n* a woman who nourishes an infant:

a mother, while her infant is at the breast one who has the care of infants or of the sick (*hort*) a shrub or tree which protects a young plant —*v t* to tend, as an infant, or a sick person to bring up to cherish to manage with care and economy to play skilfully, as billiard balls, in order to get them into the position one wants —*adj* **Nurse'like** (*Shak*), like or becoming a nurse —*ns* **Nurse-maid**, a girl who takes care of children, **Nurs'er**, one who nurses one who promotes growth **Nurs'ery**, place for nursing an apartment for young children a place where the growth of anything is promoted (*hort*) a piece of ground where plants are reared, **Nursery-maid**, a nurse maid, **Nurs'eryman**, a man who owns or works a nursery one who is employed in cultivating plants, &c, for sale, **Nursing-father** (*B*), a foster father, **Nurs'ling**, that which is nursed an infant [O Fr *norrice* (Fr *nourrice*)—L *nutrix—nutrīre*, to suckle, to nourish]

Nurture, nurt'ūr, *n* act of nursing or nourishing nourishment education instruction —*v t* to nourish to bring up to educate —*n* **Nurt'urer** [O Fr *norriture* (Fr *nourriture*)—Low L *nutrītura*—L *nutrīre*, to nourish]

Nut, nut, *n* the name popularly given to all those fruits which have the seed enclosed in a bony, woody, or leathery pericarp, not opening when ripe (*bot*) a one celled fruit, with a hardened pericarp, containing, when mature, only one seed often the hazel nut, sometimes the walnut a small block of metal for screwing on the end of a bolt —*v i* to gather nuts —*pr p* nutt'ing, *pa p* nutt'ed —*adj* **Nutt'y** —**A nut to crack**, a difficult problem to solve —**To be nuts on** (*slang*), to be very fond of [A S *hnutu*, Ice *hnot*, Dut *noot*, Ger *nuss*]



a, nut

Nutate, nū'tāt, *v i* to nod (*bot*) to bend to the side with an orbital movement —*adj* **Nu'tant**, nodding (*bot*) having the top of the stem bent down —*n* **Nuta'tion**, a nodding (*astron*) a periodical change of inclination of the earth's axis to the ecliptic, caused by the attraction of the moon on the greater mass of matter round the equator the bending or turning of a flower stalk or growing tip [L *nutāre*, to nod]

Nut-brown, nut' brown, *adj* brown, like a ripe old nut

Nutcracker, nut krak'er, *n* an instrument for cracking nuts a genus of birds of the family Corvidæ, with a straight, stout, conical bill, both mandibles terminating in an obtuse point, and tail nearly square at the end, light brown speckled with white, ranging from northern Europe and Arctic Siberia to the Himalayas and China

Nuthatch, nut'hach, *n* a genus of birds of the family Sittidæ, with straight, conical, or prismatic bill, short, stout legs, very strong hind toe and large hooked claws, running up and down trees with great agility without hopping, feeding on insects, seeds, and nuts which it cracks with repeated blows from the bill—called also **Nut-jobber, Nutpecker** [M E *nuthake*, hacker of nuts]

Nut-hook, nut'hook, *n* a stick with a hook at the end for pulling down boughs that the nuts may be gathered (*Shak*) a thief who pulled goods out at windows by means of a pole with a hook at the end—also a bailiff

Nutmeg, nut'meg, *n* the aromatic kernel of an East Indian tree, much used as a seasoning in cookery [M E *notemuge*, a hybrid word formed from **Nut**, and O Fr *muge*, musk—L *muscus*, musk See **Musk**.]

Nutria, nū'tri a, *n* the fur of the coypou, a kind of beaver, in South America [Sp *nutria*, *nutra* —L *lutra*, an otter]

Nutriment, nū'tri ment, *n* that which nourishes. that which helps forward growth or development. food —*adj* **Nu'trient**, nourishing—*n* anything nourishing —*adj* **Nut'rimental**, having the quality of nutriment or food nutritious —*n* **Nutri'tion**, act of nourishing process of promoting the growth of bodies that which nourishes nutriment —*adjs* **Nutri'tional**, **Nutri'tious**, nourishing promoting growth —*adv* **Nutri'tiously** —*n* **Nutri'tiousness** —*adjs* **Nu'tritive, Nu'tritory**, nourishing concerned in nutrition —*adv* **Nu'tritively** —*n* **Nu'tritiveness** [L *nutrimentum—nutrīre*, to nourish]

Nutshell, nut'shel, *n* the hard substance that encloses the kernel of a nut anything of little value —**In a Nutshell**, in small compass

Nutter, nut'er, *n* one who gathers nuts

Nux vomica, nuks vom'ik a, *n* the seed of an East Indian tree, from which the powerful poison known as strychnine is obtained [L *nux*, a nut, and *vomicus*, from *vomĕre*, to vomit]

Nuzzle, nuz'l, *v i* to rub the nose against to fondle closely, to cuddle to nurse or rear —*v t* to touch with the nose to go with the nose toward the ground [Also *nousle*, a freq verb from **Nose**.]

Nyas See **Eyas**

Nyctala, nik'ta la, *n* a genus of owls of the family Strigidæ

Nyctalopia, nik ta lō'pi a, *n* the defective vision of persons who can see in a faint light but not in bright daylight originally applied to the opposite defect, inability to see save in a strong daylight —Also **Nyc'talopy** —*n* **Nyc'talops**, one affected with nyctalopia [Gr *nyktalops*, seeing by night only, originally blind by night—*nyx*, *nyktos*, night, *alaos*, blind, *ōps*, eye]

Nyctitropism, nik'ti trō pizm, *n* the so called sleep of plants, the habit of taking at night certain positions unlike those during the day —*adj* **Nyctitrop'ic** [Gr *nyx*, night, *tropos*, a turn]

Nylghau, nil'gaw, *n* a large species of antelope, in North Hindustan, the males of which are of a bluish colour [Pers *nil gaw—nil*, blue, *gaw*, ox, cow]

Nymph, nimf, *n* a young and beautiful maiden (*myth*) one of the beautiful goddesses who inhabited mountains, rivers, trees, &c —*adjs* **Nymph'al, Nymphē'an, Nymph'like**, pertaining to or inhabited by nymphs, **Nymph'ic, Nymph'ical**, pertaining to nymphs [Fr —L *nympha*—Gr *nymphē*, a bride]

Nymph, nimf, **Nympha**, nimf'a, *n* the pupa or chrysalis of an insect (*pl*) **Nymphæ** (nimf'ē)

Nymphæa, nim fē'a, *n* a genus of water plants, with beautiful fragrant flowers, including the water lily, Egyptian lotus, &c [L *nympha*, a nymph]

Nympholepsy, nimf'o lep si, *n* a species of ecstasy or frenzy said to have seized those who had seen a nymph —*n* **Nymph'olept** —*adj* **Nympholept'ic** [Gr *nymphē*, a nymph, and *lēptos*, verbal adj from *lambanein*, to seize]

Nymphomania, nimf o mā'ni a, *n* morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in women [Gr *nymphē*, a bride, and *mania*, madness]

Nys, nis (*Spens*), none is [*Ne*, not, and *is*]



the fifteenth letter and fourth vowel of our alphabet, may represent Anglo Saxon *a*, *u*, or *o* In English it has three main values, if finer distinctions be ignored—the name sound heard in *note*, the shorter 'open' sound *not*, and the neutral vowel *son* This last was formerly written *u*, but *o* was substituted to avoid confusion in the neighbourhood of *m*, *n*, or *v* (*u*) In a few words *o* has the sound commonly represented by *oo* In English the name-sound may be represented in ten ways, as in the words pole, *goat*, *toe*, *yeoman*, *sow*, *sew*, *hautboy*, *beau*, *owe*, and *though* In the older Greek alphabet the symbol represented ŏ, ou, and ō, but about 550 B C it was differentiated, the closed form o, called *omicron*, or 'little o,' being appropriated for the short ŏ, while it was opened out at the bottom (Ω) to represent the long ō, which was called *ōmega*, or 'great o' As a numeral it represents 'nothing,' or 'zero' Formerly O = 11, and (Ō) = 11,000 In chemistry, the symbol of oxygen —Also anything round or nearly so (*pl* **O's, Oes**, pron ōz)

O, oh, ō, *interj* an exclamation of wonder, pain, grief, desire, fear, &c The form *oh* is the more usual in prose —**O hone! Och hone**, an Irish exclamation of lamentation

O, usually written o', an abbreviation for *of*, and also *on*

Oaf, ōf, *n* a foolish or deformed child left by the fairies in place of another a dolt, an idiot —*adj* **Oaf'ish**, like an oaf idiotic doltish [A form of **Elf**]

Oak, ōk, *n* a tree of about 300 species, the most famous of which is the British oak, so valuable for its timber in shipbuilding, &c —*n* **Oak'apple**, a spongy substance on the leaves of the oak, caused by insects, so called from its likeness to a small apple—called also **Oakleaf-gall.** —**Oak-apple Day**, the 29th May, the anniversary of the Restoration in 1660, when country boys used to wear oak apples in commemoration of Charles II hiding in the branches of an oak (the **Royal Oak**) from Cromwell's troopers after Worcester —*n* **Oak'bark**, the bark of some species of oak used in tanning —*adjs* **Oak-cleaving** (*Shak*), cleaving oaks, **Oak'en**, consisting or made of oak —*n* **Oak'ling**, a young oak —**The Oaks**, one of the three great English races—for mares—the others are the Derby and St Leger, **Sport one's oak**, in Eng university slang, to signify that one does not wish visitors by closing the outer door of one's rooms [A S *ac*, Ice *eik*, Ger *eiche*]

Oaker, ōk'er, *n* (*Spens*) ochre

Oakum, ōk'um, *n* old ropes untwisted and teased into loose hemp for calking the seams of ships [A S *ácumba*, *æcemba*—*cemban*, to **Comb.**]

Oar, ōr, *n* a light pole with a flat feather or spoon-shaped end (the blade) for propelling a boat an oar like appendage for swimming, as the antennæ of an insect or crustacean, &c an oarsman —*v t* to impel by rowing —*v i* to row —*adj* **Oared**, furnished with oars —*n* **Oars'man**, one who rows with an oar —*adj* **Oar'y**, having the form or use of oars —**Feather oars**, to turn the blades parallel to the water when reaching back for another stroke, **Lie on the oars**, to cease rowing without shipping the oars to rest, take things easily to cease from work, **Put in one's oar**, to give advice when not wanted, **Ship**, or **Unship oars**, to place the oars in the rowlocks or to take them out [A S *ár*, cog with Gr *er-essein*, to row See **Row.**]

Oasis, ō ā'sis, *n* a fertile spot in a **sandy desert**, any place of rest or pleasure in the midst of toil and gloom (*pl*) **Oases** (ō ā'sēz) [L —Gr. *oasis*, an Egyptian word, cf Coptic *ouahe*, a resting-place or dwelling]

Oast, ōst, *n* a kiln for drying hops or malt [A S. *ást*]

Oat, ōt (oftener in *pl* **Oats**, ōts), *n* a well known grassy plant, the seeds of which are much used as food its seeds a musical pipe of oat straw, a shepherd's pipe, pastoral song generally —*n* **Oat'cake**, a thin broad cake made of oatmeal —*adj* **Oat'en**, consisting of an oat stem or straw: made of oatmeal —*n* **Oat-grass**, two species of oat, useful more as fodder than for the seed —**Sow one's wild oats**, to indulge in the usual youthful dissipations [A S *áta*, pl *átan*]

Oath, ōth, *n* a solemn statement with an appeal to God as witness, and a calling for punishment from him in case of falsehood or of failure an irreverent use of God's name in conversation or in any way any merely exclamatory imprecation, &c (*pl*) **Oaths** (ōthz) —*adj* **Oath'able** (*Shak*), capable of having an oath administered to —*n* **Oath-breaking** (*Shak*), the violation of an oath, perjury —**Upon one's oath**, sworn to speak the truth [A S *áð*, Ger *eid*, Ice *eiðr*]

Oatmeal, ōt'mēl, *n* meal made of oats

Ob, for *objection*, just as *sol* for *solution*, on the margins of old books of controversial divinity —*n* **Ob-and-Soler**, a disputant, polemic

Obang, ō bang', *n* an obsolete oblong gold coin of Japan

Obbligato, ob li gä'to, *adj* that cannot be done without —*n* a musical accompaniment, itself of independent importance, esp that of a single instrument to a vocal piece [It from root of **Oblige**]



Obcordate

Obcordate, ob kor'dāt, *adj* (*bot*) inversely heart shaped, as a leaf, with the leaf stalk attached to the pointed end [Pfx *ob*, against, and **Cordate**]

Obdurate, ob'dū rāt, *adj* hardened in heart or in feelings difficult to influence, esp in a moral sense stubborn harsh —*n* **Ob'duracy**, *n* state of being obdurate invincible hardness of heart —*adv* **Ob'durately.** —*ns* **Ob'durateness, Obdura'tion** —*adj* **Obdured'**, hardened [L *obduratus*, pa p of *obdurāre*—*ob*, against, *durāre*, to harden—*durus*, hard]

Obeah See **Obi**

Obedience, ō bē'di ens, *n* state of being obedient willingness to obey commands compliance with what is required dutifulness the collective body of persons subject to any particular authority a written instruction from the superior of an order to those under him any official position under an abbot's jurisdiction —**Canonical obedience**, the obedience, as regulated by the canons, of an ecclesiastic to another of higher rank, **Passive obedience**, unresisting and unquestioning obedience to authority, like that taught by some Anglican divines as due even to faithless and worthless kings like Charles II and James II —*adjs* **Obe'dient**, willing to obey, **Obedien'tial**, submissive obligatory —*adv* **Obe'diently.**

Obeisance, ō bā'sans, or ō bē'sans, *n*. obedience, a bow or act of reverence an expression of respect —*adj* **Obe'isant.** [Fr *obéissance*—*obéissant*, pr.p of *obéir*, to obey—*obedīre*, to obey]

Obelion, ō bē'li on, *n* a point in the sagittal suture of the skull, between the two parietal foramina. [Gr *obelos*, a spit]

Obelisk, ob'e-lisk, *n* a tall, four sided, tapering pillar, usually of one stone, finished at the top like a flat pyramid (*print*) a dagger (†).

[Through Fr and L, from Gr *obeliskos*, dim of *obelos*, a spit—*ballein*, to throw]

Obelus, ob'e lus (*pl* **Obeli**), *n* a mark (– or ÷) used in ancient MSS to mark suspected passages, esp in the Septuagint to indicate passages not in the Hebrew (*print*) a dagger [Gr *obelos*, a spit]

Oberhaus, ō'ber hous, *n* the upper house in a legislature [Ger *ober*, upper, *haus*, house]

Oberland, ō'ber lant, *n* highlands, as the Bernese Oberland in Switzerland

Oberon, ō'ber on, the king of the fairies, husband of Titania

Obese, ō-bēs', *adj* fat fleshy —*ns* **Obese'ness**, **Obes'ity**, fatness abnormal fatness [L *obesus*—*ob*, and *edĕre*, *esum*, to eat]

Obex, ō'beks, *n* a barrier a thickening at the calamus scriptorius of the medulla oblongata. [L, *objicĕre*, to throw before]

Obey, ō bā', *v t* to do as told by to be ruled by to yield to to carry out or perform —*v i* to submit to power, &c (*B*) to yield obedience (followed by *to*) —*n* **Obey'er** —*adv* **Obey'ingly**, obediently [Fr *obéir*—L *obedīre*—*ob*, against, towards, *audīre*, to hear]

Obfuscate, ob fus'kāt, *v t* to darken to confuse —*n* **Obfusca'tion**. [L *obfuscāre*, *ātum*—*ob*, intens, and *fuscus*, dark]

Obi, ō'bi, *n* a kind of sorcery practised by *obeahmen* and *obeah women* among the negroes of the West Indies and United States, a survival of African magic a fetish or charm—also *obea*, *obeah*, *oby* —*n* **Obiism**. [Prob of African origin]

Obi, ō'bi, *n* a broad, gaily embroidered sash worn by Japanese women [Jap]

Obit, ō'bit, or ob'it, *n* death the fact or the date of death funeral ceremonies the anniversary of a person's death, or a service at such time —*adjs* **Obit'ual**, pertaining to obits, **Obit'uary**, relating to the death of a person or persons—*n* a register of deaths (*orig*) in a monastery an account of a deceased person, or a notice of his death —*adv* **Obit'uarily**.—*n* **Obit'uarist**, a writer of obituaries [Fr—L *obitus*—*obīre*, to go to meet—*ob*, against, *īre*, to go]

Obiter, ob'i ter, *adv* by the way —**Obiter dictum**, a remark by the way (*pl*) **Obiter dicta** [L *ob*, in the way of, and *iter*, a journey]

Object, ob jekt', *v t* to place before the view to throw in the way of to offer in opposition to oppose —*v i* to oppose to give a reason against —*v t* **Object'ify**, to make objective —*ns* **Objectificā'tion**; **Objec'tion**, act of objecting anything said or done in opposition argument against —*adjs* **Objec'tionable**, that may be objected to requiring to be disapproved of; **Object'ive**, relating to an object being exterior to the mind substantive, self existent setting forth what is external, actual, practical, apart from the sensations or emotions of the speaker as opp to *Subjective*, that which is real or which exists in nature, in contrast with what is ideal or exists merely in the thought of the individual (*gram*) belonging to the case of the object—*n* (*gram*) the case of the object in microscopes, &c, the lens which brings the rays to a focus (*war*) the point to which the operations of an army are directed —*adv* **Object'ively** —*ns* **Object'iveness**; **Object'ivism** —*adj* **Objectivist'ic** —*ns* **Objectiv'ity**, state of being objective, **Object'or** [Fr—L *objectāre*, a freq of *objicĕre*, *jectum*—*ob*, in the way of, and *jacĕre*, to throw]

Object, ob'jekt, *n* anything perceived or set before the mind. that which is sought after, or that towards which an action is directed end motive (*gram.*) that towards which the action of a transitive verb is directed —*ns* **Object-finder**, a device in microscopes for locating an object in the field before examination by a higher power, **Object-glass**, the glass at the end of a telescope or microscope next the object, **Objectist**, one versed in the objective philosophy —*adj* **Object'less**, having no object purposeless. —*n* **Object-lesson**, a lesson in which the object to be described, or a representation of it, is shown, to make the teaching clearer, **Object-soul**, a vital principle attributed by the primitive mind to inanimate objects

Objure, ob-jōōr', *v i* to swear

Objurgation, ob jur gā'shun, *n* act of chiding and finding fault with a blaming reproof reprehension —*v t* **Objur'gate**, to chide —*adj* **Objur'gatory**, expressing blame or reproof [Fr—L—*ob*, against, and *jurgāre*, to sue at law, to quarrel with—*jus*, law, and *agĕre*, to drive]

Oblanceolate, ob lan'se o lāt, *adj* (*bot*) shaped like the head of a lance reversed, as a leaf, with the narrow end next the leaf stalk [Pfx *ob*, against, here = reversed, and **Lanceolate**]



Oblanceolate

Oblate, ob lāt', *n* and *adj* a secular person devoted to a monastery, but not under its vows, esp one of the Oblate Fathers or Oblate Sisters one dedicated to a religious order from childhood, or who takes the cowl in anticipation of death a loaf of altar bread before its consecration [L *oblatus*, offered up—*offerre*, to offer]

Oblate, ob lāt', *adj* flattened at opposite sides or poles shaped like an orange —*n* **Oblate'ness**, flatness at the poles [L *oblatus*, pa p of *offerre*, to carry forward, to offer—*ob*, against, and *ferre*, to bring]

Oblation, ob-lā'shun, *n* act of offering anything offered in worship or sacred service, esp a eucharistic offering an offering generally —**Great oblation**, the solemn offering or presentation in memorial before God of the consecrated elements, as sacramentally the body and blood of Christ, **Lesser oblation**, the offertory [Fr—L *oblation em*—*offerre*]

Oblige, ō blīj', *v t* to bind or constrain to bind by some favour rendered, hence to do a favour to —*adj* **Ob'ligable**, that can be held to a promise or an undertaking true to a promise or a contract —*n* **Ob'ligant**, one who binds himself to another to pay or to perform something —*v t* **Ob'ligāte**, to oblige or constrain to bind by contract or duty —*pr p* ob'ligāting; *pa p* ob'ligāted —*n* **Obligā'tion**, act of obliging the power which binds to a promise, a duty, &c any act which binds one to do something for another that to which one is bound state of being indebted for a favour (*law*) a bond containing a penalty in case of failure.—*adj* **Ob'ligātory**, binding imposing duty —*adv* **Ob'ligatorily** —*ns* **Ob'ligatoriness**; **Obligee** (ob li jē'), the person to whom another is obliged or bound, **Oblige'ment**, a favour conferred obligation —*adj* **Oblig'ing**, disposed to oblige or confer favours ready to do a good turn —*adv* **Oblig'ingly** —*ns* **Oblig'ingness**; **Ob'ligor** (*law*), the person who binds himself to another [Fr—L *obligāre*, *ātum*—*ob*, and *ligāre*, to bind]

Oblique, ob lēk', *adj* slanting not perpendicular not parallel not straightforward obscure (*geom*) not a right angle (*gram*) denoting any case except the nominative —*v i* to deviate from a direct line or from the perpendicular, to slant to advance obliquely by facing half right or left and then advancing —*adv* **Oblique'ly**. —*ns* **Oblique'ness**, **Obliq'uity**, state of being

oblique a slanting direction error or wrong irregularity —*adj* **Obli'quid** (*Spens*), oblique.— **Oblique narration** or **speech** (L *oratio obliqua*), indirect narration, the actual words of the speaker, but, as related by a third person, having the first person in pronoun and verb converted into the third, adverbs of present time into the corresponding adverbs of past time, &c, **Oblique sailing**, the reduction of the position of the ship from the various courses made good, oblique to the meridian or parallel of latitude [Fr —L *obliquus—ob*, and *liquis*, bent, slanting]

Obliterate, ob lit'er āt, *v t* to blot out, so as not to be readable to wear out to destroy to reduce to a very low state —*n* **Oblitera'tion**, act of obliterating a blotting or wearing out extinction —*adj* **Oblit'erative**. [L *obliterāre*, *ātum* — *ob*, over, and *litera*, a letter See **Letter**]

Oblivion, ob liv'i-un, *n* act of forgetting or state of being forgotten remission of punishment — *adj* **Obliv'ious**, forgetful prone to forget causing forgetfulness — *adv* **Obliv'iously.** — *ns* **Obliv'iousness**, **Oblivis'cence** [Fr —L. *oblivion em—oblivisci*, to forget, from root of *livēre*, to become dark]

Oblong, ob'long, *adj* long in one way longer than broad —*n* (*geom*) a rectangle longer than broad any oblong figure [Fr —L *ob*, over, and *longus*, long]

Obloquy, ob'lo kwi, *n* reproachful language censure calumny disgrace [L *obloquium—ob*, against, and *loqui*, to speak]

Obmutescence, ob-mū tes'ens, *n* loss of speech, dumbness [L *obmutescĕre*, to become dumb]

Obnoxious, ob nok'shus, *adj* liable to hurt or punishment exposed to guilty blameworthy offensive subject answerable —*adv* **Obnox'iously** —*n* **Obnox'iousness** [L *obnoxius—ob*, before, and *noxa*, hurt See **Noxious**]

Obnubilation, ob nū bi lā'shun, *n* the act of making dark or obscure [Low L *obnubilare*, to cloud over—L *ob*, over, *nubilus*, cloudy]

Oboe, ō'bō e, *n* a treble reed musical instrument, usually with fifteen keys, with a rich tone, giving the pitch to the violin in the orchestra a treble stop on the organ, its bass being the bassoon —**Oboe d'Amore**, an obsolete alto oboe, **Oboe di Caccia**, an obsolete tenor oboe, or rather tenor bassoon —Also **Hautboy** [Fr *hautbois*]



Oboe.

Obol, ob'ol, *n* in ancient Greece, a small coin, worth rather more than three halfpence also a weight, the sixth part of a drachma—also **Obolus** (*pl*) **Oboli** (ī) —*adj* **Ob'olary**, having only obols or very small coins, extremely poor [Gr *obelos*, a spit, from the coin being marked with a spit, or from iron or copper nails being used in ancient barter]

Obovate, ōb ov'āt, *adj* (*bot*) egg shaped, as a leaf, with the narrow end next the leaf stalk [L *ob*, against, here= reversed, and **Ovate**.]

Obscene, ob sēn', *adj* offensive to chastity unchaste indecent disgusting — *adv* **Obscene'ly** —*ns* **Obscene'ness**, **Obscen'ity**, quality of being obscene lewdness [L *obscenus*, perh from *ob*, and *cænum*, filth]

Obscure, ob skūr', *adj* dark not distinct not easily understood not clear, legible, or perspicuous unknown humble unknown to fame living in darkness —*v t* to darken to make less plain to render doubtful —*n* **Obscurā'tion**, the act of obscuring or state of being obscured —*adv* **Obscure'ly.**— *ns* **Obscure'ness**, **Obscur'ity**, state or quality of being obscure darkness an obscure place or condition unintelligibleness humility [Fr —L *obscurus*]

Obsecrate, ob'se krāt, *v* to beseech to implore. —*n* **Obsecra'tion**, supplication one of the clauses in the Litany beginning with *by* [L *obsecrāre*, *ātum*, to entreat, *ob*, and *sacrāre—sacer*, sacred]

Obsequies, ob'se kwiz, *n pl* funeral rites and solemnities (*sing*) **Ob'sequy** (*Milton*)—rarely used — *adj* **Obsē'qual.** [Fr *obsèques*—L *obsequiæ—ob*, and *sequi*, to follow]

Obsequious, ob sē'kwi us, *adj* compliant to excess meanly condescending —*adv* **Obse'quiously** — *n* **Obse'quiousness.** [Fr —L *obsequiosus*, compliant, *obsequium*, compliance]

Observe, ob zerv', *v t* to keep in view to notice to subject to systematic observation to regard attentively to remark, refer to in words to comply with to heed and to carry out in practice to keep with proper ceremony to keep or guard —*v i* to take notice to attend to remark —*adj* **Observ'able**, that may be observed or noticed worthy of observation remarkable requiring to be observed —*adv* **Observ'ably** —*ns* **Observ'ableness**, **Observ'ance**, act of observing or paying attention to performance attention that which is to be observed rule of practice, a custom to be observed reverence, homage, **Observ'ancy**, observance obsequiousness —*adj* **Observ'ant**, observing having powers of observing and noting taking notice adhering to carefully attentive —*n* (*Shak*) an obsequious attendant one strict to comply with a custom, &c, or **Observ'antine**, one of those Franciscan monks of stricter rule who separated from the Conventuals in the 15th century —*adv* **Observ'antly** —*n* **Observā'tion**, act of observing habit of seeing and noting attention the act of recognising and noting phenomena as they occur in nature, as distinguished from *experiment* that which is observed a remark performance the fact of being observed —*adj* **Observā'tional**, consisting of or containing observations or remarks derived from observation, as distinguished from *experiment* —*adv* **Observā'tionally.**—*ns* **Ob'servātor**, one who observes a remarker, **Observ'atory**, a place for making astronomical and physical observations, usually placed in some high and stable place, **Observ'er** —*adj* **Observ'ing**, habitually taking notice attentive —*adv* **Observ'ingly** [Fr —L *observāre*, *ātum—ob*, and *servāre*, to heed, keep]

Obsession, ob sesh'un, *n* persistent attack, esp of an evil spirit upon a person the state of being so molested from without, as opposed to *possession*, or control by an evil spirit from within [L *obsession-em—obsidĕre*, to besiege]

Obsidian, ob sid'i-an, *n* a natural glass — the vitreous condition of an acid lava [So called from *Obsidius*, who, according to Pliny, discovered it in Ethiopia.]

Obsolescent, ob so les'ent, *adj* going out of use —*n* **Obsoles'cence** [L *obsolescens*, *entis*, pr p of *obsolescĕre*, *obsoletum* — *ob*, and *solēre*, to be wont]

Obsolete, ob'so lēt, *adj* gone out of use antiquated (*zool*) obscure not clearly marked or developed rudimental —*adv* **Ob'soletely** —*ns* **Ob'soleteness**; **Obsole'tion** (*rare*), **Ob'soletism.**

Obstacle, ob'sta kl, *n* anything that stands in the way of or hinders progress obstruction [Fr — L *obstaculum—ob*, in the way of, *stāre*, to stand]

Obstetric, -al, ob-stet'rik, -al, *adj* pertaining to midwifery —*n* **Obstet'rics,** the science of midwifery, or the delivery of women in childbed [L *obstetricius—obstetrix, -icis,* a midwife, a female that stands before or near—*ob,* before, and *stāre,* to stand]

Obstinate, ob'sti nāt, *adj* blindly or excessively firm unyielding stubborn not easily subdued or remedied —*ns* **Ob'stinacy, Ob'stinateness,** the condition of being obstinate excess of firmness stubbornness fixedness that yields with difficulty, as a disease —*adv* **Ob'stinately.** [L *obstinātre, ātum—ob,* in the way of, *stāre,* to stand]

Obstreperous, ob strep'er us, *adj* making a loud noise clamorous noisy —*v i* **Obstrep'erate** (*Sterne*) —*adv* **Obstrep'erously** —*n* **Obstrep'erousness** [L *obstreperus—ob,* and *strepĕre,* to make a noise]

Obstriction, ob strik'shun, *n* obligation [L *ob stringĕre, obstrictum,* to bind up]

Obstropulous, ob strop'ū lus, *adj* a vulgar form of *obstreperous*

Obstruct, ob strukt', *v t* to block up, to hinder from passing, to retard —*ns* **Obstruc'tion,** act of obstructing or blocking up that which hinders progress or action opposition, esp in a legislative assembly, **Obstruc'tionist** —*adj* **Obstruct'ive,** tending to obstruct hindering —*n* one who opposes motion or progress — *adv* **Obstruct'ively.** [L *obstruĕre, obstructum,* to obstruct—*ob,* in the way of, *struĕre, structum,* to pile up]

Obstruent, ob'stroō ent, *adj* obstructing block ing up —*n* (*med*) anything that obstructs, esp in the passages of the body [L *obstruens, entis,* pr p of *obstruĕre*]

Obtain, ob tān', *v t* to lay hold of to hold to procure by effort to gain to keep possession of —*v i* to be established to continue in use to become customary or prevalent to hold good (*rare*) to succeed —*adj* **Obtain'able,** that may be obtained, procured, or acquired —*n* **Obtain'ment** — **Obtain to** (*Bacon*), to attain to [Fr —L *obtinĕre,—ob,* and *tenĕre,* to hold]

Obtected, ob tek'ted, *adj* covered, protected by a chitonous case, as the pupæ of most flies [L *obtegĕre, obtectum,* to cover over]

Obtemper, ob tem'per, *v t* to yield obedience to (*to, unto*) [L *obtemperāre*]

Obtend, ob tend', *v t* (*obs*) to oppose to allege [L *obtendĕre,* to stretch before]

Obtention, ob ten'shun, *n* procurement, obtaining [L *obtinĕre, obtentum,* to hold]

Obtest, ob test', *v* to call upon, as a witness to beg for —*v i* to protest —*n* **Obtestā'tion,** act of calling to witness a pressing request or supplication [L *obtestāri,* to call as a witness—*ob,* before, and *testis,* a witness]

Obtrude, ob troōd', *v t* to thrust in upon when not wanted to urge upon against the will of —*v i* to thrust one's self or be thrust upon —*ns* **Obtrud'ing, Obtru'sion,** a thrusting in or upon against the will of —*adj* **Obtrus'ive,** disposed to obtrude or thrust one's self among others. — *adv* **Obtrus'ively** — *n* **Obtrus'iveness** [L *obtrudĕre—ob,* and *trudĕre, trusum,* to thrust]

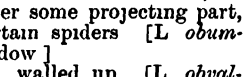
Obtruncate, ob trung'kāt, *v* to lop off a limb to cut off short [L *obtruncāre, -ātum,* to cut off—*ob,* and *truncāre*]

Obtund, ob-tund', *v t* to dull or blunt, to deaden —*adj.* **Obtund'ent,** dulling—*n* an oily mucilage for sores an application to deaden the nerve of a tooth [L *obtundĕre,* to strike upon]

Obturate, ob'tū-rāt, *v t* to close or stop up —*ns* **Obtura'tion,** the act of stopping up, esp in gunnery, of a cavity or hole to prevent the flow of gas through it, **Ob'turator,** that which stops or closes up, as a device of this kind in gunnery, &c in surgery, an artificial plate for closing an abnormal aperture or fissure, as with cleft palate, &c , or for distending an opening, as in lithotomy any structure that shuts off a cavity or passage, esp in anatomy, the membrane vessels, &c , closing the *obturator foramen,* or *thyroid foramen,* a large opening or fenestra in the innominate bone, representing an interval between the pubis and ischium, mostly closed by the obturator membrane, and transmitting the obturator vessels and nerve [L *obturāre, ātum,* to stop up]

Obturbinate, ob tur'bi nāt, *adj* inversely top shaped [See **Turbinate**]

Obtuse, ob tūs', *adj* blunt not pointed (*bot*) blunt or rounded at the point, as a leaf stupid not shrill (*geom*) greater than a right angle —*adj* **Obtuse-angled,** having an angle greater than a right angle —*adv* **Obtuse'ly** —*n* **Obtuse'ness** [Fr —L *obtusus—obtundĕre,* to blunt—*ob,* against, *tundĕre,* to beat]


Obtuse angled

Obumbrant, ob um'brant, *adj* overhanging

Obumbrate, ob um'brāt, *v t* to overshadow, to darken —*adj* lying under some projecting part, as the abdomen of certain spiders [L *obumbrāre, ātum,* to overshadow]

Obvallate, ob val'āt, *adj* walled up [L *obvallāre, ātum,* to wall round]

Obvelation, ob vē lā'shun, *n* concealment—opp to *Revelation* [From L *ob,* and *velum,* a covering]

Obvention, ob ven'shun, *n* (*obs*) any incidental occurrence, or advantage, esp an offering [From L *obvenīre,* to fall to one's lot]

Obverse, ob vers', *adj* and *n* turned towards one bearing the head, as one face of a coin—opp to *Reverse* a second or complemental aspect of the same fact, a correlative proposition identically, implying another (*bot*) having the base narrower than the top —*n* the side of a coin containing the head, or principal symbol —*adv* **Obverse'ly** —*n* **Obver'sion,** the act of turning toward the front of anything in logic, a species of immediate inference—viz the predicating of the original subject, the contradictory of the original predicate, and changing the quality of the proposition—e g to infer from *all* A is B that *no* A is not B—also called *Permutation* and *Equipollence* — *v t* **Obvert',** to turn towards the front [L *obversus —ob,* towards, and *vertĕre,* to turn]

Obviate, ob'vi āt, *v t* to meet on the way, hence to remove, as difficulties [L *obviāre, ātum—ob,* in the way of, and *viāre, viatum,* to go—*via,* a way]

Obvious, ob'vi us, *adj* meeting one in the way easily discovered or understood evident —*adv* **Ob'viously** —*n* **Ob'viousness** [L *obvius*]

Obvolute, -d, ob'vo lūt, ed, *adj* rolled or turned in (*bot*) arranged as two leaves in a bud, so that one edge of each is out and the other in, as in the poppy —*adj* **Obvol'vent,** curved downward or inward [L *obvolutus—ob,* and *volvĕre, volutum,* to roll]

Ocarina, ok a rē'na, *n* a kind of musical instrument with a whistling sound, made of terra cotta, with finger holes and a mouthpiece [It]

Occamism, ok'am mizm, *n* the doctrine of the great nominalist schoolman, William of Occam or Ockham (*c* 1270–1349) —*n* **Occam'ist,** a follower of Occam

Occamy, ok'a mi, *n* an alloy resembling silver. [A corr of *Alchemy*]

Occasion, ok-kā'zhun, *n* a case of something happening a special time or season a chance of bringing about something desired an event which although not the cause, determines the time at which another happens a reason or excuse opportunity requirement — *v t* to cause indirectly to influence —*adj* **Occa'sional,** falling in the way or happening occurring only at times resulting from accident produced on some special event —*ns* **Occa'sionalism,** the philosophical system of the Cartesian school for explaining the action of mind upon matter, or the combined action of both by the direct intervention of God, who on the occasion of certain modifications in our minds, excites the corresponding movements of body, and on the occasion of certain changes in our body, awakens the corresponding feelings in the mind, **Occa'sionalist; Occasional'ity.** —*adv* **Occa'sionally** —**On occasion,** in case of need as opportunity offers, from time to time [Fr —L *occasion em—occidĕre—ob,* in the way of, and *cadĕre, casum,* to fall]

Occident, ok'si dent, *n* the western quarter of the sky where the sun goes down or sets the west generally —*adj* **Occident'al,** noting the quarter where the sun goes down or sets western relatively less precious as a gem — *n* a native of some occidental country—opp to *Oriental* —*v t* **Occiden'talise,** to cause to conform to western ideas or customs —*ns* **Occiden'talism,** habits, &c, of occidental peoples, **Occidental'ist,** a student of occidental languages —opp to *Orientalist* an individual belonging to an oriental country who favours western ideas, customs, &c —*adv* **Occident'ally** [Fr —L *Occidens, entis,* pr p of *occidĕre,* to fall down]

Occiput, ok'si put, *n* the back part of the head or skull —*adj* **Occip'ital,** pertaining to the occiput or back part of the head—*n* the occipital bone —*adv* **Occip'itally** —*adjs* **Occipito-axial,** of or pertaining to the occipital bone and to the axis or second cervical vertebra, **Occipito-frontal,** pertaining to the occiput and to the forehead, **Occipito-temporal,** pertaining to the occipital and temporal regions [L ,—*ob,* over against, *caput,* head]

Occlude, o klōōd', *v t* to absorb, as a gas by a metal — *adj* **Occlu'dent,** serving to close —*n* **Occlu'sion,** a closing of an opening, passage, or cavity the act of occluding or absorbing —*adj* **Occlu'sive,** serving to close —*n* **Occlu'sor,** that which closes, esp an organ for closing an opening in a body [L *occludĕre,—ob,* before, *claudĕre,* to shut]

Occult, ok kult', *adj* covered over escaping observation hidden not discovered without test or experiment secret, unknown, transcending the bounds of natural knowledge —*n* **Occultā'tion,** a concealing, esp of one of the heavenly bodies by another state of being hid —*adj* **Occult'ed** (*Shak*), hidden, secret (*astron*) concealed, as by a body coming between —*ns* **Occult'ism,** the doctrine or study of things hidden or mysterious, **Occult'ist,** one who believes in occult things —*adv* **Occult'ly** —*n* **Occult'ness.** [Fr ,— L *occultĕre, occultum,* to hide—*ob,* over, and *cal,* root of *celāre,* to conceal]

Occupy, ok'ū pī, *v t* to take or hold possession of to take up, as room, &c to fill, as an office to employ (*B*) to use to trade with (*Shak*) to possess, enjoy —*v i* to hold possession (*B*) to trade —*pa t* and *pa p* oc'cūpied —*ns* **Oc'cupancy,** the act of occupying, or of taking or holding possession possession the time during which one occupies, **Oc'cupant,** one who takes or has possession —*v t* **Oc'cupāte** (*Bacon*), to hold to possess —*pr p* oc'cūpāting; *pa.p* oc'cūpāted —*n* **Occupā'tion,** the act of occupying or taking possession possession state of being employed or occupied that which occupies or takes up one's attention employment —*adj* **Occupā'tive** —*n* **Oc'cupier,** one who takes or holds possession of an occupant (*B*) a trader [Fr —L *occupāre, -ātum—ob,* and *capĕre,* to take]

Occur, ok kur', *v i* to come or to be presented to the mind to happen to appear to be found here and there to coincide in time —*pr p* occurr'ing, *pa p* occurred' —*ns* **Occurrence,** anything that occurs an event, esp one unlooked for or unplanned occasional presentation, **Occur'rent,** one who comes to meet another (*B*) an occurrence or chance —*adj* (*B*) coming in the way [Fr—L —*occurrĕre—ob,* towards, and *currĕre,* to run]

Ocean, ō'shun, *n* the vast expanse of salt water that covers the greater part of the surface of the globe also, one of its five great divisions any immense expanse or vast quantity —*adj* pertaining to the great sea —*adjs* **Ocean'ian,** pertaining to *Oceania,* which includes Polynesia, Micronesia, Melanesia, Australasia, and Malaysia, **Ocean'ic,** pertaining to the ocean found or formed in the ocean or high seas, pelagic wide like the ocean —*n* **Oceanog'rapher,** one who devotes himself to this subject —*adj* **Oceanograph'ic.**—*ns* **Oceanog'raphy,** the scientific description of the ocean, **Oceanol'ogy,** the science of the ocean a treatise on the ocean, **Ocean-basin,** the depression of the earth's surface in which the waters of an ocean are contained, **Ocean-lane** (see **Lane**), **Oceanic-islands,** islands far from the mainland, situated in the midst of the ocean [Fr —L *oceanus*—Gr *ōkeanos,* perh from *ōkys,* swift]

Ocellate, -d, ō'sel lāt, ed, *adj* resembling an eye marked with spots resembling eyes, as the feathers of a peacock —*adjs* **Ocell'ar, Oc'ellary,** ocellate, pertaining to ocelli —*n* **Ocell'us,** a little eye, an eye spot one of the round spots of varied colour in the tail of a peacock, &c (*pl*) **Ocelli** [L *ocellatus—ocellus,* dim of *oculus,* an eye]

Ocelot, ō'se lot, *n* the name of several species of animals in the tropical parts of South America allied to the leopard, but much smaller —*adj* **O'celoid** [Mex *ocelotl*]

Ocher, Ocherous See **Ochre**

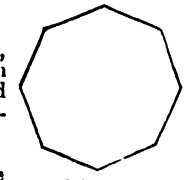
Och hone, oh hōn, an exclamation of lamentation. [Ir]

Ochidore, ok'i dōr, *n* a shore crab

Ochlesis, ok lē'sis, *n* an unhealthy condition due to overcrowding —*adj* **Ochlet'ic** [Gr *ochlos,* a crowd]

Ochlocracy, ok lok'ra si, *n* mob rule government by the populace —*adjs* **Ochlocrat'ic, Ochlocrat'ical** —*adv* **Ochlocrat'ically** [Gr *ochlo kratia—ochlos,* the mob, and *kratia,* rule]

Ochre, ō'ker, *n* a fine clay, mostly pale yellow, used for colouring walls, &c. (*slang*) money, esp gold —*adjs* **Ochra'ceous, O'chreous, O'chroid, O'chry,** consisting of, containing, or resembling ochre [Fr —L *ochra* — Gr *ōchra—ōchros,* pale yellow]

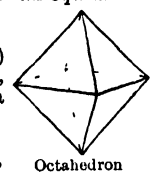


Octagon

Ocrea, ō'kre a (*pl* **Ochreæ, Ocreæ**), *n* (*bot*) a sheath formed of two stipules united round a stem —*adj* **O'chreāte** (*bot*), having ochreæ [L *ochrea,* a legging]

Octagon, ok'ta gon, *n* a plane figure of eight sides and eight angles —*adj* **Octag'onal.** [Gr *oktō,* eight, and *gōnia,* an angle]

Octahedron, ok ta-hē'dron, *n* a solid figure with eight equal sides, each of which is an equilateral triangle —*adj* **Octahe'dral.** [Gr *oktō*, and *hedra*, a base]


Octahedron

Octandrous, ok tan'drus, *adj* (*bot*) having eight stamens [Gr *oktō*, eight, and *anēr*, *andros*, a man, a male]

Octangular ok tang'gul-ar, *adj* having eight angles [L *octo*, eight, and **Angular**]

Octant, ok'tant, *n* the eighth part of a circle an instrument for measuring angles the aspect of two planets when 45°, or ⅛ of a circle, apart [L *octans*, *octantis*—*octo*, eight]

Octapla, ok'ta pla, *n* something eightfold a Bible in eight languages [Gr *oktaplous*, eightfold]

Octastyle. See **Octostyle**

Octave, ok'tāv, *adj* eight consisting of eight — *n* an eighth that which consists of eight the eighth day after a church festival, counting the feast day itself as the first the period between a festival and its octave (*mus*) an eighth, or an interval of twelve semitones the eighth part of a pipe of wine [Fr —L *octavus*, eighth—*octo*, eight]

Octavo, ok tā'vō, *adj* having eight leaves to the sheet —*n* a book printed on sheets folded into eight leaves, contracted 8vo — usually meaning a medium octavo, 6 × 9½ inches Other octavos are—post 8vo, 5½ × 8½ in , demy 8vo, 5¼ × 8 in , crown 8vo, 5 × 7½ in , cap 8vo, 4½ × 7 in , royal 8vo, 6½ × 10 in , super royal 8vo, 7 × 11 in , imperial 8vo, 8¼ × 11 in (*pl*) **Octa'vos**

Octennial, ok ten'i al, *adj* happening every eighth year lasting eight years [L *octennis*—*octo*, eight, and *annus*, a year]

Octillion, ok til'yun, *n* the number produced by raising a million to the eighth power, expressed by a unit with forty-eight ciphers in France and the United States, one thousand raised to the ninth power, expressed by a unit with twenty-seven ciphers [L *octo*, eight, and **Million**]

October, ok tō'ber, *n* the eighth month of the Roman year, which began in March the tenth month in our calendar [L *octo*, eight]

Octodecimal, ok to-des'i mal, *adj* (*crystal*) having eighteen faces [L *octodecim*, eighteen—*octo*, eight, and *decem*, ten]

Octodecimo, ok to des'i-mō, *adj* having eighteen leaves to the sheet, contracted 18mo [L *octo decim*, eighteen—*octo*, eight, and *decem*, ten]

Octogenarian, ok to je nā'ri an, *n* and *adj* one who is eighty years old, or between eighty and ninety —**Octo'genary**

Octogynous, ok toj'i nus, *adj* (*bot*) having eight pistils or styles [Gr *oktō*, eight, and *gynē*, wife]

Octopus, ok'to pus, *n* a widely distributed genus of eight-armed cuttle fishes, covered with suckers, a devil fish [Gr *oktō*, eight, and *pous*, *podos*, foot]

Octoroon, ok to-rōōn', *n* the offspring of a quadroon and a white person one who has one eighth negro blood [From L *octo*, eight]

Octostyle, ok'to stīl, *n* an edifice or portico with eight pillars in front [Gr *oktō*, eight, and *stylos*, a pillar]

Octosyllabic, ok to-sil lab'ik, *adj* consisting of eight syllables [L *octo*, eight, and **Syllabic.**]

Octroi, ok-trwa', *n* a grant of the exclusive right of trade a toll or tax levied at the gates of a city on articles brought in the place where such taxes are paid [Fr *octroyer*, to grant, allow—L *auctorāre*, to authorise—*auctor*, author]

Octyl, ok'til, *n* a hypothetical organic radical, known only in combination—also *Capryl* —*n* **Oc'tylēne,** a hydrocarbon obtained by heating octylic alcohol with sulphuric acid —*adj* **Octyl'ic.**

Ocular, ok'ū lar, *adj* pertaining to the eye formed in or known by the eye received by actual sight —*adv* **Oc'ularly.**—*n* **Oc'ulist,** one skilled in diseases of the eye [L *ocularius*—*oculus*, Gr *okkos*, akin to A S *eage*, the eye, Sans *aksha*, eye]

Od, od, *n* a peculiar force having the power of acting on the nervous system, assumed by Reichenbach to exist in light, heat, electricity, living bodies, and all material substances whatever, and to produce the phenomena of mesmerism [Gr *hodos*, a way, passage]

Od, od, *n* for God—sometimes *Odd* —*ns* **Od's-bodikins,** God's body, **Od's life,** God's life, **Od's-pitikins** (*Shak*), a corr of God's pity

Odalisque, ō'da-lisk, *n* a female slave in a Turkish harem —Also **Odalisk.** [Fr —Turk *oda*, a chamber]

Odd, od, *adj* not paired with another not even left over after a round number has been taken additional to a certain amount in round numbers not exactly divisible by two strange unusual in kind or appearance trifling remote (*Shak*) at variance —*ns* **Odd-come-shortly,** an early day, any time, **Odd'fellow,** a member of a secret benevolent society called Oddfellows, **Odd'ity,** the state of being odd or singular strangeness a singular person or thing —*adj* **Odd-looking,** having a singular appearance —*adv* **Odd'ly** —*ns* **Odd'ment,** something remaining over one of a broken set—often used in the plural, **Odd'ness, Odds** (odz), inequality difference in favour of one against another more than an even wager the amount or proportion by which the bet of one exceeds that of another advantage dispute scraps, miscellaneous pieces, as in the phrase 'odds and ends' (lit 'points' and ends) [From the Scand , as in Ice *oddi*, a triangle, an odd number—Ice *oddr*, a point, cog with A S *ord*, a point, and Ger *ort*, a place]

Ode, ōd, *n* a song a poem written to be set to music the music written for such a poem [Fr *ode*—Gr *ōdē*, contr from *aoidē*—*aeidein*, to sing]

Odeum, ō dē'um, *n* in ancient Greece a theatre for musical contests, &c sometimes applied to a modern music hall [Gr]

Odious, ō'di-us, *adj* hateful offensive repulsive hatred —*adv* **O'diously** —*ns* **O'diousness, O'dium,** hatred offensiveness blame quality of provoking hate —**Odium theologicum,** the proverbial hatred of controversial divines for each other's errors [L —*odi*, to hate]

Odometer, ō dom'et er, *n* or **Hodometer,** an instrument for measuring the distance passed over by a carriage by the number of revolutions of the wheel [Gr *hodos*, a way, *metron*, a measure]

Odontoid, o don'toid, *adj* tooth shaped tooth-like —*n* **Odontol'ogy,** the science of the teeth [Gr *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth, *eidos*, form, *logia*, discourse]

Odour, ō'dur, *n* smell perfume estimation reputation —*adj* **Odorif'erous,** bearing odour or scent diffusing fragrance perfumed — *adv* **Odorif'erously.**—*n* **Odorif'erousness,** the quality of being odoriferous —*adj* **O'dorous,** emitting an odour or scent sweet-smelling fragrant —*adv* **O'dorously.**—*n* **O'dorousness,** the quality of exciting the sensation of smell —*adjs* **O'doured,** perfumed, **O'dourless,** without odour [Fr —L *odor*—root *od*, found in Gr *ozein*, to smell]

Odyle, ō'dil, *n* Same as **Od.**

Odyssey, od'is-si, *n* a Greek epic poem, ascribed to Homer, describing the return of the Greeks from the Trojan War, and esp of Odysseus (Ulysses) to Ithaca after ten years' wanderings

Œconomy, Œcumenical, &c See **Economy, Ecumenical.**

Œdema, e dē'ma, *n* (*med*) the swelling occasioned by the effusion or infiltration of serum into cellular or areolar structures, usually the subcutaneous cellular tissue [Gr *oidēma*, swelling]

Œdemia, ē dē'mi a, *n* a genus of *Anatidæ*, the scoters, surf ducks, or sea-coots [Gr *oidēma*]

Œillade, el yad', *n* (*Shak*) a glance or wink given with the eye —*ns* **Œil-de-bœuf,** a round or oval opening for admitting light a small, narrow window, or bull's eye —*pl* **Œils-de-bœuf, Œil-de-perdrix,** a small round figure in decorative art, a dot [Fr *œillade—œil*, eye]

Œnology, ē nol'o ji, *n* the science of wines —*ns* **Œ'nomancy,** divination from the appearance of wine poured out in libations, **Œnomā'nia,** dipsomania, **Œnoph'ilist,** a lover of wine [Gr *oinos*, wine, and *logia*, discourse]

Œnomel, ē'no mel, *n* wine mixed with honey mead [Gr *oinos*, wine, and *meli*, honey]

Œnothera, ē nō thē'ra, *n* a genus of leafy branching plants, with yellow or purplish flowers, called also *evening primrose* [Formed from Gr from *oinos*, wine, and perh *thēran*, to hunt]

O'er, ōr, contracted from **Over**

O'ercome, ow'kum, *n* (*Scot*) the burden of a song overplus

Oes, ōz, *n* (*Bacon*) circlets of gold or silver, so named from their shape

Œsophagus, ē sof'a gus, *n* the gullet, a membranous canal about nine inches in length, extending from the pharynx to the stomach, thus forming part of the alimentary canal [Gr]

Œstrum, ēs'trum, *n* violent desire —*adj* **Œs'trual,** in heat, rutting —*v i* **Œs'truāte,** to be in heat —*ns* **Œstruā'tion, Œs'trus,** a gadfly [L]

Of, ov, *prep* from or out from belonging to out of among proceeding from, so in the Litany and Nicene Creed owing to with over concerning during (*B* and *P*, *Bk*) sometimes = by, from, on, or over —**Of purpose** (*B*), intentionally [A S *of*, Dut *af*, Ger *ab*, also L *ab*, Gr *apo*, Sans *apa*, away from]

Off, of, *adv* from away from on the opposite side of a question —*adj* most distant on the opposite or further side on the side of a cricket field right of the wicket keeper and left of the bowler not devoted to usual business, as an *off* day —*prep* not on —*interj* away! depart!—*adj* and *adv* **Off-and-on,** occasional, **Off-colour,** of inferior value indisposed —*adv* **Off-hand,** at once without hesitating —*adj* without study impromptu free and easy [Same as **Of,** differently used]

Offal, of'al, *n* waste meat the part of an animal which is unfit for use refuse anything worthless [**Off** and **Fall**]

Offend, of fend', *v t* to displease or make angry to do harm to to affront (*B*) to cause to sin —*v i* to sin to cause anger (*B*) to be made to sin —*n* **Offence',** any cause of anger or displeasure an injury a crime a sin affront assault —*adjs* **Offence'ful** (*Shak*), giving offence or displeasure injurious, **Offence'less** (*Milton*), unoffending innocent —*ns* **Offend'er,** one who offends or injures a trespasser a criminal, **Offend'ress** (*Shak*), a female who offends, **Offense',** &c (same as **Offence,** &c) —*adj* **Offens'ive,** causing offence, displeasure, or injury used in attack making the first attack—*n* the act of the attacking party the posture of one who attacks —*adv* **Offens'ively.** —*n* **Offens'iveness.—Offensive and defensive,** requiring all parties to make war together, or to defend each other if attacked [Fr —L. *ob*, against, and *fendĕre*, to strike]

Offer, of'ĕr, *v t* to bring to or before: to hold out for acceptance or rejection to make a proposal to to lay before to present to the mind to attempt to propose to give, as a price or service to present in worship —*v i* to present itself to be at hand to declare a willingness —*n* act of offering first advance that which is offered: proposal made —*adj* **Off'erable,** that may be offered —*ns* **Off'erer, Off'ering,** act of making an offer that which is offered a gift: (*B*) that which is offered on an altar a sacrifice. (*pl*) in Church of England, certain dues payable at Easter, **Off'ertory,** act of offering, the thing offered the verses or the anthem said or sung while the offerings of the congregation are being made and the celebrant is placing the unconsecrated elements on the altar, the money then collected [L *offerre—ob*, towards, *ferre*, to bring]

Office, of'is, *n* settled duty or employment a position imposing certain duties or giving a right to exercise an employment business act of worship order or form of a religious service, either public or private that which a thing is designed or fitted to do a place where business is carried on (*pl*) acts of good or ill service the apartments of a house in which the domestics discharge their duties —*ns* **Office-bearer,** one who holds office one who has an appointed duty to perform in connection with some company, society, &c, **Of'ficer,** one who holds an office a person who performs some public duty a person entrusted with responsibility in the army or navy —*v t* to furnish with officers to command, as officers —*adj* **Offic'ial,** pertaining to an office depending on the proper office or authority done by authority—*n* one who holds an office a subordinate public officer the deputy of a bishop, &c —*n* **Offic'ialism** —*adv* **Offic'ially** —*v i* **Offic'iāte,** to perform the duties of an office (for) to perform official duties in place of another [Fr —L *officium—opes*, aid]

Officinal, of fis'i nal, or of i sī'nal, *adj* belonging to or used in a shop denoting an approved medicine kept prepared by apothecaries [Fr —L *officina*, a workshop, contr from *opificina—opifex*, *icis—opus*, work, *facĕre*, to do]

Officious, of-fish'us, *adj* too forward in offering services overkind intermeddling —*adv* **Offi'ciously** —*n* **Offi'ciousness** [Fr —L *officiosus—officium*]

Offing, of'ing, *n* the part of the sea more than half-way between the shore and the horizon

Off-print, of' print, *n* a reprint of a single article from a magazine or other periodical—the Fr *tirage à part*

Offscouring, of'skowr ing, *n* matter scoured off: refuse anything vile or despised

Offset, of'set, *n* (*in accounts*) a sum or value set off against another as an equivalent a young shoot or bulb a terrace on a hillside (*archit*) a horizontal ledge on the face of a wall in surveying, a perpendicular from the main line to an outlying point —*v t* (*in accounts*) to place against as an equivalent.



Offset

Offshoot, of'shōōt, *n* that which shoots off from the main stem, stream, &c anything growing out of another

Offshore, of'shōr, *adv* in a direction from the shore, as a wind at a distance from the shore —*adj* from the shore

Offside, of'sīd, *n* the right hand side in driving: the farther side

Offspring, of'spring, *n* that which springs from another a child, or children issue production of any kind

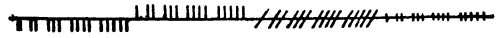
Oft, Often, of'n, *adv* frequently many times.

—*adj.* **Oft'en** (*B*), frequent —*n* **Oft'enness**, frequency —*advs* **Oft'times, Oft'entimes**, many times frequently. [A.S. *oft*; Ger *oft*, Goth *ufta*]


Ogee Mouldings.

Ogee, ō-jē', *n* a wave like moulding formed of a convex curve continued or followed by a concave one [Fr *ogive*]

Ogham, og'am, Ogam, *n* a peculiar kind of writing consisting of straight lines crossing each other, practised by


(h) d t c qu b l w s n m g ng (f) r a o u e i
Ogham Alphabet

the ancient Irish the letters, 20 in number, of which it is formed —*adj* **Ogh'amic, Og'amic.**

Ogive, ō'jiv, *n* (*archit*) a pointed arch or window —*adj* **Ogi'val** [Fr,—Sp,—Ar *áwj*, summit]

Ogle, ō'gl, *v t* to look at fondly with side glances —*v i* to cast fond glances —*ns* **O'gler, O'gling** [Dut *oogen—ooge*, the eye, cf Ger *augeln*]

Ogre, ō'ger, *n* a man eating monster or giant of fairy tales —*fem* **O'gress.**—*adj* **O'greish** [Fr *ogre*—Sp *ogro*—L *orcus*, the lower world]

Oh, ō, *interj* denoting surprise, pain, sorrow, &c

Ohm, ōm, *n* the unit by which electrical resistance is measured, being nearly equal to that caused by a thousand feet of copper wire one tenth of an inch in diameter [Georg Simon *Ohm*, a German electrician, 1787–1854]

Oil, oil, *n.* the juice from the fruit of the olive tree any greasy liquid —*v t* to smear or anoint with oil —*ns* **Oil'bag**, a bag or cyst in animals containing oil, **Oil'cake**, a cake made of flax seed from which the oil has been pressed out, **Oil'cloth**, a painted floorcloth, **Oil-colour**, a colouring substance mixed with oil, **Oil'iness**, **Oil-man**, one who deals in oils, **Oil'nut**, the butter-nut of N America, **Oil-painting**, a picture painted in oil colours the art of painting in oil-colours, **Oil'skin**, cloth made waterproof by means of oil, **Oil'stone**, a fine grained kind of stone used, when wetted with oil, for sharpening tools —*adj* **Oil'y**, consisting of, containing, or having the qualities of oil greasy [O Fr *oile* (Fr *huile*)—L *oleum*—Gr *elaion—elaia*, the olive]

Ointment, oint'ment, *n* anything used in anointing (*med*) any greasy substance applied to diseased or wounded parts (*B*) a perfume [O Fr —L *unguentum—ungĕre*, to smear]

Okapi, ō'ka pi, *n* a giraffe like animal of the Semliki forests of Central Africa

Old, ōld, *adj* advanced in years having been long in existence worn out out of date, old fashioned ancient, former, antique, early (*coll*) great, high having the age or duration of long practised sober, wise —*v i* **Old'en**, to grow old, to become affected by age —*adj* old, ancient —*ns* **Old'ness; Old-clothesman**, one who buys cast-off garments —**Old English** (see **English**) the form of black letter used by 16th cent English printers —*adj* **Old-fashioned**, of a fashion like that used long ago out of date clinging to old things and old styles with manners like those of a grown up person (said of a child) —*n* **Old-fashionedness** —*adjs* **Old-fogyish**, like an old fogy, **Old-gentlemanly**, characteristic of an old gentleman —**Old gold**, a dull gold colour like tarnished gold, used in textile fabrics, **Old Harry, Nick, One**, &c, the devil; **Old Hundred**, properly *Old Hundredth*, a famous tune set in England about the middle of the 16th century to Kethe's version of the 100th Psalm, marked 'Old Hundredth' in Tate and Brady's new version in 1696 —*adj.* **Old-light**, denoting those of the Seceders from the Church of Scotland who continued to hold unchanged the principles of the connection between church and state—the position maintained by the first Seceders in 1733—*n.* one of this body —**Old maid**, a woman who has not been married, and is past the usual age of marriage a simple game played by matching cards from a pack from which a card (usually a queen) has been removed —*adj* **Old-maidish**, like the conventional old maid, prim —**Old man**, unregenerate human nature (*coll*) one's father, guardian, or employer (usually with 'the'), **Old salt**, an experienced sailor, **Old school**, of, or resembling earlier days, old-fashioned, **Old song**, a mere trifle, a very small price, **Old squaw**, a sea duck of the northern hemisphere—also **Old-wife.**—*n* **Old'ster** (*coll*), a man getting old a midshipman of four years' standing, a master's mate —**Old Style** (often written with a date O S), the mode of reckoning time before 1752, according to the Julian calendar or year of 365¼ days —*adj* **Old-time**, of or pertaining to times long gone by of long standing old fashioned —*n* **Old-timer**, one who has lived in a place or kept a position for a long time —**Old Tom**, a strong kind of English gin, **Old wife**, a prating old woman, or a man with the same weakness a chimney cap for curing smoking —*adjs* **Old-womanish**, like an old woman, **Old-world**, belonging to earlier times, antiquated, old fashioned [A S *eald*, Dut *oud*, Ger *alt*]

Oleaginous, ō le-aj'in us, *adj* oily (*bot*) fleshy and oily unctuous, sanctimonious, fawning —*n* **Oleag'inousness** [L *oleaginus—oleum*, oil]

Oleander, ō le an'der, *n* an evergreen shrub with lance shaped leathery leaves and beautiful red or white flowers, the Rose Bay or Rose Laurel [Fr, a corr of Low L *lorandrum* Cf **Rhododendron**]

Oleaster, ō le as'ter, *n* the wild olive [L —*olea*, an olive tree, from Gr *elaia*]

Olefiant, ō'lē fi'ant, *adj* producing oil —*ns* **Olefiant gas**, ethylene, **O'lefine**, any one of a group of hydrocarbons homologous with olefine [L *oleum*, oil, *facĕre*, to make]

Oleiferous, ō le if'er us, *adj* producing oil, as seeds. [L *oleum*, oil, and *ferre*, to bear]

Olein, ō'lē in, *n* a natural fat, found in the fatty oils of animals and vegetables —*adj* **O'leic** —*ns* **O'leate**, a salt of oleic acid, **Oleomar'garine**, artificial butter at first made from pure beef fat, now from oleo oil, neutral lard, milk, cream, and pure butter, worked together, with a colouring matter [L *oleum*, oil, and suffix *in*]

Olent, ō'lent, *adj* smelling [L *olens, entis*, pr p of *olēre*, to smell]

Oleograph, ō'le o graf, *n* a print in oil colours to imitate an oil painting —*n* **Oleog'raphy**, the art of preparing such [L *oleum*, oil, and Gr *graphein*, to write, draw]

Olfactory, ol fak'tor i, *adj* pertaining to or used in smelling [L *olfactāre*, to smell—*olēre*, to smell—root of *odor*, smell, *facĕre*, to do or make]

Olibanum, ō lib'a num, *n* a gum resin flowing from incisions in several species of Boswellia in Somali Land and southern Arabia—the *Lebonah* of the Hebrews, *Libanos* and *Libanōtos* of the Greeks

Oligarchy, ol'i gärk i, *n* government by a few a state governed by a few a small body of men who have the power of a state in their hands —*n* **Ol'igarch**, a member of an oligarchy —*adjs* **Oligarch'al, Oligarch'ic, -al**, pertaining to an oligarchy [Fr—Gr, from *oligos*, few, *archein*, to rule]

Oligocene, ol'i gō sēn, *adj* (*geol*) pertaining to a division of the Tertiary series, the rocks chiefly of fresh and brackish water origin, with interca

lations of marine beds [Gr *oligos*, little, *kainos*, new]

Oligochrome, ol'i gō krōm, *adj* and *n* painted in few colours [Gr *oligos*, few, *chrōma*, colour]

Olio, ō'li ō, *n* a dish of different sorts of meat and vegetables boiled together a mixture (*mus*) a medley a literary miscellany [Sp *olla*—L *olla*, a pot]

Oliphant, ol'i fant, *n* an ancient ivory hunting-horn an obs form of elephant.

Olitory, ol'i tō ri, *adj* and *n* pertaining to kitchen vegetables (*pl*) **Ol'itories.** [L *olitorius—olitor*, a gardener]

Olive, ol'iv, *n* a tree cultivated round the Mediterranean for its oily fruit its fruit peace, of which the olive was the emblem a colour like the unripe olive —*adj* of a brownish green colour like the olive —*adjs* **Oliva'ceous,** olive coloured olive green, **Ol'ivary,** like olives —*n* **Ol'ivenite,** a mineral consisting chiefly of arsenic acid and protoxide of iron, generally of a dark, olive green colour —**Olive branch,** a symbol of peace, as which the branch of an olive was often used (*pl*) children (see Ps cxxviii 4, Pr Bk version), **Olive-oil,** oil pressed from the fruit of the olive [Fr—L *oliva*—Gr *elaia*]

Oliver, ol'i ver, *n* a kind of forge hammer worked by the foot

Oliverian, ol i vē'ri an, *adj* an adherent of Oliver Cromwell

Olivet, ol'i vet, *n* an imitation pearl manufactured for trade with savages

Olivetan, ol'i vet an, *n* one of an order of Benedictine monks founded in 1313, the original house at Monte Oliveto, near Siena

Ollam, ol'am, *n* a doctor or master among the ancient Irish —Also **Ollamh.** [Ir]

Olla-podrida, ol'la po drē'da, *n* a Spanish mixed stew or hash of meat and vegetables any incongruous mixture or miscellaneous collection [Sp,—L *olla*, a pot, and *puter*, putrid]

Ology, ol'ō ji, *n* a science whose name ends in ology, hence any science generally

Olpe, ol'pē, *n* a small Greek even rimmed spout less vase or jug [Gr]

Olympiad, ō lim'pi ad, *n* in ancient Greece, a period of four years, being the interval from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, used in reckoning time (the date of the first Olympiad is 776 B C) —*adjs* **Olym'pian, Olym'pic,** pertaining to Olympia in Elis, where the Olympic games were celebrated, or to Mt Olympus in Thessaly, the fabled seat of the gods —*n* a dweller in Olympus, one of the twelve greater gods of Greek mythology —*ns* **Olym'pics, Olym'pic games,** games celebrated every four years at Olympia, dedicated to Olympian Jupiter, **Olym'pus,** the abode of the gods, supposed to have been Mt Olympus in Thessaly [Gr *olympias, -ados*, belonging to *Olympia* in Elis]

Omadhaun, om'a dawn, *n* a stupid, silly creature [Ir]

Omasum, ō mā'sum, *n* a ruminant's third stomach, the psalterium or manyplies —*adj* **Oma'sal.**

Ombre, om'ber, *n* a game of cards usually played with a pack of forty cards, by three persons, but sometimes by more [Fr—Sp *hombre*—L *homo*, a man]

Omega, ō'meg a, or o mē'ga, *n* the last letter of the Greek alphabet (*B*) the end —**Alpha and Omega,** the beginning and the end the chief point or purpose (Rev i 8) [Gr *ō mega*, the great or long *O*]

Omelet, Omelette, om'e let, *n* a pancake chiefly of eggs, beaten up with flour, &c and fried in a pan [O Fr *amelette* (Fr *omelette*), which through the form *alemette* is traced to *alemelle*, the O Fr form of Fr *alumelle*, a thin plate, a corr of *lemelle*—L *lamella*, *lamina*, a thin plate]

Omen, ō'men, *n* a sign of some future event, either good or evil a foreboding —*v i* and *v t* to prognosticate to predict —*adj* **O'mened,** containing omens, mostly with prefixes, as ill *omened* [L for *osmen*, that which is uttered by the mouth—L *os*, or for *ausmen*, 'that which is heard'—*audīre*, to hear]

Omentum, ō men'tum, *n* a fold or duplication of peritoneum, proceeding from one of the abdominal viscera to another —The **Great omentum,** or *epiploon*, always contains some adipose tissue, and its use appears to be to protect the intestines from cold and to facilitate their movement upon each other during their vermicular action (*pl*) **Omen'ta** [L]

Omer, ō'mer, *n* a Hebrew dry measure containing $\frac{1}{10}$ part of a homer [See **Homer.**]

Omicron, ō mī'kron See **O**

Ominous, om'in us, *adj* pertaining to or containing an omen foreboding evil inauspicious —*adv* **Om'inously** —*n* **Om'inousness**

Omit, ō mit', *v t* to leave out to neglect to fail to make no use of —*pr p* omitt'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* omitt'ed —*adj* **Omiss'ible,** that may be omitted —*n* **Omis'sion,** act of omitting the neglect or failure to do something required that which is left out —*adj* **Omiss'ive,** omitting or leaving out —*n* **Omitt'ance,** the act of omitting the state of being omitted forbearance [L *omittĕre, omissum—ob*, away, *mittĕre*, to send]

Omlah, om'la, *n* a staff of native clerks or officials in India [Ar]

Omnibus, om'ni bus, *adj* including all covering many different cases or objects, as an *omnibus* clause or bill —*n* a large four wheeled vehicle for conveying passengers, chiefly used between two fixed points (*pl*) **Om'nibuses.** [Lit 'for all,' L dative pl of *omnis*, all]

Omnifarious, om ni fā'ri us, *adj* of all varieties or kinds [L *omnifarius—omnis*, all, and *varius*, various]

Omniferous, om nif'er us, *adj* bearing or producing all kinds [L *omnifer—omnis*, all, *ferre*, to bear]

Omnific, om-nif'ik, *adj* all creating —*v t* (*rare*) to make universal [L, as if *omnificus—omnis*, all, and *facĕre*, to make]

Omniform, om'ni form, *adj* of, or capable of, every form —*n* **Omniform'ity.** [L *omnis*, all, *forma*, form]

Omniparous, om nip'a rus, *adj* producing all things [L *omnis*, all, and *parĕre*, to bring forth, produce]

Omnipotent, om nip'o tent, *adj* all powerful: possessing unlimited power —*ns* **The Omnipotent,** God, **Omnip'otence, Omnip'otency,** unlimited power an attribute of God —*adv* **Omnip'otently** [Fr—L *omnipotens—omnis*, all, and *potens, potentis*, mighty]

Omnipresent, om ni-prez'ent, *adj* present everywhere at the same time —*n* **Omnipres'ence** [L *omnis*, all, *præsens, sentis*, present]

Omniscient, om nish'ent, *adj* all knowing all seeing infinitely wise —*n* **Omnis'cience,** knowledge of all things an attribute of God —*adv* **Omnis'ciently.** [L *omnis*, all, and *sciens, scientis*, knowing—*scīre*, to know]

Omnium, om'ni um, *n* a term used at the Stock Exchange to express the aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan is funded —*n* **Omnium-gatherum** (*coll*), a miscellaneous collection of things or persons [L, 'of all,' gen pl of *omnis*, all]

Omnivorous, om-niv'or us, *adj* all devouring (*zool*) feeding on both animal and vegetable food [L *omnivorus—omnis*, all, and *vorāre*, to devour]

Omohyoid, ō-mō hī'oid, *adj* pertaining to the shoulder-blade, and to the lingual or hyoid bone —Also **Omohyoidean.** [Gr *ōmos*, the shoulder]

Omophagous ō mof'a gus, *adj* eating raw flesh —Also **Omophagic.**—*n* **Omophā'gia** [Gr *ōmos*, raw, *phagein*, to eat]

Omophorion, ō mō fō'ri on, *n* an eastern ecclesiastical vestment like the western pallium, worn over the phenolion by bishops and patriarchs at the eucharist, &c [Gr *ōmos*, the shoulder, *pherein*, to carry]

Omoplate, ō'mō plāt, *n* the shoulder blade or scapula —*n* **Omoplatos'copy,** scapulimancy [Gr *ōmoplatē*]

Omosternum, ō mō ster'num, *n* a median ossification of the coraco scapular cartilages of a batrachian [Gr *ōmos*, the shoulder, *sternon*, the chest]

Omphacite, om'fa sīt, *n* a grass green granular variety of pyroxene, one of the constituents of eclogite —*adj* **Om'phacine,** pertaining to unripe fruit

Omphalos, om'fal us, *n* the navel a raised central point a boss —*adj* **Omphal'ic,** pertaining to the navel [Gr *omphalos*, the navel]

On, on, *prep* in contact with the upper part of to and towards the surface of upon or acting by contact with not off at or near at or during in addition to toward, for at the peril of in consequence immediately after (*B*) off —*adv* above, or next beyond forward, in succession in continuance not off —*interj* go on! proceed! —*adj* denoting the part of the field to the left of a right handed batter, and to the right of the bowler—opp to *Off* [A S *on*, which with the cog Dut *aan*, Ice *á* (= *an*), Ger *an*, Goth *ana*, and Gr *ana*, is from an Aryan pronominal base *ana*, whence also is prep **In**]

Onager, on'ā jer, *n* the wild ass of Central Asia [L —Gr *onagros*, for *onos agrios—onos*, an ass, *agrios*, living in the fields—*agros*, a field]

Onanism, ō'nan izm, *n* self pollution —*adj* **Onanist'ic.** [See Gen xxxviii 9]

Once, ons, *n* Same as **Ounce,** the animal

Once, wuns, *adv* a single time at a former time at any time or circumstances —*n* one time —**At once,** without delay immediately, **For once,** on one occasion only, **Once and again,** more than once repeatedly, **Once for all,** once only and not again, **Once in a way,** on one occasion only very rarely [M E *ones*—A S *anes*, orig the gen of *án*, one, used as an adv See **Nonce**]

Oncidium, on sid'i um, *n* a widely spread American genus of orchids [Gr *ogkos*, a hook]

Oncology, ong kol'o-ji, *n* the science of tumours

Oncome, on'kum, *n* (*prov*) a sudden fall of rain or snow the beginning of attack by some insidious disease —*n* **On-coming,** approach

Oncometer, ong com'e ter, *n* an instrument for recording variations in volume, as of the kidney, &c —*n* **On'cograph,** an apparatus for recording such [Gr *ogkos*, bulk, *metron*, measure, *graphein*, to write]

Oncost, on'kost, *n* all charges for labour in getting mineral, other than the miners' wages payment to the collier in addition to the rate per ton —*n pl* **On'costmen,** men who work in or about a mine at other work than that of cutting coal [**On** and **Cost**]

Ondine, on'din, *n* a water spirit, an undine

Onding, on'ding, *n* a sudden fall of rain or snow

On dit, ong dē, people say it is said —*n pl* **On dits** (ong dēs), reports going about gossip [Fr *on*, people, and *dit*, 3d sing pres ind of *dire*, to say]

One, wun, *pron* a person (spoken of indefinitely), as in the phrase **One says**, any one some one.—*n* a single person or thing a unit [Merely a special use of the numeral *one*, hence nowise conn with Fr *on*—L *homo*, a man]

One, wun, *adj* single in number, position, or kind undivided the same a certain, some, implying a name unknown or denoting insignificance or contempt, as the work of *one* Guy Fawkes, a Spaniard!—*adjs* **One-eyed,** having but one eye limited in vision, **One-handed,** single handed, **One-horse,** drawn by a single horse petty, mean, inferior, **One-idea'd,** entirely possessed by one idea —*n* **Oner** (wun'er), one possessing some special skill, an adept (*slang*) —**At one,** of one mind, **One another,** each other, **One by one,** singly in order [M E *oon*—A S *an*; cog with Ice *einn*, Ger *ein*, Goth *ains*, also with L *unus* and W *un*]

Oneiromancy, ō ni'rō man si, *n* the art of divining by dreams —*n* **Oneirocrit'ic,** one who interprets dreams —*adjs* **Oneirocrit'ic, -al.**—*ns.* **Oneirol'ogy,** the doctrine of dreams, **Onei'roscopist,** an interpreter of dreams [Gr *oneiros*, a dream, and *manteia*, divination]

Onely, ōn'li, *adv* (*Spens*) only

Oneness, wun'nes, *n* singleness unity

Onerary, on'er ar i, *adj* fitted or intended for carrying burdens comprising burdens [L *onerarius—onus, oneris*, a burden]

Onerous, on'er us, *adj* burdensome oppressive —*adv* **On'erously** —*n* **On'erousness.** [L *onerosus—onus*]

Oneself, wun self', *pron* one's self himself or herself

Onesided, wun'sīd ed, *adj* limited to one side. partial (*bot*) turned to one side —*n* **Onesid'edness**

Oneyer, wun'yer, *n* (*Shak*, only once, 1 *Hen IV*, II 1 84) prob a person that converses with great ones, hardly as Malone explains, an accountant of the exchequer, a banker [No doubt formed from *one*, like lawyer, sawyer, &c Malone over ingeniously refers to the mark *o ni*, an abbreviation of the Latin form, *oneretur, nisi habeat sufficientem exoneration*em, or explains as a misprint for *moneyer*]

Ongoing, on'go ing, *n* a going on course of conduct event

Onion, un'yun, *n* the name given to a few species of the genus *Allium*, and particularly to *Allium cepa*, a biennial bulbous root, used as food —*adjs* **Onion-eyed** (*Shak*), having the eyes full of tears, as if by the use of onions, **On'iony.**—*n* **Onion-skin,** a very thin variety of paper [Fr *oignon*—L *unio, onis—unus*, one]

Only, ōn'li, *adj* single in number or kind this above all others alone —*adv* in one manner for one purpose singly merely barely entirely —*conj* but except that —*n* **On'liness.** [A S *ánlic* (adj)—*án*, one, and *lic*, like]

Onoclea, on ō klē'a, *n* a genus of aspidioid ferns, with contracted fertile fronds [Gr *onos*, a vessel, *kleiein*, to close]

Onomantic, on ō man'tik, *adj.* pertaining to **Onomancy** or (*obs*) *Onomatomancy*, or divination by names [Gr *onoma*, a name, *manteia*, divination]

Onomastic, on o-mas'tik, *adj* pertaining to a name, of a signature to a paper written in another hand —*n* **Onomas'ticon,** a list of words a vocabulary [Gr, from *onoma*, a name]

Onomatology, on o ma tol'o ji, *n* the science of or a treatise on the derivation of names —*n* **Onomatol'ogist,** one versed in it [Gr *onoma, onomatos*, name, and *logia—legein*, to discourse]

Onomatopœia, on o mat o pē'ya, *n* the formation of a word so as to resemble the sound of the thing of which it is the name such a word itself, also the use of such a word, as 'click,' 'cuckoo'

—Also **Onomatopoēsis**, or **Onomatopoiēsis**. —*adjs.* **Onomatopœ'ic, Onomatopoet'ic.** [Gr. *onoma, -atos*, a name, *poiein*, to make]

Onset, on'set, *n* violent attack assault storming [**On** and **Set.**]

Onshore, on'shōr, *adj* toward the land

Onslaught, on'slawt, *n.* an attack or onset assault [A S *on*, on, and *sleaht*, a stroke. See **Slaughter.**]

Onst, wunst, *adv* a vulgar form of **Once.**

Onstead, on'sted, *n* (*Scot*) a farmstead, the farm buildings [M E *wone*—A S *wunian*, to dwell, *stead*, place]

Ontogenesis, on tō jen'e sis, *n.* the history of the individual development of an organised being as distinguished from *phylogenesis* and *biogenesis* — Also **Ontogeny** —*adjs* **Ontogenet'ic, -al, Ontogen'ic.** —*adv* **Ontogenet'ically.** [Gr *onta*, things being, neut pl of *ōn*, pr p of *einai*, to be, and *genesis*, generation]

Ontology, on tol'o ji, *n* the science that treats of the principles of pure being that part of metaphysics which treats of the nature and essence of things —*adj* **Ontolog'ic.**—*adv* **Ontolog'ically** —*n* **Ontol'ogist,** one versed in ontology [Gr *ōn, ontos*, being pr p of *einai*, to be, and *logia—legein*, to discourse]

Onus, ō'nus, *n* burden responsibility —**Onus probandi,** the burden of proving or of proof [L *onus*, a burden, and *probāre*, to prove]

Onward, on'ward, *adj* going on advancing advanced —*adv* (also **Onwards**), toward a point on or in front forward

Onyx, on'iks, *n* (*min*) an agate formed of layers of chalcedony of different colours, used for making cameos [L ,—Gr *onyx*, *onychos*, a finger nail See **Nail**]

Oof, ōōf, *n* (*slang*) money

Oolite, ō'o lit, *n* (*geol*) a kind of limestone, composed of grains like the eggs or roe of a fish — *adj* **Oolit'ic** [Fr *oolithe*, from Gr *ōon*, an egg, and *lithos*, stone See **Oval.**]

Oology, ō ol'o ji, *n* the science or study of birds' eggs —**Ool'ogist.** [Gr *ōon*, an egg, and *logos*, description]

Oorie, ourie, ōō'ri, *adj* (*Scot*) feeling cold or chill, shivering

Ooze, ōōz, *n* soft mud gentle flow, as of water through sand or earth a kind of mud in the bottom of the ocean the liquor of a tan vat — *v i* to flow gently to percolate, as a liquid through pores or small openings —*adj* **Ooz'y,** resembling ooze slimy [M E *wose*—A S *wase*, mud, akin to A S *wos*, juice, and Ice. *vas*, moisture]

Opacity, ō pas'i ti, *n* opaqueness obscurity [See **Opaque**]

Opacous, ō pāk'us, *adj* Same as **Opaque.**

Opah, ō'pa, *n* a seafish of the Dory family, also called kingfish [Ety unknown]

Opal, ō'pal, *n* a precious stone of a milky hue, remarkable for its changing colours —*adjs* **Opales'cent,** reflecting a milky or pearly light from the interior, **O'paline,** relating to, or like opal [Fr *opale*—L *opalus*]

Opaque, ō pāk', *adj* shady dark that cannot be seen through not transparent —*n* **Opaque'ness,** quality of being opaque want of transparency [Fr —L *opacus*]

Ope, ōp, *v t* and *v i* (*poetry*) short for **Open.**

Open, ō'pn, *adj* not shut allowing one to pass out or in free from trees not fenced not drawn together spread out not frozen up not frosty free to be used, &c public without reserve frank easily understood generous liberal clear unbalanced, as an account attentive free to be discussed —*v t* to make open to remove hindrances to bring to view. to explain to begin —*v i.* to become open: to unclose to be unclosed to begin to appear to begin —*n* a clear space —*n* **O'pener.**—*adjs* **Open-eyed** (*Shak*), watchful, **Open-handed,** with an open hand generous liberal, **Open-hearted,** with an open heart frank generous —*ns* **Open-heartedness,** liberality generosity frankness: candour, **O'pening,** an open place a breach an aperture beginning first appearance opportunity —*adv* **O'penly** —*adj* **Open-minded,** free from prejudice ready to receive and consider new ideas —*n* **Open-mindedness** —*adj.* **Open-mouthed,** gaping greedy clamorous — *ns* **O'penness, Open-ses'ame,** a form of words which makes barriers fly open—from the story of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, **Open-steek** (*Scot*), a kind of open work stitching, **Open-work,** any work showing openings through it for ornament —*adj* open cast, of mining work in open air [A S *open*, from *up*, up, cf Dut *open*—*op*, Ice *opinn*—*upp*, and Ger *offen*—*auf*]

Opera, op'er a, *n* a musical drama a place where operas are performed —*adj* used in or for an opera, as an *opera* glass, &c —*ns* **Opera-cloak,** a cloak of elegant form and material for carrying into the auditorium of a theatre or opera house as a protection against draughts, **Opera-glass,** a small glass or telescope for use at operas, theatres, &c, **Opera-hat,** a hat which can be made flat by compression and expanded again to its full size, **Opera-house,** a theatre where operas are represented —*adjs* **Operat'ic, -al,** pertaining to or resembling the opera [It —L *opera* See **Operate**]

Opera-bouffe, op'er a bōōf, *n* a comic opera [Fr —It *opera buffa* See **Buffoon**]

Operant, op'er ant, *adj* (*Shak*) having power to produce an effect active [See **Operate**]

Operate, op'er āt, *v i* to work to exert strength. to produce any effect to exert moral power (*med*) to take effect upon the human system (*surg*) to perform some unusual act upon the body with the hand or an instrument —*v t* to effect to produce by agency —*n* **Opera'tion,** art or process of operating, or of being at work that which is done or carried out agency influence method of working action or movements surgical performance —*adj* **Op'erative,** having the power of operating or acting exerting force producing effects, efficacious—*n* a workman in a manufactory a labourer —*adv* **Op'eratively.**—*n* **Op'erator,** one who or that which operates or produces an effect (*math*) a letter, &c signifying an operation to be performed [L *operāri, ātus—opera*, work, closely conn with *opus, operis*, work (Sans *apas*)]

Operculum, ō per'kū lum, *n* (*bot*) a cover or lid (*zool*) the plate over the entrance of a shell the apparatus which protects the gills of fishes (*pl*) **Oper'cula.**—*adjs* **Oper'cular** belonging to the operculum, **Oper'culate, Oper'culated,** having an operculum [L, from *operire*, to cover]

Operetta, op er et'a, *n* a short, light musical drama. [It, dim of **Opera**]

Operose, op'er ōz, *adj* laborious tedious —*adv* **Op'erosely.**—*n* **Op'eroseness.** [See **Operate**]

Ophicleide, of'i klid, *n* a large bass trumpet, with a deep pitch [Fr, coined from Gr *ophis*, a serpent, and *kleis, kleidos*, a key]

Ophidian, o fid'i an, *n* one of the true serpents, in which the ribs are the only organs of locomotion —*adjs* **Ophid'ian, Ophid'ious,** pertaining to serpents having the nature of a serpent —*ns* **Ophidiā'rium,** a place where serpents are confined, **Ophiog'raphy,** the description of serpents; **Ophiol'ater,** a serpent worshipper —*adj* **Ophiol'-**

atrous. —*ns* **Ophiol'atry,** serpent-worship, **Ophiol'ogist,** one versed in ophiology, **Ophiol'ogy,** the study of serpents, **Oph'iomancy,** divination by serpents, **Oph'ite,** one of a Gnostic sect who worshipped the serpent [Gr *ophidion*, dim of *ophis*, *opheōs*, a serpent]

Ophiura, of i ū'ra, *n* a genus of sand stars —*n* and *adj* **Ophiū'ran; Ophiū'roid.** [Gr *ophis*, serpent, *oura*, tail]

Ophthalmia, of thal'mi a, *n* inflammation of the eye—also **Ophthal'my.**—*adj* **Ophthal'mic,** pertaining to the eye—*ns* **Ophthal'mist, Ophthalmol'ogist,** one skilled in ophthalmology; **Ophthalmī'tis,** inflammation of the eye ball, **Ophthalmol'ogy,** the science of the eye, its structure and functions, **Ophthalmom'eter,** an instrument for eye-measurements, **Ophthalmom'etry,** the making of such, **Ophthal'moscope,** an instrument for examining the interior of the eye—*adjs* **Ophthalmoscop'ic, -al**—*adv* **Ophthalmoscop'ically.** [Gr,—*ophthalmos*, eye.]

Opiate, ō'pi āt, *n* a drug containing opium to induce sleep that which dulls sensation, physical or mental—*adj* inducing sleep—*adj* **O'piated.**

Opine, o pīn', *v i* to suppose—*ns* **Opī'nant,** one who forms an opinion, **Opin'icus,** (*her*) a half lion, half dragon [Fr,—L *opinārī*, to think]

Opinion, ō pin'yun, *n* one's belief, judgment; favourable estimation (*Shak*) opinionativeness.—*adjs* **Opin'ionāted, Opin'ioned,** firmly adhering to one's own opinions—*adv* (*obs*) **Opin'ionātely**—*adj* **Opin'ionative,** unduly attached to one's own opinions: stubborn.—*adv* **Opin'ionātively.**—*n* **Opin'ionātiveness** [L]

Opisometer, op i som'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring curved lines on a map [Gr *opisō*, backward, *metron*, measure]

Opium, ō'pi um, *n* the narcotic juice of the white poppy [L—Gr *opion*, dim from *opos*, sap]

Opodeldoc, op ō del'dok, *n* a solution of soap in alcohol, with camphor and essential oils, soap-liniment [Fr, perh from Gr *opos*, juice]

Opossum, o pos'um, *n.* a small American marsupial mammal, nocturnal, mainly arboreal, with prehensile tail, an Australian marsupial [W Ind]

Oppidan, op'i dan, *n* at Eton, a student who is not a foundationer or colleger [L *oppidanus*—*oppidum*, town]

Oppilation, op i lā'shon, *n* stoppage [L]

Opponent, op pō'nent, *adj* opposing in action, speech, &c placed in front—*n.* one who opposes

Opportune, op por tūn', *adj* present at a proper time timely convenient—*adv* **Opportune'ly**—*ns* **Opportune'ness; Opportun'ism,** practice of regulating principles by favourable opportunities without regard to consistency, **Opportun'ist,** a politician who waits for events before declaring his opinions a person without settled principles, **Opportun'ity,** an opportune or convenient time a good occasion or chance [Fr—L *opportunus*—*ob*, before, and *portus*, a harbour]

Oppose, op pōz', *v t* to place before or in the way of to set against to place as an obstacle to resist to check to compete with—*v i* to make objection—*adjs* **Oppos'able,** that may be opposed, **Oppose'less** (*Shak*), not to be opposed, irresistible—*n* **Oppos'er,** one who opposes—*v t* and *v i* **Oppos'it,** to negative [Fr—L *ob*, and Fr *poser*, to place See **Pose,** *n*]

Opposite, op'o zit, *adj* placed over against standing in front situated on opposite sides contrasted with opposed to of an entirely different nature—*n* that which is opposed or contrary an opponent—*adv* **Opp'ositely.**—*n* **Opp'ositeness.**—**Be opposite with** (*Shak*), to be perverse and contradictory in dealing with. [Fr—L *oppositus*—*ob*, against, and *ponĕre*, *positum*, to place.]

Opposition, op o zish'un, *n* state of being placed over against position over against repugnance contrariety contrast act or action of opposing resistance that which opposes obstacle (*logic*) a difference of quantity or quality between two propositions having the same subject and predicate the party that opposes the ministry or existing administration (*astron*) the situation of heavenly bodies when 180 degrees apart—*n* **Opposi'tionist,** one who belongs to an opposing party, esp that opposed to the government [See **Opposite.**]

Oppress, op pres', *v t* to press against or upon to use severely to burden to lie heavy upon to constrain to overpower to treat unjustly to load with heavy burdens—*n* **Oppres'sion,** act of oppressing or treating unjustly or harshly severity cruelty state of being oppressed misery hardship injustice dullness of spirits (*Shak*) pressure—*adj* **Oppress'ive,** tending to oppress over burdensome treating with severity or injustice heavy overpowering difficult to bear—*adv* **Oppress'ively.**—*ns* **Oppress'iveness, Oppres'sor,** one who oppresses [Fr—L. *opprimĕre*, *oppressum*—*ob*, against, and *premĕre*, to press]

Opprobrious, op prō'bri us, *adj* expressive of opprobrium or disgrace reproachful infamous despised—*adv* **Oppro'briously.**—*ns* **Oppro'briousness; Oppro'brium,** reproach expressing contempt or disdain disgrace infamy [L—*ob*, against, *probrum*, reproach]

Oppugn, op pūn', *v t* to fight against, esp by argument to oppose to resist—*n* **Oppugn'er.** [Fr—L *oppugnāre*, to fight against—*ob*, against, and *pugna*, a fight See **Pugilism.**]

Oppugnancy, op pug'nan si, *n* (*Shak*) opposition, resistance—*adj* **Oppug'nant,** opposing hostile—*n* an opponent [L *oppugnans*, *-antis*, pr p of *oppugnāre* See **Oppugn**]

Opsimathy, op sim'a thi, *n* learning obtained late in life [Gr—*opse*, late, *mathein*, to learn]

Opsonium, op sō'ni um, *n* anything eaten with bread as a relish, esp fish—*ns* **Opsomā'nia,** any morbid love for some special kind of food, **Opsomā'niac,** one who manifests the foregoing [Gr. *opsōnion*—*opson*, strictly boiled meat, any relish.]

Optative, op'ta tiv, or op tā'tiv, *adj* expressing desire or wish—*n* (*gram*) a mood of the verb expressing wish—*adv* **Op'tatively.** [L *optativus*, from *optāre*, *ātum*, to wish]

Optic, -al, op'tik, al, *adj* relating to sight, or to optics—*n* **Op'tic** (*Pope*), an organ of sight an eye—*adv* **Op'tically**—*ns* **Optic'ian, Optol'ogist,** one skilled in optics one who makes or sells optical instruments, **Op'tics** (*sing*), the science of the nature and laws of vision and light, **Optom'etry,** the measurement of the visual powers [Fr *optique*—Gr *optikos*—root *op* or *ok*, seen in Gr *op somai*, I shall see, and L *oculus*, eye See **Eye**]

Optime, op'ti-mē, *n* in the university of Cambridge, one of those in the second or third rank of honours (*senior* and *junior optimes* respectively), next to the wranglers—*n pl* **Optimā'tes,** the Roman aristocracy [L *optimus*, best]

Optimism, op'ti mizm, *n* the doctrine that everything is ordered for the best a disposition to take a hopeful view of things—opp to *Pessimism*—*v i* **Op'timise,** to take the most hopeful view of anything—*n* **Op'timist,** one who holds that everything is ordered for the best—*adj* **Optimist'ic.**—*adv* **Optimist'ically**—*n* **Op'timum** (*bot*), that point of temperature at which metabolic—i e vegetative and fructificative processes are best carried on [L. *optimus*, best]

Option, op'shun, *n.* act of choosing power of

choosing or wishing wish —*adj* **Op'tional**, left to one's option or choice —*adv* **Op'tionally.**—*n* **Op'tions**, a mode of speculating, chiefly in stocks and shares, which is intended to limit the speculator's risk It consists in paying a sum down for the right to *put* (make delivery) or *call* (call for delivery) a given amount of stock at a fixed future date, the price also being fixed at the time the contract is entered into —**Local option** (see **Local**) [L *optio, optionis—optāre*, to choose]

Optometry, op tom'et ri, *n* See **Optic**

Opulent, op'ū-lent, *adj* wealthy —*adv* **Op'ulently** —*n* **Op'ulence**, means riches wealth [Fr —L *op ulentus—op-*, base of L pl *op es*, wealth]

Opus, ō'pus, *n* work, a work —**Opus magnum**, the great work of one's life; **Opus operantis** (*theol*), the effect of a sacrament ascribed chiefly, if not exclusively, to the spiritual disposition of the recipient, the grace flowing *ex opere operantis* —the Protestant view , **Opus operatum**, the due celebration of a sacrament necessarily involving the grace of the sacrament, which flows *ex opere operato* from the sacramental act performed independent of the merit of him who administers it—the R C view

Opuscule, o pus'kūl, *n* a little work. — **Opuscle.** [L *opusculum*, dim of *opus*, work]

Or, or, *adv* ere, before [See **Ere.**]

Or, oi, *conj* marking an alternative, and sometimes opposition [short for *other*, modern Eng **Either**] —*prep* (*B*) before [In this sense a corr of **Ere.**]

Or, or, *n* (*her*) gold [Fr —L *aurum*, gold]

Oracle, or'a kl, *n* the answer spoken or uttered by the gods the place where responses were given, and the deities supposed to give them a person famed for wisdom a wise decision (*B*) the sanctuary (*pl*) the revelations made to the prophets the word of God —*adj* **Orac'ular**, delivering oracles resembling oracles grave venerable not to be disputed ambiguous obscure —Also **Oraculous.**—*adv* **Orac'ularly.**—*n.* **Orac'ularness** [Fr —L *ora culum*, double dim from *orāre*, to speak—*os, oris*, the mouth]

Oragious, ō rā'jus, *adj* stormy [Fr]

Oraison, or'i zun, *n* (*Shak*) Same as **Orison.**

Oral, ō'ral, *adj* uttered by the mouth spoken, not written —*adv* **O'rally.** [L *os, oris*, the mouth]

Orale, or ā'le, *n* a white silk veil, with coloured stripes, sometimes worn by the Pope

Orang, ō rang', *n* See **Orang-outang.**

Orange, or'anj, *n* a delightful gold coloured fruit with a thick, rough skin, within which are usually from eight to ten juicy divisions the tree on which it grows a colour composed of red and yellow —*adj* pertaining to an orange orange-coloured —*ns* **Orangeāde'**, a drink made with orange juice, **Orange-blossom**, the white blossom of the orange tree, worn by brides —*adj* **Orange-coloured**, having the colour of an orange —*n.* **Or'angery**, a plantation of orange-trees an orange garden —*adj* **Orange-tawny** (*Shak*), of a colour between orange and brown—*n* the colour itself —*n* **Orange-wife** (*Shak*), a woman who sells oranges [Fr —It *arancio*—Pers *narany*, the *n* being dropped, it was thought to come from L *aurum*, gold, hence Low L *aurantium*]

Orangeman, or'anj man, *n* a member of a society instituted in Ireland in 1795 to uphold Protestantism, or the cause of William of Orange—a secret society since its formal suppression in 1835 after a protracted parliamentary inquiry — *adj* **Or'angeism.**—*n* **Or'angeism.** [From the principality of Orange (L *Arausio*), near Avignon, ruled by its own sovereigns from the 11th to the 16th cent , passing by the last heiress in 1531 to the Count of Nassau, father of William the Silent]

Orang-outang, ō rang' ōō tang', *n* an anthropoid ape, found only in the forests of Sumatra and Borneo, reddish brown, arboreal in habit —Also **Orang** and **Orang-utan.** [Malay, 'man of the woods ']

Orant, ō'rant, *n* a worshipping figure in ancient Greek and early Christian art

Orarion, ō rā'ri on, *n* a deacon's stole in the Eastern Church

Orarium, ō-rā'ri-um, *n* a linen neckcloth or handkerchief a scarf attached to a bishop's staff [L *os, oris*, the mouth]

Orarium, ō-rā'ri um, *n* a collection of private devotions. [L *orāre*, to pray]

Orarian, ō rā'ri an, *adj* pertaining to the coast [L *ora*, the shore]

Oration, ō rā'shun, *n* a public speech of a formal character an eloquent speech [Fr —L *oratio*, from *orāre*, to speak, pray]

Orator, or'a-tor, *n* a public speaker a man of eloquence a spokesman or advocate —*fem* **Or'atress, Or'atrix.**—*v i* **Or'āte**, to deliver an oration —*adj* **Orator'ical**, pertaining to oratory becoming an orator —*adv* **Orator'ically.**—*n* **Or'atory**, the art of speaking well, or so as to please and persuade, esp publicly the exercise of eloquence an apartment or building for private worship one of various congregations in the R C Church, esp the Fathers of the Oratory, established by St Philip Neri (1515 95) a religious house belonging to the foregoing.

Oratorio, or a tō'ri ō, *n* a sacred story set to music, which, as in the opera, requires soloists, chorus, and full orchestra for its performance, the theatrical adjuncts, however, of scenery, costumes, and acting being dispensed with [It , so called because the *Oratory* of the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore, near Rome, where St Philip Neri arranged musical performances (1571–94), which developed into the modern oratorio]

Orb, orb, *adj* (*obs*) bereft, esp of children [L *orbus*, deprived, destitute]

Orb, orb, *n* a circle a sphere a celestial body a wheel any rolling body the eye (*archit*) a blank window or panel the globe forming part of regalia, the monde or mound the space within which the astrological influence of a planet operates — *v t* to surround to form into an orb —*adjs* **Orbed**, in the form of an orb circular , **Orbic'ular**, having the form of an orb or sphere spherical round —*n* **Orbiculā'ris**, a muscle surrounding an opening —*adv* **Orbic'ularly.** —*n* **Orbic'ularness.** —*adjs* **Orbic'ulate, -d**, made in the form of an orb —*n* **Orbiculā'tion** —*adj* **Or'by**, orbed [L *orbis*, circle]

Orbilius, or bil'i us, *n* a flogging schoolmaster—from Horace's master

Orbit, or'bit, *n* the path in which one of the heavenly bodies, as a planet, moves round another, as the sun the hollow in the bone in which the eyeball rests (also **Or'bita**) the skin round the eye —*adj* **Or'bital**, pertaining to an orbit , **Or'bitary.** [L. *orbita—orbis*, a ring or circle]

Orc, ork, *n.* any species of whale, the grampus an ogre, a devouring monster [L *orca*]

Orcadian, or kā'di-an, *adj* of or pertaining to the Orkney Islands —*n* an inhabitant or a native of the Orkneys. [L *Orcades*]

Orchard, or'chard, *n* a garden of fruit trees, esp. of apple-trees, also the enclosure containing such [A S *orceard*—older form *ort geard*. See **Wort**, a plant, and **Yard.**]

Orcheocele, or-ke o-sēl', *n.* a tumour or inflamma-

tion of the testicle —*ns* **Orcheot'omy,** the excision of a testicle, **Orchi'tis,** inflammation of a testicle. [Gr *orchis,* a testicle, *kēlē,* a tumour]

Orchestra, or'kes-tra, *n* in the Greek theatre, the place where the chorus danced now the part of a theatre or concert-room in which the musicians are placed the performers in an orchestra —*adj* **Or'chestral,** of or pertaining to an orchestra performed in an orchestra —*v t* **Or'chestrāte,** to arrange for an orchestra —*ns* **Orchestrā'tion,** the arrangement of music for an orchestra instrumentation, **Orches'trion,** a musical instrument of the barrel organ kind, designed to imitate an orchestra. [L —Gr *orchēstra—orchesthai,* to dance]

Orchid, or'kid, *n* a plant with a rich, showy, often fragrant flower, often found growing, in warm countries, on rocks and stems of trees —*adjs* **Orchidā'ceous, Orchid'ēous,** pertaining to the orchids —*ns* **Orchidol'ogy,** the knowledge of orchids, **Or'chis,** a genus containing ten of the British species of orchids [Gr *orchis,* a testicle]

Orchil, or'kil, *n* the colouring matter derived from **Archil** (q v)

Orcine, or'sin, *n* a colouring matter obtained from lichens

Ordain, or dān', *v t* to put in order to appoint to dispose or regulate to set apart for an office to invest with ministerial functions [O Fr *ordener* (Fr *ordonner*)—L *ordināre, ātum—ordo* See **Order**]

Ordeal, or'de al, *n* a dealing out or giving of just judgment an ancient form of referring a disputed question to the judgment of God, by lot, fire, water, &c any severe trial or examination [A S *or dēl, or dāl,* cog with Dut *oordeel,* judgment, Ger *urtheil,* the prefix *or-* (Dut *oor* , Ger *ur*) signifying out, and *deal* being the same word as **Deal** and **Dole**]

Order, or'der, *n* regular arrangement, method degree, rank, or position rule, regular system or government command a class, a society of persons of the same profession, &c a religious fraternity a dignity conferred by a sovereign, &c , giving membership in a body, after the mediæval orders of knighthood, also the distinctive insignia thereof social rank generally a number of genera having many important points in common a commission to supply, purchase, or sell something (*archit*) one of the different ways in which the column, with its various parts and its entablature, are moulded and related to each other due action towards some end, esp in old phrase 'to take order ' the sacerdotal or clerical function (*pl*) the several degrees or grades of the Christian ministry —*v t* to arrange to conduct to command —*v i* to give command —*n* **Or'dering,** arrangement management the act or ceremony of ordaining, as priests or deacons —*adj* **Or'derless,** without order disorderly —*n* **Or'derliness.**—*adj* **Or'derly,** in good order regular well regulated of good behaviour quiet being on duty —*adv* regularly methodically —*n* a non commissioned officer who carries official messages for his superior officer, formerly the first sergeant of a company —**Close order,** the usual formation for soldiers in line or column, the ranks 16 inches apart, or for vessels two cables' length (1440 ft) apart—opp to *Extended order,* **Full orders,** the priestly order, **Minor orders,** those of acolyte, exorcist, reader, and doorkeeper, **Open order,** a formation in which ships are four cables' length (2880 ft) apart, **Order-book,** a book for entering the orders of customers, the special orders of a commanding officer, or the motions to be put to the House of Commons, **Order-in-Council,** a sovereign order given with advice of the Privy Council; **Order-of-battle,** the arrangement of troops or ships at the beginning of a battle, **Order-of-the-day,** in a legislative assembly, the business set down to be considered on any particular day any duty assigned for a particular day, **Sailing orders,** written instructions given to the commander of a vessel before sailing, **Sealed orders,** such instructions as the foregoing, not to be opened until a certain specified time, **Standing orders** or **rules,** regulations for procedure adopted by a legislative assembly, **In order to,** for the end that, **In order,** and **Out of order,** in accordance with regular and established usage of procedure, in subject or way of presenting it before a legislative assembly, &c , or the opposite, **Take order** (*Shak*), to take measures [Fr *ordre*—L *ordo, inis*]

Ordinaire, or din ār', *n* wine for ordinary use—usually *vin ordinaire* a soldiers' mess a person of common rank

Ordinal, or'di nal, *adj* showing order or succession —*n* a number noting order or place among others a book containing forms and rules for ordination

Ordinance, or'di nans, *n* that which is ordained by authority a law a religious practice or rite established by authority [See **Ordain,** doublet **Ordnance**]

Ordinant, or'di nant, *adj* (*Shak*) ordaining, decreeing —*n* one who ordains, as a bishop—opp to *Ordinand,* or one who is to be ordained

Ordinary, or'di na ri, *adj* according to the common order usual of common rank plain of little merit (*coll*) plain looking —*n* a judge of ecclesiastical or other causes who acts in his own right something settled or customary actual office a bishop or his deputy a place where regular meals are provided at fixed charges the common run or mass (*her*) one of a class of armorial charges, called also *honourable ordinaries,* figures of simple outline and geometrical form, conventional in character—*chief, pale, fess, bend, bend sinister, chevron, cross, saltire, pile, pall, bordure, orle, tressure, canton, flanches* —*adv* **Or'dinarily** —**Ordinary of the mass,** the established sequence or fixed order for saying mass, **In ordinary,** in regular and customary attendance

Ordinate, or'di-nāt, *adj* in order regular —*n* the distance of a point in a curve from a straight line, measured along another straight line at right angles to it—the distance of the point from the other of the two lines is called the *abscissa,* and the two lines are the *axes of co ordinates* —*adv* **Or'dinately.** [See **Ordain.**]

Ordination, or di nā'shun, *n* the act of ordaining: admission to the Christian ministry by the laying on of hands of a bishop or a presbytery: established order [See **Ordain.**]

Ordnance, ord'nans, *n* great guns artillery (*orig*) any arrangement, disposition, or equipment —**Ordnance survey,** a preparation of maps and plans of Great Britain and Ireland, or parts thereof, undertaken by government and carried out by men selected from the Royal Engineers—so called because in earlier days the survey was carried out under the direction of the Master-general of the Ordnance

Ordonnance, or'do nans, *n* co ordination, esp the proper disposition of figures in a picture, parts of a building, &c

Ordure, or'dūr, *n* dirt dung excrement also *fig* anything unclean —*adj* **Or'durous** [Fr —O. Fr *ord,* foul—L *horridus,* rough]

Ore, ōr, *n* metal as it comes from the mine metal mixed with earthy and other substances [A S.

ór, another form of *ár*, brass, cog with Ice *eir*, Goth *aiz*, L *æs, æris*, bronze]

Oread, ō're ad (*pl* **O'reads,** or **Ore'ades**), *n* (*myth*) a mountain nymph [Gr *oreias, oreiados —oros*, a mountain]

Organ, or'gan, *n* an instrument or means by which anything is done a part of a body fitted for carrying on a natural or vital operation a means of communication, or of conveying information or opinions from one to another of two parties, as an ambassador, a newspaper, &c a musical instrument played by keys, and generally also by pedals, and consisting of metal and wood pipes, which sound by wind stored in bellows, and admitted into them at will The cathedral organ comprises four or sometimes five departments, each in most respects a separate instrument with its own mechanism—the *Great organ*, some of whose pipes appear as show pipes in front, containing the main body and force of the organ, the *Choir organ*, standing behind it, its tones less powerful, and more fitted to accompany the human voice, the *Swell organ*, above the choir organ, its pipes enclosed in a wooden box with a front of louvre boards like Venetian blinds, which may be made to open and shut by a pedal, with a view of producing *crescendo* and *diminuendo* effects, the *Pedal organ*, sometimes placed entire behind the choir organ, sometimes divided and a part arranged on each side, and sometimes the *Solo organ* — **Organ-grinder,** a fellow who plays a hand organ by a crank, **Organ-harmonium,** a large harmonium used instead of a pipe organ —*adjs* **Organ'ic, -al,** pertaining to an organ organised instrumental —*adv* **Organ'ically.**—*v t* **Organ'ify,** to add organic matter to —*adj* **Organis'able,** that may be organised —*ns* **Organisabil'ity, Organisā'tion,** the act of organising the state of being organised —*v t* **Or'ganise,** to supply with organs to form several parts into an organised whole, to arrange —*n* **Or'ganism,** organic structure, or a body exhibiting such a living being, animal or vegetable —*adj* **Or'ganismal** —*ns* **Or'ganist,** one who plays on an organ, **Or'gan-loft,** the loft where an organ stands, **Organog'raphy,** a description of the organs of plants or animals, **Organol'ogy,** the study of structure and function, **Or'gan-pipe,** one of the sounding pipes of a pipe organ (*flue pipes* and *reed pipes*), **Or'gan-point,** a note sustained through a series of chords, although only in harmony with the first and last, **Or'ganry,** the music of the organ, **Or'gan-screen,** an ornamental stone or wood screen, on which a secondary organ is sometimes placed in cathedrals, **Orguinette',** a mechanical musical instrument, with reeds and exhaust bellows —**Hydraulic organ,** one whose bellows is operated by a hydraulic motor —**Organic chemistry,** the chemistry of substances of animal or vegetable origin, prior to 1828 supposed to be capable of formation only as products of vital processes the chemistry of the compounds of carbon, **Organic disease,** a disease accompanied by changes in the structures involved [Fr *organe*—L *organum*—Gr *organon*]

Organon, or'ga-non, *n* an instrument a system of rules and principles for scientific investigation a system of thought the logic of Aristotle —*pl* **Organa** [Gr, from *ergon*, a work]

Organzine, or'gan zin, *n* a silk thread of several twisted together, a fabric of the same [Fr]

Orgasm, or'gasm, *n* immoderate excitement or action —*adj* **Orgas'tic** [Gr *orgasmos*, swelling]

Orgeat, or'zhat, *n* a confectioner's syrup made from almonds, sugar, &c [Fr *orge*—L *hordeum*, barley]

Orgillous, or'jil lus, *adj* (*Shak*) proud, haughty —**Orgulous.** [O Fr *orguillous*, Fr. *orgueil*, pride]

Orgues, orgz, *n* long, thick wooden beams shod with iron, hung vertically over the entrance to a fortified place, and dropped into position when required to serve the purpose of a portcullis. [Fr *orgue*—L *organum* See **Organ.**]

Orgy, or'ji, *n* any drunken rite or revelry, esp by night esp in *pl* **Orgies,** secret rites observed in the worship of Bacchus, distinguished by furious revelry —*adj* **Orgias'tic** [Fr —L *orgia*, secret rites—Gr, closely akin to *ergon*, work]

Orichalc, or'i kalk, *n* (*Spens*) a gold coloured alloy resembling brass — *adj* **Orichal'ceous.** [Fr, from Gr *oreichalkos*, mountain copper—*oros*, a mountain, and *chalkos*, copper]

Oriel, ō'ri el, *n* (*orig*) a chamber or apartment forming a recess or projection from another a window that juts out so as to form a small apartment [O Fr *oriol*, a porch, a corridor—Low L *oriolum*, a highly ornamented recess—L *aureolus*, gilded—*aurum*, gold See **Oriole.**]

Orient, ō'ri ent, *adj* rising, as the sun eastern bright or pure in colour —*n* the part where the sun rises the east, or the countries of the east purity of lustre, as in a pearl —*v* to set so as to face the east to build, as a church, with its length from east to west —*adj* **Orient'al,** east ern pertaining to, in, or from the east—*n* a native of the east —*v t* **Orien'talise.**—*ns* **Orient'alism,** an eastern word, expression, or custom, **Orient'alist,** one versed in the eastern languages an oriental —*v t* and *v i* **Orien'tāte** —*ns* **Orientā'tion,** the act of turning or state of being turned toward the east, the process of determining the east in taking bearings the situation of a building relative to the points of the compass the act of making clear one's position in some matter the homing instinct, as in pigeons, **O'rientator,** an instrument for orientating [L *oriens, entis*, pr p of *orīri*, to rise]

Orifice, or'i fis, *n* something made like a mouth or opening [Fr —L *orificium—os, oris*, mouth, and *facĕre*, to make]

Oriflamme, or'i-flam, *n* a little banner of red silk split into many points, borne on a gilt staff—the ancient royal standard of France [Fr —Low L *auriflamma*, a little banner—L *aurum*, gold, *flamma*, a flame]



Oriflamme

Origan, or'i gan, *n* wild marjoram —**Orig'anum.** [Fr —L *origanum* —Gr *origanon—oros*, mountain, *ganos*, beauty]

Origenist, or'ij en ist, *n* a follower of Origen (*c* 186–254 A D), his allegorical method of scriptural interpretation, or his theology, esp his heresies—the subordination though eternal generation of the Logos, pre existence of all men, and universal restoration even of the devil —*n* **Or'igenism.**—*adj* **Origenist'ic.**

Origin, or'i-jin, *n* the rising or first existence of anything that from which anything first proceeds (*math*) the fixed starting point cause derivation —*adj* **Orig'inal,** pertaining to the origin or beginning first in order or existence in the author's own words or from the artist's own pencil not copied not translated having the power to originate, as thought—*n* origin first copy the precise language used by a writer an untranslated tongue a person of marked individuality —*ns* **Original'ity, Orig'inalness,** quality or state of being original or of originating ideas —*adv* **Orig'inally** —*v t* **Orig'inate,** to give origin to to bring into existence.—*v i* to have origin to begin —*n* **Originā'tion,** act of originating or of coming

into existence mode of production —*adj* **Orig'ināt̆ive**, having power to originate or bring into existence —*n.* **Orig'ināt̆or.** [Fr. *origine*—L *origo, originis*—*orīri*, to rise]



a, a, Orillons.

Orillon, o ril'lon, *n.* a semicircular projection at the shoulder of a bastion intended to cover the guns and defenders on the flank [Fr , from *oreille*, an ear—L *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, ear]

Oriole, ōr'i-ōl, *n* the golden thrush [O Fr *oriol* —L *aureolus*, dim of *aureus*, golden—*aurum*, gold Cf **Oriel.**]

Orion, ō-rī'on, *n.* (*astron*) one of the constellations containing seven very bright stars, three of which, in a straight line, form Orion's belt [*Orion* (*myth*), a giant placed among the stars at his death]

Orison, or'i zun, *n* a prayer [O Fr *oraison* (Fr *oraison*)—L *oratio, onis*—*orāre*, to pray See **Oral.**]

Orle, orl, *n* (*archit*) a fillet under the ovolo of a capital (*her*) a border within a shield at a short distance from the edge [O Fr , border, from Low L *orlum*, dim of L *ora*, border, margin]

Orleanist, or'lē an ist, *n* one of the family of the Duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV of France a supporter of the claims of this family to the throne of France —*adj* favourable to the claims of the Orleans family —*ns* **Or'leanism**, **Or'leans**, a kind of cloth for women's dresses made of wool and cotton

Orlop, or'lop, *n* the deck of a ship where the cables, &c are stowed the under deck of a ship of the line [Dut *overloop*, the upper deck—*overlopen*, to run over]

Ormolu, or'mo lōō, *n* a kind of brass like gold from the quantity of copper in it [Fr *or*—L *aurum*, gold, and *moulu*, pa p of *moudre*, to grind—L *molāre*, to grind]

Ormuzd, or'muzd, *n* the name of the chief god of the ancient Persians the creator and lord of the whole universe (later) the good principle, as opposed to *Ahriman*, the bad [A corr of Pers *Ahura Mazdâh* = the Living God or Lord (*ahu* = 'the living,' 'life,' or 'spirit,' root *ah* = 'to be'), the Great Creator (*maz* + *dâ* = Sans *mahâ* + *dhâ*), or the Wise One]

Ornament, or'na-ment, *n* anything that adds grace or beauty additional beauty a mark of honour (*pl*) all the articles used in the services of the church (*Pr Bk*) —*v t* to adorn to furnish with ornaments —*adj* **Ornament'al**, serving to adorn or beautify —*adv* **Ornament'ally.**—*n.* **Ornamentā'tion**, act or art of ornamenting (*archit*) ornamental work [Fr *ornement*—L *ornamentum*—*ornāre*, to adorn]

Ornate, or nāt', *adj* ornamented decorated highly finished, esp applied to a style of writing —*adv* **Ornate'ly.**—*n* **Ornate'ness.** [L *ornātus*, pa.p of *ornāre*]

Ornithichnite, oi ni thik'nīt, *n* (*geol*) the footmark of a bird found impressed on sandstone, &c [Gr *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, and *ichnos*, a track]

Ornitholite, or-nith'o-līt, *n* (*geol*) the fossil remains of a bird a stone occurring of various colours and forms bearing the figures of birds [Gr *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, and *lithos*, stone]

Ornithology, or ni thol'o ji, *n* the science and study of birds —*adj* **Ornitholog'ical**, pertaining to ornithology —*adv* **Ornitholog'ically.**—*n* **Ornithol'ogist**, one versed in ornithology, or who makes a special study of birds. [Gr *ornis, ornithos*, a bird (cog with A S *earn*, eagle), and *logos*, science.]

Ornithomancy, or nith'o man si, or or'nith, *n.* divination by means of birds, by observing their flight, &c [Gr *ornis, ornithos*, bird, *manteia*, divination]

Ornithorhynchus, or ni tho ring'kus, *n* an animal in Australia, with a body like an otter and a snout like the bill of a duck, also called *duck-bill* [Gr *ornis, ornithos*, bird, *rhyngchos*, snout]

Ornithoscopy, or-ni thos'ko pi, *n* observation of birds or of their habits [Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, a bird, and *skopein*, to view]

Orography, or-og'ra fi, *n* the description of mountains —*adj* **Orograph'ic, Orograph'ical.** [Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *graphein*, to describe]

Orology, or'ol oj i, *n* (same as **Orography**) —*adj.* **Orolog'ical**, of or pertaining to orology —*n.* **Orol'ogist**, one versed in orology.

Orotund, ō'rō-tund, *adj* full, clear, and musical, as speech —*n* full, clear, and musical speech, as when directly from the larynx [L *os, oris*, the mouth, and *rotundus*, round]

Orphan, or'fan, *n* a child bereft of father or mother, or of both —*adj* bereft of parents —*n* **Or'phanage**, the state of being an orphan a house for orphans [Gr *orphanos*, akin to L *orbus*, bereaved]

Orphean, or'fēan, *adj* pertaining to Orpheus (*myth*) a poet said to have had the power of moving inanimate objects by the music of his lyre —*adj* **Or'phic**, pertaining to Orpheus, or the mysteries connected with the cult of Bacchus —*v i* **Or'phise.**—*n* **Or'phism.**

Orphrey, or'fri, *n* gold or other rich embroidery attached to vestments, esp chasuble and cope [Fr *orfroi*—*or*, L *aurum*, gold, Fr *fraise*, fringe]

Orpiment, or'pi ment, *n* arsenic trisulphide, giving king's yellow and realgar (red) —*ns* **Or'pine, Or'pin**, a deep yellow colour the *Sedum Telephium*, a popular vulnerary [Fr —L *auripigmentum*—*aurum*, gold, *pigmentum*, paint]

Orra, or'a, *adj* (*Scot*) odd not matched left over doing odd pieces of work worthless

Orrery, or'er i, *n* an apparatus for illustrating, by balls mounted on rods and moved by clock work around a centre, the size, positions, motions, &c of the heavenly bodies [From Charles Boyle, 4th Earl of *Orrery* (1676–1731), for whom one of the first was made in 1715]

Orris, or'is, *n* a species of iris in the south of Europe, the dried root of which has the smell of violets, used in perfumery —Also **Or'rice**

Orris, or'is, *n* a peculiar kind of gold or silver lace upholsterers' galloon and gimp

Orseille, or sāl', *n* a colouring matter (see **Archil** and **Litmus**) —*adj* **Orsel'lic.** [Fr]

Ort, ort, *n* a fragment, esp one left from a meal—usually *pl* [Low Ger *ort*, refuse of fodder]

Orthochromatic, or thō krō mat'ik, *adj* correct in rendering the relation of colours, without the usual photographic modifications [Gr *orthos*, right, *chrōma*, colour]

Orthoclase, or'tho klāz, *n* common or potash feldspar —*adj* **Orthoclas'tic.** [Gr *orthos*, straight, *klasis*, a fracture]

Orthodox, or'tho doks, *adj* sound in doctrine believing the received or established opinions, esp in religion according to the received doctrine —*adv* **Or'thodoxly.**—*n* **Or'thodoxy**, soundness of opinion or doctrine belief in the commonly accepted opinions, esp in religion [Through Fr and Late L from Gr *orthodoxos*—*orthos*, right, *doxa*, opinion—*dokein*, to seem]

Orthoepy, or'tho-e-pi, *n* (*gram*) correct pronunciation of words —*adj* **Orthoep'ical** —*n* **Or'thoepist**, one versed in orthoepy [Gr *orthos*, right, *epos*, a word]

Orthognathous, or tho-gnā'thus, *adj* straight-jawed.—Also **Orthognā'thic.**—*n.* **Orthognā'-**

thism. [Gr *orthos*, straight, *gnathos*, the jaw]

Orthogon, or'tho gon, *n* (*geom*) a figure with all its angles right angles —*adj* **Orthog'onal,** rectangular [Gr *orthos*, right, *gōnia*, angle]

Orthographer, or thog'ra-fer, **Orthog'raphist,** *n* one who spells words correctly —*adjs* **Orthograph'ic, -al,** pertaining or according to orthography spelt correctly —*adv* **Orthograph'ically** —*n* **Orthog'raphy** (*gram*), the art or practice of spelling words correctly [Gr *orthographia*—*orthos*, right, *graphein*, to write]

Orthopedy, or'thō pē di, or or thō pē'di, *n* the art or process of curing deformities of the body, esp in childhood —*adjs* **Orthoped'ic, -al** —*ns* **Orthopē'dics, Or'thopēdist** [Gr *orthos*, straight, and *pais*, *paidos*, a child]

Orthophony, or'thō fō ni, *n* the art of correct speaking the proper culture of the voice [Gr *orthos*, straight, and *phōnein*, to speak—*phōnē*, voice]

Orthopnœa, or thop-nē'a, *n* dyspnœa.—*n* **Orthop'nic,** one who can breathe in an upright posture only [Gr , *orthos*, straight, *pnein*, to breathe]

Orthoptera, or thop'ter a, *n* an order of insects with wing covers, that overlap at the top when shut, under which are the true wings, which fold lengthwise like a fan —*n* **Orthopterol'ogy** —*adj* **Orthop'terous,** pertaining to the orthoptera [Gr *orthos*, straight, *ptera*, pl of *pteron*, wing]

Orthoscopic, or tho skop'ic, *adj* seeing correctly appearing normal to the eye [Gr *orthos*, straight, *skopein*, to see]

Orthostyle, or'tho stīl, *n* (*archit*) an arrangement of columns or pillars in a straight line [Gr *orthos*, straight, and *stylos*, a column]

Orthotonic, or tho ton'ik, *adj* retaining an accent in certain positions, but not in others.—Also **Orthotone.**—*n* **Orthotonē'sis,** accentuation of a proclitic or enclitic—opp to *Enclisis* [Gr *orthos*, straight, *tonos*, accent]

Orthotropism, or thot'rō pizm, *n* vertical growth in plants —*adj* **Orthot'ropous** [Gr *orthos*, straight, *trepein*, to turn]

Orthros, or'thros, *n* one of the Greek canonical hours, corresponding to the Western lauds [Gr *orthros*, dawn]

Ortolan, or'to lan, *n* a kind of bunting, common in Europe, and considered a great delicacy [Fr —It *ortolano*—L *hortulanus*, belonging to gardens—*hortulus*, dim of *hortus*, a garden]

Oryx, or'iks, *n* a genus of antelopes [Gr , a pick axe]

Os, os, *n* a bone [L]

Oscan, os'kan, *n* and *adj* one of an ancient Italic race in southern Italy a language closely akin to Latin, being a ruder and more primitive form of the same central Italic tongue

Oscillate, os'il lāt, *v i* to move backwards and forwards like a pendulum to vary between certain limits —*n* **Oscilla'tion,** act of oscillating a swinging like a pendulum variation within limits —*adj* **Os'cillatory,** swinging moving as a pendulum does [L *oscillāre*, *ātum*, to swing —*oscillum*, a swing]

Oscines, os'i nēz, *n pl* a sub order of birds of the order Passeres —*adj* **Os'cine**—also *n* [L *oscen*, *oscinis*, a singing bird]

Oscitancy, os'i tan si, *n* sleepiness, stupidity —*adj* **Os'citant.**—*adv.* **Os'citantly** [L *oscitāre*, to yawn]

Osculant, os'kū lant, *adj* kissing adhering closely (*biol*) situated between two other genera, and partaking partly of the character of each —*v t* **Os'culāte,** to kiss to touch, as two curves to form a connecting link between two genera. —*adj* of or pertaining to kissing —*n* **Osculā'tion** —*adj* **Os'culātory,** of or pertaining to kissing (*geom*) having the same curvature at the point of contact—*n* a tablet with a picture of the Virgin or of Christ, which was kissed by the priest and then by the people —*n* **Os'cule,** a little mouth a small bilabiate aperture [L *osculāri*, *-ātus—osculum*, a little mouth, a kiss, dim of *os*, mouth]

Osier, ō'zher, *n* the popular name for those species of willow whose twigs are used in making baskets, &c —*adj* made of or like osiers —*adj* **O'siered,** adorned with willows [Fr , perh from Gr *oisos*]

Osiris, ō-sī'ris, *n* the greatest of Egyptian gods, son of Seb and Nut, or Heaven and Earth, married to Isis, slain by Set but avenged by his son Horus, judge of the dead in the nether world

Osmanli, os man'li, *n* of or belonging to Turkey —*n* a member of the reigning family of Turkey a subject of the emperor of Turkey [*Osman* or *Othman*, who founded the Turkish empire in Asia, and reigned 1288–1326]

Osmium, ōs'mi um, *n* a gray coloured metal found in platinum ore, the oxide of which has a disagreeable smell —*adjs* **Os'mic, Os'mious.** [Gr *osmē*, smell, orig *od mē—ozein*, to smell]

Osmose, os mōs, *n* the tendency of fluids to mix or become equally diffused when in contact, even through an intervening membrane or porous structure —Also **Osmosis** —*adj* **Osmot'ic,** pertaining to or having the property of osmose —*adv* —**Osmot'ically.** [Gr *ōsmos*=*ōsis*, impulse —*ōthein*, to push]

Osmunda, os mun'da, *n* a genus of ferns, the chief species being **Osmunda regalis,** the royal fern—also called *bog onion*, *king fern*, &c [Low L *osmunda*—L *regalis*, royal]

Osnaburg, oz'na burg, *n* a coarse kind of linen, originally brought from Osnaburg in Germany

Osprey, os'prā, *n* the fish hawk, a species of eagle very common on the coast of North America [Corr from **Ossifrage,** which see]

Osseous, os'e us, *adj* bony composed of or resembling bone of the nature or structure of bone *ns* **Ossā'rium,** an ossuary , **Os'sicle,** a small bone —*adj* **Ossif'erous,** producing bone (*geol*) containing bones —*n* **Ossificā'tion,** the process or state of being changed into a bony substance —*v t* **Os'sify,** to make into bone or into a bone like substance —*v i* to become bone —*pa p* oss'ified —*adj* **Ossiv'orous,** devouring or feeding on bones [L *osseus—os*, *ossis*, bone]

Ossifrage, os'i frāj, *n* the sea or bald eagle, common in the United States (*B*) the bearded vulture, the largest of European birds [L *ossifragus*, breaking bones—*os*, and *frag*, root of *frangĕre*, *fractum*, to break]

Ossuary, os'ū ar i, *n* a place where the bones of the dead are deposited a charnel house [L *ossuarium*, a charnel house—*os*, a bone]

Ostensible, os tens'i bl, *adj* that may be shown declared put forth as real apparent —*n* **Ostensibil'ity** —*adv* **Ostens'ibly** —*adj* **Ostens'ive,** showing exhibiting —*adv* **Ostens'ively.**—*ns* **Osten'sory,** a monstrance , **Os'tent** (*Shak*), appearance, manner token portent, prodigy , **Ostentā'tion,** act of making a display ambitious display display to draw attention or admiration boasting —*adj* **Ostentā'tious,** given to show fond of self display intended for display —*adv* **Ostentā'tiously.**—*n* **Ostentā'tiousness.** [L *ostendĕre*, *ostensum*, to show]

Osteogenesis, os te o jen'e sis, *n* the formation or growth of bone [Gr *osteon*, a bone, and *genesis*, origin See **Genesis.**]

Osteography, os te og'ra fi, *n* description of bones —*n* **Osteog'rapher.** [Gr *osteon*, a bone, and *graphein*, to write]

Osteoid, os'te oid, *adj* like bone · having the appearance of bone [Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *eidos*, a form]

Osteolepis, os te-o le'pis, *n* a genus of fossil ganoid fishes peculiar to the Old Red Sandstone, so called from the bony appearance of their scales [Gr *osteon*, bone, and *lepis*, scale]

Osteology, os te-ol'o-ji, *n* the science of the bones, that part of anatomy which treats of the bones —*ns* **Osteol'oger, Osteol'ogist,** one versed in osteology —*adj* **Osteolog'ical,** pertaining to osteology —*adv* **Osteolog'ically** —*ns* **Os'teophyte,** an abnormal bony outgrowth —*adj* **Osteophyt'ic.**—*n* **Os'teoplasty,** a plastic operation by which a loss of bone is remedied —*adj* **Osteoplast'ic** —*ns* **Os'teotome** (*surg*), a saw like instrument for cutting bones, **Osteot'omy,** the division of or incision into a bone [Gr *osteon*, bone, *logia*, science]

Ostiary, os'ti ar i, *n* the doorkeeper of a church

Ostium, os'ti um, *n* an opening the mouth of a river —Dim **Ostē'ole.** [L]

Ostler, os'ler Same as **Hostler.**

Ostmen, ost'men, *n pl* the Danish settlers in Ireland.

Ostracea, os trā'sē a, *n pl* the oyster family —*adj* **Ostrā'cean, Ostrā'ceous**

Ostracise, os'tra sīz, *v t* in ancient Greece, to banish by the vote of the people written on an earthenware tablet to banish from society —*n* **Os'tracism,** banishment by ostracising expulsion from society [Gr *ostrakizein—ostrakon*, an earthenware tablet, orig a shell]

Ostrich, os'trich, *n* the largest of birds, found in Africa, remarkable for its speed in running, and prized for its feathers —*n* **Ostrich-farm,** a place where ostriches are bred and reared for their feathers [O Fr *ostruche* (Fr *autruche*)—L *avis*, *struthio*, ostrich—Gr *strouthiōn*, an ostrich, *strouthos*, a bird, esp a sparrow]

Ostrogoth, os'tro goth, *n* an eastern Goth one of the tribe of east Goths who established their power in Italy in 493, and were overthrown in 555 —*adj* **Os'trogothic**

Otacoustic, ot-a-kows'tik, *adj* assisting hearing —*n* (also **Otacous'ticon**) an instrument to assist hearing [Gr *akoustikos—akouein*, to hear—*ous*, *ōtos*, ear]

Otary, ō'tar i, *n* a genus of seals with an external ear [Gr *ōtaros*, large eared—*ous*, ear]

Other, *uth'*er, *adj* and *pron* different, not the same additional second of two —*advs* **Oth'erwhere,** elsewhere, **Oth'erwhile, Oth'erwhiles,** at other times sometimes, **Oth'erwise,** in another way or manner by other causes in other respects —*conj* else under other conditions [A S *other*, cf Ger *ander*, L *alter*]

Othergates, *uth'*er gāts, *adv* (*obs*) in another way [**Other,** and *gate*, way, manner]

Otic, ō'tik, *adj* of or pertaining to the ear —*ns* **Otī'tis,** inflammation of the internal ear, **Otol'ogy,** knowledge of the ear, **O'toscōpe,** an instrument for exploring it [Gr *ous*, *ōtos*, ear]

Otiose, o'shi ōs, *adj* unoccupied lazy done in a careless way, perfunctory, futile —*n* **Otios'ity,** ease, idleness [L *otiosus—otium*, rest]

Ottava, ot ta'va, *n* an octave —**Otta'va ri'ma,** an Italian form of versification consisting of eight lines, the first six rhyming alternately, the last two forming a couplet—used by Byron in *Don Juan* [It]

Otter, ot'er, *n* a large kind of weasel living entirely on fish [A S *otor*, *oter*, cf Dut and Ger *otter*]

Otto, ot'o, Ottar, ot'ar (better **Attar**), *n* a fragrant oil obtained from certain flowers, esp the rose. [Ar *'itr—'atira*, to smell sweetly]

Ottoman, ot'o-man, *adj* pertaining to the Turkish Empire, founded by Othman or Osman about 1299 —*n* a Turk (*Shak* **Ot'tomite**): a cushioned seat for several persons sitting with their backs to one another a low, stuffed seat without a back a variety of corded silk [Fr]

Oubit, o͞o'bit, *n* a hairy caterpillar [Prob the A S *wibba*, a crawling thing]

Oubliette, o͞o-bli et', *n* a dungeon with no opening but at the top a secret pit in the floor of a dungeon into which a victim could be precipitated [Fr, from *oublier*, to forget—L *oblivisci*]

Ouch, owch, *n* a jewel or ornament, esp one in the form of a clasp the socket of a precious stone [O Fr *nouche*, *nosche*, Teut, cf Old High Ger *nusca*, a clasp]

Oudenarde, o͞o'de nard, *n* a kind of decorative tapestry, representing foliage, &c, once made at Oudenarde in Belgium

Ought, awt, *n* (same as **Aught**) a vulgar corr of **Nought** —*adv* (*Scot*) **Ought'lings,** at all, in any degree

Ought, awt, *v i* to be under obligation to be proper or necessary —*n* **Ought'ness,** rightness [A S *ahte*, pat of *āgan*, to **Owe.**]

Ounce, owns, *n* the twelfth part of a pound troy = 480 grains $\frac{1}{16}$ of a pound avoirdupois = 437½ troy grains [O Fr *unce*—L *uncia*, the twelfth part of anything See **Inch**]

Ounce, owns, *n* a carnivorous animal of the cat kind, found in Asia, allied to the leopard —**Once** (*obs*) [Fr *once*, prob nasalised form of Pers *yúz*, a panther]

Oundy, own'di, *adj* wavy scalloped (*her*) undé.

Ouphe, o͞of, *n* (*Shak*) Same as **Oaf.**

Our, owr, *adj* and *pron* pertaining or belonging to us—*prov* **Ourn** —*prons* **Ours,** possessive of **We, Ourself',** myself (as a king or queen would say) (*pl*) **Ourselves** (selvz'), we, not others us [A S *ūre*, gen pl of *wé*, we]

Ourang-outang. Same as **Orang-outang.**

Ousel, o͞o'zl, *n* a kind of thrush [A S *ósle*, cog with Ger *amsel*]

Oust, owst, *v t* to eject or expel —*n* **Oust'er** (*law*), ejection dispossession [O Fr *oster* (Fr *ôter*), to remove, acc to Diez, from L *haurire*, *haustum*, to draw (water)]

Out, owt, *adv* without, not within gone forth abroad to the full stretch or extent in a state of discovery, development, &c in a state of exhaustion, extinction, &c away from the mark completely at or to an end to others, as to hire *out* freely forcibly at a loss unsheltered uncovered —*prep* forth from outside of external outlying, remote —*n* one who is out, esp of office—opp to *In* leave to go out, an outing —*v i* to go or come out —*interj* away! begone!—**Out and away,** by far, **Out and out,** thoroughly completely—also as *adj* thorough, complete —*n* **Out-and-outer,** a thorough goer, a first rate fellow — **Out-at-elbows,** worn out, threadbare, **Out of character,** unbecoming improper, **Out of course,** out of order, **Out of date,** unfashionable not now in use, **Out of favour,** disliked, **Out of hand,** instantly, **Out of joint,** not in proper connection disjointed, **Out of one's mind,** mad, **Out of pocket,** having spent more than one has received, **Out of print,** not to be had for sale, said of books, &c, **Out of sorts,** or **temper,** unhappy cross-tempered, **Out of the common,** unusual, pre eminent, **Out of the question,** that cannot be at all considered, **Out of time,** too soon or too late not keeping time in music, **Out with,** away with (*Scot*) outside of say, do, &c, at once [A S *úte*, *út*, cog with Ice and Goth *ut*, Ger *aus*, Sans *ud*]

Outask, owt ask', *v t* to ask or proclaim, as to be married, in church for the last time

Outbalance, owt bal'ans, *v t* to exceed in weight or effect to outweigh
Outbar, owt bar', *v t* (*Spens*) to bar out, esp to shut out by fortifications
Outbargain, owt bar'gan, *v t* to get the better of in a bargain
Outbid, owt bid', *v t* to offer a higher price than another
Outblush, owt blush', *v t* to exceed in rosy colour
Outbluster, owt blus'ter, *v t* to exceed in blustering to get the better of in this way
Outbound, owt'bownd, *adj* bound for a distant port or country
Outbounds, owt'bowndz, *n.pl* (*Spens*) bounds aries, limits
Outbrag, owt brag', *v t* to surpass in bragging or boasting to surpass in beauty or splendour
Outbrave, owt brāv', *v t* (*Shak*) to excel in bravery or boldness, to defy
Outbreak, owt'brāk, *n* a breaking out eruption a disturbance of the peace —*v i* **Outbreak',** to break or burst forth —*ns* **Out'breaker,** a breaker or wave which breaks on the shore or on rocks, **Out'breaking.**
Outbreathe, owt brēth', *v t* (*Spens*) to breathe out as breath or life to exhaust or deprive of breath —*v i* to be breathed out (*Shak*) to expire
Outbud, owt bud', *v i* (*Spens*) to sprout forth
Outbuilding, owt'bild ing, *n* a building separate from, but used in connection with a dwelling house or a main building an outhouse
Outburn, owt burn', *v t* to exceed in burning.—*v i* to burn away
Outburst, owt'burst, *n* a bursting out an explosion
Outby, owt'bī, *adv* (*Scot*) out of doors (*min*) towards the shaft—opp to *Inby* —Also **Outbye**
Outcast, owt'kast, *adj* exiled from home or country rejected —*n* a person banished a vagabond an exile (*Scot*) a quarrel the amount of increase in bulk of grain in malting
Outcome, owt'kum, *n* the issue consequence result
Outcrafty, owt-kraft'ı, *v t* (*Shak*) to exceed in craft or cunning
Outcrop, owt'krop, *n* the appearance, at the surface, of a layer of rock or a vein of metal, caused by tilting or inclination of the strata the part of a layer which appears at the surface of the ground —*v i* to appear at the surface
Outcry, owt'krī, *n* a loud cry of distress a confused noise a public auction —*v t* to cry louder than
Outdare, owt dār', *v t* to surpass in daring to defy
Outdo, owt dōō', *v t* to surpass excel
Outdoor, owt'dōr, *adj* outside the door or the house in the open air —**Outdoor relief,** help given to a pauper who does not live in the workhouse —*adv* **Out'doors,** out of the house abroad
Outdwell, owt dwel', *v t* (*Shak*) to dwell or stay beyond —*n* **Out-dweller,** one who owns land in a parish but lives outside it
Out-edge, owt' ej, *n* the furthest bound
Outer, owt'er, *adj* more out or without external—opp to *Inner* —*n* the part of a target outside the rings, a shot striking here —*adj* **Out'ermost,** most or furthest out most distant —**Outer bar,** the junior barristers who plead outside the bar in court, as distinguished from King's Counsel and others who plead within the bar [Comp of **Out**]
Outface, owt fās', *v t* to stare down to bear down by bravery or impudence to confront boldly
Outfield, owt'fēld, *n* (*Scot*) arable land continually cropped without being manured—opp to *Infield* any open field at a distance from the farm-steading any undefined district or sphere at cricket and baseball, the players collectively who occupy the outer part of the field —*n* **Out'fielder,** one of such players
Outfit, owt'fit, *n* the act of making ready every thing required for a journey or a voyage complete equipment the articles or the expenses for fitting out the means for an outfit —*v t* to fit out, equip —*ns* **Out'fitter,** one who furnishes outfits, **Out'fitting,** an outfit equipment for a voyage
Outflank, owt flangk', *v t* to extend the flank of one army beyond that of another to get the better of
Outflash, owt flash', *v t* to excel in flashing to outshine
Outfling, owt'fling, *n* a sharp retort or gibe
Outflow, owt flō', *v i* to flow out —*n* a flowing out issue
Outflush, owt'flush, *n* any sudden glow of heat
Outfly, owt flī', *v t* to surpass in flying to fly faster than to escape by swiftness of flight
Outfoot, owt fōōt', *v i* to outsail to excel in speed of sailing
Outfrown, owt frown', *v t* (*Shak*) to frown down
Outgarth, owt'garth, *n* an outer yard or garden
Outgaze, owt gāz', *v t* to stare out of countenance to gaze farther than
Outgeneral, owt jen'er al, *v t* to outdo in general ship to prove a better general than
Outgive, owt giv', *v t* and *v i* to surpass in liberality
Outgo, owt gō', *v t* to advance before in going to surpass to overreach —*v i* to go out to come to an end —*ns* **Out'go,** that which goes out expenditure—opp to *Income*, **Out'goer, Out'going,** act or state of going out extreme limit expenditure —*adj* departing or removing—opp to *Incoming*, as a tenant
Outgrow, owt grō', *v t* to grow beyond or surpass in growth to grow out of —*n* **Out'growth,** that which grows out of or proceeds from a thing growth to excess
Outguard, owt'gard, *n* a guard at a distance or at the farthest distance from the main body
Outgush, owt gush', *v i* to issue with force —*n* **Out'gush,** a gushing out
Outhaul, owt'hawl, *n* a rope for hauling out the clew of a sail —Also **Outhauler.**
Out-Herod, owt her'od, *v t* to surpass (Herod) in cruelty to exceed, esp in anything bad
Outhire, owt hīr', *v t* to hire or let out
Outhouse, owt'hows, *n* a small building outside a dwelling house
Outing, owt'ing, *n* the act of going out, or the distance gone out an excursion or airing
Outjest, owt jest', *v t* (*Shak*) to overpower by jesting to excel in jesting
Outjet, owt'jet, *n* that which projects from any thing —*n* **Outjutt'ing,** a projection
Outland, owt'land, *n* land beyond the limits of cultivation —*adj* (*Tenn*) foreign —*adj* **Outland'ish,** belonging to an out or foreign land foreign not according to custom strange rustic, rude, vulgar —*adv* **Outland'ishly** —*n* **Outland'ishness.**
Outlash, owt'lash, *n* any sudden outburst
Outlast, owt last', *v t* to last longer than
Outlaw, owt'law, *n* one deprived of the protection of the law a robber or bandit —*v t* to place beyond the law to deprive of the benefit of the law to proscribe —*n* **Out'lawry,** the act of putting a man out of the protection of the law state of being an outlaw [A S *útlaga*, cf Ice. *útlágr—út*, out, *log*, law]
Outlay, owt'lā, *n* that which is laid out expenditure.—*v t* to lay out to view
Outlearn, owt lėrn', *v t* to learn to excel in learning to get beyond the instruction of

Outlet, owt'let, *n* the place or means by which anything is let out the passage outward, vent

Outlier, owt'lī er, *n* (*geol*) a portion of a stratum anything, as detached from the principal mass, and lying some distance from it —*v t* **Outlie',** to beat in lying —*v i* to live in the open air

Outline, owt'līn, *n* the outer or exterior line the lines by which any figure is bounded a sketch showing only the main lines a draft a set line in fishing.—*v t* to draw the exterior line of to delineate or sketch.—*adj* **Outlin'ear,** like an outline

Outlive, **owt-liv',** *v t* to live longer than to survive —*n* **Outliv'er**

Outlodging, owt'loj ing, *n* a lodging outside a college bounds at Oxford and Cambridge

Outlook, owt'look, *n* vigilant watch view obtained by looking out prospect, or (*fig*) one's prospects the place from which one looks out a watch tower —*v t* to face courageously, to overcome

Outlustre, owt-lus'ter, *v t* (*Shak*) to excel in brightness

Outlying, owt'lī ing, *adj* lying out or beyond remote on the exterior or frontier detached

Outman, owt man', *v t* to outdo in manliness to outnumber in men

Outmanœuvre, owt ma nū'ver, *v t* to surpass in manœuvring

Outmantle, owt man'tl, *v t* to excel in dress or ornament

Outmarch, owt mārch', *v t* to march faster than to leave behind by marching

Outmost, owt'mōst Same as **Outermost.**

Outmove, owt mōōv', *v t* to move faster than

Outname, owt nām', *v t* to surpass in name, reputation, or importance

Outness, owt'nes, *n* state of being out, externality to the perceiving mind, objectiveness

Outnumber, owt-num'ber, *v t* to exceed in number

Out-of-the-way, owt uv the wā', *adj* uncommon singular secluded

Outpace, owt pās' *v t* to excel in rapidity of walking, &c

Out-paramour, owt-par'a-mōōr, *v t* (*Shak*) to exceed in number of mistresses

Outparish, owt'par ish, *n* a rural parish, as distinguished from an urban one

Outpassion, owt-pash'on, *v t* (*Tenn*) to go beyond in passionateness

Outpatient, owt'pā shent, *n* a patient who receives aid from a hospital, but lives outside of it

Outpeer, owt pēr', *v t* (*Shak*) to surpass or excel

Out-pensioner, owt' pen'shun er, *n* a non resident pensioner

Outport, owt'pōrt, *n* a port out of or remote from the chief port a place of export

Outpost, owt'pōst, *n* a post or station beyond the main body of an army the troops placed there

Outpour, owt pōr', *v t* to pour out to send out in a stream —*ns* **Outpour',** **Outpour'er;** **Out'-pouring,** a pouring out an abundant supply

Outpower, owt pow'er, *v t* to surpass in power

Outpray, owt prā', *v t* to exceed in earnestness of prayer

Outprize, owt prīz', *v t* (*Shak*) to exceed in the value set upon it

Output, owt'poot, *n* the quantity of metal made by a smelting furnace, or of coal taken from a pit, within a certain time, production generally

Outquarters, owt kwar'terz, *n pl* quarters situated away from headquarters

Outquench, owt kwensh', *v t* (*Spens*) to extinguish.

Outrage, **owt'rāj,** *n* violence beyond measure excessive abuse wanton mischief —*v t* to treat with excessive abuse to injure by violence, esp to violate, to ravish —*v i* to be guilty of outrage —*adj* **Outra'geous,** violent furious turbulent atrocious enormous, immoderate —*adv* **Outra'geously** —*n* **Outra'geousness.** [O Fr *oultrage* (mod *outrage*)—Low L *ultragium*, from L *ultra*, beyond]

Outrance, owt'rans, *n* the utmost extremity the bitter end —**A outrance,** to the bitter end of a combat—usually in Eng use, *a l'outrance* [Fr]

Outré, ōōt rā', *adj* beyond what is customary or proper extravagant overstrained [Fr pa p of *outrer*—*outre*—L *ultra*, beyond]

Outreach, owt rēch', *v t* to reach or extend beyond to cheat or overreach

Outredden, owt red'n, *v t* (*Tenn*) to grow redder than

Outreign, owt rān', *v t* (*Spens*) to reign longer than to reign through the whole of (a period)

Outremer, ōōtr mār', *n* the region beyond the sea [Fr]

Outride, owt rīd', *v t* to ride beyond to ride faster than —*n* **Out'rider,** one who rides abroad a servant on horseback who attends a carriage

Outrigger, owt'rig er, *n* a projecting spar for extending sails or any part of the rigging a projecting contrivance ending in a float fixed to the side of a canoe against capsizing an iron bracket fixed to the outside of a boat carrying a rowlock at its extremity to increase the leverage of the oar a light racing boat with projecting rowlocks

Outright, owt'rīt, *adv* immediately at once completely —*adj* free from reserve positive, undisguised

Outrival, owt rī'val, *v t* to go beyond in rivalry to surpass

Outroad, owt'rōd, *n* (*obs*) a foray into an enemy's country, a hostile attack—opp to *Inroad*

Outroar, owt rōr', *v t* (*Shak*) to exceed in roaring. —*n* an uproar

Outroot, owt rōōt', *v t* to root out

Outroper, owt rō'per, *n* formerly an officer in London who seized the goods of foreigners sold elsewhere than in the public market

Outrun, owt run', *v t* to go beyond in running to exceed to get the better of or to escape by running —*n* **Out'runner**

Outrush, owt rush', *v i* to rush out —*n* a rushing out

Outscold, owt skōld', *v t* (*Shak*) to exceed in scolding

Outscorn, owt skorn', *v t* to bear down or confront by contempt to disregard or despise

Outsell, owt sel', *v t* to sell for a higher price than to exceed in the number or amount of sales

Out-sentry, owt' sen tri, *n* a sentry who guards the entrance to a place at a distance —*n* **Out'scout,** an advance scout

Outset, owt'set, *n* a setting out beginning — Also **Outsetting**

Outshine, owt shīn', *v i* to shine out or forth — *v t* to excel in shining to be brighter than

Outshot, owt shot', *n* (*Scot*) a projection in a building (*pl*) in paper making, rags of second quality

Outside, owt'sīd, *n* the outer side the furthest limit the surface the exterior one who is without, as a passenger on a coach, &c the outer or soiled sheets of a package of paper — *adj* on the outside exterior superficial external extreme, beyond the limit —*adv* on the outside not within —*prep* beyond —*ns* **Out'sider,** one not admitted to a particular company, profession, &c, a stranger, a layman a race horse not included among the favourites in the betting (*pl*) a pair of nippers for turning a key in a keyhole from the outside, **Outside-car,** an Irish jaunting-car.—**Outside country,** districts beyond the line of settlements in Australia, **Outside of,** outside (*coll*) besides, (*vulgar*)

To get outside of, to comprehend to eat or drink

Outsight, owt'sīt, *n* power of seeing things, out look —**Outsight plenishing** (*Scot*), outdoor movables

Outsit, owt sit', *v t* to sit beyond the time of to tire out in sitting

Outskirt, owt'skėrt, *n* the outer skirt border suburb—often used in *pl*

Outsleep, owt-slēp', *v t* (*Shak.*) to sleep longer than

Outslide, owt slīd', *v t* to slide forward

Outsoar, owt sōr', *v t* to soar beyond

Outsole, owt'sōl, *n* the outer sole of a boot or shoe which rests on the ground

Outspan, owt span', *v t* and *v i* to unyoke or unharness draught oxen, &c, from a vehicle, to encamp—opp to *Inspan*

Outspeak, owt spēk', *v t* to say aloud to speak more, louder, or longer than —*v i* to speak boldly, to speak up —*adj* **Outspo'ken,** frank or bold of speech uttered with boldness or frankness —*n* **Outspo'kenness.**

Outspeckle, owt'spek'l, *n* (*Scot*) a laughing stock

Outspent, owt spent', *adj* thoroughly tired out

Outsport, owt-sport', *v t* (*Shak*) to outdo in sporting

Outspread, owt-spred', *v t* to spread out or over

Outspring, owt-spring', *n* the outcome, result, or issue

Outstand, owt stand', *v t* to resist or withstand to stand beyond the proper time —*v i* to stand out or project from a mass to remain unpaid or unsettled in any way —*adj* **Outstand'ing,** prominent uncollected remaining unpaid

Outstare, owt'stār, *v t* (*Shak*) to stare down or abash with effrontery

Outstay, owt stā', *v t* (*Shak*) to stay beyond

Outstretch, owt-strech', *v t* to stretch or spread out to extend

Outstrike, owt strīk', *v t* to exceed in striking, so as to overpower

Outstrip, owt strip', *v t* to outrun to leave behind to escape beyond one's reach

Outsum, owt sum', *v t* to outnumber

Outswear, owt swār', *v t* to exceed in swearing

Outsweeten, owt-swēt'n, *v t* to excel in sweetness

Outswell, owt swel', *v t* (*Shak*) to overflow

Outtalk, owt tawk', *v t* to exceed in talking, so as to overpower

Outtongue, owt tung', *v t* (*Shak*) to bear down by talk or noise

Outtop, owt-top', *v* to reach higher than to excel or surpass

Out-travel, owt trav'el, *v t* to surpass in travelling, to go more swiftly than

Outvalue, owt val'ū, *v t* to exceed in value

Outvenom, owt ven'um, *v t* (*Shak*) to exceed in poison

Outvie, owt vī', *v t* to go beyond in vying with to exceed to surpass.

Outvillain, owt vil'ān, *v t* (*Shak.*) to exceed in villainy

Outvoice, owt-vois', *v t* (*Shak*) to exceed in clamour or noise to drown the voice of

Outvote, owt-vōt', *v t* to defeat by a greater number of votes

Outwall, owt'wal, *n* the outside wall of a building (*Shak*) external appearance

Outward, owt'ward, *adj* towards the outside external exterior not inherent, adventitious (*theol*) worldly, carnal —opp to *Inward* or spiritual (*B*) public —*adv* also **Out'wards,** toward the exterior away from port to a foreign port superficially —*n* **Out'ward** (*Shak*), external form the outside —*adj* **Outward-bound,** bound outwards or to a foreign port —*adv* **Out'wardly,** in an outward manner externally in appearance.—*n* **Out'wardness** —*adj* **Outward-sainted,** appearing outwardly to be a saint

Outward, owt ward', *n* a ward in a detached building connected with a hospital

Outwatch, owt wach', *v t* to watch longer than

Outwear, owt wār', *v t* to wear out to spend tediously to last longer than to consume

Outweary, owt wē'ri, *v t* to weary out completely

Outweed, owt-wēd', *v t* (*Spens*) to extirpate, as a weed

Outweigh, owt wā', *v t* to exceed in weight or importance to overtask

Outwell, owt-wel', *v t* or *v i* to pour or well out

Outwent, owt-went', *v t* went faster than, outstripped (Mark, vi 33)

Outwin, owt win', *v t* (*Spens*) to get out of

Outwind, owt-wīnd', *v t* to extricate by winding, to unloose

Outwit, owt-wit', *v t* to surpass in wit or ingenuity to defeat by superior ingenuity —*pr p* outwitt'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* outwitt'ed

Outwith, owt'with (*Scot*) without, outside of

Outwork, owt'wurk, *n* a work outside the principal wall or line of fortification work done in the fields, out of doors, as distinguished from indoor work —*v t* **Outwork'** (*Shak*), to surpass in work or labour to work out or bring to an end to finish —*n* **Out'worker,** one who works out of doors, or who takes away work to do at home

Outworth, owt-wurth', *v t* (*Shak.*) to exceed in value

Outwrest, owt-rest' *v t.* (*Spens*) to extort by violence

Ouvrage, ōōv'razh, *n* work —*n masc* **Ouvrier** (ōōv'ri ā) —*n fem* **Ouvrière** (ōōv'ri-ār), a working man or woman —*adj* working [Fr]

Ouzel, ōō'zl, *n* the blackbird —Also **Ousel.**

Oval, ō'val, *adj* having the shape of an egg —*n* anything oval, a plot of ground, &c an ellipse. —*adv* **O'vally** [Fr *ovale*, from L *ovum*, an egg See **Egg**]

Ovary, ō'var i, *n* the part of the female animal in which the egg of the offspring is formed, the female genital gland (*bot*) the part of the pistil which contains the seed —*adjs* **Ovā'rial, Ovā'rian,** of or pertaining to the ovary —*ns* **Ovā'riōle, Ovariot'omy** (*surg*), the removal of a diseased tumour from the ovary —*adj* **Ovā'rious,** consisting of eggs —*n* **Ovari'tis,** inflammation of the ovary [Low L *ovaria*. See **Oval**]

Ovate, -d, ō'vāt, ed, *adj* egg shaped

Ovate, ō'vāt, *n* an Eisteddfodic graduate who is neither a bard nor a druid [W *ofydd*, a philosopher]

Ovation, ō vā'shun, *n* an outburst of popular applause, an enthusiastic reception in ancient Rome, a lesser triumph [Fr —L *ovation em*—*ovāre, ātum*, to shout, exult, cog with Gr *auein*, to shout]

Oven, uv'n, *n* an arched cavity over a fire for baking, heating, or drying any apparatus used as an oven —*ns* **Oven-bird,** a South American tree-creeper which builds an oven-shaped nest, **Oven-tit,** the willow warbler, **Oven-wood,** brushwood —**Dutch oven,** a baking pot, heated by heaping coals round it [A S *ofen*, cog with Ger *ofen*.]

Over, ō'vėr, *prep* higher than in place, rank, value, &c across on the surface of upon the whole surface of through concerning on account of longer than —*adv* on the top above across from one side, person, &c to another above in measure too much in excess left remaining at an end completely —*adj* upper or superior (often used as a prefix, as in *over*coat, *over*lord, &c) beyond past —*n* the number of balls

delivered at cricket between successive changes of bowlers an excess, overplus.—*v t* to go, leap, or vault over —*v i* to go over —**All over,** completely at an end, **Over again,** afresh, anew, **Over and above,** in addition to besides, **Over and over,** several times repeatedly, **Over head and ears,** beyond one's depth completely, **Over seas,** to foreign lands [A S *ofer*, Ice *yfir*, Goth *ufar*, Ger *uber*, L *super*, Gr *huper*, Sans *upari*]

Overact, ō-ver akt', *v.t* to act overmuch or to excess, to overdo any part —*v i* to act more than is necessary

Over-all, ō'ver-awl, *adv* (*Spens*) everywhere, all over —*n* **O'veralls,** loose trousers of canvas, &c worn over the others to keep them sound or clean, waterproof leggings

Over-anxious, o ver ank'shus, *adj* anxious beyond what is right or reasonable —*n* **Over-anxiety.** —*adv* **Over-anxiously**

Overarch, ō ver arch', *v t* to arch over —*v i* to hang over like an arch

Overawe, ō ver aw', *v t* to restrain by fear or by superior influence

Overbalance, ō ver bal'ans, *v t* to exceed in weight, value, or importance to cause to lose (one's) balance — *n* excess of weight or value

Overbattle, ō ver bat'tl, *adj* (*Hooker*) too fat or fruitful [See **Batten.**]

Overbear, ō ver bār', *v t* to bear down or over power to overwhelm —*adj* **Overbear'ing,** inclined to domineer, esp in manner or conduct haughty and dogmatical imperious —*adv* **Overbear'ingly** —*n* **Overbear'ingness**

Overbid, ō ver bid', *v t* to offer a price greater than —*v i* offer more than the value of

Overblow, ō ver blō', *v t* to blow over or to be past its violence to blow with too much violence —*v t* to blow away to blow across —*adj* **Overblown',** blown over or past, at an end burnt by an excessive blast, in the Bessemer steel process

Overblow, ō ver blō', *v t* to cover with blossoms or flowers —*adj* **Overblown',** past the time of flower, withered

Overboard, ō'ver bōrd, *adv* over the board or side from on board out of a ship

Overbody, ō ver-bod'i, *v t* to give too much body to

Overboil, ō'ver boil', *v i* and *v t* to boil excessively

Overbold, ō ver bōld', *adj* (*Shak*) excessively bold impudent —*adv* **Overbold'ly.**

Overbridge, ō'ver-brij, *n* a bridge over a rail road, &c

Overbrim, ō ver brim', *v t* to fill to overflowing —*v i* to be so full as to overflow —*adj* **Overbrimmed',** having too large a brim

Overbrood, ō vēr brōōd', *v t* to brood over

Overbrow, ō ver brow', *v.t* to overhang like a projecting brow

Overbuild, ō ver bild', *v t* to build over to build more than is needed —*v i* to build beyond one's means

Overbulk, ō ver bulk', *v t* (*Shak*) to oppress by bulk

Overburden, ō ver bur'dn, *v t* to burden over much —*n* alluvial soil overlying a bed of ore

Overburn, ō ver burn', *v t* to burn too much —*v i* to be too zealous

Overbusy, ō ver biz'i, *adj* too busy, over officious

Overbuy, ō vėr bi', *v t* to buy at too dear a rate to buy more than is needed

Overby, ō-ver bī', *adv* a little way over—(*Scot*) **Owerby, O'erby**

Overcanopy, ō ver kan'o pi, *v t* (*Shak.*) to cover as with a canopy

Overcareful, ō-vėr-kār'fool, *adj* careful to excess.

Overcarry, ō ver kar'i, *v t* to carry too far, to go beyond —*v i* to go to excess

Overcast, ō-ver-kast', *v t* to cast over to cloud to cover with gloom to sew over or stitch the edges (of a piece of cloth) slightly —*v i* to grow dull or cloudy —*n* **Overcast'ing,** the action of the verb overcast in bookbinding, a method of oversewing single leaves in hemstitch style to give the pliability of folded double leaves

Overcatch, ō ver kach', *v t* (*Spens*) to overtake

Overcharge, ō-ver charj', *v t* to load with too great a charge to charge too great a price —*n* an excessive load or burden too great a charge, as of gunpowder or of price

Overcheck, ō ver chek', *n* a check rein passing over a horse's head between the ears

Overcloud, ō ver klowd', *v t* to cover over with clouds to cause gloom or sorrow to

Overcloy, ō ver kloy', *v t* (*Shak*) to fill beyond satiety

Overcoat, ō'ver kōt, *n* an outdoor coat worn over all the other dress, a top-coat —*n* **O'vercoating,** cloth from which such is made

Overcold, ō'ver kōld, *adj* too cold

Overcolour, ō ver kul'or, *v t* to colour to excess, to exaggerate

Overcome, ō ver-kum', *v t* to get the better of to conquer or subdue (*obs*) to spread over, surcharge —*v i* to be victorious

Over-confident, ō ver kon'fi dent, *adj* too confident —*n* **Over-confidence** —*adv* **Over-confidently**

Overcount, ō ver kownt', *v t* to outnumber

Overcover, ō ver kuv'er, *v t* (*Shak*) to cover completely

Overcredulous, ō vei kred'ū lus, *adj* too easily persuaded to believe

Overcrow, ō ver krō', *v t* (*Shak*) to crow over to insult

Overcrowd, ō-ver krowd', *v t* to fill or crowd to excess

Overdaring, ō ver-dār'ing, *adj* daring to excess foolhardy

Overdate, ō'ver dāt, *v t* to post date

Over-develop, ō vei de vel'op, *v t* in photography, to develop a plate too much, as by too long a process or by too strong a developer —*n* **Over-development**

Overdight, ō vei dīt', *adj* (*Spens*) dight or covered over overspread

Overdo, ō ver dōō', *v t* to do overmuch to carry too far to harass, to fatigue to cook too much to excel —*adj* **Overdone',** overacted fatigued cooked too much

Overdose, ō ver dōs', *v t* to dose overmuch —*n* an excessive dose

Overdraw, ō vei draw', *v t* to draw overmuch to draw beyond one's credit to exaggerate —*n* **Over-draft,** the act of over drawing, the amount by which the cheque, &c exceeds the sum against which it is drawn a current of air passing over, not through, the ignited fuel in a furnace an arrangement of flues by which the kiln is heated from the top toward the bottom — **Overdraught**

Overdress, ō ver dres', *v t* to dress too ostentatiously —*n* any garment worn over another

Overdrive, ō ver drīv', *v t* to drive too hard to overpress

Overdrop, ō ver drop', *v t.* to drop over to overhang

Overdue, ō vėr dū', *adj* due beyond the time unpaid at the right time

Overdye, ō ver dī', *v t* (*Shak*) to dye or tinge too deeply

Overearnest, o'ver-ėr'nest, *adj* (*Shak*) too earnest severe

Overeat, ō-vėr-ēt′, *v t* to surfeit with eating (generally reflexive) (*Shak*.) to eat over again
Overentreat, ō ver en trēt′, *v t* to entreat to excess
Overestimate, ō′ver-es′tim-āt, *v t* to estimate too highly —*n* an excessive estimate —*n* **Overestima′tion.**
Overexcite, ō′vėr ek sīt′, *v t* to excite unduly —*n* **Overexcite′ment.**
Over-exertion, ō′ver eg-zei′shon, *n* too great exertion
Over-exposure, ō′ver eks pō′zhūr, *n* excessive exposure (*photography*) the exposure to light for too long a time of the sensitive plate —*v t* **Overexpose′**
Over-exquisite, ō′ver eks′kwi zit, *adj* excessively exquisite over exact or nice too careful
Overeye, ō vei ī′, *v t* (*Shak*.) to overlook or superintend (*Shak*.) to observe or remark
Overfall, ō′vei-fawl, *n* a rippling or race in the sea, where, by the peculiarities of bottom, the water is propelled with immense force, esp when the wind and tide, or current, set strongly together
Overfar, ō ver far′, *adv* (*Shak*.) to too great an extent
Overfast, ō vei-fast′, *adj* too fast at too great speed
Overfeed, ō vei fēd′, *v t* and *v i* to feed to excess
Overfill, ō-vei fil′, *v t* to fill to excess
Overfineness, ō′ver fīn′nes, *n* (*Tenn*.) excessive fineness
Overfired, ō ver fīrd′, *adj* exposed to too great a heat in firing
Overfish, ō vei fish′, *v t* to fish to excess to diminish unduly the stock of fish
Overflourish, ō′vei flur′ish, *v t* to make excessive flourish of to decorate superficially
Overflow, ō ver flō′, *v t* to flow over to flood to overwhelm to cover, as with numbers —*v i* to run over to abound —*n* a flowing over that which flows over a pipe or channel for spare water, &c an inundation superabundance —*adj* flowing over over full abundant —*n* abundance copiousness —*adv* **Overflow′ingly** —**Overflow meeting,** a supplementary meeting of those unable to find room in the main meeting on some political or other occasion
Overfly, ō′ver flī′, *v t* to soar beyond
Overfold, ō′ver fold, *n* (*geol*.) a reflexed or inverted fold in strata
Overfond, ō ver-fond′, *adj* fond to excess.—*adv* **Overfond′ly.**
Overforward, ō vėr-for′wārd, *adj* too forward or officious —*n* **Overfor′wardness**
Overfreight, ō ver-frāt′, *v t* to overload
Overfull, ō-ver-fool′, *adj* (*Shak*.) too full —*n* **Overfull′ness.**
Overgaze, ō ver gāz′, *v t* to gaze or look over
Overget, ō ver get′, *v t* (*obs*.) to reach, overtake to get over
Overgive, ō-ver giv′, *v t* (*Spens*.) to give over or surrender —*v i* to give too lavishly
Overglance, ō ver glans′, *v t* (*Shak*.) to look hastily over
Overglaze, ō′ver-glāz, *v t* to glaze over decorate superficially —*adj* suitable for painting on glazed articles —*n* an additional glaze given to porcelain, &c
Overgloom, ō ver glōōm′, *v t* to cover with gloom
Overgo, ō vei go′, *v t* to exceed excel to go over to cover —*v i* to go over to pass away
Overgorge, ō ver gorj′, *v t* (*Shak*.) to gorge to excess
Overgrain, ō vėr grān′, *v t* and *v i* to grain over a surface already grained —*n* **Overgrain′er,** a long bristled brush used in graining wood
Overgrassed, ō vei grast′, *adj* (*Spens*.) overstocked or overgrown with grass
Overgreedy, ō ver grēd′i, *adj* excessively greedy
Overgreen, ō ver grēn′, *v t* (*Shak*.) to cover over so as to hide blemishes
Overground, ō′ver grownd, *adj* being above ground.
Overgrow, ō ver grō′, *v t* to grow beyond, to rise above to cover with growth —*v i* to grow beyond the proper size —*adj* **Overgrown′,** grown beyond the natural size —*n* **O′vergrowth.**
Overhail, ō ver hāl′, *v t* (*Spens*.) Same as **Overhaul**
Overhair, ō′ver hār, *n.* the long hair overlying the fur of many animals
Overhand, ō′ver hand, *adj* having the hand raised above the elbow or over the ball at cricket above the shoulder at baseball (*min*.) done from below upward —*adv* with the hand over the object —*v t* to sew over and over —*adj* **O′verhanded** same as overhand.
Overhandle, ō vei han′dl, *v t* (*Shak*.) to handle or mention too often
Overhang, ō vėr-hang′, *v t* to hang over to project over to impend to overlade with ornamentation —*v i* to hang over —*n* a projecting part, the degree of projection, of roofs, &c
Overhappy, ō vei hap′i, *adj* excessively or too happy
Overhasty, ō vei hās′ti, *adj* too hasty or rash —*adv* **Overhas′tily** —*n* **Overhast′iness.**
Overhaul, ō vei-hawl′, *v t* to haul or draw over to turn over for examination to examine to reexamine (*naut*.) to overtake in a chase —*n* a hauling over examination repair
Overhead, ō vei hed′, *adv* over the head aloft in the zenith per head —*adj* situated above
Overhear, ō ver hēr′, *v t* to hear what was not intended to be heard to hear by accident (*Shak*.) to hear over again
Overheat, ō′ver hēt, *v t* to heat to excess —*n.* extreme heat
Overhend, ō vei hend′, *v t* (*Spens*.) to overtake
Overhold, ō vei hold′, *v t* (*Shak*.) to overvalue
Overhours, ō′vei owrz, *n pl* time beyond the regular number of hours overtime in labour
Overhouse, ō′vei hows, *adj* stretched along the roofs, rather than on poles or underground
Overinform, ō-vei in form′, *v t* to animate too much
Overissue, ō-ver ish′ū, *v t* to issue in excess, as bank-notes, or bills of exchange —*n* any excessive issue
Overjoy, ō ver-joy′, *v t* to fill with great joy to transport with delight or gladness —*n* joy to excess transport
Overjump, ō ver jump′, *v t* to jump beyond to pass by neglect
Overkind, ō ver-kīnd′, *adj* excessively kind —*n* **Overkind′ness**
Overking, ō′ver king, *n* a king holding sway over inferior kings or princes
Overknee, ō′ver nē, *adj* reaching above the knee, as waders, &c
Overlabour, ō ver lā′bur, *v t* to labour excessively over to be too nice with to overwork
Overlade, ō-ver lād′, *v t* to load with too great a burden
Overlaid, ō ver-lād′, *adj* (*her*.) lapping over
Overland, ō′ver-land, *adj* passing entirely or principally by land, as a route, esp that from England to India by the Suez Canal, rather than by the Cape of Good Hope
Overlap, ō ver-lap′, *v t* to lap over to lay so that the edge of one rests on that of another —*n* (*geol*.) a disposition of strata where the upper beds extend beyond the bottom beds of the same series.
Overlaunch, ō ver lawnsh′, *v t* to unite timbers by long splices or scarfs
Overlay, ō vei-lā′, *v t* to spread over or across to cover completely to smother by lying on (for

overlie) to use overlays in printing: to cloud: to overwhelm or oppress: to span by means of a bridge.—*n* a piece of paper pasted on the impression surface of a printing press, so as to increase the impression in a place where it is too faint (*Scot*) a cravat.—*n* **Overlay'ing**, a superficial covering: that which overlays: plating.

Overleaf, ō'vėr lēf, *adv* on the other side of the leaf of a book.

Overleap, ō ver-lēp', *v t* to leap over: to pass over without notice.—**Overleap one's self**, to make too much effort in leaping: to leap too far.

Overleather, ō'ver leth'er, *n* (*Shak*) the upper part of a shoe or boot.

Overleaven, ō ver lev'n, *v t* to leaven too much: to mix too much with.

Overlie, ō-ver lī', *v t* to lie above or upon: to smother by lying on.

Overlive, ō ver-liv', *v t* (*B*) to live longer than: to survive.—*v i* to live too long: to live too fast, or so as prematurely to exhaust the fund of life.

Overload, ō ver lōd', *v t* to load or fill overmuch.—*n* an excessive load.

Overlock, ō ver lok', *v t* to make the bolt of a lock go too far.

Overlong, ō vėr long', *adj* too long.

Overlook, ō ver look', *v t* to look over: to see from a higher position: to view carefully: to neglect by carelessness or inadvertence: to pass by without punishment: to pardon: to slight: to bewitch by looking upon with the Evil Eye.

Overlord, ō ver-lawrd', *n* a lord over other lords: a feudal superior.—*n* **Overlord'ship**.

Overlusty, ō ver lust'i, *adj* (*Shak*) too lusty.

Overly, ō'ver li, *adv* (*coll*) excessively, too.

Overlying, ō ver lī'ing, *adj* lying on the top.

Overman, ō'vei man, *n* (*min*) the person in charge of the work below ground.

Overman, ō ver-man', *v t* to keep more men than necessary on a ship, farm, &c.

Overmantel, ō'ver man'tl, *n* a frame containing shelves and other decorations, and often a mirror, set on a mantel shelf.

Overmaster, ō-ver-mas'ter, *v t* to subdue, to govern: to get and keep in one's power.

Overmatch, ō ver-mach', *v t* to be more than a match for: to conquer.—*n* **O'vermatch**, one who is more than a match: one who cannot be overcome.

Overmeasure, ō'ver mezh ūr, *n* something given over the due measure.—*v t* to measure too largely.

Overmellow, ō-ver-mel'lō, *adj* (*Tenn*) excessively or too mellow.

Overmount, ō-ver mownt', *v t* to surmount: to go higher than.—*n* a piece of cardboard cut in proper shape, to prevent the glass of the frame from lying too closely upon an engraving or a picture.

Overmuch, ō ver much', *adj* and *adv* too much.

Overmultitude, ō ver mul'ti tūd, *v t* (*Milton*) to outnumber.—*v t* **Overmul'tiply**, to repeat too often.—*v i* to increase to excess.

Overname, ō ver nām', *v t* (*Shak*) to name over: to name in a series, to recount.—*n* a surname, nickname.

Overneat, ō-ver nēt', *adj* unnecessarily neat.

Overnet, ō ver net', *v t* to cover with, or as with a net.

Overnice, ō vėr nīs', *adj* fastidious.—*adv* **Overnicely**.

Overnight, ō'vėr-nīt, *n* the forepart of the evening, esp that of the day just past.—*adv* during the night: on the evening of the day just past.

Overoffice, ō-vėr of'is, *v t* (*Shak*) to lord it over by virtue of an office.

Overpart, ō vėr part', *v t* to assign too difficult a part to.

Overpass, ō ver-pas', *v t* to pass over: to pass by without notice.—*pa p* **Overpast'** (*B*), that has already passed.

Overpay, ō ver pā', *v t* to pay too much: to be more than an ample reward for.—*n* **Overpay'ment**.

Overpeer, ō-ver pēr', *v t* (*Shak*) to overlook: to look down on: to hover above.

Overpeople, ō-ver pē'pl, *v* to fill with too many inhabitants.—Also **Overpopulate**.

Overperch, ō ver-perch', *v t* (*Shak*) to perch or fly over.

Overpersuade, ō ver per swād', *v t* to persuade a person against his inclination.

Overpicture, ō ver pik'tūr, *v t* to exceed the picture of: to exaggerate.

Overplate, ō'ver plāt, *n* in armour, a large pauldron protecting the shoulder, or a cubitière protecting the elbow.

Overplus, ō'vei plus, *n* that which is more than enough: surplus.

Overply, ō ver plī', *v t* to ply to excess.

Overpoise, ō'ver poiz, *v t* to outweigh.—*n* a weight sufficient to weigh another down.

Overpost, ō vei post', *v t* (*Shak*) to hasten over quickly.

Overpower, ō ver-pow'er, *v t* to have or gain power over: to subdue, defeat: to overwhelm.—*adv* **Overpow'eringly**.

Overpraise, ō ver prāz', *v t* to praise too much.—Also **Overpraising**.

Overpress, ō ver pres', *v t* to overwhelm, to crush: to overcome by importunity.—*n* **Overpress'ure**, excessive pressure.

Overprize, ō ver prīz', *v t* to value too highly: to surpass in value.

Overproduction, ō'ver pro duk'shun, *n* the act of producing a supply of commodities in excess of the demand.

Overproof, ō'vei proof, *adj* containing more than a certain amount of alcohol, stronger than proof spirit, the standard by which all mixtures of alcohol and water are judged—containing 57·27 per cent by volume, and 49·50 per cent by weight of alcohol.

Overproud, ō ver prowd', *adj* exceedingly or too proud.

Overpurchase, ō vėr pur'chās, *n* a dear bargain.—*v i* (*obs*) to pay too dear a price.

Overrack, ō ver-rak', *v t* to torture beyond bearing.

Overrake, ō ver rāk', *v t* to sweep over, as a vessel by a wave.

Overrank, ō vei rangk', *adj*, too rank or luxurious.

Overrate, ō ver rāt', *v t* to rate or value too high.—*n* an excessive estimate or rate.

Overreach, ō ver rēch', *v t* to reach or extend beyond: to cheat or get the better of.—*v i* to strike the hindfoot against the forefoot, as a horse.

Overread, ō vei rēd', *v t* (*Shak*) to read over, to peruse.—*adj* **Overread** (ō ver red'), having read too much.

Over-reckon, ō ver rek'on, *v t* and *v i* to compute too highly.

Overred, ō ver red', *v t* (*Shak*) to smear with a red colour.

Overrefine, ō ver rē fīn', *v i* to refine too much.—*n* **Overrefine'ment**, any over subtle or affected refinement.

Overrent, ō-ver rent', *v i* to exact too high a rent.

Override, ō ver rīd', *v t* to ride too much: to pass on horseback: to trample down or set aside.—**Override one's commission**, to act with too high a hand: to stretch one's authority too far.

Overripen, ō-vėr-rīp'n, *v t* (*Shak*) to make too

ripe —*adj* **Overripe'**, too ripe, more than ripe

Overroast, ō-ver rōst', *v t* to roast too much

Overrule, ō ver-rōōl', *v t* to rule over to influence or to set aside by greater power (*law*) to reject or declare to be invalid —*v i* to prevail —*n* **Overrul'er** —*adv* **Overrul'ingly.**

Overrun, ō vei run', *v t* to run or spread over to grow over to spread over and take possession of to crush down (*B*) to run faster than to pass in running to extend composed types beyond their first limit —*v i* to run over to extend beyond the right length, as a line or page in printing

Overscore, ō ver skōr', *v t* to score or draw lines over anything to erase by this means.

Overscrupulous, ō ver skroop'ū lus, *adj* scrupulous to excess —*n* **Overscrup'ulousness.**

Overscutched, ō vėr skucht', *adj* (*Shak*) over switched or whipped, or more prob worn out in the service

Oversea, ō'ver sē, *adj* foreign, from beyond the sea —*adv* to a place beyond the sea, abroad — Also **Overseas.**

Overseam, ō'vei sēm, *n* a seam in which the thread is at each stitch passed over the edges sewn together —*n* **O'verseaming,** the foregoing kind of sewing

Oversee, ō vei sē', *v t* to see or look over to superintend —*n* **Oversē'er,** one who oversees a superintendent an officer who has the care of the poor, and other duties, such as making out lists of voteis, of persons who have not paid rates, &c one who manages a plantation of slaves (*obs*) a critic —**To be overseen** (*obs*), to be deceived to be fuddled

Oversell, ō ver sel', *v t* and *v i* to sell too dear to sell more than exists, of stock, &c

Overset, ō ver set', *v t* to set or turn over to upset to overthrow —*v i* to turn or be turned over

Overshade, ō vėr shād', *v t* to throw a shade over

Overshadow, ō-ver shad'ō, *v t* to throw a shadow over to shelter or protect

Overshine, ō ver shīn', *v t* (*Shak*) to shine upon, illumine to outshine

Overshoe, ō'ver shōō, *n* a shoe, esp of waterproof, worn over another

Overshoot, ō ver shōōt', *v t* to shoot over or beyond, as a mark to pass swiftly over —*v i* to shoot or fly beyond the mark —*adj* **O'vershot,** having the water falling on it from above, as a water wheel surpassed fuddled

Overside, ō ver sīd', *adj* acting over the side.—*adv* over the side

Oversight, ō'vei sīt, *n* a failing to notice mistake omission (*orig*) superintendence

Oversize, ō ver sīz', *v t* (*Shak*) to cover with any gluey matter to plaster over

Overskip, ō ver skip', *v t* to skip, leap, or pass over (*Shak*) to fail to see or find to escape

Overslaugh, ō ver-slo', *v t* (*U S*) to pass over in favour of another to supersede to hinder to oppress [Dut *overslaan* (cf Ger *uberschlagen*), to skip over]

Oversleep, ō vei slēp', *v t* and *v i* to sleep beyond one's usual

Overslip, ō-ver slip', *v t* to pass without notice to pass by

Oversman, ō'verz man, *n* an overseer (*Scot*) an umpire appointed to decide between the differing judgment of two arbiters

Oversoul, ō'vėr sōl, *n* the divine principle forming the spiritual unity of all being

Oversow, ō ver sō', *v t* to sow too much seed on to sow over

Overspent, ō vėr-spent', *adj* fatigued to an excessive degree

Overspread, ō vėr spred', *v t* to spread over. to scatter over —*v i* to be spread over.

Overstain, ō ver stān', *v t* to besmear the surface of

Overstand, ō ver stand', *v t* to stand too strictly on the conditions of

Overstare, ō ver stār', *v t* to outstare

Overstate, ō-vei stāt', *v t* to state over and above to exaggerate —*n* **Overstate'ment**

Overstay, ō ver stā', *v* to stay longer than the right time

Overstep, ō ver step', *v t* to step beyond to exceed

Overstock, ō vėr stok', *v t* to stock overmuch to fill too full —*n* superabundance

Overstrain, ō vėr strān', *v t* and *v i* to strain or stretch too far —*n* too great strain

Overstream, ō vėr strēm', *v t* to stream or flow over

Overstretch, ō ver strech', *v t* to stretch to excess to exaggerate

Overstrew, ō ver-strōō', *v t* (*Shak*) to spread or scatter over

Overstrung, ō ver strung', *adj* too highly strung too sensitive

Oversway, ō ver swā', *v t* to overrule, to bear down

Overswell, ō ver-swel', *v t* (*Shak*) to swell or rise above to overflow

Overt, ō'vert, *adj* open to view public apparent —*adv* **O'vertly** —**Market overt,** open or public market, **Overt act,** something actually done in execution of a criminal intent [Fr *ouvert*, pa p of *ouvrir*, to open, acc to Diez, from O Fr *a ovrir*, through Prov *adubrir*, from L *de operīre*, to uncover—*de* = un, and *operīre*, to cover, acc to Littré, from L *operīre*, to cover, confounded in meaning with *aperīre*, to open]

Overtake, ō ver tāk', *v t* to come up with to catch to come upon to take by surprise —*p adj* **Overtā'ken,** fuddled

Overtask, ō ver task', *v t* to task overmuch to impose too heavy a task on

Overtax, ō ver taks', *v t* to tax overmuch

Overtedious, ō ver tē'di us, *adj* (*Shak.*) too tedious

Overthrow, ō ver thrō', *v t* to throw down to upset to bring to an end to demolish to defeat utterly —*n* **O'verthrow,** act of overthrowing or state of being overthrown ruin defeat a throwing of a ball beyond the player

Overthrust, ō'ver thrust, *adj* (*geol*) belonging to earlier strata, pushed by faulting over later and higher strata.

Overthwart, ō ver thwart', *v t* to lie athwart to cross —*adj* opposite, transverse contrary, perverse —*prep* across, on the other side of

Overtilt, ō ver tilt', *v t* to upset

Overtime, ō'ver-tīm, *n* time employed in working beyond the regular hours

Overtoil, ō ver toil', *v i* to overwork one's self

Overtone, ō'ver tōn, *n* a harmonic, because heard above its fundamental tone

Overtop, ō ver top', *v t* to rise over the top of to make of less importance to surpass to obscure

Overtower, ō ver tow'er, *v t* to tower above —*v i* to soar too high

Overtrade, ō-ver-trād', *v i* to trade overmuch or beyond capital to buy in more than can be sold or paid for —*n* **Overtrad'ing,** the buying of a greater amount of goods than one can sell or pay for

Overtrip, ō ver-trip', *v t* (*Shak*) to trip or walk nimbly over

Overture, ō'vėr tūr, *n* a proposal, an offer for acceptance or rejection (*mus*) a piece introductory to a greater piece or ballet a discovery or disclosure: the method in Presbyterian usage

of beginning legislation and maturing opinion by sending some proposition from the presbyteries to the General Assembly, and *vice versâ*, also the proposal so sent —*v t* to lay an overture or proposal before [Fr *ouverture*]

Overturn, ō vėr turn', *v t* to throw down or over to subvert to conquer to ruin —*n* **O'verturn,** state of being overturned

Overvalue, ō ver-val'ū, *v t* to set too high a value on

Overveil, ō ver vāl', *v t* to veil or cover

Overview, o'ver vū', *n* (*Shak*) an inspection

Overwash, ō'vėr wash, *adj* (*geol*) carried by glacier streams over a frontal moraine, or formed of material so carried

Overwatch, ō ver woch', *v t* to watch excessively to overcome with long want of rest

Overwear, ō'vėr wār, *v t* to wear out to outwear, outlive —*n* clothes for wearing out of doors

Overweather, ō vėr weth'ėr, *v t* (*Shak*) to batter by violence of weather

Overween, ō vėr wēn', *v i* (*Shak*) to think too highly or favourably, esp of one's self —*adj* **Overween'ing,** thinking too highly of conceited, vain —*n* conceit presumption

Overweigh, ō vėr wā', *v t* to be heavier than to outweigh —*n* **Overweight',** weight beyond what is required or what is just —*v t* to weigh down to put too heavy a burden on

Overwhelm, ō vėr hwelm', *v t* to overspread and crush by something heavy or strong to flow over and bear down to overcome —*p adj* **Overwhel'ming,** crushing with weight, &c irresistible —*adv* **Overwhel'mingly.**

Overwise, ō vėr wīz', *adj* wise overmuch affectedly wise —*adv* **Overwise'ly**

Overwork, ō vėr wurk', *v t* and *v i* to work over much or beyond the strength to tire —*n* **O'verwork,** excess of work excessive labour

Overworn, ō vėr wōrn', *adj* worn out subdued by toil spoiled by use worn or rubbed till threadbare

Overwrest, ō ver rest', *v t* (*Shak*) to wrest or twist from the proper position

Overwrestle, ō ver-res'l, *v t* (*Spens*) to overcome by wrestling

Overwrite, ō vėr rīt', *v t* to cover over with other writing

Overwrought, ō vėr rawt', *pa p* of **Overwork,** worked too hard too highly excited worked all over overdone

Overyear, ō ver yēr', *adj* (*prov*) kept over from last year

Ovidian, ō vid'i an, *adj* belonging to, or resembling the style of, the Latin poet Ovid (43 B C – 17 A D)

Oviferous, ō vif'er us, *adj* egg bearing.—*n* **O'vifer,** a small wire cage on a solid base, for carrying an egg safely [L *ovum*, egg, and *ferre*, to bear]

Oviform, ō'vi form, *adj* having the form of an oval or egg [L *ovum*, egg, and **Form**]

Oviform, ō'vi form, *adj* like a sheep ovine [L *ovis*, a sheep, and **Form**]

Ovigerous, ov ij'er us, *adj* egg bearing [L *ovum*, an egg, and *gerĕre*, to bear]

Ovine, ō'vīn, *adj* pertaining to the Ovinæ, sheep-like —*n* **Ovinā'tion,** inoculation of sheep with ovine virus against sheep pox

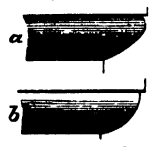
Oviparous, ō vip'a rus, *adj* bringing forth or laying eggs instead of fully formed young —*n pl* **Ovip'ara,** animals that lay eggs —*ns* **Ovipar'ity, Ovip'arousness** [L *ovum*, egg, and *parĕre*, to bring forth]

Oviposítor, ō vi poz'i tor, *n* the organ at the extremity of the abdomen of many insects, by which the eggs are deposited [L *ovum*, egg, *positor—ponĕre*, to place]

Ovisac, ōv'i-sak, *n* the cavity in the ovary which immediately contains the ovum [L *ovum*, an egg, and **Sac**]

Ovoid, -al, ō'void, al, *adj* oval or egg shaped —*n* an egg shaped body [L *ovum*, egg, and *oid*—Gr *eidos*, form]

Ovolo, ōv'o lo, *n* (*archit*) a moulding with the rounded part composed of a quarter of a circle, or of an arc of an ellipse with the curve greatest at the top [It —L *ovum*, an egg]



a, Grecian Ovolo
b, Roman Ovolo

Ovoviviparous, ō vo vi vip'ar us, *adj* producing eggs which are hatched in the body of the parent [L *ovum*, an egg, *vivus*, living, and *parĕre*, to bring forth]

Ovule, ōv'ūl, *n* a little egg the seed of a plant in its rudimentary state, growing from the placenta —*adj* **Ov'ular** —*ns* **Ovulā'tion,** the formation of ova, or the period when this takes place, **Ov'ulite,** a fossil egg [Dim of L *ovum*, an egg]

Ovum, ō'vum, *n* an egg (*biol*) the egg cell, in all organisms the starting point of the embryo, development beginning as soon as it is supplemented by the male-cell or spermatozoon (*pl*) **Ov'a** [L]

Owche, owch, *n* Same as **Ouch**

Owe, ō, *v t* to possess or to be the owner of to have what belongs to another to be bound to pay to be obliged for —*v i* to be in debt —**Be owing,** to be due or ascribed (to) [A S *ágan*, pres indic *áh*, pret *áhte*, pa p *ágen*, Ice *eiga*, Old High Ger *eigan*, to possess]

Owelty, ō'el-ti, *n* equality [O Fr *oelte*]

Owenite, ō'en it, *n* a disciple of Robert Owen (1771–1858), a social reformer, who proposed to establish society on a basis of socialistic co-operation

Ower, au'er (*Scot* for **Over**) —*ns* **Ow'ercome, Ow'erword,** the refrain of a song

Owing, ō'ing, *adj* due that has to be paid (*to*) happening as a consequence of imputable to

Owl, owl, *n* a carnivorous bird that seeks its food by night, noted for its howling or hooting noise —*v i* to smuggle contraband goods —*ns* **Owl'ery,** an abode of owls an owl like character (*Carlyle*), **Owl'et,** a little or young owl, **Owl-glass** (also *Owleglass, Howleglass, Owlspiegle*), a malicious figure in a popular German tale, translated into English about the end of the 16th cent —the German *Tyll Eulenspiegel* —*adj* **Owl'ish,** like an owl stupid dull looking —*n* **Owl'ishness.** [A S *ule*, Ger *eule*, L *ulula*, from the sound]

Own, ōn, *v t* to grant to allow to be true concede acknowledge [A S *unnan*, to grant, cog with Ger *gonnen*, to grant]

Own, ōn, *v t* to possess to be the rightful owner of [A S *ágnian*, with addition of causal suffix —*ágen*, one's own See **Own,** *adj*]

Own, ōn, *adj* possessed belonging to one's self and to no other peculiar —*n* **Own'er,** one who owns or possesses —*n* **Own'ership,** state of being an owner right of possession [A S *ágen*, pa p of *ágan*, to possess See **Owe.**]

Owre, owr, *n* (*Spens*) Same as **Aurochs** [A S *úr*]

Owsen, ow'sen, *n pl* a dial form of **Oxen.**

Ox, oks, *n* a well known animal that chews the cud, the female of which supplies the chief part of the milk used as food the male of the cow, esp when castrated (*pl*) **Ox'en,** used for both male and female —*ns* **Ox'bot,** or **warbler,** a bot fly or its larva, found under the skin of cattle, **Ox'eye,** a common plant in meadows, so called because its flower is like the eye of an

ox —*adj* **Ox'eyed,** having large full eyes like those of an ox —*ns* **Ox-pecker,** an African bird, which eats the parasites infesting the skins of cattle—*Beef eater* and *Ox bird*, **Oxtail-soup,** a kind of soup made of several ingredients, one of which is an oxtail cut in joints —**To have the black ox tread on one's foot,** to experience sorrow or misfortune [A S *oxa*, pl *oxan*, Ice *uxi*, Ger *ochs*, Goth *auhsa*, Sans *ukshan*]

Oxalate, oks'a lāt, *n* a salt formed by a combination of oxalic acid with a base —*n* **Ox'alite,** a yellow mineral composed of oxalate of iron

Oxalis, oks'a lis, *n* wood sorrel (*bot*) a genus of plants having an acid taste —*adj* **Oxal'ic,** pertaining to or obtained from sorrel [Gr, from *oxys*, acid]

Oxford (oks'ford) **clay,** *n* (*geol*) the principal member of the Middle Oolite series —**Oxford movement** (see **Tractarianism**)

Oxgang, oks'gang, *n* as much land as can be tilled by the use of an ox—called also *oxland* or *oxgate* (averaging about 15 acres)

Ox-head, oks' hed, *n* (*Shak*) blockhead, dolt

Oxide, oks'īd, *n* a compound of oxygen and some other element or organic radical Oxides are of three kinds—*acid forming*, *basic*, and *neutral* —*adj* **Ox'idable,** capable of being converted into an oxide —*v t* **Ox'idate** (same as **Oxidise**) —*ns* **Oxidā'tion, Oxidise'ment,** act or progress of oxidising, **Ox'idātor,** a contrivance for drawing a current of air to the flame of a lamp —*adj* **Oxidis'able,** capable of being oxidised —*v t* **Ox'idise,** to convert into an oxide —*v i* to become an oxide —*n* **Oxidis'er.**

Oxlip, oks'lip, *n* a species of primrose, having its flowers in an umbel on a stalk like the cowslip

Oxonian, oks ō'ni an, *adj* of or pertaining to Oxford or to its university —*n* an inhabitant or a native of Oxford a student or graduate of Oxford University

Oxter, oks'tei, *n* (*Scot*) the armpit —*v t* to hug with the arms to support by taking the arm

Oxygen, oks'i jen, *n* a gas without taste, colour, or smell, forming part of the air, water, &c, and supporting life and combustion —*n* **Oxychlō'ride,** a chemical compound containing both chlorine and oxygen in combination with some other element —*v t* **Ox'ygenāte,** to unite or cause to unite with oxygen —*n* **Oxygenā'tion,** act of oxygenating —*v t* **Ox'ygenise** (same as **Oxygenate**) —*adj* **Oxyg'enous,** pertaining to or obtained from oxygen —*adj* **Oxyhy'drogen,** pertaining to a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, as in a form of blowpipe in which jets of either ignite as they issue from separate reservoirs [From Gr *oxys*, sharp, acid, and *gen*, the root of *gennaein*, to generate]

Oxymel, oks'i mel, *n* a mixture of vinegar and honey [Gr *oxys*, sour, *meli*, honey]

Oxymoron, ok si mo'ron, *n* a figure of speech, by means of which two ideas of opposite meaning are combined, so as to form an expressive phrase or epithet, as *cruel kindness*, *falsely true*, &c [Gr, from *oxys*, sharp, and *mōros*, foolish]

Oxyopia, ok si ō'pi a, *n* unusual keenness of sight. [Gr, from *oxys*, sharp, and *ōps*, the eye]

Oxyrhynchus, ok si ring'kus, *n* an Egyptian fish, formerly sacred to the goddess Hathor, and represented on coins and sculptures [Gr, from *oxys*, sharp, and *rhyngchos*, a snout]

Oxytone, oks'i tōn, *adj* having an acute sound having the acute accent on the last syllable —*n* a word so accented [Gr *oxys*, sharp, and *tonos*, tone, accent]

Oyer, ō'yer, *n* a hearing in a court of law, an assize —**Oyer and terminer,** a royal commission which confers upon a judge or judges the power of hearing and determining criminal causes pending in any particular county [Norm Fr *oyer* (Fr *ouir*)—L *audīre*, to hear]

Oyez, Oyes, ō'yes, *interj* the call of a public crier, or of an officer of a law court, for attention before making a proclamation [Norm Fr, 2d pers pl imper of *oyer*]

Oyster, ois'ter, *n* a well known bivalve shell fish, used as food —*ns* **Oyster-bank, bed, farm, field,** or **park,** a place where oysters breed or are bred, **Oyster-catcher,** or sea pie, a maritime wading bird of the family Hæmatopodidæ, **Oyster-fishery,** the business of catching oysters, **Oyster-knife,** a knife made for opening oysters, **Oyster-patty,** a small pie or pasty made from oysters, **Oyster-shell,** the shell of an oyster —*n pl* **Oyster-tongs,** a tool used to dredge up oysters in deep water —*ns* **Oyster-wench, wife,** or **woman,** a woman who vends oysters [O Fr *oistre* (Fr *huître*)—L *ostrea*—Gr *ostreon*, an oyster—*osteon*, a bone]

Ozocerite, oz o sē'rīt, *n* a waxy like substance, having a weak bituminous odour, found in Moldavia, and used for making candles —Also **Ozokerite** [Gr *ozein*, to smell, and *keros*, wax]

Ozœna, ō zē'na, *n* a term applied to any one of various diseased conditions of the nose accompanied by fetid discharge [Gr *ozein*, to smell]

Ozone, ō'zōn, *n* name given to a supposed allotropic form of oxygen, when affected by electric discharges, marked by a peculiar smell —*n* **Ozonā'tion** —*adj* **O'zonous.** [Gr *ozein*, to smell]

Ozostomia, ō zo stō'mi a, *n* foul breath due to ill-health [Gr *ozein*, to smell, *stoma*, the mouth]



the sixteenth letter of our alphabet, its sound the sharp labial mute, interchanging with other labials, esp with *b*, the flat labial mute The Teutonic languages dislike *p*, esp as an initial — most of our English words beginning with *p*, such as *plough*, *parish*, *people*, being loan words from Greek, Latin, or Celtic It is intrusive in *empty*, *tempt*, *exemplum*, *templum*, &c As a numeral P formerly stood for 400, and (P) for 400,000 the chem symbol for phosphorus (*math*) the Greek Π = a continued product, while small *π* denotes the ratio of the circumference to the diameter —**Mind one's p's and q's** (see **Mind**)

Pa, pa, *n* papa, a child's name for father

Pabouche, pa bōōsh', *n* a slipper —Also *Baboosh*

Pabulum, pab'ū lum, *n* food of any kind, especially that of animals and plants provender, fuel nourishment for the mind —*adjs* **Pab'ular, Pab'ulous,** of or pertaining to food fit for food affording food [L,—*pascĕre*, to feed See **Pastor**]

Paca, pā'ka, *n* a genus of rodents allied to the Agoutis (*Dasyprocta*), represented by a single species ranging in Central and South America from Guatemala to Paraguay, about two feet long, stout, blunt headed, brownish yellow, with whitish spots [Sp and Port, the spotted cavy —Braz. *pak*, *paq*]

Pacable, pā'ka-bl, *adj* that may be calmed or quieted willing to forgive —*adj* **Pacā'ted** —*n* **Pacā'tion.** [L *pacāre*, to make at peace—*pax*, peace]

Pace, pās, *n* a stride (*mil*) the space left between the feet in one step, measured from heel to heel, and varying from 30 to 36 inches a step space between the feet in ordinary walking, 2½ feet. gait rate of walking (of a man or beast) rate of speed in movement or work, often applied to

fast living mode of stepping in horses in which the legs on the same side are lifted together amble (*obs*) a passage —*v t* to measure by steps to cause to progress to train in walking or stepping —*v i* to walk to walk slowly to amble —*ns* **Pace-maker**, one who sets the pace, as in a race, **Pac'er**, one who paces a horse whose usual gait is a pace —**Keep pace with**, to go as fast as to keep up with [Fr *pas*—L *passus*, a step—*pandĕre*, *passum*, to stretch]

Pace, pā'sē, *prep* with or by the leave of (expressing disagreement courteously) [L, abl of *pax*, peace]

Pacha, Pachalic. See **Pasha, Pashalic.**

Pachyderm, pak'i derm, *adj* thick skinned —*n* one of an order of non ruminant, hoofed mammals, distinguished for the thickness of their skin, as the elephant (*pl*) **Pach'yderms**, or **Pachyderm'ata** —*adj* **Pachyder'matous**, thick skinned, insensible to impressions relating to a pachyderm, or to the order of pachyderms —*n* **Pachyder'mia**, a form of elephantiasis in which the skin becomes thick and warty —*adj* **Pachyder'moid** [Gr *pachys*, thick, firm, *derma*, *dermatos*, skin See **Pack**]

Pachyemia, pak i ē'mi a, *n* a thickening of the blood —Also **Pachyæmia.** [Gr *pachys*, thick, *haima*, blood]

Pachyma, pa kī'ma, *n* a genus of fungi consisting of tuber like growths, some of which are now referred to the genus *Polyporus* —Also *tuckahoe*, *tuckahoe truffle*, or *Indian bread* [Gr *pachys*, thick]

Pachymenia, pak i mē'ni-a, *n* a thickening of the skin —*adj* **Pachyme'nic.** [Gr *pachys*, thick, *hymen*, a membrane]

Pachymeter, pa-kim'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring small thicknesses, as of paper [Gr *pachys*, thick, *metron*, measure]

Pachyodont, pak'i ō dont, *adj* with thick teeth [Gr *pachys*, thick, *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth]

Pachyote, pak'i ōt, *adj* and *n* with thick ears, as a bat [Gr *pachys*, thick, *ous*, *ōtos*, an ear]

Pachypod, pak'i pod, *adj* having thick feet [Gr *pachys*, thick, *pous*, *podos*, a foot]

Pachypterous, pa kip'te rus, *adj* having thick wings or fins [Gr *pachys*, thick, *pteron*, a wing]

Pachytherium, pak i thē'ri um, *n* a fossil genus of gigantic edentate mammals found in South America [Gr *pachys*, thick, *thērion*, a wild beast]

Pachytylus, pa kit'i lus, *n* a genus of locusts, embracing the dreaded Migratory Locust—*Pachytylus migratorius* [Gr *pachys*, thick, *tylos*, a knot]

Pacify, pas'i fī, *v t* to make peaceful to appease to bring back peace to to calm to soothe —*adj* **Pacif'ic**, peace making appeasing peaceful mild tranquil—*n* the ocean between Asia and America, so called by its discoverer Magellan because he sailed peacefully over it after weathering Cape Horn —*adj* **Pacif'ical**, pacific, obs except in phrase **Letters pacifical**, letters recommending the bearer as one in peace and fellowship with the church—also *Letters of peace*, *Pacificæ* —*adv* **Pacif'ically** —*v t* **Pacif'icāte**, to give peace to —*ns* **Pacificā'tion**, the act of making peace, esp between parties at variance, **Pacif'icātor**, **Pac'ifier**, a peacemaker —*adj* **Pacif'icātory**, tending to make peace [Fr *pacifier*—L *pacificāre*—*pax*, *pacis*, peace, and *facĕre*, to make See **Peace.**]

Pack, pak, *n* a bundle made to be carried on the back a collection, stock, or store a bundle of some particular kind or quantity, as of wool, 480 or 240 lb · the quantity of fish packed a complete **set of cards** a number of animals herding together or kept together for hunting a number of persons combined for bad purposes any great number a large extent of floating and broken ice a wet sheet for folding round the body to allay inflammation, fever, &c —*v t* to press together and fasten up to place in order to crowd, to assort, bring together, select, or manipulate persons, cards, &c, for some unjust object to send away, as from one's presence or employment to surround a joint, &c with any substance to prevent leaking, &c —*v i* to store things away anywhere for safe keeping, &c to settle into a firm mass to admit of being put into compact shape to depart in haste —*ns* **Pack'age**, the act of packing, also something packed a bundle or bale a charge made for packing, **Pack-animal**, a beast of burden used to carry goods on its back, **Pack-cinch** (sinsh), a wide girth of canvas, &c, having a hook and ring attached for adjusting the load of a pack animal, **Pack-cloth**, a cloth in which goods are tied up pack sheet, **Pack'er**, one who packs one who cures and packs provisions any device to fill the space between the tubing and the sides of an oil well, &c, **Pack'et**, a small package a ship or vessel employed in carrying packets of letters, passengers, &c a vessel plying regularly between one port and another —*v t* to bind in a packet or parcel to send in a packet —*ns* **Packet-boat**, **Packet-ship**, &c, **Packet-day**, the day of the departure or arrival of a mail ship, **Packet-note** (see **Note-paper**), **Pack'-horse**, a horse used to carry goods in panniers a drudge, **Pack-ice**, a collection of large pieces of floating ice, **Pack'ing**, the act of putting into packs or of tying up for carriage material for packing anything used to fill an empty space, or to make a joint close, as the elastic ring round a moving rod or piston to make it a tight fit, **Packing-box**, or **case**, a box in which goods are packed a hollow place round the opening of a steam cylinder, filled with some soft substance which, being pressed hard against the piston rod, makes it a tight fit, **Packing-needle**, or **Sack-needle**, a strong needle for sewing up packages, **Packing-paper**, a strong and thick kind of wrapping paper, **Packing-press**, a press for squeezing goods into small compass for packing, **Packing-sheet**, or **Pack-sheet**, coarse cloth for packing goods, **Pack-load**, the load an animal can carry on its back, **Pack'man**, a pedlar or a man who carries a pack, **Pack-mule**, a mule used for carrying burdens, **Pack-saddle**, a saddle for packs or burdens, **Pack-thread**, a coarse thread used to sew up packages, **Pack-train**, a train of loaded pack-animals, **Pack-way**, a narrow path fit for pack horses —**Pack a jury or a meeting**, to fill up with persons of a particular kind to suit one's own purposes, **Send one packing**, to dismiss summarily [Prob Celt, Gael, and Ir *pac*, Bret *pak*, a bundle, cog with Ger *pack*, Dut *pak*]

Pack, pak, *adj* (*Scot*) intimate, confidential

Paco, pā'ko, (*pl*) **Pacos**, *n* Same as **Alpaca.**

Pact, pakt, **Paction**, pak'shun, *n* that which is fixed or agreed on an agreement a contract —**Pactum illicitum**, an unlawful agreement [L *pactum*—*pacisci*, *pactus*, to make a contract Cf **Pack, Peace.**]

Pad, pad, *n* a thief on the high road (more commonly **Footpad**) (abbr from *pad horse*) a horse for riding on the road an easy paced horse —*v i* to walk on foot to trudge along to rob on foot —*pr p* padd'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* padd'ed —*adj* **Pad-clinking**, keeping company with thieves —*n* **Padding-ken**, a low lodging-house inhabited by thieves —**To stand pad**, to beg by the road side [Dut *pad*, a path, cog with Eng **Path.**]

Pad, pad, *n* anything stuffed with a soft material,

to prevent friction or pressure, or for filling out a soft saddle, cushion, &c a number of sheets of paper or other soft material fastened together for writing upon the fleshy, thick skinned under-surface of the toes of many animals, as the fox a fox's foot generally the large floating leaf of an aquatic plant (*pl*) thick watered ribbon for watch guards —*v t* to stuff with anything soft to fix colours in cloth —*pr p* padd'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* padd'ed —*ns* **Pad-cloth,** a cloth covering a horse's loins, **Padd'ing,** the soft stuffing of a saddle, &c matter of less value introduced into a book or article in order to make it of the length desired the process of moidanting a fabric, **Pad-elephant,** a working elephant, distinguished from a war or hunting one, **Pad-saddle,** a treeless, padded saddle, **Pad-tree,** the wooden or metal frame to which harness-pads are attached [A variant of **Pod,** and orig sig 'a bag']

Paddle, pad'l, *v i* to dabble in water with the hands or the feet to touch or toy with the fingers to beat the water as with the feet to row to move in the water as a duck does (*slang*) to make off —*v t* to move by means of an oar or paddle to finger, toy with —*n* a short, broad, spoon shaped oar, used for moving canoes the blade of an oar one of the boards at the circumference of a paddle wheel —*ns* **Paddle-beam,** one of the large timbers at the side of a paddle wheel, **Paddle-board,** one of the floats on the circumference of a paddle-wheel, **Paddle-box,** a wooden box covering the upper part of the paddle wheel of a steamer, **Padd'ler,** one who paddles; **Paddle-shaft,** the axle on which the paddle-wheels of a steamer turn, **Paddle-wheel,** the wheel of a steam vessel, which by turning in the water causes it to move forward, **Paddle-wood,** the light, strong wood of a Guiana tree of the dogbane family [For **Pattle,** freq of **Pat.**]

Paddle, pad'l, *n* (*B*) a little spade —*n* **Paddle-staff,** a spade for clearing a ploughshare [Prob from **Spaddle** See **Spade.**]

Paddock, pad'uk, *n* a toad or frog —*n* **Padd'ock-stool,** a toadstool [Dim of M E *padde,* a toad—Ice *padda*]

Paddock, pad'uk, *n* a small park under pasture, immediately adjoining the stables of a domain a small field in which horses are kept [A S *pearroc,* a park—*sparran* (Ger *sperren*), to shut (obs Eng 'to spar') Doublet **Park.**]

Paddy, pad'i, *n* rice in the husk —*ns* **Paddy-bird,** the Java sparrow or rice bird, **Paddy-field,** a field where rice is grown [E Indian]

Paddy, pad'i, *n* a familiar name for an Irishman, from St *Patrick* a drill used in boring wells, with cutters that expand on pressure —**Paddy-whack,** a nurse's word for a slap

Padella, pa del'la, *n* a shallow vessel of metal or earthenware filled with fat, in the centre of which a wick has been placed, used in illuminations [It, a frying pan]

Padishah, pa'di sha, *n* chief ruler great king, a title of the Sultan of Turkey or of the Sovereign of Great Britain as ruler of India [Pers *pād,* master, and *shāh,* king See **Pasha.**]

Padlock, pad'lok, *n* a movable lock with a link turning on a hinge or pivot at one end, to enable it to pass through a staple or other opening, and to be pressed down to catch the bolt at the other end —*v t* to fasten with a padlock [Etymology unknown; perhaps from prov Eng *pad,* a basket, and **Lock.**]

Padma, pad'ma, *n* the true lotus

Pad-nag, pad'-nag, *n* an ambling nag

Padre, pad're, *n* father, a title given to priests in some countries —*n* **Padrō'ne** (*pl* **Padroni**), a person who jobs out hand-organs, or who gets children to beg for him [It. and Sp from L *pater,* a father]

Paduan, pad'ū an, *adj* and *n* belonging to Padua one of the clever imitations of old Roman bronze coins made at Padua in the 16th century a Spanish dance, the pavan

Paduasoy, pad'ū a soi, *n* a smooth silk originally manufactured at Padua, used in the 18th century, also a garment of the same [Fr *soie de Padoue*]

Pæan, pē'an, *n* a song of triumph any joyous song a song in honour of Apollo, later also of Dionysus and Ares —*n* **Pæ'on,** a foot of four syllables, one long, three short —*adj* **Pæon'ic.** [L —Gr *Paian* or *Paiōn,* an epithet of Apollo]

Pædobaptism, Pædobaptist. See **Pedobaptism, Pedobaptist.**

Pænula, pē'nū la, *n* a chasuble, esp in its older form a woollen outer garment covering the whole body, worn on journeys and in rainy weather

Pæonin, pē'ō nin, *n* a red colouring matter obtained from yellow corallin

Pæony, pē'o ni, *n* Same as **Peony.**

Paff, paf, *n* a meaningless word, used with *puff* to indicate jargon

Pagan, pā'gan, *n* a heathen one who does not worship the true God —*adj* heathenish pertaining to the worship of false gods —*v t* **Pa'ganise,** to render pagan or heathen to convert to paganism —*adj* **Pa'ganish,** heathenish —*n* **Pa'ganism,** heathenism the beliefs and practices of the heathen [L *paganus,* a countryman, a rustic, then a heathen, because the country people were later in becoming Christians than the people of the towns—*pagus,* a district (regarded as having fixed boundaries)—*pangĕre,* to fix]

Page, pāj, *n* a boy attending on a person of distinction a young lad employed as servant or attendant a contrivance for holding up a woman's skirt in walking [Fr *page,* acc to Littré, prob from Low L *pagensis,* a peasant—L *pagus,* a village (cf **Pagan, Peasant**), acc to Diez, but hardly with probability, through the It *paggio,* from Gr *paidion,* dim of *pais, paidos,* a boy]

Page, pāj, *n* one side of a written or printed leaf—4 pages in a folio sheet, 8 in a quarto, 16 in an octavo, 24 in a duodecimo, 36 in an octodecimo a book, record, or source of knowledge the type, illustrations, &c arranged for printing one side of a leaf (*pl*) writings —*v t* to number the pages of —*adj* **Pag'inal.**—*ns* **Paginā'tion,** the act of paging a book the figures and marks that indicate the number of pages, **Pag'ing,** the marking or numbering of the pages of a book [Fr —L *pagina,* a thing fastened—*pangĕre,* to fasten]

Pageant, paj'ant, or pā', *n* a showy exhibition a spectacle a fleeting show (*orig*) a scaffold or platform on four wheels for the purpose of representing plays, &c —*adj* showy pompous —*n* **Page'antry,** splendid display. pompous exhibition or spectacle [M E *pagent* (with excrescent *t* as in *ancient, pheasant*), from an older form *pagen* or *pagin*—Low L *pagina,* a stage, something framed or compacted — L. *pagina,* a slab—*pangĕre,* to fix See **Page,** one side of a leaf]

Pagoda, pa gō'da, *n* an idol house an Indian idol its temple a gold coin formerly current in India, so called because the figure of a pagoda was stamped upon it —Also **Pagod.** [Port, a corr of Pers *but-kadah,* an idol temple]

Pagode, pa-gōd', *n* a form of funnel shaped sleeve affected by both sexes in the first half of the 18th century

Pagus, pā'gus, *n* a country district with scattered hamlets, also its fortified centre among the early Teutons, a division of the territory larger than a village, like a wapentake or hundred

Pah, pä, *interj.* an exclamation expressing contempt or disgust.

Pahlavi. See **Pehlevi.**

Paid, pād, *pa t* and *pa.p* of **Pay.**

Paideutics, pā-dū'tiks, *n sing* the science or theory of teaching —*n* **Paidol'ogy,** the scientific study of the child [Gr *paideutikos—paideuein,* to teach—*pais, paidos,* a child]

Paik, pāk, *n* (*Scot*) a beating

Pail, pāl, *n* an open vessel of wood, &c for holding or carrying liquids —*n* **Pail'ful,** as much as fills a pail [O Fr *paile, paele*—L *patella,* a pan, dim of *patera—patēre,* to be open]

Paillasse, pal yas', *n* a small bed, orig made of chaff or straw an under mattress of straw —*n* **Paillasson',** a form of straw bonnet [Fr *paill asse—paille,* straw—L *palea,* chaff Cf **Pallet,** a mattress, &c]

Paillette, pāl yet', *n* a piece of metal or coloured foil used in enamel painting a sponge —*n* **Paillon',** a bright metal backing for enamel, &c [Fr]

Pain, pān, *n* suffering coming as the punishment of evil doing suffering either of body or mind anguish great care or trouble taken in doing anything (*pl*) labour care trouble the throes of childbirth —*v t* to cause suffering to to distress to torment to grieve —*adjs* **Pained,** showing or expressing pain (*B*) in pain, in labour, **Pain'ful,** full of pain causing pain requiring labour, pain, or care hard working, painstaking (*arch*) distressing difficult —*adv* **Pain'fully.** —*n* **Pain'fulness** —*adj* **Pain'less,** without pain —*adv* **Pain'lessly** — *n* **Pain'lessness** —*n* **Pains'taker,** one who takes pains or care a laborious worker —*adj* **Pains'taking,** taking pains or care laborious diligent—*n* careful labour diligence —**Under pain of,** subject to the penalty of [Fr *peine*—L *pœna,* satisfaction, penalty, punishment—Gr *poinē,* penalty]

Painim, pā'nim See **Paynim**

Paint, pānt, *v t* to cover over with colour to represent in a coloured picture to describe in words to adorn —*v i* to practise painting to lay colours on the face, to blush (*slang*) to tipple —*n* a colouring substance anything fixed with caoutchouc to harden it —*adj* **Paint'able,** that may be painted —*ns* **Paint-box,** a box in which different paints are kept in compartments, **Paint-bridge,** a platform used by theatrical scene painters in painting scenery, **Paint-brush,** a brush for putting on paint —*adj* **Paint'ed,** covered with paint ornamented with coloured figures marked with bright colours —*ns* **Painted-grass,** ribbon-grass, **Painted-lady,** the thistle-butterfly, orange red spotted with white and black, **Paint'er,** one whose employment is to paint one skilled in painting, **Painter-stainer,** one who paints coats of arms, &c , **Paint'iness, Paint'ing,** the act or employment of laying on colours the act of representing objects by colours a picture vivid description in words, **Paint'ure** (*Dryden*), the art of painting a picture —*adj* **Paint'y,** overloaded with paint, with the colours too glaringly used smeared with paint —**Paint the town red** (*U S*), to go on a boisterous spree [O Fr pa.p of Fr *peindre,* to paint—L *pingĕre, pictum,* to paint, cog with Gr *poikilos,* variegated]

Painter, pānt'er, *n* a rope used to fasten a boat —**Lazy painter,** a small painter for use in fine weather only —**Cut the painter,** to set adrift [A corr of M E *panter,* a fowler's noose, through O Fr , from L *panther,* a hunting net—Gr *panthēros,* catching all—*pan,* neut of *pas,* every, and *thēr,* wild beast]

Pair, pār, *v t* (*Spens*) to impair

Pair, pār, *n* two things equal, or suited to each other, or used together a set of two equal or like things forming one instrument, as a pair of scissors, tongs, &c (formerly used of any number of parts, as a pair of organ pipes, beads, questions, &c) in building, a flight of stairs a couple · a man and his wife two members of a legislative body, holding opposite opinions, who agree with each other to abstain from voting for a certain time, so as to permit one or both to be absent —*v t* to join in couples —*v i* to be joined in couples to fit as a counterpart —*adj* **Paired,** arranged in pairs set by twos of a like kind mated —*ns* **Pairing-off,** an agreement between two members of a legislative body holding opposite opinions to refrain from voting, so that both may absent themselves, **Pairing-time,** the time when birds go together in pairs, **Pair of colours,** two flags carried by a regiment, one the national ensign, the other the flag of the regiment, **Pair-royal,** three cards of the same denomination, esp in cribbage —**Pair off,** to go off in pairs to make an arrangement with one of an opposite opinion by which the votes of both are withheld [Fr *paire,* a couple—*pair,* like—L *par,* equal]

Pais, pā, *n* the country, esp the people from whom a jury is drawn —**Matter-in-pais,** matter of fact [O Fr]

Paise, pāz, *n* (*Spens*) Same as **Poise.**

Paitrick, pā'trik, *n* (*Scot*) a partridge

Pajamas See **Pyjamas**

Pajock, pā'jok, *n* (*Shak*) Same as **Peacock**

Pal, pal, *n* (*slang*) a partner, mate [Gypsy]

Palabra, pa la'bra, *n* talk, palaver [Sp , 'a word' See **Palaver**]

Palace, pal'ās, *n* the house of a king or a queen a very large and splendid house a bishop's official residence —*n* **Palace-car,** a sumptuously furnished railway car [Fr *palais*—L *Palatium,* the Roman emperor's residence on the *Palatine* Hill at Rome]

Paladin, pal'a din, *n* one of the twelve peers of Charlemagne's household a knight errant, or paragon of knighthood [Fr —It *paladino* —L *palatinus,* belonging to the palace See **Palatine**]

Palæo- See **Paleo-**

Palama, pal'a ma, *n* the webbing of the toes of a bird (*pl*) **Pal'amæ.** —*adj* **Pal'amate** [Gr *palamē,* the palm]

Palampore, pal'am pōr, *n* a flowered chintz bed cover common in the East —Also **Palempore.** [Prob from the Indian town of Palampūr]

Palanquin, Palankeen, pal an kēn', *n* a light covered carriage used in India, &c for a single person, and borne on the shoulders of men [Hind *palang,* a bed—Sans *palyanka,* a bed]

Palapteryx, pal ap'ter iks, *n* a genus of fossil birds found in the river silt deposits of New Zealand, and resembling the Apteryx [Gr *palaios,* ancient, and **Apteryx.**]

Palas, pal'as, *n* a small bushy tree of the bean family, common in the Punjab, yielding a kind of kino, Butea gum

Palate, pal'āt, *n* the roof of the mouth, consisting of two portions, the *hard palate* in front and the *soft palate* behind taste relish mental liking —*v t* to taste —*adj* **Pal'atable,** agreeable to the palate or taste savoury —*n* **Pal'atableness,** the quality of being agreeable to the taste —*adv* **Pal'atably.** —*adj* **Pal'atal,** pertaining to the palate uttered by aid of the palate—also **Palatine** —*n* a letter pronounced chiefly by aid of the palate, as *k, g, e, i* —**Cleft palate,** a fissure of the palate, whether of the uvula merely, or of both the soft and hard palate as far forward as the lips (then often combined with *hare lip*), a closure requiring to be made by a surgical operation, or when the separation is too great, a

plate or artificial palate being required [O Fr *palat*—L *palatum*]

Palatial, pa lā'shi al, *adj* of or pertaining to a palace resembling a palace royal magnificent

Palatine, pal'a tin, *adj* pertaining to a palace, originally applied to officers of the royal household possessing royal privileges —*n* a noble invested with royal privileges a subject of a palatinate —*n* **Palat'inate,** office or rank of a palatine province of a palatine, esp an elector ate of the ancient German Empire —**Count palatine,** a feudal lord to whom a province was made over with supreme judicial authority, **County palatine,** the province governed by a count palatine. [Fr —L *palatinus* See **Palace.**]

Palaver, pal-a'ver, *n* talk or conversation, esp idle talk talk intended to deceive a public conference in Africa, a talk with the natives —*v i* to use conversation to flatter to talk idly —*n* **Palav'erer.** [Port *palavra*—L *parabola*, a parable—Gr See **Parable.**]

Palay, pa lā', *n* a small South Indian tree of the dogbane family, with hard white wood —Also *Ivory tree*

Pale, pāl, *n* a narrow piece of wood driven into the ground for use in enclosing grounds anything that encloses or fences in any enclosed field or space limit district a broad stripe from top to bottom of a shield in heraldry —*v t* to enclose with stakes to encompass —**English pale,** the district in Ireland within which alone the English had power for centuries after the invasion in 1172 [Fr *pal*—L *palus*, a stake Doublet **Pole.** See **Pack.**]

Pale, pāl, *adj* somewhat white in colour not ruddy or fresh wan of a faint lustre, dim light in colour —*v t* to make pale —*v i* to turn pale —*n* **Pale'buck,** an antelope, the oribi —*adj* **Pale-eyed** (*Shak*), having the eyes dimmed —*n* **Pale-face,** a white person —*adj* **Pale-hearted** (*Shak*), having the heart dispirited —*adv* **Pale'ly** —*n* **Pale'ness** —*adj* **Pale-visaged** (*Shak*), having no colour in the face [Fr —L *pallidus*, pale Doublet **Pallid.**]

Palea, pā'lē a, *n* (*bot*) a chaffy bract at the base of the florets in many composite heads, also one of the inner scales of a grass flower opposite the flowering glume the throat wattle, as in turkeys —*adj* **Paleā'ceous** (*bot*), resembling, consisting of, or furnished with chaff chaffy [L *palea*, chaff]

Palearctic, pā lē ark'tik, *adj* pertaining to the northern part of the Old World —**Palearctic region,** a great division embracing Europe, Africa north of the Atlas, and Asia north of the Himalaya [Gr *palaios*, ancient, **Arctic.**]

Paleichthyology, pā lē-ik thi ol'ō ji, *n* the branch of ichthyology which treats of fossil fishes [Gr *palaios*, ancient, **Ichthyology.**]

Paleography, Palæography, pā-lē og'ra fi, *n* ancient modes of writing study of ancient writings and modes of writing —*n* **Paleog'rapher,** one skilled in paleography —*adjs* **Paleograph'ic, -al,** of or pertaining to paleography —*n* **Paleog'raphist.** [Gr *palaios*, ancient, and *graphein*, to write]

Paleolithic, pā lē ō lith'ik, *adj* of or pertaining to the time when early stone implements were used the first half of the stone age [Gr *palaios*, ancient, and *lithos*, a stone]

Paleology, pā lē ol'ō ji, *n* a discourse or treatise on antiquities archæology —*n* **Paleol'ogist,** one versed in paleology a student of antiquity [Gr *palaios*, ancient, and *logia*, discourse]

Paleontography, pā le-on tog'ra fi, *n* the description of fossil remains —*adj* **Paleontograph'ical,** pertaining to paleontography [Gr *palaios*, ancient, *onta*, existences, and *graphein*, to write]

Paleontology, pā-lē on tol'ō-ji, *n* the science of the ancient life of the earth description of fossil remains archæology —*adj* **Paleontolog'ical,** belonging to paleontology —*n* **Paleontol'ogist,** one versed in paleontology [Gr *palaios*, ancient, *onta*, existences, and *logia*, discourse]

Paleosaurus, pā-lē ō saw'rus, *n* a genus of fossil saurian reptiles belonging to the Permian period [Gr *palaios*, ancient, and *sauros*, lizard]

Paleotherium, pā lē ō thē'ri um, *n* a genus of pachydermatous mammalia whose remains are found in the Eocene beds [Gr *palaios*, ancient, and *thērion*, a wild beast]

Paleotype, pā'lē ō tīp, *n* a system of spelling invented by A J Ellis, according to which all spoken sounds can be represented by the letters in common use, some of them being used upside down as well as in the usual way, to express varieties of sound

Paleozoic, pā le o zō'ik, *adj* denoting the lowest division of the fossiliferous rocks, so called because they contain the earliest forms of life [Gr *palaios*, ancient, and *zoē*, life]

Pales, pā'lēz, *n* an ancient Roman divinity of flocks —*n* **Palil'ia,** the festival of Pales, held on April 21, the traditional date of the founding of Rome

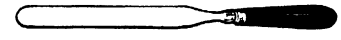
Palestinian, pal es tin'i an, *adj* pertaining to Palestine or the Holy Land —**Palestine soup** (see **Artichoke**)

Palestra, pā les'tra, *n* a wrestling school the exercise of wrestling any training school: academic oratory —*adjs* **Pales'tral, Pales'tric, -al,** pertaining to wrestling athletic [L —Gr *palaistra* —*palē*, wrestling]

Paletiology, pā lē ti ol'o ji, *n* the science which explains past conditions by the law of causation [Gr *palaios*, ancient, **Etiology.**]

Paletot, pal'e tō, *n* a loose overcoat [Fr, corr of Old Dut *paltroc, palsroc*—L *palla*, a robe (see **Pall**), and Old Dut *roc* = Ger *rock*, Old High Ger *hroch*, prob conn with Eng **Frock**]

Palette, pal'et, *n* a little oval board on which a painter mixes his colours the special arrangement of colours for any particular picture a plate against which a person presses his breast to give force to a drill worked by the hand a small plate covering a joint in armour —*n* **Palette-knife,**



Palette knife

a thin round pointed knife used for mixing colours on the grinding slab [Fr —It *paletta*, dim of *pala*, a spade—L *pala*, a spade]

Palfrey, pal'fri, *n* a saddle horse, esp for a lady. [Fr *palefroi*—Low L *paraveredus*, prob from Gr. *para*, beside, extra, and Low L *veredus*, a post-horse—L *vehĕre*, to draw, and *reda*, a carriage]

Pali, pa'lē, *n* the sacred language of the Buddhists of eastern and south eastern India, closely allied to Sanskrit

Palilogy, pā lil'ō ji, *n* a repetition of a word or a phrase [Gr *palilogia*, repetition—*palin*, again, and *legein*, to say]

Palimpsest, pal'imp sest, *n* a manuscript which has been written upon twice, the first writing having been rubbed off to make room for the second an engraved brass plate, with a new inscription on the reverse side [Gr *palimp sēston*, rubbed a second time—*palin*, again, and *psēstos*, rubbed]

Palinal, pal'i nal, *adj* moving backward [Gr *palin*, again]

Palindrome, pal'in drōm, *n* a word, verse, or sentence that reads the same either backward or forward, as the words with which our first parent introduced himself to Eve 'Madam, I'm Adam'—*adj* **Palindrom'ic** —*n* **Pal'indromist,**

an inventor of palindromes [Gr *palindromia*—*palin*, back, and *dromos*, a running]

Paling, pāl'ing, *n* pales in general a fence of pales an enclosure

Palingenesis, pal in jen'e-sis, *n* a new birth or a second creation regeneration the development of an individual germ in which it repeats that of its ancestors the recurrence of historical events in the same order in an infinite series of cycles—also **Pal'ingeny.**—*adj* **Palingenet'ic.** [Gr *palin*, again, and *genesis*, birth]

Palinode, pal'in ōd', *n* a song or poem retracting what has been said in a former one a recantation—*adjs* **Palinō'dial, Palinod'ic**—*n* **Pal'inōdist**, a writer of palinodes [Fr.,—L.,—Gr., from *palin*, back, and *ōdē*, a song See **Ode**]

Palisade, pal i sād', *n* a fence of pointed pales or stakes firmly fixed in the ground—*v t* to surround with a palisade—Also **Palisā'do**, (*pl*) **Palisā'does** [Fr *palissade*, from L *palus*, a stake]

Palisander, pal i san'der, *n* rosewood [Fr]

Palish, pāl'ish, *adj* somewhat pale or wan whitish

Palissée, pal i sā', *adj* (*her*) battlemented, the indentations pointing both up and down [Fr]

Palkee, pal'kē, *n* a palanquin—*n* **Palkee-gharry**, a wheeled vehicle like a palanquin [East Ind]

Pall, pawl, *n* a cloak or mantle, an outer garment a chalice cover (*her*) a Y shaped bearing charged with crosses *patté fitché*, as in the arms of the Archbishop of Canterbury—sometimes reversed a pallium, or a kind of scarf sent by the Pope to archbishops a curtain or covering the cloth over a coffin at a funeral that which brings deep sorrow—*n* **Pall-bearer**, one of the mourners at a funeral who used to hold up the corners or edges of the pall [A S *pæll*, purple cloth—L *palla*, a mantle, a curtain, conn with *pallium*, a cloak]

Pall, pawl, *v i* to become vapid to lose strength, life, spirit, or taste—*v t* to make vapid or insipid to dispirit or depress to cloy [W *pallu*, to fail, *pall*, failure]

Palladian, pa lā'di an, *adj* in the style of architecture introduced by Andrea Palladio (1518-80), modelled on Vitruvius, its faults a superfluity of pilasters and columns, broken entablatures and inappropriate ornament—*n* **Pallā'dianism.**

Palladium, pal lā'di um, *n* a statue of Pallas, on the preservation of which the safety of ancient Troy was supposed to depend any safeguard a rare metal in colour and ductility closely resembling platinum—*adj* **Palla'dian.**—*v t* **Pallā'diumise**, to coat with palladium [L.—Gr *palladion*—*Pallas*, *Pallados*, Pallas or Minerva]

Pallas, pal'as, *n* the Greek goddess of wisdom—called also **Pallas Athene**

Pallescence, pal les'ens, *n* paleness

Pallet, pal'et, *n* a palette the tool used by potters for shaping their wares an instrument for spreading gold leaf a tool used in lettering the backs of books one of the points moved by the pendulum of a clock which check the motion of the escape or balance wheel a disc in the end less chain of a chain pump a ballast locker in a ship a valve by which the admission of air from the bellows to an organ pipe may be regulated from the keyboard a board for carrying newly moulded bricks [Another form of **Palette**]

Pallet, pal'et, *n* a mattress, or couch, properly a mattress of straw [Prov Fr *paillet*, dim of Fr *paille*, straw—L *palea*, chaff]

Palliament, pal'i a ment *n* (*Shak*) a dress or robe. [From L *pallium*, a cloak]

Palliasse, pal yas', *n* See **Paillasse.**

Palliate, pal'i-āt, *v t* to cover with a cloak to excuse or extenuate to soften by pleading something in favour of to soften the violence of.—*n* **Pallia'tion**, act of palliating or excusing extenuation mitigation—*adj* **Pal'liative**, serving to palliate or extenuate mitigating—*n* that which softens or lessens pain, disease, &c—*adj.* **Pal'liatory.** [L *palliāre*, *-ātum*, to cloak—*pallium*, a cloak]

Pallid, pal'id, *adj* pale having little colour wan—*adv* **Pal'lidly.**—*n* **Pal'lidness** [L *pallidus* See **Pale**, *adj*, which is a doublet]

Pallium, pal'i um, *n* a large, square mantle, worn by learned Romans in imitation of the Greeks a vestment worn at all times as a symbol of universal jurisdiction by the Pope, and on some occasions by archbishops, to whom it is granted after being solemnly asked for It is an annular band of white woollen web, 3 in wide, embroidered with black crosses in ornithology, the mantle—*adj* **Pal'lial.** [L See **Pall**, a cloak]

Pall-mall, pel-mel', *n* an old game, in which a ball was driven through an iron ring with a mallet an alley where the game used to be played, hence the street in London—*adv* in pall-mall fashion [O Fr *pale maille*—Old It *palamaglio*—*palla*—Old High Ger *palla* (Ger *ball*, Eng **Ball**), and *maglio*—L *malleus*, a hammer See **Mall**]

Pallometric, pal o met'rik, *adj* pertaining to the measurement of artificial vibrations in the earth's surface [Gr *pallein*, to shake, *metron*, a measure]

Pallone, pal lō'nā, *n* a game like tennis played with a ball, which is struck by the arm covered by a guard [It]

Pallor, pal'or, *n* quality or state of being pallid or pale paleness [L—*pallēre*, to be pale, conn. with root of **Pale**]

Palm, pam, *n* the inner part of the hand a measure of length equal to the breadth of the hand, or to its length from wrist to finger-tip a measure of 3 and sometimes of 4 inches that which covers the palm the fluke of an anchor the flattened portion of an antler—*v t* to stroke with the palm or hand to conceal in the palm of the hand (esp with *off*, and *on*, or *upon*) to impose by fraud—*n* **Pal'ma**, the palm the enlarged proximal joint of the fore tarsus of a bee—*adjs* **Pal'mar, Pal'mary**, of, relating to, or of the palm of the hand, **Pal'mary**, worthy of the palm pre eminent, **Pal'mate, Pal'mated**, shaped like the palm of the hand (*bot*) divided into sections, the midribs of which run to a common centre entirely webbed, as the feet of a duck—*adv* **Pal'mately**—*adjs* **Palmat'ifid** (*bot*), shaped like the hand, with the divisions extending half way, or slightly more, down the leaf, **Palmat'iform**, shaped like an open palm [Fr *paume*—L *palma*, the palm of the hand, cog with Gr *palamē*, A S *folm* Cf **Fumble**]

Palm, pam, *n* a tropical, branchless tree of many varieties, bearing at the summit large leaves like the palm of the hand a leaf of this tree borne in token of rejoicing or of victory (*fig*) triumph or victory—*adj* **Palmā'ceous**, belonging to the order of palm-trees—*ns* **Palma Christi**, the castor oil plant, **Palm'ery**, a place for growing palms, **Palm'house**, a glass house for raising palms and other tropical plants—*adjs* **Palmif'erous**, producing palm-trees **Palmit'ic**, pertaining to or obtained from palm-oil—*ns* **Pal'mitine**, a white fat, usually occurring, when crystallised from ether, in the form of scaly crystals, so called from the abundance in which it occurs in palm oil, **Palm-oil**, an oil or fat obtained from the pulp of the fruit of palms, esp. of the oil palm, allied to the cocoa nut palm (*slang*) a bribe or tip, **Palm-sugar**, jaggery, **Palm-Sunday**, the Sunday before Easter, in

commemoration of the day on which our Saviour entered Jerusalem, when palm branches were strewed in his way by the people —*adj* **Palm'y**, bearing palms flourishing victorious [A S from L, as above]

Palmer, pam'ei, *n* a pilgrim from the Holy Land, distinguished by his carrying a branch of palm a cheat at cards or dice —*ns* **Pal'merin**, any medieval knightly hero, from the Palmerin romances, the original hero Palmeiin de Oliva, **Palmer-worm** (*B*), a hairy worm which wanders like a palmer, devouring leaves, &c

Palmette, pal'met, *n* an ornament, somewhat like a palm-leaf, cut or painted on mouldings, &c [Fr See **Palm**]

Palmetto, pal met'o, *n* a name for several fan palms, esp the cabbage palm of Florida, &c a hat made of palmetto leaves [Sp,—L *palma*]

Palmigrade, pal'mi grād, *adj* noting animals that walk on the sole of the foot and not merely on the toes plantigrade [L *palma*, and *gradi*, to walk]

Palmiped, pal'mi pēd, *adj* web footed —*n* a web footed or swimming bird (*pl*) **Palmip'edes** (ēz) [L *palma*, palm of the hand, and *pes*, *pedis*, the foot]

Palmist, pal'mist, or pa'mist, *n* one who tells fortunes by the lines and marks of the palm of the hand—also **Pal'mister** (or pa') —*n* **Pal'mistry** (or pa'), the art or practice of telling fortunes by the lines, &c of the palm of the hand

Palmy, pam'i, *adj* flourishing

Palmyra, pal mī'ra, *n* an East Indian palm furnishing the greater part of the palm wine of India (*Toddy*) —*adj* and *n* **Palmyrene'**, pertaining to the ancient Syrian city of Palmyra or Tadmor

Palolo, pa lō'lō, *n* an edible annelid allied to the lugworm, extremely abundant at certain seasons in the sea, above and near the coral reefs which surround many of the Polynesian islands

Palp, palp, *n* a jointed sensiferous organ attached in pairs to the labium or maxilla of insects, and thus distinguished from antennæ, which are on the top of the head —*adjs* **Palp'al**, **Palped**, **Palp'less** —*n* **Pal'pūlus**, a little palp [Low L *palpus*—L *palpāre*, to stroke, to touch]

Palpable, pal'pa bl, *adj* that can be touched or felt easily perceived or found out, as lies, &c looking as if it might be touched or felt obvious, gross —*ns* **Palpabil'ity**, **Pal'pableness**, quality of being palpable obviousness —*adv* **Pal'pably** —*v t* **Pal'pāte**, to examine by touch —*n* **Palpā'tion**, the act of examining by means of touch [Fr —L *palpabilis*—*palpāre*, *ātum*, to touch softly]

Palpebral, pal'pe bral, *adj* of or pertaining to the eyelids —*adjs* **Pal'pebrāte**, having eyebrows, **Pal'pebrous**, having heavy eyebrows [L *palpebra*, the eyelid]

Palpifer, pal'pi fer, *n* an outer lobe of the maxilla. —*adj* **Palpif'erous**.

Palpitate, pal'pi tāt, *v i* to move often and quickly to beat rapidly to throb to pulsate —*n* **Palpita'tion**, act of palpitating irregular or violent action of the heart, caused by excitement, excessive exertion, or disease —*adj* **Pal'pitant**, palpitating (*arch*) [L *palpitāre*, *ātum*, freq of *palpāre* See **Palpable**]

Palsgrave, palz'grāv, *n* one who has charge of a royal household one of a special order of nobility, esp one of the hereditary rulers of the Palatinate —*fem* **Pals'gravine**

Palstaff, pal'staf, *n* an old Celtic and Scandinavian weapon, consisting of a wedge of stone or metal fixed by a tongue in a staff [Dan *paalstav*—Ice *pálstafr*]

Palsy, pawl'zi, *n*. a loss of power or of feeling, more or less complete, in the muscles of the body paralysis —*v t* to affect with palsy to deprive of action or energy to paralyse —*pa p* **Pal'sied**. [A corr of Fr *paralysie*—Gr *paralysis* See **Paralysis**]

Palter, pawl'tei, *v i* to trifle in talk to use trickery to dodge to shuffle to equivocate. —*n* **Pal'terer**. [Prob lit to 'deal meanly,' to 'haggle over trifles,' from root of **Paltry**.]

Paltry, pawl'tri, *adj* mean vile worthless —*adv* **Pal'trily**.—*n* **Pal'triness** [From a Teut root seen in Dan *pialter*, rags, and in Low Ger *palt rig*, ragged]

Paludal, pal'ū dal, *adj* pertaining to marshes marshy—also **Palū'dinous**, **Palus'tral**, **Palus'trine** —*n* **Pal'udism**, marsh poisoning [From L *palus*, *paludis*, a marsh]

Paludamentum, pal ū'da men tum, *n* a military cloak worn by a Roman Imperator, or by members of his staff —Also **Paludament**. [L]

Paly, pāl'i, *adj* pale wanting colour (*her*) divided by pales into equal parts

Pam, pam, *n* the knave of clubs at loo

Pampas, pam'paz, *n pl* vast plains, without trees, in South America, south of the Amazon—north of that river they are called *llanos* —*adj* **Pam'pēan**

Pamper, pam'per, *v t* to feed with fine food to gratify to the full to glut —*ns* **Pam'peredness**, **Pam'perer**. [A freq from *pamp*, a nasalised form of **Pap**, conn with Low Ger *pampen*—*pampe*, pap made of meal]

Pampero, pam pā'ro, *n* a violent south west wind which sweeps over the pampas of South America [Sp —Peruvian, *pampa*, a plain]

Pamphlet, pam'flet, *n* a small book consisting of one or more sheets stitched together, but not bound a short essay on some important or interesting subject —*n* **Pamphleteer'**, a writer of pamphlets —*p adj* **Pamphleteer'ing**, writing pamphlets—*n* the practice of writing pamphlets [Ety dub, acc to Skeat, peih through Fr from *Pamphila*, a female writer of *epitomes* in the 1st century, others suggest Fr *paume*, the palm of the hand, and *feuillet*, a leaf]

Pamphract, pam frakt, *adj* (*rare*) protected completely, as by a coat of mail [Gr *pam*, *pan*, all, *phraktos*—*phrassein*, to fence in]

Pamphysical, pam-fiz'ik al, *adj* pertaining to nature regarded as embracing all things

Pampiniform, pam pin'i form, *adj* curling like the tendril of a vine. [L *pampinus*, a tendril]

Pamplegia, pam plē'ji a, *n* general paralysis [Gr *pan*, all, *plēgē*, a blow]

Pan, pan, *n* a broad, shallow vessel for domestic use, or for use in the arts or manufactures anything resembling a pan in shape, as the upper part of the skull the part of a firelock which holds the priming —*v t* to treat with the panning process, as earth, or to separate by shaking the auriferous earth with water in a pan to obtain in any way, to secure to cook and serve in a pan —*v i* to yield gold to appear, as gold, in a pan to turn out well, according to expectation to try to find gold with the pan process —**Panned out** (*U S*), exhausted, bankrupt —**Flash in the pan**, to flash and go out suddenly, not igniting the charge—of the powder in the pan of a flint lock fire-arm to fail after a fitful effort, to give up without accomplishing anything, **Hard pan** (see **Hard**). [A S *panne*—through the Celt, from L *patina*, whence also are Ger *pfanne*, Ice *panna*.]

Pan, pan, *n* the Greek god of pastures, flocks, and woods, worshipped in Arcadia, and fond of music. He had the legs and feet, and sometimes also the horns and ears, of a goat —*n* **Pan's'-pipes** (see **Pandean**)

Panacea, pan-a sē'a, *n* a universal medicine (*bot.*) the plant Allheal (*Valeriana officinalis*) [Gr. *panakeia*—*pas*, *pan*, all, *akeomai*, I heal]

Panache, pa nash′, *n* a plume of feathers, used as a head dress [Fr]

Panada, pa nä′da, *n* a dish made by boiling bread to a pulp in water, with sweetening and flavour a batter for forcemeats [Sp]

Panæsthesia, pan es thē′si a, *n* common sensation, as distinct from special sensations or sense perceptions —*n* **Panæs′thetism.**

Panagia, pa nā′ji a, *n* an epithet of the Virgin in the Eastern Church an ornament worn hanging on the breast by Russian bishops—also **Panaghia.** —*n* **Panagiā′rion,** a paten on which the loaf is placed, used in the 'elevation of the Panagia.' [Gr , 'all holy,' *pas*, all, *hagios*, holy]

Pan-American, pan a mer′i kan, *adj* including all the divisions of America collectively

Pan-Anglican, pan ang′gli kan, *adj* representing or including all Christians everywhere who hold the doctrines and polity of the Anglican Church

Panaritium, pan-a rish′i um, *n* suppurative in flammation in a finger—same as *whitlow*

Panarthritis, pan ar thrī′tis, *n* inflammation in volving all the structures of a joint

Panary, pan′a ri, *adj* of or pertaining to bread —*n* a storehouse for bread a pantry [L *panis*, bread]

Panathenæa, pan-ath-ē nē′a, *n pl* the chief national festival of ancient Athens—the lesser held annually, the greater every fourth year —*adjs* **Panathenæ′an, Panathenā′ic.** [Gr]

Panax, pa-naks′, *n* a genus of shrubs with radiately or pinnately compound leaves and small flowers in compound umbels, the ginseng [Gr , 'all healing']

Pancake, pan′kāk, *n* a thin cake of eggs, flour, sugar, and milk fried in a pan —*n* **Pancake-ice,** thin ice forming in smooth water —**Pancake Tuesday,** Shrove Tuesday

Panch, panch, *n* a thick mat made of strands of rope, used in ships in places to prevent chafing — Also **Paunch.**

Panchatantra, pan cha tant′ra, *n* the oldest extant collection of apologues and stories in Sanskrit literature, arranged in five books

Pancheon, pan′chon, *n* a coarse earthenware pan —Also **Panch′in.** [A form of **Pannikin.**]

Panclastite, pan klas′tīt, *n* an explosive substance of slightly less strength than dynamite, formed of a preparation of nitrogen and carbon [Gr *pan*, all, and *klastos*, broken, *klaein*, to break]

Pancratium, pan krā′ti um, *n* a contest of boxing and wrestling combined — *adjs* **Pancrā′tian, Pancrat′ic.** —*n* **Pancrā′tiast** [Gr *pan*, all, and *kratos*, strength]

Pancreas, pan′kre as, *n* a conglomerate gland, lying transversely across the posterior wall of the abdomen, secreting the pancreatic juice which pours with the bile into the digestive system —*adj* **Pancreat′ic,** pertaining to the pancreas —*ns* **Pan′creatin,** the pancreatic juice, **Pancreatīt′is,** inflammation of the pancreas [Gr *pas*, *pan*, all, and *kreas*, flesh]

Pand, pand, *n* (*Scot*) a narrow curtain over a bed, a valance

Panda, pan′da, *n* a remarkable animal in the bear section of Carnivores found in the south-east Himalayas —Also *Chitwah*, or *Red bear cat*

Pandanus, pan dā′nus, *n* the screw pipe, the typical genus of the *Pandaneæ* [Malay *pandang*, conspicuous]

Pandation, pan dā′shun, *n* a yielding or warping [L *pandāre*, to bend]

Pandean, pan dē′an, *adj* of or relating to the god Pan —*n.* **Pandean-pipes,** or **Pan's-pipes,** a musical instrument composed of reeds of various lengths, said to have been invented by Pan a syrinx

Pandect, pan′dekt, *n* a treatise containing the whole of any science (*pl*) the digest of Roman or civil law made by command of the Emperor Justinian in the 6th century [L —Gr *pan dectes—pas*, *pan*, all, and *dechesthai*, to receive]

Pandemic, pan dem′ik, *adj* incident to a whole people, epidemic —*n* a pandemic disease —*n* **Pandem′ia,** a widespread disease [Gr *pan dēmios—pas*, *pan*, all, *dēmos*, the people]

Pandemonium, pan dē mō′ni um, *n* the great hall of demons or evil spirits, described in *Paradise Lost* any noisy and disorderly assembly, or any loud tumultuous noise [Gr *pas*, *pan*, all, and *daimōn*, a demon]

Pander, pan′der, *n* one who procures for another the means of gratifying his passions a pimp — *v t* to play the pander for —*v i* to act as a pander to minister to the passions —*ns* **Pan′derage,** act, employment, or vices of a pander , **Pan′deress,** a procuress , **Pan′derism,** the employment or practices of a pander —*adjs* **Pan′derly** (*Shak*), acting as a pander , **Pan′derous** [From *Pandarus*, the pimp in the story of Troilus and Cressida in the versions of Boccaccio (*Filostrato*), Chaucer, and Shakespeare]

Pandiculation, pan dik ū lā′shun, *n.* the act of stretching one's self after sleep, &c restlessness before fever, hysteria, &c yawning —*adj* **Pandic′ulated,** stretched out [L *pandiculārī*, *ātus*, to stretch one's self out]

Pandion, pan-dī′on, *n* the genus of ospreys or fishing hawks [Gr , the father of Procne, who was changed into a swallow]

Pandit See **Pundit**

Pandora, pan dō′ra, *n* a beautiful woman to whom Jupiter, in order to punish the theft of heavenly fire by Prometheus, gave a box containing all the ills of human life, which, on the box being opened, spread over all the earth [Gr , *pan*, all, and *dōron*, a gift]

Pandore, pan-dōr′, *n* a musical instrument of the lute kind with three or four strings—also written **Bandore** —*n* **Pandū′ra,** a Neapolitan musical instrument with eight metal wires, played with a quill —*adjs* **Pan′durate, -d,** fiddle shaped [Gr *pandoura*, an instrument of three strings, invented by Pan]

Pandore, pan′dōr, *n* an esteemed variety of oysters found near Prestonpans on the Firth of Forth

Pandour, pan′dōōr, *n* a Hungarian foot soldier in the Austrian service a robber —Also **Pandoor.** [From *Pandur*, a village in Hungary, where they were originally raised]

Pandowdy, pan dow′di, *n* a pudding baked with bread and apples

Pandy, pan′di, *n* a stroke on the palm as a school punishment —*v t* to slap [L *pande*, hold out, imper of *pandĕre*, to hold out]

Pane, pān, *n* a plate of glass a square in a pattern a flat division or side in any kind of work a slash in a dress, showing an under garment, or for the insertion of a piece of cloth of different colour, &c a panel or piece of cloth of a different colour from the rest, esp in variegated work —*v t* to insert panes or panels in — *adj* **Paned,** composed of panes or small squares variegated [Fr *pan*, a lappet, pane—L *pannus*, a cloth, a rag, akin to Gr *pēnos*, the woof]

Panegoism, pan ē′gō izm, *n* same as **Solipsism** (q v)

Panegyric, pan ē-jir′ik, *n* an oration or eulogy in praise of some person or event an encomium— (*obs*) **Pan′ēgyry** —*adjs* **Panēgyr′ic, -al.**—*adv* **Panēgyr′ically.**—*n* **Panēgyr′icon,** in the Greek Church, a collection of sermons for festivals —*v t* **Pan′ēgyrise,** to write or pronounce a panegyric on to praise highly —*n* **Pan′ēgyrist.** [Through L , from Gr *panēgyrikos*, fit for a national festival, as at the Olympic games—*pas*, *pan*, all, and *agyris* (*agora*), an assembly.]

Paneity, pā nē'ı tı, *n* the state of being bread. [L *panis*, bread]

Panel, pan'el, *n* a rectangular piece of any material (*archit*) a flat surface with raised margins, or with a surrounding frame a thin board on which a picture is painted (*law*) a schedule containing the names of those summoned to serve as jurors the jury (*Scots law*) a prisoner at the bar a frame for carrying a mortar a rail in a post and rail fence —*v t* to furnish with panels —*prp* pan'elling, *pa p* pan'elled — Also **Pannel** — *ns* **Pan'elling,** panel work, **Panel-game,** the act of stealing articles by means of a sliding panel, **Panel-picture,** a picture painted on a panel, **Panel-planer,** a machine for dressing the surface of panels and feathering their edges to fit them to the grooves in the stiles, **Panel-saw,** a saw for cutting very thin wood, **Panel-strip,** a narrow piece of wood or metal for covering a joint between two panels **Panel-working,** a method of working a coal mine by dividing it into panels or compartments. [O Fr —Low L *pannellus*, dim of L *pannus*, a cloth, a rag Cf **Impanel,** and see **Pane.**]

Paneulogism, pan ū'lō jizm, *n* indiscriminate eulogy [Gr *pan*, all, *eulogia*, **Eulogy**]

Panful, pan'fool (*pl* **Panfuls**), *n* the quantity that a pan will hold

Pang, pang, *v t* (*Scot*) to cram, stuff with food

Pang, pang, *n* a violent but not long continued pain a sudden and bitter feeling of sorrow a throe —*v t* to cause a pang, to torture —*adj* **Pang'less** free from pain [A form of **Prong,** prob modified by confusion with Fr *poing*, a fist—L *pugnus*, the fist]

Pangenesis, pan jen'e sis, *n* the theory that every separate part of the whole organisation reproduces itself —*adj* **Pangenet'ic.** [Gr *pas*, *pan*, all, *genesis*, production]

Pangolin, pang'gō lin, *n* the scaly ant-eater, a name given to the various species of the genus Manis belonging to the mammalian order Edentata [Malay]

Pangrammatist, pan gram'a-tist, *n* one who twists all the letters of the alphabet into sentences, as in 'John P Brady, give me a black walnut box of quite a small size'

Pan-handle, pan' han'dl, *n* the handle of a pan a long narrow strip projecting like this

Panharmonicon, pan har mon'ı kon, *n* a mechanical musical instrument of the orchestrion class — Also **Orpheus-harmonica**

Panhellenic, pan hel en'ik, *adj* pertaining to all Greece —*ns* **Panhellē'nion,** or **Panhellē'nium,** a council representing all the sections of the Greeks, **Panhell'enism,** a scheme for forming all Greeks into one political body, **Panhell'enist,** one who favours Panhellenism [Gr *pas*, *pan*, all, and *Hellēnikos*, Greek—*Hellas*, Greece]

Panic, pan'ik, *n* extreme or sudden fright great terror without any visible ground or foundation a state of terror about investments produced by some startling collapse in credit, impelling men to rush and sell what they possess —*adj* of the nature of a panic extreme or sudden imaginary —*adj* **Pan'icky** (*coll*), inclined to panic or sudden terror, affected by financial panic —*n* **Panic-monger,** one who creates panics —*adjs* **Panic-stricken, Panic-struck,** struck with a panic or sudden fear [Orig an adj , Gr *panikon* (*deima*), 'panic' (fear), from *panikos*, belonging to Pan, god of the woods, to whose appearance sudden frights were ascribed]

Panic, pan'ik, *n* a grass of the genus **Panicum** (q v)

Panicle, pan'ı kl, *n* (*bot*) a form of the arrangement of flowers on a stalk, in which the cluster is irregularly branched, as in oats —*adjs* **Pan'icled** (*bot*), furnished with panicles . arranged in or like panicles, **Panic'ulate, -d,** furnished with, arranged in, or like panicles — *adv.* **Panic'ulately** [L *panicula*, double dim of *panus*, thread wound on a bobbin, akin to L. *pannus*, and Gr *pēnos* See **Pane**]

Panicum, pan'ı kum, *n* a large genus of true grasses having the one or two flowered spikelets in spikes, racemes, or panicles—including the common millet

Panidrosis, pan ı drō'sis, *n* a perspiration over the whole body [Gr *pas*, *pan*, all, *hidrōs*, perspiration]

Panionic, pan ī on'ik, *adj* pertaining to all the Ionian peoples

Panisc, pan'isk, *n* the god Pan, represented as a satyr

Panislamic, pan is lam'ik, *adj* relating to all Islam, or all the Mohammedan races —*n* **Panis'lamism,** the idea of union amongst the Mohammedan races

Panjandrum, pan jan'drum, *n* an imaginary figure of great power and importance, a burlesque potentate —Also **Panjan'darum.** [A gibberish word]

Panlogism, pan'lō jizm, *n* the theory that the universe is an outward manifestation of the Logos

Panmelodion, pan mē lō'dı on, *n.* a keyboard musical instrument whose tone is produced by wheels rubbing on metal bars

Panmixia, pan mik'sı a, *n* (*biol*) cessation of natural selection, as on a useless organ

Pannade, pa nād', *n* the curvet of a horse

Pannage, pan'āj, *n* food picked up by swine in the woods, mast, also the right to this

Pannel Same as **Panel.**

Panniculus, pa-nik'ū lus, *n* a thin sheet like investment [L , dim of *pannus*, a cloth]

Pannier, pan'yer, or pan'ı er, *n* a bread basket one of two baskets thrown across a horse's back, for carrying light produce to market (*archit*) a corbel a contrivance for puffing out a woman's dress at the hips a piece of basket work for protecting archers, or, when filled with gravel or sand, for forming and protecting dikes, embankments, &c —*adj* **Pan'niered** loaded with panniers [Fr *panier*—L *panarium*, a bread basket, from *panis*, bread See **Pantry.**]

Pannikel, pan'ı-kl, *n* the brain pan (*Spens*) the skull [Dim of **Pan.**]

Pannose, pan'ōs, *adj* (*bot*) like felt in texture [L *pannosus—pannus*, cloth]

Pannus, pan'us, *n* an opaque vascular membrane over the cornea a tent for a wound a birth-mark on the skin [L 'cloth']

Pannuscorium, pan us kō'rı um, *n* a leather-cloth for boots [L *pannus*, cloth, *corium*, leather]

Panocha, pa nō'cha, *n* a Mexican coarse sugar

Panochia, pa nō'chı a, *n* bubo in the groin or arm pit [Gr *cheia*, a hole]

Panoistic, pan o is'tic, *adj* producing ova only—opp to *Meroistic* [Gr *ōon*, an egg]

Panophobia, pan o fō'bı-a, *n* a morbid fear of everything [Gr *pas*, *pan*, all, *phobos*, fear]

Panophthalmitis, pan of thal-mī'tis, *n* suppurative inflammation of the whole eye

Panoply, pan'o plı, *n* complete armour a full suit of armour — *adj* **Pan'oplied,** dressed in panoply completely armed — *n* **Pan'oplist,** one so armed [Gr *panoplia—pas*, *pan*, all, and *hopla* (pl.), arms]

Panopticon, pan-op'tı kon, *n* a prison so constructed that all the prisoners can be watched from one point an exhibition room [Gr *pas*, *pan*, all, and *horaein*, fut *opsesthai*, to see]

Panorama, pan o rä'ma, *n* a wide or complete view a picture giving views of objects in all directions · a picture representing a number of

scenes unrolled and made to pass before the spectator —*adj* **Panor'amic.** [Gr *pan*, all, and *horama*, a view, from *horaein*, to see]

Panotitis, pan o-tī'tis, *n* inflammation in both the middle and internal ear

Panotype, pan'o tīp, *n* a picture made by the collodion process

Panpharmacon, pan far'ma kon, *n* a universal remedy

Pan-Presbyterian, pan pres bi tē'ri an, *adj* of or pertaining to the whole body of Presbyterians — **Pan-Presbyterian Council,** a council representing all the Presbyterian churches throughout the world

Pansclerosis, pan skle rō'sis, *n* complete thickening and hardening of the interstitial tissue of a part

Panser, pan'ser, *n* an ancient piece of armour for the abdomen [O Fr *pansiere—panse*, the belly—L *pantex*, the belly]

Pan-Slavic, pan slav'ik, *adj* pertaining to all the Slavic races —*ns* **Pan-Slavism,** a movement for the amalgamation of all the Slavonic races into one body, having one language, one literature, and one social polity, **Pan-Slavist,** one who favours Pan Slavism — *adjs* **Pan-Slavonian, Pan-Slavonic** [Gr *pan*, all, and **Slavic.**]

Pansophy, pan'sō fi, *n* a scheme of universal knowledge, esp that of the educational reformer, John Amos Comenius (1592–1671) the pretence of universal wisdom —*adjs* **Pansoph'ic, -al** [Gr *pas, pan*, all, *sophia*, wisdom]

Panspermatism, pan sper'ma tizm, *n* the theory of the widespread diffusion of germs —*n* **Pansper'matist,** a holder of this —*adj* **Pansper'mic** [Gr *pas, pan*, all, *sperma*, seed]

Panstereorama, pan ster-ē ō ra'ma, *n* a model showing every part in proportional relief, as of a building [Gr *pas, pan*, all, *stereos*, solid, *horama*, a view]

Pansy, pan'zi, *n* a species of violet developed by cultivation into large blossoms of great variety of colour—also *Heart's ease, Love in idleness* — *adj* **Pan'sied.** [Fr *pensée—penser*, to think, from L *pensāre*, to weigh, to ponder]

Pant, pant, *v i* to breathe hard and quickly to show excitement or eagerness by quickness of breathing to gasp to throb to desire ardently to heave, as the breast to bulge and shrink successively, of iron hulls, &c —*v t* to gasp out to long for —*ns* **Pant, Pant'ing,** rapid breathing palpitation longing —*adv* **Pant'ingly,** in a panting manner with hard and rapid breathing [Imitative, or a nasalised form of **Pat,** *v t*]

Pantagamy, pan tag'a mi, *n* a system of communistic marriage, once practised in the Oneida community [Gr *panta*, all, *gamos*, marriage]

Pantagogue, pan'ta gōg, *n* a medicine once believed capable of purging away all morbid humours [Gr *panta, pas*, all, *agōgos*, drawing out—*agein*, to lead]

Pantagraph, Pantagraphic, -al. See **Pantograph**

Pantagruelism, pan-ta grōō'el izm, *n* the theories and practice of Pantagruel as described by Rabelais (1483–1553) He is the giant son of Gargantua, and his name is made up of the Greek *panta* and a word 'in the Hagarene language' meaning thirsty He traverses the universities of France with his tutor Epistemon, acquires extraordinary wisdom, and lives a joyful life diverted by the tricks of Panurge, conquers the Dipsodes, slaying Loupgarou, and sets out in quest of the oracle of the Divine Bottle, which he finally finds in Lantern Land, without reaching in the end any answer to the great question that fills his mind, whether there is, or has ever been, any voice from the world beyond the grave To the merely carnal Panurge its only response is an injunction to drink The name is often used as a synonym for burlesque ironical buffoonery as a cover for serious satire, sometimes also as expressing contempt specially for empirical medical theory and practice —*adj* **Pantagruel'ian** —*ns* **Pantagruel'ion,** a magic herb allegorising fortitude, patience, industry, taken by Pantagruel on his perilous voyage, **Pantagru'elist,** a cynic who uses the medium of burlesque

Pantaleon, pan tal'ē on, *n* a musical instrument invented about 1700 by Pantaleon Hebenstreit, a very large dulcimer

Pantalets, pan ta lets', *n pl* long frilled drawers, once worn by women and children a removable kind of ruffle worn at the extremities of the legs of women's drawers

Pantaloon, pan ta lōōn', *n* in pantomimes, a ridiculous character, a buffoon (*orig*) a ridiculous character in Italian comedy, also a garment worn by him, consisting of breeches and stockings all in one piece (*pl*) a kind of trousers [Fr *pantalon*—It *pantalone*, from *Pantaleon* (Gr 'all lion'), the patron saint of Venice, and a common Christian name among the Venetians, on which account it was applied to them as a nickname by the other Italians]

Pantatrophy, pan tat'ro fi, *n* general atrophy of the whole body

Pantechnicon, pan tek'ni kon, *n* a place where every species of workmanship is sold, or where furniture, &c is stored [Gr *pas, pan*, all, and *technē*, art]

Panter, pan'ter, *n* (*obs*) Same as **Panther**

Pantheism, pan'the izm, *n* the form of monism which identifies mind and matter, making them manifestations of one absolute being the doctrine that there is no God apart from nature or the universe, everything being considered as part of God, or a manifestation of him —*n* **Pan'theist,** a believer in pantheism —*adjs* **Pantheist'ic, Pantheist'ical** —*ns* **Pantheol'ogist,** one versed in pantheology, **Pantheol'ogy,** a system of theology embracing all religions and the knowledge of all gods [Gr *pan*, all, and **Theism.**]

Pantheon, pan'the on, or thē'on, *n* a temple dedicated to all the gods, esp the round one at Rome, built by Agrippa in 27 B C all the gods worshipped by a nation considered as one body a complete mythology [L *panthēon*—Gr *pantheion* (*hieron*), (a temple) common to all gods—*pas, pan*, all, and *theos*, a god Cf **Pantheism.**]

Panther, pan'ther, *n* a fierce, spotted, carnivorous quadruped, found in Asia and Africa [Fr *panthère*—L *panthera*—Gr *panthēr*]

Pantile, pan'tīl, *n* a tile with a curved surface, convex or concave with reference to its width a kind of tile whose cross section forms a double curve, forming a tegula and imbrex both in one —*adj* dissenting, as dissenting chapels were often roofed with these —*n* **Pan'tiling,** a system of tiling with pantiles

Pantisocrasy, pan ti sok'ra si, *n* a Utopian community in which all are of equal rank or social position [Gr *pas, pantos*, all, *isos*, equal, and *kratein*, to rule, govern]

Pantler, pant'ler, *n* (*Shak*) the officer in a great family who had charge of the bread and other provisions [Fr *panetier*—L *panis*, bread]

Pantoffle, pan'tof'l, *n* a slipper [Fr]

Pantograph, pan'to graf, *n* an instrument for copying drawings, plans, &c on the same, or a different scale from the original —*adjs* **Pantograph'ic, -al,** pertaining to or done by a pantograph —*n* **Pantog'raphy,** general description entire view process of copying by means of the pantograph [Gr *pan*, all, and *graphein*, to write]

Pantology, pan tol'o-ji, *n* universal knowledge a view of all branches of knowledge a book of universal information —*adj* **Pantolog'ic.**—*n* **Pantol'ogist.** [Gr *pas, pantos,* all, and *logia,* description]

Pantometer, pan tom'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring angles and perpendiculars —*n* **Pantom'etry.**

Pantomime, pan'to mīm, *n* one who expresses his meaning by action without speaking a play or an entertainment in dumb show an entertainment in a theatre, usually about Christmas time, in which some well known story is acted, amidst showy scenery, with music and dancing, concluding with buffoonery by conventional characters—the clown, pantaloon, harlequin, and columbine —*adj* representing only by action without words —*adjs* **Pantomim'ic, Pantomim'ical** —*adv* **Pantomim'ically.**—*n* **Pan'tomimist,** an actor in a pantomime [Fr —L —Gr *pantomimos,* imitator of all—*pas, pantos,* all, and *mimos,* an imitator]

Pantophagy, pan tof'a ji, *n* morbid hunger for all kinds of food —*n* **Pantoph'agist** —*adj* **Pantoph'agous** [Gr *panta,* all, *phagein,* to eat]

Pantoscope, pan'tō-skōp, *n* a panoramic camera a very wide angled photographic lens

Pantry, pan'tri, *n* a room or closet for provisions and table furnishings, or where plate, knives, &c are cleaned [Fr *paneterie,* a place where bread is distributed, through the Low L *panitaria,* from L *panis,* bread]

Pants, *n pl* (*coll*) trousers, abbrev of **Pantaloons**

Panurgic, pan ur'jik, *adj* able to do all kinds of work [Gr, *pan,* all, *ergon,* work]

Panzoism, pan zō'izm, *n* the sum of the elements that make up vital force [Gr *pas, pan,* all, *zōē,* life]

Pap, pap, *n* soft food for infants pulp of fruit support or nourishment (*slang*) the emoluments or perquisites of public office —*v t* to feed with pap —*adjs* **Papes'cent, Papp'y** —*ns* **Pap'meat,** soft food for infants, **Pap'spoon,** a spoon for feeding infants [From the first cries of infants for food]

Pap, pap, *n* a nipple or teat a woman's breast a round conical hill, as the *Paps* of Jura. [Of the same origin with **Pap** and **Papa**]

Papa, pa-pa', or pä'pa, *n* father a bishop a priest of the Greek Church [A reduplication of one of the first utterances of a child]

Papacy, pā'pa si, *n* the office of the Pope the authority of the Pope Popery the Popes, as a body —*adj* **Pa'pal,** belonging to or relating to the Pope or to popery popish —*v t* **Pa'palise,** to convert to popery —*v i* to conform to papal ideas —*ns* **Pa'palism; Pa'palist.**—*adv* **Pa'pally.** —*ns* **Papaphō'bia,** extreme fear of the Pope or the progress of papacy, **Pap'archy,** papal government [Low L *papatia—papa,* a father]

Papain, pā'pa in, *n* a nitrogenous body, isolated from the juice of the papaw, long used in the West Indies for making meat tender, now one of the digestive ferments employed in some cases of dyspepsia, either applied internally or for the pre digestion of food

Papaverous, pa pav'er-us, *adj,* resembling or having the qualities of the poppy —*adj* **Papaverā'ceous,** of or like the poppy [From L *papaver,* the poppy]

Papaw, pa paw', *n* the tree *Carica papaya,* or its fruit, native to South America, but common in the tropics, the trunk, leaves, and fruit yielding Papain (q v), the leaves forming a powerful anthelmintic the tree *Asimina triloba,* or its fruit, native to the United States [The Malabar native name]

Paper, pā'per, *n.* the material made from rags or vegetable fibres on which we commonly write and print a piece of paper a written or printed document or instrument, note, receipt, bill, bond, deed, &c a newspaper an essay or literary contribution, generally brief **paper-money** paper hangings for walls a set of examination questions free passes of admission to a theatre, &c, also the persons admitted by such.—*adj* consisting or made of paper —*v t* to cover with paper to fold in paper to treat in any way by means of paper, as to sand paper, &c to paste the end papers and fly leaves at the beginning and end of a book before fitting it into its covers —*ns* **Paper-baron,** or **lord,** one who holds a title that is merely official, like that of a Scotch Lord of Session, &c, or whose title is merely by courtesy or convention, **Paper-case,** a box for holding writing materials, &c, **Paper-chase,** the game of hounds and hares, when the hares scatter bits of paper to guide the hounds, **Paper-cigar,** a cigarette, **Paper-clamp,** a frame for holding newspapers, sheets of music, &c for easy reference, **Paper-clip,** or *Letter clip,* an appliance with opening and closing spring, for holding papers together, **Paper-cloth,** a fabric prepared in many of the Pacific Islands from the inner bark of the mulberry, &c, **Paper-credit,** credit given to a person because he shows by bills, promissory-notes, &c that money is owing to him, **Paper-cutter,** a machine for cutting paper in sheets, for trimming the edges of books, &c, **Paper-day,** one of certain days in each term for hearing causes down in the paper or roll of business, **Paper-enamel,** an enamel for cards and fine note paper —*adj* **Paper-faced** (*Shak*), having a face as white as paper —*ns* **Paper-feeder,** an apparatus for delivering sheets of paper to a printing press, &c, **Paper-file,** an appliance for holding letters, &c for safety and readiness of reference, **Paper-gauge,** a rule for measuring the type face of matter to be printed, and the width of the margin, **Paper-hanger,** one who hangs paper on the walls of rooms, &c —*n pl* **Paper-hangings,** paper, either plain or with coloured figures, for hanging on or covering walls —*ns* **Pa'pering,** the operation of covering or hanging with paper the paper itself, **Paper-knife, cutter,** or **folder,** a thin flat blade of ivory, &c for cutting open the leaves of books and other folded papers, **Paper-maker,** one who manufactures paper, **Paper-marbler,** one engaged in marbling paper, **Paper-mill,** a mill where paper is made, **Paper-money,** pieces of paper stamped or marked by government or by a bank, as representing a certain value of money, which pass from hand to hand instead of the coin itself, **Paper-muslin,** a glazed muslin for dress linings, &c, **Paper-nautilus,** or **Sailor** (see **Argonaut** and **Nautilus**), **Paper-office,** an office in Whitehall where state-papers are kept; **Paper-pulp,** the pulp from which paper is made, **Paper-punch,** an apparatus for piercing holes in paper, **Paper-reed** (*B*), the papyrus, **Paper-ruler,** one who, or an instrument which makes straight lines on paper, **Paper-stainer,** one who prepares paper hangings, **Paper-tester,** a machine for testing the stretching strength of paper, **Paper-washing** (*photog*), water in which prints have been washed, **Paper-weight,** a small weight for laying on a bundle of loose papers to prevent them from being displaced — **Bristol paper** or **board,** a strong smooth paper for drawing on, **Brown paper** (see **Brown**), **Chinese paper,** rice paper a fine soft slightly brownish paper made from bamboo bark, giving fine impressions from engravings, **Cream-laid paper,** a smooth paper of creamy colour, much used for note paper, **Distinctive paper,** a fine

silk threaded fibre paper used in the United States for bonds, &c, **Filter-paper** (see **Filter**), **Hand-made paper**, that made wholly by hand, as still with some kinds of printing and drawing papers, **Height-to-paper**, in typefounding, the length of a type from its face to its foot (⅞ inch), **Hot-pressed paper**, paper polished by pressure between heated plates, **Imperfect paper**, sheets of poorer quality, as the two outside quires of a ream, **India paper** (see **India**), **Japanese paper**, a soft fine paper made from the bark of the paper-mulberry, giving good impressions of plate engravings, **Lithographic paper**, paper used for taking impressions from lithographic stones, **Litmus paper** (see **Litmus**), **Marbled paper** (see **Marble**), **Parchment paper**, a tough paper, prepared in imitation of parchment by dipping in diluted sulphuric acid and washing with weak ammonia, **Plain paper**, unruled paper (*photog*) any unglossy paper **Plate paper**, the best class of book paper, **Printing-paper**, a quality of paper made for printing, softer than writing paper, **Rag-paper**, that made from the pulp of rags, **Ruled paper**, writing paper ruled with lines for convenience, **Sensitised paper** (*photog*), paper chemically treated so that its colour is affected by the action of light, **State-paper**, any paper relating to political matters, **Test-paper**, litmus or turmeric paper, for testing alkalinity or acidity, **Tissue-paper**, a very thin soft paper for wrapping delicate articles, protecting engravings in books, &c —also **Silk-paper**, **Tracing-paper**, transparent paper used for copying a design, &c, by laying it over the original, and copying the lines shown through it, **Transfer-paper**, paper covered with some adhesive pigment for transferring a design to an object on which it is to be copied, **Vellum paper**, a heavy ungrained smooth paper, sometimes used in fine printing, **Whatman paper**, a fine quality of English paper, with fine or coarse grain, used for etchings, engravings, &c, **Wove paper**, paper laid on flannel or felt, showing no marks of wires, **Wrapping paper**, coarse paper used for wrapping up parcels, &c [A shortened form of **Papyrus**.]

Papeterie, pap e trē', *n* a box containing paper, &c for writing purposes stationery [Fr from root of **Paper**]

Paphian, pā'fi an, *adj* pertaining to Paphos in Cyprus, sacred to Aphrodite and her peculiar rites lascivious — *n* a native of Paphos, a votary of Aphrodite a prostitute

Papier-mâché, pap'yā ma'shā, *n* a material consisting either of paper pulp or of sheets of paper pasted together, which by a peculiar treatment resembles varnished or lacquered wood in one class of articles made of it, and in another class (chiefly architectural ornaments) somewhat resembles plaster [Fr *papier*, from **Papyrus**, *mâché* is pa p of Fr *mâcher*, to chew—L *mastī cāre* See **Masticate**]

Papilionaceous, pa pil yo nā'shus, *adj* (*bot*) having a flower shaped somewhat like a butterfly, as the bean, pea, &c [From L *papilio*, *onis*, a butterfly Cf **Pavilion**.]

Papilla, pa pil'a, *n* one of the minute elevations on the skin, esp on the upper surface of the tongue and on the tips of the fingers, and in which the nerves terminate (*bot*) a nipple like protuberance (*pl*) **Papill'æ** — *adjs* **Pap'illar**, **Pap'illary**, like a papilla, provided with papillæ; **Pap'illāte**, formed into a papilla, studded with papillæ —*v i* and *v t* to become a papilla, to cover with such —*adjs* **Papillif'erous**, papillate bearing one or more fleshy excrescences, **Papill'iform**, like a papilla in form —*ns* **Papillit'es**, inflammation of the optic papilla; **Papillō'ma**, a tumour formed by the hypertrophy of one papilla, or of several, including warts, corns, &c.—*adjs* **Papillom'atous**; **Pap'illose**, full of papillæ, warty — also **Pap'illous**; **Papill'ūlate**, finely papillose —*n* **Pap'illūle**, a very small papilla, a verruca or a variole [L, a small pustule or nipple, dim of *papula* Cf **Pimple**]

Papillote, pap'il ōt, *n* a curl paper, from its fancied resemblance to a butterfly [Fr from *papillot*, old form of *papillon*, butterfly—L *papilio*]

Papist, pā'pist, *n* an adherent of the Pope a name slightingly given to a Roman Catholic (**Pā'pish**, **Pā'pisher**, *prov*) —*adjs* **Papist'ic**, **-al**, pertaining to Popery, or to the Church of Rome, its doctrines, &c — *adv* **Papist'ically**. — *n* **Pā'pistry**, the doctrines and usage of the Church of Rome, Popery

Papoose, pap-ōōs', *n* a North American Indian infant, usually wrapped up, fixed to a board, and thus carried or hung up —Also **Pappoose'**.

Pappus, pap'us, *n* (*bot*) the fine hair or down which grows on the seeds of some plants the first hair on the chin —*adjs* **Pappif'erous**, bearing a pappus, **Pappōse'**, **Pap'pous**, provided or covered with down [L *pappus*—Gr *pappos*, down]

Papuan, pap'ū-an, *adj* pertaining to Papua or New Guinea —*n* an inhabitant of Papua one of a race of black colour, dolichocephalic, with rough and frizzly hair, inhabiting many of the islands of the Pacific near Australia [Malay *papua* or *papúwah*, woolly haired]

Papulose, pap'ū lōs, *adj* full of pimples —*n* **Pap'ula**, a small inflammatory pustule, a pimple —*adj* **Pap'ular**.—*ns* **Papulā'tion**, the development of papules, **Pap'ule**, a pimple — *adjs* **Papulif'erous**, pimply, **Pap'ulous**, covered with pimples [From L *papula*, a pimple]

Papyrus, pa pī'rus, *n* an Egyptian sedge, now scarcely found there, from the inner pith (*byblos*) of which the ancients made their paper a manuscript on papyrus (*pl*) **Papy'rī** —*adjs* **Papyrā'ceous**, **Pap'yral**, **Papyr'ean**, **Pap'yrine**, pertaining to the papyrus or to papyri like paper in appearance and consistency, **Papy'rītious**, resembling paper, as the nests of certain wasps —*n* **Papy'rograph**, a hectograph or apparatus for producing copies of a written or printed document —*v t* to produce by means of such — *adj* **Papyrograph'ic** —*n* **Papyrog'raphy**. [L. —Gr *papyros*, prob Egyptian]

Par, pai, *n* state of equality equal value, the norm or standard state or value of bills, shares, &c., when they sell at exactly the price marked on them—i e without *premium* or *discount* equality of condition —*v t* to fix an equality between — **Above par**, at a premium, or at more than the nominal value, **At par**, at exactly the nominal value, **Below par**, at a discount, or at less than the nominal value, **Nominal par**, the value with which a bill or share is marked, or by which it is known, **Par of exchange**, the value of coin of one country expressed in that of another [L *par*, equal]

Par, pär, *n* Same as **Parr**

Para, pa ra', *n* a coin of copper, silver, or mixed metal in use in Turkey and Egypt, the 40th part of a piastre, and worth about ⅓₈th of a penny in Turkey and ⅓₈th in Egypt

Parabaptism, par-a bap'tizm, *n* uncanonical baptism

Parabasis, pa rab'a sis, *n* the chief of the choral parts in ancient Greek comedy, usually an address from the poet to the public [Gr, *para*, beside, *basis—bainein*, to walk]

Parabema, par a bē'ma, *n* in Byzantine ecclesiastical architecture, the chapel of the prothesis or

the diaconicon, or sacristy, where divided by walls from the bema or sanctuary (*pl*) **Parabē'mata.**—*adj* **Parabemat'ic.**

Parablast, par'a-blast, *n* the supplementary or nutritive yolk of a meroblastic egg or metovum —as distinguished from the *archiblast*, or formative yolk —*adj* **Parablast'ic.** [Gr *para*, beside, *blastos*, a germ]

Parable, par'a bl, *n.* a comparison a fable or story of something which might have happened, told to illustrate some doctrine, or to make some duty clear (*B*) an apologue, proverb (Ps lxxviii 2, Hab ii 6) —*v t* to represent by a parable —*adjs* **Parabol'ic, -al,** like a parable or a parabola expressed by a parable belonging to or of the form of a parabola —*adv* **Parabol'ically.** [Gr *parabolē—paraballein*, to compare—*para*, beside, *ballein*, to throw]

Parablepsis, par a blep'sis, *n* false vision —Also **Par'ablepsy.** [Gr *para*, beside, *blepsis—bleptein*, to see]

Parabola, par ab'o la, *n* (*geom.*) a curve or conic section, formed by cutting a cone with a plane parallel to its slope (for illustration, see **Cone**) —*adj* **Parabol'ic.**—*n* **Parab'oloid,** the solid which would be generated by the rotation of a parabola about its principal axis [Gr *parabolē* See **Parable**]

Parabolanus, par a bō lā'nus, *n* in the early Eastern Church, a lay assistant to the clergy for waiting on the sick [Gr *parabolos*, reckless]

Parabole, par ab'o le, *n* (*rhet*) a parable, a comparison or similitude [Gr See **Parable**]

Paracelsian, par a sel'si an, *adj* of or relating to the famous Swiss philosopher and physician, Paracelsus (1490-1541), or resembling his theories or practice The name was coined for himself by Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim, and apparently implied a claim to be greater than Celsus

Paracentesis, par a sen tē'sis, *n* (*surg*) the perforation of a cavity with a trocar, &c, for drawing off any fluid, tapping [Gr, *para*, beside, *kentein*, to pierce]

Paracentral, par a sen'tral, *adj* situated next a centrum —*adj* **Paracen'tric,** approaching to the centre or receding from it

Parachordal, par a kōr'dal, *adj* (*biol*) lying alongside the cranial part of the notochord [Gr *para*, beside, *chordē*, a chord]

Parachromatism, par a krō'ma tizm, *n.* colour-blindness [Gr *para*, beside, *chroma*, colour]

Parachronism, par ak'ron izm, *n* an error in dating an event by which it is made to appear later than it really was [Gr, *para*, beside, and *chronos*, time]

Parachrose, par'a krōs, *adj* (*min*) changing colour by exposure to weather [Gr, *para*, beside, *chroa*, colour]

Parachute, par'a shōōt, *n* an apparatus resembling a huge umbrella used for descending safely from a balloon —*v t* and *v i* to descend by means of such —*n* **Par'achutist.** [Fr, for *par' à chute*, from Fr *parer*—L *parāre* (see **Parry**), and *chute*, a fall—L *cadĕre*]

Paraclete, par'a klēt, *n* the Comforter, Advocate, or Intercessor of John, xiv 16, 26, 1 John, ii 1, &c the Holy Ghost or Spirit destined to take the place of Christ with the apostles (after his ascension to the Father), to lead them to a deeper knowledge of gospel truth, and to give them the divine strength needed to enable them to undergo trials and persecutions on behalf of the divine kingdom —**Paraclēt'i-ce, Paraclēt'i-con,** an office book in the Greek Church containing the troparia of the whole ferial office for the year [Through L, from Gr *paraklētos—parakalein*, *para*, beside, *kalein*, to call]

Paracme, pa rak'mē, *n* (*biol*) the decadence of an evolutionary series of organisms after reaching its highest point of development [Gr *para*, beside, *akmē*, a point]

Paracolpitis, par a kol pī'tis, *n* inflammation of the outer coat of the vagina [Gr *para*, beside, *kolpos*, the womb]

Paracorolla, par a kō rol'a, *n* (*bot*) a crown or appendage of a corolla, usually as a nectary [Gr *para*, beside—L *corolla*]

Paracrostic, par a krōs'tik, *n* a poem in which the first verse contains all the initial letters of the other verses

Paracusis, par-a kū'sis, *n* disordered hearing [Gr *para*, beside, *akousis*, hearing]

Paracyanogen, par a-sī an'ō jen, *n* a substance obtained by heating mercury cyanide almost to redness [Fr,—Gr *para*, beside, **Cyanogen**]

Paracyesis, par a sī ē'sis, *n* extra uterine pregnancy [Gr *para*, beside, **Cyesis.**]

Paradactylum, par a-dak'ti lum, *n* the side of a bird's toe [Gr *para*, beside, *daktylos*, a finger]

Parade, pa rād', *n* the orderly arrangement of troops for exercise or inspection a review of troops the place where such a display takes place that which is displayed great or splendid show of any kind a public walk or promenade —*v t* to show off to marshal in military order —*v i* to march up and down as if for show to pass in military order to march in procession [Fr —Sp *parada—parar*, to halt—L *parāre*, *ātum*, to prepare]

Paradigm, par'a dim, *n* an example model (*gram*) an example of the inflection of a word —*adjs* **Paradigmat'ic, Paradigmat'ical,** consisting of or resembling paradigms —*n* **Paradigmat'ic,** one who narrated the lives of religious persons by way of examples —*adv* **Paradigmat'ically** [Fr —L —Gr *paradeigma—para*, beside, and *deiknynai*, to show]

Paradise, par'a dīs, *n* a park or pleasure-ground, esp in ancient Persia the garden of Eden heaven any place of great beauty or state of blissful delights the happy abode of the righteous in heaven (*slang*) the upper gallery in a theatre (*archit*) a small private apartment, a court in front of a church —*adjs* **Paradisā'ic, -al,** pertaining to or resembling paradise; **Paradis'iac, -al** (see **Paradisaic**), **Paradis'ial, Paradis'ian,** pertaining to, suitable to, or resembling paradise, **Paradis'ic, -al,** pertaining to paradise —*n* **Paradise-fish,** a Chinese species of Macropid often kept in aquaria for its beauty of form and colouring —**Bird of Paradise,** a family of Eastern birds closely allied to the crow, remarkable for the splendour of their plumage [Fr *paradis*—L *paradisus*—Gr *paradeisos*, a park or pleasure ground, an Oriental word, most prob Persian (old Pers *pairidaeza*, an enclosure)]

Paradox, par'a doks, *n* that which is contrary to received opinion, or that which is apparently absurd but really true —*adjs* **Paradox'ic, -al,** of the nature of a paradox inclined to paradoxes, said of persons —*adv* **Paradox'ically** —*ns* **Paradox'icalness, Paradox'ides,** a genus of trilobites, **Par'adoxist,** a paradoxer, **Par'adoxy,** the quality of being paradoxical —**Hydrostatic paradox,** the principle that any quantity of a perfect liquid, however small, may be made to balance any weight, however great [Through Fr and L, from Gr *paradoxon—para*, contrary to, and *doxa*, an opinion]

Paradoxure par a doks'ūr, *n* a civet like carnivore of Southern Asia and Malaysia, the palm-cat of India.—*adj* **Paradoxū'rine,** having a paradoxical or peculiarly curling tail

Paræsthesia, par es thē'si a, *n* abnormal sensa-

tion [Gr *para*, beyond, *aisthēsis*, sensation]

Paraffin, par'af fin, *n* a white, transparent, crystalline substance, obtained from shale, coal tar, &c, much used instead of wax, tallow, &c in making candles—so named as having little affinity—for an alkali—also **Paraffine**.—*v t* to coat or impregnate with paraffin—*n* **Paraffin-oil**, any of the mineral burning oils associated with the manufacture of paraffin [Fr—L *parum*, little, and *affinis*, allied]

Paraffle, pa raf'l, *n* (*Scot*) any pretentious display

Paragastric, pa ra gas'trik, *adj* lying alongside the gastric cavity pertaining to the paragaster or the cavity of the sac of a sponge

Parage, par'āj, *n* equality in law a woman's portion at marriage [See **Par**]

Paragenesis, par a jen'e sis, *n* hybridism—*adjs* **Paragenet'ic**; **Paragen'ic**, originating with the germ or at the genesis of an individual [Gr *para*, beside, *genesis*, birth]

Parageusia, pa ra gū'si a, *n* perverted sense of taste—also **Parageu'sis**—*adj* **Parageu'sic** [Gr *para*, beside, *geusis*, taste]

Paraglenal, par a glē'nal, *n* the coracoid of a fish—also *adj* [Gr *para*, beside, *glēnē*, a socket]

Paraglobulin, par a glob'ū lin, *n* a globulin found in blood serum—also **Paraglō'bin** Same as *Fibrinoplastin*

Paraglossa, par a glos'a, *n* one of the two appendages of the ligula in insects—*adjs* **Paraglos'sal**, **Paraglos'sate**, provided with paraglossæ [Gr *para*, beside, *glōssa*, the tongue]

Paragnathous, par ag'nā thus, *adj* having both mandibles of equal length—*n* **Parag'nathism**. [Gr *para*, beside, *gnathos*, the jaw]

Paragoge, par a gō'jē, *n*. the addition of a letter or a syllable to the end of a word, as *amidst* for *amid*, *generical* for *generic*—also called *epithesis* and *ecstasis*, as opposed to *prosthesis* and *apocope*—*adjs* **Paragog'ic**, **-al**, forming a paragoge relating to or of the nature of paragoge added on additional—**Paragogic future**, a term sometimes applied to the cohortative tense in Hebrew grammar—a lengthened form of the imperfect or future tense, usually confined to the first person, giving the sense of 'let me' or 'let us' [L—Gr from *para*, beyond, and *agein*, to lead]

Paragon, par'a gon, *n* a pattern or model with which comparisons are made a companion or a rival (*Spens*) something supremely excellent a size of printing type intermediate between great primer and double pica, equal to 20 points in the newer system—*v t* to compare to bring into comparison with to surpass (*Shak*) [O Fr, from Sp compound prep *para con*, in comparison with—L *pro*, for, *ad*, to, and *con* = *cum*, with]

Paragram, par'a gram, *n* a play upon words a pun—*n* **Paragram'matist**, a punster [Gr *para* beside, and *gramma*, something written, *graphein*, to write]

Paragraph, par'a-graf, *n*. a distinct part of a discourse or writing marked by ¶, or by being begun on a new line, at more than the usual distance from the margin a short passage, or a collection of sentences with unity of purpose—*v t* to form into paragraphs—*ns* **Par'agrapher**, **Para'graphist**, one who writes in paragraphs, esp for newspapers—*adjs* **Paragraph'ic**, **-al**.—*adv* **Paragraph'ically** [The mark ¶ is the reversed initial of this word, which is, through Fr and Low L., from Gr *paragraphos*—*para*, beside, *graphein*, to write]

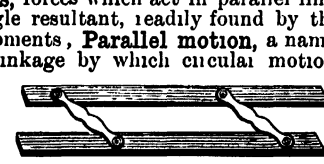
Paraheliotropism, par a hē li ot'rō pizm, *n* the diurnal sleep of plants—*adj* **Paraheliotrop'ic**. [Gr *para*, beside, *hēlios*, the sun, *trepein*, to turn]

Paraleipsis, par a līp'sis, *n* (*rhet*) a figure by which one fixes attention on a subject by pretending to neglect it, as, 'I will not speak of his generosity, his gentleness of disposition, or his reverence for sacred things' [Gr., from *para leipein*, to leave on one side—*para*, beside, and *leipein*, to leave]

Paralipomena, par a li pom'e na, *n pl* things passed over, but given in a supplement, specially the name given in the Septuagint to the First and Second Books of Chronicles, an historical work recapitulating the history of Second Samuel and the Books of Kings, with many omissions and many additions, genealogical and other [Through Late L from Gr *paraleipomena*, things omitted, *paraleipein*, to pass over]

Parallax, par'a laks, *n* an apparent change in the position of an object caused by change of position in the observer (*astron*) the difference between the apparent and real place of a star or other celestial object—*adjs* **Parallac'tic**, **-al** [Gr *parallaxis*—*para*, beside, and *allassein*, to change—*allos*, another]

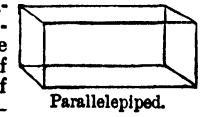
Parallel, par'al-lel, *adj* side by side (*geom*) extended in the same direction and equidistant in all parts with the same direction or tendency running in accordance with resembling in all essential points like or similar—*n* a line equidistant from another at all points a line drawn across a map or round a globe at right angles to the axis, marking latitude likeness a comparison counterpart (*pl*) trenches, dug parallel to the outline of a besieged fortress to protect the besiegers (*mil*)—*v t* to place so as to be parallel to correspond, or to make to correspond, to—*pr p* par'alleling or par'allelling, *pa p* par'alleled or par'allelled—*n* **Par'allelism**, state of being parallel resemblance comparison likeness of form or meaning, as of two statements, clauses, or verses—*adj* **Parallelis'tic**, of the nature of or involving parallelism—**Parallel bars**, a pair of bars securely fixed, 4 to 6 feet above the ground, and about 1½ feet apart, used in gymnastics to strengthen the arms, **Parallel forces**, forces which act in parallel lines, having a single resultant, readily found by the method of moments, **Parallel motion**, a name given to any linkage by which circular motion may be



Parallel Rulers

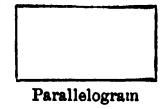
changed into straight line motion; **Parallel rulers**, a mathematical instrument for drawing parallel lines [Fr—L *parallelus*—Gr *parallēlos*—*para*, beside, *allēlōn*, of one another—*allos*, another]

Parallelepiped, par al lel e pī'ped, **Parallelepip'edon**, improperly **Paralleloped**, **Parallelopipedon**, *n* a regular solid, the opposite sides and ends of which form three pairs of equal parallelograms [L—Gr *parallēlepipedon*—*parallēlos*, and *epipedon*, a plane surface—*epi*, on, and *pedon*, the ground]



Parallelepiped.

Parallelogram, par al lel'o gram, *n* a plane four-sided figure, the opposite sides of which are parallel and equal—*adjs* **Parallelogrammat'ic**, **-al**, **Parallelogram'mic**, **-al**. [Fr—L—Gr *parallēlos*, side by side (see **Parallel**), and *gramma*, a line—*graphein*, to write]



Parallelogram

Paralogism, par al'o jizm, *n* reasoning beside or away from the point a conclusion which does

not follow from the premises—also **Paralogy.**—*v i* **Paral'ogise,** to reason falsely [Fr —L —Gr *paralogismos — para*, beside, beyond, and *logismos*, from *logos*, discourse, reason]

Paralyse, par'a līz, *v t* to strike with paralysis or palsy to make useless to deaden the action of to exhaust —*n* **Paral'ysis,** a loss of the power of motion, sensation, or function in any part of the body palsy loss of energy state of being crippled —*adj* **Paralyt'ic,** of or pertaining to paralysis afflicted with or inclined to paralysis —*n* one who is affected with paralysis —**General paralysis,** dementia paralytica [Fr —L —Gr *paralyein, paralysein—para*, beside, indicating derangement, and *lyein*, to loosen]

Paramagnetic, par-a mag-net'ik, *adj* See under Diamagnetic

Paramastoid, par a mas'toid, *adj.* situated near the mastoid, paroccipital —*n* a paramastoid process

Paramatta, par a mat'a, *n* a fabric like merino made of worsted and cotton [From *Paramatta* in New South Wales, from which the wool is said to have originally come]

Paramecium, pai a mē'si um, *n* an infusorian very common in pond water or in vegetable infusions —called also *Slipper Animalcule* (*pl*) **Parame'cia** [Gr *paramēkēs*, long shaped, *para*, beside, *mēkos*, length]

Paramenia, pai a mē'ni a, *n pl* disordered menstruation [Gr *para*, beside, *mēn*, a month]

Paramere, par'a mēr, *n* (*geom*) the constant quantity which enters into the equation of a curve in conic sections, a third proportional to any diameter and its conjugate diameter [Gr *para*, beside, and *metron*, measure]

Paramnesia, pai am nē'si a, *n* false memory [Gr *para*, beside, *mnēsis*, from *mimnēskein*, to remind]

Paramo, par'a-mō, *n* a bare wind swept elevated plain [Sp]

Paramorph, par'a morf, *n* (*min*) a pseudomorph formed by a change in molecular structure without change of chemical composition —*adjs* **Paramorph'ic, Paramorph'ous.** —*ns* **Paramorph'ism, Paramorphō'sis.** [Gr *para*, beside, *morphē*, form]

Paramount, par'a mownt, *adj* superior to all others chief of the highest order or importance —opp to *Paravail* —*n* the chief a superior —*adv* **Par'amountly.** [O Fr *par amont, par* being the L prep *per* For *amont* = *ad montem*, see **Amount**]

Paramour, pai'a mōōr, *n* a lover (now used in a bad sense) a person treated as a husband or a wife without legal right [Fr *par amour*, by or with love—L *per amorem* See **Amour.**]

Paranema, par a nē'ma, *n* (*bot*) paraphysis —*adj* **Paranemat'ic** [Gr *para*, about, *nēma*, a thread]

Parang, par'ang, *n* a heavy Malay knife [Malay]

Parangon, pa rang'gon, *n* a jeweller's term for a gem of remarkable excellence [Fr See **Paragon.**]

Paranœa, par a nē'a, *n* chronic mental derangement—also **Paranoia** —*adj* **Paranœ'ic** —*ns* **Paranœ'ac, Paranoi'ac.** [Gr *para*, beside, *noein*, to think]

Paranthelion, par-an thē'li-on, *n* a diffuse whitish image of the sun, having the same altitude, at an angular distance of about 120°, due to reflection from atmospheric ice prisms [Gr *para*, beside, *anti*, against, *hēlios*, the sun]

Paranucleus, par a nū'klē us, *n* (*biol*) an accessory nucleus in some protozoans —*adjs* **Paranu'clear, Paranū'cleate.**—*n* **Paranuclē'olus,** a mass of substance extruded from the nucleus, in pollen and spore mother cells before division

Paranymph, par'a nimf, *n* a friend of the bridegroom who escorted the bride on the way to her marriage a bride's man one who countenances and supports another [Gr *para*, beside, and *nymphē*, a bride]

Parapeptone, par a pep'tōn, *n* a proteid compound formed in gastric digestion, acid albumen

Parapet, pai'a-pet, *n* a rampart breast high, to protect soldiers on a wall from the fire of an enemy a breast high wall on a bridge, house roof, a platform, &c , to prevent persons from falling over —*adj* **Par'apeted,** having a parapet [Fr —It *parapetto* — It *para re*, to adorn, to protect—L *parāre*, to prepare—Low L to guard against (see **Parry**), and It *petto*—L *pectus*, the breast (see **Pectoral**) Cf **Parasol.**]

Paraph, pai'af, *n* a mark or flourish under one's signature —*v t* to append a paraph to, to sign with initials [Same as **Paragraph.**]

Paraphasia, par a fā'zi a, *n* a form of aphasia in which one word is substituted for another

Paraphernalia, par a fer nāl'i a, *n pl* ornaments of dress of any kind trappings that which a bride brings over and above her dowry the clothes, jewels, &c which a wife possesses beyond her dowry in her own right [Late L *parapherna*—Gr , from *para*, beyond, and *phernē*, a dowry—*pherein*, to bring]

Paraphonia, par-a fō'ni a, *n* in Byzantine music, a melodic progression by consonances (fourths and fifths) an abnormal condition of the voice an alteration of the voice, as at puberty [Gr *para*, beside, *phōnē*, the voice]

Paraphragm, par'a fram, *n* a kind of lateral diaphragm in Crustacea —*adj* **Paraphrag'mal.** [Gr *para*, beside, *phrassein*, to fence]

Paraphrase, par'a frāz, *n* a saying of the same thing in other words, often more fully and more clearly an explanation of a passage a loose or free translation (*Scot*) one of a certain number of Scripture passages turned into verse for use in the service of praise —*v t* to say the same thing in other words to render more fully to interpret or translate freely —*v i* to make a paraphrase —*n* **Par'aphrast,** one who paraphrases —*adj* **Paraphrast'ic,** of the nature of a paraphrase more clear and ample than the original passage free, loose, diffuse —*adv* **Paraphrast'ically —Paraphrastic conjugation,** one composed of the verb *sum* (am) with participial forms of the verbs conjugated (*amaturus sum*, &c.) [Fr —L —Gr *paraphrasis—para*, beside, and *phrasis*, a speaking—*phrazein*, to speak See **Phrase**]

Paraphyllum, par a fil'um, *n* (*bot*) a small foliaceous organ between the leaves of some mosses [Gr *para*, beside, *phyllon*, a leaf]

Paraphysis, pa raf'i sis, *n* an erect sterile filament accompanying the sexual organs of some cryptogamous plants (*pl*) **Paraph'yses.**

Paraplegia, par-a plē'ji a, *n* a form of spinal paralysis in which voluntary motion and sensation are interrupted below the level of the affected part of the spinal cord, while reflex movements may be preserved and certain forms even increased —*adjs* **Paraplec'tic, Paraplē'gic** [Gr *para*, beside, *plēssein*, to strike]

Parapleurum, par a plū'rum, *n* one of the pleura or sternal side pieces in a beetle, &c —Also **Parapleuron.** [Gr *para*, beside, *pleuron*, side.]

Parapodium, par a-pō'di-um, *n.* one of the jointless lateral appendages of an annelid (*pl*) **Parapo'dia.** [Gr *para*, beside, *pous, podos*, a foot]

Parapophysis, par-a-pof'i sis, *n* the inferior or anterior process on the side of a vertebra—**the**

superior or posterior one being a *diapophysis* [Gr *para*, beside, *apophysis*, an off shoot]

Parapsis, pa rap'sis, *n* (*entom*) one of the two lateral parts of the mesoscutum of the thorax —*adj* **Parap'sidal.** [Gr *para*, beside, *hapsis*, a loop]

Parapsis, pa rap'sis, *n* a disordered sense of touch —Also **Paraphia.** [Gr *para*, beside, *hapsis*, a touching]

Parapterum, pa-rap'te rum, *n* (*entom*) the third sclerite of each pleuron, or lateral segment of each thoracic somite—the first and second, the *episternum*, and the *epimeron* in birds, the scapular and adjoining feathers of the wing —*adj* **Parap'teral** [Gr *para*, beside, *pteron*, a wing]

Paraquito, par a kē'to, *n* (*Shak*) **Paroquet**

Pararctalia, par ar k tā'li a, *n* the northern temperate realm of the waters of the globe —*adj* **Pararctā'lian**

Pararthria, pa rar'thri a, *n* disordered articulation of speech [Gr *para*, beside, *arthron*, a joint]

Parasang, par'a sang, *n* a Persian measure of length, containing 30 stadia, equal to about 3¾ miles [Gr *parasangēs*, Pers *farsang*]

Parascenium, par a sē'ni um, *n* in the Greek theatre, one of the wings on either side of the proscenium (*pl*) **Parasce'nia** [Gr]

Parasceve, par'a-sēv, *n* the eve before the Jewish Sabbath when the preparations are made some times applied to Good Friday (*obs*) preparation —*adj* **Parascenas'tic** [Gr *paraskeuē*, pre paration—*para*, beside, *skeuē*, equipment]

Paraschematic, par a skē mat'ik, *adj* imitative [Gr *para*, beside, *schēma*, a scheme]

Paraselene, par a se lē'nē, *n* a mock moon, seen in connection with a lunar rainbow (cf **Parahelion**) —*adj* **Paraselen'ic.** [Gr *para*, beside, and *selēnē*, the moon]

Parasite, par'a sīt, *n* one who frequents another's table a hanger on a sycophant (*bot*) a plant growing upon and nourished by the juices of another (*zool*) an animal which lives on another —its host —*adjs* **Parasit'ic, -al**, like a parasite fawning acting as a sycophant living on other plants or animals —*adv* **Parasit'ically** —*ns* **Parasit'icalness, Par'asitism, Parasitol'ogist; Parasitol'ogy** [Fr,—L *parasītus*—Gr *parasitos*—*para*, beside, and *sitos*, corn, food]

Parasol, par'a sol, *n* a small umbrella used by women as a shade from the sun —*v t* to shelter from the sun [Fr —It *parasole*—*parare*, to hold or keep off—L *parāre*, to prepare (in Low L 'to guard against,' cf **Parry**), and *sol*, *solis*, the sun]

Parasphenoid, par a sfē'noid, *n* a bone which in some Vertebrata underlies the base of the skull from the basi occipital to the presphenoidal region —*adj* lying under or alongside the sphenoid

Parasynthesis, par-a sin'the sis, *n* the principle of forming words by a combined process of deri vation and composition with a particle —*adj* **Parasynthet'ic** —*n* **Parasyn'theton.** (*pl*) **Parasyn'theta**, a word so formed

Parathesis, pa-rath'e sis, *n* (*gram*) apposition (*philol*) the setting side by side of things of equivalent grade in the monosyllabic or isolating languages (*rhet*) a parenthetic notice of some thing to be afterwards explained in the Eastern Church, a prayer of the bishop over converts or catechumens

Paratonic, par a ton'ik, *adj* retarding a plant's growth [Gr *para*, beside, *teinein*, to stretch]

Paravail, par'a vāl, *adj* inferior lowest, said of a feudal tenant of least account—opp to *Paramount* [O Fr *par aval*, below—L *per*, through, *ad*, to, and *vallem*, a valley]

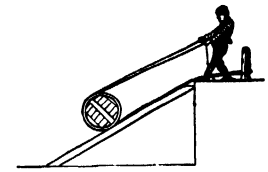
Paravant, Paravaunt, par'a vant, *adv* (*Spens*) in front, first, beforehand [O Fr *paravant*—*par*, through, and *avant*, before—L *ab*, from, and *ante*, before]

Parbake, par'bāk, *v t* to bake partially [Formed on analogy of **Parboil.**]

Parboil, par'boil, *v t* (*orig*) to boil thoroughly [From L *per*, thoroughly, and root of **Boil**; (*more recently*) to boil slightly or in part—as if from **Part** and **Boil.**]

Parbreak, par'brāk, *v t* or *v i* (*Spens*) to throw out, to vomit —*n* (*Spens*) vomit. [Fr *par*, for L *per*, through, and **Break.**]

Parbuckle, par'buk'l, *n* a contrivance for drawing up or lowering down on an inclined plane any cylindrical object, as a barrel—a length of rope is doubled, and the loop so formed is passed over a post at the top of the incline, the two ends after being passed below and brought back over the object to be moved, are then pulled in or let out, according as the weight is to be raised or lowered —*v t* to hoist or lower by a parbuckle —*pr p* par'buck ling, *pa p* par'buckled [Prob L *par*, equal, and **Buckle**]



Parbuckle

Parcæ, par'sē, *n pl* the Fates See **Fate**

Parcel, par'sel, *n* a little part a portion a quantity, as of single articles a number forming a group or a lot a package —*v t* to divide into portions —*pr p* par'celling, *pa t* and *pa p* par' celled —**Parcels post**, that department of the post-office which takes charge of the forwarding and delivery of small parcels —*n* **Parcel-bawd** (*Shak*), in part a bawd —*adjs* **Parcel-bearded** (*Tenn*), partially bearded, **Parcel-gilt**, partially gilded [Fr *parcelle* (It *particella*)—L *particula*, dim of *pars*, *partis*, a part]

Parch, parch, *v t* to burn slightly to scorch —*v i* to be scorched to become very dry —*adj* **Parched**, scorched —*adv* **Parch'edly** —*n* **Parch'edness.** [M E *parchen*, either a variety of *per(s)chen* = *pers(c)hen*, to kill (see **Perish**), or from *perchen*, to pierce (see **Pierce**)]

Parchment, parch'ment, *n* the skin of a sheep or goat prepared for writing on —**Parchment paper**, or **Vegetable Parchment** (see **Paper**), **Virgin parchment**, a fine kind of parchment made from the skins of new-born lambs or kids [Fr *parchemin*—L *pergamena* (*charta*, paper), from Gr *Pergamos*, in Asia Minor, where it was invented]

Pard, pard, *n* (*slang*) a partner, mate

Pard, pard, *n* the panther the leopard in poetry, any spotted animal —*n* **Pard'ale** (*Spens*) [L *pardus*—Gr *pardos*, the panther, the leopard]

Pardieu, par'dū, **Pardi, Pardy**, par'di, *adv* (*Spens*) in truth certainly [Fr, by God—*par*, L *per*, through, by, and Fr *Dieu*—L *deus*, God]

Pardon, par'don, *v t* to forgive, said either of an offender or of a crime to pass by without punishment or blame to set free from punish ment to let off without doing something —*n* forgiveness, either of an offender or of his offence remission of a penalty or punishment a warrant declaring a pardon a papal indulgence —*adj* **Par'donable**, that may be pardoned excusable —*n* **Par'donableness.**—*adv* **Par'donably.**—*n* **Par'doner**, one who pardons one licensed to sell papal pardons or indulgences —*p adj* **Par'doning**, disposed to pardon forgiving exercis ing the right or power to pardon conferring authority to grant pardon [Fr *pardonner*—Low L *perdonāre*—L *per*, through, away (= Eng *for*), *donāre*, to give]

Pardy, par'di, *adv* A form of **Pardieu.**

Pare, pār, *v t* to cut or shave off to trim, or to remove by cutting to diminish by littles [Fr *parer*—L *parāre*, to prepare]

Paregoric, par ē gor'ik, *adj* soothing, lessening pain —*n* a medicine that soothes pain tincture of opium [L —Gr *parēgorikos—parēgorein*, to soothe, properly, to exhort—*para*, beside, and *agoreuein*, to address an assembly]

Pareil, par el', *n* an equal a match [Fr, from L *par*, equal]

Parella, pa rel'la, *n* a name given to some of those crustaceous lichens which are used to produce archil, cudbear, and litmus—properly belonging to one species, *Lecanora parella*, and the crimson dye prepared from it —Also **Parelle** [Fr *parelle*]

Parenchyma, pa reng'ki mà, *n* the name for that kind of vegetable tissue in which the component cells are roundish or polyhedral, touching each other by their broad faces, fitting more or less closely, as in the green 'palisade parenchyma' of the upper part of a leaf, or leaving wide intercellular spaces, as in the 'spongy parenchyma' of the lower part —*adjs* **Parench'ymal, Parenchym'atous** [Gr, *para*, beside, *engchein*, to pour in]

Parenetic, -al, par ē net'ik, al, *adj* making persuasion or giving exhortation [Gr *par ainesis*, exhortation, *para*, beside, and *ainein*, to praise]

Parent, pār'ent, *n* one who begets or brings forth a father or a mother one who or that which produces an author a cause —*adj* —*n* **Par'entage,** descent from parents birth extraction rank or character derived from one's parents or ancestors relation of parents to their children —*adj* **Parent'al,** pertaining to or becoming parents affectionate tender —*adv* **Parent'ally** —*n* **Par'enthood,** state of being a parent duty or feelings of a parent —*adj* **Par'entless,** without a parent [Fr, 'kinsman' —L *parens*, for *pariens*, *entis*, pr p of *parĕre*, to bring forth]

Parenthesis, pa ren'the sis, *n* a word, phrase, or sentence put in or inserted in another which is grammatically complete without it (*pl*) the marks ( ) used to mark off a parenthesis —*n pl* **Paren'theses** (sēz) —*v t* **Parenth'esise** —*adjs* **Parenthet'ic, -al,** of the nature of a parenthesis expressed in a parenthesis using parentheses —*adv* **Parenthet'ically** [Gr —*para*, beside, *en*, in, *thesis*, a placing, *tithenai*, to place]

Parergon, pa-rer'gon, *n* a by work, any work subsidiary to another [Gr, *para*, beside, *ergon*, work]

Paresis, par'e sis, *n* a diminished activity of function—a partial form of paralysis —*adj* **Paret'ic** [Gr, *parienai*, to relax]

Par excellence, par ek'se longs, to the highest point of excellence to the highest degree [Fr]

Parfay, par fā', *interj* by or in faith [Fr *par*, from—L *per*, by, and root of **Faith**]

Parget, par'jet, *n* (*Spens*) the plaster of a wall paint —*v t* to plaster to paint [L *paries*, *parietis*, a wall, or from Low L *spargitare*, to sprinkle—L *spargĕre*]

Parhelion, par hē'li un, *n* a bright light caused by refraction of light through ice crystals floating in the air, sometimes seen near the sun, and sometimes opposite to the sun, when it is called *anthelion* —*pl* **Parhē'lia.** —*adjs* **Parhel'ic, Parheli'acal.** [Gr *para*, beside, near, *hēlios*, the sun]

Pariah, pār'i a, *n* a member of a caste in southern India, lower than any of the four Brahminical castes—Telugu name *Mala*, Kanarese *Holia*, Malayalim *Paliyar* one who has lost his caste an outcast [Tamul *paraiyan*, a drummer]

Parian, pā'ri an, *adj* pertaining to or found in the island of Paros, in the Ægean Sea.—*n.* an inhabitant of Paros a fine porcelain resembling marble, of which small statues are made —**Parian marble,** a fine marble found in Paros, much used by the ancients for statues

Parietal, pa rī'et al, *adj* pertaining to a wall or walls (*anat*) forming the sides or walls (*bot*) growing from the inner lining or wall of an organ, and not from the axis, as seeds in the ovary —*n* one of the bones of the skull [L *parietalis—paries*, *parietis*, a wall]

Paring, pār'ing, *n* act of trimming or cutting off that which is pared off rind the cutting off of the surface of grass land for tillage

Parish, par'ish, *n* a district under one pastor an ecclesiastical district having officers of its own and supporting its own poor the people of a parish —*adj* belonging or relating to a parish employed or supported by the parish —**Parish clerk,** the clerk or recording officer of a parish the one who leads the responses in the service of the Church of England —*n* **Parish'ioner,** one who belongs to or is connected with a parish a member of a parish church —**Parish priest,** a priest who has charge of a parish [Fr *paroisse*—L *parœcia*—Gr *paroikia—paroikos*, dwelling beside or near —*para*, beside, near, *oikos*, a dwelling]

Parisian, pa riz'i an, *adj* of or pertaining to Paris —*n* a native or resident of Paris —*fem* **Parisienne'** —**Paris doll,** a small figure dressed in the latest fashions, sent out by Paris modistes

Paritor, par'i tor, *n* Same as **Apparitor.**

Parity, par'i ti, *n* state of being equal in rank, position, quality, &c resemblance analogy [Fr *parité*—L *paritas—par*, equal]

Park, pàrk, *n* an enclosed piece of land for a special purpose, as for wild beasts a grass field a tract of land surrounding a mansion a piece of ground enclosed for recreation (*mil*) a space in an encampment occupied by the artillery, hence, a collection of artillery, or stores in an encampment —*v t* to enclose to bring together in a body, as artillery [A S *pearroc* (see **Paddock,** a small park), prob modified by Fr *parc*, further ety obscure]

Parlance, par'lans, *n* speaking conversation peculiar manner of conversation —*adj* and *adv* **Parlando,** declamatory in style in recitative —*v i* **Parle** (*Shak*), to talk —*n* (*Shak*) talk, conversation —*v i* **Par'ley,** to speak with another to confer on some important point to treat with an enemy —*n* talk a conference with an enemy in war [Fr *parler*—L *parabola* —Gr *parabolē*, a parable, speech, word]

Parliament, par'li-ment, *n* a meeting for consultation the body of men who make laws for the nation, consisting of the sovereign, along with the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons, which are called the three estates of the realm in France, down to the Revolution, one of certain superior and final courts of judicature, in which also the edicts of the king were registered before becoming law —the chief was that of Paris, and there were 12 provincial *parlements* —*adjs* **Parliamentā'rian,** adhering to the Parliament in opposition to Charles I, **Parliament'ary,** pertaining to parliament enacted or done by parliament according to the rules and practices of legislative bodies —**Parliamentary agent,** a person employed by private persons or societies for drafting bills or managing business to be brought before parliament, **Parliamentary borough,** a borough having the right of sending a member or members to parliament, **Parliamentary train,** a train which, by act of

parliament, runs both ways along a line of railway, at least once each day, at the rate of one penny per mile [Fr *parlement—parler*, to speak]

Parlour, par'lur, *n* an ordinary family sitting room a room for receiving guests in [Fr, *parloir—parler*, to speak]

Parlous, par'lus, *adj* perilous, venturesome, notable —*adv* **Par'lously** [**Perilous**]

Parmacety, par mas it'i, *n* (*Shak*) a corr of **Spermaceti**

Parnassus, par nas'us, *n* a mountain in Greece, sacred to Apollo and the Muses —*adj* **Parnas'sian** — **Grass of Parnassus**, a plant with beautiful white or yellowish flowers

Parnellism, par'nel izm, *n* the plans and methods of agitation used by Charles Stewart Parnell (1846-91) for the purpose of promoting 'Home Rule' for Ireland —*n* **Par'nellite**, one of the followers of C S Parnell —*adj* of or pertaining to the nationalist movement led by Parnell

Paroccipital, par ok sip'i tal, *adj* situated near the occiput

Parochial, par-ō'ki al, *adj* of or relating to a parish restricted or confined within narrow limits, as sentiments, tastes, &c —*v t* **Parō'chialise**, to form into parishes —*n* **Parō'chialism**, a system of local government which makes the parish the unit, hence provincialism, narrowness of view —*adv* **Parō'chially** —**Parochial Board** (in Scotland), the board in each parish which was charged with the relief of the poor, superseded by the Parish Council [L *parochialis—parochia*, a variant of *paræcia* See **Parish**]

Parody, par'o di, *n* an imitation of a poem in which its words and ideas are so far changed as to produce a ridiculous effect —*v t* to turn into parody, to make a parody of —*pa p* par'odied —*n* **Par'odist**, one who writes a parody [L —Gr *parōdia—para*, beside, *ōdē*, an ode or song]

Parole, par ōl', word of mouth (*mil*) word of honour (esp by a prisoner of war, to fulfil certain conditions) the daily password in a camp or garrison —*adj* given by word of mouth oral—opp to *Documentary*, as *parole* evidence [Fr —L *parabola*, a parable, a saying]

Paronomasia, par o no mā'zhi a, *n* a rhetorical figure in which words similar in sound, but different in meaning, are set in opposition to each other a play upon words [Gr —*paronymos* See **Paronymous**]

Paronymous, par on'i mus, *adj* formed by a slight change of word or name derived from the same root having the same sound, but different in spelling and meaning —*ns* **Par'onyme, Par'onym**, a paronymous word—opp to *Homonym*, **Paron'ymy** [Gr *para*, beside, *onoma*, name]

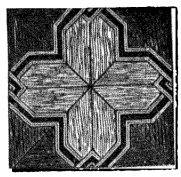
Paroquet, Parroquet, par'o ket, *n* a small kind of parrot with a long tail, found in tropical and subtropical countries [Fr *perroquet—Pierrot*, dim of *Pierre*, Peter]

Parotid, par ot'id, *n* the largest of the three pairs of salivary glands, situated immediately in front of the ear—also **Parō'tis** —*adjs* **Parot'ic, -id**, auricular, situated about the outer ear [L, from Gr *parōtis, idos—para*, beside, *ous, ōtos*, ear]

Paroxysm, par'oks izm, *n* a fit of acute pain occurring at intervals a fit of passion any sudden violent action —*adj* **Paroxys'mal**, pertaining to, caused by, or occurring in paroxysms [Fr —L —Gr *paroxysmos—para*, beyond—*oxys*, sharp]

Paroxytone, par ok'si tōn, *adj* having the acute accent on the last syllable but one —*n* a word with an acute accent on the second last syllable —*v t* to accent a word in this way [Gr *para*, beside, and **Oxytone**]

Parquet, par ket', *n* the part of the floor of a theatre, &c behind the musicians' seats, but not under the gallery the pit or the whole of the floor of a theatre Same as **Parquetry** [Fr, dim of *parc*, an enclosure]



Parquetry

Parquetry, par'ket ri, *n* wood work inlaid with figures, for floors [Fr, from *parquet*, an inlaid floor, dim of *parc*, an enclosure See **Park**]

Parr, par, *n* a young salmon [Ety unknown]

Parrakeet, par'a kēt, *n* Same as **Paroquet**

Parricide, par'i sīd, *n* the murder of one's own father or mother the murder of a parent the murder of any one to whom reverence is due —*adj* **Parricid'al**, pertaining to or committing parricide [Fr —L *parricida* (for *patricida*)—*pater, patris*, father, and *cædĕre*, to slay]

Parrot, par'ut, *n* one of a family of tropical and subtropical birds, with brilliant plumage and a hooked bill, remarkable for their faculty of imitating the human voice —*v* to repeat by rote —*ns* **Par'roter, Par'rotry.** [Contr of Fr *perroquet* See **Paroquet**]

Parry, par'i, *v t* to ward or keep off to turn aside to avoid —*pa t* and *pa p* par'ried —*n* a turning aside of a blow or a thrust a defensive movement of any kind [Fr *parer* (It *parare*)—L *parāre*, to prepare, in Low L to keep off]

Parse, pars, *v t* (*gram*) to tell the parts of speech of a sentence and the relations of the various words to each other —*n* **Pars'ing** [L *pars* (*orationis*), a part of speech]

Parsee, par'sē, *n* one of the remnant of Zoroastrian ism which took refuge in India in the 7th century, and still survives a fire worshipper —*n* **Par'seeism** [Per *Pārsī*, a Persian—*Pārs*, Persia]

Parsimony, par'si mun i, *n* sparingness in the spending of money frugality niggardliness —*adj* **Parsimō'nious**, sparing in the use of money frugal to excess niggardly covetous —*adv* **Parsimō'niously** —*n* **Parsimō'niousness** [Fr —L *parsimonia, parcimonia—parcĕre*, to spare]

Parsley, pars'li, *n* a bright green herb, with finely divided, strongly scented leaves, used in cookery [Fr *persil*—L *petroselinum*—Gr *petroselinon—petros*, a rock, *selinon*, a kind of parsley]

Parsnip, Parsnep, pars'nip, *n* an edible plant with a carrot like root [O Fr *pastenaque*—L *pastinaca—pastinum*, a dibble]

Parson, par'sn, *n* the priest or incumbent of a parish a clergyman one who is licensed to preach —*n* **Par'sonage** (*orig*), the house, lands, tithes, &c set apart for the support of the minister of a parish the residence of the minister of a parish —*adjs* **Parson'ic, Par'sonish**, pertaining to or like a parson [O Fr *persone*, a parson, from L *persona*, a character, person See **Person**]

Part, part, *n* something less than the whole a portion a quantity or number making up with others a larger quantity or number a fraction a member or essential part of a whole a proportional quantity share, or that which falls to one in a division interest side or party action character taken by an actor in a play (*math*) a quantity which taken a certain number of times will equal a larger quantity an exact divisor (*mus*) one of the melodies of a harmony (*pl*) qualities talents —*v t* to divide to make into parts to put or keep asunder —*v i* to be separated to be torn asunder to have a part or share —*adj* **Part'ed** (*Shak*), endowed with parts or abilities (*bot*) deeply cleft, so as to be divided into distinct parts or segments, as

a leaf —**Part of speech** (*gram*), one of the various classes of words, **For my part**, as far as concerns me, **In good-part, In bad-part**, favourably, unfavourably, **Take part in**, to share or to assist in, **Take part with**, to take one's side [Fr —L *pars, partis*]

Partake, par tāk', *v i* to take or have a part, either absolutely, or with *of* or *in* before the thing shared, as food, &c to have something of the nature or properties, &c to be admitted to make common cause (*Shak*) —*v t* to have a part in to share to communicate (*Shak*) —*ns* **Partāk'er**, one who shares in along with others a partner an accomplice, **Partāk'ing**, a sharing (*law*) a combination in an evil design [**Part** and **Take**]

Partan, par'tan, *n* (*Scot*) a small edible sea crab [Gael]

Parterre, par ter', *n* an arrangement of flower plots with spaces of turf or gravel between for walks the pit of a theatre, esp beneath the galleries [Fr —L *per terram*, along the ground]

Parthenogenesis, par the no jen'e sis, *n* reproduction without impregnation by a male, as in aphids or plant lice, &c —*adjs* **Parthenogenet'ic, Parthenog'enous** —*n* **Parthenog'eny** [Gr *parthenos*, a virgin, and *genesis*, production]

Parthenon, par'the non, *n* the temple of Athēnē Parthēnos, on the Acropolis at Athens [Gr *Parthenōn—parthenos*, a virgin]

Parthian, par'thi an, *adj* of or belonging to Parthia, the name of an ancient region in Persia —**A Parthian shot**, a shot or blow given while pretending to fly, a parting shot

Partial, par'shal, *adj* relating to a part only not total or entire inclined to favour one person or party having a preference (*bot*) subordinate —*v t* **Par'tialise** (*Shak*), to render partial —*ns* **Par'tialism**, the doctrine of the Partialists, **Par'tialist**, one who holds that the atonement of Christ was made only for a part of mankind, **Partial'ity**, state or quality of being partial or inclined to favour one party or side liking for one thing more than for others —*adv* **Par'tially**. [Fr —Low L *partialis*—L *pars*, a part]

Partible, par'ti bl, *adj* that may be parted separable —*n* **Partibil'ity**

Partibus, par'ti bus, *n* in Scots law, a note on the margin of a summons, giving name and designation of the pursuer —**In partibus infidelium**, a phrase applying formerly to bishops who were merely titular, having received episcopal consecration but without regular jurisdiction, their function having been merely to assist some other bishop or to act as delegates of the Pope where no hierarchy had as yet been established

Particeps criminis, par'ti seps krim'i nis, *n* one who, although not present, helps in any way the commission of a crime, or who after the deed assists or hides the person who did it [L *particeps*, partaking (see **Particípate**), and *crimen, -inis*, a crime]

Particípate, par tis'i pāt, *v i* to partake to have a share —*v t* to receive a part or share of —*adjs* **Partic'ipable**, capable of being participated in or shared, **Partic'ipant**, participating sharing —*n* a partaker —*adv* **Partic'ipantly**.—*n* **Participā'tion** —*adj* **Partic'ipātive**, capable of participating —*n* **Partic'ipātor**, one who partakes with another a sharer [L *participāre, ātum—pars*, and *capĕre*, to take]

Participle, pär'ti si pl, *n* a word having the value of an adjective but regularly formed from a verb —*adj* **Particip'ial**, having the nature of a participle formed from a participle —*adv* **Particip'ially**. [L *participium—particeps*, sharing—*pars*, a part, and *capĕre*, to take]

Particle, pär'ti kl, *n* a little part a very small portion (*physics*) the minutest part into which a body can be divided an atom (*gram*) an indeclinable word, as a preposition, a conjunction, an interjection a word that can only be used in composition, as *wise* in sidewise in R C Church, a crumb of consecrated bread, also the 'smaller breads' used in the communion of the laity —*adj* **Partic'ular**, relating to a part of anything pertaining to a single person or thing individual special worthy of special attention concerned with or marking things single or distinct exact nice in taste precise —*n* a distinct or minute part a single point a single instance (*pl*) details —*v t* **Partic'ularise**, to mention the particulars of to enumerate in detail —*v i* to mention or attend to minute details —*ns* **Partic'ularism**, attention to one's own interest or party a particular or minute description the doctrine that salvation is offered only to particular individuals, and not freely to the whole race on condition of faith, **Partic'ularist**, one who holds the doctrine of particularism —*adj* **Particularist'ic.**—*n* **Particular'ity**, quality of being particular minuteness of detail a single act or case a single or a minute circumstance something peculiar or singular —*adv* **Partic'ularly**, in an especial manner in a high degree (*B*) in detail —*n* **Partic'ularness** —*adj* **Partic'ulāte**, having the form of a particle —**In particular**, specially [Fr —L *particula*, dim of *pars, partis*, a part]

Partim, par't'im, *adv* in part [L]

Parting, part'ing, *adj* putting apart separating departing given at parting —*n* the act of parting a division a point or a line of division the division of the hair on the head in dressing it (*geol*) a division of a mineral into layers a snapping or breaking under a great strain, as of a cable —*n* **Parting-cup**, a drinking cup with two handles on opposite sides —**Parting of the ways**, a point at which a fateful decision must be made

Partisan, par'ti zan, *n* an adherent of a party or a faction one who is too strongly devoted to his own party or sect to be able to understand or to judge fairly of others —*adj* adhering to a party —*n* **Par'tisanship** [Fr (It *partigiano*) —L *partīri* See **Party**.]

Partisan, par'ti zan, *n* a kind of halberd or long handled weapon, common in the Middle Ages a soldier armed with such a weapon [O Fr *pertuisane*,



Partisan carried by the officers of the Guards in 17th century

which is perh from Old High Ger *partā*, a battle axe, seen in **Halberd**.]

Partition, par tish'un, *n* act of parting or dividing state of being divided separate part that which divides a wall between apartments the place where separation is made —*v t* to divide into shares to divide into parts by walls —*adjs* **Par'tite**, divided into parts (*bot*) parted nearly to the base, **Par'titive**, parting dividing distributive —*n* (*gram*) a word denoting a part or partition —*adv* **Par'titively**. [Fr —L *partitio —partīri*, divide]

Partlet, pärt'let, *n* a ruff or band worn round the neck or shoulders by women a hen, from its habit of ruffling the feathers round its neck [Prob O Fr *Pertelote*, a woman's name]

Partly, pärt'li, *adv* in part in some degree

Partner, pärt'ner, *n* a sharer an associate one engaged with another in business one who plays on the same side in a game one who dances with another a husband or wife —*v t* to join as a partner (*Shak*) —*n* **Part'nership**

state of being a partner a contract between persons engaged in any business —*n* **Sleeping-partner,** one who has invested money in a business, but takes no part in its management

Partridge, pär'trij, *n.* a genus of gallinaceous birds preserved for game —*n* **Partridge-wood,** a hard variegated wood, from Brazil and the West Indies, used in cabinet work [Fr *perdrix*—L *perdix, perdicis*—Gr *perdix*]

Part-singing, pärt' sing'ing, *n* act or practice of singing different parts in harmony —*n* **Part-song,** a song sung in parts

Parture, pärt'ūr, *n* (*Spens*) departure

Parturient, par-tū'ri ent, *adj* bringing or about to bring forth young fruitful —*n* **Parturi'tion,** act of bringing forth —*adj* **Partū'ritive.** [L *parturiens, entis*, pr p of *parturire—parĕre*, to bring forth]

Party, par'ti, *n* a part of a greater number of persons a faction a company met for a particular purpose, as a dinner party, a pleasure party, &c an assembly one concerned in any affair the person or persons on either side in a law suit (*colloq*) a single individual spoken of (*mil*) a detachment of soldiers —*adj* belonging to a party and not to the whole consisting of different parties, parts, or things (*her*) parted or divided —*adjs* **Parti-coated,** having on a coat of various colours, **Parti-coloured,** coloured differently at different parts —*ns* **Party-man,** a member of a party a partisan, **Party-politics,** politics viewed from a party stand-point, or arranged to suit the views or interests of a party, **Party-spirit,** the unreasonable spirit shown by a party man toward those who do not belong to his party, **Party-verdict,** a joint verdict, **Party-wall,** a wall between two adjoining properties, built half on one and half on the other a wall separating one house from another [O Fr *partir*—L *partīri*, to divide, from *pars*, a part]

Parure, pa rur', *n* a set of ornaments, &c [Fr]

Parvenu, pär've nū, *n* an upstart one newly risen into notice or power —*adj* like a parvenu [Fr, pa p of *parvenir*—L *pervenire*, to arrive at —*per*, through, *venīre*, to come]

Parvis, par'vis, *n* a porch, or an enclosed space before a church a room over a church porch used as store, or schoolroom, or as an ecclesiastic's chamber [O Fr —Low L *paravisus*, corr of Gr *paradeisos* See **Paradise**]

Pas, pä, *n* a step, as in dancing or marching a dance, as in 'Pas seul' = a dance by one person, 'Pas deux' = a dance of two persons —**Pas d'armes,** a just, a tilt, or a tourney —**To have the pas of one,** to take precedence of him

Pasch, pask, *n* the Jewish passover Easter —*n* **Pasch-egg,** an Easter-egg —**Pasch of the Cross,** Good Friday —*adj* **Pasch'al,** pertaining to the Passover, or to Easter —*ns* **Paschal-candle,** a large candle blessed and placed on the altar on the day before Easter, **Paschal controversy,** a long dispute in the early church about the proper time for celebrating Easter, **Paschal-flower** (see **Pasque**), **Paschal-lamb,** the lamb slain and eaten at the Jewish Passover. [A S *pascha*—L —Gr —Heb *pesach*, the Passover—*pasach*, to pass over]

Pascuage, pas'kū āj, *n* the grazing or pasturing of cattle —*adjs* **Pas'cual, Pas'cuous** [L *pascuum*, pasture—*pascĕre*, I feed]

Pash, pash, *v t* (*Shak*) to strike, to dash, to crush —*n* a blow [Perhaps from the sound]

Pash, pash, *n* (*Shak*) the head, the face [Scot *pash*, the head See **Pate**]

Pasha, Pacha, pä'sha, or pash ä', *n* a title given to Turkish officers who are governors of provinces or hold high naval and military commands —*ns* **Pashal'ic, Pachal'ic,** the jurisdiction of a pasha [Pers *pāshā, pādshāh* See **Padishah.**]

Pasigraphy, pa sig'ra fi, *n* a system of language signs universally intelligible [Gr *pas*, all, *graphein*, to write]

Pasque-flower, pask' flow'er, *n* one of several genera of anemone, blooming about Easter—also *Campana* and *Dane flower*

Pasquil, pas'kwil, *n* Same as **Pasquin.**

Pasquin, pas'kwin, *n* a lampoon or satire —*v t* or *v i* to lampoon or satirise —*n* **Pasquinäde'.** [*Pasquino*, a tailor in Rome in 15th cent remarkable for his sarcastic humour, near whose house a mutilated statue was dug up just after his death, on which lampoons or satires were posted]

Pass, pas, *v i* to pace or walk onward to move from one place or state to another to travel, to change to circulate to be regarded to go by to go unheeded or neglected to elapse, as time to be finished to move away to disappear (*B*) to pass away to go through an examination or an inspection to be approved to meet with acceptance to happen to fall, as by inheritance to flow through to thrust, as with a sword to run, as a road —*v t* to go by, over, beyond, through, &c to spend to omit to disregard to surpass to enact, or to be enacted by to cause to move to send to transfer to give forth to cause to go from one person or state to another to approve to undergo successfully to give circulation to (*fencing*) to thrust —*pa p* passed and past —*n* a way through which one passes a narrow passage, esp over or through a range of mountains a narrow defile a passport state or condition a written permission to go out or in anywhere a ticket (*fencing*) a thrust success in any examination or other test, a certificate of having reached a certain standard —without honours —*adj* **Pass'able,** that may be passed, travelled over, or navigated that may bear inspection that may be accepted or allowed to pass a little above the common tolerable —*n* **Pass'ableness** —*adv* **Pass'ably** —*ns* **Pass'-book,** a book that passes between a trader and his customer, in which credit purchases are entered a bank-book, **Pass-check,** a ticket of admission to a place, or of readmission when one goes out intending to return, **Pass'key,** a key enabling one to pass or enter a house a key for opening several locks, **Pass'man,** one who gains a degree or pass without honours, at a university, **Pass'-port,** a warrant of protection and permission to travel, granted by the proper authority to persons moving from place to place, **Pass'word** (*mil*), a private word by which a friend is distinguishable from a stranger, enabling one to pass or enter a camp, &c —**Bring to pass,** to cause to happen; **Come to pass,** to happen, **Pass muster,** to go through an inspection without fault being found, **Pass off,** to impose fraudulently, to palm off, **Pass on,** to go forward to proceed, **Pass on** or **upon,** to come upon, to happen to to give judgment or sentence upon to practise artfully, to impose upon, to palm off, **Pass over** or **by,** to go to the other side of to cross, to go past without visiting or halting to overlook, to disregard, **Pass the time of day,** to exchange any ordinary greeting of civility [O Fr *passer*—It *passare—passus*, a step See **Pace**]

Passade, pa sād', **Passado,** pas sā'do, or sa', *n* (*Shak*) a push or thrust with a sword the motion of a horse turning backwards or forwards on the same spot of ground

Passage, pas'āj, *n* act of passing a moving from one place or state to another a journey, as in a ship course time occupied in passing means of passing in or out a way entrance enact-

ment of a law right of passing price paid for passing or for being conveyed between two places occurrence, any incident or episode a single clause or part of a book, &c a modulation in music (*B*) a mountain pass ford of a river (*zool*) migratory habits —*v i* to cross to walk sideways, of a horse —**Bird of passage,** a bird that passes from one climate to another at the change of the seasons, **Passage of arms,** any feat of arms a quarrel, esp of words

Passamezzo. See **Passy-measure.**

Passant, pas'ant, *adj* (*her*) walking (said of an animal) [Fr See **Pass,** *v i*]

Passé, pas sā', *adj* past one's best nearly out of date —*fem* **Passée** [Fr, pa p of *passer*, to pass]

Passementerie, pas-men te-rē', *n* trimming for dresses, as beaded lace [Fr]

Passenger, pas'en jėr, *n* one who passes one who travels in some public conveyance —**Passenger pigeon,** a species of pigeon, a native of North America, having a small head and short bill, a very long, wedge-shaped tail, and long and pointed wings [O Fr *passagier* (Fr *passager*), with inserted *n*, as in *messenger*, *nightingale*]

Passe-partout, pas par tōō', *n* a means of passing anywhere a master-key a kind of simple picture frame, usually of pasteboard, within which the picture is fixed by strips of paper pasted over the edges [Fr, a 'master key,' from *passer*, to pass, *par*, over, and *tout*, all]

Passepied, pas'pyā, *n* a dance like the minuet but quicker [Fr]

Passer, pas'ėr, *n* one who passes —*n* **Passer-by,** one who passes by or near

Passeres, pas'e rez, *n pl* the name given by Cuvier to the order of birds otherwise called Insessores, comprising more than half of all the birds —*adj* **Pass'erine,** relating to the Passeres, an order of birds of which the sparrow is the type [L *passer*, a sparrow]

Passible, pas'i bl, *adj* susceptible of suffering, or of impressions from external agents —*ns* **Passibil'ity, Pass'ibleness,** the quality of being passible —*adv* **Pass'ibly,** in a passible manner [L *passibilis*—*pati*, *passus*, to suffer]

Passim, pas'im, *adv* here and there in many places [L]

Passing, pas'ing, *adj* going by, through or away happening now surpassing —*adv* exceedingly very —*ns* **Passing-bell,** a bell tolled immediately after a person's death, orig to invite prayers for the soul passing into eternity, **Passing-note** (*mus*), a smaller note marking a tone introduced between two others, to effect a smooth passage from the one to the other, but forming no essential part of the harmony

Passion, pash'un, *n* power of feeling pain or suffering strong feeling or agitation of mind, esp rage ardent love eager desire state of the soul when receiving an impression suffering or passive condition, as opposed to *Action* the sufferings, esp the death of Christ (*pl*) excited conditions of mind —*adj* **Pas'sionate,** moved by passion showing strong and warm feeling easily moved to anger intense —*adv* **Pas'sionately** —*ns* **Pas'sionateness, Passion-flower,** a flower so called from a fancied resemblance to a crown of thorns, the emblem of Christ's passion, **Pas'sionist,** one of a religious congregation in the R C Church, specially devoted to the commemoration of the Passion of Christ by 'missions,' &c —*adj* **Pas'sionless,** free from passion not easily excited to anger —*n* **Passion-music,** music to which words describing the sufferings and death of Christ are set —*adj* **Passion-pale** (*Tenn*), pale with passion —*ns* **Passion-play,** a religious drama representing the sufferings and death of Christ, **Passion-week,** name commonly given in England to Holy week (as being the week of Christ's passion or suffering, that is, his trial and crucifixion), but, according to proper rubrical usage, the week preceding Holy-week [Fr —L *passio*, *passionis*—*passus*, pa.p of *pati*, to suffer See **Patient** and **Passive.**]

Passive, pas'iv, *adj* suffering unresisting not acting (*gram*) expressing the suffering of an action by the subject of the verb —*adv* **Pass'ively.**—*ns* **Pass'iveness, Passiv'ity,** passiveness inactivity patience (*physics*) tendency of a body to preserve a given state, either of motion or of rest [Fr —L *passivus*—*pati* See **Passion**]

Passman See under **Pass,** *n*

Passover, pas'ō ver, *n* annual feast of the Jews, to commemorate the destroying angel passing over the houses of the Israelites when he slew the first born of the Egyptians —*adj* of or pertaining to the Passover

Passy-measure, pas'si-mezh'ūr, *n* (*Shak*) an old stately kind of dance, called also *passamezzo* [It *passamezzo*—*passare*, to pass—*passo*—L *passus*, a pace, *mezzo*—L *medius*, the middle]

Past, past, *pa p* of **Pass.**—*adj* gone by elapsed ended now retired from service in time already passed —*prep* farther than out of reach of no longer capable of —*adv* by —**The past,** that which has passed, esp time

Paste, pāst, *n* a mass of anything made soft by wetting flour and water forming dough for pies, &c a cement made of flour, water, &c a fine kind of glass for making artificial gems —*v t* to fasten with paste —*n* **Paste'board,** a stiff board made of sheets of paper pasted together, &c —*adj* made of such, insubstantial [O Fr *paste* (Fr *pâte*)—Late L *pasta*—Gr *pastē*, a mess of food—*pastos*, salted—*passein*, to sprinkle]

Pastel, pas'tel, *n* chalk mixed with other materials and various colours for crayons, a drawing made with such, also the art woad —*n* **Pas'telist.** [Fr *pastel*—It *pastello*—L *pastillus*, a small loaf—*pascĕre*, *pastum*, to feed]

Pastern, pas'tern, *n* the part of a horse's foot from the fetlock to the hoof, where the shackle is fastened [O Fr *pasturon* (Fr *pâturon*)—O Fr *pasture*, pasture, a tether for a horse]

Pasteurism, pas ter'izm, *n* the method of inoculation with the attenuated virus of certain diseases, esp hydrophobia, as introduced by Louis Pasteur (1822-95) —**Pasteurisā'tion,** a method of arresting the fermentation in beer, wine, &c, by heating to at least 140° F —*v t* **Pasteur'ise.**

Pastiche, pas tēsh', *n* a mixture of many parts of different kinds, used of *music*, *painting*, &c a work in literature or art in direct imitation of another's style [It *pasticcio*, a medley Cf **Paste**]

Pastil, pas'til, *n* Same as **Pastel.**

Pastille, pas tēl', *n* a small cone of charcoal and aromatic substances, burned either as incense, or as a means of diffusing an agreeable odour a small aromatic confection a paper tube containing a firework which causes a small wheel to rotate in burning (*art*) same as **Pastel** —*n* **Pas'tillage** [Fr —L *pastillus*, a small loaf, a doublet of **Pastel.**]

Pastime, pas'tīm, *n* that which serves to pass away the time amusement recreation

Pastor, pas'tur, *n* one who has care of a flock a shepherd a clergyman —*adj* **Pas'toral,** relating to shepherds or to shepherd life rustic of or pertaining to the pastor of a church addressed to the clergy of a diocese by their bishop —*n* a poem which describes the scenery and life of the country a letter or an address by a pastor to his people, or by a bishop to his clergy:

(*mus*) a simple melody —**Pastoral address** or **letter** (see **Pastoral**, *n*) —**Pastoral charge**, position of a pastor the church, &c over which a pastor is placed an address to a newly ordained minister, **Pastoral epistles**, those in the New Test to Timothy and Titus, **Pastoral staff**, a tall staff borne as an emblem of episcopal authority, headed like a shepherd's crook, or having a T shaped head; **Pastoral theology**, that part of theology which treats of the duties of pastors, **Pastoral work**, the work of a pastor in visiting his people. —*ns* **Pas'torate**, **Pas'torship**, the office of a pastor the time during which one has been a pastor the whole body of pastors in one church or district —*adj* **Pas'torly**, becoming a pastor [L., from *pastus*, to feed, pa.p of *pascĕre*, to feed]

Pastor, pas'tur, *n* a beautiful bird allied to the starlings, native to Western Asia

Pastorale, pas tō ra'le, *n* a variety of opera or cantata characterised by the idyllic or pastoral element a vocal or instrumental piece intended to suggest pastoral life one of the simple traditional open air dramas still kept up among the Basques one of the figures of a quadrille —Also **Pastourelle**.

Pastry, pāst'ri, *n* articles made of paste or dough crust of pies, tarts, &c act or art of making articles of paste —*n* **Past'rycook**, one who cooks or sells pastry [From **Paste**.]

Pasture, past'ūr, *n* grass for grazing ground covered with grass for grazing —*v t* to feed on pasture to supply with grass —*v i* to feed on pasture to graze —*adj* **Past'urable**, that can be pastured fit for pasture —*n* **Past'urage**, the business of feeding or grazing cattle pasture land grass for feeding [O Fr *pasture* (Fr *pâture*) —L *pastura—pascĕre*, *pastum*, to feed]

Pasty, pāst'i, *adj* like paste —*n* a small pie of meat and crust baked without a dish

Pat, pat, *n* a light, quick blow, as with the hand —*v t* to strike gently to tap —*pr p* patt'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* patt'ed —**Pat on the back**, to mark approval by patting on the back, to pat ronise [From the sound]

Pat, pat, *n* a small, moulded lump of butter [Celt, as Ir *pait*, a lump]

Pat, pat, *adj* fitly at the right time or place [An application of **Pat**, a light blow]

Patagium pat ā jī'um, *n* the wing membrane of a bat, &c the parachute of a flying squirrel, &c. the fold of integument between the upper arm and the forearm of a bird one of the scales affixed to the pronotum of lepidopterous insects—the *tegula* [L, 'a gold edging']

Patamar, pat'a mar, *n* a vessel used on the Bombay coast, with arched keel, and great stem and stern rake

Patavinity, pat a vin'i ti, *n* the style of Padua (L *Patavium*), esp the diction of Livy, a native of Patavium, hence provincialism generally

Patch, pach, *v t* to mend by putting in a piece to repair clumsily to make up of pieces to make hastily —*n* a piece sewed or put on to mend a defect anything like a patch a small piece of ground a plot (*Shak*) a paltry fellow, a fool—properly a jester (*print*) an overlay to obtain a stronger impression a small piece of black silk, &c stuck by ladies on the face, to bring out the complexion by contrast—common in the 17th and 18th centuries —*adj* **Patch'able** —*ns* **Patch-box**, a fancy box for holding the patches worn on the face, generally having a mirror inside the lid, **Patch'ery** (*Shak*), bungling work; **Patch'work**, work formed of patches or pieces sewed together work patched up or clumsily executed —*adj* **Patch'y**, covered with patches inharmonious, incongruous —**Not a patch on**, not fit to be compared with [Low Ger *patschen*, prob conn with **Piece**.]

Patchocke, pach'ok, *n* (*Spens*) a clown [From **Patch**]

Patchouli, pa chōō'li, *n* a perfume got from the dried branches of the patchouli shrub, 2–3 ft high the plant itself —Also **Patchouly**. [Tamil, *patcheï*, gum, and *eleï*, a leaf]

Pate, pāt, *n* the crown of the head the head —*adj* **Pat'ed**, having a pate [Through O Fr, from Ger *platte*, a plate (cf Low L *platta*, a priest's tonsure), same root as **Plate**.]

Paté, pa tā', *n* pie pasty —**Pâté de foie gras**, pasty of fat goose liver Strasburg pie [Fr]

Patella, pa tel'la, *n* a little dish or vase the knee-pan a genus of gasteropodous univalve molluscs the limpet —*adjs* **Patel'lar**, pertaining to the patella or knee cap, **Patel'late** or **Patel'lulate**; **Patel'liform**, of the form of a small dish or saucer [L, dim of *patina*, a pan or dish]

Paten, pat'en, *n* the plate for the bread in the Eucharist [Fr —L *patina*, a plate—Gr *patanē*]

Patent, pā'tent, or pat'ent, *adj* lying open conspicuous public protected by a patent (*bot*) spreading expanding —*n* an official document, open, and having the Great Seal of the government attached to it, conferring an exclusive right or privilege, as a title of nobility, or the sole right for a term of years to the proceeds of an invention something invented and protected by a patent —*v t* **Pat'ent**, to grant or secure by patent —*adj* **Pat'entable**, capable of being patented —*ns* **Patentee'**, one who holds a patent, or to whom a patent is granted, **Pat'enter** = *Patentee*, **Patent-leather**, a kind of leather to which a permanently polished surface is given by a process of japanning, **Pat'entor**, one who grants or who secures a patent —**Patent medicine**, a medicine sold under the authority of letters patent, any proprietary medicine generally on which stamp duty is paid, **Patent office**, an office for the granting of patents for inventions, **Patent outside** or **inside**, a newspaper printed on the outside or inside only, sold to a publisher who fills the other side with his own material, as local news, &c, **Patent-rolls**, the register of letters patent issued in England [Fr —L *patens*, *entis*, pr p of *patēre*, to lie open]

Patera, pat'e ra, *n* a round flat dish for receiving a sacrificial libation among the Romans (*archit*) the representation of such in bas relief in friezes, &c —often applied loosely to rosettes and other flat ornaments (*pl*) **Pat'eræ** (rē) —*adj* **Pat'eriform**. [L,—*patēre*, to lie open]

Patercove, pat'er kōv, *n* Same as **Patrico**

Paterero, pat e rā'ro, *n* —*pl* **Patere'roes** (rōz). Same as **Pederero**.

Paterfamilias, pa ter fa mil'i as, *n* the father or head of a family or household (*pl*) **Patresfamilias** [L *pater*, a father, and *familias*, arch form of *familiae*, gen of *familia*, a household]

Paternal, pa ter'nal, *adj* fatherly showing the disposition of a father derived from a father hereditary —*n* **Pater'nalism**. —*adv* **Pater'nally** —*n* **Pater'nity**, state of being a father fatherhood the relation of a father to his children origination or authorship [Fr *paternel*—Low L *paternalis*—L *paternus—pater* (Gr. *patēr*), a father]

Paternoster, pat er nos'ter, or pā'tėr-nos ter, *n* the Lord's Prayer every eleventh bead in a R C rosary, at which, in telling their beads, the Lord's Prayer is repeated the whole rosary. anything made of objects strung together like a rosary, esp a fishing line with hooks at intervals (*archit*) an ornament shaped like beads, used in astragals, &c [L *Pater noster*, 'Our

Father,' the first two words of the Lord's Prayer in Latin]

Path, path, *n* a way trodden out by the feet track road course of action or conduct (*pl*) **Paths** (pädhz) —*n* **Path'finder,** one who explores the route, a pioneer —*adj* **Path'less,** without a path untrodden [A S *pæth, path*, akin to Ger *pfad*, Gr *patos*, L *pons, pontis*, a bridge, and Sans *panthan*, a path]

Pathan, pa-than', *n* an Afghan proper inhabiting Eastern Afghanistan, one of Afghan race settled in Hindustan

Pathetic, -al, pa thet'ik, -al, *adj* showing passion affecting the tender emotions causing pity, grief, or sorrow touching (*anat*) trochlear —**The Pathetic,** the style or manner fitted to excite emotion —*adv* **Pathet'ically.**—*ns* **Pathet'icalness, Path'etism,** animal magnetism, **Path'etist,** one who practises this [Gr *pathētikos*, subject to suffering See **Pathos.**]

Pathic, path'ik, *adj* pertaining to disease —*n* **Pathogen'esis** —*adjs* **Pathogenet'ic, Pathogen'ic,** and **Pathog'enous,** producing disease

Pathognomonic, pā thog nō mon'ik, *adj* characteristic of a disease —*n* **Pathog'nomy.** [Gr *pathos*, suffering, *gnōmōn*, a judge]

Pathology, pa thol'o ji, *n* science of the nature, causes, and remedies of diseases the whole of the morbid conditions in a disease —*adjs* **Patholog'ic, Patholog'ical** —*adv* **Patholog'ically** —*ns* **Pathol'ogist,** one versed in pathology, **Pathophō'bia** morbid dread of disease [Fr —Gr *pathos*, suffering, *logos*, discourse]

Pathos, pā'thos, *n* that in any thing (as a word, a look, &c) which touches the feelings or raises the tender emotions the expression of deep feeling [Gr , from *patheir*, 2 aorist of *paschein*, to suffer, feel]

Pathway, path'wā, *n* a path or way a footpath course of action [**Path** and **Way**]

Patibulary, pā tib'ū la ri, *adj* of or pertaining to a gibbet or gallows [L *patibulum*, a gibbet]

Patience, pā'shens, *n* quality of being patient or able calmly to endure permission (*Shak*) a card game, same as Solitaire (q v) —*adj* **Pa'tient,** sustaining pain, &c without repining not easily provoked not in a hurry persevering expecting with calmness long suffering —*n* one who bears or suffers a person under medical treatment —*adv* **Pa'tiently** [Fr —L *patientia—patiens—pati*, to bear]

Patin, Patine, pat'in, *n* Same as **Paten.**

Patina, pat'i na, *n* a bowl, pan, patella the incrustation which age gives to works of art the peculiar varnish like rust which covers ancient bronzes, medals, &c —*p adj* **Pat'inated.** —*n* **Patinā'tion.** [It , from L *patina*, a dish, a cake]

Patio, pat'i ō, *n* a courtyard connected with a house [Sp , from L *spatium*, a space]

Patly, pat'li, *adv* fitly appropriately —*n* **Pat'ness,** fitness suitableness appropriateness

Patois, pat'waw, *n* a vulgar or provincial dialect [Fr , orig *patrois*—L *patriensis*, indigenous, native—*patria*, one's native country]

Patonce, pa tons', *adj* (*her*) denoting a cross which has its terminations expanding like an opening blossom [L *patens*, expanding, pr p of *patēre*, to expand]

Patres conscripti, pa'tres kon scrip'ti, *n pl* conscript fathers the senators of ancient Rome See **Conscript.** [L *patres*, pl of *pater*, a father, and *conscripti*, pl of *conscriptus, conscribĕre*, to enrol]

Patria potestas, pā tri'a po tes'tas, *n* a father's control over his family, in ancient Rome, which was almost unlimited [L.]

Patriarch, pā'tri-ärk, *n* one who governs his family by paternal right (*B*) one of the early heads of families from Adam downwards to Abraham, Jacob, and his sons in Eastern churches, a dignitary superior to an archbishop —*adjs* **Patriarch'al, Patriarch'ic,** belonging or subject to a patriarch like a patriarch of the nature of a patriarch —*ns* **Pa'triarchalism,** the condition of tribal government by a patriarch, **Patriarch'ate,** the office or jurisdiction of a patriarch or church dignitary the residence of a patriarch, **Pa'triarchism,** government by a patriarch, **Pa'triarchy,** a community of related families under the authority of a patriarch. [O Fr —L —Gr *patriarchēs—patria*, lineage—*patēr*, a father and *archē*, a beginning **See Paternal** and **Archaic**]

Patrician, pa trish'an, *n* a nobleman in ancient Rome, being a descendant of one of the fathers or first Roman senators a nobleman —*adj* pertaining to the ancient senators of Rome or to their descendants of noble birth —*n* **Patric'iate,** the position or duties of a patrician the patrician order [L *patricius—pater, patris*, a father See **Paternal**]

Patricide, pat'ri sīd, *n* the murder or the murderer of one's own father —*adj* **Pat'ricidal,** relating to patricide or the murder of a father [L *patricida*, from *pater, patris*, father, and *cædĕre*, to kill]

Patrico, pat'ri kō, *n* (*slang*) a gypsy or beggars' hedge priest —Also **Patercove**

Patrimony, pat'ri mun i, *n* a right or estate in herited from a father or from one's ancestors a church estate or revenue —*adj* **Patrimo'nial,** pertaining to a patrimony inherited from ancestors —*adv* **Patrimo'nially.** [Fr *patrimoine*—L *patrimonium*, a paternal estate—*pater, patris*, a father See **Paternal.**]

Patriot, pā'tri ot, or pat', *n* one who truly loves and serves his fatherland —*adj* devoted to one's country —*adj* **Patriot'ic,** like a patriot actuated by a love of one's country directed to the public welfare —*adv* **Patriot'ically** —*n* **Pā'triotism,** quality of being patriotic love of one's country [Fr —Low L —Gr *patriōtēs—patrios*, of one's father or fatherland—*patēr*, a father See **Paternal**]

Patripassian, pā tri pas'i an, *n* one of the earliest classes of anti Trinitarian sectaries (2d cent), who, in maintaining the oneness of the Godhead, were charged with believing that, as it was true to say that Jesus, in whom dwelt the Logos, or the Son, suffered, therefore it would be true to say that the Father suffered Their principles were in the main the same with those of the Sabellians [L *pater*, father, and *pati, passus*, to suffer]

Patristic, -al, pa tris'tik, al, *adj* pertaining to the Fathers of the Christian Church —*ns* **Patris'ticism,** mode of thought, &c of the fathers (*pl*) **Patrist'ics,** the knowledge of the fathers as a subject of study—sometimes **Patrol'ogy.** [Fr , coined from L *pater, patris*, a father See **Father** and **Paternal**]

Patrol, pa trōl', *v i* to go the rounds in a camp or garrison to watch and protect —*v t* to pass round as a sentry —*pr p* patrōll'ing ; *pa t* and *pa p* patrōlled' —*n* the marching round of a guard in the night the guard or men who make a patrol (also **Patrōl'man),** a policeman who walks about a certain beat for a specified time, such policemen collectively [O Fr *patrouille*, a patrol, *patrouiller*, to march in the mud, through a form *patouiller*, from *pate* (mod *patte*), the paw or foot of a beast, which is from a Teut root, found in Ger *patsche*, little hand]

Patron, pā'trun, *n* a protector one who countenances or encourages one who has the right to appoint to any office, esp to a living in the church a guardian saint —*fem.* **Patroness**

(pā'trun es) —*v t* **Pā'tron,** to treat as a patron —*n* **Pāt'ronage,** the support given by a patron guardianship of saints. the right of bestowing offices, privileges, or church benefices —*vs t* **Pat'ronage** (*Shak*), to support, **Pat'ronise,** to act as patron toward to give countenance or encouragement to to assume the air of a patron towards —*ns* **Patronisā'tion, Pat'roniser** —*adv* **Pat'ronisingly.** [Fr —L. *patronus—pater, patris,* a father See **Paternal**]

Patronymic, -al, pat-ro nim'ik, al, *adj* derived from the name of a father or an ancestor —*n.* **Patronym'ic,** a name taken from one's father or ancestor [Gr *patēr,* a father, *onoma,* a name]

Patroon, pā trōōn', *n* one who received a grant of land under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey —*n* **Patroon'ship** [Dutch See **Patron**]

Patte, pat, *n* a narrow band keeping a belt or sash in its place [Fr]

Patté, Pattée, pa tā', *adj* (*her*) spreading toward the extremity [O Fr *patte,* a paw See **Patrol**]

Patten, pat'en, *n* a wooden sole with an iron ring, worn under the shoe to keep it from the wet the base of a pillar —*v i* to go about on pattens *adj* —**Pat'tened,** provided with pattens [O Fr *patin,* clog—*patte* See **Patrol**]

Patter, pat'er, *v i* to pat or strike often, as hail stones to make the sound of short quick steps —*pr p* patt'ering, *pa t* and *pa p* patt'ered [A freq of **Pat.**]

Patter, pat'er, *v i* to repeat the Lord's Prayer, to pray to repeat over and over again indistinctly, to mumble —*v t* to repeat hurriedly, to mutter —*n* glib talk, chatter the cant of a class —*n* **Pat'terer,** one who sells articles on the street by speechifying —**Patter flash,** to talk the jargon of thieves —*n* **Patter-song,** a comic song in which a great many words are sung or spoken very rapidly

Pattern, pat'ern, *n* a person or thing to be copied a model an example style of ornamental work anything to serve as a guide in forming objects the distribution of shot in a target at which a gun is fired —*ns* **Pattern-book** a book containing designs of lace, &c, or in which patterns of cloth, &c are pasted, **Pattern-box,** in weaving, a box at each side of a loom containing the various shuttles that may be used, **Pattern-card,** a piece of card board on which specimens of cloth are fixed, **Pattern-maker,** one who makes the patterns for moulders in foundry work, **Pattern-shop,** the place in which patterns for a factory are prepared, **Pattern-wheel,** the count wheel in a clock movement [Fr *patron,* a protector, also a pattern, sample Doublet **Patron**]

Pattle, pat'l, *n* a paddle

Patty, pat'i, *n* a little pie [Fr *pâté* See **Paste**]

Patulous, pat'ū lus, *adj* spreading

Paucity, paw'sit i, *n* fewness smallness of number or quantity [Fr —L *paucitas—paucus,* few, akin to **Pause.**]

Pauldron, pawl'dron, *n* a separable shoulder plate in medieval armour [O Fr *espalleron — espalle,* the shoulder]

Paulician, paw lish'an, *n* a member of a Dualistic eastern sect, founded about 660, owing their name to their peculiar reverence for the Apostle Paul and his writings

Pauline, paw'lin, *adj* of or belonging to the Apostle Paul.—*ns* **Paul'inism,** the teaching or theology of Paul, **Paul'inist,** a follower of Paul

Paulo-post-future, paw'lō pōst fū'tūi, *adj* and *n* the future perfect tense in grammar

Paunch, pawnsh, or pansh, *n* the belly the first and largest stomach of a ruminant —*v t* to pierce or rip the belly of to eviscerate.—*adj* **Paunch'y, big-bellied** [O Fr *panche* (Fr *panse*) —L *pantex, pantices*]

Pauper, paw'pėr, *n* a poor person one supported by charity or by some public provision.—*fem* **Pau'peress.** —*n* **Pauperisā'tion.** —*v t* **Pau'perise,** to reduce to pauperism —*n* **Pau'perism,** state of being a pauper [L]

Pause, pawz, *n* a ceasing a temporary stop cessation caused by doubt suspense a mark for suspending the voice (*mus*) a mark showing continuance of a note or rest —*v i* to make a pause —*adj* **Paus'al** —*n* **Paus'er,** one who pauses or deliberates —*adj* **Pause'less** —*advs* **Pause'lessly, Paus'ingly,** with pauses by breaks deliberately [Fr — L *pausa* — Gr *pausis,* from *pauein,* to cause to cease Doublet **Pose**]

Pavan, pav'an, Pavin, pav'in, *n* (*Shak*) a slow dance, much practised in Spain music for this dance [Fr, from Sp *pavana* or *pavon,* a peacock—L *pavo,* because of its stately nature, or It shortened for *Padovana,* of or pertaining to Padua]

Pave, pāv, *v t* to lay down stone, &c to form a level surface for walking on to prepare, as a way or passage to make easy and smooth in any way —*adj* **Pāved**—also **Pā'ven.**—*ns* **Pave'ment,** a paved road, floor, or side walk the blocks of stone, wood, &c with which anything is paved, **Pav'er, Pav'ier, Pav'ing,** the act of laying pavement pavement —*adj* employed or spent for paving —*n* **Pav'ior,** one whose trade is to lay pavements —**To pave the way,** to prepare the way for [Fr *paver*—L *pavīre,* to beat hard, cog with Gr *paiein,* to beat]

Pavid, pav'id, *adj* timid [L *pavidus*]

Pavilion, pa vil'yun, *n* a tent an ornamental building often turreted or domed (*mil*) a tent raised on posts a canopy or covering the outer ear a flag or ensign carried at the gaff of the mizzenmast —*v t* to furnish with pavilions to shelter, as with a tent —*n* **Pavilion-roof,** a roof sloping equally on all sides [Fr *pavillon*—L *papilio,* a butterfly, a tent]

Pavise, pav'is, *n* a large shield to cover the whole body [Fr, from Low L *pavensis,* perh from Pavia in Italy]

Pavon, pav'on, *n* a small triangular flag attached to a lance [L *pavo,* a peacock]

Pavonine, pav'o nīn, *adj* pertaining to the peacock resembling the tail of a peacock or made of its feathers iridescent—also **Pavō'nian** —*n* **Pavōne'** (*Spens*), the peacock [L *pavoninus—pavo, pavonis,* a peacock]

Paw, paw, *n* the foot of a beast of prey having claws the hand, used in contempt —*v i* to draw the forefoot along the ground like a horse —*v t* to scrape with the forefoot to handle with the paws to handle roughly to flatter —*adj* **Pawed,** having paws broad footed [O Fr *poe, powe,* prob Teut, cf Dut *poot,* Ger *pfote* Perhaps related to O Fr *pate* (see **Patrol**) But perhaps Celtic, as W *pawen,* a paw]

Pawky, pawk'i, *adj* (*Scot*) sly, arch, shrewd

Pawl, pawl, *n* a short bar lying against a toothed wheel to prevent a windlass, &c from running back a catch or click —*v t* to stop by means of a pawl [W *paul,* a stake, conn with L *palus,* a stake See **Pale,** *n*]

Pawn, pawn, *n* something given as security for the repayment of money or the performance of a promise state of being pledged —*v t* to give in pledge —*ns* **Pawn'broker,** a broker who lends money on pawns or pledges, **Pawn'broking,** the business of a pawnbroker, **Pawnee',** one who takes anything in pawn, **Pawn'er,** one who gives a pawn or pledge as security for money borrowed, **Pawn'shop,** a shop of a pawnbroker, **Pawn'ticket,** a ticket marked with the name of the article, the amount advanced, &c,

delivered to the person who has pawned any thing.—**At pawn**, pledged, laid away [O Fr *pan*, prob from L *pannus*, a rag, cloth]

Pawn, pawn, *n* a common piece in chess [O Fr *paon*, a foot soldier—Low L *pedo*, *pedonis*, a foot-soldier, from L *pes*, *pedis*, the foot]

Pawn, pawn, *n* a gallery

Pawnees, paw'nēz, *n pl* a tribe of Indians in North America [Native name]

Pax, paks, *n* the kiss of peace (Rom xvi. 16), a ceremony still practised in the R C Church a sacred utensil used in giving the kiss of peace when the mass is celebrated by a high dignitary, being a crucifix, a tablet with the image of Christ on the cross sculptured upon it, or a reliquary —**Pax vobis**, **Pax vobiscum**, peace (be) with you [L *pax*, peace]

Paxwax, paks'waks, *n* the strong tendon in the neck of animals [Orig *fax wax*—A S *feax*, *fex*, hair, and *weaxan*, to grow]

Pay, pā, *v t* to satisfy or set at rest to discharge, as a debt or a duty to requite with what is legally due to reward to punish to give, render —*v i* to recompense to be worth one's trouble to be profitable —*pa t* and *pa p* paid —*n* that which satisfies money given for service salary, wages —*adj* **Pay'able**, that may be paid that ought to be paid due —*ns* **Pay-bill**, **-sheet**, a statement of sums to be paid, to workmen, soldiers, &c , **Pay-clerk**, a clerk who pays wages, **Pay-day**, a regular day for payment, as of wages, **Pay dirt**, or **gravel**, gravel or sand containing enough gold to be worth working, **Payee'**, one to whom money is paid, **Pay'er**, **Pay-list**, or **roll**, a list of persons entitled to pay, with the amounts due to each, **Pay'master**, the master who pays an officer in the army or navy whose duty it is to pay soldiers, &c , **Pay'ment**, the act of paying the discharge of a debt by money or its equivalent in value that which is paid recompense reward punishment, **Pay-office**, the place where payments are made.—**Pay down**, to pay in cash on the spot, **Pay for**, to make amends for to bear the expense of, **Pay off**, to discharge to take revenge upon to requite (*naut*) to fall away to leeward, **Pay out**, to cause to run out, as rope, **Pay round**, to turn the ship's head, **Pay the piper**, to have all expenses to pay —*ns* **Full-pay**, the whole amount of wages, &c without deductions, **Half-pay** (see **Half**) —**In the pay of**, hired by [Fr *payer*—L *pacāre*, to appease, from base of *pax*, *pacis*, peace See **Peace**]

Pay, pā, *v t* (*naut*, and in the proverb 'the devil to pay') to smear with tar, pitch, &c [Perh through O Fr *peier*, Sp *empegar*, from L *picāre*, to pitch]

Payne, pān, *v i* (*Spens*) to take pains, exert one's self

Paynim, **Painim**, pā'nim, *n* a pagan a heathen [Orig a 'country,' 'heathendom,' from O Fr *paienisme*, paganism—L *paganismus*—*paganus*, a pagan See **Pagan**]

Paysage, pā'sāj, *n* a landscape [Fr]

Payse, pāz, *v t* (*Spens*) to poise, to balance

Pea, pē, *n* a climbing annual herb of the bean family, whose seeds are nutritious (*pl*) **Peas**, a definite number, **Pease**, a quantity not numbered —*ns* **Peascod**, or **Peasecod**, the pod or pericarp of the pea, **Pea-shooter**, a small metal tube for blowing peas through —**Egyptian pea**, the chick pea, **French pea**, the common garden pea (*pl*) canned peas made up in France, **Split peas**, peas stripped of their membraneous covering in a mill, used for making pea soup, or ground into meal, **Sweet pea**, a climbing annual with large and fragrant flowers [M E *pese*, pl *pesen* and *peses*—A S. *pisa*, pl *pisan*—L *pisum*, Gr *pison* Pea is erroneously formed, the *s* of the root being mistaken for the sign of the plural]

Pea, pē, *n* a pea fowl See **Peacock.**

Peace, pēs, *n* a state of quiet freedom from disturbance freedom from war friendliness calm rest harmony silence —*interj* silence be silent hist!—*adj* **Peace'able**, disposed to peace free from war or disturbance quiet tranquil —*n* **Peace'ableness** —*adv* **Peace'ably.**—*n* **Peace-breaker**, one who breaks or disturbs the peace of others —*adj* **Peace'ful**, full of peace quiet tranquil calm serene —*adv* **Peace'fully** —*n* **Peace'fulness** —*adj* **Peace'less**, without peace —*ns* **Peace'lessness**, **Peace'maker**, one who makes or produces peace one who reconciles enemies, **Peace-offering**, an offering bringing about peace among the Jews, an offering to God, either in gratitude for past or petition for future mercies (see Lev iii , vii 11-21) satisfaction to an offended person, **Peace-officer**, an officer whose duty it is to preserve the peace a police officer —*adj* **Peace-parted** (*Shak*), dismissed from the world in peace —*n* **Peace-party**, a political party advocating the making or the preservation of peace, **Peace-pipe** (see **Calumet**). —**Breach of the peace** (see **Breach**), **Hold one's peace**, to be silent, **Keep peace**, abstain from breaking the peace of others, **Kiss of Peace** (see **Kiss**), **Letters of peace** (see **Pacify**), **Make one's peace with**, to reconcile or to be reconciled with, **Peace establishment**, the reduced military strength maintained in time of peace, **Peace of God**, the ancient cessation from suits between terms, and on Sundays and holy days, **Queen's** or **king's peace**, the public peace, for the maintenance of which the sovereign as head of the executive is responsible, **Swear the peace**, to take oath before a magistrate that a certain person ought to be put under bond to keep the peace [O Fr *pais* (Fr *paix*)—L *pax*, *pacis*, from root *pac* , to bind, seen in *pac isci*, to make a contract Cf **Pact**]

Peach, pēch, *v i* to betray one's accomplice to become informer —*n* **Peach'er** [A corr of **Impeach**]

Peach, pēch, *n* a tree with a delicious, juicy fruit the fruit of this tree —*ns* **Peach-blossom**, a canary yellow colour pink with a yellowish tinge a collector's name for a moth, the *Thyatira batis*, **Peach-brandy**, a spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the peach —*adj* **Peach-coloured**, of the colour of a peach blossom pale red —*ns* **Peach'ery**, a hothouse in which peaches are grown, **Peach-stone**, the hard nut enclosing the seed within the fruit of the peach, **Peach-water**, a flavouring extract used in cookery, prepared from the peach, **Peach-yellows**, a disease that attacks peach trees in the eastern United States —*adj* **Peach'y.** [O Fr *pesche* (Fr *pêche*, It *persica*, *pesca*) —L *Persicum* (*malum*), the Persian (apple), from *Persicus*, belonging to Persia]

Peacock, pē'kok, *n* a large gallinaceous bird of the pheasant kind, remarkable for the beauty of its plumage, esp that of its tail —*fem* **Pea'hen.** —*v t* to cause to strut like a peacock —*v i* to strut about proudly [**Pea-** is from A S *pāwe* —L *pavo*—Gr *taōs*—(acc to Max Müller) Pers *tāwus*—Old Tamil *tōkei*, *tōgei* See also **Cock.**]

Peacod. Same as **Peasecod**

Pea-crab, pē' krab, *n* a genus of small crustaceans, which live within the mantle lobes of mussels, oysters, &c.

Peag, pēg, *n* polished shell beads used as money among the North American Indians —Also **Peak** (pēk)

Pea-green, pē' grēn, *adj* a shade of green like the colour of green peas

Pea-jacket, pē' jak'et, *n* a coarse thick jacket worn esp by seamen —Also **Pea-coat** [Pea- is from Dut *pij* (pron pī), a coat of coarse thick cloth, and **Jacket.**]

Peak, pēk, *n* a point the pointed end of any thing the top of a mountain (*naut*) the upper outer corner of a sail extended by a gaff or yard, also the extremity of the gaff —*v i* to rise up ward in a peak to look thin or sickly —*v t* (*naut*) to raise the point (of a gaff) more nearly perpendicular —*adjs* **Peaked,** pointed ending in a point having a thin or sickly look, **Peak'ing,** sickly, pining, sneaking, **Peak'ish,** having peaks. thin or sickly looking, **Peak'y** (*Tenn*), having or showing peaks [M E *pec*—Ir *peac*, a sharp thing See **Beak, Pike.**]

Peal, pēl, *n* a loud sound a number of loud sounds one after another a set of bells tuned to each other a chime or carillon the changes rung upon a set of bells —*v i* to resound like a bell to utter or give forth loud or solemn sounds —*v t* to cause to sound loudly to assail with noise to celebrate [Short for **Appeal,** O Fr *apel—apeler*—L *appellāre*, intens of *appellĕre*, *ap* (*ad*), to, *pellĕre*, to drive]

Pea-maggot, pē' mag'ut, *n* the caterpillar of a small moth which lays its eggs in pods of peas

Pean, pēn, *n* one of the heraldic furs, differing from ermine only in the tinctures, the ground being sable, and the spots of gold [O Fr *panne*, a fur Cf **Pane.**]

Pean. See **Pæan**

Pea-nut, or *Ground nut* See **Ground.**

Pear, pār, *n* a common fruit of a somewhat conical shape, and very juicy to the taste the tree on which it grows, allied to the apple —*adj* **Pear-shaped,** shaped like a pear—that is, thick and rounded at one end, and tapering to the other [A S *pera* or *peru*—L *pirum*, a pear (whence also Fr *poire*)]

Pear, pē'ar, *n* (*Spens*) Same as **Peer.**

Pea-rifle, pē'-rī'fl, *n* a rifle of very small calibre

Pearl, perl, *n* a well known shining gem, found in several kinds of shell-fish, but most esp in the mother-of pearl oyster anything round and clear anything very precious a jewel a white speck or film on the eye (*print*) a size of type immediately above diamond, equal to 5 points (about 15 lines to the inch) —*adj* made of or belonging to pearls —*v t* to set or adorn with pearls to make into small round grains —*v i* to take a rounded form to become like pearls —*adj* **Pearlā'ceous,** resembling pearls or mother of pearl spotted with white —*ns* **Pearl-ash,** a purer carbonate of potash, obtained by calcining potashes, so called from its pearly-white colour, **Pearl-barley,** barley after the skin has been ground off (prob for 'pilled barley,' Fr *orge perlé*), **Pearl-button,** a button made of mother of-pearl, **Pearl-diver,** one who dives for pearls —*adj* **Pearled,** set with pearls like pearls having a border trimmed with narrow lace —*n* **Pearl-edge,** a thread edging, a border on some ribbons formed by projecting loops of the threads —*adj.* **Pearl-eyed,** having a white speck on the eye —*ns* **Pearl-fisher,** one who fishes for pearls, **Pearl-fishery,** the occupation of fishing for pearls, or the place where it is carried on, **Pearl-gray,** a pale gray colour—*adj* of a pale gray colour like the pearl —*ns* **Pearl-oyster,** the oyster which produces pearls, **Pearl-powder,** a cosmetic for improving the appearance of the skin, **Pearl-white,** a material made from fish scales, used in making artificial pearls a kind of cosmetic —*adj.* **Pear'ly,** like a pearl, nacreous yielding pearls dotted with pearls clear, transparent having a pure sweet tone [Fr *perle*, acc to Diez, prob either a corr of L *pirula*, a dim of *pirum*, a pear (see **Pear**), or of L *pilula*, dim of *pila*, a ball]

Pearling, pérl'ing, *n* lace made of silk or other kind of thread —Also **Pearlin** [Ir *peirlin*, fine linen]

Pearling, perl'ing, *n* the process of removing the outer coat of grain

Peart, pērt, *adj* lively saucy in good health and spirits —*adv* **Peart'ly.** [A dial form of **Pert**]

Peasant, pez'ant, *n* a countryman a rustic one whose occupation is rural labour —*adj* of or relating to peasants, rustic, rural rude —*n* **Peas'antry,** the body of peasants or tillers of the soil rustics labourers —**Peasant proprietor,** a peasant who owns and works his own farm, **Peasants' War,** a popular insurrection in Germany, in 1525, stamped out with horrible cruelty. [O Fr *paisant* (with excrescent *t*), Mod Fr. *paysan—pays*—L *pagus*, a district, a country See **Pagan.**]

Pease, pēz, *n* (*Spens*) a blow

Pease, pēz, *indef pl* of **Pea.**—*ns* **Pease-meal, Peas-porridge, Pease-soup** or **Pea-soup,** meal, porridge, soup, made from pease, **Pease'cod, Peas'cod,** the pericarp of the pea a peacod

Peaseweep, pēz'wēp, *n* (*prov*) the pewit

Peat, pēt, *n* decayed vegetable matter like turf, cut out of boggy places, and when dried used for fuel —*ns* **Peat-bog,** a district covered with peat a place from which peat is dug—called also *peat bed, peat moor, peat moss,* **Peat-hag,** a ditch whence peat has been dug, **Peat-reek,** the smoke of peat, supposed to add a delicate flavour to whisky, **Peat-spade,** a spade having a side wing at right angles for cutting peat in rectangular blocks —*adj* **Peat'y,** like peat abounding in or composed of peat [True form *beat*, as in Devonshire, from M E *beten*, to mend a fire—A S *bétan*, to make better—*bót*, advantage See **Boot,** *v t*]

Peba, pē'ba, *n* a South American armadillo

Pebble, peb'l, a small roundish ball or stone transparent and colourless rock crystal used for glass in spectacles, a fine kind of glass a large size of gunpowder —*v t* to give (to leather) a rough appearance with small rounded prominences —*adjs* **Peb'bled, Peb'bly,** full of pebbles —*ns* **Pebble-powder,** gunpowder consisting of large cubical grains, and burning slowly—also *Cube powder* and *Prismatic-powder*, **Pebble-ware,** a kind of fine pottery made of various coloured clays mixed together, **Peb'bling,** a way of graining leather with a ribbed or roughened appearance [A S *papol* (*stán*), a pebble(stone); akin to L *papula*, a pustule]

Pebrine, peb'rin, *n* a destructive disease of silkworms —*adj* **Peb'rinous.** [Fr]

Pecan, pē kan', *n* a North American tree whose wood is chiefly used for fuel, also the nut it yields

Peccable, pek'a bl, *adj* liable to sin —*n* **Peccabil'ity** [L *peccabilis—peccāre, ātum*, to sin]

Peccadillo, pek a dil'lo, *n* a little or trifling sin a petty fault (*pl*) **Peccadil'los, Peccadil'loes** [Sp *pecadillo*, dim of *pecado*—L *peccatum*, a sin]

Peccant, pek'ant, *adj* sinning transgressing. guilty morbid offensive bad —*n* **Pecc'ancy,** sinfulness transgression —*adv* **Pecc'antly.** [L. *peccans, -antis*, pr p of *peccāre*]

Peccary, pek'ar-i, *n* a hog-like quadruped of South America. [The South American word]

Peccavi, pe kā'vī, I have sinned [L 1st pers sing perf ind act of *peccāre*, I sin]

Pech, Pegh, pech, *v i* to pant, to breathe hard (*Scot*) [Imitative]

Pecht, pecht, *n* a corruption of *Pict.*

Peck, pek, *n* a measure of capacity for dry goods =2 gallons, or ¼ of a bushel a great amount [M E *pekke*, prob from *peck*, 'to pick up']

Peck, pek, *v t* to strike with the beak to pick up with the beak to eat to strike with anything pointed to strike with repeated blows —*ns* **Peck'er**, that which pecks a wood pecker (*slang*) spirit, as in 'to keep one's pecker up'= to keep up one's spirits, **Peck'ing**, the sport of throwing pebbles at birds —*adj* **Peck'ish**, somewhat hungry [A later form of **Pick**]

Pecksniff, pek'snif, *n* one who talks large about virtue and benevolence, while at heart a selfish and unprincipled hypocrite —*adj* **Peck'sniffian** —*n* **Peck'sniffianism.** [From Mr *Pecksniff* in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*]

Pecten, pekt'en, *n* a genus of molluscs, one species of which is the scallop—so called from the valves having ribs radiating from the umbo to the margin like a comb a membrane on the eyes of birds —*adjs* **Pectinā'ceous**, like the scallops, **Pec'tinal**, of a comb comb like having bones like the teeth of a comb, **Pect'inate, -d**, having teeth like a comb resembling the teeth of a comb —*adv* **Pec'tinately** —*n* **Pectina'tion**, the state of being pectinated —*adjs* **Pectinē'al**, having a comb like crest, **Pec'tiniform**, comb like [L *pecten*, a comb]

Pectic, pek'tik, *adj* congealing, curdling —*ns* **Pec'tin, Pec'tine**, a soluble gelatinising substance obtained from pectose, **Pec'tōse**, a substance yielding pectin, contained in the fleshy pulp of unripe fruit [Gr *pēktikos*, congealing—*pēgnynai*, to make solid]

Pectoral, pek'to ral, *adj* relating to the breast or chest —*n* armour for the breast an ornament worn on the breast, esp the breastplate worn by the ancient Jewish high priest, and the square of gold, embroidery, &c formerly worn on the breast over the chasuble by bishops during mass a pectoral cross a pectoral fin a medicine for the chest —*adv* **Pec'torally.**—*n* **Pectoril'oquy**, the sound of the patients' voice which is heard through the stethoscope when applied to the chest in certain morbid conditions of the lungs —**Pectoral theology**, a name sometimes applied to the theology of those Christians who make much of experience and emotion, as themselves guides to a knowledge of divine truth—in Neander's phrase, 'Pectus est quod facit theologum' [Fr —L *pectoralis—pectus, pectoris*, the breast]

Peculate, pec'ū lāt, *v t* to take for one's own use money or property entrusted to one's care to embezzle to steal —*ns* **Pecula'tion, Pec'ulator.** [L *peculāri, peculatus*, from *pecūlium*, private property, akin to *pecunia*, money See **Pecuniary**]

Peculiar, pe kūl'yar, *adj* one's own belonging to no other appropriate particular odd, uncommon, strange —*n* private property (*obs*) a parish or church exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary or bishop in whose diocese it is placed —*v t* **Pecul'iarise**, to set apart —*n* **Peculiar'ity**, quality of being peculiar or singular that which is found in one and in no other that which marks a person off from others individuality —*adv* **Pecul'iarly.**—**Peculiar people**, the people of Israel a sect of faith healers, founded in London in 1838, who reject medical aid in cases of disease, although not in surgical cases, and rely on anointing with oil by the elders, and on unceasing prayer, with patient nursing —*n* **Pecūl'ium**, private property, esp that given by a father to a son, &c [Fr —L *peculiaris—peculium*, private property]

Pecuniary, pe kū'ni ar i, *adj* relating to money consisting of money —*adv* **Pecu'niarily.**—*adj* **Pecū'nious**, rich [Fr —L *pecuniarius—pecunia*, money—*pecu*, which appears in L *pecuda* (pl), cattle of all kinds, cattle forming the wealth of early races, akin to Eng **Fee.**]

Ped, ped, *n* (*Spens*) a basket, a hamper. [A form of **Pad.**]

Pedagogue, ped'a gog, *n* a teacher a pedant —*v t* to teach —*adjs* **Pedagog'ic, -al**, relating to teaching belonging to or possessed by a teacher of children —*ns* **Pedagog'ics** (goj'iks), **Ped'agogism** (jizm), **Ped'agogy** (-ji), the science of teaching instruction discipline Fr —L —Gr. *paidagōgos—pais, paidos*, a boy, *agōgos*, a leader —*agein*, to lead]

Pedal, ped'al, or pē'dal, *adj* of or pertaining to a foot —*n* any part of a machine through which motion can be given to it by the foot in musical instruments, a lever moved by the foot —*v i* to work a pedal —**Combination pedal**, a metal pedal in organs controlling several stops at once. [L *pedalis—pes, pedis*, the foot, Eng **Foot**]

Pedale, pē dā'lē, *n* a foot cloth in front of an altar a collection of canons of general councils in the Greek Church

Pedalian, pē dā'li an, *adj* relating to the foot, or to a metrical foot

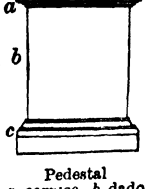
Pedant, ped'ant, *n* one who makes a vain and useless display of learning a pretender to knowledge which he does not possess a pedagogue (*Shak*) —*adjs* **Pedant'ic, -al**, displaying knowledge for the sake of showing —*adv* **Pedant'ically**, in a pedantic manner —*ns* **Pedant'icism, Ped'antism, Pedantocr'acy**, government by pedants, **Ped'antry**, acts, manners, or character of a pedant vain and useless display of learning the overrating of any kind of knowledge we pretend to (*Swift*) [Fr —It. *pedante*, from L *pædagogans, antis*, teaching, prob formed from Gr *paideuein*, to instruct, from *pais, paidos*, a boy See **Pedagogue**]

Pedate, ped'āt, *adj* divided like a foot (*bot*) having the side lobes of a divided leaf also divided into smaller parts, the midribs of which do not run to a common centre as in the palmate leaf —*adv* **Ped'ately** —*adj* **Pedat'ifid**, divided in a pedate manner, but having the divisions connected at the base [L *pedatus*, furnished with feet—*pes, pedis*, a foot]

Peddle, ped'l, *v i* to travel about with a basket or bundle of goods, esp of smallwares, for sale to be busy about trifles —*v t* to retail in very small quantities —*ns* **Pedd'ler, Ped'lar, Ped'ler**, a hawker or travelling merchant, **Pedd'lery**, the trade or tricks of a peddler wares sold by a peddler —*adj* **Pedd'ling**, trifling unimportant. —*n* the trade or tricks of a peddler [*Peddar, pedder*, one who carries wares in a *ped* or basket]

Pederasty, ped'e rast i, *n* unnatural commerce of males with males, esp boys —*n* **Ped'erast**, one addicted to this vice —*adj* **Pederas'tic.** [Gr, *pais, paidos*, a boy, *erastēs—eraein*, to love]

Pederero, ped-e-rē'rō, *n* an old gun for discharging stones, pieces of iron, &c, also for firing salutes



Pedestal
a, cornice, b, dado, c base

Pedesis, ped ē'sis, *n* the rapid oscillation of small particles in a liquid

Pedestal, ped'es tal, *n* anything that serves as a foot or a support the foot or base of a pillar, &c the fixed casting which holds the brasses, in which a shaft turns, called also *axle guard* or *pillow-block* —*v t* to place on a pedestal [Sp —It *piedestallo*—L *pes, pedis*, the foot, and It *stallo*, a place See **Stall.**]

Pedestrian, pe des'tri an, *adj* going on foot performed on foot pertaining to common people, vulgar —*n* one journeying on foot an expert

walker, one who practises feats of walking or running —*adj* **Pedes'trial**, of or pertaining to the foot pedestrian —*adv* **Pedes'trially** —*v t* **Pedes'trianise**, to traverse on foot —*n* **Pedes'trianism**, a going on foot walking the practice of a pedestrian [L *pedestris—pes, pedis*]

Pedetentous, ped-e-ten'tus, *adj* proceeding slowly

Pediatrics, pē-di-at'riks, *n pl* that branch of medical science which relates to children and their special diseases.—Also **Ped'iatry** [Gr *pais, paidos*, a child, *iatrikos*, relating to a physician]

Pedicel, ped'i-sel, *n* the little footstalk by which a single leaf or flower is fixed on the twig or on the cluster of which it forms a part—also **Pedicle**.—*adj* **Pedic'ulate**, provided with a pedicel [Fr *pédicelle*—L *pedicellus*, dim of *pes, pedis*, the foot]

Pedicellaria, ped-i-se-lā'ri-a, *n* a minute structure on the skin of sea urchins and star fish, having the form of a stalk with a three-, or two-bladed snapping forceps at the summit [Formed from L *pediculus* See **Pedicle**.]

Pedicle, ped'i-kl, *n* a fetter for the foot [Same root as **Pedicel**]

Pediculus, pe-dik'ū-lus, *n* a genus of lice, or an individual of it —*n* **Pediculō'sis**, lousiness —*adj* **Pedic'ulous**, lousy

Pedicure, ped'i-kūr, *n* the treatment of corns, bunions, or the like one who is a specialist in the treatment of the feet

Pedigree, ped'i-grē, *n* a line of ancestors a list, in order, of the ancestors from whom one has descended lineage genealogy —*adj* **Ped'igreed**, having a pedigree [Ety dub, Skeat suggests Fr *pied de grue*, crane's foot, from the crane's foot used in drawing out a pedigree]

Pedimanous, pē-dim'a-nus, *adj* having all four feet like hands, of the opossums and lemurs

Pediment, ped'i-ment, *n* (*archit*) a triangular or



Pediment

circular ornament which crowns the fronts of buildings, and serves as a finish to the tops of doors, windows, porticos, &c —*adjs* **Pediment'al**, **Ped'imented**, furnished with a pediment made in the form of a pediment [L *pedamentum* —L *pes, pedis*, the foot]

Pedipalp, ped'i-palp, *n* a maxillipalp, or maxillary palpus —*adj* pertaining to the same —*n pl* **Pedipal'pi**, an order of *Arachnida* —*adj* **Pedipal'pous**

Pedobaptism, pē-do-bap'tizm, *n* infant baptism —*n* **Pedobap'tist**, one who believes in infant baptism [Gr *pais, paidos*, a child, and **Baptism**.]

Pedometer, ped-om'et-er, *n* an instrument, somewhat like a watch, by which the number of the steps of a pedestrian are registered, from which the distance he has walked is measured —*adj* **Pedomet'ric**. [L *pes, pedis*, a foot, and Gr *metron*, a measure]

Pedomotor, ped-ō-mō'tor, *n* a means for applying the foot as a driving power —*adj* **Pedomō'tive**

Pedotrophy, pē-dot'rō-fi, *n* the rearing of children —*adj* **Pedotroph'ic** —*n* **Peodot'rophist**. [Gr *pais, paidos*, a child, *trephein*, to nourish]

Pedum, pē'dum, *n* a shepherd's crook [L]

Peduncle, pē-dung'kl, *n* the stalk by which a cluster of flowers or leaves is joined to a twig or branch—sometimes same as *pedicel*—also **Pedun'culus**.—*adjs* **Pedun'cular**, **Pedun'culate**, **Pedun'culated**. [Fr *pedoncule*—Low L. *pedunculus*—L *pes, pedis*, the foot]

Peece, pēs, *n* (*Shak*) a fabric, a fortified place

Peeced, pēsd, *adj* (*Spens*) imperfect

Peek, pēk, *v i* to peep —*n* **Peek'aboo**, a game played with children, from the cry made when hiding one's face or eyes.

Peel, pēl, *v t* to strip off the skin or bark to bare. —*v i* to come off as the skin to lose the skin (*slang*) to undress —*n* the skin, rind, or bark in printing, a wooden pole with short cross piece for carrying printed sheets to the poles on which they are to be dried the wash or blade of an oar—not the loom a mark (9) for cattle, as a signature mark for persons who cannot write, &c —*adj* **Peeled**, stripped of skin, rind, or bark plundered —*ns* **Peel'er**, one who peels, a plunderer, **Peel'ing**, the act of stripping that which is stripped off in printing, the removing of the layers of a paper overlay, to get a lighter impression [O Fr *peler*, to unskin, from L *pilāre*, to deprive of hair, from *pilus*, a hair, or from *pellis*, a skin, Eng **Fell**.]

Peel, pēl, **Peel-tower**, *n* a small Border fortress [A variant of **Pile**]

Peel, pēl, *n* a baker's wooden shovel a fire shovel. [O Fr *pele*—L *pāla*, a spade]

Peel, pēl, *v t* to plunder to pillage [Same as **Pill**, *v*]

Peeler, pē'ler, *n* a policeman, from Sir R Peel, who established the Irish police (1812–18) and improved those in Britain (1828–30) —*n* **Peel'ite**, a follower of Peel in the reform of the corn laws in 1846

Peen, pēn, *n* the end of a hammer head, usually shaped for indenting [Ger *pinne*]

Peenge, pēnj, *v i* (*Scot*) to complain childishly

Peep, pēp, *v i* to chirp, or cry as a chicken —*n* the cry of a young chicken [Fr *piper*—L *pipāre*, an imitative word]

Peep, pēp, *v i* to look through a narrow opening · to look out from concealment to look slyly or cautiously to begin to appear —*n* a sly look a beginning to appear, a glimpse a narrow view, a slit —*ns* **Peep'er**, one that peeps a prying person a chicken just breaking the shell (*slang*) the eye, **Peep-hole**, a hole through which one may look without being seen, **Peeping Tom**, a prying fellow, esp one who peeps in at windows, **Peep-o'-day**, the first appearance of light in the morning, **Peep-o'-day boys**, a band of Protestants in the north of Ireland, in the end of last century—opposed to the Catholic *Defenders*, **Peep-show**, a small show viewed through a small hole, usually fitted with a magnifying glass, **Peep-sight**, a plate on the breach with a small hole through which a gunner takes his sight [Same as the above word, Fr *piper*, sig to chirp like a bird (said of a bird-catcher), then to beguile, whence *peep* = to look out slyly]

Peer, pēr, *n* an equal in rank, ability, character, &c an associate a nobleman a member of the House of Lords —*fem* **Peer'ess**.—*n* **Peer'age**, the rank or dignity of a peer the body of peers a book containing a description of the history, connections, &c of the different peers —**House of Peers**, the House of Lords, **Spiritual peer**, one of the bishops or archbishops qualified to sit as members of the House of Lords, **Temporal peer**, one of the members of the House of Lords, other than the bishops [O Fr (Fr *pair*)—L *par, paris*, equal]

Peer, pēr, *v i* to look narrowly or closely to peep to appear —*pa t* and *pa p* peered —*adj* **Peer'y**, prying, sly [M E *piren*—Low Ger *piren*, orig *pliren*, to draw the eyelids together Doublet **Pry**.]

Peerie, pēr'ı, *n* a boy's top spun with a string —Also **Peery.**

Peerless, pēr'les, *adj* having no peer or equal matchless —*adv* **Peer'lessly** —*n* **Peer'lessness.**

Peevers, pēv'ers, *n* (*Scot*) the game of hop scotch

Peevish, pēv'ısh, *adj* habitually fretful easily annoyed hard to please showing or expressing ill-nature childish —*adv* **Peev'ishly** —*n* **Peev'ishness** [Prob imitative of the puling of fretful infants]

Peewit Same as **Pewit**

Peg, peg, *n* a wooden pin for fastening boards, or the soles of shoes one of the pins on which the strings of a musical instrument are stretched a reason or excuse for action a drink of soda water with brandy, &c a degree or step —*v t* to fasten with a peg to keep up the market price by buying or selling at a fixed price to make points during the game of cribbage before the show of hands —*v i* to work with unremitting effort —*pr p* pegg'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* pegged —*ns* **Peg-fiched,** an English game played with pegs or pointed sticks, **Peg-float,** a machine for rasping away the ends of pegs inside shoes, **Pegg'ing,** the act of fastening with a peg pegs collectively a thrashing determined perseverance in work, **Peg-leg,** a wooden leg of the simplest form, or one who walks on such, **Peg-strip,** a ribbon of wood cut to the width, &c of a shoe peg, **Peg-tankard,** a drinking vessel in which the portion each person is to drink is marked off by a knob, **Peg-top,** a child's plaything made to spin round by winding a string round it and then rapidly pulling it off (*pl*) a kind of trousers, wide at the top, and narrow at the ankles —*adj* shaped like a top —**Peg away,** to keep continually working, **To take down a peg,** to take down, to humble [Scand, as in Dan *pig*, a spike]

Pegasus, peg'a sus, *n* a winged horse which arose from the blood of the Gorgon Medusa, when she was slain by Perseus a genus of small fishes, natives of the Indian seas, so called from their extremely large, wing like, pectoral fins one of the constellations in the northern sky —*adj* **Pegasē'an**

Pegged, pegd, *adj* fastened or supplied with pegs

Peggy, peg'ı, *n* one of several small warblers, the white throat, &c [*Peggy*, from *Peg* = *Meg*—*Margaret*]

Pehlevi, pā'le vē, *n* an ancient West Iranian (Median and Persian) idiom, in use chiefly during the period of the Sassanides, largely mixed with Semitic words, and poorer in inflections and terminations than Zend (235–640 AD) the characters used in writing this language —*adj* of or pertaining to, or written in, Pehlevi [Pers]

Peignoir, pēn wär', *n* a loose wrapper worn by women during their toilet [Fr]

Peinct, pāngkt, *v t* (*Spens*) to paint

Peine, pān, *n* a form of punishment by pressing to death—usually *Peine forte et dure* [Fr]

Peirastic, pī ras'tık, *adj* fitted for trial, tentative [Gr, *peira*, a trial]

Peise, pāz, *v t* (*Spens*, *Shak*) to poise, to weigh —*n* a weight [A corr of **Poise**]

Pejoration, pē jo rā'shun, *n* a becoming worse deterioration —*v* **Pe'jorate.**—*adj* and *n* **Pe'jorative.**—*n* **Pejor'ity.** [L *pejor*, worse, comp of *malus*, bad]

Pekan, pek'an, *n* an American species of Marten —called also *Wood shock*, *Fisher*, and *Black fox*

Pekoe, pē'kō, *n* a scented black tea [Chinese]

Pelagian, pe lā'jı an, *n* one who holds the views of Pelagius, a British monk of the 4th century, who denied original sin —*adj* pertaining to Pelagius and his doctrines —*n* **Pela'gianism,** the doctrines of Pelagius

Pelagic, pē laj'ık, *adj* inhabiting the deep sea, marine, oceanic [Gr, *pelagos*, the sea.]

Pelargic, pē-lar'jık, *adj* stork like [Gr *pelargos*, a stork]

Pelargonium, pel ar gō'nı um, *n* a vast genus of beautiful flowering plants of the same order as the geranium [From Gr *pelargos*, stork, the beaked capsules resembling a stork's beak]

Pelasgic, pē las'jık, *adj* pertaining to the Pelasgians or Pelasgi a race spread over Greece in prehistoric times, to whom are ascribed many enormous remains built of unhewn stones, without cement —Also **Pelasgian.**

Pêle-mêle. See **Pell-mell,** *adv*

Pelerine, pel'ér ın, *n* a woman's tippet or cape with long ends coming down in front [Fr, 'a tippet'—*pèlerin*, a pilgrim—L *peregrinus*, wandering, foreign]

Pelf, pelf, *n* riches (in a bad sense) money [O Fr *pelfre*, booty, of unknown origin, allied to **Pilfer**]

Pelican, pel'ı kan, *n* a large water fowl, having an enormous distensible gular pouch an alembic with tubulated head from which two opposite and crooked beaks extend and enter again the body of the vessel—used for continuous distillation a dentist's instrument (*her*) a pelican above her nest, with wings indorsed, wounding her breast with her beak in order to feed her young with her blood—'Pelican in her piety' [Low L. *pelicanus*—Gr *pelikan*—*pelekus*, an axe]

Pelike, pel'ı kē, *n.* a large vase like the hydria, double handled [Gr]

Pelisse, pe lēs', *n* a cloak of silk or other cloth worn by ladies a dragoon's jacket with shaggy lining [Fr, from Low L *pellicea* (*vestis*)—L *pellis*, a skin]

Pell, pel, *n* a skin or hide a roll of parchment [O Fr *pel* (Fr *peau*)—L *pellis*, a skin or hide]

Pellagra, pel lā'gra, *n* a loathsome skin disease supposed to be common in the rice producing part of the north of Italy —*n* **Pell'agrin,** one afflicted with *pellagra* —*adj* **Pell'agrous,** like or afflicted with *pellagra* [Gr *pella*, skin, and *agra*, seizure]

Pellet, pel'et, *n* a little ball, as of lint or wax a small rounded boss a small pill a ball of shot —*adj* **Pell'eted,** consisting of pellets pelted, as with bullets [O Fr *pelote*—L *pila*, a ball to play with]

Pellicle, pel'ı kl, *n* a thin skin or film the film or scum which gathers on liquors —*adj* **Pellic'ular.**

Pellitory, pel'ı-tor-i, *n* a genus of plants found most commonly on old walls and heaps of rubbish the feverfew —*n* **Pellitory-of-Spain,** a plant which grows in Algeria, the root of which causes in the hands first a sensation of extreme cold then one of a burning heat [A corr of L *parietaria*, the wall plant—*parietarius*, belonging to a wall—*paries*, *parietis*, a wall]

Pell-mell, pel mel', *adv* in great confusion promiscuously in a disorderly manner—also written *pêle mêle* —*n* **Pell-mell** (same as **Pall-mall**) [O Fr *pesle-mesle* (Fr. *pêle mêle*) *-mesle* being from O Fr *mesler* (Fr *mêler*), to mix—Low L *misculāre*—L *miscēre*, and *pesle*, a rhyming addition, perh influenced by Fr *pelle*, shovel]

Pellucid, pel-lū'sid, *adj* perfectly clear letting light through transparent —*ns* **Pellucid'ity, Pellu'cidness.** —*adv* **Pellu'cidly** [Fr —L. *pellucidus*—*per*, perfectly, and *lucidus*, clear—*lucēre*, to shine]

Pelma, pel'ma, *n.* the sole of the foot —*n* **Pelmat'ogram,** the impression of the foot [Gr]

Pelopid, pel'ō pid, *adj* pertaining to Pelops —*n* one of his descendants.

Peloponnesian, pel ō po-nē'zi-an, *adj* of or pertaining to the Peloponnesus or southern part of Greece —*n* an inhabitant or a native of the Peloponnesus.—**Peloponnesian war**, a war between Athens and Sparta (431-404 B C) [Gr *Pelops*, an ancient Greek hero, and *nēsos*, an island]

Peloria, pē-lō'ri-a, *n* the appearance of regularity in flowers normally irregular—also **Pelorism** —*adjs* **Pelor'iate**, **Pelor'ic** [Gr *pelōr*, a monster.]

Pelt, pelt, *n* a raw hide the quarry or prey of a hawk all told —*ns* **Pelt'monger**, a dealer in skins, **Pelt'ry**, the skins of animals with the fur on them furs [M E *pelt*, *peltry*—O Fr *pelleterie*—*pelletier*, a skinner—L *pellis*, a skin]

Pelt, pelt, *v t* to strike with pellets, or with something thrown to throw or cast —*v i* to fall heavily as rain —*n* a blow from a pellet, or from something thrown —*ns* **Pelt'er**, a shower of missiles, a sharp storm of rain, &c a storm of anger, **Pelt'ing**, an assault with a pellet, or with anything thrown [See **Pellet**]

Pelta, pel'ta, *n* a light buckler —*n* **Pelt'ast**, a soldier armed with this —*adjs* **Pel'tāte**, shield shaped, **Peltat'ifid**, **Pelt'iform** [L, — Gr *peltē*]

Peltry, pelt'ing, *adj* (*Shak*) paltry, contemptible —*adv* **Pelt'ingly.**

Pelvis, pel'vis, *n*, the basin or bony cavity formed by the bones at the lower end of the trunk, and forming the lower part of the abdomen —*adj* **Pel'vic**, of or pertaining to the pelvis [L *pelvis*, a basin]

Pemmican, **Pemican**, pem'i kan, *n* (*orig*) a North American Indian preparation, consisting of lean venison, dried, pounded, and pressed into cakes, now made of beef and used in Arctic expeditions

Pen, pen, *v t* to shut up to confine in a small inclosure to hem in or restrain —*pr p* penn'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* penned or pent —*n* a small inclosure a fold for animals a coop [A S *pen nan*, to shut up, in comp *on pennan*, to un-pen Prop to fasten with a *pin*]

Pen, pen, *n* one of the large feathers of the wing of a bird an instrument used for writing, formerly made of the feather of a bird, but now of steel, &c style of writing a female swan—opp to *Cob* —*v t* to write, to commit to paper —*pr p* penn'ing; *pa t* and *pa p* penned —*adj* **Pen-and-ink**, written, literary. executed with pen and ink, as a drawing —*ns* **Pen-case**, a holder for a pen or pens, **Pen-craft**, skill in penmanship the art of composition, **Pen-driver**, a clerk, **Pen'ful**, what one can write with one dip of ink, **Pen-holder**, a holder for pens or nibs, **Pen-wiper**, a piece of cloth, leather, &c for wiping pens after use, **Pen-woman**, a female writer [O Fr *penne*—L *penna*, a feather]

Penal, pē'nal, *adj* pertaining to, incurring, or constituting punishment used for punishment.—*v t* **Pē'nalise**, to lay under penalty —*adv* **Pē'nally.** —**Penal laws**, laws prohibiting certain actions under penalties, **Penal servitude**, hard labour in a prison as a punishment for crime—introduced in England in 1853 instead of transportation; **Penal statute**, a statute imposing a penalty or punishment for crime [Fr —L *pœnalis*—*pœna*, Gr *poinē*, punishment]

Penalty, pen'al-ti, *n* punishment suffering in person or property for wrong doing or for breach of a law a fine or loss which a person agrees to pay or bear, in case of his non fulfilment of some undertaking a fine.—**Under penalty of**, so as to suffer, or (after a negative) without suffering the punishment of

Penance, pen'ans, *n* repentance external acts performed to manifest sorrow for sin, to seek to atone for the sin and to avert the punishment which, even after the guilt has been remitted, may still remain due to the offence—also the sacrament by which absolution is conveyed (involving contrition, confession, and satisfaction) any instrument of self punishment —*v t* to impose penance on to punish [O Fr. See **Penitence.**]

Penang-lawyer, pe nang'-law yer, *n* a walking-stick made from the stem of a Penang palm [Prob a corr of *Penang liyar*, the wild areca]

Penannular, pē nan'ū lar, *adj* shaped almost like a perfect ring [L *pœne*, almost, *annularis*, annular]

Penates, pe nā'tēs, *n pl* the household gods of ancient Rome who presided over and were worshipped by each family [L from root *pen* in L *penitus*, within, *penetralia*, the inner part of anything]

Pence, pens, *n* plural of **Penny**, which see

Penchant, pang'shang, *n* inclination decided taste bias [Fr, pr p of *pencher*, to incline, through a form *pendicāre*, from L *pendēre*, to hang]

Pencil, pen'sil, *n* a small hair-brush for laying on colours any pointed instrument for writing or drawing without ink a collection of rays of light converging to a point the art of painting or drawing —*v t* to write, sketch, or mark with a pencil to paint or draw —*pr p* pen'cilling, *pa t* and *pa p* pen'cilled —*ns* **Pencil-case**, a holder for a pencil, **Pencil-compass**, a compass having a pencil on one of its legs for use in drawing —*adjs* **Pen'cilled** written or marked with a pencil having pencils of rays radiated (*bot*) marked with fine lines, as with a pencil, **Pen'ciliform**, having the form of a pencil, as of rays —*ns* **Pen'cilling**, the art of writing, sketching, or marking with a pencil marks made with a pencil fine lines on flowers or the feathers of birds a sketch, **Pencil-sketch**, a sketch made with a pencil [O Fr *pincel* (Fr *pinceau*)—L *penicillum*, a painter's brush, dim of *penis*, a tail]

Pend, pend, *n* (*obs*) an inclosure (*Scot*) a narrow close leading off a main street [See **Pen** (1), and **Pound.**]

Pend, pend, *v i* to hang, as in a balance, to impend —*adj* **Pend'ing**, hanging remaining undecided not terminated —*prep* during

Pendant, pend'ant, *n* anything hanging, esp for ornament an earring a lamp hanging from the roof an ornament of wood or of stone hanging downwards from a roof a long narrow flag, at the head of the principal mast in a royal ship something attached to another thing of the same kind, an appendix, a companion picture, poem, &c —*ns* **Pend'ence**, **Pend'ency**, a hanging in suspense state of being undecided —*adj*. **Pend'ent**, hanging projecting supported above the ground or base. (*bot*) hanging downwards, as a flower or a leaf —**Pendente lite**, during the continuance of a law-suit —*n* **Pendent'ive**, (*archit*) the triangular portion of a dome cut off between two supporting arches at right angles to each other —*adv* **Pend'ently.**—*n* **Pend'icle**, an appendage something attached to another, as a privilege, a small piece of ground for cultivation [Fr *pendant*, pr p of *pendre*, to hang —L *pendens*, *entis*—pr p of *pendēre*, to hang]

Pendragon, pen drag'on, *n* a chief leader. an ancient British chief —*n* **Pendrag'onship.** [W. *pen*, head, and *dragon*, a chief]

Pendulum, pend'ū-lum, *n* any weight so hung from

a fixed point as to swing freely the swinging weight which regulates the movement of a clock a lamp, &c pendent from a ceiling a guard ring of a watch by which it is attached to a chain —*adjs* **Pen'dular**, relating to a pendulum, **Pen'dulent**, pendulous, **Pen'duline**, building a pendulous nest, **Pend'ulous**, hanging loosely swinging freely, as the pensile nests of birds (*bot*) hanging downwards, as a flower on a curved stalk —*adv* **Pend'ulously** —*ns* **Pend'ulousness, Pendulos'ity.—Pendulum wire**, a kind of flat steel wire for clock pendulums, **Compensation pendulum**, a pendulum so constructed that its rod is not altered in length by changes of temperature, **Compound pendulum**, every ordinary pendulum is *compound*, as differing from a **Simple pendulum**, which is a material point suspended by an ideal line, **Invariable pendulum**, a pendulum for carrying from station to station to be oscillated at each so as to fix the relative acceleration of gravity, **Long and short pendulum**, a pendulum for determining the absolute force of gravity by means of a bob suspended by a wire of varying length [L neut of *pendulus*, hanging, *pendēre*, to hang]

Peneian, pē nē'yan, *adj* relating to the river *Peneus* in the famous Vale of Tempe in Thessaly

Penelopise, pē-nel'o pīz, *v i* to act like Penelope, the wife of Ulysses, who undid at night the work she did by day, to gain time from the importunities of her suitors

Penetrate, pen'e trāt, *v t* to thrust into the inside to pierce into to affect the mind or feelings to enter and to fill to understand to find out —*v i* to make way to pass inwards —*ns* **Penetrabil'ity, Pen'etrableness** —*adj* **Pen'etrable**, that may be penetrated or pierced by another body capable of having impressions made upon the mind —*adv* **Pen'etrably**, so as to be penetrated —*n pl* **Penetrā'lia**, the inmost parts of a building secrets mysteries —*adjs* **Pen'etrant**, subtle, penetrating, **Pen'etrating**, piercing or entering sharp subtle acute discerning. —*adv.* **Pen'etratingly.** —*n* **Penetra'tion**, the act or power of penetrating or entering acuteness discernment the space penetrating power of a telescope —*adj* **Pen'etrative**, tending to penetrate piercing sagacious affecting the mind —*adv* **Pen'etratively**, in a penetrative manner —*n* **Pen'etrativeness**, the quality of being penetrative penetrative power [L *penetrāre, ātum* – *penes*, within]

Penguin, pen'gwin, *n* an aquatic bird in the southern hemisphere, unable to fly, but very expert in diving —Also **Pinguin**. [Ety dub, acc to some a corr of *pen-winq*, acc to others from W *pen*, head, and *gwen*, white]

Pen-gun, pen'-gun, *n* a pop-gun

Penicil, pen'i sil, *n* a brush of hairs a pledget for wounds, &c —*adjs* **Pen'icillate, Penicil'liform.** —*n* **Penicil'lium**, one of the blue-moulds

Peninsula, pen in'sū la, *n.* land so surrounded by water as to be almost an island —**The Peninsula**, Spain and Portugal —*adj* **Penin'sular**, pertaining to a peninsula in the form of a peninsula inhabiting a peninsula.—*ns* **Peninsular'ity**, state of being, or of inhabiting, a peninsula narrow provincialism, **Peninsular war**, the war in Spain and Portugal, carried on by Great Britain against Napoleon's marshals (1804-1814) —*v t* **Penin'sulate**, to form into a peninsula to surround almost entirely with water [L.—*pæne*, almost, *insula*, an island See **Insular.**]

Penis, pē'nis, *n* the characteristic external male organ —*adj* **Pē'nial.** [L, a tail]

Penistone flags, *n* a kind of sandstone for paving and building, brought from *Penistone* in Yorkshire

Penitent, pen'i-tent, *adj* suffering pain or sorrow for sin contrite repentant —*n* one who is sorry for sin one who has confessed sin, and is undergoing penance —*n* **Pen'itence**, state of being penitent sorrow for sin —*adj* **Peniten'tial**, pertaining to or expressive of penitence —*n* a book of rules relating to penance —*advs* **Peniten'tially, Pen'itently** —*adj* **Peniten'tiary**, relating to penance penitential —*n* a penitent an office at the court of Rome for examining and issuing secret bulls, dispensations, &c a book for guidance in imposing penances a place for the performance of penance a house of correction and punishment for offenders — **Penitential garment**, a rough garment worn for penance, **Penitential psalms**, certain psalms suitable for being sung by penitents, as the 6th, 32d, 38th, 51st, 102d, 130th, 143d [Fr —L *pœnitens, -entis—pœnitēre*, to cause to repent —*pœna*, punishment]

Penknife, pen'nīf, *n* a small knife orig for making and mending quill pens

Penman, pen'man, *n* a man skilled in the use of the pen an author —*n* **Pen'manship**, the use of the pen in writing art of writing manner or style of writing

Penna, pen'a, *n* a feather, esp one of the large feathers of the wings or tail —*adj* **Pennā'ceous.** [L]

Pennal, pen'al, *n* a freshman at a German university, formerly subjected to pennalism—so called from their *pennales* or pen cases —*n* **Pen'nalism**, a system of fagging once in vogue at German universities

Pen-name, pen' nām, *n* a name, other than his real one, by which an author is known to the public a nom de plume

Pennant, pen'ant, *n* a flag many times as long as it is wide a streamer a long narrow piece of bunting at the mast heads of war ships.—Also **Pennon.** [*Pennant* is formed from *pennon*, *pennon* is Fr *pennon*—L *penna*, a wing, feather]


Pennant.

Pennate, -d, pen'āt, ed, *adj* winged (*bot*) same as **Pinnate.—Pennatif'id** (see **Pinnatifid**) [L. *pennatus—penna*, feather, wing]

Penne, pen, *n* (*Spens*) a feather —*adj* **Penned**, having wings winged written with a pen —*n* **Pen'ner**, a case for holding pens (*her*) a representation of such carried at the girdle —*adjs* **Pennif'erous**, feathered, **Pen'niform**, like a feather in form [See **Pen.**]

Pennill, pen'il, *n* a verse (*pl* **Pennill'ion**) —*n.* **Pennill'ion-singing**, a kind of Welsh singing, in which the singer has to change words and measure according to the variations of his accompanist on the harp [Welsh, 'a verse']

Pennon, pen'on, *n* a flag, a mediæval knight bachelor's ensign a long narrow flag a pinion or wing —*ns* **Pen'noncelle**, a small flag like a pennon, **Pen'noncier**, a knight bachelor —*adj* **Pen'noned**, bearing a pennon [See **Pennant**]

Penny, pen'i, *n* a copper coin (bronze since 1860) orig silver = $\frac{1}{12}$ of a shilling, or four farthings a small sum money in general (*New Test*) a silver coin = 7½d pound, in *fourpenny, sixpenny, tenpenny nails* = four, six, ten *pound* weight to the thousand (*pl*) **Pennies** (pen'iz), denoting the number of coins, **Pence** (pens), the amount of pennies in value —*adj* **Pen'nied**, possessed of a penny, **Pen'niless**, without a penny without money poor —*ns* **Pen'nilessness; Penny-a-liner**, one who writes for a public journal at so much a line a writer for

pay, **Penny-a-linerism,** hack-writing, **Penny fee** (*Scot*), a small wage, **Penny gaff,** (*slang*) a low class theatre; **Penny mail** (*Scot*), rent in money, not in kind. a small sum paid to the superior of land, **Penny-post,** a means of carrying a letter for a penny, **Penny-rent,** income, **Penny wedding,** a wedding ceremonial in Scotland, at which the invited guests made contributions in money to pay the general expenses, **Pen'nyweight,** twenty-four grains of troy weight (the weight of a silver penny) —*adj* **Penny-wisdom,** prudence in petty matters —*ns* **Penny-wise,** saving small sums at the risk of larger niggardly on improper occasions, **Penny-worth,** a penny's worth of anything the amount that can be given for a penny a good bargain —also **Penn'orth** (*coll*), **Peter's-pence,** the name given to an old tribute offered to the Roman Pontiff, now a voluntary contribution — **A pretty penny,** a considerable sum of money, **To turn an honest penny,** to earn money honestly [A S *penig*, the oldest form is *pending*, where *pend* = Eng *pawn*, Ger *pfand*, Dut *pand*, a pledge, all which are from L *pannus*, a rag, a piece of cloth See **Pawn,** something given as security]

Pennyroyal, pen'i-roi-al, *n* a species of mint, much in use in domestic medicine, in the form of a warm infusion, to promote perspiration and as an emmenagogue [Corr from old form *pulial*, which is traced through O Fr to L *pulegium regium*, the plant pennyroyal—*pulex*, a flea]

Penology, Pænology pē nol'ō ji, *n* the study of punishment in its relation to crime the management of prisons —*n* **Penol'ogist** [Gr *poinē*, punishment, and *logia*, description]

Pensée, pang sā', *n* a thought [Fr See **Pensive.**]

Penseroso, pen se ro'so, *adj* melancholy thoughtful —*fem* **Pensero'sa** [It See **Pensive.**]

Pensile, pen'sil, *adj* hanging suspended —*ns* **Pen'sileness, Pensil'ity.** [Fr *pensil*—L *pensilis—pendēre*, to hang]

Pension, pen'shun, *n* a stated allowance to a person for past services performed by himself or by some relative a payment made to a person retired from service on account of age or weakness a boarding school or boarding house on the Continent (pron pong siong') a sum paid to a clergyman in place of tithes —*v t* to grant a pension to —*adjs* **Pen'sionable,** entitled, or entitling, to a pension, **Pen'sionary,** receiving a pension consisting of a pension —*n* one who receives a pension the syndic or legal adviser of a Dutch town —**Grand pensionary,** the president of the States general of Holland —*ns* **Pen'sioner,** one who receives a pension a dependent one who pays out of his own income for his commons, chambers, &c at Cambridge University = an Oxford *commoner*, **Pen'sionnaire** [Fr —L *pension em—pendēre, pensum*, to weigh, pay, akin to *pendēre*, to hang]

Pensive, pen'siv, *adj* thoughtful reflecting expressing thoughtfulness with sadness —*adj* **Pen'sived** (*Shak*), thought over —*adv* **Pen'sively** —*n* **Pen'siveness,** state of being pensive gloomy thoughtfulness melancholy [Fr *pensif* —L *pensāre*, to weigh—*pendēre*, to weigh]

Penstock, pen'stok, *n* a trough conveying water to a water wheel

Pensum, pen'sum, *n* an extra task given a scholar in punishment

Pent, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Pen,** to shut up

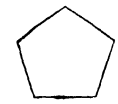
Pentachord, pen'ta kord, *n* a musical instrument with five strings a diatonic series of five tones [Gr *pentachordos*, five stringed —*pente*, five, *chordē*, string]

Pentacle, pent'a-kl, *n* a figure formed by two equilateral triangles intersecting regularly so as to form a six pointed star properly a five pointed object, the same as **Pentagram** (q v), a defence against demons —*adj* **Pentac'ular.** [O. Fr, but prob not from Gr *pente*, five, but O Fr. *pente, pendre*, to hang (see **Pendant**) As applied to a magical figure prob a corr of *pentangle*, perh *pentacol—pendre*, to hang, *a*, on, *col*, the neck]

Pentacrostic, pen ta kros'tik, *adj* containing five acrostics of the same name.—*n* a set of such verses

Pentact, pen'takt, *adj* five rayed —Also **Pentac'tinal.**

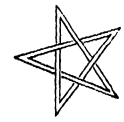
Pentad, pen'tad, *n* the number five, a group of five things a mean of temperature, &c taken every five days



Pentagon

Pentagon, pen'ta gon, *n* (*geom*) a plane figure having five angles and five sides a fort with five bastions —*adj* **Pentag'onal.** —*adv* **Pentag'onally** [Gr *pentagōnon* —*pente*, five, *gōnia*, angle]

Pentagram, pen'ta gram, *n* a five pointed star a magic figure so called —This is the proper *pentacle* —*adj* **Pentagrammat'ic** [Gr *pente*, five, and *gramma*, a letter]



Pentagram

Pentagynia, pent a jin'i a, *n* (*bot*) a Linnæan order of plants, characterised by their flowers having five pistils —*adjs* **Pentagyn'ian, Pentag'ynous.** [Gr *pente*, five, and *gynē*, a female]

Pentahedron, pen ta hē'dron, *n* (*geom*) a solid figure bounded by five plane faces —*adj* **Pentahe'dral.** [Gr *pente*, five, and *hedra*, base]

Pentalpha, pen tal'fa, *n* a five pointed star a pentacle [Gr *pente*, five, and *alpha*]

Pentameron, pen tam'e ron, *n* a famous collection of fifty folk tales (Naples 1637) written in the Neapolitan dialect by Giambattista Basile, supposed to be told during five days by ten old women, for the entertainment of a Moorish slave who has usurped the place of the rightful princess [It *pentamerone*]

Pentamerous, pent am'er us, *adj* (*bot*) consisting of or divided into five parts —**Pentamerus beds,** (*geol*) a name formerly applied to the upper and lower Llandovery rocks, owing to the abundance of the brachiopods called *Pentamerus* [Gr *pente*, five, and *meros*, part]

Pentameter, pen tam'e ter, *n* a verse of five measures or feet —*adj* having five feet — **Elegiac pentameter,** a verse of six dactylic feet, the third and sixth with the first member only, **Iambic pentameter,** in English, heroic couplets and blank verse [Gr *pentametros— pente*, five, and *metron*, a measure]

Pentandria, pent an'dri a, *n* (*bot*) a Linnæan order of plants, characterised by their flowers having five stamens —*adjs* **Pentan'drian, Pentan'drous.** [Gr *pente*, five, and *anēr, andros*, a man, a male]

Pentangular, pen tang'gul ar, *adj* having five angles [Gr *pente*, five, and **Angular**]

Pentapetalous, pen ta pet'a lus, *adj* having five petals [Gr *pente*, five, and *petalon*, a petal]

Pentaphyllous, pent af'il us, or pent-a fil'-, *adj* having five leaves [Gr *pente*, five, and *phyllon*, a leaf]

Pentapody, pen tap'o-di, *n* a measure of five feet.

Pentapolis, pen tap'o lis, *n* a group of five cities. —*adj* **Pentapol'itan,** esp of the ancient Pentapolis of Cyrenaica in northern Africa [Gr *pente*, five, and *polis*, a city]

Pentarchy, pen'tar ki, *n* government by five persons [Gr *pente*, five, *archē*, rule]

Pentaspermous, pent a sperm'us, *adj.* (*bot*) containing five seeds [Gr *pente*, five, and *sperma*, seed]

Pentastich, pen'ta stik, *n* a composition of five verses —*adj* **Pentas'tichous,** five ranked

Pentastyle, pen'ta stil, *adj* having five columns in front —*n* (*archit*) a building with a portico of five columns [Gr *pente*, five, and *stylos*, a pillar]

Pentasyllabic, pen ta si-lab'ik, *adj* having five syllables

Pentateuch, pen'ta tūk, *n.* a name used to denote the Jewish Thorah, the first five books of the Old Testament [Gr *pente*, five, and *teuchos*, a book—*teuchein*, to prepare.]

Pentathlon, pen tath'lon, *n* a contest consisting of five exercises—wrestling, throwing the discus, spear throwing, leaping, and running — also **Pentathlum.**—*n* **Pentath'lete,** one who contests in the pentathlon [Gr *pente*, five, and *athlon*, a contest, cf **Athlete.**]

Pentatonic, pen ta ton'ik, *adj* consisting of five tones

Penteconter, pen'tē kon ter, *n* an ancient Greek ship having fifty oars

Pentecost, pen'tē kost, *n* a Jewish festival held on the fiftieth day after the Passover, in commemoration of the giving of the law the festival of Whitsuntide, held in remembrance of the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the assembled disciples at the feast of Pentecost —*adj* **Pentecost'al** — *n pl* offerings formerly made by parishioners to their priest at Whitsuntide [Gr *pentēkostē* (*hēmera*), the fiftieth (day)]

Pentelic, -an, pen tel'ik, an, *adj* describing a kind of marble found at Mount Pentelicus near Athens

Penteteric, pen te ter'ik, *adj* occurring every five years [Gr, *pente*, five, *etos*, a year]

Penthemimeral, pen the mim'e ral, *adj* belonging to a metrical group of 2½ feet [Gr, *pente*, five, *hēmi*, half, *meros*, a part]

Penthouse, pent'hows, *n* a shed projecting from or adjoining a main building a protection from the weather over a door or a window anything resembling a penthouse —*v t* to provide with a penthouse, shelter by means of a shed sloping from a wall, or anything similar [A corr of *pentice*, which is from Fr *appentis*—L. *appendi cium*, an appendage See **Append**]

Pentice, pen'tis, *n* See **Penthouse.**

Pentroof, pent'rōōf, *n* a roof with a slope on one side only [A hybrid word, from Fr *pente*, a slope—*pendre*, to hang, and Eng **Roof.**]

Pentstemon, pent stē'mon, *n* a genus of perennial herbs of the order *Scrophularineæ*, common in California [Gr *pente*, five, *stēmōn*, warp, stamen]

Pentzia, pent'si a, *n* a genus of South African shrubs, having yellow flowers in small heads, usually in corymbs —The chief species is *Pentzia virgata* or the 'sheep-fodder bush' [Named after C J *Pentz*, a student under Thunberg]

Penult, pē nult', or pē'nult, **Penult'ima,** *n.* the syllable last but one —*adj* **Penult'imate,** last but one —*n* the penult the last member but one of any series [L *penultima—pæne*, almost, *ultimus*, last]

Penumbra, pe num'bra, *n* a partial or lighter shadow round the perfect or darker shadow of an eclipse the part of a picture where the light and shade blend into each other —*adjs* **Penum'bral, Penum'brous.** [L *pæne*, almost, and *umbra*, shade]

Penury, pen'ū-ri, *n* want absence of means or resources great poverty —*adj* **Penu'rious,** showing penury or want not bountiful too saving sordid miserly —*adv* **Penu'riously.**—*n.* **Penu'riousness.** [Fr—L *penuria*, akin to Gr *peina*, hunger, and *penēs*, poor]

Peon, pē'on, *n.* a day labourer, esp in South America, one working off a debt by bondage: in India, a foot soldier, a messenger, a native policeman —*ns* **Pe'onage, Pe'onism,** this kind of agricultural servitude [Sp —Low L *pedo*, a foot-soldier—L *pes, pedis*, a foot]

Peony, pē'o ni, *n* a genus of plants of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, with large showy flowers, carmine, in some white [O Fr *pione* (Fr *pivoine*) —L *pæonia*, healing, the plant being thought to have healing virtues—Gr *Paiōn*, the physician of the gods]

People, pē'pl, *n* persons generally the men, women, and children of a country or a nation: the mass of persons as distinguished from the rulers, &c an indefinite number inhabitants: the vulgar the populous (*pl*) **Peoples** (pē plz), races, tribes —*v t* to stock with people or inhabitants —**Chosen people,** the Israelites, **Good people,** or **folk,** a popular euphemistic name for the fairies, **Peculiar people** (see **Peculiar**); **People's palace,** an institution for the amusement, recreation, and association of the inhabitants of the East End, in London, inaugurated in 1887 [Fr *peuple*—L *populus*, prob reduplicated from root of *plebs*, people, cf Gr *polys*, Eng **Full.**]

Peotomy, pē ot'o mi, *n* the amputation of the penis [Gr *peos*, the penis, *temnein*, to cut]

Peperino, pep'e rē no, *n* a volcanic tufa found in the Alban Hills near Rome [It,—*pepe*, pepper —L *piper*, pepper]

Pepita, pe pē'ta, *n* a nugget of gold [Sp]

Peplum, pep'lum, *n* an upper robe worn by women in ancient Greece —Also **Peplus.** [L, from Gr *peplos*]

Pepo, pē'pō, *n* a fruit like that of the gourd [Gr *pepōn*]

Pepper, pep'er, *n* a genus of plants with woody stems, solitary spikes opposite to the leaves, and flowers on all sides, the flowers mostly hermaphrodite — the chief species being *Common* or *Black Pepper*, a native of the East Indies, whose berry or drupe is the most largely used of all spices The name is popularly given to substances possessing a pungency resembling that of pepper, although produced by very different plants, as *Cayenne Pepper*, the produce of species of Capsicum (*Solanaceæ*), *Jamaica Pepper* or *Pimento*, of species of Eugenia (*Myrtaceæ*), while *Guinea Pepper*, or *Maleguetta Pepper*, is *Amomum, Æthiopian Pepper* is *Xylopia Æthiopica*, and *Benin Pepper* is *Cubeba Clusii* —*v t* to sprinkle with pepper to hit or pelt with shot, &c to pelt thoroughly to do for —*adj* **Pepper and salt,** of a colour composed of a light ground dotted with fine spots of a dark colour, or of a dark ground with light spots —*ns* **Pepper-box,** a box with a perforated top for sprinkling pepper on food, **Pepper-caster,** the vessel, on a cruet-stand, from which pepper is sprinkled, **Pep'percorn,** the berry of the pepper plant something of little value—(*Peppercorn rent*, a nominal rent); **Pep'perer,** one who sells pepper, a grocer; **Pepper-gingerbread,** hot spiced gingerbread; **Pep'periness, Pep'permint,** a species of mint, aromatic and pungent like pepper a liquor distilled from the plant a lozenge flavoured with peppermint—(*Peppermint-drop*, a confection so flavoured), **Pepper-pot,** a West Indian dish, of cassareep, together with flesh or dried fish and vegetables, esp green okra and chillies tripe shredded and stewed, with balls of dough and plenty of pepper; **Pepper-tree,** a shrub of the cashew family, native to South America, &c — also *Pepper shrub* and *Chili pepper*, **Pep'perwort,** the dittander —*adj* **Pep'pery,** possessing the qualities of pepper hot, choleric —**Long**

pepper, the fruit of *Piper Longum*, **White pepper**, the seed freed from the skin and fleshy part of the fruit by soaking in water and rubbing the dried fruit [A.S *pipor*—L *piper*—Gr *peperi*—Sans. *pippala*]

Pepper's Ghost, pep'ėrs gōst, *n* a device for associating on the same stage living persons and phantoms to act together, the phantom produced by a large sheet of unsilvered glass on the stage, practically invisible to the spectators, which reflects to them, along with a visible actor or actors, the appearance of another actor on an understage, who is himself invisible [From the name of John H *Pepper* (b 1821), the improver and exhibitor of Henry Dircks' invention]

Pepsin, Pepsine, pep'sin, *n* one of the essential constituents of the gastric juice the active agent in fermenting food in the stomach—a hydrolytic ferment [Fr—Gr *pepsis*, digestion—*peptein*, to digest]

Peptic, pep'tik, *adj* relating to or promoting digestion having a good digestion—*ns* **Peptic'ity**, eupepsia, **Pep'tics**, digestion considered as a science the digestive organs

Peptone, pep'tōn, *n* one of a class of albumenoids formed by the action of the chemical ferment pepsin and hydrochloric acid, the latter first converting into a syntonin or acid proteïn, the former converting this syntonin into peptone The peptones are thus hydrated proteids They are soluble in water, are not coagulated by boiling, and pass readily through an animal membrane, being therefore easily absorbed—*n* **Pep'togen**, a substance producing peptone, any preparation that facilitates digestion—*adjs* **Peptogen'ic**, **Peptog'enous**, **Pepton'ic**—*n* **Peptonisā'tion**.—*v t* **Pep'tonise**, to convert into peptones—*n* **Pep'tonoid**, a substance like peptone one of certain food preparations

Pepysian, pep'is i an, *adj* pertaining to Samuel Pepys (1633–1703), his inimitable diary, or the collection of prints, books, ballads, &c he bequeathed to Magdalene College, Cambridge

Per, per, *prep* through, by means of, according to, esp in *phrases*—**Per annum**, year by year for each year, **Per capita**, by heads, implying equal rights to two or more persons, **Per cent**, per hundred, **Per contra**, on the contrary as a set-off, **Per diem**, every day day by day, **Per mensem**, monthly by the month, **Per saltum**, at a single leap all at once, **Per se**, by himself, &c essentially

Peradventure, per ad-vent'ūr, *adv* by adventure by chance perhaps—*n* uncertainty question [L *per*, by, **Adventure**]

Perambulate, per am'būl āt, *v t* to walk through or over to pass through for the purpose of surveying to survey the boundaries of—*ns* **Perambula'tion**, act of perambulating a survey or inspection by travelling through the district within which a person has the right of inspection, **Peram'bulator**, one who perambulates an instrument for measuring distances on roads a light carriage for a child—*adj* **Peram'bulatory**. [L *perambulāre, ātum—per*, through, and *ambulāre*, to walk]

Percale, per käl', *n* a closely woven French cambric—*n* **Per'caline**, a glossy cotton cloth [Fr]

Percase, per kās', *adv* (*Bacon*) perchance, perhaps. [L. *per*, through, by, and *casus*, a chance]

Perceable, pers'a-bl, *adj* (*Spens*) [Same as **Pierceable**]

Perceant, pers'ant, *adj* piercing, penetrating [Fr *perçant*, pr p of *percer*, to pierce]

Perceive, per-sēv', *v t* to become aware of through the senses: to get knowledge of by the mind to see to understand to discern.—*adj* **Perceiv'able** (same as **Perceptible**)—*adv* **Perceiv'ably** (same as **Perceptibly**)—*ns* **Perceiv'er**; **Perceiv'ing** (*Bacon*), perception [O Fr *percever* (Fr *apercevoir*)—L *percipĕre, perceptum—per*, perfectly, and *capĕre*, to take]

Percen, pers'en, *v t* (*Spens*) to pierce [Fr *percer*, to pierce]

Percentage, per sent'āj, *n* rate per hundred an allowance of so much for every hundred—*adj*. **Percen'tile**. [See **Cent**]

Percept, pėr'sept, *n*. that which is perceived by means of the senses—*adj* **Percept'ible**, that can be perceived that may be known by the senses. discernible—*n* **Perceptibil'ity**, quality of being perceptible—*adv* **Percept'ibly**.—*n* **Percep'tion**, act of perceiving discernment (*phil*) the faculty of perceiving the evidence of external objects by our senses—*adjs* **Percep'tional**; **Percept'ive**, having the power of perceiving or discerning—*ns* **Percept'iveness**, the faculty or power of perceiving readiness to perceive, **Perceptiv'ity**, character or quality of being perceptive power of perceiving—*adj* **Percep'tual**, of the nature of perception

Perch, perch, *n* a genus of fresh water fishes, so called from their dusky colour—*adjs* **Perch-backed**, shaped like a perch's back, **Per'ciform**, percoid, **Per'cine**, perciform, **Per'coid**, like the perch pertaining to the perch family [Fr *perche*—L *perca*—Gr *perkē*, a perch, prob conn with *perknos*, dark coloured, spotted]

Perch, perch, *n* a rod on which birds roost any high seat or position a measure = 5½ yards a square measure = 30¼ square yards a pole joining the fore and hind gear of a spring carriage a frame on which cloth is examined for flaws—*v i* to sit or roost on a perch to settle—*v t* to place, as on a perch—*ns* **Perch'er**, a bird that perches on trees, **Perch'ing**, the examination of cloth stretched on a frame for burs, knots, or holes—also called *Burling*—*adj* insessorial—*ns* **Perch-plate**, a plate or block above or below a carriage reach, at the king bolt, **Perch-pole**, an acrobat's climbing pole, **Perch-stay**, one of the side rods bracing the perch to the hind axle [Fr *perche*—L *pertica*, a long staff, a rod]

Perchance, per chans', *adv* by chance perhaps [See **Chance**.]

Percheron, per'shė rong, *n* a horse of the Percheron breed, large strong draught-horses, usually dapple gray—also *Norman* and *Norman Percheron*—*adj* pertaining to the foregoing [Fr, —*Perche*, in southern Normandy]

Percipient, per sip'i ent, *adj* perceiving having the faculty of perception—*n* one who perceives or who has the power of perceiving—*ns* **Percip'ience**, **Percip'iency**

Perclose, per klōz', *n* an enclosed place (*archit*) a railing or other enclosure separating a tomb or chapel from the rest of the church (*her*) the lower half of a garter with the buckle—Also **Paraclose**, **Parclose**. [O Fr, an enclosed place—L *præ*, in front, and *claudĕre, clausum*, to shut]

Percoct, per-kokt', *adj* well cooked [L *percoctus, percoquĕre*, to cook thoroughly]

Percoid, per'koid See **Perch**

Percolate, pėr'ko lāt, *v t* to strain through pores or small openings, as a liquid to filter—*v i* to pass or ooze through very small openings to filter—*n* a filtered liquid—*ns* **Percola'tion**, act of filtering, **Per'colator**, a filtering vessel [L *percolāre, ātum—per*, through, *colāre*, to strain]

Percurrent, per kur'ent, *adj* running through the whole length.—*adj* **Percur'sory**, running over slightly or in haste (same as **Cursory**) [L *percurrens*, pr p of *percurrĕre, percursum*, to run through]

Percuss, per kus', *v t* to strike so that the effect goes through the object: to strike forcibly so as to shake to tap for purposes of diagnosis.—*adj* **Percus'sant**, (*her*) bent round and striking the side, as a lion's tail.—Also **Percussed.**

Percussion, per kush'un, *n* the forcible striking of one body against another collision, or the shock produced by it impression of sound on the ear (*med*) the tapping upon the body to find the condition of an internal organ by the sounds in the jargon of palmistry, the outer side of the hand —*adjs* **Percuss'ional, Percuss'ive.**—*adv* **Percuss'ively.**—*ns* **Percus'sor; Percussion-bullet**, a bullet so formed as to explode on striking something an explosive bullet, **Percussion-cap**, a cap of copper partly filled with a substance which explodes when struck, formerly used for firing rifles, &c, **Percussion-hammer**, a small hammer for percussion in diagnosis, **Percussion-lock**, a kind of lock for a gun in which a hammer strikes upon a percussion cap on the nipple, igniting the charge, **Percussion-powder**, powder which explodes on being struck, called also *fulminating powder.* [L *percussion em — percutĕre, percussum — per*, thoroughly, and *quatĕre*, to shake, strike]

Percutaneous, per kū tā'ne us, *adj* done or applied through or by means of the skin —*adv* **Percutā'neously.** [L *per*, through, *cutis*, the skin See **Cutaneous.**]

Percutient, per kū'shi ent, *adj* striking or having power to strike —*n* that which strikes or has power to strike —*n* **Percuteur'**, an instrument for light percussion in neuralgia, &c [L *percutiens, entis*, pr p of *percutĕre* See **Percuss**]

Perdendo, per den'dō, *adj* (*mus*) dying away — Also **Perdendosi.** [It]

Perdie, Perdy, per'di, *adv* (*Spens*) Same as **Pardieu.**

Perdition, per dish'un, *n* utter loss or ruin the utter loss of happiness in a future state —*n* **Per'dita**, a lost woman —*adj* **Perdi'tionable** [Fr —L *perditio—perdĕre, perditum—per*, entirely, and *dăre*, to put]

Perdu, Perdue, per dū', *adj.* lost to view concealed being on a forlorn hope or on a desperate enterprise reckless —*n* (*Shak*) one lying in concealment or ambush one on a forlorn hope [Fr, pa p of *perdre*, to lose—L *perdĕre*, to destroy]

Perduellion, per dū el'ion, *n* treason [L]

Perdurable, per'dū ra-bl, *adj* (*Shak*) very durable, long continued —*ns* **Perdurabil'ity, Perdur'ance, Perdurā'tion** —*adv* **Perdur'ably** (*Shak*), very durably everlastingly —*v i.* **Perdure'**, to last for a very long time [L *perdurāre—per*, through, and *durāre*, to last See **Durable.**]

Peregal, per'e gal, *adj* (*Spens*) fully equal.—*n* an equal [Pfx *per*, inten, and Fr *égal*, equal]

Peregrinate, per'e grin āt, *v i* to travel through the country to travel about from place to place to live in a foreign country —*adj* foreign —*ns* **Peregrina'tion**, act of peregrinating or travelling about, **Per'egrinator**, one who travels about —*adj* **Per'egrine**, foreign, not native migratory, as a bird —*n* a foreigner resident in any country a kind of falcon —*n* **Peregrin'ity**, foreignness [L *peregrinări, -ātus — peregrinus*, foreign — *pereger*, being away from home, probably from *per*, through, *ager*, a field, territory See **Pilgrim**, from same root]

Pereion, pe ri'on, *n* the thorax in crustacea (*pl*) **Perei'a.**—*n.* **Perei'opod**, one of the true thoracic limbs of a crustacean [Gr *periōn*, pr p. of *perienai*, to go about]

Perelle, pe rel', *n* Same as **Parella.**

Peremptory, per'emp-tor i, *adj.* preventing debate: authoritative dogmatical final, **determinate**: fully resolved or determined that must be done. —*adv* **Per'emptorily.** —*n* **Per'emptoriness.** [Fr —L *peremptorius*, from *perimĕre, peremptum —per*, entirely, and *emĕre*, to take]

Perennial, per en'i al, *adj* lasting through the year perpetual never failing growing constantly (*bot*) lasting more than two years: of insects, living more than one year —*n* a plant which lives more than two years —*v t* **Peren'nate**, to live perennially —*n* **Perennā'tion.**—*adv* **Perenn'ially.** [L *perennis —per*, through, and *annus*, a year]

Perfect, pĕr'fekt, *adj* done thoroughly or completely completed without blemish, fault, or error having neither too much nor too little entire, very great in the highest degree possessing every moral excellence completely skilled or acquainted (*gram*) expressing an act completed (*bot*) having both stamens and pistils, hermaphrodite — *v t* (or per fekt') to make perfect or complete to finish to teach fully, to make fully skilled in anything —*ns* **Perfectā'tion** (*rare*), **Per'fecter; Perfec'ti**, a body of Catharists in the 12th and 13th centuries, of very strict lives —*n* **Perfectibil'ity**, quality of being made perfect —*adj* **Perfect'ible**, that may be made perfect —*ns* **Perfec'tion**, state of being perfect a perfect quality or acquirement the highest state or degree, **Perfec'tionism** (or **Perfectibil'ity**), the belief that man in a state of grace may attain to perfection or a state of living without sin in this life—a perfection not of justification, but of sanctification, according to the Wesleyan Methodists, **Perfec'tionist**, one who pretends to be perfect one who thinks that moral perfection can be attained in this life one of the Bible Communists or Free lovers, a small American sect founded by J H Noyes (1811-86), which settled at Oneida in 1848, holding that the gospel if accepted secures freedom from sin —*adj* **Perfect'ive**, tending to make perfect — *advs* **Perfect'ively, Per'fectly**, in a perfect manner completely exactly without fault —*n* **Per'fectness**, state or quality of being perfect completeness perfection consummate excellence —**Perfect insect**, the imago or completely developed form of an insect, **Perfect metals** (see **Metal**); **Perfect number**, a number that is equal to the sum of all its divisors, the number itself being of course excepted, as $6 = 1 + 2 + 3$, $28 = 1 + 2 + 4 + 7 + 14$ [Fr —L *perfectus*, pa p of *perficĕre—per*, thoroughly, and *facĕre*, to do]

Perfervid, per fer'vid, *adj* very fervid very hot or eager —*n* **Perfer'vidness** —**Perfervidum ingenium**, a very hot or ardent disposition [L *perfervidus*, properly *præfervidus — præ*, before, *fervidus*, **Fervid.**]

Perficient, per fish'ent, *adj* effectual —*n* one who does a lasting work, esp who endows a charity

Perfidious, per fid'i us, *adj* faithless unfaithful basely violating trust or confidence treacherous —*adv* **Perfid'iously.**—*ns* **Perfid'iousness, Per'fidy**, faithlessness treachery. [L. *perfidiosus—perfidia*, faithlessness.]

Perfoliate, per fō'li āt, *adj* (*bot*) having the stem as it were passing through the leaf having the leaf round the stem at the base (*zool*) surrounded by a circle of hairs, &c. [L *per*, through, *folium*, a leaf]

Perforate, pĕr'fo-rāt, *v t* to bore through to pierce to make a hole through —*adj* **Per'forable**, capable of being perforated —*n* **Per'forans**, the long flexor muscle of the toes, or the deep flexor muscle of the fingers —*adjs* **Per'forant**, perforating, **Per'forate, -d**, (*bot*) pierced with holes having transparent dots, as the leaves of

certain flowers.—*n* **Perfora'tion,** act of boring or piercing through a hole through or into anything —*adj* **Per'forative,** having power to pierce.—*ns* **Per'forator,** one who bores, or an instrument for perforating or boring; **Per'foratus,** the short flexor of the toes, or the superficial flexor of the fingers [L *perforāre, -ātum*—*per*, through, *forāre*, to bore, akin to **Bore**]

Perforce, per fōrs', *adv* by force: violently of necessity

Perform, per form', *v t* to do thoroughly to carry out to achieve to act, as on the stage —*v i* to do to act a part to play, as on a musical instrument —*adj* **Perform'able,** capable of being performed practicable —*ns* **Perform'ance,** act of performing a carrying out of something something done, esp of a public character a piece of work an exhibition in a theatre or a place of amusement an act or action, **Perform'er,** one who performs, esp one who makes a public exhibition of his skill an actor, an actress, &c —*adj* **Perform'ing,** doing trained to perform tricks [O Fr *parfournir*, from *par*= L *per*, and *fournir*, to furnish See **Furnish.**]

Perfume, per'fūm, or per fūm', *n* sweet smelling smoke sweet scent anything which yields a sweet odour —*v t* **Perfume',** to fill with a pleasant odour to scent —*n* **Perfum'er,** one who or that which perfumes one who makes or sells perfumes, **Perfum'ery,** perfumes in general the art of preparing perfumes —*adj* **Per'fumy.** —*ns* **Perfume-fountain,** a small appliance for throwing a jet or spray of perfume, **Perfume-set,** a set of articles for the toilet table [Fr *parfum*—L *per*, through, *fumus*, smoke]

Perfunctory, per-fungk'tō ri, *adj* done merely as a duty to be passed over performed carelessly or without interest negligent slight —*adv* **Perfunc'torily,** in a careless, half hearted manner without zeal or interest —*n* **Perfunc'toriness,** careless performance half heartedness [L *perfunctorius* — *perfunctus*, pa p of *perfungi*, to execute—*per*, thoroughly, and *fungi*, to do See **Function**]

Perfuse, per fūz', *v t* to pour through or over —*n* **Perfu'sion.** —*adj* **Perfū'sive,** sprinkling, or tending to sprinkle [L *perfusus*, poured over—*per*, through, and *fundĕre*, to pour]

Pergameneous, per ga mē'nē us, *adj* thin and parchment like in texture —*adj* **Pergamentā'ceous,** parchment like [L *pergamena*, parchment]

Pergola, per'gō la, *n* an arbour, a balcony —Also **Pergula.** [It.—L *pergula*, a shed]

Pergunnah, per gun'a, *n* a sub division of a zillah or district in India.—Also **Pargana.** [Hind *parganah*]

Perhaps, per-haps', *adv* it may be possibly [L *per*, by, and *haps*, pl of **Hap.**]

Peri, pē'ri, *n* in Persian mythology, a female elf or fairy represented as descended from the fallen angels [Fr *péri*—Pers *parī*, a fairy]

Periagua, per i ä'gwà, *n* a canoe hollowed out of a single trunk, a dug out a vessel made by cutting a canoe in two lengthwise and inserting a large plank a large keelless flat bottomed boat for shoal water navigation, decked at the ends only, propelled by rowing, or by sails on two masts capable of being struck.—Also **Pirogue** [Sp *piragua*]

Periaktos, per i ak'tos, *n* in the ancient Greek theatre a tall prism-shaped frame or screen at the side entrances, each carrying three scenes changed by turning the frames [Gr, 'turning about']

Perianth, per'i anth, *n* (*bot*) the floral envelope of those plants in which the calyx and corolla are not easily distinguished from each other. [Gr. *peri*, around, about, and *anthos*, a flower]

Periapt, per'i apt, *n* (*Shak*) an amulet [Gr *periaptos*, something hung round, *peri*, about *aptos*—*aptein*, to fasten]

Periblast, per'i blast, *n* the protoplasm about the nucleus of a cell —*adj* **Periblast'ic.** [Gr *peri*, about, *blastos*, a germ]

Peribolos, pe rib'o los, *n* a court enclosed by a wall, esp one containing a temple or a church [Gr *peribolos*, encircling — *peri*, around, and *ballein*, to throw]

Pericardium, per i kär'di um, *n* (*anat*) the bag or sac composed of two layers which surrounds the heart —*adjs* **Pericard'iac, Pericard'ial, Pericar'dian.**—*n* **Pericardī'tis,** inflammation of the pericardium [Late L—Gr *perikardion*—*peri*, around, *kardia*, heart]

Pericarp, per'i karp, *n* (*bot*) the covering, shell, or rind of fruits a seed vessel —*adj* **Pericarp'ial** [Gr *perikarpion*—*peri*, *karpos*, fruit]

Pericentral, per i sen'tral, *adj* surrounding a central body —*adj* **Pericent'ric.**

Periclean, per i klē'an, *adj* of Pericles (died 429 B C) or the golden age of art and letters at Athens

Pericope, pe rik'o pe, *n* an extract, esp the selections from the epistles and gospels for the Sundays of the year [Gr, *peri*, *koptein*, to cut]

Pericranium, per i krā'ni um, *n* (*anat*) the membrane that surrounds the cranium —*adj* **Pericra'nial** —*n* **Per'icrany,** (*obs*) the skull [Late L—Gr *perikranion*—*peri*, around, *kranion*, the skull See **Cranium**]

Periculum, pē rik'ū lum, *n.* in Scots law, a risk (*pl*) **Peric'ula.** [L]

Pericystitis, per i sis tī'tis, *n* inflammation around the bladder [Gr *peri*, around, *kystis*, the bladder]

Peridental, per i den'tal, *adj* surrounding the teeth

Periderm, per'i derm, *n* (*zool*) the hard integument of some tubularian hydromedusans (*bot*) the outer bark —*adj* **Peridermal.** [Gr *peri*, about, *derma*, the skin]

Peridesmium, per i-des'mi um, *n* (*anat*) the areolar tissue round a ligament [Gr, *peri*, around, *desmos*, a band]

Peridium, pē rid'i um, *n* the outer coat of a sporophore in angiocarpous fungi —*n* **Peridī'olum,** (*bot*) an inner peridium inside of which the hymenium is formed [Gr *pēridion*, dim of *pēra*, a wallet]

Peridotite, per'i dō tīt, *n* rock mainly composed of olivine —*n* **Per'idot,** chrysolite —*adj* **Peridot'ic.**

Peridrome, per'i drōm, *n* the space between the inner cell or chamber and the surrounding pillars in an ancient temple [Gr *peridromos*, running round—*peri*, around, and *dromos*, a running, a race]

Periegesis, per i ē jē'sis, *n* a progress or journey through [Gr]

Perienteron, per-i-en'te ron, *n* the primitive perivisceral cavity —*adj* **Perienter'ic** [Gr *peri*, about, *enteron*, an intestine]

Perifibrum, per i fi'brum, *n* the membraneous covering of the spicules and fibre of sponges

Periganglionic, per i-gang gli on'ik, *adj* surrounding a ganglion

Perigastric, per i gas'trik, *adj* surrounding the alimentary canal

Perigee, per'i jē, *n* (*astron*) the point of the moon's orbit at which it is nearest the earth—opp to *Apogee* —*adjs* **Perigē'al, Perigē'an.** [From Gr *peri*, near, *gē*, the earth]

Perigenesis, per i jen'e sis, *n* the dynamic theory of reproduction by a kind of wave motion of plastidules.

Periglottis, per i-glot'is, *n* the epidermis of the tongue —*adj.* **Periglott'ic.**

Perigone, per'i-gōn, *n* (*bot*) the same as *perianth*

—also **Perigō'nium.**—*adj* **Perigō'nial.** [Gr. *peri*, about, *gonē*, seed]

Perigraph, per'ı graf, *n* an inaccūrate delineation of anything —*adj.* **Perigraph'ic.**

Perigynous, per ıj'ı nus, *adj* (*bot*) denoting flowers which have the petals and stamens growing on the calyx, or around the pistil —*n* **Perigyn'ium.** [Gr *peri*, about, and *gynē*, a wife, a female]

Perihelion, per ı hē'lı on, *n* the point of the orbit of a planet or of a comet at which it is nearest to the sun—opp to *Aphelion* —Also **Perihelium.** [Gr *peri*, near, *hēlios*, the sun]

Perihepatic, per ı-hē pat'ık, *adj* surrounding the liver

Peril, per'ıl, *n* danger a source of danger exposure to danger —*v t* to expose to danger —*pr p* per'illing, *pa t* and *pa p* per'illed —*adj* **Per'ilous,** full of peril dangerous —*adv* **Per'ilously** —*n* **Per'ilousness.** [Fr *péril*—L *periculum*—root of *perītus*, tried, *experīrı*, to try, akin to Gr *peiraein*, to try, *peraein*, to pass through, cog with **Fare**]

Perilymph, per'ı-limf, *n* the fluid which surrounds the membraneous labyrinth of the ear

Perimeter, per ım'e ter, *n* (*geom*) the circuit or boundary of any plane figure, or the sum of all its sides an instrument for measuring the area over which a person can see distinctly —*adjs* **Perimet'ric, -al,** pertaining to the perimeter —*n* **Perim'etry,** the act of making such measurements [Gr *perimetros*—*peri*, around, *metron*, measure]

Perimorph, per'ı morf, *n* a mineral enclosing another —*adjs* **Perimor'phic, Perimor'phous.**

Perineum, per ı nē'um, *n* the lower part of the body between the genital organs and the rectum —*adj* **Perinē'al** [L from Gr]

Period, pē'rı ud, *n* the time in which anything is performed (*astron*) the time occupied by one of the heavenly bodies in making its revolution a stated interval of time, at the end of which certain events begin again to go through the same course as before a series of events a series of years length of duration the time at which anything ends conclusion (*gram*) a mark at the end of a sentence ( ) (*rhet*) a complete sentence —*v t* (*Shak*) to put an end to —*adjs* **Period'ic, -al,** pertaining to a period happening by revolution occurring at regular intervals pertaining to periodicals —*ns* **Period'ical,** a magazine or other publication which appears in parts at regular periods, **Period'icalist,** one who writes in a periodical —*adv* **Period'ically.**—*n* **Periodic'ity,** state of being periodic tendency to happen over again at regular intervals of time —**Periodical literature,** literature published in magazines, &c , **Periodic function,** one whose operation being iterated a certain number of times restores the variable a function having a period, **Periodic inequality,** a disturbance in the motion of a planet due to its position in its orbit relatively to another planet, **Periodic law,** in chemistry, a relation of elements according to their atomic weights [Fr *période*—L *periodus*—Gr *periodos*, a going round—*peri*, around, *hodos*, a way]

Periophthalmus, per ı of-thal'mus, *n* a genus of acanthopterous fishes, allied to the gobies, with protruding and mobile eyes, pectoral fins that can be used as legs

Periorbital, per ı or'bi tal, *adj* pertaining to the orbit of the eye

Periosteum, per-ı-os'tē-um, *n* a tough fibrous membrane which forms the outer coating of bones —*adjs* **Perios'teal, Perios'teous.**—*n* **Periostī'tis,** inflammation of the periosteum —*adj* **Periostit'ic.** [Gr *periosteon*—*peri*, around, and *osteon*, a bone]

Periotic, per-ı ō'tık, *adj* surrounding the inner ear.—*n* a periotic bone. [Gr *peri*, about, *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear]

Peripatetic, -al, per-ı pa tet'ık, al, *adj* walking about of or pertaining to the philosophy of Aristotle, who taught while walking up and down in the Lyceum at Athens —*n* an adherent of the philosophy of Aristotle one accustomed or obliged to walk (*pl*) instruction by lectures. —*n* **Peripatet'icism,** the philosophy of Aristotle [Gr *peripatētikos*—*peri*, about, *patein*, to walk; cog with Eng **Path.**]

Peripatus, pe rip'ā-tus, *n* a widely distributed genus occupying a unique position between myriapods and insects on the one hand, and annelids on the other—usually dignified as a special class of Anthropods, Prototracheata

Periphery, per ıf'er-ı, *n* (*geom*) the circumference of a circle or of any closed figure the outside of anything generally —*adj* **Periph'eral.** [L —Gr *peri*, around, *pherein*, to carry]

Periphractic, per ı frak'tık, *adj* enclosed around [Gr , *peri*, about, *phrassein*, to enclose]

Periphrase, per'ı frāz, **Periph'rasis,** *n* a round-about way of speaking the use of more words than are necessary to express an idea (*rhet*) a figure employed to avoid a trite expression —*v t* or *v ı* **Per'iphrase,** to use circumlocution —*adjs* **Periphras'tic, -al,** containing or expressed by periphrasis or circumlocution —*adv* **Periphras'tically.** [L —Gr *periphrasis*—*peri*, round, about, *phrasis*, a speaking See **Phrase.**]

Periplast, per'ı-plast, *n* the intercellular substance of an organ or tissue of the body —*adj* **Periplast'ic**

Periplus, per'ı-plus, *n* a circumnavigation [Gr , *peri*, around, *ploos*, *plous*, a voyage]

Peripterous, per ıp'ter us, *adj* feathered on all sides peripteral [See **Periptery.**]

Periptery, per-ıp'ter ı, *n* (*archit*) a building surrounded by a wing or row of columns —*adj* **Perip'teral,** having a periptery or range of columns all round, said of a temple, &c [Gr *peripteros*—*peri*, round, about, and *pteron*, a wing, row of columns]

Perirhinal, per ı rī'nal, *adj* surrounding the nose.

Periscii, pe-rish'ı ī, *n pl* the people within the polar circle, because their shadows, on some days in summer, move round in a complete circle, owing to the fact that on those days the sun does not set —*adj* **Peris'cian** [Gr *periskios*, throwing a shadow all round, *peri*, around, *skia*, a shadow]

Periscope, per'ı skōp, *n* an instrument like the altiscope, used in directing submarine boats —*adj* **Periscop'ic.** [Gr , *peri*, about, *skopein*, to see]

Perish, per'ish, *v ı* to pass away completely to waste away to decay to lose life to be destroyed to be ruined or lost —*ns* **Perishabil'ity, Per'ishableness,** the quality of being liable to speedy decay or destruction —*adj* **Per'ishable,** that may perish subject to speedy decay —*adv* **Per'ishably.**—*v ı* **Per'ishen** (*Spens*), to perish [M E *perisshen*—O Fr *perir*, pr p *perissant*—L *perīre*, to perish—*per*, completely, *īre*, to go]

Perisperm, per'ı spėrm, *n* (*bot*) that which is round a seed, the albumen —*adj* **Perisperm'ic.** [Gr *peri*, around, and *sperma*, seed]

Perispheric, -al, per-ı sfer'ık, -al, *adj* globular

Perissad, pe rıs'ad, *n* (*chem.*) an atom whose valency is represented by an odd number—opp to *Artiad.* —*adj* [Gr. *perissos*, beyond the regular number]

Perissodactyla, pe-ris-ō-dak'tı la, *n* one of the two divisions of the great mammalian order

Ungulata, including the horse, tapir, and rhinoceros, distinguished by the third digit of each limb being symmetrical in itself, by the presence of an odd number of digits on the hind-foot, &c —opp to *Artiodactyla* —*adjs* **Perissodac'tyl, Perissodac'tylate, Perissodactyl'ic, Perissodac'tylous.** [Gr *perissos*, beyond the regular number, *daktylos*, a finger]

Perissology, per-i sol'ō-ji, *n* verbiage —*adj* **Perissolog'ical.**

Perissosyllabic, pe ris o si lab'ik, *adj* having superfluous syllables

Peristalith, pe ris'ta lith, *n* a series of standing stones surrounding a barrow, &c [Gr *peri*, around, *histanai*, to stand, *lithos*, a stone]

Peristaltic, per i stalt'ik, *adj* noting the involuntary muscular action of the alimentary canal, by which it forces its contents onwards, consisting of successive contractions of the muscles of the canal —*n* **Peristal'sis** [Gr *peristaltikos*, clasping and compressing—*peristellein*, to wrap round —*peri*, around, and *stellein*, to place]

Peristeropod, pē ris'te rō-pod, *adj* pigeon toed —*n* [Gr *peristera*, a pigeon, *pous*, *podos*, a foot]

Peristyle, per'i stīl, *n* a range of columns round a building or round a square a court, square, &c. with columns all round —*adj* **Peristy'lar.** [L *peristylium* — Gr *peristylon*, with pillars round the wall—*peri*, around, *stylos*, a column]

Peritthoracic, per i-thō ras'ik, *adj* around the thorax

Peritomous, pe rit'ō-mus, *adj* (*min*) cleaving in more directions than one [Gr *peri*, round, *temnein*, to cut]

Peritoneum, per i to nē'um, *n* a serous membrane which encloses all the viscera lying in the abdominal and pelvic cavities —*adjs* **Peritonē'al; Peritonit'ic.**—*n* **Peritoni'tis,** inflammation of the peritoneum [Gr *peritonaion*—*peri*, around, and *teinein*, to stretch]

Perityphlitis, per-i-tif-lī'tis, *n* inflammation of the cæcum, appendix, and connective tissue, or of the peritoneum covering cæcum and appendix [Gr. *peri*, around, *typhlos*, blind (the cæcum being the 'blind gut')]

Perivascular, per i vas'kū lar, *adj* surrounding a vascular structure

Perivisceral, per i vis'e ral, *adj* surrounding viscera.

Periwig, per'i-wig, *n* a peruke or small wig, usually shortened to **Wig**: an artificial head of hair —*v t* to dress with a periwig —*adj.* **Periwigpated,** wearing a periwig [Old Dut. *peruyk*—Fr *perruque*, a **Peruke.**]

Periwinkle, per'i wingk l, *n* a genus of creeping evergreen plants [M E *peruenke*, through A S *peruincæ*, from L *pervinca*, *vincire*, to bind]

Periwinkle, per'i-wingk-l, *n* a small univalve edible mollusc or shell fish, abundant between tide-marks on the rocks [Corrupted by confusion with preceding from A.S *pinewincla—wincle*, a whelk.]

Perjure, per'jōōr, *v t* to swear falsely (followed by a reciprocal pronoun) to cause to swear falsely —*v i* to be false to one's oath —*n* a perjured person (*Shak*) —*adj* **Per'jured,** having sworn falsely being sworn falsely, as an oath —*ns* **Per'jurer; Per'jury,** false swearing the breaking of an oath (*law*) the crime committed by one who, when giving evidence on oath as a witness in a court of justice, gives evidence which he knows to be false [Fr —L *perjurāre —per-* (same as Eng *for* in **Forswear**), and *jurāre*, to swear]

Perk, pérk, *adj* trim spruce jaunty · proud —*v.t.* to make smart or trim —*v i* to hold up the head with smartness to toss or jerk the head —*adj* **Perk'y** (*Tenn.*), perk, trim [W. *perc*, trim, smart. See **Pert.**]

Perk, perk, *v i* (*prov.*) to peer —*adj* **Perk'ing,** peering, inquisitive

Perlite, pér'līt, *n* the name given to some vitreous rocks, as obsidian, which seem as if made up of little pearly or enamel like spheroids —*adj* **Perlit'ic.**

Perlous, pérl'us, *adj* (*Spens*) Same as **Perilous.**

Perlustrate, per lus'trāt, *v t* to survey carefully —*n* **Perlustra'tion** [L *perlustrāre*, *ātum*]

Permanent, per'ma-nent, *adj* lasting durable not subject to change not to be removed (*zool*) always present —*ns* **Per'manence, Per'manency,** state or quality of being permanent continuance in the same state, position, &c unlikelihood of change duration —*adv* **Per'manently** —**Permanent way,** the finished road of a railway [Fr —L *permanens, entis*, pr p of *permanēre—per*, through, *manēre*, to continue]

Permanganate, per-man'gan āt, *n* a salt containing manganese —*adj* **Permangan'ic.**

Permeate, per'me āt, *v t* to pass through the pores of to penetrate and fill the pores of —*n* **Permeabil'ity** —*adj* **Per'meable,** that may be permeated or passed through allowing the passage of liquids —*adv* **Per'meably.**—*n* **Permeā'tion,** act of permeating, or state of being permeated —*adj* **Permeā'tive** [L *permeatus —per*, through, *meāre*, to pass]

Permian, per'mi an, *n* a group of strata forming the uppermost division of the Palæozoic series

Permit, per mit', *v t* to give leave to to allow to be or to be done to afford means to give opportunity —*pr p* permitt'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* permitt'ed —*n* (per'mit) a written permission, esp from a custom house officer to remove goods —*adj* **Permiss'ible,** that may be permitted allowable —*adv* **Permiss'ibly** —*n* **Permiss'ion,** act of permitting liberty granted allowance —*adj* **Permiss'ive,** granting permission or liberty allowing granted not hindered —*adv* **Permiss'ively.—Permissive Bill,** a measure embodying the principles of local option for the regulation of the liquor traffic—a permissive prohibitory measure, permitting the ratepayers from time to time to decide either entirely to prohibit or to leave alone the liquor traffic within their district, whether parish, burgh, or other local area [L *permittĕre*, *missum*, to let pass through —*per*, through, *mittĕre*, to send]

Permutable, per mūt'a bl, *adj* that may be changed one for another —*ns* **Permut'ableness, Permutabil'ity, Permutā'tion,** act of changing one thing for another (*math*) the arrangement of things or letters in every possible order —*adv* **Permūt'ably.** —*v t* **Permute'** —*n* **Permū'tant** [L *permutabilis* — *permutāre* — *per*, through, *mutāre*, to change]

Pern, pern, *n* a honey buzzard —Also **Pernis.**

Pernicious, per nish'us, *adj* killing utterly · hurtful destructive highly injurious —*adv.* **Perni'ciously.**—*n.* **Perni'ciousness** [Fr —L *perniciosus—per*, completely, and *nex*, *necis*, death by violence]

Pernickety, per nik'e ti, *adj* easily troubled about trifles fastidious (*colloq*) —*n* **Pernick'etiness.**

Pernoctation, per nok-tā'shun, *n* act of passing the whole night, esp in prayer or watching a watch lasting the whole night [L *per*, through, *nox*, *noctis*, night]

Perone, per'ō nē, *n* the fibula or small bone of the leg —*adj* **Peronē'al.** —*n* **Peronē'us,** one of several fibular muscles. [Fr —Gr *peronē*, the tongue of a buckle]

Peroneotibial, per-ō-nē-ō-tib'i al, *adj* pertaining to the perone or fibula and the tibia.—*n* a muscle from the fibula to the tibia in some marsupials: an anomalous muscle in man, constant in apes,

between the inner side of the head of the fibula and the tibia.

Peropod, pē'rō pod, *adj* having rudimentary hind limbs, as serpents —*n* [Gr *pēros*, maimed, *pous*, *podos*, a foot]

Peroration, per-o rā'shun, *n* the conclusion of a speech, usually summing up the points and enforcing the argument —*v i* **Per'orate,** to make a peroration to make a speech (*colloq*) [Fr —L *perorātio—perorāre*, to bring a speech to an end —*per*, through, *orāre*, to speak—*os*, *oris*, the mouth]

Peroxide, per ox'īd, *n* an oxide having a larger proportion of oxygen than any other oxide of the same series

Perpend, per pend', *v t* to weigh in the mind, to consider carefully [L *perpendĕre—per*, inten, and *pendĕre*, to weigh]

Perpend, per'pend, *n* in building, a bond stone or bonder —Also *perpend stone* and *perpent stone* [O Fr *parpaigne*, Fr *parpaing*]

Perpendicular, per pen dik'ū lar, *adj* exactly upright extending in a straight line toward the centre of the earth (*geom*) at right angles to a given line or surface —*n* a perpendicular line or plane —*n* **Perpendicular'ity,** state of being perpendicular —*adv* **Perpendic'ularly.** —**Perpendicular style,** a style of Gothic architecture in England which succeeded the Decorated style, prevailing from the end of the 14th to the middle of the 16th century, contemporary with the Flamboyant style in France, marked by stiff and rectilinear lines, mostly vertical window tracery, depressed or four centre arch, fan tracery vaulting, and panelled walls [Fr —L *perpendicularis—perpendiculum*, a plumb line—*per*, through, and *pendĕre*, to weigh]

Perpetrate, per'pe trāt, *v t* to perform or commit (usually in a bad sense) to produce (as a poor pun) —*ns* **Perpetra'tion,** act of perpetrating or committing a crime the thing perpetrated an evil action, **Per'petrator** [L *perpetrāre*, *ātum* —*per*, thoroughly, and *patrāre*, to perform, from root of **Potent**]

Perpetual, per pet'ū al, *adj* never ceasing everlasting not temporary —*adv* **Perpet'ually** —**Perpetual curate,** a curate of a parish where there was neither rector nor vicar, the tithes being in the hands of a layman—these were abolished in 1868, every incumbent not a rector now being a vicar, **Perpetual motion,** motion of a machine arising from forces within itself, and constantly kept up without any force from without, **Perpetual screw,** an endless screw [Fr *perpétuel*—L *perpetuus*, continuous]

Perpetuate, per pet'ū āt, *v t* to make perpetual to cause to last for ever or for a very long time to preserve from extinction or oblivion —*n* **Perpet'uance,** the act of making perpetual —*adjs* **Perpet'uate, -d,** made perpetual continued for an indefinite time —*ns* **Perpetua'tion,** act of perpetuating or preserving from oblivion preservation for ever, or for a very long time, **Perpetū'ity,** state of being perpetual endless time duration for an indefinite period something lasting for ever the sum paid for a perpetual annuity the annuity itself

Perplex, per pleks', *v t* to make difficult to be understood to embarrass to puzzle to tease with suspense or doubt —*n* (*obs*) a difficulty —*adv* **Perplex'edly.**—*n* **Perplex'edness.**—*adj* **Perplex'ing** —*adv* **Perplex'ingly.**—*n* **Perplex'ity,** state of being perplexed: confusion of mind arising from doubt, &c intricacy embarrassment doubt [Fr —L *perplexus*, entangled —*per*, completely, and *plexus*, involved, pa.p of *plectĕre* See **Plait.**]

Perquisite, pĕr'kwi-zit, *n.* an allowance granted over and above the settled wages a fee allowed by law to an officer for a specific service —*ns.* **Perquisi'tion,** a strict search diligent inquiry; **Perquis'itor,** the first purchaser of an estate. [L *perquisītum*, from *perquirĕre—per*, thoroughly, *quærĕre*, to ask]

Perradial, per rā'di al, *adj* fundamentally radial —*n* **Perrā'dius.**

Perrier, per'i er, *n* a mediæval machine for hurling stones

Perron, per'on, *n* an external flight of steps giving access to the entrance door of a building

Perruque, pe rook' See **Peruke.**

Perry, per'i, *n* an agreeable beverage made by fermenting the juice of pears [Fr *poiré*, from *poire*, a pear—L *pirum* See **Pear.**]

Persant, pers'ant, *adj* (*Spens*) Same as **Perceant**

Perscrutation, per skrōō tā'shun, *n* a thorough search through a minute inquiry [L *per*, through, and *scrutāri*, to search carefully]

Perse, pers, *adj* dark blue, bluish-gray —*n* a dark-blue colour, a cloth of such colour [O Fr *pers* —L *persicum*, a peach]

Persecute, per'se kūt, *v t* to pursue so as to injure or annoy to follow after persistently to annoy or punish, esp for religious or political opinions —*ns* **Persecū'tion,** act or practice of persecuting state of being persecuted a time of general oppression or severe punishment on account of religious opinions, **Per'secūtor** —*fem* **Per'secūtrix.** [Fr *persécuter*—L *persequi*, *persecutus*—*per*, thoroughly, and *sequi*, to follow]

Perseus, per'sūs, *n* a fabled Greek hero, who slew the Gorgon Medusa, and rescued Andromeda from a sea monster a constellation in the northern sky [Gr]

Persevere, per se vēr', *v i* to persist in anything to pursue anything steadily to be constant not to give over —*n* **Persever'ance,** act or state of persevering continued application to anything which one has begun a going on till success is met with —*adj* **Persever'ing** —*adv* **Persever'ingly.**—**Perseverance of saints,** the Calvinistic doctrine that those who are effectually called by God, cannot fall away so as to be finally lost [Fr —L *perseverāre—perseverus*, very strict—*per*, very, *severus*, strict]

Persian, per'shi an, *adj* of, from, or relating to Persia, its inhabitants, or language —*n* a native of Persia the language of Persia (*archit*) male figures used instead of columns to support an entablature —Also **Persic.**

Persicot, per'si kot, *n* a cordial flavoured with kernels of peaches and apricots [Fr —L *persicum*, a peach]

Persienne, per si en', *n* an Eastern cambric or muslin with coloured printed pattern (*pl*) Persian blinds, outside shutters of thin movable slats in a frame

Persiflage, per'si flazh, *n* a frivolous way of talking or treating any subject banter —*adj* **Per'siflant,** bantering —*v i* **Per'siflāte** (*Thackeray*). —*n.* **Per'sifleur** (*Carlyle*) [Fr —*persifler*, to banter—L *per*, through, and Fr *siffler*—L *sibilāre*, to whistle, to hiss]

Persimmon, per sim'on, *n* the American date plum [Amer Ind]

Persist, per sist', *v i* to stand throughout to something begun to continue in any course, esp against opposition to persevere —*ns* **Persist'ence, Persist'ency,** quality of being persistent perseverance obstinacy duration, esp of an effect after the exciting cause has been removed. —*adj* **Persist'ent,** persisting pushing on, esp. against opposition tenacious fixed (*bot*) remaining till or after the fruit is ripe, as a calyx. —*advs.* **Persist'ently; Persist'ingly.** —*adj.*

(*Shak*) **Persist'ive,** persistent [Fr —L *per sistĕre—per*, through, and *sistĕre*, to cause to stand—*stāre*, to stand]

Person, pėr'sun, *n.* character represented, as on the stage character an individual, sometimes used slightingly a living soul a human being the outward appearance, &c bodily form one of the three hypostases or individualities in the triune God (*gram*) a distinction in form, according as the subject of the verb is the person speaking, spoken to, or spoken of —*adj* **Per'sonable,** having a well formed body or person of good appearance —*n* **Per'sonage,** a person character represented an individual of eminence external appearance —*adj* **Per'sonal,** belonging to a person having the nature or quality of a person peculiar to a person or to his private concerns pertaining to the external appearance done in person relating to one's own self applied offensively to one's character (*gram*) denoting the person —*n* **Personalisā'tion,** personification —*v t* **Per'sonalise,** to make personal —*ns* **Per'sonalism,** the character of being personal, **Per'sonalist,** one who writes personal notes, **Personal'ity,** that which distinguishes a person from a thing, or one person from another individuality a remark or reflection directly applied to a person —*adv* **Per'sonally,** in a personal or direct manner in person individually —*n* **Per'sonalty,** (*law*) all the property which, when a man dies, goes to his executor or administrator, as distinguished from the realty, which goes to his heir at law —*v t* **Per'sonate,** to assume the likeness or character of to represent to counterfeit to feign —*adj* (*bot*) mask like, as in the corollary of the snapdragon lavral, cucullate, **Per'sonāted,** impersonated, feigned, assumed —*ns* **Personā'tion, Per'sonātor** —*n* **Personisā'tion.**—*v t* **Per'sonise,** to personify —*n* **Personnel',** the persons employed in any service, as distinguished from the material — **Personal estate,** or **property,** movable goods or property, as distinguished from freehold or real property, esp in land, **Personal exception,** (*Scots law*) a ground of objection which applies to an individual and prevents him from doing something which, but for his conduct or situation, he might do, **Personal identity,** the continued sameness of the individual person, through all changes both without and within, as testified by consciousness, **Personal rights,** rights which belong to the person as a living, reasonable being, **Personal security,** security or pledge given by a person, as distinguished from the delivery of some object of value as security, **Personal service,** delivery of a message or an order into a person's hands, as distinguished from delivery in any other indirect way, **Personal transaction,** something done by a person's own effort, not through the agency of another, **In person,** by one's self, not by a representative [Fr —L *persōna*, a mask, esp that used by players, which covered the whole head, and was varied acc to the character represented, perh from *per-sōnāre, ātum—per*, through, and *sonāre*, to sound, from the voice of the actor sounding through the large mouthed mask]

Persona, per sō'na, *n* a person —**Persō'na grā'ta,** a person who is acceptable to those to whom he is sent, **Dram'atis persō'næ,** the characters in a play or story [L]

Personify, per-son'i fī, *v t* (*rhet*) to treat, look on, or describe as a person to ascribe to any inanimate object the qualities of a person to be the embodiment of:—*pa t* and *pa p* person'ified —*n.* **Personifica'tion.** [L *persona*, a person, and *facĕre*, to make]

Perspective, pėr spekt'iv, *n* a view or a vista the art of drawing objects on a plane surface, so as to give the picture the same appearance to the eye as the objects themselves just proportion in all the parts a telescope or field glass a picture in perspective —*adj* pertaining or according to perspective —*adv* **Perspect'ively,** according to the rules of perspective —*ns* **Perspec'tograph,** an instrument for indicating correctly the points and outlines of objects, **Perspectog'raphy,** the science of perspective, or of delineating it —**In perspective,** according to the laws of perspective, **Perspective plane,** the surface on which the picture of the objects to be represented in perspective is drawn [Fr —L *perspicĕre, per spectum—per*, through, and *specĕre*, to look]

Perspicacious, per spi kā'shus, *adj* of clear or acute understanding quick sighted —*adv* **Perspicā'ciously** —*ns* **Perspicā'ciousness, Perspicac'ity,** state of being perspicacious or acute in discerning keenness of sight or of understanding, **Perspicū'ity,** state of being perspicacious clearness in expressing ideas so as to make them easily understood by others freedom from obscurity —*adj* **Perspic'ūous,** that can be seen through clear to the mind easily understood not obscure in any way evident —*adv* **Perspic'ūously** —*n* **Perspic'ūousness** [L *per spicax, perspicacis*, sharp sighted—*perspicĕre*, to see through]

Perspire, per spīr', *v i* and *v t* to emit or to be emitted, as moisture, through the pores of the skin to sweat —*v i* **Per'spirāte,** to sweat (*rare*) —*n.* **Perspirā'tion,** act of perspiring that which is perspired moisture given out through the pores of the skin sweat —*adj* **Perspir'atory,** pertaining to or causing perspiration [L *per spirāre, ātum—per*, through, and *spirāre*, to breathe]

Persuade, per swād', *v t* to influence successfully by argument, advice, &c to bring to any particular opinion to cause to believe to convince —*n* **Persuad'er** —*adj* **Persua'sible,** capable of being persuaded —*ns* **Persua'sibleness, Persuasibil'ity, Persua'sion,** act of persuading state of being persuaded settled opinion a creed a party adhering to a creed (*Spens*) an inducement —*adjs* **Persua'sive, Persua'sory,** having the power to persuade influencing the mind or passions —*n* that which persuades or wins over —*adv* **Persua'sively.**—*n* **Persua'siveness** [Fr —L *persuadēre, suasum—per*, thoroughly, and *suadēre*, to advise]

Persue, pers'ū, *n* (*Spens*) a track

Pert, pėrt, *adj* (*obs*) open evident plain [O Fr *apert*—L *aperīre, apertum*, to open]

Pert, pert, *adj* forward saucy impertinent too free in speech (*obs*) clever —*n* an impudent person —*adv* **Pert'ly.**—*n* **Pert'ness.** [A variant of **Perk**]

Pertain, pėr tān', *v i* to belong to relate (to) —*ns* **Per'tinence, Per'tinency,** state of being pertinent or to the point fitness for the matter on hand suitableness appositeness fitness —*adj* **Per'tinent,** pertaining or related to a subject being to the point fitted for the matter on hand fitting or appropriate suitable apposite —*adv* **Per'tinently.** [O Fr *partenir*—L *pertinēre—per*, thoroughly, and *tenēre*, to hold]

Pertinacious, per-ti-nā'shus, *adj* thoroughly tenacious holding obstinately to an opinion or a purpose obstinate unyielding —*adv.* **Pertina'ciously** —*ns* **Pertina'ciousness, Pertinac'ity,** quality of being pertinacious or unyielding obstinacy resoluteness [Fr —L. *pertinax, -acis*, holding fast—*per*, thoroughly, and *tenax*, tenacious—*tenēre*, to hold]

Perturb, per-turb', *v t* to disturb greatly: to

agitate —*adj* **Pertur'bable**, that can be agitated or confused —*ns* **Perturbā'tion**, act of perturbing or state of being perturbed disquiet of mind irregular action, esp (*astron*) the disturbance produced in the simple elliptic motion of one heavenly body about another by the action of a third body, or by the non-sphericity of the principal body, **Pertur'ber, Perturbā'tor.** [Fr —L *per turbāre, -ātum—per*, thoroughly, and *turbāre*, disturb—*turba*, a crowd See **Turbid.**]

Pertusion, per tū'zhon, *n* a hole made by a sharp instrument [L *pertundĕre, tusum—per*, through, and *tundĕre*, to strike]

Peruke, per ūk', or pei'ūk, *n* an artificial cap of hair a periwig —*adj* **Peruquēr'ian**, of or pertaining to the making of wigs [Fr *perruque*—It *parrucca* (Sp *peluca*)—L *pilus*, hair Doublets **Periwig, Wig.**]

Peruse, per ūz', or per-ōōz', *v t* to read attentively to examine carefully or in detail —*ns* **Perusal** (per ūz'al, or per ōōz'al), the act of perusing careful examination study reading, **Perus'er.** [Formed from L *per*, and *ūti, usum* to **Use**, *v t*]

Peruvian, per ōō'vi an, *adj* pertaining to Peru in South America —*n* a native of Peru —**Peruvian bark**, cinchona (q v)

Pervade, per vād', *v t* to go through or penetrate to spread all over —*n* **Pervā'sion** —*adj* **Pervā'sive**, tending or having power to pervade [L *pervadĕre, pervasum—per*, through, and *vadĕre*, to go, conn with **Wade.**]

Perverse, per vers', *adj* perverted or turned aside obstinate in the wrong stubborn vexatious self willed —*adv* **Perverse'ly** —*ns* **Perverse'ness, Perver'sity**, state or quality of being perverse inclination to oppose wickedness [L *perversus*, turned the wrong way See **Pervert.**]

Pervert, per vert', *v t* to turn wrong or from the right course to change from its true use to corrupt to turn from truth or virtue.—*v i* to go wrong or out of the right course —*n* (per'vert) one who has changed from a former position an apostate —*ns* **Perver'sion**, the act of perverting a diverting from the true object a turning from truth or propriety misapplication, **Pervert'er.** —*adj* **Pervert'ible**, able to be perverted [Fr *pervertir*—L. *pervertĕre—per*, thoroughly, and *vertĕre, versum*, to turn.]

Perveyaunce Same as **Purveyance**

Pervious, per'vi-us, *adj* permeable, penetrable open, perforate —*adv* **Per'viously** —*n* **Per'viousness.** [L *pervius—per*, through, *via*, a way]

Peseta, pe sā'ta, *n* a silver coin of Spain worth 9½d [Sp, dim of *pesa*, weight]

Peshito, pe shē'to, *n* a translation of the Bible into Syriac, made in the second century —Also **Peshitto** [Syriac, *pĕshittā*, the simple]

Peshwa, pesh'wa, *n* a chief or prince of the Mahrattas [Mahratti, 'a leader']

Pesky, pes'ki, *adj* annoying —*adv* **Pes'kily**

Peso, pē'so, *n* a Spanish dollar [Sp 'weight,' from L *pensum, pendĕre*, to weigh]

Pessary, pes'a ri, *n* an instrument worn in the vagina to remedy displacement of the womb a medicine used for the womb [Fr *pessaire*, Low L *pessarium*—Gr *pessos*, a kind of pebble]

Pessimism, pes'i mizm, *n* the doctrine that on the whole the world is bad rather than good a temper of mind that looks too much on the dark side of things a depressing view of life —*n.* **Pess'imist**, one who believes that everything is tending to the worst one who looks too much on the dark side of things—opp. to *Optimist* —*adjs* **Pessimis'tic, Pessimis'tical.** [L *pessimus*, worst]

Pest, pest, *n* a deadly disease a plague anything destructive a troublesome person —*ns* **Pest'house**, a house or hospital for persons afflicted with any pest or contagious disease; **Pest'ilence**, any contagious deadly disease: anything that is hurtful to the morals.—*adjs* **Pest'ilent**, producing pestilence hurtful to health and life mischievous corrupt troublesome, **Pestilen'tial**, of the nature of pestilence: producing pestilence. destructive —*advs* **Pestilen'tially, Pest'ilently.** [Fr *peste*—L *pestis*, a contagious disease]

Pestalozzian, pes ta-lot'si an, *adj* pertaining to the theory and method in education of Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (1745–1827)

Pester, pes'tĕr, *v t* to disturb, to annoy —*n* a bother —*adv* **Pes'teringly** [Short for *impester*, O Fr *empestrer* (Fr *empêtrer*), to entangle, from *in*, in, and Low L *pastorium*, the foot shackle of a horse at pasture—L *pastus*, pa.p of *pascĕre*, to feed]

Pestiferous, pes tif'e rus, *adj* contagious pestilent annoying —*adv* **Pestif'erously.** [L *pestis*, a plague, *ferre*, to bear]

Pestle, pes'l, or pest'l, *n* an instrument for pounding anything in a mortar —*v t* and *v i* to pound with a pestle to use a pestle [O Fr *pestel*—L *pistillum*, a pounder, from *pinsĕre, pistum*, to pound]

Pet, pet, *n* any animal tame and fondled a word of endearment often used to young children a favourite child a wilful young woman —also **Peat.**—*adj* indulged cherished favourite —*v t* to treat as a pet to fondle —*pr p* pett'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* pett'ed [Celt, as Ir *peat*, Gael *peata*]

Pet, pet, *n* a sudden fit of peevishness or slight passion ill humour —*v i* to be peevish, to sulk. [From the above word]

Petal, pet'al, *n* a flower leaf one of the parts of a corolla or flower —*adjs* **Pet'aled, Pet'aliform, Pet'alous**, having petals or flower-leaves, **Pet'aline**, pertaining to or resembling a petal attached to a petal —*n* **Pet'alism**, a method of ostracism practised in ancient Syracuse, the name being written on an olive leaf —*adj* **Pet'aloid**, having the form of a petal —Also **Petaloi'deous** [Gr *petalon*, a leaf, neuter of *petalos*, spread out, from root of *petannynai*, to spread out]



a, a, Petals, *b*, Sepals.

Petar, pe tär', *n* (*Shak*) Same as **Petard.**

Petard, pe tärd', *n.* a shell or case filled with gun powder, fixed to gates, barriers, &c, to break them down by explosion —*ns* **Pet'ardeer, Pet'ardier.—Hoist with one's own petard** (see **Hoist**) [Fr —*pĕter*, to crack or explode—L *pedĕre*, cog with Gr *perdein*, Eng *fart*]

Petary, pē'tar i, *n* a peat-bog

Petasus, pet'a sus, *n* a low broad brimmed hat worn by heralds, &c., characteristic of Hermes [Gr]

Petaurist, pe taw'rist, *n* a flying opossum, Australian squirrel, &c —*adj* **Petau'rine.** [Gr, 'a tumbler']

Petchary, petsh'a ri, *n* the gray king bird or chicheree

Petechiæ, pē tek'i ē, *n pl* purple spots on the skin —*adj* **Petech'ial.** [L *petigo*, a scab]

Peter, pē'tĕr, *v i* in mining, to become exhausted (out) (*fig*) to lose power or value

Peter, pē'tĕr, *v i* to call for trumps at whist, by throwing away a higher card of a suit while holding a smaller —*n.* this method of calling for trumps

Peterel. Same as **Petrel.**

Petersham, pē'ter-sham, *n* a heavy greatcoat, also the rough-napped cloth, generally dark blue, of which it is made. [From Lord *Petersham*]

Peter's-pence. See **Penny.**

Petiole, pet'i ōl, *n* the stalk which joins a leaf to the twig or branch: a footstalk—also **Peti'olus** —*adjs.* **Pet'iolar,** pertaining to, proceeding from, shaped like, or growing upon a petiole, **Pet'iolāte,** growing on a petiole [Fr.—L. *petiolus*, a little foot—*pes, pedis*, Eng **Foot.**]

Petit, pet'i, *adj* small —*n* **Petit-maître,** a dandy, a coxcomb [Fr]

Petition, pē-tish'un, *n.* a request generally from an inferior to a superior a written request presented to a court of law, or to a body of legislators. a prayer a supplication —*v t* to present a petition to to ask as a favour to supplicate —*adj* **Petit'ionary,** offering or containing a petition supplicatory —*ns* **Petit'ioner,** one who offers a petition or prayer; **Petit'ioning,** the act of presenting a petition entreaty solicitation, **Petit'ionist.**—**Petit'io principii,** a begging of the question a taking for granted of that which has to be proved a fault of reasoning consisting in assuming as true a proposition which opponents will not admit [Fr — L *petitio—petĕre, petītum*, to fall on, to ask]

Petrary, pe-trā'ri, *n* an engine for hurling stones

Petre. Same as **Saltpetre**

Petrean, pe trē'an, *adj* pertaining to rock [L. *petræus*—Gr *petraios—petra*, a rock]

Petrel, pet'rel, *n* a genus of ocean birds, containing eighteen species, which appear during their flight sometimes to touch the surface of the waves with their feet, prob so called in allusion to St *Peter's* walking on the sea —**Stormy petrel,** one of a species of petrels, called by sailors 'Mother Carey's Chickens,' scarcely larger than a lark, and the smallest web footed bird known [Fr]

Petrescent, pe-tres'ent, *adj* growing into or be coming stone —*n* **Petres'cence.**

Petrify, pet'ri-fi, *v t* to turn into stone to make hard like a stone to fix in amazement —*v i* to become stone, or hard like stone —*pa t* and *pa p* pet'rified —*n* **Petrifac'tion,** the act of turning into stone the state of being turned into stone that which is made stone a fossil —*adjs* **Petrifac'tive, Petrif'ic,** having the power to change animal or vegetable substances into stone [L *petra*, a rock—Gr, and *facĕre, factum*, to make]

Petrine, pē'trin, *adj* pertaining to or written by the Apostle Peter —*n* **Pe'trinism,** the Tubingen theory of Baur and his school, that Christianity is a development of Judaism, ascribed to Peter and his party in opposition to *Paulinism* [L *Petrinus—Petrus*, Peter]

Petroglyphy, pet rog'li fi, *n* the art of writing on rocks or stones —*adj* **Petroglyph'ic** [Gr *petra*, a rock, *glyphein*, to carve]

Petrography, pet rog'ra fi, *n* the study of rocks petrology —*adjs* **Petrograph'ic, -al.**—*adv* **Petrograph'ically.** [Gr *petra*, a rock, *graphein*, to write]

Petroleum, pe-trō'le um, *n* a liquid inflammable substance issuing or pumped up from the earth in various parts of the world —*n.* **Petroleur** (pā'tro lār), one of those Parisians who, with the help of petroleum, set fire to many of the public buildings of Paris in May 1871 an incendiary —*fem* **Petroleuse'** —*adj* **Petrolif'erous,** yielding petroleum [L *petra*, rock, *oleum*, oil]

Petrology, pe trol'o ji, *n* the science of the composition and classification of rocks —*n* **Petrol'ogist.** [Gr *petra*, a rock, and *logia*, discourse.]

Petronel, pet'ro-nel, *n* a large horse pistol a small carbine. [O. Fr *petrinal*, the breast—L *pectus.*]

Petrous, pē'trus, *adj* like stone hard rocky.—*adj.* **Petrō'sal,** of great hardness petrous

Petted, pet'ed, *adj* treated as a pet indulged —*adj* **Pett'ish,** given to take the pet peevish: fretful.—*adv.* **Pett'ishly.**—*n.* **Pett'ishness.**

Petticoat, pet'i kōt, *n* a loose under skirt worn by females and little boys (*coll*) a woman a loose kind of skirt of canvas or oilcloth sometimes worn by fishermen a bell mouthed piece over the exhaust nozzles in the smoke box of a locomotive, strengthening and equalising the draught through the boiler-tubes —*adj* feminine female, as 'petticoat influence'—*adj* **Pet'ticoated** —*ns* **Petticoat-affair,** an affair in which a woman is concerned, **Petticoat-breeches,** a loose short breeches worn by men in the 17th cent —**Petticoat government,** government by women, either at home or in the state [**Petty** and **Coat**]

Pettifogger, pet'i fog er, *n* a lawyer who practises only in paltry cases —*n* **Pet'tifoggery,** mean tricks quibbles —*adj* **Pet'tifogging.** [**Petty,** and obs *fog*, to cheat (cf Old Dut *focker*)]

Pettitoes, pet'i tōz, *n pl* the feet of a sucking pig (*Shak*) human feet [**Petty** and **Toe**]

Pettle, pet'l, *v t* (*Scot*) to indulge, pet

Petto, pet'o, *n* the breast [It,—L *pectus*, breast]

Petty, pet'i, *adj* small of less importance lower in rank, power, &c inconsiderable contemptible —*adv* **Pett'ily** —*n* **Pett'iness** —**Petty cash,** small sums of money paid, **Petty larceny** (see **Larceny**), **Petty officer,** a naval officer with rank corresponding to a non commissioned officer in the army [M E *petit*—Fr *petit*]

Petulant, pet'ū lant, *adj* falling upon or assailing saucily forward impudent in manner showing ill temper peevish —*ns* **Pet'ulance, Pet'ulancy,** sauciness temporary peevishness or impatience —*adv* **Pet'ulantly** [L *petulans, -antis*—obs *petulāre*, dim of *petĕre*, to fall upon]

Petunia, pē tū'ni a, *n* a genus of ornamental plants, with small undivided leaves and beautiful flowers [Amer Ind *petun*, tobacco]

Pew, pū, *n* an enclosed seat in a church —*ns* **Pew-fellow,** companion, **Pew-holder,** one who rents a pew in a church, **Pew-opener,** an attendant who opens pews in a church, **Pew-rent,** rent paid for the use of a pew in church [O Fr *pu*, a raised place—L *podium*, a front seat in the amphitheatre where the emperor and others sat—Gr *podion*, orig a foot-stool—*pous, podos*, Eng **Foot**]

Pewit, pē'wit, *n* the lapwing, a bird with a black head and crest, common in moors [From its cry —Also **Pewet** Cf Dut *piewit* or *kiewit*]

Pewter, pū'tėr, *n* an alloy of four parts of tin and one of lead sometimes tin with a little copper and antimony a vessel made of pewter, esp a beer tankard (*slang*) prize-money —*adj* made of pewter —*n* **Pew'terer,** one who works in pewter —*adj* **Pew'tery,** belonging to pewter —**Pewter-mill,** a lapidaries' polishing wheel for such stones as amethyst, agate, &c [O Fr *peutre* (It. *peltro*), from a Teut root, seen in Low Ger *spialter*, Eng **Spelter**]

Pfennig, pfen'ig, *n* a German copper coin, the hundredth part of a mark —Also **Pfenning**

Phacitis, fā sī'tis, *n* inflammation of the crystalline lens of the eye —**Phacocystī'tis,** inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens of the eye —*adj* **Phā'coid,** lentil-shaped —*n* **Phā'coscope.** [Gr *phakos*, a lentil]

Phaeton, fā'e ton, *n.* a kind of open pleasure carriage on four wheels, drawn by one or two horses, from *Phaéthon*, son of Helios, the sun, whose chariot he attempted to drive a tropic bird

Phagedena, Phagedæna, fag ed ē'na, *n* a sloughing ulcer, hospital gangrene —*adjs* **Phagede'nic, Phagedæ'nic.** [Gr *phagein*, to eat]

Phagocyte, fag'o sīt, *n* a white or colourless blood-corpuscle—also called *leucocyte*—an active amœboid cell, which engulfs both nutritive and harmful particles —*adjs* **Phagocyt'ic, -al** —*ns.* **Phag'ocytism; Phagocytō'sis.** [Gr. *phagein*, to eat, *kytos*, a vessel]

Phalæna, fal ē'na, *n* the Linnæan genus including moths —*adj* **Phalē'noid.** [Gr *phalaina*, a moth.]

Phalange, fā lanj', *n* a phalanx of a digit any of the joints of an insect's tarsus a bundle of stamens joined by their filaments a socialistic community in Fourier's dream of an ideal arrangement of society, consisting of 1800 persons living in a *phalanstère* — generally in *pl*, the usual *sing* being **Phalanx** (q v) —*adjs* **Phalan'gal, Phalan'geal, Phalan'giform.**

Phalanger, fā lan'jer, *n* a genus of small arboreal marsupials, of which many species are found in Australia and the islands to the north of it. [Fr —L. *phalanx*]

Phalanstery, fal'an ster i, *n* the dwelling of the phalange in the ideal social system of Fourier (1772–1837), a vast structure in the midst of a square league of cultivated land, where life and labour would be arranged according to the likings and capacities of every one —*adj* **Phalanstē'rian** —*ns* **Phalanstē'rianism, Phalan'sterism.** [Fr *phalanstère*—*phalange*—Gr *phalangks*, a phalanx, and *stère*, as in *monastère*, &c]

Phalanx, fal'angks, or fā'-, *n* a line of battle a square battalion of heavy armed infantry drawn up in ranks and files close and deep any compact body of men one of the small bones of the fingers and toes (*pl*) **Phalan'ges,** or **Phal'anxes.** [L —Gr *phalangks*]

Phalarope, fal'a rōp, *n* a genus of wading birds, forming a sub family of the snipes [Gr *phalaris*, a coot, *pous*, a foot]

Phallus, fal'us, *n* the symbol of generation which figures in the rites and ceremonies of most primitive peoples (*biol*) the organ of sex —*adj* **Phall'ic** —*ns* **Phal'licism, Phal'lism,** the phallic worship —*adj* **Phal'loid.** [L —Gr *phallos*]

Phanariot, fa nar'i ot, *n* the name given to the Greeks inhabiting the Fanar or Fanal quarter of Constantinople — in Turkish history mostly diplomatists, administrators, and bankers, also hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia —*adj* **Phana'riot.**—Also **Fanariot.**

Phanerogamous, fan ėr og'am us, *adj* having true flowers containing stamens and pistils—opp to *Cryptogamous* —Also **Phanerogam'ic.** [Gr *phaneros*, visible, and *gamos*, marriage]

Phantasm, fan'tazm, *n* a vain, airy appearance a fancied vision an apparition or spectre—also **Phantas'ma** (*Shak*) (*pl*) **Phan'tasms, Phantas'mata** —*adjs* **Phantas'mal, Phantasmā'lian** (*rare*) —*n* **Phantasmal'ity.**—*adv* **Phantas'mally.**—*adjs* **Phantasmat'ic, -al, Phantas'mic; Phantasmogenet'ic,** begetting phantasms — *adv* **Phantasmogenet'ically.** — *adj* **Phantasmolog'ical,** pertaining to phantasms as subjects of inquiry —*n* **Phantasmol'ogy,** the science of phantasms [Gr *phantasma*—*phantazein*, to make visible—*phainein*, to bring to light—*pha-ein*, to shine.]

Phantasmagoria, fan-taz-ma gō'ri a, *n* a fantastic series of illusive images a gathering of appearances or figures upon a flat surface by a magic lantern —*adjs* **Phantasmago'rial,** pertaining to or resembling a phantasmagoria, **Phantasmagor'ic, -al.** [Gr *phantasma* (see **Phantasm**), an appearance, and *agora*, an assembly—*ageirein*, to gather]

Phantastic, Phantasy. See **Fantastic, Fantasy.**

—*n* Phantā'siast, one of those Docetæ who believed Christ's body to have been a mere phantom

Phantom, fan'tom, *n* Same as **Phantasm.**—*adj* illusive, spectral. [O. Fr. *fantosme*—Gr]

Pharaoh, fā'rō, *n.* a title of the kings of ancient Egypt —*adj.* **Pharaon'ic.** [Heb, from Egyptian.]

Phare, fār, *n* a lighthouse —Also **Phā'ros.** [*Pharos*]

Pharisee, far'i sē, *n* one of a religious school among the Jews, marked by their strict observance of the law and of religious ordinances any one more careful of the outward forms than of the spirit of religion, a formalist —*adjs* **Pharisā'ic, Pharisā'ical,** pertaining to or like the Pharisees hypocritical —*adv* **Pharisā'ically** —*ns* **Pharisā'icalness, Phar'isāism, Phar'iseeism,** the practice and opinions of the Pharisees strict observance of outward forms in religion without the spirit of it hypocrisy [Late L *pharisæus* —Gr *pharisaios*—Heb *pārūsh*, separated from, *parash*, to separate]

Pharmaceutic, -al, far ma sūt'ik, al, *adj* pertaining to the knowledge or art of preparing medicines —*adv* **Pharmaceut'ically** —*ns* **Pharmaceut'ics,** the science of preparing medicines, **Pharmaceut'ist,** one who practises pharmacy

Pharmacopœia, far ma ko pē'ya, *n* a book containing directions for the preparation of medicines a collection of drugs —*adj* **Pharmacopœ'ial** [Gr *pharmakon*, and *poiein*, to make]

Pharmacy, far'ma si, *n* a department of the medical art which consists in the collecting, preparing, preserving, and dispensing of medicines the art of preparing and mixing medicines a drug store —*ns* **Phar'macist,** a druggist, one skilled in pharmacy, **Pharmacog'raphy,** a description of drugs, **Pharmacol'ogy,** pharmacy, **Phar'macon,** a drug, **Pharmacop'olist,** a dealer in drugs [Fr. *pharmacie*—L —Gr *pharmakon*, a drug]

Pharos, fā'ros, *n* a lighthouse or beacon, so named from the famous lighthouse on the island of *Pharos* in the Bay of Alexandria

Pharyngotomy, fa ring got'o-mi, *n.* the operation of making an incision into the pharynx, to remove a tumour or other obstruction [Gr *pharyngx*, *pharynggos*, the pharynx, and *tem nein*, to cut]

Pharynx, far'ingks, *n* the cleft or cavity forming the upper part of the gullet, and lying behind the nose, mouth, and larynx —*adjs* **Pharyn'geal, Pharyngit'ic,** pertaining to pharyngitis —*n* **Pharyngi'tis,** inflammation of the mucous membrane of the pharynx —*adjs* **Pharyngoglos'sal,** pertaining to the pharynx and the tongue, **-laryn'geal,** to that and the larynx, **-nasal,** and the nose, **-oral,** and the mouth —*n* **Pharyngog'raphy,** a description of the *pharynx* [Late L —Gr *pharyngkx* See **Bore,** *v*]

Phase, fāz, *n* an appearance the form in which an object or a question presents itself to the mind the shape or appearance at a given time of the illuminated surface exhibited by a planet the particular state at any time of anything which undergoes a periodic change — also **Phā'sis** (*pl*) **Phas'es.**—*adj* **Phase'less,** unchanging [Gr *phasis*, from *phaein*, to shine. See **Phantasm.**]

Phasma, fas'ma, *n* a genus of gressorial orthopterous insects, including walking-stick insects (*Bacillus* and *Bacteria*), spectre insects (*Phasma*), and leaf insects (*Phyllium*)

Pheasant, fez'ant, *n* a gallinaceous bird abundant in Britain, and highly valued as food —*n.* **Pheas'antry,** an enclosure for pheasants, where they may be bred and reared [Fr *faisan* (with excrescent -*s*)—L *Phasiana* (*avis*, bird, being understood)—Gr *Phasianos*, of Phasis, a river flowing into the eastern part of the Black Sea, whence the bird was brought to Europe]

Pheer, fēr, *n.* (*Shak*). Same as **Fere,** a mate.

Pheese, fēz, *v t* (*Shak*) to beat, to drive off to worry —*v i.* (*U S*) to worry —*n* worry—better **Feeze.**—*n* **Phees'ar,** one of the mad host's words (*Merry Wives*, I. III. 10)

Phenacetin, fen-as'e-tin, *n* a drug prepared from carbolic acid, valuable in fevers, and like antipyrin, of service in stilling pain and securing rest in cases of headaches, insomnia, and nervousness

Phenogamia, fen o gā'mi a, *n* the class of plants comprising all those having flowers with distinct stamens and pistils —*adj* **Phenog'amous** (same as **Phanerogamous**) [Gr *phainein*, to show, and *gamos*, marriage]

Phenol, fē'nol, *n* carbolic acid [Fr, deriv uncertain]

Phenomenon, fen om'en on, *n* an appearance the appearance which anything makes to our consciousness, as distinguished from what it is in itself an observed result a remarkable or unusual person, thing, or appearance (*pl*) **Phenom'ena** —*adj* **Phenom'enal,** pertaining to a phenomenon of the nature of a phenomenon so strange as to excite great wonder out of the common —*adv* **Phenom'enally** [Gr *phainomenon—phainein*, to show See **Phantasm**]

Phenyl, fen'il, *n* an organic radical found esp in carbolic acid, benzole, and aniline —*adjs* **Phē'nic, Phenyl'ic.** [Fr *phényle*, deriv uncertain]

Pheon, fē'on, *n* (*her*) the barbed iron head of a dart the broad arrow used as a mark of property belonging to the crown [Deriv uncertain]



Pheon

Phew, fū, *interj* an exclamation of disgust

Phial, fī'al, *n* a small glass vessel or bottle [L *phiala*—Gr *phialē* Cf **Vial.**]

Phi Beta Kappa, fi bet a kap a, the oldest of the American college Greek letter societies [From the initial letters of its motto—*philosophia biou kubernētēs*, philosophy is the guide of life]

Philadelphian, fil a del'fi an, *n* one of a mystic sect emphasising 'brotherly love,' founded in London in 1652 under the influence of Boehme [Gr *philein*, to love, *adelphos*, a brother]

Philander, fi lan'der, *v i* to make love to flirt or coquet —*n* a lover —*n* **Philan'derer** [Gr *philandros*, loving men—*philos*, dear—*philein*, to love, and *anēr, andros*, a man]

Philanthropy, fil an'thro pi, *n* love of mankind, esp as shown in good deeds and services to others good will towards all men —*ns* **Phil'anthrope, Philanthrop'ist,** one who loves and wishes to serve mankind —*adjs* **Philanthrop'ic, -al,** trying to do good to others, benevolent —*adv* **Philanthrop'ically.** [L —Gr *philanthrōpia —philos*, loving, *anthrōpos*, a man]

Philately, fi lat'e li, *n* the study and collection of postage and revenue stamps and labels (also *Timbrophily, Timbrology*) —*adj* **Philatel'ic** —*n* **Philat'elist,** one devoted to this pursuit [Formed in 1865 from Gr *philos*, loving, *atelēs*, free of tax, 'prepaid'—*a*, neg, *telos*, tax]

Philharmonic, fil har mon'ik, *adj* loving music [Gr *philos*, loving, *harmonia*, harmony]

Philhellenic, fil hel len'ik, *adj* loving Greece.—*ns* **Philhel'lenism,** love of Greece, **Philhel'lene, Philhel'lenist,** a supporter of Greece, esp in 1821–32 [Gr *philos*, loving, and *Hellen*, a Greek]

Philibeg. See **Fillibeg.**

Philippic, fil ip'ik, *n* one of the three orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon, or of Cicero against Marc Antony any discourse full of invective —*v i* **Phil'ippise,** to utter such.

Philistine, fil'is-tin, *n* one of the ancient inhabitants of south-western Palestine, enemies of the Israelites. name applied by German students to shopkeepers and others not conn with the university a person without liberal ideas an uncultured person—also **Philis'tian,** and **Philis'tim** (*Milton*) —*n.* **Phil'istinism.**

Phill-horse, fil'-hors, *n* (*Shak*) **Thill-horse** = shaft horse

Philogyny, fil oj'i-ni, *n* love of women uxoriousness —*n* **Philog'ynist.** [Gr *philos*, loving, and *gynē*, a woman]

Philology, fil-ol'ō ji, *n* the science of language the study of etymology, grammar, rhetoric, and literary criticism (*orig*) the knowledge which enabled men to study and explain the classical languages of Greece and Rome —*adjs* **Philolog'ic, Philolog'ical** —*adv* **Philolog'ically.**—*ns* **Philol'ogist, Phil'ologue,** one versed in philology —**Comparative philology,** study of languages by comparing their history, forms, and relationships with each other [L —Gr *philologia* (*lit*) love of discussion—*philologos*, fond of words—*philos*, loving, *logos*, discourse, from *legein*, to speak]

Philomath, fil'ō math, *n* a lover of learning —*adjs* **Philomath'ic, -al.**—*n* **Philom'athy,** love of learning [Gr *philomathēs*, fond of learning —*philos*, loving, and *e math on*, 2d aorist of *manthanein*, to learn]

Philomel, Philomela, fil ō mē'la, *n* the nightingale [Gr *Philomēla*, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, fabled to have been changed into either a swallow or a nightingale]

Philoprogenitiveness, fil-ō prō-jen'i tiv nes, *n.* (*phren*) the instinctive love of offspring [A hybrid word, from Gr *philos*, loving, and L. *progenies*, progeny]

Philosopher, fil os'ō fer, *n* a lover of wisdom one versed in or devoted to philosophy a metaphysician one who acts calmly and rationally in all the affairs and changes of life—sometimes also **Phil'osophe.**—**Philosopher's stone,** an imaginary stone or mineral compound, long sought after by alchemists as a means of transforming other metals into gold —*adjs* **Philosoph'ic, -al,** pertaining or according to philosophy skilled in or given to philosophy becoming a philosopher rational calm —*adv* **Philosoph'ically.** —*v i.* **Philos'ophise,** to reason like a philosopher to form philosophical theories —*ns* **Philos'ophism,** would be philosophy, **Philos'ophist.** —*adj* **Philosophist'ic** —*n* **Philos'ophy,** the science of being as being the knowledge of the causes and laws of all phenomena the collection of general laws or principles belonging to any department of knowledge reasoning a particular philosophical system calmness of temper —**Moral** and **Natural philosophy** (see **Moral, Natural**) [Fr —L —Gr *philosophos—philos*, a lover, *sophos*, wise]

Philtre, Philter, fil'ter, *n* a charm or spell to excite love [Fr *philtre*—L *philtrum*—Gr *philtron —philos*, loving, *tron*, denoting the agent]

Phisnomy, fis'no mi, *n* (*Shak*) the face—a corr of **Physiognomy.**

Phiz, fiz, *n* the face (humorous)

Phlebitis, fleb i'tis, *n* inflammation of a vein. [Gr *phleps, phlebos*, a vein, and term *itis*, implying inflammation]

Phlebolite, fleb'o lit, *n.* a calcareous concretion found in a vein [Gr *phleps, phlebos*, a vein, and *lithos*, a stone]

Phlebotomy, fle bot'o-mi, *n.* act of letting blood —*v* **Phlebot'omise.**—*n.* **Phlebot'omist** [Fr —L —Gr., from *phleps, phlebos*, a vein, *tomos*, a cutting]

Phlegethontic, fleg e thon'tic, *n.* pertaining to or resembling the river Phlegethon, a mythological river of the infernal regions flowing into the lake of Acheron, whose waves rolled torrents of fire.

[Gr. *phlegethōn*, pr p. of *phlegethein*, poetic form of *phlegein*, to burn]

Phlegm, flem, *n* one of the four elements of which the ancients supposed the blood to be composed the thick, slimy matter secreted in the throat, and discharged by coughing sluggishness indifference calmness —*adjs* **Phlegmat'ic, Phlegmat'ical**, abounding in or generating phlegm cold sluggish not easily excited —*adv* **Phlegmat'ically** [Fr —L —Gr *phlegma, phlegmatos*, a flame, inflammation—*phleg ein*, to burn, like L *flam ma* (for *flag ma—flaq*, as in L *flagrāre*, to burn), whence **Flame.**]

Phlogiston, flō-jis'ton, *n* an imaginary element, believed in till nearly the end of last century as forming part of every combustible body, which by its disengagement caused burning, or fire in action —*adj* **Phlogis'tic**, (*chem*) containing or resembling phlogiston inflaming (*med*) inflammatory [Gr, 'combustible']

Phlox, floks, *n* a well known garden plant, so called from its colour [Gr, 'a flame'—*phlegein*, to burn See **Phlegm.**]

Phocine, fō'sin, *adj* pertaining to the seal family —*n* **Phō'ca**, a seal [L *phoca*—Gr *phōkē*, a seal]

Phœbe, fē'bē, *n* the moon [L —Gr *phoibē*, the moon goddess, sister of Phœbus]

Phœbus, fē'bus, *n* the sun god the sun [L —Gr *phoibos*, bright, *phœin*, to shine]

Phœnix, Phenix, fē'niks, *n* a fabulous bird said to have existed for 500 years all alone in the wilderness, and, after burning itself on a funeral pile, to have risen from its own ashes, hence, the emblem of immortality a paragon [L —Gr *phoinix*]

Phonetic, fō net'ik, **Phonetical**, fō net'ik al, *adj* pertaining to or in accordance with the sound of the voice representing elementary sounds vocal —*adv* **Phonet'ically.**—*n sing* **Phonet'ics**, the science of sounds, esp of the human voice —*n* **Phonetic-spelling**, spelling according to sound the spelling of words as they are pronounced [Gr *phōnetikos—phōnē*, a sound]

Phonic, fon'ik, *adj* pertaining to sound —*n sing* **Phon'ics**, the science of sound, acoustics

Phonogram, fō'nō gram, *n* Same as **Phonograph** (first meaning) [Gr *phōnē*, sound, and *gramma*, a letter]

Phonograph, fō'nō graf, *n* a character or mark used to represent a sound an instrument by which spoken words or other sounds can be recorded, and afterwards given out again almost in the original tones —*ns* **Phonog'rapher, Phonog'raphist**, one versed in phonography —*adjs* **Phonograph'ic, -al.**—*adv* **Phonograph'ically** —*ns* **Phonog'raphy**, the art of representing each spoken sound by a distinct character phonetic shorthand, **Phō'nōscope**, an apparatus for recording music as played, or for testing musical strings a microphone [Gr *phōnē*, sound, *graphein*, to write]

Phonolite, fō'nō lit, *n* clinkstone (q v) [Gr *phōnē*, sound, *lithos*, a stone.]

Phonology, fō nol'ō ji, *n* the science of the sounds of the voice, the manner in which these are combined in any language phonetics —*adj* **Phonolog'ical.**—*n* **Phonol'ogist**, one versed in phonology [Gr *phōnē*, sound, *logos*, discourse]

Phonotype, fō'nō tīp, *n* a type or sign representing a sound —*adjs* **Phonotyp'ic, -al**, of or belonging to a phonotype, or to phonotypy —*ns* **Phō'notypist, Phō'notypy**, the art of representing each of the elementary sounds by different types or distinct characters. [Gr *phōnē*, sound, *typos*, type]

Phorminx, for'mingks, *n* a kind of cithara or lyre. [Gr *phormingx*]

Phormium, for'mi-um, *n*. an evergreen of the order Liliaceæ, growing wild over large areas and very easily cultivated, even upon the poorest soils The fibre is very strong, and is used for making dresses, ropes, twine, mats, cloth, &c [Made from Gr *phormion*, a plant]

Phosphene, fos'fēn, *n* a brilliant coloured spectrum seen when the finger is pressed into the internal corner of the eye [Gr *phōs*, light, *phainein*, to shine]

Phosphorus, fos'for us, *n* the morning star a yellowish substance, like wax, inflammable and giving out light in the dark —*ns* **Phos'phate**, a salt formed by the combination of phosphoric acid with a base; **Phos'phide**, a compound formed of phosphorus and some other element, as copper or iron, **Phos'phor**, the morning star (*obs*) phosphorus.—*v t* **Phosphoresce'**, to shine in the dark like phosphorus —*n* **Phosphores'cence.**—*adjs* **Phosphores'cent**, shining in the dark like phosphorus, **Phosphor'ic, Phos'phorous**, pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus —*n* **Phos'phuret**, a compound of phosphorus with a metal —*adj* **Phos'phuretted**, combined with phosphorus —**Phosphatic diathesis**, (*med*) the condition in which there is a tendency in the urine to deposit white gravel [L —Gr —*phōs phoros*, light bearer—*phōs*, light, and *phoros*, bearing, from *pherein*, Eng **Bear.**]

Photo, fō'tō, *n* a colloq abbreviation of *photograph*.

Photochromy, fō'tō krō mi, *n* the art of reproducing colours by photography [Gr *phōs, phōtos*, light, *chrōma*, colour]

Photo-engraving, fō'tō en-grā'ving, *n* a general term including all the various processes of mechanical engraving by the aid of photography —The term **Photog'lyphy** is sometimes applied to photo engraving by one process or other, often limited to photogravure —*adj* **Photoglyph'ic**

Photography, fō tog'ra fi, *n* the art of producing pictures by the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces —*n* **Pho'tograph**, a picture so produced —*v t* to make a picture of by means of photography —*ns* **Photog'rapher, Photog'raphist.** —*adjs* **Photograph'ic, -al.**—*adv* **Photograph'ically.** [Gr *phōs*, light, *graphein*, to draw]

Photogravure, fō'tō grā-vūr, *n* a method of producing by means of photography and the action of acids on a sensitised surface a kind of mezzo-engraving on metal [Fr —Gr *phōs*, light, and Fr *gravure*, engraving]

Photolithography, fō-tō li thog'ra fi, *n* a method by which a photograph in line can be developed with ink so as to be transferred to stone as a lithograph [Gr *phōs, phōtos*, light, *lithos*, a stone, *graphein*, to write]

Photology, fō-tol'ō ji, *n* the science of light —*n* **Photol'ogist.** [Gr *phōs, phōtos*, light, *logia*]

Photometer, fō tom'et-er, *n* an instrument for measuring the intensity of light, esp for comparing the amount of light coming from different sources —*adj* **Photomet'ric.**—*n* **Photom'etry**, the measurement of the intensity of light [Gr *phōs, phōtos*, light, *mētron*, a measure]

Photomicrography, fō-tō mi-krog'ra fi, *n* the enlargement of microscopic objects, by means of the microscope, and the projection of the enlarged image on a sensitive collodion film [Gr *phōs, phōtos*, light, *mikros*, little, *graphein*, to write]

Photophone, fō'tō fōn, *n* an apparatus for transmitting articulate speech to a distance along a beam of light. [Gr *phōs, phōtos*, light, and *phōnē*, sound.]

Photo-relief, fō'tō-re-lēf', *n*. a process of producing plates by means of photography, from which impressions can be taken in an ordinary printing-press.

Photosculpture, fō-tō-skulp'tūr, *n* the art of taking likenesses in the form of statuettes or

medallions by the aid of photography, photographs taken simultaneously from all sides of the subject being used in the construction of the model

Photosphere, fō'tō sfēr, *n* the luminous envelope round the sun's globe, which is the source of light [Gr *phōs, phōtos,* light, and *sphaira,* a **Sphere.**]

Phototype, fō'tō-tīp, *n.* a type or plate of the same nature as an engraved plate, produced from a photograph —*n* **Pho'totypy.** [Gr *phōs, phōtos,* light, *typos,* type]

Photo-xylography, fō tō zīl og'ra fi, *n* wood engraving after an impression has been taken on the wood block by photography [Gr *phōs, phōtos,* light, *xylon,* a log of wood, and *graphein,* to write]

Photozincography, fō tō zing kog'ra fi, *n* the process of engraving on zinc by taking an impression by photography and etching with acids —*n* **Photozinc'ograph,** a picture so produced [**Photo,** and **Zincography**]

Phrase, frāz, *n* two or more words expressing a single idea by themselves, or showing the manner or style in which a person expresses himself part of a sentence a short pithy expression phraseology (*mus*) a short clause or portion of a sentence —*v t* to express in words to style —*n* **Phrase-book,** a book containing or explaining phrases —*adj* **Phrase'less,** incapable of being described [Fr —L —Gr *phrasis—phrazein,* to speak]

Phraseology, frā ze ol'o ji, *n* style or manner of expression or arrangement of phrases peculiarities of diction a collection of phrases in a language —*adjs* **Phraseolog'ic, -al,** pertaining to phraseology consisting of phrases — *adv* **Phraseolog'ically.** [Gr *phrasis, phraseōs,* form or mode of speaking, *logos,* science]

Phratry, frā'tri, *n* a clan a brotherhood [Gr *phratēr,* a brother]

Phrenetic, -al, fren-et'ic, al, *adj* having a disordered mind frenzied mad —Also **Frenet'ic, -al** —*n* **Phreni'tis,** inflammation of the brain [Gr *phrenetikos,* from *phrēn,* the mind]

Phrenic, fren'ik, *adj* belonging to the diaphragm [Gr *phrēn, phrenos,* the diaphragm]

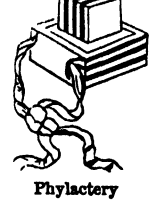
Phrenology, fren ol'o ji, *n* the theory that the various faculties and powers of the mind are connected with certain parts of the brain, and can be known by an examination of the outer surface of the skull the science by which character can be read by examining the skull —*adj* **Phrenolog'ical** —*adv* **Phrenolog'ically.**—*n* **Phrenol'ogist,** one who believes or is versed in phrenology [Gr *phrēn, phrenos,* mind, *logos,* science]

Phronesis, fro nē'sis, *n* practical wisdom [Gr —*phrēn,* mind]

Phthalein, thal'in, *n* one of a very important class of dye yielding materials formed by the union of phenols with the anhydride of phthalic acid — **Phthalic anhydride** is obtained from naphthalene by first forming a chlorine addition product, and then oxidising with nitric acid

Phthisis, thī'sis, *n* consumption or wasting away of the lungs —*adjs* **Phthis'ic, -al,** pertaining to or having phthisis [L —Gr *phthiein,* to waste away]

Phylactery, fi-lak'ter i, *n* a charm or amulet among the Jews, a slip of parchment inscribed with certain passages of Scripture, worn on the left arm or forehead among the early Christians, a case in which relics were preserved — *adjs* **Phylacter'ic, -al** [Lit a charm to protect from danger, L. —Gr. *phylaktērion, phylaktēr,* a guard—*phylassein,* to guard]



Phylactery

Phyllite, fil'īt, *n.* a schistose clay rock, containing a variable proportion of quartz in grains, together with mica, usually chlorite, and sometimes many accessory minerals [Gr.—*phyllon,* a leaf.]

Phyllotaxis, fil ō tak'sis, *n* the disposition of leaves on the stem. [Gr. *phyllon,* a leaf, *taxis,* arrangement]

Phylloxera, fil ok sē'ra, *n* a genus of insects, belonging to a family, nearly related to aphides, and coccus insects, very destructive to vines. [Gr *phyllon,* a leaf, and *xēros,* dry, withered]

Phylogeny, fi loj'e ni, *n* a biological term applied to the evolution or genealogical history of a race or tribe [Gr *phylon,* race, *genesis,* origin]

Physalia, fi sā'li a, *n* See **Portuguese Man-of-war.** [Gr *physallis,* a plant, bladder—*physa,* bellows]

Physeter, fi sē'tėr, *n* a sperm whale [Gr —*physa,* bellows]

Physic, fiz'ik, *n* (*orig*) natural philosophy the science of medicine the art of healing a medicine —*v t* to give medicine to —*pr p* phys'icking, *pa t* and *pa p* phys'icked —*n* **Physic'ian,** one skilled in the use of physic or the art of healing one who prescribes remedies for diseases. a doctor —**Physic garden,** a botanical garden [From the Fr of the middle ages (mod Fr *physique* is the same as Eng *physics*)—Gr *physikē,* natural, physical (as medical men were then the only naturalists)—Gr *phy sis,* nature, from the same root as Eng **Be.**]

Physical, fiz'ik al, *adj* pertaining to nature or to natural objects pertaining to material things of or pertaining to natural philosophy known to the senses pertaining to the body —*adv* **Phys'ically.**—*n* **Phys'icist,** a student of nature one versed in physics a natural philosopher one who believes that life is merely a form of physical energy —**Physical astronomy,** an account of the causes of the motions of the heavenly bodies, **Physical education,** training of the bodily powers by exercise, **Physical examination,** an examination of the bodily state of a person, **Physical force,** force applied outwardly to the body, as distinguished from that applied to the mind, as persuasion, &c , **Physical geography,** an account of the state of the earth in its natural state — i e excluding all the divisions, &c wrought by the action of man, including mountain chains, ocean currents, distribution of plants and animals, conditions of climate, and many other points, **Physical truth,** the agreement of thought with what exists in nature, **Physical world,** the world of matter [Gr *physikos—physis,* nature See **Physics.**]

Physics, fiz'iks, *n pl* used as *sing* (*orig*) equivalent to **Physical Science**—i e the science of the order of nature usually sig (as distinguished from chemistry) study of matter and the general properties of matter as affected by energy or force—also called natural philosophy [L *physica,* Gr *physikē* (*theōria,* theory) — *physis,* nature]

Physiognomy, fiz i og'no mi, *n* the art of judging the qualities of a character from the external appearance, especially from the countenance expression of countenance the face as an index of the mind the general appearance of anything —*adjs* **Physiognom'ic, Physiognom'ical.** — *adv* **Physiognom'ically.** — *n sing* **Physiognom'ics** (same as **Physiognomy**). — *n* **Physiog'nomist** [For *physiognomony*—Gr *physiognōmonia—physis,* nature, *gnōmōn,* one who indicates or interprets—*gnōnai,* to know]

Physiography, fiz i og'ra fi, *n* an exposition of the principles that underlie physical geography, and including the elements of physical science an introduction to the study of nature physical geography. [Gr *physis,* nature, and *graphein,* to describe]

Physiology, fiz-i ol'o ji, *n* the science of the nature and processes of life the study of the behaviour of living beings and of the functions of their parts a branch of biology —*adjs* **Physiolog'ic, Physiolog'ical.** — *adv* **Physiolog'ically.** — *n* **Physiol'ogist.** [Gr *physis*, nature, *logos*, science]

Physique, fiz ēk', *n* the physical structure or natural constitution of a person [Fr , from root of **Physical.**]

Physitheism, fiz'i thē izm, *n* the ascribing of physical form and attributes to deity —*adj* **Physitheis'tic.** [Gr *physis*, nature, *theos*, God]

Physnomy, fiz'no mi, *n* (*Spens*) **Physiognomy**

Physoclistous, fi sō-klis'tus, *adj* having no air bladder, or having it closed, as a fish [Gr *physa*, bellows, *kleistos*, capable of being closed —*kleiein*, to close.]

Physograde, fi'sō grād, *adj* moving by means of a vesicular float [Gr *physa*, bellows, and L *gradi*, to walk]

Physopod, fi'sō-pod, *adj* with suckers on the feet [Gr *physa*, bellows, *pous*, *podos*, the foot]

Physostigmine, fi-sō stig'min, *n* a poisonous alkaloid, the active principle of the Calabar bean [Gr *physa*, bellows, *stigma*, stigma]

Physostomous, fi sos'tō mus, *adj* having mouth and air bladder connected by an air duct, as a fish [Gr *physa*, bellows, *stoma*, a mouth]

Phytobranchiate, fi tō brang'ki āt, *adj* having leafy gills [Gr *phyton*, a plant, *branchia*, gills]

Phytochemistry, fi tō kem'is tri, *n* the chemistry of plants —Also **Phy'tochimy.** —*adj* **Phytochem'ical.**

Phytogenesis, fi tō gen'e sis, *n* the theory of the generation of plants.—Also **Phytog'eny.**—*adjs* **Phytogenet'ic, -al** [Gr *phyton*, a plant, *genesis*, birth]

Phytoglyphy, fi tog'li fi, *n* the art of printing from nature, by taking impressions from plants, &c , on soft metal, from which an electrotype plate is taken —*adj* **Phytoglyph'ic.** [Gr *phyton*, a plant, and *glyphein*, to engrave]

Phytography, fi tog'raf-i, *n* the department of botany relating to the particular description of species of plants —*n* **Phytog'rapher** — *adj* **Phytograph'ical** [Gr *phyton*, a plant, and *graphein*, to write]

Phytoid, fi'toid, *adj* plant-like, esp of animals and organs [Gr *phyton*, a plant, *eidos*, form]

Phytolithology, fi-tō-li thol'ō-ji, *n* the science of fossil plants —*n* **Phytolithol'ogist,** one skilled in this [Gr *phyton*, and **Lithology.**]

Phytology, fi tol'ō-ji, *n* the science of plants, botany —*adj* **Phytolog'ical** —*n* **Phytol'ogist.** [Gr *phyton*, a plant, *logia*, discourse]

Phytonomy, fi-ton'ō mi, *n* the science of the origin and growth of plants botany [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, and *nomos*, a law]

Phytophagous, fi tof'a gus, *adj* feeding on plants. —*n* **Phytoph'agy.** [Gr *phyton*, a plant, *phagein*, to eat]

Phytosis, fi-tō'sis, *n* the presence of vegetable parasites or the diseases caused by them [Gr *phyton*, a plant]

Phytotomy, fi-tot'ō mi, *n* the dissection of plants —*n* **Phytot'omist.**—*adj* **Phytot'omous.** [Gr *phyton*, a plant, and *tomos*, a cutting—*temnein*, to cut]

Phytozoa, fi-tō-zō'a, *n pl* plant like animals animals which more or less resemble plants in appearance and habits, such as sponges, sea anemones, &c —*adj* and *n* **Phytozō'an.** [Gr *phyton*, a plant, and *zōon*, an animal]

Pi. Pie, pī, *n* a mass of types confusedly mixed.— *v t* to reduce to a mixed mass, or to a state of pi, as types [See **Pie,** a magpie, &c]

Pia, pē'a, *n* a perrenial Polynesian herb, whose fleshy tubers yield arrowroot

Piacere, pia chā're, *n* (*mus*) *a piacere*, at pleasure. [It , 'pleasure']

Piacevole, pia-chā'vō le, *adj* (*mus*) pleasant, playful [It , 'pleasant']

Piacular, pī ak'u lar, *adj* serving to appease, expiatory requiring expiation atrociously bad. —*n* **Piacular'ity.** [L *piaculum*, sacrifice—*piāre*, expiate—*pius*, pious]

Piaffe, pi af', *v.i* in horsemanship, to advance at a piaffer —*n* **Piaf'fer,** a gait in which the feet are lifted in the same succession as the trot, but more slowly —Also *Spanish walk.* [Fr *piaffer*, to paw the ground]

Pia mater, pī'a mā'ter, *n* the vascular membrane investing the brain (*Shak*) the brain [L , 'pious mother']

Pianette, pē à net', *n* a small piano

Piano, pi a'no, *adv* (*mus*) softly —*adv* **Pianis'simo,** very softly [It *piano* (superl *pianissimo*), plain, smooth — L *planus*, plain Doublet **Plain.**]

Pianoforte, pi a'no fōr'tā, generally shortened to **Piano,** pi a'no, *n* a musical instrument furnished with wires struck by little hammers which are moved by keys, so as to produce both soft and strong sounds —*ns* **Pi'anist,** one who plays on the pianoforte, or one well skilled in it, **Piano-school,** a school where piano music is taught, **Piano-stool,** a stool on which the player sits at the piano —**Boudoir** or **Cabinet piano,** an upright piano [It *piano* (see **Piano,** above), and *forte*, strong—L *fortis*, strong]

Piarist, pī'ar ist, *n* one of a religious congregation for the education of the poor, founded in Rome in 1617 by a Spanish priest, Joseph of Calasanza. [L *pius*, pious]

Piassava, pi as'a-va, *n* a coarse stiff fibre used for rope-making in Brazil.—Also **Piassaba.** [Port]

Piastre, pi-as'ter, *n* a silver coin of varying value, used in Turkey and other countries the Spanish dollar [Fr —It *piastra*, from same root as **Plaster.**]

Piazza, pi az'a, *n* a place or square surrounded by buildings a walk under a roof supported by pillars —*adj* **Piaz'zian.** [It (Fr *place*) — L *platea*, a broad street. See **Place,** its doublet]

Pibroch, pē'brok, *n* a form of bagpipe music, generally of a warlike character, including marches, dirges, &c [Gael *piobaireachd*, pipe music—*piobair*, a piper—*piob*, a pipe, bagpipe]

Pica, pī'ka, *n* a size of type smaller than English and larger than small pica, equal to 12 points in the new system of sizes, about 6 lines to the inch, used by printers as a standard of measurement for other types—as 6-to pica or 10-to-pica, according as 6 or 10 leads set together make a line of pica.—**Double small pica,** a size of type giving about 3½ lines to the inch , **Double pica,** a size equal to 2 lines of small pica , **Small pica,** a size smaller than pica and larger than long primer, about 11 points , **Two-line pica,** a size of about 3 lines to the inch, equal to 2 lines of pica, or to 24 points [See **Pie,** a book]

Pica, pī'ka, *n* a magpie [See **Pie.**]

Picador, pik a-dōr', *n* a horseman armed with a lance, who commences a bull fight by pricking the bull with his weapon [Sp *pica*, a pike, from root of **Pike.**]

Picamar, pik'a-mär, *n* the bitter principle of tar [L. *pix*, pitch, *amarus*, bitter]

Picard, pik'ard, *n* a high shoe for men, introduced from France about 1720.

Picaresque. See **Picaroon.**

Picaroon, pik a roon', *n* one who lives by his

wits: a cheat a pirate —**Picaresque novels**, the tales of Spanish rogue and vagabond life, much in vogue in the 17th century. [Sp *picaron* —*picaro*, a rogue]

Picayune, pik a yōōn', *n.* a small coin worth 6¼ cents, current in U S before 1857, and known in different states by different names (fourpence, fippence, fip, sixpence, &c) [Carib]

Piccadilly, pik'a dil-i, *n* a standing up collar with the points turned over, first worn in London about 1870 a high collar or ruff worn in the time of James I an edging of lace on a woman's broad collar (17th century)

Piccalilli, pik'a lil i, *n* a mixture of various vegetable substances with mustard and spices, chopped up and used as a pickle [Ety uncertain]

Piccaninny, Pickaninny, pik'a nin i, *n* a little child an African or negro child [Perh from Sp *pequeño niño* = 'little child']

Piccolo, pik'ō lō, *n* a flute of small size, having the same compass as an ordinary flute, while the notes all sound an octave higher than their notation —Also *flauto piccolo, octave flute, ottavino* [It. *piccolo*, small]

Pice, pīs, *n sing* and *pl* an Indian copper coin, one fourth of an anna [Marathi *paisa*]

Pick, pik, *v t* to prick with a sharp pointed instrument to peck, as a bird to pierce to open with a pointed instrument, as a lock to pluck or gather, as flowers, &c to separate or pull apart to clean with the teeth to gather to choose to select to call to seek, as a quarrel to steal —*v i* to do anything carefully to eat by morsels —*n* any sharp pointed instrument, esp for loosening and breaking up hard soil, &c. a picklock foul matter collecting on printing types, &c right or opportunity of first choice —*adj* **Picked** (pikt), selected, hence the choicest or best —*ns* **Pick-cheese**, the blue titmouse the fruit of the mallow, **Pick'er**, one who picks or gathers up one who removes defects from and finishes electrotype plates a pilferer, **Pick'ing**, the act of picking, selecting, gathering, pilfering that which is left to be picked dabbing in stone-working the final finishing of woven fabrics by removing burs, &c removing defects from electrotype plates, **Pick'lock**, an instrument for picking or opening locks, **Pick'pocket**, one who picks or steals from other people's pockets, **Pick-purse**, one who steals the purse or from the purse of another —*adj* **Pick'some**, given to picking and choosing —*n* **Pick-thank**, an officious person who does what he is not desired to do in order to gain favour a flatterer a parasite —*v t* to gain favour by unworthy means —**Pick at**, to find fault with, **Pick fault**, to seek occasions of fault finding, **Pick-me-up**, a stimulating drink, **Pick off**, to aim at and kill or wound, as with a rifle, **Pick one's way**, to move carefully, **Pick out**, to make out to mark with spots of colour, &c, **Pick to pieces**, to tear asunder to damage, as character, **Pick a quarrel**, to find an occasion of quarrelling, **Pick up**, to improve gradually to gain strength, bit by bit to take into a vehicle, or into one's company to get as if by chance —*n.* (*slang*) a woman whose acquaintance is made on the street, &c —*adj* gathered together by chance [A S *pycan* (Ger *picken*) —Celt, as Gael *pioc*, to pick, W *pigo* Cf the allied **Pike.**]

Pickaback, pik'a bak, *adv* on the back like a pack —Also **Pickback, Pickapack.**

Pickaxe, pik'aks, *n* a picking tool, with a point at one end of the head and a cutting blade at the other, used in digging [A popular corr of M E *pikois*—O Fr *picois* (Fr *pic*), of same Celt origin as **Pick**, *v t*]

Pickerel, pik'e rel, *n* a kind of pike common in the United States [*Pike* + *er* + *el*]

Picket, pik'et, *n* a pointed stake used in fortification a small outpost or guard stationed in front of an army a number of men sent out by a tradesunion to prevent others from working against the wishes or decisions of the union a game at cards a punishment inflicted by making a person stand on one foot on a pointed stake —*v t* to fasten to a stake, as a horse to post a vanguard to place a picket at or near [Fr *piquet*, dim of *pic*, a pickaxe See **Pickaxe**]

Pickle, pik'l, *n* a liquid of salt and water in which flesh and vegetables are preserved vinegar, &c in which articles of food are preserved anything pickled a disagreeable position (*coll*) a troublesome child —*v t* to season or preserve with salt, vinegar, &c —*ns* **Pickle-herring**, a pickled herring (*obs*) a merry-andrew, **Pickle-worm**, the larva of a pyralid moth —**To have a rod in pickle**, to have a punishment ready [M E *pikil*, Dut *pekel*, Ger *pokel*]

Pickle, pik'l, *n* (*Scot*) a small quantity —*v t* and *v i* to eat sparingly to pilfer

Pickwickian, pik-wik'i an, *adj* relating to or resembling Mr Pickwick, the hero of Dickens's *Pickwick Papers* —**In a Pickwickian sense**, in a merely technical, hypothetical, and other than the natural sense—a phrase by which the members of the Pickwick Club explained away unparliamentary language

Picnic, pik'nik, *n* a short excursion into the country by a pleasure party who take their own provisions with them an entertainment in the open air, towards which each person contributes —*v i* to go on a picnic —*pr p* pic'nicking, *pa t* and *pa p* pic'nicked —*n* **Pic'nicker.** [Prob from Eng *pick*, to eat by morsels, with the rhyming addition *nick* (perh a weakened form of **Knack**, which see)]

Picot, pē kō', *n* a loop in an ornamental edging, the front of a flounce, &c —*adj* **Picotté** [Fr]

Picotee, pik o tī' *n* a florist's variety of carnation [From the French botanist Picot, Baron de la Peyrouse, 1744–1818]

Picquet Same as **Piquet**

Picqué-work, pē-kā' work, *n* decoration by dots or slight depressions —Also **Pounced-work**

Picra, pik'ra, *n* a cathartic powder of aloes and canella [Gr *pikros*, bitter]

Picric, pik'rik, *adj* carbazotic —**Picric acid**, an acid of a very bitter taste, used as a dye for silk and wool —*n* **Pic'rate**, a salt of picric acid [Gr *pikros*, bitter]

Picrite, pik'rīt, *n* one of the peridotites or olivine rocks

Pict, pikt, *n* one of an ancient race for 5½ centuries (296–844 A D) inhabiting eastern Scotland, from the Forth to the Pentland Firth, most probably Celts, but more nearly allied to the Cymry than to the Gael —Prof Rhys makes them non-Aryans, whose language was overlaid by loans from Welsh and Irish —*adj* **Pic'tish** —**Picts' houses**, a name popularly given in many parts of Scotland to rude underground dwellings or Earth houses, **Pictish towers**, a name sometimes given to brochs (q v), **Picts' work**, a name sometimes given to the Catrail, the remains of a large earthwork extending for about fifty miles through the counties of Selkirk and Roxburgh [L. *picti*, pl of pa.p of *pingĕre*, *pictum*, to paint, from their practice of tattooing their bodies]

Pictograph, pik'to graf, *n* a picture or pictorial sign a piece of picture-writing —*adj.* **Pictograph'ic.**—*n* **Pictog'raphy.** [L *pictus*, painted, and Gr *graphein*, to write]

Picture, pik'tūr, *n* a painting a likeness in colours a drawing painting a resemblance an

image a vivid verbal description —*v t* to paint, to represent by painting to form a likeness of in the mind to describe vividly in words.—*adjs* **Picto'rial, Pic'tural,** relating to pictures illustrated by pictures consisting of pictures —*adv* **Picto'rially** —*ns* **Pic'tural** (*Spens*), a picture, **Picture-book,** a book of pictures, **Picture-frame,** a frame surrounding a picture, **Picture-gallery,** a gallery, or large room, in which pictures are hung up for exhibition, **Picture-rod,** a rod running round the upper part of the wall of a room, from which pictures are hung, **Picture-writing,** the use of pictures to express ideas or relate events [L *pictura—pingĕre, pictum,* to paint See **Paint.**]

Picturesque, pik tūr esk', *adj* like a picture such as would make a good or striking picture expressing the pleasing beauty of a picture —*adv* **Picturesque'ly.**—*n* **Picturesqe'ness.** [It. *pittoresco—pittura,* a picture—L *pictura* See **Picture.**]

Piddle, pid'l, *v i* to peddle or deal in trifles to trifle to eat with little relish to make water —*n* **Pidd'ler,** a mere trifler —*adj* **Pidd'ling,** trifling, squeamish [A weakened form of **Peddle**]

Pidgin-English, pij'in ing'glish, *n* a mixture of corrupted English with Chinese and other words, a sort of *lingua franca* which grew up between Chinese on the sea board and foreigners, as a medium of intercommunication in business transactions [*Pidgin,* a Chinese corruption of **Business.**]

Pie, pī, *n* a magpie (*print*) type mixed or unsorted (see **Pi**) [Fr ,—L *pica,* akin to *picus,* a woodpecker]

Pie, pī, *n* a book which ordered the manner of performing divine service a service-book an ordinal —**By cock and pie** (*Shak*), a minced oath = By God and the service book [Fr —L *pica,* lit magpie, from its old black letter type on white paper resembling the colours of the magpie]

Pie, pī, *n* the smallest Indian copper coin, equal to ⅓ of a pice, or $\frac{1}{192}$ of an anna [Marathi—*pā'i,* a fourth]

Pie, pī, *n* a quantity of meat or fruit baked within a crust of prepared flour —**A finger in the pie** (see **Finger**), **Humble pie** (see **Humble**), **Mince-pie** (see **Mince**), **Perigord pie,** a pie flavoured with truffles, abundant in Perigord in France [Ety dub, perh from Ir and Gael *pighe,* pie]

Piebald, Pyebald, pī'bawld, *adj* of various colours having spots and patches [For *pie balled,* lit 'streaked liked the magpie,' from **Pie** (a magpie), and W *bal,* a streak on a horse's forehead See **Bald.**]

Piece, pēs, *n* a part of anything a single article a definite quantity, as of cloth or paper an amount of work to be done at one time a separate performance a literary or artistic composition a gun a coin a man in chess or draughts a person, generally a woman, in contempt —*v t* to enlarge by adding a piece to patch —*v i* to unite by a joining of parts to join —*n pl* **Piece-goods,** cotton, linen, woollen or silk fabrics sold retail in varying lengths —*adj* **Piece'less,** not made of pieces entire —*adv* **Piece'meal,** in pieces or fragments by pieces little by little bit by bit gradually —*adj* made of pieces single separate —*ns* **Piec'ening,** or **Piec'ing,** the act of mending, esp the joining of the ends of yarn, thread, &c, so as to repair breaks, **Piec'ener,** one who does this work in a factory; **Piec'er; Piece'work,** work done by the piece or quantity rather than by time.—**Pièce de résistance,** principal piece chief event or performance. chief dish at a dinner, **Piece of eight,** the Spanish *peso duro* ('hard dollar') bearing the numeral 8, of the value of 8 reals (prob the sign $ is derived from this), **Piece out,** to put together bit by bit, **Piece up,** to patch up; **Give a piece of one's mind,** to give a rating frankly to any one's face, **Of a piece,** as if of the same piece, the same in nature, &c [O. Fr. *piece* (It *pezza,* Low L *petium,* a piece of land), further ety dub, perh conn with L *pes, pedis,* a foot]

Pied, pīd, *adj* variegated like a magpie: of various colours spotted —*n* **Pied'ness.**

Pieled, pēld, *adj* (*Shak*) peeled, bare, bald.

Piepowder, pī'pow-der, *n* an ancient court held in fairs and markets to administer justice in a rough and ready way to all comers, called also the Court of Dusty Foot [O Fr, *pied pouldré* —L *pes,* a foot, and root of **Powder.**]

Pier, pēr, *n* the mass of stone-work between the openings in the wall of a building an arch, bridge, &c a stone pillar on which the hinges of a gate are fixed a mass of stone or wood work projecting into the sea for landing purposes a wharf —*ns* **Pier'glass,** a mirror hung in the space between windows, **Pier-table,** a table fitted for the space between two windows [M E *pere*—O Fr *pierre,* a stone—L *petra*—Gr *petra,* a rock]

Pierce, pērs, *v t* to thrust or make a hole through · to enter, or force a way into to touch or move deeply to dive into, as a secret —*v i* to penetrate —*adj* **Pierce'able,** capable of being pierced. —*n* **Pierc'er,** one who or that which pierces any sharp instrument used for piercing a stiletto. [O Fr *percer,* of doubtful origin]

Pierian, pī ē'ri-an, *adj* pertaining to the Muses —*n* **Pier'ides,** the nine Muses [L *Pierius*—Mt. Pierus, in Thessaly, the haunt of the Muses]

Piet, pī'et, *n* a pie or magpie [A form of **Pie.**]

Pietà, pē ā ta', *n* the name given in the language of art to representations of the Virgin Mary embracing the dead body of her son

Pietra-dura, pyā'tra dōō'ra, *n.* a name given to the finest kinds of Florentine mosaic work, in which the inlaid materials are hard stones, such as jasper, carnelian, amethyst, agate

Piety, pī'et i, *n* the quality of being pious reverence for the Deity, and desire to do His will · love and duty towards parents, friends, or country sense of duty dutiful conduct —*ns* **Pi'etism,** the doctrine and practice of the pietists, **Pi'etist,** one marked by strong devotional or religious feeling a name first applied to a sect of German religious reformers at the end of the 17th cent, marked by their devotional feeling —*adj* **Pietist'ic.** [Fr *piété*—L *pietas*]

Piezometer, pī ez-om'e-tĕr, *n* an instrument for measuring the compressibility of liquids [Gr *piezein,* to press, and *metron,* a measure]

Pig, pig, *n* a young swine of either gender an oblong mass of unforged metal, as first extracted from the ore, so called because it is made to flow when melted in channels called *pigs,* branching from a main channel called the *sow* —*v i* to bring forth pigs to live together like pigs —*pr p* pig'ging, *pa t* and *pa p.* pigged.—*n* **Pig'gery,** a place where pigs are kept.—*adjs* **Pig'gish,** belonging to or like pigs greedy, said of persons, **Pig'-headed,** having a large or ill formed head stupidly obstinate —*ns* **Pig'headedness; Pig-iron,** iron in pigs or rough bars, **Pig-nut** (same as **Earth-nut**), **Pig'sconce,** a pig headed fellow a block-head; **Pig'skin,** the skin of a pig prepared as a strong leather a saddle, **Pig-sty,** a pen for keeping pigs; **Pig's-wash,** swill, **Pig's-whisper,** (*slang*) a low whisper a very short space of time; **Pig'-tail,** the tail of a pig the hair of the head tied behind in the form of a pig's tail a roll of

twisted tobacco [A S *pecg*, cog with Dut *bigge*, *big*, a pig]

Pig, pig, *n* an earthen vessel. [See **Piggin.**]

Pigeon, pij'un, *n* a well known bird, the dove any bird of the dove family —*adjs* **Pigeon-breasted**, having a physical deformity, due to rickets, in which the chest is flattened from side to side, **Pigeon-hearted**, timid fearful —*n* **Pigeon-hole**, a hole or niche in which pigeons lodge in a dovecot a division of a case for papers, &c —*v t* to put into a pigeon hole to lay aside and treat with neglect —*adj* **Pigeon-livered**, timid cowardly [Fr —L *pipio*, *onis*, a young bird or pigeon, from *pipīre*, to chirp An imitative word See **Pipe**]

Pigeon-English. See **Pidgin-English.**

Piggin, pig'in, *n.* a small wooden or earthen vessel [Gael *pigean*, dim of *pigeadh*, or *pige*, a pot]

Pight, pīt, *v t* (*Spens*) to place, to fix [See next word]

Pight, pīt, *adj* (*Spens*) placed, fixed, determined [Old pa.p of **Pitch**, to place]

Pigmean, pig mē'an, *adj* like a pigmy very small.

Pigment, pig'ment, *n* paint any substance used for colouring that which gives colour to animal and vegetable tissues —*adjs* **Pigment'al, Pig'mentary.** [L *pigmentum—pingĕre*, to paint See **Picture**]

Pigmy. Same as **Pygmy.**

Pignoration, pig no-rā'shun, *n* act of giving in pledge (*law*) a seizing and detaining of cattle straying and doing damage, till the damage be made good [L *pignus*, *-oris*, a pledge]

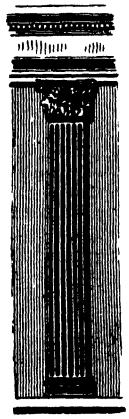
Pike, pīk, *n* a sharp point a weapon with a long shaft and a sharp head like a spear, formerly used by foot soldiers a sharp-pointed hill or summit a voracious fresh water fish (so called from its pointed snout) —*adj* **Piked**, ending in a point —*ns* **Pike-head**, the head of a pike or spear; **Pike-keeper**, the keeper of a turnpike, **Pike'let**, a tea cake, **Pike'man**, a man armed with a pike a man in charge of a turnpike gate, **Pike-perch**, a percoid fish common in Europe and America, **Pike'staff**, the staff or shaft of a pike a staff with a pike at the end [A S *pīc*, *pīc*, a pike, Dut *piek*, Ger *pike*, *pieke*, Sw *pik*—L *spica*, or prob Celt, as Gael *pic*, a pike, W *pig*, a point]

Pike, pīk, *v i* to go quickly —*n* **Pi'ker**, a tramp

Pila, pī'la, *n* in archæology and art, a mortar [L]

Pilar, pī'lar, *adj* hairy —Also **Pilary**

Pilaster, pi las'ter, *n* (*archit*) a square pillar or column, partly built into, and partly projecting from a wall —*adj* **Pil-as'tered**, furnished with pilasters or inserted pillars [Fr *pilastre*—It. *pilastro*—L *pīla*, a pillar See **Pile**, a pillar]



Pilaster

Pilau, pi law', *n* a dish, in origin purely Mohammedan, consisting of meat or fowl, boiled along with rice and spices —Also **Pillau, Pilaw, Pilaff, Pilow** [Pers *pilāw*, *pilaw*]

Pilch, pilch, *n* (*Shak*) a cloak or gown lined with furs a flannel cloth or wrap for a child —*n* **Pilch'er**, one who wears a pilch a scabbard [A S *pylce*—Low L. *pellicea*—L *pellis*, skin]

Pilchard, pil'chard, *n* a sea fish like the herring, but thicker and rounder, caught chiefly on the Cornish coast [Prob from Celt (as in Ir. *pilsear*, a pilchard), with excrescent *d*]

Pile, pīl, *n.* a roundish mass a heap of separate objects: combustibles, esp for burning dead bodies: a large building a heap of shot or shell (*electricity*) a form of battery consisting of a number of dissimilar metal plates laid in pairs one above another, with an acid solution between them (*slang*) a large amount of money a fortune —*v t* to lay in a pile or heap to collect in a mass to heap up to fill above the brim —**Pile arms**, to place three muskets with fixed bayonets so that the butts remain firm, the muzzles close together pointing obliquely.—Also *Stack arms* [Fr —L *pīla*, a ball]

Pile, pīl, *n* a pillar a large stake driven into the earth to support foundations a pyramidal figure in a heraldic bearing —*v t* to drive piles into —*ns* **Pile-driver, Pile-engine**, an engine for driving down piles, **Pile'work**, work or foundations made of piles, **Pile-worm**, a worm found eating into the timber of piles and ships the teredo [A S *pīl*—L *pīla*, a pillar]

Pile, pīl, *n* a hairy surface the fur of an animal the nap on cloth, esp if regular and closely set —*v t* to furnish with pile, to make shaggy —*adj* **Pile-worn**, worn threadbare [O Fr. *peil*, *poil*—L *pilus*, a hair]

Piles, pīlz, *n pl* hemorrhoids, which see [L *pīla*, a ball]

Pileum, pil'ē um, *n* in ornithology, the top of the head from the base of the bill to the nape—including the forehead or front, the vertex or corona, and the hindhead or occiput

Pileus, pil'ē us, *n* a Roman conical cap (*bot*) the summit of the stipe bearing the hymenium in some fungi —*adjs* **Pil'eate, -d**, fitted with a cap having the form of a cap or hat [L *pileatus*—*pileus*, a cap of felt, Gr *pilos*, hair wrought into felt]

Pilfer, pil'fer, *v i* to steal small things —*v t* to steal by petty theft —*ns* **Pil'fering, Pil'fery**, petty theft. [From O Fr *pelfre*, booty See **Pelf.**]

Pilgarlick, pil gar'lik, *n* a low fellow

Pilgrim, pil'grim, *n* one who travels to a distance to visit a sacred place a wanderer a traveller a silk screen formerly attached to the back of a woman's bonnet to protect the neck (*slang*) a new comer —*adj* of or pertaining to a pilgrim like a pilgrim consisting of pilgrims —*ns* **Pil'grimage**, the journey of a pilgrim a journey to a shrine or other sacred place the time taken for a pilgrimage the journey of life, a lifetime, **Pilgrim-bottle**, a flat bottle holed at the neck for a cord —**Pilgrim fathers**, the colonists who went to America in the ship *Mayflower*, and founded New England in 1620, **Pilgrim's shell**, a cockle shell used as a sign that one had visited the Holy Land, **Pilgrim's staff**, a long staff which pilgrims carried as a sort of badge [Fr *pèlerin* (for *pelegrin*, It *pellegrino*, *peregrino*)—L *peregrinus*, foreigner, stranger—*pereger*, a traveller—*per*, through, and *ager*, land, Eng **Acre.**]

Piliform, pil'i-form, *adj* slender as a hair [L. *pilus*, a hair, and *forma*, form]

Piling, pīl'ing, *n* the act of piling or heaping up the driving of piles a series of piles placed in order pilework

Pilkins, pil'kinz, *n* (*prov*) pillcorn or pillas

Pill, pil, *n* a little ball of medicine anything nauseous which must be accepted (*slang*) a doctor —*v t* (*slang*) to blackball —*n* **Pill-box**, a box for holding pills a kind of one horse carriage [Contr of Fr *pilule*—L *pilula*, dim. of *pīla*, a ball]

Pill, pil, *v t.* to rob or plunder. [O. Fr *piller*—L *pilāre*, to plunder]

Pill, pil, *v t* and *v i* to strip, &c.—*n.* (*Spens*) skin. [Another spelling of **Peel**]

Pillage, pil'āj, *n.* (*Shak*) act of plundering: plunder spoil, esp. taken in war —*v t* to plunder

or spoil.—*n* **Pill'ager.** [O. Fr, from *piller.* See **Pill,** *v*]

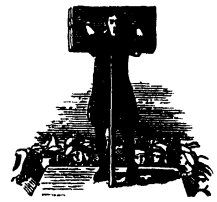
Pillar, pil'ar, *n* (*archit*) a detached support, differing from a column in that it is not necessarily cylindrical, or of classical proportions one who or anything that sustains something resembling a pillar in appearance —*adj* **Pil'lared,** supported by a pillar having the form of a pillar —*n* **Pillar-saint,** a person in the early church who crucified the flesh by living on the summit of pillars in the open air —**From pillar to post,** from one state of difficulty to another hither and thither [O Fr *piler* (Fr. *pilier*)—Low L *pilare*—L *pīla,* a pillar]

Pillau, pil law', *n* [See **Pilau**]

Pillicock, pil'i kok, *n* (*Shak*) a term of endearment

Pillion, pil'yun, *n* a cushion for a woman behind a horseman the cushion of a saddle [Ir *pillun,* Gael *pillean,* a pad, a pack saddle—*peall,* a skin or mat, akin to L *pellis,* skin, Eng **Fell,** a skin]

Pillory, pil'or-i, *n* a wooden frame, supported by an upright pillar or post, and having holes through which the head and hands of a criminal were put as a punishment, disused in England since 1837 —*v t* to punish in the pillory to expose to ridicule —*pa t* and *pa p.* pill'oried. [O Fr *pilori,* ety dub ; Prov *espitlori,* from L *speculatorium,* looking out, *specularia,* a window, *speculum,* a mirror]



Pillory

Pillow, pil'ō, *n* a cushion filled with feathers or other soft material, for resting the head on any cushion a block of metal for bearing the end of a shaft, or the end of a bowsprit the socket of a pivot —*v t* to lay or rest on for support —*v i* to rest the head on a pillow —*ns* **Pillow-bier,** or **-beer, Pillow-case,** and **Pillow-slip,** a cover which can be drawn over a pillow, **Pillow-cup,** a last cup before going to bed —*adj* **Pil'lowy,** like a pillow soft [M E *pilwe,* A.S *pyle*—L *pulvīnus*]

Pilocarpus, pī lō kar'pus, *n* a shrub about 4 or 5 feet high, slightly branched, the branches erect, a native of Brazil —*n* **Pilocar'pine,** an alkaloid isolated from pilocarpus, when taken internally causing very profuse salivation and perspiration, with depression of the circulation and disturbance of vision [From Gr *pilos,* a cap, *karpos,* fruit]

Pilose, pil ōs', **Pilous,** pī'lus, *adj* hairy —*n* **Pilos'ity** [L *pilosus—pilus,* hair]

Pilot, pī'lut, *n* the steersman of a ship one who conducts ships in and out of a harbour, along a dangerous coast, &c a guide —*v t* to conduct as a pilot to direct through dangerous places —*ns* **Pi'lotage,** the skill of a pilot the act of piloting the fee or wages of pilots, **Pilot-boat,** a boat used by pilots for meeting or leaving ships, **Pilot-cloth,** a coarse, stout kind of cloth for overcoats, **Pilot-engine,** a locomotive engine sent on before a train to clear its way, as a pilot, **Pilot-fish,** a fish of the mackerel family, so called from its having been supposed to guide sharks to their prey, **Pilot-flag,** the flag hoisted at the fore by a vessel needing a pilot, **Pilot-house,** an enclosed place on deck to shelter the steering gear and the pilot—also *Wheel house,* **Pilot-whale,** the caaing whale (q v) [Fr *pilote*—Dut *piloot,* from *peilen,* to sound, and *loot* (Ger *loth,* Eng **Lead**), a sounding-lead]

Pilum, pī'lum, *n* the heavy javelin used by Roman foot soldiers [L]

Pimenta, pi men'ta, **Pimento,** pi men'to, *n* allspice or Jamaica pepper the tree producing it [Port *pimenta*—L *pigmentum,* paint, juice of plants]

Pimp, pimp, *n* one who procures gratifications for the lust of others a pander —*v i* to procure women for others to pander —*adj* **Pimp'ing,** petty mean [Fr *pimper,* a nasalised form of *piper,* to pipe, hence to decoy, to cheat]

Pimpernel, pim'per nel, **Pimpinella,** pim pi nel'a, *n* a plant of the primrose family, having a wheel-shaped corolla, and the capsule opening by division round the middle [Fr *pimprenelle* (It *pimpinella*), either a corr of a L form *bipennula,* double winged, dim of *bi pennis—bis,* twice, and *penna,* feather, wing, or from a dim of L *pampinus,* a vine leaf]

Pimple, pim'pl, *n* a pustule a small swelling —*adjs* **Pim'pled, Pim'ply,** having pimples [A S *pipel,* nasalised from L *papula,* a pustule Cf **Papilla**]

Pin, pin, *n* a piece of wood or of metal used for fastening things together a peg or nail a sharp pointed piece of wire with a rounded head for fastening clothes anything that holds parts together a piece of wood set up on end to be knocked down by a bowl, as in skittles a peg used in musical instruments for fastening the strings anything of little value —*v t* to fasten with a pin to fasten to inclose to seize and hold fast —*pr p* pinn'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* pinned —*ns* **Pin-buttock** (*Shak*), a sharp, pointed buttock, **Pin'case, Pin'cushion,** a case or cushion for holding pins, **Pin-fire cartridge,** a cartridge for breech loading guns, **Pin-hold,** a place where a pin is fixed, **Pin-hole,** a hole made by a pin a very small opening, **Pin-money,** money allowed to a wife by her husband for private expenses, orig to buy pins, **Pin'ner,** one who pins or fastens a pin maker a pinafore a head dress with a lappet flying loose, **Pin-point,** the point of a pin a trifle, **Pin'tail,** a genus of ducks, one handsome species of which is a winter visitor to many parts of the British coast —*adj* **Pin'tailed,** having a long, narrow tail —*n* **Pin-wheel,** a contrate wheel in which the cogs are pins set into the disk a form of firework constructed to revolve rapidly while burning —*v t* **Pin-work,** to work flax yarn on a wooden pin so as to make it more supple for ease in packing —**In merry pin,** in a merry humour, **On one's pins,** on one's legs in good condition, **Pins and needles,** a feeling as of pricking under the skin, formication [M E *pinne,* like Celt *pinne,* and Ger *penn,* from L. *pinna* or *penna,* a feather, a pen, a peg]

Pin, pin, *v t* (*Scot*) to strike with a stone

Pin, pin, *n* an induration of the membranes of the eye, cataract [A S *pinn,* a spot on the eye—Low L *pannus*]

Piña-cloth, pē'nya kloth, *n* a beautiful fabric made of the fibres of the leaves of the pine-apple plant

Pinafore, pin'a fōr, *n* a loose covering of cotton or linen over a child's dress, originally only pinned to its front

Pince-nez, pangs' nā, *n* eye-glasses with a spring for catching the nose [Fr root of **Pinch,** and *nez,* nose]

Pincers. Same as **Pinchers.**

Pinch, pinsh, *v t* to grip hard to squeeze between two hard or firm substances to squeeze the flesh so as to give pain to nip to distress to gripe. —*v i* to act with force to bear or press hard. to live sparingly.—*n* a close compression with the fingers what can be taken up between the finger and thumb an iron bar used as a lever for lifting weights, rolling wheels, &c a gripe: distress oppression —*adj* **Pinched,** having the

appearance of being tightly squeezed hard pressed by want or cold narrowed in size —*ns* **Pinch'commons**, a niggard, a miser, **Pinch'er**, one who or that which pinches, **Pinch'ers**, **Pin'cers**, an instrument for gripping anything firmly, esp for drawing out nails, &c —*adv* **Pinch'ingly**, in a pinching manner —**At a pinch**, in a case of necessity, **To know where the shoe pinches**, to know where the cause of trouble or difficulty is [O Fr *pincer* (It *pizzare*), from a root seen in Dut *pitsen*, to pinch]

Pinchbeck, pinsh'bek, *n* a yellow alloy of five parts of copper to one of zinc [From the name of the inventor, Christopher *Pinchbeck*, in the 18th century]

Pindari, **Pindaree**, pin'dar-ē, *n* one of a band of freebooters who, after the overthrow of the Mogul empire in India, grew (1804–17) to be a formidable power in the Central Provinces [Hind]

Pindaric, pin dar'ik, *adj* after the style and manner of *Pindar*, one of the first of Greek lyric poets —*n* an ode in imitation of one of Pindar's an ode of irregular metre

Pinder, pind'er, *n* one who impounds stray cattle —Also **Pinner**. [From A S *pyndan*, to shut up—*pund* Cf **Pen**, *v* , and **Pound**, to shut up]

Pine, pīn, *n* a northern cone bearing, evergreen, resinous tree, furnishing valuable timber —*adj* **Pin'eal**.—*ns* **Pineal-gland**, a rounded body about the size of a pea, of a slightly yellowish colour, situated upon the anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina, and connected with the optic thalami by two strands of nerve fibres termed its peduncles, **Pine-apple**, a tropical plant, and its fruit, shaped like a pine cone —*adjs* **Pine-clad**, **Pine-crowned**, clad or crowned with pine trees —*ns* **Pin'ery**, a place where pine apples are raised a pine forest, **Pine-tree money**, silver money coined at Boston in the 17th century, and so called from the coins bearing the rude figure of a pine tree on one side, **Pinetum** (pī nē' tum), a plantation of pine trees a collection of pine trees for ornamental purposes, **Pine-wool**, a fibrous substance prepared from the leaves of the pine, and used for flannels, hosiery, and blankets in hospitals —*adjs* **Pin'ic**, pertaining to or obtained from the pine noting an acid consisting of the portion of common resin soluble in cold alcohol, **Pinic'oline**, inhabiting pine woods, **Pin'y**, **Pin'ey**, abounding in pine trees [A S *pīn* ,—L *pinus* (for *pic-nus*), 'pitch tree'—*pix*, *picis*, pitch Cf **Pitch**, *n*]

Pine, pīn, *v i* to waste away under pain or mental distress to languish with longing —*v t* to grieve for to bewail —*n* wasting pain weary suffering [A S *pīnian*, to torment, from *pīn*, pain]

Pinfold, pin'fōld, *n* a pound or enclosure for cattle —*v t* to enclose in a pound to impound [For *pind fold*=**Pound-fold.**]

Ping, ping, *n* the whistling sound, as of a bullet going through the air

Pinguid, ping'gwid, *adj* fat —*n* **Ping'uitude.** [L *pinguis*, fat]

Pinguin, pin'gwin, *n* [Same as **Penguin.**]

Pinion, pin'yun, *n* a wing the joint of a wing most remote from the body of the bird a small wheel with 'leaves' or teeth working into others —*v t* to confine the wings of to cut off the pinion . to confine by binding the arms [O Fr *pignon*—L *pinna* (=*penna*), wing See **Pen**, *n.*]

Pink, pingk, *n* a boat with a narrow stern [Dut from *espinek*, same root as **Aspen**]

Pink, pingk, *v t* to stab or pierce, esp with a sword or rapier to decorate by cutting small holes or scallops,—*n.* a stab an eyelet —*n.* **Pinking-iron**, a tool for pinking or scalloping. [Either through A S *pyngan*, from L *pungĕre*, to prick, or acc to Skeat, a nasalised form of **Pick**]

Pink, pingk, *n* a plant with beautiful pinked or jagged flowers a shade of light red colour like that of the flower a scarlet hunting coat, also the person wearing such the minnow, from the colour of its abdomen in summer that which is supremely excellent —*adj* of a pink colour —*n* **Pink'iness** —**Pink of perfection**, the very highest state of perfection an example of highest perfection, **Dutch pink**, a yellow lake obtained from quercitron bark (*slang*) blood [Prob a nasalised form of Celt *pic*, a point, the flower being so called from the finely *pointed* or notched edges of the petals See **Pike**]

Pink, pingk, *v i* to wink to half shut —*adj.* **Pink'y**, winking —*n* **Pink-eye**, a disease in horses in which the eye turns somewhat red —*adj* **Pink-eyed**, having pink eyes like a rabbit having small eyes having the eyes half shut [Dut *pinken*, to wink]



Pinnacle

Pinnace, pin'ās, *n* a small vessel with oars and sails a boat with eight oars a man of war's boat [Fr *pinasse*— It *pinassa*— L *pinus*, a pine See **Pine**]

Pinnacle, pin'a kl, *n* a slender turret a high point like a spire the highest point of a mountain, &c —*v t* to build with pinnacles to place on a pinnacle [Fr *pin acle*—Low L *pinna culum*, double dim from L *pinna*, a feather]

Pinnate, pin'āt, *adj* (*bot*) shaped like a feather : (*zool*) furnished with wings or fins —*adv* **Pinn'ately** [L *pinnatus*, from *pinna* (=*penna*), a feather]

Pinnatifid, pi nat'i fid, *adj* cut as a leaf, half way down or more, with the divisions narrow or acute [*Pinnate*, and L *findĕre*, to cleave]

Pinner, pin'er See **Pin**

Pinnet, pin'et, *n* (*Scott*) a pinnacle

Pinniform, pin'i form, *adj* like a feather or fin : pinnate —*adjs* **Pinn'igrade**, moving by fins ; **Pinn'iped**, fin footed

Pinnoed, pin'ōd, *adj* (*Spens*) pinioned

Pinnule, pin'ūl, *n* (*bot*) one of the branchlets of a pinnate leaf (*paleont*) one of the lateral divisions of the finger like stalks of an encrinite [L *pinnula*, dim of *pinna*, a feather]

Pinny, **Pinnie**, pin'i, *n* a pinafore

Pinnywinkle, pin'i wing kl, *n* an ancient form of torture for the fingers —Also **Pinniewinkle**, **Pilniewinks**. [A corr of *periwinkle*]

Pint, pīnt, *n* a measure of capacity = ½ quart or 4 gills (*med*) 12 ounces —*ns* **Pint-pot**, a pot for holding a pint, esp a pewter pot for beer a seller or drinker of beer, **Pint-stoup**, a vessel for holding a Scotch pint [Fr *pinte*—Sp *pinta*, mark, pint, from L *picta*, *pingĕre*, to paint]

Pintado, pin tä'do, *adj* painted, spotted —*n* the guinea fowl chintz, applied to all printed goods, some of the finer Indian chintzes at least partly finished by hand painting

Pintle, pin'tl, *n* a little pin a long iron bolt : the bolt or pin on which the rudder of a ship turns [Dim of **Pin.**]

Pinxit, pingk'sit, *v* he or she painted—used in noting the painter of a picture, as Rubens *pinxit*. [L , 3d sing perf indic of *pingĕre*, to paint]

Pioned, pī'o ned, *adj* (*Shak*) overgrown with marsh-marigolds, that flower being still called *peony* around Stratford

Pioneer, pī o-nēr', *n* one of a party of soldiers who clear the road before an army, sink mines, &c ;

one who goes before to prepare the way for others.—*v t* to act as pioneer to —*ns* **Pi'oner** (*Shak*), a pioneer, **Pi'oning** (*Spens*), the work of pioneers military works [O Fr *peonier* (Fr *pionnier*)—*pion*, a foot soldier—Low L *pedo*, *pedonis*, a foot soldier—L *pes*, *pedis*, a foot]

Pious, pī'us, *adj* showing love, affection, or respect towards parents having reverence and love for the Deity proceeding from religious feeling —*adv* **Pi'ously**, in a pious manner —*adj* **Pious-minded**, of a pious disposition [Fr *pieux*—L *pius*]

Pip, pip, *n* a disease of fowls—also called *roup* [O Fr *pepie* (It *pipita*)—L *pipuita*, rheum, akin to Gr *pytein*, to spit]

Pip, pip, *n* the seed of fruit [Orig *pippin* or *pepin*—Fr *pépin*, most prob from L *pepo*, a melon—Gr *pepōn*, a melon]

Pip, pip, *n* one of the spots on dice or playing cards [Corr of prov *pick*—Fr *pique*, a spade, at cards See **Pike**]

Pip, pip, *v t* (*slang*) to black ball

Pip, pip, *v i* to chirp, as a young bird

Pipe, pīp, *n* a musical wind instrument consisting of a long tube any long tube a tube of clay, &c with a bowl at one end for smoking tobacco a pipeful the note of a bird a cask containing two hhds —*v i* to play upon a pipe to whistle, to chirp to make a shrill noise —*v t* to play on a pipe to call with a pipe, as on board ships to give forth shrill notes to supply with pipes, to convey by pipes —*ns* **Pip'age**, conveyance or distribution by pipes, **Pipe-case**, a box softly lined to protect a pipe, **Pipe'clay**, a fine white plastic clay, very like kaolin, but containing a larger percentage of silica, used for making tobacco pipes and fine earthenware —*v t* to whiten with pipeclay (*slang*) to blot out, as accounts —*ns* **Pipe-fish**, a genus of fishes in the same order as the seahorse, having a long thin body covered with partially ossified plates, the head long, and the jaws elongated so as to form a tubular snout, hence the name, **Pipe-laying**, the laying down of pipes for gas, water, &c, **Pip'er**; **Pipe-roll**, a pipe like roll, the earliest among the records of the exchequer, **Pipe-staple**, the stalk of a tobacco pipe a stalk of grass, **Pipe-stick**, the wooden tube used as the stem of some tobacco pipes, **Pipe-tongs**, an implement for holding or turning metal pipes or pipe fittings, **Pipe-wine** (*Shak*), wine drawn from the cask, as distinguished from bottled wine, **Pipe-wrench**, a wrench with one movable jaw, both so shaped as to bite together when placed on a pipe and rotated round it — **Pipe one's eye**, to weep, **Drunk as a piper**, very drunk, **Pay the piper**, to bear the expense [A S *pipe*—imitative of the sound, as also are Gael *pìob*, a pipe, Dut *pijp*, and the L *pipīre*, to chirp, Gr *pipizein*]

Piperaceæ, pip e rā'sē-ē, *n pl* the pepper family, a natural order of exogenous plants, natives almost exclusively of the hottest parts of the globe, particularly of Asia and America. [Formed from L *piper*, pepper]

Piperine, pip'e rin, *n* an alkaloid found in pepper [Fr —L *piper*, pepper]

Pipette, pi pet', *n* a small tube for removing small portions of a fluid

Pipi, pē'pē, *n* the rich pods of *Cæsalpinia pipai*, a Brazilian plant, which are used in tanning, and are not infrequently imported along with dividivi

Piping, pīp'ing, *adj* uttering a weak, shrill, pip ing sound, like the sick sickly feeble boiling —*n* act of piping sound of pipes a system of pipes for any purpose small cord used as trimming for dresses, &c a slip or cutting taken from a plant with a jointed stem

Pipit, pip'it, *n* a genus of birds resembling larks in plumage and wagtails in habits, the most common British species being the titlark.

Pipkin, pip'kin, *n* a small earthen pot. [Dim of **Pipe**.]

Pippin, pip'in, *n* a kind of apple [Prob. from **Pip**, seed of fruit]

Pipy, pīp'i, *adj* like a pipe tubular

Piquant, pik'ant, *adj* stimulating to the taste: of a lively spark —*n* **Piq'uancy**.—*adv* **Piq'uantly**. [Fr *piquant*, pr p of Fr *piquer*, to prick]

Pique, pēk, *n* an offence taken a feeling of anger or vexation caused by wounded pride spite: nicety punctilio —*v t* to wound the pride of: to offend to pride or value (one's self) —*pr p* piq'uing, *pa t* and *pa p* piqued [Fr *pique*, a pike, pique See **Pick** and **Pike**]

Piquet. Same as **Picket**.

Piquet, pi ket', *n* a game at cards [Same as **Picket**]

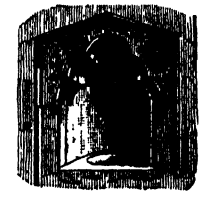
Piragua. See **Periagua**.

Pirate, pī'rāt, *n* one who, without a right to do so, attempts to capture ships at sea a sea robber an armed vessel which, without legal right, plunders other vessels at sea one who steals or infringes a copyright.—*v t* to rob at sea to take without permission, as books or writings. —*n* **Pi'racy**, the crime of a pirate robbery on the high seas infringement of copyright.—*adj* **Pirat'ical**, pertaining to a pirate practising piracy —*adv* **Pirat'ically** [Fr —L *pirata*—Gr *peiratēs*, from *peiraein*, to attempt—*peir-a*, an attempt, cog with **Ex-perience** and **Fare**.]

Pirogue See **Periagua**

Pirouette, pir oo et', *n* a wheeling about, esp in dancing the whirling round of a horse on the same ground —*v i* to execute a pirouette [Fr., prob dim of Norm Fr *piroue*, a whirligig, cog with Eng *perry*, an old word for a whirlwind (Skeat), cf Scot *pearie*, a pegtop]

Pisces, pis'ēz, *n* the Fishes, the twelfth sign of the zodiac —*adj* **Piscato'rial**, relating to fishes or fishing fond of fishing—also **Piscatory** —*n* **Pis'ciculture**, the rearing of fish by artificial methods —*adj* **Pis'ciform** in shape like a fish: having the form of a fish [L, pl of *piscis*, Eng **Fish**.]



Piscina.

Piscina, pis ī'na, *n* a basin or tank, esp one for holding fishes or for growing water-plants a fishpond (*archit*) a basin or sink on the south side of the altar in old churches, into which is emptied water used in washing any of the sacred vessels —*adj* **Pis'cinal** (pis'i nal, or pi sī'nal), belonging to a fishpond [L, a fishpond, a cistern—*piscis*, a fish]

Piscine, pis'īn, *adj* pertaining to fishes [See **Pisces**]

Piscivorous, pis iv'o rus, *adj* devouring or feeding on fishes [L. *piscis*, fish, and *vorāre*, to devour]

Pish, pish, *interj* expressing contempt. [Imitative]

Pisiform, pī'si-form, *adj* pea shaped. [L *pisum*, pea, and *forma*, shape]

Pismire, piz'mīr, *n.* an ant or emmet [M E *pissemire*—*pisse*, urine, from the strong smell of the ant-hill, and A S *mire*, ant, cog with Ice. *maurr*, Ir *morbh*, and Gr *murmēx*]

Piss, pis, *v i* to discharge urine or make water —*ns* **Piss-a-bed**, (*prov*) the dandelion, **Piss-pot**, a chamber-pot [Fr. *pisser*, imitative]

Pistachio, pis tā'shi o, *n* a small tree cultivated in south Europe and in the East, the nuts of which yield a kind of oil, and an edible and

delicately-flavoured kernel, while some of the trees themselves yield a gum which is used as turpentine its nut —Also **Pistacia.** [It —L *pistacium*—Gr *pistakion*—Pers *pistā*]

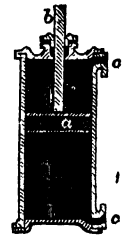
Pistil, pis'til, *n* (*bot*) the female organ in the centre of a flower, consisting of three parts —*ovary*, *style*, and *stigma*—so called from its likeness to the pestle of a mortar —*adjs* **Pistillā'ceous, Pis'tillary,** growing on a pistil pertaining to or having the nature of a pistil, **Pis'tillate,** having a pistil having a pistil only, **Pistilliferous,** bearing a pistil without stamens [Fr —L *pistillum* **Pestle** is a doublet]



Pistil of Daffodil
a, Ovary, *b*, Style, *c*, Stigma

Pistol, pis'tol, *n* a small hand gun, held in one hand when fired —*ns* **Pistoleer',** one armed with a pistol, **Pis'tolet,** a little pistol, **Pistol-shot.** [Orig a dagger, Fr *pistole*—It *pistola*, said to be from *Pistoja* (orig *Pistola*), a town in Italy]

Pistole, pis'tōl, *n* a Spanish gold coin = about 16 shillings [Same word as the above, a name jocularly applied to the crowns of Spain, when reduced to a smaller size than the crowns of France]



a, Piston, *b*, Piston rod, *c*, *c*, Steam ports.

Piston, pis'tun, *n* a circular plate of metal, or other material, used in pumps, steam engines, &c, fitting and moving up and down within a tube or hollow cylinder —*n* **Piston-rod,** the rod to which the piston is fixed, and which moves up and down with it [Fr —It *pistone*—*pesto*, to pound—L *pinsĕre*, *pistum* See **Pestle**]

Pit, pit, *n* a hole in the earth a place whence minerals are dug the bottomless pit the grave the abode of evil spirits a hole used as a trap for wild beasts the hollow of the stomach, or that under the arm at the shoulder the indentation left by smallpox the ground-floor of a theatre: an enclosure in which cocks fight the shaft of a mine —*v t.* to mark with little hollows to lay in a pit to set in competition —*pr p* pit'ting, *pa.t* and *pa.p* pit'ted —*ns* **Pit-coal,** coal dug from a pit—not *charcoal*, **Pit-frame,** the framework round a mine shaft, **Pit-head,** the ground at the mouth of a pit, and the machinery, &c, on it, **Pit'man,** one who works in a coal or saw pit. —*adj* **Pit'ted,** marked with small pits —*ns* **Pit'ting,** the act of digging, or of placing in, a pit a group of pit marks a corrosion of the inside of steam boilers, &c, **Pit-village,** a group of miners' houses near a pit [A S *pyt*—L *puteus*, a well]

Pitaka, pit'a ka, *n* a collection of Buddhist scriptures, as made in Tibet [Sans, 'basket']

Pitapat, pit'a pat, *adv* with palpitation or quick beating —*adj*, *n*, and *v i*

Pitch, pich, *n* the solid black shining substance obtained by boiling down common tar —*v t* to smear with pitch —*adj* **Pitch-dark,** dark as pitch very dark —*ns* **Pitch-pine,** a kind of pine which yields pitch, and is much used in America as fuel, **Pitch'stone,** an acid volcanic glass, dark green, reddish brown, yellow, dark blue, or black, and occasionally showing a streaked or clouded appearance, **Pitch-tree,** the **kauri** pine, the Amboyna pine, or the Norway spruce —*adj* **Pitch'y,** having the qualities of pitch smeared with pitch black like pitch: dark dismal [A.S *pic*—L *pix*, *picis* (whence also Ger *pech*), conn with Gr *pissa* Cf. **Pine,** *n*]

Pitch, pich, *v t.* (*lit*) to pick or pierce with a pike to throw to thrust or fix in the ground, to fix or set in array to fix the rate or price (*mus*) to set the key note of —*v i* to settle, as something pitched to come to rest from flight to fall headlong to fix the choice to encamp to rise and fall, as a ship —*n* a throw or cast from the hand any point or degree of elevation or depression degree degree of slope a descent the height of a note in speaking or in music (*mech*) distance between the centres of two teeth in a wheel or a saw, or between the threads of a screw measured parallel to the axis —*ns* **Pitch-farthing,** chuck farthing, **Pitch'fork,** a fork for pitching hay, &c a tuning-fork —*v t* to lift with a pitchfork to throw suddenly into any position —*ns* **Pitch'ing,** the act of throwing a facing of stone along a bank to protect against the action of water, **Pitch'pipe,** a small pipe to pitch the voice or tune with —**Pitch and pay** (*Shak*), pay down at once, pay ready money, **Pitch and toss,** a game in which coins are thrown at a mark, the person who throws nearest having the right of *tossing* all the coins, and keeping those which come down with the head uppermost, the second nearest those that remain, and so on, **Pitched-battle,** a battle in which the contending parties have fixed positions a battle previously arranged for on both sides [A form of **Pick.**]

Pitcher, pich'er, *n* a vessel for holding water, &c —*n* **Pitcher-plant,** a plant with leaves shaped like a pitcher or ascidium—*Nepenthes*, &c — **Pitchers have ears,** there may be listeners [O Fr *picher*—Low L *picarium*, a goblet—Gr *bīkos*, a wine vessel, an Eastern word Doublet **Beaker.**]

Piteous, pit'e us, *adj* showing or feeling pity: fitted to excite pity mournful compassionate: paltry —*adv* **Pit'eously** —*n* **Pit'eousness.** [O Fr *pitos*, *piteus* See **Pity.**]

Pitfall, pit'fawl, *n* a pit slightly covered, so that wild beasts may fall into it and be caught any concealed danger

Pith, pith, *n* the marrow or soft substance in the centre of the stems of dicotyledonous plants, force or energy importance condensed substance quintessence —*n* **Pith-ball,** a pellet of pith —*adv* **Pith'ily** —*n* **Pith'iness** —*adj* **Pith'less,** wanting pith, force, or energy —*n* **Pith-paper,** a thin sheet cut from pith for paper, rice paper —*adj* **Pith'y,** full of pith forcible: strong energetic. [A S *pitha*, cog with Dut. *pit*, marrow]

Pithecus, pi thē'kus, *n* a name formerly used by zoologists for various groups of apes and monkeys —*ns* **Pithecanthrō'pi,** hypothetical ape men, **Pithe'cia,** the genus of South American monkeys which includes the Sakis and allied species —*adj* **Pithē'coid** [L —Gr *pithēkos*, an ape]

Pithos, pith'os, *n* a large spheroid Greek earthenware vase [Gr]

Pitman, pit'man, *n* a man who works in a coal-pit or a saw pit, esp the man who works the pumping machinery in the shaft of a mine in machinery, a rod connecting a rotary with a reciprocating part

Pit-mirk, pit'-merk, *adj* (*Scot*) dark as pitch.

Pitri, pit'rē, *n pl* the deceased ancestors of a man, in Hindu mythology, an order of divine beings inhabiting celestial regions of their own, and receiving into their society the spirits of those mortals for whom funeral rites have been duly performed [Sans, 'father,' pl *pitaras*]

Pitsaw, pit'saw, *n* a large saw for cutting timber, worked by the *pit-sawyer* in the pit below the log and the *top sawyer* on the log

Pittance, pit'ans, *n* an allowance of food or drink:

a dole a very small portion or quantity. [Fr *pitance*, an allowance of food in a monastery —Low L. *pietantea*—L *pietas*, pity, mercy See **Pity.**]

Pituitary, pit'ū-i tā ri, *adj* mucous —**Pituitary body**, a rounded body of the size of a small bean, situated in the sella turcica in the sphenoid bone on the floor of the cavity of the skull [L *pituitarius—pituita*, mucus, phlegm]

Pity, pit'i, *n* a strong feeling for or with the sufferings of others sympathy with distress a cause or source of pity or grief —*v t* to feel pity with to sympathise with —*pa t* and *pa p* pit'ied —*adj* **Pit'iable**, deserving pity affecting wretched —*n* **Pit'iableness.**—*adv* **Pit'iably.**—*adj* **Pit'iful**, feeling pity or compassion compassionate exciting pity sad despicable —*adv* **Pit'ifully.**—*n* **Pit'ifulness.**—*adj* **Pit'iless**, without pity unsympathising cruel —*adv* **Pit'ilessly.**—*n* **Pit'ilessness.**—*adv* **Pit'yingly**, in a pitying manner —**It pitieth me, you, them**, &c (*Pr Bk*), it causeth pity in me, you, them [O Fr *pite* (Fr *pitié*, It *pietà*)—L *pietas, pietatis —pius*, pious See **Piety**]

Pityriasis, pit i rī'a-sis, *n* the term given to certain of the squamous or scaly diseases of the skin, in which there is a continual throwing off of bran like scales of epidermis [Formed from Gr *pityron*, bran]

Pivot, piv'ut, *n* the pin on which anything turns the officer or soldier at the flank upon whom a company wheels that on which anything depends or turns —*adj* **Piv'otal**, of the nature of a pivot acting as a pivot —*ns* **Pivot-gearing**, a system of gearing permitting the driving shaft to be swivelled so as to set the machine in any direction with relation to the power, **Pivot-gun**, a gun mounted on a pivot, so as to be able to turn in any direction, **Piv'oting**, the pivot work in machines, **Pivot-man**, the soldier or officer who acts as a pivot (see above) [Fr dim of It *piva*, a pipe, a peg, a pin—Low L *pipa*]

Pix, piks, *n* Same as **Pyx.**

Pixy, **Pixie**, pik'si, *n* a small Devonshire fairy —*ns* **Pixy-ring**, a fairy ring, a well marked ring of a different kind of grass, common on meadows and heaths, **Pixy-stool**, a toad stool, or mushroom

Pize, pīz, *n* a term used in execration, like *pox*

Pizzicato, pit si ka'to, *adj* a phrase used in music for the violin or violoncello, to denote that here the strings are to be twitched with the fingers in the manner of a harp or guitar [It —*pizzicare*, to twitch]

Pizzle, piz'l, *n* (*Shak*) the penis of an animal, as a bull [Low Ger *pesel*]

Placable, plā'ka bl, or plak'a bl, *adj* that may be appeased relenting willing to forgive —*ns* **Placabil'ity, Plā'cableness.**—*adv* **Plā'cably** —*v t* **Plā'cate**, to conciliate —*n* **Placā'tion**, propitiation —*adj* **Plā'catory**, conciliatory [L *placabilis—placāre*, to appease, akin to *placēre*, to please]

Placard, plak'ard, or plā kard', *n* a written or printed paper stuck upon a wall as an advertisement, &c a public proclamation the wood work and frame of the door of a closet and the like —*v t* to publish or notify by placards [Fr *placard*, a bill stuck on a wall—*plaque*, plate, tablet, acc to Diez, from Dut *plak*, a piece of flat wood]

Placcate, plak'āt, *n* [See **Placket.**]

Place, plās, *n* a broad way in a city an open space used for a particular purpose a particular locality a town room to dwell, sit, or stand in the position held by anybody, employment, office, a situation a mansion with its grounds proper position or dignity, priority in such stead passage in a book a topic, matter of discourse in sporting contests, position among the first three —*v t* to put in any place or condition to find a home for to settle to lend invest to ascribe.—*ns* **Place-hunter**, one who seeks eagerly official position or public office, **Place'man**, one who has a place or office under a government (*pl*) **Place'men**, **Place-monger**, one who traffics in appointments to places; **Place-name**, the name of a place or locality a local name, **Plac'er.**—**To give place**, to make room, to yield, **To have place**, to have existence, **To take place**, to come to pass to take precedence of, **In place**, in position opportune; **Out of place**, inappropriate, unseasonable. [Fr. —L *platea*, a broad street—Gr *plateia*, a street —*platys*, broad, akin to Eng **Flat.** Cf **Piazza**]

Placebo, plā-sē'bo, *n* in the R C service of vespers for the dead the name of the first antiphon, which begins with the word a medicine given to humour or gratify a patient rather than to exercise any curative effect [L , 'I will please'—*placēre*, to please]

Placenta, pla sen'ta, *n* the structure which unites the unborn mammal to the womb of its mother and establishes a nutritive connection between them (*bot*) the portion of the ovary which bears the ovules —*pl* **Placen'tæ** —*adjs* **Placen'tal**, **Placen'tary**, pertaining to or having a placenta —*n* a mammal having a placenta —*adjs* **Placen'tate, Placentif'erous** —*ns* **Placentā'tion**, the mode in which the placenta is formed and attached to the womb, **Placentī'tis**, inflammation of the placenta [L , 'a flat cake,' akin to Gr *plak ous*, a flat cake, from *plax*, *plak-os*, anything flat and broad]

Placer, plas'er, *n* a place where the superficial detritus is washed for gold, &c , hence any place holding treasures [Sp]

Placet, plā'set, *n* a vote of assent in a governing body permission given, esp by a sovereign, to publish and carry out an ecclesiastical order, as a papal bull or edict [L , 'it pleases,' 3d sing pres indic of *placēre*, to please]

Placid, plas'id, *adj* gentle peaceful — *ns* **Placid'ity, Plac'idness.**—*adv* **Plac'idly.** [Fr —L *placidus—placēre*, to please See **Placable**]

Placitum, plas'i tum, *n* a public assembly in the middle ages, presided over by the sovereign, to consult on affairs of state a resolution of such an assembly [L , from *placēre*, to please]

Plack, plak, *n* a small copper coin formerly current in Scotland, equal in value to the third part of an English penny —*adj* **Plack'less**, penniless [O Fr *plaque*, a plate]

Placket, plak'et, *n* (*Shak*) the opening or slit in a petticoat a petticoat — hence, a woman a placcate or additional plate of steel on the lower half of the breast-plate, or back-plate a leather jacket strengthened with strips of steel [Fr *plaquet—plaquer*, to clap or lay on]

Placoderm, plak'o derm, *adj* noting an order of fossil fishes having their skin covered with bony plates [Gr *plax*, *plakos*, anything flat and broad, and *derma*, a skin]

Placoid, plak'oid, *adj* plate-like —**Placoid fishes**, an order of fishes having *placoid* scales, irregular plates of hard bone, not imbricated, but placed near together in the skin [Gr *plax, plakos*, anything flat and broad, and *eidos*, form]

Placula, plak'ū-la, *n* a little plate or plaque —*adjs* **Plac'ular, Plac'ulate**

Plafond, pla fond', *n* the ceiling of a room, any soffit [Fr]

Plagal, plā'gal, *adj* in Gregorian music, denoting a mode or melody in which the final is in the middle of the compass instead of at the bottom

—opp. to *Authentic*. [Gr. *plagios*, sidewise—*plagos*, a side]

Plagiarise, plā'jı ar-īz, *v t* to steal from the writings or from the ideas of another —*ns* **Pla'giarism**, the act or practice of plagiarising, **Pla'giarist**, one who plagiarises, **Pla'giary**, one who steals the thoughts or writings of others and gives them out as his own the crime of plagiarism —*adj.* practising literary theft [Fr *plagiaire*—L *plagiarius*, a man stealer—*plagium*, man stealing—*plaga*, a net]

Plagioclase, plā'jı-ō klāz, *n* a group of triclinic felspars whose cleavage planes are not at right angles to each other —*adj* **Plagioclas'tic**. [Gr *plagios*, oblique, *klasis*, a fracture]

Plagiotropism, plā jı ot'rō pizm, *n* a mode of turning of the organs of plants in the direction of gravitation or of the ray of light —*adj.* **Plagiotrop'ic** —*adv* **Plagiotrop'ically**. [Gr *plagios*, oblique, *tropos*, a turning]

Plague, plāg, *n* any great natural evil a deadly disease or pestilence a very troublesome person or thing, esp a malignant kind of contagious fever, prevailing epidemically, characterised by buboes, or swellings of the lymphatic glands, by carbuncles and petechiæ —*v t* to infest with disease or trouble to harass or annoy —*pr p* plāg'uing, *pa t* and *pa p* plāgued —*ns* **Plague-mark**, **Plague-spot**, a mark or spot of plague or foul disease a place where disease is constantly present, **Plag'uer**, one who plagues, vexes, or annoys —*adv* **Plag'uily**, vexatiously —*adj* **Plaguy** (plā'gi), vexatious troublesome (*Shak*.)—also *adv* vexatiously —**Plague on**, may a curse rest on, **To be at the plague**, to be at the trouble [O Fr *plague*—L *plaga*, a blow, stroke, cog with Gr *plēgē*, *plēssein*, to strike]

Plaice, plās, *n* a broad, flat fish, in the same genus as the flounder [O Fr *plais* (Fr *plie*)—Low L *platessa*, a flat fish—Gr *platys*, flat]

Plaid, plad, or plād, *n* a loose outer garment of woollen cloth, often of a tartan, or coloured striped pattern, chiefly worn by the Highlanders of Scotland —*adj* like a plaid in pattern or colours —*adj* **Plaid'ed**, wearing a plaid made of plaid cloth —*n* **Plaid'ing**, a strong woollen twilled fabric [Gael *plaide*, a blanket, contr of *peal laid*, a sheep skin—*peall*, a skin, cog with L *pellis*, Eng **Fell.**]

Plain, plān, *v t* and *v i* (*Spens*, *Milton*) to complain to lament —*ns* **Plain'ant**, one who complains a plaintiff, **Plain'ing** (*Shak*.), complaint [O Fr *pleigner* (Fr *plaindre*)—L *plangĕre*, to lament]

Plain, plān, *adj* without elevations, even, flat level, smooth, without obstructions free from difficulties, easy, simple without ornament or beauty, homely artless sincere evident, unmistakable mere not coloured, figured, or variegated not highly seasoned, natural, not cooked or dressed not trumps at cards —*n* an extent of level land an open field —*adv* clearly. distinctly —*v t* (*obs*.) to make plain —*ns* **Plain-clothes**, clothes worn by an officer when off duty or not in uniform, **Plain-cook**, one able to cook all ordinary dishes; **Plain-dealer**, one who deals or speaks his mind plainly —*adj* **Plain-dealing**, speaking or acting plainly, candid —*n.* candid speaking or acting, sincerity —*adj* **Plain-hearted**, having a plain or honest heart sincere —*n* **Plain-heartedness**.—*adv* **Plain'ly**. *ns* **Plain'ness**, **Plain-song**, the music of a recitative-like character and sung in unison, used in the Christian Church of the West from the earliest times, and still in use in all R C churches: a simple air without variations a plain unvarnished statement; **Plain-speaking**, straight-forwardness or bluntness of speech.—*adj* **Plain-spoken**, speaking with plain, rough sincerity —*ns* **Plain'stanes** (*Scot*.), flagstones, pavement, **Plain'work**, plain needlework, as distinguished from embroidery —**Plain as a pikestaff**, perfectly plain or clear [Fr —L *plānus* (for *plac nus*), plain See also **Plank.**]

Plaint, plānt, *n* lamentation complaint a sad song (*law*) the exhibiting of an action in writing by a complainant —*adj* **Plaint'ful**, complaining expressing sorrow —*n* **Plaint'iff** (*Eng law*), one who commences a suit against another—opp to *Defendant* —*adj.* **Plaint'ive**, complaining expressing sorrow sad —*adv* **Plaint'ively** —*n* **Plaint'iveness**.—*adj* **Plaint'less**, without complaint unrepining [O Fr *pleinte* (Fr *plainte*) —L *planctus*—*plangĕre*, *planctum*, to beat the breast, &c in mourning]

Plaise, plās, *n* [Same as **Plaice.**]

Plaister, plās'ter, *n* (*Shak*.) [Same as **Plaster.**]

Plait, plāt, *n* a fold a doubling over, as of cloth upon itself a braid —*v t* to fold to double in narrow folds to interweave —*adj* **Plait'ed**, folded over in narrow folds braided interwoven intricate —*ns* **Plait'er**, one who plaits or braids a machine for making plaits, as in cloth, **Plait'ing**, the act of making plaits [O Fr *pleit*, *ploit* (Fr *pli*)—L *plicāre*, *ātum*, akin to Gr *plekein*, to fold]

Plan, plan, *n* a drawing of anything on a plane or flat surface a drawing of a building as it stands on the ground a scheme or project for accomplishing a purpose a contrivance a method or custom —*v t* to make a sketch of on a flat surface to form in design to lay plans for —*pr p* plann'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* planned —*n.* **Plann'er**, one who forms a plan a projector —**Plan of campaign**, the method of conducting the struggle of the Irish tenants against the landlords, organised by the National League in 1886, its officers collecting what they considered a fair rent, and offering it to the landlord, and where he refused to accept it spending it on the support of persons evicted, **Working-plan**, a draft on a large scale given to workmen to work from [Fr —L *planus*, flat See **Plain**, *adj*]

Planarian, plā nā'ri an, *adj* and *n* a term practically co extensive with Turbellarian, applicable to the members of the lowest class of worm like animals, living in fresh and salt water, and sometimes in damp earth —*adjs* **Planar'iform**, **Planā'rioid** [Formed from L *planarius*, flat]

Planch, planch, *v t* (*Shak*.) to cover with planks. [Fr *planche*—L *planea*]

Planchette, plan shet', *n* a small heart shaped or triangular piece of board resting on three props, two of which are castors and one a pencil-point, which, while a person's fingers are lightly resting on it, sometimes moves, as if of its own accord, and traces with the pencil marks and even words upon a piece of paper below it [Fr *planchette*, a small board]

Plane, plān, *n* (*geom*.) a surface on which if any two points be taken, the straight line joining them will lie entirely on the surface (*astron*.) a surface thought of as bounded by the line round which a heavenly body moves any flat or level surface any incline on which coal is lowered by the effect of gravity any grade of life or of development —*adj* having the character of a plane pertaining to, lying in, or forming a plane —*v t* to make plane or smooth —*adj* **Plā'nary**, relating to a plane: flat —**Plane angle**, an angle contained by two straight lines in a plane, **Plane figure**, a figure all of whose points lie in one plane; **Plane geometry**, the geometry of plane figures, **Plane sailing**, the calculation of a ship's place in its course, as if the earth were flat instead of

spherical easy work; **Inclined plane** (see **Incline**); **Perspective plane** (see **Perspective**) [Fr —L *planus* See **Plain**, even]

Plane, plān, *n* a carpenter's tool for producing a level or smooth surface —*v t* to make a surface (as of wood) level by means of a plane —*n* **Planing-machine**, a machine for planing wood or metals [Fr —Low L *planāre*, to make level]

Planet, plan'et, *n* one of the bodies in the solar system which revolve in elliptic orbits round the sun —*n.* **Planetā'rium**, a machine showing the motions and orbits of the planets —*adjs* **Plan'etary**, pertaining to the planets consisting of or produced by planets under the influence of a planet erratic revolving, **Planet'ic, Planet'ical, Planet-stricken, Planet-struck**, (*astrol*) affected by the supposed influence of the planets blasted —**Minor planets**, the numerous group of very small planets which is situated in the solar system between Mars and Jupiter [Fr *planète*—Gr *planētēs*, wanderer—*planān*, to make to wander, so called because in the ancient astronomy the planets, among which the sun and moon were included, seemed to wander about, whilst the other stars seemed fixed]

Planetoid, plan'et oid, *n* a celestial body having the form or nature of a planet one of a number of very small planets, often called asteroids, moving round the sun between Mars and Jupiter [Gr *planētēs*, and *eidos*, form]

Plane-tree, plān' trē, **Plane**, plān, *n* a fine tall tree, with large broad leaves (*in Great Britain*) the sycamore maple [Fr *plane*—L *platanus*—Gr *platanos—platys*, broad See **Platane**]

Plangent, plan'jent, *adj* resounding noisy [L *plangens, -gentis—plangĕre*, to beat]

Planigraph, plan'i graf, *n* an instrument for reducing or enlarging drawings [L *planus*, plain, and Gr. *graphein*, to write]

Planimeter, plan im'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring the area of a plane figure —*n* **Planim'etry**, the mensuration of plane surfaces [L *planus*, plane, and Gr *metron*, measure]

Planish, plan'ish, *v t* to make smooth to polish [O Fr *planir, planissant*, to plane]

Planisphere, plan'i sfēr, *n* a sphere projected on a plane —*adj* **Planispher'ic**. [**Plane** and **Sphere.**]

Plank, plangk, *n* a long piece of timber, thicker than a board one of the principles or aims of a party, which its members are associated to carry out —*v t* to cover with planks.—*n* **Plank'ing**, the act of laying planks a series of planks work made up of planks —**To walk the plank**, to be compelled to walk along a plank projecting over the ship's edge into the sea, a method employed by pirates of putting their prisoners to death [L *planca*, a board, from root of **Plain**, even]

Planographist, plā nog'ra fist, *n* a map maker [L *planus*, plain, Gr *graphein*, to write]

Plant, plant, *n* a something living and growing, fixed on the ground and drawing food therefrom by means of its root, and developing into a stem, leaves, and seed a sprout any vegetable production the tools or material of any trade or business a trick (*slang*) a 'sell' (*slang*) hidden plunder —*v t* to put into the ground for growth to furnish with plants to set in the mind, implant to establish —*v i* to set shoots in the ground —*ns* **Plant'age** (*Shak*), plants in general, or the vegetable kingdom, **Plantā'tion**, a place planted a wood or grove in the U S a large estate a colony act or process of introduction: (*Milton*) the act of planting, **Plant'er**, one who plants or introduces the owner of a plantation, **Plant-house**, a garden structure designed for the protection and cultivation of the plants of warmer climates than our own, **Plant'ing**, the act of setting in the ground for growth: the art of forming plantations of trees a plantation, **Plant-louse**, a small homopterous insect which infests plants, **Plant'ule**, the embryo of a plant [A S *plante* (Fr *plante*)—L *planta*, a shoot, a plant—nasalised form of root *plat*, anything flat, 'spread out,' seen in Gr *plat-ys*, broad]

Plantain, plan'tān, *n* an important food plant of tropical countries, so called from its broad leaf a common road side plant of several species, with broad leaves and seed bearing spikes —**Plantain eater**, one of a family of Pie like birds, of African distribution, arboreal habits, and vegetarian diet [Fr —L *plantago, plantaginis*, from the root of **Plant.**]

Plantar, plant'ar, *adj* pertaining to the sole of the foot [L *planta*, the sole of the foot]

Plantigrade, plant'i grād, *adj* that walks on the sole of the foot —*n* a plantigrade animal, as the bear [L *planta*, the sole, *gradi*, to walk]

Planula, plan'ū la, *n* the locomotory embryo of the cœlenterates

Plap, plap, *v i* to plash [Imitative]

Plaque, plak, *n* a flat piece of metal or other material, used for ornament, as a brooch, &c, or for painting on, to form a wall picture —*n* **Plaquette'**, a small plaque [Fr, 'a plate' See **Plack.**]

Plash, plash, *v t* to bind and interweave the branches of —*v i* to bend down a branch —*n* a small branch of a tree partly cut and bound to or twisted among other branches —*n* **Plash'ing**, a mode of repairing a hedge by bending the branches and twisting them about each other [O Fr *plassier*—L *plexus—plectĕre*, to twist]

Plash, plash, *n* a dash of water a puddle a shallow pool a splashing sound —*v i* to dabble in water to splash —*v t* to sprinkle with colouring matter, as a wall —*adj* **Plash'y**, abounding with plashes or puddles watery [From the sound]

Plasma, plas'ma, *n* a rare siliceous mineral, a variety of quartz or chalcedony, of a dark green colour, black when unpolished and seen by reflected light, but very translucent when held between the eye and the light —*adj* **Plas'mic**, of or pertaining to plasma. [Gr —*plassein*, to form, mould]

Plasmodium, plas mō'di um, *n* composite masses of primitive protozoa, in which numerous units are fused, or in rare cases simply combined in close contact [Gr *plasma*, a moulded figure, *eidos*, like]

Plaster, plas'ter, *n* something that can be moulded into figures a composition of lime, water, and sand for overlaying walls, &c (*med*) a medicinal agent consisting of an adhesive substance spread upon cloth or leather, so as to stick to the part of the body to which it is applied —*adj* made of plaster —*v t* to cover with plaster to cover with a plaster, as a wound to besmear (*fig*) to smooth over —*ns* **Plas'terer**, one who plasters, or one who works in plaster, **Plas'tering**, the art of covering the internal faces of walls, the partitions and ceiling of a building with plaster a covering of plaster the plaster-work of a building —**Plaster cast**, a copy of an object got by pouring a mixture of plaster of Paris and water into a mould formed from the object, **Plaster of Paris**, a kind of gypsum, originally found near Paris, used in building and in making casts of figures; **Porous plaster**, a plaster for application to the body, full of small holes, which prevent it from wrinkling [A.S *plaster*—O Fr *plastre* —L *emplastrum*—Gr *emplastron*—*em*, upon, *plassein*, to mould, to fashion]

Plastic, plas'tik, *adj* having power to give form

to capable of being moulded of or pertaining to moulding —*ns* **Plastic'ity**, state or quality of being plastic, **Plastilī'na**, a modelling clay which remains soft and plastic for a considerable time. [Gr *plastikos—plassein*, to mould]

Plat, plat, *v t* [Same as **Plait**]

Plat, plat, *n* a piece of ground a piece of ground ornamentally laid out (*obs*) a plan, scheme — *v t* to make a map or plan of [A form of **Plot.**]

Platane, plat'ān, *n.* the plane tree —Also **Platan.** [L *platanus—platanos—platys*, broad, flat]

Plate, plāt, *n* something flat a thin piece of metal wrought gold and silver household utensils in gold and silver a shallow dish nearly flat an engraved piece of metal —*v t* to overlay with a coating of plate or metal to arm or defend with metal plates to adorn with metal to beat into thin plates —*adj* **Plā'ted**, covered with plates of metal for strength, as ships covered with a coating of a more precious metal (*zool*) covered with hard scales —*ns.* **Plate-armour**, armour of strong metal plates for protecting ships of war, &c , **Plate-fleet** (*Milton*), vessels used for carrying precious metals, **Plate'ful**, as much as a plate will hold, **Plate-glass**, a fine kind of glass, cast in thick plates, used for mirrors and large shop windows, **Plate-layer**, a workman whose occupation it is to lay the rails of a railway and fix them to the sleepers, **Plate-mark**, a mark or stamp on gold or silver plate to indicate its purity and the place where it was made, **Plate-powder**, a composition of rouge and prepared chalk used for cleaning gold and silver plate and plated articles, **Plate-printing**, the process of printing from engraved plates, **Plate-rack**, a frame for holding plates, &c , when not in use, **Plā'ting**, the covering of an inferior metal with one of the precious metals a thin coating of metal on another —**Half-plate**, in photography, a size of plate measuring 4¾ by 6½ in (4¼ by 5½ in U S), **Quarter-plate**, 3¼ by 4¼ in , **Whole-plate**, 6½ by 8½ in [O Fr *plate*, fem of Fr *plat*, flat—Gr *platys*, broad]

Plateau, pla tō', *n* a broad flat space on an elevated position a table land —*pl* **Plateaux** (pla tōz') [Fr ,—O Fr *platel*, dim of Fr *plat*]

Platform, plat'form, *n* a raised level surface a part of a floor raised above the rest to form a standing place for speakers, workmen, &c (*mil*) an elevated floor for cannon a statement of principles to which a body of men declare their adhesion, and on which they act a scheme, plan (*Shak*) —*v t* to sketch, plan (*Milton*) to support, as on a platform (*Mrs Browning*) —*ns* **Platform-bridge** (*Amer*), a movable gangway between the platforms of two railway carriages, **Platform-car**, a railway car open all round and without a roof, **Platform-crane**, a crane used on a railway platform, or one mounted on a movable truck, **Platform-scale**, a weighing machine with a flat surface for holding the thing to be weighed —**The platform**, the function of public oratory [Fr *plate-forme*, 'flat form']

Platinotype, plat'i no tīp, *n* a method of producing photographs by means of paper coated with a preparation of platinum a picture so produced

Platinum, plat'in um, *n* an important metal of a dim silvery appearance, between gold and silver in value, and very difficult to melt—older name **Platina.**—*v t* **Plat'inise**, to coat with platinum [Sp *platina—plata*, plate, silver See **Plate**]

Platitude, plat'i tūd, *n* flatness that which exhibits dullness of thought an empty remark made as if it were important —*n* **Platitudinā'rian**, one who indulges in platitudes [Fr —*plat*, flat]

Platonic, plā-ton'ik, **Platonical**, plā-ton'ik al, *adj* pertaining to Plato, the Greek philosopher (about 427–347 B C), or to his philosophical opinions —*adv* **Platon'ically** —*ns* **Plā'tonism**, the philosophical opinions of Plato, **Plā'tonist**, **Platon'ic**, a follower of Plato —**Platonic love**, the love of soul for soul, a love into which sensual desire is supposed not to enter at all

Platoon, pla tōōn', *n* (*mil*) orig a small body of soldiers in a hollow square, to strengthen the angles of a longer formation, now a number of recruits assembled for exercise a subdivision of a company [Fr *peloton*, a ball, a knot of men —*pelote*—L *pila*, a ball See **Pellet.**]

Platter, plat'er, *n* a large flat plate or dish [M E *plater*—O Fr *platel*—*plat*, a plate]

Platypus, plat'i poos, *n* the duck-bill (q v). [Gr. *platys*, flat, and *pous*, a foot]

Plaudit, plawd'it, *n* a mark of applause praise bestowed — *adj* **Plaud'itory**, applauding — *adv* **Plaus'ibly.** —*adj* **Plaus'ive**, applauding, approving plausible (*Shak*) [Shortened from L *plaudite*, praise ye, a call for applause, 2d pers pl imper of *plaudĕre, plausum*, to praise]

Plausible, plawz'i bl, *adj* that may be applauded seemingly worthy of approval or praise superficially pleasing apparently right fair spoken . popular —*ns* **Plausibil'ity, Plaus'ibleness**, an appearance of being right or worthy of approval . that which seems right and true at first sight [L *plausibilis—plaudĕre*, to praise]

Plaustral, plā'stral, *adj* of or pertaining to a wagon [L *plaustrum*, a wagon]

Play, plā, *v i* to engage in some amusing exercise to take part in a game, or a piece of diversion . to gamble to sport to trifle to move irregularly or (*mech*) freely to operate to act in a theatre to perform on a musical instrument to practise a trick to act a character to act with repeated strokes —*v t* to put in motion to perform upon to perform to act a sportive part to compete with —*n* amusement any exercise for amusement a contending for victory or for a prize practice in a contest gaming action or use manner of dealing, as fair play a dramatic composition movement room for action or motion liberty of action —*ns* **Play-actor**, one who acts a part in a play an actor , **Play-actorism**, the manner or habits of a play actor ; **Play-bill**, a bill or advertisement of a play, **Play'book**, a book of plays or dramas ; **Play-club**, a wooden headed golf club used for driving the ball the longest distances , **Play-day, Play-time**, a day devoted to play a holiday, **Play'er**, one who plays an actor of plays or dramas a trifler a musician a professional at cricket, **Play'fellow, Play'mate**, a fellow or mate in play or amusements —*adj* **Play'ful**, given to play sportive —*adv* **Play'fully.**—*ns* **Play'fulness, Play-goer**, one who habitually attends the theatre, **Play-ground**, a ground or place on which to play, esp that connected with a school, **Play-house**, a house where dramatic performances are represented a theatre, **Playing-card**, one of a set of fifty two cards used in playing games, **Play-mare**, the hobby horse, one of the chief parts in the ancient morris dance **Play'thing**, anything for playing with a toy, **Play'wright, Play-writer**, a writer of plays one who adapts dramatic compositions for the stage —**Played out**, worked to the end used up tired, **Play fast and loose**, to act in a tricky, inconstant way to say one thing and do another, **Play fine**, at billiards, to strike the object ball near the edge—opp to **Play full**, to strike it nearer the centre than the edge, **Play off**, to show or display, **Play up**, to make a be ginning of playing to play more vigorously, **Play upon**, to trifle with to delude —**A play**

upon words, a use of words so as to give them a double meaning, **Bring into play**, to bring into exercise or use, **Come into play**, to come into use, **Hold in play**, to keep the attention of [A S *plegan*, to play]

Plea, plē, *n* the defender's answer to the plaintiff's demand or charge an excuse an apology an action in a court of law urgent entreaty [O Fr *plait* (Fr *plaid*)—Low L *placitum*, a decision—L *placet*, it pleases, *placēre*, to please]

Pleach, plēch, *v t* to intertwine the branches of, as a hedge (*Shak*) to fold, as the arms [M E *plechen*—O Fr *plesser*—L *plectĕre*, plait, akin to Gr *plekein*, weave See **Plait** and **Ply**.]

Plead, plēd, *v i* to carry on a plea or lawsuit to argue in support of a cause against another to seek to persuade to admit or deny a charge of guilt —*v t* to discuss by arguments to allege in pleading or defence to offer in excuse —*pa t* and *pa p* plead'ed, or (less correctly and colloq) pled —*n* **Plead'er**.—*adj* **Plead'ing**, imploring —*n* act of pleading or of conducting any cause (*pl*) the statements of the two parties in a lawsuit (*law*) —*adv* **Plead'ingly**.—**Special pleading**, unfair argument aiming rather at victory than at truth [O Fr *plaider* See **Plea**]

Please, plēz, *v t* to give pleasure to to delight to satisfy —*v i* to like to think fit to choose to give pleasure used impers, followed by an object, orig dative, of the person = if it please you —*n* **Pleas'ance**, merriment a pleasure garden —*adj* **Pleas'ant**, pleasing agreeable cheerful gay facetious —*adv* **Pleas'antly**.—*ns* **Pleas'antness**; **Pleas'antry**, anything that promotes pleasure merriment lively or humorous talk a trick, **Please'man** (*Shak*), an officious fellow, a pick thank, **Pleas'er**, one who pleases or gratifies —*adj* **Pleas'ing**, giving pleasure agreeable gratifying —*n* (*Shak*) pleasure given (*B*) approbation —*adv* **Pleas'ingly**.—*n* **Pleas'ingness**, the quality of giving pleasure —*adj* **Pleas'urable**, able to give pleasure delightful gratifying —*n* **Pleas'urableness**.—*adv* **Pleas'urably** —*n* **Pleasure** (plezh'ūr), agreeable emotions gratification of the senses or of the mind what the will prefers purpose command approbation —*v t* to give pleasure to (*arch*) —*ns* **Pleasure-boat**, a boat used for pleasure or amusement, **Pleasure-ground**, ground laid out in an ornamental manner for pleasure, **Pleasure-house**, a house to which one retires for recreation or pleasure, **Pleas'urer**, one who seeks pleasure, **Pleasure-trip**, an excursion for pleasure —**At pleasure**, whenever, and as one pleases [O Fr *plaisir* (Fr *plaire*)—L *placēre*, to please]

Pleat, plēt, *v t* [Same as **Plait**]

Plebeian, plē bē'an, *adj* pertaining to or consisting of the common people popular vulgar —*n* orig one of the common people of ancient Rome one of the lower classes —*n* **Plebei'anism**, state of being a plebeian the conduct or manners of plebeians vulgarity [Fr *plébéien*—L *plebeius*—*plebs*, *plebis*, the common people]

Plebify, pleb'i fī, *v t* to make plebeian to vulgarise —*n* **Plebificā'tion**, the act of making plebeian [L *plebs*, the common people, *facĕre*, to make]

Plebiscite, pleb'i sīt, **Plebiscitum**, pleb i-sī'tum, *n* a decree of an entire nation, obtained by an appeal to universal suffrage, as in France under Napoleon III a method of obtaining an expression of opinion upon a certain point from the inhabitants of a district (*pl*) **Plebis'cites**, **Plebis'cita** [Fr —L *plebiscītum*, 'decree of the people,' from *plebs*, the people, and *scītum*, a decree—*scīre*, to know]

Plebs, plebz, *n* the common people. [L.]

Plectognathi, plek tog'nā thī, *n* an order of bony fishes, including file fishes, globe fishes, coffer fishes, sun fishes [Gr *plectos*, plaited, *gnathos*, a jaw]

Plectron, plek'tron, **Plectrum**, *n* the quill or other form of instrument by which the strings of the Greek lyre were struck —Also **Plectre** (*rare*) [L, from Gr. from *plēssein*, to strike]

Pled, pled, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Plead**.

Pledge, plej, *n* something given as a security one who becomes surety for another a sentiment of goodwill or friendship expressed by drinking together —*v t* to give as security to engage for by promise to invite to drink by partaking of the cup first to drink to the health of —*n* **Pledg'er**.—**Pledge card**, a card given, as a remembrancer, to a person who has signed the total abstinence pledge, **Pledge cup**, a cup for drinking pledges, **Hold in pledge**, to keep as security, **Put in pledge**, to pawn, **Take** or **Sign the pledge**, to give a written promise to abstain from intoxicating liquor [O Fr *plege* (Fr *pleige*), ety dub]

Pleiads, plē'yadz, **Pleiades**, plē'ya-dēz, *n pl* (*myth*) seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, after death changed into stars (*astron*) a group of seven or more stars in the shoulder of the constellation Taurus

Pleiocene. Same as **Pliocene**.

Pleiochroism, plī ok'rō izm, *n* the property in some crystals, such as some species of topaz, where three distinct colours may be observed on looking through them along three rectangular axes —Also **Polychroism**. [Gr *pleiōn*, *pleōn*, more, *chroa*, colour]

Pleistocene, plīs'tō sēn, *n* (*geol*) the name given to the system comprising the older accumulations belonging to the Quaternary or Post Tertiary division [Gr *pleistos*, most, *kainos*, recent]

Plenary, plen'ar i, or plē', *adj* full entire complete (*law*) passing through all its stages—opp to *Summary* having full powers —*adv* **Plen'arily** —*n* **Plen'ariness** —**Plenary inspiration**, inspiration which excludes all mixture of error [Low L —L *plenus*, filled, full—*plēre*, to fill, cf Gr *pleōs*, akin to **Full**.]

Plenipotence, plē nip'o tens, *n* complete power —*adj* **Plenip'otent**, having full power [L. *plenus*, full, *potens*, *entis*, powerful]

Plenipotentiary, plen i po ten'shi a ri, *adj* conferring or having full powers —*n* a person invested with full powers, esp a special ambassador or envoy to some foreign court [Low L *plenipotentiarius*—L *plenus*, and *potens*, powerful See **Potent**]

Plenish, plen'ish, *v t* to furnish to provide, as a house or farm, with necessary furniture, implements, stock, &c —*n* **Plen'ishing** (*Scot*), furniture [Fr —from L *plenus*, full]

Plenitude, plen'i tūd, *n* fullness completeness: repletion [L *plenus*, full]

Plenty, plen'ti, *n* a full supply all that can be needed abundance —*adj* being in abundance —*adj* **Plen'tēous**, fully sufficient abundant fruitful well provided. rich (*B*) giving plentifully —*adj* **Plen'tēously**.—*n* **Plen'tēousness**. —*adj* **Plen'tiful**, copious abundant yielding abundance —*adv* **Plen'tifully** —*n* **Plen'tifulness** —**Horn of plenty** (see **Horn**) [O Fr. *plente*—L *plenus*, full]

Plenum, plē'num, *n* space considered as in every part filled with matter [L See **Plenary**.]

Pleonasm, plē'o nazm, *n* use of more words than are necessary (*rhet*) a redundant expression —*n* **Ple'onast**, one who is given to pleonasm. —*adj* **Pleonast'ic**, **Pleonast'ical**, redundant: using too many words —*adv* **Pleonas'tically**. [Gr. *pleonasmos*—*pleōn*, more]

Pleroma, plē-rō'ma, *n.* fullness abundance in Gnosticism, divine being, including all æons which emanate from it. [Gr —*plērēs*, full]

Plesh, plesh, *n* (*Spens.*) a plash, a pool of water. [See **Plash.**]

Plesiosaurus, plē-zi-o-saw'rus, *n* the type or leading genus of a family (Plesiosauridæ) of fossil sea reptiles, which are characteristic of the Mesozoic systems. [Gr *plēsios*, near, and *sauros*, lizard]

Plethora, pleth'o-ra, *n* (*med*) excessive fullness of blood over fullness in any way —*adjs* **Pleth-oret'ic, Plethor'ic,** afflicted with plethora superabundant turgid [Gr *plēthōrē*, fullness —*pleos*, full]

Pleugh, plūh, *n* (*Scot*) a plough —*n* **Pleugh-paidle** (*Scot*), a small spade or 'paddle' for cleaning a plough

Pleura, plōō'ra, *n* a delicate serous membrane which covers the lungs and lines the cavity of the chest (*pl*) **Pleu'ræ** —*adj* **Pleu'ral.** [Gr , lit 'a rib,' then 'the side,' then the above membrane]

Pleurisy, plōō'ri-si, *n* inflammation of the pleura, the investing membrane of the lung —*adjs* **Pleurit'ic, Pleurit'ical,** pertaining to or affected with pleurisy causing pleurisy —**Pleurisy root,** a plant common in the United States, of which the root has medicinal repute, the infusion being used as a diaphoretic and expectorant [Fr —L *pleurisis*—Gr *pleuritis*—*pleura*]

Pleurodynia, plōō-ro-din'i-a, *n* neuralgia of the chest wall, which may simulate closely the pain of pleurisy [Gr *pleura*, the side, *odynē*, pain]

Pleuronectidæ, plōō-ro-nek'ti-dē, *n pl* a family of flat fishes, the flounders [Gr *pleura*, the side, *nēktēs*, a swimmer]

Pleuro-pneumonia, plōō'ro-nu-mō'ni-a, *n* inflammation of the pleura and lungs, a contagious disease peculiar to cattle [Gr *pleura*, and *pneumōn*, the lung See **Pneumonia**]

Plexımeter, pleks-im'e-ter, **Plexom'eter,** *n* a small plate of something hard and elastic, placed on the body, to receive the tap of the fingers or of the hammer in examination by percussion [Gr *plēxis*, a striking, from *plēssein*, to strike, and *metron*, a measure]

Plexure, pleks'ūr, *n* the act or process of weaving together that which is woven together [L. *plexus*, a twining—*plectĕre*, *plexum*, to twine]

Plexus, pleks'us, *n* a number of things, as veins, nerves, &c , woven together a network (*anat*) an interlacing of nerves, vessels, or fibres. [L. *plexus*, a plaiting—*plectĕre*, to plait]

Pliable, plī'a-bl, *adj* easily bent or folded: supple easily persuaded. yielding to influence. —*ns* **Pliabil'ity, Pli'ableness,** quality of being pliable or flexible.—*adv* **Pli'ably,** in a pliable manner —*ns* **Pli'ancy, Pli'antness,** the state of being pliant readiness to be influenced —*adj* **Pli'ant,** bending easily flexible tractable easily persuaded or influenced —*adv* **Pli'antly.** [Fr *pliable*—L *plicāre*, to fold See **Ply.**]

Plica, plī'ka, *n* in the phrase **Plica Polonica,** a disease of the scalp, in which the hairs become matted together by an adhesive and often fetid secretion, occurring in several countries, but esp in Poland [Formed from L *plicāre*, to fold]

Plicate, plī'kāt, **Plicated,** plī'kāt-ed, *adj* folded like a fan, as a leaf plaited —*ns* **Plicā'tion, Plic'ature,** act or process of folding state of being folded . a fold. [L. *plicatus*—*plicāre* See **Plait.**]

Pliers, plī'ėrz, *n.pl.* small pincers for seizing and bending

Plight, plīt, *n.* something exposed to risk security . pledge: engagement promise —*v t* to pledge to promise solemnly to give as security —*n* **Plight'er,** one who or that which plights. [A S *pliht*, risk, danger—*plihan*, to imperil , cog with Dut *pligt*, Ger *pflicht*, an obligation]

Plight, plīt, *n* condition . state (either good or bad) [M E *plite*, state—O Fr *plite*—L *plicitus*, *plicāre*, to fold.]

Plight, plīt, *v t* to plait, to braid, to weave —*n* (*Spens*) a plait, a fold [L *plectĕre*, freq of *plicāre* See **Plait**]

Plinth, plinth, *n* (*archit*) the square at the bottom of the base of a column the projecting band at the bottom of a wall [L *plinthus*—Gr *plinthos*, a brick , cog with Eng **Flint.**]

Pliocene, plī'o-sēn, *n* (*geol*) the strata more recent than the miocene or second tertiary [Gr *pleiōn*, more, *kainos*, recent]

Pliskie, plis'ki, *n* condition or plight (*Scot*) a mischievous trick

Plod, plod, *v i* to travel slowly and steadily to study or work on steadily to toil —*v t* to get along by slow and heavy walking —*pr p* plodd'-ing, *pa t* and *pa p* plodd'ed.—*n* **Plodd'er,** one who plods on a dull, heavy, laborious man —*adj* **Plodd'ing,** laborious, but slow —*n* slow movement patient study —*adv* **Plodd'ingly.** [Orig 'to wade through pools,' from Ir *plod*, a pool]

Plop, plop, *v i* to plump into water [From the sound]

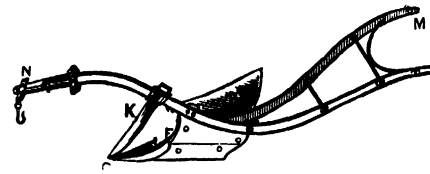
Plot, plot, *n* a small piece of ground a plan of a field, &c drawn on paper a patch or spot on clothes —*v t* to make a plan of —*pr p* plott'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* plott'ed [A S *plot*, a patch of ground]

Plot, plot, *n* a complicated scheme, esp for a mischievous purpose a conspiracy stratagem the chain of incidents which are gradually unfolded in the story of a play, &c —*v i* to scheme to form a scheme of mischief to conspire —*v t* to devise: —*pr p* plott'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* plott'ed —*adj* **Plot-proof,** safe from any danger by plots —*n* **Plott'er,** one who plots a conspirator [Fr *complot*, acc to Diez, from L *complicitum*, pa p. of *complicāre*, to fold together, to complicate]

Plotter, plot'er, *v i* to plouter (q v)

Plottie, plot'i, *n* (*Scot*) a kind of mulled wine.

Plough, plow, *n* an instrument for turning-up the soil to prepare it for seed tillage a joiner's plane for making grooves —*v t* to turn up with the plough to make furrows or ridges in to tear: to divide to run through, as in sailing (*university slang*) to reject in an examination —*v.s.*



Plough · K, Coulter; CF, Share; H, Slice, ML, Stilts; N, Bridle

to work with a plough. — *adj* **Plough'able,** capable of being ploughed arable.—*ns* **Plough'-boy,** a boy who drives or guides horses in ploughing, **Plough'er; Plough'gate** (*Scots law*), a quantity of land of the extent of 100 acres Scots, **Plough'man,** a man who ploughs a husbandman: a rustic (*pl*) **Plough'men; Plough-Monday,** the Monday after Twelfth Day when, according to the old usage, the plough should be set to work again after the holidays; **Plough-tail,** the end of a plough where the handles are, **Plough-tree,** a plough-handle.—**Steam plough,** a plough driven by a stationary steam-engine, **Snow plough,** a strong triangular frame of wood for clearing snow off roads, railways, &c., drawn by

horses or by a locomotive, **The Plough**, the seven bright stars in the constellation of the Great Bear, **To put one's hand to the plough**, to begin an undertaking [Ice *plógr* (Dan *plov*, Ger *pflug*), perh conn with Gr *ploion*, a ship]

Ploughshare, plow'shār, *n* the part of a plough which shears or cuts the ground in the bottom of the furrow [**Plough**, and A S *scear*, a share of a plough, a shearing—*sceran*, to cut See **Shear**.]

Plouter, plow'ter, *v i* to paddle in water —*n* (*Scot*) a paddling or dabbling in water

Plover, pluv'er, *n* a well known wading bird [Fr *pluvier*—L *pluvia*, rain, cog with **Flow**, so called because associated with rainy weather]

Plow, plow Old spelling of **Plough**.

Ploy, ploi, *n* employment (*Scot*) a frolic [Abbreviation of **Employ**.]

Pluck, pluk, *v t* to pull off or away to snatch to strip, as a fowl of its feathers (*slang*) to reject an examinee as inefficient —*n* a single act of plucking —**Pluck off** (*Shak*), to abate from the rank, **Pluck up**, to pull out by the roots to summon up, as courage [A S *pluccian*, akin to Dut *plukken*, Ger *pflucken*]

Pluck, pluk, *n* the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal, perh so called because plucked out after it is killed hence heart, courage, spirit —*adjs* **Plucked**, **Pluck'y**, having pluck or spirit —*adv* **Pluck'ily** —*n* **Pluck'iness**.

Pluffy, pluf'i, *adj* puffy blown out

Plug, plug, *n* a block or peg used to stop a hole a bung a stopper a branch from a water pipe to supply a hose a flat cake of tobacco (*slang*) a silk hat —*v t* to stop with a plug to drive plugs into —*pr p* plugg'ing, *pa.t* and *pa p* plugged —*n* **Plugg'ing**, the act of stopping with a plug the material of which a plug is made —**Fire plug**, a contrivance by means of which a hose can be fixed to a water main in case of fire [Dut *plug*, a bung, a peg (Sw *plugg*, a peg, Gei *pflock*), most prob of Celtic origin, as in Ir, Gael, and W *ploc* See **Block**.]

Plum, plum, *n* a well known stone fruit of various colours, of the natural order Rosaceæ the tree producing it the best part of all a sum of £100,000, a handsome fortune —*ns* **Plum-cake**, a cake containing raisins, currants, or other fruit, **Plum-duff**, a flour pudding boiled with raisins —*adj* **Plum'my**, full of plums desirable —*ns* **Plum-porridge**, an antiquated dish, being made of porridge with plums, raisins, &c, **Plum-pudding**, a national English dish made of flour and suet, with raisins, currants, and various spices [A S *plúme*—L *prunum*—Gr *prounon*.]

Plumage, plōōm'āj, *n* the whole feathers of a bird [Fr —*plume*, a feather See **Plume**]

Plumb, plum, *n* a mass of lead or other material, hung on a string, to show the perpendicular position the perpendicular direction or position. —*adj* perpendicular —*adv* perpendicularly —*v t* to adjust by a plumb line to make perpendicular to sound the depth of, as water by a plumb line —*n* **Plumb-bob**, a conoid shaped metal weight at the end of a plumb line —*adjs* **Plum'bean**, **Plum'beous**, consisting of or resembling lead, stupid, **Plumb'ic**, pertaining to or obtained from lead —*n* **Plumb'ing**, the art of casting and working in lead, &c.—*adj* **Plumb'less**, incapable of being sounded —*ns* **Plumb-line**, a line to which a mass of lead is attached to show the perpendicular a plummet, **Plumb-rule**, a narrow board with a plumb line fastened to the top, used to determine a perpendicular [Fr *plomb*—L. *plumbum*, lead]

Plumbaginеæ, plum ba jin'ē ē, *n pl* a natural order of oxogenous plants, herbaceous or half shrubby, chiefly found on the seashores and in the salt-marshes of temperate regions.

Plumbago, plum bā'go, *n* a mineral composed of carbon, iron, and other materials, used for pencils, &c, wrongly thought to be lead, from its resemblance to it, and hence commonly called 'black-lead' graphite a genus of plants with blue or violet flowers [L *plumbum*, lead See **Plumb**.]

Plumber, plum'er, *n* one who works in lead, esp. one who fits into buildings the tanks, pipes, and fittings for conveying water, gas and sewage —*ns* **Plumber-block**, a metal frame or case for holding the end of a revolving shaft a pillow block, **Plumb'ery**, articles of lead the business of a plumber a place for plumbing

Plume, plōōm, *n* a feather a tuft of feathers a feather worn as an ornament a crest a token of honour a prize in a contest —*v t* to dress the feathers of, as a bird to adorn with plumes to strip of feathers to boast (used reflexively) —*n* **Plume-bird**, a term sometimes given to the *Epimachidæ* or long tailed birds of Paradise —*adj* **Plume-plucked**, stripped of plumes (*Shak*) humbled —*n* **Plum'ery**, a display of plumes —*adjs* **Plu'mose**, **Plu'mous**, feathery plume like, **Plum'y**, covered or adorned with plumes [O Fr —L *pluma*, a small soft feather; perh from the root of **Flow** and **Float**.]

Plummer, **Plummery**. See **Plumber**, **Plumbery**.

Plummet, plum'et, *n* a weight of lead hung at a string, used for ascertaining the direction of the earth's attraction, and for sounding depths a plumb line [O Fr *plomet*, dim of *plom*, lead. See **Plumb**.]

Plump, plump, *adv* falling straight downward (like lead) heavily suddenly —*adj* downright: unqualified —*v i* to fall or sink suddenly to give all one's votes to one candidate where there are more than one to be elected —*v t* to cause to fall suddenly —*n* a sudden downfall of rain (*Scot*) —*n* **Plump'er**, a vote given to one candidate only when more than one are to be elected one who so votes (*slang*) a downright lie —*adv* **Plump'ly** [A variation of **Plumb**.]

Plump, plump, *adj* fat and rounded sleek in good condition —*v i* to grow fat or plump to swell —*v t* to make plump to fatten —*ns* **Plump'er**, a ball kept in the mouth to give the cheeks a rounded appearance, **Plump'ness** —*adj* **Plump'y** (*Shak*), plump, fat [From a common Teut root, seen in Dut *plomp*, lumpish, clownish, Ger *plump*]

Plump, plump, *n* a cluster a clump (of persons or things)

Plumularia, plōō mū lā'ri a, *n* a genus of hydrozoa, belonging to the division hydroidea [From L *plumula*, a little feather]

Plumule, plōō'mūl, *n* (*bot*) the first bud of a plant growing from seed, springing from between the cotyledons or seed leaves a soft feather a feathery scale on a butterfly's wing [L. *plumula*, dim of *pluma* See **Plume**.]

Plunder, plun'der, *v t* to seize the goods of another by force to pillage —*n* that which is seized by force booty (*U S*) household goods —*n* **Plun'derer** —*adj* **Plun'derous** [Ger *plundern*, to pillage—*plunder*, trash, baggage, akin to Low Ger *plunnen*, rags]

Plunge, plunj, *v t* to cast suddenly into water or other fluid to force suddenly (into) to immerse. —*v i* to sink suddenly into any fluid to dive to pitch suddenly forward and throw up the hind legs, as a horse to rush into any danger (*slang*) to gamble recklessly —*n* act of plunging. act of rushing headlong, as a horse —*n* **Plung'er**, one who plunges a diver a long solid cylinder used as a forcer in pumps (*mil*) a cavalry man: one who bets heavily —*adj* **Plung'ing**, rushing headlong. aimed from higher ground, as fire upon

an enemy —*n* the putting or sinking under water, or other fluid the act of a horse trying to throw its rider —**Plunge bath,** a bath large enough to allow the whole body under water [O Fr *plonger* (It *piombare*, to fall like a plumb line)—L *plumbum*, lead]

Pluperfect, plōō'per fekt, *adj* (*gram*) noting that an action happened before some other past action referred to [A corr of L *plus quam perfectum*, (lit) *more than* or *before perfect*]

Plural, plōō'ral, *adj* containing or expressing more than one —*n* (*gram*) the form denoting more than one —*ns* **Plu'ralism,** the state of being plural the holding by one person of more than one office at once, esp applied to ecclesiastical livings, **Plu'ralist,** one who holds more than one office at one time, **Plural'ity,** the state of being plural a number consisting of more than one the majority the holding of more than one benefice at one time the living held by a pluralist —*adv* **Plu'rally.** [Fr —L *pluralis—plus, pluris*, more]

Plurima desunt, very many things (lines, pages, &c) are wanting [L superl deg of *multus*, and 3d pl pres indic of *desum*, to be wanting]

Pluripresence, plōō ri-prez'ens, *n* presence in more places than one [L *plus*, more, *præsentia*, presence]

Plurisy, plōōr'i-si, *n* (*Shak*) superabundance [L *plus, pluris*, more]

Plus, plus, *adj* more to be added positive —*n* the sign (+) prefixed to positive quantities, and set between quantities or numbers to be added together the sign of addition—opp to *Minus* [L *plus*, more]

Plush, plush, *n* a variety of cloth woven like velvet, but differing from it in having a longer and more open pile —*adj* **Plush'y,** of or resembling plush [Fr *peluche*, through Low L , from L *pilus*, hair See **Pile,** a hairy surface]

Plutocracy, plōō tok'ra si, *n* government by the wealthy —*n* **Plu'tocrat** —*adj* **Plutocrat'ic** [Gr *ploutokratia—ploutos*, wealth, and *kratia—kratein*, to rule]

Plutology, plōō tol'o ji, *n* the science of wealth political economy —*n* **Plutol'ogist** [Gr *ploutos*, wealth, *logia*, discourse.]

Plutonian, plōō tō'ni'an, **Plutonic,** plōō ton'ik, *adj* infernal dark (*geol*) formed by the agency of heat at a depth below the surface of the earth, as granite —**Plutonic action,** the action of volcanic fires under the surface, **Plutonic rocks,** rocks formed under the surface by the action of fire, as granite, porphyry, &c , **Plutonic theory,** the theory that the present state of the earth's crust is the result of the action of fire—opp to *Neptunian theory* [L (lit) belonging to Pluto—Gr *Ploutōnios—Ploutōn*, Pluto, the god of the nether world]

Pluvial, plōō'vi al, *adj* pertaining to rain rainy —*adj* **Plu'vious,** rainy [Fr —L *pluvialis—pluvia*, rain, akin to **Flow**]

Pluviograph, plōō' vi-o graf, *n* a self-recording rain gauge [L *pluvia*, rain, Gr *graphein*, to write]

Pluviometer, plōō vi om'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring the amount of rain that falls —*adj* **Pluviomet'ric.** [L *pluvia*, and Gr *metron*, a measure.]

Ply, plī, *v t* to work at steadily to use diligently to urge to address with importunity —*v i* to work steadily to go in haste to make regular passages, as a boat, between two ports (*naut*) to make way against the wind —*pa t* and *pa p* plied —*n.* a fold bent direction [O Fr *plier*, to bend or fold—L *plicāre*, to bend , Gr *plekein*, to fold]

Plyers. Same as **Pliers.**

Plymouth Brethren, plim'uth breth'ren, *n pl* a religious sect, first formed at Plymouth about 1830, which has extended itself throughout the British dominions and in some parts of Europe It originated in a reaction against exclusive High Church principles, with everything of a kindred nature, and against a dead formalism associated with unevangelical doctrine —*n* **Plym'outhism.**

Pneuma, nū'ma, *n* a breath or breathing spirit, soul [Gr]

Pneumatic, nū mat'ik, **Pneumatical,** nū mat'ik-al, *adj* relating to air consisting of air moved by air or wind —*n* (*colloq*) a bicycle fitted with pneumatic tires —*adv* **Pneumat'ically.**—*n sing* **Pneumat'ics,** the science which treats of air and other elastic fluids or gases —**Pneumatic despatch,** a method of sending letters, telegrams, and small parcels through tubes by means of compressed air, **Pneumatic railway,** a railway along which the carriages are driven by compressed air , **Pneumatic trough,** a trough of wood or iron, filled with water and used for collecting gases for experiment or examination, **Pneumatic tire,** a flexible air inflated tube used as a tire on cycles, &c [L —Gr *pneumatikos—pneuma, atos*, wind, air—*pnein*, to blow, to breathe]

Pneumatology, nū mat ol'o ji, *n* the science of elastic fluids pneumatics the branch of philosophy which treats of spirits or mind (*theol*) the doctrine of the Holy Spirit —*n* **Pneumatol'ogist,** one versed in pneumatology [Gr *pneuma*, wind, spirit, and *logos*, science]

Pneumogastric, nū mō gas'trik, *adj* pertaining to the lungs and the stomach [Gr *pneumōn*, a lung, *gastēr*, a stomach]

Pneumonia, nū mō'ni a, *n* inflammation of the tissues of the lungs —*adj* **Pneumon'ic,** pertaining to the lungs —*n* a medicine for lung diseases [Gr from *pneumōn*, *pneumonis*, the lungs—*pneuma*, air]

Pnyx, niks, *n* in ancient Athens, the public place of meeting for deliberation on political affairs the assembly [Gr —*pyknos*, crowded]

Poaceæ, pō ā'sē ē, *n pl* a division of the order Graminæ, the grasses [Gr *poa*, grass]

Poach, pōch, *v t* to dress eggs by breaking them into boiling water [Perh Fr *pocher*, to put in a pocket—*poche*, pouch, because the yolk is enveloped by the white as in a *pouch*]

Poach, pōch, *v i* to intrude on another's preserves in order to steal game —*v t* to steal game —*n* **Poach'er,** one who poaches or steals game the widgeon, from its habit of stealing the prey of other ducks [O Fr *pocher*, orig to pocket—*poche*, pouch Cf above word]

Poach, pōch, *v t* to stab poke to tread on, and make slushy [O Fr *pocher* See **Poke**]

Pochard, pō'chaid, *n* a genus of diving ducks which are marine during the greater part of the year [A var of *poacher*, a name for the widgeon]

Pock, pok, *n* a small elevation of the skin containing matter, as in smallpox —*adjs.* **Pocked, Pock'y,** infected with, or marked by smallpox —*ns* **Pock'mark, Pock'pit,** the mark, pit, or scar left by a pock [A S *poc*, a pustule , Ger *pocke*, Dut *pok* The correct pl form was *pocks*, erroneously *pox*, and treated as singular]

Pocket, pok'et, *n* a little pouch or bag, esp one attached to a dress or to a billiard table any cavity in which anything can lie in mining, an irregular cavity filled with veinstone and ore money, as being carried in the pocket a bag of wool, &c , containing about 168 lb —*v t* to put in the pocket to take stealthily to conceal —*pr p* pock'eting , *pa t* and *pa p* pock'eted —*ns* **Pocket-book,** a note book a book for holding papers or money carried in the pocket a book

for frequent perusal, to be carried in the pocket, **Pocket-borough** (see **Borough**), **Pocket-cloth**, a pocket-handkerchief, **Pocket edition**, a small edition of a standard book for carrying in the pocket; **Pock'etful**, as much as a pocket will hold, **Pocket-glass**, a small looking glass for carrying in the pocket, **Pocket-handkerchief**, a handkerchief carried in the pocket, **Pocket-hole**, the opening into a pocket, **Pocket-knife**, a knife, with one or more blades attached to the handle by a hinge so as to fold into it, for carrying in the pocket, **Pocket-money**, money carried in the pocket for ordinary expenses, **Pocket-pistol**, a pistol carried in the pocket a small flask for liquor carried in the pocket — **In pocket**, in possession of money, **Out of pocket**, to lose money by a transaction, **To pick a person's pocket**, to steal from his pocket [Fr *pochette*, dim of *poche*, pouch]

Pockmanty, pok-man'ti, *n* (*Scot*) portmanteau

Pococurante, pō kō kōō ran'te, *n* a careless or inattentive person —*ns* **Pococurant'ism**, carelessness inaccuracy, **Pococurant'ist** [It *poco*, little, and *curare*, to care]

Pod, pod, *n* the covering of the seed of plants, as the pea or bean a shoal of fishes.—*v t* to fill, as a pod to produce pods —*pr p* podd'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* podd'ed [Allied to **Pad**, anything stuffed, and to Dan *pude*, a cushion, from a root meaning 'bag,' anything 'swollen out' See **Pudding**]

Podagra, pō dag'ra, *n* gout in the feet —*adjs* **Podag'ric, -al, Pod'agrous**, pertaining to or afflicted with gout gouty [Gr from *pous*, *podos*, the foot, and *agra*, a catching]

Podargus, pō dar'gus, *n* a genus of birds allied to the true Goatsuckers Their habits are arboreal and nocturnal, and they feed on insects caught among the trees [Gr *pous*, the foot, *argos*, swift]

Podesta, pō des ta', *n* an Italian municipal, a magistrate [It from L *potestas—tatis*, power]

Podgy, poj'i, *adj* short and fat thick

Podocarpus, pod-ō kär'pus, *n* a genus of coniferous trees, native to tropical countries [Formed from Gr *pous*, *podos*, foot, *karpos*, fruit]

Podophthalma, pod of thal'ma, *n pl* a name often applied to a section of Crustacea [Gr *pous*, foot, *ophthalmos*, the eye]

Podophyllum, pod ō fil'um, *n* a genus of plants, one species of which is a perrenial, common in North America, growing in moist woods and on the shady banks of streams The fruit may be eaten, all the other parts are actively cathartic, the other species is a native of the Himalayas —*n* **Podophyll'in**, the resin obtained by means of rectified spirit from the root. [Gr *pous*, *podos*, foot, *phyllon*, leaf]

Podura, pō dū'ra, *n* a genus of apterous insects same as **Spring-tails** [Gr *pous*, a foot, *oura*, a tail]

Poem, pō'em, *n* a composition in verse a composition of high beauty of thought or language, although not in verse —*adj* **Poemat'ic**, relating to a poem [Fr *poème*—L *poema*—Gr *poiēma—poiein*, to do or make]

Poesy, pō'e si, *n* the art of composing poems poetry a poem poetical compositions. [Fr *poésie*—L *poesis*—Gr *poiēsis—poiein*, to do or make]

Poet, pō'et, *n* the author of a poem one skilled in making poetry one with a strong imagination —*fem* **Po'etess.**—*n* **Po'etaster**, a petty poet a writer of contemptible verses —*adjs* **Poet'ic, Poet'ical**, pertaining or suitable to a poet or to poetry expressed in poetry marked by poetic language imaginative.—*adv* **Poet'ically**, in a poetic manner —*n sing* **Poet'ics**, the branch of criticism which relates to poetry —*n* **Poet'icule**, a petty poet —*v t* **Po'etise**, to write as a poet to make verses —*ns* **Poet-laureate**, the court poet, **Po'etress** (*Spens*), a poetess, **Po'etry**, the art of expressing in melodious words the thoughts which are the creations of feeling and imagination utterance in song. metrical composition — **Poetic license**, a departing from strict fact or rule by a poet, for the sake of the effect thereby gained [Fr *poète* —L *poeta*—Gr *poiētēs—poiein*, to do or make]

Pogge, pog, *n* a small fish, related to the bullhead, with a broad head and small mouth

Poignant, poi'nant, *adj* stinging, pricking sharp: penetrating acutely painful satirical pungent. —*n* **Poi'gnancy**, state of being poignant —*adv* **Poi'gnantly.** [Fr *poignant*, pr p of O Fr *poindre*, to sting—L *pungĕre*, to sting, to prick. See **Point** and **Pungent.**]

Poind, poind, *v t* (*Scot*) to seize —*n* **Poind'ing** (*Scots law*), the seizing and selling of a debtor's goods under process of law, or under the warrant of a heritable security [Same as **Pound**]

Point, point, *n* that which pricks or pierces, anything coming to a sharp end the mark made by a sharp instrument (*geom*) that which has position but not length, breadth, or thickness a mark showing the divisions of a sentence (*mus*) a dot at the right hand of a note, to lengthen it by one-half needle point lace a very small space a moment of time a small affair a single thing a single assertion the precise thing to be considered anything intended exact place. degree the unit of count in a game an advantage that which stings, as the point of an epigram: an imaginary relish, in 'potatoes and point' a lively turn of thought that which awakens attention a peculiarity, characteristic in cricket, the fielder standing at the immediate right of the batsman, and slightly in advance a signal given by a trumpet (*pl*) chief of excellent features, as of a horse, &c the switch or movable rails which allow a train to pass from one line to another —*v t* to give a point to to sharpen to aim to direct one's attention to punctuate, as a sentence to fill the joints of with mortar, as a wall —*v i* to direct the finger, the eye, or the mind towards an object to show game by looking, as a dog —*ns* **Point d'appui**, place or point of support a fulcrum, **Point d'attaque**, point of attack —*adj* **Point'ed**, having a sharp point sharp intended for some particular person personal keen telling (*archit*) having sharply-pointed arches, Gothic —*adv* **Point'edly.**—*ns.* **Point'edness; Point'er**, that which points a dog trained to point out game, **Point'ing**, the act of sharpening the marking of divisions in writing by points or marks act of filling the crevices of a wall with mortar; **Pointing-stock**, a thing to be pointed at, a laughing-stock, **Point-lace**, a fine kind of lace wrought with the needle. —*adj* **Point'less**, having no point blunt dull wanting keenness or smartness, **Points'man**, a man who has charge of the points or switches on a railway —**At all points**, completely, **At** or **On the point of**, just about to, **Cardinal point** (see **Cardinal**), **Carry one's point**, to gain what one contends for in controversy, **From point to point**, from one particular to another, **Give points to**, to give odds to to give an advantageous hint on any subject, **In point**, apposite. **In point of**, with regard to, **Make a point of**, to attach special importance to, **Point for point**, exactly all particulars, **Point of order**, a question raised in a deliberative society, as to whether proceedings are according to the rules of the society, **Point of view**, the position from which one looks at or considers anything; **Points of the compass**,

the points *north*, *south*, *east*, and *west*, along with the twenty eight smaller divisions, marked on the card of the mariner's compass —**Point out** (*B*), to assign —**Stand upon points**, to be over scrupulous, **Strain a point**, to go beyond proper limits, **To the point**, appropriate [Fr (It *punta*)—L *punctum*—*pungĕre*, to prick]

Point-blank, point'-blangk', *adj* aimed directly at the mark direct —*adv* directly —**Point-blank shot**, a shot fired in a horizontal line towards an object [Lit the *white spot* in the butt at which archers aimed, from Fr *point blanc*, white point See **Blank**.]

Point-device, Point-devise, point de vīs', *n* (*orig*) a kind of lace worked with devices anything uncommonly nice and exact —*adj* (*arch*) scrupulously neat [Fr *point*, lace, and *devisé*, furnished with a device]

Pointel, poin'tel, *n* a sharp instrument any sharp-pointed thing [O Fr —Low L *punctillum*, a little point]

Poise, poiz, *v t* to balance to make of equal weight to examine —*v i* to hang in suspense —*n* weight state of balance equilibrium a weight which balances another a regulating power the weight used in steelyards [O Fr *poiser* (Fr *peser*)—L. *pensāre*, inten of *pendĕre*, to hang, to weigh]

Poison, poi'zn, *n* any substance or matter which, when introduced into the body in any way, can destroy life by its own inherent qualities without acting mechanically anything malignant or infectious that which taints or destroys moral purity —*v t* to infect or to kill with poison to taint to mar to embitter to corrupt —*ns* **Poi'soner**, **Poison-fang**, one of two large tubular teeth in the upper jaw of venomous serpents, through which poison passes from glands at their roots when the animal bites, **Poison-ivy**, a shrub of North America from one to three feet high, or a climber with leaves of three leaflets and a milky juice which becomes black on exposure to air—the leaves have been used in medicine as a stimulant of the nervous system —*adj* **Poi'sonous**, having the quality of poison destructive impairing soundness or purity —*adv* **Poi'sonously**. —*n* **Poi'sonousness** [Fr —L *potio*, a draught —*potāre*, to drink Doublet **Potion**.]

Poitrel, poi'trel, *n* armour to protect the horse's breast [O Fr *poitral*—L *pectorale*, a breast plate—*pectus*, the breast]

Poitrine, poi'trine, *n* the breast plate of a knight

Pokal, pō'kal, *n* an ornamental drinking vessel

Poke, pōk, *n* a bag a pouch —**A pig in a poke**, a blind bargain, as of a pig bought without being seen [Prob from Celt as Ir *poc*, a bag Cf **Pouch**, **Pock**]

Poke, pōk, *v t* to thrust or push against with something pointed to search for with a long instrument to thrust at with the horns —*v i* to grope or feel, as in the dark —*n* act of pushing or thrusting a bonnet having a projecting front worn earlier in the century — also *poke bonnet* a thrust —*ns* **Pō'ker**, an iron rod for poking or stirring the fire, **Poker-drawing**, a design burnt into lime tree or other wood with 'pokers,' which rather resembled plumbers' soldering irons —*adj*. **Pō'kerish**, like a poker stiff —*adv* **Pō'kerishly**.—*n* **Poking-stick**, a small stick or rod of steel formerly used for adjusting the plaits of ruffs —*adj* **Pō'ky**, stupid dull confined with little room —**To poke fun at**, to ridicule, make fun of [Ir *poc*, a blow, Gael *puc*, to push.]

Poker, pō'kėr, *n*. a bugbear —*adj* **Pō'kerish**, causing terror uncanny —**Old poker**, the devil

Poker, pō'kėr, *n* a round game at cards, first played in America about 1835 [Ety uncertain]

Polabian, pō-lā'bi an, *n* one of an ancient Slavic race, belonging to the same group as the Poles, occupying the basin of the Lower Elbe

Polacca, po-lak'a, *n* a species of vessel used in the Mediterranean, with three masts and a jib boom, the fore- and main masts being of one piece, and the mizzen-mast with a top and top-mast [It, 'a Polish vessel']

Polack, pō'lak, *n* (*Shak*) a Pole —Also **Polander**.

Polar, pō'lar, *adj* pertaining to or situated near either of the poles pertaining to the magnetic poles having a common meeting point —*n* (*geom*) the line joining the points of contact, of tangents drawn to meet a curve from a point called the pole of the line —*ns* **Polar bear**, a large bear found in the Arctic regions, **Polar circle**, a parallel of latitude encircling each of the poles at a distance of 23° 28′ from the pole—the north polar being called the arctic, the south, the antarctic circle; **Polar-coordinates** (see **Coordinate**), **Polar-forces**, forces that act in pairs and in different directions, as in magnetism; **Polarisā'tion**, (*opt*) a particular modification of rays of light, by the action of certain media or surfaces, so that they cannot be reflected or refracted again in certain directions state of having polarity, **Polar'iscope**, an instrument for polarising light, and analysing its properties —*v t* **Po'larise**, to give polarity to —*ns* **Po'lariser**, that which polarises or gives polarity to, **Polar'ity**, state of having two opposite poles a condition in certain bodies, according to which their properties arrange themselves so as to have opposite powers in opposite directions, as in a magnet with its two poles [L *polaris*, *polus*, a pole]

Polder, pōl'der, *n* in the Netherlands, land below the level of the sea or nearest river, which, orig a morass or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation a morass [Probably from the root of **Pool**.]

Pole, pōl, *n* that on which anything turns, as a pivot or axis one of the ends of the axis of a sphere, esp of the earth (*physics*) one of the two points of a body in which the attractive or repulsive energy is concentrated, as in a magnet (*geom*) a point from which a pencil of rays radiates (see **Polar**) —*n* **Pole-star**, a star at or near the pole of the heavens a guide or director —**Poles of the heavens**, the two points in the heavens opposite to the poles of the earth—called also *Celestial poles* [Fr —L *polus*—Gr *polos*—*pelein*, to be in motion]

Pole, pōl, *n* a pale or pile a long piece of wood an instrument for measuring a measure of length, 5½ yards in square measure, 30¼ yards. —*adj* **Pole-clipt** (*Shak*), hedged in with poles [A S *pál* (Ger *pfahl*)—L *palus*, a stake Doublet **Pale**.]

Pole, pōl, *n* a native of Poland

Poleaxe, pōl'aks, *n* a battle axe consisting of an axe head on a long handle an axe used by sailors for cutting away rigging of ships [Orig *pollax*, from *poll*, the head, and *axe*]



Pole axe.

Polecat, pōl'kat, *n* a kind of weasel, which emits a disagreeable odour, called also the *Fitchet* and *Foumart* [M E *polcat*, ety of *Pole-* unknown See **Cat**.]

Polemic, -al, po lem'ik, al, *adj* given to disputing controversial —*n* one who disputes one who speaks or writes in opposition to another a controversy —*adv*. **Polem'ically**. —*n.sing* **Polem'ics**, contest or controversy (*theol*) the history of ecclesiastical controversy [Gr *polemos*, war]

Polemoniaceæ, pol e mō ni ā'sē ē, *n pl* a natural order of plants, mostly herbaceous, and contain-

ing more than 100 known species, natives of temperate countries, and esp in the north western parts of America.

Polenta, po len'ta, *n* an Italian dish, the chief ingredients of which are maize, meal, and salt [It —L *polenta*, peeled barley]

Poley, pō'li, *adj* without horns polled [Prov Eng]

Polianthes, pol i-an'thēz, *n* a genus of plants of the natural order Liliaceæ, having a funnel shaped perianth, with six parted limb, stamens inserted in the tube of the corolla, a superior capsule, and flat seeds. [From Gr *polios*, white, *anthos*, a flower]

Police, po lēs', *n* the system of regulations of a city, town, or district, for the preservation of order and enforcement of law the internal government of a state (short for *police force*) the civil officers employed to preserve order, &c —*v t* to guard or maintain order in —*ns* **Police-commissioners,** a body of men appointed to regulate the appointments and duties of the police, **Police court,** a court for trying small offences brought before it by the police, **Police-inspector,** a superior officer of police who has charge of a department, next in rank to a superintendent, **Police-magistrate,** one who presides in a police court, **Police'man,** a member of a police force, **Police-office,** or **station,** the head quarters of the police of a district, used also as a temporary place of confinement, **Police-officer,** or **constable,** a policeman, **Police-rate,** a tax levied for the support of the police [Fr —L *politia*—Gr *politeia*, the condition of a state—*politeuein*, to govern a state—*politēs*, a citizen—*polis*, a city]

Policy, pol'i si, *n* the art or manner of regulating or guiding conduct the method and forms according to which the government and business of a country are carried on a system of administration guided more by interest than by principle or honour dexterity of management prudence cunning in Scotland, the pleasure grounds around a mansion [O Fr *policie* (Fr *police*)—L *politia*—Gr *politeia* See **Police**]

Policy, pol'i si, *n* a warrant for money in the funds a writing containing a contract of insurance a kind of gambling by betting on the numbers to be drawn in a lottery —*n* **Policy-holder,** one who holds a policy or contract of insurance [Fr *police*, a policy —L *polyptychum*, a register—Gr *polyptychon*, a writing folded into leaves—*polys*, many, *ptyx*, *ptychos*, fold, leaf]

Polish, pō'lish, *adj* relating to Poland or to its people

Polish, pol'ish, *v t* to make smooth and glossy by rubbing to refine to make elegant —*v i* to become smooth and glossy —*n* a smooth, glossy surface refinement of manners anything used to produce a polish —*adj* **Pol'ished,** made smooth by rubbing trained to act with great fineness and exactness refined polite —*ns* **Pol'isher,** one who or that which polishes, **Polishing-paste,** polishing material made in the form of paste, **Polishing-powder,** polishing material made in the form of powder, as whiting, diamond dust, &c, **Polishing-slate,** a mineral used for polishing glass, marble, and metals, composed chiefly of silica, with a little alumina, lime, oxide of iron, and water [O Fr *polir*, *polissant*—L *polīre*, to make to shine]

Polite, po līt', *adj* polished smooth refined well bred obliging —*adv* **Polite'ly** —*ns* **Polite'ness,** state or quality of being polite refinement of manners good breeding, **Politesse',** politeness [L. *politus*, pa p of *polīre*]

Politic, pol'i tik, *adj* pertaining to policy well devised. judicious in management skilled in political affairs prudent discreet cunning (*Shak*) concerned with politics —*adj* **Polit'ical,** pertaining to polity or government pertaining to nations, or to parties in a nation who differ in their views of how it ought to be governed derived from government —*adv* **Polit'ically.**—*ns* **Polit'icaster** (*Milton*), a petty politician; **Politic'ian,** one versed in or devoted to politics a man of artifice and cunning —*adj* (*Milton*) politic —*adv* **Pol'iticly** —*n sing* **Pol'itics,** the art or science of government the management of a political party political affairs or opinions —*adj* **Pol'itique** (*Bacon*), political, civil —*n* **Pol'ity,** the constitution of the government of a state or an institution civil constitution a body of people arranged under a system of government —**Political economy,** the science which treats of the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth, **Political science,** the science or study of government, as to its principles, aims, methods, &c ; **Body politic,** the whole body of a people, as constituting a state [Fr *politique*—Gr *politikos*—*politēs*, a citizen]

Polka, pōl'ka, *n* a dance of Bohemian origin, invented in 1830, and introduced into England in 1843 also its tune a knitted jacket worn by women —*v i* **Polk,** to dance a polka [Bohem *pulka*, half, from the half step prevalent in it, also given from Slav *polka*, a Polish woman]

Poll, pol, *v t* (*Spens*) to exact from, to plunder

Poll, pol, *n* a familiar name, often of a parrot [Contr of *Polly*, a form of *Molly* = *Mary*]

Poll, pōl, *n* the round part of the head, esp the back of it a register of heads or persons the entry of the names of electors who vote for civil officers, such as members of Parliament an election of civil officers the place where the votes are taken —*v t* to remove the top to cut to clip to lop, as the branches of a tree to enter one's name in a register to bring to the poll as a voter to give or to receive a vote —*v i* to give a vote —*adj* **Polled,** deprived of a poll lopped cropped, hence bald having cast the horns, hence wanting horns —*ns* **Poll'er; Poll-man,** one who takes the ordinary university degree, without honours, **Poll-tax,** a tax by the poll or head—i e on each person —**At the head of the poll,** having the greatest number of votes at an election [Old Dut *polle*, *bol*, a ball, top —Ice *kollr*, top, head Cf **Kill**]

Pollack, pol'ak, **Pollock,** pol'uk, *n* a common fish on British coasts, belonging to the cod, haddock, and whiting group [Celt , as in Gael *pollag*, a whiting]

Pollan, pol'an, *n* a fresh water fish of the family Salmonidæ, a native of lakes in Ireland—it is from 10–12 inches in length, and is well flavoured.

Pollard, pol'ard, *n* a tree having the whole crown cut off, leaving it to send out new branches from the top of the stem an animal without horns a coarse kind of bran from wheat —*v t* to make a pollard of [See **Poll,** the head]

Pollaxe Same as **Poleaxe**

Pollen, pol'en, *n* the fertilising powder contained in the anthers of flowers the male or fecundating element in flowers —*v t* to cover with pollen [L., 'fine flour ']

Pollent, pol'ent, *adj* powerful strong [L. *pollens*, *entis*, pr p of *pollēre*, to be strong]

Pollex, pol'eks, *n* the thumb or the great toe (*pl*) **Pollices** (pol'i sēz) —*adj* **Poll'ical.** [L., 'the thumb ']

Pollusion, pol lū'shun, *n* (*Shak*) Dull's blunder for *allusion*

Pollute, pol-lūt', *v t* to soil to defile to make foul to taint to corrupt to profane to violate —*adj* defiled —*ns* **Pollut'er, Pollu'tion,** act of polluting state of being polluted defile-

ment impurity [L *polluĕre, pollutus—pol*, sig towards, and *luĕre*, to wash]

Pollux, pol'uks, *n* (*myth.*) the twin brother of Castor a star in the constellation of the twins [L]

Polly. See **Poll.**

Polo, pō'lo, *n* an equestrian game, which may be shortly described as hockey on horse back—it is of oriental origin and of high antiquity

Polo, pō'lo, *n* a Spanish gipsy dance

Polonaise, pō-lō nāz', *n* a light kind of gown looped up at the sides to show an ornamented petticoat a short overcoat bordered with fur a Polish national dance of slow movement in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, during which the dancers march or promenade music for such a dance [Fr, 'Polish']

Polony, po lō'ni, *n* a dry sausage made of meat partly cooked [Prob a corr of *Bologna sausage*]

Polt, pōlt, *n* a blow

Poltroon, pol tröön', *n* an idle, lazy fellow a coward a dastard one without courage or spirit —*adj* base, vile, contemptible —*n* **Poltroon'ery**, the spirit of a poltroon laziness cowardice want of spirit [Fr *poltron*—It *poltro* (for *pol stro*), lazy, orig a bed, from Ger *polster*, a **Bolster.**]

Polverine, pol'ver in, *n* the dust or calcined ashes of a plant, brought from the Levant and Syria, used in glass making [It. *polverino*—L *pulvis, pulvĕris*, dust]

Polyandria, pol i an'dri a, *n* a class of plants in the Linnæan system, having more than twenty stamens inserted on the receptacle —*adjs* **Polyan'drian, Polyan'drous**, having more than twenty stamens —*n* **Polyan'dry**, the social usage of some races in certain stages of civilisation in which the woman normally forms a union with several husbands, cf **Polygamy.** [Gr *polys*, many, and *anēr, andros*, a man, a male]

Polyanth, pol'i anth, **Polyanthus**, pol i an'thus, *n* a kind of primrose much prized and cultivated by florists [Gr *polys*, many, and *anthos*, a flower]

Polyanthea, pol i an'thē a, *n* a note book for keeping choice quotations [Gr *polys*, many, *anthos*, a flower]

Polyarchy, pol'i-ar ki, *n* government by many persons of whatever class [Gr *polys*, many, *archein*, to rule]

Polycotyledon, pol i kot i-lē'don, *n* a plant whose embryo has more than two cotyledons or seed-lobes —*adj* **Polycotyle'donous.** [Gr *polys*, many, and *kotylēdōn*, **Cotyledon.**]

Polydipsia, pol i dip'si a, *n* excessive thirst [Gr *polys*, much, *dipsa*, thirst]

Polygalaceæ, pol-i gā lā'sē ē, *n pl* an order of polypetalous plants, with entire alternate leaves, and solitary, spiked, or racemed flowers

Polygamy, pō lig'a-mi, *n* the practice of having more than one wife at the same time —*n* **Polyg'amist.**—*adj* **Polyg'amous**, relating to polygamy (*bot*) a term applied to plants which bear both unisexual and hermaphrodite flowers, either on the same or on different individual plants [Gr *polygamia—polys*, many, and *gamos*, a marriage Cf **Bigamy.**]

Polygenesis, pol i jen'e sis, **Polygeny**, *n* origin from many separate points or germs the theory that organisms sprung from cells of different kinds —*adjs* **Polygenet'ic, Polyg'enous.**—*n* **Polyg'enist.** [Gr *polys*, many, and *genesis*, **Genesis.**]

Polyglot, pol'i glot, *adj* having or containing many languages —*n* a collection of versions in different languages of the same work, esp. a Bible of this kind: one who understands many languages.—*adj* **Polyglott'ous** [From Gr. *polys*, many and *glōtta*, the tongue, language]

Polygon, pol'i gon, *n* a plane figure bound by a number of straight lines a figure of many angles —*adjs* **Polyg'onal, Polyg'onous** [L —Gr *polygōnon—polys*, many, and *gōnia*, a corner See **Knee.**]

Polygonaceæ, pol i gō nā'sē ē, *n pl* a natural order of plants, mostly herbs, but including a few shrubs — the leaves are alternate with stipules cohering round the stem, though sometimes reduced to a mere ring [Gr *polygonon*, knot grass]

Polygonum, po lig'o num, *n* a kind of plant with many joints, as the bistort, knotweed, &c [Gr *polys*, many, and *gonu*, a knee]

Polygyny, pō lij'i ni, *n* polygamy —*adj* **Polyg'ynous.** [Gr *polys*, many, *gynē*, woman]

Polyhedron, pol i hē'dron, *n* a solid body with many bases or sides —*adjs* **Polyhe'dral, Polyhed'rical, Polyhe'drous.** [Gr *polys*, many, and *hedra*, a seat, a base]

Polyhymnia, pol i him'ni a, *n* (*Gr antiq*) the muse of the sublime hymn [Gr *polys*, many, *hymnos*, a hymn]

Polymerism, pō-lim'er izm, *n* a particular form of isomerism, seen in substances in which the molecular weights are simple multiples of the molecular weight of the lowest member of the group [Gr *polys*, many, *meros*, part]

Polymorphous, pol i mor'fus, *adj* having many forms varying in appearance taking on many changes [Gr *polys*, many, and *morphē*, form]

Polynesian, pol i nē'zi an, *adj* pertaining to Polynesia, the numerous groups of islands in the Pacific, within or near the tropics [Gr *polys*, many, *nēsos*, an island]

Polynomial, pol i nō'mi al, *n* an algebraic quantity of many names or terms—same as *multinomial* —*adj* of many names or terms [A hybrid, from Gr *polys*, many, and L *nomen*, a name]

Polyp, Polype, pol'ip, *n* a name usually applied to an animal like the fresh water hydra, having a tubular body, and a wreath of many tentacles round the mouth something with many feet or roots a tumour growing in the nose, &c (*pl*) **Polypes** (pol'ips), **Polypi** (pol'i pi) — *adj* **Pol'ypous.** [Gr *polypous—polys*, many, and *pous*, Eng **Foot**]

Polypetalous, pol i pet'al us, *adj* with many petals [Gr *polys*, many, and *petalon*, a leaf]

Polyphlœsbœan, pol i fles bē'an, *adj* loud-roaring [Homer's frequent description of the sea, from *polys*, much, *phloisbos*, noise]

Polyphonic, pol-i fon'ik, *adj* capable of being read in more than one way (*mus*) noting a musical composition consisting of two or more parts, each of which has an independent melody of its own [Gr *polys*, many, *phōnē*, a voice, sound]

Polypode, pol'i pōd, *n* an animal with many feet [Gr *polypous—polys*, many, *pous, podos*, a foot]

Polypodium, pol i pō'di um, *n* a genus of ferns with spore cases on the back of the frond, distinct, ring shaped, in roundish *sori*, destitute of *indusium* —*n* **Pol'ypody**, a fern of the genus *Polypodium*, having the seed clusters round, and on each side of the midrib [Gr. *polys*, many, and *pous*, a foot]

Polyporus, pō lip'or-us, *n* a large genus of pore-bearing fungus, which grows on trees, from which amadou is prepared [Gr *polys*, many, *poros*, a passage, pore]

Polypterus, pō lip'te rus, *n* a genus of Ganoid fishes of which only one species is known—it lives in the Nile and western rivers of tropical Africa. [Gr *polys*, many, *pteron*, a wing]

Polypus, pol'i pus, *n* a polyp: in surgery, any sort of pedunculated tumour attached to the

surface of a mucous membrane, to which it is supposed to adhere like a many-footed animal — *pl* **Pol'ypi.** [See **Polyp.**]

Polysporous, pol-i spō'rus, *adj* producing many spores [Gr *polys*, many, and *sporos*, seed See **Spore.**]

Polysyllable, pol'i sil a bl, *n* a word of many or of more than three syllables —*adjs* **Polysyllab'ic,** **Polysyllab'ical.** [Gr *polys*, many, and *syllabē*, **Syllable.**]

Polysynthetic, pol i sin thet'ic, *adj* made up of many separate elements formed by the combination of many simple words, as words in the native languages of America —*n* **Polysyn'thesis** [Gr *polys*, many, and *synthetos*, compounded See **Synthetic.**]

Polytechnic, pol i tek'nik, *adj* comprehending many arts —*n* an exhibition of objects illustrating many arts an institution in which many arts are taught —*n* **Polytech'nique,** or **Polytechnic school,** an industrial school in which the technical sciences that rest in great part upon a mathematical basis, such as engineering, architecture, &c , are taught [Gr *polys*, many, *technē*, an art]

Polytheism, pol'i thē izm, *n* the doctrine of a plurality of gods —*n* **Pol'ytheist,** a believer in many gods —*adjs* **Polytheist'ic, Polytheist'ical** [Gr *polys*, many, and *theos*, a god]

Polytrichum, pō lit'ri kum, *n* a genus of mosses, widely distributed in north temperate and arctic countries [Gr *polys*, many, *thrix*, *thrichos*, hair]

Polyzoa, pol i zō'a, *n pl* a class of animals forming a crust on stones, shells, &c under water [Gr *polys*, many, and *zōon*, an animal]

Pomace, po mās', or pum'as, *n* the substance of apples or similar fruit —*adj* **Pomā'ceous,** relating to, consisting of, or resembling apples like pomace [Low L *pomacium*—L *pomum*, fruit such as apples, &c]

Pomaceæ, pō mā'sē ē, *n pl* a sub order of Rosaceæ —the plants of this order are all trees or shrubs, abundant in Europe, and chiefly belong to the temperate and colder regions of the northern hemisphere —Also **Pomeæ.** [Low L *pomaceus*—L *pomum*, an apple]

Pomade, po mād', **Pomatum,** po mā'tum, *n* a preparation of fine inodorous fat, such as lard or suet, used instead of liquid oil for the hair —*v t* to anoint with pomade [Fr *pommade*—It *pomada*, *pommata*, lip salve—L *pomum*, an apple]

Pomander, pom an'dėr, *n* (*Shak*) a perfumed ball, or box containing perfumes, formerly supposed to ward off infection [A corr of Fr *pomme d'ambre*, apple of amber]

Pome, pōm, *n* an apple or a fruit like an apple a small globe of silver or the like, filled with hot water, on which in cold weather the priest at mass warms his numbed hands so as to perform all the manual actions properly —*n* **Pome-water** (*Shak*), a sweet, juicy apple [L *pomum*, an apple.]

Pomegranate, pom'gran āt, *n* a fruit much cultivated in warm countries, as large as a medium-sized orange, having a thick leathery rind, filled with numerous seeds [O Fr *pome grenate*—L *pomum*, an apple, *granatum*, having many grains]

Pomeranian, pom e rā'ni an, *adj* pertaining to Pomerania in Prussia —**Pomeranian** or **Spitz dog,** a cross from the Eskimo dog, about the size of a spaniel, with a sharp-pointed face and an abundant white, creamy, or black coat]

Pomfret, pom'fret, *n* an esteemed stromateoid fish of the East Indian seas [Port *pombo*]

Pomfret-cake, pom'fret kāk, *n* a liquorice cake

Pomiferous, pōm-if'er us, *adj.* (*bot*) pome bearing, applied to all plants producing the larger fruits, as distinguished from berry-bearing [L *pomum*, apple, and *ferre*, to bear]

Pommel, pum'el, *n* a knob or ball the knob on a sword hilt the high part of a saddle bow —*v t* to beat as with a pommel, or with anything thick or heavy to beat soundly to bruise — *pr p* pomm'elling, *pa t* and *pa p* pomm'elled [O Fr *pomel* (Fr *pommeau*), dim of L *pomum*, an apple]

Pommeled, pum'eld, *adj* (*her*) having a rounded knob ending in a smaller one—also **Pommelled.** —*adj* **Pom'metty,** ending in a small knob, esp of a cross —Also **Pom'melé.**

Pomology, pō mol'o ji, *n* the science of garden-fruits —*adj* **Pomolog'ical** —*n* **Pomol'ogist.** [L *pomum*, a fruit, and *logia*, discourse]

Pomona, pom ō'na, *n* (*myth*) the goddess of fruit, or the patron divinity of garden produce [L — *pomum*, fruit, apple]

Pomp, pomp, *n* a splendid procession · great show or display ceremony splendour ostentation grandeur —*adv* **Pompo'so,** (*mus*) in a dignified style — *adj* **Pomp'ous,** displaying pomp or grandeur grand magnificent dignified boastful, self important —*adv* **Pomp'ously** —*ns* **Pomp'ousness, Pompos'ity.** [Fr *pompe*—L *pompa*—Gr *pompē*—*pempein*, to send]

Pompadour, pom'pa dōor, *n* an 18th cent headdress, a fashion of dressing women's hair by brushing it up from the forehead and rolling it over a cushion a corsage with low square neck a pattern for silk, with leaves and flowers pink, blue, and gold [From the beautiful Marquise de *Pompadour*, 1721-64]

Pompeian, pom pē'an, *adj* pertaining to Pompeii, a city buried by an eruption of Mt Vesuvius in 79 A D , excavated since 1755 —*n* **Pompeian-red,** a red colour like that found on the walls of many houses in Pompeii

Pompon, pom'pon, *n* a tuft of feathers, &c for a hat or cap, the coloured woollen ball on the front of a shako [Fr]

Poncho, pon'chō, *n* a cloak worn by South American Indians, a blanket with a hole in the middle for the head camlet or strong worsted

Pond, pond, *v t* (*Spens*) to ponder, pay attention to

Pond, pond, *n* a pool of standing water —*v t* to make into a pond —*v i* to collect into a pond — *ns* **Pon'dage,** the amount of water in a pond, **Pond-lily,** a plant of the aquatic genus *Nymphæa*, **Pond-turtle,** a terrapin, a mud turtle, **Pond'weed,** a common aquatic herb [From A S *pyndan*, to shut in, thus a doublet of **Pound,** an inclosure]

Ponder, pon'der, *v t* to weigh in the mind to think over to consider —*v i* to think (*on* and *over*) —*ns* **Ponderabil'ity, Pon'derableness.** —*adj* **Pon'derable,** that may be weighed having sensible weight, **Pon'deral,** ascertained by weight —*ns* **Ponderā'tion,** weight, **Pon'derer,** one who ponders —*adv* **Pon'deringly.** —*ns* **Pon'derling,** a thing of little weight, **Pon'derment,** the act of pondering — *adj* **Pon'derous,** weighty massive forcible important clumsy or unwieldy by reason of weight.—*adv* **Pon'derously.**—*ns* **Pon'derousness, Ponderos'ity,** weight heaviness heavy matter [L. *ponderāre*—*pondus*, *ponděris*, a weight See **Pound,** a weight]

Ponent, pō'nent, *adj* (*Milton*) western

Pongee, pon jē', *n* a soft kind of silk, woven in China from the cocoons of a wild silkworm. [Chinese.]

Poniard, pon'yard, *n.* a small dagger for stabbing. —*v t* to stab with a poniard [Fr *poignard*—*poing*, fist (It. *pugno*)—L *pugnus*]

Ponk, pongk, *n* (*Spens*, *Shak*) a nocturnal spirit [A false reading for *pouke*=**Puck**.]

Pons, ponz, *n*. (*anat*) a part connecting two parts —**Pons asinōrum**, the asses' bridge, a name given to Euclid, i 5 —*adj* **Pon'tic**, relating to the pons of the brain [L, 'a bridge']

Pontage, pont'āj, *n* a toll paid on bridges a tax for repairing bridges [Low L *pontagium*—L *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge]

Pontic, pon'tik, *adj* pertaining to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black Sea, or the regions round it

Pontiff, pon'tif, *n* (*orig*) a Roman high priest, the Pontifex in the R C Church, a bishop, esp the pope —*adjs* **Pontif'ic**, **Pontif'ical**, of or belonging to a pontiff or to a bishop, esp the pope splendid magnificent —*n* an office book of ecclesiastical ceremonies proper to a bishop —*adv* **Pontif'ically** —*n pl* **Pontif'icals**, the dress of a priest, bishop, or pope —*n* **Pontif'icate**, the dignity of a pontiff or high priest the office and dignity or reign of a pope —*v i* to perform the duties of a pontiff, **Pon'tifice** (*Milton*), bridgework, a bridge —**Pontifical mass**, mass celebrated by a bishop while wearing his full dress [Fr *pontife*—L *pontifex*, *pontificis*—*pons*, *pontis*, a bridge, and *facĕre*, to make or do, the original meaning being obscure]

Pontil, pon'til, *n* an iron rod used in glass making for revolving the glass while soft [Fr, —*point*, a point]

Pontile, pon'til, *adj* pertaining to the pons of the brain

Pontinal, pon'ti nal, *adj* bridging —*n* a bone of the skull of some fishes

Pontlevis, pont lev'is, *n* a drawbridge [Fr]

Pontoon, pon tōōn', *n* a flat kind of boat used in forming a bridge for the passage of an army a bridge of boats a lighter or barge used for loading or unloading ships—also **Ponton** —*n* **Pontonier'**, one who has charge of a pontoon [Fr *ponton*—L *pons*, a bridge See **Pontage**]

Pony, pō'ni, *n* a small horse—one less than 13 hands high (*slang*) twenty five pounds sterling a key or translation of the writings of an author a small glass of beer —*v t* to use a crib in translating —*ns* **Pony-carriage**, a small chaise or carriage drawn by one or more ponies, **Pony-engine**, a small engine used for shunting wagons, &c —**Jerusalem pony**, an ass [O Fr *poulenet*, a colt, cf Gr, *pōlos*, a foal]

Pood, pōōd, *n* a Russian weight, 36 lb avoirdupois

Poodle, pōō'dl, *n* one of a breed of small fancy or pet dogs, with long curly hair, very intelligent and affectionate [Ger *pudel*, akin to Low Ger *pudeln*, to waddle]

Pooh, pōō, *interj* of disdain —*v t* **Pooh-pooh**, to express contempt for, to sneer at [Imitative]

Pool, pōōl, *n* a small body of water a deep part of a stream of water [A S *pōl* (Dut *poel*, Ger *pfuhl*)—Celt, Ir, and Gael *poll*, W *pwll*, akin to L *palus*, a marsh, Gr *pēlos*, mud]

Pool, pōōl, *n* the receptacle for the stakes in certain games the stakes themselves a set of players at quadrille, &c a game played on a billiard table with six pockets by two or more persons —*v t* to put into a common fund for redistribution —*v i* to form a pool [Fr *poule*, orig a hen (the takes being jocularly compared to eggs in a nest)—L *pullus*, a young animal, Eng **Foal**.]

Poon, pōōn, *n* name of a tree of India and Burma, very commonly used in the East Indies, particularly in shipbuilding, for planks and spars —*n* **Poon-wood**, the wood of the tree [East Indian]

Poop, **pōōp**, *n* the hinder part of a ship a deck above the ordinary deck in the after-part of a ship —*v t*. to strike the stern [Fr *poupe*—L *puppis*, the poop]

Poor, pōōr. *adj*. having little or nothing without means needy spiritless depressed (*B*) humble contrite wanting in appearance lean wanting in strength weak wanting in value inferior wanting in fertility sterile wanting in fitness, beauty, or dignity trifling paltry dear (endearingly) —*ns* **Poor'house**, a house established at the public expense for sheltering the poor an almshouse, **Poor'john** (*Shak*), a coarse kind of fish, the hake when salted, **Poor-laws**, laws providing for the support of the poor —*adv* **Poor'ly**.—*ns* **Poor'ness**, **Poor-rate**, a rate or tax for the support of the poor, **Poor-Robin**, an almanac, **Poor's-box**, a box for receiving contributions to the poor —*adj* **Poor-spirited**, cowardly mean —*ns* **Poor-spiritedness**, cowardice, **Poor's-roll** (*Scots law*), the list of poor persons who are litigants, but unable to pay the expenses of litigation, and therefore are allowed to sue *in formâ pauperis* —**Poor man's herb**, the hedge hyssop, **Poor man of mutton** (*Scot*), cold mutton broiled, esp the shoulder, **Poor Will**, a common American bird of the genus *Phalænoptilus*, **The Poor**, poor people collectively those depending on public or private charity [O Fr *poure*, *povre* (Fr *pauvre*)—L *pauper*, poor]

Poortith, pōōr'tith, *n* (*Scot*) poverty

Pop, pop, *v i* to make a sharp, quick sound to dart to move quickly to propose marriage —*v t* to cause to make a sudden report to thrust suddenly to bring suddenly into notice (*slang*) to pawn —*pr p* popp'ing *pa t* and *pa p* popped —*n* a sharp, quick sound or report an effervescent beverage (*slang*) a pistol —*adv* suddenly —*v t* **Pop corn**, to parch maize till it bursts open —*n* corn so prepared —*ns* **Pop-eyes**, prominent eyes, **Pop-gun**, a tube and rammer for shooting pellets, which makes a noise by the expansion of compressed air, **Pop'per**, anything that makes a popping sound, **Pop-shop**, a pawn shop —**Pop off**, to disappear all at once, **Pop the question**, to make an offer of marriage [From the sound]

Pope, pōp, *n* the bishop of Rome, head of the R C Church a priest of the Eastern church the autocratic head of any church or organisation —*ns* **Pope'dom**, office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the pope, **Pope'hood**, **Pope'ship**, the condition of being pope, **Pop'ery**, the religion of which the pope is the head Roman Catholicism —*adj* **Pop'ish**, relating to the pope or to popery taught by popery —*adv* **Pop'ishly** —**Pope Joan**, a game at cards in which the eight of diamonds is removed, **Pope's eye**, the gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh of an ox or a sheep, **Pope's head**, a long handled brush [A S *papa*—L *papa*, a father See **Papa**]

Pope, pōp, *n* a kind of perch [Ety obscure]

Popinjay, pop'in jā, *n* a parrot a mark like a parrot, put on a pole to be shot at a fop or coxcomb [O Fr *papegai*—Low L *papagallus*—Late Gr *papagas*, a parrot, prob Eastern]

Popjoying, pop'joi ing, *n* sport amusement [Perh conn with **Popinjay**]

Poplar, pop'lar, *n* a tree common in the northern hemisphere, of rapid growth, and having dioecious flowers arranged in catkins, both male and female flowers with an oblique cup shaped perianth [O Fr *poplier* (Fr *peuplier*)—L *pōpulus*, the poplar tree]

Poplin, pop'lin, *n* a kind of cloth consisting of a warp of silk and a weft of worsted, the latter being thicker than the former giving a corded appearance [Fr *popeline* Ety unknown]

Popliteal, pop li tē'al, *adj* of or pertaining to the back of the knee —Also **Poplit'ic**. [L *poples*, *poplitis*, the hock]

Poppet, pop'et, *n* a puppet a piece of timber

used to support a vessel while being launched one of the heads of a lathe [Same as **Puppet**]

Popple, pop'l, *v i* to flow, to bob up and down

Poppy, pop'i, *n* a plant having large showy flowers, from one species of which opium is obtained —*adj* **Pop'pied**, covered or filled with poppies listless, as the effects of opium —*n* **Poppy-head**, a carved ornament in wood, often finishing the end of a pew or bench [A S *popig*—L *papaver*, poppy]



Poppy head

Populace, pop'ū lis, *n* the common people those who are not distinguished by rank, education, office, &c [Fr —It *popolazzo*—L *populus* See **People**]

Popular, pop'ū lar, *adj* pertaining to the people pleasing to or prevailing among the people enjoying the favour of the people easily understood inferior (*Shak*) vulgar —*v t* **Pop'ularise**, to make popular or suitable to the people to spread among the people —*ns* **Pop'ularis̆er**, **Popular'ity**, **Pop'ularness**, quality or state of being popular or pleasing to the people favour with the people a desire to obtain favour with the people —*adv* **Pop'ularly** —*v t* **Pop'ulāte**, to people to furnish with inhabitants —*v i* to increase in numbers —*adj* populous —*n* **Popula'tion**, act of populating the number of the inhabitants of any place —*adj* **Pop'ulous**, full of people numerously inhabited (*Shak*) numerous —*adv* **Pop'ulously** —*n* **Pop'ulousness** [Fr *populaire*—L *popularis*—*populus*]

Pop-weed, pop' wēd, *n* a name for the bladderwort

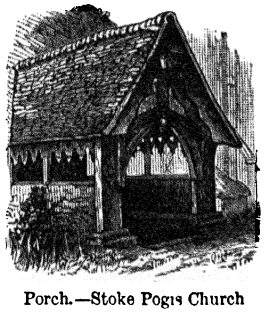
Poral, pō'ral See **Pore**

Porbeagle, por bē'gl, *n* a shark whose usual length is about 4 feet, found in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and in Japanese waters [Fr *porc*, a hog + Eng **Beagle**]

Porcate, por'kāt, *adj* ridged

Porcelain, pors'lān, *n* a fine kind of earthenware, white, thin, and semi transparent, first made in China china ware —*adj* of the nature of porcelain —*adj* **Por'celānous** —*n* **Por'cellanite**, a very hard, impure, jaspideous rock, frequently met with in the immediate vicinity of intrusive eruptive masses —**Cast** or **Fusible porcelain**, a milky glass made of silica and cryolite with oxide of zinc, **Egg-shell porcelain**, an extremely thin and translucent kind of porcelain, **False porcelain**, a name given to the artificial or soft paste porcelain, **Frit porcelain**, also a name given to artificial soft paste English porcelain, from its vitreous nature, **Tender porcelain**, a ware imitating hard paste or natural porcelain [O Fr *porcelaine*—It *porcellana*, the Venus' shell (which porcelain resembles in transparency) —L *porcella*, a young sow (which the shell was thought to resemble in form), dim from *porcus*, a pig]

Porch, pōch, *n* a building forming an enclosure or protection for a doorway a portico at the entrance of churches and other buildings the public porch on the agora of Athens where Zeno the Stoic taught (*fig*) the Stoic philosophy [O Fr *porche* (It *portico*)—L *porticus*, from *porta*, a gate, entrance See **Port**, a gate.]



Porch.—Stoke Pogis Church

Porcine, por'sin, *adj* pertaining to or resembling swine swinish [L *porcinus*—*porcus*, a swine]

Porcupine, por'kū pīn, *n* one of the largest of rodent quadrupeds, covered with spines or quills, having a heavy aspect and a grunting voice [M E *porkepyn*—O Fr *porc espin*—L *porcus*, a pig, and *spina*, a spine]

Pore, pōr, *n* (*anat*) a minute passage in the skin for the perspiration an opening between the molecules of a body —*adjs* **Pō'ral**, of or pertaining to pores **Pō'riform**, in the form of a pore, **Porōse'**, containing pores.—*ns* **Poros'ity**, **Pō'rousness**, quality of being porous—opp to *Density* —*adj* **Pō'rous**, having pores that can be penetrated by fluid —*adv* **Pō'rously** [Fr,—L *porus*—Gr *poros*, a way or passage, akin to **Fare** and **Ferry**]

Pore, pōr, *v i* to look with steady attention on to study closely [Perh akin to **Peer**, to peep]

Porgy, por'ji, *n* a fish of the genus *Pagrus*

Porifera, pō rif'e ra, *n pl* sponges —*adjs* **Porif'eral**, **Porif'erous** [Formed from L *porus*, a pore, *ferre*, to bear]

Porism, por'ism, *n* a proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem capable of innumerable solutions (*Playfair*) — *adjs* **Porismat'ic**, **-al** [Gr *porizein*, to procure—*poros*, a way]

Poristic, pō ris'tik, *adj* reducing a determinate problem to an indeterminate [Gr, *porizein*, to procure]

Pork, pōrk, *n* the flesh of swine (*Milton*) a stupid fellow —*ns* **Pork-butcher**, one who kills pigs, **Pork'er**, a young hog a pig fed for pork, **Pork-pie**, a pie made of pastry and minced pork, **Pork-pie hat**, a hat somewhat like a pie in shape, worn by men and women about the middle of the 19th century —*adj* **Pork'y**, fat [Fr *porc* —L *porcus*, a hog, cog with W *porch* and Eng **Farrow**]

Pornocracy, pōr nok'rā si, *n* the influence of courtezans—applied esp to the dominant influence of certain profligate women over the court of Rome in the earlier half of the 10th century [Gr *pornē*, a whore, *kratein*, to rule]

Pornography, por nog'ra fi, *n* the discussion of prostitution obscene writing —*ns* **Por'nograph**, an obscene picture or writing, **Pornog'rapher**, a writer of such —*adj* **Pornograph'ic** [Gr *pornē*, a whore, *graphein*, to write]

Porosis, pō rō sis, *n* the formation of a callosity, or the hardening of a part, the knitting together of broken bones

Porotype, pō'ro tīp, *n* a copy of an engraved print made by placing it on chemically prepared paper and subjecting to the action of a gas [Gr *poros*, a pore, *typos*, an impression]

Porpentine, por'pen tīn, *n* (*Shak*) a porcupine

Porpess, **Porpesse**, por'pes, *n* [Same as **Porpoise**]

Porphyrio, por fi'i ō, *n* a genus of *Rallidæ*, the hyacinthine gallinules

Porphyrogenitus, por fi rō jen'i tus, *n* a title given to the Byzantine emperor, Constantine VII (912-959), meaning 'born in the purple'—*n* **Porphyrogen'itism**, the Byzantine principle of the first son born after his father's accession succeeding to the throne [Gr *porphyra*, purple, *gennain*, to beget]

Porphyry, por'fir i, *n* a very hard, variegated rock, of a purple and white colour, used in sculpture (*porfido rosso antico*) an igneous rock having a homogeneous compact base or fine grained ground mass, through which are scattered distinct crystals of one or more minerals —*v t* **Por'phyrise**, to cause to resemble porphyry to make of a spotted appearance —*n* **Por'phyrite**, one of the crystalline igneous rocks, which consists principally of plagioclase —*adjs* **Porphyrit'ic**, **Por-**

phyrā'ceous, resembling or consisting of porphyry —*n* **Porphyroid,** a crystalline and schistose rock containing porphyritic crystals of feldspar, due to dynamic metamorphism [Through Fr and L, from Ger *porphyrites—porphyra,* **Purple.**]

Porpoise, por'pus, *n* a genus of Cetacea in the family Delphinidæ, a kind of whale from 4 to 8 feet long, that goes in large herds, caught for the oil made from its blubber, and the leather made from its skin—anciently **Por'pess.** [O Fr *porpeis*—L *porcus,* a hog, and *piscis,* a fish, from its hog like appearance in the water]

Porrection, po rek'shon, *n* the action of delivering by outstretched hands [L, *porrigĕre,* to stretch out]

Porridge, por'ij, *n* a kind of pudding usually made by slowly stirring oatmeal amongst boiling water a kind of broth, made by boiling vegetables in water [M E *porree,* through O Fr, from Low L *porrata,* broth made with leeks—L *porrum,* a leek The affix *idge* (= *age*) arose through confusion with **Pottage**]

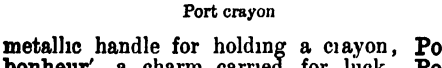
Porrigo, po rī'gō, *n* a general name for various skin diseases —*adj* **Porrig'inous** [L]

Porringer, por'in jer, *n* a small dish for porridge (*Shak*) a head dress shaped like such a dish [From *porrige* = *porridge,* with inserted *n* as in *Passenger*]

Port, pōrt, *n* the larboard or left side of a ship —*v t* to turn to the left, as the helm —*v i* to turn to larboard or left [Ety dub]

Port, pōrt, *n* martial music on the bagpipes [Gael]

Port, pōrt, *n* bearing demeanour carriage of the body —*v t* to hold, as a musket, in a slanting direction upward across the body —*n* **Portabil'ity,** the state of being portable —*adj* **Port'able,** that may be carried not bulky or heavy —*ns* **Port'ableness, Port'age,** act of carrying carriage price of carriage a space between two rivers, canals, &c., over which goods and boats have to be carried, **Port'ance** (*Spens*), carriage, bearing —*adjs* **Por'tāte,** (*her*) in a position as if being carried, **Por'tatile,** portable, **Por'tative,** easily carried —*ns* **Port-crayon,** a



Port crayon

metallic handle for holding a crayon, **Porte-bonheur',** a charm carried for luck, **Porte-cochère,** a carriage entrance leading from the street into a building, **Porte-monnaie,** a small clasped pocket book for holding money [Fr—L *portāre,* to carry, cog with **Fare**]

Port, pōrt, *n* a harbour a haven or safe station for vessels a place from which vessels start, and at which they finish their voyages —*n pl* **Port-charges,** payments which a ship has to pay while in harbour —*n* **Port-warden,** the officer in charge of a port a harbour master —**Port of call,** a port where vessels can call for stores or repairs, **Port of entry,** a port where merchandise is allowed by law to enter, **Free port,** a port where no duty has to be paid on landing goods [A S *port*—L *portus,* akin to L *porta,* a gate]

Port, pōrt, *n* a gate or entrance, esp of a walled town an opening in the side of a ship for light or air an opening through which guns can be fired the lid of a porthole a passage in a machine for oil, steam, &c —*n* **Port'age** (*Shak*), an opening [Fr *porte*—L *porta,* cog with **Fare.**]

Port, pōrt, *n.* a dark red or purple wine from Oporto in Portugal. [Oporto = (lit) 'the port']

Porta, pōr'ta, *n.* the part of an organ where its vessels and ducts enter, esp the transverse fissure of the liver: the foramen of Monro

Portal, pōrt'al, *n* a small gate any entrance: (*archit*) the arch over a gate the lesser of two gates —**Portal system,** the portal vein with its tributaries, &c, **Portal vein,** the vein which conveys to the liver the venous blood from intestines, spleen, and stomach [O Fr (Fr *portail*)—Low L *portale*—L *porta,* a gate]

Portcullis, pōrt kul'is, *n* a sliding door of cross timbers pointed with iron, hung over a gateway, so as to be let down in a moment to keep out an enemy (*her*) the same as **Lattice:** one of the pursuivants of the English College of Heralds an Elizabethan coin bearing a portcullis on the reverse —*v t* to obstruct, as with a portcullis [O Fr *portecoulisse,* from *porte,* a gate, and *coulisse,* a groove—L *colāre,* to strain, to slide]

Porte, pōrt, *n* the Turkish government, so called from the 'High Gate,' or 'Sublime Porte,' the chief office of the Ottoman government [See **Port,** a gate]

Portend, por tend', *v t* to indicate the future by signs to betoken presage —*n* **Por'tent,** that which portends or foreshows an evil omen —*adj* **Portent'ous,** serving to portend fore shadowing ill wonderful, dreadful, prodigious —*adv* **Portent'ously** [L *portendĕre, portentum* —*pro,* forth, and *tendĕre,* to stretch See **Tend,** to stretch]

Porter, pōrt'er, *n* a door-keeper or gate keeper one who waits at the door to receive messages —*fem* **Port'eress,** or **Port'ress** —*n* **Port'erage,** the office or duty of a porter —**Porter's lodge,** a house or an apartment near a gate for the use of the porter [O Fr *portier*—Low L *portarius*—L *porta,* a gate]

Porter, pōrt'er, *n* one who carries burdens for hire a dark brown malt liquor, supposed to be so called because it was a favourite drink with London porters —*ns* **Port'erage,** carriage charge made by a porter for carrying goods, **Porter-house,** a restaurant, **Porterhouse-steak** (*U S*), a choice cut of beef steak next to the sirloin [O Fr *porteur*—L *portāre,* to carry]

Portfolio, pōrt fō'li ō, *n* a portable case for keeping loose papers, drawings, &c a collection of such papers the office of a minister of state [Sp *portafolio* (Fr *portefeuille*)—L *portāre,* to carry, and *folium,* a leaf See **Port** and **Folio.**]

Porthole, pōrt'hōl, *n* a hole or opening in a ship's side for light and air, or for pointing a gun through [**Port,** a gate, and **Hole.**]

Portico, pōr'ti kō, *n* (*archit*) a range of columns in the front of a building a colonnade a porch before the entrance to a building the Stoic philosophy (*pl*) **Por'ticoes,** or **Por'ticos.** —*adj* **Por'ticoed,** furnished with a portico [It, —L *porticus,* a porch Doublet **Porch**]

Portière, por-tyār', *n* a curtain hung over the door or doorway of a room [Fr]

Portiforium, pōr ti fō'ri um, *n* a breviary —Also **Portfory, Portous, Portuary.** (*pl*) **Portifo'ria.**

Portify, pōr'ti fī, *v t* (*humorous*) to give one's self more importance [*Port,* the wine of that name, *-fy,* from *facĕre,* to make, from the saying, 'Claret would be port if it could']

Portion, pōr'shun, *n* a part an allotment fate · destiny dividend the part of an estate descending to an heir a wife's fortune —*v t* to divide into portions to allot a share to furnish with a portion —*adj* **Por'tioned,** having a portion or endowment —*ns* **Por'tioner,** one who portions or assigns shares (*Scots law*) the occupier of a small feu or portion of land one of two or more incumbents on a benefice at one time, **Por'tionist,** one who has an academical allowance the incumbent of a benefice which has more than one rector or vicar —*adj* **Por'tionless,** having no portion, dowry, or property. — **Marriage**

portion, a gift given by a parent or guardian to a bride, on the occasion of her marriage [O Fr ,—L *portio, portionis,* akin to *pars,* a part, and Gr *porein,* to offer]

Portly, pōrt'li, *adj* having a dignified port or mien corpulent (*Shak*) swelling —*n* **Port'liness,** state of being portly [See **Port,** bearing]

Portman, pōrt'man, *n* an inhabitant of a port town, or of one of the Cinque Ports —*n* **Port-mote,** a mote composed of such citizens

Portmanteau, port man'tō, *n* a bag for carrying apparel, &c on journeys a hook on which to hang clothing —Also **Portmantua** (*obs*) [Fr , —*porter,* to carry, *manteau,* a cloak, mantle]

Portoise, pōr'tiz, *n* the gunwale of a ship —Also **Portlast**

Portrait, pōr'trāt, *n* the likeness of a person, esp of his face a vivid description in words —*v t* to portray (*obs*) —*ns* **Por'traitist,** a portrait painter, **Por'traiture,** a likeness or picture the drawing of portraits, or describing in words a collection of pictures —**Composite portraits,** a method of indicating the facial characteristics of a family or group of persons, while at the same time suppressing the peculiarities of individual members [O Fr See **Portray.**]

Portray, pōr trā', *v t* to paint or draw the likeness of to describe in words (*obs*) to adorn —*ns* **Portrā'yal,** the act of portraying, **Portray'er** [O Fr *portraire*—L —*pro,* forth, *trahĕre,* to draw]

Portreeve, pōrt'rēv, *n* once the name of the principal magistrate in a port town, esp in London [A S *portgeréfa—port,* a port, *geréfa,* a reeve]

Portuguese, pōr'tū gēz, *adj* of or pertaining to Portugal or to its inhabitants —*n* the people, a single inhabitant, or the language of Portugal

Portulaceæ, pōr tū lā'sē ē, *n pl* a natural order of exogenous plants, shrubby or herbaceous, generally succulent, mostly growing in dry places [Formed from L *portulaca,* purslane]

Porzana, pōr zā'na, *n* an old name of the small European water rail or crake

Pos, pōz, *adj* (*slang*) an abbrev of *positive*

Posada, pō sa'da, *n* an inn [Sp , —*posar,* to lodge]

Posaune, pō zow'ne, *n* the trombone [Ger]

Pose, pōz, *n* a position an attitude, either natural or assumed —*v i* to assume an attitude —*v t* to put in a suitable attitude to posit [Fr —*poser,* to place—Low L *pausare,* to cease, to make to cease—L *pausa,* pause—Gr *pausis* See **Pause.** Between Fr *poser,* and L *ponĕre, positum,* there has been great confusion, which has influenced the derivatives of both words]

Pose, pōz, *v t* to puzzle to perplex by questions to bring to a stand —*n* **Pō'ser,** one who or that which poses a difficult question [M E *apposen,* a corr of **Oppose,** which in the schools meant to 'argue against']

Posé, po zā', *adj* (*her*) standing still

Posit, poz'it, *v t* to place in right position or relation to lay down as something true or granted [L *positum, ponĕre,* to place]

Position, po zish'un, *n* place, situation attitude a place taken or to be taken by troops state of affairs the ground taken in argument or in a dispute principle laid down place in society —*adj* **Posi'tional.**—*ns* **Single-position, Double-position,** rules in arithmetic in which certain questions are solved by assuming one or two numbers as those required, and then by comparing the result of this assumption with the quantities given in the question, the proportion of error in the assumed numbers is found —**Strategic position,** a position taken up by troops to check the movements of an enemy. [Fr —L —*ponĕre, positum,* to place]

Positive, poz'i tiv, *adj* definitely placed or laid down clearly expressed really existing actual: not admitting of any doubt or qualification. decisive settled by distinct appointment arbitrarily prescribed, laid down—opp to *Natural* too confident in opinion fully assured certain (*gram*) noting the simple form of an adjective (*math*) greater than zero, to be added (*phot*) having the lights and shades in the picture the same as in the original, instead of being reversed (*electr*) having a relatively high potential—opp to *Negative* (q v) —*n* that which is placed or laid down that which may be affirmed reality a positive picture—opp to *Negative* —*adv* **Pos'itively.**—*ns* **Pos'itiveness,** state or quality of being positive certainty confidence, **Pos'itivism,** actual or absolute knowledge the system of Thought and Life originated by Comte, a French philosopher (1798-1857), defined by him as consisting essentially of a philosophy and a polity which can never be dissevered—the former being the basis, and the latter the end, of one comprehensive system, in which our intellectual faculties and our social sympathies are brought into close correlation with each other The philosophy and the polity were finally welded into a whole under the conception of a religion, having for its creed the new synthesis established by the one, and for its practice the scheme of moral and social reorganisation proposed by the other Comte chose the word *Positive* on the ground of its indicating the reality and constructive tendency of his doctrine in its theoretical aspect, rejecting all inquiry into causes whether efficient or final, dealing only with what is positive, or simply seeking to discover the laws of phenomena, **Pos'itivist,** a believer in positivism [Fr —L *positivus,* fixed by agreement, from *ponĕre* See **Position**]

Posnet, pos'net, *n* a small basin [O Fr *pocenet*]

Posology, pō-sol'ō ji, *n* the science of quantity —*adjs* **Posolog'ic, -al.** [Gr *posos,* how much, *logia,* discourse]

Posse, pos'ē, *n* power possibility —**Posse comitatus,** the power of the county the body of men entitled to be called out by the sheriff to aid in enforcing the law [L *posse,* to be able]

Possess, poz zes', *v t* to have or hold as an owner to have the control of to inform to seize to enter into and influence to put (*one's self*) in possession (*of*) (*Spens*) to achieve (*Shak*) put in possession of information, convince —*adj* **Possessed',** influenced by some evil spirit, demented —*n* **Posses'sion,** act of possessing the thing possessed a country taken by conquest property state of being possessed, as by an evil spirit madness.—*adj* **Possess'ive,** pertaining to or denoting possession —*n* (*gram.*) a pronoun denoting possession the possessive case —*adv* **Possess'ively** —*n* **Possess'or,** one who possesses owner proprietor occupant. —*adj* **Possess'ory,** relating to a possessor or possession having possession [Fr —L. *possidĕre, possessum.*]

Posset, pos'et, *n* a dietetic preparation, made by curdling milk with some acidulous liquor, such as wine, ale, or vinegar —*v t* to curdle (*Shak*) —**Posset cup,** a large cup or bowl with a cover, for holding posset [M E. *possyt,* perh from Ir *pusoid,* a posset. Cf W *posel*]

Possible, pos'i bl, *adj* that may be or happen that may be done not contrary to the nature of things —*n* **Possibil'ity,** state of being possible· that which is possible a contingency.—*adv* **Poss'ibly.** [Fr ,—L *possibilis—posse,* to be able.]

Possum, pos'um, *n* [Same as **Opossum.**]

Post, pōst, *n.* a piece of timber fixed in the **ground,**

generally as a support to something else a pillar —*v t* to fix on or to a post, or to any conspicuous position, in a public place to expose to public reproach, to placard as having failed in an examination, &c —*n* **Post'er,** one who posts bills a large printed bill or placard for posting —**From pillar to post** (see **Pillar**) [A S *post* —L *postis*, a doorpost, from *ponĕre*, to place]

Post, pōst, *n* a fixed place, as a military station a fixed place or stage on a road an office one who travels by stages, esp carrying letters, &c a public letter carrier an established system of conveying letters (*Shak*) a post horse (*Shak*) haste a size of writing paper, double that of common note paper (so called from the water mark, a postman's horn) —*v t* to set or station to put in the post office (*book k*) to transfer from the journal to the ledger to supply with necessary information, as to *post up* (cf **Well posted up,** &c) —*v i* to travel with posthorses, or with speed —*adv* with posthorses with speed —*ns* **Post'age,** the act of going by post journey money paid for conveyance of letters, &c by post or mail, **Postage-stamp,** an adhesive stamp for affixing to letters to show that the postal charge has been paid —*adj* **Post'al,** of or pertaining to the mail service —**Postal note,** a note for a fixed designated sum issued by a postmaster, payable at any office, **Postal order,** an order issued by the postmaster authorising the holder to receive at some particular post office payment of the sum marked on it —*ns* **Post-bag,** a mail bag, **Post'boy,** a boy that rides post horses, or who carries letters, **Post'card,** a stamped card on which a message may be sent by post, **Post'chaise, Post-chariot,** a chaise or carriage with four wheels let for hire for the conveyance of those who travel with posthorses —*v i* **Post'chaise,** to travel by postchaise —*n* **Post'er,** one who travels by post (*Shak*) a courier one who travels expeditiously a post horse —*adj* **Post-free,** delivered by the post without payment —*n* **Posthaste',** haste in travelling like that of a post —*adj* speedy immediate —*adv* with haste or speed —*ns* **Post-horn,** a postman's horn a horn blown by the driver of a mail coach, **Post'horse,** a horse kept for posting, **Post'house,** a house where horses are kept for the use of parties posting a post office, **Post'man,** a post or courier a letter carrier, **Post'mark,** the mark or stamp put upon a letter at a post office showing the time and place of reception and delivery **Post'master,** the manager or superintendent of a post office one who supplies posthorses at Merton Coll, Oxford, a scholar who is supported on the foundation, **Postmaster-General,** the minister who is the chief officer of the post office department, **Post-office,** an office for receiving and transmitting letters by post a department of the government which has charge of the reception and conveyance of letters —*adj* **Post'paid,** having the postage paid, as a letter —*ns* **Post-time,** the time for the despatch or for the delivery of letters, **Post-town,** a town with a post-office [Fr *poste*, from L *ponĕre*, *positum*, to place]

Post, pōst, *adv* and *prep* after, behind—in compounds as *Post abdominal*, *Post anal*, *Post axial*, *Post brachial*, *Post canonical*, *Post-clavicle*, *Post embryonic*, &c —*adj* **Post-classical,** after those Greek and Latin writers styled classical, but before the mediæval —*n* **Post-communion,** the part of the eucharistic office after the act of communion —also *adj*, succeeding communion [L]

Post-captain, pōst' kap'tān, *n* a captain in the British navy, so called in contradistinction to a commander because his name was 'posted' in the seniority list

Postdate, pōst dāt', *v t* to date after the real time —*n* a date on a letter later than the real date on which it was written [Pref *post*, after, and **Date**]

Post-diluvial, pōst di lū'vi al, **Post-diluvian,** *adj* being or happening after the deluge —*n* **Post-diluvian,** one who has lived since the deluge [Pref *post*, after, and **Diluvial, Diluvian**]

Post-entry, pōst en'tri, *n* an additional entry of merchandise at a custom house

Poste restante, pōst res tant', *n* a place in a post office where letters are kept till called for [Fr, *poste*, post office, and pr p of *rester*, to remain]

Posterior, pos tē'ri or, *adj* coming after later in time or in position situated behind hinder —*n* **Posterior'ity,** state of being posterior—opp to *Priority* —*adv* **Poste'riorly.**—*n pl* **Poste'riors,** short for posterior parts (*humorous*) the latter part —*n* **Poster'ity,** those coming after succeeding generations descendants a race [L, comp of *posterus*, coming after—*post*, after]

Postern, pōst'ern, *n* a back door or gate a small private door (*fort*) a covered passage between the main ditch and the outworks of a fort, usually closed by a gate —*adj* back private [O Fr *posterne*, *posterle*—L *posterula*, a dim from *posterus* See **Posterior**]

Post-exilic, pōst eg zil'ic, *adj* after the time of the Babylonian captivity of the Jews —Also **Post-exilian**

Postfix, pōst'fiks, *n* a letter, syllable, or word fixed to or put after another word, an affix —*v t* (post fiks') to add to the end of another word [Pref *post*, after, and **Fix.**]

Posthumous, post'ū mus, *adj* born after the father's death published after the death of the author —*adv* **Post'humously.** [L *posthumus*, *postumus*, superl of *posterus*, coming after—*post*, after]

Postil, pos'til, *n* a note in the margin of the Bible, so called because written after the text or other words a marginal note in R C Church, a homily read after the gospel —*v* to make such notes —*ns* **Postil'la,** a sermon or homily, explanatory of the gospel in the mass any sermon, **Pos'tiller,** one who comments a preacher [O Fr *postille* (It *postilla*)—Low L *postilla*—L *post illa* (*verba*), after those (words)]

Postillion, pōs til'yun, *n* a postboy one who guides posthorses, or horses in any carriage, riding on one of them [Fr *postillon*—*poste* See **Post**]

Post-meridian, pōst me rid'i an, *adj* coming after the sun has crossed the meridian in the afternoon (written P M) [L *post*, after, and *meridies*, noon See **Meridian**]

Post-millennialism, pōst mil len'i al ism, *n* the doctrine that the second coming of Christ will follow the millennium —*n* **Post-millennārian,** one who believes in this doctrine

Post-mortem, pōst mor'tem, *adj* after death —*n* a post mortem examination [L *post*, after, and *mortem*, accus of *mors*, death]

Post-natal, pōst nāt'al, *adj* after birth [L *post*, after, and *natus*, born See **Natal**]

Post-nicene, pōst-nī'sēn, *adj* after the first general council at Nicæa in 325 A D

Post-nuptial, pōst nup'shal, *adj* being or happening after marriage [L *post*, after, and *nuptiæ*, nuptials See **Nuptial**]

Post-obit, pōst ō'bit, *n* a bond or security given by heirs and others entitled to reversionary interests, whereby in consideration of a sum of money presently advanced, the debtor binds himself to pay a much larger sum after the death of

some person, or of himself [L *post*, after See **Obit**]

Postpone, pōst pōn', *v t* to put off to a future time to defer to delay to subordinate —*n* **Postpone'ment,** act of putting off to an after-time temporary delay — also **Post-pō'nence** (*obs*) [L *postponĕre*, *positum*—*post*, after, *ponĕre*, to put]

Post-position, pōst po zish'un, *n* the state of being put back or out of the regular place (*gram*) a word or particle placed after a word—opp to a preposition, which is *placed before* —*adj* **Post-positive**

Post-prandial, pōst pran'di al, *adj* after dinner [From L *post*, after, and *prandium*, a repast]

Postscript, pōst'skript, *n* a part added to a letter after the signature an addition to a book after it is finished —*adj* **Post'scriptal** [L, from *post*, after, and *scriptum*, written, pa p of *scribĕre*, to write]

Post-tertiary, pōst ter'shi a ri, *adj* more recent than the tertiary —*n* the most recent geological division

Postulate, pos'tū lāt, *v t* to assume without proof to take for granted or without positive consent (*eccles*) to ask legitimate authority to admit a nominee by dispensation, when a canonical impediment is supposed to exist —*v i* to make demands —*n* a position assumed as self evident (*geom*) a self evident problem a petition a condition for the accomplishment of anything —*ns* **Pos'tulant,** a candidate, **Postulā'tion,** the act of postulating solicitation —*adj* **Pos'tulatory,** supplicatory assuming or assumed without proof as a postulate —*adj* **Pos'tural.** [L *postulāre*, *atum*, to demand—*poscĕre*, to ask urgently]

Posture, pos'tūr, *n* the placing or position of the body, esp of the parts of it with reference to each other attitude state or condition disposition of mind —*v t* to place in a particular manner —*v i* to assume an affected manner —*ns* **Posture-maker, Posture-master,** one who teaches or practises artificial postures of the body an acrobat [Fr —L *positura—ponĕre*, *positum*, to place]

Posy, pō'zi, *n* a verse of poetry, esp a motto or an inscription on a ring a motto sent with a bouquet a bouquet [Corr of **Poesy**]

Pot, pot, *n* a metallic vessel for various purposes, esp for cooking a drinking vessel an earthen vessel for plants the quantity in a pot (*slang*) a large sum of money, a prize —*v t* to preserve in pots to put in pots to cook in a pot to plant in a pot to drain, as sugar, in a perforated cask to shoot an enemy —*v i* (*Shak*) to tipple —*pr p* pott'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* pott'ed —*adj* **Pot-bellied,** having a prominent belly —*ns* **Pot-belly,** a protuberant belly, **Pot-boiler,** a work in art or literature, produced merely to secure the necessaries of life, **Pot-boy,** a boy in a public house who carries pots of ale to customers, **Pot-companion,** a comrade in drinking, **Pot-hat,** a high crowned felt hat, worn by men, **Pot-head,** a stupid person, **Pot'herb,** any vegetable which is boiled and used as food, **Pot-holes,** holes in the beds of rapid streams, made by an eddying current of water, which gives the stones a gyratory motion, **Pot-hook,** a hook hung in a chimney for supporting a pot, a letter shaped like a pot hook, **Pot-house,** an ale house, **Pot-luck,** what may happen to be in the pot for a meal without special preparation, **Pot-man,** a pot companion a pot boy, **Pot-metal,** an alloy of copper and lead, **Pot-shop,** a small public house, **Pot-stick,** a stick for stirring what is being cooked in a pot, **Pot'stone,** a massive variety of talc schist, composed of a finely felted aggregate of talc, mica, and chlorite —*adj* **Pot-valiant,** brave, owing to drink — **Potted meats,** meats cooked, seasoned, and hermetically sealed in tins or jars —**Go to pot,** to go to ruin, orig said of old metal, to go into the melting-pot, **Keep the pot boiling,** to procure the necessaries of life, **Take pot luck,** to accept an invitation to a meal where no preparation for guests had been made [M E *pot*, from the Celt, as Ir *pota*, Gael *poit*, W *pot*]

Potable, pō'ta bl, *adj* that may be drunk liquid —*n* something drinkable —*n* **Po'tableness.** [Fr —L *potabilis—pōtāre*, to drink]

Potash, Potass, pō tas', *n* a powerful alkali, obtained from the ashes of plants —*n* **Potash-water,** a kind of aerated water, which, when of full medicinal strength, contains fifteen grains of the bi carbonate of potash in each bottle —usually much less is put in [Lit, 'pot ashes']

Potassa, po tas'a, *n* [Latinised form of **Potash**]

Potassium, po tas'i um, *n* the metallic base of the alkali potash—it is of a bluish colour, and presents a strong metallic lustre [From **Potassa**]

Potation, po tā'shun, *n* act of drinking a draught the liquor drunk —*n* **Pota'tor,** a drinker [L *potatio—pōt āre*, *atus*, to drink]

Potato, po tā'to, *n* one of the tubers of a plant almost universally cultivated for food in the temperate parts of the globe the plant itself (*pl*) **Pota'toes** —*ns* **Potato-beetle,** a North American beetle which commits fearful ravages among potatoes, **Potato-bing** (*Scot*), a heap of potatoes to be preserved, **Potato-bogle** (*Scot*), a scare crow, **Potato-finger** (*Shak*), a fat finger, used in contempt, **Potato-fly,** a dipterous insect of the same genus as the radish fly, whose maggots are often abundant in bad potatoes in autumn — **Small potatoes** (*U S*), anything petty or contemptible [Sp *patata*, *batata*, orig Haytian]

Potch, poch, *v i* (*Shak*) to thrust, to push [Fr *pocher*, from root of **Poke**]

Potching-engine, poch'ing en'jin, *n* in paper making, a machine in which washed rags go through a bleaching process

Poteen, Potheen, po tēn', *n* Irish whisky, esp that illicitly distilled [Ir *potim*, I drink]

Potent, pō'tent, *adj* strong powerful in a physical or a moral sense having great authority or influence —*n* a prince, potentate —*ns* **Pō'tence,** power (*her*) a marking of the shape of **T**; **Pō'tency,** power authority influence, **Pō'tentate,** one who possesses power a prince a sovereign —*adj* **Pōten'tial,** powerful, efficacious existing in possibility, not in reality (*gram*) expressing power, possibility, liberty, or obligation —*n* anything that may be possible a possibility the name for a function of great importance in the mathematical theory of attractions the power of a charge or current of electricity to do work —*n* **Pōtential'ity.**—*adv* **Pōten'tially.**—*n* **Pōten'tiary,** a person invested with power or influence —*v t* **Pōten'tiate,** to give power to —*adv* **Pō'tently** —**Potential energy,** the power of doing work possessed by a body in virtue of the stresses which result from its position relatively to other bodies. [L *potens —potis*, able, *esse*, to be]

Potentilla, pō ten til'a, *n* a genus of plants of the natural order Rosaceæ, differing from Fragaria (strawberry) in the fruit having a dry instead of a succulent receptacle—well known varieties are *silver weed* and *wild strawberry*

Pother, poth'er, *n* bustle confusion —*v t* to puzzle to perplex to tease —*v i* to make a pother [A variant of **Potter**]

Potion, pō'shun, *n* a draught a liquid medicine a dose [Fr —L *potio—pōtāre*, to drink. Doublet **Poison.**]

Pot-pourri, pō pōō rē', *n* a dish of different kinds of meats, vegetables, &c, cooked together a mixture of sweet scented materials, chiefly dried flowers a selection of pieces of music strung together without much arrangement so as to form a medley a literary production composed of unconnected parts. [Fr *pot*, pot, and *pourrir*, to rot, to boil very much—L *putrēre*, to putrefy]

Pot-shard, pot'-shard, **Pot-share,** pot' shār, *n* (*Shak*) [Same as **Potsherd.**]

Potsherd, pot'sherd, *n* a piece of a broken pot [**Pot** and A S *sceard*, a shred—*scerran*, to divide]

Pottage, pot'āj, *n* anything cooked in a pot a thick soup of meat and vegetables oatmeal porridge —*n* **Pott'inger,** (*arch*) a pottage maker [Fr *potage—pot* See **Pot**]

Potter, pot'er, *n* one whose trade is to make pots, or earthenware —*n* **Pott'ery,** earthenware pots or vessels a place where earthenware is manufactured the business of a potter —**Potter's clay,** clay used in the making of earthenware, **Potter's field,** a burial place for strangers (see Matt xxvii 7), **Potter's wheel,** a horizontal wheel on which clay vessels are placed to be shaped

Potter, pot'er, *v i* to be fussily engaged about trifles to loiter —*n* **Pott'erer** [Freq of prov *pote*, to push [See **Pother** and **Put**]

Potting, pot'ing, *n* placing in a pot, as plants preserving in a pot, as meats

Pottle, pot'l, *n* a little pot a measure of four pints a small basket for fruit —*adjs* **Pottle-bodied,** having a body swollen or shaped like a pottle, **Pottle-deep,** to the bottom of the tankard —*n* **Pottle-pot** (*Shak*), a drinking-vessel holding two quarts [Dim of **Pot.**]

Pot-waller, pot' wol'er, **Potwalloper,** pot wol' op er, *n* a pot boiler a voter in certain English boroughs where, before the Reform Bill of 1832, every one who boiled a pot—i e every male house holder or lodger, was entitled to vote — also **Pot-walloner.** —*adj* **Pot-walloping** [Lit, 'pot boiler,' the latter part of the word being from an Old Low Ger *wallen*, to boil]

Pouch, powch, *n* a poke, pocket, or bag the bag or sac of an animal —*v t* to put into a pouch to pocket, submit to —*adj* **Pouched,** having a pouch —**Pouched mouse,** a genus of small, lean, long tailed, agile rodents, with cheek pouches, **Pouched rat,** a genus of plump, short tailed rodents, with cheek pouches which open externally [O Fr *poche* See **Poke,** a bag]

Pouchong, pōō shong', *n* a superior black tea

Poudrette, pōō dret', *n* manure of dried night soil, charcoal, &c [Fr]

Pouffe, pōōf, *n* in dressmaking, material gathered up into a kind of knot a cushion stuffed so as to be very soft —*n* **Pouf,** plaited gauze attached to a head dress, as in 18th century [Fr]

Poulaine, pōō lān', *n* a long, pointed shoe [O Fr.]

Pouldred, powl'drd, *adj* (*Spens*) powdered

Poulpe, pōōlp, *n* the octopus [Fr —L *polypus*]

Poult, pōlt, *n* a little hen or fowl a chicken —*ns* **Poult'er** (*Shak*), **Poult'erer,** one who deals in fowls, **Poult-foot,** a club foot —*adj* **Poult-footed,** (*arch*) club footed — *ns* **Poul'try,** domestic fowls, **Poultry-yard,** a yard where poultry are confined and bred [Fr *poulet*, dim of *poule*, hen, fowl—L *pullus*, the young of any animal; cog with **Foal.** Doublet **Pullet.**]

Poultice, pōl'tis, *n* a soft composition of meal, bran, &c. applied to sores —*v t* to put a poultice upon. [L. *pultes*, pl of *puls*, *pultis*, Gr *poltos*, porridge]

Pounce, powns, *v i* to fall (upon) and seize with the claws · to dart suddenly (upon) —*v.t* to ornament with small holes to strike with the claws —*n* a hawk's claw the paw of a lion or other animal —*adj* **Pounced,** furnished with talons [Orig to *pierce*, to stamp holes in for ornament, through Romance forms, from L. *pungĕre*, *punctum* Doublet **Punch,** *v*]

Pounce, powns, *n* a fine powder for preparing a surface for writing on coloured powder sprinkled over holes pricked in paper to form a pattern on paper underneath —*v t* to sprinkle with pounce, as paper or a pattern —*ns* **Pounce-box, Pouncet-box,** a box with a perforated lid for sprinkling *pounce* [Orig powdered *pumice*-stone, Fr *ponce*, pumice—L *pumex*, *pumicis*, pumice stone Doublet **Pumice**]

Pound, pownd, *n* long the unit of weight in the western and central states of Europe, differing, however, in value in all of them—a weight of 16 oz avoirdupois for general goods, the troy-pound of 12 oz being for bullion (the troy lb is defined as 5760 grains, of which the lb avoirdupois contains 7000) the pound sterling, a money of account a sovereign or 20s, also represented in Scotland by a note (the **Pound Scots** is $\frac{1}{12}$ of the pound sterling, or 1s 8d —of its twenty shillings each is worth an English penny) (*Spens*) a balance —*v t* (*slang*) to wager a pound on —*ns* **Pound'age,** a charge or tax made on each pound, **Pound'al,** a name sometimes used for the absolute foot pound second unit of force, which will produce in one pound a velocity of one foot per second, after acting for one second, **Pound-cake,** a sweet cake whose ingredients are measured by weight, **Pound'er,** he who has or that which weighs many pounds—used only after a number, as a 12 pounder [A S *pund*—L *pondo*, by weight, *pondus*, a weight—*pendĕre*, to weigh]

Pound, pownd, *v t* to shut up or confine, as strayed animals —*n* an inclosure in which strayed animals are confined a level part of a canal between two locks a pound net —*ns* **Pound'age,** a charge made for pounding stray cattle, **Pound-net,** a kind of weir in fishing, forming a trap by an arrangement of nets (the *wings*, *leader*, and *pocket*, *bowl*, or *pound*) [M E *pond*—A S *pund*, inclosure Doublet **Pond**]

Pound, pownd, *v t* to beat into fine pieces to bruise to bray with a pestle —*v i* to walk with heavy steps —*n* **Pound'er.** [M E *pounen*—A S *punian*, to beat, *d* excrescent]

Pour, pōr, *v t* to cause to flow or fall in streams or drops to throw with force to send forth in great quantity to give vent to to utter —*v i* to flow to issue forth to rush. [Celt, as W. *burw*, to throw, Gael *purr*, to push]

Pourboire, pōōr bwor', *n* drink money a bribe [Fr *pour*, for, and *boire*, to drink]

Pourparler, pōōr par'lā, *n* a conference to arrange for some important transaction, as the formation of a treaty [Fr *pour* = L *pro*, before, and *parler*, to speak]

Pourpoint, pōōr'point, *n* a close fitting men's quilted garment worn in the 14th century

Pourtrahed, pōōr trād', *adj* (*Spens*) portrayed or drawn

Pourtray. Same as **Portray.**

Pousse, pows, *n* (*Spens*) pulse, pease [A corr of **Pulse** or of **Pease**]

Pousse-café, pōōs' ka fā', *n* a cordial served after coffee

Poussette, pōōs set', *v* (*Tenn*) to waltz round each other, as two couples in a contra dance [Fr *poussette*, *pouser*, to push]

Pout, powt, *v i* to push out the lips, in contempt or displeasure to look sulky to push out or be prominent —*n* a fit of sullenness —*ns* **Pout'er,** one who pouts a variety of pigeon, having its breast inflated; **Pout'ing,** childish sullenness — *adv* **Pout'ingly,** in a pouting or sullen manner.

[Ety dub, cf prov Fr *pot, pout*, lip, Fr *bouder*, to pout, W *pwdu*, pout]

Poverty, pov'ėr-ti, *n* the state of being poor necessity want meanness defect —*adjs* **Poverty-stricken, Poverty-struck**, reduced to a state of poverty in great suffering from poverty [O Fr *poverte* (Fr *pauvreté*)—L *paupertas, tatis—pauper*, poor See **Poor**]

Powan, pow'an, *n* (*Scot*) the pollan, vendace, or Coregonus

Powder, pow'der, *n* dust any substance in fine particles gunpowder, a mixture of charcoal, sulphur, and saltpetre hair powder —*v t* to reduce to powder to sprinkle with powder to salt by sprinkling —*v i* to crumble into powder to use powder for the hair —*adjs* **Pow'dered**, reduced to powder sprinkled with powder salted, **Pow'dery**, resembling or sprinkled with powder dusty friable —*ns* **Powder-flask, Powder-horn**, a flask or horn for carrying powder, fitted with a means of measuring the amount of each charge, **Powder-magazine**, a strongly built place where powder is stored, **Powder-monkey**, a boy formerly employed to carry powder to the gunners on board a ship of war, **Powder-room**, the room in a ship where powder is kept [M E *poudre*—Fr —L *pulvis, pulveris*, dust]

Power, pow'er, *n* that in a person or a thing which enables them to act on other persons or things strength energy faculty of the mind any agency moving force of anything right to command rule authority influence ability capacity of suffering a ruler a divinity the result of the continued multiplication of a quantity by itself any given number of times (*optics*) magnifying strength (*obs*) a great many —*adj* **Pow'erful**, having great power mighty intense forcible efficacious —*adv* **Pow'erfully** —*n* **Pow'erfulness** —*adj* **Pow'erless**, without power weak impotent —*adv* **Pow'erlessly** —*ns* **Pow'erlessness, Power-loom**, a loom worked by some mechanical power, as water, steam, &c —**Absolute power**, power subject to no control by law, **Civil power**, power of governing a state, **Mechanical power** (see **Mechanical**), **Power of sale**, a clause in securities and wills empowering property referred to to be sold on certain conditions, **Powers**, or **Great Powers**, Great Britain, France, Austria, Germany, and Russia, with Italy and Spain [M E *poer*—O Fr (Fr *pouvoir*)—Low L *pot ĕre*, to be able = *posse*]

Powsowdy, pow sow'di, *n* (*Scot*) any mixture of heterogeneous kinds of food —Also **Powsowdie.**

Powwow, pow'wow, *n* a Red Indian priest or conjurer a dance, feast, &c before an expedition; any rowdy meeting —*v i* to hold such a meeting, to deliberate to perform conjurations —Also **Pawwaw.**

Pox, poks, *n* pustules an eruptive disease. [Written for *pocks*, pl of **Pock.**]

Poynant, poin'ant, *adj* (*Spens*) = **Poignant**

Practice, prak'tis, *n* the habit of doing anything frequent use state of being used regular exercise for instruction performance method medical treatment exercise of any profession a rule in arithmetic —*ns* **Practicabil'ity, Prac'ticableness**, quality of being practicable —*adj* **Prac'ticable**, that may be practised, used, or followed passable, as a road —*adv* **Prac'ticably.** —*adj* **Prac'tical**, that can be put in practice useful applying knowledge to some useful end derived from practice —*ns* **Practical'ity; Practical-joke**, a trick of an annoying kind, played on any one, **Practical-knowledge**, knowledge which results in action —*adv* **Prac'tically**, in a practical way actually by actual trial —*n* **Prac'ticalness.** [M E *praktike*—O Fr *practique*—Gr *praktikos*, fit for doing—*prassein, praxein*, to do]

Practick, Practic, prak'tik, *adj* (*Spens, Shak*) skilful, treacherous, deceitful

Practise, prak'tis, *v t* to put into practice or to do habitually to perform to exercise, as a profession to use or exercise to teach by practice; to commit —*v i* to have or to form a habit to exercise any employment or profession to try artifices —*ns* **Prac'tisant** (*Shak*), an agent, **Prac'tiser.** [From the noun]

Practitioner, prak tish'un er, *n* one who practises or is engaged in the exercise of any profession, esp medicine or law —**General practitioner**, one who practises in all the branches of medicine and surgery [Older form *practician*—O Fr *practicien*]

Prad, prad, *n* a horse in thieves' cant

Præmunire, prē-mū nī're, *n* the offence of dis regard or contempt of the king and his government, especially the offence of introducing papal or other foreign authority into England the writ founded on such an offence the penalty incurred by the offence [A corr of *præmonēre*, to forewarn, to cite]

Prænomen, prē nō'men, *n* the name prefixed to the family name in ancient Rome, as *Caius* in Caius Julius Cæsar the generic name in zoology put before the specific name

Prætercanine, prē-ter ka nīn', *adj* more than canine

Præterhuman, prē ter hū'man, *adj* more than human

Prætexta, prē teks'ta, *n* the outer garment, bordered with purple, worn at Rome by the higher magistrates and by free born children till they assumed the *toga virilis* [L, *prætexĕre*, to fringe]

Prætor, Pretor, prē'tor, *n* a magistrate of ancient Rome, next in rank to the consuls —*adjs* **Prætō'rial, Pretō'rial, Prætō'rian, Pretō'rian**, pertaining to a prætor or magistrate authorised or exercised by the prætor judicial —*ns* **Prætō'rium, Pretō'rium**, the official residence of the Roman prætor, proconsul, or governor in a province the general's tent in a camp the council of officers who attended the general and met in his tent, **Præ'torship.**—**Pretorian band of guard**, the bodyguard of the Roman Emperor, **Pretorian gate**, the gate of a Roman camp directly in front of the general's tent, and nearest to the enemy [L *prætor*, for *prætor*—*præ*, before, *īre, itum*, to go]

Pragmatic, -al, prag mat'ik, -al, *adj* of or pertaining to public business skilled in affairs active practical interfering with the affairs of others officious meddlesome self important —*n* **Pragmat'ic**, a man of business, a busybody a public decree —*adv* **Pragmat'ically.**—*ns* **Pragmat'icalness, Prag'matism**, activity earnestness meddlesomeness, **Prag'matist.** — **Pragmatic method**, a method of treating events, with reference to their causes, conditions, and results—also called **Pragmatism; Pragmatic sanction**, a special decree issued by a sovereign, such as that passed by the Emperor Charles VI of Germany, securing the crown to Maria Theresa, and which led to the war so called in 1741 [Fr —L —Gr *pragmatikos—pragma—pragmatos*, deed—*prassein*, to do]

Prairie, prā'ri, *n* an extensive meadow or tract of land, level or rolling, without trees, and covered with tall coarse grass —*adj* **Prai'ried** —*ns* **Prairie-hawk**, the American sparrow hawk; **Prairie-hen**, a gallinaceous North American bird the sharp tailed grouse, **Prairie-warbler**, an American warbler, yellow with black spots;

Prairie-wolf, the coyote. [Fr —Low L *prataria*, meadow land—L *pratum*, a meadow]

Praise, prāz, *n* the expression of the honour or value in which any person or thing is held commendation on account of excellence or beauty tribute of gratitude a glorifying, as of God in worship reason or ground of praise —*v t* to express estimation of to commend to honour to glorify, as in worship —*n* **Prais'er,** one who praises —*n* **Praise'worthiness** —*adj* **Praise'worthy,** worthy of praise commendable [O Fr *preis* (Fr *prix*)—L *pretium*, price, value See **Price.**]

Prākrit, prä'krit, *n* the collective name of those languages or dialects which are immediately derived from, or stand in an immediate relation to, Sanskrit [Sans *prākrita*, the natural—*prakriti*, nature]

Pram, pram, *n* a flat bottomed Dutch lighter a barge fitted as a floating battery [Dut *praam*]

Pram, pram, *n* a vulgar abbrev of perambulator

Prance, prans, *v i* to strut about in a showy or warlike manner to ride showily to bound gaily, as a horse —*adj* **Pranc'ing,** riding showily springing or bounding gaily —*n* the action of a horse in rearing, bounding, &c —*adv* **Pranc'ingly** [Another form of **Prank**]

Prandial, pran'di al, *adj* relating to dinner [L *prandium*, breakfast or luncheon]

Prank, prangk, *v t* to display or adorn showily to put in right order —*v i* to make great show —*n* a sportive action a mischievous trick —*adjs* **Prank'ish, Prank'some** [Closely akin to *prink*, which is a nasalised form of **Prick.**]

Prate, prāt, *v i* to talk idly to tattle to be loquacious —*v t* to speak without meaning or purpose to let out, as a secret —*n* trifling talk —*n* **Prā'ter,** one who prates or talks idly —*adj* **Prā'ting,** talking idly or unmeaningly —*n* idle talk —*adv* **Prā'tingly.** [Low Ger *prāten*, Dan. *prate*, Dut *praaten*, to tattle]

Pratique, prat'ēk, *n* converse, intercourse a license or permission to hold intercourse, or to trade after quarantine [Fr See **Practice**]

Prattle, prat'l, *v i* to talk much and idly to utter child's talk —*v t* to talk about in a prattling way —*n* empty talk —*ns* **Prat'tlebox,** a prattler, **Prat'tlement,** prattle, **Pratt'ler,** one who prattles a child [Freq of **Prate.**]

Pravity, prav'i ti, *n* wickedness

Prawn, prawn, *n* a small edible crustacean like the shrimp [L *perna*, a mussel]

Praxis, praks'is, *n* practice an example or a collection of examples for exercise a specimen —*n* **Prax'inoscope,** an optical instrument showing a body as if in motion, by means of successive pictures and an arrangement of mirrors in a horizontally rotating box [Gr *praxein*, to do]

Pray, prā, *v i* to ask earnestly to entreat to speak and make known one's desires to God —*v t* to ask earnestly and reverently, as in worship to supplicate to get by praying —*pr p* prāy'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* prāyed —*ns* **Pray'er,** the act of praying entreaty the words used solemn giving of thanks and praise to God, and a making known of our requests to Him a form of prayer used in worship a petition to a public body, **Prayer-book,** a book containing prayers or forms of devotion —*adj* **Pray'erful,** full of or given to prayer praying much or often devotional —*adv* **Pray'erfully** —*n* **Pray'erfulness.**—*adj* **Pray'erless,** without or not using prayer —*adv.* **Pray'erlessly.**—*ns* **Pray'erlessness; Prayer-meeting,** a shorter and simpler form of public religious service, in which laymen often take part; **Prayer-monger,** one who prays mechanically; **Prayer-rug,** a small carpet on which a Moslem kneels at prayer, **Pray'ing,** the act of making a prayer a prayer made —*adj.* given to prayer —*n* **Praying-wheel,** a revolving apparatus used for prayer in Tibet and elsewhere [O Fr *preier* (Fr *prier*)—L *prec āri*—*prex, prec is*, a prayer, cf Ger *fragen*, to ask]

Pre-, prē, before, in compound words like *preanal, preauditory, preaxial, prebasal, prebrachial, pre cardiac, precentral, precerebral, precloacal, pre cordial, precoracoid, predentate, preesophageal*, &c.

Preace, prēs, *n* (*Spens*) [Same as **Prease**]

Preach, prēch, *v i* to pronounce a public discourse on sacred subjects to discourse earnestly to give advice in an offensive or obtrusive manner —*v t* to publish in religious discourses to deliver, as a sermon to teach publicly —*n* a sermon (*coll*) —*n* **Preach'er,** one who discourses publicly on religious matter a minister or clergyman —*v i* **Preach'ify,** to preach tediously to weary with lengthy advice —*ns* **Preach'ing,** the act of preaching a public religious discourse a sermon, **Preaching-cross,** a cross in an open place at which monks, &c preached, **Preaching-friars,** the Dominicans, **Preach'ment,** a sermon, in contempt a discourse affectedly solemn —**Preach down** and **up,** to decry, or the opposite [Fr *prêcher* (It *predicare*)—L *præ dicāre, ātum*, to proclaim, akin to *dicĕre*, to say]

Preacquaint, prē ak kwānt', *v t* to acquaint beforehand —*n* **Preacquaint'ance,** previous acquaintance or knowledge

Pre-Adamite, prē ad'a mīt, *n* one who lived before Adam —*adjs* **Preadam'ic, -al, Preadamit'ic, -al**

Preadaptation, prē ad ap tā'shon, *n* previous adjustment of means to some end

Preadjustment, prē a-just'ment, *n* previous arrangement

Preadmission, prē ad mish'on, *n* previous admission

Preadmonish, prē ad mon'ish, *v t* to admonish or caution beforehand —*n* **Preadmoni'tion,** previous admonition or warning

Preadvertise, prē ad ver tīz', *v t* to advertise or announce beforehand

Preamble, prē am'bl, *n* preface introduction, esp that of an Act of Parliament, giving its reasons and purpose —*adj* **Ream'bulary** [Fr *préambule*—L *præ*, before, *ambulāre*, to go]

Preannounce, prē an nowns', *v t* to announce beforehand

Preappoint, prē ap point', *v t* to appoint beforehand —*n* **Preappoint'ment,** previous appointment

Prearrange, prē-a rānj', *v t* to arrange beforehand —*n* **Prearrange'ment.**

Prease, prēs, *v t* or *v i* (*Spens*) to press, to crowd —*n* (*Spens*) a press, a crowd

Preassurance, prē a shōōr'ans, *n* previous assurance

Pre-audience, prē aw'di ens, *n* right to be heard before another precedence at the bar among lawyers [L *præ*, before, and **Audience.**]

Prebend, preb'end, *n* the share of the revenues of a cathedral or collegiate church allowed to a clergyman who officiates in it at stated times —*adj* **Preb'endal,** relating to a prebend —*ns* **Preb'endary,** a resident clergyman who enjoys a prebend, a canon the honorary holder of a disendowed prebendal stall, **Preb'endaryship.** [L *præbenda*, a payment to a private person from a public source—*præbēre*, to allow]

Precarious, prē kā'ri us, *adj* uncertain, because depending upon the will of another held by a doubtful tenure depending on chance: dangerous, risky —*adv* **Preca'riously.**—*n* **Preca'riousness.** [L *precarius*—*precāri*, to pray.]

Precatory, prek'a-tō ri, *adj* relating to prayer supplicatory —*adj* **Prec'ative,** suppliant (*obs*)

Precaution, pre-kaw'shun, *n* caution or care be forehand a preventive measure something done beforehand to ward off evil or secure good —*v t* to warn or advise beforehand —*adjs* **Precau'tional, Precau'tionary,** containing or proceeding from precaution taking precaution [Fr —L. *præ*, before, *cavēre*, to be careful See **Caution.**]

Precede, pre sēd', *v t* to go before in time, rank, or importance —*v i* to be before in time, or place [Fr *précéder*—L *præcedĕre—præ*, before, *cedĕre*, go See **Cede.**]

Precedence, prē sē'dens, *n* the act of going before in time priority the state of being before in rank the place of honour the foremost place in ceremony—also **Precē'dency** —*adj* **Precē'dent,** going before in order of time anterior —*n* **Precedent** (pres'ē-dent), a past action which may serve as an example or rule in the future a parallel case in the past an established habit or custom —*adjs* **Prec'edented,** having a precedent warranted by an example, **Preceden'tial,** of the nature of a precedent —*adv* **Precē'dently** —*adj* **Precē'ding,** going before in time, rank, &c antecedent previous former —**Order of precedence,** the rules which fix the places of persons at a ceremony, **Patent of precedence,** a royal grant giving to certain barristers right of superior rank or place, **Take precedence of,** to have a right to a more honourable place [Fr ,—L *præcedens, entis*, pr p of *præcedĕre*, to go before]

Precentor, pre sen'tor, *n* he that leads in music the leader of a choir in a cathedral, &c the leader of the psalmody in Scotch churches —*n* **Precen'torship** [L *præ*, before, *cantor*, a singer—*cantāre*, to sing See **Chant**]

Precept, prē'sept, *n* rule of action a commandment principle, or maxim (*law*) the written warrant of a magistrate a mandate —*adj* **Precep'tial** (*Shak*), consisting of precepts —*n* **Precep'tion,** (*obs*) a precept —*adj* **Precep'tive,** containing or giving precepts directing in moral conduct didactic —*n* **Precep'tor,** one who delivers precepts a teacher an instructor the head of a school the head of a preceptory of Knights Templars —*fem.* **Precep'tress.**—*adjs.* **Preceptō'rial,** pertaining to a preceptor, **Precep'tory,** giving precepts —*n* a religious house or college of the Knights Templars [Fr ,—L *præceptum—præcipĕre*, to take beforehand, to give rules to—*præ*, before, and *capĕre*, to take. See **Capable.**]

Preces, prē'sez, *n pl* the alternate responsive petitions, as the versicles and suffrages, between the clergyman and the congregation in liturgical worship [L , pl of *prex*, a prayer]

Precession, prē sesh'un, *n* the act of going before a moving forward.—*adj* **Preces'sional** —**Precession of the equinoxes,** a slow backward motion of the ecliptic, caused by the greater attraction of the sun and moon on the excess of matter at the equator, such that the times at which the sun crosses the equator come at shorter intervals than they would otherwise do

Prechristian, prē krist'yan, *adj* existing before the Christian era

Precinct, prē'singkt, *n* limit or boundary of a place a district or division within certain boundaries limit of jurisdiction or authority [L *præcinctus*, pa p of *præcingĕre—præ*, before, and *cingĕre*, to gird]

Precious, presh'us, *adj* of great price or worth costly highly esteemed worthless, contemptible (in irony) fastidious, over nice considerable (*coll*) (*B*) valuable because of its rarity —*n* **Precios'ity,** fastidiousness, affected over refinement —*advs* **Prec'ious,** (*coll*) extremely; **Prec'iously.**—*ns* **Precious-metal,** a metal of great value, such as gold or silver; **Prec'iousness; Precious-stone,** a stone of great value and beauty used for ornamentation a gem or jewel [O Fr *precios* (Fr *précieux*)—L. *pretiosus—pretium*, price See **Price.**]

Precipice, pres'i pis, *n* a very steep place any steep descent a perpendicular bank or cliff. —*adj* **Precip'itous,** like a precipice very steep · hasty rash —*adv* **Precip'itously** —*n* **Precip'itousness.** [Fr —L *præcipitium—præceps, præcipitis*, headlong—*præ*, before, and *caput, capitis*, the head See **Head.**]

Precipitate, pre sip'i tāt, *v t* to throw head foremost to urge with eagerness to hurry rashly to hasten (*chem*) to cause to fall to the bottom, as a substance in solution or suspension —*v i* to fall headlong to make too great haste —*adj* falling, flowing, or rushing headlong lacking deliberation overhasty (*med*) ending soon in death —*n* (*chem*) a part of a solution, falling or causing to fall to the bottom —*n* **Precipitabil'ity** —*adj* **Precip'itable,** (*chem*) that may be precipitated —*ns* **Precip'itance, Precip'itancy,** quality of being precipitate haste in resolving or executing a purpose —*adj* **Precip'itant,** falling headlong rushing down with too great velocity hasty unexpectedly brought on —*n* anything that causes part of a solution to fall to the bottom —*advs* **Precip'itantly; Precip'itately,** in a precipitate manner headlong without due thought —*n* **Precipitā'tion,** act of precipitating great hurry rash haste rainfall (*chem*) the act or process of causing decomposition to occur in a fluid, either through the action of the air, or of a gas, or of a chemical agent in solution, accompanied by the deposition of a solid substance either previously held in solution or formed by chemical action — *adj* **Precip'itative** —*n* **Precipitā'tor,** one who or that which precipitates or causes precipitation — **Precipitate ointment** is of two kinds, *red* and *white* — the former containing red oxide of mercury, the latter, ammoniated mercury [L *præcipitāre, -ātum—præceps* See **Precipice**]

Précis, prā sē', *n* a precise or abridged statement an abstract summary [Fr]

Precise, pre sīs', *adj* definite exact not vague just of the right amount or measure adhering too much to rule excessively nice, punctilious, prim —*adv* **Precise'ly** —*ns* **Precise'ness; Precis'ian,** an over precise person a formalist a puritan, **Precis'ianist, Precis'ionist,** a precisian, **Precis'ion,** quality of being precise exactness accuracy —*v t* **Precis'ionise,** to make precise. [Fr *précis*—L *præcisus*, pa.p of *præcidĕre —præ*, before, and *cædĕre*, to cut See **Cæsura.**]

Preclassical, prē klas'i kal, *adj* previous to the classical time or usage

Preclude, pre klōōd', *v t* to shut out beforehand to hinder by anticipation to keep back to prevent from taking place —*n* **Preclu'sion,** act of precluding or hindering state of being precluded —*adj* **Preclus'ive,** tending to preclude hindering beforehand —*adv* **Preclu'sively** [L *præcludĕre, clusum—præ*, before, and *claudĕre*, to shut See **Clause**]

Precocious, pre kō'shus, *adj* having the mind developed very early, or too early premature forward (*bot*) appearing before the leaves —*adv* **Preco'ciously.**—*ns* **Precō'ciousness, Precoc'ity,** state or quality of being precocious too early ripeness of the mind [L *præcox, præcocis —præ*, before, and *coquĕre*, to cook, to ripen See **Cook.**]

Precognition, prē kog nish'un, *n* cognition, knowledge, or examination beforehand (*Scots law*) an examination of witnesses as to whether there

is ground for prosecution [L *præ*, before, and **Cognition.**]

Precognosce, prē-cog nos', *v t.* to examine witnesses beforehand to take a precognition [L *præ*, before, and **Cognosce.**]

Preconceive, prē kon sēv', *v t* to conceive or form a notion of before having actual knowledge —*n* **Preconcep'tion,** act of preconceiving previous opinion formed without actual knowledge [L *præ*, before, and **Conceive.**]

Preconcert, prē kon sert', *v t* to concert or settle beforehand —*n* (pre kon'sert) a previous arrangement —*adv* **Preconcert'edly.**—*n* **Preconcert'edness** [L *præ*, before, and **Concert** (v)]

Precondemn, prē-kon-dem', *v t* to condemn beforehand —*n* **Precondemnā'tion.**

Precondition, prē kon dish'un, *n* a previous condition

Preconform, prē kon form', *v t* and *v i* to conform in anticipation —*n* **Preconfor'mity.**

Preconise, prē'kon īz, *v t* to call upon or summon publicly to confirm officially, of the pope —*n* **Preconisā'tion** [Fr from L *præco*, a herald]

Preconscious, prē kon'shus, *adj* pertaining to a state prior to consciousness

Preconsent, prē kon sent', *n* a previous consent

Preconsign, prē kon sīn', *v t* to consign beforehand

Preconstitute, prē kon'sti tūt, *v t* to constitute beforehand

Preconsume, prē kon sūm', *v t.* to consume before hand

Precontemporaneous, prē-kon tem pō rā'nē us, *adj* prior to what is contemporaneous

Precontract, prē con trakt', *v t* to contract beforehand to betroth previously —*n* (pre kon' trakt) a previous contract or betrothal

Precontrive, prē kon trīv', *v t* and *v i* to contrive beforehand

Precourse, prē kōrs', *v t* (*rare*) to announce beforehand

Precritical, prē krit'i kal, *adj* previous to the critical philosophy of Kant

Precular, prek'ū lar, *n* a beadsman

Precurrent, prē kur'ent, *adj* running forward antrorse—opp to *Recurrent* —*ns* **Precur'rer** (*Shak*), a forerunner, **Precurse'** (*Shak*), a prognostication —*adj* **Precur'sive,** anticipatory

Precursor, pre kur'sor, *n* a forerunner one who or that which indicates the approach of an event —*adj* **Precur'sory,** forerunning indicating something to follow [L —*præ*, before, and *cursor—currĕre*, to run See **Course.**]

Predaceous, pre dā'shus, *adj* living by prey predatory —*adjs* **Pred'able,** raptorial, **Prē'dal,** pertaining to prey plundering —*n* **Predā'tion,** the act of plundering —*adv* **Pred'atorily,** plunderingly —*n* **Pred'atoriness,** inclination to plunder —*adj* **Pred'atory,** plundering characterised by plundering living by plunder ravenous. [L *præda*, booty, prey]

Predate, prē dāt', *v t* to date before the true date to date by anticipation to be earlier than.

Predecease, prē dē sēs', *n* decease or death before some one or something else.—*v t* to die before. [L *præ*, before, and **Decease.**]

Predecessor, prē dē ses'or, *n* one who has been before another in any office —*v t* **Predecess',** (*rare*) to precede —*adj* **Predeces'sive** [L *præ*, before, and *decessor*, a retiring officer, *decedĕre*, *decessum*, to withdraw —*de*, away, and *cedĕre* See **Cede.**]

Predeclare, prē-dē klār', *v t* to declare beforehand

Predefine, prē-dē fin', *v.t* to define beforehand —*n.* **Predefini'tion.**

Predelineation, prē-dē-lin-ē ā'shun, *n* the old theory which supposed the whole body to be predelineated in little in the spermatozoon

Predella, prē del'a, *n* the gradino, the step or ledge sometimes seen at the back of an altar, also the frieze along the bottom of an altar piece [It]

Predesign, prē dē zīn', *v t* to design beforehand —*v t* **Predes'ignate,** to determine upon in advance. —*adj* designated in advance (*logic*) having the quantification of the predicate distinctly expressed (*Sir W Hamilton*) —*n* **Predesigna'tion.**—*adj* **Predes'ignatory.**

Predestine, pre des'tin, *v t* to destine or decree beforehand to foreordain —*adj* **Predestinā'rian,** pertaining to predestination —*n* one who holds the doctrine of predestination —*n* **Predestinā'rianism.** —*v t* **Predes'tinate,** to determine beforehand to preordain by an unchangeable purpose —*adj* foreordained fated —*n* **Predestinā'tion,** act of predestinating (*theol*) the doctrine that God has from all eternity unalterably fixed whatever is to happen, esp the eternal happiness or misery of men —*n* **Predestinā'tor,** one who predestinates or foreordains . a predestinarian [L *prædestināre*, *ātum—præ*, before, and *destināre* See **Destine.**]

Predetermine, prē dē-ter'min, *v t* to determine or settle beforehand —*adjs* **Predeter'minable,** capable of being determined beforehand, **Predeter'minate,** determined beforehand —*ns* **Predeterminā'tion,** act of predetermining, or state of being predetermined, **Predeter'minism,** determinism [L *præ*, before, and **Determine.**]

Predevote, prē dē vōt', *adj* foreordained

Predial, prē'di-al, *adj* consisting of land or farms· connected with land growing from land [Fr *prédial*—L *prædium* (for *præ hendium*), an estate]

Predicable, pred'i-ka bl, *adj* that may be predicated or affirmed of something attributable —*n* anything that can be predicated of another, or esp of many others one of the five attributes—genus, species, difference, property, and accident —*n* **Predicabil'ity,** quality of being predicable

Predicament, prē dik'a ment, *n* (*logic*) one of the classes or categories which include all predicables condition an unfortunate or trying position —*adj* **Predicamen'tal** [Low L *prædicamentum*, something predicated or asserted]

Predicant, pred'i kant, *adj* predicating preaching —*n* one who affirms anything a preacher, esp a preaching friar

Predicate, pred'i kāt, *v t* to affirm one thing of another to assert to base on certain grounds —*n* (*logic* and *gram*) that which is stated of the subject —*n* **Predicā'tion,** act of predicating assertion affirmation —*adj* **Predicā'tive,** expressing predication or affirmation affirming asserting —*adv* **Pred'icātively.** [L *prædicāre*, *ātum*, to proclaim, thus a doublet of **Preach**]

Predict, prē dikt', *v t* to declare or tell beforehand to prophesy —*adj* **Predic'table** —*n* **Predic'tion,** act of predicting that which is predicted or foretold prophecy —*adj* **Predic'tive,** foretelling prophetic —*n* **Predic'tor** [L *prædictus*, pa p of *prædicĕre*, from *præ*, before, and *dicĕre*, to say]

Predigest, prē dī jest', *v t* to digest artificially before introducing into the body —*n* **Predigestion.**

Predilection, prē di lek'shun, *n* a choosing beforehand favourable prepossession of mind: partiality —*v t* **Predilect',** to prefer [L *præ*, before, and *dilectio*, *onis*, choice, from *diligĕre*, *dilectum*, to love—*dis*, apart, and *legĕre*, to choose]

Prediscover, prē dis-kuv'ér, *v.t.* to discover beforehand —*n.* **Prediscov'ery.**

Predispose, pre dis-pōz', *v t* to dispose or incline beforehand to render favourable —*n* **Predisposit'ion,** state of being predisposed or previously

inclined a state of body in which disease is easily excited —*adj* **Predisposit'ional.**

Predominate, pre dom'in āt, *v t* to dominate or rule over —*v i* to be dominant over to surpass in strength or authority to prevail —*ns* **Predom'inance, Predom'inancy,** condition of being predominant superior influence superiority ascendency —*adj* **Predom'inant,** ruling having superior power ascendant —*adv* **Predom'inantly.**—*n* **Predomina'tion,** ascendency —**Predominant partner,** the partner who has a larger stake in any business than the others—applied by Lord Rosebery (1894) to England as a member of the United Kingdom

Predone, prē dun', *adj* worn out, exhausted

Predoom, prē dōōm', *v t.* to doom in anticipation or beforehand

Predorsal, prē dor'sal, *adj* situated before the dorsal region of the spine cervical

Pree, prē, *v t* (*Scot*) to prove, esp to taste

Pre-elect, prē e lekt', *v t* to elect or choose beforehand —*n* **Pre-elec'tion,** choice or election made by previous decision

Pre-eminence, prē em'i nens, *n* state of being pre eminent superiority in excellence (*Shak*) prerogative —*adj* **Pre-em'inent,** eminent above others surpassing others in good or bad qualities outstanding extreme —*adv* **Pre-em'inently.**

Pre-employ, prē em ploi', *v t* to employ beforehand

Pre-emption, prē em'shun, *n* act or right of purchasing before others —*v t* **Prē-empt'** (*U S*), to secure, as land, by the right of pre emption —*adjs* **Pre-empt'ible, Pre-emp'tive** —*n* **Pre-emp'tor.** [L *præ*, before, and *emptio*, a buying —*emĕre, emptum*, to buy]

Preen, prēn, *v t* to compose and arrange as birds do their feathers [Same as **Prune,** *v*]

Preen, prēn, *n* (*Scot*) a pin —*v t* to fasten [A S *preón*, a pin]

Pre-engage, prē en gāj', *v t.* to establish beforehand —*n* **Pre-engage'ment.**

Pre-establish, prē es tab'lish, *v t* to establish beforehand —*n* **Pre-estab'lishment.**—**Pre-established harmony** (see **Harmony**).

Preeve, prēv, *v t* an *obs* form of **Proof** and **Prove**

Pre-examination, prē egz am i nā'shun, *n* previous examination —*v t* **Pre-exam'ine,** to examine beforehand

Pre-exilic, prē-eg zil'ik, *adj* before the exile, esp of the Old Testament writings prior to the Jewish exile (*c* 586–537 B C)

Pre-exist, prē-egz ist', *v i* to exist beforehand —*n* **Pre-exist'ence,** the existence of the soul in a previous state, before the generation of the body with which it is united in this world —*adj* **Pre-exist'ent,** existent or existing beforehand

Preface, pref'ās, *n* something usually of an explanatory kind, spoken before the introduction to a book, &c the ascription of glory, &c, introducing the canon a title or epithet —*v t* to introduce with a preface —*adj* **Prefatō'rial,** serving as a preface or introduction —*adv* **Pref'atorily.**—*adj* **Pref'atory,** pertaining to a preface serving as an introduction introductory [Fr *préface*—L *præfatio—præ*, before, and *fāri, fatus*, to speak See **Fate.**]

Prefect, prē'fekt, *n* one placed in authority over others a commander the administrative head of a modern French department —*ns* **Pre'fectship,** his office or jurisdiction, **Pre'fecture,** the office or district of a prefect the house occupied by a prefect [Fr *préfet*—L. *præfectus*, pa.p of *præficĕre—præ*, over, and *facĕre*, to make, to place. See **Fact**]

Prefer, prē fėr', *v t* to esteem above another to regard or hold in higher estimation to choose or select before others to promote to exalt to offer or present, as a request to bring forward for consideration to place in advance —*pr p* preferr'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* preferred' —*adj* **Pref'erable,** worthy to be preferred or chosen more desirable or excellent of better quality. —*n* **Pref'erableness.**—*adv* **Pref'erably,** by choice in preference —*n* **Pref'erence,** the act of preferring estimation above another the state of being preferred that which is preferred choice. —*adj* **Preferential** (pref er en'shal), having a preference —*n* **Prefer'ment,** the act of preferring the state of being preferred or advanced advancement to a higher position, promotion superior place, esp in the church —**Preference shares,** or **stock,** shares or stock on which the dividends must be paid before those on other kinds [Fr *préférer*—L *præferre—præ*, before, and *ferre*, Eng **Bear**]

Prefigure, prē fig'ūr, *v t* to represent beforehand to suggest by former types or figures —*ns* **Prefigurā'tion, Prefig'urement** —*adj* **Prefig'urative,** showing by previous figures, types, or similitudes [L *præ*, before, and *figurāre*, to form See **Figure.**]

Prefix, prē fiks', *v t* to fix or put before, or at the beginning to fix beforehand —*n* (prē'fiks) a letter, syllable, or word put at the beginning of another word to affect its meaning [O Fr *prefixer*—L *præ*, before, and *figĕre*, to **Fix.**]

Preform, prē form', *v t* (*Shak*) to form beforehand: to determine the shape of beforehand —*n* **Preformā'tion.**—*adj* **Prefor'mative**

Prefrontal, prē fron'tal, *adj* pertaining to the forepart of the forehead —*n* a bone of this region

Prefulgency, prē ful'jen si, *n* superior brightness

Preglacial, prē-glā'shal, *adj* (*geol*) prior to the glacial or drift period

Pregnable, preg'na bl, *adj* that may be taken by assault or force [Fr *prenable—prendre*, to take —L *prehendĕre* See **Hand**]

Pregnant, preg'nant, *adj* being with child or young fruitful abounding with results full of meaning implying more than is actually expressed ready witted clever ingenious full of promise free evident clear —*n* **Preg'nancy,** state of being pregnant or with young fertility unusual capacity —*adv* **Preg'nantly.** [O Fr—L *prægnans, -antis—præ*, before, and *gnans*, pr p of the obs. verb of which *gnatus* (see **Natal**) is the pa p]

Prehallux, prē hal'uks, *n* a cartilaginous spur on the inner side of the foot in some batrachians

Prehensile, prē hen'sil, also **Prehen'sory,** *adj.* seizing adapted for seizing or holding —*adj.* **Prehen'sible,** that may be seized —*ns* **Prehen'sion,** act of seizing or taking hold; **Prehen'sor,** one who takes hold [From L *prehensus*, pa p of *pre-hendĕre*, to seize, from *præ*, before, and root of **Get.**]

Prehistoric, prē his-tor'ik, *adj* relating to a time before that treated of in history —*n.* **Prehis'tory,** history prior to record—the Ger *Urgeschichte*

Prehnite, pren'it, *n.* a hydrous silicate of alumina and lime, usually of a pale-green colour [Named after *Prehn*, the discoverer of the mineral]

Preignac, prā-nyak', *n* an esteemed white wine of Bordeaux [From *Preignac* in the Gironde]

Pre-instruct, prē-in strukt', *v.t.* to instruct before hand

Pre-intimation, prē in ti mā'shun, *n.* an intimation or suggestion made beforehand

Prejink, prē jingk', *adj* (*Scot*) tricked out with dress.—Also **Perjink.**

Prejudge, prē juj', *v t* to judge or decide upon before hearing the whole case to condemn unheard —*n* **Prejudg'ment.**—*adj* **Prejudical** (pre-jōō'di kal), pertaining to the determination

of some undecided matter —*v t* **Prejud'icāte,** to judge beforehand to prejudge —*v i* to decide without examination —*n* **Prejudicā'tion** —*adj* **Prejud'icātive,** forming a judgment or opinion beforehand [L *præjudicāre, -ātum—præ,* before, and *judicāre,* to judge]

Prejudice, prej'ū dis, *n* a judgment or opinion formed beforehand or without due examination a prejudgment unreasonable prepossession for or against anything bias injury or wrong of any kind disadvantage mischief —*v t* to fill with prejudice to cause a prejudice against to prepossess to bias the mind of to injure or hurt —*adj* **Prejudi'cial,** causing prejudice or injury disadvantageous injurious mischievous tending to obstruct —*adv* **Prejudi'cially** —*n* **Prejudi'cialness,** the state of being prejudicial injuriousness [O Fr ,—L *præjudicium—præ,* before, and *judicium,* judgment See **Judge**]

Preknowledge, prē nol'ej, *n* prior knowledge

Prelate, prel'at, *n* the holder of one of those higher dignities in the church to which, of their own right, is attached a proper jurisdiction, not derived by delegation from any superior official a church dignitary —*ns* **Prel'acy,** the office of a prelate the order of bishops or the bishops collectively church government by prelates episcopacy, **Prel'ateship** —*adjs* **Prelat'ic, -al,** pertaining to prelates or prelacy —*adv* **Prelat'ically** —*v t* and *v i* **Prel'atise,** to make or to become prelatical —*ns* **Prel'atism, Prel'ature,** prelacy the time during which a prelate exercises authority, **Prel'atist,** an upholder of prelacy [Fr *prélat*—L *prelatus—præ,* before, and *latus,* borne See **Elate.**]

Prelect, prē lekt', *v i* to read before or in presence of others to read a discourse to lecture —*ns* **Prelec'tion,** a lecture or discourse read to others, **Prelec'tor,** one who prelects a lecturer [L *prælegĕre—præ,* before, and *legĕre, lectum,* to read]

Prelibation, prē lī bā'shun, *n* a tasting before hand foretaste [L *prælibatio—præ,* before, and *libāre, ātum,* to taste]

Preliminary, prē lim'in ar-i, *adj* introductory preparatory preceding or preparing for the main discourse or business —*n* that which precedes introduction—used mostly in *pl* —*adv* **Prelim'inarily** [L *præ,* before, and *limināris,* relating to a threshold—*limen, liminis,* a threshold Cf **Limit**]

Prelingual, prē ling'gwal, *adj* prior to language

Prelude, prē lūd', or prel'ūd, *n* the introductory movement of a musical work a prefatory piece to an oratorio, &c an organ voluntary before a church service a preface a forerunner —*v t* (pre lūd') to play before to preface, as an introduction —*v i* to perform a prelude to serve as a prelude —*adjs* **Prelu'dial** and **Prelu'dious** (*rare*), **Prēlū'sive,** of the nature of a prelude introductory —*advs* **Prelu'sively, Prelu'sorily** —*adj* **Prelu'sory,** introductory [Fr —Late L *præludium*—L *præ,* before, *ludĕre,* to play]

Premandibular, prē man dib'ū lar, *adj* in front of the lower jaw, as a bone of some reptiles

Premature, prē ma tūr', or prem'a tūr, *adj* mature before the proper time happening before the proper time too soon believed unauthenticated (as a report) —*adv* **Prem'aturely.** —*ns* **Prematur'ity, Prem'atureness** [L *præ maturus—præ,* before, and *maturus,* ripe]

Premaxillary, prē mak'si lā ri, *adj* in front of the maxilla.—*n* such a bone

Premeditate, prē-med'i tāt, *v t* to meditate upon beforehand to design previously —*v i* to deliberate beforehand —*adv* **Premed'itatedly.**—*n* **Premedita'tion** —*adj* **Premed'itative.** [L. *præmeditāri, -ātus—præ,* before, and *meditāri,* to meditate.]

Premier, prē'mi ėr, *adj* prime or first chief. (*her*) most ancient —*n* the first or chief the prime-minister —*v i* to govern as premier —*adj* and *n* **Première** (pre myär'), first or leading actress, dancer, forewoman, &c —*n* **Prē'miership.** [Fr ,—L *primarius,* of the first rank—*primus,* first Cf **Prime**]

Premillennial, prē mi len'i-al, *adj* of or pertaining to the times before the millennium—also **Premillenā'rian** —*n* one who believes in the premillennial advent of Christ —*ns* **Premillenā'rianism, Premillen'nialism** [L *præ,* before, and **Millennial** See **Millennium.**]

Premise, Premiss, prem'is, *n* that which is premised or stated at the outset a proposition previously stated or proved for after reasoning (*logic*) one of the two propositions in a syllogism from which the conclusion is drawn the thing set forth in the beginning of a deed (*pl*) a building and its adjuncts

Premise, prē mīz', *v t* to send or state before the rest to make an introduction to lay down propositions for subsequent reasonings [Fr —L (*sententia*) *præmissa* (a sentence) put before—*præ,* before, and *mittĕre, missum,* to send Cf. **Mission**]

Premium, prē'mi um, *n* a reward a prize a bounty payment made for insurance the difference in value above the original price or par of stock—opp to *Discount* anything offered as an incentive —*adjs* **Pre'mial** and **Pre'miant** —*v t* **Pre'miate,** to reward with a premium —**At a premium,** above par (see **Par**) [L *præmium —præ,* above, and *emĕre,* to take, to buy]

Premolar, prē mō'lar, *adj* before a molar, in place or time, deciduous —*n* a milk molar

Premonish, prē mon'ish, *v t* to admonish or warn beforehand —*n* **Premoni'tion,** a warning or sign (often a feeling) of what is going to happen —*adjs* **Premon'itive, Premon'itory,** giving warning or notice beforehand —*n* **Premon'itor,** one who or that which gives warning beforehand —*adv* **Premon'itorily** [From *pre* , before, and *monish,* a corr form through O Fr , from L *monēre,* to warn See **Admonish, Monition**]

Premonstrant, prē mon'strant, *n* a member of an order of regular canons, founded by St Norbert, in 1119, at a place in the forest of Coucy (near Laon in the dep of Aisne), pointed out in a vision, and thence called Premontié (L *Pratum monstratum* = the meadow pointed out) —called also Norbertines, and in England, from their habit, White Canons —Also **Premonstraten'sian** (*n* and *adj*)

Premorse, prē mors', *adj* ending abruptly, as if bitten off [L *præmordēre, præmorsum,* to bite in front]

Premosaic, prē mō zā'ik, *adj* before the time of Moses

Premotion, prē mō'shun, *n* previous motion

Prenasal, prē-nā'sal, *adj* situated in front of the nasal passages

Prenatal, prē nā'tal, *adj* previous to birth

Prenominate, prē nom'in āt, *p adj* (*Shak*) forenamed

Prenotion, prē nō'shun, *n* preconception

Prentice, pren'tis, *n* Short for **Apprentice.**

Preoccipital, prē ok sip'i tal, *adj* situated before the occipital region or lobe

Preoccupy, prē ok'ū pī, *v t* to occupy or take possession of beforehand to fill beforehand or with prejudices —*ns* **Preoc'cupancy,** the act or the right of occupying beforehand, **Preoc'cupant,** a prior occupant —*v t* **Preoc'cupāte** (*Bacon*), to occupy or take before others —*n* **Pre-**

occupā'tion.—*adj* **Preoc'cupied,** already occupied lost in thought engrossed abstracted **Preoption,** prē op'shun, *n* the right of first choice **Preoral,** prē ō'ral, *adj* situated in front of the mouth —*adv* **Preo'rally. Preordain,** prē or dān', *v t* to ordain, appoint, or determine beforehand —*n* **Preordinā'tion. Preorder,** prē or'der, *v t* to arrange beforehand —*n* **Preor'dinance,** a rule previously established **Prepaid,** prē pād', *adj* paid beforehand **Preparation,** prep-a rā'shun, *n* the act of preparing previous arrangement the state of being prepared or ready that which is prepared or made ready (*anat*) a part of any animal body preserved as a specimen the day before the Sabbath or other Jewish feast day devotional exercises introducing an office (*mus*) the previous introduction, as an integral part of a chord, of a note continued into a succeeding dissonance —*adj* **Prēpar'ative,** having the power of preparing or making ready fitting for anything —*n* that which prepares the way preparation —*adv* **Prēpar'atively,** by way of preparation —*adj* **Prēpar'atory,** preparing for something coming previous introductory preparative [Fr —L *præparatio*] **Prepare,** prē pār', *v t* to make ready beforehand to fit for any purpose to make ready for use to adapt to form to set or appoint to provide to equip —*v i* to get one's self ready to put everything in proper order to lead up to —*n* (*Shak*) preparation —*adj* **Prepared',** made ready, fit, or suitable ready —*adv* **Prepā'redly.** —*ns* **Prepā'redness; Prepā'rer.** [Fr, —L *præparāre—præ*, before, and *parāre*, to make ready] **Prepay,** prē pā', *v t* to pay before or in advance —*n* **Prepay'ment Prepense,** prē pens', *adj* premeditated intentional, chiefly in the phrase 'malice prepense' = malice aforethought or intentional —*v t* (*Spens*) to consider or deliberate beforehand —*adv* **Prepense'ly,** intentionally —*adj* **Prepen'sive** = prepense [Through the Fr, from L *præ*, before, and *pensāre—pendēre, pensum*, to weigh] **Prepollence,** prē pol'ens, *n* prevalence —also **Prepollency.**—*adj* **Prepol'lent Preponderate,** prē-pon'der āt, *v t* to outweigh to incline to one side to exceed in power or influence —*ns* **Prepon'derance, Prepon'derancy,** power or state of outweighing excess of weight, number, or quantity predominance —*adj* **Prepon'derant,** outweighing superior in weight, power, or influence —*advs* **Prepon'derantly, Preponderā'tingly.**—*n* **Preponderā'tion** (same as **Preponderance**) [L *præ*, before, and *ponderāre, ātum*, to weigh, from *pondus*, a weight] **Preposition,** prep ō zish'un, *n* a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relation to some other word of the sentence —*adj* **Prepositional** —*adv* **Prepositionally.**—*adj* **Prepos'itive,** put before prefixed —*n* a word or particle put before another word—opp to *Post positive* —*n* **Prepos'itor,** a school monitor [Fr —L *præpositio—præ*, before, and *ponĕre, positum*, to place or put] **Prepossess,** prē poz zes', *v t* to possess beforehand to fill beforehand, as the mind with some idea or opinion to bias or prejudice —*adj* **Prepossess'ing,** tending to prepossess in one's favour making a favourable impression —*adv* **Prepossess'ingly.** —*n* **Prepossess'sion,** previous possession opinion or impression formed beforehand, usually a favourable one **Preposterous,** prē pos'ter us, *adj* contrary to nature or reason wrong absurd foolish —*adv* **Prepos'terously.**—*n* **Prepos'terousness,** unreasonableness [L *præposterus—præ*, before, *posterus*, after—*post*, after.] **Prepotent,** prē pō'tent, *adj* powerful in a very high degree excelling others in influence or authority —*ns* **Prepo'tence, Prepo'tency.**—*adj* **Prepoten'tial. Prepuce,** prē'pūs, *n* the loose skin of the penis covering the glans the foreskin —*adj* **Prepu'tial.** [L *præputium*] **Preraphaelitism,** prē-raf'ā el ī-tizm, *n* a style of painting begun in 1847-49 by D G Rossetti, W. Holman Hunt, J E Millais, and others in imitation of the painters who lived before Raphael (1483–1523), and characterised by a truthful, almost rigid, adherence to natural forms and effects —*adj* **Preraph'aelite,** pertaining to or resembling the style of art before the time of Raphael—also *n* **Prerequisite,** prē rek'wi zit, *n* something previously necessary something needed in order to gain an end —*adj* required as a condition of something else [L *præ*, before, and **Requisite**] **Prerogative,** prē rog'a tiv, *n* a peculiar privilege shared by no other a right arising out of one's rank, position, or nature —*adj* arising out of or held by prerogative —*v t* to endow with a prerogative —*adj* **Prerog'atived** (*Shak*), having a prerogative or exclusive privilege —*adv* **Prerog'atively,** by prerogative or exclusive privilege. —**Royal prerogative,** the rights which a sovereign has by right of office, which are different in different countries [Fr —L *prærogativus*, that is asked before others for his opinion or vote —*præ*, before, *rogāre, ātum*, to ask] **Presage,** prēs'āj, *n* something that gives warning of a future event a foreboding a presentiment —*v t* (prē-sāj') to forebode to warn of something to come to predict —*v i* to have a presentiment of —*adj* **Presage'ful** —*ns* **Presage'ment,** the act of presaging that which is presaged prediction, **Presag'er** [Fr *présage*—L *præsagium* —*præsagīre*—*præ*, before, *sagīre*, to perceive quickly See **Sagacious**] **Presanctify,** prē sangk'ti fī, *v t* to consecrate beforehand **Presartorial,** prē sär-tō'ri al, *adj* before the age of tailoring [L *sartor—sarcīre*, to patch] **Presbyopia,** pres bi-ō'pi a, *n* long sightedness, together with diminished power of distinguishing things near, common in old age —*n* **Pres'byope,** one so affected —*adj* **Presbyop'ic.**—*n* also **Pres'byopy.** — *n* **Pres'byte,** one affected with presbyopia [Gr *presbys*, old, and *ōps, ōpos*, the eye] **Presbyter,** prez'bi ter, *n* an elder, a priest a minister or priest in rank between a bishop and a deacon a member of a presbytery —*adjs* **Presbyt'eral, Presbytē'rial, Presbytē'rian,** pertaining to, or consisting of, presbyters pertaining to Presbytery or that form of church government in which all the clergy or presbyters are equal—opp to *Episcopacy* —*n.* **Presbyt'erāte,** the office of a presbyter: a presbytery —*adv* **Presbytē'rially.**—*ns* **Presbytē'rian; Presbytē'rianism,** the form of church government by presbyters, **Pres'bytership,** office or station of a presbyter; **Pres'bytery,** a church court ranking between the Kirk session and the Synod, consisting of the ministers, and one elder, a layman, from each church within a certain district that part of the church reserved for the officiating priests (*R C*) a clergyman's house —**Reformed Presbyterian Church,** a religious body in Scotland, called also *Cameronians*, who remained separate from the Church of Scotland and maintained the perpetual obligation of the Covenants The greater part of them joined the Free Church in 1876, but ten or twelve congregations still

remain; **United Presbyterian Church**, a religious body formed by the union of the Secession and Relief Churches in 1847, both of which separated from the State Church in the 18th century, on the question of the exercise of patronage [L —Gr *presbyteros*, comp of *presbys*, old Cf **Priest.**]

Prescience, prē'shi-ens, *n* knowledge of events beforehand foresight —*adj* **Pre'scient**, knowing things beforehand —*adv* **Pre'sciently** [L *præsciens, -entis*, pr p of *præscīre*, to foreknow—*præ*, before, *scīre*, to know]

Prescientific, prē sī en tif'ik, *adj* before the scientific age, before knowledge was systematised

Prescind, prē sind', *v t* to abstract from other facts or ideas —*v i* to withdraw the attention (*from*) —*adj* **Prēscin'dent** —*n* **Prēscis'sion**

Prescribe, prē scrīb', *v t* to lay down as a rule or direction to give as an order to appoint (*med*) to give directions for, as a remedy to render useless or invalid through lapse of time —*v i* to lay down rules to claim on account of long possession to become of no force through time —*ns* **Prescrīb'er**, **Prē'script**, something prescribed direction model prescribed, **Prescriptibil'ity** —*adj* **Prescrip'tible**, that may be prescribed —*n* **Prescrip'tion**, act of prescribing or directing (*med*) a written direction for the preparation of a medicine a recipe (*law*) custom continued until it becomes a right or has the force of law —*adj* **Prescrip'tive**, consisting in or acquired by custom or long continued use customary —**Prescriptive title**, a title established by showing that the person who claims a thing or those through whom the claim has come, have enjoyed the thing claimed for a very long time [L *præscrībĕre, scriptum* — *præ*, before, *scrībĕre*, to write]

Presee, prē sē', *v t* to foresee

Presence, prez'ens, *n* state of being present—opp of *Absence* situation near or within sight, &c, companionship approach face to face nearness to the person of a superior an assembly of great persons mien personal appearance an apparition calmness, readiness, as of mind (*Shak*) a presence chamber —*n* **Presence-chamber**, or **room**, the chamber or room in which a great personage receives company —*adj* **Pres'ent**, being in a certain place—opp to *Absent* now under view or consideration being at this time not past or future ready at hand attentive not absent minded (*gram*) denoting time just now, or making a general statement —*n* present time or business (*pl*) the writing of a letter, or a deed of any kind as actually shown at any time any deed or writing —**Presence of mind**, a state of mind which enables a person to speak or act with calmness and promptness in circumstances of great and sudden difficulties, **Real presence**, a doctrine or belief that the body and blood of Christ are really and substantially present in the eucharist —**At present**, at the present time, now [O Fr —L *præsentia—præsens, sentis*—*præ*, before, and *sens*, being, cog with Sans *sat* for *sant*, true, and **Sooth**]

Present, pre zent', *v t* to set before, to introduce into the presence of to exhibit to view to offer as a gift to put into the possession of another to make a gift of to appoint to a benefice to lay before for consideration to point, as a gun before firing —*n* **Pres'ent**, that which is presented or given, a gift —*adj* **Present'able**, fit to be presented capable of being presented to a church living —*n* **Presentā'tion**, act of presenting a setting forth, as of a truth representation the act or the right of presenting to a benefice —*adj* **Present'ative**, having the right of presentation. pertaining to immediate cognition —*ns* **Presentee'**, one who is presented to a benefice; **Present'er.**—*adj* **Present'ive**, presentative, non-symbolic (of words) —*n* **Present'iveness** —**Present arms**, to bring the gun or rifle to a perpendicular position in front of the body, as a token of respect to a superior officer [Fr —L *præsentāre* —*præsens* See **Present**, *adj*]

Presential, pre zen'shal, *adj* having or implying actual presence —*n* **Presential'ity.**—*adv* **Presen'tially.**

Presentient, prē sen'shi ent, *adj* perceiving beforehand —*n* **Prēsen'sion**

Presentiment, prē sen'ti ment, *n* a sentiment or feeling beforehand previous opinion an impression as of something unpleasant soon to happen [O Fr —L *præsentīre*]

Presently, prez'ent li, *adv* after a little, by and by, shortly without delay, at once

Presentment, pre zent'ment, *n* act of presenting the thing presented or represented (*law*) notice taken of an offence by a grand jury from their own knowledge or observation accusation presented to a court by a grand jury

Presentoir, prez en twor', *n* a tray or salver a Japanese lacquered stand for a bowl [Fr]

Preserve, prē zerv', *v t* to keep safe from harm or injury to defend to keep in a sound state to season for preservation to make lasting to keep up, as appearances —*n* that which is preserved, as fruit, &c that which preserves a place for the protection of animals, as game (*pl*) spectacles to protect the eyes from strong light, &c —*n* **Preservabil'ity** —*adj* **Preser'vable** —*n* **Preservā'tion**, act of preserving or keeping safe state of being preserved safety —*adjs* **Preser'vative, Preser'vatory**, tending to preserve having the quality of preserving —*n* that which preserves a preventive of injury or decay —*n* **Preserv'er** [Fr *préserver*—L *præ*, beforehand, *servāre*, to preserve]

Preses, prē'sēz, *n* (*Scot*) a president or chairman

Preside, prē zīd', *v i* to direct or control, esp at a meeting to superintend —*ns* **Pres'idency**, the office of a president, or his dignity, term of office, jurisdiction, or residence a division of British India, as the *Presidency* of Bengal, **Pres'ident**, one who presides over a meeting a chairman the chief officer of a college, institution, &c an officer elected from time to time, as chief ruler of a republic —*adj* (*Milton*) —*n fem* **Pres'identess** —*adj* **Presiden'tial**, presiding over pertaining to a president —*n* **Pres'identship** —**Lord President**, the chief or presiding judge of the Court of Session in Scotland, **Lord President of the Council**, a member of the House of Lords who presides over the privy council, and takes especial charge of education, sanitation, &c [Fr *présider*—L *præsidēre—præ*, before, *sedēre*, Eng **Sit.**]

Presidial, prē sid'i al, *adj* pertaining to a garrison —*adj* and *n* **Presid'iary** —*n* **Presid'io** (*Sp Amer*), a military post a penitentiary

Presignify, pre sig'ni fi, *v t* to signify beforehand —*n* **Presignificā'tion**, the act of showing before hand

Press, pres, *v t* to push on or against with a heavy weight or with great force to squeeze out, as juice to clasp or embrace to bear heavily on to distress to urge strongly to present to the mind with earnestness to lay stress upon to hurry on with great speed to shape or smooth by the application of weight.—*v i* to exert pressure to push with force to crowd to go forward with violence to urge with vehemence and importunity to exert a strong influence —*n* **Press'er.** —*adj* **Press'ing**, urgent importunate forcible. —*adv.* **Press'ingly.**—*n* **Pres'sion.** [Fr *presser*—L. *pressāre—premĕre, pressum*, to squeeze]

Press, pres, *n* an instrument for squeezing bodies a printing machine the art or business of printing and publishing act of urging forward urgency strong demand a crowd a closet for holding articles —*ns* **Press'fat** (*B*), the vat of an olive or wine press for collecting the liquor, **Press'man,** one who works a printing press a journalist or reporter a member of a pressgang, **Press'mark,** a mark upon a book to show its place among others in a library, **Press-work,** the operation of taking impressions from type or plates by means of the printing press —**Brahmah press,** a hydraulic press called after Mr Brahmah, its inventor, **Cylinder press,** a printing press in which the types are laid on a cylinder which revolves, instead of on a flat surface, **Hydraulic press** (see **Hydraulic**) —**Liberty of the press,** the right of publishing books, &c without submitting them to a government authority for permission, **Press of sail,** as much sail as can be carried, **The Press,** the literature of a country, esp its newspapers

Press, pres, *v t* (*orig*) to engage men by earnest money for the public service to carry men off by violence to become soldiers or sailors —*ns* **Press'gang,** a gang or body of sailors under an officer empowered to impress men into the navy, **Press-money** (for *prest money*), earnest-money [Corr from old form *prest*, from O Fr *prester* (Fr *prêter*), to lend—*præstāre*, to stand before, to offer—*præ*, before, and *stāre*, Eng **Stand.**]

Pressiroster, pres si ros'ter, *n* one of a tribe of wading birds, the **Pressiros'tres,** having a flattened beak —*adj* **Pressiros'tral** [L *pressus*, pa p of *premĕre*, to press, and *rostrum*, a beak]

Pressure, presh'ūr, *n* act of pressing or squeezing the state of being pressed impulse constraining force or influence that which presses or afflicts difficulties urgency strong demand (*physics*) the action of force on something resisting it —**Centre of Pressure** (see **Centre**) [O Fr —L *pressura—premĕre*, to press]

Prest, prest, *adj* ready neat at hand —*n* ready money a loan —*v t* to pay out to lend [L *præsto*, ready]

Prester John, pres'ter jon, *n* the name applied by medieval credulity for two hundred years (12th–14th cent) to the supposed Christian sovereign of a vast but ill defined empire in Central Asia The idea was at length transferred to Ethiopia, and finally found a fancied historical justification in identification with the Christian King of Abyssinia [O Fr *prester* (Fr *prêtre*) See **Priest**]

Prestidigitation, pres ti dij i tā'shun, also **Prestig'iation,** *n* sleight of hand —*adj* **Prestidig'ital** —*ns* **Prestidig'itator** and **Prestig'iator,** one who practises such

Prestige, pres tēzh, or pres'tij, *n* influence arising from past conduct or from reputation [Fr, —L *præstigium*, delusion—*præstinguĕre*, to obscure, to deceive]

Presto, pres'to, *adv* quick at once (*mus*) quickly, quicker than *allegro* —*superl* **Prestis'simo** [It —L *præsto*, ready]

Prestriction, prē strik'shon, *n* blindness [L *præstringĕre*, *præstrictum*, to draw tight]

Prestudy, prē stud'i, *v t* to study beforehand

Presultor, prē sul'tor, *n* a leader of a dance

Presume, prē zūm', *v t* to take as true without examination or proof to take for granted —*v i* to venture beyond what one has ground for to act forwardly or without proper right —*adj* **Presūm'able,** that may be presumed or supposed to be true —*adv* **Presūm'ably.**—*adj* **Presūm'ing,** venturing without permission unreasonably bold.—*adv* **Presūm'ingly.**—*n* **Presumption,** act of presuming supposition strong probability that which is taken for granted: confidence grounded on something not proved: conduct going beyond proper bounds (*law*) an assuming of the truth of certain facts from the existence of others having some connection with them —*adj* **Presump'tive,** presuming grounded on probable evidence (*law*) proving circumstantially —*adv* **Presump'tively** —**Presumptive evidence,** evidence for a fact derived from other facts having some connection with it indirect evidence —**Heir presumptive,** the person, not son or daughter, next in succession to any living person, but who will only succeed if no nearer heir be born [Fr *présumer*—L *præsumĕre* —*præ*, before, *sumĕre*, to take—*sub*, under, and *emĕre*, to take, to buy]

Presumptuous, prē zump'tū-us, *adj* full of presumption going beyond the bounds of right or duty bold and confident founded on presumption wilful —*adv* **Presump'tuously** —*n* **Presump'tuousness.** [L *præsumptuosus*]

Presuppose, prē sup pōz', *v t* to suppose before actual knowledge to assume or take for granted —*n* **Presupposi'tion** [L *præ*, before, and **Suppose**]

Presurmise, prē sur mīz', *n* (*Shak*) a surmise previously formed

Pretend, prē tend', *v t* to hold out as a cloak for something else to lay claim to to attempt, undertake to offer as true something that is not so to affect to feel (*obs*) to offer, present —*v i* to put in a claim to make believe —*ns* **Pretence',** something pretended appearance or show to hide reality false show or reason pretext assumption claim, **Pretend'ant, -ent,** a pretender —*adv* **Preten'dedly** —*ns* **Pretend'er, Preten'sion,** act of pretending something pretended false or fictitious appearance claim either true or false —*adj* **Preten'tious,** marked by or containing pretence claiming more than is warranted presumptuous arrogant —*adv* **Preten'tiously,** in a pretentious manner —*n* **Preten'tiousness,** the quality of being pretentious [Fr *prétendre*—L *prætendĕre—præ*, before, *tendĕre*, *tentum*, *tensum*, to stretch]

Pretense Same as **Pretence.**

Preterimperfect, prē ter im per'fekt, *adj* implying that an event was happening at a certain past time [L *præter*, beyond, and **Imperfect**]

Preterite, pret'er it, *adj* gone by past noting the past tense —*n* the past tense —*ns* **Pret'erist,** one who holds the prophecies of the Apocalypse already fulfilled, **Preterite'ness.**—*adj* **Preterit'ial,** (*biol*) once active but now latent —*n* **Preteri'tion,** the act of passing over the doctrine that God passes over the non elect in electing to eternal life those predestinated to salvation —*adj* **Preter'itive,** expressing past times [L *præteritus—præter*, beyond, and *īre*, *itum*, to go]

Pretermit, prē ter mit', *v t* to pass by to omit to leave undone —*pr p* prētermitt'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* prētermitt'ed —*n* **Pretermis'sion,** the act of passing by omission [L *præter*, past, and *mittĕre*, to send]

Preternatural, prē-tėr nat'ū-ral, *adj* beyond what is natural out of the regular course of things extraordinary —*n* **Preternat'uralism,** belief in the preternatural preternatural existence —*adv* **Preternat'urally.**—*n* **Preternat'uralness** [L. *præter*, beyond, and **Natural.**]

Preternuptial, prē ter-nup'shal, *adj* adulterous [L *præter*, beyond, and **Nuptial.**]

Preterperfect, prē tėr-pėr'fekt, *adj* denoting the perfect tense. [L. *præter*, more than, and **Perfect.**]

Preterpluperfect, prē tėr plōō'pėr-fekt, *adj.* de-

noting the pluperfect tense [L *præter*, beyond, and **Pluperfect**.]

Pretext, prē'tekst, or prē-tekst', *n* an assumed motive or reason put forward to conceal the real one a pretence. [L *prætextum—prætexĕre—præ*, before, *texĕre*, to weave.]

Prethoughtful, prē thawt'ful, *adj* forethoughtful, prudent [L *præ*, before, and **Thoughtful**.]

Pretor, &c. See **Prætor**, &c.

Pretty, pret'i, *adj* tasteful pleasing to the eye having attractive but not striking beauty neat beautiful without dignity small affected moderately large, considerable puny, weak (a term of endearment) (in contempt) fine (*obs*.) shrewd, cunning (*obs*.) strong, warlike —*v t* **Pret'tify**, to make pretty in an excessively ornamental way —*adv* **Prett'ily**, in a pretty manner pleasingly elegantly neatly —*n* **Prett'iness** —*adv* **Pret'ty**, in some degree moderately —*n* **Prett'ypretty**, (*coll*.) a knick-knack —*adj* **Pretty-spoken**, speaking or spoken prettily —**Pretty much**, very nearly [A S *prættig*, tricky—*prætt*, trickery, prob from the Celt, as W *praith*, a deed. Others trace to Gr *praktikos—prattein*, to do, act.]

Pretypify, prē tip'i-fī, *v t* to represent by a type what is to happen to prefigure [L *præ*, before, and **Typify**.]

Pretzel, pret'sel, *n* a kind of brittle biscuit, cracknel [Ger.,—Old High Ger *brizilla*, *prezitella*—Low L *bracellus*, also *bracĭolum*, a kind of cake, lit 'armlet.']

Prevail, prē vāl', *v i* to be very powerful to gain the victory to have the upper hand to have greater influence or effect to overcome to be in force to succeed —*v t* (*obs*.) avail —*adj* **Prevail'ing**, having great power controlling bringing about results very general or common —*n* **Prevail'ment** (*Shak*.), prevalence [Fr *prévaloir*—L *prævalēre—præ*, before or above others, and *valēre*, to be powerful.]

Prevalent, prev'al ent, *adj* prevailing having great power victorious wide spread most common —*ns* **Prev'alence**, **Prev'alency**, the state of being prevalent or wide spread superior strength or influence preponderance efficacy —*adv* **Prev'alently** [L *præ*, before, and *valens*, pr p of *valēre*. See **Prevail**.]

Prevaricate, prē var'i kāt, *v i* to shift about from side to side, to evade the truth to quibble (*obs*.) to undertake a thing with the purpose of defeating or destroying it (*law*) to betray a client by collusion with his opponent —*v t* (*obs*.) pervert, transgress —*ns* **Prevarica'tion**, the act of quibbling to evade the truth, **Prevar'icator**, one who prevaricates to evade the truth a quibbler [L *prævaricāri*, *ātus—præ*, intens, and *varicus*, straddling—*varus*, bent, straddling.]

Prevenancy, prev'ē nan-si, *n* complaisance, obliging manner

Prevene, prē vēn', *v t* (*rare*) to precede —*n*. **Prevē'nience** —*adj* **Prevē'nient** (*Milton*), going before preceding preventive [L *prævenientis*, pr p. of *prævenīre*. See **Prevent**.]

Prevent, prē vent', *v t* to hinder to check to render impossible (*orig*.) to go before to be earlier than —*n* **Preventabil'ity**, the quality of being preventable —*adjs* **Preven'table**, that may be prevented or hindered, **Preven'tative**, (same as **Preventive**) —*ns* **Preven'ter**, one who or that which prevents or hinders (*naut*.) an additional rope or spar for strengthening the ordinary one, **Preven'tion**, act of preventing: anticipation or forethought: obstruction —*adj* **Preven'tive**, tending to prevent or hinder: preservative. —*n* that which prevents a preservative. —*adv* **Preven'tively** —*n* **Preven'tiveness**. —**Preventive service**, the service rendered by the coast guard in preventing smuggling [L *prævenīre*, pa.p *prævenītus*, of *præ*, before, and *venīre*, to come.]

Prevertebral, prē ver'te bral, *adj* situated or developing before the vertebræ [L *præ*, before, and **Vertebral**.]

Previous, prē'vi-us, *adj*. going before in time: former —*adv* **Pre'viously**.—*n* **Pre'viousness**, antecedence priority in time —**Previous question**, a motion made during a debate, 'that the main question be now put.' If the decision be 'yes,' the debate is ended and the question put and decided, if it be 'no,' the debate is adjourned in the British parliament, but continues in the American assembly [L *prævius—præ*, before, and *via*, a way.]

Previse, prē vīz', *v t* to foresee to forewarn —*n* **Previs'ion**, foresight foreknowledge [L *præ vidēre*, *prævīsum*, to foresee—*præ*, before, and *vidēre*, to see.]

Prewarn, pre wawrn', *v t* to warn beforehand [L *præ*, before, and **Warn**, a needless hybrid.]

Prex, pleks, *n* in U S college slang the president of a college —Also **Prexy**.

Prey, prā, *n* that which is taken by robbery or force booty plunder that which is or may be seized to be devoured a victim depredation (*Shak*.) the act of seizing —*v i* to take plunder to seize and devour to waste or impair gradually to weigh heavily (followed by *on* or *upon*), as the mind —*adj* **Prey'ful** (*Shak*.), having a disposition to prey on others [O Fr *praie* (Fr *proie*)—L *præda*, booty.]

Priapus, prī ā'pus, *n* an ancient deity personifying male generative power —*adjs* **Priap'ic**, **Priapē'an** —*n* **Prī'apism**.

Price, prīs, *n* that at which anything is prized, valued, or bought excellence recompense reward —*v t* to set a value on (*coll*.) to ask the price of (*Spens*.) to pay the price of —*ns* **Price-current**, **Price-list**, a list of the prices paid for any class of goods, &c —*adj* **Price'less**, beyond price invaluable without value worthless —*n* **Price'lessness** —**Price of money**, the rate of discount in lending or borrowing capital —**Without price**, priceless [O Fr *pris* (Fr *prix*) —L *pretium*, akin to Gr *priamai*, I buy. See **Prize**, *v*.]

Prick, prik, *n* that which pricks or penetrates a sharp point the act or feeling of pricking a puncture a sting remorse (*Shak*.) a thorn, prickle, skewer, point of time (*Spens*.) point, pitch —*v t* to pierce with a prick to erect any pointed thing to fix by the point to put on by puncturing to mark or make by pricking to incite to deck out as with flowers or feathers to pain —*v i* to have a sensation of puncture to stand erect to ride with spurs —*pa t*. and *pa p* pricked —*adj* **Prick-eared** (*Shak*.), having pointed ears —*ns* **Prick'er**, that which pricks a sharp pointed instrument light horseman a priming wire, **Prickle** (prik'l), a little prick a sharp point growing from the bark of a plant or from the skin of an animal —*v t* to prick slightly —*v i*. (*Spens*.) to be prickly —*ns* **Prick'liness**; **Prick'ling**, the act of piercing with a sharp point (*Shak*.) the sensation of being pricked —*adj* prickly —*adj* **Prick'ly**, full of prickles —*ns* **Prickly-heat**, a severe form of the skin disease, known as lichen, attended by intense itching and stinging sensations, **Prickly-pear**, a class of plants with clusters of strong hairs or prickles and fruit like the pear, **Prick-me-dainty** (*Scot*.), an affected person —*adj* over-precise —*ns* **Prick-song** (*Shak*.), song set to music music in parts; **Prick-spur**, a goad spur, **Prick-the-garter** (see **Fast-and-loose**, under **Fast**); **Prick-the-louse** (*Scot*.), a tailor. [A S *pricu*, a point, a

dot, cog with Ger *prickeln*, Dut *prikk el*, a prickle]

Pricket, prik'et, *n* (*Shak*) a buck in his second year

Pride, prīd, *n* state or feeling of being proud too great self esteem haughtiness overbearing treatment of others a proper sense of what is becoming or unbecoming to one's self a feeling of pleasure on account of something worthily done that of which men are proud that which excites boasting elevation, loftiness beauty displayed, ornament, ostentation high spirit, mettle (*Shak*) lust —*v t* to have or take pride to value (followed by a reciprocal pron), as one's self —*adj* **Pride'ful.** —*n* **Pride'fulness.** [A S *prýte—prút*, proud See **Proud**]

Pridian, prid'i an, *adj* pertaining or belonging to yesterday [L *pridie—prius*, before, *dies*, day]

Prief, prēf, *n* (*Spens*) proof, trial, experiment

Priest, prēst, *n* one who offers sacrifices or officiates in sacred offices a minister above a deacon and below a bishop a clergyman —*fem* **Priest'ess.** —*ns* **Priest'craft,** priestly policy the craft or schemes of priests to gain wealth or power, **Priest'hood,** the office or character of a priest the priestly order —*adjs* **Priest'like, Priest'ly,** pertaining to, resembling, or becoming a priest —*n* **Priest'liness** —*adj* **Priest-ridden,** controlled entirely by priests —**High priest,** a chief priest, esp the chief ecclesiastical officer in the ancient Jewish church [A S *preóst* (O Fr *prestre*, Fr *prêtre*), contr of L *presbyter*, an elder or presbyter Doublet **Presbyter.**]

Prieve, prēv, *v t* (*Spens*) to prove

Prig, prig, *n* a pert fellow who gives himself airs of superior wisdom —*adj* **Prig'gish,** conceited and affected —*adv* **Prig'gishly** —*ns* **Prig'gishness, Prig'gism** [From *prick*, to adorn]

Prig, prig, *n* a thief —*v t* (*slang*) to filch —*v i* (*Scot*) to plead haird, haggle —*ns* **Prig'ger, Prig'gery.** —*adj* **Prig'gish** — *n* **Prig'gism.** [Prob the same as *prick*, to spur, ride]

Prim, prim, *adj* exact and precise in manner affectedly nice —*v t* to deck with great nicety to form with affected preciseness —*pr p* primm'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* primmed —*adv* **Prim'ly.**—*n* **Prim'ness** [O Fr *prim*, fem *prime*—L *primus, prima*, first]

Primacy, prī'ma si, *n* state of being first in order of time, rank, &c the office or dignity of a primate or archbishop

Prima-donna, prē'ma don'a, *n* the first or leading female singer in an opera [It, —L *prima domina*]

Prima facie, prī'ma fā'shi-ē, at first view or sight —**Prima facie case,** (*law*) a case established by sufficient evidence a case consisting of evidence sufficient to go to the jury [L *prima*, abl fem of *primus*, first, and *facie*, abl. of *facies*, a face, a view]

Primage, prīm'āj, *n* an allowance to the captain of a vessel by the shipper or consignee of goods for care in lading the same (*hat money*) amount of water carried over in steam from a boiler by foaming, lifting, and atomising of the water [See **Prime,** first.]

Primal, prī'mal, *adj* first original chief

Primary, prī'mar i, *adj* first original chief primitive elementary, preparatory —*n* that which is highest in rank or importance a planet in relation to its satellite or satellites —*adv* **Prī'marily.**—*ns* **Prī'mariness,** the state of being first in time, act, or intention, **Primary-accent,** the accent immediately after a bar in music —*ns pl.* **Primary-colours,** the colours obtained by passing the sun's rays through a prism the colours of the rainbow — red, **orange,** yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet, **Primary-rocks,** the rocks which seem to have been first formed and contain no animal remains, as granite, &c

Primate, prī'māt, *n* the first or highest dignitary in a church an archbishop —*n* **Prī'mateship.**

Prime, prīm, *adj* first in order of time, rank, or importance chief excellent original early. in early manhood (*Shak*) eager, bold (*math*) incapable of being separated into factors —*n* the beginning the dawn the spring the best part: the height of perfection full health and strength a religious service during the first hour after sunrise in fencing the first guard against sword-thrusts, also the first and simplest thrust —*ns* **Prime-minister,** the first or chief minister of state, **Prime-mover,** the force which puts a machine in motion a steam engine or a water wheel, **Prime-number,** a first number—i e one divisible only by itself or unity [L *prīmus* (for *pro i mus*), cog with A S *for ma* Cf **Former** and **Prior**]

Prime, prīm, *v t* to put powder on the nipple of a firearm to lay on the first coating of colour to instruct or prepare beforehand —*v i* to serve for the charge of a gun in the steam engine, to carry over hot water with the steam from the boiler into the cylinder —*ns* **Prī'mer, Prī'ming; Priming-powder,** detonating powder train of powder connecting a fuse with a charge [See **Prime** (1)]

Primer, prim'er, or prī'mer, *n* a first book a work of elementary religious instruction a first reading book an elementary introduction to any subject a kind of type of two species, *long* primer and *great*-primer [Orig a small prayer book]

Primero, pri mē'rō, *n* an old game at cards [Sp]

Primeval, prī mē'val, *adj* belonging to the first ages original primitive [L *prīmævus—primus*, first, and *ævum*, an age See **Age**]

Primigenial, prī mi jē'ni al, **Primogenial,** prī mo jē'ni al, *adj* first born or made primary constituent —*adjs* **Primogen'ital, Primogen'itary,** of or belonging to primogeniture —*ns* **Primogen'itive** (*Shak*), primogeniture, **Primogen'itor,** the first begetter or father a forefather, **Primogen'iture,** state of being born first of the same parents (*law*) the right of the eldest son to inherit his father's estates, **Primogen'itureship** [Fr from L *prīmo-genitus*, first-born —*prīmus*, first, and *gignĕre, genitum*, to beget]

Primitiæ, pri mish'i ē, *n pl* first fruits which were offered to the gods (*Spens*, **Primitias**) the first year's revenue of a benefice [L, —*primus*, first]

Primitive, prim'i tiv, *adj* belonging to the beginning, or to the first times original ancient antiquated old fashioned not derived (*biol*) rudimentary, primary or first of its kind (*geol*) of the earliest formation —*n* a primitive word, or one not derived from another (*math*) a form from which another is derived —*ns pl* **Primitive-colours,** the colours from which all others are supposed to be derived — viz red, yellow, and blue, **Primitive-fathers,** the Christian writers before the Council of Nice, 325 A D — *adv* **Prim'itively.**—*n pl.* **Primitive-Methodists,** a religious body founded in 1810, whose beliefs are the same as those of other Methodists, but whose working arrangements are nearly Presbyterian —*n* **Prim'itiveness.** — *n pl* **Primitive-rocks** (see **Primary-rocks**). [Fr.,—L. *primitivus*, an extension of *primus*]

Primordial, prī-mor'di-al, *adj* first in order· original existing from the beginning (*anat.*)

in a rudimentary state (*bot*) first formed, as leaves or fruit —*n* first principle or element — *ns* **Primor'dialism; Primor'dium.** [L *primus*, first, and *ordo*, order.]

Primrose, prim'rōz, *n* an early spring flower common in woods and meadows a plant of the genus *Primula* (*Spens*) the first or earliest flower, the first or choicest —*adj* resembling a primrose in colour flowery, gay — **Primrose League,** a political association for the spread of Conservative opinions—formed in 1883 in memory of Lord Beaconsfield, whose favourite flower is said to have been the *primrose* [Fr *prime rose* —L *prima rosa*, see **Prime** and **Rose** Historically, this form took the place of M E *prime role*, which is traced through O Fr *primerole* and Low L dim forms to L *primus*]

Primsie, prim'si, *n* (*Scot*) prim, demure

Primula, prim'ū-la, *n* the genus of plants to which the primrose belongs [L *primus*, first]

Primum mobile, pri'mum mob'i lē, in the Ptolemaic system the outermost of the ten revolving spheres of the universe, supposed to carry the others with it any great source of motion [L See **Prime** and **Mobile**]

Primus, pri'mus, *n* the bishop in the Scottish Episcopal Church, who presides over the meetings of the other bishops, but has no metropolitan authority

Primy, pri'mi, *adj* (*Shak*) blooming

Prince, prins, *n* one of highest rank a sovereign son of a king or emperor a title of nobility, as in Germany the chief of any body of men — *fem* **Prin'cess** —*v i* to play the prince (usually with *it*) —*ns* **Prince-bishop,** a bishop who was also the civil ruler or prince of his diocese, **Prince-Consort,** the husband of a reigning queen, **Prince'dom,** the estate, jurisdiction, sovereignty, or rank of a prince, **Prince'hood,** rank or quality of a prince, **Prince-Imperial,** the eldest son of an emperor —*adj* **Prince'like** (*Shak*), becoming a prince —*ns* **Prince'kin, Prince'let, Prince'ling,** a little or inferior prince, **Prince'liness** —*adj* **Prince'ly,** princelike becoming a prince grand august regal —*adv* in a princelike manner —*adv* **Prin'cessly,** like a princess —**Prince of darkness, Prince of this world,** Satan, **Prince of Peace,** Christ the Messiah, **Prince of Wales,** the eldest son of the British sovereign, **Prince Rupert's drops** (see **Drop**), **Prince's metal,** a gold like alloy of seventy parts of copper and twenty five of zinc — **Merchant-prince,** a merchant who has gained a great amount of wealth [Fr.,—L *princeps*—*primus*, first, *capĕre*, to take]

Princeps, prin'seps, *n* one who or that which is foremost, original, &c short for *editio princeps*, the first edition of a book [L See **Prince**]

Princesse, prin ses', *adj* of a woman's garment, close fitting, the skirt and waist in one, and undraped [Fr]

Principled, prin'si fid, *adj* ridiculously dignified

Principal, prin'si pal, *adj* taking the first place highest in rank, character, or importance chief —*n* a principal person or thing a head, as of a school or college one who takes a leading part money on which interest is paid (*archit*) a main beam or timber (*law*) the person who commits a crime, or one who aids and abets him in doing it a person for whom another becomes surety, a person who, being *sui juris*, employs another to do an act which he is competent himself to do (*mus*) an organ stop (*Shak*) the principal rafter —*n* **Principal'ity,** supreme power the territory of a prince or the country which gives title to him (*B*) a prince (*obs*) a power (*pl*) an order of angels, the seventh in the hierarchy of Dionysius —*adv* **Prin'cipally** —*ns* **Prin'cipalness,** the state of being principal or chief, **Prin'cipalship,** position of a principal, **Prin'cipate,** primary a principality, esp the office of the ancient Roman emperors [L *principalis*]

Principia, prin sip'i a, *n pl* first principles elements, used often as the contracted title of the 'Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica' of Newton [L, pl of *principium* See **Principle.**]

Principle, prin'si pl, *n* a fundamental truth on which others are founded or from which they spring a law or doctrine from which others are derived an original faculty of the mind a settled rule of action (*chem*) a constituent part (*obs*, a beginning —*v t* to establish in principles to impress with a doctrine —**First principle,** a very general principle not deducible from others — **Principle of contradiction,** the logical principle that a thing cannot both be and not be, **Principle of excluded middle,** (*logic*) the principle that a thing must be either one thing or its contradictory, **Principle of sufficient reason** (see **Reason**) [L *principium*, beginning — *princeps*]

Princock, prin'kok, *n* (*Shak*) a conceited fellow. a coxcomb —Also **Princox**

Prink, pringk, *v t* to adorn ostentatiously. [Weakened from *prank* See **Prank**]

Print, print, *v t* to press or impress to mark by pressure to impress letters on paper, &c to publish (*phot*) to produce a positive picture from a negative —*v i* to practise the art of printing to publish a book —*n* a mark or character made by impression the impression of types in general a copy a printed picture an engraving a newspaper a printed cloth calico stamped with figures that which impresses its form on anything a cut, in wood or metal (*archit*) a plaster cast in low relief —*ns* **Print'er,** one who prints, esp books, newspapers, &c, **Print'ing,** act, art, or practice of printing, **Printing-ink,** ink used in printing, made from linseed oil boiled to a varnish, with colouring matter added, **Printing-machine,** a printing press worked by machinery, **Printing-office,** an establishment where books, &c are printed, **Printing-paper,** a paper suitable for printing purposes, **Printing-press,** a machine by which impressions are taken in ink upon paper from types —*adj* **Print'less,** receiving or leaving no print or impression —*ns* **Print-seller,** one who sells prints or engravings, **Print-shop,** a shop where prints are sold, **Print-works,** an establishment where cloth is printed —**In print,** published, in printed form in stock, as opposed to books which cannot be got and are called *Out of print* —**Printer's ink** (same as **Printing-ink**), **Printer's mark,** an engraved device, used by printers as a trade mark [Shortened from O Fr *empreindre*, *empreint*—L *imprimĕre*—*in*, into, and *premĕre*, to press]

Prior, pri'or, *adj* former previous coming before in time —*n* the head of a priory (in Italy) formerly a chief magistrate —*fem* **Pri'oress** — *ns* **Pri'orāte, Pri'orship,** the government or office of a prior the time during which a prior is in office, **Prior'ity,** state of being prior or first in time, place, or rank preference, **Pri'ory,** a convent of either sex, under a prior or prioress, and next in rank below an abbey [L *prior*, former, earlier, comp from a positive form *pro-*, in front See **Prime.**]

Prisage, priz'āj, *n* formerly a right of the English kings to seize for crown purposes, esp that of taking two tuns of wine from every ship importing twenty tuns or more [O Fr —*prise*, taking See **Prize.**]

Prise, priz, *n* (*Spens*) an enterprise or adventure.

Priser, priz'er, *n* (*Shak*). [Same as **Prizer.**]

Prism, prizm, *n* (*geom*) a solid whose ends are similar, equal, and parallel planes, and whose sides are parallelograms (*optics*) a solid glass, triangular shaped body, used for resolving rays of light into their separate colours —*adjs* **Prismat'ic, -al,** resembling or pertaining to a prism separated or formed by a prism —*adv* **Prismat'ically.**—*ns* **Pris'matoid, Pris'moid,** a figure in the form of a prism —*adj* **Pris'my,** prismatic in colour [L —Gr *prisma, -atos,* from *prizein,* to saw]


Triangular Prism

Prison, priz'n, *n* a building for the confinement of criminals, &c a gaol any place of confinement —*v t* to shut in prison, restrain —*n pl* **Prison-bars,** whatever confines or restrains —*ns* **Pris'oner,** one arrested or confined in prison a captive, **Pris'oners-, Prison-base,** a game among boys, in which those who are caught in a certain way are confined as prisoners—a corr of *prison bars,* **Prison-fever,** typhus fever, **Pris-on-house,** place of confinement, **Pris'onment** (*Shak*), confinement in a prison—usually *im prisonment,* **Prison-van,** closed conveyance for carrying prisoners —**State prisoner,** one confined for a political offence in a state prison [Fr —L *prensio, onis,* for *prehensio,* a seizing—*prehendĕre, hensum,* to seize, from obs *hendĕre* See **Get**]

Pristine, pris'tin, *adj* as at first former belonging to the beginning or earliest time ancient [O Fr —L *pristinus,* akin to *priscus,* antique, and to *prior,* former]

Prithee, prith'ē, a corruption of 'I pray thee'

Privacy, prī'va si, or priv', *n* state of being private or retired from company or observation a place of seclusion retreat retirement secrecy

Privat docent, prē vat' dō tsent', *n* a teacher in connection with a German university, who, unlike the professors, has no share in the government or the endowment of the university, only receiving fees [L *privatus,* private, and *docens, entis,* teaching, *docēre,* to teach]

Private, prī'vāt, *adj* apart from the state not invested with public office peculiar to one's self belonging to an individual person or company not public retired from observation secret not publicly known not holding a commission —*n* a common soldier (*Shak*) a person without public office, a secret message, privacy, retirement —*adv* **Pri'vately** —*n* **Pri'vateness** —**Private act,** &c, an act, &c which deals with the concerns of private persons—opp to *General act,* &c, **Private judgment,** the judgment of an individual, esp on the meaning of a passage or doctrine of scripture, as distinguished from the interpretation of the church, **Private law,** that part of law which deals with the rights and duties of persons *quâ* individuals, **Private legislation,** legislation affecting the interests of private persons, **Private parts,** the sexual organs, **Private property, rights,** the property, rights of individual persons, as distinguished from that which belongs to a public body and is devoted to public use, **Private trust,** a trust managed in the interest of private parties and not of the state, **Private wrong,** an injury done to an individual in his private capacity —**In private,** privately, in secret, **The private,** (*obs*) the private life of individuals, as opposed to *In public* [L *privatus,* pa p of *privāre,* to separate—*privus,* single Doublet **Privy.**]

Privateer, prī-va tēr', *n* an armed private vessel commissioned by a government to seize and plunder an enemy's ships the commander of a privateer —*v i* to cruise in a privateer to fit out privateers —*n* **Privateer'sman**

Privation, prī-vā'shun, *n* state of being deprived of something, esp of what is necessary for comfort destitution (*logic*) absence of any quality (*obs*) degradation or suspension from an office —*adj* **Priv'ative,** causing privation consisting in the absence of something —*n* that which is privative or depends on the absence of something else (*logic*) a term denoting the absence of a quality (*gram*) a prefix denoting absence or negation —*adv* **Priv'atively.**—*n* **Priv'ativeness** [L, from root of **Private.**]

Privet, priv'et, *n* a half evergreen European shrub much used for hedges [Perh a corr of *primet* from **Prim**]

Privilege, priv'i lej, *n* an advantage to an individual a right enjoyed only by a few freedom from burdens borne by others prerogative a sacred and vital civil right (*Shak*) superiority —*v t* to grant a privilege to to exempt to authorise, license —**Breach of privilege,** any interference with or slight done to the rights or privileges of a legislative body, **Question of privilege,** any question arising out of the rights of an assembly or of its members, **Writ of privilege,** an order for the release of a person from custody [Fr —L *privilegium,* lit 'a law regarding only a single person'—*privus,* single, and *lex, legis,* a law]

Privy, priv'i, *adj* private pertaining to one person for private uses secret appropriated to retirement admitted to the knowledge of something secret —*n* (*law*) a person having an interest in an action a necessary house —*adv* **Priv'ily,** privately secretly —*ns* **Priv'ity,** secrecy something kept private knowledge, shared with another, of something private or confidential knowledge implying concurrence. relation between different interests, as, for example, in feudal tenure the interests of several persons in the same land, the mutual relationships of contractor and contractee, the relation caused by common knowledge in breaches of contract (*obs*) seclusion, intimacy, **Privy chamber,** private apartment in a royal residence, **Privy-council,** the private council of a sovereign to advise in the administration of government, **Privy-councillor,** a member of the privy council, **Privy-purse,** the purse or money for the private or personal use of the sovereign, **Privy-seal,** or **signet,** the seal used by or for the king in subordinate matters, or those which are not to pass the great seal, **Privy-verdict,** a verdict given to a judge out of court —**Gentlemen ushers of the privy-chamber,** four officials in the royal household who attend certain court ceremonies [Fr *privé*—L *privatus* See **Private**]

Prize, Prise, prīz, *v t* to force open by means of a lever [Fr See **Prize,** below]

Prize, prīz, *n* that which is taken or gained by competition anything taken from an enemy in war (*hunting*) the note of the trumpet blown at the capture of the game a captured vessel that which is won in a lottery anything offered for competition a gain a reward (*Shak*) a competition —*adj* worthy of a prize to which a prize is given —*adjs* **Prizable, -eable,** valuable —*ns* **Prize-court,** a court for judging regarding prizes made on the high seas, **Prize-fight,** a combat in which those engaged fight for a prize or wager, **Prize-fighter,** a boxer who fights publicly for a prize, **Prize-fighting, Prize-list,** recorded of the winners in a competition, **Prize'-man, Prize-money,** share of the money or proceeds from any prizes taken from an enemy, **Priz'er** (*Shak*), one who competes for a prize, **Prize-ring,** a ring for prize fighting the practice itself [Fr *prise—pris,* taken, pa.p *prendre*—L. *prehendĕre,* to seize. See **Prison.**]

Prize, prīz, *v t* to set a price on to value to value highly — *n* valuation, estimate — *n* **Priz'er** (*Shak.*), an appraiser. [Fr *prisser*—O Fr *pris*, price (Fr *prix*)—L *pretium*, price, value]

Pro, prō, Latin prep meaning before, used in English in many phrases —**Pro and con,** abbr of *pro et contra*, for and against —*v t* to consider impartially —*pl* **Pros and cons,** arguments for and against an opinion —**Pro bono publico,** for the public good

Proa, prō'a, *n* a small Malay sailing vessel, with both ends equally sharp, and remarkable for its swiftness [Malay *prau*]

Probable, prob'a bl, *adj* that can be proved having more evidence for than against giving ground for belief likely (*Shak*) plausible —*n* probable opinion —*ns* **Probabil'iorist, Prob'abilism** (*R C theol*), the doctrine in casuistry that of two probable opinions, both reasonable, one may follow his own inclination, as a doubtful law cannot impose a certain obligation—opp to *Probabiliorism*, according to which it is lawful to follow one's inclination only when there is a more probable opinion in its favour; **Prob'abilist, Probabil'ity,** quality of being probable appearance of truth that which is probable chance or likelihood of something happening — *adv* **Prob'ably.** —*adj* **Pro'bal** (*Shak*), probable —**Probable cause,** a reasonable ground that an accusation is true, **Probable error,** a quantity assumed as the value of an error, such that the chances of the real error being greater are equal to those of its being less than this quantity, **Probable evidence,** evidence not conclusive, but admitting of various degrees of force [Fr —L *probabilis—probāre, ātum*, to prove See **Prove.**]

Probang, prō'bang, *n* an instrument for pushing obstructions down the œsophagus of a choking animal

Probate, prō'bāt, *n* the proof before a competent court that a written paper purporting to be the will of a person who has died, is indeed his lawful act the official copy of a will, with the certificate of its having been proved the right or jurisdiction of proving wills —*adj* relating to the establishment of wills and testaments —**Probate Court,** a court created in 1858 to exercise jurisdiction in matters touching the succession to personal estate See **Probable**

Probation, pro bā'shun, *n* act of proving any proceeding to elicit truth, &c trial time of trial moral trial noviciate —*adjs* **Probā'tional, Probā'tionary,** relating to probation or trial — *n* **Probā'tioner,** one who is on probation or trial (*Scot*) one licensed to preach, but not ordained to a pastorate —*adjs* **Prō'bative, Prō'batory,** serving for proof or trial relating to proof — **The doctrine of future probation,** the doctrine that the gospel will be preached in another life to the unregenerate dead or to those who never heard it in life [Fr —L]

Probatum est, pro bā'tum est, it has been proved [L., 3d sing perf ind pass of *probāre*, to prove]

Probe, prōb, *n* a proof or trial a long, thin instrument for examining a wound, &c that which tries or probes —*v t* to examine with or as with a probe to examine thoroughly [L *probāre*, to prove.]

Probity, prob'i-ti, *n* uprightness honesty virtue that has been tested [Fr —L *probitas—probus*, good, excellent]

Problem, prob'lem, *n* a matter difficult of settlement or solution. (*geom*) a proposition in which something is required to be done.—*adjs* **Problemat'ic, -al,** of the nature of a problem questionable doubtful —*adv* **Problemat'ically.** [Fr —L —Gr *problēma—pro*, before, and *ballein*, to throw]

Proboscis, pro-bos'is, *n.* the trunk of some animals, as the elephant, for conveying food to the mouth anything like a trunk —*adjs* **Probos'cidāte; Proboscid'ean,** having a proboscis —*n* a mammal of the order *Proboscidea* —*n* **Proboscis-monkey,** a monkey of Borneo, having a long nose, mobile and retractile like a proboscis [L — Gr *proboskis*, a trunk—*pro*, in front, and *boskein* (L *pascĕre*), to feed]

Procacity, prō kas'i ti, *n* petulance

Procathedral, prō ka thē'dral, *n* a church used temporarily as a cathedral

Proceed, pro sēd', *v i* to go forward to advance · to act according to a method to go from point to point to issue to be produced to prosecute to take an academic degree (*Shak*) to be transacted, done —*ns* **Proced'ure,** the act of proceeding or moving forward a step taken or an act performed progress process conduct, **Proceed'er,** one who goes forward or makes progress, **Proceed'ing,** a going forward progress step operation transaction (*pl*) a record of the transactions of a society (*Shak*)advancement —*n pl* **Pro'ceeds,** the money arising from anything rent produce —**Special proceeding,** a judicial proceeding other than an action, as for example a writ of mandamus; **Summary proceedings,** certain statutary remedies taken without the formal bringing of an action by process and pleading [Fr *procéder*—L *procedĕre—pro*, before, and *cedĕre, cessum*, to go]

Proceleusmatic, pros e lūs mat'ik, *adj* inciting, encouraging —*n* in ancient prosody, a foot consisting of four short syllables [Gr —*prokeleuein*, to incite before —*pro*, before, and *keleuein*, to order]

Procephalic, prō se fal'ik, or prō sef'a lik, *adj* of or pertaining to the forepart of the head —**Procephalic lobes,** two lobes in the embryo of the Podophthalmia which develop into the anterior parts of the head [Gr *pro*, before, and *kephalē*, head]

Procerebrum, prō ser'ē brum, *n* the fore brain, consisting of the cerebral hemispheres, corpora striata, and olfactory lobes —*adj* **Procer'ebral.** [L *pro*, before, and *cerebrum*, brain]

Procerite, pros'e rīt, *n* the last segment of the antennæ in the Crustacea [Gr *pro*, before, and *keras*, a horn]

Procerity, prō ser'i ti, *n* tallness, loftiness [L —*procērus*, tall]

Procès, prō sā', *n* a law suit a trial —**Procès verbal,** a written account of facts in connection with a trial or other proceeding [Fr]

Process, pros'es, or prō', *n* a gradual progress manner of acting or happening operation the whole proceedings in an action or prosecution series of measures a projection on a bone or plant the same as photo process, the reproduction as a drawing, &c , by any mechanical, esp a photographic process (*Shak*) a narrative, account —*v t* to proceed against by legal process to produce a reproduction of a drawing as above —*n* **Process-server** (*Shak*), a bailiff [Fr *procès*—L *processus*]

Procession, pro sesh'un, *n* the act of proceeding a train of persons in a formal march —*adj* **Proces'sional,** pertaining to a procession consisting in a procession —*n* a book of the processions of the Romish Church a hymn sung during a procession, esp of clergy in a church —*n* **Proces'sionalist.** —*adj* **Proces'sionary.** —*ns* **Proces'sioner** (*U S*), a county officer in Tennessee and North Carolina whose duty it is to survey lands, **Proces'sioning** (*U S*), periodical survey

and inspection of boundaries —**Procession of the Holy Ghost,** (*theol*) the emanation of the Holy Spirit from the Father (*single procession*), or from the Father and Son (*double procession*) [Fr —L]

Processus, pro ses'us, *n.* (*anat.*) an outgrowth, process

Prochein, prō'shen, *adj* next, nearest —**Prochein ami,** or **amy,** next friend, one who undertakes to assist a minor in prosecuting his or her rights [Fr —L *proximus*, nearest]

Prochronism, prō'kron izm, *n* a dating of an event before the right time a making earlier than it really was—opp to *Parachronism* [Gr *pro*, before, and *chronos*, time]

Procinct, pro singkt', *n* (*Milton*) complete preparation [L *procinctus—pro*, before, and *cingĕre*, *cinctum*, to gird]

Proclaim, pro klām', *v t* to cry aloud to publish abroad to announce officially —*ns* **Proclaim',** **Proclaim'ant;** **Proclaim'er,** **Proclamā'tion,** the act of proclaiming official notice given to the public.—**Proclaimed district,** a district in which some unusually strict law is brought into force by a form of proclamation [Fr *proclamer* — L *proclamāre* — *pro*, out, and *clamāre*, to cry See **Claim.**]

Proclitic, prō klit'ik, *adj* (*Gr gram*) dependent in accent upon the following word —*n* a monosyllabic word which depends so much on the following word as to lose its accent [Gr *pro*, forward, and *klinein*, to lean]

Proclivity, pro kliv'i ti, *n* an inclining forwards tendency inclination aptitude —*adj* **Proclive',** inclining to a thing having a natural tendency prone [L *proclivitas—proclivus*, having a slope forwards—*pro*, forwards, and *clivus*, a slope See **Decline**]

Proconsul, pro kon'sul, *n* a Roman official having the authority of a consul without his office the governor of a province —*adj* **Procon'sular,** pertaining to or under the government of a proconsul —*ns* **Procon'sulate, Procon'sulship,** the office or term of office of a proconsul [L *pro*, instead of, and **Consul**]

Procrastinate, pro kras'ti nāt, *v t* to put off till some future time to postpone —*v i* to delay —*n* **Procrastinā'tion,** a putting off till a future time dilatoriness — *adjs* **Procras'tinative, Procras'tinatory** — *n* **Procras'tinator** [L —*pro*, forward, off, and *crastinus*, pertaining to the morrow—*cras*, to morrow]

Procreate, prō'krē āt, *v t* to bring into being to generate: to propagate: to produce —*n.* **Prō'creant,** one who or that which procreates or generates —*adj* procreating, connected with or related to reproduction —*n* **Procreā'tion,** the act of procreating generation production —*adj* **Prō'creative,** having the power to procreate: generative productive —*ns* **Prō'creativeness; Prō'creator,** one who procreates a father. [L *procreāre*, *ātum—pro*, forth, and *creāre*, to produce See **Create**]

Procrustean, prō krus'tē-an, *adj* violently making conformable to a standard, from *Procrustes*, a Greek robber, who stretched or cut a piece off the legs of his captives, so as to fit them to an iron bed

Proctalgia, prok tal'ji a, *n* pain of the anus or rectum —*n* **Proctī'tis,** inflammation thereof. [Gr *proktos*, the anus, *algos*, pain]

Proctor, prok'tor, *n* a procurator or manager for another an attorney in the spiritual courts a representative of the clergy in Convocation an official in the English universities who attends to the morals of the students and enforces obedience to university regulations —*ns* **Proc'torage, Proc'torship.**—*adj* **Proctō'rial,** pertaining to a proctor. **magisterial** —*v t* **Proc'torise,** (*slang*) in the English universities, to summon before a proctor [Contr of **Procurator.**]

Proctucha, prok tū'ka, *n pl* a group of the Turbellaria in which the digestive canal is furnished with an anal aperture —*adj* **Proctu'chous.** [Gr. *prōktos*, the anus, and *echein*, to have]

Procumbent, pro kum'bent, *adj* leaning forwards: lying down or on the face (*bot*) trailing without putting out roots, as a stem [L *pro*, forward, *cumbĕre*, to lie down]

Procure, pro-kūr', *v t* to obtain for one's self or for another to bring about to attract (*Spens*) to urge earnestly —*v i* to pander, pimp —*adj* **Procur'able,** that may be procured —*ns* **Procurā'tion,** the act of managing another's affairs the instrument giving power to do this a sum paid by incumbents to the bishop or archdeacon on visitations, **Pro'curātor,** one who takes care of or attends to a thing for another a lawyer a financial agent in an imperial province under the Roman emperors, **Procurator-fiscal** (see **Fiscal**), **Proc'uratorship, Procure'ment,** the act of procuring a bringing about or obtaining management agency, **Procur'er,** one who procures a pimp a pander —*fem* **Proc'uress.** [Fr *procurer*—L *procurāre*, to take care of, to manage—*pro*, in behalf of, and *cūrāre*, *ātum*, to care for]

Procureur, prō kū rer', *n* a procurator —**Procureur général** (*French law*), the public prosecutor in chief

Procyonidæ, prō si on'i dē, *n pl* an American family of plantigrade carnivorous mammals, including raccoons and coatis [Gr *pro*, before, and *kyōn*, a dog]

Prod, prod, *n* a goad, awl a prick or punch with a pointed instrument —*v t* to prick [Perh a variant of *brod*, *braid*]

Prodigal, prod'i gal, *adj* spending without need wasteful lavish profuse —*n* one who throws away without need a waster a spendthrift — *v t* **Prod'igalise, Prod'igāte,** to spend lavishly, waste —*n* **Prodigal'ity,** state or quality of being prodigal extravagance profusion great liberality —*adv* **Prod'igally,** wastefully [Fr —L *prodigus—prodigĕre*, to squander—*pro*, forth or away, and *agĕre*, to drive]

Prodigy, prod'i ji, *n* a portent any person or thing that causes great wonder a wonder a monster —*adj* **Prodig'ious,** like a prodigy astonishing extraordinary in size or degree monstrous —*adv* **Prodig'iously.**—*n* **Prodig'iousness.** [Fr *prodige*—L *prodigium*, a prophetic sign—*pro*, before, and *dicĕre*, to say.]

Proditor, prod'i tor, *n* (*Shak*) a traitor [L —*prodĕre*, *proditum*, to give forth, betray—*pro*, forth, and *dăre*, to give]

Produce, pro dūs', *v t* to bring forward to make longer to bring forth to bear to exhibit to yield to bring about to cause (*geom*) to extend —*v i* to yield to create value —*ns* **Prod'uce,** that which is produced product proceeds crops yield, **Produc'er** —*adj* **Produc'ible,** that may be produced that may be generated or made that may be exhibited —*n* **Produc'ibleness.** — **Producer-gas,** a mixture of hydrogen and carbon monoxide diluted with nitrogen [L *producĕre*, *-ductum—pro*, forward, and *ducĕre*, to lead See **Duke.**]

Product, prod'ukt, *n* that which grows or is produced work composition effect (*arith*) the result of numbers multiplied together (*Milton*) offspring —*v t* **Product',** to produce (*rare*) —*ns* **Productibil'ity,** capability of being produced; **Produc'tion,** the act of producing. that which is produced fruit product (*pol econ*) creation of values (*zool*) extension, protrusion. (*pl*) in Scots law, written documents

produced in support of the action or defence — *adj* **Produc'tive,** having the power to produce bringing about results generative fertile efficient —*adv* **Produc'tively.**—*ns* **Produc'tiveness, Productiv'ity.**

Proem, prō'em, *n* an introduction a prelude a preface —*adj* **Proē'mial** [Fr *proème*—L *prœmium*—Gr *prooimion*—*pro*, before, and *oi mos*, a way]

Proembryo, prō em'brı ō, *n* a cellular structure produced from the spore of some plants, from which the embryo arises [L *pro*, before, and **Embryo**]

Preface, prō'fas, *interj* (*Shak*) much good may it do you—a phrase of welcome [O Fr —*prou*, profit, and *face*, *fasse*, 3d pers sing pres subj of *faire*, to do]

Profane, prō fān', *adj* not sacred common secular speaking or acting in contempt of sacred things uninitiated impious impure —*n* **Profanā'tion,** the act of profaning desecration irreverence to what is holy a treating of any thing with disrespect —*adj* **Profan'atory** —*v t* **Prōfāne',** to violate anything holy to abuse anything sacred to put to a wrong use to pollute to debase —*adv* **Profane'ly.**—*ns* **Profane'ness, Profān'er, Profan'ity,** irreverence that which is profane profane language or conduct [Fr,—L *profanus*—*pro*, before, and *fanum*, a temple See **Fane**]

Profectitious, prō fek tish'us, *adj* derived from an ancestor or ancestors [Low L ,—L *proficisci*, *profectus*, to proceed]

Profess, prō fes', *v t* to own freely to make open declaration of to declare in strong terms to announce publicly one's skill in to affirm one's belief in (*Spens*) to present the appearance of (*R C*) to receive into a religious order by profession —*v ı* to enter publicly into a religious state (*Shak*) to pretend friendship —*adj* **Professed',** openly declared avowed acknowledged —*adv* **Profess'edly** —*n* **Profes'sion,** the act of professing open declaration pretence an employment not mechanical and requiring some degree of learning calling or known employment the collective body of persons engaged in any profession . entrance into a religious order —*adj* **Profes'sional,** pertaining to a profession engaged in a profession undertaken as a means of subsistence as opposed to *Amateur* —*n* one who makes his living by an art, as opposed to an amateur who practises it merely for pastime —*n* **Profes'sionalism** —*adv* **Profes'sionally** —*n* **Profes'sor,** one who professes one who openly declares belief in certain doctrines one who publicly practises or teaches any branch of knowledge a public and authorised teacher in a university —*fem* **Profess'oress** —*ns* **Profes'sorate, Professō'riāte,** the office of a professor or public teacher his period of office body of professors —*adj* **Professō'rial.**—*adv* **Professō'rially** —*n* **Profess'orship** [Fr *profès*, pro fessed, said of a member of a religious order—L. *professus*, perf p of *profitērı*—*pro*, publicly, *fatērı*, to confess See **Confess**]

Proffer, prof'er, *v t* to bring forward to propose. to offer for acceptance —*n* an offer made a proposal —*n* **Proff'erer.** [Fr *proférer*—L *proferre*—*pro*, forward, and *ferre*, to bring, Eng **Bear.**]

Proficience, prō fish'ens, *n* state of being proficient improvement in anything advancement—also **Proficiency.**—*adj* **Profic'ient,** competent well skilled thoroughly qualified —*n* one who has made considerable advancement in anything an adept an expert —*adv* **Profic'iently** [L *proficiens, -entis*, pr p of *proficĕre*, to make progress—*pro*, forward, and *facĕre*, to make]

Profile, prō'fil, *n* an outline a head or portrait in a side view the side face the outline of any object without foreshortening a vertical section of country to show the elevations and depressions —*v t* to draw in profile to make an outline of (*mech*) to give a definite form by chiselling, milling, or like operations —*n* **Profil'ograph,** an instrument for automatically recording the profile of the ground it traverses [It *profilo* (Fr *profil*) —L *pro*, and *filum*, a thread, outline]

Profit, prof'it, *n* gain the gain resulting from the employment of capital the difference between the selling price and the first cost advantage addition to good or value benefit improvement —*v t* to benefit or to be of advantage to to improve —*v ı* to gain advantage to receive profit · to improve to be of advantage to bring good —*adj* **Prof'itable,** yielding or bringing profit or gain lucrative productive advantageous beneficial —*n* **Prof'itableness** —*adv* **Prof'itably.** —*ns* **Prof'iter; Prof'iting,** profit, gain, or advantage (*B*) progress or proficiency —*adj* **Prof'itless,** without profit, gain, or advantage —*n* **Profit-sharing,** a voluntary agreement under which the employee receives a share, fixed beforehand, in the profits of a business —**Net profits,** clear gain after deduction of all outlay and expenses, **Profit and loss,** gain or loss arising from buying and selling, &c , **Rate of profit,** the amount of profit compared with the capital used in its production [Fr —L *profectus*, progress, advance—*proficĕre*, *profectum*, to make progress See **Proficient**]

Profligate, prof'lı gāt, *adj* abandoned to vice without virtue or decency dissolute prodigal (*obs*) overthrown, defeated —*n* one leading a profligate life one shamelessly vicious an abandoned person —*ns* **Prof'ligacy, Prof'ligateness,** the state or quality of being profligate a profligate or vicious course of life —*adv* **Prof'ligately** [L *profligatus*, pa p of *profligāre* —*pro*, and *flĭgĕre*, to dash, Eng **Blow,** *n*]

Profluent, prof'lu ent, *adj* flowing forth [L *pro*, forth, and *fluere*, to flow]

Pro forma, prō for'ma, as a matter of form [L. *pro*, for, and *forma*, abl of *forma*, form]

Profound, prō fownd', *adj* far below the surface low very deep intense abstruse mysterious occult intellectually deep penetrating deeply into knowledge —*n* the sea or ocean an abyss, great depth —*adv* **Profound'ly,** deeply with deep knowledge or insight with deep concern —*ns* **Profound'ness, Profund'ity,** the state or quality of being profound depth of place, of knowledge, &c that which is profound [Fr *profond*—L *profundus*—*pro*, forward, downward, and *fundus*, Eng **Bottom**]

Profunda, prō fun'dà, *n* a deep seated artery as of the arm, neck, or leg (*pl.*) **Profun'dæ**

Profuse, prō fūs', *adj* liberal to excess lavish extravagant prodigal —*adv* **Profuse'ly.**—*ns* **Profuse'ness, Profu'sion,** state of being profuse rich abundance extravagance prodigality [L *profusus*, pa p of *profundĕre*—*pro*, forth, and *fundĕre*, to pour]

Prog, prog, *v t* to thrust —*v ı* to go about, as if picking and plundering to beg —*n* a pointed instrument food got by begging [Prob related to W *procio*, to stab, confused with L *procāre*, to ask]

Progenerate, prō jen'e rāt, *v t* to beget —*n* **Progen'itor,** a forefather an ancestor a parent. the founder of a family —*fem* **Progen'itress, Progen'itrix.** —*n* **Prog'eny,** that which is brought forth descendants race children [Fr —L —*pro*, before, and *genitor*, a parent, from *gignĕre*, *genitum*, to beget]

Proglottis, prō glot'ıs, *n* a term applied to the

detached segments of the body in the Cestoidea (*pl*) **Proglot'tidēs** —*adj* **Proglott'ic.** [Gr — *pro*, before, and *glōssa*, *glōtta*, tongue]

Prognathic, Prognathous, prog nath'ic, prog'nā thus, *adj* having jaws projecting far forward —*n* **Prog'nathism** [Gr *pro*, forward, and *gnathos*, a jaw]

Prognosis, prog nō'sis, *n* foreknowledge (*med*) the act or art of foretelling the course of a disease from the symptoms the opinion thus formed —*n* **Prognos'tic,** a foreshowing a foretelling an indication a presage —*adj* foreknowing foreshowing indicating what is to happen by signs or symptoms —*v t* **Prognos'ticāte,** to foreshow to foretell to indicate as future by signs —*n* **Prognosticā'tion,** the act of prognosticating or foretelling something future by present signs a foretoken or previous sign —*adj* **Prognos'ticātive.**—*n* **Prognos'ticātor,** a predictor of future events, esp a weather prophet [Gr — *pro*, before, *gignōskein*, to know]

Programme, Program, prō'gram, *n* a public notice in writing an outline of subjects and the order in which they are to be taken up at a meeting, exhibition, concert, &c a preliminary outline —*n* **Pro'grammer,** one who makes up a programme —**Programme music,** music meant to give the hearers, by means of instruments, without words, the impressions of scenes and incidents [Fr —L —Gr *programma*—*pro*, before, and *graphein*, to write]

Progress, prog'res, *n* a going forward or onward advance improvement of any kind proficiency course passage from place to place procession a journey of state a circuit —*v i* **Prōgress',** to go forward to make progress to grow better to proceed to advance to improve —*v t* (*Shak*) to move or push forward —*n* **Prōgres'sion,** motion onward act or state of moving onward progress regular and gradual advance increase or decrease of numbers or magnitudes according to a fixed law (*mus*) a regular succession of chords or the movements of the parts in harmony —*adj* **Prōgres'sional.**—*ns* **Prōgres'sionist, Prog'ressist,** one who believes in the progress of society and its future perfection one who believes in the development of animals and plants from one simple form —*adj* **Prōgress'ive,** progressing or moving forward advancing gradually improving —*n* one in favour of reform —*adv* **Prōgress'ively** —*n* **Prōgress'iveness** —**Arithmetical progression** (see **Arithmetic**), **Geometrical progression,** a series of numbers or quantities in which each succeeding one is produced by *multiplying* or *dividing* the preceding one by a fixed number or quantity, as 1, 4, 16, 64, &c, or 18, 6, 2, **Harmonic progression** (see **Harmonic**), **Musical progression,** the regular succession of chords or the movement of the parts of a musical composition in harmony, where the key continues unchanged [Fr —L *progressus*—*progredi*, to go forward—*pro*, forward, and *gradi*, to go]

Progymnasium, prō jim nā'zi um, *n* in Germany a classical school in which the higher classes are wanting a school preparatory to a gymnasium

Prohibit, prō hib'it, *v t* to hinder to check or repress to prevent to forbid to interdict by authority —*ns* **Prohib'iter; Prohibit'ion,** the act of prohibiting, forbidding, or interdicting an interdict the forbidding by law of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks, **Prohibit'ionism; Prohibit'ionist,** one who favours prohibitory duties in commerce one who advocates the forbidding by law of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks —*adj* **Prohib'itive** —*adv* **Prohib'itively.**—*adj* **Prohib'itory,** that prohibits or forbids forbidding —**Prohibited degrees** (see **Forbidden degrees** under **Degree**). —**Writ of prohibition,** (*law*) a writ from a superior tribunal staying proceedings in a lower court (*Scots law*) a clause in a deed of entail forbidding the heir to sell the estate, contract debt, &c [L *prohibēre*, *prohibitum*—*pro*, before, and *habēre*, to have See **Have**]

Proin, proin, *v t* an obs form of **Prune**

Pro indiviso, prō in di vī'so, (*law*) applied to rights which two or more persons hold in common

Project, prō'jekt, *n* a plan a scheme contrivance [O Fr (Fr *projet*)—L *projectum*—*pro*, before, and *jacēre*, to throw]

Project, prō jekt', *v t* to throw out or forward to cast forward in the mind to contrive or devise to exhibit (as in a mirror) to draw straight lines from a fixed point through every point of any body or figure, and let these fall upon a surface so as to form the points of a new figure to exhibit in relief —*v i* to shoot forward to jut out to be prominent —*adj* **Projec'tile,** projecting or throwing forward impelling or impelled forward that can be thrust forward —*n* a body projected by force, esp through the air a cannon or rifle ball —*ns* **Projec'tion,** the act of projecting that which juts out a plan or design a delineation a representation of any object on a plane, esp (*geom*) the earth's surface (*alchemy*) the act of throwing anything into a crucible, hence the act or result of transmutation of metals the crisis of any process, especially a culinary process —*adj* **Projec'tive,** produced by projection (*geom*) capable, as two plane figures, of being derived from one another by a number of projections and sections —*ns* **Projectiv'ity, Project'ment,** design (*rare*), **Projec'tor,** one who projects or forms schemes a parabolic mirror a camera for throwing an image on a screen, **Projec'ture,** a jutting out beyond the main line or surface —**Mercator's projection,** a map of the world with meridian lines which are straight and parallel, and with parallels of latitude at distances from each other, increasing towards the poles, invented by the Flemish cosmographer, *Mercator*, in 1550

Proker, prō'ker, *n* (*prov*) a poker

Prolapse, prō laps', *n* (*med*) a falling down, or out, of some part of the body from the position which it usually occupies —*v i* to fall down to protrude [L *prolabi*, *prolapsus*, to fall forward—*pro*, forward, and *labi*, to glide, fall]

Prolate, prō'lāt, *adj* extended drawn out in length having the diameter between the poles longer than at right angles to it, as a spheroid —*ns* **Prolate'ness, Prola'tion,** a bringing forth pronunciation delay (*mus*) a division [L *prolatus*, pa p of *proferre*, to bring forward or extend—*pro*, forth, and *ferre*, to bear]

Prolegomena, prō leg om'en a, *n pl* (*sing* **Prolegom'enon**) an introduction to a treatise —*adj* **Prolegom'enous,** prefatory given to making long exordiums [Gr, 'things said before'—*pro*, before, and *legein*, to say]

Prolepsis, prō lep'sis, *n* a taking beforehand or anticipation (*rhet*) a figure by which objections are anticipated and answered the dating of an event before its proper time (*pl*) **Prolep'sēs** —*adjs* **Prolep'tic, Prolep'tical** —*adv* **Prolep'tically** [Gr *prolambanein*—*pro*, before, and *lambanein*, to take]

Proletarian, prō le tā'ri an, *adj* belonging to the poorest labouring class having little or no property. plebeian vulgar —*n* a member of the poorest class—also **Proletaire** —*ns* **Proletā'rianism,** the condition of the poorest classes, **Proletā'riat, -e,** the lowest class [L *proletarius* (in ancient Rome) a citizen of the sixth and lowest class, who served the state not with

his property, but with his children—*proles*, off spring]

Proliferate, prō lif'e rāt, *v i* to grow by multiplication of elementary parts (*zool*) to reproduce by proliferation —*v t* to bear by reproduction —*n* **Prolifera'tion,** the birth and growth of generative zooids —*adjs* **Prolif'erative, Prolif'erous** —*adv.* **Prolif'erously.** [L *proles*, progeny, and *ferre*, to bear]

Prolific, -al, prō lif'ik, al, *adj* bringing forth offspring producing young or fruit productive bringing about results (*bot*) applied to a flower from which another is produced —*ns* **Prolif'icacy, Prolif'icness, Prolificā'tion,** the generation of young animals or plants (*bot*) development of a shoot from an organ normally ultimate [Fr *prolifique*—L *proles* (for *pro oles*), off spring (root *ol*, as in *olescĕre*, to grow), and *facĕre*, to make]

Prolix, prō'liks, or prō-liks', *adj* tedious long and wordy dwelling too long on particulars (*obs*) long —*adj* **Prolix'ious** (*Shak*), prolix, dilatory, tedious —*ns* **Prolix'ity, Prolix'ness** —*adv* **Prolix'ly** [Fr *prolixe*—L *prolixus*, from *pro*, forward, and *-lixus*, from *liqui*, to flow See **Liquid**]

Proll, prōl, *v i* (*Spens*) to prowl about, to rob [See **Prowl**]

Prolocutor, prō lok'ū tor, *n* the speaker or chairman of a convocation, or meeting of clergy (*rare*) a spokesman, foreman —*fem* **Proloc'utrix.** —*n* **Proloc'utorship.** [L, *pro*, before, and *loqui*, *locutus*, to speak]

Prologue, prō'log, *n* a preface the introductory verses before a play (*Shak*) the speaker of a prologue —*v t* to introduce with a prologue or preface —*v i* **Pro'logise, -uise,** to deliver a prologue [Fr —L —Gr *prologos—pro*, before, *logos*, speech]

Prolong, prō long', *v t* to lengthen out (*Shak*) to put off to another time to continue —*v i* to lengthen out —*v t* **Prolong'ate,** to lengthen —*n* **Prolongā'tion,** act of prolonging in space or time the additional length made by prolonging [Fr *prolonger*—L *prolongāre—pro*, forwards, *longus*, long]

Prolonge, prō lonj', *n* a hemp rope consisting of three pieces joined by two open rings, and having a hook at one end and a toggle at the other [Fr]

Prolusion, prō lū'zhon, *n* a prelude, introduction a essay preparatory to a more solid treatise [L —*pro*, before, and *ludĕre*, *lusum*, to play]

Promachos, prom'a kos, *n* a deity who fights before some person or state [Gr]

Promenade, prom e nad', or -nād', *n* a walk for pleasure, show, or exercise a place for walking —*v i* to walk for amusement, show, or exercise —**Promenade concert,** an entertainment in which the audience promenades or dances during the music. [Fr —from (*se*) *promener*, to walk—L. *prominăre*, to drive forwards—*pro*, forwards, and *minăre*, to drive]

Promethean, prō mē'thē an, *adj* pertaining to Prometheus, who stole fire from heaven, for which Zeus chained him to a rock, to be tortured by a vulture —*n* **Prome'theus,** a large silk-spinning moth [Gr, lit 'fore thinker,' or Sans *pramantha*, a fire stick]

Prominent, prom'i nent, *adj* standing out beyond the rest projecting most easily seen conspicuous principal eminent distinguished —*ns* **Prom'inence, Prom'inency,** state or quality of being prominent conspicuousness distinction —*adv.* **Prom'inently.** [Fr —L *prominēre*, to jut forth—*pro*, forth, and *minēre*, to jut]

Promiscuous, prō mis'kū us, *adj* mixed confused collected together without order indiscriminate · not restricted to one individual (*prov*) casual, accidental —*n* **Promiscu'ity,** mixture without order or distinction promiscuous sexual intercourse —*adv* **Promis'cuously.** —*n* **Promis'cuousness.** [L *promiscuus—pro*, intens, and *miscēre*, to mix]

Promise, prom'is, *n* an engagement made by a person either verbally or in writing to do or keep from doing something expectation or that which causes expectation a ground for hope of future excellence (*rare*) fulfilment of what is promised —*v t* to make an engagement to do or not to do something to afford reason to expect to assure to engage to bestow —*v i* to assume one by a promise to afford hopes or expectations (*rare*) to stand sponsor —*ns* **Promise-breach** (*Shak*), violation of promise, **Promise-breaker** (*Shak*), a violater of promises —*adj* **Promise-crammed** (*Shak*), crammed or filled with promises —*ns* **Prom'iser, Prom'isor** —*adj* **Prom'ising,** affording ground for hope or expectation: likely to turn out well —*adv* **Prom'isingly.** —*adj* **Prom'issory,** containing a promise of some engagement to be fulfilled —*n* **Promissory-note,** a note by one person promising to pay a sum of money to another, or to bearer, at a certain date, or at sight, or on demand —**Promised land,** the land promised by God to Abraham and his seed Canaan Heaven —**Breach of promise** (see **Breach**), **Conditional promise,** a promise of which the obligation depends on certain conditions —opp to *Absolute promise*, **Express promise,** a promise expressed orally or in writing, **The Promise,** the assurance of God to Abraham that his descendants should become the chosen people —**To be promised,** (*rare*) to have an engagement [Fr *promesse*—L *promissa*, *promittĕre*, to send forward—*pro*, forward, and *mittĕre*, to send See **Mission**]

Promontory, prom'on tor-i, *n* a headland or high cape jutting out into the sea (*anat*) a projection on the sacrum a rounded elevation in the tympanum of the ear [L *promontorium —pro*, forward, and *mons*, *montis*, a mountain]

Promote, prō mōt', *v t* to move forward to help on the growth or improvement of anything to advance to further to encourage to raise to a higher position to elevate —*ns* **Promot'er, Promo'tion,** the act of promoting advancement in rank or in honour encouragement preferment —*adj* **Promo'tive** —**To be on one's promotion,** to have right or hope of promotion to be on good behaviour with a view to chances of promotion [L *promotus*, pa p of *promovēre —pro*, forward, and *movēre*, to move]

Prompt, promt, *adj* prepared ready and willing acting with alacrity cheerful unhesitating (*obs*) inclined, disposed —*v t* to incite to move to action to assist a speaker when at a loss for words to suggest to the mind —*n* a limit of time given for payment for merchandise purchased, the limit being stated on the *prompt note*, the note of reminder —*ns* **Prompt-book,** a copy of a play arranged for the prompter's use, **Prompt'er, Prompt'ing,** the act of prompting or suggesting that which is prompted or suggested, **Prompt'itude,** promptness readiness willingness quickness of decision and action —*adv* **Prompt'ly** —*ns* **Prompt'ness, Prompt'uary,** a magazine, repository, a hand-book, **Prompt'ure** (*Shak*), suggestion instigation [Fr — L *promptus—prōmĕre*, to bring forward—*pro*, forth, and *emĕre*, to bring or take]

Promulgate, pro mul'gāt, *v t* to publish to proclaim to make widely known —*ns* **Promulga'tion,** act of promulgating publication open declaration (*law*) the first official publication of a new law, **Prom'ulgator.** [L. *promulgāre, -ātum* Ety unknown]

Promulge, prō mulj′, *v t* to promulgate

Pronaos, prō nā′os, *n* the open porch in front of a temple [Gr *pro*, before, and *naos*, a temple]

Pronation, prō nā′shun, *n* the act of turning the palm of the hand downwards—opp to *Supination* —*v t* **Prō′nate,** to turn the palm downwards effected by means of the pronator, a muscle of the forearm [L *pronāre, -ātum*, to lead forward —*pronus* See **Prone**]

Prone, prōn, *adj* with the face downward bending forward headlong disposed inclined or sloping —*adv* **Prone′ly.**—*n* **Prone′ness** [O Fr —L *pronus*, cog with Gr *prēnēs*, prone]

Prong, prong, *n* the spike of a fork or similar instrument one of several points or projections, as on an antler —*v t* to stab with a prong —*adj* **Prong′horn,** having horns with a prong —*n* the prong buck or cabrit, the American antelope [Nasalised form of Prov Eng *prog*, to prick—W *procio*, cf Gael *brog*, to goad, and *brog*, an awl, and Eng **Brooch.** See also **Pang.**]

Pronominal See **Pronoun**

Prononcé, prō nong cā′, *adj* decided self-asserting —*fem* **Prononcée.** [Fr, cf **Pronounce**]

Pronotum, prō nō′tum, *n* the tergal portion of the prothorax in the Insecta (*pl*) **Prono′ta** —*adj* **Prono′tal.** [Gr *pro*, before, and *nōtos*, back]

Pronoun, prō′nown, *n* a word used instead of a noun —*adj* **Pronom′inal,** belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun —*adv* **Pronom′inally.** [L *pro*, for, and **Noun**]

Pronounce, prō-nowns, *v t* to make known by speaking to utter with the proper sound and accent to speak distinctly to utter formally to utter rhetorically to declare —*v i* to utter confidently to utter words —*adjs* **Pronounce′able,** capable of being pronounced, **Pronounced′,** marked with emphasis marked —*adv* **Pronoun′cedly** —*ns* **Pronounce′ment,** act of pronouncing an announcement or proclamation, **Pronoun′cer** —*adj* **Pronoun′cing,** giving or marking pronunciation —*n* **Pronunciā′tion,** act or mode of pronouncing art of speaking distinctly and correctly utterance [Fr *prononcer* —L *pronuntiāre* — *pro*, forth, and *nunciāre*, to announce—*nuntius*, a messenger]

Pronunciamento, prō-nun si a men′to, *n* a manifesto a formal proclamation [Sp]

Procœmium, -on, prō ē′mi um, on, *n* same as **Prœm:** (*rhet*) exordium —*adj* **Procœ′mise**

Proof, prōōf, *n* that which proves or establishes the truth of anything test (*obs*) experience experiment any process to discover or establish a truth that which convinces demonstration evidence which convinces the mind state of having been proved (*pl*) in equity practice, the instruments of evidence in their documentary form (*Scots law*) the taking of evidence by a judge upon an issue framed in pleading a test, hence 'Armour of proof,' armour proved to be trustworthy (*arith*) an operation checking the accuracy of a calculation firmness of mind a certain strength of alcoholic spirits (*print*) an impression taken for correction, also 'proof sheet' an early impression of an engraving—'proof before letter' = one taken before the title is engraved on the plate —*adj* firm in resisting noting alcoholic liquors having the specific gravity 0 920 (*pl*) **Proofs.**—*ns* **Proof-armour,** armour proved to be able to resist ordinary weapons, **Proof-charge,** an extraordinary amount of powder and shot put into a gun to test its strength, **Proof-leaf** (same as **Proof-sheet**) —*adj* **Proof′less,** wanting proof or evidence —*ns* **Proof-mark,** a mark stamped on a gun to show that it has stood the test **Proof-reader,** a person who reads printed proofs to discover and correct errors, **Proof-sheet,** an impression taken on a slip of paper for correction before printing finally, **Proof-spirit,** a mixture containing fixed proportions of alcohol and water —nearly half its weight and fully half its volume of alcohol, **Proof-text,** a passage of Scripture held to prove a certain doctrine —**Artist's proof,** a first impression from an engraved plate or block, **Burden of proof** (see **Burden**), **India proof** (see **Indian**) [M E *proof, prouff*—O Fr *prove* (Fr *preuve*)—L *probāre*, to prove]

Proostracum, prō os′tra kum, *n* the forward continuation of the guard or rostrum in the Belemnites [Gr *pro*, before, and *ostrakon*, shell]

Prootic, prō ō′tik, *n* a bone developed in some vertebrata in front of the ear —*adj* [Gr *pro*, before, and *ous, ōtos*, ear]

Prop, prop, *n* anything on which a weight rests for support a support a stay —*v t* to keep from falling by something under or against to support or to sustain in any way —*pr p* propp′ing, *pa t* and *pa p* propped —*n* **Prop′page** [Allied to Sw *propp*, Ger *propf*, a stopper, some connect also with Ger *pfropf*, a graft—L *propago*, a set, layer]

Propædeutic, prō pē dū′tik, *adj* pertaining to preliminary instruction —*n* a preliminary branch of knowledge (*pl*) the introduction to an art or science [Gr *pro*, before, and *paideuein*, to teach]

Propagate, prop′a gāt, *v t* to increase by generation or other natural process to multiply plants by layers to extend to produce to impel forward in space, as sound, light, energy, &c to spread from one to another to promote to extend the knowledge of (*obs*) to increase —*v i* to be produced or multiplied to have young —*adj* **Prop′agable,** that can be propagated or increased by generation or other natural process —*ns* **Propagan′da, Prop′agand,** a committee (*congregatio de propaganda fide*) at Rome charged with the management of the R C missions any association for the spread of opinions and principles, esp such as are opposed to the existing government, **Propagand′ism,** practice of propagating tenets or principles zeal in spreading one's opinions proselytism, **Propagand′ist,** one who devotes himself to propagandism, **Propagā′tion,** act of propagating the spreading or extension of anything, as light, sound, energy, &c increase enlargement —*adj* **Prop′agative.**—*ns* **Prop′agātor, Propagatō′rium,** (*biol*) the reproductive apparatus —*adj* **Prop′agatory.** [L *propāgāre, ātum*, conn with *pro pāg o*, a layer, from root of **Pack** and **Pact,** Gr *pēgnumi*]

Propale, prō pāl′, *v t* to disclose

Proparoxytone, prō par ok′si tōn, *adj* having the acute accent on the antepenultimate or third last syllable —*n* a word having the acute accent on the antepenultimate

Propel, prō pel′, *v t* to drive forward to urge onward by force —*pr p* propell′ing, *pa t* and *pa p* propelled′ —*ns* **Propel′lant,** that which drives forward, **Propel′ler,** one who or that which propels a sail, paddle wheel, oar, or screw for moving a ship a vessel thus propelled a spinning bait; **Propel′ment,** act of propelling propelling mechanism. [L *pro*, forward, *pellĕre*, to drive]

Propend, prō pend′, *v i* (*Shak*) to lean toward to have an inclination to be in favour of any thing —*adj* **Propend′ent.** [L *propendĕre—pro*, forward, and *pendĕre, pensum*, to hang]

Propense, pro pens′, *adj* leaning towards in a moral sense inclined disposed —*adv* **Propense′ly.**—*ns* **Propense′ness, Propens′ity,** inclination of mind tendency to good or evil; disposition, **Propen′sion,** tendency to move in

a certain direction —*adj* **Propen'sive.** [L *pro pensus*, hanging forward ‹See **Propend.**]

Proper, prop'ėr, *adj* one's own fitted for a person's nature or qualities peculiar belonging to only one of a species (as a name) natural suitable correct just right becoming (*B*) comely, pretty in liturgics, used only on a particular day or festival —*n.* something set apart for a special use.—*adv* (*coll*) very, exceedingly —*adv* **Prop'erly,** in a proper manner (*coll*) entirely, extremely —**Properly speaking,** in the strict sense speaking without qualification [Fr *propre* —L *proprius*, one's own, akin to *prope*, near]

Properispomenon, prō per i spŏm'e non, *n* a word with the circumflex accent on the penult [Gr, 'drawn round before'—*pro*, before, *peri*, round, and *spān*, to draw]

Property, prop'er ti, *n* that which is proper to any person or thing a quality which is always present any quality that which is one's own an estate right of possessing, employing, &c ownership (*Shal*) individuality (*pl*) articles required by actors in a play —*v t* (*Shak*) to invest with certain properties to make a tool of, appropriate —*adj* **Prop'ertied,** possessed of property or possessions —*ns* **Property-man,** or **master,** one who has charge of the stage properties in a theatre, **Property-room,** the room in which the stage properties of a theatre are kept **Property-tax,** a tax paid by persons possessed of property, at the rate of so much per cent on its value —**Movable, Personal, Private, Real** (see these words), **Qualified property,** the right a man has in reclaimed wild animals—also called **Special property** such right as a bailee has in the chattel transferred to him by the bailment [O Fr *properte*—a doublet of **Propriety**]

Prophecy, prof'e si, *n* a declaration of something to come a prediction public interpretation of Scripture instruction (*B*) also, a book of prophecies [O Fr *prophecie*—L *prophētia*—Gr *prophēteia*—*prophētēs* See **Prophet**]

Prophesy, prof'e sī, *v t* to foretell to predict —*v i* (*B*) to exhort to expound religious subjects —*pa t* and *pa p* proph'esied —*n* **Proph'esier** [*s* has been arbitrarily substituted for *c*, to distinguish the *v* from the *n*]

Prophet, prof'et, *n* one who proclaims or interprets the will of God one who announces things to come one who predicts or foretells events (*B*) one inspired by God to warn and teach (*pl*) the writings of the prophets —*fem* **Proph'etess** —*ns* **Proph'ethood, Proph'etship,** quality, office of a prophet —*adjs* **Prophet'ic, -al,** pertaining to a prophet containing prophecy foreseeing or foretelling events —*adv* **Prophet'ically** —*n* **Proph'etism.**—**Former prophets,** Joshua, Judges, Samuel, and Kings, **Latter prophets,** the prophets properly so called, **Major prophets,** the prophets whose books come before that of Hosea, **Minor prophets,** the prophets from Hosea to Malachi —**Prophetic office,** the office of a prophet, **School of the prophets,** a school among the ancient Jews for training young men as teachers of the people, **The prophets,** one of the three divisions into which the ancient Jews divided their Scriptures—consisting of the *former*, and the *latter* prophets (see above) [Fr —L *prophēta*—Gr *prophētēs* —*pro*, before, in behalf of, and *phē mi*, *phanai*, to speak See **Fame**]

Prophylactic, prof'i lak'tik, *adj* guarding against defending from disease —*n* a medicine which wards off disease —*n* **Prophylax'is.** [Gr *pro*, before, and *phylassein*, to guard]

Propine, prō-pīn', *v t* to pledge in drinking to present, guarantee —*n* money given as drink money, any pledge or gift the power of giving (both obs) [O Fr through L —Gr *propinein*, *pro*, before, and *pinein*, to drink]

Propinquity, prō ping'kwi ti, *n* nearness in time, place, or blood proximity neighbourhood [L *propinquitas*—*propinquus*, near—*prope*, near]

Propitiate, prō pish'i āt, *v t* to make propitious to render favourable —*v i* to make propitiation to atone —*adj* **Propit'iable,** that may be propitiated or rendered favourable —*ns* **Propitiā'tion,** act of propitiating (*theol*) that which propitiates atonement the death of Christ as a ground of the forgiveness of sin, **Propi'tiātor** —*adj* **Propit'iātory,** having power to propitiate expiatory —*n* the Jewish mercy-seat —*adj* **Propi'tious,** favourable disposed to be gracious or merciful ready to forgive —*adv* **Propi'tiously** —*n* **Propi'tiousness** [L *propitiāre*, *ātum*, to make favourable—*propitius*, well disposed, orig perh an augur's term with reference to the flying of birds—*pro*, forward, and *petĕre*, to seek, orig fly, by others conn with *prope*, near]

Propodite, prop'ō dīt, *n* the sixth joint of the typical limb of a Crustacean

Propodium, prō pō'di um, *n* the anterior division of the foot in some Gasteropoda and Pteropoda [Gr *pro*, before, and *pous*, *podos*, the foot]

Propolis, prop'ō-lis, *n* a red, resinous, odorous substance like wax collected by bees and used to stop crevices in the hive, strengthen cells, &c [Gr,—*pro*, before, forward, and *polis*, city]

Proponent, prō pō'nent, *adj.* proposing —*n* one who makes a proposal or proposition (*law*) one who propounds a will for probate

Proportion, prō pōr'shun, *n* the relation of one thing to another in regard to magnitude fitness of parts to each other symmetrical arrangement (*math*) the identity or equality of ratios the 'rule of three,' in which three terms are given to find a fourth equal or just share (*obs*) form, figure —*v t* to adjust to form symmetrically to correspond to to divide into proper shares —*adj* **Propor'tionable,** that may be proportioned having a proper proportion —*adv* **Propor'tionably** —*adj* **Propor'tional,** having a due proportion relating to proportion (*math*) having the same or a constant ratio —*n* (*math*) a number or quantity in a proportion —*n* **Proportional'ity** —*adv* **Propor'tionally** —*adj* **Propor'tionate,** adjusted according to a proportion proportional —*v t* to make proportional to adjust in proportion —*adv* **Propor'tionately** —*ns* **Propor'tionateness,** the quality of being adjusted according to settled rates or comparative relation, **Propor'tioning,** adjustment of proportions —*adj* **Propor'tionless,** without proportion or symmetry of parts —**Compound proportion,** a proportion between two quantities, each of which is the product of two or more, those of the first set being in their order proportional to those of the other, **Inverse** or **Reciprocal proportion,** an equality of ratio between two quantities and the reciprocals of other two, as 6 3 = ½ ¼ —**Proportional representation,** a scheme for the election of members of Parliament by which the whole country is treated as one constituency, each elector has one vote, and any candidate obtaining the requisite number of votes is elected, while provision is made for transferring votes from a candidate who obtains more than the quota by enabling an elector to vote for several names in the order of his preference [L *proportio*—*pro*, in comparison with, and *portio*, *portionis*, part, share See **Portion.**]

Propose, pro pōz', *v t* to put forward or offer for consideration, &c to purpose or intend (*obs*) to place out, state, utter, discourse (*Shak*) to face, confront —*v i* to form an intention or

design to offer, especially marriage (*Shak*) to converse —*n* (*obs*) talk, discourse —*n* **Propo'sal,** anything proposed a scheme or design laid before one for acceptance or refusal terms or conditions proposed —*n* **Propos'er.** [Fr — prefix *pro*, and *poser*, to place See **Pose,** *n*]

Proposition, prop ō zish'un, *n* a placing before offer of terms that which is proposed the act of stating anything that which is stated job scheme (*gram* and *logic*) a complete sentence, or one which affirms or denies something (*math*) a theorem or problem to be demonstrated or solved —*adj* **Proposi'tional,** pertaining to or of the nature of a proposition considered as a proposition [Fr,—L *propositio* See **Propound.**]

Propound, prō pownd', *v t* to offer for consideration to exhibit —*n.* **Propound'er.** [Orig *pro pone*, from L,—*pro*, forth, and *ponĕre*, to place]

Proprætor, Propretor, prō prē'tor, *n* a magistrate of ancient Rome, who, after acting as prætor in Rome, was appointed to the government of a province [L *proprætor—pro*, for, and *prætor*]

Proprietor, prō prī'e tor, *n* one who has anything as his property an owner —*fem* **Propri'etress, Propri'etrix.**—*adj* **Propri'etary,** belonging to a proprietor —*n* a proprietor an owner a body of proprietors the rights of a proprietor —*n* **Propri'etorship,** state or right of a proprietor ownership —**Proprietary right,** the right of a proprietor the common law right of a playwright to control production or representation of his drama so long as unpublished the right when protected by copyright after publication

Propriety, prō prī'e ti, *n* a person's right of possession state of being proper or right agreement with established principles or customs fitness accuracy property (*obs*) individuality —**The proprieties,** conventional customs of society [Fr —L *proprietas—proprius*, one's own]

Proprium, prō'pri um, *n* selfhood

Proproctor, prō prok'tor, *n* a substitute or assistant proctor

Propterygium, prō tĕ rij'i um, *n* the anterior basal cartilage of the fins in the Elasmobranchii (*pl*) **Propterygia.** —*adj* **Propterygial** [L *pro*, before, and L from Gr *pterygion*, a little wing, fin, *pteron*, a wing]

Propugnation, prō pug nā'shun, *n* (*Shak*) defence [L, *pro*, for, and *pugnāre*, to fight]

Propulsion, prō pul'shun, *n* act of propelling a driving forward —*adj* **Propul'sive,** tending or having power to propel [Low L *propulsio*—L *propellĕre, propulsum*, to push forward]

Propylæum, prō pi lē'um, *n* a gateway of architectural importance, leading into a temple, &c (*pl*) **Propylæa** [Gr *pro*, before, and *pylē*, a gate]

Pro rata, prō rā'ta, according to one's share in proportion —*v* **Prorāte',** to assess pro rata [L *pro*, for, and *rata* See **Rate**]

Prore, prōr, *n* [Same as **Prow.**]

Prorector, prō rek'tor, *n* a substitute or assistant rector

Pro re nata, prō rē nā'ta, dealing with something that arises unexpectedly or out of due course [L *pro*, for, *re*, abl of *res*, thing, and *nata*, abl fem of *natus*, born]

Prorogue, prō rōg', *v t* to bring the meetings of parliament to an end for a time to put off from one session to another —*pr p* prorōg'uing, *pa t* and *pa p* prorōgued' —*n* **Prorogā'tion,** act of proroguing a lengthening out a putting off to another time, esp the bringing to an end of a session of parliament [Fr —L *prorogāre, ātum* —*pro*, forward, and *rogāre*, to ask]

Prorsad, pror'sad, *adv* (*anat*) forward —*adj* **Pror'sal,** anterior

Prosaic, -al, prō zā'ik, -al, *adj* pertaining to prose· like prose commonplace in style, manner, or thought dull —*adv* **Prosā'ically.** —*ns* **Prosā'icism, Prosā'icness,** quality of being prosaic, **Prō'saist,** a writer of prose a commonplace person

Proscenium, prō sē'ni um, *n* the front part of the stage the curtain and its framework [L —Gr *proskēnion—pro*, before, *skēnē*, the stage]

Proscribe, prō skrīb', *v t* to publish the names of persons to be punished to put beyond the protection of law to banish to prohibit to denounce, as doctrine —*ns* **Proscrib'er, Pro'script, Proscrip'tion,** the act of proscribing or dooming to death, or outlawry utter rejection —*adj* **Proscrip'tive,** pertaining to or consisting in proscription [L *proscribĕre—pro*, before, publicly, and *scribĕre, scriptum*, to write]

Prose, prōz, *n* the direct, straightforward arrangement of words, free from poetical measures ordinary spoken and written language all writings not in verse —*adj* pertaining to prose not poetical plain dull —*v i* to write prose to speak or write tediously —*v t* to compose in prose —*ns* **Prose-man, Pros'er, Prose-writer,** a writer of prose —*adv* **Pros'ily,** in a prosy manner tediously —*ns* **Pros'iness,** the state or quality of being prosy, **Pros'ing,** speaking or writing in a dull or prosy way —*adj* **Pro'sy,** dull, tedious [Fr —L *prosa—prorsus*, straight forward—*pro*, forward, *vertĕre, versum*, to turn]

Prosect, prō sekt', *v t* to dissect beforehand —*v i* to perform the duties of a prosector, one who dissects a body for the illustration of anatomical lectures — *ns* **Prosec'tion, Prosec'tor.**—*adj* **Prosectō'rial** —*n* **Prosec'torship.** [L *pro*, before, and *secāre*, to cut]

Prosecute, pros'ē kūt, *v t* to follow onwards or pursue, in order to reach or accomplish to continue to pursue by law to bring before a court —*v i* to carry on a legal prosecution —*ns* **Prosecū'tion,** the act of prosecuting or pursuing, esp a civil or criminal suit the party by which legal proceedings are instituted, **Pros'ecutor,** one who prosecutes or pursues any plan or business one who carries on a civil or a criminal suit —*fem.* **Pros'ecutrix.** —**Public prosecutor,** a person whose duty it is to conduct prosecutions in the public interest [L *prosequi—pro*, onwards, and *sequi, secutus*, to follow See **Sequence.**]

Proselyte, pros'e līt, *n* one who has come over from one religion or opinion to another a convert, esp one who left the heathen and joined a Jewish community —*v t* to convert.—*v t* **Pros'elytise,** to make proselytes —*n* **Pros'elytism,** the act of proselytising or of making converts conversion —**Proselyte of the gate,** a convert who was not compelled to submit to the regulations of the Mosaic law [Fr —L —Gr *prosēlytos —proserchomai*, I come to—*pros*, to, and *ercho mai*, *ēlthon*, to come]

Prosencephalon, pros en sef'a lon, *n* the fore brain, comprising the cerebral hemispheres and olfactory processes — *adj* **Prosencephal'ic** [From Gr *pros*, before, and *enkephalon*, the brain —*en*, in, and *kephalē*, the head]

Prosenchyma, pros eng'ki ma, *n* the fibro vascular system or tissue of plants—opp to *Parenchyma*, the soft tissues —*adj* **Prosenchym'atous** [Gr *pros*, to, *enchyma*, an infusion]

Proseuche, -a, pros ū'kē, kà, *n* a place of prayer among the Jews one that was not a synagogue (*pl*) **Proseu'chæ.** [Gr. *pros*, towards, and *euchesthai*, to pray]

Prosiliency, prō sil'i en si, *n* a standing forward.

Prosit, prō'sit, *interj* good luck to you, a salutation in drinking healths customary among German students [3d pers sing pres subj of *prodesse*, to be of use—*pro*, for, and *esse*, to be.]

Prosobranchiata, pros ō-brank i ā'ta, *n pl* a group of the Branchiogasteropoda in which the gills occupy a forward position. [Gr *prosō*, forward, and *branchia*, gills]

Prosody, pros'ō-di, *n* that part of grammar which treats of quantity, accent, and the laws of verse or versification.—*adjs* **Prosō'dial, Prosod'ic, Prosod'ical,** pertaining to prosody according to the rules of prosody.—*ns* **Prosō'dian, Pros'odist,** one skilled in prosody.—*adv* **Prosod'ically** [Fr.—L *prosōdia*, Gr *prosōdia*, a song sung to music, an accompanying song—*pros*, to, and *ōdē*, a song]

Prosopopœia, pros ō-pō pē'ya, *n* a rhetorical figure by which inanimate objects are spoken of as persons personification [Gr *prosōpopoiia—prosōpon*, a person, and *poiein*, to make]

Prosopulmonata, pros ō pul mō nā'ta, *n pl* a group of the Pulmonates or pulmoniferous gasteropods in which the pulmonary sac occupies a forward position.—*adj* **Prosopul'monate.** [Gr *prosō*, forward, and L *pulmo*, a lung]

Prospect, pros'pekt, *n* a looking forward that which the eye takes in at once a view object of view a scene expectation a long, straight, wide street outlook, exposure.—*v t* **Prospect',** to make a search, esp for chances of mining for precious metals.—*ns* **Prospec'ter, -or,** one who explores for valuable minerals, **Prospect'ing,** searching a district for gold or silver mines with a view to further operations, **Prospec'tion,** the act of looking forward or of providing for future wants.—*adj* **Prospec'tive,** looking forward expected acting with foresight relating to the future distant.—*n* outlook prospect.—*adv* **Prospec'tively.**—*ns* **Prospect'iveness,** the state of being prospective, **Prospect'us,** the outline of any plan submitted for public approval, particularly of a literary work or of a company or joint stock concern [L *prospectus—pro spicĕre, prospectum*, to look forward—*pro*, forward, and *specĕre*, to look]

Prosper, pros'per, *v t* to make fortunate or happy (*B*) to make to prosper.—*v i* to be successful to succeed to turn out well.—*n* **Prosper'ity,** the state of being prosperous success good fortune.—*adj* **Pros'perous,** according to hope in accordance with one's wishes making good progress favourable successful.—*adv* **Pros'perously.**—*ns* **Pros'perousness** [L *prosper, prosperus—pro*, in accordance with, and *spes*, hope]

Prostate, pros'tāt, *adj* standing in front, applied to a gland in males at the neck of the bladder.—*n* the gland at the neck of the bladder.—*adj* **Prostat'ic.** [Gr *prostatēs*, one who stands before—*pro*, before, and *sta*, root of *histēmi*, I set up]

Prostitute, pros'ti tūt, *v t* to expose for sale for bad ends to sell to wickedness or lewdness to devote to any improper purpose.—*adj* openly devoted to lewdness sold to wickedness.—*n* a female who indulges in lewdness, esp for hire a base hireling.—*ns* **Prostitu'tion,** the act or practice of prostituting lewdness for hire the life of a lewd woman the being devoted to infamous purposes, **Pros'titutor,** one who prostitutes either himself or another [L *prostituĕre, -ūtum—pro*, before, *statuĕre*, to place]

Prostrate, pros'trāt, *adj* thrown forwards on the ground lying at length lying at mercy bent in adoration.—*v t* to throw forwards on the ground to lay flat to overthrow to sink totally. to bow in humble reverence.—*n* **Prostra'tion,** act of throwing down or laying flat act of falling down in adoration dejection complete loss of strength [L *pro*, forwards, and *sternĕre, stratum*, to throw on the ground]

Prosy, prōz'i, *adj* like dull prose dull and tedious in discourse or writing

Prosyllogism, prō sil'ō jizm, *n* a syllogism of which the conclusion is the premise of another. [Gr *pro*, before, and **Syllogism.**]

Protagon, prō'ta gon, *n* a nitrogenous substance obtained from the brain and other tissues [Gr *prōtos*, first, and *agein*, to lead, act]

Protagonist, prō tag'on ist, *n* a leading character, esp in a play [Gr *prōtos*, first, and *agōnistēs*, a combatant]

Protamœba, prō-ta mē'ba, *n* a low form of the Monera, which is constantly changing its form by sending out and withdrawing pseudopodia [Gr *prōtos*, first, and **Amœba**]

Pro tanto, prō tan'to, for so much to a certain extent to the extent mentioned [L *pro*, and *tantus*, so great]

Protasis, prot'a sis, *n* (*rhet*) the first part of a conditional sentence—opp to *Apodosis* the first part of a dramatic composition.—*adj* **Protat'ic.** [Gr.—*pro*, before, and *tasis*, a stretching, *teinein*, to stretch]

Protean, prō'tē an, *adj* readily assuming different shapes, like Proteus, the sea god, fabled to have the power of changing himself into an endless variety of forms variable inconstant

Protect, prō tekt', *v t* to cover in front to cover over to shield from danger to defend to shelter.—*adv* **Protec'tingly.**—*ns* **Protec'tion,** act of protecting state of being protected preservation defence that which protects guard refuge security a writing guaranteeing against molestation or interference passport a fostering of home produce and manufactures by laying taxes on the importation of foreign goods, **Protec'tionism,** the doctrine of the protectionists, **Protec'tionist,** one who favours the protection of trade by law.—*adj* favouring the economic doctrine of protection.—*adj* **Protec'tive,** affording protection defensive sheltering.—*n* that which protects.—*adv* **Protec'tively.**—*ns* **Protec'tiveness; Protec'tor,** one who protects from injury or oppression a guardian a regent.—*fem* **Protec'tress, Protec'trix.**—*adjs* **Protec'toral, Protectō'rial,** pertaining to a protector or a regent.—*ns* **Protec'torāte,** government by a protector the authority assumed by a superior relation assumed by a strong nation to a weak one, whereby the latter is protected from hostile or foreign interference.—*adj* **Protec'torless.**—*ns* **Protec'torship, Protec'tory,** an institution for destitute children [L, *pro*, in front, and *tegĕre, tectum*, akin to Gr *stegein*, to cover]

Protégé, prō tā zhā', *n* one under the protection of another a pupil a ward.—*fem* **Protégée.** [Fr, pa p of *protéger*, to protect—L *protegĕre*]

Proteid, prō'tē id, *n* a body containing protein one of several bodies which go to make up the soft tissues of animals and vegetables

Protein, prō'tē in, *n* (*orig*) the supposed common radical of the group of bodies which form the most essential articles of food, albumen, fibrine, &c the first element in any compound [Gr *prōtos*, first, and suffix *in*]

Pro tempore, prō tem'po rē, for the time being temporary—sometimes written *pro tem* [L *pro*, and *tempore*, abl of *tempus*, time]

Protend, prō tend', *v t* to stretch or hold out.—*ns* **Protense'** (*Spens*), extension, **Proten'sion,** extension of time duration, **Proten'sity.**—*adj* **Proten'sive** [L *protendĕre—pro*, forth, and *tendĕre, tensum*, to stretch]

Proteolytic, prō tē ō-lit'ik, *adj* converting food material into protein.—*n* **Proteol'ysis.** [Compounded of **Proteid,** and Gr *lyein*, to relax]

Proteroglypha, prot e-rog'li fa, *n pl* a group of

snakes having the anterior maxillary teeth grooved [Gr *proteros*, fore, and *glyphein*, to carve]

Protervity, prō ter' vi-ti, *n* peevishness, wantonness (*pl*) **Proter'vities.** [O Fr —L —*protervus*, violent, wanton—*pro*, forth, and *terĕre*, to rub, bruise]

Protest, pro test', *v i* to bear witness before others to declare openly to give a solemn declaration of opinion (against) —*v t* to make a solemn declaration of to note, as a bill of exchange, on account of non acceptance or non payment (*rare*) to call as a witness (*obs*) to publish, make known (*Shak*) to vow —*n* **Prō'test**, a solemn or formal declaration, esp in writing, expressing dissent the noting by a notary public of an unpaid or unaccepted bill a written declaration, usually by the master of a ship, stating the circumstances attending loss or injury of ship or cargo, &c —*adj* **Prot'estant**, protesting pertaining to the faith of those who protest against the errors of the Church of Rome —*n* one of those who, in 1529, protested against an edict of Charles V and the Diet of Spires denouncing the Reformation a member of one of those churches founded by the Reformers one who protests —*v t* **Prot'estantise** —*ns* **Prot'estantism**, the Protestant religion state of being a Protestant, **Protestā'tion**, an act of protesting a solemn declaration a declaration of dissent a declaration in pleading, **Protest'er** —*adv* **Protest'ingly.** — **Protestant'enverein**, an association of Protestant ministers, professors, and others belonging to the advanced school of theology in Germany, formed in 1863 to promote what its members insisted was the spirit of true Protestantism in opposition to what they regarded as reactionary and obscurantist [Fr —L *protestāri, ātus*, to bear witness in public —*pro*, before, *testāri—testis*, a witness]

Protevangelium, prō tē van jel'i um, *n* the earliest announcement of the gospel (Gen iii 15) an old apocryphal gospel ascribed to James, the brother of the Lord [Gr *prōtos*, first, and **Evangel**]

Prothalamium, prō tha lā'mi um, *n* a piece written to celebrate a marriage —Also **Prothalamion** [Gr *pro*, before, and *thalamos*, a bride chamber]

Prothallium, prō thal'i um, *n* the green, leaf like, cellular expansion which grows from the spore of a fern —Also **Prothal'lus.** [Gr *pro*, before, and *thallus*, a young shoot]

Prothesis, proth'e sis, *n* in the Greek Church the preliminary oblation of the eucharistic elements before the liturgy the table used [Gr *pro*, before, and *tithenai*, to place]

Prothonotary, prō thon'ō ta ri, *n* a chief notary or clerk one of the chief secretaries of the chancery at Rome a chief clerk or registrar of a court, in certain of the United States—also **Proton'otary** —*adj* **Prothonotā'rial** —*n* **Prothonotā'riat**, the college constituted by the twelve apostolical prothonotaries in Rome [Late L,—Gr *prōtos*, first, and L *notarius*, a clerk]

Prothorax, prō thō'raks, *n* the anterior segment of the thorax of insects —*adj* **Prothoracic** (pro thō ras'ik) [Pfx *pro*, before, and **Thorax.**]

Protococcus, prō tō kok'us, *n* a microscopic vegetable organism forming the green scum upon trees, tiles, &c [Gr *prōtos*, first, and *kokkos*, a berry]

Protocol, prō'tō kol, *n* the first copy of any document the rough draught of an instrument or transaction the original copy —*v i* to issue, form protocols —*v t* to make a protocol of —Also **Pro'tocolise** [Fr,—Low L *protocollum*—Late Gr *prōtokollon*, the first leaf, containing the writer's name, date, &c —Gr *prōtos*, first, and *kolla*, glue]

Protogene, prō'tō jēn, *n* a granitic rock, composed of the same ingredients as true granite, but the mica is more or less altered so as to resemble talc, for which it was formerly mistaken [Gr *prōtos*, first, and *gignesthai*, to be produced, it was supposed to have been the first formed granite]

Protomartyr, prō'tō mär ter, *n* St Stephen the first Christian martyr the first who suffers in any cause [Gr *prōtos*, first, and **Martyr**]

Protophyte, prō'tō fīt, *n* the first or lowest order of plants [Gr *prōtos*, first, and *phyton*, a plant —*phyein*, to cause to grow]

Protoplasm, prō'tō plazm, *n* living matter a homogeneous, structureless substance, forming the physical basis of life, endowed with contractility, with a chemical composition allied to that of albumen —*adj* **Protoplas'mic** —*n* **Prō'toplast**, he who or that which was first formed an original the first parent —*adj* **Protoplas'tic** [Gr *prōtos*, first, and *plasma*, form—*plassein*, to form]

Prototheria, prō tō thē'ri a, *n pl* those unknown primitive mammals which are the hypothetical ancestors of the monotremes [Gr *prōtos*, first, and *thēr*, wild beast]

Prototype, prō'tō tīp, *n* the first or original type or model from which anything is copied an exemplar a pattern —*adjs* **Prō'totypal, Prototyp'ical** [Fr —L —Gr, from *prōtos*, first, and *typos*, a type]

Protovertebræ, prō tō ver'te brē, *n pl* the rudimentary segments formed in the vertebrate embryo from the medullary plates, from which the bodies of the vertebræ, spinal nerve roots, &c are developed —*adjs* **Protover'tebral, Protover'tebrate.** [Gr *prōtos*, first, and **Vertebra.**]

Protoxide, prō tok'sīd, *n* the first oxide—that is, an oxide containing one equivalent of oxygen combined with one equivalent of a base [Gr *prōtos*, first, and **Oxide**]

Protozoa, prō tō zō'a, *n pl* the first or lowest class of animals (*sing*) **Protozo'on** —*adjs* **Protozō'an, Protozō'ic**, pertaining to the protozoa containing remains of the earliest life of the globe [Gr *prōtos*, first, and *zōon*, an animal]

Protract, prō trakt', *v t* to draw out or lengthen in time to prolong to put off in time to draw to a scale —*p adj* **Protract'ed**, drawn out in time tedious prolonged postponed — *adv* **Protract'edly.**—*adj* **Protrac'tile**, susceptible of being thrust out —*n* **Protrac'tion**, act of protracting or prolonging the delaying of the termination of a thing the plotting or laying down of the dimensions of anything on paper —*adj* **Protract'ive**, drawing out in time prolonging delaying —*n* **Protract'or**, one who or that which protracts a mathematical instrument for laying down angles on paper, used in surveying, &c [L —*pro*, forth, and *trahĕre*, to draw]

Protrude, prō trōōd', *v t* to thrust or push forwards to drive along to put out —*v i* to be thrust forward or beyond the usual limit —*adjs* **Protrud'able, Protru'sile**, protractile —*n* **Protru'sion**, the act of thrusting forward or beyond the usual limit the state of being protruded that which protrudes —*adj* **Protru'sive**, thrusting or impelling forward, protruding —*adv* **Protru'sively.**—*n* **Protru'siveness** [L *protrudĕre—pro*, forwards, and *trudĕre*, to thrust]

Protuberance, pro tūb'er ans, *n* a prominence a tumour —*adj* **Protub'erant**, swelling prominent —*adv* **Protub'erantly.**—*v i* **Protub'erāte**, to bulge out —*n* **Protuberā'tion** [L *protuberāre, -ātum—pro*, forward, *tuber*, a swelling See **Tuber.**]

Proud, prowd (*comp* **Proud'er**; *superl* **Proud'est**), *adj* having excessive self esteem arrogant:

haughty having a proper sense of what is becoming daring grand ostentatious giving reason for pride or boasting —*n* **Proud-flesh,** a growth or excrescence of flesh in a wound — *adjs* **Proud-hearted** (*Shak*), having a proud spirit, **Proud'ish,** somewhat proud — *adv* **Proud'ly.**—*adj* **Proud-minded** (*Shak*), proud in mind —*n* **Proud'ness,** the state or quality of being proud pride —*adjs* **Proud-pied** (*Shak*), gorgeously variegated, **Proud-stomached,** of haughty spirit, arrogant [M E *prud*—A S *prút* Cf **Pride.**]

Provable, prōōv'a bl, *adj* that may be proved —*n* **Prov'ableness.**—*adv* **Prov'ably,** in a manner capable of proof [O Fr *provable, prouvable* —L *probabilis* See **Prove.**]

Provand, prov'and, *n* (*Shak*) provender provision —also **Provend.**—*adj* **Prov'ant,** belonging to a regular allowance of common or inferior quality [O Fr ,—Low L *præbenda* See **Prebend**]

Prove, prōōv, *v t* to try by experiment or by a test or standard to make certain to try by suffering to establish or ascertain as truth by argument or other evidence to demonstrate to ascertain the genuineness of to experience or suffer (*math*) to ascertain the correctness of any result —*v i* to make trial to turn out to be shown afterwards —*n* **Prov'er** [O Fr *prover* (Fr *prouver*), which, like A S *prófian* and Ger *proben* is from L *probāre—probus*, excellent]

Provection, prō vek'shun, *n* the transfer of the final consonant from a word to the beginning of the next, as *a newt* for *an ewt* (A S *efeta*) —*n* **Prōvec'tor,** (*math*) a contravariant operator formed by substituting signs of partial differentiation for the facients of a quantic [L *provehĕre, provectum*, to carry forward]

Provedor, -e, prov'e dor, dōr, *n* a purveyor [Sp]

Proven, prov'n, (*Scots law*) same as **Proved,** *pa p* of **Prove** —**Not proven,** a verdict declaring that guilt has not been fully made out, but which leaves the accused still under serious suspicion

Provenance, prov'e-nans, *n.* the source from which anything comes or is derived —Also **Provē'nience** [Fr , from L *pro*, forth, *venīre*, to come]

Provençal, prō vang sal', *adj* of or pertaining to Provence, in France, or to its inhabitants—also **Provencial** —*n* a native, or the language of Provence, the *langue d'oc* (q v)

Provender, prov'en der, *n* dry food for beasts, as hay or corn esp a mixture of meal and cut straw or hay —*v t* to feed [M E *provende*—Fr —L *præbenda* See **Prebend**—in Late L a daily allowance of food]

Proverb, prov'erb, *n* a short familiar sentence, expressing a well known truth or moral lesson a byword (*B*) a difficult saying that requires explanation a 'dark saying' (*pl*) a book of the Old Testament a dramatic composition in which a proverb gives name and character to the plot —*v t* to speak of proverbially make a byword of to provide with a proverb —*adj* **Prover'bial,** like or pertaining to proverbs mentioned in or resembling a proverb widely spoken of —*ns* **Prover'bialism,** a saying in the form of or like a proverb, **Prover'bialist.**—*adv* **Prover'bially.** [Fr *proverbe*—L *proverbium—pro*, publicly, and *verbum*, a word]

Provide, prō vīd', *v t* to make ready beforehand to prepare for future use to supply to appoint or give a right to a benefice before it is actually vacant —*v i* to procure supplies or means of defence. to take measures to arrange for as a necessary condition or arrangement —*adj* **Provid'able.**—*conj* **Provid'ed,** (often with *that*) on condition upon these terms with the understanding —*n* **Provid'er.** [L *providēre—pro*, before, *vidēre*, to see Doublet **Purvey.**]

Providence, prov'i dens, *n* timely preparation (*theol*) the foresight and care of God over all his creatures God, considered in this relation something occurring in which God's care is clearly shown prudence in managing one's affairs —*adj* **Prov'ident,** seeing beforehand, and providing for the future cautious prudent economical —*adj* **Providen'tial,** effected by or proceeding from divine providence.—*advs* **Providen'tially, Prov'idently** [L *provid ens, entis*, pr p of *providēre* See **Provide**]

Province, prov'ins, *n* a portion of an empire or a state marked off for purposes of government a part of a country as distinguished from the capital the district over which a governor or an archbishop has jurisdiction a region a business or duty a person's business or calling a department of knowledge —*adj* **Provin'cial,** relating to a province belonging to a division of a country local showing the habits and manners of a province unpolished narrow —*n* an inhabitant of a province or country district (in the R C Church) the superintendent of the heads of the religious houses in a province —*v t* **Provin'cialise,** to render provincial —*pr p* provin'cialising, *pa p* provin'cialised —*n* **Provin'cialism,** a manner, a mode of speech, or a turn of thought, peculiar to a province or a country district a local expression narrowness —*adv* **Provin'cially** —**Provincial letters**—i e 'letters to a Provincial,' a series of letters, the 'little letters,' written by Louis de Montalte (Blaise Pascal), 1656–57, against the doctrines and policy of the Jesuits—consummate masterpieces of irony, with perfect grace and felicity of phrase and distinction of style [Fr ,—L *provincia*, a province, Etymology dub, perh for *pronoventia*, or from *pro*, for, and *vincĕre*, to conquer]

Provincial, prō vin'shal, *adj* pertaining to Provence or Provençal —**Provincial rose,** the cabbage-rose (*Shak*) a rosette formerly worn on the shoe—corrupted from *Provins rose*, Provins being a town in the department of Seine et Marne, France, famous for its roses

Provision, prō vizh'un, *n* act of providing that which is provided or prepared measures taken beforehand a clause in a law or a deed a rule for guidance an appointment by the pope to a benefice not yet vacant (see **Provide**) preparation previous agreement a store of food provender —*v t* to supply with provisions or food —*adjs* **Provis'ional, Provis'ionary,** provided for the occasion temporary containing a provision —*n* **Provisional-judgment,** a judgment given as far as the available evidence admits, but subject to correction under more light — *adv* **Provis'ionally** —*ns* **Provisional-order,** an order to do something granted by a secretary of state, which, when confirmed by the legislature, has the force of an act of parliament, **Provisional-remedy,** a means of detaining in safety a person or property, until a decision upon some point in which they are concerned be come to, **Provision-merchant,** a general dealer in articles of food [Fr , —L —*provīsus*, pa p of *providēre* See **Provide**]

Proviso, prō vī'zō, *n* a provision or condition in a deed or other writing the clause containing it any condition (*pl*) **Provisos** (pro vī'zōz) —*adv* **Provi'sorily** — *adj* **Provi'sory,** containing a proviso or condition conditional making provision for the time temporary [From the L law phrase *proviso quod*, it being provided that]

Provisor, prō vī'zor, *n* one who provides a purveyor a person to whom the pope has granted the right to the next vacancy in a benefice — **Statute of Provisors,** an act of the English

parliament passed in 1351, to prevent the pope from exercising the power of creating provisors

Provoke, prō vōk', *v t* to call forth to summon to excite or call into action to excite with anger to offend (*B*) to challenge —*ns* **Provocā'tion,** act of provoking that which provokes any cause of danger —*adjs* **Provoc'ative, Provoc'atory,** tending to provoke or excite —*n* anything that stirs up or provokes —*ns* **Provoc'ativeness,** the quality of being provocative, **Provōke'ment** (*Spens*), provocation, **Provōk'er,** one who or that which provokes, causes, or promotes —*adj* **Provō'king,** irritating —*adv* **Provōk'ingly —The provocation,** the time of the wandering of the Jews in the wilderness, when they provoked the anger of God [Fr *provoquer* —L *provocāre,* from *pro,* forth, *vocāre,* to call]

Provost, prov'ost, *n* the dignitary set over a cathedral or collegiate church the head of a college (*Scotland*) the chief magistrate of certain classes of burghs, answering to mayor in England (*Shak*) the keeper of a prison —*ns* **Provost-marshal,** (*army*) an officer with special powers for enforcing discipline, and securing prisoners till brought to trial (*navy*) an officer having charge of prisoners, **Prov'ostship,** the office of a provost —**Lord Provost,** the style of the chief magistrates of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Aberdeen, and Dundee [O Fr *provost* (Fr *prévôt*), L *præpositus,* pa p of *præponĕre—præ,* over, *ponĕre,* to place]

Prow, prow, *n* the forepart of a ship the bow or beak [Fr *proue* (It *prua*) — L *prora* — Gr *prōira,* a prow—*pro,* before]



Prow of Ancient Roman Galley

Prow, prow, *adj* (*Spens*) brave, valiant *superl* **Prowest.** [O Fr *prou* (Fr *preux*), perh from *prod* in *prodesse,* to do good Cf **Prude**]

Prowess, prow'es, *n* bravery, esp in war valour daring

Prowl, prowl, *v i* to keep poking about to rove about in search of prey or plunder —*ns* **Prowl,** (*coll*) the act of prowling a roving for prey, **Prowl'er** [Prob for *progle=prokle,* a freq form of *proke,* to thrust See **Prog**]

Proximate, proks'i māt, *adj* nearest or next without any one between, as a cause and its effect having the most intimate connection near and immediate —*adv* **Prox'imal** —*advs* **Prox'imally, Prox'imately** —*n* **Proxim'ity,** immediate nearness in time, place, relationship, &c —*adj* **Prox'imo,** (*in*) the next (month)—often written *prox* —**Proximate cause,** a cause which immediately precedes the effect, **Proximate object,** immediate object [L *proximus,* next, superl from *prope,* near]

Proxy, proks'i, *n* the agency of one who acts for another one who acts or votes for another, or the writing by which he is authorised to do so a substitute —*v i* to vote or act by proxy —*adj* **Proxy-wedded** (*Tenn*), wedded by proxy [From obs Eng *procuracy* See **Procurator**]

Prozymite, proz'i mīt, *n* one who uses leavened bread in the eucharist—opp to *Azymite* [Gr, *pro,* for, *zyme,* leaven]

Prude, prōōd, *n* a woman of affected modesty one who pretends extreme propriety —*n* **Prud'ery,** manners of a prude pretended or overdone strictness of manner or behaviour —*adj* **Prud'ish,** like a prude affectedly modest or reserved stiff severe —*adv* **Prud'ishly** [O Fr *prode,* fem of *prou, prod,* excellent See **Prow,** *adj*]

Prudent, prōō'dent, *adj* cautious and wise in conduct careful discreet **dictated by forethought: frugal** —*n* **Pru'dence,** quality of being prudent: wisdom applied to practice attention to self-interest caution —*adj* **Pruden'tial,** proceeding from or dictated by prudence using or practising prudence —*n* a matter for prudence —*advs.* **Pruden'tially, Pru'dently** [Fr,—L *prūdens, prūdentis,* contr of *providens,* pr p of *providēre,* to foresee See **Provide**]

Prud'-homme, prōō dom', *n* a prudent man a skilled workman in France, one of a board of arbitrators formed from masters and workmen [Fr *prud* or *prod,* good, and *homme,* a man]

Prune, prōōn, *v t* to trim, as trees or branches, by lopping off superfluous parts to divest of anything superfluous to arrange or dress feathers, as birds do —*ns* **Prun'er, Prun'ing,** the act of pruning or trimming, **Pruning-hook,** a hooked bill for pruning with, **Pruning-knife,** a large knife with a slightly hooked point for pruning [Older form *proin,* prob from **Fr.** *provigner, provin,* a shoot—L *propago, -inis*]

Prune, plōōn, *n* a plum, esp a dried plum [Fr —L *prunum*—Gr *prounon*]

Prunella, prōō nel'a, *n* sore throat angina pectoris. [Low L, from Teut, Ger *braune,* quinsy]

Prunella, prōō nel'a, *n* a genus of plants, the best known of which is *Self heal,* formerly used as a medicine [Perh from **Prunella,** above, which it was reputed to cure]

Prunella, prōō nel'a, *n* a strong woollen stuff, generally black — also **Prunello.** —*n* **Prunel'lo,** a little prune a kind of dried plum [Prob Latinised form of Fr *prunelle,* a sloe, dim of Fr *prune,* a plum See **Prune,** *n*]

Prurience, prōō'ri ens, *n* state of being prurient eager desire—also **Pruriency.**—*adj* **Pru'rient,** itching or uneasy with desire given to unclean thoughts —*adv* **Pru'riently** [L *pruriens,* pr p of *prurīre,* to itch]

Prurigo, prōō rī'go, *n* an eruption on the skin, causing great itching —*adj* **Prurig'inous.**—*n* **Pruri'tus** [L *prurio,* an itching]

Prussian, prush'an, *adj* of or pertaining to Prussia. —*n* an inhabitant of Prussia —*v t* **Pruss'ianise** —*n* **Prus'siate,** a salt of prussic acid a cyanide —*adj* **Prus'sic,** pertaining to Prussian blue.—**Prussian blue,** cyanide of potassium and iron, **Prussic acid,** an acid so called because first obtained from Prussian blue

Pry, prī, *v i* to peer or peep into that which is closed to inspect closely to try to discover with curiosity —*pa t* and *pa p* pried —*n* (*rare*) a peeping glance one who pries—cf Paul Pry, in John Poole's (1792-1879) comedy so called, first produced in 1825 —*p adj* **Pry'ing,** looking closely into inquisitive curious — *adv* **Pry'ingly.** [M E *prien=piren,* to peer Doublet, **Peer,** to look narrowly]

Prys, prīs, *n* (*Spens*) [Same as **Price**]

Pryse, prīs, *v t* (*Spens*) [Same as **Prize.**]

Prytaneum, prit an ē'um, *n* the town hall of an ancient Greek city where ambassadors were received, and citizens who had deserved well of the state were sometimes allowed to dine at the public expense [Gr,—*prytanis,* a presiding magistrate]

Prythee, prith'ē (*Shak*) [Same as **Prithee.**]

Psalm, sām, *n* a sacred song —*ns* **Psalm-book,** a book containing psalms for purposes of worship, **Psalmist** (sām'ist, or sal'mist), a composer of psalms, applied to David and to the writers of the Scriptural psalms —*adjs* **Psalmod'ic, -al,** pertaining to psalmody —*ns* **Psal'modist,** a singer of psalms, **Psalmody** (sām'o di, or sal'mo-di), the singing of psalms, esp in public worship psalms collectively —*v t* to celebrate in psalms —*ns* **Psalmog'raphy,** the act or practice of writing

psalms, **Psalm-tune**, a tune to which a psalm is usually sung —**The Psalms**, one of the books of the Old Testament. [A S *sealm*—Low L *psalmus*—Gr *psalmos*, a song sung to the harp —*psallein*, to play on a stringed instrument]

Psalter, sawl'tėr, *n* the book of Psalms, esp when separately printed in the R C Church, a series of 150 devout sentences a rosary of 150 beads, according to the number of the psalms —*adj* **Psaltē'rian**, pertaining to a psalter musical —*ns* **Psaltē'rium**, the third division of a ruminant's stomach, the omasum or manyplies, **Psal'tery**, a stringed instrument used by the Jews psalter, **Psal'tress**, a woman who plays upon the psaltery [O Fr *psaltier*—L *psalterium*, a song sung to the psaltery]

Psammitic, sa mit'ik, *adj* in geology, applied to derivative rocks composed of rounded grains, as ordinary sandstone [Gr *psammos*, sand]

Pschent, pshent, *n* the sovereign crown of ancient Egypt, a combination of the white mitre of southern Egypt, with the red crown, square in front and pointed behind, of northern Egypt [Egyptian]

Psellism, sel'izm, *n* a defect in articulation [Gr *psellismos*—*psellos*, stammering]

Pseudæsthesia, sū des thē'si a, *n* imaginary feeling, as in an amputated limb

Pseudepigrapha, sū-de pig'ra fä, *n pl* spurious writings, especially those writings claiming to be Biblical, but not judged genuine or canonical by the consent of scholars —*adjs* **Pseudepigraph'ic, -al** —*n* **Pseudepig'raphy**, the ascription to books of false names of authors [Gr, *pseudēs*, false, and *epigraphein*, to inscribe See **Epigraph**]

Pseudo, sū'do, *prefix*, false spurious, laying a false claim to, as in *pseudo archaic*, *pseudo christianity*, *pseudo classicism*, &c [Gr *pseudēs*, false]

Pseudochromia, sū dō krō'mi a, *n* false perception of colour

Pseudodont, sū'dō dont, *adj* having false teeth, as a monotreme

Pseudodox, sū'dō-doks, *adj* false — also *n* a common fallacy

Pseudogeusia, sū dō gū'si a, *n* false taste—perception

Pseudography, sū dog'ra fi, *n* bad spelling —*v t* **Pseudog'raphise**, to write incorrectly

Pseudomembrane, sū do mem'brān, *n* a false membrane, or lining, as in some diseases of the throat —*adj* **Pseudomem'branous**

Pseudomorphous, sū-do-mor'fus, *adj* deceptive in form (*min*) noting crystals which have a form of crystallisation foreign to the species to which they belong —*n* **Pseu'domorph**. [Gr *pseudēs*, lying, and *morphē*, form]

Pseudonym, sū'do-nim, *n* a fictitious name assumed, as by an author —*adj* **Pseudon'ymous**, bearing a fictitious name —*adv* **Pseudon'ymously** [Fr —Gr *pseud ēs*, false, and *onoma* See **Name**]

Pseudopodia, sū do pō'di-a, *n pl* the processes alternately thrust forth and drawn back by amœboid cells (*zoog*) **Pseudopō'dium**, **Pseu'dopod**. [Gr *pseudēs*, false, and *pous*, the foot]

Pseudoscope, sū'do skōp, *n* a species of stereoscope which causes the parts of bodies in relief to appear hollow, and *vice versâ* —*adj* **Pseudoscop'ic**.—*n* **Pseu'doscopy**. [Gr *pseudēs*, lying, false, and *skopēin*, to see]

Pshaw, shaw, *interj* of contempt —*v i* to express contempt, as with this word [Imitative]

Psittaci, sit'a-sī, *n pl* the parrots or the parrot tribe. —*adj*. **Psit'tacine**. [Gr *psittakos*, a parrot]

Psoas, sō'as, *n* a muscle of the loins and pelvis the tenderloin —*adj* **Psoat'ic**. [Gr *psoa*, *psua*, gen in pl *psoai*, *psuai*]

Psoriasis, sō-rī'a sis, *n* a disease characterised by slight elevations of the surface of the skin covered with whitish scales —*n* **Psō'ra**.—*adj* **Psō'ric**. [Gr *psōriān*, to have the itch, *psān*, to rub]

Psychic, -al, sī'kik, al, *adj* pertaining to the soul, or living principle in man spiritual: pertaining to the mind, or to its faculties and functions —*ns* **Psychi'atry**, the treatment of mental diseases, **Psy'chics**, the science of psychology, **Psy'chism**, the doctrine that there is a universal soul animating all living beings, the difference of their actions being due to the difference of individual organisations, **Psy'chist**, **Psychogen'esis**, the origination and development of the soul, **Psychog'ony**, the doctrine of the development of mind —*adj* **Psychograph'ic** —*n* **Psychog'raphy**, the natural history of mind: supposed spirit writing by the hand of a medium. —*adj* **Psycholog'ic**, pertaining to psychology: pertaining to the mind —*adv* **Psycholog'ically**. —*v i* **Psychol'ogise**.—*ns* **Psychol'ogist**, one who studies psychology, **Psychol'ogy**, the science which classifies and analyses the phenomena or varying states of the human mind, **Psychom'achy**, a conflict of soul with body, **Psy'chomancy**, necromancy, **Psychom'etry**, the science of the measurement of the duration, &c of mental processes an occult power claimed by some charlatans of divining the secret properties of things by mere contact, **Psychop'athy**, derangement of mental functions —*adj* **Psycho-physical**. —*ns* **Psycho-physicist**, **Psycho-physics**, the science of the relation between stimuli and the sensations which they evoke, **Psycho-physiology**, physiological psychology, **Psy'choplasm**, the physical basis of consciousness, **Psy'chopomp**, Hermes, the guide of spirits to the other world; **Psychō'sis**, mental condition a change in the field of consciousness, **Psycho-statics**, the theory of the conditions of the phenomena of mind —**Psychical research**, inquiring into alleged phenomena, apparently implying a connection with another world, **Psychic force**, a power not physical or mechanical, supposed to cause certain so called spiritualistic phenomena [L *psychicus* —Gr *psychikos*—*psychē*, the soul—*psychein*, to breathe]

Psychrometer, sī krom'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring the tension of aqueous vapour in the atmosphere a wet and dry bulb hygrometer —*adj* **Psychromet'rical** —*n* **Psychrom'etry**. [Gr *psychros*, cold, *psychein*, to blow, *metron*, a measure]

Ptarmigan, tär'mi gan, *n* a species of grouse with feathered toes inhabiting the tops of mountains [Gael *tarmachan*]

Ptere, tēr, *n* (*zool*) an alate organ

Pterichthys, ter ik'this, *n* a genus of fossil ganoid fishes peculiar to the rocks of the Old Red Sandstone strata, and so called from the wing like appearance of the pectoral fins [Gr *pteron*, wing, and *ichthys*, fish]

Pterion, tē'ri on, *n* in craniometry, the region where the frontal, squamosal, parietal, and sphenoid bones meet

Pteris, tē'ris, *n* a genus of ferns which includes the brakes —*n* **Pteridomā'nia**, a passion for ferns [Gr *pteris*, from *pteron*, a feather]

Pterodactyl, ter o dak'til, *n* a genus of fossil lizards, peculiar to the secondary strata, possessed of the power of flight by means of a wing like membrane stretched over the fifth finger, the others being free and short [Gr *pteron*, wing, and *daktulos*, finger]

Pterography, ter og'ra-fi, *n* the description of feathers —*n* **Pterol'ogy**, the science of insects' wings

Pteropod, ter'o pod, *n* one of a class of molluscs which move about by means of wing like appendages attached to the sides of the head, which are

not, however, homologous to the foot of other molluscs (*pl*) **Pterop'oda.** [Gr *pteron*, wing, and *pous, podos*, foot]

Pterosauria, ter ō saw'ri a, *n pl* a group of extinct flying reptiles [Gr *pteron*, wing, and *sauros*, lizard]

Pterygoid, ter'i goid, *n* one of a pair of bones in the facial apparatus of some vertebrata behind the palatines, known in human anatomy as the pterygoid plates of the sphenoid bone —*adj* alifoim or alate —*n* **Pteryg'ium,** a generalised limb of a vertebrate

Pterylæ, ter'i lē, *n pl* the bands of contour feathers in birds

Pterylosis, ter i lō'sis, *n* See **Ptilosis**

Ptilosis, ti lō'sis, *n* plumage or mode of feathering of a bird—also **Pterylō'sis,** loss of the eyelashes [Gr, *ptilon*, a feather]

Ptisan, tiz'an, *n* a medicinal drink made from barley with other ingredients [Gr *ptisanē*, peeled barley, barley water—*ptissein*, to peel]

Ptochocracy, tō kok'ra si, *n* the rule of paupers —*n* **Ptochog'ony,** the production of beggars [Gr *ptōchos*, a beggar]

Ptolemaic, tol e mā'ik, *adj* pertaining to the race of Egyptian kings called the Ptolemies pertaining to Ptolemy the astronomer (of the 2d cent) —also **Ptolemæ'an** —*n* **Ptolemā'ist,** one who believes in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy —**Ptolemaic system,** the method by which Ptolemy, the astronomer, explained the structure of the heavens and the motions of the heavenly bodies (139 A D)

Ptomaine, tō'ma in, *n* a somewhat loosely used generic name for those bodies, usually poisonous, formed from animal tissues during putrefaction They do not form a very distinct group from the chemical point of view, for some, like *putrescine* and *cadaverine*, are amines, others are amido acids, like *creatinin*, and *neurin*, which has *choline* and *muscarine* closely allied to it, is trimethyl vinyl ammonium hydroxide It is even questionable whether they may be said to possess an alkaline reaction, as at one time supposed to be a common property —Also **Pto'main** [Formed from Gr *ptōma*, a corpse, *piptein*, to fall]

Ptosis, tō'sis, *n* inability to raise the upper eye lid [Gr, —*piptein*, to fall]

Ptyalin, -e, ti'a lin, *n* the nitrogenous essential principle of saliva —*v i* **Pty'alise,** to salivate —*adj* **Ptyalogog'ic.**—*n* **Ptyal'ogogue,** a medicine which causes salivation [Gr, —*ptuein*, to spit]

Pub, pub, *n* (*slang*) a public house, tavern

Puberty, pū'ber ti, *n* the age of full development early manhood or womanhood —*n* **Pubes'cence,** state of one arrived at puberty (*bot*) the soft, short hair on plants —*adj* **Pubes'cent,** arriving at puberty (*bot* and *zool*) covered with soft, short hair [Fr *puberté*—L *pubertas, tatis*—*pubes, puber*, grown up, from root of **Pupil**]

Pubis, pū'bis, *n* a bone of the pelvis which in man forms the anterior portion of the *os innominatum* —*adj* **Pu'bic.** [For *os pubis*, gen of *pubes*, grown up, mature]

Public, pub'lik, *adj* of or belonging to the people pertaining to a community or a nation general common to or shared in by all generally known —*n* the people the general body of mankind the people, indefinitely a public house, tavern —*ns* **Pub'lican,** the keeper of an inn or public house (*orig*) a farmer general of the Roman taxes a tax collector, **Publicā'tion,** the act of publishing or making public a proclamation the act of printing and sending out for sale, as a book that which is published, as a book, &c —*ns pl* **Public-bills, -laws,** &c, bills, laws, &c. which concern the interests of the whole people; **Public-funds,** money lent to government for which interest is paid of a stated amount at a stated time —*ns* **Public-house,** a house open to the public one chiefly used for selling beer and other liquors an inn or tavern, **Public-institution,** an institution kept up by public funds for the public use, as an educational or charitable foundation, **Pub'licist,** one who writes on or is skilled in public law, or on current political topics, **Public'ity,** the state of being public or open to the knowledge of all notoriety, **Public-law** (see **International**) —*adv* **Pub'licly.**—*ns* **Public-opinion,** the view which the people of a district or county take of any question of public interest, **Public-policy,** the main principles or spirit upon which the law of a country is constructed, **Public-spirit,** a strong desire and effort to work on behalf of the public interest —*adj* **Public-spirited,** having a spirit actuated by regard to the public interest with a regard to the public interest —*adv* **Public-spiritedly** —*n* **Public-spiritedness.**—*n pl* **Public-works,** permanent works or improvements made for public use or benefit —**Public health,** the department in any government, municipality, &c which superintends sanitation, **Public holiday,** a general holiday ordained by parliament, **Public lands,** lands belonging to government, esp such as are open to sale, grant, &c, **Public orator,** an officer of English universities who is the voice of the Senate upon all public occasions, **Public school** (see **School**) —**In public,** in open view [Fr,—L *publicus—populus*, the people]

Publish, pub'lish, *v t* to make public to divulge or reveal to announce to proclaim to send forth to the public to print and offer for sale to put into circulation —*n* **Pub'lisher,** one who makes public or proclaims one who publishes books

Puce, pūs, *adj* brownish purple [Fr *puce*—L *pulex, pulicis*, a flea.]

Pucelle, pū sel', *n* a maid, virgin, esp the Maid of Orleans, Jeanne d'Arc (1412-31) [O Fr through Low L —L *pullus*, a young animal]

Puck, puk, *n* a goblin or mischievous sprite a celebrated fairy (see *Midsummer Night's Dream*) —*adj* **Puck'ish** [M E *pouke*—Celt, as Ir *puca*, W *pwca, bwg*, conn with Ice *púki* See the parallel forms **Pug, Bug**]

Pucker, puk'er, *v t* to gather into folds to wrinkle —*n* a fold or wrinkle a number of folds or wrinkles, esp irregular ones (*coll*) agitation, confusion —*adj* **Puck'ery,** producing puckers inclined to become puckered or wrinkled [See **Poke,** a bag, and **Pock.**]

Pud, pud, *n* (*coll*) a paw, fist, hand [Perh orig a slang form of Dut *poot*, paw]

Puddening, pud'ning, *n* a thick pad of rope, &c, used as a fender on the bow of a boat

Pudder, pud'er, *n* (*Shak*) a pother, a bustle, a tumult —*v i* to make a tumult or bustle —*v t* to disturb to perplex or confound [See **Pother**]

Pudding, po͝od'ing, *n* an intestine filled with meat, a sausage a soft kind of food made of flour, milk, eggs, &c —*adjs* **Pudding-faced,** having a fat, round, smooth face, **Pudding-headed,** (*coll*) stupid —*ns* **Pudding-sleeve,** a large loose sleeve, **Pudding-stone,** a rock made up of pebbles or round hard stones held together by a hard mineral substance of a silicious or calcareous nature, **Pudding-time,** dinner time (*obs*) critical time. [Prob Celt, as W *poten*, Ir *putog* — *put*, a bag, Low Ger *pudding*, Fr *boudin*, L *botulus*, are prob all related words]

Puddle, pud'l, *n.* an ill-shaped, awkward person [Cf Low Ger *purrel*, something short and thick]

Puddle, pud'l, *n* a small pool of muddy water a mixture of clay and sand —*v t* to make muddy:

to stir up mud to make water tight by means of clay to convert into bar or wrought iron —*v i* to make a dirty stir —*ns* **Pudd'ler,** one who turns cast iron into wrought iron by puddling, **Pudd'ling,** the act of rendering impervious to water by means of clay the process of converting cast into bar or wrought iron [M E *podel* (prob for *plod-el*)—Celt *plod,* a pool]

Pudency, pū'dens i, *n* (*Shak*) shamefacedness, modesty —*n pl* **Puden'da,** the genitals —*adjs* **Puden'dal, Puden'dous, Pū'dic,** pertaining to the pudenda —*n* **Pudic'ity,** modesty [L , as if *pudentia—pudens,* pr p of *pudēre,* to be ashamed]

Pudgy, puj'i, *adj* fat and short fleshy —Also **Podgy**

Pueblo, pweb'lo, *n* a town, village, or inhabited place in Spanish America [Sp , a town, from L *populus,* a people]

Puerile, pū'er il, *adj* pertaining to children childish trifling silly —*adv* **Pu'erilely.**—*n* **Pueril'ity,** quality of being puerile that which is puerile a childish expression [Fr *puéril,* —L *puerilis—puer,* a child Cf **Foal**]

Puerperal, pū er'per-al, *adj* relating to childbirth —*adv* **Puer'perally** —**Puerperal fever,** fever occurring in connection with childbirth, **Puerperal insanity,** insanity occurring in connection with childbirth [L *puerpera,* a woman lately delivered—*puer,* a child, and *parĕre,* to bear]

Puff, puf, *v i* to blow in puffs or whiffs to swell or fill with air to breathe with vehemence to blow at, in contempt to bustle about —*v t* to drive with a puff to swell with a wind to praise in exaggerated terms —*n* a sudden, forcible breath a sudden blast of wind a gust or whiff a fungus ball containing dust any thing light and porous, or swollen and light a kind of light pastry a part of a fabric gathered up so as to be left full in the middle a light ball or pad for dusting powder on the skin, &c an exaggerated expression of praise —*ns* **Puff-adder,** a large, venomous African serpent, **Puff-ball,** a dried fungus, ball shaped and full of dust, **Puff-bird,** a South American bird resembling the kingfisher in form, but living on insects, **Puff-box,** a box for holding powder for the toilet, and a puff for applying it —*adj* **Puffed,** gathered up into rounded ridges as a sleeve —*ns* **Puff'er,** one who puffs one who raises the prices at an auction in order to excite the eagerness of the bidders to the advantage of the seller, **Puff'ery,** puffing or extravagant praise, **Puff'ing,** the act of praising extravagantly, **Puff-paste,** a short flaky paste for pastry —**Puff up** (*B*), to inflate [Imitative, cf Ger *puffen,* &c]

Puffin, puf'in, *n* a water fowl having a short, thick, projecting beak like that of a parrot a puff ball [Named either from its swelling beak or its round belly See **Puff**]

Puffy, puf'i, *adj* puffed out with air or any soft matter tumid bombastic coming in puffs —*adv* **Puff'ily.**—*n* **Puff'iness.**

Pug, pug, *n* a monkey a fox a small kind of dog any small animal (in familiarity or contempt) —*n* **Pug-dog,** a small dog, with a face like a monkey —*adjs* **Pug-faced,** monkey faced, **Pug'ging** (*Shak*), thieving — a misprint for *prigging* —*n* **Pug-nose** (sometimes abbrev *pug*), a nose like that of a monkey a nose with the tip turned up a short, thick nose [Lit 'an imp,' a corr of **Puck.**]

Pugging, pug'ing, *n* beating or punching, esp the working of clay for making bricks, in a *pug-mill* (*archit*) coarse plaster put between the ceiling of a room and the floor of a room above, or on partition walls, to deaden sound [Prov Eng *pug,* to push in, to strike Cf **Poke.**]

Pugh, pōō, *interj* of contempt or disdain [Imit]

Pugil, pū'jil, *n* a pinch [See **Pugilism**]

Pugilism, pū'jil izm, *n* the art of boxing or fighting with the fists —*n* **Pū'gilist,** one who fights with his fists —*adj* **Pugilist'ic** [From L *pugil,* a boxer—root *pug,* whence L *pugnus,* Eng **Fist**]

Pugnacious, pug nā'shus, *adj* fond of fighting combative quarrelsome —*adv* **Pugnā'ciously.** —*n* **Pugnac'ity,** readiness or inclination to fight fondness for fighting quarrelsomeness [L *pugnax, pugnacis,* fond of fighting—*pugnāre,* to fight—*pugnus,* Eng **Fist**]

Pugree, pug'rē, *n* a light scarf worn round the hat to keep off the sun —Also **Puggree, Puggery, Pugaree** [Hind *pagrī,* a turban]

Puisne, pū'ne, *adj* (*law*) younger or inferior in rank, applied to certain judges in England [O Fr (Fr *puîné*), from *puis*—L *post,* after, and *né,* pa p of *naître*—L *nasci, natus,* to be born Doublet of **Puny**]

Puissant, pū'is ant, or pū is'ant, *adj* potent or powerful strong forcible — *n* **Pu'issance,** power, strength, force —*adv* **Pu'issantly** —*n* **Pu'issantness** [Fr , (It *possente*), from L *potens,* powerful, modified by the influence of L *posse,* to be able Cf **Potent** and **Possible**]

Puke pūk, *v i* to spew, vomit to sicken —*n* [Perh for *spuke* See **Spew**]

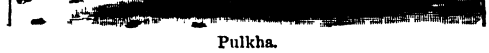
Puke, pūk, *adj* (*Shak*) of a colour between black and russet reddish brown puce —*n* **Puke-stocking** (*Shak*), a dark coloured stocking

Pulchritude, pul'kri tūd, *n* comeliness [L]

Pule, pūl, *v i* to pipe or chirp to cry, whimper, or whine, like a child —*ns* **Pū'ler, Pū'ling,** the cry as of a chicken a kind of whine —*adj* whimpering whining —*adv* **Pū'lingly.** [From Fr *pauler,* like It *pigolare,* L *pipilāre* and *pipāre,* to pipe, formed from the sound]

Pulex, pū'leks, *n* a genus of insects the flea [L]

Pulkha, pul'ka, *n* a Laplander's sledge, shaped like a boat —Also **Pulk** [Lap]



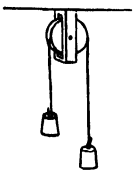
Pulkha.

Pull, pool, *v t* to draw or try to draw with force to draw or gather with the hand to tear to pluck to extract to move, propel by tugging, rowing, &c to transport by rowing in horse racing, to check a horse in order to prevent its winning to produce on a printing-press worked by hand to raid or seize —*v i* to give a pull to draw —*n* the act of pulling a struggle or contest exercise in rowing (*slang*) influence, a favourable chance, advantage (*coll*) a drink, draught (*print*) a single impression of a hand press —*n* **Pull'er.**—**Pull apart,** to bring asunder by pulling, **Pull down,** to take down or apart to demolish, **Pull for,** to row in the direction of; **Pull one's self together,** to collect one's faculties, **Pull through,** to get to the end of something difficult or dangerous with some success, **Pull up,** to tighten the reins to take to task to bring to a stop to halt —**To pull a face,** to draw the countenance into a particular expression to grimace. [A S *pullian,* conn with Low Ger *pulen,* to pluck.]

Pullet, pool'et, *n* a young hen —*n* **Pullet-sperm** (*Shak*), the treadle or chalaza of an egg [Fr

poulette, dim of *poule*, a hen—Low L *pulla*, a hen, fem of L *pullus*, a young animal, cog with **Foal**. **Poult** is a doublet]

Pulley, pool'ı, *n* a wheel turning about an axis, and having a groove on its rim in which a cord runs, used for raising weights (*pl*) **Pull'eys** —*ns* **Pulley-block**, a shell containing one or more sheaves, the whole forming a pulley, **Pulley-shell**, the casing of a pulley block [M E *poleyne*, from Fr *poulain*—Low L *pullanus—pullus* (Eng **Foal**), acc to Diez, from Fr *poulie*, which is from Eng **Pull**.]



Simple Fixed Pulley

Pullman-car, pool'man kär, *n* a strong kind of railway car or carriage, first made by George M *Pullman* (b 1831) in America

Pullulate, pul'ū lāt, *v ı* to germinate, bud —*n* **Pullula'tion** [L —*pullulus*, a young animal, sprout—*pullus* See **Pullet**]

Pulmonary, pul'mon ar ı, *adj* pertaining to or affecting the lungs done by the lungs having lungs pulmonic —*n* **Pulmom'eter**, an instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs —*adj* **Pulmon'ic**, pertaining to or affecting the lungs —*n* a medicine for disease of the lungs one affected by disease of the lungs —**Pulmonary artery**, an artery which brings blood from the heart to the lungs, **Pulmonary vein**, a vein which brings blood from the lungs to the heart [L *pulmonarius—pulmo*, *pulmonis*, a lung—Gr *pleumōn*, *pneumōn*, lung]

Pulmonata, pul mō nā'ta, *n pl* an order or subclass of Gasteropoda, air breathing

Pulp, pulp, *n* the soft fleshy part of bodies, e g of teeth marrow the soft part of plants, esp of fruits any soft mass the soft mass obtained from the breaking and grinding of rags, &c, before it is hardened into paper —*v t* to reduce to pulp to deprive of pulp to separate the pulp —*v ı* to become ripe or juicy like the pulp of fruit —*ns* **Pulp-engine**, a machine for converting rags, &c , into pulp, **Pulp'ifier**, an apparatus for reducing fresh meat to a jelly like pulp, to aid digestion —*v t* **Pulp'ify**, to make into pulp [Fr *pulpe*—L *pulpa*, flesh without bones]

Pulpit, pool'pit, *n* a platform for speaking from an elevated or enclosed place in a church where the sermon is delivered a desk —*adj* belonging to the pulpit —*ns* **Pulpiteer'**; **Pul'piter**, one who speaks from a pulpit a preacher —*adj* **Pul'pitish.**—**The pulpit**, preachers or preaching collectively [Fr—L *pulpitum*, a stage Ety unknown]

Pulpous, pulp'us, *adj* consisting of or resembling pulp soft —*ns* **Pulp'iness**, **Pulp'ousness** —*adj* **Pulp'y**, like pulp soft

Pulque, pool'kā, *n* a fermented drink, made in Mexico [Sp , from Mex]

Pulsate, pul'sāt, *v ı* to beat, as the heart or as a vein to throb —*adj* **Pul'satile**, that can pulsate, as a wound that may be struck or beaten, as a drum played by beating acting by pulsation —*n* **Pulsā'tion**, a beating or throbbing a motion of the heart or pulse any measured beat a vibration —*adjs* **Pul'sative**, **Pul'satory**, beating or throbbing (same as **Pulsatile**). [L *pulsāre*, *ātum*, to beat, freq of *pellĕre*, *pulsum*, to drive]

Pulsatilla, pul sa til'a, *n* the pasque-flower, *Anemone pulsatilla*

Pulse, puls, *n* a beating or throbbing a measured beat or throb a vibration the beating of the heart and the arteries (*fig*) feeling, sentiment —*v ı* to beat, as the heart to throb —*adj* **Pulse'less**, having no pulsation without life —*ns* **Pulse-rate**, the number of beats of a pulse per minute, **Pulse-wave**, the expansion of the artery, moving from point to point, like a wave, as each beat of the heart sends the blood to the extremities, **Pulsim'eter**, an instrument for measuring the strength or quickness of the pulse, **Pulsom'eter**, a pulsimeter a kind of steam-condensing pump —**Public pulse**, the drift or movement of public opinion on any question, **Quick pulse**, a pulse in which the rise of tension is very rapid, as opp to a pulse in which it is slow, called a *Slow pulse* —**To feel one's pulse**, to find out by the sense of touch the rate or force of the blood in the arteries to find out what one is thinking on some point [Fr *pouls* —L *pulsus—pellĕre*, *pulsum* See **Pulsate**]

Pulse, puls, *n* grain or seed of beans, pease, &c —*adj* **Pultā'ceous** [L *puls*, porridge (Gr *poltos*) Cf **Poultice**]

Pulverable, pul'ver a bl, also **Pul'verisable**, *adj* that may be reduced to fine powder —*n* **Pulverisā'tion** —*v t* **Pul'verise**, to reduce to dust or fine powder —*v ı* to fall down into dust or powder to roll or wallow in the dust —*adj* **Pul'verous**, consisting of or like dust or powder —*n* **Pulver'ulence** —*adj* **Pulver'ulent**, consisting of fine powder powdery dusty [L *pulvis*, *pulveris*, powder]

Pulvil, pul'vil, *n* a bag of perfumed powder—also **Pulvilio** [It *polviglio*—L *pulvillus*, a little cushion—*pulvinus*, a cushion]

Pulvillar, pul'vi lar, *adj* cushion or pad-like —*adj* **Pulvil'liform**, like a pulvillus —*n* **Pulvil'lus**, a foot pad between the claws of the terminal tarsal joint of an insect's leg —*adj* **Pulvī'nar**, padded formed like a cushion —*n* a pillow or cushion a peculiar prominence on a part of the human brain —*adj* **Pul'vinate.**—*n* **Pulvin'ulus** = pulvillus [L *pulvillus*, *pulvinus*, a cushion, *pulvinar*, a soft couch]

Pulwar, pul'wär, *n* a light keelless boat used on the Ganges —Also **Palwar**

Pulza-oil, pul'za oil, *n* an oil obtained from the seeds of *Jatropha Curcas*, in the Cape Verd Islands

Puma, pū'ma, *n* a carnivorous animal, of the cat kind, of a reddish brown colour without spots, called also the American lion [Peruvian *puma*]

Pumice, pum'is, or pū'mis, *n* a hard, light, spongy substance, formed of lava, from which gas or steam has escaped while hardening —*v t* (also **Pu'micāte**) to polish or rub with pumice stone —*adjs* **Pumi'ceous**, **Pumi'ciform**, of or like pumice —*ns* **Pumice-stone** (same as **Pumice**), **Pu'my** (*Spens*), a pebble, stone [A S *pumic* (*stan*), pumice (stone)—L *pumex*, *pumicis*, for *spumex—spuma*, foam—*spuĕre* See **Spume**, and **Pounce**, a fine powder]

Pummel Same as **Pommel**.

Pump, pump, *n* a machine for raising water and other fluids to a higher level a machine for drawing out, or forcing in air —*v t* to raise with a pump to draw out information by artful questions —*v ı* to work a pump to raise water by pumping —*n* **Pump'age**, the amount pumped —*pa p* **Pumped**, (*coll*) out of breath, panting—sometimes with *out* —*ns* **Pump'er**, **Pump-gear**, the various parts which make up a pump, **Pump-handle**, the lever by means of which the pump is worked, **Pump-head**, **-hood**, a frame covering the upper wheel of a chain pump, serving to guide the water into the discharge spout, **Pumping-engine**, any form of motor for operating a pump, **Pump-rod**, the rod by which the handle is fixed to the bucket which moves up and down inside, **Pump-room**, the apartment at a mineral spring in which the waters are drunk, **Pump-well**, a well from which water is got by pumping. —**To pump ship**, to urinate [M E. *pumpe*—

O Fr *pompe* (cf Sp *bomba*, Ger *pumpe*, *plumpe*), perh connected with Eng *plump*, and thus ult like *plunge*—L *plumbum*, lead]

Pump, pump, *n* a thin soled shoe used in dancing —*adj* **Pumped**, wearing pumps [Fr *pompe*, ornament, show, Teut, cf Ger *pumphosen*, wide pantaloons See **Pomp.**]

Pumpernickel, pump'er nik el, *n* a kind of coarse bread, made of unsifted rye, much used in West phalia. [Ger, a heavy, stupid fellow, from *pumper*, a heavy fall, and *nickel* = Nicholas See **Nick.**]

Pumpkin, pump'kin, *n* a plant of the gourd family and its fruit —Also **Pump'ion.** [A corr of O Fr *pompon*—L *pepō*, *ōnis*, a melon—Gr *pepōn*, ripe, a melon]

Pumy. See **Pumice.**

Pun, pun, *v t* (*Shak*) to pound [See **Pound**]

Pun, pun, *v i* to play upon words similar in sound but different in meaning so as to produce a ludicrous idea —*pr p* pun'ning, *pa t* and *pa p* punned —*n* a play upon words —*ns* **Pun'nage**, **Pun'ning**, the act or habit of punning [Ety dub, prob to beat words = *pound*, to beat, from A S *punian*, to pound]

Punch, punsh, *n* contr of **Punchinello**, a hump backed hook nosed puppet with a squeaking voice, one of the two main actors in the street puppet show 'Punch and Judy' **Punch**, or the **London Charivari**, the chief English comic journal, a weekly magazine of wit, humour, and satire, in prose and verse, copiously illustrated by sketches, caricatures, and emblematic devices The first number appeared 17th July 1841 [Through the influence of prov Eng *punch*, a variant of **Bunch**, thick, fat]

Punch, punsh, *adj* (*prov*) short and fat —*n* a short and fat man a kind of short legged round bodied horse —*adj* **Punch'y** [Most likely a variant of **Bunch**]

Punch, punsh, *n* a drink of five ingredients—spirit, water, sugar, lemon juice, and spice —*ns* **Punch-bowl**, a bowl for making punch in, **Punch-ladle**, a ladle the bowl of which has two spouts, used for filling glasses from a punch bowl [Hind *panch*, five—Sans *pancha*, five]

Punch, punsh, *v t* to prick or pierce with some thing sharp or blunt to make a hole in with a steel tool —*n* a tool either blunt, or hollow and sharp edged, for stamping or perforating a kind of awl —*n* **Punch'er** [A shortened form of **Puncheon**, a tool]

Punch, punsh, *v t* to strike or hit to beat with the fist, as one's head —*n* a stroke or blow with the fist, elbow, &c [Prob a corr of **Punish.**]

Puncheon, punsh'un, *n* a steel tool with a die or a sharp point at one end for stamping or perforating metal plates a short post or slab of wood with the face smoothed [O Fr *poinson*, a bodkin, a puncheon—L *punctio*, *onis*, a pricking—*pungĕre*, *punctum*, to prick]

Puncheon, punsh'un, *n* a cask a liquid measure of from 72 or 84 to 120 gallons [O Fr *poinson*, a cask, perh from the above, so called from the brand stamped on it Cf **Hogshead**]

Punchinello, punsh i nel'o, *n* the short, hump backed figure of a puppet show a buffoon, any grotesque or sorry personage [A corr of It *pulcinello*, dim of *pulcino*, a young chicken, a child—L *pullus*, a young animal See **Pullet**, and **Foal.**]

Punctate, -d, pungk'tāt, -ed, *adj* pointed (*bot*) punctured full of small holes pitted dotted —*n.* **Punctā'tion**, **Punctā'tor**, one who marks with dots—especially applied to the Massoretes who invented the Hebrew vowel points —*adj* **Punc'tiform**, pointed. [Formed from L *punctum*, a point—*pungĕre*, *punctum*, to prick]

Punctilio, pungk-til'yo, *n* a nice point in behaviour or ceremony nicety in forms exact observance of forms —*adj* **Punctil'ious**, attending to little points or matters very nice or exact in behaviour or ceremony exact or punctual to excess —*adv* **Punctil'iously.** —*ns* **Punctil'iousness**, **Punc'to** (*Shak*), the point, or a blow with it in fencing a nice point of ceremony [Sp *puntillo*, dim of *punto*, point—L *punctum*, a point]

Punctual, pungk'tū al, *adj* of or pertaining to a point observant of nice points punctilious exact in keeping time and appointments done at the exact time —*ns* **Punc'tualist**, **Punctual'ity**, quality or state of being punctual the keeping of the exact time of an appointment exactness —*adv* **Punc'tually.** [Fr *ponctuel*—*punctum*, a point]

Punctuate, pungk'tū āt, *v t* to mark with points to divide sentences by the usual points or marks to emphasise —*n* **Punctuā'tion**, the act or art of dividing sentences by points or marks —*adj* **Punc'tuative** —*n* **Punc'tuator.**—**Punctuation marks**, the comma, semicolon, colon, period, &c

Punctum, pungk'tum, *n* (*anat*) a point, dot —*adjs* **Punc'tulate**, **-d** —*ns* **Punctulā'tion**, **Punc'tule**, **Punc'tulum.** —**Punctum cæcum**, the point of the retina from which the optic nerve fibres radiate, so called because impervious to light

Puncture, pungk'tūr, *n* a pricking a small hole made with a sharp point —*v t* to prick to pierce with a pointed instrument —*n* **Puncturā'tion.** [L *punctura*—*pungĕre*, to prick]

Pundit, pun'dit, *n* a person who is learned in the language, science, laws, and religion of India any learned man [Hind *pandit*—Sans *pandita*]

Pundonor, pun'do nōr', *n* point of honour [Sp contr of *punto de honor*, point of honour]

Pungent, pun'jent, *adj* sharp pricking or acrid to taste or smell keenly touching the mind painful keen sarcastic —*n* **Pun'gency**—also **Pungence** —*adv* **Pun'gently.** [L *pungens*, *entis*, pr p of *pungĕre*, to prick See **Poignant**]

Punic, pū'nik, *adj* pertaining to or like the ancient Carthaginians faithless, treacherous, deceitful —*n* the language of ancient Carthage [L *Punicus*—*Pœni*, the Carthaginians]

Puniness, pū'ni nes, *n* the state or quality of being puny or feeble smallness pettiness [See **Puny**]

Punish, pun'ish, *v t* to cause to pay a penalty to cause loss or pain to a person for a fault or crime (*coll*) to handle or beat severely, maul (*coll*) to consume a large quantity of to chasten —*ns* **Punishabil'ity**, **Pun'ishableness** —*adj* **Pun'ishable**, that may be punished—said both of persons and crimes —*ns* **Pun'isher**, **Pun'ishment**, act or process of punishing loss or pain inflicted for a crime or fault the consequences of a broken law —*adjs* **Punitive** (pū'ni-tiv), pertaining to punishment inflicting punishment, **Pūn'itory**, punishing tending to punishment [Fr *punir*, *punis sant*—L *punīre*, to punish—*pœna*, penalty See **Pain.**]

Punjabee, pun ja'bē, *n* a native or inhabitant of the Punjab in India —Also **Punja'bi.**

Punk, pungk, *n* rotten wood used as tinder (*Shak*) a strumpet [Shortened for **Spunk.**]

Punka, Punkah, pung'ka, *n* a large fan for cooling the air of an Indian house, consisting of a light framework covered with cloth and suspended from the ceiling of a room, worked by pulling a cord or by machinery [Hind *pankha*, a fan]

Punster, pun'ster, *n* one who puns or is skilled in punning

Punt, punt, *n.* a flat-bottomed boat with square ends —*v t* to propel as a boat, by pushing with a

pole against the bottom of a river to kick the ball (*in football*) before it touches the ground, when let fall from the hands to knock —*v i* to pursue water fowl in a punt with a punt gun —*ns* **Punt'er**; **Punt'fishing**, angling from a punt in a pond, river, or lake, **Punt-gun**, a heavy gun of large bore used for shooting water fowl from a punt, **Punts'man**, a sportsman who uses a punt [A S —L *ponto*, a punt, a pontoon—*pons*, *pontis*, a bridge See **Pontage** and **Pontoon**.]

Punt, punt, *v i* to play at basset or ombre —*n* **Punt'er**, one who marks the points in basset or ombre [Fr, through Sp —L *punctum*, a point]

Puntilla, pun til'a, *n* lace work [Sp]

Punto, pun'to, *n* (*Shak*) a point or hit a pass or thrust made in fencing —**Punto dritto**, a direct or straight hit, **Punto riverso**, a back handed stroke [Sp and It *punto*—L *punctum*, a point]

Puny, pū'ni, *adj* (*comp* **Pu'nier**, *superl* **Pu'niest**), small feeble inferior in size or strength [See its doublet **Puisne**.]

Pup, pup, *v t* to bring forth puppies, as a bitch to whelp —*pr p* pupp'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* pupped —*n* **To be in pup**, to be pregnant, said of dogs. [Short for **Puppy**.]

Pupa, pū'pa, *n* an insect enclosed in a case while passing from the caterpillar to the winged stage a chrysalis—also **Pūpe** (*pl*) **Pupæ** (pū'pē) —*adj* **Pu'pal** —*n* **Pupā'rium**, a pupa included within the last larval skin —*v i* **Pupāte'**, to become a pupa —*n* **Pupā'tion** —*adjs* **Pū'piform**; **Pūpig'erous**; **Pupip'arous**, **Pupiv'orous**; **Pu'poid** [L *pupa*, a girl, a doll, fem of *pupus*, a boy, a child cf *puer*, a boy]

Pupil, pū'pil, *n* a little boy or girl one under the care of a tutor a scholar a ward (*law*) one under the age of puberty—in England under fourteen years for males, and twelve for females —*adj* under age —*ns* **Pupilabil'ity**, pupilary nature (*rare*) confidential character, **Pu'pilage**, **Pu'pillage**, state of being a pupil the time during which one is a pupil, **Pupilar'ity**, **Pupillar'ity**, the time between birth and puberty —*adjs* **Pu'pilary**, **Pu'pillary**, pertaining to a pupil or ward —**Pupil teacher**, one who is both a pupil and a teacher [Fr *pupille* —L *pupillus*, *pupilla*, dims of *pupus*, boy, *pupa*, girl]

Pupil, pū'pil, *n* the round opening in the middle of the eye through which the light passes the apple of the eye, so called from the baby-like figures seen on it (*zool*) the central dark part of an ocellated spot —*adjs* **Pu'pilary**, **Pu'pillary**, **Pu'pilate**, (*zool*) having a central spot of another colour —*n* **Pupillom'eter**, an instrument for measuring the size of the pupil of an eye [Same as above word]

Puppet, pup'et, *n* a small doll or image moved by wires in a show a marionette one who acts just as another tells him —*ns* **Pupp'etry**, finery, affectation a puppet show, **Puppet-show**, **-play**, a mock show or drama performed by puppets, **Puppet-valve**, a valve like a pot-lid attached to a rod, and used in steam engines for covering an opening [O Fr *poupette*, dim. from L *pupa*.]

Puppy, pup'i, *n* a doll a young dog a whelp a conceited young man —*adj* **Puppy-headed** (*Shak*), stupid —*ns* **Pupp'yhood**, the condition of being a puppy, **Pupp'yism**, conceit in men [Fr *poupée*, a doll or puppet—L. *pupa* Cf **Pupa**.]

Pur. See **Purr.**

Purana, pōō rä'na, *n* one of a class of sacred poetical books in Sanscrit literature, forming with the Tantras the main foundation of the actual popular creed of the Brahmanical Hindus. They contain cosmogony and theogony, epic stories and heroic legends [Sans *purāna*—*purā*, ancient]

Purbeck marble, an impure fresh water limestone, composed almost wholly of the shells of *Paludina carinifera*, and found in the Isle of Purbeck, Dorset

Purblind, pur'blīnd, *adj* nearly blind, near sighted (*orig*) wholly blind —*adv* **Pur'blindly** —*n* **Pur'blindness**. [For *pure blind*—i e. wholly blind, the meaning has been modified, prob through some confusion with the verb to *pore*]

Purchase, pur'chās, *v t* to acquire by seeking to obtain by paying to obtain by labour, danger, &c (*law*) to get in any way other than by inheritance to raise or move by mechanical means (*Shak*) to expiate by a fine or forfeit —*n* act of purchasing that which is purchased or got for a price value, advantage, worth any mechanical power or advantage in raising or moving bodies —*adj* **Pur'chasable**, that may be purchased (hence of persons) venal, corrupt —*n* **Pur'chaser** —**Purchase money**, the money paid, or to be paid, for anything, **Purchase shears**, a very strong kind of shears, with removable cutters, and a strong spring at the back, **Purchase system**, the method by which, before 1871, commissions in the British army could be bought, (**So many**) **years' purchase**, a price paid for a house, an estate, &c equal to the amount of the rent or income during the stated number of years [O Fr *porchacier* (Fr *pourchasser*), to seek eagerly, pursue—*pur* (L *pro*), for, *chasser*, to chase See **Chase**]

Purdah, pur'da, *n* in India a curtain serving as a screen to a chamber of state or to the women's apartments the seclusion itself [Hind *parda*, a screen]

Pure, pūr, *adj* (*comp* **Pur'er**, *superl* **Pur'est**), clean unsoiled unmixed not adulterated real free from guilt or defilement chaste modest mere that and that only complete non-empirical, involving an exercise of mind alone, without admixture of the results of experience —*n* purity —*adv* quite, entirely (*obs*) —*v t* to cleanse, refine —*adv* **Pure'ly**, without blemish wholly, entirely (*dial*) wonderfully, very much —*n* **Pure'ness** —**Pure reason**, reason alone, without any mixture of sensibility, **Pure science**, the principles of any science considered in themselves and their relation to each other, and not in their application to the investigation of other branches of knowledge, as *pure mathematics*, *pure logic*, &c [Fr *pur*—L *purus*, akin to *putus*, clear]

Purée, pu rā', *n* a soup, such as pea soup, in which there are no pieces of solids [Fr, a thick vegetable soup]

Purfle, pur'fl, *v t* (*Spens*) to decorate with a wrought or flowered border, to embroider (*archit*) to decorate with rich sculpture (*her*) to ornament with a border of ermines, furs, &c —*ns* **Pur'fle**, **Pur'flew**, a border of embroidery (*her*) a border of ermines, furs, &c, **Pur'fling**.—*adj* **Pur'fly** (*Carlyle*), wrinkled [O Fr *pourfiler*—L *pro*, before, and *filum*, a thread]

Purge, purj, *v t* to make pure to carry off what ever is impure or superfluous to clear from guilt or from accusation to evacuate, as the bowels to trim, dress, prune to clarify, as liquors —*v i* to become pure by clarifying to have frequent evacuations —*n* act of purging a medicine that purges —*n* **Purgā'tion**, a purging a clearing away of impurities (*law*) the act of clearing from suspicion or imputation of guilt, a cleansing —*adj* **Pur'gative**, cleansing having the power of evacuating the intestines —*n* a medicine that evacuates.—*adjs*. **Purgatō'rial**, **Purgatō'rian**, pertaining to purgatory, **Pur'gatory**, purging

or cleansing expiatory —*n* according to R C and some eastern religions, a place or state in which souls are after death purified from venial sins any kind or state of suffering for a time —*ns* **Pur'ger,** a person or thing that purges or cleanses, **Pur'ging,** act of cleansing or clearing —**Pride's purge,** the exclusion of the Royalist and Presbyterian members of the Long Parliament by Colonel Pride, in 1648 [Fr *purger*—L *purgāre, ātum—purus,* pure, and *agĕre,* to do or make]

Purify, pū'ri fī, *v t* to make pure to cleanse from foreign or hurtful matter to free from guilt or uncleanness to free from improprieties or barbarisms, as language —*v i* to become pure —*pa t* and *pa p* pūr'ified —*n* **Purifica'tion,** act of purifying (*B*) the act of cleansing ceremonially by removing defilement a cleansing of the soul from moral guilt or defilement a crushing of desire after anything evil the pouring of wine into the chalice to rinse it after communion, the wine being then drunk by the priest —*adj* **Pū'rificative** —*n* **Pū'rificator** —*adj* **Pū'rificatory,** tending to purify or cleanse —*n* **Pū'rifier** —**Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary,** a feast observed in the R C Church on February 2d, in commemoration of the purification of the Virgin Mary, according to the Jewish ceremonial (Lev xii 2) forty days after the birth of Christ [Fr *purifier*—L *purificāre—purus,* pure, *facĕre,* to make]

Purim, pūr'im, *n* the feast of lots held about 1st of March, in which the Jews commemorated their deliverance from the plot of Haman, as related in Esther [Heb, pl of *pur,* lot]

Purism, pūr'izm, *n* exclusion of mixture of any kind pure or immaculate conduct or style the doctrine of a purist great nicety or care in the use of words —*n* **Pur'ist,** one who is excessively pure or nice in the choice of words —*adj* **Puris'tic**

Puritan, pūr'i tan, *n* one aiming at greater strictness in religious life one of a religious and political party in the time of Elizabeth and the Stuarts marked by strictness in doctrine and practice, who tried to bring about more or less radical changes in the forms of worship (The name was first given, according to Fuller, in 1564, and according to Strype, in 1569, to those clergymen of the Church of England who refused to conform to its liturgy, ceremonies, and discipline as arranged by Archbishop Parker and his coadjutors) —*adj* pertaining to the Puritans —*adjs* **Puritan'ic, -al,** like a Puritan rigid exact. —*adv.* **Puritan'ically** —*v i* **Pur'itanise** —*n* **Pur'itanism,** a puritan manner of life strictness of life simplicity and purity of worship the notions or practice of Puritans [L *puritas,* purity—*purus,* pure]

Purity, pūr'i ti, *n* condition of being pure freedom from mixture of any kind freedom from sin or defilement chastity sincerity freedom from foreign or improper idioms or words

Purl, purl, *v i* to flow with a murmuring sound, as a stream over small stones to ripple to flow in eddies to curl or swirl —*v t* (*rare*) to whirl about, upset to unseat, unhorse —*n* a soft murmuring sound, as of a stream among stones an eddy or ripple [Prob freq of **Purr,** cf Sw *porla,* Ger *perlen,* to bubble]

Purl, purl, *v t* to fringe with a waved edging, as lace (knitting) to invert stitches —*n* an embroidered border a hem or fringe often of twisted gold or silver thread a ribbed or wavy appearance caused by inverted stitches a kind of 16th century lace [Contr of **Purfle.** Cf **File, a line,** &c.]

Purl, purl, *n.* **ale** warmed and spiced, hot beer and gin—dog's nose [Prob from Fr *perle,* a pearl, from the bubbles on its surface See **Pearl.**]

Purlieu, pur'lū, *n* the borders or environs of any place (*orig*) the grounds on the borders of a royal forest, illegally added to the forest, but afterwards restored to their rightful owners, and marked out by perambulation [Acc to Skeat, a corr of O Fr *puralee* (a mere translation of L *perambulatio*), land severed from a royal forest by perambulation—O Fr *pur* (= L *pro*), and *allee,* a going See **Alley.**]

Purlin, Purline, pur'lin, *n* (*archit*) a piece of timber stretching across the rafters underneath to support them in the middle, and extending from end to end of a roof [Perh from Fr *pour,* for, or *par,* through, and *ligne,* a line]

Purling, purl'ing, *n* the act of flowing with a gentle, murmuring sound the murmuring sound of a small stream [See **Purl** (1)]

Purloin, pur loin', *v t* to carry off to a distance: to take for one's own use to steal to plagiarise —*v i* to practise theft —*n* **Purloin'er** [M E *purlongen*—O Fr *purloignier*—L *prolongāre* See **Prolong**]

Purple, pur'pl, *n* a very dark red colour formed by the mixture of blue and red a purple dress or robe, orig worn only by royalty: a robe of honour the dignity of a king or emperor a cardinalate, so called from the red hat and robes worn by cardinals —*adj* red tinged with blue blood-red bloody —*v t* to dye purple to clothe with purple —*v i* to become purple in colour —*adjs* **Purple-frosty** (*Tenn*), purple with frost or cold, **Purple-hued** (*Shak*), having a purple hue —*n pl* **Pur'ples,** petechiæ or spots of livid red on the body a disease of wheat an early purple flowered orchid —*adj* **Purple-spiked,** having purple spikes —*ns* **Purple-wood, -heart,** the heartwood of *Copaifera pubiflora,* a handsome plum coloured wood found in British Guiana, and useful for ramrods for guns —*adj* **Pur'plish,** somewhat purple —**Purple emperor,** one of the largest of British butterflies, and one of the most richly coloured —**Born in the purple,** of princely rank or birth, **Tyrian purple,** a fine purple dye for which the people of ancient Tyre were celebrated [M E *purpre*—O Fr *porpre* (Fr *pourpre*)—L *purpura*—Gr *porphyra,* the purple fish See **Porphyry.**]

Purport, pur'pōrt, *n* design meaning signification —*v t* (also **Purport'**) to give out as its meaning to convey to the mind to seem to mean often with an infinitive clause as its object —*adj* **Pur'portless** [O Fr, from *pur* (Fr *pour*) —L *pro,* for, and *porter*—L *portāre,* to carry]

Purpose, pur'pos, *n* that which a person sets before himself as something to be done, got, or considered aim intention effect (*Spens*) conversation (*pl*) a sort of conversational game —**Of,** or **On purpose,** with design, intentionally [O Fr *pourpos, propos*—L *propositum,* a thing intended, from *pro,* forward, and *ponĕre, positum,* to place]

Purpose, pur'pos, *v t* to intend (often followed by an infinitive or participial clause as its object) —*v i* to have an intention (*Spens*) to discourse —*adj* **Pur'poseful,** having an object full of meaning —*adv* **Pur'posefully.** —*n* **Pur'posefulness** —*adj* **Pur'poseless,** without purpose or effect aimless —*adv* **Pur'poselessly.** —*n* **Pur'poselessness** —*adj* **Pur'poselike,** having a definite purpose having the appearance of being fit for a purpose —*adv* **Pur'posely,** with purpose or design intentionally —*n* **Pur'poser.** —*adj* **Pur'posive,** having an aim (*biol*) functional —*n* **Pur'posiveness.** [O Fr *purposer,* form of *proposer* (see **Propose**), influenced by Fr *propos* (—L *ponĕre*), to place.]

Purprise, pur prīz', *n* (*Bacon*) an enclosure also, the whole compass of a manor [O Fr *pourpris*, from *pour*, for, and *prendre*—L *prehendĕre*, to take]

Purpura, pur'pū-ra, *n* a genus of marine gasteropods an eruption of small purple spots, caused by extravasation of blood in the skin—also called the **Purples.** [L.,—Gr *porphyra*]

Purpureal, pur pū'rē al, *adj* purple of a purple colour

Purr, Pur, pur, *v i* to utter a low, murmuring sound, as a cat when pleased —*n* (also **Pur'ring**) the low, murmuring sound of a cat [From the sound]

Purse, purs, *n* a small bag for money, orig made of skin a sum of money, esp a sum given as a present or offered as a prize a treasury a person's finances —*v t* to put into a purse to contract as the mouth of a purse to draw into folds or wrinkles —*n* **Purse-bearer,** one who has charge of the purse of another a treasurer —*adj* **Purse'-bearing,** pouched, marsupiate —*ns* **Purse'ful,** as much as a purse can hold enough to fill a purse, **Purse-mouth** (*Tenn*), a pursed up mouth, **Purse-net,** a kind of net that can be closed like a purse, **Purse-pride** —*adj* **Purse-proud,** proud of one's purse or wealth insolent from wealth —*ns* **Purs'er,** an officer who has charge of the provisions, clothing, and accounts of a ship, now termed a 'paymaster,' **Purs'er-ship, Purse-seine,** a seine which can be pursed into the shape of a bag —*n pl* **Purse-strings,** the strings fastening a purse —*n* **Purse-taking,** robbing —**A light,** or **empty purse,** poverty, **A long,** or **heavy purse,** riches, **Privy purse,** an allowance for the private expenses of the British sovereign an officer in the royal household who pays the sovereign the grant of the civil list for his private expenses [O Fr *borse* (Fr *bourse*)—Low L *bursa*—Gr *byrsa*, a skin, a hide]

Purslane, Purslain, purs'lān, *n* an annual plant, frequently used in salads [O Fr *porcelaine*—L *porcilaca, portulaca*]

Pursue, pur sū', *v t* to follow after in order to overtake to follow with haste to chase to follow up to be engaged in to carry on to seek to obtain to seek to injure to imitate to continue —*v i* to follow to go on or continue to act as a prosecutor at law —*n* (*Spens*) pursuit —*adj* **Pursu'able** —*n* **Pursū'ance,** the act of pursuing or following out process consequence —*adj* **Pursū'ant,** done while pursuing or seeking any purpose, hence agreeable —*adv* (and **Pursu'antly**) agreeably conformably —*n* **Pursu'er,** one who pursues (*Scots law*) a plaintiff [O Fr *porsuir* (Fr *poursuivre*)—L *prosequi, secutus*—*pro*, onwards, *sequi*, to follow]

Pursuit, pur sūt', *n* the act of pursuing, following, or going after endeavour to attain occupation employment

Pursuivant, pur'swi vant, *n* an attendant or follower a state messenger an attendant on the heralds one of four inferior officers in the English College of Arms [Fr *poursuivant*, from pr p of *poursuivre*, to pursue See **Pursue**]

Pursy, purs'i, *adj* pushed out puffy fat and short short-breathed —*n* **Purs'iness.** [O Fr *pourcif* (Fr *poussif*), orig *poulsif*, broken winded—O Fr *poulser* (Fr *pousser*), to push—L *pulsāre*, to beat, push See **Push.**]

Purtenance, pur'ten ans, *n* that which pertains or belongs to (*B*) the inwards or intestines of an animal [Short for **Appurtenance.**]

Purulence, pū'roo lens, *n* the forming of pus or matter pus—also **Purulency.**—*adj* **Pu'rulent,** consisting of, full of, or resembling pus or matter —*adv* **Pu'rulently.** [See **Pus**]

Purvey, pur-vā', *v t* to provide, esp with conveniences to procure —*v i* to provide to buy in provisions for several persons (with *to*) to pander —*ns* **Purvey'ance,** the act of purveying a procuring of victuals that which is supplied the royal prerogative of pre emption, by which the king could buy goods for the use of his household at a fixed price, in preference to all others, and even without consent of the owner, now abolished, **Purvey'or,** one who provides victuals an officer who formerly exacted provisions for the use of the king's household a procurer [O Fr *porveor* (Fr *pourvoir*) — L *providēre* See **Provide**]

Purview, pur'vū, *n* a condition or disposition the part of a statute beginning with 'be it enacted' scope limits [O Fr *pourveu—pourvoir*, to provide]

Pus, pus, *n* a thick yellowish fluid exuded from inflamed tissues that which has become putrid [L *pus, puris*, matter, akin to Gr *pyon*]

Puseyism, pū'zi izm, *n* a name given to the High Church and Catholic principles of Dr E B Pusey (1800–82), and other Oxford divines, as set forth in 'Tracts for the Times'—*n* **Pu'seyite,** one who holds the views of Dr Pusey —*adjs* **Puseyis'tic, -al**

Push, poosh, *v t* to thrust or press against to drive by pressure to press forward to urge to press hard to thrust, as with a sword —*v i* to make a thrust to make an effort to press against to burst out —*n* a thrust an impulse assault effort exigence (*Bacon*) a pustule, a pimple, eruption —*n* **Push'er,** one who pushes a stem or rod —*adj* **Push'ing,** pressing forward in business enterprising vigorous —*n* **Pushing-jack,** an implement for starting a railway carriage, &c —*adv* **Push'ingly.**—*n* **Push-pin** (*Shak*), a children's game in which pins are pushed alternately [Fr *pousser*—L. *pulsāre*, freq of *pellĕre, pulsum*, to beat]

Pushtu, Pushtoo, push'tōō, *n* the language of the Afghans proper —Also **Push'to** [Afghan]

Pusillanimous, pū si lan'i mus, *adj* wanting firmness of mind of small courage having a little mind mean spirited cowardly —*adv* **Pusillan'imously** —*ns* **Pusillan'imousness, Pusillanim'ity,** state or quality of being weak minded lack of spirit or courage timidity [L *pusillanimis* —*pusillus*, very little (—*pusus*, dim of *puer*, a boy), and *animus*, the mind]

Puss, poos, *n* a familiar name for a cat a hare, in sportsmen's language a playful name for a child or a girl —*ns* **Puss-clover,** the rabbit's foot or stone clover, **Puss-gentleman,** a dandy, **Puss-moth,** a moth of the genus Cerura, **Puss-tail,** a common grass with bristly spikes, belonging to the genus Setaria — also called *foxtail*, **Puss'y,** a dim of **Puss** — also **Pussy-cat, Pussy-cat,** the silky catkin of various willows, **Pussy-willow,** a common American willow, *Salix discolor*, with silky spring catkins —**Puss in the corner,** a children's game in which the places are changed, during which the player who is out tries to secure one of them [Dut *poes*, puss, Ir and Gael *pus*, a cat, prob imitative of a cat's spitting]

Pustule, pus'tūl, *n* a small pimple containing pus anything like a pustule, on plants or animals a small blister —*adjs* **Pus'tular, Pus'tulous,** covered with pustules —*v t* **Pus'tulāte,** to form into pustules —*n* **Pustulā'tion** [Fr — L *pustula*, a pimple, *pus*, matter]

Put, poot, *v t* to push or thrust to cast, throw to drive into action to throw suddenly, as a word to set, lay, or deposit to bring into any state or position to offer to propose to express, state to apply to oblige to incite to add.—*v i* to place to turn —*pr p* **putting** (poot'-); *pa t* and *pa p* put —*n* a push or **thrust:**

a cast, throw, esp of a heavy stone from the shoulder (see **Putting**) an attempt a game at cards a contract by which one person, in consideration of a certain sum of money paid to another, acquires the privilege of selling or delivering to the latter within a certain time certain securities or commodities, at a stipulated price (see **Options**) —**Put about**, to change the course, as of a ship to put to inconvenience, trouble to publish, **Put an end**, or **stop to**, to check, hinder cause to discontinue, **Put away**, to renounce, to divorce, **Put back**, to push backward to delay to say nay, **Put by**, to lay aside to divert to store up, **Put by, off**, an excuse, **Put down**, to crush to degrade (*Shak*) to confute to enter, as a name to give up (*rare*) to start for, **Put for**, to set out vigorously towards a place, **Put forth**, to extend to propose to publish to exert to depart, **Put in**, to introduce to hand in to appoint to insert to conduct a ship into a harbour, **Put in for**, to put in an application or claim for, **Put off**, to lay aside to baffle or frustrate to defer or delay to push from shore (*Shak*) to discard —*n* a makeshift, an evasion —**Put on**, or **upon**, to invest to impute to assume to promote to instigate to impose upon to hasten to inflict to deceive, trick to foist or palm upon, **Put out**, to expel, to extinguish to place at interest to extend to publish to disconcert to offend to expend to dislocate, **Put over** (*Shak*), to refer to send to defer to place in authority, **Put the case, Put case**, suppose the case to be, **Put the hand to**, to take hold of to take or seize to engage in (any affair), **Put this and that together**, to infer from given premises, **Put through**, to bring to an end to accomplish, **Put to**, to apply, use to add to to bring or consign to, **Put to death**, to kill, **Put to it**, to press hard to distress, **Put to rights**, to bring into proper order, **Put to sea**, to set sail to begin a voyage, **Put to**, or **On trial**, to test to try, **Put two and two together**, to draw a conclusion from certain circumstances, **Put up**, to startle from a cover, as a hare to put back to its ordinary place when not in use, as a sword to accommodate with lodging to nominate for election (*with*) to bear without complaint to take lodgings, **Put up to**, to give information about, to instruct in [A S *potian*, to push, prob from the Celt, as Gael *put*, W *pwtio*]

Put, put, *n* a rustic, simpleton [Perh W *pwt*, *pytiau*, any short thing]

Put, put, *n* a strumpet —*ns* **Pū'tage**, a law phrase for a woman's fornication, **Pu'tanism**, the habit of prostitution [O Fr *pute*, a whore]

Putamen, pū tā'men, *n* (*bot*) the shell of a nut the endocarp of a fruit when hard and stony the soft shell of an egg the outer and darker portion of the lenticular nucleus of the brain [L, 'a trimming or clipping'—*putāre*, to cleanse, prune]

Putative, pū'tā tiv, *adj* supposed reputed commonly supposed to be —**Putative marriage**, a marriage prohibited by canon law, but entered into in good faith by at least one of the parties —*n* **Putā'tion**, act of considering, estimation [Fr —L *putativus*—*putāre*, *ātum*, to suppose]

Putchock, pōō chok', *n* the fragrant costus root, a product of the Himalaya in the vicinity of Cashmere, and exported from Bombay and Calcutta to the Malay countries and to China, where it is used as a chief ingredient in the Chi[illegible]lle rod, commonly called *joss'stick* —[illegible] [Perh Telegu *pāch'chāku*, [illegible]' or [illegible] prob Malay]

Pu[illegible]tē al, *n* a well curb [L, —*puteus*, a well]

Puteli, put'e li, *n* a broad, flat bottomed boat, used on the Ganges

Putid, pū'tid, *adj* rotten stinking worthless [L *putidus*, from same root as **Putrid**]

Put-log, put'-log, *n* a cross piece in a scaffolding, the inner end resting in a hole left in the wall

Putois, pü twa', *n* a brush of polecat's hair for pottery [Fr]

Putoo, put'ōō, *n* a dish made of palmyra-nut meal, scraped cocoa nut, and jack fruit

Putorius, pū tō'ri us, *n* a large family of Mustelidæ, including weasels, stoats, ermines, polecats, ferrets, and minks

Putrefy, pū'tre fī, *v t* to make putrid or rotten to corrupt —*v i* to become putrid to rot —*pa t* and *pa p* pū'trefied —*adjs* **Putrefā'cient** (also *n*), **Putrefac'tive**, pertaining to or causing putrefaction —*ns* **Putrefac'tion**, the act or process of putrefying rottenness corruption —**Putrefac'tiveness**; **Putres'cence** —*adj* **Putres'cent**, becoming putrid pertaining to putrefaction [O Fr *putrefier*—L *putrefacĕre*, *factum*, to make putrid]

Putrid, pū'trid, *adj* in a state of decay showing putrefaction stinking rotten corrupt —*ns* **Putrid'ity**, **Pu'tridness**, state of being putrid corrupt matter rottenness corruption [Fr *putride*—L *putridus*—*puter*, *putris*, rotten—*putēre*]

Putt, put, *v i* in golf, to play with a putter —*n* a short stroke made with a putter in attempting to hole a ball —*n* **Putt'er**, one who puts or places one who throws a stone one who takes coal along underground roads a short stiff wooden or iron headed golf club, used when the ball is on the putting green —*ns* **Putter-on** (*Shak*), an instigator, **Putter-out**, (*obs*) one who deposited money on going abroad, on condition of receiving a larger sum on his return, the money to be forfeited in case of non return, **Putt'ing**, the act of hurling a heavy stone from the hand by a sudden push from the shoulder the act of striking a golf ball when near a hole, so as to cause it to fall into it, **Putting-green**, the prepared ground immediately round a hole in a golf course, **Putting-stone**, a heavy stone raised by the hand and thrust forward from the shoulder, as a trial of strength and skill [From **Put**]

Putties, put'tiz, *n pl* strips of cloth wound round the legs, from ankle to knee, as leggings

Puttock, pōōt'ok, *n* (*Shak*) a kite, a buzzard

Putty, put'i, an oxide of tin, or of lead and tin, used in polishing glass, &c —*jewellers' putty* a cement of whiting and linseed oil, used in glazing windows a fine cement of lime only—*plasterers' putty* —*v t* to fix or fill with putty —*pa t* and *pa p* putt'ied —*n* **Putt'ier**, a glazier —*adj* **Putty-faced**, having a face resembling putty in pastiness or colour —*ns* **Putty-knife**, a knife with a blunt, flexible blade for laying on putty; **Putty-powder**, an artificially prepared oxide of tin used for polishing glass, **Putty-root**, an American orchid the corm of whose root stock contains a highly glutinous matter, **Putty-work**, decoration in a soft substance which grows very hard [O Fr *potée*, properly that which is contained in a pot, Fr *pot*]

Put-up, poot' up, *adj* speciously conceived, planned, or carried out

Puture, pū'tūr, *n* the claim to food for man, horse, and dog within the bounds of a forest, &c —Also **Pul'türe**. [O Fr *peulture*—Low L *putura*—L *puls* See **Pulse**.]

Puxi, puk'si, *n* the edible larvæ of various flies of the genus *Ephydra*, found in the alkali lakes of western North America. [Mex Ind]

Puy, pwē, *n* one of the small volcanic cones in Auvergne, &c [Fr]

Puzzel, puz'l, *n* (*Shak.*) a dirty drab [Fr *pucelle*, a girl]

Puzzle, puz'l, *n* a difficulty to be solved perplexity something to try the ingenuity, as a toy or riddle —*v t* to set a difficult question to. to pose to perplex —*v i* to be bewildered to think long and carefully (*out, over*) —*ns* **Puz'zledom,** (*coll*) bewilderment, **Puzzle-head,** one who is puzzle headed —*adj* **Puzzle-headed,** having the head full of confused notions —*ns* **Puzzle-headedness; Puz'zlement,** the state of being puzzled, **Puzzle-monkey** (same as **Monkey-puzzle,** q v), **Puzzle-peg,** a piece of wood so secured under a dog's jaw as to keep his nose from the ground, **Puzz'ler, Puzzle-ring,** a ring made of several small rings intricately linked together, capable of being taken apart and put together again —*adj* **Puzz'ling,** posing perplexing —*adv* **Puzz'lingly.** [From M E *opposaile* (Eng *opposal*), an objection or question put by an examiner—*opposen, posen* See **Pose** and **Oppose**]

Puzzolana, puz ō-la'na, *n* —also **Puzzolano,** a loosely coherent volcanic sand found at Pozzuoli, near Naples, long celebrated for its property of forming a hydraulic cement when mixed with ordinary lime It is composed of silica, with a little magnesia and potash or soda, alumina, lime, and oxide of iron —Also **Pozzuola'na.**

Pyæmia, Pyemia, pī ē'mi a, *n* a disease caused by the introduction into the blood of decomposing matter, from pus or other unhealthy secretions —*adjs* **Pyæ'mic, Pye'mic** [Gr *pyon*, pus, and *haima*, blood]

Pycnid, pik'nid, *n* a pycnidium, a special receptacle in ascomycetous fungi, resembling a perithecium, in which stylospores or pycnospores are produced [Gr *pyknos*, thick]

Pycnogonida, pik nō gon'i da, *n pl* a division of marine arthropods, the sea spiders —*adj* **Pycnog'onoid** [Gr *pyknos*, thick, *gony*, the knee]

Pycnometer, pik nom'e ter, *n* an instrument for determining the specific gravity of solid bodies [Gr *pyknos*, thick, and *metron*, measure]

Pycnon, pik'non, *n* (*mus*) a small interval in Greek music, a quarter tone in mediæval music, a semitone [Gr *pyknos*, thick]

Pycnostyle, pik'nō stīl, *adj* (*archit*) noting a lower degree of intercolumniation, usually 1½ diameters [Gr *pyknos*, thick, *stylos*, a column]

Pyebald. See **Piebald**

Pyelitis, pī e lī'tis, *n* inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney—also *Endonephritis* —*adjs* **Pyelit'ic, Pyelonephrit'ic** —*n* **Pyelonephri'tis,** inflammation of the kidney and renal pelvis [Gr *pyelos*, the pelvis, *nephros*, the kidney]

Pyengadu, pī eng'ga dōō, *n* a large acacia like tree of Burmah, India, &c, with reddish-brown wood of great heaviness and hardness.—Also **Pyn'kado**

Pygal, pī'gal, *adj* belonging to the rump or posteriors of an animal —*n* the posterior median or supracaudal plate of a chelonian carapace. [Gr *pygē*, the rump]

Pygarg, pī'garg, *n* a kind of antelope the osprey or sea eagle [Gr *pygargos—pygē*, rump, *argos*, white]

Pygmy, Pig'my, pig'mi, *n* one of a fabulous dwarfish race of antiquity a dwarf any diminutive thing one of several pygmy races in equatorial Africa and elsewhere one of the ancient diminutive dwellers in underground houses, &c, in whom David MacRitchie sees the historical originals of the fairies and elves of folklore.—*adj.* resembling a pygmy very small —*adjs* **Pygmē'an,** pertaining to or like a pygmy dwarfish diminutive [O Fr *pigme, pygme*—L. *Pygmæi* —Gr *Pygmaioi*, the Pygmies, fabled to be of the length of a (Gr) *pygmē* = 13½ inches (measured from the elbow to the knuckles)—*pygmē*, fist.]

Pygopus, pī'gō-pus, *n* a genus of Australian lizards

Pygostyle, pī'gō stīl, *n.* the vomer or plough-share bone of a bird's tail —*adj* **Py'gostyled.** [Gr. *pygē*, the rump, *stylos*, a column]

Pyjamas, pe-jā'maz, *n pl* loose drawers or trousers tied round the waist, in India, used also by Europeans — Also **Paijamas** and **Pajamas.** [Hind *pāe-jāma*, lit 'leg clothing']

Pylon, pī'lon, *n* a gateway to an Egyptian temple the mass of building through which the gateway was pierced [Gr *pylōn*, from *pyle*, a gate]

Pylorus, pi-lō'rus, *n* the lower opening of the stomach leading to the intestines —*adj* **Pylor'ic** [L —Gr *pylōros—pylē*, an entrance, and *ouros*, a guardian, *horān*, to see]

Pyogenesis, pī ō jen'e sis, *n* the formation of pus —*adjs* **Pyogenet'ic, Pyogen'ic, Py'oid.**—*ns* **Pyopoiē'sis,** suppuration, **Pyop'tysis,** expectoration of pus, **Pyorrhē'a,** purulent discharge, **Pyō'sis,** the formation of pus

Pyramid, pir'a mid, *n* a solid figure on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, with triangular sides meeting in a point (*pl*) 'the pyramids,' or great monuments of Egypt a game played on a billiard table in which the balls are arranged in pyramid shape —*adjs* **Pyram'idal, Pyramid'ic, Pyramid'ical,** having the form of a pyramid —*advs* **Pyram'idally, Pyramid'ically.** —*ns* **Pyramid'ion,** the small pyramidal apex of an obelisk, **Pyram'idist,** one versed in the history of the Pyramids, **Pyr'amis** (*pl* **Pyram'ides**), a pyramid (*Shak*) —*adjs* **Pyr'amoid, Pyram'idoid** [L —Gr *pyramis, pyramidos*, prob Egyptian, *pir em us*, the edge of a pyramid Some trace a connection with Gr *pyr*, fire, as if named from the resemblance to a tapering flame]

Pyramidon, pi ram'i don, *n* in organ building a stop having wooden pipes in the form of an inverted pyramid, giving very deep notes somewhat like those of a stopped diapason

Pyrargyrite, pī rar'ji rīt, *n* an ore of silver consisting of the sulphide of silver and antimony [Gr *pyr*, fire, and *argyros*, silver]

Pyre pīr, *n* a pile of wood, &c, on which a dead body is burned —*adj* **Pyr'al.** [L *pyra*—Gr *pyra—pyr*, Eng **Fire**]

Pyrene, pī'rēn, *n* a stone or putamen —*n* **Pyrē'nocarp,** any drupaceous fruit —*adjs* **Pyrē'noid,** globular, nucleiform, **Pyrē'nous.** [Gr *pyrēn*]

Pyrene, pī'rēn, *n* a hydrocarbon obtained from coal tar

Pyrenean, pir ē-nē'an, *adj* of or pertaining to the *Pyrenees*, the range of mountains between France and Spain [L *Pyrenæi* (*montes*), the Pyrenees]

Pyrenomycetes, pī-rē nō mī sē'tez, *n pl* an order of ascomycetous fungi, including ergot, black rot, &c [Gr *pyren*, a stone, *mykēs*, pl *mycētes*, a mushroom]

Pyrethrum, pir-eth'rum, *n* a genus of plants containing the fever few, or golden feather, so much used in gardens as a bordering [L, from Gr, —*pyr*, fire]

Pyretic, pī ret'ik, *adj* pertaining to or affected with fever —*n* a remedy for fever —*ns* **Pyretol'ogy,** the science of fevers, **Pyrex'ia,** fever —*adjs* **Pyrex'ial, Pyrex'ic.** [Gr *pyretikos*, feverish, *pyretos*, fever, from *pyr*, fire]

Pyrgoidal, pir-goi'dal, *adj* tower shaped [Gr, *pyrgos*, a tower]

Pyrheliometer, pir hē li-om'e tėr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's [illegible] *adj* **Pyrheliomet'ric.** [Gr *pyr*, fire, *hēlios*, [illegible] and *metron*, measure]

Pyriform, pīr'ı form, *adj* pear-shaped [L. *pirum*, a pear, and *forma*, form]

Pyrite, pī'rīt, *n* native iron disulphide of a pale yellow colour and very hard [L —Gr *pyrites*, a flint—*pyr*, fire See **Pyre.**]

Pyrites, pır ī'tēz, *n* a term applied to a large class of mineral compounds of metals with sulphur, or with arsenic, or with both—crystalline, hard, generally brittle, and frequently yellow —*adjs* **Pyrit'ic, Pyrit'ical, Pyritif'erous** [L —Gr *pyr*, Eng **Fire**]

Pyritohedron, pī rī tō hē'dron, *n* a pentagonal dodecahedron —*adj* **Pyritohe'dral** [Gr *pyritēs*, pyrites, *hedra*, a seat]

Pyro-acetic, pī'rō a set'ık, *adj* relating to acetic acid under heat

Pyroballogy, pī rō bal'ō jı, *n* the art of throwing fire (*Steme*) the science of artillery [Gr *pyr*, fire, *ballein*, to throw, *logia—legein*, to speak]

Pyroclastic, pī rō klas'tık, *adj* formed by volcanic agencies [Gr *pyr*, fire, *klastos*, broken]

Pyro-electricity, pī rō e lek tris'ı tı, *n* that branch of electricity which deals with electrification as produced by change of temperature in certain crystallised bodies —*adj* **Pyro-electric** [Gr *pyr*, fire, and **Electricity**]

Pyrogallic, pī rō gal'ık, *adj* obtained from gallic acid by the action of heat

Pyrogen, pī'rō jen, *n* any substance which causes fever when introduced into the blood —*adjs* **Pyrogenet'ic, Pyrog'enous,** producing fire produced by fire [Gr *pyr*, fire and root of *gignes thai*, to become]

Pyrognomic, pī rog nom'ık, *adj* becoming incandescent when heated to a certain degree [Gr *pyr*, fire, *gnōmōn*, a mark]

Pyrognostic, pī rog nos'tık, *adj* pertaining to fire or heat [Gr *pyr*, fire, *gnōstikos*, knowing]

Pyrography, pī rog'ra fı, *n* the art of producing a design on wood by applying heat and pressure [Gr *pyr*, fire, *graphein*, to write]

Pyrogravure, pī rō grā-vūr', *n* a method of engraving on wood by a red hot metallic point, a picture so produced

Pyrola, pīr'ō la, *n* a genus of plants of the heath kind, called also *wintergreen* a single plant of this genus [L , dim of *pirus*, a pear tree]

Pyrolatry, pī ol'a trı, *n* fire worship —*n* **Pyrol'ater,** a fire worshipper [Gr *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *latreia*, worship]

Pyroleter, pī rol'e ter, *n* a fire extinguishing chemical apparatus by which carbonic acid is generated and thrown on the fire [Gr *pyr*, fire, *oletēr*, destroyer—*ollynai*, to destroy]

Pyroligneous, pīr ō lig'ne us, *adj* procured by the distillation of wood—applied to a kind of acetic acid —Also **Pyrolig'nic** and **Pyrolig'nous**

Pyrology, pīr ol' o jı, *n* the science of heat a treatise on heat —*n* **Pyrol'ogist** [Gr *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *logos*, discourse]

Pyromagnetic, pī rō mag net'ık, *adj* pertaining to magnetism as modified by the action of heat

Pyromancy, pīr'ō man sı, *n* divination by fire —*adj* **Pyroman'tic** [Gr *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *manteia*, divination]

Pyromania, pī rō mā'nı a, *n* a mania for destroying things by fire insanity which takes this form —*adj* and *n* **Pyromā'niac, -al** [Gr *pyr*, fire, and **Mania**]

Pyrometamorphism, pī rō met a mor'fizm, *n* metamorphism due to heat, as opp to *Hydrometamorphism*, that due to water

Pyrometer, pīr-om'e ter, *n* an instrument in the form of a metallic bar for measuring the temperature of bodies under heat —*adjs* **Pyromet'ric, Pyromet'rical** —*n* **Pyrom'etry,** the science or art of measuring degrees of heat beyond the compass of the mercurial thermometer [Gr *pyr*, fire, and *metron*, a measure]

Pyromorphous, pīr ō mor'fus, *adj* assuming a crystallised form after fusion by heat [Gr *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *morphē*, form]

Pyrope, pīr'ōp, *n* a gem nearly allied to garnet, of a deep red colour and translucent, generally occurring in roundish grains [Gr *pyrōpos*, fiery eyed —*pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *ōps*, *opos*, the eye, face]

Pyrophanous, pı rof'a nus, *adj* made transparent by heat [Gr *pyr*, fire, *phainein*, to show]

Pyrophone, pī'rō fōn, *n* a musical instrument invented by Eugene Kastner (1873), in which the tones are produced by means of burning jets of hydrogen enclosed in graduated glass tubes [Gr *pyr*, fire, and *phōnē*, sound]

Pyrophorus, pī rof'ō rus, *n* a substance which takes fire on exposure to air a genus of elaterid beetles —*n* **Pyr'ophōre,** any composition which takes fire on exposure to air or water [Gr *pyr*, fire, and *pherein*, to carry]

Pyrophosphoric, pī rō fos for'ık, *adj* formed by heating phosphoric acid

Pyrophotography, pī rō fō tog'ra fı, *n* any photographic process in which heat is applied to fix the picture

Pyroscope, pīr'ō skōp, *n* an instrument for measuring the intensity of radiating heat [Gr *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *skopein*, to view]

Pyrosilver, pī rō sil'ver, *n* electro plated ware in which the silver is made to sink into the pores of the plated baser metal by the action of heat

Pyrosis, pī rō'sis, *n* water brash (q v) [Gr , 'a burning'—*pyr*, fire]

Pyrosoma, pī rō sō'ma, *n* a genus of compound Tunicates, sometimes called 'fire flames' on account of their brilliant phosphorescence, inhabiting the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, and forming hollow cylinders, open at both ends, the walls being formed of hundreds of individuals [Gr *pyr*, fire, and *sōma*, body]

Pyrostat, pī'rō stat, *n* an automatic draught regulator for chimney stacks, smoke pipes, &c [Gr *pyr*, fire, *statos—histanai*, to stand]

Pyrosulphuric, pī rō sul fu'rık, *adj* obtained from sulphuric acid by the action of heat

Pyrotechnics, pī rō tek'nıks, **Pyrotechny,** pī'rō-tek nı, *n* the art of making fireworks the use and application of fireworks —*adjs* **Pyrotech'nic, -al,** pertaining to fireworks —*n* **Pyrotech'nist,** a maker of fireworks one skilled in pyrotechny [Gr *pyr*, fire, and *technikos*, artistic—*technē*, art]

Pyrotic, pī rot'ık, *adj* burning caustic —*n* a caustic medicine [Gr *pyrōtikos—pyr*, *pyros*, fire]

Pyroxene, pī'rok sēn, *n* an important mineral species, occurring in monoclinic crystals —*adj* **Pyroxen'ic** [Gr *pyr*, fire, and *xenos*, a guest]

Pyroxylic, pī rok sil'ık, *adj* obtained by distilling wood —**Pyroxylic spirit,** a mixture of acetone, methyl alcohol, acetate of methyl, &c , obtained by the destructive distillation of wood in the manufacture of pyroligneous acid [Gr *pyr*, fire, and *xylon*, wood]

Pyroxylin, -e, pī rok'sı lin, *n* gun cotton

Pyrrhic, pir'ık, *n* a kind of war dance among the ancient Greeks a poetical foot consisting of two short syllables —*adj* pertaining to the dance or to the poetical foot —*n* **Pyr'rhicist,** one who dances the pyrrhic [Gr *pyrrhichē* (*orchēsis*), a kind of war dance, so called from *Pyrrhichos*, the inventor]

Pyrrhic, pır'ık, *adj* of or pertaining to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus (318–272 B C) —**Pyrrhic victory,** a victory gained at too great a cost, in allusion to Pyrrhus's exclamation after his victory of Asculum (279), 'Another such victory and we are lost!'

Pyrrhonist, pır'rō nist, *n* one who holds the

tenets of Pyrrho, a philosopher of Elis (360–270 B C), who taught universal scepticism a sceptic —*adj* **Pyrrhon'ic.**—*n* **Pyr'rhonism,** scepticism

Pyrrhous, pir'us, *adj* reddish [Gr]

Pyrus, pī'rus, *n* a genus of trees and shrubs of the natural order Rosaceæ, sub order Pomeæ, having a five celled fruit, with two seeds in each cell [L *pyrus*, an improper form for *pirus*, a pear tree See **Pear.**]

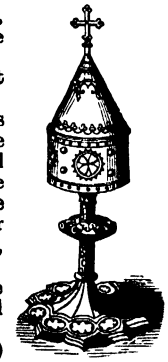
Pythagorean, pi thag ō rē'an, *adj* pertaining to *Pythagoras* (*c* 532 B C), a celebrated Greek philosopher, or to his philosophy —*n* a follower of Pythagoras —*ns* **Pythag'orism, Pythagore'anism,** his doctrines —**Pythagorean proposition,** the 47th proposition of Euclid, Book I, said to have been discovered by Pythagoras, **Pythagorean system,** the astronomical system of Copernicus, erroneously attributed to Pythagoras, **Pythagorean triangle,** a triad of whole numbers proportional to the sides of a right angled triangle—e g 3, 4, 5

Pythian, pith'i an, *adj* pertaining to the Pythia, the priestess of Apollo at Delphi, who delivered the oracles of the god there noting one of the four national festivals of ancient Greece, in honour of Apollo, held every four years at Delphi —**Pythian verse,** the dactylic hexameter

Pythogenic, pī thō jen'ik, *adj* produced by filth —*n* **Pythogen'esis** [Gr *pythein*, to rot, and root of *gignesthai*, to become]

Python, pī'thon, *n* a genus of serpents of the boa family, all natives of the Old World, and differing from the true boas by having the plates on the under surface of the tail double a demon, spirit —*n* **Pyth'oness,** the priestess of the oracle of Apollo at Delphi, in Greece a witch —*adj* **Python'ic,** pretending to foretell future events like the Pythoness prophetic —*ns* **Pyth'onism,** the art of predicting events by divination **Pyth'onist** [Gr *Pythōn*, the serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo]

Pyx, piks, *n* in the R C Church, the sacred box in which the host is kept after consecration the box at the British Mint containing sample coins —*v t* to test the weight and fineness of, as the coin deposited in the pyx —**Trial of the Pyx,** final trial by weight and assay of the gold and silver coins of the United Kingdom, prior to their issue from the Mint [L *pyxis*, a box—Gr *pyxis* — *pyxos* (L *buxus*), the box tree See **Box.** Cf **Box,** a tree, &c , and **Pact**]



Pyx

Pyxidium, pik sid'i um, *n* (*bot*) a pool or seed vessel which opens in two halves, the upper one resembling a lid [Gr *pyxidion*, dim of *pyxis* See above]



the seventeenth letter of our alphabet The symbol was derived from the hieroglyphic picture of a knee, this was taken over by the Phœnicians as the letter *qoph*, which became *koppa* among the Greeks The letter *q* is absent from the Anglo Saxon alphabet, in which the sound was expressed by *cw*, as in *cwen*, for *queen*, and *cwic*, for *quick* It makes its appearance about 1160, and at first was only used for Latin or French words, such as *quarter* or *quarrel* Before the close of the 13th century it was adopted in genuine English words, such as *qualm*, *quell*, *quick*, and *queen* In Scotland it replaced *hw*, as in *quhat* for *hwat* (*what*) In English, it is always followed by *u*—as a mediæval Roman numeral, 500

Qua, kwa, *adv* as far as [L]

Quab, Quob, kwob, *v i* (*obs*) to tremble

Quack, kwak, *v i* to cry like a duck to boast to practise as a quack —*v t* to doctor by quackery —*n* the cry of a duck a boastful pretender to skill which he does not possess, esp medical skill a mountebank —*adj* pertaining to quackery used by quacks —*n* **Quack'ery,** the pretensions or practice of a quack, esp in medicine —*adj* **Quack'ish,** like a quack boastful trickish —*n* **Quack'ism** —*v i* **Quack'le,** (*rare*) to quack, croak —*n* **Quack'salver,** a quack who deals in salves, ointments, &c a quack generally —*adj* **Quack'salving.** [An imitative word, seen also in Ger *quaken*, Dut *kwaken*, Gr *koax*, a croak]

Quad, kwod, *n* a quadrangle (*slang*) a prison —*v t* (*slang*) to put in prison —Also **Quod.** [Abbr of **Quadrangle.**]

Quad, kwod, *n* in printing, an abbreviation of **Quadrat.**—*v t* to fill with quadrats

Quadra, kwod'ra, *n* a frame enclosing a bas relief —*pl* **Quad'ræ** (ē) [L *quadrus*, square]

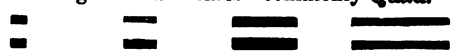
Quadragesima, kwod ra jes'i-ma, *n* the Latin name for the whole season of Lent, with its forty days the name commonly assigned to the first Sunday in Lent, by analogy with the three Sundays which precede Lent — Septuagesima, Sexagesima, and Quinquagesima —*adj* **Quadrages'imal,** belonging to or used in Lent [L —*quadragesimus*, fortieth—*quadraginta*, forty—*quatuor*, four]

Quadrangle, kwod'rang gl, *n* a square surrounded by buildings (*geom*) a plane figure having four equal sides and angles in the jargon of palmistry, the space between the line of the heart and that of the head —*adj* **Quadrang'ular,** of the form of a quadrangle —*adv* **Quadrang'ularly** [Fr —L *quadrangulum*—*quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, an angle]

Quadrans, kwod'ranz, *n* a Roman copper coin, the fourth part of the *as* —*pl* **Quadran'tes** [L]

Quadrant, kwod'rant, *n* (*geom*) the fourth part of a circle, or an arc of 90° an instrument used in astronomy for the determination of angular measurements an instrument of navigation for measuring the altitude of the sun —*adj* **Quadrant'al,** pertaining to, equal to, or included in a quadrant [L *quadrans*, from *quatuor*, four]

Quadrat, kwod'rat, *n* a piece of type metal lower than the letters, used in spacing between words and filling out blank lines—commonly **Quad.**



En quad Em quad 2 em quad 3 em quad

Quadrate, kwod'rāt, *adj* squared having four equal sides and four right angles divisible into four equal parts (*fig*) balanced exact suited —*n* a square or quadrate figure the quadrate bone, that between the lower jaw and the cranium in birds and reptiles, suspending the lower jaw —*v i* to square or agree with to correspond —*adj* **Quadrat'ic,** pertaining to, containing, or denoting a square —*n* (*algebra*) an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is the second an old instrument for measuring latitudes (*pl*) that branch of algebra which treats of quadratic equations. — *adj* **Quadratif'erous,** having a distinct quadrate bone —*ns* **Quadrā'trix,** a curve by which may be found straight lines

equal to the circumference of circles or other curves, **Quad'rāture,** a squaring (*geom*) the finding, exactly or approximately, of a square that shall be equal to a given figure of some other shape the position of a heavenly body when 90° distant from another (*Milton*) a square space, **Quadrā'tus,** the *quadratus femoris*, or square muscle of the femur in man, the *quadratus lumborum*, that of the loins, the *depressor labii inferioris*, that of the chin, which draws down the upper lip —**Method of quadratures,** the name applied to any arithmetical method of determining the area of a curve —**The quadrature of the circle,** the problem of squaring the circle, attempted both by the arithmetical and by the geometrical method, and in both cases found insoluble [O Fr *quadrat*—L *quadrātus*, pa p of *quadrāre*, to square, from *quatuor*, four]

Quadrennial, kwod ren'yal, *adj* comprising four years once in four years —*adv* **Quadrenn'ially** —*ns.* **Quadren'niate, Quadren'nium,** and **Quadrien'nium,** a period of four years [L *quadrennis* —*quatuor*, four, *annus*, a year]

Quadric, kwod'rik, *adj* (*algebra*) of the second degree, quadratic—esp in solid geometry and where there are more than two variables —*n* **Quad'ric cone,** a quadric cone

Quadricentennial, kwod-ri sen ten'i al, *adj* pertaining to a period of 400 years —*n* the 400th anniversary of an event or its celebration

Quadriceps, kwod'ri seps, *n* the great muscle which extends the leg upon the thigh —*adj* **Quadricip'ital** [L *quatuor*, four, and *caput*, head]

Quadricorn, kwod'ri korn, *adj* and *n* having four horns, antennæ, &c —Also **Quadricor'nous**

Quadricycle, kwod'ri sī kl, *n* a four wheeled vehicle propelled by the feet [Formed from L *quatuor*, four, and Low L *cyclus*—Gr *kyklos*, a circle]

Quadrifid, kwod'ri fid, *adj* four cleft

Quadrifoliate, kwod-ri fō'li āt, *adj* four leaved

Quadriga, kwod rī'ga, *n* in Greek and Roman times a two wheeled car drawn by four horses abreast [L, a contr of *quadrijugæ*—*quatuor*, four, and *jugum*, a yoke]

Quadrijugate, kwod ri jōō'gāt, *adj* (*bot*) pinnate with four pairs of leaflets —Also **Quadriju'gous.**

Quadrilateral, kwod ri lat'er al, *adj* having four sides —*n* (*geom*) a plane figure having four sides the name given in history to the four fortresses of North Italy—Mantua, Verona, Peschiera, and Legnago—which form the points of a quadrilateral and divide the north plain of the Po into two sections by a most powerful barrier [L *quadrilaterus*—*quatuor*, four, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side]

Quadriliteral, kwod ri lit'er al, *adj* of four letters —*n* a word or a root having four letters [L *quatuor*, four, and *litera*, a letter]

Quadrille, kwa dril', *n* a square dance of French origin, introduced about 1808 into England—consisting of consecutive dance movements, generally five in number, danced by four or more couples, opposite to, or at right angles to each other music for such dances a game at cards, very fashionable about two centuries ago, very similar to the Spanish game of ombre, with the necessary alterations to fit it for a four-handed game —*v i* to play at quadrille to dance quadrilles [Fr, from Sp *cuadra*, a square—L *quadra*, a square—*quatuor*, four]

Quadrillion, kwod ril'yun, *n* a million raised to the fourth power, represented by a unit with 24 ciphers. [Coined from L. *quater*, four times, on the model of **Million**]

Quadrimanous, kwod rim'a nus, *adj* Same as **Quadrumanous.**

Quadrinomial, kwod ri nō'mi al, *adj* (*algebra*) consisting of four divisions or terms —*n* an expression of four terms [From L *quatuor*, four, and Gr *nomē*, a division—*nemein*, to distribute]

Quadripartite, kwod ri par'tīt, *adj* divided into four parts (*bot*) deeply cleft into four parts, as a leaf (*archit*) divided, as a vault, into four compartments —*n* a treatise divided into four parts [L *quadripartītus*—*quatuor*, four, and *partīre*, *partītum*, to divide]

Quadripennate, kwod ri pen'āt, *adj* having four wings—also *n*

Quadrireme, kwod'ri rēm, *n* a galley with four benches of oars [L *quadriremis*—*quatuor*, four, and *remus*, an oar]

Quadrisection, kwod ri sek'shun, *n* a division into four equal parts [L *quatuor*, four, and *secāre*, *sectum*, to cut]

Quadrisyllable, kwod ri sil'la bl, *n* a word consisting of four syllables —*adjs* **Quadrisyllab'ic, -al,** consisting of four syllables pertaining to or consisting of quadrisyllables [L *quatuor*, four, and *syllaba*, a syllable]

Quadrivium, kwod riv'i um, *n* the Pythagorean name for the four branches of mathematics—viz arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy, treating of number in itself, applied number, stationary number, and number in motion, respectively, and, when preceded by the trivium of grammar, logic and rhetoric, making up the seven liberal arts taught in the schools of the Roman Empire —*adjs* **Quadriv'ial, Quadriv'ious** [L, 'the place where four roads meet' —L *quatuor*, four, and *via*, a way]

Quadroon, kwod rōōn', *n* the offspring of a mulatto and a white person, the name indicating a man or woman who is 'quarter blooded' [Sp *cuarteron* —*cuarto*, a fourth See **Quart, Quarter**]

Quadrumane, kwod'rōō mān, *n* one of the **Quadrumana,** an order of mammalia having four hands, or four feet, with an opposable thumb —*adj* **Quadru'manous,** having four hands [L *quatuor*, four, and *manus*, a hand]

Quadruped, kwod'rōō ped, *n* a four footed animal —*adjs* **Quad'ruped, Quad'rupedal,** having four feet —*n* **Quad'rupedism,** the state of being a quadruped [L *quatuor*, four, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot]

Quadruple, kwod'rōō pl, *adj* fourfold —*n* four times the quantity or number —*v t* to increase fourfold —*v i* to become four times as many —*n* **Quad'ruplet,** any combination of four things—also **Quart'et** one of four born at a birth —*adj* **Quad'ruplex,** fourfold, esp of a telegraphic system capable of sending four messages, two in each direction, simultaneously over one wire —*n* an instrument of this kind —*v t* to arrange for quadruplex transmission —*adv* **Quad'ruply,** in a fourfold manner —**Quadruple Alliance,** a league formed in 1718 between England, France, Austria, and Holland to counteract the ambitious schemes of Alberoni [Fr —L *quadruplus*—*quatuor*, four]

Quadruplicate, kwod rōō'pli kāt, *adj* made four fold —*v t* to make fourfold to double twice —*ns* **Quadruplicā'tion, Quadruplicā'ture, Quadruplic'ity** [L *quadruplicatus*—*quatuor*, four, and *plicāre*, *plicātum*, to fold]

Quæsitum, kwē sī'tum, *n* something sought or required —*pl* **Quæsi'ta.** [L neut of *quæsitus*, pa.p of *quærĕre*, to seek]

Quæstor, kwēs'tor, **Questor,** kwes'tor, *n* one of the officers who had the care and administration of the Roman public funds more anciently the title of a class of Roman magistrates, whose office was to conduct the prosecution of persons accused of murder, and to execute the sentence that might be pronounced in the middle ages an

officer who announced the granting of indulgences a treasurer —*ns* **Quæs'torship, Ques'torship.** [L —*quærĕre, quæsītum*, to seek]

Quaff, kwaf, *v t* to drink in large draughts — *v i* to drink largely —*n* **Quaff'er** [Properly to drink out of a *quaich* or cup, also *quaich*— Gael and Ir *cuach*, a bowl]

Quag, kwag, *n* a quagmire (q v) —*adj* **Quagg'y,** of the nature of a quagmire shaking or yielding under the feet

Quagga, kwag'a, *n* one of the three species of striped wild horses, or more properly wild asses, peculiar to Africa, of which the zebra is the type [Hottentot]

Quagmire, kwag'mīr, *n* wet, boggy ground that yields under the feet —*v t* to entangle, as in a quagmire —*adj* **Quag'miry** [From **Quake,** and **Mire**]

Quahog, kwa hog', *n* the common round clam of the North American Atlantic coast — Also **Quahaug.** [Amer Ind *poquauhock*]

Quaid, kwād, *adj* (*Spens*) quelled, crushed

Quaigh, kwāh, *n* (*Scot*) a kind of drinking cup, usually made of wood [Gael *cuach*, a cup]

Quail, kwāl, *v i* to cower to fail in spirit (*Shak*) to slacken —*v t* to subdue to terrify —*n* **Quail'ing** (*Shak*), act of one who quails a failing in courage [A S *cwelan*, to suffer, to die, Ger *qualen*, to suffer, torment See **Quell**]

Quail, kwāl, *n* an Old World genus of the partridge family, ranging over the temperate Palæarctic, Ethiopian, and Oriental regions, and in the Australian region to New Zealand (*Shak*) a prostitute —*n* **Quail-pipe,** a call for alluring quails into a net [O Fr *quaille* — Low L *quaquila* — Old Dut *quakele*, cf Low Ger *quackel*, and see **Quack.**]

Quaint, kwānt, *adj* unusual odd whimsical (*obs*) prim, affectedly nice fine (*Shak*) clever —*adv* **Quaint'ly.** —*n* **Quaint'ness.** [O Fr *coint*, neat, acquainted — L *cognitus*, known Some confusion with L *comptus*, neat, is possible, but cf the developments in the sense of *couth*, known, and of *uncouth*]

Quake, kwāk, *v i* to tremble, esp with cold or fear to tremble from want of firmness —*v t* to cause to tremble —*pr p* quāk'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* quāked —*n* a shake a shudder —*ns* **Quā'kiness; Quā'king, Quā'king-grass,** a native grass of the genus *Briza*, so called from the tremulous motion of its spikelets —*adv* **Quā'kingly** —*adj* **Quā'ky,** shaky [A S *cwacian*, perh allied to **Quick.**]

Quaker, kwāk'er, *n* one of the Society of Friends, a religious sect founded by George Fox (1624-90) a dummy cannon a collector's name for certain noctuoid moths —*ns* **Quaker-bird,** the sooty albatross, **Quaker-buttons,** the round seeds of *nux vomica*, **Quaker-colour,** drab, **Qua'kerdom,** the Quakers as a class, **Qua'keress,** a female Quaker —*adj* **Qua'kerish,** like a Quaker —*n* **Qua'kerism,** the tenets of the Quakers — **Stewed Quaker,** molasses or honey, with butter and vinegar, taken hot against colds [A nick name first given them by Judge Bennet at Derby, because Fox bade him and those present quake at the word of the Lord This is Fox's own statement in his *Journal*]

Qualify, kwol'i fī, *v t* to render capable or suitable to furnish with legal power to limit by modifications to soften to abate to reduce the strength of to vary (*Scots law*) to prove, confirm —*v i* to take the necessary steps to fit one's self for a certain position —*ns* **Qualificā'tion,** that which qualifies a quality that fits a person for a place, &c (*logic*) the attaching of quality, or the distinction of affirmative and negative, to a term abatement (*Shak*) pacification, **Qual'ificative,** that which qualifies, modifies, or restricts a qualifying term or statement, **Qual'ificator,** in the R C Church one who prepares ecclesiastical causes for trial —*adj* **Qual'ificatory** —*p adj* **Qual'ified,** fitted competent modified limited —*adv* **Qual'ifiedly.** —*ns* **Qual'ifiedness, Qual'ifier.**—*adj* **Qual'ifying** —**Property qualification,** the holding of a certain amount of property as a condition to the right of suffrage or the exercise of some other public office [Fr —Low L *qualificāre*— L *qualis*, of what sort, and *facĕre*, to make]

Quality, kwol'i ti, *n* that which makes a thing what it is property peculiar power acquisition character rank superior birth or character (*logic*) the character of a proposition as affirmative or negative (*Shak*) character in respect to dryness or moisture, heat or cold (*Shak*) cause, occasion —*adj* **Qual'itative,** relating to quality (*chem*) determining the nature of components —*adv* **Qual'itatively.**—*adj* **Qual'itied,** furnished with qualities — **Accidental quality,** a quality whose removal would not impair the identity of its subject, as opposed to an *Essential* quality, **The quality,** persons of high rank, collectively [Fr — L *qualitas, qualitatis*]

Qualm, kwam, *n* a sudden attack of illness a sensation of nausea a scruple, as of conscience —*adj* **Qualm'ish,** affected with qualm, or a disposition to vomit, or with slight sickness uneasy —*adv* **Qualm'ishly** —*n* **Qualm'ishness.** [A S *cwealm*, pestilence, death, Ger *qualm*, a disposition to vomit, vapour, Sw *qvalm*, a suffocating heat Allied to **Quail,** *v*]

Quandang, kwan'dang, *n* a small Australian tree, with edible fruit, the native peach [Austr]

Quandary, kwon dā'ri, *n* a state of difficulty or uncertainty a hard plight [Prob a corr of M E *wandreth*, peril, from Ice *vandræði*, difficulty, trouble]

Quannet, kwan'et, *n* a file for scraping zinc plates a kind of file used in comb making

Quant, kwant, *n* a pushing or jumping pole, with a flat cap at the end, used in marshes

Quantic, kwan'tik, *n* (*math*) a rational integral homogeneous function of two or more variables —*adj* **Quan'tical.** [L *quantus*, how great]

Quantify, kwon'ti fī, *v t* to determine with respect to quantity to fix or express the quantity of —*n* **Quantificā'tion,** the art, process, or form by which anything is quantified —**Quantification of the predicate,** a phrase belonging to logic, signifying the attachment of the signs of quantity to the predicate [L *quantus*, how great, and *facĕre*, to make]

Quantity, kwon'ti ti, *n* the amount of anything bulk size a determinate amount a sum or bulk a large portion (*logic*) the extent of a conception (*gram*) the measure of a syllable (*mus*) the relative duration of a tone (*math*) anything which can be increased, divided, or measured (*Shak*) a small part (*Shak*) proportion —*adj* **Quan'titative,** relating to quantity measurable in quantity (*chem*) determining the relative proportions of components — *adv* **Quan'titatively** —*ns* **Quan'titativeness, Quantiv'alence,** (*chem*) the combining power of an atom as compared with that of the hydrogen atom, valence —*adj* **Quantiv'alent.**—**Quantitative logic,** the doctrine of probability —**Constant quantity,** (*math*) a quantity that remains the same while others vary [Fr — L *quantitas, quantitatis—quantus*, how much—*quam*, how]

Quantum, kwon'tum, *n* quantity amount —*pl* **Quan'ta.** — *Quantum sufficit* = as much as is sufficient [L *quantum*, neut. of *quantus*, how great, how much]

Quaquaversal, kwā kwā-ver'sal, *adj* (*geol*) inclining outward in all directions from a centre facing all ways —*adv* **Quaquaver'sally.** [L *quaqua*, wheresoever, *versus*, *vertĕre*, to turn]

Quarantine, kwor'an tēn, *n* a forced abstinence from communication with the shore which ships are compelled to undergo when they are last from some port or country where certain diseases held to be infectious, as yellow fever, plague, or cholera, are or have been raging—the time was orig. forty days (*coll*) the isolation of a person, house, district, &c, afflicted with or recovering from serious contagious disease —*v t* to prohibit from intercourse from fear of infection —*adj* **Quarantin'able,** admitting of, or controlled by quarantine. — **Quarantine flag,** a yellow flag displayed by a ship to signify the presence on board of contagious disease [Fr *quarantaine*—L *quadraginta*, forty—*quatuor*, four]

Quarl, kwarl, *n* a segment of fire clay used in making covers for retorts, &c

Quarl, kwarl, *n* a medusa or jelly fish

Quarrel, kwor'el, *n* a square of glass placed diagonally a lozenge or diamond a diamond pane of glass a small square tile a square headed arrow for a cross bow a graver, glaziers' diamond, or other tool having a several edged head or point —*ns* **Quar'relet,** a small lozenge, **Quarrel-pane** [O Fr,—Low L *quadrellus*—L *quadrus*, square—*quatuor*, four]

Quarrel, kwor'el, *n* an angry dispute a breach of friendship (*Shak*) a cause of complaint a brawl (*Shak*) a quarreller —*v i* to cavil, find fault to dispute violently to fight to disagree —*v t* (*Scot*) to find fault with to affect by quarrelling —*pr p* quarr'elling, *pa t* and *pa p* quarr'elled —*ns* **Quarr'eller, Quarr'elling,** strife dissension brawling —*adjs* **Quarr'ellous** (*Shak*), quarrelsome easily provoked to strife petulant **Quarr'elsome,** disposed to quarrel brawling easily provoked —*adv* **Quarr'elsomely** —*n* **Quarr'elsomeness.** —**To pick a quarrel with,** to try to get into a dispute with, **To quarrel with one's bread and butter,** to act in a way prejudicial to one's means of subsistence, **To take up a quarrel** (*Shak*), to settle a dispute [M E *querele* —O Fr *querele*—L *querela*—*queri*, to complain]

Quarrender, kwor'en-der, *n* a kind of apple [Prov Eng]

Quarry, kwor'i, *n* an excavation or other place from which stone is taken for building, &c, by cutting, blasting, &c —*v t* to dig or take from a quarry —*pa t* and *pa p* quarr'ied —*adj* **Quar'riable,** capable of being quarried —*ns* **Quar'rier, Quar'ryman,** a man who works in a quarry —*adj* **Quar'ry-faced,** rough faced —*ns* **Quarrying-machine,** a rock drill, **Quarry-water,** the water contained in the pores of stone while unquarried, or newly quarried, before its evaporation [O Fr *quarriere* (Fr *carrière*)—Low L *quadraria* —L *quadratus*, square See **Quadrant.**]

Quarry, kwor'i, *n* the entrails of the game given to the dogs after the chase the object of the chase. the game a hawk is pursuing or has killed a heap of dead game [M E *querre*—O Fr *coree* (Fr *curée*)—Low L *corata*, the intestines or inwards of a slain animal, so called because including the heart, from L *cor*, *cordis*, the heart; but acc to Littré, through O Fr *courée*, from *cuir*, the skin (—L *corium*), in which these parts were thrown to the dogs]

Quarry, kwor'i, *n* a small square tile —*adj* **Quar'ried,** paved with such [O Fr *quarre*—L *quadratus*, square]

Quart, kärt, *n* a sequence of four cards one of the eight **thrusts** and parries in fencing —**Quart and tierce, practice** between fencers [Fr *quarte*]

Quart, kwort, or kwawrt, *n.* the fourth part of a gallon, or two pints a vessel containing two pints · (*Spens*) a quarter the peck or quarter of a bushel (*mus*) the interval of a fourth. —*ns* **Quartā'tion,** the parting of gold and silver by means of nitric acid, **Quart d'écu** (*Shak*), a cardecu [Fr *quarte*—L *quartus*, fourth—*quatuor*, four]

Quartan, kwor'tan, *adj* occurring every fourth day, as an intermittent fever or ague —*n* an ague of this character [Fr *quartaine*—L *quartanus*, of or belonging to the fourth]

Quarter, kwor'ter, *n* a fourth part the fourth part of a cwt = 28 lbs avoirdupois (abbrev *qr*) 8 bushels, as a measure of capacity, for grain, &c the fourth part of an hour—of the year—of the moon's period—of a carcass (including a limb)—of the horizon, &c a cardinal point (*her*) one of the four parts into which a shield is divided by quartering (*dexter chief*, *sinister chief*, *dexter base*, *sinister base*), an ordinary occupying one fourth of the field a region of a hemisphere a division of a town, &c place of lodging, as for soldiers, esp in *pl* mercy granted to a disabled antagonist, prob from the idea of the captor sending the prisoner to his quarter or lodging (*Shak*) peace, concord (*naut*) the part of a ship's side between the mainmast and the stern —*v t* to divide into four equal parts to divide into parts or compartments to furnish with quarters to lodge. to allot or share to furnish with entertainment (*her*) to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms to beat the ground for game —*v i* to be stationed to shift or change position to range for game to drive across a road from side to side —*ns* **Quar'terage,** a quarterly payment quarters, lodging a name applied to a particular tax, **Quarter-back,** a certain player or position in football (see **Back**), **Quarter-bend,** a bend in a pipe or rod altering its direction 90°, **Quarter-bill,** a list of the stations for men on board a man of war during action, **Quarter-blanket,** a horse blanket for the hind quarters, **Quarter-blocks,** blocks fitted under the quarters of a yard, on each side the slings, for the topsail sheets, &c, to reeve through, **Quarter-board,** topgallant bulwarks, **Quarter-boat,** any boat hung to davits over the ship's quarter, **Quarter-boot,** a leather boot to protect an overreaching horse's fore feet from being struck by the hind feet —*adj* **Quarter-bound,** having leather or cloth on the back only —*n* **Quarter-boys,** automata which strike the quarter hours in certain belfries —*adjs* **Quarter-bred,** having only one fourth pure blood, as horses, cattle, &c, **Quarter-cast,** cut in the quarter of the hoof —*ns* **Quarter-day,** the first or last day of a quarter, on which rent or interest is paid, **Quarter-deck,** the part of the deck of a ship abaft the mainmast, **Quarter-decker,** (*coll*) a stickler for small points of etiquette on board ship —*adj* **Quar'tered,** divided into four equal parts lodged, stationed for lodging having hind quarters of a particular kind, as a short *quartered* horse sawed into quarters (*her*) having a square piece cut out of the centre —*ns* **Quarter-evil,** or **-ill,** symptomatic anthrax, an infectious and frequently fatal disease of cattle, marked by hemorrhage into the subcutaneous areolar tissue of the limbs—also *Black-leg*, *quarter*, or *spaul*, &c, **Quar'terfoil,** (*archit*) an ornamental carving disposed in four segments of circles like an expanded flower, **Quarter-gallery,** a projecting balcony on each of the quarters of a large ship a small structure on a ship's quarters con-



Quarterfoil.

taining the water-closet and bath tub, **Quarter-gunner,** a petty-officer in the United States navy, having care, under the gunner, of arms, ammunition, &c —*adj* **Quar'tering,** sailing nearly before the wind striking on the quarter of a ship, as a wind —*n* assignment of quarters to soldiers (*archit*) a series of small upright posts for forming partitions of rooms, lathed and plastered only, or boarded also (*her*) the bearing of two or more coats of arms on a shield divided by horizontal and perpendicular lines, denoting the alliances of the family—also, one of the divisions thus formed —*ns* **Quartering-block,** a block on which the body of a person condemned to be quartered was cut in pieces, **Quarter-line,** the position of ships of a column ranged in a line when one is four points forward or abaft another's beam —*adj* **Quar'terly,** relating to a quarter consisting of or containing a fourth part once a quarter of a year —*adv* once a quarter (*her*) arranged according to the four quarters of a shield —*n* a periodical published every quarter of a year —*ns* **Quar'termaster,** an officer who looks after the quarters of the soldiers, and attends to the supplies—he is assisted by a non commissioned officer named *quartermaster sergeant* (*naut*) a first class petty officer who attends to the helm, signals, &c, **Quartermaster-general,** in the British army, a staff-officer of high rank (major general or colonel) who deals with all questions of transport, marches, quarters, fuel, clothing, &c —*ns* **Quar'tern,** the fourth part of a peck, a stone, or a pint the quarter of a pound, **Quartern-loaf,** a loaf weighing, generally, four pounds, **Quarteroon'** (see **Quadroon**), **Quarter-plate,** in photography, a size of plate measuring 3¼ by 4¼ inches a picture of this size, **Quarter-round,** a moulding having an outline approximating to a quadrant, an *ovolo* any tool adapted for making such, **Quarter-seal,** the seal kept by the director of the Chancery of Scotland—the *testimonial* of the Great Seal, **Quarter-sessions,** a criminal court held quarterly by Justices of the Peace, established in 1350-51, but having had most of its administrative powers transferred in 1888 to the County Councils county or borough sessions held quarterly, **Quarter-staff,** a long staff or weapon of defence, grasped at a quarter of its length from the end and at the middle, **Quarter-tone,** in music, an interval equivalent to one-half of a semi tone; **Quarter-watch,** (*naut*) one-half of the watch on deck, **Quartette',** **Quartet',** anything in fours a musical composition of four parts for voices or instruments a stanza of four lines —*adj* **Quar'tic,** (*math*) of the fourth degree or order —*n* an algebraic function of the fourth degree —*adj* **Quar'to,** having the sheet folded into four leaves (abbrev 4to) —*n* a book of a quarto size —*pl* **Quar'tos** (crown quarto, 7½ × 10 in, demy quarto, 8¾ × 11¼ in, medium quarto, 9¼ × 11¾ in, royal quarto, 10 × 12½ in) —**Beat up the quarters of,** to disturb to visit unceremoniously; **Come to close quarters,** to get into a hand-to hand struggle —**Small quarto,** a square octavo a book having eight leaves to a sheet but the shape of a quarto —**Winter quarters,** the quarters or station of an army during the winter [O Fr,—L *quartarius* —*quartus*, fourth]

Quartodeciman, kwor-tō des'i man, *n* a member of one of those early Christian communities which celebrated the Paschal festival on the fourteenth day of the month Nisan without regard to the day of the week. The western churches kept it on the Sunday after the 14th day, the Council of Nice (325 A D) decided in favour of the western usage [L. *quartodecimus*, fourteenth, *quatuor*, four, and *decem*, ten.]

Quartz, kworts, *n* the common form of native silica, or the oxide of silicon, occurring both in crystals and massive, scratching glass easily, and becoming positively electrical by friction, colourless when pure, having three recognised types, Rock-crystal, Common, and Compact Quartz —*ns* **Quartz'-crush'er, -mill,** a machine, mill, where auriferous quartz is reduced to powder, and the gold separated by amalgamation —*adj* **Quartzif'erous.**—*ns* **Quartz'ite, Quartz'-rock,** a common rock, usually white, gray, or rusty in colour, and composed of an aggregate of quartz-grains welded together —*adjs* **Quartzit'ic, Quartz'ose,** of or like quartz; **Quartz'y** [From Ger *quarz*]

Quash, kwosh, *v t* to crush to subdue or extinguish suddenly and completely to annul or make void [O Fr *quasser* (Fr *casser*)—L *quassāre*, intens of *quatĕre*, to shake, the word has been influenced by Low L *cassare*, to destroy, annul—L *cassus*, empty, hollow]

Quashee, kwosh'e, *n* a negro [Said to be from *Quassi*, the negro who first made known the virtues of the quassia plant]

Quashey, kwosh'i, *n* a pumpkin.

Quasi, kwā'sī, *conj* and *adv* as if in a certain manner, sense, or degree—as a kind of prefix, implying in appearance only, as '*quasi* historical,' &c [L]

Quasimodo, kwas i mō'do, *adj* noting the first Sunday after Easter [From the first words of the introit of the mass of the day, 1 Peter, ii 2; L *Quasi modo geniti infantes*, as new born babes, &c]

Quass, kwas, *n* See **Kvass.**

Quassation, kwas sā'shun, *n.* the act of shaking: the state of being shaken concussion —*adj.* **Quas'sative.** [L *quassatio—quassāre*, to shake. See **Quash**]

Quassia, kwash'i a, *n* a South American tree, the bitter wood and bark of which are used as a tonic —*ns* **Quass'ine, Quass'ite,** the bitter principle of quassia-wood, the Bitter-wood of the West Indies [So called by Linnæus from a negro named *Quassi*, who first discovered its value against fever]

Quat, kwot, *n* (*Shak*) a pimple, a pustule, also an insignificant, troublesome person

Quatch, kwoch, *adj* (*Shak*) squat, flat

Quaterfoil, kat'er-foil, *n* See **Quarterfoil.**

Quaternary, kwa ter'nar i, *adj* consisting of four: by fours a term applied to strata more recent than the upper tertiary (*math*) containing four variables —*n* a group of four things —*adjs.* **Quat'ern, Quater'nate,** composed of or arranged in sets of four —*n* **Quater'nion,** a set or group of four a word of four syllables (*pl*) in mathematics, a calculus of peculiar power and generality invented by Sir W R Hamilton of Dublin, as a geometry, primarily concerning itself with the operations by which one directed quantity or vector is changed into another —*v.t.* (*Milton*) to divide into companies —*v.t* to divide into quaternions —*ns* **Quater'nionist,** a student of quaternions; **Quatern'ity,** the state of being four, a group of four —**Quaternary number,** ten, so called by the Pythagoreans because equal to 1+2+3+4.

Quatorze, ka torz', *n* the four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens in the game of piquet. —*n* **Qua'torzain,** a stanza or poem of 14 lines. [Fr *quatorze*, fourteen, so called because each set counts fourteen towards the game]

Quatrain, kwot'rān, or ka'trān, *n* a stanza of four lines rhyming alternately [Fr]

Quatre-foil, Fr Quatre-feuille. Same as **Quarterfoil.**

Quattrocento, kwot-rō-chen'to, *n.* in Italian, a

term for the 15th century, its literature and art the early Renaissance —*n.* **Quattrocen'tist.** Outstanding *quattrocentisti* in art are Donatello, Masaccio, Lippo Lippi, and Mantegna. [It., 'four hundred,' contr for 1400]

Quaver, kwā'vėr, *v i* to shake to sing or play with tremulous modulations —*n* a trembling a vibration of the voice a note in music, 𝅘𝅥𝅮 = ½ a crotchet or ⅛ of a semibreve —*n* **Qua'verer.**—*adv* **Qua'veringly.** [From the sound, allied to **Quiver**; cf Ger *quabbeln*]

Quay, kē, *n* a landing place a wharf for the loading or unloading of vessels —*n* **Quay'age,** payment for use of a quay [O Fr *quay*—Celt, as in Bret. *kaé*, and W *cae*, an enclosure]

Quayd, kwād, *adj* (*Spens*) [Same as **Quelled.**]

Queachy, kwē'chi, *adj* shaking unsteady [From *queach*, a variant of **Quitch**]

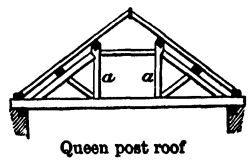
Quean, kwēn, *n* a saucy girl or young woman a woman of worthless character [Same as **Queen.**]

Queasy, kwē'zi, *adj* sick, squeamish inclined to vomit causing nausea fastidious ticklish, nice —*adv* **Quea'sily** —*n* **Quea'siness.** [Scand, Norw *kveis*, sickness after a debauch, Ice *kveisa*, pains, as in *vöra kveisa*, pains in the stomach]

Quebracho, ke brä'chō, *n* the name of several American (especially the white quebracho of S America and the red quebracho of Mexico) trees yielding very hard wood, and a bark good in fever [Sp *quebrahacho*, axe breaker, in allusion to the hardness of the wood—*quebrar*, to break, and *hacha*, *facha*, axe]

Quebrada, ke bra'da, *n* a ravine [Sp Amer]

Queen, kwēn, *n* the wife of a king a female sovereign the best or chief of her kind a queen bee or queen ant of playing cards, one with the queen painted on it the piece in chess which is the most deadly in attack.—*v i* to play the queen —*ns.* **Queen-apple,** and **Queening,** the name of several varieties of apple, **Queen-bee,** the sole female of a bee hive, considerably larger than an ordinary bee, **Queen-consort,** the term applied to the wife of the reigning sovereign, viewed not in a private but in a public capacity — specially so named in distinction from a queen regnant, who holds the crown in her own right, as Queen Victoria, **Queen-craft,** craft or policy on the part of a queen, **Queen'dom,** queenly rule or dignity the realm of a queen, **Queen-dowager,** the widow of a deceased king, **Queen'hood,** the state of being a queen, **Queen'let,** a petty queen, **Queen'liness** —*adj* **Queen'ly,** like a queen becoming or suitable to a queen —*adv* like a queen —*ns* **Queen-mother,** a queen dowager, the mother of the reigning king or queen, **Queen-of-the-meadows,** the meadow-sweet; **Queen-post,** (*archit*) one of two upright posts in a trussed roof, resting upon the tie beam, and supporting the principal rafters, **Queen-regent,** a queen who reigns as regent; **Queen's-arm,** a musket, ***Queen's Bench** (court of see **King**), ***Queen's colour,** one of the pair of colours belonging to each regiment in our army, ***Queen's English,** correct use of the English language, **Queen'ship,** the state, condition, or dignity of a queen, ***Queen's messenger** (see **Message**), **Queen's metal,** an alloy consisting chiefly of tin, **Queen-stitch,** a square or chequer pattern in embroidery stitch; **Queen's tobacco pipe,** the facetious designation of a peculiarly shaped kiln which used to be situated at the corner of the tobacco warehouses belonging to the London Docks, and in which till lately contraband goods were burned, **Queen's ware,** a variety of Wedgwood ware, otherwise known as *cream coloured ware* —**Queen Anne's Bounty,** the name given to a fund appropriated to increase the incomes of the poorer clergy of England, created out of the first-fruits and tenths, which before the Reformation formed part of the papal exactions from the clergy Henry VIII had annexed both to the crown, but an act of 1703, passed with Queen Anne's consent, set them aside to form a fund for the above mentioned purpose The revenue in 1890 was £176,896 **Queen Anne style,** (*archit*) the style which obtained in England in the early part of the 18th century, the buildings being of a plain and simple order, with classic cornices and details, and frequently with large windows divided by mullions The recent so called Queen Anne style is nondescript in character, reproducing some of the exterior forms and ornaments of the original —**Queen of heaven,** a title often given to the goddess Astarte or Ashtoreth among Roman Catholics, a title for the Virgin Mary, **Queen of the May** (see **May**) [A S *cwén*, Ice *kván*, *kona*, Old High Ger *quena*, Gr *gynē*, Sans *jani*, all from root *gan*, 'to produce,' from which are **Genus, Kin, King,** &c]



Queen post roof
aa, queen posts

Queer, kwēr, *adj* odd, singular, quaint open to suspicion, dubious counterfeit having a sensation of coming sickness —*v t* (*slang*) to banter, ridicule —*adj* **Queer'ish,** somewhat singular —*n* (*rare*) **Queer'ity** —*adv* **Queer'ly.**—*n* **Queer'ness.**—**A queer fish** (see **Fish**) —**Queer Street,** the imaginary residence of persons in financial and other difficulties.—**To shove the queer,** (*slang*) to pass bad money [Low Ger *queer*, across, oblique (Ger *quer*) Fundamentally a doublet of **Thwart**]

Queet, kwēt, *n* (*Scot*) an ankle [Same as **Coot** (2)]

Queez-madam, kwēz'-mad'am, *n* (*Scot*) the cuisse madam, a French jargonelle pear

Queint, kwānt, *adj* (*Spens*) [Same as **Quaint**]

Queint, kwent (*Spens*), *pa t* and *pa p* of **Quench.**

Quelch, kwelch, *v i* (*prov*) to make a sucking sound like that of water in one's boots

Quelea, kwē'le a, *n* the weaver-bird of Africa

Quell, kwel, *v t* to crush subdue to allay —*v i.* to die, perish, abate (*Shak*)—*ns* **Quell** (*Shak*), murder power of quelling (*Keats*), **Quell'er,** one who quells or crushes a slayer [A S *cwellan*, to kill, causal of *cwelan*, to die See **Quail**, *v*]

Queme, kwēm, *v t* (*Spens*) to please, suit, fit [A S *cwéman*, also *gecwéman*, to please, cf Ger *bequem*, fit]

Quench, kwensh, *v t* to put out · to destroy to check to allay to place in water —*v i* to lose zeal, grow cold —*adj* **Quench'able,** that may be extinguished —*ns* **Quench'er,** one who or that which quenches a draught or drink, **Quench'ing,** act of extinguishing the act of cooling the surface of molten metal and forming rosettes in the crust —*adj* **Quench'less,** that cannot be quenched or extinguished irrepressible [A S *cwencan*, to quench, causal of *cwincan*, cf Old Fries *kwinka*, to go out]

Quenelle, ke nel', *n* a forcemeat ball of chicken, veal, or the like [Fr]

Quenouille-training, ke nōō'lye trā'ning, *n* the training of trees in a conical shape with the branches bent downwards [Fr *quenouille*, a distaff, through Low L. *colucula*—L *colus*, a distaff]

Quercetum, kwer sē'tum, *n* a collection of living oaks [L.—*quercus*, an oak]

Quercitron, kwer'si-tron, *n.* the name both of a

* Now *King's Bench*, &c.

dye stuff and of the species of oak of which it is the bark—viz. the *Quercus coccinea*, also called Dyer's oak and Yellow barked oak, found in New England and as far south as Georgia.—*ns.* **Quer'cite,** a sweet crystalline compound found in acorns, **Quer'citin,** a yellow crystalline compound derived from quercitrin by the action of mineral acids, **Quer'citrin,** a glucoside, the colouring matter of quercitron bark [Formed from L *quercus*, oak, and *citrus*, a tree of the lemon kind]

Querela, kwe-rē'la, *n* a complaint preferred in a court [L]

Querimonious, kwer i mō'ni us, *adj* complaining discontented —*adv* **Querimō'niously** —*n* **Querimō'niousness,** [L *querimonia*, a complaining—*queri*, to complain]

Querist, kwē'rist, *n* one who inquires or asks questions. [See **Query**]

Querk, kwerk, *v t* (*prov*) to throttle —*v i* to grunt

Querl, kwerl, *v t* (*US*) to twirl —*n* a coil

Quern, kwern, *n* a stone handmill for grinding grain, usually consisting of two circular flat stones, the upper one pierced in the centre with a narrow funnel, and revolving on a wooden or metal pin inserted in the lower [A S *cwyrn*, *cweorn*, Ice *kvern*, Goth *qwairnus*]

Querquedula, kwer kwed'ū la, *n* the teal [L]

Querulous, kwer'ū lus, *adj* complaining discontented quarrelsome —*adv* **Quer'ulously.**—*n* **Quer'ulousness.** [L. *querulus—queri*, to complain]

Query, kwē'ri, *n* an inquiry or question the mark of interrogation —*v t* to inquire into to question to doubt of to mark with a query —*v i* to question —*pa t* and *pa p* quē'ried —*adj* **Ques'itive,** interrogatory [L *quære*, imperative of *quærĕre*, *quæsitum*, to inquire]

Quest, kwest, *n* the act of seeking search pursuit a searching party a jury of inquest inquiry, investigation request or desire —*v i* to go in search of, to go begging to give tongue, as a dog after game —*ns* **Quest'ant, Quest'er** (*Shak*), one who seeks after anything, a candidate —*adj* **Quest'ful.** [O Fr *queste* (Fr *quête*)—L *quæsita* (*res*), a thing sought—*quærĕre*, *quæsitum*, to seek]

Question, kwest'yun, *n* a seeking an inquiry an examination, esp by torture an investigation dispute doubt a subject of discussion, esp the particular point actually before the house, the measure to be voted upon (*Shak*) conversation —*v t* to ask questions of to examine by questions to inquire of to regard as doubtful to challenge, take exception to to have no confidence in —*v i* to ask questions to inquire to debate, consider, to converse —*adj* **Quest'ionable,** that may be questioned doubtful uncertain suspicious —*n* **Quest'ionableness.**—*adv* **Quest'ionably.**—*adj* **Quest'ionary,** asking questions —*n* one who hawks about for sale indulgences or relics —*ns* **Quest'ioner; Quest'ioning,** a query, doubt, suspicion —*adv* **Quest'ioningly.** —*n* **Quest'ionist,** a questioner, a doubter at Cambridge, a student qualified to be a candidate for a degree —*adj* **Quest'ionless,** unquestioning beyond question or doubt certainly —*n* **Quest'rist** (*Shak*), a seeker, a pursuer —*adj* **Ques'tuary,** (*obs*) greedy of gain, yielding gain —**Beg the question** (see **Beg**), **Call in question,** to challenge, to subject to judicial inquiry, **In question,** under consideration, referring to a thing just mentioned, **Leading question** (see **Lead**); **Out of question,** doubtless, **Out of the question,** not to be thought of; **Pop the question** (see **Pop**); **Previous question** (see **Previous**).—**Question of fact,** consideration as to the actual occurrence of an event [Fr —L *quæstion-em* — *quærĕre*, *quæsitum*, to seek]

Quetzal, kwet'sal, *n* the resplendent trogon, a native of Central America, its plumage a magnificent golden green, the centre tail-coverts of the male nearly three feet long, though the bird is only the size of a magpie —Also **Quesal, Quijal.** [Native]

Queue, kū, *n* a twist of hair formerly worn at the back of the head, either natural hair or a part of a wig a file of persons waiting in the order of arrival for admittance the tail-piece of a violin or similar instrument (*her.*) the tail of a beast —*v t* to tie or fasten in a queue or pigtail [Fr —L *cauda*, a tail. See **Cue.**]

Quey, kwā, *n* (*Scot*) a young cow or heifer, a cow that has not yet had a calf [Ice *kvíga*, Dan *kvie*]

Quhilk, hwilk, *pron.* an obs Scotch form of *which*

Quib, kwib Same as **Quip.**

Quibble, kwib'l, *n* a turning away from the point in question into matters irrelevant or insignificant an evasion, a pun a petty conceit —*v i* to evade a question by a play upon words, to cavil to trifle in argument to pun —*n* **Quibb'ler.**—*adv* **Quibb'lingly.** [Freq of *quip*]

Quich, kwich, *v i* (*Spens*) to stir, to move —Also **Quinch, Quitch.** [A.S *cweccan*, causal of *cwacian*, to **Quake**]

Quick, kwik, *adj* living lively speedy nimble, ready sensitive hasty pregnant active, piercing —*adv* without delay rapidly soon —*n* a living animal or plant the living the living flesh the sensitive parts a hedge of some growing plant, quickset —*adjs* **Quick-answered** (*Shak*), quick at giving an answer; **Quick-conceiving,** quick at conceiving or understanding —*v t* **Quick'en,** to make quick or alive to revive to reinvigorate to cheer to excite to sharpen to hasten —*v i* to become alive to move with activity —*n* the couch or quitch-grass —*ns* **Quick'ener,** one who or that which reinvigorates, **Quick'ening,** the period in pregnancy when the mother first becomes conscious of the movement of the child—from the 16th or 17th week onwards, **Quick-grass** = **Quitch-grass, Quick'lime,** recently burnt lime, caustic and unslaked carbonate of lime without its carbonic acid —*adv* **Quick'ly** —*ns* **Quick'march** (same as **Quick'step**), **Quick'ness, Quick'sand,** a movable sandbank in a sea, lake, &c, any large mass of sand saturated with water, often dangerous to travellers anything treacherous, **Quick'set,** a living plant set to grow for a hedge, particularly the hawthorn —*adj* consisting of living plants —*adj* **Quick-sighted,** having quick or sharp sight quick in discernment —*ns* **Quick-sightedness,** sharpness of sight or discernment, **Quick'silver,** the common name for fluid mercury, so called from its great mobility and its silvery colour —*v t* to overlay or to treat with quicksilver —*ns* **Quick'silvering,** the mercury on the back of a mirror, **Quick'step,** a march in quick time (*mus*) a march written in military quick time. —*adj* **Quick-tempered,** irascible —*n* **Quick-water,** a solution of nitrates of mercury and of gold, for water gilding —*adj* **Quick-witted,** having ready wit —*ns* **Quick-wittedness; Quick-work,** the part of a ship under water when laden the part of the inner upper-works of a ship above the covering board · the short planks worked inside between the ports spirketting —**Some quick** (*Spens*), something alive [A S *cwic*, Ice. *kvikr*, Goth *kwius*, living; allied to L *vivus*]

Quicunque, kwi-kung'kwe, *n* the so called Atha-

nasian Creed, from its first words, *Quicunque vult* = 'whosoever will' [See **Athanasian.**]

Quid, kwid, *n* what, substance something — **Tertium quid,** something distinct from both mind and matter, itself immediately known, mediating between the mind and the reality [L, 'what, somewhat']

Quid, kwid, *n* something chewed or kept in the mouth, esp a piece of tobacco [A corr of **Cud.**]

Quid, kwid, *n* (*slang*) a sovereign

Quidam, kwī'dam, *n* somebody, one unknown [L, 'some, a certain']

Quiddany, kwid'a ni, *n* a confection of quince juice and sugar [L *cydonium* See **Quince.**]

Quiddit, kwid'it, *n* an equivocation a subtilty or quibble [A contr of **Quiddity.**]

Quiddity, kwid'i ti, *n* the essence of anything any trifling nicety a cavil a captious question —*adjs* **Quid'dative, Quid'ditative** [Low L *quidditas*—L *quid*, what]

Quiddle, kwid'l, *v i* to spend time in trifling —*n.* one who does so [Formed from L *quid*]

Quidnunc, kwid'nungk, *n* one always on the lookout for news one who pretends to know all occurrences [L, 'what now?']

Quid pro quo, kwid prō kwō, *n* something given or taken as equivalent to something else [L, *quid*, something, *pro*, for, *quo*, abl sing of *quid*, something]

Quien sabe, kien sa'be, who knows? a common reply to a question in the south western United States, meaning 'I do not know' [Sp *quien*, who—L *quis*, who, *sabe*, 3d pers sing pres indic of *saber*, to know—L *sapĕre*, to have sense]

Quiescent, kwī-es'ent, *adj* being quiet, resting not sounded, as a *quiescent* letter still unagitated silent —*v i* **Quiesce',** to become quiet to become silent in pronunciation, as a letter —*n* **Quies'cence,** state of being at rest rest of mind silence torpor —*adv* **Quies'cently.** [L *quiescens, -entis*, pr p of *quiescĕre*, to rest See **Quiet**]

Quiet, kwī'et, *adj* at rest calm smooth peaceable gentle, inoffensive silent, still free from gaudiness, in good taste free from bustle or formality —*n* the state of being at rest repose calm stillness peace —*v t* to bring to rest to stop motion to calm or pacify to lull to allay —*v i* to become quiet, to abate —*n* **Quī'etāge** (*Spens*), quiet —*v t.* **Quī'eten,** to make quiet, calm —*v i* to become quiet —*n* **Quī'eter** (*Shak*), a person or thing that quiets —*v t* **Quī'etise,** to make quiet —*ns* **Quī'etism,** rest of the mind mental tranquillity apathy the doctrine that religious perfection on earth consists in passive and uninterrupted contemplation of the Deity, **Quī'etist,** one who believes in this doctrine (Molinos, Mme Guyon, &c) —*adj* **Quietist'ic,** pertaining to quietism —*n* **Quī'etive,** anything that induces quiet —*adv* **Quī'etly,** in a quiet manner without motion or alarm calmly silently patiently —*ns* **Quī'etness, Quī'etude,** rest repose freedom from agitation or alarm stillness peace silence —*adj* **Quī'etsome** (*Spens*), calm, still, undisturbed —*n* **Quiē'tus,** a final settlement or discharge ending generally (*slang*) a severe blow —**At quiet** (*B*), peaceful, **In quiet,** quietly, **On the quiet,** clandestinely, **Out of quiet,** disturbed [L *quietus—quiescĕre*, to rest]

Quight, kwīt, *adv* a misspelt form of **Quite.**

Qui-hi, -hye, kwī' hī', *n* in Bengal, the Anglo-Indian call for a servant (*coll*) an Anglo-Indian in Bengal [Hind *koī, haı*, 'who is there?']

Quill kwil, *n.* a fold of a plaited or fluted ruff —*v t* to flute form with rounded ridges —*adj* **Quilled,** crimped, fluted —*n* **Quil'ling,** a narrow bordering of plaited lace or ribbon. [Also *quille* — Fr *quille*, a keel See **Keel.**]

Quill, kwil, *n* a reed pen the feather of a goose or other bird used as a pen, hence a pen generally the profession of letters anything like a quill the hollow basal stem of a feather one of the large hollow sharp spines (modified hairs) of the hedgehog, porcupine, &c the reed on which weavers wind their thread the instrument for striking the strings of certain instruments the tube of a musical instrument the hollow shaft or mandril of the seal engraver's lathe a train for igniting a blast bark in a cylindrical roll —*v t* to plait with small ridges like quills to wind on a quill to pluck out quills from — *ns* **Quill-driver** (*slang*), one who works with a quill or pen, a clerk, **Quill-driving,** writing —*adj* **Quilled,** furnished with quills, or formed into a quill —*ns* **Quill-nib,** a quill pen shortened for use with a holder, **Quill-turn,** the machine in which a weaver's quill is turned, **Quill-work,** embroidery with porcupine quills, done by the North American Indians, **Quill-wort,** any plant of the genus Isoètes, esp *Isoetes lacustris* —**In the quill** (*Shak*), perh = penned, though others interpret 'in form and order like a quilled ruff' [Explained by Skeat as orig a stalk, the stalk of a cane or reed, and hence anything pointed, tapering, O Fr *quille*, a peg—Old High Ger *kegil* or *chegil* (Ger *kegel*), a cone-shaped object, ninepin]

Quillet, kwil'et, *n* a trick in argument a petty quibble [A corr of L *quodlibet*, 'what you will']

Quillet, kwil'et, *n* (*prov*) a furrow a small croft

Quillon, kē lyong', *n* one of the branches of the cross guard of a sword

Quilt, kwilt, *n* a bed cover of two cloths sewed together with something soft between them a thick coverlet —*v t* to make into a quilt to stitch together with something soft between, to stitch in to sew like a quilt —*adj* **Quilt'ed,** stitched together as a quilt (*Spens*) padded — *ns* **Quilt'er,** a person or machine for making quilting, **Quilt'ing,** the act of making a quilt that which is quilted a cotton or linen cloth, like diaper, with raised pattern, for vests, &c a kind of coating formed of sinnet, strands of rope, &c, outside any vessel containing water a thrashing with a rope's end, **Quilting-bee,** in New England, a gathering of women to help one in quilting a counterpane, followed by a supper to which men are admitted, **Quilting-cotton,** cotton wadding, **Quilting-frame,** an adjustable frame for holding a fabric for quilting [O Fr *cuilte* (Fr *couette*)—L *culcita*, a cushion, mattress See **Counterpane.**]

Quin, kwin, *n* (*prov*) a kind of scallop

Quinarian, kwī nā'ri an, **Quinary,** kwī'nar i, *adj* classified in sets of five (*zool*) relating to the circular or so called natural system of classification, propounded in 1819 and much elaborated by Swainson in 1835 —*n* one who supports this theory [L *quinarius—quini*, five each—*quinque*, five]

Quinate, kwī'nāt, *adj* (*bot*) having five leaflets on a petiole [L *quini*, five each]

Quince, kwins, *n* the golden, globose or pear-shaped, fragrant fruit of a large shrub or small tree (*Pyrus Cydonia*) of the rose family, too austere to be eaten raw, but excellent for jellies, marmalade, and flavouring other fruits [Pl of *quine*—O Fr *coin* (Fr *coing*)—L *cydonium*—Gr *Cydōnia*, a town in Crete, where it abounds]

Quincentenary, kwin sen'te nā ri, *adj* relating to five hundred, especially five hundred years —*n.*

a five hundredth anniversary [L *quinque*, five, and **Centenary.**]

Quinch, kwinsh, *v t* (*Spens*) [Same as **Quitch,** *v t.*]

Quincunx, kwin'kungks, *n* an arrangement of five things, so as to occupy each corner and the centre of a square, esp of trees or plants —*adj* **Quincun'cial.** — *adv* **Quincun'cially.** [L, *quinque*, five, and *uncia*, a twelfth part, an ounce]



Quincunx.

Quindecemvir, kwin de sem'vir, *n* one of a college of fifteen men in ancient Rome who had the charge of the Sibylline books —*pl* **Quindecem'viri** —*ns* **Quindec'agon,** a plane figure with fifteen sides and angles, **Quindecem'virate,** the body of the quindecemviri or their office, **Quindec'ima,** (*mus*) the interval of a fifteenth, or double octave [L — *quindecim*, fifteen (*quinque*, five, *decem*, ten), and *vir*, a man]

Quinible, kwin'i bl, *n* (*mus*) an interval of a fifth a descant sung at the fifth [L *quinque*, five]

Quinine, kwin'ēn, ki nēn', or kwī'nīn, *n* a colourless, inodorous, and very bitter alkaloid, obtained from the bark of the Cinchona tree, the salts of which are much used in medicine in the treatment of agues and fevers —*ns* **Qui'na,** the bark of various species of Cinchona, **Quinam'ine,** a natural white crystalline alkaloid obtained from various Cinchona barks, **Quinaqui'na,** the bark of various species of Cinchona —*adj* **Quin'ic,** pertaining to, or derived from quinine —*ns* **Quin'idine,** a white crystalline compound, isomeric with quinine, found in some Cinchona barks, **Quinol'ogy,** the knowledge of quinine and other Cinchona alkaloids [Fr —Sp and Port *quinina*—Peruvian *quina*, *kina*, bark]

Quinisext, kwin'i sekst, *adj* pertaining to five and six, or to the fifth and sixth

Quinnat, kwin'at, *n* the king salmon

Quinoa, kē'no a, *n* a Chilian and Mexican food-plant, resembling some British species of chenopodium, and much cultivated for its farinaceous seeds [Peruvian]

Quinoline, kwin'ō lin, *n* a pungent, colourless liquid obtained by the distillation of bones, coal-tar, and various alkaloids — the base of many organic bodies, isomeric with Leucol — Also **Chinoline.** [From Peruvian *quina*, *kina*, bark]

Quinone, kwin'ōn, *n* or *benzoquinone*, a golden yellow crystalline compound usually prepared by oxidising aniline with potassium bichromate and sulphuric acid a general name applied to all benzene derivatives in which two oxygen atoms replace two hydrogen atoms —Also **Kinone** (kē'nōn), as *Kinic* = *Quinic*

Quinquagesima, kwin kwa jes'i ma, *n* a period of fifty days —*n.* **Quinquagenā'rian,** one who is between fifty and sixty years old —**Quinquagesima Sunday,** the Sunday before Ash Wednesday, being the fiftieth day before Easter [L, *quinquaginta*, fifty—*quinque*, five]

Quinquangular, kwin kwang'gū lar, *adj* having five angles —*adjs* **Quinqueden'tate, -d,** (*bot*) five toothed, **Quinquefo'liate, -d,** (*bot*) having five leaves or leaflets, **Quinquepar'tite,** five-parted

Quinquennial, kwin kwen'i al, *n* a period of five years — also **Quinquen'nium.** —*adj* **Quinquenn'ial,** occurring once in five years lasting five years —*n* a fifth anniversary or its celebration

Quinquereme, kwin'kwe rēm, *n* an ancient galley having five banks of oars [L —*quinque*, five, and *remus*, an oar]

Quinquina, kin ki'nä, *n* same as **Quinaquina.** [See **Quinine.**]

Quinquino, kin'ki nō, *n* the tree (*Myroxylon Pereirae*) which yields the balsam of Peru

Quinsy, kwin'zi, *n* an inflammatory affection of the substance of the tonsils, attended when fully developed by suppuration —*ns* **Quinsy-berry,** the common black-currant, **Quinsy-wort,** a small trailing British herb of the madder family [M E and O Fr *squinancie* (Fr. *esquinancie*) — Gr *kynanchē*, 'dog throttling'—*kyōn*, a dog, and *anchein*, to press tight, to throttle]

Quint, kwint, *n* a set or a sequence of five (*mus*) a fifth the E string of a violin —*adj* **Quint'an,** recurring on every fifth day —*n* a malarial fever whose paroxysms recur on every fifth day [Fr, —L *quintus*, fifth—*quinque*, five]

Quinta, kwin'ta, *n* a country house in Madeira. [Sp]

Quintad, kwin'tad, *n* the same as **Pentad**

Quintadena, kwin-ta-dē'na, *n* in organ building, a mutation stop yielding a tone one twelfth above the digital struck

Quintain, kwin'tān, *n* a post with a turning and loaded top or cross piece, to be tilted at [Fr — L *quintana*, *quintus*, fifth, from the position of the place of recreation in the Roman camp between the fifth and sixth maniples]

Quintal, kwin'tal, *n* a hundredweight, either 112 or 100 pounds according to the scale —The *Quintal métrique*, the modern Fr quintal, is 100 kilograms = 220 lbs avoirdupois. [Through Fr and Sp *quintal*, from Arab *qintār*, weight of 100 pounds—L *centum*, a hundred]

Quintessence, kwin tes'ens, *n* the pure concentrated essence of anything, the most essential part of anything the fifth essence, according to the Pythagoreans, beyond earth, water, fire, air —*adj* **Quintessen'tial** —*v t* **Quintessen'tialise.** [Fr —L *quinta essentia*, fifth essence, orig applied to ether, which was supposed to be purer than fire, the highest of the four ancient elements See **Essence.**]

Quintet, Quintette, kwin tet', *n* a musical composition for five voices or instruments a company of five singers or players. [It. *quintetto*, dim of *quinto*, a fifth part—L. *quintus*, fifth—*quinque*, five]

Quintic, kwin'tik, *adj* of the fifth degree

Quintile, kwin'til, *n* the aspect of planets distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72°.

Quintillion, kwin-til'yun, *n* the fifth power of a million, or a unit followed by 30 ciphers · generally, in U S, the sixth power of one thousand, or a unit followed by 18 ciphers [L. *quintus*, fifth, and **Million.**]

Quintole, kwin'tōl, *n* a five-stringed viol common in France in the 18th cent. a group of five notes to be played in the time of three, four, or six. [It *quinto*—L *quintus*, fifth.]

Quintroon, kwin-trōōn', *n.* the offspring of a white by one who has one sixteenth part of negro blood [Sp *quinteron*—L. *quintus*, fifth—*quinque*, five]

Quintuple, kwin'tū-pl, *adj.* fivefold (*mus.*) having five crotchets in a bar —*v t* to make or to increase fivefold —*ns* **Quin'tuplet,** a set of five things (*pl*) five young at a birth (*mus*) same as **Quintole, Quintū'plicate,** consisting of five one of five exactly corresponding things —*v t* to make or to increase a set of fivefold —*n* **Quintuplicā'tion.** [Fr.—L *quintuplex*—*quintus*, fifth, *plicāre*, to fold]

Quinzaine, kwin'zān, *n* the fifteenth day onward from a feast day, counting itself a stanza of 15 lines [Fr *quinze*, fifteen—L *quindecim*—*quinque*, five, and *decem*, ten]

Quinze, kwinz, *n.* a card game, like vingt-et-un,

the object being to count as nearly to fifteen as possible without going above it

Quip, kwip, *n* a sharp, sarcastic turn, a gibe a quick retort —*v i* to use sarcasms —*v t* to sneer at —*adj* **Quip'pish.** [W *chwip*, a quick turn, *chwipio*, to move briskly]

Quipu, kē'pōō, or kwip'ōō, *n* the mnemonic language of knotted cords used by the Incas of Peru previous to the Spanish Conquest, its principal elements being the colours of the strings, the order of their arrangement, the character and number of the knots, their distance from the cord to which they were connected, and the methods of their interlacing [Peruvian, 'a knot.']

Quire, kwīr, *n* a collection of paper consisting of twenty four sheets, the twentieth part of a ream, each having a single fold —*v t* to fold in quires [O Fr *quaier* (Fr *cahier*), prob from Low L *quaternum*, a set of four sheets,—L *quatuor*, four]

Quire, kwīr, *n* [Old form of **Choir**]

Quirinus, kwi rī'nus, *n* an Italic divinity identified with the deified Romulus —*n* **Quirinā'lia,** a festival in ancient Rome in honour of Quirinus, on Feb 17th

Quirister, kwīr'ist ėr, *n* a chorister

Quirites, kwi rī'tez, *npl* the citizens of ancient Rome in their civil capacity

Quirk, kwerk, *n* a quick turn an artful evasion a quibble a taunt or retort a slight conceit inclination, turn fantastic phrase (*archit*) an acute angle or recess —*v i* to turn sharply —*v t* to twist or turn to furnish with a quirk or channel —*adjs* **Quirk'ish,** consisting of quirks, **Quirk'y,** abounding in quirks [Skeat explains as prob for obs. Eng *quirt*, to turn, from W *chwirel*, a piece of craft, from *chwiori*, to turn briskly, cf Gael *cuireid*, a turn]

Quirt, kwert, *n* a riding whip much used in the western states of North America —*v t* to flog with a quirt [Perh Sp *cuerda*, a rope See **Cord**]

Quiscalus, kwis'ka lus, *n* a genus of birds, the American grackles or crow blackbirds

Quit, kwit, *v t* to pay, requite to release from obligation, accusation, &c to acquit to depart from to give up to clear by full performance (*Spens*) to remove by force (*coll*) to give over, cease —*pr p* quitt'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* quitt'ed —*adj* (*B*) set free acquitted released from obligation —**Double or quits,** in gambling, said when a stake due is either to become double or be reduced to nothing, according to the issue of a certain chance, **Notice to quit,** in law, notice to a tenant of real property that he must surrender possession —**To be quits,** to be even with one, **To quit cost,** to pay expenses, **To quit one's self** (*B*), to behave, **To quit scores,** to balance accounts [O Fr *quiter* (Fr *quitter*), through Low L *quietāre*, to pay, from L *quiet āre*, to make quiet, *quietus*, quiet See **Quiet**]

Qui tam, kwī tam, name applied to an action in the law of England, so called from the first words of the old form of declaration by which informers sue for penalties, the plaintiff describing himself as suing as well for the crown as for himself, the penalty being divided between himself and the crown [L *qui*, who, *tam*, as well]

Quitch, kwich, *n* couch grass —Also **Quitch-grass,** and **Quickens.** [Assibilated form of **Quick.**]

Quitch, kwich, *v i* (*Spens*) to move [A.S *cweccan*, causative of *cwacian*, to quake]

Quite, kwīt (*Spens*) [Same as **Quit**]

Quite, kwīt, *adv* completely wholly entirely —**Quite a little,** a good few considerable, **Quite so,** a phrase denoting assent in conversation [Merely an adv use of the *adj* **Quit**]

Quit-rent, kwit'-rent, *n* (*law*) a rent by which the tenants are quit or discharged from all other services—in old records called *white rent*, as being paid in silver money

Quittal, kwit'al, *n* (*Shak*) requital, repayment

Quittance, kwit'ans, *n* a quitting or discharge from a debt or obligation acquittance recompense —*v t* (*obs*) to repay —**To cry quittance,** to get even

Quitter, kwit'er, *n* a fistulous sore on the quarters or the heel of the coronet of a horse's hoof —*v i* to suppurate

Quiver, kwiv'er, *adj* (*Shak*) nimble, active

Quiver, kwiv'er, *n* a case for arrows —*adj* **Quiv'ered,** furnished with a quiver sheathed, as in a quiver [O Fr *cuivre*, from Old High Ger *kohhar* (Ger *kocher*), cog with A S *cocer*]

Quiver, kwiv'er, *v i* to shake with slight and tremulous motion to tremble to shiver —*ns* **Quiv'er, Quiv'ering,** a tremulous motion, shiver —*adv* **Quiv'eringly,** with quivering —*adj* **Quiv'erish,** tremulous [M E *cwiver*, brisk—A S *cwifer*, seen in adv *cwiferlice*, eagerly See **Quick,** and **Quaver**]

Qui vive, kē vēv, Who goes there?—the challenge of French sentries to those who approach their posts —**To be on the qui vive,** to be on the alert [Fr ,—*qui*, who, *vive*, 3d pers sing pres subj of *vivre*, to live—L *vivĕre*]

Quixotic, kwiks ot'ik, *adj* like Don Quixote, the knight errant in the great romance of Cervantes, extravagantly romantic, aiming at an impossible ideal —*adv* **Quixot'ically** —*ns* **Quix'otism, Quix'otry,** romantic, impracticable, and absurd notions, schemes, or actions like those of Don Quixote

Quiz, kwiz, *n* a riddle or enigma one who quizzes another an odd fellow a monocular eye glass, often with a handle (*coll*) an oral examination of a pupil or class by a teacher —*v t* to puzzle to banter or make sport of to examine narrowly and with an air of mockery —*v i* to practise derisive joking —*pr p* quizz'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* quizzed —*ns* **Quiz'zer, Quiz'zery** —*adj* **Quiz'zical** —*ns* **Quizzical'ity, Quizzifică'tion** —*v t* **Quiz'zify,** to turn into a quiz —*ns* **Quiz'ziness,** oddness, **Quiz'zing,** raillery, **Quizzing-glass,** a single eye glass [Origin obscure, doubtless framed from *question*, or direct from L *quæso* I ask There is a baseless story that it originated in a wager of Daly, manager of the Dublin theatre, that a new word of no meaning would be the talk and puzzle of Dublin in twenty four hours, to which end he overnight chalked the letters *q u i z* on the walls all over the town]

Quoad, kwō'ad, *prep* as far as, to this extent —**Quoad hoc,** as far as this, **Quoad omnia,** in respect of all things, **Quoad sacra,** as far as concerns sacred matters, as a parish disjoined for ecclesiastical purposes only [L]

Quodlibet, kwod'li bet, *n* a scholastic argument upon a subject chosen at will, almost invariably theological a humorous fanciful combination of two or more familiar melodies —*n* **Quodlibetā'rian,** one given to quodlibets —*adj* **Quodlibet'ic.** [L , 'what you please'—*quod*, what, and *libet*, it pleases]

Quodlin, kwod'lin, *n* (*Bacon*) [Same as **Codlin.**]

Quoif, koif, *n* a cap or hood —*v t* to cover or dress with a quoif [Same as **Coif.**]

Quoin, koin, *n* (*archit*) a wedge used to support and steady a stone an external angle, esp of a building (*gun*) a wedge of wood or iron put under the breech of heavy guns or the muzzle of siege mortars to raise them to the proper level. (*print*) a wedge used to fasten the types in the forms —*v t* to wedge or steady with quoins. [Same as **Coin.**]

Quoit, koit, *n* a heavy flat ring of iron for throwing

as near as possible to one *hob* or pin from the other—18 to 21 yards apart—the points in the game counted as in bowls or curling (*pl*) the game played with such rings—*v i* to throw quoits to throw as with a quoit [Perh from O Fr *coiter*, to drive, press, which may be from L *coactāre—cogĕre*, to force See **Cogent**]

Quondam, kwon'dam, *adj* that was formerly. former [L, formerly]

Quoniam, kwō'ni am, *n* the part of the Gloria in Excelsis beginning 'For Thou only art holy' the musical setting thereof (*obs*) a kind of drinking cup [L, 'since now']

Quook, kwook (*Spens*) *pa t* of **Quake.**

Quop, kwop, *v i* to move to throb, as the heart —Also **Quab, Quap.**

Quorum, kwō'rum, *n* a number of the members of any body sufficient to transact business [The first word of a commission formerly issued to certain justices, *of whom* (L *quorum*) a certain number had always to be present when the commission met]

Quota, kwō'ta, *n* the part or share assigned to each—*n* **Quot'ity** (*Carlyle*), the number of individuals in a collection [It,—L *quotus*, of what number—*quot*, how many]

Quote, kwōt, *v t* to repeat the words of any one to adduce for authority or illustration to give the current price of to enclose within quotation marks (*Shak*) to set down in writing—*v i* to make a quotation—*adj* **Quo'table**, that may be quoted—*ns* **Quo'tableness, Quotabil'ity.**—*adv* **Quo'tably**—*ns* **Quota'tion**, act of quoting that which is quoted the current price of anything, **Quotation-mark**, one of the marks used to note the beginning and the end of a quotation—generally consisting of two inverted commas at the beginning, and two apostrophes at the end of a quotation, but a single comma and a single apostrophe are frequently used; **Quo'ter.** [O Fr *quoter*, to number—Low L *quotāre*, to divide into chapters and verses—L *quotus*, of what number—*quot*, how many]

Quoth, kwōth, or kwuth, *v t* say, says, or said—used only in the 1st and 3d persons present and past, and always followed by its subject—*interj* **Quō'thă**, forsooth, indeed [A S *cweðan*, pa.t. *cwæð*, to say For *quoth 'a*, said he—*'a* being a corr of *he*]

Quotidian, kwo tid'i an, *adj* every day occurring daily—*n* anything returning daily (*med*) a kind of ague that returns daily [Fr—L *quotidianus—quot*, as many as, and *dies*, a day]

Quotient, kwō'shent, *n* (*math*) the number which shows how often one number is contained in another—*n* **Quōti'ety**, the proportionate frequency of an event [Fr, from L *quotiens*, *quoties*, how often—*quot*, how many]

Quotum, kwō'tum, *n* quota share part or proportion [L, neut of *quotus* See **Quota.**]

Quo warranto, kwō wo ran'to, *n* in law, the title of a writ by which a person or corporate body is summoned to show by what warrant a particular franchise or office is claimed [So called from these words in the writ L *quo*, by what (abl sing neut of *quis*, who, which, what), and *warranto*, abl of Low L *warrantum*, warrant See **Warrant**]



the eighteenth letter in our alphabet, its corresponding symbol standing eighteenth in other alphabets, Latin, Greek, and Phœnician It belongs to the class of liquids, and in ancient Egyptian there seems to have been no clear distinction between the sounds of *r* and *l*—Consequently the hieroglyphic picture of the 'lioness,' from which our letter *l* is derived, was used almost interchangeably with the picture of the mouth, which became the source of the letter *r* The sound of *r* is a true consonant in the north of England, where it is exaggerated in the Northumbrian *burr*, in the south it is often reduced to a semivowel, or even to a vowel while in the Midlands, in Scotland, and in France it preserves the proper sound of a trilled liquid which it had in Latin and Anglo Saxon From this trilling or vibration of the tip of the tongue the sound is often called the 'dog's letter' (*littera canina*) The Irish *r* is a survival of the more resonant old English sound, as in the pronunciation *harum* for 'harm' In English *l* frequently replaces *r*, and occasionally *r* replaces *l*, as in 'turban,' from *tolibant* Sometimes *r* disappears, as in 'speak' from A S *sprecan*, 'palsy' from O Fr *paralysie* It is intrusive in 'partridge,' 'culprit,' 'hoarse,' &c There is a modern tendency to insert a final *r*, as *Victoriar* for 'Victoria.'—**The three R's**, a humorous term for reading, writing, and arithmetic.

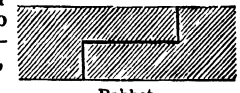
Ra, ra, *n* the supreme sun god of the Memphite system of ancient Egyptian mythology

Rabanna, ra ban'a, *n* matting made from the fibre of the raffia, in Madagascar [Malagasy name]

Rabat, ra bä', *n* a neck band with flaps worn by French ecclesiastics a turned-down collar or ruff—(*obs*) **Rab'atine, Rabā'to.** [Fr *rabat*, a band—*rabattre*, to beat or turn down—*re*, again, and *abattre*—L *ad*, to, and *batuĕre*, to beat]

Rabate, ra bāt', *v t* to beat down—*n* abatement

Rabbet, rab'et, *n* a groove cut in the edge of a plank so that another may fit into it—*v t* to groove a plank thus—*ns* **Rabbeting-machine, -plane, -saw**, for ploughing and cutting grooves,



Rabbet.

Rabbet-joint, a joint formed by fitting together timber with rabbets [O Fr *raboter*, to plane—*re-*, again, *aboter*, *abouter*, to thrust against]

Rabbi, rab'i, or rab'ī, **Rabbin**, rab'in, *n* Jewish title of a doctor or expounder of the law—*pl* **Rabbis** (rab'īz), **Rab'bins**—*ns* **Rab'ban** ('our master'), a title of greater honour than rabbi, **Rab'binate**, the dignity of a rabbi, **Rabbin'ic**, the later Hebrew—*adjs* **Rabbin'ic, -al**, pertaining to the rabbis or to their opinions, learning, and language—*adv* **Rabbin'ically.**—*ns* **Rab'binism**, the doctrine or teaching of the rabbis a rabbinical peculiarity of expression the late Jewish belief which esteemed the oral law equally with the written law of God, **Rab'binist**, one who adheres to the Talmud and traditions of the rabbis, **Rabbō'ni**, my great master [Gr,—Heb *rabi—rab*, great, master—*rābab*, to be great Cf Arab *rabb*, master, the Lord]

Rabbit, rab'it, *n* a small rodent burrowing animal of the hare family a cony any member of the hare family—*v i* to hunt rabbits—*ns* **Rabbit-brush**, a North American composite plant, **Rabbit-ear**, a long slender oyster, **Rab'biter**, one who hunts rabbits, **Rabbit-fish**, the 'king of the herrings,' **Rabbit-hutch**, a box for the rearing of rabbits, **Rabbit-moth**, a moth in United States of a furry appearance, **Rabbit-mouth**, harelip, **Rabbit-root**, the wild sarsaparilla, **Rabb'itry**, a rabbit warren, **Rabbit-squirrel**, a chincha, a South American rodent; **Rabbit-sucker** (*Shak*), a sucking rabbit, **Rabbit-warren**, a place where rabbits are kept and bred.—**Snow-shoe rabbit**, an American hare found in the Rocky Mountains which

turns white in winter; **Welsh rabbit,** melted cheese with a little ale poured over a slice of hot toast—jocularly formed on the analogy of *Norfolk capon* = red herring, *Irish apricots* = potatoes, &c —sometimes written 'Welsh Rare bit' by wiseacres [M. E *rabet*, dim of a form seen in Old Dut *robbe*, cf Gael. *rabaid*, a rabbit]

Rabbit, rab'it, *v t* an interjectional expression, like *confound* [Perh a corr of **Rabate.**]

Rabble, rab'l, *n* a disorderly, noisy crowd a mob the lowest class of people —*adj* disorderly —*v i* to utter nonsense —*v t* (*Scot*) to mob —*ns* **Rab'blement,** a tumultuous crowd of low people, **Rab'bling** (*Scot*), the act of assaulting in a disorderly manner, mobbing [Allied to Old Dut. *rabbelen*, to gabble, Prov Ger *rabbeln*, cf L *rabula*, a wrangling advocate]

Rabble, rab'l, *n* an iron bar used in puddling —*v t* to stir or skim with a rabble —*n* **Rab'bler.** [O Fr *roable* (Fr *râble*)—L *rutabulum*, a poker, shovel]

Rabdomancy. Same as **Rhabdomancy**

Rabelaisian, rab e lā'zi-an, *n* characteristic of Rabelais (1490–1553), broadly humorous, coarse

Rabi, rab'i, *n* the great grain crop of Hindustan [Hind , 'the spring,' hence the crop then gathered]

Rabid, rab'id, *adj* furious mad affected with *rabies*, as a dog foolishly intense —*adv* **Rab'idly.** —*n* **Rab'idness.** [L *rabidus—rabĕre*, to rave]

Rabies, rā'bi ēz, *n* the disease (esp of dogs) from which hydrophobia is communicated canine madness —*adjs* **Rab'ic,** pertaining to rabies, **Rābiet'ic,** resembling madness, **Rābif'ic,** communicating hydrophobia, **Rā'bious,** raging [L See **Rage.**]

Rabot, rab'ot, *n* a rubber used in polishing marble

Raca, rā'ka, *adj* worthless—a term of contempt used by the Jews of Christ's day, cf Matt v 22 [Chaldee *rēkā*, worthless, perh conn with *raq*, to spit (Arab *rīq*), or with *rīqā*, empty]

Raccahout, rak'a hōōt, *n* an Eastern dish made from the edible acorns of the oak [Fr —Ar *rāquat*, *rāqaout*, a nourishing starch Perh , however, this word itself is only Fr *ragoût*, imported into the East during the Crusades See **Ragout**]

Raccoon, Racoon, ra kōōn', *n* a genus of the bear family of North America, valuable for its fur [From an earlier form *arocoun*, *aroughcun*— Amer Ind *arathcone*, a raccoon Hence, by further aphæresis, *coon* Cf Fr *raton*, raccoon, and see Eng *ratten*]

Race, rās, *n* the human family the descendants of a common ancestor a breed or variety a tribal or national stock a line of persons, as of statesmen, or of animals, as the feline race a herd peculiar flavour, as of wine, by which its origin may be recognised (*Shak*) intrinsic character, vigour [Fr (It. *razza*)—Old High Ger *reiza*, a line, prob modified by the influence of L *radix*, a root]

Race, rās, *n* a running rapid motion trial of speed progress course of action a strong and rapid current a canal to a water-wheel a competitive trial of speed in running, walking, &c a horse-race, as the Ascot races —*v i* to run swiftly to contend in running —*v t* to cause to race, as steamers, horses, &c —*ns* **Race-card,** a card containing information about races to be run, **Race-course, Race-track,** the course or path over which races are run a plot of ground laid out for horse-races, **Race-cup,** a piece of plate forming a prize at a race, **Race'horse,** a horse bred for racing, **Race-meeting,** a meeting for purposes of horse-racing, **Ra'cer,** one who races a racehorse, **Race'way,** a mill race, **Ra'cing,** the running of races; **Racing-bit,** a light jointed ring bit —**Racing calendar,** a full list of races to be run —**Consolation-race** (see **Consolation**), **Flat-race,** a horse-race over *level* or clear ground—opp to a *Hurdle race* or *Steeplechase*, which are called generally **Obstacle-races.** [A S *rǽs*, race, stream, cog with Ice. *rás*, rapid course, Sans *rish*, to flow]

Race, rās, *n* (*Shak*) a root —*n* **Race-ginger,** unpulverised ginger [O Fr *ras*—L *radix*, a root]

Race, rās, *v t* (*Spens*) to raze, to cut.—*adj* **Raced,** erased

Raceme, ra sēm', *n* a cluster (*bot*) a flower cluster, as in the currant —*adjs* **Racemed',** having racemes, **Racem'ic,** pertaining to or obtained from grapes an acid obtained from a certain kind of grape, **Racemif'erous,** bearing racemes; **Rac'emose, Rac'emous,** growing in, or resembling a raceme, **Racem'ulose,** bearing small racemes [Fr —L *racemus*, akin to Gr *rhax*, *rhagos*, a berry, a grape Doublet **Raisin.**]

Rach, rach, *n* a dog that hunts by scent [A S *ræcc*, a dog, Ice *rakki*]

Rachialgia, rā ki al'ji a, *n* pain in the spine —*adj* **Rachial'gic.** [Gr *rhachis*, spine, and *algos*, pain]

Rachianectes, ra ki an ek'tez, *n* the gray whale of the North Pacific [Formed from Gr *rhachia*, a rocky shore, and *nēktēs*, a swimmer—*nēchein*, to swim]

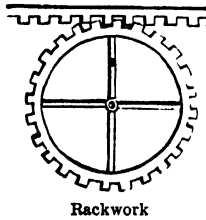
Rachis, rā'kis, *n* the spine (*bot*) a branch or axis of inflorescence which proceeds in nearly a straight line from the base to the apex —*pl* **Ra'chides.**—*adjs* **Rachid'ial, Rachid'ian.**—*n* **Rachil'la,** a secondary rachis in a compound inflorescence [Gr *rachis*, the spine]

Rachitis, rak ī'tis, *n* a disease of childhood, characterised by the imperfect development, softness, and consequent distortion of the bones, esp the backbone (see **Rickets**) (*bot*) a disease which produces abortion in the fruit —*adj* **Rachit'ic,** rickety [Gr *rachis*, the spine]

Rachitome, rak'i tōm, *n* an anatomical instrument for opening the spinal canal [Gr *rhachis*, the spine, *temnein*, to cut]

Racial, rā'si al, *adj* relating to lineage, peculiar to a race —*adv* **Rā'cially**

Rack, rak, *n* an instrument for racking or extending an engine for stretching the body in order to extort a confession a framework on which articles are arranged, as *hat rack*, *plate rack*, *letter rack*, &c the grating above a manger for hay (*mech*) a straight bar with teeth to work into those of a wheel, pinion, or endless screw, for converting a circular into a rectilinear motion, or *vice versâ* (*Scot*) the course in curling (*fig*) extreme pain, anxiety, or doubt —*v t* to stretch forcibly to strain to stretch on the rack or wheel to torture to exhaust to worry, agitate to wrest, overstrain to practise rapacity to extort to place in a rack or frame (*naut*) to seize together with cross turns, as two ropes —*n.* **Rack'er,** one who tortures —*adj* **Rack'ing,** tormenting —*ns* **Rack-rail,** a railway having cogs which work into similar cogs on a locomotive, **Rack-rent,** an annual rent stretched to the utmost value of the thing rented, or nearly so —*v t* to subject to such rents —*ns* **Rack-renter,** one who is subject to, or one who imposes rack rent, **Rack-saw,** a saw with wide teeth, like a rack or framework; **Rack-stick,** a stick for stretching a rope, **Rack-tail,** a bent arm in a repeating clock connected with the striking mechanism, **Rack'work,** a strong bar with cogs to correspond with similar cogs on a wheel, which either moves or is moved by the bar —**Live at rack and manger,** to live sumptuously and wastefully, **On the rack,**


Rackwork

stretched upon it tortured by anxiety, **To put to the rack**, to put to the torture of the rack to subject to keen suffering [M E *racke*, a rack (for torture), *rakke*, a bar—Old Dut *racke*, a rack, Low Ger. *rakk*, a shelf, cog with Ger *rack*, a bar, rail The root is seen in Ice *rekkja*, to stretch, L. *regĕre*, to rule, and Gr *oregein*, to stretch]

Rack, rak, *n* same as **Wrack**: now used only in the phrases **To go to rack, To go to rack and ruin**. [Cf the next word, which is ultimately from the same source]

Rack, rak, *n* thin or broken clouds drifting across the sky —*v i* to drift, to drive [Ice *rek*, drift—*reka*, to drive, Eng **Wreak**]

Rack, rak, *v t* to strain or draw off from the lees, as wine —*ns* **Racking-can**, a vessel from which wine can be drawn without disturbing the lees, **Racking-cock, -faucet**, a cock used in drawing off liquor from a cask, **Racking-pump**, a pump for the transfer of liquor to casks [O Fr *raquer*, of uncertain origin, but referred by some to Languedoc *raco*, husks of grapes, by others to a form *rasquer*, cog with Sp *rascar*, to scratch]

Rack, rak, *n* the neck and spine of a fore quarter of veal or mutton the neck of mutton or pork [A S *hracca*, the back of the head]

Rack, rak, *n* the gait of a horse between a trot and a gallop —*n* **Rack'er**, a horse that moves in this gait [Perh *rack*, to drift, or *rock*]

Rack, rak, *n* same as **Arrack.—Rack punch**, a punch made with arrack

Rack, rak, *n* a young rabbit [Orig unknown]

Rackabones, rak'a bōnz, *n* (*Amer*) a very lean person or animal

Rackarock, rak'a rok, *n* an explosive of potassium chlorate and nitro-benzol —Also **Rend'rock**

Racket, Racquet, rak'et, *n* a bat for playing tennis a snow shoe an organ stop a 17th cent musical instrument (*pl*) a modern variety of the old game of tennis —*v t* to strike, as with a racket —*ns* **Racket-, Racquet-court, -ground**, a court for playing rackets a tennis court, **Racket-tail**, a humming bird with two feathers like rackets —*adj* **Racket-tailed.** [O Fr *rachete* (Fr *raquette*)—Sp *raqueta*—Ar *rāhat*, the palm of the hand]

Racket, rak'et, *n* a clattering noise hurly burly in slang, common as 'What's the racket?'= What's up?—*v i* to make a clattering noise to engage in racket of any kind to be dissipated —*n* **Rack'eter** —*adj* **Rack'ety.** [Gael *racaid* —*rac*, to cackle]

Rackle, rak'l, *v t* and *v i* (*prov*) to rattle —*n* noisy talk

Raconteur, ra kong ter', *n* a person skilled in story-telling [Fr See **Recount**]

Racoon. See **Raccoon.**—*ns* **Racoon-berry**, the May apple of the United States, **Racoon-oyster**, an oyster growing on the shores of the sea in United States

Racovian, ra kō'vi-an, *adj* pertaining to Rakow, a town of Poland, or to the Socinians who made it their chief seat in the first part of the 17th century —*n* a native of Rakow, a Polish Socinian

Racy, rā'si, *adj* having a strong flavour imparted by the soil, as wine exciting to the mind by strongly characteristic thought or language spirited pungent, as a *racy* story peculiar to the race —*adv* **Ra'cily** —*n* **Ra'ciness.** [From **Race**, a family]

Rad, rad (*Spens*), *pa t* of **Read** and **Ride.**

Rad, rad, *adj* (*Scot*) afraid

Rad, rad, *n* short for **Radical.**

Raddle, rad'l, *v t* to interweave to beat —*n* a hedge formed by interweaving the branches of trees a hurdle split wood like laths a wooden bar used in domestic weaving [Perh. a transposed form of *hurdle*, or perh formed from *wreathe*, or *writhe*, and confused with *hurdle*]

Raddle, rad'l, *n* a layer of red pigment—same as *reddle* —*v t* to paint as with raddle to colour coarsely to do work in a slovenly way. [See **Reddle, Ruddle**]

Rade, rād Old form of **Rode**

Radial, rā'di al, *adj* shooting out like a ray or radius pertaining to the radius of the forearm —*ns* **Radiā'le**, the radio carpal bone —*pl* **Radiā'lia; Radiā'lis**, a radial muscle, artery, or nerve (*pl* **Radiā'les**), **Radialisā'tion**, arrangement in radiating forms, **Radial'ity**, radial symmetry —*adv* **Ra'dially**, in the manner of a radius or of rays —*adjs* **Radio-carpal**, pertaining to the wrist or carpus, **Radio-muscular**, pertaining to the radius and to muscles, **Radio-ulnar**, pertaining to the radius and the ulna —**Radial artery**, the smaller of the branches of the brianchial artery at the elbow

Radian, rā'di an, *n* the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc equal to the radius

Radiant, rā'di ant, *adj* emitting rays of light or heat issuing in rays beaming with light: shining (*her*) edged with rays —*n* (*optics*) the luminous point from which light emanates: (*astron*) the centre point from which meteoric showers proceed (*geom*) a straight line from a point about which it is conceived to revolve —*ns* **Ra'diance, Ra'diancy**, quality of being radiant brilliancy splendour —*adv.* **Ra'diantly** — *adj* (*obs*) **Rā'dious**, radiant [L *radians, antis*, pr p of *radiāre, radiātum*, to radiate—*radius*]

Radiata, rā di ā'ta, *n pl* the lowest of Cuvier's four great divisions of the animal kingdom, so called from having their organs of sense and motion disposed as rays round a centre

Radiate, rā'di āt, *v i* to emit rays of light to shine to proceed in direct lines from any point or surface —*v t* to send out in rays to furnish with rays —*adjs* **Rā'diate, -d**, formed of rays diverging from a centre (*bot*) consisting of a disc in which the florets are tubular (*min*) having crystals diverging from a centre belonging to the *Radiata* in coins, represented with rays proceeding from a centre, as a head or bust —*adv* **Rā'diately**, in a radiate manner with radiation from a centre —*adj* **Radiā'tiform**, having the appearance of being radiate —*adv* **Rā'diatingly** —*n* **Radiā'tion**, act of radiating the emission and diffusion of rays of light or heat —*adj* **Rā'diative** —*n* **Rā'diator**, a body which radiates or emits rays of light or heat a part of a heating apparatus for a room —*adj* **Rā'diatory.** —*ns* **Radioflagell'ata**, marine animalcules; **Rā'diograph**, an instrument by which solar radiation is measured —*adj* **Radiolā'rian**, pertaining to the ooze at the bottom of the sea, composed of the shells of **Radiolarians**, a class of marine rhizopod Protozoa, so called from their having thread-like processes of living matter radiating outwards on all sides —*ns* **Radi'olus**, one of the barbules of the main shaft of a feather, **Radiom'eter**, an instrument consisting of four horizontal arms of very fine glass, carefully poised so as to revolve easily on a point, the whole contained in a glass vessel almost exhausted of air The arms move round under light or heat, more or less swiftly according to the strength of the rays —*adj* **Radiomet'ric.**—*ns* **Radiomicrom'eter**, an instrument for measuring very small amounts of heat, **Rā'diophone**, an instrument, essentially similar in principle to the Photophone, for producing sound by means of heat rays —*adj.*

Radiophon'ic. —*ns* **Radiophon'ics, Rā'diophony,** the production of sound by means of radiant heat, **Rā'dium,** a rare element whose radiations act upon photographic plates and have penetrating properties like the X rays

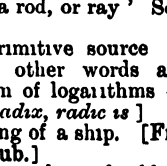
Radical, rad'i kal, *adj.* pertaining to the root or origin original fundamental intrinsic primitive implanted by nature not derived serving to originate (*bot*) proceeding immediately from the root (*politics*) ultra-liberal, democratic.—*n* a root a primitive word or letter one who advocates radical reform and the abolition of exclusive privileges, an uncompromising democratic politician (*chem*) the base of a compound —*v t* **Rad'icalise,** to make radical —*v i* to become radical, adopt radical political principles —*n* **Rad'icalism,** the principles of a radical or democrat.—*adv* **Rad'ically.**—*n* **Rad'icalness** [*Radix.*]

Radicate, rad'i kāt, *adj* deeply rooted firmly established (*zool*) fixed at the bottom as if rooted (*conch*) adhering like a limpet —*v t* to root to plant or fix deeply and firmly —*pr p* rad'icāting, *pa p* rad'icāted —*adjs* **Rad'icant,** (*bot*) sending out roots from the stem above the ground, **Radicā'rian,** relating to roots —*ns* **Radicā'tion,** the act or process of radicating or taking root deeply (*bot*) the disposition of the root with respect to the ascending or descending stem, **Rad'icel,** a rootlet —*adjs* **Radicic'olous, Radic'olous,** living on roots, pertaining to the root form of the phylloxera, **Radiciflō'rous,** flowering from the root, **Radic'iform,** like a root —*n* **Rad'icle,** a little root the part of a seed which in growing becomes the root —*adjs* **Rad'icose,** having a large root, **Radic'ular,** pertaining to a radicle —*n* **Rad'icule,** (*bot*) that end of the embryo which is opposite to the cotyledons —*adj* **Radic'ulose,** (*bot*) covered with rootlets radicose, having a large root [L. *radicāri, ātus,* to take root—*radix,* a root]

Radiolite, rād'i-o līt, *n* a genus of fossil shells, found only in cretaceous rocks, having the upper valve convex, and the lower in the shape of an elongated cone

Radish, rad'ish, *n* an annual, the succulent and warm pungent root of which is eaten raw as a salad —*ns* **Radish-fly,** an American insect, **Seaside-radish,** the wild radish [Fr *radis,* through Prov *raditz,* from L *radix, radicis,* a root Cf **Radix.**]

Radius, rā'di us, *n* (*geom*) a straight line from the centre to the circumference of a circle anything like a radius, as the spoke of a wheel a ray (*anat*) the exterior bone of the arm (*bot*) the ray of a flower the movable arm of a sextant one of the radiating lines of a geometrical spider's web —*pl* **Radii** (rā'di ī) —*ns* **Radius-bar, -rod,** in a steam engine, a rod pivoted at one end and connected at the other with a concentrically moving part at a fixed distance —**Radius vector** (pl *Radii vectores*), the length of the line joining a variable point to a fixed origin [L., 'a rod, or ray' See **Ray,** a line of light]



aa, Radius

Radix, rā'diks, *n* a root primitive source a primitive word from which other words are formed the base of a system of logarithms —*pl* **Radices** (rā dis'ēz) [L. *radix, radic is*]

Radoub, ra-dōōb', *n* the refitting of a ship. [Fr., *radouber,* to mend See **Redub.**]

Radula, rad'ū-la, *n* the tongue or lingual ribbon of a mollusc —*adjs* **Rad'ular; Rad'ulate, Radulif'erous,** bearing a radula, **Rad'uliform,** rasp-like. like a file [L., 'a scraper'—*radĕre,* to shave, scrape.]

Raff, raf, *v t* (*Spens*) to rob, to deprive, to snatch, to seize, to sweep off suddenly —*n* the sweepings of society, the rabble the riff raff rubbish a low worthless fellow, a rowdy —*adj* **Raf'fish,** worthless [O Fr *raffer,* to catch, cog with Ger *raffen,* to snatch, Swed *rappa,* to seize. See **Riff-raff.**]

Raff, raf, *n* (*naut*) a three cornered sail set on a schooner when before the wind —Also **Raf'fle.**

Raffia. Same as **Raphia**

Raffle, raf'l, *n* a kind of sale by chance or lottery in which the price is divided equally amongst all who hope to win —*v i* to try a raffle —*n* **Raff'ler.** [Fr *rafle,* a certain game of dice—*rafler,* to sweep away, from Ger *raffeln,* freq of *raffen* (A S *reafian*), to seize]

Raffle, raf'l, *n* lumber, rubbish [See **Raff,** *v t*]

Raffled, raf'ld, *adj* having the edge finely notched

Rafflesia, raf lē'zi a, *n* a remarkable genus of apetalous parasitic plants, named after Sir T Stamford Raffles (1781–1826), British governor in Sumatra (1818)

Raft, raft, *n* (*U S*) a miscellaneous or promiscuous lot [A variant of **Raff**]

Raft, raft, *n* a collection of pieces of timber fastened together for a support on the water planks conveyed by water —*v t* to transport on a raft to form into a raft —*v i* to manage a raft, travel by raft —*ns* **Raft-bridge,** a bridge supported on rafts, **Raft-dog,** an iron bar fitted for securing logs in a raft, **Raft-duck,** the black head duck of the United States, **Raft-port,** a square hole in some ships for convenience in loading and unloading timber, **Raft-rope,** a rope used in whaling vessels for stringing blubber, **Rafts'man,** one who guides a raft one who transports timber in rafts [Ice *raptr* (pron *raftr*), a raft er —*ráf, rœfr,* a roof, cf Old High Ger *rāfo,* a spar, Gr *orophos,* a roof Cf **Rafter**]

Rafter, raft'er, *n* an inclined beam supporting the roof of a house —*v t* to furnish with rafters —*ns* **Rafter-bird,** the spotted fly catcher —**Principal rafter,** a main timber in supporting the weight of a roof [A S *ræfter,* a beam, Ice *raptr* (*rafti*), a beam, Dan *raft,* a pole]

Rag, rag, *n* a fragment of cloth a rock having a rough irregular surface a remnant, scrap a beggarly person anything rent or worn out —*adj* made of rags —*v t* to make ragged —*v i* to become ragged, to fray (*U S slang*) to dress (*out*) —*ns* **Rag'abash,** a low fellow, **Rag'amuffin,** a low disreputable person, **Rag-bush,** in some heathen countries a bush dedicated to some deity and decorated with rags torn from the clothes of pilgrims, **Rag-dust,** the refuse of rags used by dyers, **Rag-fair,** a fair or market for rags, old clothes, &c, **Rag'gery,** rags collectively, **Rag'ging,** the first rough separation of the ore from dross **Rag'man,** a man who collects or deals in rags, **Rag-money,** (*slang*) paper money, **Rag-picker,** one who collects rags, &c, from ash heaps, dung hills, &c a machine for tearing old rags, &c to pieces, **Rag-shop,** a shop where rag pickers dispose of their finds, **Rag-sorter,** one who sorts out rags for paper making, **Rag'stone, Ragg,** an impure limestone, consisting chiefly of lime and silica, **Rag-tag,** the rabble; **Rag'weed,** any plant of the composite genus Ambrosia, **Rag'wheel,** a wheel with teeth or cogs on the rim, which fit into the links of a chain or into rackwork a cutlass polishing wheel, **Rag-wool,** shoddy, **Rag'work,** mason work built of small stones about the size of bricks a manufacture from strips of rag —**Rag-tag and bobtail,** a rabble [M E *ragge,* cf A S *raggie* (neut *pl*), shaggy, bristly—Ice *rogg,* shagginess, cog with Swed *ragg,* rough hair]

Rag, rag, *v t* to banter, torment —*n* [Perh from

the previous word, others refer to Ice *rægja*, to calumniate, cog with A.S *wrégan*, to accuse.]

Ragbolt, rag'bōlt, *n* an iron pin with a barbed shank

Rage, rāj, *n* violent excitement enthusiasm rapture furious anger intensity —*v i* to be furious with anger to exercise fury to prevail fatally, as a disease to be violently agitated, as the waves —*v t* to enrage —*adjs* **Rage'ful**, full of rage, furious, **Rā'ging**, acting with rage, violence, or fury —*adv* **Rā'gingly** —**All the rage**, (*coll*) quite the fashion [Fr, (Sp *rabia*) —L *rabies—rabĕre*, to rave, akin to Sans *rabh*, to seize]

Ragg, rag, *n* (*geol*) [Same as **Ragstone**.]

Ragged, rag'ed, *adj* torn or worn into rags having a rough edge ruggedly uneven, jagged wearing ragged clothes shabby —*adv* **Ragg'edly** —*ns* **Ragg'edness**; **Ragged-robin**, the cuckoo flower, **Ragged-sailor**, the prince's feather plant, **Ragged-school**, a school for the destitute, **Ragged-staff**, (*her*) a knotted stick or stout staff with short stumps of branches on each side [Ice *raggathr*, shaggy See **Rag**]

Raggee, rag'ē, *n* a species of millet, grown in Southern India. [Hind]

Raggle, rag'l, *v t* to notch irregularly —*n* a ragged piece

Raglan, rag'lan, *n* a loose, wide sleeved overcoat [From Lord *Raglan* (1788-1855), commander of the English forces in the Crimea.]

Ragman-, Ragman's-roll, rag'man rōl, rag'manz rōl, *n* a collection of the instruments by which the Scotch subscribed allegiance to Edward I of England during his military progress through Scotland in 1296, and afterwards at the parliament held at Berwick an official catalogue a vague story See **Rigmarole** [Prob from Ice *ragmenni*, a craven—*ragr*, cowardly (A S *earg*), and *madhr*, man **Ragman-roll** would thus = **Craven's Roll**]

Ragnarok, rag'na rek', *n* the end of the world when the gods (Odin, Thor, &c) shall be overcome by their enemies and the world burnt up [Ice. *ragna rokr*, twilight of the gods—*rōgn*, *régin*, the gods, and *rokr*, darkness, but orig *ragna rok*, the history of the gods—*rok*, reason, judgment]

Ragout, ra gōō', *n* a stew of meat with kitchen herbs, the French equivalent of Irish stew any spicy mixture or combination, even of persons [Fr,—*ragoûter*, to restore the appetite—L *re*, again, Fr *à* (=*ad*), to, and *goût*—L *gustus*, taste]

Raguled, rag'ūld, **Raguly**, rag'ū li, *adj* (*her*) ragged or notched at the edges

Ragwort, rag'wurt, *n* the common English name of those species of *Senecio* in which the heads of flowers have a spreading ray, the involucre has small scales at the base, and the leaves are pinnatifid a large coarse weed with a yellow flower —**Golden ragwort**, a North American plant, **Woolly ragwort**, a plant from one to three feet high, found in the United States, and covered with hoary wool [**Rag**, and A S *wyrt*, a plant]

Rahu, rā'hōō, *n* in Hindu mythology, the demon who causes eclipses of sun and moon

Raible, rā'bl, *v t* and *v i* a Scotch form of **Rabble**.

Raid, rād, *n* a hostile or predatory invasion a sudden onset an irruption, as if for assault or seizure —*v t* to make a sudden attack —*n* **Raid'er**, one who makes a raid —**To raid the market**, to derange prices by a panic. [M E *rade*—A S *rād*, a riding, cog. with Ice *reidh*, a raid. **Road** is a doublet]

Rail, rāl, *n* a bar of timber or metal extending from one support to another, as in fences, staircases, &c one of those steel bars used on the permanent way of a railway, generally of that form known as the T rail a barrier the railway as a means of travel or transport (*archit*) the horizontal part of a frame and panel (*naut*) the forecastle-rail, poop rail, and top rail are bars across the forecastle, &c —*v t* to enclose with rails to furnish with rails —*ns* **Rail-bender**, a screw press for straightening rails, **Rail-borer**, a hand drill for rails, **Rail-chair**, an iron block by which the rails are secured to the sleepers, **Rail-clamp**, a wedge for clamping a rail firmly; **Rail-coupling**, a bar by which the opposite rails of a railway are connected at curves, switches, &c, **Rail-guard**, a guard rail before a front wheel, **Rail'ing**, a fence of posts and rails, material for rails, **Rail-punch**, a machine for punching holes in the webs of rails, **Rail'road**, **Rail'way**, a road or way laid with iron rails on which carriages run (There are various kinds of railways, as *Elevated Railway*, *Pneumatic Railway*, *Underground Railway*, &c) —*v t* **Rail'road** (*U S*), to push forward fast —*ns* **Rail'roader**, one employed about a railway, **Railroad-worm**, the apple maggot, **Rail-saw**, a portable machine for sawing off metal rails, **Rail-splitter** (*U S*), one who splits logs into rails for a fence, **Railway-car**, a vehicle for the transportation of passengers and goods, **Railway-carriage**, a carriage for the conveyance of passengers, **Railway company**, a stock company formed for the construction and working of a railway, usually organised by a legislative enactment, **Railway-crossing**, an intersection of railway lines an intersection of an ordinary road with a railroad, **Railway-slide**, a turntable, **Railway-stitch**, a loose and rapid stitch in knitting or crochet work, **Railway-train** (see **Train**) —**Elevated railway**, an elevated bridge like structure used for railway purposes, to avoid obstruction of surface roadways, **Military railway**, a railway equipped for military service, the locomotives being armoured, and the carriages armour-plated and provided with portholes for rifles, **Portable railway**, a light railway made in detachable sections, and so suited for carrying easily from place to place. [M E,—A S *regol*, a ruler, straight bar (cog with Old High Ger *rigil*, Ger *riegel*, a bar) There is also a connection with O Fr *reille*, *rele*, a bolt, plank, row—L *regula*, a staff, ruler **Rule** is thus a doublet]

Rail, rāl, *v i* to brawl to use insolent language —*v t* to scoff at, affect by railing —*n* **Rail'er**, one who rails one who insults or defames by opprobrious language —*adj* **Rail'ing**, reproachful, insulting —*n* reproachful and insulting language —*adv* **Rail'ingly**, in a railing manner, scoffingly insultingly —*n* **Raillery** (rāl'er i, or ral'), railing or mockery banter good humoured irony [Fr *railler*, like Sp *rallar*, to scrape, from L *rallum*, a hoe for scraping a ploughshare—*radĕre*, to scrape See **Rase**]

Rail, rāl, *n* a genus of wading birds with a harsh cry —*n* **Rail-bird**, the Carolina rail —**Golden rail**, a rail snipe [Fr *râle* (Ger *ralle*)—*râler*, to make a rattle in the throat, from the root of **Rattle**.]

Rail, rāl, *v i* (*Spens*) to course, to flow or pour down [Prob conn with **Rill**.]

Rail, rāl, *n*. a robe—now only in *Night rail* [A.S. *hrægel*]

Raiment, rā'ment, *n* that in which one is dressed: clothing in general [For *Arraiment*. See **Array**.]

Rain, rān, *n* water from the clouds in drops a shower a fall of any substance through the atmosphere in the manner of rain —*v i* to fall from the clouds to drop like rain —*v t* to pour

like rain —*ns* **Rain'band**, a dark band in the solar spectrum, **Rain-bird**, a bird, like the *Rain crow*, supposed to foretell rain by its cries and actions, **Rain'bow**, the brilliant coloured bow or arch seen when rain is falling opposite the sun, called *lunar rainbow* when formed by the moon, **Rainbow-darter**, the soldier fish —*adjs* **Rain'bowed**, formed with or like a rainbow, **Rainbow-tinted**, having tints like those of a rainbow iridescent.—*ns* **Rainbow-trout**, a variety of the Californian salmon, **Rain-chamber**, an attachment to a furnace in which the fumes of any metal are condensed, **Rain-chart**, or **Rain-map**, a chart giving information as to the distribution of rain in any part of the world, **Rain-cloud**, a cloud in meteorology called nimbus, **Rain'drop**, a drop of rain, **Rain'fall**, a fall of rain the amount of water that falls in a given time in the form of rain, **Rain-gauge**, a gauge or instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls, **Rain'iness**, the state of being rainy —*adj* **Rain'less**, without rain —*ns* **Rain-maker**, or **-doctor**, a sorcerer, as those of Africa, professing to bring rain, **Rain-pour**, a heavy rainfall, **Rain-print**, one of the small pits seen on the surfaces of some argillaceous rocks, and believed to be the impressions of raindrops —*adjs* **Rain-proof**, **-tight**, impervious to rain —*ns* **Rain'storm**; **Rain-tree**, the genisaro of South America, **Rain-water**, water which falls in rain from the clouds —*adj* **Rain'y**, abounding with rain showery —**A rainy day**, (*fig*) a time of need or hardship future want or need —**The former and the latter rain**, Palestine, the rain in spring and in autumn rain in its season —**To rain cats and dogs** (see **Cat**) [A S *regn*, *rén*, rain, cog with Dut and Ger *regen*, and Scand *regn*]

Raindeer. Same as **Reindeer**

Raise, rāz, *v t* to cause to rise to lift up to hoist to set upright to originate or produce to bring together to cause to grow or breed to produce to give rise to to exalt to increase the strength of to excite to collect muster (*Scot*) to rouse, inflame to recall from death to cause to swell, as dough to extol to bring up to remove, take off, as a blockade to collect, as to raise a company to give rise to, as to raise a laugh —*n* an ascent, a cairn (*coll*) an enlargement, increase —*adj* **Rais'able**, capable of being raised —*ns* **Rais'er**, one who or that which raises a building, &c (*archit*) the upright board on the front of a step in a flight of steps, **Rais'ing**, the act of lifting the embossing of sheet metal by hammering or stamping the process of deepening colours in dyeing that with which bread is raised, **Raising-bee**, a gathering of neighbours to help in raising the frame of a house, &c, **Raising-board** a ribbed board by which to raise the grain of leather, **Raising-gig**, a machine for raising a nap on cloth, **Raising-piece**, a piece of timber laid on a brick wall, or on a frame, to carry a beam or beams; **Raising-plate**, a horizontal timber supporting the heels of rafters —**Raised beach**, (*geol*) a terrace of gravel, &c, marking the margin of an ancient sea, **Raised embroidery**, that in which the pattern is raised in relief from the ground, **Raised work**, in lace making, work having the edge or some other part of the pattern raised in relief —**To raise bread**, to make it light, as by yeast or leaven, **To raise Cain, the devil, hell, the mischief**, &c, to create confusion or riot; **To raise money on**, to get money by pawning something, **To raise one's dander**, (see **Dander**); **To raise the market upon**, (*coll.*) to charge more than the regular price, **To raise the wind**, to obtain money by any shift [M E *reisen*, from Ice *reisa*, causal of *rísa*, to rise. See **Rise** and **Rear.**]

Raisin, rā'zn, *n.* a dried ripe grape —**Raisin wine**, wine made from dried grapes [Fr (Prov *razim*, Sp *racimo*)—L *racemus*, a bunch of grapes. Doublet **Raceme.**]

Raison d'être, rā zong' dā'tr, *n* reason or excuse for being rational ground for existence —*adj* **Raisonné** (rā zo nā'), reasoned out, systematic, as in 'catalogue raisonné' [Fr *raison*, reason, *de*, of, *être*, to be]

Rajah, **Raja**, ra'ja, *n* a native prince or king in Hindustan —*ns* **Raj** (räj), rule, **Ra'jahship**, the dignity or principality of a rajah, **Rajpoot**, **Rajput** (räj poot'), a member of various tribes in India, descended either from the old royal races of the Hindus, or from the warrior caste [From Sans *rājan*, a king, cog with L *rex*, Sans. *putra*, a son]

Rake, rāk, *n* an instrument with teeth or pins for smoothing earth, &c any tool consisting of a flat blade at right angles to a long handle —*v t* to scrape with something toothed to draw together to gather with difficulty to level with a rake to search diligently to pass over violently and swiftly (*naut*) to fire into, as a ship, lengthwise to inter or hide, as by raking earth over a body —*v i* to work with a rake to search minutely —*ns* **Rā'ker**; **Rā'king**, the act or operation of using a rake the space raked at once the quantity collected at once with a rake sharp criticism —*adj* such as to rake, as a raking fire —**To rake hell**, to search even hell to find a person equally bad, **To rake up**, to cover with material raked or scraped together to draw from oblivion, to revive [A S *raca*, a rake, cog with Ger *rechen*, Ice *reka*, a shovel, Goth *rikan*, *rak*, to collect, cog with L *legĕre*, Gr *legein*]

Rake, rāk, *n* [Contr of **Rakehell**]

Rake, rāk, *n* (*naut*) the projection of the stem and stern of a ship beyond the extremities of the keel the inclination of a mast from the perpendicular —*v i* to incline from the perpendicular or the horizontal —*v t* to cause to incline or slope —*adj* **Rā'kish**, having a rake or inclination of the masts —*adv* **Rā'kishly.** [From the Scand *raka*, to reach (A S *reccan*, to stretch) Doublet **Reach.**]

Rake, *n* rāk, a dissolute person a libertine —*v i* to lead a debauched life, esp to make a practice of lechery —*ns* **Rake'hell**, a rascal or villain a debauchee —*adjs* **Rake'hell**, **-y**, dissolute —*ns* **Rakehellō'nian**, a rakehell; **Rā'kery**, dissoluteness, **Rake'shame** (*Milton*), a base dissolute wretch —*adj* **Rak'ish**, like a rake dissolute debauched —*adv* **Rak'ishly.** —*n* **Rak'ishness**, dissoluteness the state of being rakish or dissolute dissolute practices [Corr. of M E *rakel*, cog with Sw *rakkel*, a vagabond, Ice *reikall*, unsettled, from *reika*, to wander, and Prov Eng *rake*, to wander]

Rake, rāk, *v i* (*prov*) to wander, to take a course, proceed (*hunting*) of a hawk, to fly wide of the game, of a dog, to follow a wrong course —**To rake about** (*Scot*), to gad or wander about [M E *raken*—A S *racian*, to run, confused with M E *raiken*—Ice *reika*, to wander]

Raki, rak'ē, *n.* a spirituous liquor used in the Levant and Greece —Also **Rakee.** [Turk]

Rakshas -a, rak'shas, -a, *n.* in Hindu mythology, one of a class of evil spirits or genii, generally hideous and frequenting cemeteries

Râle, räl, *n* (*pathol*) an abnormal sound heard on auscultation of the lungs [Fr, —*râler*, to rattle —Low Ger *ratelen*, to rattle. See **Rattle.**]

Rallentando, ral-len-tan'dō, *adj* (*mus*) becoming slower.—Also **Rallentato**, and abbrev. **Rall.** [It., *rallentare*, to slacken, relent]

Rallier, ral'i ér, *n* one who rallies, as disordered forces

Rallus, ral'us, *n* a genus containing the true rails, water rails, and marsh hens —*adjs* **Ral'liform; Ral'line.** [See **Rail.**]

Rally, ral'i, *v t* to gather again to collect and arrange, as troops in confusion to recover —*v i* to reassemble, esp after confusion to recover wasted strength —*pa t* and *pa p* rallied (ral'id) —*n* act of rallying a mêlée of pantomimists, as at the end of a transformation scene recovery of order recovery of prices the return of the ball in tennis, playing frequently from one side to the other —*n* **Rallying-point,** a place or person at or about whom people come together for action [Fr *rallier*—L *re,* again, *ad,* to, and *ligāre,* to bind See **Ally.**]

Rally, ral'i, *v t* to attack with raillery to banter —*v i* to exercise raillery —*pa t* and *pa p* rall'ied —*n* satirical merriment —*adv* **Rall'yingly.** [Fr *railler* A variant of **Rail** (v i)]

Ralph, ralf, *n* (*slang*) the imp of mischief in a printing house

Ram, ram, *n* a male sheep a tup (*astron*) Aries (q v), one of the signs of the zodiac an engine of war for battering, with a head like that of a ram a hydraulic engine, called water ram a ship of war armed with a heavy iron beak for running down a hostile vessel —*v t* to thrust with violence, as a ram with its head to force together to drive hard down —*pr p* ramm'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* rammed —*n* **Ram-head,** an iron lever for raising great stones a cuckold [A S *ram, rom,* cog with Ger *ramm,* cf Sans *ram,* to sport]

Ram, ram, *adj* strong scented (used as a prefix) very —*n* **Ram-cat,** a tom cat —*adj* **Ram'mish,** strong scented lewd —*n* **Ram'mishness.**—*adj* **Ram'my.** [Scand, 'strong,' 'rank,' Ice *ramligа,* strongly]

Ramadan, ram'a dan, or dan', *n* the ninth month of the Mohammedan year, throughout which the faithful are required to fast from dawn to sunset [Ar , 'the hot month'—*ramed,* to be hot]

Ramayana, ra ma'ya nà, *n* one of the two great epic poems of ancient India, its subject matter the history of Rama, apparently the work of one single poet (Valmíki), not, like the Mahábhárata, the creation of various epochs and different minds It contains professedly 24,000 epic verses, or *slokas,* in seven books—some 48,000 lines of sixteen syllables [Sansk 'Rama's progress']

Rambade, ram'bād, *n* the elevated platform built across the prow of a vessel for boarding [Fr]

Ramble, ram'bl, *v i* to go from place to place without object to visit many places to be desultory, as in discourse —*n* a roving from place to place an irregular excursion a place in which to ramble —*n* **Ram'bler.**—*adj* **Ram'bling,** moving about irregularly unsettled desultory —*adv.* **Ram'blingly,** in a rambling manner [Freq of M E *ramen,* to **Roam.**]

Rambustious, ram-bus'tyus, *adj* (*slang*) boisterous. violent

Rambutan, ram bōō'tan, *n* the edible fruit of a lofty Malaysian tree (*Nephelium lappaceum*) — Also **Ramboo'tan, Rambost'an.** [Malay]

Ramé, ra-mā', *adj.* (*her*) attired [O Fr , 'branched']

Rameal, rā'mē al, *adj* pertaining to a branch —*adj* **Ra'meous,** (*bot*) belonging to or growing on a branch —*n* **Ramifică'tion,** division or separation into branches a branch a division or subdivision (*bot*) manner of producing branches —*adjs* **Ram'ified,** branched, **Ramiflō'rous,** flowering on the branches, **Ram'iform,** (*bot*) resembling a branch —*v t* **Ram'ify,** to make or divide into branches —*v i* to shoot into branches. to be divided or spread out.—*pa.t.* and *pa p* ram'ified —*adj.* **Ramip'arous,** producing branches —*ns* **Ram'ule, Ram'ulus,** a small branch or artery —*adjs* **Ramŭlif'erous, Ram'ŭlose, Ram'ŭlous,** having small branches. [L *rameus—ramus,* a branch]

Ramed, ramd, *adj* framed on the stocks, and adjusted by the *ram line,* a small rope or line used for setting the frames fair, helping to form the sheer of the ship, &c [Fr *rame,* a branch—L *ramus*]

Ramekin, ram'e kin, *n* Welsh rabbit [Fr *rame-quin*]

Rament, rā-ment', *n* (*bot*) a bristle shaped leaflet in the angle of a petiole —*pl* **Ramen'ta,** loose foliaceous scales on plants, esp on the petioles and leaves of ferns —*adj* **Ramentā'ceous,** (*bot*) covered with ramenta [L *ramenta,* scrapings, pl of *ramentum—radĕre,* to scrape See **Rase**]

Ramfeezle, ram fē'zl, *v t* (*Scot*) to weary out, exhaust

Ramgunshock, ram gun'shok, *adj* (*Scot*) rough

Ramicorn, rā'mi korn, *n* the horny sheath of the side of the lower mandible in birds —*adj* possessing ramified antennæ [L *ramus,* branch, *cornu,* horn.]

Ramie, ram'ē, *n* China grass, *Bœhmeria nivea,* or its fibre, long used in the East for ropes and cordage, and for cloth in China and Japan — Also called *Rhea* and *China-grass* (q v) [Malay]

Ramify, Ramification, &c See under **Rameal.**

Ramilie, ram'il ē, *n* a name applied to various 18th century articles or fashions of dress, in honour of Marlborough's victory over the French at Ramillies in Belgium, in 1706—esp to a form of cocked hat, and to a wig with a long plaited tail.

Ramism, rā'mizm, *n* the system of logic of Peter Ramus (1515-72)

Ram-line, ram' lin See under **Ramed.**

Rammel, ram'el, *n* refuse wood —*v t* to turn to rubbish [Through Fr and Low L forms from L *ramus,* a branch]

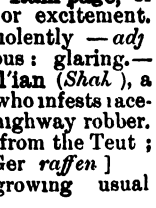
Rammer, ram'er, *n* one who or that which rams or drives an instrument used by founders and pavers for ramming, also by gunners

Ramoon, ra mōōn', *n* a West Indian tree of the mulberry tribe [Through Sp from L *ramus,* a branch]

Ramose, rā'mōs, **Ramous,** rā'mus, *adj* branchy: (*bot*) branched as a stem or root —*adv* **Rā'mosely.**

Ramp, ramp, *v i* to climb or creep up, as a plant to leap or bound to adapt a piece of iron to the woodwork of a gate —*n* a leap or bound. a gradual slope or inclined plane between one level and another a concave bend at the top or cap of a railing, wall, or coping a romp —*adj* **Rampā'cious** = rampageous (q v). — *ns* **Rampā'dgeon,** a furious fellow, **Ram'pāge,** or **Rampāge',** a state of passion or excitement. —*v i* to storm or prance violently —*adj* **Rampā'geous,** unruly boisterous: glaring.—*ns* **Rampā'geousness, Rampall'ian** (*Shak*), a mean wretch, **Ramp'er,** a ruffian who infests race-courses, **Ramps'man,** (*slang*) a highway robber. [Fr *ramper,* to creep, to clamber, from the Teut ; cf Low Ger *rappen,* to snatch, Ger *raffen*]

Rampant, ramp'ant, *adj* overgrowing usual bounds rank in growth over leaping restraint (*her*) standing on the hind legs.—*n* **Ramp'ancy,** state of being rampant —*adv* **Ramp'antly.**



Rampant.

Rampart, ram'part, *n* that which defends from assault or danger (*fort*) a mound or wall surrounding a fortified place.—*v t* to fortify with ramparts, to strengthen [Fr *rempart* (orig *rempar*)—*remparer,* to defend—*re,* again, *em,* to (= *en*), in, and *parer,* to defend—L. *parāre,* to prepare. See **Parapet, Parry.**]

Rampick, ram'pik, *n* any dead tree—also **Ram'pike.**—*adj* **Ram'picked.** [Prob *ran*, as in roan tree, rantle tree, and *pick* or *pike*]

Rampion, ram'pi-on, *n* a perennial plant, cultivated for its esculent root, which resembles a small turnip [Prob through It and Low L forms from L *rapum*, *rapa*, a turnip]

Rampire, ram'pīr, *n* —*adj* **Ram'pired** [Same as **Rampart.**]

Ramrod, ram'rod, *n* a rod used in ramming down the charge in a gun —*n* **Ramrod-bayonet,** a steel rod, one end of which is employed in cleaning the bore of a rifle, the other as a bayonet —*adj* **Ram'roddy,** stiff like a ramrod

Ramshackle, ram'shak'l, *adj* tumble down ill made out of repair—also **Ram'shackled.**—*n* (*Scot*) a careless fellow —*adj* **Ram'shackly** [Ice *ramskakkr*, quite wrong—*rammr*, strong, very, *skakkr*, wry, unequal]

Ramshackle, ram'shak'l, *v t* a corrupt form of **Ransack.**

Ramshorn, ramz'horn, *n* a semicircular work of low profile in the ditch of a fortified place an ammonite a fossil cephalopod

Ramskin, ram'skin, *n* a cake made of dough mixed with grated cheese [Prob same as **Rameken.**]

Ramsons, ram'zonz, *n pl* a species of garlic [A S *hramsan* (plural), with pl *s* added]

Ramstam, ram'stam, *adj* reckless forward (*Scot*) —*adv* headlong —*n* a headstrong, giddy person [*Ram*, intens. pfx, and *stam*, a form of **Stamp**]

Ramus, rā'mus, *n* a small spray or twig —*adj* **Ra'mal** —*n* **Ramus'cule,** a branchlet [L]

Ran, *pa t* of **Run.**

Rana, rā'na, *n* the genus of the frogs —*n* **Ranā'rium,** a place where frogs are reared [L 'a frog']

Rana, ra'na, *n* prince or chief in Rajputana. [Hind]

Rance, rans, *n* a prop, as for the support of a congreve rocket [Fr *ranche*—L *ramex*, *icis*, a staff—*ramus*, a branch]

Ranch, ranch, *n* a stock farm in the west part of the United States —*v i* to manage or work upon a ranch —*ns* **Ranch'er, Ranchero** (ran chā'rō), **Ranch'man,** one employed in ranching, **Rancheria** (ran che rē'a), a herdsman's hut a village of herdsmen a settlement of Indians, **Ranch'ing,** the business of cattle breeding [Sp *rancho*, prop 'mess' or 'mess-room,' in Mexico, a herdsman's hut, a grazing farm]

Ranch, ransh, *v t* (*Dryden*) to tear, wound [Same as **Wrench**]

Rancid, ran'sid, *adj* partially decomposed (used of oil or any greasy substance) sour disgusting —*adv* **Ran'cidly.**—*ns* **Ran'cidness, Rancid'ity,** the quality of being rancid [L *rancidus*, putrid Cf **Rancour**]

Rancour, rang'kur, *n* deep seated enmity spite virulence (*Shak*) sourness —*adjs* **Ranck** (*Spens*, same as **Rank**—also fierce), **Ran'corous,** spiteful malicious virulent —*adv* **Ran'corously** [Fr —L *rancor*, rancidness, an old grudge—*rancere*, to be rancid]

Rand, rand, *n* a strip of flesh or of leather one of the slips beneath the heel of the shoe, called the *heel rand* a margin, border, edge, of a stream a territory, as the Rand in the Transvaal —*ns* **Randing-machine,** a machine for fitting rands to heel blanks, **Randing-tool,** a tool for cutting out rands for shoes [A S *rand*, *rond*, border, also Dut and Ger *rand*]

Rand, rand, *v i* an old form of **Rant**

Randall-grass, ran'dal-gras, *n* the meadow fescue. [A Virginian word]

Randan, ran'dan, *n* a noise or uproar a spree—in phrase 'on the randan' the finest part of the bran of wheat a boat impelled by three oarsmen (also **Randan gig**) [Ety uncertain, prob from *rand*, a variant of **Rant**]

Randle-bar, ran'dl bar, *n* the horizontal bar in an open chimney on which cooking vessels are hung. —Also **Randle-balk.**

Randle-tree. See **Rantle-tree**

Random, ran'dum, *adj* done or uttered at hap hazard left to chance aimless —*n* something done without regularity chance range, reach —*advs* **At random, Ran'domly,** without direction by chance [O Fr *randon*, urgency, haste; Teut, Ger *rand*, a brim]

Randon, ran'don, *adj* (*Spens*) [Same as **Random**]

Randy, ran'di, *n* virago, a boisterous scold (*Scot*) a romping girl a sturdy and violent beggar. [From **Rand, Rant**]

Ranee. See **Rani**

Rang, rang, *pa t* of **Ring**

Range, rānj, *v t* to rank or set in a row to place in proper order to rove or pass over to sail in a direction parallel to —*v i* to be placed in order to lie in a particular direction to have range or direction to rove at large to beat about, as for game to sail or pass near to be on a level to extend —*n* a row or rank a class or order a wandering room for passing to and fro space occupied by anything moving capacity of mind extent of acquirements the horizontal distance to which a shot is carried a space through which a body moves, as the range of a thermometer the long cooking-stove of a kitchen a fire grate —*adj* **Rangé,** (*her*) arranged in order, said of small bearings set in a row fesse wise —*n* **Range-finder,** an instrument for determining the range of an object by sight —*n pl* **Range-lights,** lights placed in line, usually at or near a lighthouse, so as to direct the course of a ship through a channel lights on board ship so placed as to give a ready indication of changes of course to other vessels —*n* **Rang'er,** a rover a dog that beats the ground an officer who superintends a forest or park —*n pl* **Rang'ers,** a body of mounted troops a name sometimes taken by clubs of football players, &c —*ns* **Rang'ership, Range-stove,** a portable cooking range [Fr *ranger*, to range—*rang*, a rank Cf **Rank**]

Rangia, ran'ji a, *n* a family of bivalves [From *Rang*, a French conchologist]

Rangifer, ran'ji fer, *n* a genus of *Cervidæ*, to which the reindeer belongs [O Fr *rangier*, a reindeer, most prob the Ice *hreinn*, reindeer, and L *fera*, a wild beast]

Rangy, rān'ji, *adj* adapted for ranging, moving quickly or readily roomy

Rani, Ranee, ran'ē, *n* the wife of a rajah [Hind *rānī*—Sans *rājñī*, queen, fem of *rājan*]

Ranidæ, ran'i dē, *n pl* the largest family of batrachians, including about 250 species, of several genera.—*adjs* **Ran'iform,** frog like, **Rā'nine,** pertaining to frogs, **Ranivorous,** frog eating [L *rana*, a frog]

Rank, rangk, *n* a row or line, esp of soldiers standing side by side class or order grade or degree station high social position or standing —*v t* to place in a line to range in a particular class to place methodically to take rank over —*v i* to be placed in a rank or class to have a certain degree of distinction to be admitted as a claim against the property of a bankrupt —*n* **Rank'er,** one who arranges or disposes in ranks an officer who has risen from the ranks —**Take rank of,** to have the right to take a higher place than, **Take rank with,** to take the same rank as —**The ranks,** the order of common soldiers.—**Rank and file,** the whole body of common soldiers. [M E. *renk*, *renc*—O Fr *renc* (Fr *rang*)—Old High Ger *hring* or *hrinc*, Eng **Ring.** Cf **Harangue.**]

Rank, rangk, *adj* growing high and luxuriantly;

coarse from excessive growth raised to a high degree excessive causing strong growth very fertile strong-scented strong tasted rancid strong utter, as rank nonsense coarse indecent (*Shak*) ruttish (*slang*) eager (*law*) excessive (*mech*) cutting deeply —*adv* (*Spens*) rankly, fiercely —*adv* **Rank'ly**, offensively to an inordinate degree —*n* **Rank'ness**, exuberant growth (*Shak*) insolence —*adjs* **Rank-riding**, riding furiously, **Rank-scented** (*Shak*), strong scented rancid [A S *ranc*, fruitful, rank, Ice *rakkr*, bold, Dan *rank*, lank, slender, a nasalised form of the root of **Rack.**]

Rankle, rangk'l, *v i* to be inflamed to fester to be a source of disquietude or excitement to rage —*v t* to irritate [From **Rank**, *adj*]

Ransack, ran'sak, *v t* to search thoroughly to plunder to pillage —*n* eager search —*n* **Ran'sacker.** [Scand *rannsaka—rann*, a house, and *sak* (*sækja*), Eng **Seek.**]

Ransom, ran'sum, *n* price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment release from captivity atonement, expiation —*v t* to redeem from captivity, punishment, or ownership (*Shak*) to set free for a price (*Shak*) to expiate —*n* **Ran'somer.**—*adj* **Ran'somless**, without ransom incapable of being ransomed [Fr *rançon*—L *redemptio* See **Redemption**]

Rant, rant, *v i* to use violent or extravagant language to be noisy in words to be noisily merry —*n* boisterous, empty declamation bombast (*Scot*) a frolic —*ns* **Rant'er**, a noisy talker a jovial fellow a boisterous preacher a by name for the Primitive Methodists a nickname applied to the members of a sect of the Commonwealth time, **Rant'erism** —*adv* **Rant'ingly**, boisterously —*adj* **Rant'ipole**, wild —*n* a reckless fellow [Old Dut *ranten*, to rave, cog with Low Ger *randen*, Ger *ranzen*]

Rantle-tree, ran'tl trē, *n* (*Scot*) a beam built into the gable of a cottage [A form of **Roan-tree**]

Ranula, ran'ū la, *n* a tumour on the tongue of cattle —*adj* **Ran'ular** [L]

Ranunculus, rā nung'kū lus, *n* a genus of plants, including about 200 species, among them the crow foot, buttercup, &c —*pl* **Ranun'culi**, **Ranun'culuses** —*adj* **Ranunculā'ceous**, pertaining to or resembling plants of the order of which the ranunculus is the typical genus. [L, formed with double dim suffix from *ran un*, an extension of *rana*, a frog]

Ranz-des-vaches, rong'-dā vash', *n* a melody of the Swiss, played on the alpenhorn [Swiss Fr, either 'the lowing of the cows' or 'the line of cows' *Vaches*, pl of *vache*—L *vacca*, a cow, *ranz*, either Swiss dial *ranz* (cf Ger *ranzen*, and see **Rant**), or for *rangs*, pl of *rang*, a line (See **Rank**, *n*)]

Rap, rap, *n* a sharp blow a knock, or a sound made by knocking a counterfeit coin current in Ireland for a halfpenny in the time of George I —hence, not worth a rap —*v t* and *v i* to strike with a quick blow to knock to utter sharply, as to rap out a lie to swear falsely —*pr p* rapp'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* rapped —*n* **Rapp'er**, one who raps a door knocker [Scand, as Dan *rap*, imitative of the sound]

Rap, rap, *v t* to seize and carry off to transport out of one's self to affect with rapture —*pr p* rapp'ing, *pa p* rapped or rapt [M E *rapen*—Scand, as Ice *hrapa*, to rush headlong, cog with Ger *raffen*, to snatch]

Rapacious, ra pā'shus, *adj* seizing by violence given to plunder ravenous greedy of gain —*n* **Rapā'ces**, the beasts and birds of prey —*adv* **Rapā'ciously** —*ns* **Rapā'ciousness**, **Rapac'ity**, the quality of being rapacious ravenousness extortion [L. *rapax*, *rapacis—rapĕre*, *raptum*, to seize and carry off, akin to Gr. *harp azein*, to seize]

Rape, rāp, *n* the act of seizing and carrying away by force carnal knowledge of a woman without her conscious consent —*adj* **Rape'ful**, given to violence or lust [M E *rapen*, to haste, a variant of *rappen*, to seize, influenced by L *rapĕre*, to snatch See **Rap**, *v*]

Rape, rāp, *n* a division of the county of Sussex, greater than the hundred [Scand, cf Ice. *hreppr*, a district]

Rape, rāp, *n* a plant nearly allied to the turnip, cultivated for its herbage and oil producing seeds cole seed —*ns* **Rape'cake**, cake made of the refuse, after the oil has been expressed from the rape-seed, **Rape-oil**, oil obtained from rape seed [Through Fr from L *rapa*, *rapum*, a turnip, cog with Gr *hrapys*]

Rape, rāp, *n* the stalk and skin of grapes

Rap-full, rap' fool, *adj* full of wind —*n* a sail full of wind

Raphaelesque, raf ā el esk', *adj* in the manner of the great Italian painter Raphael, Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino (1483-1520) —*ns* **Raph'aelism**, the principles of art of Raphael, **Raph'aelite**, one who follows the principles of Raphael, **Raph'aelitism.**

Raphania, raf ā'ni a, *n* ergotism, a disease occurring in two forms, a spasmodic and a gangrenous, due to the use of rye, wheat, rice, &c, in which a poisonous fungus has developed [From the *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, or jointed charlock, to the mixture of which with wheat Linnæus ascribed the disease]

Raphe, rā'fē, *n* (*anat*) a seam like union of two lateral halves, either a median septum of connective tissue or a longitudinal ridge the fibrovascular cord joining the hilum of an anatropous or amphitropous ovule or seed with the chalaza a line or rib connecting the nodules on a diatom valve [Gr *raphē*, a seam]

Raphia, rā'fi a, *n* the name of a group of palms, the bast of one South American species used by gardeners for tying up plants, in fastening grafts, &c the midribs of the leaves of another species, found in Madagascar, supposed to be what were taken for 'roc's quills' [Malagasy]

Raphides, raf'i dēz, *n pl* crystals found in the interior of the cells of plants —*sing* **Rā'phis** —*adjs* **Rāphid'ian**, **Raphidif'erous.** [Gr *rhaphis*, *rhaphidos*, a needle—*rhaptein*, to sew]

Rapid, rap'id, *adj* hurrying along very swift speedy —*n* that part of a river where the current is more rapid than usual—**Rap'ids**, where there is a fall (gen in *pl*)—*n* **Rapid'ity**, quickness of motion or utterance swiftness velocity. —*adv* **Rap'idly** —*n* **Rap'idness.** [Fr *rapide* —L *rapidus—rapĕre* See **Rapacious**]

Rapidamente, ra pē da men'te, *adv* (*mus*) rapidly —*adv* **Rap'ido**, with rapidity [It]

Rapier, rā'pi er, *n* a light, highly tempered, edge less, thrusting weapon, finely pointed, and about 3 feet in length, long the favourite weapon in duelling —*n* **Rapier-fish**, a swordfish [Fr *rapière*, prob from Sp *raspadera—raspar*, *rapar*, to rasp]

Rapine, rap'in, *n* act of seizing and carrying away forcibly plunder violence [Fr —L *rapina—rapĕre* See **Rapacious.** Doublet **Ravine**]

Raping, rā'ping, *adj* (*her*) tearing its prey (*obs*) transporting, ravishing

Raploch, rap'loch, *n* and *adj* (*Scot*) homespun

Rapparee, rap ar ē', *n* a wild Irish plunderer a vagabond [Ir *rapaire*, a noisy fellow, a thief]

Rappee, ra pē', *n* a moist, coarse kind of snuff. [Fr *râpé*, rasped, grated—*râper*, to rasp See **Rasp.**]

Rappel, ra pel', *n* the beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms [Fr]

Rapper, rap'ėr, *n* one who raps a swinging knocker for making signals at the mouth of a shaft a loud oath or bold lie —*adj* **Rap'ping** (Prov Eng), remarkably large

Rapport, ra pōr', *n* accord, as in the French phrase 'en rapport,' in harmony [Fr]

Rapprochement, ra prōsh'mong, *n* reunion [Fr]

Rapscallion, rap skal'yun, *n* a rascal a wretch [For **Rascallion**]

Rapt, rapt, *adj* raised to rapture transported ravished —*v t* (*obs*) to grasp or carry off —*pa t* and *pa p* of **Rap.**—*n* **Rap'tor,** a ravisher [**Rap,** to seize, influenced by L *rapĕre*, to snatch]

Raptores, rap tō'rēz, *n pl* an order of birds of prey distinguished by a hooked bill and sharp claws, and including the vultures, falcons, and owls —Also **Raptatō'res** —*adjs* **Raptō'rial,** seizing by violence, as a bird of prey, **Raptō'rious** [L *raptor*, a plunderer—*rapĕre*, to seize]

Rapture, rap'tūr, *n* a seizing and carrying away extreme delight transport ecstasy —*adj* **Rap'tured** —*n* **Rap'turist** (*Spens*), one filled with rapture, an enthusiast —*adj* **Rap'turous,** seizing and carrying away ecstatic transporting —*adv* **Rap'turously.**

Rara avis, rā'ra ā'vis, *n* a rare bird a remarkable person [L]

Rare, rār, *adj* (*comp* **Rā'rer,** *superl* **Rā'rest**) thin not dense, as rarefied atmosphere sparse seldom met with uncommon excellent especially good extraordinary —*ns* **Rāre'bit,** an erroneous form of *Welsh rabbit*, **Rarefac'tion,** act of rarefying expansion of aeriform bodies. —*adj* **Rar'efiable,** capable of being rarefied —*v t* **Rarefy** (rar'e fī), to make rare, thin, or less dense to expand a body —*v i* to become less dense —*pa t* and *pa p* rar'efied, or rā'refied —*adv* **Rāre'ly,** seldom remarkably well —*ns* **Rāre'ness,** tenuity scarcity, **Rarity** (rar'i ti), state of being rare thinness subtilty something valued for its scarcity uncommonness. [Fr ,—L *rārus*]

Rare, rār, *adj* underdone, said of meat. [A S *hrēr*]

Raree-show, rar'ē shō, *n* a show carried about in a box a peep show [A corr of *rarity show*]

Rarerипe, rār'rīp, *adj* early ripe [A corr of **Rathripe**]

Ras, ras, *n* the chief vizier in Abyssinia [Ar , 'head']

Rasant, rā'zant, *adj* (*fort*) sweeping or flanking, applied to fire [Fr]

Rascal, ras'kal, *n* a tricking, dishonest fellow a knave a rogue a scamp —*adj* worthless mean —*ns* **Ras'caldom,** the class of rascals, **Ras'calism,** the practice of a rascal, **Rascal'ity,** mean trickery or dishonesty fraud villainy the rabble —*adjs* **Ras'calliest** (*Shak*, *superl* of **Rascally**), **Rascal-like** (same as **Rascally**) —*n* **Rascall'ion,** a rascal one of the lowest people a low, mean wretch —*adj* **Ras'cally,** mean vile worthless base [Fr *racaille*, the scum of the people—*racler*, O Fr *rascler*, to scrape, through a supposed L form *rasiculāre*, from *rasus*, scraped See **Rase**]

Rase, rāz, *v t* to scratch or blot out to efface to cancel to level with the ground, demolish, or ruin (in this sense **Raze** is generally used) —*n* a slight wound —*ns* **Ra'sing,** in shipbuilding, the act of marking figures upon timber, **Rasing-iron,** a caulking iron for cleaning the pitch, &c , from a vessel's seams, **Rasing-knife,** an edged tool for making marks on timber, &c., **Ra'sion,** a scraping rasure, **Ra'sure,** act of scraping, shaving, or erasing obliteration an erasure [Fr *raser*—L *radĕre*, *rasum*, to scrape]

Rash, rash, *adj* (*comp* **Rash'er,** *superl* **Rash'est**), hasty headstrong incautious —*adj.* **Rash-embraced** (*Shak*), rashly undertaken —*n* **Rash'er,** a thin slice of broiled bacon, perh because quickly roasted, **Rash'ling,** a rash person —*adv* **Rash'ly,** precipitately —*n* **Rash'ness** [Dan and Sw *rask*, Ger *rasch*, rapid]

Rash, rash, *n* a slight eruption on the skin [O Fr *rasche* (Fr *rache*)—L *radĕre*, to scratch]

Rash, rash, *v t* (*obs*) to tear, to lacerate [Fr *arracher*, to uproot]

Rasorial, ra sō'ri al, *adj* belonging to an order of birds which scrape the ground for their food, as the hen [See **Rase.**]

Rasp, rasp, *v t* to rub with a coarse file to utter in a grating manner —*v i* to have a grating effect —*n* a coarse file —*ns* **Rasp'er,** that which rasps (*coll*) a difficult fence, **Rasp'-house,** a place where wood is reduced to powder for dyeing, **Rasp'ing,** a filing —*adj* exasperating —*adv* **Rasp'ingly** —*ns* **Rasping-machine,** a bark cutting machine, **Rasping-mill, Rasp-punch,** a tool for cutting the teeth of rasps —*adj* **Rasp'y,** rough [O Fr *raspeir* (Fr *râper*)—Old High Ger *raspōn*]

Raspberry, raz'ber i, *n* the fruit of several plants of genus *Rubus*, the plant producing it —*n* **Rasp** (same as **Raspberry**) —**Raspberry borer,** the larvæ of one of the clear winged sphinxes, **Raspberry vinegar,** a drink compounded of rasp berry juice, vinegar, and sugar

Rastrum, ras'trum, *n* a music pen [See **Rase.**]

Rat, rat, *n* an animal of the genus *Mus*, larger and more destructive than the mouse a renegade, turncoat a workman who accepts lower than the authorised wages, who declines to join in a strike, or who takes a striker's work a roll of anything used to puff out the hair which is turned over it —*v i* (*coll*) to desert one's party and join their opponents for gain or power to take lower than current wages, to refuse to join in a strike, to take a striker's place —*pr p* rat'ting, *pa t* and *pa p* rat'ted —*ns* **Rat-catcher,** one whose business it is to catch rats, **Rat-catching; Rat-hole,** in printing, a pigeon hole **Rat-pit,** an enclosure where rats are killed, **Rat-poison,** a preparation of arsenic, **Rat's-bane,** poison for rats arsenious acid, **Rat-tail,** an excrescence growing on a horse's leg —*adj* **Rat-tailed,** having a tail like a rat (**Rat-tailed larva,** the larva of certain syrphid flies) —*ns* **Rat'ter,** a terrier which catches rats, **Rat'tery,** apostasy, **Rat'ting,** deserting one's principles working for less than the usual prices setting a dog to kill rats in a pit, **Rat-trap,** a trap for catching rats —**Smell a rat,** to have a suspicion [A S *ræt*, cog with Ger *ratte*, Gael *radan*, prob allied to L *rodĕre*, to gnaw]

Rata, rä'ta, *n* a New Zealand tree related to various species of Ironwood, its wood once much used for making clubs, valuable for shipbuilding

Ratable, Rateable, rā'ta bl, *adj* that may be rated or set at a certain value subject to taxation —*ns* **Rātabil'ity, Rā'tableness,** quality of being ratable —*adv* **Rā'tably**

Ratafia, rat a fē'a, *n* a flavouring essence made with the essential oil of almonds a fancy cake [Fr ,—Malay *arāqtáfia*, from Ar *'araq* (see **Arrack**), and Malay *táfia*, rum]

Ratan, ra tan', *n* Same as **Rattan.**

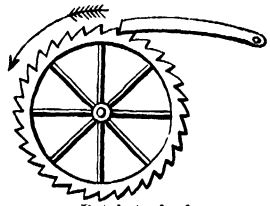
Ratany, rat'a ni, *n* a perennial procumbent shrub, yielding the medicinal ratany root [Peruvian]

Rataplan, rat a-plong', *n* the sound or rattle of the military drum, a tattoo [Fr , from the sound]

Rat-a-tat, rat'-a tat', *n* sound of repeated knocks, as of a drumstick —Also **Rat-tat.** [Imit]

Ratch, rach, *n* a rack or bar with teeth into which a click drops the wheel which makes a

clock strike a white mark on the face of a horse —*v.t* to stretch to streak —*v.i* to sail by tacks —*n* **Ratch'et**, a bar acting on the teeth of a ratchet wheel a click or pall —*ns* **Ratchet-coupling**, a device for uncoupling machinery in the event of a sudden stoppage, **Ratchet-drill**, a tool for drilling holes, the bit mounted in a stock and rotated by a ratchet wheel and lever, **Ratchet-jack**, a form of screw jack, **Ratchet lever**, a lever fitted round a ratchet wheel, **Ratchet-punch**, a punch worked by means of a ratchet lever; **Ratchet-wheel**, a wheel having teeth against which a ratchet abuts, for changing a reciprocating into a rotatory motion, &c, **Ratchet-wrench**, a ratchet bed key wrench —*adj* **Ratch'ety**, jerky —*n* **Ratch'ment**, (*archit*) a flying buttress springing from the corner principals in a heirse [A weakened form of **Rack**]


Ratchet wheel

Rate, rāt, *n* a ratio or proportion allowance standard value price the class of a ship and of seamen movement, as fast or slow a tax —*v.t* to calculate to estimate to settle the relative rank, scale, or position of —*v.i* to make an estimate to be placed in a certain class to ratify —*ns* **Rate-book**, a book of valuations, **Rate'payer**, one who pays a rate or local tax —*adj* **Rate'paying**, paying, or relating to, an assessed local tax —*ns* **Rā'ter**, one who makes an estimate, **Rate-tithe**, a tithe paid for sheep and cattle, **Rā'ting**, a fixing of rates classification according to rank or grade —**At any rate**, by any means, **By no rate**, by no means [O Fr,—Low L *rata*, rate—L *rēri*, *ratus*, to calculate, to think]

Rate, rāt, *v.t* to tax to scold to chide to reprove [M E *raten*, according to Skeat, from O Fr *aretter*, to impute —L *ad*, to *reputāre*, to count Others explain as Scand, Sw *rata*, to reject]

Ratel, rā'tel, *n* a genus of quadrupeds of the bear family, nearly allied to the gluttons, and very like the badgers, but heavier and clumsier [Fr, dim of *rat*]

Rat-goose, rat'-gōōs, *n* the brent or brant goose

Rath, rath, *adj* early, soon—also **Rathe**.—*adj* **Rath'erest** (*Shak*), *superl* of **Rath**.—*adv* **Rath'ly**, suddenly —*adj* **Rath'ripe**, early ripe [A S *hræðe*, *hræð*, quickly, cog with Ice *hraðr*, swift, Mid High Ger *hrad*, quick]

Rath, rath, *n* the Irish name for a prehistoric hill fort [Irish]

Rath, rat, *n* a name given to some Indian rock-cut Buddhist temples

Rath, rat, *n* a Burmese state carriage

Rather, rath'er, *adv* more willingly in preference especially more so than otherwise on the contrary somewhat, in some degree more properly considerably, very much (ironically and coll) —*adj* **Rath'erish**, to a slight degree, somewhat —**Rather better than**, somewhat in excess of [A S *hrathor*, comp of *hrathe*, early]

Ratify, rat'i-fī, *v.t* to approve and sanction to settle —*pa.t* and *pa.p* rat'ified —*ns* **Ratificā'tion**, act of ratifying or confirming confirmation, **Rat'ifier**, one who or that which ratifies or sanctions [Fr *ratifier*—L *ratus*, fixed by calculation—*rēri*, *ratus*, to calculate, and *facĕre*, to make. See **Rate**, *n*]

Ratio, rā'shi-o, *n* the relation or the proportion of one thing to another reason, cause (*mus*) the relation between the vibration numbers of two tones [L *ratio*, calculation, reason, the faculty which calculates—*rēri*, *ratus* Doublets **Ration**, **Reason**]

Ratiocinate, rash-i-os'i-nāt, *v.i* to reason —*pr.p* ratioc'inating, *pa.p* ratioc'inated —*n* **Ratiocinā'tion**, the process of reasoning deduction from premises —*adjs* **Ratioc'inative**, **Ratioc'inatory** [L *ratiocinārī*, *ātus*—*ratio*, reason]

Ration, rāsh'on, or rash'on, *n* the quantity of provisions distributed to a soldier or sailor daily an allowance —*n* **Ration-money**, money paid as commutation for rations [Fr,—L *ratio* See **Ratio**]

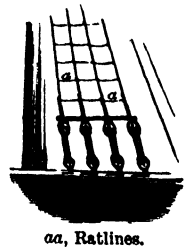
Rational, rash'on-al, *adj* pertaining to the reason endowed with reason agreeable to reason sane intelligent judicious —*n* (*arith* and *algebra*) noting a quantity which can be exactly expressed by numbers (*geog*) noting the plane parallel to the sensible horizon of a place, and passing through the earth's centre (see **Ratio**) —*n* **Rationabil'ity**, the possession of reason —*adj* **Rat'ionable**, reasonable —*n* **Rationā'le**, a rational account of anything, with reasons for its existence a theoretical explanation or solution —*v.t* **Rat'ionalise**, to interpret like a rationalist to think for one's self —*v.i* to rely entirely or unduly on reason —*ns* **Rat'ionalism**, the religious system or doctrines of a rationalist, **Rat'ionalist**, one guided in his opinions solely by reason, esp one so guided in regard to religion —*adjs* **Rationalist'ic**, **Rationalist'ical**, pertaining to or in accordance with the principles of rationalism —*advs* **Rationalist'ically**, in a rationalistic manner, **Rat'ionally**, reasonably —*ns* **Rational'ity**, quality of being rational the possession or due exercise of reason reasonableness, **Rationalisā'tion**, subjection to rational principles, **Rat'ionalness**

Rational, rash'un-al, *n* (*eccles*) the breast plate of the Jewish high priest a pectoral worn by a bishop [From L *rationale*, a mistaken rendering in the Vulgate of the Gr *logion*, oracle]

Ratitæ, rā-ti'tē, *n* one of the principal divisions of birds, including the ostriches, cassowaries, emus, and kiwis —*ns* **Rā'tite**, raft-breasted, as a bird

Ratiuncule, rā-shi-ung'kūl, *n* a ratio very near unity [Dim of L *ratio* See **Ratio**]

Ratline, Ratlin, rat'lin, **Rattling**, rat'ling, *n* one of the small lines or ropes traversing the shrouds and forming the steps of the rigging of ships —*n* **Ratline-stuff**, (*naut*) a tarred rope from which ratlines are made


aa, Ratlines.

Ratoon, ra-tōōn', *n* a new shoot from the root of a sugar cane —*v.i* to send up new shoots from the root after cropping [Hind *ratun*]

Rattan, rat-an', *n* a genus of palms having a smooth, reed-like stem several hundreds of feet in length a walking stick made of rattan stems of rattan palm used as a raft [Malay *rōtan*]

Rattan, ra-tan', *n* the continuous beat of a drum See **Rat-a-tat**. [Imitative]

Ratteen, rat-tēn', *n* a thick, woollen stuff [Fr *ratine*—O Fr *ratin*, fern, Fr *ratiner*, to nap cloth]

Ratten, rat'n, *v.t* to break or take away a workman's tools, &c for disobeying the trades union —the loss being ironically attributed to rats

Rattinet, rat-i-net', *n* a thin variety of ratteen

Ratting. See **Rat**.

Rattle, rat'l, *v.i* to clatter to move along rapidly, with a clattering noise to speak eagerly and

noisily —*v.t* to cause to make a clatter to stun with noise to speak rapidly to scold loudly —*n* a sharp noise rapidly repeated, as the death rattle a clatter loud empty talk loud scolding a toy or instrument for rattling a brisk jabberer an annual meadow herb a lousewort. —*adjs* **Rattle-brained, Rattle-headed,** noisy giddy unsteady —*ns* **Rattle-mouse,** a bat, **Ratt'lepate,** a noisy chatterer, **Ratt'ler,** a loud, inconsiderate talker (*coll*) a stunning blow (*coll*) an impudent lie, **Ratt'lesnake,** a poisonous snake having a number of hard, bony rings loosely jointed at the end of the tail, which make a rattling noise, **Rattlesnake-grass,** an American grass, **Rattlesnake-master, Rattlesnake-root,** an American plant reputed to cure the bite of a rattlesnake, **Rattlesnake-weed,** a hawk weed of the United States, **Rattle trap,** a rickety vehicle, **Ratt'ling,** a clattering railing —*adj* making a rattle smart, lively (*coll*) strikingly great [A S *hratele*, cog with Ger *rasseln*, Dut *ratelen*, Gr *krotalon*]

Rattling, rat'ling, *n* [Same as **Ratline**]

Raucity, raws'i ti, *n.* hoarseness roughness or harshness of sound —*adjs* **Rauc'id, Raucous** (raw'kus), hoarse harsh —*adv* **Rau'cously** [L *raucus*, hoarse]

Raucle, rawk'l, *adj* (*Scot*) rough fearless

Raught, rawt (*Spens*) [An obs pa t and pa p of **Reach.**]

Ravage, rav'āj, *v t* to lay waste to destroy to pillage —*n* devastation ruin —*n* **Rav'ager** [Fr —*ravir*, to carry off by force—L *rapĕre*]

Rave, rāv, *v i* to be mad to be wild or raging, like a madman to talk irrationally —*v t* to utter wildly —*ns* **Rā'ver,** one who raves or is furious, **Ra'ving,** furious talk —*adj* delirious distracted —*adv* **Ra'vingly,** in a raving manner with frenzy with distraction [O Fr *rêver* (Fr *rêver*), to dream, to be delirious—L *rabies*, madness A doublet of **Rage**]

Rave, rāv, *n* one of the side pieces of a wagon

Rave, rāv, old pa t of **Rive**

Rave-hook, rāv' hook, *n* a ripping iron

Ravel, rav'el, *v t* to confuse, entangle to untwist or unweave to unravel (in this sense usually with *out*) —*v i* to be untwisted or unwoven to become entangled to search (with *into*) —*pr p* rav'elling, *pa t* and *pa p* rav'elled —*n* a ravelled thread —*adj* **Rav'elled,** denoting bread made from flour and bran —*ns* **Rav'elling,** a ravelled thread, **Ravelling-engine,** a machine for tearing rags —*adv* **Rav'elly** —*n* **Rav'elment,** disunion, discord [Dut *ravelen*]

Ravelin, rav'lin, *n* a detached work with two embankments raised before the counterscarp [Fr,—It *rivellino*]

Raven, rā'vn, *n* a kind of crow noted for its croak and glossy black plumage —*adj* black, like a raven —*adj* **Raven-coloured** (*Shak*) —*ns* **Raven's-duck,** fine hempen sail cloth, **Ra'venstone,** a gallows [A S *hræfn*, cog with Ice *hrafn*, Dut *raaf*, probably so called from its cry]

Raven, Ravin (*B*), rav'n, *v t* to obtain by violence to devour with great eagerness or voracity —*v i* to prey rapaciously —*n* prey plunder —*ns* **Rav'ener,** a plunderer, **Rav'ening** (*B*), eagerness for plunder —*adjs* **Rav'enous, Rav'ined,** voracious devouring with rapacity eager for prey or gratification —*adv* **Rav'enously** —*n* **Rav'enousness.** [M E *ravine*, plunder—O Fr —L *rapina* See **Rapine**]

Ravine, ra vēn', *n* a long, deep hollow, worn away by a torrent a deep, narrow mountain pass [Fr —L. *rapina.* See **Rapine**]

Ravish, rav'ish, *v t* to seize or carry away by violence. to rob to have sexual intercourse with by force to fill with ecstasy —*n* **Rav'isher.**—*p adj* **Rav'ishing,** delighting to raptute transporting ecstatic —*adv* **Rav'ishingly,** in a ravishing manner with rapture —*n* **Rav'ishment,** act of ravishing abduction rape ecstatic delight raptute [Fr *ravir*—L *rapĕre*]

Raw, raw, *adj* not altered from its natural state not cooked or dressed unbaked not prepared or manufactured not mixed having the skin abraded sore, as from abrasion of the skin unfinished immature inexperienced chilly and damp —*n* a galled place an inveterate sore hence (*fig*) a point on which one is particularly sensitive —*adjs* **Raw'bone** (*Spenser*), **Raw'boned,** with little flesh on the bones gaunt, **Raw-cold** (*Shak*), damp and cold —*ns* **Raw'head,** a spectre mentioned to frighten children, **Raw'hide,** an untanned skin a whip made of twisted, untanned leather —*adj* **Raw'ish,** rather raw —*adv* **Raw'ly** —*ns* **Raw'ness, Raw-port,** a porthole through which an oar can be worked in a small vessel [A S *hreaw*, cog with Dut *raauw*, Ice *hrár*, Ger *roh*, akin to L *crudus*, raw]

Rax, raks, *v t* (*Scot*) to reach out to hand [A S *raxan*—root of **Rack**]

Ray, rā, *n* array —*v t* to array hence, ironically (*Shak*) to bedaub [Same as **Array**]

Ray, rā, *n* a line of light or heat a beam or gleam of intellectual light a radiating part of any structure (*bot*) the outer part of a flower cluster —*v t* to radiate to furnish with rays —*v i* to shine out —*adjs* **Rayed,** having rays, **Ray'less,** without rays destitute of light dark [Fr *raie*—L *radius*, a rod, staff, a beam of light]

Ray, rā, *n* a popular name for such flat, cartilaginous fishes as the skate, thornback, and torpedo —*n* **Ray-oil,** oil prepared from the livers of ray fish [Fr *raie*—L *raia*]

Ray, rā, *n* the scab—a disease of sheep

Ray, rā, *n* (*mus*) the second note of the diatonic scale

Rayah, rā'ya, *n* a non Mohammedan subject of Turkey who pays the capitation tax ['Cattle,' from the Ar *ra'a*, to pasture]

Rayle, rāl, *v i* (*Spens*) [Same as **Rail**]

Rayne, rān, *v i* and *n* (*Spens*) [Same as **Rain**]

Rayon, rā'on, *n* (*Spens*) a ray [Fr See **Ray**]

Rayonnant, rā'o nant, *adj* (*her*) sending forth rays [Fr, pr p of *rayonner*, to emit rays—*rayon*, a ray See **Ray**]

Raze, rāz, *n* (*Shak*) [Same as **Race,** a root]

Raze, rāz, *v t* to lay level with the ground to overthrow to destroy [A form of **Rase**]

Raze, rāz, *n* a swinging fence in a water course to prevent the passage of cattle

Razee, ra zē, *n* a ship of war cut down by reducing the number of decks [Fr *rasé*, cut down See **Rase**]

Razor, rā'zor, *n* a knife for shaving a tusk, as the *razors* of a boar —*adj* **Rā'zorable** (*Shak*), fit to be shaved —*ns* **Razor-back,** a kind of baleen whale, also called roiqual, fin-back, or finner a hog whose back has the form of a ridge, **Razor-bill,** a species of auk, common on the coasts of the northern Atlantic, **Razor-blade, Razor-clam, Razor-fish, Razor-shell,** a bivalve mollusc with an elongated, narrow shell, **Razor-hone,** a hone for sharpening razors; **Razor-paste,** a paste for spreading on a razor-strop, **Razor-strop,** a strop for razors [Fr *rasoir*—L *radĕre, rasum* See **Rase**]

Razure, rā'zhōōr, *n* [Same as **Erasure**]

Razzia, rat'si a, *n* a pillaging incursion [Algerian Arabic]

Re, rā, *n* (*mus*) same as **Ray**

Re, rē, *n* a word used in the legal phrase **In re,** in the case (of) [L, abl of *res*, thing, case]

Reabsorb, rē ab sorb', *v t* to absorb, suck in, or swallow up again —*n* **Reabsorp'tion.** [L *re*, again, and **Absorb.**]

Reaccommodate, rē a kom'o dāt, *v t* to readjust [L *re*, again, and **Accommodate.**]

Reaccuse, rē a kūz', *v t* to accuse again [L *re*, again, and **Accuse.**]

Reach, rēch, *v t* to stretch or extend to attain or obtain by stretching out the hand to hand over to extend to to arrive at to get at to gain —*v i* to be extended to mount up in quantity or number to stretch out the hand to try to obtain to arrive —*n* act or power of reaching extent of stretch extent of force penetration artifice contrivance a straight portion of a stream between bends (*naut*) the distance traversed between tacks —*adj* **Reach'able,** within reach —*ns* **Reach'er,** one who reaches, **Reaching-post,** in rope making, a post fixed at the lower end of a rope walk —*adj* **Reach'less,** unattainable —*adj* **Reach-me-down,** ready made —**Head reach,** the distance to windward traversed by a vessel while tacking [A S *rǽcan*, cog with Ger *reichen*, to reach]

Reacquite, rē a kwīt', *v t* to pay back to requite [L *re*, again, and *acquite*, an older form of **Acquit.**]

React, rē akt', *v t* to act anew —*v i* to return an impulse in the opposite direction to act mutually on each other —*n* **Reac'tion,** action resisting other action mutual action backward tendency from revolution, reform, or progress —*adj* **Reac'tionary,** for or implying reaction —*n* one who attempts to reverse political action —*n* **Reac'tionist** —*adj* **Reac'tive** —*adv* **Reac'tively** —*ns* **Reac'tiveness, Reactiv'ity.** [L *re*, again, and **Act**]

Read, rēd, *v t* to utter aloud written or printed words to peruse to comprehend to study, as to read law, science to teach to make out, from signs to solve, as to read a dream to interpret to understand, as reading the stars to note the indication of, as to read a barometer impute by inference, as to read a meaning into a book —*v i* to perform the act of reading to practise much reading to appear on reading to advise to speak to acquire information to utter the words of a book (*mus*) to render music at first sight to put a certain expression upon it to be suitable for perusal —*pa t* and *pa p* read (red) —*n* **Read,** a reading, perusal (*Spens*) counsel, a saying, an interpretation —*adjs* **Read** (red), versed in books learned, **Readable** (rēd'a bl), that may be read worth reading interesting enabling to read —*n* **Read'ableness** —*adv* **Read'ably** —*n* **Read'er,** one who reads one whose office it is to read prayers in a church, or lectures in a university, &c one who reads or corrects proofs one who reads much a reading book —*n* **Read'ership,** the office of a reader —*adj* **Read'ing,** addicted to reading —*n* act of reading perusal study of books public or formal recital the way in which a passage reads an interpretation of a passage or work a version noting an instrument, as the reading of a barometer —*ns* **Reading-book,** a book of exercises in reading, **Reading-boy,** in printing, a reader's assistant, **Reading-desk,** a desk for holding a book or paper while it is read a desk in which the service is read in a church lectern, **Reading-lamp,** a form of lamp for use in reading, **Reading-room,** a room with papers, periodicals, &c, resorted to for reading —**Read between the lines,** is to detect a meaning not expressed, **Read one's self in,** in the Church of England, is to read the Thirty-nine Articles and repeat the declaration of assent prescribed by law to a new incumbent —**Penny reading,** an entertainment consisting of readings, &c., to which the admission is only a penny [A S *rédan*, to discern, read—*réd*, counsel, cog with Ger *rathen*, to advise.]

Readdress, rē ad dres', *v t* to address again [L *re*, again, and **Address**]

Readeption, rē-a dep'shun, *n* (*Bacon*) the act of regaining, recovery —*v t* **Readept'.** [L *re*, again, and *adipisci*, *adeptus*, to obtain]

Readjourn, rē ad jurn', *v t* to adjourn again —*n* **Readjourn'ment** [L *re*, again, and **Adjourn.**]

Readjust, rē ad just', *v t* to adjust or put in order again, or in a new way —*n* **Readjust'ment.** [L *re*, again, and **Adjust.**]

Readmit, rē ad mit', *v t* to admit again —*ns* **Readmis'sion,** act of readmitting state of being readmitted, **Readmit'tance,** admittance or allowance to enter again [L *re*, again, and **Admit**]

Readorn, rē a dorn', *v t* to adorn or decorate again or anew [L *re*, again, and **Adorn**]

Ready, red'i, *adj* prepared at the moment in proper time prepared in mind willing not slow or awkward dexterous prompt quick present in hand at hand near easy on the point of opportune off hand, as a ready retort —*n* a waiter's answer to a call the position of a soldier's weapon after the order 'Make ready!' (*slang*) ready money — *v t* to dispose to arrange —*adv* in a state of readiness or preparation —*adv* **Read'ily** —*n* **Read'iness.**—*adj* **Ready-made,** made and ready for use not made to order —*ns* **Ready-money,** cash payment, **Ready-pole,** a bar across the chimney to support the pot hook, **Ready-reckoner,** a book of tables giving the value of any number of things from the lowest monetary unit upwards also the interest on any sum of money from a day upwards —*adj* **Ready-witted,** having ready wit clever sharp [A S *rade*, Scot *red*, to set to rights, to put in order, Ger *be reit*, ready Conn with **Raid, Ride**]

Reaffirm, rē af ferm', *v t* to affirm again —*n* **Reaffirmā'tion** [L *re-*, again, and **Affirm.**]

Reafforest, rē af for'est, *v t* to convert anew into a forest —*n* **Reafforestā'tion.** [L *re*, again, and **Afforest**]

Reagent, rē ā'jent, *n* a substance that reacts on and detects the presence of other bodies a test one who exerts reflex influence —*n* **Reā'gency** [L *re-*, again, and **Agent.**]

Reaggravation, rē ag-rav ā'shun, *n* the last monitory before the excommunication [L *re*, again, and **Aggravation.**]

Reagree, rē-a grē', *v i* to become reconciled [L. *re*, again, and **Agree**]

Reak, rēk, *n* (*obs*) a freak a prank.

Real, rē'al, *adj* actually existing not counterfeit or assumed true genuine sincere authentic (*law*) pertaining to things fixed, as lands or houses —*adj* **Re'alisable,** that may be realised —*n* **Realisa'tion,** act of realising or state of being realised a realising sense or feeling —*v t* **Re'alise,** to make real to bring into being or act to accomplish to convert into real property or money to obtain, as a possession to feel strongly to comprehend completely to bring home to one's own experience —*n* **Re'aliser,** one who realises —*p adj* **Re'alising,** serving to make real or bring home to one as a reality conversion of property into money —*ns* **Re'alism,** the medieval doctrine that general terms stand for real existences — opp to *Nominalism* the doctrine that in external perception the objects immediately known are real existences the tendency in art to accept and to represent things as they really are—opp to *Idealism*—a method of representation without idealisation, raised by

modern French writers into a system, claiming a monopoly of truth in its artistic treatment of the facts of nature and life It is the offspring of the Positive philosophy and the physiology and psychology of the age, and it would limit the experimental romance to 'human documents' alone, without elimination or generalisation The practical result is that for French realists there is in the moral world only the evil, in the visible world only the ugly, so that this realism does not include all reality, **Re'alist,** one who holds the doctrine of realism one who believes in the existence of the external world independent of all thought about it —*adj* **Realist'ic,** pertaining to the realists or to realism life-like —*n* **Real'ity,** that which is real and not imaginary truth verity (*law*) the fixed, permanent nature of real property —*adv* **Re'ally,** actually in truth —*ns* **Re'alness,** the condition of being real, **Re'alty, Real estate,** land, with houses, &c [Low L *realis*—L *res*, a thing]

Real, rē al', *n* a Spanish coin, 100 of which=£1 sterling [Sp —L *regalis*, royal]

Realgar, re al'gar, *n* native sulphuret of arsenic, a mineral consisting of about 70 parts of arsenic and 30 of sulphur, and of a brilliant red colour [Fr —Ar *rahj al ghar*, 'powder of the mine']

Reallege, rē al lej', *v t* to allege again —*n* **Realliance,** a renewed alliance [L *re*, again, and **Allege**]

Really, rē a lī', *v t* (*Spens*) to bring together again to reform —*v t* to arrange again [L *re*, again, and **Ally.**]

Realm, relm, *n* a regal or royal jurisdiction kingdom province country dominion [O Fr *realme*, through a Low L form *regalimen*, from L *regalis*, royal See **Regal.**]

Realty, rē'al ti, *n* (*law*) same as **Reality** royalty loyalty

Ream, rēm, *n* a quantity of paper consisting of 20 quires of 24 sheets [O Fr *raime* (Fr *rame*)—Sp *resma*—Arab *rizmat* (pl *rizam*), a bundle]

Ream, rēm, *v i* (*prov*) to cream to froth —*n* **Ream'iness** —*adj* **Ream'y**

Ream, rēm, *v t* to stretch to enlarge by a rotatory cutter —*ns* **Ream'er, Reaming-bit**

Reame, rēm, *n* (*Spens*) a realm

Rean, rēn, *n* a gutter [From root of **Run**]

Reanimate, rē an'i māt, *v t* to restore to life to infuse new life or spirit into to revive —*n* **Reanima'tion** [L *re*, again, and **Animate**]

Reannex, rē a neks', *v t* to annex again, to reunite —*n* **Reannexa'tion** [L *re*, again, and **Annex.**]

Reanoint, rē an oint', *v t* to anoint anew [L *re*, again, and **Anoint.**]

Reanswer, rē an'ser, *v t* or *v i* (*Shak*) to answer back, to react [L *re*, again, and **Answer.**]

Reap, rēp, *v t* to cut down, as grain to clear off a crop to gather by effort to receive as a reward to obtain a harvest —*ns* **Reap'er, Reap'man, Reaping-hook,** a hook shaped instrument, with a handle, for cutting grain a sickle, **Reaping-machine,** a machine for cutting grain, drawn by horses, &c, **Reap-silver,** money paid by feudal tenants as a commutation for their services in reaping the crops [A S *ripan*, to pluck, cog with Goth *raupjan*, Ger *raufen*]

Reapparel, rē a par'el, *v t* to clothe again [L *re*, again, and **Apparel**]

Reappear, rē a pēr', *v i* to appear again or a second time —*n* **Reappear'ance,** a second appearance [L *re*, again, and **Appear.**]

Reapply, rē a plī', *v t* or *v i* to apply again —*n* **Reapplica'tion.** [L *re*, again, and **Apply**]

Reappoint, rē a-point', *v t* to appoint again —*n* **Reappoint'ment.** [L *re*, again, and **Appoint**]

Reapportion, rē-a pōr'shun, *v t* to apportion again —*n* **Reappor'tionment** [L *re*, again, and **Apportion.**]

Reapproach, rē a prōch', *v t* and *v i* to approach again [L *re*, again, and **Approach**]

Rear, rēr, *n* the back or hindmost part the last part of an army or fleet —*ns* **Rear-admiral,** an officer of the third rank, who commands the rear division of a fleet, **Rear'dorse,** an open fire place, without a chimney, against the rear wall of a room, **Rear-front,** the rear rank of a body of troops when faced about, **Rear-guard,** troops which protect the rear of an army, **Rear'horse,** an insect of the family *Mantidæ*, **Rearing-bit,** a bit to prevent a horse from lifting his head when rearing, **Rearing-box,** in fish culture, a fish-breeder, **Rear-line,** the last rank of a battalion, &c, drawn up in open order, **Rear'most,** last of all, **Rear-rank,** the hindermost rank of a body of troops, **Rear'ward, Rere'ward** (*B*), the rear guard, the part which comes last [O Fr *rere*—L *retro*, behind, from *re*, back, and suffix *tro*, denoting motion]

Rear, rēr, *v t* (*orig*) to raise to bring up to maturity to educate to erect (*Milton*) to lift upward, as steps (*Spens*) to carry off by force to stir up —*v i* to rise on the hind legs, as a horse —*n* **Rear'er,** one who rears or raises in coal mines, a seam having an inclination of more than 30° [A S *ræran*, to raise, the causal of **Rise**]

Rear, rēr, *adj* early underdone —*adjs* **Rear-boiled, Rear-roasted** [See **Rare.**]

Reargue, rē ar'gū, *v t* to argue over again —*n* **Rear'gument** [L *re*, again, and **Argue**]

Rearmouse Same as **Reremouse**

Rearrange, rē ar rānj', *v t* to arrange anew —*n* **Rearrange'ment** [L *re*, again, and **Arrange.**]

Reascend, rē a send', *v t* and *v i* to ascend, mount, or climb again —*ns* **Reascen'sion, Reascent'.** [L *re*, again, and **Ascend**]

Reason, rē'zn, *n* an idea which supports or justifies an act or belief a motive proof excuse cause an explanation the faculty of the mind by which man draws conclusions, and determines right and truth the exercise of reason just view of things right conduct propriety justice that which is conformable to reason in logic, a premise placed after its conclusion —*v i* to exercise the faculty of reason to deduce inferences from premises to argue to debate (*B*) to converse —*v t* to examine or discuss to debate to persuade by reasoning —*adj* **Rea'sonable,** endowed with reason rational acting according to reason agreeable to reason just not excessive moderate —*n* **Rea'sonableness** —*adv* **Rea'sonably** —*ns* **Rea'soner; Rea'soning,** act of reasoning that which is offered in argument course of argument —*adj* **Rea'sonless.** —*n* **Reason-piece,** a wall plate —**By reason of,** on account of in consequence of —**Pure reason,** reason absolutely independent of experience, **Sufficient reason, Principle of,** the proposition that nothing happens without a sufficient reason why it should be as it is and not otherwise [Fr *raison*—L *ratio, rationis*—*rēri, ratus*, to calculate, to think Doublets, **Ratio** and **Ration.**]

Reassemble, rē as sem'bl, *v t* and *v i* to assemble or collect again —*n* **Reassem'blage.** [L *re*, again, and **Assemble**]

Reassert, rē as sert', *v t* to assert again —*n* **Reasser'tion.** [L *re*, again, and **Assert**]

Reassess, rē as ses', *v t* to assess again —*n* **Reassess'ment.** [L *re*, again, and **Assess**]

Reassign, rē as sīn', *v t* to assign again to transfer back what has been assigned —*n* **Reassign'ment.** [L *re*, again, and **Assign.**]

Reassume, rē as sūm', *v t* to assume or take again —*n* **Reassump'tion.** [L *re*, again, and **Assume.**]

Reassure, rē a-shōōr', *v t* to assure anew to give confidence to to confirm to insure an insurer —*ns* **Reassur'ance,** repeated assurance a second assurance against loss, **Reassur'er** —*adv* **Reassūr'ingly.** [L *re*, again, and **Assure.**]

Reast, rēst, *v t* to dry or smoke (as meat) [Conn with **Roast**]

Reata, Riata, rē ä'ta, *n* a rope of raw hide, used in America for catching animals [Sp —L *re*, back, and *aptare*, to fit on]

Reattach, rē-a tach', *v t* to attach again —*n* **Reattach'ment.** [L *re*, again, and **Attach**]

Reattain, rē a tān', *v t* to attain again [L *re*, again, and **Attain**]

Reattempt, rē a temt', *v t* to attempt again [L *re*, again, and **Attempt**]

Réaumur's Scale. See **Thermometer**

Reave, rēv, *v t* to take away by violence —*pa t* and *pa p* reft —*n* **Reav'er** [A S *rēafian*, to rob, (*lit*) 'to strip'—*rēaf*, clothing, spoil, cog with Ger *rauben* See **Rob**]

Reawake, rē a wāk', *v i* to awake again [L *re*, again, and **Awake**]

Reballing, rē bawl'ing, *n* the catching of eels with earthworms fastened to a ball of lead

Rebaptise, rē bap tīz', *v t* to baptise again —*ns* **Rebap'tiser, Rebap'tism, Rebaptisā'tion; Rebap'tist,** one who baptises again an anabaptist [L *re*, again, and **Baptise**]

Rebate, rē bāt', *v t* (*Shak*) to beat to obtuseness, to blunt to beat back to allow as discount —*n* **Rebate'ment,** deduction diminution narrowing (*her*) a shortening, as of one arm of a cross [Fr *rebattre*, to beat back—L *re*, back, *battuĕre*, to beat]

Rebate, rē bāt', *n* same as **Rabate**—also a hard freestone used in pavements wood fastened to a handle in beating mortar

Rebec, Rebeck, rē'bek, *n* a musical instrument of the violin kind, with three strings played with a bow, introduced by the Moors into Spain [O Fr *rebec* (Sp *rabel*)—Ar *rabāba*]

Rebeccaite, rē bek'a īt, *n* one of a set of rioters in South Wales, in 1843-44, who scoured the country by night, the leaders disguised in women's clothes, and threw down the toll bars on the public roads They were called 'Rebecca and her daughters,' from Gen xxiv 60

Rebel, reb'el, *n* one who rebels —*adj* rebellious —*v i* (re bel') to renounce the authority of the laws and government to which one owes allegiance, or to take up arms and openly oppose them to oppose any lawful authority —*pr p* rebell'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* rebelled' —*n* **Rebell'er,** one who rebels a rebel —*adj* **Rebellike** (*Shak*), like a rebel —*n* **Rebell'ion,** act of rebelling open opposition to lawful authority revolt the Great Rebellion in England from 1642 to 1660 the American civil war of 1861-65 —*adj* **Rebell'ious,** engaged in rebellion characteristic of a rebel or rebellion (*of things*) refractory —*adv* **Rebell'iously,** in a rebellious manner in opposition to lawful authority —*n* **Rebell'iousness.** [Fr *rebelle*—L *rebellis*, making war afresh, insurgent—*re*, again, and *bellum*, war]

Rebellow, rē bel'ō, *v i* (*Spens*) to bellow in return to echo back a loud noise [L *re*, back, and **Bellow.**]

Rebind, rē bind', *v t* to bind anew [L *re*, again, and **Bind**]

Rebirth, rē berth', *n* a new entrance into a living form, according to the doctrine of metempsychosis [L *re*, again, and **Birth.**]

Rebite, rē bīt', *v t* to freshen worn lines in a plate [L *re*, again, and **Bite**]

Reboant, reb'ō ant, *adj* rebellowing loudly resounding —*n.* **Reboā'tion.** [L *reboans*, *-antis*, pr p of *reboāre*, from *re*, again, back, and *boāre*, to cry aloud]

Reboil, rē boil', *v t* and *v i* to cause to boil again [L *re*, again, and **Boil**]

Reborn, rē bawrn', *adj* endowed with fresh life [L *re*, again, and **Born**]

Rebound, rē bownd', *v i* to bound or start back to bound repeatedly to recoil to reverberate to re echo —*v t* to repeat as an echo —*n* act of rebounding recoil [L *re*, back, and **Bound**]

Rebrace, rē-brās', *v t* to renew the strength of [L *re*, again, and **Brace**]

Rebuff, rē buf', *n* a beating back sudden check defeat unexpected refusal —*v t* to beat back · to check to repel violently to refuse [O Fr *rebuffe*—It *rebuffo*, a reproof—It *ri* (=L *re*), back, and *buffo*, a puff, of imitative origin]

Rebuild, rē bild', *v t* to build again to renew —*n* **Rebuild'er.** [L *re*, again, and **Build.**]

Rebuke, rē būk', *v t* to check with reproof to chide or reprove (*B*) to chasten —*n* direct reproof reprimand reprobation (*B*) chastisement a severe check —*adj* **Rebuk'able** —*n* **Rebuk'er.**—*adv* **Rebuk'ingly.** [O Fr *rebouquer* (Fr *reboucher*), from *re*, back, *bouque* (Fr *bouche*), the mouth—L *bucca*, the cheek]

Rebullition, rē bul ish'un, *n* a renewed effervescence [L *rebullīre*, to bubble up]

Reburse, rē burs', *v t* to pay over again [L *re*, again, and *bursa*, purse, cf **Bursar**]

Rebus, rē'bus, *n* an enigmatical representation of a name or thing by using pictorial devices for letters, syllables, or parts of words—such devices, allusive to the bearer's name, were exceedingly common in the middle ages, esp in England a riddle (*her*) a coat of arms bearing an allusion to the name of the bearer —*pl* **Re'buses** [L, from *res*, a thing—prob from the device speaking to the beholder *non verbis sed rebus*]

Rebut, rē but', *v t* to butt or drive back to repel to reject (*law*) to oppose by argument or proof —*v i* (*law*) to return an answer —*pr p* rebut'ting, *pa t* and *pa p* rebut'ted —*adj* **Rebut'table** —*ns* **Rebut'tal; Rebut'ter,** that which rebuts a plaintiff's answer to a defendant's rejoinder [Fr *rebuter* —*re*, back, and O Fr *bouter* See **Butt**]

Recalcitrant, rē kal'si trant, *adj* showing repugnance or opposition refractory —*v i* or (rarely) *v t* **Recal'citrate,** to show repugnance —*n* **Recalcitra'tion** [L *recalcitrans*, *antis*—*re*, back, *calcitrāre*, *ātum*, to kick—*calx*, *calcis*, the heel]

Recalesce, rē kal es', *v t* to show anew a state of glowing heat —*n* **Recales'cence,** in physics, a peculiar behaviour of iron when cooling from a white heat At 1000°, e g, it glows more brilliantly for a short time [L *re*, again, and *calescĕre*, to grow hot

Recall, rē kawl', *v t* to call back to command to return to revoke to call back to mind —*n* act of recalling or revoking a signal to soldiers to return —*adj* **Recall'able,** capable of being recalled —*n* **Recal'ment,** revocation [L *re*, back, and **Call**]

Recant, rē kant', *v t* to withdraw (a former declaration) to retract —*v i* to revoke a former declaration to unsay what has been said, esp to declare one's renunciation of a religious belief which one formerly maintained —*ns* **Recanta'tion,** act of recanting a declaration contradicting a former one, **Recant'er** [L *re*, back, and **Cant**]

Recapitulate, rē ka pit'ū lāt, *v t* to go over again the heads or chief points of anything —*n* **Recapitula'tion,** act of recapitulating a summary of the main points of a preceding speech, treatise, &c —*adjs* **Recapit'ulative, Recapit'ulatory,**

repeating again containing a recapitulation [L *recapitulāre, ātum—re*, again, and *capitulum*, dim of *caput*, head]

Recaption, rē kap'shun, *n* reprisal in law, taking back goods, wife, or children from one who has no right to detain them [L *re*, back, again, and **Caption**.]

Recapture, rē-kap'tūr, *v t* to capture back or retake, esp a prize from a captor —*n* act of retaking a prize recaptured [L *re*, back, and **Capture**]

Recarburise, rē kar'bū rīz, *v t* to restore the carbon to metal from which it has been removed. —*n* **Recarbonisā'tion** [L *re*, again, and *carburise*—Fr *carbure, carbide* See **Carbide**]

Recarnify, rē kär'ni fī, *v t* to convert again into flesh [L *re*, again, and *carnify*, to change into flesh]

Recarry, rē kar'i, *v t* to carry back or anew —*n* **Recarr'iage** [L *re*, back, and **Carry**.]

Recast, rē kast', *v t* to cast or throw again to cast or mould anew to compute a second time. —*n* a moulding or shaping anew, as of a book [L *re*, again, and **Cast**]

Recede, rē sēd', *v i* to go or fall back to retreat to bend or tend in a backward direction to withdraw to give up a claim —*v t* to cede back, as to a former possessor —*adj* **Reced'ing**, sloping backward [L *recedĕre, recessum—re*, back, and *cedĕre*, to go See **Cede**.]

Receipt, rē sēt', *n* act of receiving place of receiving power of holding a written acknowledgment of anything received, a legal acknowledgment of money received in discharge of a debt or demand that which is received a recipe in cookery —*v t* to give a receipt for to sign to discharge —*adj* **Receipt'able**, that may be receipted —*ns* **Receipt-book**, a book containing receipts, **Receipt'or**, one who gives a receipt [M E *receit*—O Fr *recete* (Fr *recette*)—L *recipĕre*]

Receive, rē sēv', *v t* to take what is offered to accept to embrace with the mind to assent to to allow to give acceptance to to give admittance to to welcome or entertain to hold or contain (*law*) to take goods knowing them to be stolen (*B*) to bear with, to believe in —*v i* to be a recipient to hold a reception of visitors —*n* **Receivabil'ity**, the quality of being receivable —*adj* **Receiv'able**, that may be received a wait ing payment, as bills receivable —*ns* **Receiv'ableness**, **Receiv'edness**, the state or quality of being received or current, **Receiv'er**, one who receives an officer who receives taxes a person appointed by a court to hold and manage property which is under litigation, or receive the rents of land, &c one who receives stolen goods (*chem*) a vessel for receiving and holding the products of distillation, or for containing gases the glass vessel of an air pump in which the vacuum is formed the receiving part of a telegraph, telephone, &c, **Receiver-general**, an officer who receives the public revenue, **Receiv'ership**, the office of a receiver, **Receiv'ing**, the act of receiving, **Receiving-house**, a depôt a house where letters and parcels are left for transmission, **Receiving-instrument**, an appliance by which operators at two telegraph stations can communicate, **Receiving-office**, a branch post-office for receipt of letters, &c, **Receiving-ship**, a stationary ship for recruits for the navy [O Fr. *recever* (Fr *recevoir*)—L *recipĕre, receptum —re*, back, and *capĕre*, to take]

Recency, rē'sen si, *n* newness [From **Recent**.]

Recension, rē sen'shun, *n* a critical revisal of a text a text established by critical revision a review —*n*. **Recen'sionist**. [L *recensio—recensēre—re*, again, *censēre*, to value, estimate]

Recent, rē'sent, *adj* of late origin or occurrence fresh modern (*geol*) belonging to the present geological period —*adv* **Re'cently** —*n* **Re'centness**. [Fr —L *recens, recentis*]

Receptacle, rē sep'ta kl, *n* that into which anything is received or in which it is contained. (*bot*) the basis of a flower (*zool*) an organ that receives and holds a secretion —*n* **Re'cept**, an idea taken into the mind from without —*adj* **Receptac'ular**, (*bot*) pertaining to or serving as a receptacle —*n* **Receptibil'ity**, receivability —*adj* **Recept'ible**, receivable —*ns* **Recep'tion**, the act of receiving admission state of being received acceptance a receiving officially (*Milton*) capacity for receiving a receiving of guests for entertainment welcome treatment at first coming, **Reception-room** —*adj* **Recept'ive**, having the quality of receiving or containing (*phil*) capable of receiving, or quick to receive, impressions —*ns* **Recept'iveness**, **Receptiv'ity**, quality of being receptive [From L *recipĕre, receptum*, to receive]

Recess, rē ses', *n* a going back or withdrawing retirement seclusion a period of remission of business part of a room formed by a receding of the wall a retired spot a nook a sinus or depressed part —*v t* to make a recess in to put into a recess [See **Recede**]

Recession, rē sesh'un, *n* act of receding withdrawal the state of being set back —*adjs* **Reces'sional**, **Reces'sive** —*adv* **Reces'sively**. —*n* **Reces'sus**, a recess

Recession, rē sesh'un, *n* a ceding or giving back [L *re*, back, and **Cession**]

Rechabite, rek'a bīt, *n* one of the descendants of Jonadab, the son of Rechab, who abstained from drinking wine, in obedience to the injunction of their ancestor (Jer xxxv 6) a total abstainer from intoxicating drinks a member of the Rechabite order of total abstainers —*n* **Rech'abitism**

Réchauffé, rā shō fā', *n* a warmed up dish a fresh concoction of old literary material [Fr, 'warmed up']

Recheat, rē chēt', *n* (*Shak*) a recall on the horn when the hounds have lost the scent, or at the end of the chase [O Fr *recet* A doublet of **Receipt**]

Recherché, rē sher'shā, *adj* extremely nice peculiar and refined rare [Fr, pa p of *rechercher*, to seek again See **Research**.]

Rechlesse, rek'les, *adj* (*Spens*) [Same as **Reckless**]

Rechristen, rē-kris'en, *v t* to name again [L *re*, again, and **Christen**]

Recidivate, rē sid'i vāt, *v i* to fall back or again to backslide —*ns* **Recidivā'tion**, **Recid'ivist**, in Fr law, a relapsed criminal —*adj* **Recid'ivous**, liable to backslide [Fr *récidiver*—L *recidīvus*, falling back]

Recipe, res'i pē, *n* a medical prescription any formula for the preparation of a compound a receipt —*pl* **Recipes** (res'i pēz) [L, lit 'take,' the first word of a medical prescription, imperat of *recipĕre*]

Recipient, rē sip'i ent, *adj* receiving —*n* one who receives, that which receives —*ns* **Recip'ience**, **Recip'iency**, a receiving receptiveness [L *recipiens, entis*, pr p of *recipĕre*, to receive]

Reciprocal, rē sip'rō kal, *adj* acting in return: mutual alternating interchangeable giving and receiving —*n* that which is reciprocal (*math*) the quotient resulting from the division of unity by any given quantity —*n* **Reciprocal'ity**, the state or quality of being reciprocal mutual return —*adv* **Recip'rocally**, mutually interchangeably inversely. —*ns* **Recip'rocalness**; **Recip'rocant**, (*math*) a contravariant expressing

a certain condition of tangency a differential invariant —*adj* **Recip'rocantive,** relating to a reciprocant —*v t* **Recip'rocate,** to give and receive mutually to requite to interchange to alternate —*v i* to move backward and forward (*coll*) to make a return or response —*ns* **Reciprocating-engine,** an engine in which the piston moves forward and backward in a straight line, **Reciprocating motion,** by this the power is transmitted from one part of a machine to another, **Reciproca'tion,** interchange of acts alternation —*adj* **Recip'rocative,** acting reciprocally —*n* **Reciproc'ity,** mutual obligations action and reaction equality of commercial privileges —*adjs* **Rec'iprock, Rec'iproque** (*Bacon*), reciprocal, **Recip'rocous,** (*rare*) turning back reciprocal —**Reciprocal proportion,** is when, of four terms taken in order, the first has to the second the same ratio which the fourth has to the third, **Reciprocal ratio,** the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities [L *reciprocus*]

Reciprocornous, rē sip'rō kor nus, *adj* having horns like a ram

Recision, rē-sizh'un, *n.* the act of cutting off [Fr, —L, —*recidĕre, recisus,* to cut off]

Recite, rē sīt', *v t* to read aloud from paper, or repeat from memory to narrate to give the particulars of —*v i* to rehearse in public —*ns* **Recī'tal,** act of reciting rehearsal that which is recited a narration a vocal or instrumental performance, as a piano recital in law, that part of a deed which recites the circumstances, **Recitā'tion,** act of reciting a public reading rehearsal, **Recitā'tionist,** a public reciter, **Recitative** (-tēv'), (*mus*) a style of song resembling declamation, a kind of union of song and speech —*adj* in the style of recitative —*adv* **Recitative'ly,** in the manner of recitative —*ns* **Recitativo** (rā chē ta-tē'vō), (*mus*) recitative, **Recit'er, Reciting-note,** a note in chanting on which several syllables are sung [Fr *réciter* (It *recitare*)—L *recitare*—L *re,* again, and *citāre, citatum,* to call See **Cite**]

Reck, rek, *v t* to care for to regard —*v i* (usually with *not,* and followed by *of*) care heed —*adj* **Reck'less,** careless heedless of consequences rash —*adv* **Reck'lessly** —*ns* **Reck'lessness; Reck'ling,** a reckless person the weakest in a litter a helpless babe —*adj* stunted —**It recks** (*Milton*), it concerns [A S *récan,* from a root seen in Old High Ger *ruoh,* care, Ger *ruchlos,* regardless, wicked]

Reckon, rek'n, *v t* to count to place in the number or rank of to account to esteem to think, believe —*v i* to calculate to charge to account to make up accounts to settle accounts (followed by *with*) to count or rely (with *on* or *upon*) to have an impression to think to suppose —*ns* **Reck'oner, Reck'oning,** an account of time settlement of accounts, &c charges for entertainment standing as to rank (*naut*) a calculation of the ship's position (*B*) estimation value —**Day of reckoning,** the day when an account must be given and a settlement made the judgment day —**To reckon for,** to be answerable for, **To reckon without his host** (see **Host**) [A S *ge recenan,* to explain, cog with Dut *rekenen,* Ger *rechnen*]

Reclaim, rē klām', *v t* to demand the return of to regain to bring back from a wild or barbarous state, or from error or vice to bring into a state of cultivation to bring into the desired condition to make tame or gentle to reform.—*v i* to cry out or exclaim (*Scots law*) to appeal from the lord ordinary to the inner house of the Court of Session —*adj* **Reclaim'able,** that may be reclaimed or reformed —*adv* **Reclaim'ably.**—*ns* **Reclaim'ant,** one who reclaims, **Reclamā'tion,** act of reclaiming state of being reclaimed, as of waste land demand recovery [Fr —L. *re,* again, and *clamāre,* to cry out]

Reclasp, rē klasp', *v t* to clasp again [L *re,* again, and **Clasp**]

Reclinate, rek'li nāt, *adj* reclined (*bot*) bent downward, so as to have the point lower than the base, as a leaf —*n* **Reclina'tion,** the act of reclining or leaning the angle which the plane of a dial makes with a vertical plane, the intersection being a horizontal line an operation in surgery for the cure of cataract [L *reclinatus,* pa p of *reclināre* See **Recline.**]

Recline, rē klīn', *v t* to lean or bend backwards to lean to or on one side —*v i* to lean to rest or repose —*adjs* **Recline'** (*Milton*), leaning, **Reclined',** (*bot*) (same as **Reclinate**) —*n* **Reclin'er** —*adj* **Reclin'ing,** (*bot*) bending away from the perpendicular recumbent.—*ns* **Reclining-board,** a board on which persons recline to gain erectness to the figure, **Reclining-chair,** an invalid's chair [Fr —L *reclināre—re,* back, *clināre,* to bend]

Reclose, rē klōz', *v t* to close again [L *re,* again, and **Close**]

Reclothe, rē-klōth', *v t* to clothe again [L *re,* again, and **Clothe.**]

Recluse, rē klōōs', *adj* secluded retired solitary —*n* one shut up or secluded one who lives retired from the world a religious devotee living in a single cell, generally attached to a monastery —*adv* **Recluse'ly,** in retirement or seclusion from society —*ns* **Recluse'ness,** seclusion from society retirement, **Reclu'sion,** religious retirement or seclusion the life of a recluse —*adj* **Reclu'sive** (*Shak*), affording retirement or seclusion [Fr —L *reclusus,* pa.p of *recludĕre,* to open, also to shut away—*re,* away, undoing, and *claudĕre,* to shut]

Recoct, rē kokt', *v t* to cook anew, to vamp up —*n* **Recoc'tion.**

Recognise, rek'og nīz, *v t* to know again to recollect to acknowledge to see the truth of —*adj* **Rec'ognisable,** that may be recognised or acknowledged —*adv* **Rec'ognisably,** in a recognisable manner —*ns* **Recog'nisance,** a recognition an avowal a profession a legal obligation entered into before a magistrate to do, or not do, some particular act to enter into recognisances, **Rec'ogniser,** one who recognises; **Recogni'tion,** act of recognising state of being recognised recollection avowal (*Scots law*) a return of the feu to the superior —*adjs* **Recog'nitive, Recog'nitory,** belonging to recognition [L *recognoscĕre—re,* again, and *cognoscĕre,* to know See **Know**]

Recoil, rē-koil', *v t* to start back to rebound to return to shrink from —*n* a starting or springing back rebound an escapement in which after each beat the escape-wheel recoils slightly —*ns* **Recoil'er,** one who recoils, **Recoil'ment,** the act of recoiling [Fr *reculer*—L *re,* back, and Fr *cul,* the hinder part—L *culus*]

Recoin, rē-koin', *v t* to coin over again —*ns* **Recoin'age; Recoin'er.** [L *re,* again, and **Coin.**]

Recollect, rē kol-ekt', *v t* to collect again

Recollect, rek ol-ekt', *v t* to remember to recover composure or resolution (with reflexion) —*n* **Recollec'tion,** act of recollecting or remembering the power of recollecting memory that which is recollected. reminiscence —*adj* **Recollec'tive,** having the power of recollecting [L. *re,* again, and **Collect.**]

Recollect, rek'ol-ekt, *n* a member of a congregation of a monastic order following a very strict rule—mostly of the Franciscan order forming a branch of the Observantines.—Also **Rec'ollet.**

Recombine, rē kom bīn', *v t* to combine again [L *re*, again, and **Combine.**]

Recomfort, rē kum'furt, *v t* to comfort or console again (*Bacon*) to give new strength —*adj* **Recom'fortless** (*Spens*), comfortless —*n* **Recom'forture** (*Shak*), restoration of comfort [L *re*, again, and **Comfort.**]

Recommence, rē kom-ens', *v t* to commence again —*n* **Recommence'ment** [L *re*, again, and **Commence**]

Recommend, rek o-mend', *v t* to commend to another to bestow praise on to introduce favourably to give in charge to commit, as in prayer to advise —*adj* **Recommend'able,** that may be recommended worthy of praise —*n* **Recommend'ableness,** the quality of being recommendable —*adv* **Recommend'ably,** so as to deserve recommendation —*n* **Recommendā'tion,** act of recommending act of introducing with commendation repute letter of recommendation —*adj* **Recommend'atory,** that recommends commendatory —*n* **Recommend'er,** one who or that which recommends [L *re*, again, and **Commend**]

Recommit, rē kom mit', *v t* to commit again particularly, to send back to a committee —*ns* **Recommit'ment, Recommitt'al** [L *re*, again, and **Commit**]

Recommunicate, rē kom mū'ni kāt, *v t* or *v i* to communicate again [L *re*, again, and **Communicate**]

Recompact, rē kom pakt', *v t* to join anew [L *re*, again, and **Compact**]

Recompense, rek'om-pens, *v t* to return an equivalent for anything to repay or requite to reward to compensate, to remunerate —*n* that which is returned as an equivalent repayment reward compensation remuneration [Lit 'to weigh out in return,' Fr *récompenser*—L *re*, again, and *compensāre* See **Compensate.**]

Recompile, rē kom pīl', *v t* to compile anew —*ns* **Recompilā'tion, Recompile'ment,** a new compilation [L *re*, again, and **Compile**]

Recomplete, rē kom plēt, *v t* to complete anew —*n* **Recomplē'tion** [L *re*, again, and **Complete.**]

Recompose, rē kom pōz', *v t* to compose again or anew to form anew to soothe or quiet —*ns* **Recompos'er; Recomposi'tion** [L *re*, again, and **Compose**]

Reconcile, rek'on sīl, *v t* to restore to friendship or union to bring to agreement to bring to contentment to pacify to make consistent to adjust or compose.—*adj* **Rec'oncilable,** that may be reconciled that may be made to agree consistent —*n* **Rec'oncilableness,** possibility of being reconciled consistency harmony —*adv* **Rec'oncilably,** in a reconcilable manner —*ns* **Rec'onciler, Reconciliā'tion, Rec'oncilement,** act of reconciling state of being reconciled renewal of friendship propitiation atonement the bringing to agreement things at variance —*adj* **Reconcil'iatory,** serving or tending to reconcile [Fr *réconcilier*—L *re*, again, and *conciliāre, ātum*, to call together—*con*, together, *calāre*, Gr *kaleīn*, to call]

Recondense, rē kon dens', *v t* to condense again —*n* **Recondensā'tion.** [L *re*, again, and **Condense**]

Recondite, rē kon'dīt, or rek'on dīt, *adj* secret abstruse profound —*ns* **Recondite'ness; Recon'ditory,** a storehouse [L *recondītus*, pa.p of *recondĕre*, to put away—*re*, and *condĕre*, to put together—*con*, together, and *dăre*, to put]

Reconduct, rē-kon dukt', *v t* to conduct back or anew [L. *re*, again, back, and **Conduct**]

Reconfirm, rē-kon ferm', *v t* to confirm or establish again. [L. *re*, again, and **Confirm.**]

Reconjoin, rē kon join', *v t* to join anew [L. *re*, again, and **Conjoin.**]

Reconnaissance, re kon'ā sans, or zāns, *n* the act of reconnoitring a survey or examination the examination of a tract of country with a view to military or engineering operations —**Reconnaissance in force,** an attack by a body of troops to discover the strength of the enemy [Fr Doublet **Recognisance**]

Reconnoitre, rek o noi'ter, *v t* to survey or examine to survey with a view to military operations —*n* a preliminary survey [O Fr *reconoistre* (Fr *reconnaître*) — L *recognoscĕre.* See **Recognise**]

Reconquer, rē kong'ker, *v t* to conquer again · to recover to regain —*n* **Recon'quest.**

Reconsecrate, rē kon'sē krāt, *v t* to consecrate anew —*n* **Reconsecrā'tion**

Reconsider, rē kon sid'er, *v t* to consider again, as to reconsider a motion or a vote to review —*n* **Reconsiderā'tion**

Reconsolate, rē-kon'so lāt, *v t* (*obs*) to comfort again

Reconsolidate, rē kon sol'i dāt, *v t* to consolidate anew —*n* **Reconsolidā'tion**

Reconstitute, rē kon'sti tūt, *v t* to construct anew —*adj* **Reconstit'uent.**—*n* **Reconstitū'tion**

Reconstruct, rē kon strukt', *v t* to construct again to rebuild —*n* **Reconstruc'tion.** —*adj* **Reconstruc'tionary** —*n* **Reconstruc'tionist.** —*adj* **Reconstruc'tive,** able or tending to reconstruct

Recontinue, rē kon tin'ū, *v t* and *v i* to continue anew —*n* **Recontin'uance**

Reconvalescence, rē kon val es'ens, *n* restoration to health

Reconvene, rē kon vēn', *v t* to convene or call together again —*v i* to come together again

Reconvent, rē kon vent', *v t* to assemble together again —*n* **Reconven'tion,** a counter action by a defendant against a plaintiff

Reconvert, rē kon vert', *v t* to convert again —*n* **Reconver'sion.**

Reconvey, rē kon vā', *v t* to transfer back to a former owner, as an estate —*n* **Reconvey'ance**

Record, re kord', *v t* to write anything formally, to preserve evidence of it to bear witness to to register or enrol to celebrate [O Fr *recorder*—L *recordāre*, to call to mind—*re*, again, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart]

Record, rek'ord, *n* a register a formal writing of any fact or proceeding a book of such writings a witness, a memorial memory, remembrance anything entered in the rolls of a court, esp the formal statements or pleadings of parties in a litigation —*adj* **Record'able,** able to be recorded, worthy of record —*ns* **Recordā'tion** (*Shak*), remembrance, **Record'er,** one who records or registers, esp the rolls, &c, of a city a judge of a city or borough court of quarter sessions an old musical instrument somewhat like a flageolet, but with the lower part wider than the upper, and a mouthpiece resembling the beak of a bird a registering apparatus in telegraphy, **Record'ership,** the office of recorder, or the time of holding it, **Record-office,** a place where public records are kept, **Rec'ords (Public),** contemporary authenticated statements of the proceedings of the legislature, and the judgments of those higher courts of law known as Courts of Record —**To beat** or **break the record,** to outdo the highest achievement yet done, **To close the record,** an act of a Scottish judge after each party has said all he wishes to say by way of statement and answer —**Trial by record,** a common law mode of trial when one of the parties has set up

some former decision of the court, while the other denies its existence, the question being settled by producing the record of the former decision

Recount, rē kownt', *v t* to count again to tell over again to narrate the particulars of to detail —*n* a second or repeated count —*n* **Recount'ment** (*Shak*), relation in detail, recital [O Fr *reconter—re*, and *conter*, to tell, akin to *compter*, to count See **Count,** *v*]

Recoup, rē kōōp', *v t* to make good to indemnify —*adj* **Recoupé,** (*her*) divided a second time —*n* **Recoup'ment,** reimbursement (*law*) reduction of the plaintiff's damages by keeping out a part [Fr *recouper*, to cut again—*re*, and *couper*, to cut, *coup*, a stroke, blow, through Low L *colpus*, and L *colaphus*, from Gr *kolaphos*, a blow]

Recoure, rē kōōr', *v t* (*Spens*) to recover

Recourse, rē kōrs', *n* a going to for aid or protection access —*v i* to return —*adj* **Recourse'ful,** returning [Fr *recours*—L *recursus—re*, back, and *currĕre*, *cursum*, to run]

Recover, rē kuv'er, *v t* to cover again

Recover, rē kuv'er, *v t* to get possession of again to make up for to retrieve to cure to revive to bring back to any former state to rescue to obtain as compensation to obtain for injury or debt to reconcile —*v i* to regain health to regain any former state (*law*) to obtain a judgment —*n* recovery the forward movement in rowing, after one stroke to take another —*adj* **Recov'erable,** that may be recovered or regained capable of being brought to a former condition —*ns* **Recoverabil'ity,** the state of being recoverable, **Recov'erableness,** the state of being recoverable capability of being recovered, **Recov'erer,** one who recovers, **Recov'ery,** the act of recovering the act of regaining anything lost restoration to health or to any former state the power of recovering anything (*law*) a verdict giving right to the recovery of debts or costs [O Fr *recovrer*—L *recuperāre—re*, again, and prob *capĕre*, to take, some suggest *cupĕre*, to desire]

Recreant, rek'rē ant, *adj* cowardly false apostate renegade —*n* a mean spirited wretch an apostate a renegade —*n* **Rec'reancy,** the quality of a recreant a yielding, mean, cowardly spirit —*adv* **Rec'reantly** [O Fr, pr p of *recroire*, to change belief—Low L (*se*) *recredĕre*, to be vanquished in judicial combat and forced to confess one's self wrong —L *re*, denoting change, *credĕre*, to believe]

Recreate, rek'rē āt, *v t* to revive to reanimate to cheer or amuse to refresh to delight —*v i* to take recreation —*n* **Recreā'tion,** the act of recreating or state of being recreated refreshment after toil, sorrow, &c diversion amusement, sport —*adjs* **Recreā'tional, Rec'reātive,** serving to recreate or refresh giving relief in weariness, &c amusing —*adv* **Rec'reātively,** so as to afford recreation or diversion —*n* **Rec'reātiveness,** the quality of being refreshing or amusing

Recrement, rek'rē ment, *n* superfluous matter: dross —*adjs* **Recrement'al, Recrementi'tial, Recrementi'tious** [L *recrementum*, dross]

Recriminate, rē krim'in āt, *v t.* to criminate or accuse in return —*v i* to charge an accuser with a similar crime —*n* **Recriminā'tion,** the act of recriminating or returning one accusation by another a counter charge or accusation —*adjs* **Recrim'inative, Recrim'inatory,** recriminating or retorting accusations or charges —*n* **Recrim'inātor,** one who recriminates

Recross, rē-kros', *v t* to cross again —*adj* **Recrossed',** (*her*) having the ends crossed.

Recrucify, rē krōōs'i fī, *v t* to crucify anew

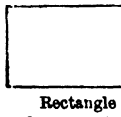
Recrudescent, rē krōō des'ent, *adj.* growing sore or painful again —*ns* **Recrudes'cence, Recru'dency, Recrudes'cency,** the state of becoming sore again a state of relapse (*med*) increased activity after recovery (*bot*) the production of a fresh shoot from a ripened spike [L *recrudescens, entis*, pr p of *recrudescĕre*, to become raw again—*re*, again, and *crudescĕre*, to become raw, bloody—*crudis* See **Crude.**]

Recruit, rē-krōōt', *v i* to obtain fresh supplies to recover in health, &c to enlist new soldiers —*v t* to repair to supply to supply with recruits —*n.* the supply of any want a substitute for something wanting a newly enlisted soldier —*ns* **Recruit'al,** renewed supply, **Recruit'er; Recruit'ment,** the act, business, or employment of raising new supplies of men for an army —*adj* **Recruit'ing,** obtaining new supplies enlisting recruits —*n* the business of obtaining new supplies or enlisting new soldiers —*ns* **Recruiting-ground,** a place where recruits may be obtained, **Recruiting-party,** a party of soldiers engaged in enlisting recruits, **Recruiting-sergeant,** a sergeant who enlists recruits [Fr *recruter*, from *re*, and *croître*—L *recrescĕre —re*, again, and *crescĕre*, to grow]

Recrystallisation, rē kris tal īz ā'shun, *n* the process of crystallising again —*v t* and *v i* **Recrys'tallise.**

Recta, rek'ta, *n pl* —*adj* **Rec'tal** [See **Rectum.**]

Rectangle, rek'tang gl, *n* a four sided figure with all its angles right angles and its opposite sides equal —*adjs* **Rec'tangled,** having right angles, **Rectan'gular,** right-angled —*n* **Rectangular'ity,** the state or quality of being right angled —*adv* **Rectang'ularly,** with or at right angles —*n* **Rectang'ularness —Rectangular hyperbola,** a hyperbola whose asymptotes are at right angles to one another, **Rectangular solid,** a solid whose axis is perpendicular to its base [Fr,—L *rectus*, right, and *angulus*, an angle]



Rectangle

Rectify, rek'ti fī, *v t* to make straight or right to adjust to correct or redress to purify by repeated crystallisation or sublimation, or by distillations (*math*) to determine the length of a curve included between two limits to prepare a sun dial for an observation —*pa t* and *pa p* rec'tified —*adj* **Rectifi'able,** that may be rectified or set right —*ns* **Rectificā'tion,** the act of rectifying or setting right the process of refining any substance by repeated distillation rectification of a globe, the adjustment of it preparatory to the solution of a proposed problem, **Rectifi'er,** one who rectifies or corrects one who refines a substance by repeated distillation —**Rectify the course of a vessel,** to determine its true course from indications of the ship's compass, and allowing for magnetic variations, &c, **Rectify the globe,** to bring the sun's place in the ecliptic on a globe to the brass meridian [Fr,—L *rectus*, straight, right, and *facĕre*, to make]

Rectigrade, rek'ti grād, *adj* walking straight forward, as a spider [L *rectus*, straight, *gradi*, to step]

Rectilineal, rek-ti lin'ē al, *adj* bounded by straight lines straight—also **Rectilin'ear** —*n* **Rectilinear'ity,** the state or quality of being right lined —*adv* **Rectilin'early,** in a right line —*n* **Rectilin'earness.** [L *rectus*, straight, *linea*, a line]

Rectinerved, rek'ti nervd, *adj* (*bot*) straight or parallel nerved

Rection, rek'shun, *n* (*gram*) the influence of a

word in regard to the number, case, &c, of another word in a sentence.

Rectipetality, rek-ti pe tal'i-ti, *n* (*bot*) the natural tendency of stems to grow in a straight line.

Rectirostral, rek'ti ros'tral, *adj* having a straight bill [L *rectus*, straight, *rostrum*, a beak]

Rectiserial, rek ti sē'ri al, *adj* placed in a straight line (*bot*) arranged in one or more straight ranks—opp to *Curviserial*

Rectitis, rek'tī tis, *n* inflammation of the rectum —*adj* **Rectit'ic.**

Rectitude, rek'ti tūd, *n* uprightness correctness of principle or practice integrity correctness [Fr, — L *rectitudo* — *rectus*, straight, Eng **Right**]

Recto, rek'tō, *n* (*print*) the right hand page—opp to *Reverso* or *Verso* (*law*) a writ of right [L *rectus*, right]

Rector, rek'tor, *n* a ruler in the Church of England a clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish where the tithes are not impropriate, and who accordingly has the whole right to the ecclesiastical dues therein a common name for all incumbents in the Episcopal churches of the United States, and (since 1890) Scotland the head master of a superior public school in Scotland, Germany, &c the chief elective officer of certain Scotch and French universities the head of Lincoln and of Exeter Colleges, Oxford, &c (*R C*) an ecclesiastic in charge of a congregation, a college, or religious house, esp the head of a Jesuit seminary —*adjs* **Rec'toral, Rectō'rial,** pertaining to a rector or to a rectory —*ns* **Rec'torate, Rec'torship, Rec'toress,** a female rector a governess, **Rec'tory,** the province or mansion of a rector —**Rector magnif'icus,** the head of a German university —**Lay rector,** a layman who enjoys the great tithes of a parish, **Missionary rector,** (*R C*) a priest appointed to the charge of some important mission in England, &c [L *regĕre*, *rectum*, to rule, akin to Sans *raj*, to govern]

Rectrix, rek'triks, *n* one of the long tail feathers of a bird, so called because used in steering the bird in its flight —*pl* **Rectrices** (rek'tri sēz)

Rectum, rek'tum, *n* the lowest part of the large intestine —*adj* **Rec'tal** —*ns* **Rec'toscope,** a speculum for rectal examination, **Rectot'omy,** the operation for dividing a rectal stricture —*adjs* **Recto-urēthral,** pertaining to the rectum and to the urethra, **Recto-uterine,** to the rectum and the uterus, **Recto-vaginal,** to the rectum and the vagina, **Recto-vesical,** to the rectum and the bladder [From L *rectus*, straight]

Rectus, rek'tus, *n* a muscle so called from the straightness of its course —*pl* **Rec'ti**

Recubant, rek'ū bant, *adj* reclining, recumbent —*n* **Recubā'tion.** [L *recubāre*, *ātum*, to lie back]

Recuil, Recule, rē kūl' (*Spens*) [Same as **Recoil**]

Recultivate, rē kul'ti vāt, *v t* to cultivate again —*n* **Recultivā'tion**

Recumbent, rē kum'bent, *adj* lying back reclining idle —*ns* **Recum'bence, Recum'bency.**—*adv* **Recum'bently** [L *recumbĕre*—*re*, back, and *cubāre*, to lie down]

Recuperative, rē kū'per a tiv, *adj* tending to recovery — also **Recuperatory.** — *v t* **Recu'perāte,** to recover, to regain strength —*ns* **Recuperā'tion,** recovery, as of something lost, **Recu'perātor,** one who or that which recuperates [L *recuperativus*—*recuperāre*, to recover See **Recover**]

Recur, rē kur', *v i* to return to the mind to have recourse to resort to happen at a stated interval —*pr p* recurring, *pa t* and *pa p* recurred' —*ns* **Recur'rence, Recur'rency,** return —*adj* **Recur'rent,** returning at intervals, reappearing (*anat*) running back in the opposite to a former direction (*entom*) turned back toward the base —*adv* **Recur'rently.** [Fr,—L *recurrĕre*—*re*, back, and *currĕre*, to run. See **Current**]

Recure, rē kūr', *v t* (*Shak*) to cure again (*Spens*) to recover —*n* **Recure'.**—*adjs* **Recure'ful; Recure'less,** incurable

Recursant, rē kur'sant, *adj* (*her*) turned backwards, of an animal with its back toward the spectator [L *re*, back, and *cursans*, *-antis*, pr p of *cursāre*, to run]

Recurve, rē kurv', *v t* to curve or bend back —also **Recur'vate.**—*ns* **Recurvā'tion, Recur'vature,** the act of recurving the state of being recurved a bending backwards —*adj* **Recurved'**

Recusant, rek'ū zant, or rē kū'zant, *adj* obstinate in refusal, esp to comply with the Anglican ritual, or to acknowledge the supremacy of the sovereign in religious matters —*n* a nonconformist one who refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the sovereign in religious matters —*ns* **Rec'usance, Rec'usancy,** state of being a recusant nonconformity, or its tenets, **Recusā'tion** —*adj* **Recū'sative** [Fr,—*recusans*, pr p of L *recusāre*—*re*, against, and *causa*, a cause. See **Cause**]

Recuse, rē kūz', *v t* in law, to reject —*adj* **Recu'sative.**

Recussion, rē kush'un, *n* the act of beating or striking back [L *recutĕre*, *recussum*, to beat back—*re*, back, and *quatĕre*, to shake]

Red, red, *adj* (*comp* **Redd'er,** *superl* **Redd'est**) of a colour like blood ultra radical, revolutionary —*n* one of the primary colours, of several shades, as scarlet, pink, carmine, vermilion, &c a red cent, the smallest coin of the United States —*adjs* **Red-backed,** having a red back, **Red-beaked,** and **-billed,** having a red beak or bill, **Red-bellied,** having the under parts red —*n* **Red-belly,** the United States slider, a terrapin the Welsh torgoch, a char —*adj* **Red-belted,** having a red band or bands —*n* **Red-bird,** the common European bullfinch the United States grosbeak, also the tanager —*adj* **Red-blooded,** having reddish blood —*ns* **Red-book,** a book containing the names of all persons in the service of the state the peerage a great MS collection of Welsh popular romances, now in the library of Jesus College, Oxford, usually called the *Red Book of Hergest* Its eleven prose tales were printed by Lady Charlotte Guest in 1838 in the *Mabinogion*, **Red'breast,** a favourite song bird, so called from the red colour of its breast, the robin, **Red-bud,** the Judas-tree of America, **Red-cabbage,** a variety of cabbage, with purplish heads, used for pickling, **Red-cap,** a species of goldfinch, having a conical crest of red feathers on the top of the head a ghost with long teeth who haunts some Scotch castles, **Red-cent,** a copper cent, **Red-chalk, Red-clay** (see **Reddle**), **Red-coat,** a British soldier, so called from his red coat, **Red-cock,** (*slang*) an incendiary fire, **Red-coral,** the most important kind of coral in commerce, found off the coasts of Algiers and Tunis and the Italian islands —*adj* **Red-corpuscled,** having red blood discs —*n* **Red-Crag,** a division of the Pliocene —*adjs* **Red-crested,** having a red crest, **Red-cross,** wearing or distinguished by a cross of a red colour —*n* the badge and flag adopted by every society, of whatever nation, formed for the aid of the sick and wounded in time of war, recognised by the military authorities of its own

nation, and enjoying certain privileges and immunities under the Convention of Geneva (1864) —*ns* **Red-cross knight**, a knight having on his shield a red cross, **Red-deer**, a species of deer which is reddish brown in summer the common stag —*v t* **Red'den**, to make red —*v i* to grow red to blush —*adj* **Red'dish**, somewhat red moderately red —*ns* **Red'dishness**; **Red-dog**, the lowest grade of flour in high milling, **Red-drum**, the southern red fish, or red bass, of the southern Atlantic coast of the United States, **Red-earth**, the name given to the reddish loam or earth which so frequently occurs in regions composed of limestones, being the insoluble residue of those portions of the calcareous rock which have been dissolved by rain, **Red ensign**, the British flag for all vessels not belonging to the navy, consisting of a plain red flag, having the canton filled by the union jack (before 1864, when the red, white, and blue divisions of the fleet were abolished, also the special flag of the Red Squadron), **Red-eye**, or **Rudd**, a fresh water fish of the same genus as the roach, chub, and minnow, named from the colour of the iris —*adjs* **Red-faced** (*Shak*), having a red face, **Red-figured**, relating to an ancient Greek ceramic ware, in which a black glaze was painted over the surface so as to leave the design in the red of the body —*ns* **Red-gum**, strophulus, a skin disease usually occurring in infants about the time of teething, and consisting of minute red pimples with occasional red patches, **Red-gum tree**, a species of Eucalyptus attaining the height of 200 feet —*adjs* **Red-haired**, and **Red-headed**, having red hair —*n* **Red-hand**, a bloody hand (*her*) a sinister hand, erect, open, and 'couped,' the distinguishing badge of baronets.—*adj* **Red-handed**, in the very act, as if with red or bloody hands —*n* **Red-head**, a person with red hair the pochard, a red headed duck —*adj* **Red-hot**, heated to redness —*ns* **Red-lac**, the Japan wax tree, **Red-lattice** (*Shak*), an alehouse window, then usually painted red, **Red-lead**, a preparation of lead of a fine red colour, used in painting, &c —*adj* **Red-legged**, having red legs or feet, as a bird —*n* **Red-legs**, the European red legged partridge the turnstone the redshank (*bot*) the bistort —*adj* **Red-letter**, having red letters auspicious or fortunate, as a day, so called from the holidays or saints' days being indicated by red letters in the old calendars —*n* **Red-liquor**, a crude aluminum acetate, used as a mordant in calico printing —*adjs* **Red-litten**, showing a red light, **Red-looked** (*Shak*), having a red look —*adv* **Red'ly** —*adj* **Red-mad**, (*prov*) quite mad —*n* **Red-metal**, one of several alloys of copper used in silver ware a Japanese alloy used in decorative metal work —*adj* **Red-necked**, having a red neck —*n* **Red'ness**.—*adjs* **Red-nose**, and **-nosed**, having a red nose, like a habitual drinker —*ns* **Red-oak**, an oak with heavy and durable reddish wood, rising to ninety feet high in eastern North America, **Red pheasant**, a tragopan, **Red-plague**, a form of the plague marked by a red spot or bubo, **Red-poll**, a small northern finch the common European linnet the North American palm warbler —*adjs* **Red-polled**, **Red-ribbed** (*Tenn*), having red ribs —*ns* **Red-root**, a genus of plants of the natural order *Rhamnaceæ*, the common North American Red Root abounding from Canada to Florida, a shrub two to four feet high—sometimes called *New Jersey Tea*, **Reds**, or **Red Republicans** (see **Republic**), **Red-saunders**, the sliced or rasped heart wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*, used for giving colour to alcoholic liquors, &c —*v i* **Red'sear**, to break when too hot —*ns* **Red'seed**, small crustaceans which float on the sea, **Red-shank**, an aquatic bird of the snipe family, with legs of a bright red colour a name given in ridicule to the Scottish Highlanders, and to the Irish —*adj* **Red-short**, noting iron that is brittle at red heat —*ns* **Red-shortness**, **Red'skin**, a Red Indian, **Red snow**, snow coloured by the minute alga *Protococcus nivalis*, found in large patches in arctic and alpine regions, **Red-staff**, a miller's straight edge, used in dressing millstones, **Red'start**, a bird belonging to the family of the warblers, appearing in Britain as a summer bird of passage, and named from reddish feathers in the wings and tail, **Red'streak**, an apple, so called from the colour of its skin, **Red-tail**, the red tailed buzzard, one of the commonest hawks of North America —*adj* **Red-tailed** (*Shak*), having a red tail —*ns* **Red-thrush**, the red wing, **Red-top**, a kind of bent grass, **Red-water**, a disease of cattle, named from the urine being reddened with the red globules of the blood —*adj* **Red-watshod** (*Scot*), walking in blood over the shoes —*ns* **Red-weed**, the common poppy, **Red-wing**, a species of thrush well known in Britain as a winter bird of passage, having an exquisite, clear, flute like song, **Red'wood**, a Californian timber tree, growing to nearly three hundred feet high —*adj* **Red-wud** (*Scot*), stark mad —**Indian red**, a permanent red pigment, orig a natural earth rich in oxide of iron, now prepared artificially —**Royal Red Cross**, a decoration for nurses, instituted by Queen Victoria in 1883 [A.S *réad*, Ger *roth*, L *ruber*, Gr *erythros*, Gael *ruath*]

Red, red, *v t* to put in order, make tidy to disentangle (*coll*) to separate two men in fighting —*ns* **Red'der** (*Scot*), one who endeavours to settle a quarrel, **Red'ding**, the process of putting in order, **Red'ding-comb**, a large-toothed comb for dressing the hair, **Red'ding-straik** (*Scot*), a stroke received in trying to separate fighters

Red, Redd, red, (*Spens*) *pa t* of **Read**, declared

Redaction, rē dak'shun, *n* the act of arranging in systematic order, esp literary materials the digest so made an editorial staff —*v t* **Redact'**, to edit, work up into literary form —*n* **Redact'or**, an editor —*adj* **Redactō'rial** [Fr,—L *redactus*, pa p of *redigĕre*, to bring back, to get together]

Redan, rē dan', *n* (*fort*) the simplest form of field work, consisting of two faces which form a salient angle towards the enemy, serving to cover a bridge or causeway—quite open at the gorge [O Fr *redan*, *redent*—L *re*, back, *dens*, a tooth]

Redargue, re dar'gū, *v t* to disprove —*n* **Redargū'tion** [O Fr *redarguer*—L *redarguĕre*—*re*, back, *arguĕre*, to argue]

Reddendum, red den'dum, *n* (*law*) the clause by which the rent is reserved in a lease —*n* **Redden'do** (*Scots law*), a clause in a charter specifying the services to be rendered by a vassal to his superior [L, fut part pass of *reddĕre*]

Redding See **Red**

Reddition, red dish'un, *n* a giving back or returning of anything surrender a rendering of the sense explanation —*adj* **Red'ditive**, returning an answer [Fr —L *redditionem*—*reddĕre*, *redditum*, to restore See **Render**]

Reddle, red'l, *n* an impure peroxide of iron (ferric oxide) associated with very variable proportions of clay or chalk—also **Red-clay**, **Raddle**, **Red-chalk**.—*n* **Red'dleman**, a dealer in red clay

Rede, rēd, *v t* to counsel or advise.—*n* advice a phrase, a motto —*n* **Rede'craft**, logic —*adj* **Rede'less**, without counsel or wisdom [See **Read**.]

Redecorate, rē dek'o rāt, *v t* to decorate again.

Rededication, rē ded-i kā'shun, *n* a second or renewed dedication

Redeem, rē dēm′, *v t* to ransom to relieve from captivity by a price to rescue, deliver to pay the penalty of to atone for to perform, as a promise to improve, put to the best advantage to recover, as a pledge —*adj* **Redeem′able,** that may be redeemed —*ns* **Redeem′ableness, Redeem′er,** one who redeems or ransoms, esp Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world —*adjs* **Redeem′ing,** saving good, as exceptional to what is bad, **Redeem′less,** incurable, **Redemp′tive,** pertaining to redemption serving or tending to redeem, **Redemp′tory,** serving to redeem paid for ransom [O Fr *redimer*—L *redimĕre* —*red*, back, and *emĕre*, to buy, orig to take]

Redeliberate, rē de lib′er āt, *v i* to deliberate again

Redeliver, rē de liv′er, *v t* to deliver back or again to liberate a second time —*ns* **Redeliv′erance, Redeliv′ery,** the act of delivering back a second delivery or liberation

Redemand, rē dē mand′, *v t* to demand back or again —*n* the repetition of a demand a demand for the return of a thing

Redemise, rē dē mīz′, *v t* to convey back, as an estate —*n* such a transfer

Redemption, rē demp′shun, *n* act of redeeming or buying back ransom release the deliverance of mankind from sin and misery by Christ —*ns* **Redemp′tionary,** one who is set at liberty, or released from a bond, by paying a compensation, or fulfilling some stipulated conditions, **Redemp′tioner,** one who redeemed himself from debt, or the like, by service, **Redemp′tionist,** one of an order of monks devoted to the redemption of Christian captives from slavery, **Redemp′torist,** one of a congregation of R C missionary priests, founded by Alfonso Liguori in 1732, whose object is the religious instruction of the people and the reform of public morality, by periodically visiting, preaching, and hearing confessions [Fr, —L —*redemptus*, pa p of *redimĕre* See **Redeem.** Doublet **Ransom**]

Redented, rē den′ted, *adj* formed like the teeth of a saw [O Fr *redent*, a double notching or jagging—L *re*, again, and *dens, dentis*, a tooth]

Redescend, rē dē-send′, *v i* to descend again —*n* **Redescent′,** a descending again

Redescribe, rē dē skrīb′, *v t* to describe again

Redetermine, rē-dē ter′min, *v t* to determine again.

Redevelop, rē dē-vel′op, *v t* to intensify in photography by a second process —*n* **Redevel′opment**

Redhibition, red hi bish′un, *n* (*law*) an action to oblige the seller to annul the sale because of a defect—also **Rehibition.**—*adjs* **Redhib′itory, Rehib′itory**

Redia, rē′di a, *n* a stage in some trematode worms immediately before *cercaria* —*pl* **Rē′diæ** [From *Redi*, an Italian naturalist]

Rediffer entiate, rē dif e-ren′shi āt, *v i* to differentiate a differential co efficient —*n* **Rediffer-entiā′tion.**

Redigest, rē di jest′, *v t* to reduce to form a second time

Redingote, red′ing gōt, *n* a double breasted outer coat with long, full skirts, worn by men, also a similar outer garment for women

Redintegrate, rē din′tē grāt, *v t* to restore to integrity again to renew —*pr p* redin′tegrāting; *pa p* redin′tegrāted —*n* **Redintegrā′tion,** restoration to integrity or to a whole or sound state renovation [L *redintegrāre, ātum*—*re*, again, and *integrāre*, to make whole—*integer*]

Redirect, rē di rect′, *v t* to direct anew

Redisburse, rē dis burs′, *v t* (*Spens*) to repay or refund.

Rediscover, rē dis kuv′er, *v t* to discover again —*n.* **Rediscov′ery.**

Redispose, rē dis pōz′, *v t* to dispose or adjust again —*n* **Redisposi′tion.**

Redisseize, rē dis sēz′, *v t* to disseize anew —*ns* **Redisseiz′in,** (*law*) a writ to recover seizin of lands, **Redisseiz′or.**

Redissolve, rē di zolv′, *v t* to dissolve again —*n* **Redissolū′tion**

Redistribute, rē dis trib′ūt, *v t* to apportion anew —*n* **Redistribū′tion,** a second or renewed distribution

Redistrict, rē dis′trikt, *v t* to divide again, as a state into districts —*n* (*U S*) **Redis′tricting**

Redition, rē-dish′un, *n* the act of going back

Redivide, rē di vīd′, *v t* to divide again or anew

Redivivus, red i vī′vus, *adj* alive again restored

Redolent, red′ō lent, *adj* diffusing odour or fragrance scented —*ns* **Red′olence, Red′olency** —*adv* **Red′olently** [Fr —L *redolens, entis*—*red*, *re*, off, again, and *olēre*, to emit an odour]

Redondilla, red on dē′lya, *n* an early form of versification in which the first and fourth and the second and third lines of the stanza generally rhymed in later Spanish use, a term applied to verses of six and eight syllables in general, whether making perfect rhymes or assonances only [Sp,—L *rotundus*, round]

Redorse, rē dōrs′, *n* the reverse side of a dorsal or dorse

Redouble, rē dub′l, *v t* to double again or repeatedly to increase greatly to multiply —*v i* to become greatly increased to become twice as much

Redoubt, Redout rē dowt′, *n* (*fort*) a field work enclosed on all sides, its ditch not flanked from the parapet a central or retired work within any other works, intended to afford the garrison a last retreat—generally **Reduit** —*adj* (*her*) bent in many angles [Fr *redoute, réduit*, a redoubt, retreat- It *ridotto*—L *reducĕre, reductum*, to bring back See **Reduce**]

Redoubt, rē dowt′, *v t* (*arch*) to fear, to dread —*adjs* **Redoubt′able,** terrible to foes valiant, **Redoubt′ed** (*Spens*)—*n* **Redoubt′ing** [O Fr *redouter*, to fear greatly—L *re*, back, and *dubitāre*, to doubt.]

Redound, rē downd′, *v i* to be sent back by reaction, to rebound to result, turn out (*Spens* and *Milton*) to overflow, to be in excess —*ns* **Redound′**, the coming back, as an effect or consequence, return, **Redound′ing** [Fr *rédonder* —L *redundāre*—*re*, back, and *undāre*, to surge —*unda*, a wave]

Redowa, red′ō a, *n* a Bohemian round dance, one form resembling the waltz, the other the polka the music for such a dance, usually in quick triple time [Fr,—Bohemian *rejdowák*]

Redraft, rē draft′, *n* a second draft or copy a new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers, for the amount of the bill, with costs and charges [L *re*, again, and **Draft,** *v t*]

Re-draw, rē draw′, *v t* to draw again to draw a second copy to draw a new bill to meet another bill of the same amount

Redress, rē dres′, *v t* to set right to relieve from to make amends to to compensate to dress again —*n* relief reparation —*n* **Redres′ser,** one who gives redress —*adjs* **Redres′sible,** that may be redressed, **Redres′sive,** affording redress, **Redress′less,** without relief —*n* **Redress′ment,** the act of redressing [Fr *redresser* —*re*, again, and *dresser* See **Dress.**]

Redrive, rē drīv′, *v t* to drive back

Red-tape, red′ tāp, *n* the red tape used in public, and esp government offices, for tying up documents, &c applied satirically to the intricate system of routine in vogue there official formality —*adj* pertaining to official formality —

ns **Red-tapism,** the system of routine in government and other public offices, **Red-tapist,** a great stickler for routine

Redub, rē-dub', *v t* (*obs*) to make amends for —*n* **Redubb'er,** one who buys stolen cloth and so alters it as not to be recognised

Reduce, rē dūs', *v t* to bring into a lower state, as to reduce the ores of silver to lessen to impoverish to subdue to arrange (*arith* and *algebra*) to change numbers or quantities from one denomination into another to reduce to its proper form, as to reduce a fracture to bring into a new form, as to reduce Latin to English to weaken to bring into a class (*Scots law*) to annul by legal means (*mil*) to strike off the pay roll —*n* **Reduc'er,** one who reduces a joint piece for connecting pipes of varying diameter —*ns* **Reducibil'ity, Reduc'ibleness,** the quality of being reducible —*adj* **Reduc'ible,** that may be reduced —*ns* **Reducing-scale,** a scale used by surveyors for reducing chains and links to acres and roods, **Reduc'tion,** act of reducing or state of being reduced diminution subjugation a rule for changing numbers or quantities from one denomination to another —*adj* **Reduc'tive,** having the power to reduce —**Reductio ad absurdum,** the proof of a proposition by proving the falsity of its contradictory opposite, **Reduction works,** smelting works [L *reducĕre, reductum—re*, back, and *ducĕre*, to lead See **Duke**]

Reduit See **Redoubt**

Redundance, rē dun'dans, *n* quality of being redundant or superfluous superabundance—also **Redundancy.**—*adj* **Redun'dant,** exceeding what is necessary superfluous, in words or images (*Milton*) flowing back, as a wave —*adv* **Redun'dantly.** [Fr —L *redund ans, antis*, pr p of *redundāre* See **Redound.**]

Reduplicate, rē dū'pli kāt, *v t* to duplicate or double again to multiply to repeat —*adj* doubled —*n* **Reduplicā'tion,** the act of redoubling the repetition of a syllable, or of the initial part, in inflection and word formation, as in L *fefelli*, perf of *fallo*, Gr *tetupha*, perf of *tuptō* (*anat*) a folding or doubling of a part or organ —*adj* **Redū'plicative**

Reduviidæ, red ū vī'i dē, *n pl* a family of predacious bugs —*n* **Redū'vius,** a genus embracing about fifty species, mostly African—the *Fly bug* is European

Redux, rē'duks, *adj* led back, as from captivity, &c, as in Dryden's poem on the Restoration entitled *Astræa Redux* (*med*) noting the reappearance of certain physical signs after interruption in consequence of disease

Ree, rē, (*prov*) *v t* to riddle

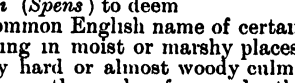
Ree, rē, *adj* (*prov*) wild, tipsy

Re-echo, rē ek'ō, *v t* to echo back to reverberate —*v i* to give back echoes to resound —*n* the echo of an echo

Reechy, rēch'i, *adj* (*Shak*) smoky, sooty, tanned —*n* **Reech,** smoke—the Scotch **Reek** (q v)

Reed, rēd, *v t* or *v i* (*Spens*) to deem

Reed, rēd, *n* the common English name of certain tall grasses, growing in moist or marshy places, and having a very hard or almost woody culm a musical pipe anciently made of a reed the sounding part of several musical instruments, as the clarionet, bassoon, oboe, and bagpipe, so called from being made from the outer layer of a south European reed The name is applied also to the speaking part of the organ, though made of metal the appliance in weaving for separating the threads of the warp, and for beating the weft up to the web a tube containing the powder train leading to the blast-hole a piece of whale bone, &c, for stiffening the skirt or waist of a woman's dress a missile weapon (*poet*) reeds or straw for thatch a measuring reed —*v t* to thatch —*ns* **Reed-band,** a musical band including clarionets and other reed instruments, **Reed-bird,** the bobolink, **Reed-bunting,** the black headed bunting of Europe —*adjs* **Reed'ed,** covered with reeds formed with reed like ridges or channels, **Reed'en,** consisting of a reed or reeds —*ns* **Reed'er,** a thatcher, **Reed-grass,** any one of the grasses called reeds, **Reed'iness,** the state of being reedy, **Reed'ing,** the milling on the edge of a coin (*archit*) ornamental beaded mouldings, &c, **Reed-instrument,** a musical instrument, the tone of which is produced by the vibration of a reed, **Reed-knife,** a metal implement for adjusting the tuning wires in a pipe organ, **Reed-mace,** any plant of the genus *Typha*, esp either of two species, also called *Cat's tail*, the most common of which grows to a height of five or six feet, and is sometimes called *Bulrush*, **Reed-motion,** the mechanism which in power looms moves the batten, **Reed-organ,** a key board musical instrument of which the harmonium and the American organ are the principal types, **Reed-pheasant,** the bearded titmouse or reedling, **Reed-pipe,** in organ building, a pipe whose tone is produced by the vibration of a reed, **Reed-plane,** a concave soled plane used in making beads, **Reed-stop,** a set of reed pipes in organs, the use of which is controlled by a single stop knob, **Reed-warbler,** a species of the warblers, frequenting marshy places, and building its nest on the reeds which grow there—also **Reed-thrush, Reed-wren,** the greater reed warbler an American wren —*adj* **Reed'y,** abounding with reeds resembling or sounding as a reed —*n* masses of rods of iron imperfectly welded together [A S *hreód*, Dut and Ger *riet*]



Drone-reed of Bagpipe

Re-edify, rē ed'i fī, *v t* to rebuild —*n* **Re-edificā'tion,** the act of rebuilding the state of being rebuilt [L *re*, again, and **Edify**]

Reef, rēf, *n* a chain of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water a shoal or elevated bank a lode, vein, or ledge, in Australian mining phrase ology [Dut *rif*, Ice *rif*, cog with **Rive**]

Reef, rēf, *n* a portion of a sail rolled or folded up —*v t* to reduce the exposed surface of, as a sail to gather up any material in a similar way —*ns* **Reef-band,** a strong strip of canvas extending across a sail to strengthen it, **Reef'er,** a reef-oyster one who reefs a short jacket worn by sailors a midshipman, **Reef-goose,** the common wild goose of North America, **Reef'ing,** the gathering up of a curtain in short festoons, **Reefing-jacket,** a pea jacket, **Reef-knot,** a square knot, **Reef-line,** a temporary means of spilling a sail, **Reef-pendant,** in fore and aft sails, a rope through a sheave-hole in the boom, **Reef-squid,** a lashing used aboard the luggers on the south coast of England, **Reef-tackle,** a tackle used to facilitate reefing —*adj* **Reef'y,** full of reefs —**Close-reefed,** the condition of a sail when all its reefs have been taken in [Dut *reef*, Ice *rif*, Dan *reb*]



Reef knot

Reef, rēf, *adj.* (*Scot*) scabby —*n* the itch [A.S *hreóf*]

Reek, rēk, *n* smoke vapour —*v i* to emit smoke or vapour to steam —*adj* **Reek'y,** full of reek smoky soiled with steam or smoke foul [A S *réc*, Ice *reykr*, Ger *rauch*, Dut *rook*, smoke]

Reel, rēl, *n* a lively Scottish dance for two couples or more, its music generally written in common time of four crotchets in a measure, but sometimes in jig time of six quavers music for such a dance —*v i* to dance a reel [Gael *rùghal*]

Reel, rēl, *n* a rolling or turning frame for winding yarn, &c —*v t* to wind on a reel —*adj* **Reel'able,** capable of being reeled —*ns* **Reel-click,** an attachment to an angler's reel, which checks the line from running out too freely, **Reel-cotton,** sewing cotton thread wound on reels or spools, **Reel'er,** one who reels the grasshopper warbler, **Reel-holder,** a rotatory frame to hold spools or reels of thread used in sewing one of the watch in a man of war who hauls in the line when the log is heaved to ascertain the ship's speed, **Reeling-machine,** a machine for winding thread on spools or reels a machine which winds into hanks the cotton yarn received from the bobbins of the spinning frames, **Reel-line,** a fishing line used on a reel by anglers, esp the part reeled, as distinguished from that cast, **Reel-plate,** the metal plate of a fishing reel that fits into the reel seat, **Reel-seat,** the groove on an angler's rod which receives the reel —**Reel off,** to give out with rapidity or fluency [A S *reôl, hreol*]

Reel, rēl, *v i* to stagger to vacillate —*n* giddiness —*adv* (*Scot*) **Reel-rall,** topsy turvy [Conn with preceding word]

Re-elect, rē ē lekt', *v t* to elect again —*n* **Re-elec'tion**

Re-elevate, rē-el'e vāt, *v t* to elevate again or anew

Re-eligible, rē el'i ji bl, *adj* capable of re election —*n* **Re-eligibil'ity**

Reem, rēm, *n* an animal mentioned in Job, xxxix 9, variously translated as unicorn, wild ox, and ox antelope

Re-embark, rē em bark', *v t* to embark or put on board again —*n* **Re-embarkā'tion**

Re-embattle, rē em bat'l, *v t* (*Milton*) to range again in order of battle

Re-embody, rē em bod'i, *v t* to embody again

Re-embrace, rē em brās', *v t* or *v i* to embrace again

Re-emerge, rē ē merj', *v i* to emerge again —*n* **Re-emerg'ence,** the act of emerging a second time or again

Reeming, rēm'ing, *n* the act of opening the seams between the planks of a vessel with a caulking iron, in order to admit the oakum

Re-enact, rē en akt', *v t* to enact again —*n* **Re-enact'ment**

Re-encouragement, rē en kur'āj ment, *n* renewed or repeated encouragement

Re-endow, rē en dow', *v t* to endow again or anew

Re-enforce, Re-enforcement. Same as **Reinforce, Reinforcement**

Re-engage, rē en gāj', *v t* and *v i* to engage again or a second time —*n* **Re-engage'ment,** a renewed or repeated engagement

Re-engender, rē en jen'der, *v t* to regenerate

Re-engrave, rē en grāv', *v t* to engrave again or anew

Re-enjoy, rē en joi', *v t* to enjoy anew or a second time

Re-enlist, rē en list', *v t* or *v i* to enlist again

Re-enter, rē en'ter, *v t* and *v i* to enter again or anew in engraving, to cut deeper where the aqua fortis has not bitten sufficiently —*p adj* **Re-en'tering,** entering again turning inwards —*n* **Re-en'trance,** the act of entering again —*adj* **Re-en'trant** (same as **Re-entering**) —*n* **Re-en'try,** an entering again the resuming a possession lately lost —**Re-entering angle,** an angle pointing inwards

Re-enthrone, rē en thrōn', *v t* to restore to the throne —*n* **Re-enthrone'ment**

Re-erect, rē e rekt', *v t* to erect again

Reermouse. See **Reremouse**

Reesk, rēsk, *n* (*Scot*) rank grass, or waste land growing such

Reest, Reist, rēst, *v i* (*Scot*) of a horse, suddenly to refuse to move, to balk —*v t* to arrest, stop

Re-establish, rē es tab'lish, *v t* to establish again to restore —*ns* **Re-estab'lisher,** one who re-establishes, **Re-estab'lishment**

Re-estate, rē es tāt', *v t* to re establish

Reeve, rēv, *n* a steward or other officer (now used only in composition, as in **Sheriff**)—a title applied to several classes of old English magistrates over various territorial areas, as *borough reeves*, over boroughs, *port reeves*, in trading towns, in ports, *high reeves*, &c [M E *reve*—A S *gerēfa—rōf*, excellent Cf Ger *graf*]

Reeve, rēv, *v t* to pass the end of a rope through any hole, as the channel of a block —*pa t* and *pa p* reeved, also rove (*naut*) [See **Reef** (2)]

Re-examine, rē eg zam'in, *v t* to examine again or anew —*n* **Re-examinā'tion,** a renewed or repeated examination

Re-exchange, rē eks chānj', *v t* to exchange again or anew —*n* a renewed exchange

Re-exhibit, rē eg zib'it, *v t* to exhibit again

Re-expel, rē eks pel', *v t* to expel again

Re-export, rē eks pōrt', *v t* to export again, as what has been imported —*n* **Re-exportā'tion,** the act of exporting what has first been imported.

Refaction, rē fak'shun, *n* (*obs*) retribution

Refait, re fā', *n* a drawn game, esp in *rouge et-noir* [Fr]

Refashion, rē fash'un, *v t* to fashion or mould again —*n* **Refash'ionment**

Refasten, rē fas'n, *v t* to fasten again

Refection, rē fek'shun, *n* refreshment a meal or repast [Fr —L *refectio—reficĕre, refectum—re*, again, and *facĕre*, to make]

Refectory, rē fek'tor i, *n* the place where refections or meals are taken, esp in convents or monasteries —*n* **Refec'tioner**

Refel, rē fel', *v t* (*Shak*) to refute, to disprove [O Fr,—L *refellĕre—re*, back, again, and *fallĕre*, to deceive]

Refeoff, rē fef', *v t* to reinvest

Refer, rē-fer', *v t* to submit to another person or authority to assign to reduce to carry back to trace back to hand over for consideration to deliver over, as to refer a matter to appeal to direct for information —*v i* to direct the attention to give a reference to have reference or recourse to relate to allude —*pr p* refer'ring, *pa t* and *pa p* referred' —*adjs* **Ref'erable, Refer'rible,** that may be referred or assigned to —*ns* **Referēē',** one to whom anything is referred an arbitrator, umpire, or judge, **Ref'erence,** the act of referring a submitting for information or decision relation allusion one who or that which is referred to (*law*) the act of submitting a dispute for investigation or decision a testimonial a direction in a book, a quotation, **Reference-Bible,** a Bible having references to parallel passages, **Reference-book,** a book to be referred to or consulted, as an encyclopædia, **Reference-Library,** a library containing books to be consulted only in the premises —*n pl* **Reference-marks,** (*print*) the characters *, †, &c, used to refer to notes, &c —*ns* **Referendar',** in Germany a legal probationer who has passed the first of the two examinations for the judicial service, **Referen'dary,** one to whose decision a cause is referred, a referee formerly a public official whose duty was to procure, execute, and despatch diplomas and charters, or who served as the medium of communication with a

sovereign the official through whom the patriarch of Constantinople communicates with the civil authorities, **Referen'dum,** in Switzerland the right of the people to have all legislative acts passed in the Federal or Cantonal Assemblies referred to them *en masse* a similar right elsewhere.—*adj* **Referen'tial,** containing a reference pointing or referring to something else —*adv* **Referen'tially,** in the way of reference —*n* **Refer'ment.** [O Fr *referer* (*référer*)—L *referre,* to carry away or back—*re,* back, and *ferre,* to bear]

Referrible Same as **Referable.**

Refigure, rē fig'ūr, *v t* to represent anew (*astrol*) to restore the parabolic figure of, as of a parabolic mirror

Refill, rē fil', *v t* to fill again

Refind, rē find', *v t* to find or experience again

Refine, rē fīn', *v t* to separate from extraneous matter to reduce to a fine or pure state to purify to clarify to polish to make elegant to purify the manners, morals, language, &c —*v i* to become fine or pure to affect nicety to improve in any kind of excellence —*p adj* **Refined',** made fine polished highly cultivated —*adv* **Refin'edly,** in a refined manner with affected elegance —*ns* **Refin'edness, Refine'ment,** act of refining or state of being refined purification separation from what is impure, &c cultivation elegance polish purity an excessive nicety, **Refin'er,** one who refines anything a piece of mechanism for refining, as a gas purifier, **Refin'ery,** a place for refining, **Refin'ing,** the act or process of refining or purifying, particularly metals [L *re* , denoting change of state, and **Fine** , cf Fr *raffiner* (*re affiner*), It *raffinare*]

Refit, rē fit', *v t* to fit or prepare again —*v i* to repair damages —*ns* **Refit', Refit'ment**

Reflame, rē flām', *v i* to burst again into flame

Reflect, rē flekt', *v t* to bend back to throw back after striking upon any surface, as light, &c —*v i* to be thrown back, as light, heat, &c to revolve in the mind to consider attentively or deeply to ponder to cast reproach or censure (*on, upon*) —*p adj* **Reflect'ed,** cast or thrown back turned upward reflexed —*adjs* **Reflect'ible,** capable of being reflected, **Reflect'ing,** throwing back light, heat, &c given to reflection thoughtful —*adv* **Reflect'ingly.**—**Reflecting telescope,** a form of telescope in which the image of the object to be viewed is produced by a concave reflector instead of a lens, as in the refracting telescope [Fr ,—L *reflectĕre, reflexum* —*re* , again, *flectĕre,* to bend]

Reflection, Reflexion, rē flek'shun, *n* the act of reflecting the change of direction when a ray of light, &c , strikes upon a surface and is thrown back the state of being reflected that which is reflected the action of the mind by which it is conscious of its own operations attentive consideration contemplation censure or reproach (*anat*) the folding of a part, a fold —*adj* **Reflect'ive,** reflecting considering the operations of the mind exercising thought or reflection (*gram*) reciprocal —*adv* **Reflect'ively** —*ns* **Reflect'iveness, Reflect'or,** one who or that which reflects a mirror or polished reflecting surface a censurer —*adj* **Reflect'ory**

Reflet, re flā', *n* iridescent glaze, as on pottery ware possessing this property

Reflex, rē'fleks, *adj* bent or turned back reflected reciprocal acting and reacting, as reflex influence (*physiol*) said of certain movements which take place independent of the will, being sent back from a nerve centre in answer to a stimulus from the surface (*paint*) illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture —*n* reflection light reflected from an illuminated surface a copy —*p adj* **Reflexed',** (*bot*) bent backward or downward —*n* **Reflexibil'ity** —*adjs* **Reflex'ible, Reflect'ible,** that may be reflected or thrown back, **Reflex'ive,** turning backward reflective respecting the past relating to a verb in which the action turns back upon the subject, as *I bethought myself* —*adv* **Reflex'ively.**—*n* **Reflex'iveness** —*adv* **Rē'flexly** (also **Reflex'ly**) —*adj* **Reflexogen'ic,** tending to increase reflex motions

Refloat, rē flōt', *n* ebb

Reflorescence, rē flor es'ens, *n* a blossoming anew —*v i* **Reflour'ish.**

Reflow, rē flō' *v i* to flow back —*ns* **Reflow',** **Reflow'ing.**

Reflower, rē flow'er, *v i* to bloom again

Refluent, ref'lōō ent, *adj* flowing back ebbing —*ns* **Ref'luence, Ref'luency** —*adj* **Rē'flux,** flowing or returning back reflex —*n* a flowing back ebb —*n* **Reflux'ing** [L *refluens, entis,* pr p of *refluĕre*—*re* , back, and *fluĕre, fluxum,* to flow]

Refocillate, rē fos'il āt, *v t* (*obs*) to revive —*n* **Refocillā'tion** [L *re* , again, *focillāre,* to cherish, *focus,* a hearth]

Refold, rē fōld', *v t* to fold again —*adj* **Refold'ed**

Refoment, rē fo ment', *v t* to warm or cherish again to excite anew

Refoot, rē fōōt', *v t* to repair by supplying with a new foot

Reforest, rē for'est, *v t* to plant again with trees —*n* **Reforestā'tion**

Reforge, rē fōj', *v t* to forge again or anew to make over again —*n* **Reforg'er.**

Reform, rē form', *v t* to form again or anew to transform to make better to remove that which is objectionable from to repair or improve to reclaim —*v i* to become better to abandon evil to be corrected or improved —*n* a forming anew change, amendment, improvement an extension or better distribution of parliamentary representation, as in the Reform Bill —*adj* **Refor'mable** —*n* **Reformā'tion,** the act of forming again the act of reforming amendment improvement the great religious revolution of the 16th cent, which divided the Western Catholic Church into two opposing sections, and gave rise to the various evangelical or Protestant organisations of Christendom Its essential principle is evangelical freedom as asserted by St Paul, in opposition to the system of outward legalistic authority which held the individual conscience and private judgment in bondage It brought the believer into *direct* relation and union with Christ as the one and all sufficient source of salvation, in opposition to traditional ecclesiasticism, and priestly and saintly intercession —*adjs* **Refor'mative,** forming again or anew tending to produce reform, **Refor'matory,** reforming tending to produce reform —*n* an institution for reclaiming youths and children who have been convicted of crime —*adj* **Reformed',** formed again or anew changed amended improved denoting the churches formed after the Reformation, esp those in which the Calvinistic doctrines and still more the Calvinistic polity prevail, in contradistinction to the *Lutheran*—the Reformed Churches repudiate not only transubstantiation but consubstantiation, reject the use of crucifixes and many ceremonies retained by the Lutherans —*ns* **Refor'mer,** one who reforms one who advocates political reform one of those who took part in the Reformation of the 16th cent , **Refor'mist,** a reformer —**Reformed Presbyterians,** a Presbyterian denomination originating in Scotland (see **Cameronian**) [L *re* , again, *formāre,* to shape, from *forma,* **Form.**]

Reformade, ref oi mād', *n* a reduced or dismissed soldier (*Bunyan*) — *n* **Reformā'do,** an officer without a command —*adj* degraded penitent

Refortify, rē for'tı fī, *v t* to fortify again or anew

Refound, rē fownd', *v t* to establish on a new basis to cast anew —*n* **Refound'er.**

Refract, rē frakt', *v t* to break back or open to break the natural course, or bend from a direct line, as rays of light, &c —*p adjs* **Refrac'ted,** turned out of its straight course, as a ray of light (*bot*, &c) bent back at an acute angle, **Refrac'ting,** serving or tending to refract re fractive —*n* **Refrac'tion,** the act of refracting the change in the direction of a ray of light, heat, &c when it enters a different medium — *adj* **Refrac'tive,** refracting pertaining to re fraction —*ns* **Refrac'tiveness, Refractiv'ity, Refractom'eter,** an instrument for measuring the refractive power of different substances, **Refrac'tor,** a refracting telescope [L *refringĕre, refractum — re*, back, and *frangĕre*, to break See **Fraction**]

Refractory, rē frak'to rı, *adj* breaking through rules unruly unmanageable obstinate per verse difficult of fusion, as metals, &c not susceptible, as to disease —*adv* **Refract'orily.** —*n* **Refract'oriness**

Refracture, rē frak'tūr, *n* a breaking again

Refragable ref'ra ga bl, *adj* that may be resisted capable of refutation —*ns* **Refragabil'ity, Ref'ragableness** — *v ı* **Ref'ragate,** (*obs*) to, be contrary in effect [L *refragāri*, to resist—*re*, again, and *frangĕre*, to break]

Refrain, rē frān', *n* a burden or chorus recurring at the end of each division of a poem the musical form to which the burden of a song is set an after taste or other sense impression [O Fr *refrain—refraindre*—L *refrıngĕre* (*refrangĕre*)]

Refrain, rē frān', *v t* to curb to restrain —*v ı* to keep from action to forbear —*ns* **Refrain'er, Refrain'ment.** [O Fr *refraindre* (Fr *refréner*)— Low L *refrenāre—re*, back, and *frenum*, a bridle]

Reframe, rē frām', *v t* to frame again

Refranation, rēf ra nā'shun, *n* (*astrol*) the failure of a planetary aspect to occur

Refrangible, rē fran'jı bl, *adj* that may be re fracted, or turned out of a direct course, as rays of light, heat, &c —*ns* **Refrangibil'ity, Refran'gibleness**

Refreeze, rē frēz', *v t* to freeze a second time

Refrenation, rē frē nā'shun, *n* (*obs*) the act of restraining

Refresh, rē fresh', *v t* to make fresh again to give new strength, spirit, &c , to to revive after exhaustion to enliven to restore a fresh appear ance to —*v ı* to become fresh again (*coll*) to take refreshment, as food and drink —*v t* **Refresh'en,** to make fresh again —*n* **Refresh'er,** one who or that which refreshes a fee paid to counsel for continuing his attention to a case, esp when adjourned —*adj* **Refresh'ful,** full of power to refresh refreshing —*adv* **Refresh'fully.**—*p adj* **Refresh'ing,** reviving invigorat ing —*adv* **Refresh'ingly,** in a refreshing manner so as to revive —*ns* **Refresh'ingness, Refresh'ment,** the act of refreshing new strength or spirit after exhaustion that which refreshes, as food or rest—in *pl* usually food and drink — **Refreshment, or Refection, Sunday,** the fourth Sunday in Lent

Refrigerant, rē frıj'e rant, *adj* making cold cool ing refreshing —*n* that which cools —*v t* **Refrig'erāte,** to make cold to cool to refresh —*n* **Refrigerā'tion** —*adjs* **Refrig'erātive, Refrig'erātory,** cooling refreshing —*ns* **Refrig'erātor,** an apparatus for preserving food by keeping it at a low temperature an ice safe, **Refrigerator-car,** a freight-car fitted for preserving meat, &c , during transmission, by means of cold, **Refrig'eratory,** a cooler a vessel or apparatus for cooling, used in brewing, &c —*n* **Refrigē'rium,** (*obs*) cooling refreshment [Fr ,—L *re*, denoting change of state, and *frigerāre, ātum*, to cool, from *frigus*, cold See **Frigid.**]

Refringe, rē frınj', *v t* to infringe —*n* **Refrin'gency,** refractive power —*adj* **Refrin'gent**

Reft, reft, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Reave.**

Refuge, ref'ūj, *n* that which affords shelter or pro tection an asylum or retreat a resource or expedient —*v t* to find shelter for —*v ı* to take shelter —*ns* **Refūgēē',** one who flees for refuge to another country, esp from religious persecution or political commotion, **Refugēē'ism** [Fr ,—L *refugium—re*, back, and *fugĕre*, to flee]

Refulgence, rē ful'jens, *n* state of being refulgent brightness brilliance—also **Refulgency.**—*adj* **Reful'gent,** casting a flood of light shining brilliant —*adv* **Reful'gently** [Fr ,—L *re fulgens, entis*, pr p of *refulgēre—re*, intens , *fulgēre*, to shine]

Refund, rē fund', *v t* to repay to restore to re turn what has been taken —*ns* **Refund', Re fund'er, Refund'ment** [Fr ,—L *refundĕre, refusum—re*, back, and *fundĕre*, to pour]

Refurbish, rē fur'bish, *v t* to furbish again to polish up

Refurnish, rē fur'nish, *v t* to furnish again to supply or provide anew

Refuse, rē fūz', *v t* to reject to deny, as a re quest, &c to disown to fail to receive, to repel (*mil*) to hold troops back from the regu lar alignment —*v ı* to decline acceptance not to comply —*adj* **Refū'sable,** capable of being refused —*n* **Refū'sal,** denial of anything re quested rejection the right of taking in pref erence to others [Fr *refuser*, prob due to con fusion of L *refutāre*, to drive back, and *recusāre*, to make an objection against]

Refuse, ref'ūs, *adj* refused worthless —*n* that which is rejected or left as worthless dross

Refuse, rē fūz', *v t* to melt again —*n* **Refū'sion,** repeated fusion or melting, as of metals restora tion

Refute, rē fūt', *v t* to repel to oppose to disprove —*n* **Refutabil'ity** —*adj* **Refū'table,** that may be refuted or disproved —*adv* **Refū'tably.** — *n* **Refutā'tion,** the act of refuting or disproving —*adj* **Refū'tātory,** tending to refute refuting —*n* **Refū'ter,** one who or that which refutes [Fr *réfuter*—L *refutāre—re*, back, and root of *fundĕre, futilis*]

Regain, rē gān', *v t* to gain back or again to recover

Regal, rē'gal, *adj* belonging to a king kingly royal —*adv* **Re'gally** [Fr ,—L *regalis—rex*, a king, from *regĕre*, to rule]

Regal, rē'gal, or **Rigole,** rig'ol, *n* a small portable organ used to support treble voices [Fr —It ,— L *regalis*, royal See **Regal,** *adj*]

Regale, rē gāl', *v t* to entertain in a sumptuous manner to refresh to gratify —*v ı* to feast — *n* a regal or magnificent feast —*ns* **Regale'ment,** the act of regaling entertainment refreshment, **Regā'ler** [Fr *régaler*, derived by Diez, like Sp *regalar*, from L *regelāre*, to thaw Scheler pre fers to connect with O Fr *galer*, to rejoice (cf **Gala**), and Skeat follows him]

Regalia, rē gā'lı a, *n pl* the ensigns of royalty the crown, sceptre, &c , esp those used at a coronation the rights and privileges of kings — *n* **Regā'lē,** the power of the sovereign in ecclesiastical affairs — *adj* **Regā'lian,** regal, sovereign —*ns* **Rē'galism, Regal'ity,** state of being regal royalty, sovereignty (*Scot*) a terri torial jurisdiction formerly conferred by the king —*adv* **Rē'gally** [Neut pl of L *regalis*, royal]

Regalia, rē gā'lya, *n* a fine kind of cigar [Cuban Sp]

Regard, rē gard', *v t* to observe particularly to hold in respect or affection to pay attention to to care for to keep or observe to esteem to consider as important or valuable to have respect or relation to —*n* (*orig*) look, gaze attention with interest observation respect affection repute relation reference (*pl*) good wishes —*adj* **Regard'ant,** looking to (*her*) looking behind or backward —*n* **Regard'er** —*adj* **Regard'ful,** full of regard taking notice heedful attentive —*adv* **Regard'fully** —*prep* **Regard'ing,** respecting, concerning —*adj* **Regard'less,** without regard not attending negligent heedless —*adv* **Regard'lessly** —*ns* **Regard'lessness, Regard-ring,** a ring set with stones whose initial letters make the word *regard*, as *r*uby, *e*merald, *g*arnet, *a*methyst, *r*uby, *d*iamond —**As regards,** with regard to, **In regard of,** in view of, **In this regard,** in this respect [Fr *regarder*—*re*, and *garder*, to keep, look after See **Guard**]

Regather, rē gath'er, *v t* to gather a second time or again

Regatta, rē gat'a, *n* a race of yachts any rowing or sailing match [Orig a grand fête and contest of the gondoliers at Venice, It *regatta* or *ragatta* —Old It *regattare*, to haggle, prob a form of It *recatare*, to retail—L *re*, again, *captāre*, to catch]

Regelation, rē jē lā'shun, *n* the act of freezing anew —*v i* **Re'gelāte,** to freeze together [L *re*, again, and *gelāre*, to freeze]

Regency, rē'jen si, *n* the office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a regent a body entrusted with vicarious government —*n* **Re'gence,** (*obs*) government —*v t* **Regen'der,** to renew

Regenerate, rē jen'er āt, *v t* to generate or produce anew (*theol*) to renew the heart and turn it to the love of God —*adj* regenerated, renewed changed from a natural to a spiritual state —*ns* **Regen'erācy, Regen'erāteness,** state of being regenerate —*n* **Regenerā'tion,** act of regenerating state of being regenerated (*theol*) new birth, the change from a carnal to a Christian life the renewal of the world at the second coming of Christ —*adj* **Regen'erātive,** pertaining to regeneration renewal —*adv* **Regen'erātively** —*n* **Regen'erātor,** a chamber filled with a checker work of fire bricks, in which the waste heat is, by reversal of the draught, alternately stored up, and given out to the gas and air entering the furnace —*adj* **Regen'erātory.**—*n* **Regen'esis,** the state of being renewed [L *regenerāre*, *ātum*, to bring forth again—*re*, again, *generāre*, to generate]

Regent, rē'jent, *adj* invested with interim or vicarious sovereign authority —*n* one invested with interim authority one who rules for the sovereign a college professor, as formerly in Scotland and elsewhere a master or doctor who takes part in the regular duties of instruction and government in some universities —*ns* **Regent-bird,** an Australian bird related to the bower birds, **Re'gentess, Re'gentship,** office of a regent deputed authority [Fr,—L *regens, entis*, pr p of *regĕre*, to rule]

Regerminate, rē jer'min āt, *v i* to germinate or bud again —*n* **Regermināt'ion.**

Regest, rē jest', *v t* (*obs*) to throw back —*n* a register

Reget, rē get', *v t* to get or obtain again

Regian, rē'ji an, *n* (*obs*) a royalist —**Rēgiam majestātem,** a collection of ancient laws bearing to have been compiled by order of David I of Scotland, now generally believed to be a compilation from Glanville's *Tractatus de legibus*—so named from the opening words

Regible, rej'ib'l, *adj* governable

Regicide, rej'i sīd, *n* the murderer of a king—applied esp to the members of the High Court of Justice who sentenced Charles I to death —*adj* **Regicī'dal** [Fr, from L *rex, regis*, a king, and *cædĕre*, to kill]

Regifugium, rē ji fū'ji um, *n* an ancient Roman festival

Regild, rē gild', *v t* to gild again or anew

Régime, rā zhēm', *n* mode of ruling one's diet. form of government administration —**Ancien régime,** the political system that prevailed in France before the Revolution of 1789 [Fr,—L *regimen—regĕre*, to rule]

Regimen, rej'i men, *n* rule prescribed orderly government any regulation for gradual improvement (*med*) rule of diet, habit with regard to food (*gram*) the government of one word by another words governed —*adj* **Regim'inal.** [L]

Regiment, rej'i ment, *n* a body of soldiers ruled or commanded by a colonel, and consisting of a number of companies or troops—in most modern armies a tactical unit consisting either of four squadrons of cavalry, some six or seven batteries of artillery, or three or four battalions of infantry —in the British army the cavalry regiment consists of eight troops (four squadrons) having a war establishment of 666 of all ranks, the infantry regiment before 1881 might consist of only two battalions, as did the first twenty in the *Army List*, or of four, as did the 60th In that year 133 battalions of the line were reorganised to form 67 regiments, each of two battalions of line infantry, two or more battalions of militia, and whatever volunteer battalions there might be in its *Regimental District*—i e the territory allotted to each regiment for recruiting purposes—the whole body of the Royal Artillery forms only one regiment rule —*v t* to form into a regiment to organise —*n* **Regimentā'tion,** classification —*adj* **Regiment'al,** relating to a regiment —*n pl* the uniform of a regiment

Regina, rē ji'na, *n* the striped water snake of the United States

Region, rē'jun, *n* a portion of land country any area or district place, as the equatorial regions the inhabitants of a district (*Shak*) rank, dignity (*Shak*) the elemental space between the earth and the moon's orbit —*adj* **Rē'gional,** topical local topographical —*adv* **Rē'gionally.** —*adjs* **Rē'gionary; Region'ic.** [O Fr,—L *regio, regionis—regĕre*, to rule, direct, mark a boundary]

Regionarius, rē ji on ā'ri us, *n* a title given to R C ecclesiastics who have jurisdiction over certain districts of Rome

Register, rej'is ter, *n* a written record, regularly kept the book containing the register that which registers or records one who registers, as the Scotch 'Lord Clerk Register' that which regulates, as the damper of a furnace or stove a stop or range of pipes on the organ, &c the compass of a voice or of a musical instrument in printing, exact adjustment of position in the presswork of books printed on both sides —*v t* to enter in a register to record —*adjs* **Reg'isterable,** and **Reg'istrable,** capable of being registered, and **Reg'istered,** enrolled, as a registered voter —*ns* **Register-grate,** a grate with a shutter behind, **Register-office,** a record office an employment office, **Register-plate,** in rope making, a disc having holes so arranged as to give the yarns passing through them their proper position for entering into the general twist, **Reg'istrant,** one who registers, esp a trade mark or patent, **Reg'istrar,** one who keeps a register or official record, **Registrar-**

general, an officer having the superintendence of the registration of all births, deaths, and marriages, **Reg'istrarship,** office of a registrar —*v t* **Reg'istrāte.**—*ns* **Registrā'tion,** act of registering in organ playing, the act of combining stops for the playing of given pieces of music, **Reg'istry,** act of registering place where a register is kept facts recorded — **Registration Act,** a statute of 1885 extending the borough system of registration to county towns, **Registration of British ships,** a duty imposed on ship owners in order to secure to their vessels the privileges of British ships, **Registration of copyright,** the recording of the title of a book for the purpose of securing the copyright, **Registration of trade-marks,** the public system of registering such, with a view to secure their exclusive use —**Parish register,** a book in which the births, deaths, and marriages are inscribed, **Ship's register,** a document showing the owner ship of a vessel [O Fr *registre* (It and Sp *registro*) — Low L *registrum*, for L *regestum*, pl *regesta*—*re*, back, and *gerĕre*, to carry]

Regium donum, rē'jium dō'num, *n* an annual grant of public money to Presbyterian and other nonconformist ministers in England, Scotland, and esp Ireland, where it only ceased in 1871 —**Regius professor,** a royal professor one of the professors whose chairs were founded by Henry VIII in Scotland, the name is given to all professors whose chairs are founded by the Crown

Regive, rē giv', *v t* to restore

Reglement, reg'l ment, *n* (*Bacon*) regulation —*adj* **Reglemen'tary** [Fr]

Reglet, reg'let, *n* a flat, narrow moulding, used to separate panels, &c a fillet (*print*) a ledge of wood thicker than a lead, and used for a like purpose —*n* **Reglet-plane,** a plane for making printers' reglets [Fr, dim of *règle*—L *regula* See **Rule**]

Reglow, rē glō', *v i* to recalesce —*n* recalescence

Regma, reg'ma, *n* (*bot*) a capsule with two or more lobes, each of which dehisces at maturity [Gr *rhēgma*, a fracture]

Regmacarp, reg'ma karp, *n* (*bot*) any dehiscent fruit

Regnal, reg'nal, *adj* pertaining to the reign of a monarch —*ns* **Reg'nicide,** the destroyer of a kingdom, **Reg'num,** a badge of royalty, esp the early form of the pope's tiara

Regnant, reg'nant, *adj* reigning or ruling predominant exercising regal authority —*n* **Reg'nancy,** condition of being regnant reign predominance [L *regnans*, *regnantis*, prp of *regnāre*—*regĕre*, to rule]

Regorge, rē gorj', *v t* to swallow again (*Milton*) to swallow eagerly to vomit, to throw back

Regrade, rē grād, *v i* (*obs*) to retire

Regraft, rē graft', *v t* to graft again

Regrant, rē grant', *v t* to grant back —*n* a fresh grant

Regrate, rē grāt', *v t* in masonry, to remove the outer surface so as to give a fresh appearance

Regrate, rē grāt', *v t* to buy and sell again in the same market, thus raising the price — once a criminal offence in England —*ns* **Regrā'ter, Regrā'tor,** a huckster who buys and sells provisions in the same fair, **Regrā'ting** [O Fr *regrater* —Low L *recatare*, to retail—L *re*, back, *captāre*, to catch]

Regrede, rē grēd', *v i* to retrograde —*n* **Regrē'dience.**

Regreet, rē-grēt', *v t* (*Shak*) to greet or salute again —*n* (*Shak*) return or exchange of salutation

Regress, rē gres', *n* a going or passage back return power of returning re entry —*v i* to go back to return to a former place or state: (*astron*) to move from east to west —*n* **Regres'sion,** act of going back or returning —*adj* **Regres'sive,** going back returning —*adv* **Regres'sively,** in a regressive manner by return [L *regressus*, perf partic of *regredi*—*re*, back, and *gradi*, *gressus*, to step, go]

Regret, rē gret', *v t* to grieve at to remember with sorrow —*pr p* regrett'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* regrett'ed —*n* sorrow for anything concern. remorse a written expression of regret —*adj* **Regret'ful,** full of regret —*adv* **Regret'fully** —*adj* **Regret'table** —*adv* **Regret'tably** [O Fr *regretter*, *regrater*, to desire, prob from L *re-*, again, and an Old Low Ger form, appearing in A S *grætan*, Goth *grētan*, to weep, Scot *greet* Others explain as from L *re*, in neg sense, and *gratus*, pleasing]

Regrowth, rē grōth, *n* a new growth.

Reguerdon, rē ger'dun, *v t* (*Shak*) to reward —*n* (*Shak*) a reward, a recompense —*n* **Reguer'donment**

Regula, reg'ū la, *n* a book of rules governing a religious house (*archit*) in the Doric style, one of the bands under a triglyph or between the canals of the triglyphs —*pl* **Reg'ulæ** (lē) [L *regula*, a rule]

Regular, reg'ū lar, *adj* according to rule, or to law, order, custom, established practice, or mode prescribed in accordance with nature or art, or the ordinary form or course of things governed by rule uniform periodical unbroken methodical, orderly, systematic strict pursued with steadiness straight level instituted according to established forms normal, natural. consistent usual, customary according to ordinary rule, in grammar, as 'regular verbs' (*bot*) symmetrical in form (*geom*) having all the sides and angles equal belonging to the permanent army (*coll*) thorough, out and out, as 'a regular deception' as opp to *Secular* in the R C Church, denoting monks, friars, &c, under a monastic rule —*n* a soldier belonging to the permanent army a member of a religious order who has taken the three ordinary vows (*chron*) a number for each year, giving, added to the concurrents, the number of the day of the week on which the paschal full moon falls a fixed number for each month serving to ascertain the day of the week, or the age of the moon, on the first day of any month —*n* **Regularisā'tion** —*v t* **Reg'ularise,** to make regular —*n* **Regular'ity,** quality of being regular conformity to rule. method uniformity —*adv* **Reg'ularly** —*n* **Reg'ularness** —*v t* **Reg'ulāte,** to make regular to adjust by rule to subject to rules or restrictions to put in good order —*n* **Regulating-screw,** in organ building, a screw by which the dip of the digitals of the keyboard of an organ may be adjusted, **Regulā'tion,** act of regulating state of being regulated a rule or order prescribed precept law —*adj* **Reg'ulative,** tending to regulate —*n* **Reg'ulātor,** one who or that which regulates a lever which regulates the motion of a watch, &c anything that regulates motion —*adj* **Reg'ulātory** —*n fem* **Reg'ulātress** [L *regularis*—*regula*, a rule—*regĕre*, to rule]

Regularia, reg ū lā'ri a, *n pl* the regular sea urchins

Regulus, reg'ū lus, *n* an intermediate and impure product in the smelting of metallic ores antimony the golden crested wren —*adj* **Reg'uline.** —*v t* **Reg'ulise** [L, 'little king,' a name given by the alchemists]

Regur, rē'gur, *n* the rich black cotton soil of India, full of organic matter. —**Also Regar.** [Hind]

Regurgitate, rē gur'jı tāt, *v t* to throw or pour back from a deep place —*v ı* to be thrown or poured back —*pr p* regur'gıtāting, *pa p* regur'gıtāted —*n* **Regurgıtā'tion,** the act of pouring or flowing back [O Fr —Low L *regurgıtāre, ātum—re* , back, and *gurges, gurgıtis,* a gulf]

Reh, rā, *n* a saline efflorescence which comes to the surface in extensive tracts of Upper India, rendering the soil sterile

Rehabilitate, rē ha bil'ı tāt, *v t* to reinstate, restore to former privileges —*n* **Rehabilitā'tion,** the act of restoring to forfeited rights or privileges [Fr *réhabiliter*—L *re* , again, *habilitare —habēre,* to have]

Rehandle, rē han'dl, *v t* to remodel

Rehash, rē hash', *v t* to hash over again —*n* something made up of materials formerly used

Rehead, rē hed', *v t* to furnish with a head again

Rehear, rē hēr', *v t* to hear again to try over again, as a lawsuit —*n* **Rehear'ing.**

Rehearsal, rē her'sal, *n* act of rehearsing recital recital and performance for practice previous to public representation —*v t* **Rehearse',** to repeat what has already been said to narrate to recite before a public representation —*ns* **Rehear'ser, Rehear'sing.** [O Fr *rehercer, reherser—re* , again, *hercer,* to harrow—*herce* (Fr *herse*), a harrow See **Hearse**]

Reheat, rē hēt', *v t* to heat anew —*n* **Reheat'er,** an apparatus for restoring heat to a previously heated body

Reheel, rē hēl', *v t* to supply a heel to a stocking, boot, &c

Rehybridise, rē hī'brı dīz, *v t* to cause to interbreed with a different species

Rehypothecate, rē hī poth'ē kāt, *v t* to lend as security bonds already pledged —*n* **Rehypothecā'tion.**

Reichsrat(h), rīhs'rat, *n* a council representing the component states of the German republic the chief deliberative body in the western part of the former Austro Hungarian monarchy

Reichstag, rīhs'tah, *n* the chief deliberative body in the German empire and republic the diet of the old German empire

Reification, rē ıf ı kā'shun, *n* materialisation —*v t* **Rē'ify**

Reign, rān, *n* rule dominion, as Reign of Terror royal authority supreme power influence time during which a sovereign rules —*v ı* to rule to have sovereign power to be predominant [Fr *règne*—L *regnum—regĕre,* to rule]

Reilluminate, rē ıl lū'mın āt, *v t* to illuminate or enlighten again

Reimburse, rē ım burs', *v t* to refund to pay an equivalent to for loss or expense —*adj* **Reimburs'able,** capable of being repaid intended to be repaid —*ns* **Reimburse'ment,** act of reimbursing, **Reimburs'er,** one who reimburses [Fr *rembourser—re* , back, and *embourser,* to put in a purse, from *bourse,* a purse See **Purse**]

Reimmerge, rē ım merj', *v t* to immerge again

Reimplace, rē ım plās', *v t* (*obs*) to replace

Reimplant, rē ım plant', *v t* to implant again —*n.* **Reimplantā'tion**

Reimport, rē ım pōrt', *v t* to bring back to import again —*n* **Reimportā'tion**

Reimpose, rē ım pōz', *v t* to retax —*n* **Reimposı'tion,** the act of reimposing a tax levied anew

Reimpress, rē ım pres', *v t* to impress anew —*n* **Reimpress'ion,** a second or repeated impression the reprint of a work

Reimprison, rē ım prız'n, *v t* to imprison again —*n* **Reimpris'onment**

Rein, rān, *n* the strap of a bridle an instrument for curbing or governing government —*v t* to govern with the rein or bridle to restrain or control to rein in, to curb —*v ı.* to obey the rein —*ns* **Rein-holder,** a clasp on the dash-board of a carriage for holding the reins; **Rein-hook,** a hook on a gig saddle for holding the bearing-rein —*adj* **Rein'less,** without rein or restraint —*n* **Reins'man,** a skilful driver.—**Rein up,** to bring a horse to a stop —**Give the reins to,** to leave unchecked, **Take the reins,** to take the control [O Fr *reine* (Fr *rêne*), through Late L *retına,* from *retınēre,* to hold back]

Reinaugurate, rē ın aw'gū rāt, *v t* to inaugurate again or anew

Reincarnate, rē ın kär'nāt, *v t* to embody anew —*n* **Reincarnā'tion.**

Reincense, rē ın sens', *v t* to rekindle

Reincite, rē ın sīt', *v t* to reanimate

Reincorporate, rē ın kor'pō rāt, *v t* to incorporate or embody again or anew

Reincrease, rē ın krēs', *v t* to augment

Reincrudation, rē-ın krōō dā'shun, *n* recrudescence

Reindeer, rān'dēr, *n* a kind of deer in the north, valuable for the chase and for domestic uses —*n* **Reindeer-moss,** a lichen, the winter food of the reindeer [Ice *hreinn,* Old Sw *ren*—Lapp *reino,* pasture (Skeat), and Eng **Deer**]

Reinfect, rē ın fekt', *v t* to infect again —*n* **Reinfec'tion**

Reinflame, rē ın flām', *v t* to rekindle

Reinforce, rē ın fōrs', *v t* to enforce again to strengthen with new force or support (*Spens*) to compel —*ns* **Reinforce'ment,** the act of reinforcing additional force or assistance, esp of troops, **Reinfor'cer,** any additional strengthening added to a thing —*adj* **Reinfor'cible**

Reinform, rē ın form', *v t* to inform anew

Reinfund, rē ın fund', *v t* to flow in again

Reinfuse, rē ın fūz', *v t* to infuse again

Reingratiate, rē ın grā'shı āt, *v t* to recommend again to favour

Reinhabit, rē ın hab'ıt, *v t* to inhabit again

Reinoculation, rē ın ok ū lā'shun, *n* subsequent inoculation

Reins, rānz, *n pl* the kidneys the lower part of the back over the kidneys (*B*) the inward parts the heart [O Fr ,—L *renes,* Gr *phrēn,* the midriff]

Reinscribe, rē ın skrīb', *v t* to record a second time

Reinsert, rē ın sert', *v t* to insert a second time —*n* **Reinser'tion**

Reinspect, rē ın spekt', *v t* to inspect again —*n* **Reinspec'tion**

Reinspire, rē ın spīr', *v t* to inspire anew

Reinstall, rē ın stawl', *v t* (*Shak*) to put again in possession (*Milton*) to seat again —*n* **Reinstal'ment.**

Reinstate, rē ın stāt', *v t* to place in a former state —*ns* **Reinstāte'ment,** act of reinstating re establishment, **Reinstā'tion.**

Reinstruct, rē ın strukt', *v t* to instruct again

Reinsure, rē ın shōōr', *v t* to insure a second time by other underwriters —*ns* **Reinsur'ance, Reinsur'er.**

Reintegrate, rē ın'te grāt, *v t* to bring into harmony —*n* **Reintegra'tion.**

Reinterrogate, rē ın ter'ō gāt, *v.t* to interrogate again —*n* **Reinterrogā'tion.**

Reintroduce, rē ın tro dūs', *v t.* to introduce again —*n* **Reintroduc'tion.**

Reinvent, rē ın vent', *v t* to create anew or independently —*n* **Reinven'tion.**

Reinvest, rē ın-vest', *v t* to invest again or a second time —*n* **Reinvest'ment,** act of reinvesting a second investment

Reinvigorate, rē ın vig'or āt, *v t* to invigorate again —*n* **Reinvigorā'tion.**

Reinvite, rē-in-vīt', *v t* to repeat an invitation.—*n* **Reinvitā'tion.**

Reinvolve, rē in-volv', *v t* to involve anew.

Reis, rās, *n* a former Portuguese money, of which 1000 made a milreis [Port., pl of **Real**.]

Reissue, rē ish'ōō, *v t* to issue again —*n* a second issue —*adj* **Reis'suable**

Reiter, rī'ter, *n* a German cavalry soldier [Ger]

Reiterate, rē it'e rāt, *v t* to iterate or repeat again to repeat again and again —*adj* **Reit'erant**, reiterating —*n* **Reiterā'tion**, act of reiterating —*adj* **Reit'erative**, (*gram*) a word signifying repeated action

Reject, rē jekt', *v t* to throw away to refuse to renounce to despise —*adj* **Reject'ible** —*ns* **Rejec'tion**, act of rejecting refusal, **Rejec'tor** [L *rejicĕre*, *rejectum*—*re*, back, and *jacĕre*, to throw]

Rejectamenta, rē jek-ta men'ta, *n pl* excrement.

Rejoice, rē jois', *v i* to feel and express joy again and again to be glad to exult or triumph —*v t* to make joyful to gladden —*ns* **Rejoice'ment**, rejoicing, **Rejoic'ing**, act of being joyful expression, subject, or experience of joy —*adv* **Rejoic'ingly**, with joy or exultation [O Fr *resjoir* (Fr *réjouir*)—*re*, again, and *jouir*, to enjoy—*joie*, joy See **Joy**]

Rejoin, rē join', *v t* to join again to unite what is separated to meet again —*v i* to answer to a reply —*ns* **Rejoin'der**, an answer joined on to another, an answer to a reply (*law*) the defendant's answer to a plaintiff's *replication*, **Rejoin'dūre** (*Shak*), a joining again

Rejoint, rē joint', *v t* to joint anew to fill up the joints of, as with mortar

Rejolt, rē jolt', *v t* to shake anew —*n* a new shock

Rejourn, rē-jurn', *v t* (*Shak*) to adjourn or postpone, to defer —*n* **Rejourn'ment**. [Fr *réajourner* See **Adjourn**]

Rejudge, rē juj', *v t* to re examine

Rejuvenate, rē-jōō've-nāt, *v t* to renew to make young again —*n* **Rejuvenā'tion**. [L *re*, again, and **Juvenescent**]

Rejuvenescence, rē jōō ve nes'ens, *n* growing young again (*biol*) a transformation whereby the entire protoplasm of a vegetative cell changes into a cell of a different character —*v i* **Rejuvenesce'**, to grow young again —*adj* **Rejuvenes'cent**.—*v t* **Reju'venise**, to rejuvenate

Rekindle, rē kin'dl, *v t* to kindle again to set on fire or arouse anew —*v i* to take fire anew

Relais, re lā', *n* (*fort*) a walk left within a ram part to keep earth from falling into the ditch [Fr]

Relapse, rē-laps', *v i* to slide, sink, or fall back to return to a former state or practice to back slide —*n* a falling back into a former bad state (*med*) the return of a disease after convalescence —*adj* **Relap'sing** [L *relabi*, *relapsus*—*re*, back or again, *labi*, to slip or slide]

Relate, rē lāt', *v t* to describe to tell to ally by connection or kindred —*v i* to have reference to refer —*adj* **Relā'ted**, allied or connected by kindred or blood —*n* **Relā'tion**, act of relating or telling recital that which is related mutual connection between two things, analogy resemblance, affinity connection by birth or marriage a person related by blood or marriage, a relative —*adj* **Relā'tional**, having relation exhibiting some relation —*ns* **Relātional'ity**, **Relā'tionism**, the doctrine that relations have a real existence, **Relā'tionship**, **Relā'tor**, one who relates (*law*) an informant on whose behalf certain writs are issued —*fem* **Relā'trix**. [O Fr,—L *referre*, *relatum*—*re*, back, *ferre*, to carry]

Relative, rel'a-tiv, *adj* having relation respecting not absolute or existing by itself considered as belonging to something else (*gram*) expressing relation —*n* that which has relation to something else a relation (*gram*) a pronoun which relates to something before, called its antecedent —*adj* **Relati'val** (or **Rel'atival**) —*adv* **Rel'atively**. —*ns* **Rel'ativeness**, **Relativ'ity** —**Relativity of human knowledge**, the doctrine that the nature and extent of our knowledge is determined not merely by the qualities of the objects known, but necessarily by the conditions of our cognitive powers We do not know the thing, but only impressions made on our sensibility The mind, in the exercise of its rational activity, and by application of its *forms* to the intuitions of the sensory, constitutes the objects of knowledge, from which it follows that we know only *phenomena*, not *noumena*—that 'the thing in itself' cannot be known

Relax, rē laks', *v t* to loosen one thing away from another to slacken to make less close, tense, or rigid to make less severe to relieve from attention or effort to divert to open or loosen, as the bowels to make languid —*v i* to become less close to become less severe to attend less —*adj* **Relax'able** —*ns* **Relax'ant**, a relaxing medicine, **Relaxā'tion**, act of relaxing state of being relaxed remission of application unbending looseness —*adj* **Relax'ative** [Fr,—L *relaxāre*, *ātum*—*re*, away from, *laxāre*, to loosen—*laxus*, loose, slack]

Relay, rē lā', *n* a supply of horses, &c, to relieve others on a journey a fresh set of dogs in hunting a shift of men a supplementary store of anything (*elect*) an apparatus by which the current of the receiving telegraphic station is strengthened [O Fr *relais*—*relaisser*—L *relaxāre*, to loosen]

Relay, rē lā', *v t* to lay again, as to relay a pavement

Release, rē lēs', *v t* to lease again to grant a new lease of —*ns* **Releasee'**, the one to whom a release is granted, **Releas'or**, one who grants a release

Release, rē lēs', *v t* to let loose from to set free to discharge from to relieve to let go, as a claim to give up a right to —*n* a setting free discharge or acquittance the giving up of a right or claim liberation from pain —*ns* **Release'ment** (*Milton*), act of releasing or discharging release, **Releas'or**, **Reles'sor**, one who executes a release [O Fr *relaissier*—L *laxāre*, to relax]

Relegate, rel'e gāt, *v t* to send away, to consign to exile to dismiss to remit —*n* **Relegā'tion**. [L *relegāre*, *ātum*—*re*, away, *legāre*, to send]

Relent, rē lent', *v i* to slacken, to soften or grow less severe to grow tender to feel compassion —*adj* soft-hearted yielding —*n* (*Spens*) relenting —*adjs* **Relent'ing**, inclining to yield too soft, **Relent'less**, without relenting without tenderness or compassion merciless —*adv* **Relent'lessly** —*ns* **Relent'lessness**, **Relent'ment**, the state of relenting relaxation compassion [O Fr *ralentir*, to retard—L *relentescĕre*—*re*, back, *lentus*, pliant, flexible]

Relet, rē let', *v t* to let again, as a house

Relevancy, rel'e van si, *n* state of being relevant pertinence applicability obvious relation in Scots law, sufficiency for a decision—the arguments and evidence in point of law and of fact against and in favour of the accused—also **Rel'evance** —*adj* **Rel'evant**, bearing upon or applying to the purpose pertinent related sufficient legally [Fr, pr p of *relever*, to raise again—L *relevāre*, to relieve See **Relieve**]

Relevation, rel e vā'shun, *n* (*obs*) a raising up

Reliable, rē lī'a bl, *adj* that may be relied upon, trustworthy —*ns* **Reliabil'ity**, **Reli'ableness**. —*adv* **Reli'ably**.—*n* **Reli'ance**, trust confidence —*adj* **Reli'ant**, confident in one's self. [See **Rely**.]

Relic, rel'ik, *n* that which is left after loss or decay of the rest a corpse (gen *pl*) in R C Church, any personal memorial of a reputed saint, to be held in reverence as an incentive to faith and piety, by recalling vividly to men's minds the lives and virtues of the saint to whom it belonged a memorial, a souvenir a monument —*n* **Relic-monger,** one who traffics in relics [Fr *relique*—L *reliquiæ—relinquĕre, relictum,* to leave behind See **Relinquish.**]

Relict, rel'ikt, *n* a woman surviving her husband, a widow [L *relicta—relinquĕre* See **Relinquish**]

Relicted, rē lik'ted, *adj* in law, left bare, as land by the permanent retrocession of water —*n* **Relic'tion,** land left bare by water the recession of water

Relief, rē lēf', *n* the removal of any evil release from a post or duty, replacement one who replaces another that which relieves or mitigates aid assistance to a pauper, as *outdoor relief* a certain fine or composition paid by the heir of a tenant at the death of the ancestor (*fine art*) the projection of a sculptured design from its ground, as *low relief* (*bas relief, basso rilievo*), *middle relief* (*mezzo rilievo*), and *high relief* (*alto rilievo*), according as the carved figures project very little, in a moderate degree, or in a very considerable degree from the background a work of art executed in relief (*her*) the supposed projection of a charge from the surface of a field, indicated by shading on the sinister and lower sides the condition of land surfaces as regards elevations and depressions — as indicated in a **Relief-map,** in which the form of the country is expressed by elevations and depressions of the material used —*ns* **Relief-perspective,** the art of applying the principles of perspective to relief in painting and sculpture, in theatrical settings, &c, **Relief-work,** public work to provide employment for the poor in times of distress —**Relief Church,** a body of Presbyterians who left the Established Church of Scotland on account of the oppressive exercise of patronage, organised in 1761, uniting with the United Secession in 1847 to form the United Presbyterian Church [O Fr *relef—relever,* to raise up—L *re,* again, *levāre,* to raise]

Relieve, rē lēv', *v t* to remove from that which weighs down or depresses to lessen to ease to help to release to support to mitigate to raise the siege of in art, to set off by contrast (*law*) to redress —*adj* **Relievable** —*n* **Reliev'er,** one who or that which relieves (*slang*) a garment kept for being lent out —*adj* **Reliev'ing,** serving to relieve (*naut*) a temporary tackle attached to the tiller of a vessel in a storm —**Relieving officer,** a salaried official who superintends the relief of the poor [O Fr *relever,* to raise again—L *relevāre—re,* again, *levāre,* to raise—*levis,* light]

Relievo, Rilievo, rē lyā'vō, *n* See **Alto-relievo, Bas-relief.**

Relight, rē līt', *v t* to light anew —*v i* to take fire again

Religion, rē lij'un, *n* the recognition of supernatural powers and of the duty lying upon man to yield obedience to these the belief in a supernatural embodiment of power, wisdom, and goodness governing the universe and holding moral relations with man the performance of our duties of love and obedience towards God piety any system of faith and worship sense of obligation or duty —*ns* **Relig'ioner, Relig'ionary** —*v t* **Relig'ionise,** to imbue with religion —*v i* to make profession of religion —*ns* **Relig'ionism, Religios'ity,** religiousness, religious sentimentality; **Relig'ionist,** one attached to a religion a bigot —*adj* **Relig'ionless,** having no religion —*adv* **Religiō'so,** (*mus*) in a devotional manner —**Established religion,** that form which is officially recognised by the state; **Natural religion,** that religion which is derived from nature and not revelation, **Revealed religion,** that which is derived from positive revelation by divinely inspired Scripture, or otherwise [L *religio, onis—re,* back, and *ligāre,* to bind]

Religious, rē-lij'us, *adj* pertaining to religion concerned with or set apart to religion, as a religious society, religious books pious godly in R C Church, bound to a monastic life strict — *n* one bound by monastic vows —*ns* **Religieuse** (re lē zhi ez'), a nun, **Religieux** (re lē zhi e'), a monk —*adv* **Relig'iously** —*n* **Relig'iousness,** the state of being religious. [L *religiosus*]

Relinquish, rē ling'kwish, *v t* to abandon to give up to renounce a claim to —*adj* **Relin'quent,** relinquishing —*n* **Relin'quishment,** act of relinquishing or giving up [O Fr *relinquir*—L *relinquĕre, relictum—re,* away from, *linquĕre,* to leave]

Reliquary, rel'i kwā ri, *n* a small chest or casket for holding relics in law, one who owes a balance —Also **Reliquaire'.** [Fr *reliquaire* See **Relic.**]

Relique, re lēk', *n* a relic —*n pl* **Reliquiæ** (rē lik'wi ē), remains, esp of fossil organisms in archæology, artifacts, or things made or modified by human art

Reliquidate, rē lik'wi dāt, *v t* to adjust anew —*n* **Reliquidā'tion**

Relish, rel'ish, *v t* to like the taste of to be pleased with to enjoy —*v i* to have an agreeable taste to give pleasure —*n* an agreeable peculiar taste or quality enjoyable quality power of pleasing inclination or taste for appetite just enough to give a flavour a sauce —*adj* **Rel'ishable** [O Fr *relecher,* to lick or taste again, from *re* and *lecher*—L *re,* again, and Old High Ger *lechōn* (Ger *lecken*), Eng *lick* See **Lecher** and **Lick**]

Relisten, rē lis'n, *v i* to listen again or anew

Relive, rē liv', *v i* to live again —*v t* (*Spens*) to bring back to life

Reload, rē lōd', *v t* to load again

Relocate, rē lō'kāt, *v t* to locate again —*n* **Relocā'tion,** the act of relocating renewal of a lease.

Relove, rē luv', *v t* to love in return

Relucent, rē lū'sent, *adj* shining bright

Reluctant, rē luk'tant, *adj* struggling or striving against unwilling disinclined —*v i* **Rēluct',** to make resistance —*ns* **Reluc'tance, Reluc'tancy,** state of being reluctant unwillingness. —*adv* **Reluc'tantly.** —*v i* **Reluc'tate,** to be reluctant —*n* **Reluctā'tion,** repugnance [L *reluctans, antis,* pr p of *reluctāri—re,* against, *luctāri,* to struggle]

Relume, rē lūm', *v t* (*Shak*) to light anew, to rekindle —*pr p* relūm'ing, *pa p* relūmed' —*v t* **Relū'mine** (*Shak*), to relume, light anew [Fr *relumer*—L *re,* again, and *lumen,* light]

Rely, rē lī', *v i* to rest or repose to have full confidence in to lean —*pa t* and *pa.p* relied'. [Acc to Skeat, compounded from *re,* back, and **Lie,** to rest Others explain as O Fr *relier*—L *religāre,* to bind back]

Remain, rē mān', *v i* to stay or be left behind to continue in the same place to be left after or out of a greater number to continue in an unchanged form or condition to last —*n* stay abode what is left, esp in *pl* **Remains',** a corpse the literary productions of one dead —*n* **Remain'der,** that which remains or is left behind after the removal of a part the balance an interest in an estate to come into effect after a certain other event happens that which remains of an edition when the sale of a book has

practically ceased —*adj* left over [O Fr *re maindre*—L *remanēre*—*re*, back, *manēre*, akin to Gr *menein*, to stay]

Remake, rē māk', *v t* to make anew

Remanation, rē ma nā'shun, *n* the act of returning reabsorption [L *remanāre, ātum*, to flow back]

Remand, rē-mand', *v t* to recommit or send back —*n* state or act of being remanded or recommitted, as a prisoner —*n* **Rem'anence,** permanence —*adj* **Rem'anent,** remaining (*Scot*) additional —*ns* **Remanes'cence,** a residuum, **Rem'anet,** a postponed case [O Fr *remainder* —L *remandāre—re*, back, *mandāre*, to order]

Remark, rē mark', *v t* to mark or take notice of to express what one thinks or sees to say —*n* words regarding anything notice any distinguishing mark on an engraving or etching indicating a certain state of the plate before completion, also a print or proof bearing this special remark (also **Remarque**) —*adj* **Remark'able,** deserving remark or notice distinguished famous that may excite admiration or wonder strange extraordinary —*n* **Remark'ableness** —*adv* **Remark'ably** —*adj* **Remarked',** conspicuous bearing a remark, as an etching [O Fr *remarquer—re*, intensive, *marquer*, to mark See **Mark**]

Remarry, rē mar'ri, *v t* to marry again —*n* **Remar'riage.**

Remasticate, rē mas'ti kāt, *v t* to ruminate —*n* **Remastică'tion**

Remblai, rong blā', *n* (*fort*) the materials used to form the rampart and parapet the mass of earth brought to form a railway embankment, &c [Fr]

Remble, rem'bl, *v t* (*prov*) to remove

Rembrandtesque, rem bran tesk', *adj* like Rembrandt (1607–1669), esp in his characteristic contrast of high lights and deep shadows, and in his treatment of chiaroscuro —Also **Rem'brandtish.**

Remeant, rē'mē ant, *adj* coming back (*rare*) [L *remeāre—re*, back, *meāre*, to go]

Remeasure, rē mezh'ūr, *v t* (*Spens*) to measure anew

Remede, rē mēd', *n* a prov form of **Remedy**

Remedy, rem'e di, *n* any medicine, appliance, or particular treatment that cures disease that which counteracts any evil or repairs any loss —*v t* to remove, counteract, or repair —*pa t* and *pa p* rem'edied —*adj* **Remē'diable,** that may be remedied curable —*n* **Reme'diableness** —*adv* **Reme'diably.**—*adj* **Remē'dial,** tending to remedy or remove —*adv* **Reme'dially.**—*adjs* **Reme'diāte** (*Shak*), remedial, **Rem'ediless,** without remedy incurable —*adv* **Rem'edilessly** —*n* **Rem'edilessness** [O Fr *remede*—L *remedium—re*, back, again, *medēri*, to restore, cure]

Remember, rē mem'ber, *v t* to keep in mind to recall to mind to recollect (*B*) to meditate on (*Shak*) to mention to bear in mind with gratitude and reverence to attend to to give money for service done —*adj* **Remem'berable,** that may be remembered or kept in mind —*adv* **Remem'berably** —*ns* **Remem'brance,** memory that which serves to bring to or keep in mind a memorial the power of remembering the length of time during which a thing can be remembered, **Remem'brancer,** that which reminds a recorder an officer of exchequer **—To remember one to,** to commend one to [O Fr *remembrer*—L *rememorāre—re*, again, *memorāre*, to call to mind—*memor*, mindful See **Memoir.**]

Remercie, Remercy, rē mer'si, *v t* (*Spens*) to thank. [O Fr *remercier*, *re*, again, *mercier*, to thank, *merci*, thanks]

Remerge, rē-mėrj', *v t* (*Tenn*) to merge again

Remex, rē'meks, *n* one of the flight feathers of a bird —*pl* **Rem'iges.** [L, a rower—*remus*, an oar, *agĕre*, to move]

Remiform, rem'i form, *adj* shaped like an oar —*adj* **Rem'igable,** capable of being rowed upon [L *remus*, an oar, *forma*, form, *agĕre*, to move]

Remigia, rē mij'i a, *n* a genus of noctuid moths —*adj* **Remi'gial.**

Remigrate, rē mī'grāt, *v t* to migrate again —*n* **Remigrā'tion**

Remind, rē-mīnd', *v t* to bring to the mind of again to bring under the notice or consideration of —*n* **Remind'er,** one who or that which reminds —*adj* **Remind'ful,** tending to remind calling to mind

Reminiscence, rem i nis'ens, *n* recollection an account of what is remembered the recurrence to the mind of the past —*n* **Reminis'cent,** one who calls past events to mind —*adj* capable of calling to mind —*adjs* **Reminiscen'tial, Reminis'citory,** tending to remind [Fr ,—Low L *reminiscentiæ*, recollections—L *reminisci*, to be call to mind—*re*, and root *men*, whence *mens*, the mind See **Mention**]

Remiped, rem'i ped, *adj* having oar shaped feet, or feet that are used as oars —*n* one of an order of insects having feet adapted for swimming —*n* **Rem'ipes** [L *remus*, an oar, and *pes, pedis*, a foot]

Remise, rē mīz', *v t* to send or give back to release, as a claim —*n* (*law*) return or surrender, as of a claim a lively carriage an effective second thrust after the first has missed [O Fr, —Low L *remissa*, a pardon—L *remittĕre, remissum*, to remit]

Remiss, rē mis', *adj* remitting in attention, &c negligent not punctual slack not vigorous —*adj* **Remiss'ful,** tending to remit or forgive lenient —*n* **Remissibil'ity** —*adj* **Remis'sible,** that may be remitted or pardoned —*n* **Remis'sion,** slackening abatement relinquishment of a claim release pardon remission of sins the forgiveness of sins —*adj* **Remis'sive,** remitting forgiving —*adv* **Remiss'ly** —*n* **Remiss'ness** —*adj* **Remis'sory,** pertaining to remission [O Fr *remis*—L *remissus*, slack—*remittĕre*, to remit]

Remit, rē mit', *v t* to relax to pardon to resign to restore to transmit, as money, &c to put again in custody to transfer from one tribunal to another to refer for information —*v i* to abate in force or violence —*pr p* remit'ting, *pa t* and *pa p* remit'ted —*n* (*law*) a communication from a superior court to one subordinate —*ns* **Remit'tal,** a remitting surrender, **Remit'tance,** that which is remitted the sending of money, &c to a distance also the sum or thing sent, **Remittee',** the person to whom a remittance is sent —*adj* **Remit'tent,** increasing and remitting, or abating alternately, as a disease —*ns* **Remit'ter, Remit'tor,** one who makes a remittance (*law*) the sending back of a person to a title he had before [O Fr *remettre*—L *remittĕre, remissum—re*, back, and *mittĕre*, to send]

Remnant, rem'nant, *n* that which remains behind after a part is removed, of a web of cloth, &c remainder a fragment [O Fr *remenant* See **Remain**]

Remoboth, rem'ō both, *n* a class of isolated hermit societies in Syria which would be bound by no rule, after the regulation of monasticism by Pachomius and Basil—like the Sarabaites in Egypt

Remodel, rē mod'l, *v t* to model or fashion anew

Remodification, rē mod-i fi-kā'shun, *n* the act of modifying again —*v t* **Remod'ify,** to mould anew

Remoleculisation, rē mol ek'ū li zā shun, *n.* a re-

arrangement of the molecules leading to the formation of new compounds

Remollient, rē mol'i ent, *adj* mollifying

Remonetise, rē mon'e tīz, *v t* to restore to circulation in the form of money —*n* **Remonetisā'tion.**

Remonstrance, rē mon'strans, *n* strong statement of reasons against an act expostulation —*adj* **Remon'strant,** inclined to remonstrate —*n* one who remonstrates —*adv* **Remon'strantly** —*n* **Remon'strants,** the Dutch Arminians whose divergence from Calvinism was expressed in five articles in the famous Remonstrance presented to the assembled States of the province of Holland in 1610 Its main points were that predestination is only conditional, that the intention of Christ's death was universal, but its efficacy may be restricted by unbelief, that grace does not act on men in an irresistible way —*v i* **Remon'strāte,** to set forth strong reasons against a measure —*ns* **Remonstrā'tion, Remon'strātor.** —*adj* **Remon'strātory,** expostulatory — **The Grand Remonstrance,** a famous statement of abuses presented to Charles I by the House of Commons in 1641 [L *re*, again, and *monstrāre*, to point out]

Remontant, rē mon'tant, *adj* blooming a second time —*n* a flower which blooms twice in a season

Remora, rem'ō ra, *n* an obstacle a stoppage (*her*) a serpent the sucking-fish, a genus not far removed from mackerel

Remorse, rē morse', *n* the gnawing pain or anguish of guilt (*obs*) pity, softening —*v t* **Remord',** (*obs*) to strike with remorse —*n* **Remord'ency,** compunction —*adj* **Remorse'ful,** full of remorse compassionate —*adv* **Remorse'fully** —*n* **Remorse'fulness,** the state of being remorseful —*adj* **Remorse'less,** without remorse cruel —*adv* **Remorse'lessly** —*n* **Remorse'lessness.** [O Fr *remors* (Fr *remords*)—Low L *remorsus* —L *remordēre, remorsum*, to bite again—*re*, again, and *mordēre*, to bite]

Remote, re mōt', *adj* moved back to a distance in time or place far distant primary, as a cause not agreeing not nearly related —*adv* **Remote'ly** — *ns* **Remote'ness, Remo'tion** (*Shak*), act of removing remoteness [See **Remove.**]

Remould, rē mōld', *v t* to mould or shape anew

Remount, rē mownt', *v t* and *v i* to mount again —*n* a fresh horse, or supply of horses

Remove, rē mōōv', *v t* to put from its place to take away to withdraw to displace to make away with —*v i* to go from one place to another —*n* any indefinite distance a step in any scale of gradation, as promotion from one class to another, also a class or division a dish to be changed while the rest remain (*Shak*) the raising of a siege, a posting stage —*n* **Removabil'ity.** —*adj* **Remo'vable,** that may be removed —*adv* **Remo'vably** —*n* **Remo'val,** the act of taking away displacing change of place —*adj* **Removed'** (*Shak*), remote distant by degrees of relationship —*ns* **Remo'vedness** (*Shak*), the state of being removed remoteness, **Remo'ver,** one who removes (*Bacon*) an agitator —**Removal terms** (*Scot*), Whitsunday and Martinmas [O Fr ,—L *removēre, remōtum—re*, away, *movēre*, to move See **Move.**]

Rempli, rong-plē', *n* (*her*) having another tincture than its own covering the greater part [Fr]

Remplissage, rong plē sazh', *n* padding [Fr]

Remunerate, rē mū'ne rāt, *v t* to render an equivalent for any service to recompense —*n* **Remunerabil'ity,** capability of being rewarded —*adj* **Remu'nerable,** that may be remunerated worthy of being rewarded —*n* **Remunerā'tion,** reward recompense requital —*adj* **Remu'nerātive,** fitted to remunerate lucrative. yielding due return —*n* **Remu'nerativeness.**—*adj* **Remu'neratory,** giving a recompense [L *remunerāre, ātum—re*, in return, *munerāre*, to give something—*munus, munĕris*, a service, a gift]

Remurmur, rē mur'mur, *v t* to murmur again to repeat in low sounds —*v i* to murmur back

Remutation, rē mū tā'shun, *n* alteration to a previous form

Ren, ren, *n* the kidney —*pl* **Renes** [L]

Renaissance, re nā'sans, *n* a new birth the period (in the 15th century) at which the revival of arts and letters took place, marking the transition from the middle ages to the modern world—hence 'Renaissance architecture,' 'Renaissance painting,' &c —*adj* relating to the foregoing [Fr , see **Renascent**]

Renal, rē'nal, *adj* pertaining to the reins or kidneys [L *renalis—renes*, the kidneys]

Rename, rē nām', *v t* to give a new name to

Renard = Reynard (q v)

Renascent, rē nas'ent, *adj* rising again into being —*n* **Renas'cence,** the same as **Renaissance.** —*adj* **Renas'cible,** capable of being reproduced [L *renascens, -entis*, pr p of *renasci—re*, again, and *nasci*, to be born]

Renate, rē nāt', *adj* (*obs*) born again renewed

Rencounter, ren kownt'er, **Rencontre,** rang kong'tr, *n* a meeting in contest a casual combat a collision —*v t* to encounter [Fr *rencontre*—L *re*, against, and root of **Encounter**]

Rend, rend, *v t* to tear asunder with force to split to tear away —*v i* to become torn —*pa t* and *pa p* rent [A S *rendan*, to tear]

Render, ren'der, *v t* to give up to make up to deliver, furnish, present to cause to become to translate into another language to perform officially, as 'the Court rendered judgment ' to cause to be, as 'the fortress was rendered more secure ' to reproduce, as 'to *render* a piece of music ' to clarify to plaster without the use of lath —*n* a surrender a payment of rent an account given —*n* **Ren'dering,** the act of rendering version translation interpretation [O Fr *rendre*—L *reddĕre—re*, away, and *dăre*, to give]

Rendezvous, ren'de vōō, or rang' , *n* an appointed place of meeting, esp for troops or ships a place for enlistment a refuge —*v i* to assemble at any appointed place [Fr *rendez vous*, render your selves—*rendre* See **Render.**]

Rendition, ren dish'un, *n* the act of surrendering, as fugitives from justice translation —*adj* **Rend'ible,** capable of being yielded up, or of being translated [From **Render**]

Renegade, ren'ē gād, **Renegado,** ren e gā'do, *n* one faithless to principle or party an apostate a deserter [Sp]

Renegate, ren'ē gāt, *n* a renegade —*adj* apostate, traitorous —*v t* and *v i* **Renēge'** (*Shak*), to deny, disown to play a card that is not of the sort led (also **Renig,** U S) —*ns* **Renē'ger** (*obs*), **Renegā'tion.** [Low L *renegatus*—L *re*, intens , and *negāre, ātum*, to deny]

Renerve, rē nĕrv', *v t* to nerve again to reinvigorate.

Renew, rē nū', *v t* to make new again to renovate to transform to new life to revive to begin again to make again to invigorate to substitute to regenerate —*v i* to be made new to begin again —*n* **Renewabil'ity.**—*adj* **Renew'able,** that may be renewed —*ns* **Renew'al,** renovation regeneration restoration, **Renew'ing.**

Renforce, ren-fōrs', *v t* (*Spens*) to reinforce —*pa p* **Renforst'.**

Renidify, rē nid'i fī, *v i.* to build another nest —*n.* **Renidificā'tion.**

Reniform, ren'ı form, *adj* (*bot*) kidney shaped [L *renes*, the kidneys, and *forma*, form]

Renitence, ren'ı tens or rē-nī'tens, *n* the resistance of a body to pressure disinclination—also **Renitency.**—*adj* **Ren'itent.** [Fr.,—L *renı tens, entis*, pr p of *renıtı*, to resist]

Renne, ren, *v ı* (*Spens*) to run

Rennet, ren'et, *n* prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to make milk run together or coagulate —*v t* to treat with rennet —*n* **Rennet-bag,** the fourth stomach of a ruminant [From A S *rinnan*, to run, and cog with Old Dut *rinsel, runsel*, curds]

Rennet, ren'et, *n* a sweet kind of apple [O Fr *reinette*, dim of *reine*, queen—L *regina*, a queen, or *rainette*, dim of *raine*, a frog—L *rana*]

Renominate, rē nom'ı nāt, *v t* to nominate again —*n* **Renominā'tion.**

Renounce, rē nowns', *v t* to disclaim to disown to reject publicly and finally to forsake —*v ı* to fail to follow suit at cards —*ns* **Renounce',** a failure to follow suit at cards, **Renounce'ment,** act of renouncing, disclaiming, or rejecting [O Fr.,—L *renuntiāre*,—*re*, away, and *nuntiāre, ātum*, to announce—*nuntius*, a messenger]

Renovate, ren'ō vāt, *v t* to renew or make new again to restore to the original state —*ns* **Renovā'tion,** renewal state of being renewed the renewal wrought by the Holy Spirit, **Renovā'tionist,** one who believes in the improvement of society by the supernatural and spiritual renovation of the individual, **Ren'ovātor** [L *re*, again, and *novāre, ātum*, to make new—*novus*, new]

Renown, rē nown', *n* a great name celebrity éclat —*v t* to make famous —*adj* **Renowned',** celebrated illustrious famous —*n* **Renown'er,** one who gives renown a swaggerer [O Fr *renoun* (Fr *renom*)—L *re*, again, *nomen*, a name]

Rent, rent, *n* an opening made by rending fissure break tear a schism, as a rent in a church [See **Rend**]

Rent, rent, *n* annual payment in return for the use of property held of another, esp houses and lands revenue —*v t* to hold or occupy by paying rent to let, or to hire, for a rent —*v ı* to be let for rent to endow —*adj* **Rent'able** —*ns* **Rent'al,** a schedule or account of rents, with the tenants' names, &c a rent roll rent, **Rent'aller; Rent-charge,** a rent on a conveyance of land in fee simple, **Rent-day,** the day on which rents are paid, **Rent'er,** one who holds by paying rent for, **Renter-warden,** the warden of a company who receives rents —*adj* **Rent-free,** without payment of rent —*ns* **Rent-gatherer,** a collector of rents, **Rent-roll,** a roll or account of rents a rental or schedule of rents [Fr *rente*—L *reddita* (pecunia), money paid—*reddĕre*, to pay]

Rent, rent, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Rend.**

Renter, ren'ter, *v t* to sew together, as the edges of two pieces of cloth, so that the seam is scarcely visible —*n* **Rent'erer.** [Fr *rentraire*, to sew together]

Rentier, rong tıā', *n* one who has a fixed income from stocks, &c. a fund holder

Renuent, ren'ū ent, *adj* (*anat*) applied to muscles which throw back the head [L *renuens*, pr partic of *renuĕre*, to nod the head]

Renule, ren'ūl, *n* a small kidney [L *ren*, kidney]

Renumber, rē num'ber, *v t* to affix a new number —*v t.* **Renū'merate,** to count again

Renunciation, re nun sı ā'shun, *n* disowning rejection abandonment in law, the legal act by which a person abandons a right acquired, but without transferring it to another in the Anglican baptismal service, the part in which the candidate in person or by his sureties renounces the devil and all his works —*n* **Renun'ciance,** renunciation —*adj* **Renun'ciātory.—Renunciation of a lease,** the surrender of a lease [See **Renounce**]

Renverse, ren vers', *v t* (*Spens*) to reverse to upset —*adj* (*her*) reversed —*n* **Renverse'ment.**

Renvoy, ren voı', *v t* (*obs*) to send back —*n* **Renvoy'.**

Reobtain, rē ob tān', *v t* to obtain again —*adj* **Reobtain'able**

Reoccupy, rē ok'ū pī, *v t* to occupy anew —*n.* **Reoccupā'tion.**

Reopen, rē ō'pn, *v t* to open again —*v ı* to be opened anew

Reoppose, rē ō pōz', *v t* to oppose again

Reordain, rē or dān', *v t* to ordain again, when the first ordination is defective —*n* **Reordinā'tion,** a second ordination

Reorder, rē or'der, *v t* to repeat a command to arrange anew

Reorganise, rē or'gan ız, *v t* to organise anew to rearrange —*n* **Reorganisā'tion,** the act of reorganising, as of troops

Reorient, rē ō'rı ent, *adj* arising again, as returning spring

Reossify, rē os'ı fī, *v t* to ossify again

Rep, rep, *n* a kind of cloth having a finely corded surface [Prob a corruption of **Rib**]

Rep, rep, *n* a slang abbreviation of reputation or repetition

Repace, rē pās', *v t* to go over again in an opposite direction

Repacify, rē pas'ı fī, *v t* to pacify again

Repack, rē pak', *v t* to pack again —*n* **Repack'er.**

Repaid, rē pād', *pa t* and *pa p* of **Repay**

Repair, rē pār', *v ı* to betake one's self to to go: to resort —*n* a retreat or abode [O Fr *reparer*, to return to a haunt—Low L *repatriāre*, to return to one's country—L *re*, back, *patria*, native country]

Repair, rē pār', *v t* to restore after injury to make amends for to make good, as to repair a loss to mend, as a building in bad repair (*Spens*) to recover into position, as a weapon —*n* restoration after injury or decay supply of loss —*ns* **Repair'er,** one who restores or amends, **Repair'ment, Reparabil'ity** —*adj* **Rep'arable,** that may be repaired —*adv* **Rep'arably** —*n* **Reparā'tion,** repair supply of what is wasted amends —*adj* **Repar'ative,** amending defect or injury —*n* that which restores to a good state that which makes amends [O Fr *reparer*—L *reparāre—re*, again, *parāre*, to prepare]

Repand, rē pand', *adj* bent or curved backward or upward (*bot*) denoting leaves having an uneven, slightly sinuous margin —*adjs* **Repandoden'tāte, Repand'ous** [L *repandus—re*, back, and *pandus*, bent, curved]

Repart, rē part', *v t* to divide, share

Repartee, rep ar tē', *n* a smart, ready, and witty reply —*v ı* to make witty replies [O Fr *repartie—repartir*, to go back again—*re*, back, and *partir*, to set out—L *partīri*, to divide Cf the Eng **Sally**]

Repartimiento, re pär ti mı en'tō, *n* a division an assessment allotment [Sp]

Repartition, rē par-tish'un, *n* a second partition a division into smaller parts

Repass, rē pas', *v t* to pass again to travel back —*v ı* to pass or move back —*n* **Repas'sage,** the process of passing a second coat of glue as a finish over unburnished surfaces

Repassion, rē pash'un, *n* the reception of an effect from one body to another.

Repast, rē past', *n* a meal the food taken victuals repose —*v t* to feed —*v ı* to take food —*n* **Repast'er,** one who takes repast [O Fr.,—Low L *repastus* (whence Fr *repas*)—L. *re*,

intensive, and *pastus*, food, feeding — *pascĕre*, *pastum*, to feed]

Repastination, rē-pas tin-ā'shun, *n* (*obs*) a second digging up, as of a garden

Repasture, rē pas'tūr, *n* (*Shak*) food, entertainment [From **Repast**]

Repatriate, rē pā'tri āt, *v t* to restore to one's country —*n* **Repatriā'tion**, restoration to one's own country

Repay, rē pā', *v t* to pay back to make return for to recompense to pay again or a second time —*v i* to requite —*adj* **Repay'able**, that is to be repaid due, as a bill due in thirty days — *n* **Repay'ment**, act of repaying the money or thing repaid

Repeal, rē pēl', *v t* to revoke by authority, as a law to abrogate to recall to dismiss — *n* a revoking or annulling —*n* **Repealabil'ity** —*adj* **Repeal'able**, that may be repealed —*ns* **Repeal'er**, one who repeals one who seeks for a repeal, especially of the union between Great Britain and Ireland, **Repeal'ment**, recall — **Repeal agitation**, a movement for the repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland [O Fr *rapeler*—*re*, back, and *apeler*—L *appellāre*, to call See **Appeal**.]

Repeat, rē pēt', *v t* to do again to speak again, to iterate to quote from memory to rehearse (*Scots law*) to refund —*v i* to strike the hours, as a watch to recur the act of repeating —*n* (*mus*) a part performed a second time a mark directing a part to be repeated —*adj* **Repeat'ed**, done again frequent —*adv* **Repeat'edly**, many times repeated again and again frequently — *ns* **Repeat'er**, one who or that which repeats a decimal in which the same figure or figures are continually repeated a watch that strikes again the previous hour at the touch of a spring a frigate appointed to attend an admiral in a fleet, and to repeat any signal he makes in telegraphy, an instrument for automatically retransmitting a message in calico printing, a figure repeated at equal intervals in a pattern, **Repeat'ing**, the fraud of voting at an election for the same candidate more than once —**Repeating firearm**, a firearm that may be discharged many times in quick succession —**To repeat one's self**, to say again what one has said already, **To repeat signals**, to repeat those of the senior officer to make a signal again [O Fr *repeter* (Fr *répéter*)—L *repetĕre*, *repetītum* — *re*, again, and *petĕre*, to attack, seek]

Repel, rē pel', *v t* to drive back to repulse to check the advance of, to resist —*v i* to act with opposing force (*med*) to check or drive inwards —*pr p* repell'ing, *pa t.* and *pa p* repelled' — *adj* **Repel'lent**, driving back able or tending to repel —*n* that which repels —*n* **Repel'ler**. —*adj* **Repel'less** [O Fr,—L *repellĕre*—*re*, off, back, and *pellĕre*, to drive]

Repent, rē pent', *v i* to regret or sorrow for what one has done or left undone to change from past evil (*theol*) to feel such sorrow for sin as produces newness of life —*v t* to remember with sorrow—often used impersonally, as 'it repenteth me'—*adj* **Repent'able**.—*n* **Repent'ance**, sorrow for what has been done or left undone contrition for sin, producing newness of life —*adj* **Repent'ant**, repenting or sorry for past conduct showing sorrow for sin —*n.* a penitent —*advs* **Repent'antly**; **Repent'ingly**.—*adj* **Repent'less**. [O Fr *repentir* — *re*, and O Fr *pentir*—L *pœnitēre*, to cause to repent, from *punīre*, to punish See **Punish**.]

Repent, rē'pent, *adj* (*bot*) creeping [L. *repĕre*, to creep.]

Repeople, rē pē'pl, *v t.* to people anew.

Repercept, rē per sept', *n* a represented percept.— *n* **Reperception**.

Repercolation, rē per ko lā'shon, *n* in pharmacy, the successive application of the same menstruum to fresh parts of the substance to be percolated

Repercussion, rē per kush'un, *n* a striking or driving back reverberation (*mus*) frequent repetition of the same sound —*v t* **Repercuss'**.— *adj* **Repercus'sive**, driving back causing to reverberate [L *repercussio*—*re*, back, *percutĕre* —*per*, through, *quatĕre*, to strike]

Repertoire, rep'er twor, *n* the list of musical works which a performer is ready to perform

Repertor, rē per'tor, *n* a finder

Repertory, rep'er tō ri, *n* a place where things are kept to be brought forth again a treasury a magazine. [Fr,—Low L *repertorium*—L *reperīre*, to find—*re*, again, and *parĕre*, to bring forth]

Reperuse, rē per ūz', *v t* to peruse again —*n* **Reperūs'al**

Repet = L *repetatur*, used in prescriptions = Let it be repeated

Repetend, rep'ē tend, *n* that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually the burden of a song

Repetent, rep ē tent', *n* a tutor or private teacher in Germany

Repetition, rep ē tish'un, *n* act of repeating recital from memory —*adj* **Repetit'ional** —*n* **Repetit'ioner** —*adj* **Repetit'ious**, using undue repetitions — *n* **Repetit'iousness** —*adj* **Repet'itive**.—*n* **Repet'itor**, a private instructor in a university

Repine, rē pīn', *v i* to pine again or continue to pine (*at* or *against*) to fret one's self to feel discontent to murmur to envy —*n* (*Shak*) a repining —*ns* **Repī'ner**, **Repī'ning**, the act of one who repines (*Spens*) a failing, as of courage —*adv* **Repī'ningly**.

Repique, re pēk', *n* at piquet, the winning of thirty points or more from combinations in one's own hand, before playing begins —*v t* to score a repique

Replace, rē-plās', *v t* to place back to put again in a former place, condition, &c to repay to provide a substitute for to take the place of — *adj* **Replace'able**.—*ns* **Replace'ment**, act of replacing the removal of an edge of crystal, by one plane or more, **Replac er**, a substitute — **Car-replacer**, a device on American railways for replacing derailed wheels on the track — **Replacing switch**, a pair of iron plates fitting over the rails, used as a bridge to replace on the track derailed railway stock

Replait, rē plāt', *v t* to plait or fold again

Replant, rē plant', *v t* to plant anew to reinstate —*adj* **Replant'able**.—*n* **Replantā'tion**

Replead, rē plēd', *v t* and *v i* to plead again —*n.* **Replead'er**, a second course allowed for the correction of mispleading

Repledge, rē plej', *v t* to pledge again to demand judicially —*n* **Repled'ger**.

Replenish, rē plen'ish, *v t* to fill again to fill completely to stock abundantly —*p adj* **Replen'ished** (*Shak*), complete, consummate —*n* **Replen'isher**, one who replenishes in electricity, a static induction machine used for maintaining the charge of a quadrant electrometer —*n* **Replen'ishment**. [O Fr *replenir*, from *replein*, full — L *re-*, again, and *plenus*, full]

Replete, rē-plēt', *adj* full completely filled, abounding —*v t* to fill to repletion —*ns* **Replete'ness**, **Replē'tion**, superabundant fulness surfeit (*med*) fulness of blood plethora —*adj* **Replē'tive**.—*adv* **Replē'tively**.—*adj* **Replē'tory** [O Fr —L *repletus*, pa.p of *replēre*—*re-*, again, and *plēre*, to fill]

Replevy, rē plev'ı, *v t* (*law*) to recover goods distrained upon giving a pledge or security to try the right to them at law.—*n* replevin —*adjs* **Replev'iable, Replev'isable.**—*n* **Replev'in,** an action for replevying [O Fr *replevir—re*, back, and *plevir*, to pledge See **Pledge**]

Replica, rep'lı-ka, *n.* (*paint*) a copy of a picture done by the same hand that did the original (*mus*) the same as repeat [It —L *replicāre* See **Reply.**]

Replicant, rep'lı-kant, *n* one who makes a reply

Replicate, rep'lı-kāt, *adj* folded (*bot*) folded outward as in vernation, inward as in æstivation in music, a tone one or more octaves from a given tone —*adj* **Rep'licatile** —*n* **Replicā'tion.**—*adj* **Rep'licative**

Replier, rē plī'er, *n* a respondent

Replum, rep'lum, *n* in botany, the frame like placenta across which the septum stretches

Replume, rē plōōm', *v t* to preen, as a bird its feathers

Replunge, rē plunj', *v t* to immerse anew

Reply, rē plī', *v t* to fold back to answer —*v ı* to make response to meet an attack, as to reply to the enemy's fire—in law, to a defendant's plea —*n* an answer the power of answering a counter attack in music, the answer of a figure —*ns* **Rep'licant, Replicā'tion,** a reply repetition (*law*) the plaintiff's answer to a plea —*adj* **Replicā'tive** [O Fr *replier*—L *replicāre, re*, back, *plicāre*, to fold]

Replish, rē pol'ish, *v t* to polish again

Repone, rē pōn', *v t* to replace to reply [O Fr —L *reponĕre, re*, back, *ponĕre*, to put]

Repopulate, rē pop'ū-lāt, *v t* to repeople —*n* **Repopulā'tion**

Report, rē pōrt', *v t* to bring back, as an answer or account of anything to give an account of to relate to circulate publicly to write down or take notes of, esp for a newspaper to lay a charge against to echo back —*v ı* to make a statement to write an account of occurrences —*n* a statement of facts description a formal or official statement, esp of a judicial opinion or decision rumour sound noise (*B*) repute hearsay reputation —*adj* **Report'able,** fit to be reported on —*ns* **Report'age,** report, **Report'er,** one who reports, esp for a newspaper, **Report'erism,** the business of reporting, **Report'ing,** the act of drawing up reports—newspaper reporting —*adv* **Report'ingly** (*Shak*), by common report —**To be reported of,** to be spoken well or ill of, **To report one's self,** to give information about one's self, one's whereabouts, &c [O Fr,—L *reportāre—re*, back, and *portāre*, to carry]

Repose, rē pōz', *v t* to lay at rest to compose to place in trust (*on* or *in*) to deposit to tranquillise —*v ı* to rest to sleep to rest in confidence (*on* or *upon*) to lie —*n* a lying at rest sleep quiet rest of mind (*fine art*) that harmony which gives rest to the eye —*n* **Repō'sal** (*Shak*), the act of reposing that on which one reposes —*adj* **Repōsed',** calm settled —*adv* **Repō'sedly.**—*n* **Repō'sedness.** —*adj* **Repōse'ful** —*n* **Repō'ser** —*v t* **Repos'it,** to lodge, as for safety —*ns* **Repos'it, Repōsi'tion,** reduction, **Repos'itor,** an instrument for restoring a displaced organ, **Repos'itory,** a place where anything is laid up for safe keeping a place where things are kept for sale a shop [Fr *reposer—re*, back, and *poser* See **Pose,** *n*]

Repossess, rē poz zes', *v t* to possess again to regain possession of —*n* **Reposses'sion**

Reposure, rē pō'zhur, *n* quiet repose

Repot, rē pot', *v t* to shift plants from one pot to another

Repour, rē-pōr, *v t* to pour again

Repoussage, rē pōō'saj, *n* the hammering from behind of ornamental patterns upon a metal plate or of etched plates making hollows which would show as spots in printing

Repoussé, rē pōō'sā, *adj* raised in relief by means of the hammer —**Repoussé work,** vessels ornamented by hammering on the reverse side

Repped, rept, *adj* ribbed or corded transversely [See **Rep**]

Reprehend, rep rē hend', *v t* to blame to reprove —*adj* **Reprehen'sible,** worthy of being reprehended or blamed —*adv* **Reprehen'sibly,** culpably —*n* **Reprehen'sion,** reproof censure —*adj* **Reprehen'sive,** containing reproof given in reproof —*adv* **Reprehen'sively.**—*adj* **Reprehen'sory** [O Fr,—L *reprehendĕre, hen sum—re*, inten, and *prehendĕre*, to lay hold of]

Represent, rep rē zent', *v t* to exhibit the image of to serve as a sign of to personate or act the part of to stand in the place of to bring before the mind to describe to portray to exemplify —*n* **Representabil'ity** —*adj* **Represent'able,** that may be represented —*ns* **Representā'men,** representation, **Represent'ant,** (*obs*) likeness —*adj* **Represent'ant,** having vicarious power —*n* **Representā'tion,** act of representing or exhibiting that which represents an image picture dramatic performance part performed by a representative share, participation statement delegation — *adj* **Representā'tional.** — *ns* **Representā'tionism,** the doctrine of Descartes, that in the perception of the external world the immediate object represents another object beyond the sphere of consciousness, **Representā'tionist** —*adj* **Represent'ative,** representing showing a likeness bearing the character or power of others replacing presenting the full character of a class, as the llama is the representative of the camel in America (*logic*) mediately known —*n* one who stands for another, a deputy, delegate, as a member of the House of Commons is a representative of his constituents (*law*) an heir an attorney is the representative of his client —*adv* **Represent'atively** —*ns* **Represent'ativeness, Represent'er, Represent'ment** —**House of Representatives,** the lower branch of the United States Congress, consisting of members chosen biennially by the people — **Representative faculty,** the imagination [O Fr —L *repræsentāre, ātum — re*, again, and *præsentāre*, to place before]

Repress, rē pres', *v t* to check or restrain to quell —*ns* **Repress', Repres'ser, Repres'sor** —*adj* **Repres'sible,** that may be repressed or restrained —*adv* **Repres'sibly** —*n* **Repres'sion,** act of repressing restraint —*adj* **Repres'sive,** tending or able to repress —*adv* **Repres'sively**

Repress, rē pres', *v t* to press a second time —*n* **Repressing-machine,** a machine for making pressed bricks a press for compressing cotton bales

Reprief, rē prēf', *n* (*Spens*) reproof

Reprieve, rē prēv', *v t* to delay the execution of a criminal to give a respite to (*obs*) acquit, release —*n* a suspension of a criminal sentence interval of ease or relief [O Fr *reprover* (Fr *réprouver*)—L *reprobāre* See **Reprove**]

Reprimand, rep'rı mand, or mand', *n* a severe reproof —*v t* to chide to reprove severely to administer reproof publicly or officially [O Fr, —L *reprimendum—reprimĕre, repressum*, to press back—*re*, and *primĕre*, to press]

Reprimer, rē prī'mer, *n* an instrument for setting a cap upon a cartridge shell

Reprint, rē print', *v t* to print again to print a new impression of printed matter from some

other publication —*n* **Rē'print,** another impression of a printed book or paper

Reprisal, rē prī'zal, *n* a seizing back or in retaliation the retaking of goods captured by an enemy anything seized, or inflicted, in retaliation that which is seized for injury inflicted (*rare*) a restitution [O Fr *represaille* — It *ripresaglia* — *ripreso* (Fr *reprise*), retaken — L *re pre(he)ndĕre*, to seize again]

Reprise, rē prīz', *v t* (*Spens*) to take again, retake —*n* in maritime law, a ship recaptured from an enemy in masonry, the return of a moulding in an internal angle in law, yearly deductions, as annuities, &c in music, the act of repeating a passage [Fr *reprise* — *reprendre* — L *reprehendere*]

Reprive, rē prīv', *v t* (*Spens*) to deprive, take away

Reproach, rē prōch', *v t* to cast in one's teeth to censure severely to upbraid to revile to treat with contempt —*n* the act of reproaching reproof censure blame in opprobrious language disgrace occasion of blame an object of scorn —*adj* **Reproach'able,** deserving reproach opprobrious —*adv* **Reproach'ably** —*adj* **Reproach'ful,** full of reproach or blame abusive scurrilous bringing reproach shameful disgraceful —*adv* **Reproach'fully** —*n* **Reproach'fulness** —*adj* **Reproach'less,** without reproach —**The Reproaches,** antiphons chanted in R C churches on Good Friday, after the prayers which succeed the Gospel of the Passion, their subject the ingratitude of the Jews in rejecting and crucifying Christ [Fr *reprocher* — *re-*, and *proche*, near — L *propius*, comp of *prope*, near]

Reprobate, rep'rō bāt, *adj* condemned base given over to sin depraved vile (*B*) that will not stand proof or trial condemnatory (*Sterne*) —*n* an abandoned or profligate person one lost to shame —*v t* to disapprove to censure to disown —*ns* **Rep'robance** (*Shak*), reprobation, **Reprobā'tion,** the act of reprobating rejection the act of abandoning to destruction state of being so abandoned the doctrine of the foreordination of the impenitent to eternal perdition (*mil*) disqualification to bear office, **Reprobā'tioner,** one who maintains the doctrine of reprobation by divine decree —*adj* **Reprobā'tive,** criminatory —*n* **Rep'robātor** (*Scots law*), an oath form of action to prove a witness to be perjured or biased —*adj* **Rep'robātory,** reprobative [L *reprobatus*, pa p of *reprobāre* See **Reprove.**]

Reproduce, rē prō dūs', *v t* to produce again to form anew to propagate to represent —*n* **Reprodū'cer,** one who reproduces the diaphragm used in producing speech in the phonograph —*adj* **Reprodū'cible.** —*n* **Reproduc'tion,** the act of producing new organisms—the whole process whereby life is continued from generation to generation repetition —*adj* **Reproduc'tive,** tending to reproduce —*ns* **Reproduc'tiveness, Reproductiv'ity** —*adj* **Reproduc'tory.** — **Reproductive faculty,** the faculty of the association of ideas, **Reproductive organs,** (*bot*) the organs appropriate to the production of seeds or spines (*zool*) the generative system

Repromission, rē prō mish'un, *n* (*obs*) a promise

Repromulgate, rē prō mul'gāt, *v t* to republish —*n* **Repromulgā'tion**

Reproof, rē prōōf', *n* a reproving or blaming rebuke censure reprehension —*adj* **Reprov'able,** deserving reproof, blame, or censure —*n* **Reprov'ableness.** —*adv* **Reprov'ably.** —*n* **Reprov'al,** the act of reproving reproof

Reprove, rē prōōv', *v t* to condemn to chide to convict to censure to disprove or refute —*ns* **Reprov'er; Reprov'ing.** —*adv* **Reprov'ingly** [O Fr *reprover* (Fr *réprouver*) — L *reprobāre*, the opposite of *approbāre* (see **Approve**) — *re-*, off, away, and *probāre*, to try or prove See **Prove**]

Reprune, rē prōōn', *v t* to trim again.

Reptant, rep'tant, *adj* crawling pertaining to the Reptantia, those gastropod mollusca adapted for crawling —*n* **Reptā'tion,** the act of creeping (*math*) the motion of one plane figure around another, so that the longest diameter of one shall come into line with the shortest of the other — *adjs* **Reptatō'rial,** creeping or crawling, **Rep'tatory,** (*zool*) creeping

Reptile, rep'tīl, *adj* moving or crawling on the belly or with very short legs grovelling low —*n* an animal that moves or crawls on its belly or with short legs an oviparous quadruped one of the class of **Reptil'ia** (*n pl*) occupying a central position in the Vertebrate series, beneath them Amphibians and Fishes, above them Birds and Mammals a grovelling, low person —*n pl* **Reptil'ia,** a very large class of Vertebrate animals, including Tortoises and Turtles, Lizards of many kinds, the divergent New Zealand 'lizard' Sphenodon, Snakes and Crocodilians—five distinct orders with living representatives, but including also at least as many orders of wholly extinct types, such as Ichthyosaurs, Plesiosaurs, and Dinosaurs —*adjs* **Reptil'ian,** belonging to reptiles, **Reptilif'erous,** producing reptiles, **Reptil'iform,** related to reptiles, **Reptil'ious,** like a reptile —*n* **Reptil'ium,** a place where reptiles are kept —*adjs* **Reptiliv'orous,** feeding upon reptiles, **Rep'tiloid,** reptile form —**Reptilian age,** (*geol*) the Mesozoic age, during which reptiles attained great development [Fr,—L *reptilis* — *repĕre*, to creep See **Serpent.**]

Republic, rē pub'lik, *n* a commonwealth a form of government without a monarch, in which the supreme power is vested in representatives elected by the people —*adj* **Repub'lican,** belonging to a republic agreeable to the principles of a republic —*n* one who advocates a republican form of government a democrat one of the two great political parties in the United States, opposed to the *Democrats* In the first years of the republic it was the alternative title of the Anti federalists who advocated the sovereignty of the States and the rights of the people Before the war of 1812, however, the term Democrats had been substituted as the title of the party, and the name of Republicans went out of use until 1856, when it was taken up by the new party which was organised to oppose the Democrats, its original holders This party was formed to combat the extension of slavery, and it carried through the great Civil War, and controlled the executive continuously from 1861 to 1885 The Republicans favour a high protective tariff, a liberal expenditure, and an extension of the powers of the national government Their adoption of a gold standard platform caused M'Kinley's triumphant election to the presidency in 1897 — *v t* **Repub'licanise** —*n* **Repub'licanism,** the principles of republican government attachment to republican government —*n* **Repub'licārian.** —**Republican era,** the era adopted by the French after the downfall of the monarchy, beginning with 22d September 1792, **Republic of Letters,** a name for the general body of literary and learned men — **Red republican,** a violent republican, the name derived from the red cap which was worn as part of the costume [Fr *république* — L *respublica*, commonwealth See **Public.**]

Republish, rē-pub'lish, *v t* to publish again or anew —*ns* **Republicā'tion,** act of republishing that which is republished, esp a reprint of a book, &c a second publication of a former will, **Repub'lisher.**

Repudiate, rē pū'di at, *v t* to reject to disclaim, as liability for debt to disavow to divorce —*adj* **Repū'diable,** that may be repudiated fit to be rejected —*ns* **Repudiā'tion,** the act of repudi ating rejection an unprincipled method for the extinction of a debt by simply refusing to acknow ledge the obligation, which has been adopted notoriously by many Southern States of the American Union, by Hayti, &c the state of being repudiated, **Repudiā'tionist, Repū'diā-tor** [L *repudiāre, -ātum—repudium*, a putting away—*re*, away, and *pudēre*, to be ashamed]

Repugn, rē pūn', *v t* (*Shak*) to fight against, to oppose —*adj* **Repugn'able** (rē pū ', or rē pug'-na bl), capable of being resisted —*ns* **Repug'-nance** (rē pug-', like all the succeeding words), the state of being repugnant resistance aver sion . reluctance, **Repug'nancy** —*adj* **Repug'-nant,** hostile adverse contrary distasteful at variance —*adv* **Repug'nantly** —*n* **Repug'-nantness** —*v t* **Repug'nate,** to oppose to fight against —*adj* **Repugnatō'rial,** serving as a means of defence —*n* **Repugner** (rē pū'ner), one who rebels [Fr —L *repugnāre—re*, against, and *pugnāre*, to fight]

Repullulate, rē pul'ū lāt, *v i* to sprout again —*n* **Repullulā'tion.**—*adj* **Repullules'cent**

Repulpit, rē pōōl'pit, *v t* to restore to the pulpit

Repulse, rē puls', *v t* to drive back to repel to beat off to refuse, reject —*n* the state of being repulsed or driven back the act of repelling re fusal —*ns* **Repul'ser, Repul'sion,** act of re pulsing or driving back state of being repelled aversion the action by which bodies or their particles repel each other —*adj* **Repul'sive,** that repulses or drives off repelling cold, reserved, forbidding causing aversion and disgust —*adv* **Repuls'ively.** —*n* **Repuls'iveness.** —*adj* **Re pul'sory.** [L *repulsus*, pa p of *repellĕre—re-*, off, back, and *pellĕre*, to drive]

Repurchase, rē-pur'chās, *v t* to purchase or buy back or again —*n* the act of buying again that which is bought again

Repurge, rē purj', *v t* to cleanse again

Repurify, rē pū'ri fī, *v t* to purify again

Reputation, rep ū-tā'shun, *n* state of being held in repute estimation character in public opinion credit fame —*adj* **Rep'ūtable,** in good repute or esteem respectable honourable consistent with reputation —*n.* **Rep'ūtableness** —*adv* **Rep'ūtably.**—*adj* **Rep'ūtātive,** reputed puta tive —*adv* **Rep'ūtātively,** by repute [Fr ,—L *reputation em*, consideration—*re putāre*, to think over]

Repute, rē-pūt', *v t* to account or estimate to hold —*n* estimate established opinion char acter —*adv* **Reput'edly,** in common repute or estimation —*adj* **Repute'less** (*Shak*), without good repute, disreputable —**Reputed owner,** a person who has to all appearance the title to the property [Fr ,—L *reputāre, ātum—re* , again, and *putāre*, to reckon, to count]

Requere, rē kwēr', *v t* (*Spens*) to require

Request, rē kwest', *v t* to ask for earnestly to entreat to desire —*n* petition prayer desire demand that which is requested a want a question the state of being desired —*n* **Re-quest'er.**—**Court of Requests,** a former Court of Equity in England, inferior to the Court of Chancery, abolished in 1641 a local tribunal instituted in London by Henry VIII for the recovery of small debts (called also Court of Conscience), **Letters of Request,** the formal instrument by which in English ecclesiastical law an inferior judge waives his jurisdiction over a cause, and refers it to a higher court —**Request note,** in the inland revenue, an application to obtain a permit for removing excisable articles

programme [O Fr *requeste* (Fr *requête*)—L *requisītum*, pa p of *requirĕre—re* , away, and *quærĕre*, to seek]

Requicken, rē kwik'n, *v t* to quicken anew, to give new life to

Requiem, rē'kwi em, or rek' , *n* a hymn or mass sung for the quiet or rest of the soul of the dead a grand musical composition in honour of the dead (*obs*) rest, peace —*n* **Requies'cence,** repose —**Requiescat in pace,** may he (or she) rest in peace, often abbreviated *R I P* [L , acc of *requies*—(*re* , intensive, and *quies*, rest), so called from the initial words of the introit, *Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine*, 'Give eternal rest to them, O Lord!'

Require, rē kwīr', *v t* to ask to demand to need to exact to direct —*adj* **Requir'able,** that may be required fit or proper to be required —*ns* **Require'ment,** the act of requiring that which is required claim demand, **Requir'er, Requir'-ing** [Fr ,—L *requirĕre*]

Requisite, rek'wi zit, *adj* required needful in dispensable —*n* that which is required anything necessary or indispensable —*adv* **Req'uisitely** —*ns* **Req'uisiteness,** state of being requisite, **Requisit'ion,** the act of requiring an applica tion, as a requisition for a public meeting, or for a person to become a candidate for a seat in Parliament a demand, as a request for a supply of necessaries for a military force a written request or invitation —*v t* to make a requisition or demand upon, to seize —*n* **Requisit'ionist,** one who makes a requisition —*adj* **Requis'itive.** —*n* **Requis'itor** —*adj* **Requis'itory** —*n* **Re-quis'itum,** that which a problem asks for

Requite, rē kwīt', *v t* to give back so as to be quits to repay to pay in return to retaliate —*adjs* **Requit'** (*Spens*), requited, returned , **Re-quī'table** —*ns* **Requī'tal,** the act of requiting payment in return recompense reward , **Re-quite',** requital —*adjs* **Requite'ful, Requite'-less,** without requital free —*ns* **Requite'ment, Requī'ter** [L *re* , back, and **Quit.**]

Rerail, rē rāl , *v t* to replace on the rails

Reread, rē rēd', *v t* to read again

Rerebrace, rēr'brās, *n* the armour of the upper arm from the shoulder to the elbow joint —Also **Arrière-bras**

Rerebrake, rēr brāk', *n* an appurtenance of a mounted warrior in the fifteenth century

Reredos, rēr'dos, *n* the wall or screen at the back of an altar, usually in the form of a screen detached from the east wall, adorned with niches, statues, &c , or with paintings or tapestry the back of an open fire hearth, as used in domestic halls of mediæval times [O Fr , *rere*, rear, *dos*—L *dorsum*, back]

Re-reiterated, rē re it'er āt ed, *p adj* reiterated or repeated again and again (*Tenn*)

Reremouse, rēr'mows, *n* a bat [A S *hréremús—hréran*, to move, and *mús*, a mouse]

Reresupper, rēr'sup er, *n* a late supper

Rereward. Same as **Rearward.**

Res, rēz, *n* a thing, a point —**Res gestæ,** things done, **Res judicāta,** a matter decided, **Res angusta domi,** straitened circumstances

Resail, rē sāl', *v i* to sail back

Resale, rē sāl', *n* a sale of what was already sold to the possessor

Resalute, rē-sa lūt', *v t* to salute anew or in return

Resaw, rē saw', *v t* to saw again, as boards or planks into thinner pieces

Rescind, rē sind', *v t* to cut away or off to annul to repeal to reverse —*adj* **Rescind'-able.** [Fr ,—L *rescindĕre, rescissum—re* , and *scindĕre*, to cut]

Rescission, rē sizh'un, *n* the act of rescinding

the act of annulling or repealing —*adj* **Rescis'sory.**—**Rescissory actions,** in law, those actions whereby deeds are declared void

Rescore, rē skōr', *v t* to rearrange music for voices and instruments

Rescribe, rē skrīb', *v t* to write again —*n* **Rescrib'endary,** a papal official who determines what documents are to be copied and regis tered, &c

Rescript, rē'skript, *n* the official answer of a pope or an emperor to any legal question an edict or decree —*n* **Rescrip'tion,** the answering of a letter —*adj* **Rescrip'tive.**—*adv* **Rescrip'tively.** [Fr.,—L *rescriptum—re*, back, *scribĕre*, *scriptum*, to write]

Rescue, res'kū, *v t* to free from danger or violence to deliver to liberate —*pr p* res'cūing, *pa t* and *pa p* res'cūed —*n* the act of rescuing deliverance from violence or danger forcible re lease from arrest or imprisonment —*n* **Res'cuer.** [M. E *rescous*, a rescue—O Fr *rescousse—res courre*—L *re*, away, and *excutĕre*, to shake out —*ex*, out, and *quatĕre*, to shake]

Rescue-grass, res'kū gras, *n* a species of bromegrass, native to South America

Rescussor, rēs-kus'or, *n* one who makes an unlawful rescue —*n* **Rescüssēē',** the party rescued.

Research, rē serch', *n* a careful search dili gent examination or investigation scrutiny —*v i* to examine anew —*n* **Research'er** —*adj* **Research'ful,** inquisitive, prone to investigation

Reseat, rē sēt', *v t* to seat again, to furnish with new seats

Réseau, rā zō', *n* a fine meshed ground for lace work

Resection, rē sek'shun, *n* the act of cutting off the removal of the articular extremity of a bone —*v t* **Resect',** to cut off [L *resecāre*, *re*, again, *secāre*, to cut]

Reseda, rē sē'da, *n* a genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Resedaceæ*, including weld and mignonette

Reseek, rē sēk', *v t* and *v i* to seek again

Reseize, rē sēz', *v t* (*Spens*) to seize again to reinstate —*n* **Reseiz'ure**

Resell, rē sel', *v t* to sell again

Resemble, rē zem'bl, *v t* to be similar to to have the likeness of to possess similar qualities or appearance to compare to make like —*adj* **Resem'blable,** admitting of being compared —*n* **Resem'blance,** the state of resembling similitude likeness similarity that which is similar —*adj* **Resem'blant.** —*n* **Resem'bler.** —*adj* **Resem'bling.** —*adv* **Resem'blingly.** [O Fr *resembler* (Fr *ressembler*)—*re*, and *sembler*, to seem—L *simulāre*, to make like—*similis*, like]

Reseminate, rē sem'i-nāt, *v t* to propagate again

Resend, rē send', *v t* to send again or back

Resent, rē zent', *v t* to take ill to consider as an injury or affront to be indignant at to express indignation to have a strong perception of to perceive by the sense of smell —*v i* to be indignant —*n* **Resent'er.**—*adj* **Resent'ful,** full of or prone to resentment —*adv* **Resent'fully** —*adj* **Resent'ive** —*n* **Resent'ment,** the act of resenting displeasure anger indignation wrath [O Fr *resentir*, *ressentir*, from L *re*, in return, and *sentīre*, to perceive, to feel]

Reserve, rē zerv', *v t* to keep back to keep for future or other use to retain, except to keep safe —*n* that which is reserved that which is kept for future use a part of an army or a fleet reserved to assist those engaged in action that which is kept back in the mind mental conceal ment absence of freedom in words or actions caution that part of capital which is retained to meet average liabilities —*n* **Reservā'tion,** the act of reserving or keeping back the withholding from a statement of a word or clause necessary to convey its real meaning something withheld safe keeping a clause, proviso, or limitation by which something is reserved in the United States, a tract of public land reserved for some special purpose, as for Indians, schools, &c in the R C Church, the practice of reserving part of the consecrated bread of the eucharist for the communion of the sick the act of the pope to reserve to himself the right to nominate to certain benefices —*adj* **Reserv'ative** —*n* **Reserv'atory.**—**Mental reservation,** the act of reserving or holding back some word or clause which is necessary to convey fully the meaning really intended by the speaker—distinct from equivocation (L *equivocatio* or *amphibolia*) —**Without reserve,** a phrase implying that a pro perty will be sold absolutely, neither the vendor, nor any one acting for him, bidding at the auction [O Fr *reserver*—L *reservāre—re*, back, and *servāre*, to save, to keep]

Reserved, rē zervd', *adj* characterised by reserve not free or frank in words or behaviour shy cold —*adv* **Reser'vedly** —*ns* **Reser'vedness; Reser'vist,** a soldier who belongs to the reserves. —**Reserved case,** a sin, the power to absolve from which is reserved to the pope, or his legate, &c , **Reserved list,** formerly a list of officers on half pay, who might be called upon in an emerg ency, **Reserved power,** a reservation made in deeds, &c , **Reserved powers,** in the United States, powers pertaining to sovereignty, but not delegated to a representative body

Reservoir, rez'er vwor, *n* a place where anything is reserved or kept in store a place where water and other liquids are collected and stored for use. —*v t* **Res'ervoir.** [Fr]

Reset, rē set', *v t* and *v i* to set again —*n* printed matter set over again —*adj* **Reset'table** (*Tenn*), that may be reset

Reset, re set', *v t* (*Scot*) to receive and hide, as stolen goods, or a criminal —*n* **Reset'ter,** one who resets or receives and hides stolen goods [Perh a corr of **Receipt**]

Resettle, rē set'l, *v t* to install, as a minister in a parish —*n* **Reset'tlement**

Reshape, rē shāp', *v t* to give a new shape to

Reship, rē ship', *v t* to ship again —*n.* **Reship'ment,** the act of reshipping things reshipped

Resiant, rez'i-ant, *adj* (*obs*) resident, always residing in a place —*n* **Res'iance.** [Doublet of **Resident**]

Reside, rē zīd', *v i* to remain sitting to dwell permanently to abide to live to inhere —*ns* **Res'idence,** act of residing or of dwelling in a place place where one resides — opposed to *Non residence* a domicile that in which anything permanently inheres the settling of liquors, **Res'idency,** residence the official dwelling of a government officer in India —*adj* **Res'ident,** residing or dwelling in a place for some time residing on one's own estate re siding in the place of one's duties not migra tory —*n* one who resides a public minister at a foreign court.—*n* **Res'identer** (*Scot*) —*adjs* **Residen'tial,** residing having actual residence —(*rare*) **Resident'al, Residen'tiary,** residing, esp of one bound to reside for a certain time every year at a cathedral church —*n* one who keeps a certain residence, esp an ecclesiastic —*ns* **Res'identship, Resi'der** [O Fr ,—L *resi dēre—re-*, back, and *sedēre*, to sit]

Residue, rez'i dū, *n* that which is left behind after a part is taken away the remainder the residuum of an estate after payment of debts and legacies —*adj* **Resid'ual,** remaining as residue —*n* that which remains after a subtraction, as the difference between one of a series of observed values and the mean of the series, &c —*ns* **Re-**

sidual-air, that portion of air which cannot be expelled by the most violent efforts from the lungs, **Residual-charge,** a charge of electricity spontaneously acquired by coated glass, **Residual-magnetism,** remanent magnetism, **Residual-quantity,** a binomial connected with the sign – (*minus*) —*adj* **Resid'uary,** pertaining to the residue receiving the remainder, as residuary estate —*ns* **Resíduary-clause,** that part of a will which disposes of whatever may be left after satisfying the other provisions of the will, **Residuary-legatee,** the legatee to whom is bequeathed the residuum —*v t* **Resid'uate,** to find the residual of —*ns* **Residuā'tion,** the act of finding the residual, **Resid'uent,** a by-product left after the removal of a principal product —*adj* **Resid'uous,** residual —*n* **Resid'ŭum,** that which is left after any process of purification a residue [O Fr *residu*—L *residuum*, from *residēre*, to remain behind See **Reside**]

Resign, rē sīn', *v t* to sign again

Resign, rē zīn', *v t* to yield up to another to submit calmly to relinquish to entrust —*v i* to submit one's self to give up an office, &c —*n* **Resignā'tion,** act of resigning or giving up state of being resigned or quietly submissive acquiescence patience in Scots law, the form by which a vassal returns the feu into the hands of a superior —*p adj* **Resigned',** calmly submissive uncomplaining —*adv* **Resign'edly,** with submission —*ns* **Resignee',** the person to whom a thing is resigned, **Resign'ment** [O Fr ,—L *resignāre*, *ātum*, to unseal, to annul, to give back—*re*, sig reversal, *signāre*, to mark, to seal—*signum*, a mark]

Resile, rē zil', *v i* to leap back to fly from to recoil, to recede —*pr p* resil'ing, *pa p* resiled' —*ns* **Resile'ment, Resil'ience, Resil'iency,** act of springing back or rebounding —*adj* **Resil'ient,** springing back or rebounding —*ns* **Resilit'ion, Resilua'tion,** renewed attack [O Fr ,—L *resilīre*, to leap back—*re*, back, and *salīre*, to leap]

Resin, rez'in, *n* one of a class of natural vegetable products composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, closely allied to the essential oils, exuding from plants, readily melted by heat, and burning with a white smoky flame *Hard* resins are at ordinary temperatures solid and brittle, are easily pulverised, and contain little or no essential oil (*copal, lac, jalap,* &c), *Soft* resins admit of being moulded by the hand, and some are viscous and semi fluid, in which case they are termed *balsams* (*turpentine, storax, Canada balsam,* &c), *Gum* resins are the milky juices of certain plants solidified by exposure to air —*v t* to coat with resin —*adj* **Resinā'ceous,** resinous —*n* **Res'inate,** a salt of the acids obtained from turpentine —*adj* **Resinif'erous,** yielding resin —*n* **Resinificā'tion** the process of treating with resin —*vs t* **Res'inify,** to change into resin, **Res'inise,** to treat with resin —*adjs* **Resino-electric,** containing negative electricity, **Res'inoid, Res'inous,** having the qualities of, or resembling, resin —*adv* **Res'inously** —*n* **Res'inousness** —*adj* **Res'iny,** like resin [Fr —L *resina*]

Resinata, rez i nā'ta, *n* the common white wine in Greece, which has its peculiar odour from the resin with which the skins in which it is kept are smeared —*v t* **Res'inate.**

Resipiscence, res i pis'ens, *n* change to a better frame of mind —*adj* **Resipis'cent,** right-minded [Fr ,—L. *resipiscentia*—*resipiscĕre*, to repent—*re-*, again, *sapĕre*, to be wise]

Resist, rē-zist', *v t* to strive against to oppose.—*v i* to make opposition —*n* a composition applied to a surface to enable it to resist chemical action a material, as a paste, applied to a fabric to prevent the action of a dye or mordant from affecting the parts not to be coloured —*ns* **Resis'tal** (*obs*), **Resis'tance,** act of resisting opposition (*mech*) the power of a body which acts in opposition to the impulse of another in electricity, that property of a conductor in virtue of which the passage of a current through it is accompanied with a dissipation of energy, **Resistance-box,** a box containing one or more resistance coils, **Resistance-coil,** a coil of wire which offers a resistance to the passage of a current of electricity, **Resis'tant,** one who or that which resists —*adjs* **Resis'tant, -tent,** making resistance —*ns* **Resistibil'ity, Resis'tibleness** —*adj* **Resis'tible,** that may be resisted —*adv* **Resis'tibly, Resis'tingly** —*adj* **Resis'tive** —*adv* **Resis'tively** —*n* **Resistiv'ity** —*adj* **Resist'less,** irresistible unresisting, unable to resist —*adv* **Resist'lessly** —*ns* **Resist'lessness, Resist-style,** in calico printing, the process of dyeing in a pattern by the use of a resist, **Resist-work,** calico printing, in which the pattern is produced by means of resist which preserves parts uncoloured [Fr ,—L *resistĕre*—*re*, against, and *sistĕre*, to make to stand]

Resmooth, rē smōōth', *v t* to smooth again

Resolder, rē sol'der, *v t* to solder again

Resoluble, rez'ō lū bl, *adj* that may be resolved, soluble

Resolute, rez'ō lūt, *adj* resolved determined having a fixed purpose constant in pursuing a purpose bold —*n* a determined person —*adv* **Res'olutely** —*n* **Res'oluteness**

Resolution, rez ō lū'shun, *n* act of resolving analysis solution state of being resolved fixed determination steadiness that which is resolved certainty (*mus*) the relieving of a discord by a following concord a formal proposal put before a public assembly, or the formal determination of such on any matter (*math*) reduction, solution (*med*) the disappearance or dispersion of a tumour or inflammation —*n* **Resolū'tioner,** one of a party in Scotland in the struggle against Cromwell who approved of the resolutions of the Commission of General Assembly (1650) admitting to take part in the struggle all persons except those excommunicate, openly profane, and hostile to the Covenant —opposed to the *Protesters* —**Resolution of forces,** or of **velocities,** the application of the principle of the parallelogram of forces or velocities to the separation of a force or velocity into parts

Resolve, rē zolv', *v t* to separate into parts to analyse to free from doubt or difficulty to explain to decide to fix by resolution or formal declaration (*math*) to solve (*med*) to disperse, as a tumour (*mus*) to carry a discord into a concord —*v i* to determine —*n* anything resolved or determined resolution fixed purpose —*n* **Resolvabil'ity** —*adj* **Resol'vable,** that may be resolved or reduced to its elements —*adv* **Resol'vably** —*adj* **Resolved',** fixed in purpose —*adv* **Resol'vedly,** firmly clearly —*n* **Resol'vedness** —*adj* **Resol'vent,** having power to resolve —*n* that which causes solution (*med*) a substance which resolves tumours (*math*) an equation upon whose solution the solution of a given problem depends —*n* **Resol'ver** [Fr ,—L *resolvĕre, resolutum*—*re*, intens, and *solvĕre*, to loose]

Resonance, rez'ō nans, *n* act of resounding the returning of sound by reflection or by the production of vibrations in other bodies the sound discovered by means of auscultation —*n* **Resonance-box,** a chamber in a musical instrument for increasing its sonority —*adj* **Res'onant,**

sounding back returning sound vibrating — *adv* **Res'onantly** —*v i* **Res'onate**, to resound —*n* **Resonā'tor**, a vessel for the study and analysis of complex sounds [L *resonāre*, *re*, back, and *sonāre*, to sound]

Resorb, rē sorb', *v t* to reabsorb, to swallow up — *adj* **Resorb'ent**. [L *resorbĕre*, to suck back]

Resorcin, rē sor'sin, *n* a colourless crystalline phenol —*adj* **Resor'cinal** —*n* **Resor'cinism**. [Fr]

Resorption, rē sorp'shon, *n* the disappearance of an organ by absorption —*adj* **Resorp'tive**

Resort, rē zort', *v i* to go to betake one's self to have recourse to apply —*n* act of resorting a place much frequented a haunt resource company —*n* **Resort'er** (*Shak*), one who resorts a frequenter —**Last resort**, the last means of relief, the final tribunal—the French *dernier ressort* [Fr *ressortir*, from *re* and L *sortīri*, to cast lots, to obtain—*sors*, *sortis*, a lot]

Resound, rē zownd', *v t* to sound back to echo to praise or celebrate with sound to spread the fame of —*v i* to be sent back or echoed to echo to sound loudly to be much mentioned —*ns* **Resound'**, **Resound'er**, a monotelephone

Resource, re sōrs', *n* a source of help an expedient (*pl*) means of raising money means of any kind funds —*adj* **Resource'ful**, shifty —*n* **Resource'fulness** —*adj* **Resource'less**. [O Fr *resource* — *resourdre* — L *resurgĕre*, to rise again]

Resow, rē sō', *v t* to sow again

Respeak, rē spēk', *v i* (*Shak*) to speak again or in return

Respect, rē spekt', *v t* to esteem for merit to honour to relate to to regard unduly to heed —*n* act of esteeming highly regard expression of esteem deportment arising from esteem relation reference point of view, any particular (*B*) good will, also undue regard partiality reflection decency reputation —*n* **Respectabil'ity**, state or quality of being respectable —*adj* **Respec'table**, worthy of respect or regard moderate in excellence or number not mean or despicable reputable· moderately well to do —*n* **Respec'tableness** — *adv* **Respec'tably**, moderately pretty well — *adj* **Respec'tant**, (*her*) facing one another—said of figures of animals —*n* **Respec'ter**.—*adj* **Respect'ful**, full of respect marked by civility — *adv* **Respect'fully** —*prep* **Respec'ting**, regarding considering —*n* **Respec'tion**, respect —*adj* **Respec'tive**, having respect or reference to relative relating to a particular person or thing: particular —*adv* **Respec'tively**.—*ns* **Respec'tiveness**; **Respec'tivist**, (*obs*) a captious critic —*adjs* **Respect'less**, regardless, **Respec'tuous**, (*obs*) causing respect respectful —**In respect of**, in comparison with, **To have respect of persons**, unduly to favour certain persons, as for their wealth, &c, **With respect to**, with regard to [O Fr,—L *respicĕre*, *respectum*—*re*, back, and *specĕre*, to look]

Respell, rē spel', *v t* to spell again to spell in a new form

Resperse, rē spers', *v t* to sprinkle.—*n*. **Resper'sion**.

Respire, rē-spīr', *v i* to breathe again and again· to breathe to take rest —*v t* to breathe out— in the higher animals there is an absorption of oxygen and a discharge of carbonic acid, also in plants —*n* **Respirabil'ity**, quality of being respirable —*adj* **Respir'able**, that may be breathed fit for respiration —*n* **Respirā'tion**, the function of breathing relief from toil —*adjs* **Respirā'tional**, **Respir'ative** —*ns* **Res'pirātor**, a network of fine wire for respiring or breathing through, **Respiratō'rium**, a gill like organ used by certain insects to draw water from the air — *adj* **Rēspi'ratory** (or res'pi rā-tō-ri), pertaining to or serving for respiration —*ns* **Respir'ing**; **Respirom'eter**, an apparatus for supplying air to a diver under water —**Artificial respiration**, respiration induced by artificial means [Fr,— L *respirāre* — *re*, sig repetition, continuance, and *spirāre*, *ātum*, to breathe]

Respite, res'pit, *n* temporary cessation of anything pause interval of rest (*law*) temporary suspension of the execution of a criminal —*v t* to grant a respite to to relieve by a pause to delay —*adj* **Res'piteless** [O Fr *respit* (Fr *répit*)—L *respectus* Doublet of **Respect**]

Resplendent, rē splen'dent, *adj* very splendid, shining brilliantly very bright (*her*) issuing rays —*ns* **Resplend'ence**, **Resplend'ency**, state of being resplendent —*adv* **Resplend'ently**. [L *resplendēre* — *re*, inten, and *splendēre*, to shine]

Resplit, rē split', *v t* to split again

Respond, rē spond', *v i* to answer or reply to correspond to or suit to be answerable to make a liturgical response to be liable for payment — *v t* to satisfy —*n* a versicle, &c, occurring at intervals, as in the responses to the commandments in the Anglican service (*archit*) a pilaster, &c, in a wall for receiving the impost of an arch —*ns* **Respon'dence**, **Respon'dency**, act of responding reply (*Spens*) correspondence — *adj* **Respon'dent**, answering corresponding to expectation —*n* one who answers, esp in a law suit one who refutes objections —*ns* **Responden'tia**, a loan on the cargo of a vessel, **Respon'sal**, a liturgical response a proctor for a monastery, **Response'**, a reply an oracular answer the answer made by the congregation to the priest during divine service reply to an objection in a formal disputation a short anthem sung at intervals during a lection, **Responsibil'ity**, **Respon'sibleness**, state of being responsible what one is responsible for a trust —*adj* **Respon'sible**, liable to be called to account or render satisfaction answerable capable of discharging duty able to pay —*adv* **Respon'sibly**. —*n pl* **Respon'sions**, the first of the three examinations for the B A degree at Oxford, familiarly called 'smalls'—*adj* **Respon'sive**, inclined to respond answering correspondent — *adv* **Respon'sively**.—*n* **Respon'siveness**, the state of being responsive —*adj* **Responsō'rial**, responsive —*n* an office-book containing the responsories —*adj* **Respon'sory**, making answer —*n* a portion of a psalm sung between the missal lections the answer of the people to the priest in church service a response book —*n* **Respon'sūre**, (*obs*) response [Fr,—L *respondēre*, *responsum*—*re*, back, and *spondēre*, to promise See **Sponsor**.]

Ressaut, res awt', *n* (*archit*) a projection of one part from another [Fr,—L *resilīre*, to leap back]

'Rest, rest (*Shak*), arrested

Rest, rest, *n* cessation from motion or disturbance. peace quiet sleep the final sleep, or death place of rest, as an inn, &c repose release security tranquillity stay that on which anything rests a pause of the voice in reading (*mus*) an interval between tones, also its mark in ancient armour, a projection from the cuirass to support the lance a quick and continued returning of the ball at tennis in the game of primero, the final stake made by the player —*v i* to cease from action or labour to be still to repose to sleep. to be dead to be supported to lean or trust to be satisfied to come to an end to be undisturbed to take rest to lie to trust in law, to terminate voluntarily the

adducing of evidence to be in the power of, as 'it rests with you'—*v t* to lay at rest to quiet to place on a support —*n* **Rest-cure**, the treatment of exhaustion by isolation in bed —*adj* **Rest'ful** (*Shak*), being at rest, quiet, giving rest —*adv* **Rest'fully**, in a state of rest —*ns* **Rest'fulness**, the state or quality of being restful quietness, **Res'tiness**, (*obs*) sluggishness —*adj* **Resting-owing** (*Scots law*), indebted —*ns* **Resting-place**, a place of security, or of rest, the grave in building, a landing in a staircase, **Resting-spore**, a spore which germinates after a period of dormancy, **Resting-stage, Resting-state**, a state of suspended activity, as of woody plants, bulbs, **Resting-while**, a period of leisure —**At rest**, applied to a body, means, having no velocity with respect to that on which the body stands [A S *rest, ræst*, Ger *rast*, Dut *rust*]

Rest, rest, *n* that which remains after the separation of a part remainder others balance of assets above liabilities —*v i* to remain.—**For the rest**, as regards other matters [Fr *reste*—L *restāre*, to remain—*re*, back, and *stāre*, to stand]

Restant, res'tant, *adj* remaining persistent

Restate, rē stāt', *v t* to state again —*n* **Restāte'ment**

Restaur, res tawr', *n* the remedy which assurers have against each other, or a person has against his guarantor [Fr]

Restaurant, res'to rang, or res'to rant, *n* a house for the sale of refreshments an eating house —*n* **Restau'rateur**, the keeper of a restaurant [Fr,—*restaurer*, to restore See **Restore**]

Restem, rē stem', *v t* (*Shak*) to force back against the current to move back against, as a current

Rest-harrow, rest' har'ō, *n* a half shrubby plant with a spiny stem and tough, woody roots, common in ill cleaned land, and named from the roots arresting the harrow a small moth

Restibrachium, res ti brā'ki um, *n* in anatomy, the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum —*adj* **Restibrā'chial**

Restiform, res'ti form, *adj* cord like —**Restiform body**, the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum [L *restis*, a net, *forma*, form]

Restily, res'ti li, *adv* stubbornly, sluggishly

Restinction, rē stingk'shon, *n* the act of extinguishing —*v t* **Resting'uish**, to quench

Restio, res'ti ō, *n* a genus of glumaceous plants —*n* **Restioi'deæ**

Restipulate, rē stip'ū lāt, *v i* to stipulate anew —*n* **Restipulā'tion.**

Restitution, res ti tū'shun, *n* act of restoring what was lost or taken away indemnification making good in law, the restoration of what a party had gained by a judgment —*v t* (*obs*) **Res'titūte**, to restore —*adj* **Res'titūtive** —*n* **Res'titūtor** [L *restitutio—restituĕre*, to set up again—*re*, again, and *statuĕre*, to make to stand. See **Statue**]

Restive, res'tiv, *adj* unwilling to go forward obstinate jibbing back like a restive horse —*adv* **Res'tively.**—*n* **Res'tiveness.** [O Fr *restif*—L *restāre*, to rest]

Restless, rest'les, *adj* in continual motion uneasy passed in unquietness seeking change or action unsettled turbulent —*adv* **Rest'lessly.** —*n* **Rest'lessness** [From **Rest**, cessation from motion]

Restore, rē stōr', *v t* to repair to replace **to return** to bring back to its former state to revive. to cure to compensate to mend in music, to bring a note back to its original signification.—*adj* **Restōr'able**, that may be restored to a former owner or condition —*ns* **Restōr'ableness, the state** or quality of being restorable, **Restōrā'tion**, act of restoring replacement· recovery revival reparation renewal restoration of a building to its original design in theology, receiving of a sinner to the Divine favour the final recovery of all men in paleontology, the proper adjustment of the bones of an extinct animal, **Restōrā'tionist**, one who holds the belief that after a purgation all wicked men and angels will be restored to the favour of God, and reunited to Him in heaven a universalist —*adj* **Restōr'ative**, able or tending to restore, especially to strength and vigour —*n* a medicine that restores —*adv* **Restōr'atively** —*ns* **Restōre'ment, Restōr'er** —**The Restoration**, the re establishment of the monarchy with the return of Charles II in 1660 [Fr *restaurer*—L *restaurāre, ātum—re*, again, and root *stāre*, to stand]

Restrain, rē strān', *v t* to hold back to check to withhold, to forbid to hinder to limit —*adj* **Restrain'able**, capable of being restrained —*adv* **Restrain'edly** —*n* **Restrain'er**, in photography, a chemical used to retard the act of the developer in an over exposed plate, &c —*p adj* **Restrain'ing** —*ns* **Restrain'ment; Restraint'**, act of restraining state of being restrained want of liberty limitation hinderance reserve, **Restraint-bed**, and **-chair**, used for the insane [O Fr *restraindre*—L *restringĕre, restrictum—re*, back, and *stringĕre*, to draw or bind tightly]

Restrengthen, rē strength'n, *v t* to strengthen again or anew

Restriall, rē strī'al, *adj* (*her*) divided barwise, palewise, and pilewise

Restrict, rē strikt', *v t* to limit to confine to repress to attach limitations, as a restricted sense of a word —*adv* **Restric'tedly** —*n* **Restric'tion**, act of restricting limitation confinement —*adj* **Restric'tive**, having the power or tendency to restrict astringent —*adv* **Restric'tively** —*n* **Restric'tiveness**, the state or quality of being restrictive [See under **Restrain**]

Restrike, rē strīk', *v t* to strike again, as a coin

Restringe, rē strinj', *v t* to contract to astringe —*ns* **Restrin'gend, Restrin'gent**, an astringent

Resty, rest'i, *adj* (*Spens*) restive (*Milton*) disposed to rest, indolent

Resublime, rē sub līm', *v t* to sublime again —*n* **Resublimā'tion**

Resudation, rē sū dā'shun, *n* the act of sweating again

Result, rē zult', *v i* to issue (with *in*) to follow as a consequence from facts to rebound to be the outcome to terminate —*n* consequence conclusion decision resolution, as the result of a council —*adj* **Resul'tant**, resulting from combination —*n* (*physics*) a force compounded of two or more forces —*n* **Resul'tāte**, (*obs*) a result —*adjs* **Result'ful**, having results or effect, **Resul'tive, Result'less**, without result —*n* **Result'lessness** —**Resultant tone**, a tone produced by the simultaneous sounding of two sustained tones, **Resulting force**, a motion which is the result of two or more motions combined [Fr, —L *resultāre—resilīre* See **Resilient**]

Resume, rē zūm', *v t* to take back what has been given to take up again to begin again after interruption —*adj* **Resū'mable**, liable to be taken back again, or taken up again [L. *resumĕre—re*, back, *sumĕre, sumptum*, to take. See **Sumptuary.**]

Résumé, rā zū'mā, *n* a summing up a summary —*v t* **Resume'**. [Fr —L *resumĕre* See **Resume**]

Resummon, rē sum'un, *v t* to summon or call again (*Bacon*) to recall, to recover —*n.* **Resumm'ons**, a second summons

Resumption, rē zump'shun, *n* act of resuming or taking back again, as the resumption of a grant the return to special payments —*adj* **Resump'tive.**—*n* a restoring medicine

Resupinate, rē sū'pin āt, **Resupine**, rē sū pīn', *adj* lying on the back (*bot*) inverted in position by a twisting of the stalk upside down —*n* **Resupinā'tion** [L *resupinatus*, pa p pass of *resupināre*, to bend back—*re*, back, *supinus*, bent backward]

Resurge, rē surj', *v i* to rise again —*adj* **Resur'gent**, rising again, or from the dead —*n* **Resur'gence.**—*v t* (*coll*) **Resurrect'**, to restore to life —*n* **Resurrec'tion**, the rising again from the dead the life thereafter a restoration body snatching —*adj* **Resurrec'tionary.**—*v t* **Resurrec'tionise** —*ns* **Resurrec'tionist, Resurrection-man**, one who makes a business of stealing bodies from the grave for dissection, **Resurrection-plant**, a name of several plants which re expand when wetted [L *re*, again, and *surgĕre, surrectum*, to rise]

Resurprise, rē-sur prīz', *n* a second surprise

Resurvey, rē sur vā', *v t* to survey again, to review —*n* a second or renewed survey

Resuscitate, rē sus'i tāt, *v t* to revive to revivify —*v i* to revive to awaken and come to life again —*adj* **Resus'citable.**—*n* **Resuscitā'tion**, act of reviving from a state of apparent death state of being revivified —*adj* **Resus'citātive**, tending to resuscitate reviving revivifying reanimating —*n* **Resus'citātor**, one who resuscitates —**Resuscitative faculty**, the reproductive faculty of the mind [L *re*, again, and *suscitāre—sus*, *sub*, from beneath, and *citāre*, to put into quick motion—*cĕre*, to make to go]

Ret, ret, *v t* to expose hemp, jute, &c, to moisture

Retable, rē tā'bl, *n* a shelf behind the altar for the display of lights, vases of flowers, &c [Fr]

Retail, rē tāl', *v t* to sell in small parts to deal out in small portions to sell in broken parts, or at second hand to hand down by report, as to retail slander —*adj* pertaining to retail —*ns* **Rē'tail**, the sale of goods in small quantities, **Retail'er, Retail'ment** [Fr *retailler*, to cut again—*re*, again, and *tailler*, to cut See **Detail.**]

Retaille, re ta lyā', *adj* (*her*) cut or divided twice

Retain, rē tān', *v t* to keep in possession to detain to employ by a fee paid to restrain to keep up, as to retain a custom to keep in mind —*adj* **Retain'able**, that may be retained —*ns* **Retain'er**, one who is retained or kept in service a dependant, but higher than a servant a sutler a retaining fee, **Retain'ership, Retain'ment** —**Retaining fee**, the advance fee paid to a lawyer to defend a cause, **Retaining wall**, a wall to prevent a bank from slipping down —**General retainer**, a fee to secure a priority of claim on a counsel's services, **Special retainer**, a fee for a particular case [Fr,—L *retinēre—re-*, back, and *tenēre*, to hold. See **Tenure**]

Retake, rē-tāk', *v.t* to take or receive again to recapture

Retaliate, rē tal'i-āt, *v t* to return like for like to repay —*v i* to return like for like —*n* **Retaliā'tion**, act of retaliating the return of like for like, 'lex talionis' retribution —*adjs* **Retal'iātive, Retal'iātory**, returning like for like [L *retaliāre, -ātum—re*, in return, *talio, -onis*, like for like—*talis*, of such a kind]

Retama, re ta'mä, or re-tā'mä, *n* a group of yellow flowered shrubs, with rush like branches

Retard, rē tard', *v t* to keep back to delay to defer —*adj* **Retar'dant.**—*n* **Retardā'tion**, delay hinderance obstacle. in physics, a continuous decrement in velocity in acoustics, the distance by which one wave is behind another in music, the act of diminishing the rate of speed. in telegraphy, decrease in the speed of telegraph signalling —*adjs* **Retar'dātive**, tending or serving to retard, **Retar'dātory.**—*ns* **Retar'der; Retard'ment.**—**Retardation of mean solar time**, the change of the sun's right ascension in a sidereal day [Fr—L *retardāre—re*, inten, and *tardāre*, to make slow—*tardus*, slow

Retch, rech, *v i* to try to vomit to strain to reach [A S *hrœcan*, to hawk—*hrœc*, a cough; cog with Ice *hrœkja*, to vomit]

Retchless, rech'les, *adj* (*obs*) reckless —*adv.* **Retch'lessly.**—*n* **Retch'lessness.**

Rete, rē'tē, *n* a network of blood vessels, a plexus. —*adjs* **Retē'cious, Rē'tial**

Retection, rē tek'shon, *n* the act of disclosing something concealed

Retell, rē tel', *v t* to tell again

Retention, rē ten'shun, *n* act or power of retaining memory restraint custody preservation (*med*) power of retaining, inability to void in Scots law, a lien, the right of withholding a debt until a debt due to the claimant is paid —*adj* **Reten'tive**, having power to retain —*adv.* **Reten'tively** —*ns* **Reten'tiveness, Retentiv'ity, Reten'tor**, a muscle which serves to retain an organ in place —**Magnetic retentiveness**, coercive force

Retepore, rē'te pōr, *n* a coral of the genus *Retepŏridæ*

Retex, rē teks', *v t* to annul

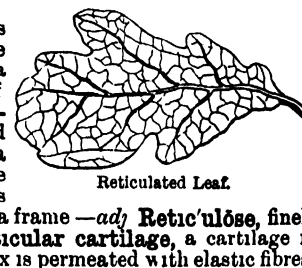
Retexture, rē tekst'ūr, *n* a second or new texture.

Retiary, rē'shi ā ri, *adj* net like constructing a web to catch prey provided with a net —*n* (also **Retiā'rius**), a gladiator who fights with a net —*n* **Re'tiariæ**, the spinning spiders [L *retiarius* —*rete*, a net]

Reticence, ret'i sens, *n* concealment by silence reserve in speech—also **Ret'icency** —*adj* **Ret'icent**, concealing by silence reserved in speech [Fr,—L *reticens, entis*, pr p of *reticēre—re*, and *tacēre*, to be silent]

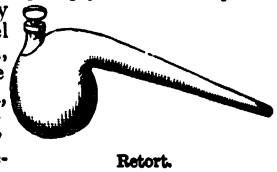
Reticle, ret'i kl, *n* [Same as **Reticule**]

Reticule, ret'i kūl, **Reticle**, ret'i kl, *n* a little network bag a lady's workbag an attachment to a telescope consisting of a network of lines ruled on glass —*adj* **Retic'ular**, having the form of net work formed with interstices (*anat*) cellular —*ns* **Reticulā'rē; Reticulā'ria**, a genus of the myxomycetous fungi, **Reticulariā'ceæ.**—*adjs* **Reticulā'rian, Reticulā'rious** —*adv.* **Retic'ularly** —*adjs* **Retic'ulary, Retic'ulāte, Retic'ulāted**, netted having the form or structure of a net having veins crossing like network, as a reticulate leaf —*n* **Reticulā'tion**, a method of copying a painting by the help of threads stretched across a frame —*adj* **Retic'ulōse**, finely reticulate —**Reticular cartilage**, a cartilage in which the matrix is permeated with elastic fibres, **Reticular layer of skin**, the deeper part of the corium, **Reticulated glass**, ware made from glass, in which one set of coloured lines meets with another, **Reticulated micrometer**, a micrometer for an optical instrument with a reticule in the focus of an eyepiece, **Reticulated moulding**, a fillet interlaced in various ways, **Reticulated work**, masonry constructed with diamond-shaped stones. [L *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.]



Reticulated Leaf.

Reticulum, rē tik'ū lum, *n* a network the second stomach of a ruminant a southern constellation
Retiercé, rē tyār'sā', *adj.* (*her*) divided fesswise into three equal parts
Retifera, rē-tif'er a, *n* the true limpet
Retiform, rē'ti-form, *adj* having the form or structure of a net [L *rete*, and *forma*, a form]
Retina, ret'i na, *n* the innermost coating of the eye, consisting of a fine network of optic nerves —*adj* **Ret'inal,** pertaining to the retina of the eye. [Fr.,—L *rete*, a net]
Retinaculum, ret i nak'ū lum, *n* in anatomy, a connecting band one of the annular ligaments which hold the tendons close to the bones of the larger joints (*zool*) one of the retractor muscles of the proboscis of certain worms (*bot*) a small viscid gland
Retinalite, rē tin'a līt, *n* a green translucent variety of serpentine
Retinerved, rē'ti nervd, *adj* netted, veined
Retinite, ret'i nīt, *n* pitch stone or obsidian
Retinitis, ret i nī'tis, *n* inflammation of the retina
Retinoid, ret'i noid, *adj* resin like
Retinol, ret'i nol, *n* a hydrocarbon oil used in printers' ink
Retinophora, ret i nof'ō ra, *n* a cell of the embryonic eye of anthropods
Retinoscopy, ret'in ō skō pi, *n* examination of the retina with an ophthalmoscope
Retinospora, ret in os'pō ra, *n* a genus of coniferous trees, in use for lawn decoration
Retinue, ret'i nū, *n* the body of retainers who follow a person of rank a suite a cortege [See **Retain**]
Retinula, rē tin'ū la, *n* in entomology, a group of pigmented cells —*adj* **Retin'ular**
Retiped, rē'tip ed, *n* having reticulated tarsi like a bird
Retiracy, rē tīr'ā si, *n* retirement
Retirade, ret i rad', *n* a retrenchment in the body of a bastion which a garrison may defend [Fr.]
Retiral, rē tīr'al, *n* the act of taking up a bill when due
Retire, rē tīr', *v i* to draw back to retreat to recede to go to bed —*v t* to withdraw from circulation, as to retire a bill to cause to retire —*n* a call sounded on a bugle act of retiring, retreat (*obs*) a place of retreat —*adj* **Retired',** withdrawn secluded private withdrawn from business —*adv* **Retired'ly** —*ns* **Retired'ness, Retire'ment,** act of retiring or withdrawing from society or from public life, or of an army state of being retired solitude privacy —*p adj* **Retir'ing,** reserved unobtrusive retreating modest given to one who retires from a public office or service —**Retired list,** a list of officers who are relieved from active service but receive a certain amount of pay [O Fr *retirer—re*, back, and *tirer*, to draw]
Retitelæ, ret i tē'lē, *n* a group of spiders which spin irregular webs —*n* **Retitelā'rian.**
Retold, rē tōld', *pat* and *pa p* of **Retell.**
Retorque, rē tōrk', *v t* (*obs*) to turn back
Retorsion, rē tōr'shon, *n* retaliation
Retort, rē tort', *v t* to throw back to return to retaliate to separate by means of a retort —*v i* to make a sharp reply —*n* a ready and sharp reply a witty answer a vessel used in distillation, properly a spiral tube —*p adj* **Retor'ted,** (*her.*) interlaced —*n* **Retor'tion.** —*adj* **Retor'tive.**—*n* **Retort-sealer,** an instrument for removing the incrustation in coal-gas retorts. [Fr —L *retortum*, pa.p. of *retorquēre—re*, back, and *torquēre*, to twist. See **Torture.**]


Retort.

Retoss, rē tos', *v t* to toss back
Retouch, rē tuch', *v t* to improve, as a picture, by new touches —*n* the reapplication of the artist's hand to a work in photography, the act of finishing and correcting —*ns* **Retouch'er; Retouch'ment** —**Retouching frame,** a desk formed of fine ground glass, used for retouching negatives
Retour, re tōōr', *n* a returning in Scots law, an extract from chancery of the service of an heir to his ancestor —*adj* **Retoured'**
Retourn, rē turn', *v t* (*Spens*) to turn back, as the eyes
Retrace, rē trās', *v t* to trace back to go back by the same course to renew the outline of to repeat —*adj* **Retrace'able**
Retract, rē trakt', *v t* to retrace or draw back to recall to recant —*v i* to take back what has been said or granted —*adj* **Retrac'table,** capable of being retracted or recalled —*n* **Retractā'tion** —*p adj* **Retrac'ted,** (*her*) couped by a line diagonal to the main direction (*bot*) bent back —*adj* **Retrac'tile,** that may be drawn back, as claws —*n* **Retrac'tion,** act of retracting or drawing back recantation —*adj* **Retrac'tive,** able or ready to retract —*adv* **Retrac'tively** —*n* **Retrac'tor,** one who or that which retracts or draws back in breech loading firearms, a device for withdrawing a cartridge shell from the barrel (*surg*) an instrument for holding apart the edges of a wound during operation a bandage to protect the soft parts from injury by the saw (*zool*) a muscle serving to draw in any part [Fr.,—L *retrahĕre, retractum—re*, back, and *trahĕre*, to draw]
Retrad, rē'trad, *adv* (*anat*) backward
Retrahens, rē'trā henz, *n* (*anat*) a muscle which draws the ear backward —*adj* **Rē'trāhent**
Retrait, rē trāt', *n* (*Spens*) a picture, a portrait aspect —*adj* retired [O Fr.,—*retraire*, to draw back, to take a portrait—L *retrahĕre—re*, back, and *trahĕre*, to draw]
Retral, rē'tral, *adj* back, posterior
Retranché, re trong shā', *adj* (*her*) divided bendwise twice or into three parts
Retransfer, rē trans fer', *v t* to transfer back —*n* **Retrans'fer.**
Retransform, rē trans form', *v t* to transform or change back again —*n* **Retransformā'tion,** a second or renewed transformation a change back to a former state
Retranslate, rē trans lāt', *v t* to translate anew to translate back into the original languages —*n* **Retranslā'tion.**
Retransmission, rē trans mish'on, *n* a repeated transmission —*v t* **Re'transmit**
Retrate, rē trāt', *n* (*Spens*) **Retreat.**
Retraverse, rē-trav'ers, *v t* to traverse again
Retraxit, rē trak'sit, *n* (*law*) the open renunciation of a suit in court
Retreat, rē trēt', *n* a drawing back or retracing one's steps retirement place of privacy withdrawal a place of security a shelter (*mil*) the act of retiring in order from before the enemy, or from an advanced position the signal for retiring from an engagement or to quarters a special season of religious meditation, as 'to observe a retreat'—*v i* to draw back to recede to consider to retire, esp to a place of shelter or security to retire before an enemy or from an advanced position in fencing, to move back so as to avoid the point of the adversary's sword to slope back, as a retreating forehead —*ns* **Retreat'er, Retreat'ment.** [O Fr *retrete* (Fr *retraite*)—L *retractus*, pa p of *retrahĕre*]
Retree, rē trē', *n* in paper making, broken or imperfect paper

Retrench, rē trensh', *v t* to cut off or away to render less to curtail —*v ı* to live at less expense to economise —*n* **Retrench'ment,** cutting off lessening or abridging reduction economy (*fort*) a work within another for prolonging the defence [O Fr *retrencher* (Fr *re trancher*)—*re*, and *trencher*, to cut, which, according to Littré, is from L *truncāre*, to cut off, maim]

Retrial, rē trī'al, *n* a repetition of trial

Retribute, rē trib'ūt, *v t* to give back to make repayment of —*n* **Retribu'tion,** repayment suitable return reward or punishment retaliation —*adj* **Rētrib'utive,** repaying rewarding or punishing suitably —*n* **Rētrib'utor** —*adj* **Rētrib'utory** [L *retributio—retribuĕre*, to give back —*re-*, back, and *tribuĕre*, to give See **Tribute.**]

Retrieve, rē-trēv', *v t* to recover, as to 'retrieve one's credit' to recall or bring back to bring back to a former state to repair to search for and fetch, as a dog does game —*n* **Retrieve'** (*obs*) —*adj* **Retriev'able,** that may be recovered —*n* **Retriev'ableness,** the state of being retrievable —*adv* **Retriev'ably** —*ns* **Retriev'al, Retrieve'ment, Retriev'er,** a kind of dog trained to find and fetch game that has been shot, and to recover anything lost [O Fr *retreuver* (Fr *retrouver*)—*re*, again, and *trouver*, to find —Low L *tropare*—L *tropus*, a song—Gr *tropos*, a trope]

Retrim, rē-trim', *v t* to trim again

Retriment, ret'ri ment, *n* dregs [L *retrimentum*]

Retroact, rē tro akt', *v ı* to act backward, or in return or opposition, or on something past or preceding —*n* **Retroac'tion** —*adj* **Retroac'tive** —*adv* **Retroac'tively,** in a retroactive manner by operating on something past —**Retroactive law,** a retrospective law [L *retroactus, retroagĕre—retro*, backward, and *agĕre, actum*, to do]

Retrobulbar, rē trō bul'bär, *adj* being behind the eyeball

Retrocede, rē trō sēd', *v t* to go back to relapse to retire to give back —*adj* **Retrocē'dent** —*n* **Retroces'sion,** (*med*) the disappearance of a tumour inwardly a retreating outline (*Scots law*) the act of retroceding, or giving back, as of a right by an assignee [Fr,—L *retrocedĕre, -cessum* —*retro*, backward, and *cedĕre*, to go]

Retrochoir, rē'trō kwīr, *n* (*archit*) an extension of a church behind the high altar, as a chapel

Retroclusion, rē trō klōō'zhun, *n* a method of using the pin in acupressure

Retrocollic, rē trō kol'ik, *adj* pertaining to the back of the neck

Retrodate, rē'trō dāt, *v t* to assign a date to a book earlier than its actual publication

Retroduct, rē trō dukt', *v t* to draw back to withdraw —*n* **Retroduc'tion**

Retroflex, rē'trō fleks, *adj* reflexed, bent backward —Also **Retroflexed.** —*n* **Retroflec'tion** [L *retro*, backward, and *flectĕre, flexum*, to bend]

Retrofract, -ed, rē'trō frakt, -ed, *adj* (*bot*) bent sharply back, so as to appear as if broken [L *retro*, backward, and *fractus*, pa p of *frangĕre, fractum*, to break]

Retrograde, ret'rō, or rē'trō grād, *adj* going backward falling from better to worse contrary (*biol*) becoming less highly organised, as 'a retrograde theory' swimming backwards, as many animals in astronomy, moving westwards relatively to the fixed stars —*v ı* to go backwards —*ns* **Retrogradā'tion,** deterioration, **Rē'trogress,** falling off, **Rētrogres'sion,** a going backward a decline in quality or merit —*adjs* **Rētrogres'sional, Rētrogres'sive** —*adv* **Rē'trogres'sively.** [L *retrogradus*, going backward—*retro*, backward, and *gradi, gressus*, to go]

Retrolingual, rē trō ling'gwal, *adj.* serving to retract the tongue

Retromingent, rē trō min'jent, *adj* urinating backward —*n* **Retromin'gency.**—*adv.* **Retromin'gently.**

Retro-ocular, rē trō ok'ū lar, *adj* situated behind the eyeball

Retro-operative, rē-trō op'e rā tiv, *adj* retrospective in effect

Retroposition, rē trō po zish'on, *n* displacement backward

Retropulsion, rē trō-pul'shon, *n* a disorder of locomotion repulsion —*adj* **Retropul'sive**

Retrorse, rē-trors', *adj* turned back or downward. —*adv* **Retrorse'ly.**

Retroserrate, rē trō ser'āt, *adj* (*entom*) armed with minute retrorse teeth

Retrospect, ret'rō spekt, or rē', *n* a looking back a contemplation of the past the past —*n* **Retrospec'tion,** the act or faculty of looking back on the past —*adj* **Retrospect'ive** —*adv* **Retrospect'ively.** [L *retrospectus*, pa p of *retrospicĕre—retro*, back, and *specĕre*, to look]

Retrosternal, rē trō ster'nal, *adj* being behind the sternum

Retrotarsal, rē-trō tar'sal, *adj* being behind the tarsus of the eye

Retrotracheal, rē trō trā'kē al, *adj* being at the back of the trachea

Retroussage, re-trōō sazh', *n* a method of producing effective tones in the printing of etchings by skilful treatment of the ink in certain parts

Retroussé, re trōō-sā', *adj* turned up pug

Retrovaccinate, rē trō vak'si nāt, *v t* to vaccinate a cow with human virus —*ns* **Retrovaccinā'tion, Retrovac'cine.**

Retrovert, rē'trō vert, *v t* to turn back —*n* one who returns to his original creed —*n* **Retrover'sion,** a turning or falling back [L *retro*, backward, and *vertĕre*, to turn]

Retrovision, rē trō-vish'on, *n* the power of mentally seeing past events

Retrude, rē trōōd', *v t* to thrust back —*adj* **Retruse'** —*n* **Retru'sion.** [L *retrudĕre, retrusum*]

Retry, rē trī', *v t* to try again to put on trial a second time

Retting, ret'ing, *n* the act or process of preparing flax for use by rotting the useless part of the plant —*n* **Ret'tery.** [Conn with **Rot.**]

Retund, rē tund', *v t* to blunt, as the edge of a weapon

Return, rē turn', *v ı.* to come back to the same place or state to answer to retort to turn back to repeat to revert to recur to reappear —*v t* to bring or send back to transmit to give back to repay to give back in reply to report to give an account to cast back to reflect to re echo to revolve to restore to requite to return a call to elect, as a member of parliament in card playing, to lead back in response to the lead of one's partner in tennis, to bat the ball back over the net in fencing, to give a thrust or cut after parrying a sword thrust —*n* the act of going back revolution periodic renewal the act of bringing or sending back restitution repayment the profit on capital or labour a reply a report or account, esp official (*pl*) a light coloured and mild kind of tobacco (*law*) the rendering back of a writ to the proper officer (*mil*) the return of the men fit for duty (*archit*) the continuation in a different direction of the face of a building, as a moulding —*adj* **Retur'nable,** legally requiring to be returned —*ns* **Return-bend,** a pipe coupling in the shape of the letter U, **Return-cargo,** a cargo brought back in place of merchandise previously sent out, **Return-check,** a ticket for

readmission; **Return-day**, the day fixed when the defendant is to appear in court, **Retur'ner**, **Returning-officer**, the officer who makes returns of writs, &c the presiding officer at an election, **Return-match**, a second match played by the same set of players, **Return-shock**, an electric shock due to the action of induction sometimes felt after a lightning flash, **Return-tag**, a tag attached to a railway car as evidence of its due arrival, **Return-ticket**, a ticket issued by a company for a journey and its return, usually at a reduced charge, **Return-valve**, a valve which opens to allow reflux of a fluid in case of over flow [Fr *retourner—re*, back, and *tourner*, to turn—L *tornāre* See **Turn**]

Retuse, rē tūs', *adj* (*bot*) terminating in a round end, with a centre somewhat depressed [L *retusus—retundĕre*, to blunt]

Retyre, rē tīr', *n* (*Spens*) retirement

Retzia, ret'si a, *n* a genus of brachiopods

Reune, rē ūn', *v t* (*obs*) to reunite—*v i* to hold a reunion—*adjs* **Reū'nient**, **Reū'nitive**.

Reunion, rē ūn'yun, *n* a union after separation an assembly or social gathering [Fr *réunion—re*, and *union* See **Union**]

Reunite, rē ū nīt', *v t* to join after separation to reconcile after variance—*v i* to become united again to join again—*v t* **Reū'nify**.—*adv* **Reuni'tedly**.—*n* **Reuni'tion**.

Reurge, rē urj', *v t* to urge again

Reus, rē'us, *n* in law, a defendant [L]

Reuse, rē ūz', *v t* to use again—*n* **Reuse** (rē ūs'), repeated use

Reutilize, rē ū'til īz, *v t* to make use of a second time

Reutter, rē ut'er, *v t* to utter again

Rev, an abridgment of *Reverend*, in addressing clergymen, as 'Rev Thomas Davidson,' deans are styled 'Very Reverend,' also principals of universities in Scotland, if clergymen, and the moderator of the General Assembly for the time being, bishops are styled 'Right Reverend,' and archbishops, 'Most Reverend'

Revalenta, rev a len'ta, *n* the ordinary name of lentil meal

Revalescent, rev a les'ent, *adj* beginning to grow well—*n* **Revales'cence**.

Revalue, rē val'ū, *v t* to value again—*n* **Revaluā'tion**.

Revamp, rē vamp', *v t* to patch up again

Reve, rev, *v i* (*obs*) to dream [See **Rave**.]

Reveal, rē vēl', *v t* to unveil to make known, as by divine agency to disclose—*n* **Revealabil'ity**—*adj* **Reveal'able**—*ns* **Reveal'ableness**, **Reveal'er**, **Reveal'ment**, revelation—**Revealed religion**, that which has been supernaturally revealed [O Fr *reveler* (Fr *révéler*)—L *revelāre—re-*, back, and *velāre*, to veil—*velum*, a veil See **Veil**.]

Reveal, rē vēl', *n* (*archit*) the square ingoing of a window, doorway, or the like, between the frame and the outer surface of the wall—written also *revel*

Revehent, rē'vē hent, *adj* carrying forth taking away

Reveille, rē vāl'ye, *n* the sound of the drum or bugle at daybreak to awaken soldiers [O Fr *reveil—re*, again, and *esveiller*, to awake—L *vigilāre*, to watch See **Vigil**]

Revel, rev'el, *v i* to feast in a riotous or noisy manner to carouse—*v t* to draw back—*pr p* rev'elling, *pa t* and *pa p* rev'elled—*n* a riotous or tumultuous feast carousal a kind of dance a wake.—*ns* **Revel-coil**, **Revel-dash**, (*obs*) a wild revel; **Rev'eller**, one who takes part in carousals a low liver, **Revel-master**, the master or director of the revels at Christmas the lord of misrule; **Rev'elment**; **Rev'elry**, riotous or noisy festivity [O Fr *reveler*—L *rebellāre*, to rebel]

Revelation, rev ē lā'shun, *n* the act of revealing or making known that which is revealed the revealing divine truth that which is revealed by God to man the Apocalypse or last book of the New Testament—*adj* **Revelā'tional**.—*n* **Revelā'tionist**—*adj* **Rev'elātory**. [Fr—L *revelatio—revelāre* See **Reveal**.]

Revellent, rē vel'ent, *adj* causing revulsion

Revenant, rev'ē nant, *n* one who returns after a long absence, esp one who returns from the dead a ghost [Fr]

Revenge, rē venj', *v t* to punish or injure in return to avenge—*v i* to take vengeance—*n* the act of revenging injury inflicted in return a malicious injuring in return for an offence or injury received the passion for retaliation—*adj* **Revenge'ful**, full of revenge or a desire to inflict injury in return vindictive malicious—*adv* **Revenge'fully**—*n* **Revenge'fulness**—*adj* **Revenge'less**—*ns* **Revenge'ment**; **Reveng'er**—*adv* **Reveng'ingly**—**To give one his revenge**, to play a return match with a defeated opponent. [O Fr *revenger*, *revencher* (Fr *revancher*)—L *re*, in return, and *vindicāre*, to lay claim to See **Vindicate** and **Vengeance**.]

Revenue, rev'en ū (earlier rē ven'ū), *n* the receipts or rents from any source return, as a revenue of praise income the income of a state—*n* **Revenue-cutter**, an armed vessel employed by custom house officers in preventing smuggling—*adj* **Rev'enued**—*ns* **Revenue-ensign**, a distinctive flag authorised in 1798 in United States; **Revenue-officer**, an officer of the customs or excise—**Inland-revenue**, revenue derived from stamps, excise, income tax, &c [Fr *revenue*, pa p of *revenir*, to return—L *revenīre—re*, back, and *venīre*, to come]

Reverberant, rē ver'ber ant, *adj* (*Shak*) resounding, beating back [L *reverberans*, *antis*, pr p of *reverberāre* See **Reverberate**.]

Reverberate, rē ver'ber āt, *v t* to send back, as sound to echo to reflect to drive from side to side, as flame to fuse—*v i* to echo to resound, to bound back to be repelled, to use heat, as in the fusion of metals—*v t* **Reverb** (*Shak*)—*n* **Reverberā'tion**, the reflection of sound, &c—*adj* **Rever'berātive**.—*n* **Rever'berātor**.—*adj* **Rever'berātory**. [L, *—re-*, back, and *verberāre*, *ātum*, to beat—*verber*, a lash]

Reverdure, rē-ver'dūr, *v t* to cover again with verdure

Revere, rē vēr', *v t* to regard with respectful awe to venerate—*adj* **Revēr'able**, worthy of reverence—*n* **Rev'erence**, fear arising from high respect respectful awe veneration honour: an act of revering or obeisance a bow or courtesy a title of the clergy—*v t* to regard with reverence to venerate or honour—*adjs* **Rev'erend**, worthy of reverence a title of the clergy (see **Rev**) (*B*) awful, venerable, **Rev'erent**, showing reverence submissive humble, **Reveren'tial**, proceeding from reverence respectful submissive—*advs* **Reveren'tially**, **Rev'erently**—*n* **Rev'erer**, one who reveres—**To do reverence** to do honour, **To make reverence**, to worship; **Saving your reverence**, with all due respect to you [O Fr *reverer* (Fr *révérer*)—L *reverēri—re*, intensive, and *verēri*, to feel awe]

Reverie, **Revery**, rev'e-ri, *n* an irregular train of thoughts or fancies in meditation voluntary inactivity of the external senses to the impressions of surrounding objects during wakefulness mental abstraction a waking dream a brown study—*n* **Rev'erist**. [O Fr. *resverie* (Fr. *rêverie*)—*resver*, *rever*, to dream See **Rave**.]

Revers, re vār' (generally rē vēr'), *n* that part of a garment which is turned back, as the lapel of a coat

Reverse, rē vers', *v t* to place in the contrary order or position to change wholly to overthrow to change by an opposite decision to annul to revoke, as a decree to recall —*n* that which is reversed the opposite the back, esp of a coin or medal change misfortune a calamity in fencing, a back handed stroke (*her*) the exact contrary of what has been described just before, as an escutcheon —*adj* turned backward having an opposite direction upset —*adj* **Reversed',** turned or changed to the contrary inside out (*bot*) resupinate —*adv* **Rever'sedly** —*adj* **Reverse'less,** unalterable —*adv* **Reverse'ly,** in a reverse order on the other hand on the opposite —*ns* **Rever'ser,** in Scots law, a mortgager of land, **Rever'si,** a game played by two persons with sixty four counters, **Reversibil'ity,** the capability of being reversed, as of heat into work and work into heat —*adj* **Rever'sible,** that may be reversed, as in a fabric having both sides well finished —*ns* **Reversing-cylinder,** the cylinder of a small auxiliary steam engine, **Reversing-gear,** those parts of a steam engine by which the direction of the motion is changed, **Reversing-lever,** a lever in a steam engine which operates the slide valve, **Reversing-machine,** a moulding machine in founding, in which the flask can be reversed, **Reversing-motion,** any mechanism for changing the direction of motion of an engine, **Reversing-shaft,** a shaft which permits a reversal of the order of steam passage through the ports, **Reversing-valve,** the valve of a reversing cylinder, **Rever'sion,** the act of reverting or returning that which reverts or returns the return or future possession of any property after some particular event the right to future possession (*biol*) return to some type of ancestral character return to the wild state after domestication —*adj* **Rever'sionary,** relating to a reversion to be enjoyed in succession atavic —*n* **Rever'sis,** an old French game of cards in which the aim was to take the fewest tricks —*adj* **Rever'sive.** —*n* **Rever'so,** in printing, any one of the left-hand pages of a book —**Reverse shell,** a univalve shell which has its volutions the reversed way of the common screw, **Reversionary annuity,** a deferred annuity —**To reverse a battery,** to turn the current of electricity by means of a commutator [L *reversus*, pa.p of *revertĕre*, to turn back—*re*, back, and *vertĕre*, to turn]

Revert, rē vėrt', *v t* to turn or drive back to reverse —*v i* to return to fall back to refer back to return to the original owner or his heirs —*adjs* **Rēver'tant,** (*her*) flexed, bent twice at a sharp angle, **Rēver'ted,** reversed, **Rēver'tible,** that may revert or be reverted, **Rēver'tive,** tending to revert changing turning to the contrary —*adv* **Rēver'tively,** by way of reversion [Fr.,—L *revertĕre*]

Revery. Same as **Reverie**

Revest, rē vest', *v t* (*Spens*) to clothe again to vest again in a possession or office —*v i* to take effect again to return to a former owner [Fr., —L —*revestīre—re*, again, and *vestīre*, to clothe See **Vest**]

Revestiary, rē ves'ti ā ri, *n* an apartment in a church in which ecclesiastical garments are kept

Revestu, rē ves'tū, *adj* (*her*) covered by a square set diagonally, the corners of which touch the edges of the space covered [O Fr See **Revest.**]

Revesture, rē ves'tūr, *n* (*obs*) vesture

Revet, rē vet', *v t* (*fort*) to face with masonry, &c, as an embankment with a steep slope —*n.* **Revet'ment,** a retaining wall, a facing of stone, wood, &c. [Fr *revêtir*, to reclothe. See **Revest.**]

Revibrate, rē vī'brāt, *v i* to vibrate back or in return —*n* **Revibrā'tion.**

Revict, rē vikt', *v t* (*obs*) to reconquer —*n.* **Revic'tion,** return to life, revival

Revictual, rē vit'l, *v t* to furnish again with provisions

Revie, rē vī', *v t* to vie with, or rival to stake a larger sum at cards to outdo —*v i* to exceed an adversary's wager in card playing to retort.

Review, rē vū', *v t* to re examine to revise to examine critically to see again to retrace to inspect, as a body of troops —*n* a viewing again a reconsideration a revision a careful or critical examination a critique a written discussion a periodical with critiques of books, &c the inspection of a body of troops or a number of ships in law, the judicial revision of a higher court —*adj* **Review'able,** capable of being reviewed —*ns* **Review'age,** the work of reviewing, **Review'al,** a review of a book a critique on a new publication, **Review'er,** an inspector a writer in a review —**Court of Review,** the court of appeal from the commissioners of bankruptcy [Fr *revue*, pa p of *revoir*—L *re*, again, and *vidēre* See **View.**]

Revigorate, rē vig'o rāt, *v t* to give new vigour to —*pr p* revig'orating, *pa p* revig'orated —*p adj* **Revig'orated,** endued with new vigour or strength [L *re*, again, *vigorātus*, *vigorāre*—*vigor*, vigour]

Revile, rē vīl', *v t* to reproach to calumniate. —*v i* to speak contemptuously —*ns* **Revile'ment,** the act of reviling, reproach, **Revil'er.** —*adv* **Revil'ingly.** [Pfx *re*, again, and O Fr *aviler*, to make vile, from *a*—L *ad*, and *vil*—L *vilis*, cheap]

Revince, rē vins', *v t* (*obs*) to refute, to disprove

Revindicate, rē vin'di kāt, *v t* (*law*) to claim what has been taken away by an enemy —*n.* **Revindicā'tion.** [Low L *revindicare*, *ātum*—L. *re*, again, and *vindicāre*, *ātum*, to lay claim to]

Revindicate, rē vin'di kāt, *v t* to vindicate again. to reclaim —*n* **Revindicā'tion.**

Revire, rē vīr', *v t* (*obs*) to revive —*n* **Revires'cence** (*Swinburne*), renewal of youth or vigour

Revise, rē vīz', *v t* to review and amend to examine with a view to correction —*n* review a second proof sheet —*ns* **Revī'sal, Revi'sion,** review re examination, **Revised-version,** a fresh English translation of the Bible, issued, the New Testament in 1881, the Old in 1885, **Revī'ser, Revī'sor,** in printing, one who examines proofs, **Revising-barrister,** a barrister appointed annually by the English judges to revise the list of voters for members of parliament, the revision generally taking place between August and October of each year —*adjs* **Revī'sional, Revi'sionary,** pertaining to revision —*n* **Revi'sionist** —*adj* **Revī'sory.** [Fr *reviser*—L *revisĕre—re*, back, and *visĕre*, to look at attentively, inten of *vidēre*, to see]

Revisit, rē viz'it, *v t* to visit again —*ns* **Revis'it, Revis'itant.**—*adj* revisiting —*n* **Revisitā'tion.**

Revitalise, rē-vī'tal'iz, *v t* to restore vitality to —*n* **Revitalisā'tion.**

Revive, re-vīv', *v i* to return to life, vigour, or fame to recover from neglect, oblivion, or depression to regain use or currency to have the memory refreshed —*v t* to restore to life again to reawaken in the mind to recover from neglect or depression to bring again into public notice, as a play to recall, to restore to use to reproduce (*chem*) to restore to its natural state —*n* **Revivabil'ity.**—*adj* **Revī'vable,** capable of being revived —*adv* **Revī'vably** —*ns* **Revī'val,** recovery from languor, neglect, depression, &c..

renewed performance of, as of a play renewed interest in or attention to a time of extraordinary religious awakening restoration quickening renewal, as of trade awakening, as revival of learning in law, reinstatement of an action, **Revī'valism**, **Revī'valist**, one who promotes religious revivals an itinerant preacher —*adj* **Revivalist'ic.**—*ns* **Revive'ment**, **Revī'ver**, one who or that which revives a compound for renovating clothes, **Revivificā'tion**, (*chem*) the reduction of a metal from a state of combination to its natural state—*v t* **Revīv'ify**, to cause to revive to reanimate to enliven —*v i* to become efficient again as a reagent —*n* **Revivis'cence**, an awakening from torpidity, after hibernation —*adj* **Revivis'cent** —*n* **Revī'vor**, in law, the revival of a suit which was abated by the death of a party or other cause —**The Anglo-Catholic revival**, a strong reaction within the Church of England towards the views of doctrine and practice held by the great Stuart divines It began in 1833 at Oxford, and its first impulse may be said to have come from the Evangelical revival which had done so much to raise the standard of clerical devoutness, while, in one of its sides at least, it was a kind of æsthetic outcome of the Romantic revival in literature and art Though 'Anglo Catholicism' has driven large numbers into the Roman communion, it has succeeded in doing what Methodism a hundred years before attempted, and has brought new life into the Church of England See **Tractarianism** [O Fr *revivre*—L *re*, again, and *vivĕre*, to live]

Revoke, rē vōk', *v t* to annul by recalling to repeal to reverse to neglect to follow suit (at cards) —*n* revocation, recall act of revoking at cards —*adj* **Rev'ocable**, that may be revoked —*ns* **Rev'ocableness**, **Revocabil'ity** —*adv* **Rev'ocably** —*n* **Revocā'tion**, a recalling repeal reversal —*adj* **Rev'ocātory** —*n* **Revoke'ment** (*Shak*), revocation —**Revocation of the edict of Nantes**, the taking away by Louis XIV, in 1685, of the Huguenot privileges granted by Henry IV in 1598 [Fr,—L *revocāre*—*re*, back, and *vocāre*, to call See **Voice**]

Revolt, rē vōlt', *v i* to renounce allegiance to be grossly offended to mutiny to be shocked —*v t* to cause to rise in revolt to shock —*n* a rebellion insurrection, desertion a change of sides: fickleness —*n* **Revol'ter** —*adj* **Revol'ting**, causing a turning away from shocking repulsive —*adv* **Revol'tingly** [O Fr *revolte*—It *rivolta*—L *revolvĕre*, to roll back—*re*, back, *volvĕre*, *volutum*, to turn]

Revolute, rev'ol ūt, *adj* rolled backward

Revolution, rev-ō lū'shun, *n* act of revolving motion round a centre course which brings to the same point or state space measured by a revolving body a radical change, as of one's way of living extensive change in the government of a country a revolt a complete rotation through 360° a round of periodic changes, as the revolutions of the seasons the winding of a spiral about its axis change of circumstances consideration —*adj* **Revolu'tionary**, pertaining to or tending to a revolution in government, as a Revolutionary War —*v t* **Revolu'tionise**, to cause a revolution or entire change of anything —*n* **Revolu'tionist**, one who promotes or favours a revolution —**The Revolution**, the expulsion of James II from the throne of England for the faithlessness and tyranny characteristic of his house, and the establishment of a really constitutional government under William III and Mary in 1689, **The American Revolution**, the change from the position of colonies to national independence effected by the thirteen American colonies of England which revolted against the misgovernment of the mother country in 1775, proclaimed their independence in 1776, and had it recognised by England in 1783, **The French Revolution**, the downfall of the old French monarchy and the old absolutism The movement began with the assembling of the States General in 1789, and the Republic was declared in Sept 1792 [See **Revolve**]

Revolve, rē volv', *v i* to roll back to roll round on an axis to move round a centre to rotate, as the planets to meditate —*v t* to cause to turn to consider —*n* a radical change —*adjs* **Rev'olūtive**, cogitating, **Revol'vable** —*ns* **Revolve'ment**, reflection, **Revol'vency**, revolution [Fr,—L *revolvĕre*, *revolūtum*—*re*, back, and *volvĕre*, to roll]

Revolver, rē-volv'er, *n* that which revolves a firearm having barrels or chambers which revolve upon a common centre, and are fired in turn by one lock mechanism a revolving cannon —*ns* **Revolving-furnace**, a furnace used in making black ash, **Revolving-light**, a lamp in a light house so arranged as to appear and disappear at fixed intervals

Revomit, rē vom'it, *v t* to reject from the stomach

Revulsion, rē vul'shun, *n* disgust the diverting of a disease from one part to another forced separation a sudden change, esp of feeling a counter irritant —*adj* **Revul'sive**, tending to revulsion —*n* **Revul'sor**, an apparatus for applying heat and cold in turns for medical purposes [L *revulsio—revellĕre*, *revulsum*, to tear off or away—*re*, away, and *vellĕre*, to tear]

Rew, rōō, *v t* (*Spens*) [Same as **Rue.**]

Rew, rōō, *n* (*Spens*) [Same as **Row.**]

Rewaken, rē wā'kn, *v i* to waken again

Reward, rē wawd', *n* that which is given in return for good or evil recompense retribution the fruit of one's own labour regard requital remuneration guerdon consideration —*v t* to give in return to requite, whether good or evil to punish (*B*) to recompense to compensate to notice carefully to watch over —*adj* **Rewar'dable**, capable or worthy of being rewarded —*n* **Rewar'dableness** —*adv* **Rewar'dably**, in a rewardable manner —*n* **Rewar'der**, one who rewards or requites —*adjs* **Reward'ful**, yielding reward, **Reward'less**, having or receiving no reward [O Fr *rewarder*, *reswarder*, *regarder*—from *re-* and *warder*, *guarder*, to guard, of Teut origin See **Ward** and **Guard**]

Reweigh, rē wā', *v t* to weigh again

Rewet, rōō'et, *n* the revolving part of a wheel-lock.

Rewin, rē win', *v t* to win back or again

Rewood, rē wood', *v t* to plant again

Reword, rē wurd', *v t* to repeat in the same words, to re echo to put into different words

Rewrite, rē rīt', *v t* to write a second time

Rex, reks, *n* a king —**To play rex**, (*obs*) to handle roughly [L, cf Sans *rājan*, Gael *righ*]

Reynard, rā'nard, or ren'ard, *n* a fox, from the name given to the fox in the famous beast epic of Low Ger origin, *Reynard the Fox*—also **Renard.**—*adj* **Ren'ardine** [Fr—Old Flem *Reinaerd*, *Reinaert*—Mid High Ger *Reinhart* (Old High Ger *Reginhart*), lit 'strong in counsel']

Rhabarbarate, ra bar'ba rāt, *adj* (*obs*) impregnated with rhubarb —*n* **Rhabar'barum**, rhubarb

Rhabarbarine, ra bar'ba rin, *n* chrysophanic acid

Rhabdamminina, rab da mi nī'na, *n* a group of marine imperforate foraminiferous protozoans [Gr *rhabdos*, a rod, *ammos*, sand]

Rhabdite, rab'dīt, *n* a smooth, rod like structure found in the cells of the integument of most turbellarian worms one of the hard parts composing the ovipositor of some insects.—*adj.* **Rhabdit'ic.** [Gr. *rhabdos*, a rod.]

Rhabdocœla, rab dō sē'la, *n* a prime division of turbellarian worms —*adjs* **Rhabdocœ'lidan, Rhabdocœ'lous** [Gr *rhabdos*, a rod, *koilos*, hollow]

Rhabdocrepida, rab dō krep'i da, *n* a suborder of lithistidan sponges [Gr *rhabdos*, a rod, *krēpis*, a foundation]

Rhabdoid, rab'doid, *n* a spindle shaped body, chemically related to the plastids, found in certain cells of unitable plants like *Drosera*, *Dionœa*, &c —*adj* **Rhabdoid'al,** rod like (*anat*) sagittal [Gr *rhabdos*, a rod]

Rhabdolith, rab'dō lith, *n* a minute rhabdoidal concretion of calcareous matter forming the armature of a rhabdosphere —*adj* **Rhabdolith'ic**

Rhabdology, rab dol'ō ji, *n* the art of computing by Napier's bones or rods

Rhabdom, rab'dom, *n* in entomology, a tubular rod like structure in the eye, the central axis of a retinula —*adj* **Rhab'dōmal**

Rhabdomancy, rab'dō man si, *n* divination by means of rods, esp the impudent imposture of finding water, &c by means of the divining rod —*n* **Rhab'domancer** —*adj* **Rhabdoman'tic.** [Gr *rhabdos*, rod, and *manteia*, divination]

Rhabdome, rab'dōm, *n* in sponges, the shaft of a cladose rhabdus, bearing the cladome

Rhabdomesodon, rab dō mes'ō don, *n* a genus of polyzoans [Gr *rhabdos*, a rod, *mesos*, middle, *odous*, tooth]

Rhabdomyoma, rab dō mī ō'ma, *n* a myoma consisting of striated muscular fibres

Rhabdonema, rab-dō-nē'ma, *n* a genus of small nematoid worms [Gr *rhabdos*, a rod, *nēma*, a thread]

Rhabdophane, rab'dō fān, *n* a rare phosphate of the yttrium and cerium earths [Gr *rhabdos*, a rod, *phanēs*, appearing]

Rhabdophora, rab dof'ō ra, *n* a group of fossil organisms —*adjs* **Rhabdoph'oran, Rhabdoph'ōrous**

Rhabdopleura, rab dō plōō'ra, *n* one of an order of marine polyzoans [Gr *rhabdos*, a rod, *pleuron*, a rib.]

Rhabdosphere, rab'dō sfēr, *n* a minute spherical body covered with rhabdolithic rods, found in the depths of the Atlantic [Gr *rhabdos*, a rod, *sphaira*, sphere]

Rhabdosteidæ, rab dos tē'i dē, *n* a family of fossil-toothed cetaceans —*n* **Rhabdos'tēus,** the typical genus of the same [Gr *rhabdos*, a rod, *osteon*, a bone]

Rhabdostyla, rab dō stī'la, *n* a genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians. [Gr *rhabdos*, a rod, *stylos*, a pillar]

Rhabdus, rab'dus, *n* a simple, straight spicule. —*adj* **Rhab'dous.** [Gr *rhabdos*, a rod]

Rhachiomyelitis, rā-ki-ō mī e lī'tis, *n* inflammation of the spinal cord—*myelitis* —*ns* **Rhachiot'omy,** incision into the spinal canal, **Rhachis'chisis,** defective formation of the spinal canal—*spina bifida* [Gr *rhachis*, the spine, *myelos*, marrow, *tomia*—*temnein*, to cut, *schisis*—*schizein*, to cleave]

Rhacochilus, rak-ō kī'lus, *n* a genus of embiotocoid fishes [Gr *rhakos*, a rag, *cheilos*, the lip]

Rhacophorus, rā-kof'ō rus, *n* a genus of batrachians, with long and webbed feet, adapting it for long leaps. [Gr *rhakos*, a rag, *pherein*, to bear]

Rhadamanthine, ra-da-man'thin, *n* pertaining to Rhadamanthus, one of the three judges of the lower world, in Greek mythology, along with Minos and Æacus—applied generally to a solemn and final judgment

Rhætian, rē'shi an, *adj* pertaining to the ancient Rhætians or their country Rhætia, formed into a Roman province embracing a large part of the Alpine tract between the basins of the Po and the Danube, now included in the Grisons and the Austrian Tyrol —also **Rhætic. —Rhætic beds,** a series of strata forming the uppermost portion of the Trias, which are extensively developed in the *Rhætian* Alps —*adj* and *n* **Rhæto-Romanic,** pertaining to a group of Romance dialects spoken in south-eastern Switzerland

Rhagades, rag'a dēz, *n pl* fissures of the skin. [Gr *rhagas*, pl *rhagades*, a crack]

Rhagodia, ra gō'di-a, *n* a genus of apetalous plants [Gr *rhagōdēs*, like grapes—*rhax*, *rhagos*, a grape]

Rhagon, rag'on, *n* a form of sponge with clustered spherical flagellated endodermal chambers —*adjs* **Rhag'onāte, Rhag'ose.** [Gr *rhax*, *rhagos*, a grape]

Rhamnaceæ, ram nā'sē ē, *n* an order of polypetalous plants —*adj* **Rhamnā'ceous**

Rhamnus, ram'nus, *n* a genus of polypetalous shrubs and trees, including the buckthorn [Gr]

Rhamphastidæ, ram fas'ti dē, *n* a family of picarian birds, as the toucans [Gr *rhamphos*, a curved beak]

Rhamphocelus, ram fō sē'lus, *n* a remarkable genus of tanagers, native to South America

Rhamphodon, ram'fō-don, *n* the saw billed humming bird [Gr *rhamphos*, a curved beak, *odous*, a tooth]

Rhamphoid, ram'foid, *adj* beak shaped

Rhampholeon, ram fō'lē on, *n* a genus of chameleons [Gr *rhamphos*, a curved beak, *leōn*, lion]

Rhamphomicron, ram fō mik'ron, *n* a genus of humming birds [Gr *rhamphos*, a curved beak, *mikros*, little]

Rhamphorhynchus, ram fō ring'kus, *n* a genus of pterodactyls [Gr *rhamphos*, a curved beak, *rhynchos*, a beak]

Rhamphotheca, ram fō thē'ka, *n* in ornithology, the integument of the whole beak [Gr *rhamphos*, a curved beak, *thēkē*, a sheath]

Rhapidophyllum, ra pi dō fil'um, *n* a genus of palms —*n* **Rhā'pis.** [Gr *rhapis*, a rod, *phyllon*, a leaf]

Rhapontic, rā-pon'tik, *n* rhubarb [L., 'Pontic rha']

Rhapsodic, -al, rap sod'ik, -al, *adj* pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling rhapsody, gushing —*adv* **Rhapsod'ically** —*v t* and *v i* **Rhap'sodise,** to write or utter rhapsodies to express with poetic feeling —*pr p* rhap'sodising, *pa p* rhap'sodised —*n* **Rhap'sodist** (also **Rhap'sode**), one who recites or sings rhapsodies, esp one of a class of men in ancient Greece who travelled from place to place reciting poetry, to whom mainly belongs the credit of the wide diffusion of the Homeric poems throughout the Greek world one who composes verses extempore one who speaks or writes disjointedly —*adj* **Rhapsodis'tic.**—*ns* **Rhap'sodomancy,** divination by means of verses, **Rhap'sody,** any wild unconnected composition a part of an epic poem for recitation at one time a jumble in music, composition irregular in form [Fr —L —Gr *rhapsōdia*, lit. 'a stringing together of songs'—*rhaptein*, to sew, and *ōdē*, a song]

Rhea, rē'a, *n* in Greek mythology, the daughter of Uranus and Ge, wife and sister of Kronos in ornithology, the only three toed ostrich in astronomy, the fifth satellite of Jupiter

Rheic, rē'ik, *adj* pertaining to rhubarb

Rhein-berry, rīn' ber'i, *n* the common buckthorn —Also **Rhine-berry.**

Rhematic, rē-mat'ik, *adj* derived from a verb —*n.* the doctrine of propositions

Rhemish, rē'mish, *adj.* pertaining to Rheims in

north eastern France —**Rhemish version,** the English translation of the New Testament used by Roman Catholics, and prepared at Rheims in 1582, forming part of the Douay Bible, so called from the Old Testament part having been prepared at Douay in 1609–10

Rhenish, ren'ish, *adj* pertaining to the river Rhine —*n* Rhine wine [L *Rhenus*]

Rheocord, rē'ō kord, *n* a metallic wire used in measuring the resistance of an electric current [Gr *rheein*, to flow, *chordē*, a cord]

Rheometer, rē-om'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring the strength of currents, as of electricity a galvanometer —*adj* **Rheomet'ric.**—*n* **Rheom'etry,** fluxions [Gr *rheein*, to flow, and *metron*, measure]

Rheoscope, rē'ō skōp, *n* an electroscope —*adj* **Rheoscop'ic.** [Gr *rheein*, to flow, *skopein*, to view]

Rheostat, rē'o stat, *n* the name given by Wheatstone to an instrument for varying an electric resistance between given limits —*adj* **Rheostat'ic** —*n* **Rheostat'ics,** the statics of fluids [Gr *rheein*, to flow, *statos*, verbal adj of *histanai*, to stand]

Rheotome, rē'ō-tōm, *n* a means by which an electric current can be periodically interrupted [Gr *rheein*, to flow, *temnein*, to cut]

Rheotrope, rē'ō trōp, *n* an instrument for periodically changing the direction of an electric current —*n* **Rheot'rōpism,** the effect of a current of water upon the direction of plant growth [Gr *rheein*, to flow, *trepein*, to turn]

Rhesus, rē'sus, *n* the boonder, one of the most widely distributed Indian monkeys, much venerated by the natives in entomology, a genus of coleopterous insects —*adj* **Rhē'sian.** [Gr]

Rhetoric, ret'or ik, *n* the theory and practice of eloquence, whether spoken or written, the whole art of using language so as to persuade others the art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force artificial oratory declamation —*adj* **Rhetor'ical,** pertaining to rhetoric oratorical —*adv* **Rhetor'ically.**—*vt* **Rhetor'icāte,** (*obs*) to act the orator —*ns.* **Rhetoricā'tion** (*obs*), **Rhetori'cian,** one who teaches the art of rhetoric an orator —*vt* **Rhet'orise,** to play the orator. [Fr —L *rhetorica* (*ars*)—Gr *rhētorikē* (*technē*), the rhetorical (*art*)—*rhētōr*, a public speaker—*erein*, to speak]

Rheum, rōōm, *n* the mucous discharge from the lungs or nostrils caused by cold (*obs*) spleen, choler a genus of apetalous plants —*n* **Rheumat'ic,** one who suffers from rheumatism (*pl*) rheumatic pains (*coll*) —*adjs* **Rheumat'ic, -al,** pertaining to or affected with rheumatism choleric —*n* **Rheum'atism,** a name still used somewhat loosely, but applying specially to an acute febrile disease, with swelling and pain in and around the larger joints —*adjs* **Rheumatis'mal, Rheum'atoid,** resembling rheumatism, **Rheum'y,** full of or causing rheum [L,—Gr *rheuma—rhein*, to flow]

Rheumophthalmia, rōō-mof thal'mi a, *n* rheumatic ophthalmia

Rhexia, rek'si a, *n* a genus of polypetalous plants, native to North America, of the tribe **Rhexieæ** (rek si'ē ē) [L,—Gr *rhēxis—rhēgnynai*, to break]

Rhigolene, rig'ō lēn, *n* a very volatile product of the distillation of petroleum [Gr *rhigos*, cold, and *elaion*, oil]

Rhinacanthus, rī na kan'thus, *n* a genus of gamopetalous plants in tropical Africa, India, &c [Gr *rhis, rhinos*, nose, *akanthos*, acanthus]

Rhinæ, rī'nē, *n pl* one of the main divisions of sharks [L.—Gr *rhinē*, a file]

Rhinæsthesia, rī-nes-thē'si a, *n* sense of smell [Gr *rhis, rhinos*, nose, and *aisthēsis*, perception]

Rhinal, rī'nal, *adj* pertaining to the nose [Gr *rhis, rhinos*, the nose]

Rhinalgia, rī nal'ji a; *n* neuralgic pains in the nose [Gr *rhis, rhinos*, nose, and *algos*, pain]

Rhinanthus, rī nan'thus, *n* a genus of gamopetalous plants [Gr *rhis, rhinos*, nose, and *anthos*, flower]

Rhinarium, rī nā'ri um, *n* in entomology, the nostril piece [Gr *rhis, rhinos*, nose]

Rhinaster, rī nas'ter, *n* the two horned rhinoceros: the star nosed mole [Gr *rhis, rhinos*, nose, and *astēr*, star]

Rhinencephalon, rī nen-sef'a lon, *n* the olfactory lobe of the brain —*adjs* **Rhinencephal'ic, Rhinenceph'alous** [Gr *rhis, rhinos*, nose, and *enkephalos*, brain]

Rhinestone, rīn'stōn, *n* an imitation gem stone made of paste or strass, generally cut in imitation of the diamond

Rhineurynter, rī-nū rin'ter, *n* a small inflatable bag used for plugging the nose [Gr *rhis, rhinos*, nose, and *eurynein*, to widen]

Rhinichthys, rī nik'this, *n* a North American genus of cyprinoid fishes [Gr *rhis, rhinos*, nose, and *ichthys*, fish]

Rhinidæ, rīn'i dē, *n* a family of plagiostomous fishes [L *rhina*, shark—Gr *rhinē*]

Rhinitis, ri nī'tis, *n* inflammation of the nose [Gr *rhis, rhinos*, nose]

Rhino, rī'nō, *n* (*slang*) money, cash —Also **Rino.** [Etymology unknown]

Rhinobatus, rī-nob'a tus, *n* the typical genus of the *Rhinobatidæ*, or shark rays in entomology, a genus of coleopterous insects

Rhinoblennorrhea, rī nō blen ō rē'a, *n* mucous discharges from the nose. [Gr *rhis, rhinos*, nose, *blennos*, mucus, and *rhoia*, flow]

Rhinocaul, rī'nō kawl, *n* the support of the olfactory bulb [Gr *rhis, rhinos*, nose, and *kaulos*, stalk]

Rhinoceros, rī nos'er os, *n* a genus forming a family of ungulate mammals, found in Africa and India, having a very thick skin lying in enormous folds, clumsy, and with one or two horns on the nose —*pl* **Rhinoc'eroses** —*ns* **Rhinoceros-auk,** a bird belonging to the family Alcidæ, **Rhinoceros-beetle,** a beetle of the genus *Dynastes* having a large up curved horn on the head, **Rhinoceros-bird,** a beefeater, the hornbill, **Rhinoceros-tick,** the tick which infests rhinoceroses, (*obs*) **Rhinoc'erot,** a rhinoceros —*adjs* **Rhinocerot'ic, Rhinocerot'iform,** shaped like a rhinoceros [L —Gr *rhinokerōs—rhis, rhinos*, nose, *keras*, a horn]

Rhinochilus, rī nō kī'lus, *n* a genus of harmless serpents [Gr *rhis, rhinos*, nose, *cheilos*, a lip]

Rhinocrypta, rī-nō krip'ta, *n* a remarkable genus of rock wrens [Gr *rhis, rhinos*, a nose, *kryptos*, hidden]

Rhinoderma, rī nō der'ma, *n* a genus of batrachians, some species bearing a large pouch for the young [Gr *rhis, rhinos*, nose, *derma*, skin]

Rhinodon, rī'nō don, *n* an immense shark in the Indian Ocean [Gr *rhinē*, a shark, *odous*, tooth]

Rhinolith, rī'nō lith, *n* a stony concretion found in the nose —*n* **Rhinolithi'asis** [Gr *rhis, rhinos*, nose, *lithos*, a stone]

Rhinology, rī nol'ō ji, *n* the knowledge of the nose —*adj* **Rhinolog'ical** —*n* **Rhinol'ogist,** a specialist in diseases of the nose [Gr *rhis, rhinos*, the nose—*logia—legein*, to speak]

Rhinolophus, rī nol'ō fus, *n* a genus of horse shoe bats [Gr *rhis, rhinos*, nose, *lophos*, crest]

Rhinomacer, rī nom'a ser, *n* a small genus of rhynchophorous beetles [Gr *rhis, rhinos*, nose, *makros*, long]

Rhinopharyngitis, rī nō far ın jī'tıs, *n* ınflammatıon of the mucous membrane of the nose [Gr *rhıs, rhınos,* nose, *pharyngx*]

Rhinophis, rī'nō fis, *n* a genus of shield tailed serpents [Gr *rhıs, rhınos,* nose, *ophıs,* a serpent]

Rhinophore, rī'nō fōr, *n* an organ bearıng an olfactory sense [Gr *rhıs, rhınos,* nose, *pherein,* to bear]

Rhinophryne, rī nō frī'nē, *n* a genus of spade footed toads [Gr *rhıs, rhınos,* nose, *phrynē,* a toad]

Rhinophylla, rī nō fil'a, *n* a genus of South American small tailless bats [Gr *rhıs, rhınos,* nose, *phyllon,* a leaf]

Rhinophyma, rī nō fī'ma, *n* hypeıemia of the skın of the nose [Gr *rhıs, rhınos,* the nose, *phyma,* a tumour]

Rhinoplastic, rī-nō plas'tık, *adj* nose formıng, notıng a surgıcal operatıon for affixıng an aıtıficial nose —*ns* **Rhi'noplast,** one who undergoes thıs operatıon , **Rhi'noplasty,** plastic surgery of the nose [Gr *rhıs, rhınos,* nose, and *plastikos,* mouldıng—*plassein,* to mould]

Rhinopoma, rī nō pō'ma, *n* a genus of Old World bats [Gı *rhıs, rhınos,* nose, *pōma,* a cover]

Rhinopomastes, rī nō pō mas'tēz, *n* a genus of African wood hoopoes [Gr *rhıs, rhınos,* nose, *pōmatērıon,* dım of *pōma,* a cover]

Rhinoptera, rī nop'te ıa, *n* a genus of rays [Gr *rhıs, rhınos,* nose, *pteron,* wıng]

Rhinorrhea, rī-nō rē'a, *n* mucous dıscharge from the nose —*adj* **Rhinorrhē'al** [Gr *rhıs, rhınos,* nose, *rhoıa—rhein,* to flow]

Rhinortha, rī nor'tha, *n* a genus of cuckoos a genus of hemipterous ınsects [Gr *rhıs, rhınos,* nose, *orthos,* straight]

Rhinoscleroma, rī nō sklē-rō'ma, *n* a dısease affectıng the nose, lıps, and pharynx, marked by reddish swellıng and thıckenıng [Gr *rhıs, rhınos,* the nose, *sklēros,* hard]

Rhinoscope, rī'nō-skōp, *n* an ınstrument for examınıng the nose —*adj* **Rhinoscop'ic.** —*n* **Rhi'noscopy.** [Gr *rhıs, rhınos,* nose, *skopeın,* to see]

Rhinotheca, rī nō-thē'ka, *n* the ıntegument of a bırd's upper mandıble [Gr *rhıs, rhınos,* nose, *thēkē,* a sheath]

Rhipicera, rī pıs'e ra, *n.* a genus of serrıcorn beetles natıve to South Amerıca and Australıa. [Gr *rhıpıs,* a fan, *keras,* horn]

Rhipidate, rıp'ı dāt, *adj* fan shaped —*n* **Rhipid'ion,** ın the Greek Church, the euchaıistic fan or flabellum [Gr *rhıpıs, rhıpıdos,* a fan]

Rhipidistia, rıp ı dıs'tı a, *n* an order of rhipidopterygıan fishes —*adj* **Rhipidis'tıous.** [Gr *rhipis,* a fan, *histıon,* a sail]

Rhipidoglossa, rıp ı dō-glos'a, *n* a group of proso branchiate gastropods [Gr *rhıpıs, rhıpıdos,* a fan, *glōssa,* the tongue]

Rhipidogorgia, rıp ı dō gor'jı a, *n* a genus of alcyonarıan polyps of fan lıke shape [Gr *rhipis, rhipidos,* a fan, *gorgos,* fierce]

Rhipidoptera, rıp-ı dop'te ra, *n pl* fan wınged ınsects—a group of the coleoptera [Gr *rhıpıs, rhıpıdos,* a fan, *pteron,* a wıng]

Rhipidopterygia, rıp ı-dop te rıj'ı a, *n pl* a superorder of teleostomous fishes —*adj.* **Rhipidopteryg'ian.** [Gr *rhipis, rhipidos,* a fan, *pteryx,* a wing]

Rhipidura, rıp i dū'ra, *n* the posterior paır of pleopods of a crustacean the fan tailed fly catcher [Gr *rhıpıs, rhıpıdos,* a fan, *oura,* a tail]

Rhipiphorus, rī-pıf'o-rus, *n* a genus of heteromerous beetles [Gr *rhipis, rhipidos,* a fan, *pherein,* to carry]

Rhipiptera, rī pıp'te ra, *n pl* an order of ınsects. —*n* **Rhipip'teran,** a rhıpıpter —*adj* **Rhipip'terous.** [See **Rhipidoptera**]

Rhipsalis, rıp'sa-lıs, *n* a genus of Cactı [Gr *rhips,* a mat]

Rhiptoglossa, rıp tō glos'a, *n* a sub order of lızaıds —*adj* **Rhiptoglos'sate.** [Gr *rhıptein,* to thıow, *glōssa,* the tongue]

Rhizanth, rī'zanth, *n* a plant that seems to flower from the root —*n pl* **Rhizantheæ** (rī zan'thē ē), one of the five classes ınto whıch Lındley dıvıdes the vegetable kıngdom

Rhizic, rī'zık, *adj* peıtaınıng to the root of an equatıon [Gr *rhizikos,* adj from *rhiza,* a root]

Rhizina, rı zī'na, *n* a rhizoid —Also **Rhi'zine**

Rhizocarpic, rī zō kar'pık, *adj* havıng an annual stem and peıennial root—also **Rhizocar'pous** —*n pl* **Rhizocar'peæ,** a group of cryptogamous plants —*adj* **Rhizocar'pēan.** [Gr *rhiza,* root, *karpos,* fruit]

Rhizocaul, rī'zō kawl, *n* the root stock of a polyp [Gı *rhiza,* root, *kaulos,* stalk]

Rhizocephala, rī zō sef'a la, *n* a group of small parasitic crustaceans —*adj* **Rhizoceph'alous,** rooted by the head, belonging to the foıegoing [Gr *rhiza,* root, *kephalē,* head]

Rhizocrinus, rī zok'rı nus, *n* a genus of crınoids, the typical specıes a bottom sea lıly —*n* **Rhizoc'rinoid,** a crınoid of thıs genus [Gr *rhiza,* root, *krinon,* lıly]

Rhizodont, rī'zō dont, *n* havıng teeth rooted or ankylosed to the jaw ın sockets, as crocodiles. [Gr *rhiza,* root, *odous, odontos,* a tooth]

Rhizoflagellata, rī-zō flaj-e lā'ta, *n* an order of flagellate ınfusorıa —*adj* **Rhizoflag'ellate.** [Gr. *rhiza,* root, and **Flagellum**]

Rhizogen, rī'zō jen, *n* a parasitic plant growıng on the root of another plant —*adjs* **Rhizogen'ic, Rhizog'enous.** [Gı *rhiza,* root, *genēs,* producıng]

Rhizoid, rī'zoid, *adj* root lıke —*n* a filamentous organ lıke a root developed on all kınds of thallı, and on moss stems —*adjs* **Rhizoi'dal, Rhizoi'dēous** [Gr *rhizō dēs,* root like—*rhiza,* a root]

Rhizomania, rī zō mā'nı a, *n* an abnormal development of adventıtıous roots, as ın the ivy, fig, &c [Gr *rhiza,* root, *mania,* madness]

Rhizome, rī'zōm, *n* a root stock, an underground stem when ıts shape is cylındrical, endıng ın a bud and bearıng leaves or scales.—Also **Rhizō'ma.** [Gr *rhizōma—rhiza,* root]

Rhizomorph, rī'zō morf, *n* (*bot*) a term for the peculiar mycelial growths by which certaın fungı attach themselves to higher plants —*adjs* **Rhizomor'phoid, Rhizomor'phous** [Gr *rhiza,* root, *morphē,* form]

Rhizomys, rī'zō mıs, *n* a genus of mole rats, ıncludıng the Asıan bay bamboo-rat [Gr *rhiza,* root, *mys,* mouse]

Rhizonychium, rī-zō nık'ı um, *n.* a claw-joint —*adj* **Rhizonych'ial.** [Gr *rhiza,* root, *onyx,* a claw]

Rhizophaga, rī zof'a ga, *n* a class of marsupıals, as the wombat

Rhizophagous, rī zof'a gus, *adj.* root eatıng peı taınıng to the Rhizophaga [Gr *rhiza,* root, *phagein,* to eat]

Rhizophora, rī zof'ō ra, *n* a small genus of trees, the mangroves.

Rhizophore, rī'zō-fōr, *n* the root lıke structure that bears the true roots ın certaın specıes of *Selaginella* —*adj* **Rhizoph'orous** [Gı *rhiza,* root, *pherein,* to bear]

Rhizophydium, rī-zō fid'ı um, *n* a genus of unicellular fungı —*adj* **Rhizophyd'ial.** [Gr *rhiza,* root, *pheidos,* sparing]

Rhizopod, rī'zō pod, *n* one of the **Rhizop'oda,** a dıvısion of the Protozoa, ın the members of whıch the lıvıng matter of the cell flows out ın changeful

processes as 'pseudopodia'—in other words, the Rhizopods are Protozoa in which the Amœboid phase of cell life predominates—including the Lobosa with the Amœba as type, the Heliozoa or Sun animalcules, the Radiolaria and the Foraminifera —*adjs* **Rhizop'odal, Rhizop'odous** [Gr *rhiza*, a root, and *pous, podos*, a foot]

Rhizoristic, rī zō ris'tik, *adj* (*math*) pertaining to the separation of the roots of an equation [Gr *rhiza*, root, *horizein*, to limit]

Rhizostomata, rī-zō stō'ma ta, *n pl* an order of discomedusans —*sing* **Rhizos'toma** —*adj* **Rhizostō'matous**—also **Rhizostō'mean** [Gr *rhiza*, root, *stoma, stomatos*, mouth]

Rhizota, rī-zō'ta, *n* an order of *Rotifera* —*adj* **Rhī'zote,** rooted [Gr *rhiza*, root]

Rhizotrogus, rī zō trō'gus, *n* a genus of melolonthine beetles [Gr *rhiza*, root, *trōgein*, to gnaw]

Rhodanic, rō dan'ik, *adj* (*chem*) producing a rose red colour [Gr *rhodon*, a rose]

Rhodeina, rō dē ī'na, *n* a group of cyprinoid fishes —*n.* **Rhō'dēus,** the typical genus of the same [Gr *rhodon*, a rose]

Rhodeoretin, rō dē or'e tin, *n* one of the elements of resin of jalap —*adj* **Rhodeoretin'ic.** [Gr *rhodon*, rose, *rhētinē*, resin]

Rhodian, rō'di an, *adj* pertaining to Rhodes — **Rhodian laws,** the earliest system of marine law, **Rhodian school,** a school of Hellenistic sculpture, of which the Laocoon is the capital work

Rhodites, rō dī'tēz, *n* a genus of gallflies infesting the rose [Gr *rhodītēs*, rosy—*rhodon*, a rose]

Rhodium, rō'di um, *n* a white, very hard metal, resembling aluminium, extracted from the ore of platinum, and so called from the rose colour of its salts [Gr *rhodon*, a rose]

Rhodium-wood, rō'di um wood, *n* a sweet scented wood

Rhodocrinus, rō dok'ri nus, *n* a genus of Paleozoic encrinites [Gr *rhodon*, rose, *krinon*, lily]

Rhododendron, rō do den'dron, *n* a genus of trees and shrubs of the natural order *Ericaceæ*, having evergreen leaves, and large, beautiful flowers like roses [Gr *rhodon*, a rose, and *dendron*, a tree]

Rhodomela, rō dom'e la, *n* a genus of marine algæ [Gr *rhodon*, rose, *melas*, black]

Rhodomontade See **Rodomontade**

Rhodonite, rō'dō nīt, *n* native manganese silicate [Gr *rhodon*, a rose]

Rhodope, rō'dō pē, *n* a genus of the family *Rhodopidæ*, marine invertebrates of dubious relationships [*Rhodopē*, a Thracian nymph]

Rhodophane, rō'dō fān, *n* a red pigment found in the retinal cones of the eyes of certain fishes, reptiles, and birds [Gr *rhodon*, rose, *phanēs*, appearing]

Rhodophyl, rō'dō fil, *n* the compound pigment found in the red algæ —*adj* **Rhodophyll'ous.** [Gr *rhodon*, rose, *phyllon*, leaf]

Rhodopsin, rō dop'sin, *n* visual purple, a purple pigment found in the retina. [Gr *rhodon*, rose, *opsis*, view]

Rhodora, rō dō'ra, *n* a handsome shrub, with terminal clusters of pale purple flowers preceding the deciduous leaves, abundant in wet wooded places from Pennsylvania northwards a genus of *Ericaceæ*, now included in Rhododendron [Formed from Gr *rhodon*, rose]

Rhodostaurotic, rō dō staw rot'ik, *adj* (*obs*) rosicrucian [Gr *rhodon*, rose, *stauros*, a cross]

Rhodostethia, rō dō stē'thi a, *n* a genus of *Laridæ*, with rose tinted breast and wedge shaped tail [Gr *rhodon*, the rose, *stēthos*, the breast]

Rhodothamnus, rō dō-tham'nus, *n* a genus of small shrubs, the ground Cistus [Gr *rhodon*, rose, *thamnos*, bush]

Rhodymenia, rō di-mē'ni a, *n* a genus of marine algæ. [Gr. *rhodon*, rose, *hymēn*, membrane]

Rhœadic, rē ad'ik, *adj* pertaining to or derived from the red poppy, *Papaver Rhœas* —*n* **Rhœ'adine,** a non poisonous alkaloid found in the same. [Gr *rhoias, rhoiados*, a poppy]

Rhomb, romb, **Rhombus,** rom'bus, *n* a quadrilateral figure having its sides equal, but its angles not right angles in crystallography, a rhombohedron (*Milton*) a material circle —*adj* **Rhom'bic.**—*ns* **Rhombicosidodecahē'dron,** a solid having sixty two faces, **Rhombicuboctahē'dron,** a solid having twenty six faces —*adjs* **Rhom'biform, Rhom'boid,** shaped like a rhomb — **Fresnel's rhomb,** a rhomb of crown glass so cut that a ray of light entering one of its faces at right angles shall emerge at right angles at the opposite face, after undergoing two total reflections [L *rhombus*—Gr *rhombos—rhembein*, to turn round and round]

Rhombocælia, rom bō sē'li a, *n* a dilatation of the spinal cord in the sacral region —*adj* **Rhombo cœ'lian** [Gr *rhombos*, rhomb, *koilia*, a cavity]

Rhombogen, rom'bō jen, *n* the infusoriform embryo of a nematoid worm —*adjs* **Rhombogen'ic, Rhombog'enous** [Gr *rhombos*, rhomb, *genēs*, producing]

Rhombohedron, rom bō-hē'dron, *n* a solid bounded by six rhombic planes —*adj* **Rhombohē'dral** — *adv* **Rhombohē'drally.** [Gr *rhombos*, rhomb, *hedra*, a base]

Rhomboid, rom'boid, *n* a figure of the form of a rhomb a quadrilateral figure having only its opposite sides and angles equal — *adj* **Rhomboid'al,** having the shape of a rhomboid [Gr *rhombos*, and *eidos*, form]



Rhomboid.

Rhomboideus, rom-boi'-dē um, *n* (*anat*) the ligament which unites the sternal end of the clavicle with the cartilage of the first rib

Rhombus Same as **Rhomb**

Rhonchus, rong'kus, *n* a râle, esp when bronchial. — *adjs* **Rhonch'al, Rhonch'ial.** [L , — Gr *rhenghchos*, a snoring—*rhengkein*, to snore]

Rhopalic, rō pal'ik, *n* a hexameter in which each succeeding word contains one syllable more than what precedes it [Gr *rhopalikos*, club like, *rhopalon*, a club]

Rhopalocera, rō pa los'e ra, *n pl* an order of *Lepidoptera*, with clubbed antennæ —*adjs* **Rhopaloc'eral, Rhopaloc'erous.** [Gr *rhopalon*, a club, *keras*, a horn]

Rhopalodinidæ, rō pa lō din'i dē, *n* the sea gourds

Rhotacism, rō'ta sizm, *n* erroneous pronunciation of the letter *r* burring the tendency of *s* to change into *r* —*v i* **Rho'tacise**

Rhubarb, rōō'barb, *n* a plant, the tender acidulous leaf-stalks of which are much used in cooking, and the root in medicine the root of any medicinal rhubarb, with cathartic properties — **Monk's rhubarb,** the patience dock [O Fr *rheubarbe* —Low L *rheubarbarum*—Gr *rhēon barbaron*—*rhēon*, adj of *rha*, the rha-plant, so named from the river *Rha*, the Volga]

Rhumb, rumb, or rum, *n* (*orig*) a meridian, esp the principal meridian of a map any vertical circle, hence any point of the compass —*ns* **Rhumb-line,** a line which cuts all the meridians at the same angle, **Rhumb-sailing,** the course of a vessel keeping straight on a rhumb line [Fr *rumb*, a by-form of *rhombe*, through L , from Gr *rhombos* See **Rhomb.**]

Rhus, rus, *n* a genus of shrubs and trees, the cashew nut family [L ,—Gr *rhous*, sumac]

Rhusma, rus'ma, *n* a mixture of quicklime and orpiment, used as a depilatory —Also **Rusma.** [Ety unknown]

Rhyacolite, rī ak'ō līt, *n* a glassy feldspar found

at Mt Somma in Italy [Gr *rhyax*, *rhyakos*, a stream, *lithos*, stone]

Rhyacophilidæ, rī a kō fil'i dē, *n* a family of neuropterous insects [Gr *rhyax*, a stream, *philein*, to love]

Rhyacophilus, rī-a-kof'i lus, *n* a genus of *Scolopacidæ*—the green or solitary sandpiper [See preceding word]

Rhyme, Rime, rīm, *n* the recurrence of similar sounds at certain intervals (*orig*) words arranged in numbers or verse poetry metre a short poem—*v i* to correspond in sound to harmonise to chime to make rhymes or verses—*v t* to put into rhyme—*adj* **Rhyme'less**, without rhyme or reason without sound or sense neither pleasant to the mind nor to the ear—*ns* **Rhyme-letter**, the repeated letters in alliteration (q v), **Rhym'er**, an inferior poet a minstrel, **Rhyme-royal** (so called from its use by King James I of Scotland in the *King's Quair*), a seven line stanza borrowed by Chaucer from the French, having three rhymes, the first two alternating in a quatrain, the rhyme of the fourth line repeated in the fifth, and the third line forming the sixth and seventh lines into a couplet (*a b a b b c c*), **Rhyme'ster**, a poetaster a would be poet—**Feminine rhyme** (see **Feminine**)—**Neither rhyme nor reason**, without either sound or sense—**The Rhymer**, Thomas the Rhymer, the earliest poet of Scotland (*flor* 1286) [Properly *rime* (the *hy* being due to the influence of **Rhythm**)—A S *rím*, number, cog with Old High Ger *rīm* (Ger *reim*)]

Rhynchænus, ring kē'nus, *n* a genus of coleopterous insects, of the family of snout beetles [Gr *rhynchaina*, having a large snout]

Rhynchea, ring kē'a, *n* the painted snipe—*adj* **Rhynchæ'an** [Gr *rhyngchos*, snout]

Rhynchetidæ, ring ket'i dē, *n pl* a family of suctorial infusorians—*n sing* **Rhynchē'ta**, the typical genus of the foregoing [Gr *rhyngchos*, a snout, *chaitē*, a mane]

Rhynchites, ring kī'tēz, *n pl* a genus of weevils [Gr *rhyngchos*, a snout]

Rhynchocœla, ring kō sē'la, *n pl* a group of proctuchous turbellarians, the nemerteans—*adj* **Rhynchocœ'lan** [Gr *rhyngchos*, snout, *koilos*, hollow]

Rhynchocyonidæ, ring kō sī on'i dē, *n pl* a family of small insectivorous mammals, native to eastern Africa—*n* **Rhynchoc'yon**. [Gr *rhyngchos*, snout, *kyōn*, a dog]

Rhynchodont, ring'kō dont, *adj* having the beak toothed, as the falcon [Gr *rhyngchos*, snout, *odous*, *odontos*, tooth]

Rhynchoflagellate, ring kō flaj'e lāt, *adj* having a flagellum like a snout

Rhynchonella, ring kō nel'a, *n* a typical genus of *Rhynchonellidæ*, a family of arthropomatous brachiopods [Formed from Gr *rhyngchos*, a snout]

Rhynchophora, ring kof'ō ra, *n pl* a section of tetramerous coleopterous insects the weevils—*adjs* **Rhynchoph'oran, Rhynchoph'orous**. [Gr *rhyngchos*, a snout, *pherein*, to bear]

Rhynchops, ring'kops, *n* the skimmers or scissor-bills [Gr *rhyngchos*, a snout, *ōps*, *ōpos*, an eye]

Rhynchosia, ring kō'si a, *n* a genus of leguminous plants [Formed from Gr *rhyngchos*, a snout]

Rhynchospora, ring kos'pō ra, *n* a genus of sedge-like plants—the beak rush or beak sedge [Gr. *rhyngchos*, snout, *sporos*, seed]

Rhynchota, ring kō'ta, *n* an order of true hexapod insects—*adjs* **Rhynch'ote**, beaked, **Rhynchō'tous**, belonging to the Rhynchota [Formed from *rhyngchos*, snout]

Rhynchotus, ring kō'tus, *n*. a genus of the South American tinamous, including the ynambu [Formed from Gr *rhyngchos*, the snout]

Rhyne, rīn, *n* the best kind of Russian hemp

Rhyolite, rī'ō līt, *n* an igneous rock, called also *Liparite* and *Quartz trachyte*—*adj* **Rhyolit'ic**. [Gr *rhyax*, a stream, *lithos*, a stone]

Rhyparography, rip a rog'ra fi, *n genre* or still-life pictures, esp of low subjects—*adj* **Rhyparograph'ic**. [Gr *rhyparos*, dirty, *graphein*, to write]

Rhyphus, rī'fus, *n* a genus of gnats

Rhypticus, rip'ti-kus, *n* a genus of serranoid fishes—the soap fishes [Gr *rhyptikos*—*rhypein*, to cleanse—*rhypos*, dirt]

Rhysimeter, rī sim'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring the velocity of fluids and the speed of ships [Gr *rhysis*, a flowing, *metron*, a measure]

Rhyssa, ris'a, *n* a genus of long-tailed ichneumon flies [Gr *rhyssos*, wrinkled, *eryein*, to draw]

Rhyssodes, ri sō'dēz, *n pl* a genus of clavicorn beetles [Gr *rhyssōdēs*, wrinkled looking—*rhyssos*, wrinkled, *eidos*, form]

Rhythm, *rithm*, or rithm, *n* flowing motion metre regular recurrence of accents harmony of proportion a measure, or foot in music, the regular succession of heavy and light accents in physics, the succession of alternate and opposite states—*adjs* **Rhyth'mic, -al**, having or pertaining to rhythm or metre—*adv* **Rhyth'mically**—*n pl* **Rhyth'mics**, the science of rhythm—*v t* and *v i* **Rhyth'mise**, to subject to rhythm to observe rhythm—*n* **Rhyth'mist**, one who composes in rhythm—*adj* **Rhythm'less**, destitute of rhythm—*ns* **Rhythmom'eter**, an instrument for marking rhythms for music, a metronome, **Rhythmopœ'ia**, the art of composing rhythmically [L *rhythmus*—Gr *rhythmos*—*rhein*, to flow]

Rhytina, ri tī'na, *n* a genus of Sirenia, akin to the dugong and the manatee, once plentiful in the northern Pacific [Gr *rhytis*, a wrinkle]

Rhyton, rī'ton, *n* a Greek drinking vase, with one handle, generally ending in a beast's head—*pl* **Rhy'ta** [Gr]

Rialto, ri al'tō, *n* a famous bridge over the Grand Canal, Venice [It, *rio*, stream—L *rivus*, a stream—It *alto*, deep—L *altus*, deep]

Riant, rī'ant, *adj* laughing gay—*n* **Rī'ancy**. [Fr,—L *ridens*, pr p of *ridēre*, to laugh]

Rib, rib, *n* one of the bones from the backbone which encircle the chest anything like a rib in form or use a piece of meat containing one or more ribs a piece of timber which helps to form or strengthen the side of a ship a vein of a leaf, or an insect's wing a prominence running in a line a ridge (*archit*) a moulding or projecting band on a ceiling one of the rods on which the cover of an umbrella is extended (*coll*) a wife (from Gen ii, 21-23)—*v t* to furnish or enclose with ribs to form with rising lines—as corduroy to enclose *pr p* rib'bing, *pa t* and *pa p* rib'bed—*ns* **Rib-band**, a piece of timber bolted longitudinally to the ribs of a vessel to hold them in position, **Rib'bing**, an arrangement of ribs, **Rib-grass**, the ribwort plantain—*adj* **Rib'less**, having no ribs—*n* **Rib'let**, a rudimentary rib—*adjs* **Rib-like**, like a rib resembling a rib, **Rib-nosed**, having the snout ribbed, as a baboon—*v t* **Rib-roast**, to beat soundly—*ns* **Rib-roaster**, (*coll*) a severe blow on the ribs, **Rib-roasting**, a severe beating, **Rib-vaulting**. [A S *ribb*, cog with Ger *rippe*]

Rib, rib, *n* hound's tongue water cress [A S *ribbe*]

Ribald, rib'ald, *n* a loose, low character—*adj* low, base, mean licentious foul mouthed—(*Spens*) **Rib'aud**.—*n* **Rib'aldry**, obscenity filthiness low and vulgar scurrility—(*obs*) **Rib'audry** [O Fr *ribald*, *ribaut* (Fr *ribaud*, It *ribaldo*)—Old

High Ger *hrīpā*, Mid High Ger *rībe*, a prostitute]

Riband, rib'and, *n.* [Same as **Ribbon.**]

Ribattuta, rē bat-tōō'ta, *n.* in music, a melodic embellishment [It]

Ribaudequin, ri baw'de kin, *n* a movable chevalde frise. [O Fr , of doubtful origin]

Ribble-rabble, rib'l rab'l, *n* a mob indecent language.—*n* **Ribble-row**, a list of rabble

Ribbon, rib'on, **Riband**, **Ribband**, rib'and, *n* a fillet or strip of silk a narrow strip (*pl*) reins for driving a shred a watch spring an endless saw (*her*) a bearing considered usually as one of the subordinaries (*naut*) a painted moulding on the side of a ship —*adj* made of ribbon having bands of different colours —*v t* to adorn with ribbons to stripe to streak —*ns* **Ribbon-brake**, a brake having a band which nearly surrounds the wheel whose motion is to be checked , **Ribbon-fish**, a long, slender, compressed fish, like a ribbon , **Ribbon-grass**, a variety of striped canary grass Lady's Garter , **Rib'bonism**, a system of secret associations among the lower classes in Ireland throughout the half century extending from 1820 to 1870, at its greatest height from about 1835 to 1855 It seems to have originated in the north in antagonism to the Orange Confederacy—named from the green badge worn by the members , **Rib'bonman**, a member of a Ribbon society , **Ribbon-map**, a map printed on a long strip which winds on an axis within a case , **Ribbon-seal**, a North Pacific seal, banded and striped , **Ribbon-snake**, a harmless striped snake abundant in the United States , **Ribbon-stamp**, a simple form of printing press for transferring colours to paper , **Ribbon-wave**, a common geometrid moth , **Ribbon-weed**, a seaweed whose frond has a long, flat blade , **Ribbon-wire**, a tape employed by milliners for stiffening their work with wire , **Ribbon-worm**, tape-worm —**Blue Ribbon**, the ribbon of the Order of the Garter anything which marks the attainment of some ambition, also the object itself the badge adopted by a teetotal society , **Red Ribbon**, the ribbon of the Order of the Bath [O Fr *riban* (Fr *ruban*), perh Celt , cf Ir *ribin*, Gael *ribean* Diez suggests Dut *ring band*, necktie, collar]

Ribes, ribz, *n sing* and *pl* a currant, currants —*n sing* **Ribes** (rī'bēz), a genus of shrubs belonging to the natural order *Ribesiacea*, familiar examples of which are the garden Gooseberry and the Currant [O Fr *ribes*—Low L *ribus* —Ar *rībēs*, *rībās*]

Ribibe, rib ib', *n* (*obs*) a rebec an old woman —*v i* to play on a ribibe [See **Rebec**]

Ribston-pippin, rib'ston pip'in, *n* a fine variety of winter apple—from *Ribston* in Yorkshire, where Sir Henry Goodricke (1642–1705) first introduced them

Ricardian, ri kar'di an, *adj* pertaining to the political economist David *Ricardo* (1772–1823), or his theory

Ricasso, ri kas'ō, *n* that part of a rapier blade next to the hilt [Ety unknown]

Riccia, rik'si a, *n* a genus of cryptogamous plants [From the Italian botanist, P Francisco *Ricci*]

Rice, rīs, *n* one of the most useful and extensively cultivated of grains, like oats when ripe —*ns* **Rice-bird**, the reed bird the paddy bird or Java sparrow , **Rice-dust**, **Rice-meal**, the refuse of rice, a valuable food for cattle , **Rice-field-mouse**, **the rice-rat**; **Rice-flour**, a ground rice, for puddings, **for a face** powder, &c , **Rice-glue**, a cement made by boiling rice flour in soft water , **Rice-hen**, the common American gallinule , **Rice-paper**, a white smooth paper, made by the Chinese from the pith of *Fatsia* (*Aralia*) *papyrifera*, a tree peculiar to Formosa , **Rice-planter**, an implement for sowing rice , **Rice-pounder**, a rice mill , **Rice-pudding**, a pudding made of rice and milk, sweetened, often with eggs, raisins, &c , **Rice-soup**, a soup of rice with flour, &c , **Rice-stitch** an embroidery stitch resembling rice in grain , **Rice-water**, water in which rice has been boiled —a nourishing drink for invalids [O Fr *ris* (Fr *riz*, It *riso*)—L *oryza*—Gr *oryza*, from an Old Pers word, whence also Ar *uruzz*, *ruzz*]

Ricercata, rē cher ka'ta, *n* a very elaborate form of fugue [It ,—*ricercare*, to search out]

Rich, rich (*comp* **Rich'er**, *superl* **Rich'est**), *adj* abounding in possessions wealthy valuable sumptuous fertile full of agreeable or nutritive qualities affluent productive, as a rich mine costly mighty ruling ample of superior quality luxurious of great moral worth highly seasoned or flavoured, as rich pastry bright, as a colour full of harmonious sounds, as a rich voice full of beauty, as a rich landscape of a vivid colour extravagant, as a rich joke —*v t* (*Shak*) to enrich —*v i* to grow rich —*v i* **Rich'en**, to become rich, or of higher quality of any kind —*adj* **Rich-left** (*Shak*), left with much wealth, richly endowed —*adv* **Rich'ly** —*n* **Rich'ness**, wealth abundance fruitfulness value costliness abundance of imagery [A S *rice*, rich, Ger *reich*, Dut *rijk*, Goth *reiks*]

Richardia, ri char'di a, *n* a small genus of South African herbs of the Arum family, including the calla lily [From the French botanists, L C M *Richard* (1754–1821) and his son Achille Richard (1794–1859)]

Richardsonia, rich ard sō'ni-a, *n* a genus of gamopetalous plants, belonging to the madder family, native to the warmer parts of America [Named from the 17th cent Eng botanist, Richard *Richardson*]

Richel-bird, rich'el berd, *n* (*prov*) the least tern

Riches, rich'ez, *n pl* (in *B* sometimes *n sing*) wealth richness abundance an intellectual treasure, as the riches of wisdom the pearl, flower, or cream of anything [M E *richesse* (n sing)—O Fr *richesse*—Mid High Ger *riche* See **Rich**]

Ricinidæ, ri sin'i dē, *n* a division of mites or acarines [L *ricinus*, a tick]

Ricinus, ris'i nus, *n* a genus of apetalous plants whose one species is *Ricinus communis*, the castor oil plant —*adj* **Ricinol'ic**, pertaining to or obtained from castor oil [L *ricinus*, the castor oil plant.]

Rick, rik, *n* a pile or heap, as of hay —*n pl* **Rick'ers**, the stems of young trees cut up for spars, &c —*ns* **Rick'le** (*Scot*), a pile of stones loosely thrown together a small rick of grain , **Rick-rack**, a kind of open work edging made of serpentine braid , **Rick'stand**, a flooring on which a rick is made , **Hay-ricker**, a horse rake for cocking up hay [A S *hreác*, cog with Ice *hraukr*]

Rickets, rik'ets, *n sing* a disease of children characterised by softness and curvature of the bones —*adv* **Rick'etily**, shakily —*n* **Rick'etiness**, unsteadiness —*adjs* **Rick'etly**, shaky , **Rick'ety**, affected with rickets feeble, unstable [A prov Eng word noticed about 1620 , whence the medical term *rachitis* was coined about 1650, with a punning allusion to Gr *rhachis*, the spine Formed from M E *wrikken*, to twist , allied to A S *wringan*, to twist See **Wring** and **Wry**]

Rickshaw, rik'shaw, *n* a contracted form of **Jinrikisha**

Ricochet, rik ō shā', or -shet', *n* a rebound along the ground, as of a ball fired at a low elevation the skipping of a flat stone on the surface of water —*v i* to bound or skip along the ground —*pr p*

ricochett'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* ricochett'ed [Fr, ety unknown]

Ricolite, rē'kō lit, *n* a stratified ornamental stone [From *Rico* in New Mexico, Gr *lithos*, a stone]

Rictus, rik'tus, *n* in ornithology, the gape of the bill in botany, the throat of the calyx —*adj* **Ric'tal.** [L, a gaping]

Rid, rid, *v t* to free to deliver to remove by violence to clear to disencumber to expel to separate to despatch (*obs*) to banish, to kill —*pr p* ridd'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* rid —*ns* **Rid'dance,** act of ridding or freeing destruction the earth thrown up by a burrowing animal, **Rid'der,** one who rids or relieves —**A good riddance,** a welcome relief —**To get rid of,** to get deliverance from [A S *hreddan*, to snatch away, Ger *retten*]

Riddle, rid'l, *n* an obscure description of something which the hearer is asked to name a puzzling question an enigma anything puzzling, even a person —*v i* to make riddles to speak obscurely to plait —*adj* **Riddle-like** (*Shak*), like a riddle or enigma —*ns* **Rid'dler, Rid'dling** (*Spens*), skill in explaining riddles —*adv* **Rid'dlingly.** [A S *rǽdelse* — *rǽdan*, to guess, to read —*rǽd*, counsel, cog with Dut *raad*, Ger *rath*]

Riddle, rid'l, *n* a large sieve for separating coarser materials from finer —*v t* to separate with a riddle, as grain from chaff to make full of holes like a riddle, as with shot —*n pl* **Rid'dlings,** siftings [A S *hriddel*, Ger *reiter*, Gael *criathar*]

Riddlemeree, rid'l me rē', *n* nigmarole

Ride, rīd, *v i* to be borne, as on horseback or in a carriage to practise riding to manage a horse to float, as a ship at anchor to move easily to domineer to overlap —*v t* to do or perform by riding, as a race to be carried through to gallop through to rest on so as to be carried to control, esp harshly —*pa t* rōde, *pa p* rid'den —*n* act of riding an excursion on horseback or in a vehicle the course passed over in riding, a place for riding a district inspected by an excise officer (*print*) a fault caused by the overlapping of leads, &c —*n.* **Rī'der,** one who rides on a horse one who manages a horse one who breaks a horse a commercial traveller. an addition to a document after its completion, on a separate piece of paper an additional clause a mounted robber a knight a small forked weight which straddles the beam of a balance to measure the weight a Dutch gold coin —*adjs* **Rī'dered,** having stakes laid across the bars, **Rī'derless,** without a rider, **Rī'ding,** used to ride or travel suitable for riding on, as a horse —*n* a road for riding on a district visited by an excise officer —*n pl* **Riding-bitts,** the bitts to which a ship's cable is secured when riding at anchor —*ns* **Riding-boot,** a high boot worn in riding, **Riding-clerk,** a mercantile traveller, **Riding-committee,** a committee of ministers sent by the General Assembly to carry out an ordination or induction, where the local presbytery refused to act, under the Moderate domination in Scotland in the 18th century; **Riding-glove,** a gauntlet, **Riding-habit,** the long upper habit, garment, or skirt worn by ladies when riding, **Riding-hood,** a hood formerly worn by women when riding —*n pl* **Riding-interests,** (*Scots law*) interests depending on other interests —*ns* **Riding-light,** a light hung out in the rigging at night when a vessel is riding at anchor, **Riding-master,** one who teaches riding, **Riding-rhyme,** the iambic pentameter, heroic verse—from its use in Chaucer's *Tales* of the Canterbury pilgrims, **Riding-robe,** a riding-habit; **Riding-rod,** a light cane for equestrians, **Riding-sail,** a triangular sail, **Riding-school,** a place where riding is taught, esp a military school, **Riding-skirt,** a skirt fastened round a woman's waist in riding, **Riding-spear,** a javelin, **Riding-suit,** a suit adapted for riding, **Riding-whip,** a switch with short lash, used by riders, **Bush-rider,** in Australia, a cross country rider —**Ride a hobby,** to pursue to excess a favourite theory, **Ride and tie,** to ride and go on foot alternately, **Ride down,** to overthrow, treat with severity, **Ride easy,** when a ship does not pitch—opp to **Ride hard,** when she pitches violently, **Ride in the marrow-bone coach,** (*slang*) to go on foot, **Ride out,** to keep afloat throughout a storm, **Ride over,** to domineer, **Ride rough-shod,** to pursue a course regardless of the consequences to others, **Ride shank's mare,** (*slang*) to walk, **Ride the high horse,** to have grand airs, **Ride the marches** (see **March**); **Ride the Spanish mare,** to be put astride a boom as a punishment, **Ride the wild mare** (*Shak*), to play at see saw, **Ride to hounds,** to take part in a fox hunt, esp to ride close behind the hounds, **Riding the fair,** the ceremony of proclaiming a fair [A S *rīdan*, Dut *rijden*, Ger *reiten*]

Rideau, rē dō', *n* an eminence commanding a plain, covering the entrance to a camp, &c [Fr]

Ridge, rij, *n* the back or top of the back anything like a back, as a long range of hills an extended protuberance a crest the earth thrown up by the plough between the furrows, a breadth of ground running the whole length of the field, divided from those on either side by broad open furrows, helping to guide the sowers and reapers and effecting drainage in wet soils the upper horizontal timber of a roof the highest portion of a glacis —*v t* to form into ridges to wrinkle —*ns* **Ridge-band,** that part of the harness of a cart which goes over the saddle, **Ridge-bone,** the spine —*adj* **Ridged,** having ridges on a surface ridgy —*ns* **Ridge-fillet,** a fillet between two flutes of a column, **Ridge-harrow,** a harrow made to lap upon the sides of a ridge over which it passes, **Ridge-plough,** a plough with a double mould board, **Ridge-pole,** the timber forming the ridge of a roof, **Ridge-rope,** the central rope of an awning —*adj* **Ridg'y,** having or rising in ridges [A S *hrycg*, Ice *hryggr*, Ger *rucken*, the back]

Ridgel, rij'el, *n* a male animal with but one testicle — Also **Ridgil** and **Ridgling,** (*Scot*) **Rig'lan** and **Rig'got.**

Ridicule, rid'i kūl, *n* wit exposing one to laughter· derision mockery —*v t* to laugh at to expose to merriment to deride to mock —*v t* **Ridic'ulise** —*n* **Ridiculos'ity** —*adj* **Ridic'ulous,** deserving or exciting ridicule laughable, absurd (*obs*) outrageous — *adv* **Ridic'ulously.** — *n* **Ridic'ulousness** [L *ridiculus*, exciting laughter —*ridēre*, to laugh]

Riding, rīd'ing, *n* one of the three divisions of the county of York [A corr of *thriding*—Ice *þriðjungr*, the third, *þriðr*, third, *þrír*, three]

Ridotto, ri dot'ō, *n* a house of public entertainment a dancing party —*v i* to frequent such [It]

Rie, an old spelling of **Rye.**

Riem, rēm, *n* a raw-hide thong [Dut]

Riesel-iron, rē'zel ī'urn, *n* a kind of nipper used to remove irregularities from the edges of glass

Riesling, rēs'ling, *n* a wine made in Alsace

Riever. [See **Reave.**]

Rifacimento, rē fä chi-men'tō, *n* a recasting of literary works [It]

Rife, rīf, *adj* prevailing abundant plentiful well supplied current manifest —*adv* **Rife'ly.** —*n* **Rife'ness** [A S *rife*, prevalent, cog with Dut *rijf*, Ice *rífr*, liberal]

Riffle, rif'l, *n* in mining, the lining of the bottom of a sluice in seal engraving, a small iron disc at the end of a tool —*n* **Riff'ler,** a curved file for working in depressions [Dan *rifle*, a groove]

Riff-raff, rif' raf, *n* sweepings refuse the rabble, the mob [Explained by Skeat as M E *rif and raf*—O Fr *rif et raf*, also *rifle et rafle Rifler*, to rifle, ransack—Ice *hrifa*, to catch, *Rafler*—Teut, cf Ger *raffeln*, to snatch up, *raffen*, to snatch away]

Rifle, rī'fl, *v t* to carry off by force to strip, to rob to whet, as a scythe —*n* **Ri'fler** [O Fr *rifler*—Scand, Ice *hrifa*, to seize]

Rifle, rī'fl, *v t* to groove spirally, as a gun barrel —*n* a musket with a barrel spirally grooved There are many varieties, as the *Enfield*, *Minié*, *Martini-Henry*, *Chassepot*, *Mannlicher repeating*, &c —*ns* **Rifle-bird,** an Australian bird of Paradise, **Rifle-corps,** a body of soldiers armed with rifles, **Ri'fleman,** a man armed with a rifle, **Rifle-pit,** a pit dug to shelter riflemen, **Rifle-range,** a place for practice with the rifle, **Ri'fling,** the act of cutting spiral grooves in the bore of a gun, **Rifling-machine** [Scand, Dan *rifle*, to groove, freq of *rive*, to tear, cf Ger *riefe*, a furrow, and see **Rive**]

Rift, rift, *n* an opening riven or split in anything, a cleft or fissure a veil a fording place —*v t* to rive to cleave —*v i* to split to burst open [From **Rive**]

Rig, rig, *v t* to clothe, to dress to put on to equip (*naut*) to fit with sails and tackling —*pr p* rigg'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* rigged —*n* sails and tackling an equipage, or turn out, for driving, &c fishing tackle (*coll*) costume, dress —*ns* **Rig'ger,** one who rigs or dresses in machinery, a large cylindrical pulley, or narrow drum, **Rig'ging,** tackle the system of cordage which supports a ship's masts and extends the sails the roof —*ns* **Rigging-loft,** the place in a theatre from which the scenery is raised, **Rigging-screw,** a machine formed of a clamp worked by a screw, **Rigging-tree,** a roof tree, **Rig-out,** an outfit —**To rig out,** to furnish completely, **To rig the market,** to raise or lower prices artificially [Scand, Norw *rigga*, to bandage, to put on sails, *rigg*, rigging]

Rig, rig *n.* (*Scot*) a ridge a path [See **Ridge**]

Rig, rig, *n* a frolic, trick (*obs*) a wanton —*v i* to romp, act the wanton —*adj* **Rig'gish** (*Shak*), wanton, lewd —*n* **Rig'gite,** one who plays rigs, a jester [Prob cog with **Wriggle**]

Rigadoon, rig a dōōn', *n* a lively dance for one couple music for such a dance formerly in the French army, a beat of drum while culprits were being marched to punishment [Fr *rigaudon*, etymology unknown]

Rigation, rī gā'shun, *n* irrigation

Rigescent, rī jes'ent, *n* growing stiff

Riggle, rig'l, *n* a species of sand eel

Right, rīt, *adj* straight most direct upright erect according to truth and justice according to law true correct just fit proper exact most convenient well performed most dexterous, as the hand on the right hand on the right hand of one looking towards the mouth of a river righteous duly genuine correct in judgment equitable not crooked to be preferred precise in good health denoting the side designed to go outward, as cloth opposed to left, as the right hand (*math*) upright from a base containing 90 degrees —*n.* **Right'ness.** [A S *riht*, Ger *recht*, L *rectus* —*regĕre*, to guide]

Right, rīt, *adv* in a straight or direct line in a right manner according to truth and justice correctly · very in a great degree

Right, rīt, *n.* that which is right or correct truth justice virtue freedom from error what one has a just claim to privilege property the right side —*n* **Right-about,** in the opposite direction —*adjs* **Right-angled,** having a right angle or angles, **Right-drawn** (*Shak*), drawn in a right or just cause —*v t* **Right'en,** to set right —*n* **Right'er,** one who sets right or redresses wrong —*adj* **Right'ful,** having a just claim according to justice belonging by right —*adv* **Right'fully** —*ns* **Right'fulness,** righteousness justice, **Right-hand,** the hand which is more used, convenient, and dexterous than the other —*adj* chiefly relied on —*adj* **Right-handed,** using the right hand more easily than the left dextral clock wise —*ns* **Right'-handedness, Right-hander,** a blow with the right hand —*adjs* **Right-hearted,** having right or kindly dispositions good hearted, **Right'less,** without right —*adv* **Right'ly,** uprightly suitably not erroneously —*adj* **Right-minded,** having a right or honest mind —*ns.* **Right-mindedness,** the state of being right minded, **Right'ness,** the character of being right, correctness the state of being on the right hand, **Right-of-way,** the right which the public has to the free passage over roads or tracks, esp such as are not statutory roads —*advs* **Rights** (*obs*), **Right'ward** —*n* **Right-whale,** the Greenland whale, the most important species of the true whales —**Right and left,** on both sides, **Right down,** plainly, **Right of action,** a right which will sustain a civil action, **Right off,** immediately —**Absolute rights,** those which belong to human beings as such, **At all rights,** in all points, **Base right,** (*Scots law*), the right which a disponee acquires when he disposes of feudal property, **Claim of Right,** the statement of the right of the church to spiritual independence and liberty from the interference of the civil courts in her spiritual functions, adopted by an immense majority of the General Assembly in 1842, the immediate cause of the Disruption of 1843, **Contingent rights,** such as are distinguished from vested rights, **Declaration and Bill of Rights,** the instrument drawn up by the Convention Parliament which called the Prince and Princess of Orange to the throne of England in 1689, stating the fundamental principles of the constitution, **Declaration of the Rights of Man,** a famous statement of the constitution and principles of civil society and government adopted by the French National Assembly in August 1789, **In one's own right,** by absolute and personal right, **In the right,** free from error, **Natural rights,** those which exist by virtue of natural law—liberty, security of person and property, **Petition of right,** an action by which a subject vindicates his rights against the Crown, **Public rights,** the rights which the state has over the subject, and the subject against the state, **The Right,** among continentals, the conservatives, from their usually sitting on the president's right in legislative assemblies, **The right side,** the place of honour —**To do one right,** to do one justice, **To have a right,** to be under a moral necessity, **To have right,** to be right, **To put to right,** to arrange

Righteous, rī'tyus, *adj* living and acting according to right and justice free from guilt or sin equitable merited —*adv* **Right'eously,** in a righteous manner (*arch*) justly —*n* **Right'eousness,** purity of life rectitude conformity to a right standard a righteous act or quality holiness the coming into spiritual reconciliation with God by means of the righteousness of Christ being imputed to a man in consequence of faith —**Original righteousness,** the condition of man before the fall as made in the

image of God [A S *rihtwis*—*riht*, right, and *wis*, wise]

Rigid, rij'id, *adj* not easily bent stiff severe strict unyielding harsh without delicacy wanting in ease —*n* **Rigid'ity**, the quality of resisting change of form stiffness of manner —*adv* **Rig'idly** —*n* **Rig'idness** —*adj* **Rigid'ulous**, rather stiff [L *rigidus*—*rigēre*, to be stiff with cold, cf *rectus*, straight]

Rigmarole, rig'ma rōl, *n.* a repetition of foolish words a long story balderdash —*adj* prolix, tedious [A corr of *ragman roll*, a document with a long list of names, or with numerous seals pendent]

Rigol, rig'ol, *n* (*Shak*) a ring, a circle of a crown or coronet [It *rigolo*—Teut, Ger *ringel*, a ring]

Rigolette, rig ō let', *n* a light head wrap

Rigor, rig'ur, *n* the same as **Rigour** (*med*) a sense of chilliness with contraction of the skin, a preliminary symptom of many diseases — **Rigor-mortis**, the characteristic stiffening of the body caused by the contraction of the muscles after death

Rigour, rig'ur, *n* the quality of being rigid or severe stiffness of opinion or temper strictness exactness violence relentlessness severity of climate (*med*, spelt **Rigor**) a sense of chilliness attended by a shivering —*n* **Rig'ourism**, in R C theology, the opposite of *Probabilism* —*adj* **Rig'orous**, exercising rigour allowing no abatement marked by severity harsh scrupulously accurate very severe —*adv* **Rig'orously**.—*n* **Rig'orousness**. [L *rigor*—*rigēre*]

Rigsdag, rigz'dag, *n* the parliament of Denmark

Rigveda, rig vā'da, *n* the first and principal of the four Vedas [Sans, *rich*, a hymn of praise, *veda*, knowledge]

Rigwiddie, rig wid'i, *n* (*Scot*) the rope that goes over a horse's back to support the shafts of the vehicle it draws [*Rig*, the back, *widdie*, *withy*, a rope]

Rile, rīl, *v t* to make angry, to vex—a form of **Roil** (q v)

Rilievo, or **Relievo** See **Alto-relievo**.

Rill, ril, *n* a small murmuring brook a streamlet —*v i* to flow in small streams —*ns* **Rill'let** (*Tenn*), a rivulet, a little rill, **Rill'mark**, a marking produced by the oozing of water on sand [Low Ger *rille*, a channel, Ger *rille*, a furrow]

Rim, rim, *n* a raised margin a border a brim in a wheel, the circular part farthest from the nave —*v t* to put a rim to —*pr p* rimm'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* rimmed —*n* **Rim-fire**, a cartridge which has a detonating substance placed in some part of the rim of its base —*adjs* **Rim'iform**; **Rim'less**.—*ns* **Rim'mer**, an instrument for ornamenting pastry, **Rim-planer**, a machine for dressing wheel felloes, **Rim-saw**, a saw, the cutting part of which is annular [A S *rima*, etymology unknown]

Rim, rim, *n* a membrane the peritoneum [A S *reóma*]

Rimbase, rim'bās, *n* a short cylinder connecting a trunnion with the body of a cannon

Rime, rīm, *n.* hoar-frost frozen dew.—*adj* **Rī'my** [A S *hrím*, Dut *rijm*, Ger *reif*]

Rime, rīm, *n* a rent, chink, or fissure—also **Rī'ma**: —*pl* **Rī'mæ**.—*adj* **Rīmōse'**, full of rimes or chinks having numerous minute fissures, mostly parallel, like the bark of a tree —*n* **Rimos'ity**, state of being rimose or chinky —*adj* **Rī'mous**, rimose [L *rima*]

Rimple, rim'pl, *v i* to wrinkle

Rimula, rim'ū la, *n* in conchology, a genus of fossil keyhole limpets —*adjs* **Rim'uliform**, shaped like a crack, **Rim'ulose**. [L, dim of *rima*, a crack]

Rinabout, rin'a bowt, *n* (*Scot*) a vagrant

Rind, rīnd, *n* the external covering, as the skin of fruit, the bark of trees, &c —*v t* to strip the rind from —*adj* **Rind'ed**.—*n* **Rind-gall**, a defect in timber [A S *rinde*, Dut and Ger *rinde*, prob Old High Ger *rinta*, *rinda*]

Rinderpest, rin'der pest, *n* a malignant and contagious disease of cattle [Ger, 'cattle-plague']

Rine, rīn, *v t* to touch —*n* the same as *rind*. [A S *hrínan*, Ice *hrína*, to hurt]

Rine, rīn, *n* (*prov*) a ditch or water course —Also **Rhine**, and also **Rone**, **Rune** [A S *ryne*, a run, flow, Ger *ronne*, a channel]

Rinforzando, rin for tsan'dō, *adj* (*mus*) with special emphasis [It]

Ring, ring, *n* a circle a small hoop, usually of metal, worn on the finger or in the ear as an ornament a circular area for races, &c a circular course, a revolution a clique organised to control the market an arena or prize ring the commercial measure of staves for casks (*archit*) a cincture round a column (*anat*) an annulus a group or combination of persons —*v t* to encircle to fit with a ring to surround to wed with a ring (*hort*) to cut out a ring of bark from a tree —*v i* to move in rings —*ns* **Ring-armature**, an armature in which the coils of wire are wound round a ring, **Ring-armour**, armour made of metal rings (see **Chain-mail**) —*v t* **Ring-bark**, to strip a ring of bark round a tree to kill it —*ns* **Ring'bill**, the ring necked duck, **Ring-bolt**, an iron bolt with a ring through a hole at one end, **Ring'bone**, in farriery, a bony callus on a horse's pastern bone, the result of inflammation the condition caused by this, **Ring-bunting**, the reed bunting, **Ring-carrier**, a go between, **Ring-dial**, a portable sun dial, **Ring-dog**, an iron apparatus for hauling timber, **Ring-dotterel**, the ringed plover, **Ring'dove**, the cushat or wood pigeon, so called from a white ring or line on the neck, **Ring-dropping**, a trick practised by rogues upon simple people —*adj* **Ringed**, surrounded as with a ring, annulose, annulate wearing a wedding-ring —*ns* **Ringed-carpet**, a British geometrid moth, **Ring-fence**, a fence continuously encircling an estate, a limit, **Ring-finger**, the third finger of the left hand, on which women wear their marriage-ring, **Ring-frame**, any one of a class of spinning machines with vertical spindles, **Ring-gauge**, a measuring spherical objects, **Ring'leader**, the head of a riotous body one who opens a ball, **Ring'let**, a little ring a curl, esp of hair —*adj* **Ring'leted** —*ns* **Ring'lock**, a puzzle-lock, **Ring-mail**, chain armour, **Ring'man**, the third finger of the hand one interested in the prize ring, **Ring-master**, one who has charge of a circus ring and the performances in it, **Ring-money**, rudely formed rings anciently used for money, **Ring-neck**, a kind of ring plover the ring necked duck, **Ring-net**, a net for catching butterflies, **Ring-ousel**, a species of thrush, with a white band on the breast, **Ring-parrot**, a common Indian parrot, **Ring-perch**, the perch of North America, **Ring-plover**, a ring necked plover, **Ring-rope**, a rope for hauling the cable in rough weather, **Ring-saw**, a scroll saw with annular web, **Ring-small**, broken stones of such a size as to pass through a ring two inches in diameter; **Ring-snake**, the collared snake, a harmless serpent of the United States, **Ring'ster**, a member of a ring, **Ring-stopper**, a piece of rope by which the ring of an anchor is secured to the cat head —*adj* **Ring-straked** (*B*), streaked with rings.—*ns* **Ring-tail**, (*naut*) a studding sail set upon the gaff of a fore-and-aft sail a light sail set abaft and beyond

the spanker the female of the hen harrier, named from a rust coloured ring formed by the tips of the tail-feathers when expanded, **Ring-thrush,** the ring ousel, **Ring-time** (*Shak*), time for marrying, **Ring-valve,** a hollow cylindrical valve, **Ring-work,** a material composed of rings interlinked, **Ring'worm,** a skin disease in which itchy pimples appear in rings —**The Ring,** pugilism and the persons connected with it —**To ride** or **Tilt at the ring,** to practise the sport of riding rapidly, spear in hand, and carrying off with it a ring hung up at some height [A S *hring*, Ice *hring r*, Ger, Dan, and Sw *ring* **Cf. Circus.**]

Ring, ring, *v i* to sound as a bell when struck to tinkle to practise the art of ringing bells to continue to sound to be filled with report to resound to echo —*v t* to cause to sound, as a metal to produce by ringing —*pa t* rang, rung, *pa p* rung —*n* a sound, esp of metals the sound of many voices a chime of many bells —*n* **Ring'ing,** the act of causing to sound, as music bells resounding —*adv* **Ring'ingly.**— **Ring backward,** to change the order of ringing, **Ring down,** to conclude, **Ring in,** (*theat*) to signal the conductor to begin, **Ringing of the ears,** a sound in the ears, **Ring up,** to rouse by the ringing of a bell [A S *hringan*, cog with Ice *hringja*, to ring bells, *hringla*, to clink, Dan *ringle*, to tinkle]

Ringe, rinj, *n* a whisk made of heather

Ringent, rin'jent, *adj* gaping

Ringicula, rin jik'ū la, *n* a genus of tecti branchiates

Rink, ringk, *n* the area set apart for tournaments, races, or games a place prepared for ice or roller skating a certain piece of ice marked off for curling—about 40 yards by 9 —*v i* to skate on a rink [App O Fr *renc*, a row]

Rinse, rins, *v t* to cleanse by introducing water to cleanse with clean water —*n* **Rinsing-machine,** in cotton manufacture, a series of tanks for cleansing [O Fr *rinser* (Fr *rincer*)—prob not Ice *hreinsa*, Ger and Dut *rein*, pure]

Rinthereout, rin'thār o͞ot, *n* (*Scot*) a vagrant a vagabond

Rio, Riyo, rē ō', *n* a Japanese ounce, esp of silver a tael

Riot, rī'ot, *n* uproar tumult a disturbance of the peace excessive feasting luxury —*v i* to brawl to raise an uproar to run to excess in feasting, behaviour, &c to be highly excited to throw into a tumult to annoy —*ns* **Ri'oter, Ri'otise** (*Spens*), riot, extravagance —*adj* **Ri'otous,** engaging in riot seditious tumultuous luxurious: wanton —*adv* **Ri'otously.** —*ns* **Ri'otousness, Ri'otry —Riot Act,** a statute designed to prevent riotous assemblies —**To run riot,** to act without restraint or control [Fr *riotte*, ety dub]

Rip, rip, *v t* to divide by cutting or tearing to cut open to take out by cutting or tearing to tear up for search or alteration to explode, give vent to —*v i* to break out violently —*pr p* ripp'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* ripped —*n* a tear a rent a place torn (*slang*) a vicious person a worthless horse (*Scot*) a handful of grain not thrashed a ripple [A S *rypan*, Dan *rippe*, akin to **Reap.**]

Riparian, rī pā'ri an, *adj* belonging to a river bank of animals, shore loving —*adj* **Ripā'rial — Riparian nations,** nations possessing opposite banks of the same river, **Riparian proprietor,** an owner who has a propriety in the soil to the centre of the stream, **Riparian rights,** the right of fishery belonging to the proprietor of a stream [L *ripa*, a river bank]

Ripe, rīp, *adj.* ready for harvest arrived at perfection fit for use developed to the utmost finished ready resembling ripe fruit mature, as ripe judgment —*v i* to grow ripe, to ripen —*v t* (*Shak*) to make ripe —*adv* **Ripe'ly.**—*v t* **Ri'pen,** to grow ripe to approach or reach perfection —*v t* to make ripe to bring to perfection —*n* **Ripe'ness.** [A S *ripe*, conn with *rip*, harvest, cog with Dut *rijp*, Ger *reif*, akin to A.S *ripan*, Eng **Reap.**]

Ripe, rīp, *v t* to search, to rummage [See **Rip**]

Ripidolite, ri pid'ō līt, *n* the commonest member of the chlorite family of minerals

Ripieno, ri pyā'nō, *adj* (*mus*) supplementary —*n* a supplementary instrument or performer —*pl* **Ripie'ni.** [It]

Ripon, Rippon, rip'on, *n* a spur

Riposte, ri pōst', *n* a quick short thrust in fencing a repartee [Fr]

Ripper, rip'er, *n* a tool used in shaping roof slates a ripping tool one who does his work well a robber a fog horn—also **Lipp'er**

Ripper, rip'er, *n* one who brings fish from the coast inland

Ripping, rip'ing, *adj* (*slang*), first rate, excellent

Ripple, rip'l, *n* the little waves on the surface of running water a little wave —*v t* to cause a ripple in —*v i* to curl on the surface, as running water —*ns* **Ripple-barrel,** a drum used in theatres, **Ripple-grass,** the rib grass, **Ripple-mark,** a mark produced on sand at the bottom by the gentle flow of water (*geol*) the mark left on a sea beach by receding waves, and left impressed on the surface of rocks, **Rip'plet,** a small ripple rippling an eddy —*adv* **Rip'plingly** — *adj* **Rip'ply** (*Tenn*), rippling [Allied to Ger *rippeln*, Low Ger *reppel*]

Ripple, rip'l, *v t* to pluck the seeds from stalks of flax by drawing them through an iron comb —*n* the comb for rippling —*n* **Rip'pler,** an apparatus for rippling flax [Low Ger *repel*, a machine for breaking flax, Ger *riffel*, a flax comb]

Riprap, rip'rap, *n* broken stones used for walls

Ripsack, rip'sak, *n* the Californian gray whale

Rip-saw, rip' saw, *n* a hand saw, with large but narrow set teeth, for sawing timber lengthwise

Risaldar, ris al dar', *n* the native commander of a troop of cavalry in the British Indian army

Risban, ris'ban, *n* a piece of ground upon which a fort is constructed for defence of a post [Fr,—Ger *rissbank*]

Risberm, ris berm', *n* a glacis in jetties to withstand the violence of the sea

Rise, rīz, *v i* to move from a lower to a higher position to stand up to ascend to grow upward to swell in quantity or extent to take an upright position to leave the place of rest to tower up to appear above the horizon to break forth to appear to have its source to increase in size, value, &c to become excited or hostile to break forth into commotion or insurrection to increase in rank, fortune, or fame to be promoted to be perceptible to other senses to excavate upward to come to mind to close a session (*B*) to ascend from the grave —*pa t* rōse, *pa p* risen (riz'n) —*n* act of rising ascent degree of elevation a steep origin increase (*archit*) the upright piece of a step from tread to tread (*mining*) a shaft excavated from below (*mus*) elevation of the voice —*n* **Ris'er,** a rebel one who or that which rises —**To rise from the ranks,** to win a commission, **To rise to the occasion,** to be equal to an emergency [A S *risan*, cog with Ice *risa*, Goth *reisan*, Ger *reisen*, intransitive form of **Raise.**]

Rise, rīs, *n* a twig, a small bush —*ns* **Rise'bush,** a faggot, **Ri'sel,** a support for a climbing vine; **Rise-wood,** small wood cut for hedging [A S. *hrīs*, Ger *reis*]

Rishi, rish'i, *n* a sage or poet, the author of a

Vedic hymn —**The seven rishis,** the stars of the Great Bear [Sans]

Risible, rĭz'ĭ bl, *adj* capable of exciting laughter laughable amusing —*ns* **Risibil'ity,** quality of being risible, **Ris'ibleness.** —*adv* **Ris'ibly.** [L *risibilis*, from *ridēre*, *risum*, to laugh]

Rising, rīz'ing, *n* act of rising a revolt resurrection the quantity of dough set to rise at one time (*B*) a tumour —*adj* increasing in importance: advancing approaching a specified amount, as rising three years old —*ns* **Rising-lark,** the sky lark, **Rising-line,** a line drawn to determine the sweep of the floor-heads through out the ship's length, **Rising-main,** the column of pumps in a mine through which water is lifted to the surface, **Rising-seat,** in a Friends' meeting, that occupied by ministers and elders

Risk, risk, *n* hazard chance of loss or injury — *v t* to expose to hazard to venture, to take the chance of —*adj* **Risk'y,** dangerous venturesome —**To run a risk,** to incur hazard [Fr *risque* (It *risico*)—Sp *risco*, a rock—L *resecāre*, to cut off—*re* , off, *secāre*, to cut]

Risorial, rĭ sō'rĭ al, *adj* risible, causing laughter — *n* **Risō'rius,** the laughing muscle [See **Risible**]

Risp, risp, *v t* (*Scot*) to rasp

Risp, risp, *n* a branch

Rissa, ris'a, *n* the genus of birds including the kittiwakes

Rissole, ris'ōl, *n* fish or meat minced and fried with bread crumbs and egg [Fr]

Risus, rī'sus, *n* a laugh a grin [L]

Rit, rit, *v t* (*Scot*) to strike —*n* a scratch with a spade, a scratch on a board, &c [Dut *ritten*, to tear]

Ritardando, rē tar dan'dō, *adj* (*mus*) diminishing in speed [It]

Rite, rīt, *n* a religious usage or ceremony —*adv* **Rite'ly,** with due rites —**The Ambrosian rite,** the Ambrosian office and liturgy, **Mozarabic rite** (see **Mozarabic**) [L *ritus*]

Rithe, rīth, *n* (*prov*) a small stream [A S *rīð*]

Ritornelle, rē tor nel', *n* (*mus*) an instrumental prelude belonging to a vocal work —Also **Ritornello.** [It]

Ritter, rit'er, *n* a knight —*n* **Ritt-master,** a captain of cavalry [Ger *ritter*]

Rittock, rit'ok, *n* the common tern.—Also **Rip'pock.**

Ritual, rit'ū al, *adj* consisting of or prescribing rites —*n* manner of performing divine service, or a book containing it the body of rites employed in the church the code of ceremonies observed by an organisation, as the ritual of the Freemasons —*ns* **Rit'ualism,** systems of rituals or prescribed forms of religion the observance of them the name popularly given to the great increase of ceremonial and symbolism in the Church of England since about 1860–65—a development of Tractarianism, though one not contemplated by the authors of that movement Some of its innovations are special vestments at the celebration of the communion (for the celebrant an alb, stoles of different colour according to the seasons, and chasuble, for the assisting ministers albs with tunicles), lighted candles on the altar at communion, incense burned either in a thurible or standing vessel, the mixing of water with wine for the communion, the use of wafer bread, elevation of the elements either during or after consecration, processions with crosses, banners, vested attendants, &c , **Rit'ualist,** one skilled in or devoted to a ritual one of the party devoted to ritualism in the Church of England —*adj* **Ritualist'ic,** pertaining to the ritual —*adv* **Rit'ually** [L *ritualis* See **Rite**]

Riva, rī'va, *n* a rift or cleft [Ice *rifa*]

Rivage, riv'āj, *n* a bank, shore [Fr ,—L *ripa*, a bank]

Rival, rī'val, *n* one pursuing the same object as another one who strives to equal or excel another a competitor —*adj* having the same claims standing in competition —*v t* to stand in competition with to try to gain the same object as another to try to equal or excel — *pr p* rī'valling, *pa t* and *pa p* rī'valled —*n.* **Rī'valess,** a female rival —*adj* **Rival-hating,** jealous —*v i* **Rī'valise,** to enter into rivalry — *ns* **Rival'ity** (*Shak*), rivalry, equality in rank or authority, **Rī'valry,** act of rivalling competition emulation, **Rī'valship,** emulation [Fr ,—L *rivalis—rivus*, a brook]

Rive, rīv, *v t* to tear asunder to split to pierce to explode —*v i* to be split asunder —*n* that which is torn —*pa t* rīved, *pa p* rīved, rīv'en [Scand ,Ice *rifa*, to rive, Dut *rijven*, Ger *reiben*]

Rive, rīv, *n* a bank shore —*v i* to land

Rivel, riv'el, *v t* to wrinkle [A S *rifian*, to wrinkle]

Riveling, riv'ling, *n* a rough kind of shoe formerly worn in Scotland (*obs*) a Scotchman [A S *rifeling*]

River, riv'er, *n* a large running stream of water —*adj* **Riv'erain,** riparian —*ns* **River-bank,** the bank of a river, **River-bed,** the channel in which a river flows, **River-birch,** the red birch, **River-bottom, -flat,** the alluvial land along a river, **River-carp,** the common carp; **River-chub,** the horny head or jerker, **River-crab,** a fresh water crab, **River-craft,** small vessels which ply on rivers, **River-crawfish,** a crawfish proper, **River-dolphin,** a Gangetic dolphin, **River-dragon** (*Milton*), a crocodile, **River-duck,** a fresh water duck, **Riv'eret, Riv'erling,** a small river, **River-god,** the tutelary deity of a river, **River-head,** the spring of a river, **River-horse,** the hippopotamus —*adj* **Riv'erine,** pertaining to or resembling a river — *ns* **River-jack,** the common water snake of Europe, **River-man,** one who makes his livelihood by dragging the river for sunken goods, **River-mussel,** a fresh water mussel, **River-otter,** the common European otter, **River-perch,** a Californian surf fish, **River-pie,** the water ousel, **River-shore,** the shore or bank of a river, **River-side,** the bank of a river, **River-smelt,** the gudgeon, **River-snail,** a pond snail, **River-swallow,** the sand martin, **River-tide,** the tide from the sea rising or ebbing in a river, **River-tortoise,** a soft shelled turtle, **River-wall,** a wall made to confine the waters of a river within definite bounds [Fr *rivière* (It *riviera*, shore, river)—Low L *riparia*, a shore district—L *ripa*, a bank]

Rivesaltes, rēv'salt, *n* a sweet wine made from Muscat grapes [From *Rivesaltes* in southern France]

Rivet, riv'et, *n* bearded wheat

Rivet, riv'et, *n* a bolt of metal fastened by being hammered at both ends —*v t* to fasten with a rivet to make firm or immovable —*pr p* riv'eting, *pa t* and *pa p* riv'eted —*ns* **Rivet-cutter,** a tool for cutting off the ends of rivets, **Riv'eter; Rivet-hearth,** a light portable furnace for heating rivets, **Riv'eting, Riveting-hammer; Riveting-machine,** a power machine for forcing hot rivets into position in metal work, and heading them, **Riveting-set,** a hollow faced punch for swaging rivet heads, **Rivet-knob,** a tool for swaging rivet-heads, **Rivet-machine,** a machine for making rivets from rod iron [O. Fr *rivet*, acc to Diez from the root of Ice *rifa*, Dan *rive*, Ger. *reiben*, Eng **Rive.**]



a, Loose rivet
b, Rivet fastened

Rivière, rē viär, *n* a necklace of precious stones, particularly diamonds [Fr]

Rivina, ri vī'na, *n* a genus of apetalous plants, the pokeweed family

Riving, rī'ving, *n* the act of separating —*ns* **Riving-knife,** a tool for splitting shingles, **Riving-machine,** a machine for splitting wood for hoops

Rivo, rī'vō, *interj* (*Shak*) a bacchanalian exclamation

Rivose, rī'vōs, *adj* furrowed

Rivularia riv-ū lā'ri a, *n* a genus of fresh water algæ

Rivulet, riv'ū-let, *n* a small river or stream a brook a geometrid moth [L *rivulus*, dim of *rivus*, a stream]

Rivulose, riv'ū lōs, *adj* (*bot*) marked with lines like the rivers in a map

Rix-dollar, riks dol'ar, *n* the dollar of Germany, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, of different values in different places [Ger *reichsthaler*—*reich*, realm, empire, *thaler*, a dollar See **Dollar**]

Rixy, rik'si, *n* (*prov*) the sea swallow

Rixy rik'si, *adj* quarrelsome [Fr *rixe*—L *rixa*, a quarrel]

Rizom, riz'om, *n* a plume, as of oats —*adj* **Riz'omed,** (*her*) having grains, as an oat stalk used as a bearing

Rizzer, riz'er, *v t* (*Scot*) to dry in the sun —*n* a rizzered haddock

Rizzer, riz'er, *n* (*Scot*) a red currant

Rizzle, riz'l, *v t* to roast imperfectly

Rizzle, riz'l, *v i* to creep, as ivy

Roach, rōch, *n* a fresh water fish of a silvery colour a concave curve in the foot of a square sail —*v t* to arch to cut short [O Fr *roche* —Teut , cf Ger *roche*]

Roach, rōch, *n* a rock refuse gritty stone —**As sound as a roach,** perfectly sound

Road, rōd, *n* a highway an open way for passengers and traffic (*B*) a plundering excursion —*ns* **Road, Roadstead, Roads,** a place where ships ride at anchor, **Road-agent,** a highwayman, **Road-book,** a guide book, **Road-car,** a kind of omnibus, **Road-harrow,** a machine for dragging over roads out of repair, **Road'ing,** the act of running races with teams, **Road-level,** a plumb level used in the construction of roads, **Road-locomotive,** a road steamer, **Road-machine,** a scraper used in road making, **Road'man,** or **Roads'man,** one who keeps a road in repair, **Road-metal,** broken stones for roads, **Road-roller,** a heavy roller used on a macadamised road, **Road-runner,** a large ground cuckoo, **Road'side,** footpath wayside, **Road-steamer,** a locomotive with broad wheels for roads, **Road'ster,** a horse for driving or riding on the road a coach driver a bicycle, or tricycle, **Road-surveyor,** one who supervises roads, **Road'way,** the way or part of a road or street travelled by carriages, **Road'-weed,** a plant of the genus Plantago —*adj* **Road'-worthy,** fit for the road —**By the road,** by the highway, **On the road,** travelling, **Rule of the road,** the custom of the country in passing on a highway, **To take to the road,** to become a highwayman [A S *rad*, a riding—*rād*, pa.t of *rīdan*, **Ride**]

Roam, rōm, *v i* to rove about to ramble —*v t* to wander over to range —*n* **Roam'er,** a wanderer [M E *romen, ramen*, allied to A S *á rāman*, to spread out, Mid Dut *rāmen*, Old High Ger *rāman, rāmen*, to direct one's course, the meaning **has** been influenced by the M E *Rome-rennere*, a runner to Rome, a pilgrim]

Roan, rōn, *adj* having a bay or dark colour, with spots of gray and white of a mixed colour, with a decided shade of red —*n* a roan colour a roan horse grained sheepskin leather [O Fr *roan* (Fr *rouan*)—Low L *rufanus*—L *rufus*, red]

Roan-tree, rōn'-trē See **Rowan.**

Roar, rōr, *v i* to utter a full, loud sound to bellow, as a beast to cry aloud to bawl to guffaw —*n* a full, loud sound the cry of a beast an outcry of mirth, esp of laughter —*ns* **Roar'er; Roar'ing,** act or sound of roaring a disease of horses causing them to roar in breathing —**Roaring boys,** swaggerers, **Roaring forties,** the stormy tract between 49° and 50° N latitude —**The roaring game,** curling [A S *rārian*, Mid High Ger *rēran*, Ger *rohren*, to cry as a stag, to bellow]

Roast, rōst, *v t* to cook before a fire, or in an oven to expose a person to ridicule to parch by exposure to heat to heat to excess to dissipate the volatile parts of by heat —*n* that which is roasted —*ns* **Roast'er,** anything suitable for roasting a furnace used in making ball soda, **Roaster-slag,** slag from the fifth stage of copper-smelting, **Roasting-cylinder,** a furnace for roasting ore, **Roasting-ear,** an ear of maize fit for roasting, **Roasting-kiln, Roasting-oven; Roast-iron,** a gridiron —**Roastbeef plant,** an iris of Western Europe —**To rule the roast,** to domineer [A S *rōstian*, cog with Dut *roosten*, Ger *rosten*, or O Fr *rostir* (Fr *rôtir*)—Old High Ger *rôstan*, or Celt , as Gael *rost*, W *rhostio*, Bret *rosta*, all meaning to roast]

Rob, rob, *v t* to take away from by force or theft to plunder to steal to deprive (*B*) to withhold what is due —*v i* to commit robbery —*pr p* robb'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* robbed —*ns* **Robb'er,** one who robs, **Robber-council** (*Latrocinium Ephesinum*), the council which met at Ephesus in August 449, under the presidency of Dioscurus, Cyril's successor at Alexandria, whose horde of fanatical monks by sheer noise and violence carried the restoration of Eutyches Its resolutions were annulled at Chalcedon in 451, as having been extorted by fear, **Robber-crab,** a hermit crab, **Robber-fly,** any dipterous insect of the family *Asilidæ*, **Robber-gull,** the skua, **Rob'bery,** theft from the person, aggravated by violence or intimidation plundering —**Robbing Peter to pay Paul,** paying and repaying out of the same fund taking what is due to one to pay another [O Fr *rober*—Old High Ger *roubōn*, Ger *rauben* A doublet of **Reave.**]

Rob, rob, *n* the juice of ripe fruit mixed with honey or sugar [Fr ,—Sp ,—Ar *robb*, purified syrup of boiled fruit]

Robalo, rob'a lō, *n* a fish of the genus *Centropomus* [Sp ,—L *labrus*—Gr *labrax*]

Robbin, rob'in, *n* a short piece of spun yarn to fasten the head of a sail the spring of a carriage

Robe, rōb, *n* a gown or outer garment a dress of dignity or state a rich dress a dressed skin the largest and strongest tobacco leaves the early form of the chasuble —*v t* to dress, as with a robe to clothe —*v i* to assume official vestments —*ns* **Robe-de-chambre,** a dressing gown, **Robe-maker,** a maker of official robes, **Rob'ing,** the act of putting on ceremonious apparel a kind of trimming used on women's garments, **Robing-room,** a room in which those wearing official robes, as lawyers, &c , put them on —**Master of the robes,** an officer having the charge of the sovereign's robes, **The robe,** or **The long robe,** the legal profession [Fr *robe, robbe*, from Old High Ger *raup* (Ger *raub*), booty]

Roberd, rob'erd, *n.* the chaffinch

Robertsman, rob'erts-man, *n* a stout robber —Also **Roberdsman.**

Robin, rob'in, *n* the robin-redbreast, a well known

and widely spread singing bird of the family *Sylviidæ*, with a reddish orange breast the red-breasted thrush of North America the sea robin or red breasted merganser a trimming in front of a dress —*ns* **Robin-breast**, the robin snipe, **Robin-dipper**, the buffle headed duck, **Rob'inet**, a chaffinch a little robin a tap, **Robin-Goodfellow**, the English name of a domestic spirit or brownie, described as the offspring of a woman and Oberon, king of the fairies an elf or fairy generally, Puck, **Robin-run-in-the-hedge**, the ground ivy the bed straw, **Robin-snipe**, the red breasted sandpiper, **Robin's-rye**, the hair cap moss [A familiar form of *Robert*, cf *Jack* daw, *Mag* pie]

Robinia, rō-bin'i a, *n* a genus of leguminous trees and shrubs, the most important species the Locust Tree, also known as the False Acacia, or Thorn Acacia, often simply Acacia [From the Paris gardener Jean *Robin* (1550–1629)]

Roble, rō'bl, *n* one of the white oaks of California [Sp ,—L *robur*, oak]

Roborant, rob'or ant, *adj* giving strength —*n* a strengthening medicine — *adj* **Robō'reous**, like oak, strong [L *roborans, antis*, pr p of *roborāre*, to strengthen See **Robust**]

Roburite, rob'ū rīt, *n* a flameless explosive, composed of chlorinated dinitro benzene mixed with sufficient ammonium nitrate to completely oxidise it

Robust, rō bust', *adj* of great strength or vigour requiring strength rude, rough —*adj* **Robust'ious** (*Milton*), violent, rough —*adv* **Robust'iously** —*n* **Robust'iousness**.—*adv* **Robust'ly** —*n* **Robust'ness** [Fr —L *robustus—robur*, oak]

Roc, rok, *n* a fabulous bird of immense size, able to carry off an elephant in its talons, familiar to readers of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments Similar mythical birds were the Arabian *'anká* and the Persian *simurgh* — Also **Rok, Ruc, Rukh.**—**Roc's egg**, a mare's nest [Pers *rukh*]

Rocaille, rō kaly', *n* a scroll ornament of the eighteenth century

Rocambole, rok'am bōl, *n* a plant of the same genus with garlic, onion, leek, &c , long cultivated in kitchen gardens

Roccella, rok sel'a, *n* a genus of parmeliaceous lichens, yielding dyers' archil or orchil —*adjs* **Roccel'lic, Roccel'line** [See **Archil**]

Roccus, rok'us, *n* a genus of serranoid fishes, including the U S rock fish or striped bass

Rochea, rō'kē a, *n* a genus of plants of the order *Crassulaceæ* [From the botanist Fr *Laroche*]

Rochelle powder, rō shel' pow'der, *n* seidlitz powder —**Rochelle salt**, the popular name of the tartrate of soda and potash discovered in 1672 by a Rochelle apothecary named Seignette

Rochet, roch'et, *n* a fine linen or lawn vestment proper to bishops and abbots, and worn also by canons of certain privileged chapters, and some other dignitaries—of the form of a surplice, but with sleeves fastened at the wrist, these formerly fitted more tightly to the arm than do the 'balloon sleeves' of modern Anglican bishops a mantlet worn by the peers of England during ceremonies [O Fr , dim of Low L *roccus*—Old High Ger *roch* (A S *rocc*, Ger *rock*), a coat.]

Roches moutonnées, rosh mōō to nā', *n pl* smooth, rounded, hummocky bosses and undulating surfaces of rock of common occurrence in regions which have been overflowed by land ice [Fr , *roche*, a rock, *moutonnée* (fem), rounded like a sheep's back, or like a wig so called]

Rock, rok, *n* a large mass of stone (*geol*) a natural deposit of sand, earth, or clay that which has the firmness of a rock, foundation, support, defence (*Scot*) a distaff a hard sweet meat —*v t* to throw stones at —*ns* **Rock-alum**, alum stone, **Rock'away**, a four-wheeled North American pleasure carriage, **Rock-badger**, a ground squirrel of North America, **Rock-basin**, a lacustrine hollow in a rock, excavated by glacier-ice, **Rock-bass**, a centrarchoid fish, the goggle eye, **Rock-bird**, a cock of the rock —*adj* **Rock-bound**, hemmed in by rocks —*ns* **Rock-breaker**, a machine for breaking stones for road metal, **Rock-butter**, an impure alum efflorescence of a butter-like consistency found oozing from some alum slates, **Rock-candy**, pure sugar in large crystals candy sugar, **Rock-cist**, a plant of the genus *Helianthemum*, **Rock-cook**, the small mouthed wrasse, **Rock-cork**, mountain cork, a variety of asbestos, **Rock-crab**, a crab found at rocky sea bottoms, **Rock-crystal**, the finest and purest quartz, the name being generally applied, however, only to crystals in which the six sided prism is well developed, **Rock-dolphin**, the sea-scorpion, **Rock-dove**, the rock pigeon or blue rock, **Rock-drill**, a machine drill worked by steam, &c , **Rock-eel**, a fish of the family *Xiphidiontidæ*, **Rock-elm**, an American elm, **Rock'er**, the rock dove, **Rock'ery**, also **Rock-work**, a mound made with pieces of rock, earth, &c for the cultivation of ferns, &c , **Rock-fever**, intermittent fever, **Rock-fire**, in pyrotechny, a composition of resin, sulphur, nitre, regulus of antimony, and turpentine, burning slowly, **Rock-fish**, a name applied to various different varieties of wrasse, the striped bass, black goby, &c , **Rock-goat**, an ibex, **Rock-hawk**, the merlin, **Rock-head**, bed rock, **Rock-hopper**, a cuil crested penguin, **Rock'ie** (*Scot*), the rock lintie or twite, **Rock'iness**, **Rock-lily**, a tropical American cryptogamous plant a white flowered Australian orchid, **Rock-limpet**, a limpet which adheres to rocks, **Rock'ling**, a genus of fishes of the cod family *Gadidæ*, of which several species frequent the British seas, **Rock-lintie** (*Scot*), the twite the rock lark, **Rock-manikin**, a rock bird, **Rock-moss**, lichen which yields archil, **Rock-oil**, petroleum, **Rock-ousel**, the ring ousel, **Rock-oyster**, an oyster like bivalve, **Rock-pigeon**, a pigeon inhabiting rocks and caves the sand pigeon, **Rock-pipit**, the British tit lark — *n pl* **Rock-plants**, a term applied in gardening to a very miscellaneous group of plants which by their habit of growth are adapted to adorn rockeries —*ns* **Rock-plover**, the rock snipe, **Rock-rabbit**, a hyrax, **Rock-rose**, a plant of either of the genera *Cistus* and *Helianthemum* of the rock rose family (*Cistaceæ*), **Rock-ruby**, a ruby red garnet, **Rock-salmon**, the coal-fish an amber fish, **Rock'salt**, salt in solid form, **Rock-serpent**, a venomous Indian serpent allied to the cobra, **Rock-slater**, a wood louse, **Rock-snake**, a python or anaconda, **Rock-snipe**, the purple sandpiper, **Rock-soap**, a deep-black mineral used for crayons, consisting of silica, alumina, peroxide of iron, and water, **Rock-sparrow**, a finch the ring sparrow, **Rock-starling**, the rock ousel, **Rock-swift**, the white throated rock-swift of North America, **Rock-tar**, petroleum, **Rock-temple**, a temple hewn out of the solid rock, **Rock-thrush**, any bird of the genus *Monticola* or *Petrocincla*, **Rock-tripe**, lichens of the genus *Umbilicaria*, **Rock-trout**, the common American brook trout sea-trout, **Rock-violet**, an alga growing on moist rocks in the Alps, **Rock-warbler**, a small Australian bird, **Rock-winkle**, a periwinkle; **Rock-wood**, ligniform asbestos; **Rock-work**, (*archit*) masonry in imitation of masses of rock. a rockery, **Rock-wren**, a wren which frequents rocks —*adj* **Rock'y**, full of rocks. resembling a rock hard unfeeling.

[O Fr *roc, roche*, prob Celt, as in Gael *roc*, W *rhwg*, a projection]

Rock, rok, *n* a distaff —*n* **Rock'ing**, an evening party in the country [Dut *rokken*, Ger *rocken*]

Rock, rok, *v t* to move backward and forward to lull or quiet —*v i* to be moved backward and forward, to reel —*ns* **Rock'er**, the curved support on which a cradle or rocking chair rocks a rocking horse or chair a mining cradle, **Rocker-cam**, a cam keyed to a rock shaft, **Rock'ing**, a swaying backward and forward the abrading of a copper plate with a rocker, preparatory to mezzo tinting the motion by which the design on a steel mill is transferred to a copper cylinder, **Rocking-beam**, an oscillating beam in an automatic transmitter, **Rocking-chair**, a chair mounted on rockers, **Rocking-horse**, the figure of a horse, of wood or other material, mounted on rockers for children a hobby horse, **Rocking-pier**, a pier fastened by a movable joint so as to allow it to rock slightly, **Rocking-stone**, a logan, or large mass of rock so finely poised as to move backward and forward with the slightest impulse, **Rocking-tree**, in weaving, the axle from which the lay of a loom is suspended, **Rock-shaft**, in steam engines, a shaft that oscillates instead of revolving —*adj* **Rock'y**, disposed to rock tipsy [A S *roccian*, cf Dan *rokke*, to rock, Ger *ruchen*, to pull]

Rockel, rok'el, *n* (*prov*) a woman's cloak

Rocket, rok'et, *n* a firework which is projected through the air, used for making signals in war, and for saving life at sea by conveying a line over a stranded vessel —*v i* to fly straight up rapidly when flushed —*ns* **Rocket-case**, a case for holding the materials of a rocket, **Rock'eter** [Old It *rocchetto*, of Teut origin See **Rock**, a distaff]

Rococo, rō kō'kō, *n* a term applied to a debased style of architecture and decoration prevailing in the 18th century, marked by endless multiplication of ornamental details [Fr, said to be formed from Fr *rocaille*, rock work]

Rocta, rok'ta, *n* a mediæval musical instrument, resembling the violin

Rod, rod, *n* a long twig a slender stick anything long and slender, as a magic rod, a lightning rod, a fishing rod, &c an instrument of correction an emblem of power or authority a pole or perch (5½ yards, or 16½ feet)—the square rod, generally called *rood*, is employed in estimating masonry work, and contains 16½ × 16½, or 272¼ sq feet (*fig*) punishment authority oppression (*B*) race or tribe one of the layers of rods composing the retina of the eye any bar connecting parts of a machine —*v t* to furnish with rods, esp lightning rods —*ns* **Rod'fisher**, **Rod'fishing**, fly fishing angling, **Rod-line**, a fishing line not wound on a reel, **Rod-machine**, in wood working, a machine for cutting cylindrical sticks such as broom handles, **Rod-ring**, one of the rings along a fishing rod through which the line runs, **Rod'ster**, an angler —**Napier's rods** (see **Napierian**) [A S *rōd*, Dut *roede*, Ger *ruthe*, akin to L *rudis*, a rod See **Rood**]

Roddin, rod'in, *n* (*Scot*) rowan tree

Rode, rōd, *pa t* of **Ride**.

Rode, rōd, *n* (*Spens*) a raid, an incursion also, a roadstead [See **Road**]

Rodent, rō'dent, *adj* gnawing belonging to the Rodentia.—*n* a rodent mammal —*n pl* **Roden'tia**, an order of mammals including squirrels, beavers, rats, rabbits, &c [L *rodens, -entis*, pr p of *rodĕre*, to gnaw]

Rodeo, rō-dā'ō, *n* a gathering of cattle to be branded. [Sp, *rodar*, to go round—L *rotāre*, to wheel]

Rodge, roj, *n* (*prov*) the gray duck —Also **Radge**.

Rodomel, rod'ō mel, *n* the juice of roses mixed with honey [Gr *rhodon*, rose, *meli*, honey]

Rodomontade, rod ō mon-tād', *n* vain boasting, like that of Rodomonte in the *Orlando Furioso* of Ariosto (earlier **Rod'omont**) —*v i* to bluster or brag —*ns.* (*obs*) **Rodomontā'dist**, **Rodomontā'do**.

Roe, rō, *n* the eggs or spawn of fishes a mottled appearance in wood, esp mahogany —*adj* **Roed**, containing roe [Ice *hrogn*, Ger *rogen*]

Roe, rō, *n* a species of deer, smaller than the fallow deer also the female of the hart —*ns* **Roe'buck**, the male of the roe, having usually one front antler and two hinder ones, **Roebuck-berry**, the stone bramble, **Roe-deer**, a roebuck or roe [A S *rāh*, Ger *reh*, Dut *ree*]

Roe-stone, rō'stōn, *n* the same as **Oolite** (q v)

Rog, rog, *v t* (*obs*) to shake

Rogation, rō gā'shun, *n* an asking supplication —*n pl* **Rogation-days**, the three days before the festival of Ascension, the Litany being anciently recited in procession then —*ns* **Rogation-flower**, the milk-wort, **Rogation-Sunday**, that before Ascension day, **Rogation-week**, the week in which the rogation days occur —*adj* **Rog'atory**. [L, —*rogāre*, to ask]

Roger, roj'er, (*prov*) *n* a ram a rogue —(**Sir**) **Roger-de-Coverley**, an English country dance

Roggan, rog'an, *n* (*prov*) a rocking stone

Roggenstein, rog'en stīn, *n* a kind of oolite in which the grains are cemented by argillaceous matter [Ger, *roggen*, rye, *stein*, stone]

Roggle, rog'l, *v i* (*prov*) to shake

Rogue, rōg, *n* a dishonest person a knave a mischievous or frolicsome person a vagrant, a sturdy beggar a wag a playful person a plant that falls short of a standard —*v i* to play the rogue —*v t* to cheat —*ns* **Rogue-elephant**, one which lives solitarily, and is of dangerous temper, **Rogue-house**, a lock-up, **Rogue-money**, an assessment formerly levied in every county in Scotland for the expenses of catching, keeping in jail, and prosecuting criminals, **Rogue'ry**, knavish tricks fraud mischievousness waggery, **Rogues' gallery**, a collection of photographs of criminals kept at police head quarters, **Rogue's-march**, music played when drumming a soldier from a regiment, or driving any one away in disgrace —*adj* **Rog'uish**, knavish mischievous waggish —*adv* **Rog'uishly** —*n* **Rog'uishness** —*adj* **Ro'guy**. [O Fr *rogue*, proud, either from Bret *rok*, proud, or acc to Diez, from Ice *hrók r*, proud, haughty]

Rohan, rō'han, *n* an East Indian timber tree—called also *Red wood* and *East Indian mahogany*

Roil, roil, *v t* to render turbid to vex, to rile to salt fish with a machine called a roiler —also **Royle**.—*adj* **Roil'y**, muddy [O Fr *roeler*, *roiler*, to disturb, cog with **Roll**, or O Fr *roille* —L *robigo*, rust]

Roinish, roi'nish, *adj* (*Shak*) mangy, mean —Also **Roi'nous** [O Fr *roigneux*—L *robiginosus*, rusty—*robigo*, rust]

Roist, roist, **Roister**, rois'ter, *v i* to bluster, swagger, bully —*ns* **Rois'ter** (*arch*), **Rois'terer** —*adj* **Rois'terous** —*p adj* **Rois'ting** (*Shak*), blustering, bullying [O Fr *rustre*, a rough, rude fellow—O Fr *ruste*—L *rusticus*, rustic]

Roitelet, roi'te let, *n* a petty king in ornithology, a kinglet or gold crest

Roke, rōk, *n* (*prov*) mist smoke —*adj* **Rō'ky**, misty, foggy

Rokeage, rō'kāj, *n* parched and sweetened Indian corn—also **Rokee** —Also called *Pinole*

Rokelay, rok'e lā, *n* [Same as **Roquelaure**.]

Roker, rōk'er, *n* the thornback ray

Roland, rō'land, *n* a chivalrous hero, from Roland,

the most prominent figure in the Charlemagne legend, actually slain by the Gascons at Roncesvalles in 778 —**A Roland for an Oliver,** a blow for a blow, anything done or said to match something else

Rôle, rōl, *n* the part performed by an actor in a play any important part played in public life [Fr *rôle*. See **Roll**]

Role, rōl, *n* an ancient unit of quantity, seventy-two sheets of parchment

Roll, rōl, *v i* to turn like a wheel to turn on an axis to be formed into a roll or cylinder to move, as waves to be tossed about to move tumultuously to be hurled to rock, or move from side to side to wallow to spread under a roller to sound as a drum beaten rapidly to move onward —*v t* to cause to roll to turn on an axis to wrap round on itself to inwrap to drive forward to move upon wheels to press or smooth with rollers to beat rapidly, as a drum —*n* act of rolling that which rolls a revolving cylinder making sheets, plates, &c a roller that which is rolled up—hence parchment, paper, &c wound into a circular form a document a register a kind of fancy bread the continued sound of a drum, of thunder, &c a swagger or rolling gait —*adj* **Roll-about,** podgy —*ns* **Roll-call,** the calling of the roll or list of names, as in the army, **Roll-cumulus,** a form of strato cumulus cloud, **Roll'er,** that which rolls a cylinder used for rolling, grinding, &c one of a family of Picarian birds a long, broad bandage (*pl*) long heavy waves —*adj* **Roll'ing,** modulating moving on wheels making a continuous sound —*ns* **Rolling-pin,** a cylindrical piece of wood for rolling dough, paste, &c to any required thickness, **Rolling-press,** a press of two cylinders for rolling or calendering cloth, **Rolling-stock,** the stock or store of locomotive engines, carriages, &c of a railway, **Roll'way,** an incline a shoot —**Master of the Rolls,** the head of the Record office [O Fr *roter, roeler* (Fr *rouler*)—Low L *rotulāre*—L *rotula,* a little wheel—*rota,* a wheel]

Rollick, rol'lik, *v i* to move or act with a careless, swaggering, frolicsome air —*prp* rol'licking, *pa p* rol'licked —*adj* **Rol'licking,** careless, swaggering [Prob **roll,** with dim suffix]

Roly-poly, rōl'i pōl'i, *n* a kind of pudding made of a sheet of paste, covered with sweetmeats, and then rolled up a stout podgy person —*adj* shaped like a roly poly having a round body, podgy

Rom, rom, *n* a gipsy

Romage, rum'āj, *n* (*Shak*) tumult [A form of **Rummage**]

Romaic, rō mā'ik, *n* modern Greek, the language of the descendants of the Eastern Romans Hellenic —*adj* pertaining to the foregoing —*n* **Romā'ika,** a modern Greek dance [Fr *Romaique,* from modern Gr *Rhōmaikos*—Gr *Rhōmē* —L *Roma*]

Romal, rō mal', *n* a braided thong of leather, serving as a horseman's whip [Sp *ramal*—L *ramale—ramus,* a branch]

Romalea, rō mā'lē a, *n* a genus of large bodied, short winged locusts [Gr *rhōmaleos—rhōmē,* strength]

Roman, rō'man, *adj* pertaining to *Rome* or to the Romans pertaining to the Roman Catholic religion, papal (*print*) noting the letters commonly used, as opposed to *Italics* written in letters (used by the Romans, as IV), not in figures (as 4) —*n* a native or citizen of Rome a Romanist in religion a Roman letter or type —*adj* **Roman'ic,** pertaining to Rome or its people —*n* **Romanisā'tion.**—*v t* **Rō'manise,** to convert to the Roman Catholic religion —*v i* to conform to Roman Catholic opinions or practices to print in Roman letters —*adj* **Rō'manish,** pertaining to Romanism —*ns* **Rō'manism,** the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church, **Rō'manist,** a Roman Catholic —*adj* Roman Catholic.—*adj.* **Rō'mano-Byzan'tine,** pertaining to an early mediæval style of architecture in which Byzantine and Western elements are combined —*ns* **Rome-penny, -scot,** Peter's pence —*adv* **Rome'ward,** toward the Roman Catholic Church —*adj* **Rō'mish,** belonging to Rome or to the Roman Catholic Church —*n* **Rō'mist** —**Roman architecture,** a style characterised by the size and boldness of its round arches and vaults, &c — baths, aqueducts, basilicas, amphitheatres, &c ; **Roman candle,** a kind of firework which discharges a succession of white or coloured stars, **Roman Catholic,** denoting the Christians throughout the world who recognise the spiritual supremacy of the Pope or Bishop of Rome—as a noun, a member of the Roman Catholic Church, **Roman Catholicism,** the doctrines and polity of the Roman Catholic Church collectively, **Roman cement,** a cement which hardens under water, **Roman collar,** a collar made of lawn or fine linen, bound at the edge and stitched, worn by priests over a black collar, by bishops over a purple, and cardinals over a scarlet, **Roman Empire,** the ancient empire of Rome, divided in the 4th century into the Eastern and Western Empires —**Holy Roman Empire** (see **Holy**) [L *Romanus—Roma,* Rome]

Romance, rō mans', *n* a general name for those modern languages in southern Europe which sprang from a corruption of the Roman or Latin language—Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Provençal, French, Roumanian, Romansch, &c a tale written in one of these dialects · any fictitious and wonderful tale a fictitious narrative in prose or verse which passes beyond the limits of real life a ballad —*adj* belonging to the dialects called Romance —*v i* to write or tell romances. to talk extravagantly to build castles in the air. —*ns* **Roman'cer, Roman'cist.**—*adjs* **Roman'cical** (*Lamb*), dealing with romance, **Roman'ic,** Romance derived from the Roman alphabet. [O Fr *romans*—Low L adv. (*loqui*) *romanice* (to speak) in the Roman or Latin tongue—L. *Romanicus,* Roman]

Romanesque, rō man esk', *n* that which pertains to romance (*archit*) the style of round arched and vaulted architecture which succeeded Roman architecture, from about the time of Constantine (*c* 350 A D) till it was gradually superseded by Gothic in the 12th century the dialect of Languedoc [Fr —Sp *Romanesco*—L *Romanicus*]

Romansch, rō mansh', *n* the language spoken from the Grisons to Friuli on the Adriatic — Also **Rhæto-Romanic.**

Romant, rō mant', *v i* to romance to exaggerate —*n* a romance -generally **Rōmaunt'.**

Romantic, rō man'tik, *adj* pertaining to or resembling romance fictitious. extravagant wild fantastic sentimental imaginative — *adv* **Roman'tically.**—*ns* **Roman'ticism,** the revolt from the severity, pedanticism, and common placeness of a classical or pseudo classical to a more picturesque, original, free and imaginative style in literature and art, making the beginning of the 19th century Its essential characteristic is, in the words of Theodore Watts Dunton, 'the renascence of the spirit of wonder in poetry and art ' romantic feeling, **Roman'ticist ; Roman'ticness**

Romany, Rommany, rom'a ni, *n* a gipsy the language of the gipsies —*adj* belonging to the gipsies —**Romany rye,** a gentleman who affects the society of gipsies [Gipsy, *rom,* man]

Romero, rō mā'rō, *n* the pilot fish

Romic, rō'mik, *n* a phonetic notation devised by Henry Sweet, based upon the original Roman values of the letters, supplemented by turned and ligatured letters and diagraphs—in part a recasting of Ellis's Glossic

Romp, romp, *v i* to play noisily to skip about in play —*n* a girl who romps rude frolic —*adv* **Romp'ingly,** in a romping manner boisterously rudely —*adj* **Romp'ish,** fond of romping or noisy play —*adv* **Romp'ishly** —*n* **Romp'ishness.** [A form of **Ramp**]

Roncador, rong'ka dōr, *n* one of several sciænoid fishes of the Pacific coast [Sp ,—L *rhonchus*, a snoring]

Ronchil See **Ronquil.**

Rondache, ron dash', *n* a buckler [O Fr *rond*, round]

Ronde, rond, *n* in printing, an angular form of writing type [Fr]

Rondeau, ron'dō, *n* a form of poem characterised by closely knit rhymes and a refrain, and, as defined in the 17th century, consisting of thirteen lines, divided into three unequal strophes, the two or three first words of the first line serving as the burden, recurring after the eighth and thirteenth lines—brought into vogue by Swinburne (*mus*) a rondo [Fr , from *rond*, round]

Rondel, ron'del, *n* a form of French verse, earlier than the rondeau, consisting of thirteen octosyllabic or decasyllabic lines on two rhymes—practised by Charles of Orleans, &c [O Fr , see **Roundel**]

Rondelet, ron'de let, *n* a poem of five lines and two refrains [O Fr , dim of *roundel*]

Rondelle, ron del', *n* anything round one of the successive crusts formed on molten metal when cooling, a rosette [O Fr , dim of *rond*, round]

Rondo, ron'dō, *n* the most obvious and elementary form in music, in which the first subject, clearly marked out, followed by a second, more or less definite, recurs again in its original key—in later developments the repetition may take place twice, thrice, or even four times, sometimes in part only Many songs are in this form, and the final movement of a sonata, symphony, or concerto is often a rondo a game of hazard played with small balls —*n* **Rondolet'to,** a simple rondo [It]

Rondure, ron'dūr, *n* (*Shak*) a round, a circle, the globe [Fr *rondeur—rond* See **Round.**]

Rone, rōn, *n* (*Scot*) a shrub, a thicket

Rone, rōn, *n* the gutter which collects the rain from the roof—a dial form of **Rine.**

Rong, rong, (*Spens*) *pa t* and *pa p* of **Ring**

Rongeur, rong-zher, *n* a surgical forceps for gouging bones

Ronin, rō'nin, *n* a discharged Japanese samurai, an outcast or outlaw [Jap , lit 'wave-man ']

Ronion, Ronyon, run'yun, *n* a mangy, scabby animal or person [Fr *rogneux*, *rogne*, mange]

Ronquil, rong'kil, *n* a fish of the North Pacific —Also **Ronchil.** [Sp *ronquillo—ronco*, hoarse—L *raucus*, hoarse]

Ront, ront Same as **Runt** (q v)

Röntgen (rays) See **X-rays**

Rood, rōōd, *n* the fourth part of an acre, or forty perches, so called from the rod used in measuring, a figure of Christ's cross, and often of the crucifix, esp that placed at the entrance to the choir in mediæval churches —*ns* **Rood-beam,** (*archit*) a beam across the chancel of a church for supporting the rood, **Rood-loft,** a gallery in a church in which the rood was set to view, **Rood-mas-day,** Holy rood day, **Rood-screen,** an ornamental partition separating the choir from the nave; **Rood-steeple,** a spire built over the entrance to the chancel, **Rood-tree,** the cross —**Holy-rood,** a crucifix [Same as **Rod.** A S *rōd*]

Roodebok, rōōd'e bok, *n* the bush buck [Dut *rood*, red, *bok*, buck]

Roof, rōōf, *n* the top covering of a house or building a vault or arch, or the inner side of it a house or dwelling the upper part of the palate the loftiest part, the roof and crown of things the top of a subterranean excavation (*geol*) the overlying stratum —*v t* to cover with a roof to shelter —*n* **Roof'ing,** covering with a roof materials for a roof the roof itself shelter —*adj* **Roof'less,** without a roof having no house or home unsheltered —*ns* **Roof'let,** a small roof or covering, **Roof-plate,** a wall plate which receives the lower ends of the rafters of a roof —*adj* **Roof-shaped,** shaped like a gable roof —*ns* **Roof-staging,** a scaffold used in working on an inclined roof, **Roof-tree,** the beam at the peak of a roof the roof —*adj* **Roof'y,** having a roof or roofs —**French roof,** a form of roof with almost vertical sides, **Gothic roof,** a very high pitched roof, **Mansard roof** (see **Mansard**), **Square roof,** one in which the chief rafters meet at a right angle [A S *hrōf*, Dut *roef*]

Rook, rook, *n* a species of crow, so called from its croak the ruddy duck a cheat a simpleton —*v i* to cheat —*ns* **Rook'er,** a swindler, **Rook'ery,** a group of trees to which rooks resort to build their nests a cluster of mean tenements a resort of thieves a disturbance —*adj* **Rook'y** (*Shak*), inhabited by rooks [A S *hrōc*, Goth *hrukjan*, to croak See **Crow**]

Rook, rook, *n* a castle or piece used in playing chess [O Fr *roc*—Pers *rokh*, a camel with a tower for archers]

Rookle, rōōk'l, *v i* to poke about like a pig [A variant of **Rootle**]

Rool, rōōl, *v t* to raggle, to ruffle

Room, rōōm, *n* space a chamber extent of place · space unoccupied freedom to act fit occasion place of another stead (*B*) a seat a particular place a box in a theatre office the inner room of a cottage a garret —*v i* to occupy a room, to lodge —*n* **Room'age,** capacity —*adj* **Roomed,** containing rooms —*ns* **Room'er,** a lodger, **Room'ful,** as much or as many as a room will hold —*adv* **Room'ily** —*n* **Room'iness** —*adjs* **Room-ridden,** confined to one's room, **Room'some,** roomy —*adv* **Room'y,** having ample room wide spacious —**To make room,** to open a way [A S *rūm*, Ger *raum*, Dut *ruim*]

Roon, rōōn, *n* (*Scot*) a rim or border

Roop, rōōp, *v i* (*obs*) to roar —*n* hoarseness —*adjs* **Roop'it, Roop'y** (*Scot*), hoarse [A S *hrōpan*, pa t *hreōp*, cf Ger *rufen*, to cry out]

Roose, rōōz, *v t* (*Scot*) to praise highly [M E *rosen*—Scand , Ice *hrōsa*, to praise]

Roost, rōōst, *n* a pole or support on which a bird rests at night a number of fowls resting together (*Scot*) the inner roof of a cottage —*v i* to sit or sleep on a roost —*n* **Roost'er,** the male of the domestic fowl any bird that roosts [A S *hrōst*, Dut *roest*]

Root, rōōt, *n* the part of a plant which is fixed in the earth, and which draws up sap from the soil an edible root anything like a root, a growing plant together with its root the bottom a word from which others are derived the cause, occasion, or basis of anything the source the lowest place the first ancestor, or progenitor (*math*) the factor of a quantity which multiplied by itself produces that quantity any value of the unknown quantity in an equation which will render both sides of it identical —*v i* to fix the root to be firmly established to tear up to eradicate to exterminate —*v t* to plant in the earth to implant deeply —*ns* **Root'age,** the act of striking roots, **Root-borer,** an insect which bores the roots of plants.—*adj* **Root-bound**

(*Milton*), fixed in the earth by or as by the root —*ns* **Root-cap**, a cap like layer of cells at the tip of roots, **Root-crop**, a crop of esculent roots, esp of single rooted plants, as turnips, &c, **Root-digger**, a form of tongs for raising carrots, &c, **Root-eater**, any animal feeding habitually on roots —*adj* **Root'ed**, firmly planted fixed by the roots deep seated, as a rooted dislike —*adv* **Root'edly** —*ns* **Root'edness**; **Root'er**.—*adj* **Root-fast**, firmly rooted —*ns* **Root-fibril**, one of the fine divisions of a root, **Root-form**, a form assumed by an insect when feeding on roots, **Root-grafting**, the process of grafting scions on a part of the root of some appropriate stock, **Root-hair**, a delicate filament developed from a single cell —*adj* **Root-headed**, fixed as if rooted by the head —*ns* **Root-house**, a rustic house a store house for potatoes, &c, **Root-knot**, an abnormal knot of a root —*adj* **Root'less**, destitute of roots —*ns* **Root'let**, a little root a radicle, **Root-louse**, one of the plant lice, **Root-parasite**, a plant which grows upon, and derives its nourishment from, the root of another plant, **Root-pressure**, an upward flow of sap, 'bleeding' **Root-pulper**, a mill for grinding roots, **Root-sheath**, the sheath of the root of a hair or feather, **Root-stock**, (*bot*) a prostrate rooting stem, either fleshy or woody, which yearly produces young branches or plants origin —*adj* **Root'y**, abounding in roots rank —**Root and branch**, completely, **Root of the matter**, that which is essential [Scand, Ice *rót*, Dan *rod*, akin to Goth *waurts*, A S *wyrt*, a wort]

Root, rōōt, *v t* to turn up with the snout, as swine —*v i* to turn up the earth with the snout —*n* **Root'er** —*v t* **Root'le** [A S *wrótan—wrót*, a snout, Dut *wroeten*]

Rope, rōp, *n* a thick twisted cord a string consisting of a number of things united, as a rope of pearls anything glutinous and stringy a local lineal measure, 20 feet —*v i* to fasten with a rope, to restrain to catch with a noosed rope to tether to enclose to extend into a thread, as by a glutinous quality —*ns* **Rope-clamp**, a pair of clamping jaws for securing the end of a cord, **Rope-dancer**, one who performs acrobatic feats on a rope a rope walker, **Rope-drilling**, a method of boring holes in which a rope is used, **Rope-house**, an evaporating-house in salt manufacture, **Rope-ladder**, a ladder made of ropes, **Rope-machine**, a machine for making ropes from yarn, **Rope-maker**, **Rō'per**, a maker of ropes, **Rope-porter**, a pulley to save the ropes of steam ploughs from friction, **Rope-pulling**, the sport of pulling at a rope, each party endeavouring to draw the other over a line, **Rope-pump**, a machine for raising water by an endless rope, **Rō'per**, a crafty fellow one who throws the lasso, **Rope-railway**, a cable-railway —*adj* **Rope-ripe**, deserving to be hanged —*ns* **Rope-runner**, a railway brakesman, **Rō'pery**, a place where ropes are made, **Rope-spinner**, one who spins ropes by a revolving wheel, **Rope-stitch**, a kind of work in which the stitches are laid diagonally side by side, **Rope-trick**, a juggling trick in which a man is firmly tied with ropes from which he extricates himself (*Shak*) a trick deserving a halter or the gallows, **Rope-walk**, a long narrow shed used for the spinning of ropes, **Rope-winch**, a set of three whirlers for twisting simultaneously the three yarns of a rope, **Rope-yarn**, a yarn composed of many fibres for making ropes —*adv* **Rō'pily**. —*n* **Rō'piness**, stringiness viscosity —*adjs* **Rō'ping**, **Rō'pish**, **Rō'py**, stringy, glutinous, as ropy wine —**Rope of sand**, a tie easily broken, **Rope's end**, an instrument of punishment —**On the high rope**, elated, arrogant, **To be at the end of one's rope**, to have exhausted one's powers or resources, **To give a person rope**, to allow a person full scope, **To rope in**, to gather in, to enlist [A S *rāp*, cog with Ice. *reip*, Dut *reep*, Ger *reif*]



Rope, showing method of construction

Roquelaure, rok'e lōr, *n* a short cloak worn in the eighteenth century [Fr]

Roquet, rō kā', *n* in the game of croquet, a stroke by which a player strikes another's ball —*v t* to make this shot [Prob formed from **Croquet**]

Roric, rō'rik, *adj* pertaining to dew dewy —*n* **Rorid'ula**, a genus of polypetalous plants of the Sundew family —*adjs* **Rorif'erous**, producing dew, **Rorif'luent**, flowing with dew, **Rōr'ulent**, full of dew covered with bloom which may be rubbed off [L *ros*, *roris*, dew]

Rorqual, ror'kwal, *n* a genus of whales of the largest size [Sw *rorhval*, *ror*, round, *hval*, whale]

Rosaceous, rō zā'shus, *adj* (*bot*) pertaining to the rose family with the petals arranged like the rose —*ns* **Rosā'rian**, a rose fancier, **Rosā'rium**, a rose garden, **Rō'sa-sō'lis**, a cordial made with spirits and various flavourings —*adj* **Rō'sated**, crowned with roses [L *rosaceus—rosa*, a rose]

Rosalia, rō zā'li a, *n* a form of melody in which a phrase is repeated, each time being transposed a step forward [It]

Rosaniline, rō zan'i-lin, *n* a derivative of aniline magenta roseine

Rosary, rō'za ri, *n* the string of beads by which Roman Catholics count their prayers a series of devotions, aves, paternosters, and glorias a rose garden a chaplet an anthology —**Festival of the Rosary**, a festival on the first Sunday in October, commemorating the victory over the Turks at Lepanto in 1571 [O Fr *rosarie*—Low L *rosarium*, a book of roses or choice extracts, an anthology, esp a series of prayers—L *rosa*, a rose]

Roscid, ros'id, *adj* dewy [L *roscidus—ros*, *roris*, dew]

Rose, *pa t* of **Rise**.

Rose, rōz, *n* the most lovely and fragrant of flowers, the favourite of poets and the national emblem of England, a shrub or sometimes a tree, very widely distributed, giving name to the comprehensive order *Rosaceæ*, to which some of our choicest fruits belong any shrub of the genus *Rosa*, having stems generally prickly, flowers terminal, often corymbose, in colour white, yellow, pink, or red a rosette a perforated nozzle of a pipe, &c light crimson, the colour of the rose an ornamental tie erysipelas (*her*) a conventional representation of the flower —*v t* to flush —*n* **Rose-acacia**, the moss-locust, a tree with deep rose coloured flowers —*adjs* **Rōs'eal**, like a rose in smell or colour, **Ros'eate**, rosy full of roses blooming red —*ns* **Rose-beetle**, **Rose-bug**, a coleopterous insect about an inch long, which is destructive to flowers, esp roses the rose chafer, **Rose-berry**, the fruit of the rose a hip, **Rose-bit**, a cylindrical bit, the oblique surface of which is cut into teeth —*adj* **Rose-breasted**, having rose colour on the breast —*ns* **Rose-bud**, the bud of the rose a young girl, **Rose-**, or **Rosette-burner**, a gas burner in which the gas issues from a series of openings arranged radially round a centre, **Rose-bush**, the shrub which bears roses, **Rose-camphor**, one of the two volatile oils composing attar

of roses, **Rose-campion**, a red flower, *Lychnis coronaria*, **Rose-carnation**, a carnation striped with rose-colour, **Rose-chafer**, an injurious beetle whose grubs destroy the roots of straw berries, &c, **Rose-colour**, the colour of a rose, pink. fancied beauty or attractiveness —*adj* **Rose-coloured**, having the colour of a rose —*n* **Rose-cross**, a cross within a circle a Rosicrucian —*adj* **Rose-cut**, cut with a smooth, round surface, as a precious stone, and not in facets —*p adj* **Rosed** (*Shak*), crimsoned, flushed —*ns* **Rose-diamond**, a diamond nearly hemispherical, cut into twenty four triangular facets, **Rose-drop**, a rose flavoured orange a pimply eruption on the nose caused by tippling, **Rose-engine**, a form of lathe combining the rotary motion of the mandrel with a radial movement of the tool rest, **Rose-festival**, a festival celebrated on 8th June, at Salency in France, **Rose-flycatcher**, an American fly catching warbler, **Rose-gall**, a gall produced on roses by an insect, **Rose-geranium**, a house plant with rose scented leaves, **Rose-haw**, the fruit of the wild rose a rose hip, **Rose-knot**, a rosette of ribbon or other soft material —*adj* **Rose-lipped**, having red lips —*ns* **Rose-mallow**, a plant of the same genus, but larger, and having a finer flower than the common mallow, the hollyhock, **Rose-moulding**, (*archit*) a moulding ornamented with roses, **Rose-noble**, an ancient English gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, and current at the value of 6s 8d (see **Noble**, a coin) —*adj* **Rose-pink**, having a pink or rose colour sentimental —*n* a crimson pink colour —*n* **Rose-quartz**, a transparent quartz —*adjs* **Rose-red**, red as a rose, **Rose-ringed**, with a collar of red feathers, as a parrot —*ns* **Rose-root**, a succulent herb, having a rose scented root, **Rose'ry**, a place where roses are cultivated, **Rose-sawfly**, a sawfly which attacks the rose, **Rose-tanager**, the summer red bird, **Rose-topaz**, an artificial colour of the true topaz produced by heat, **Rose tree**, a standard rose, **Rose-vinegar**, an infusion made by steeping roses in vinegar, **Rose-water**, water distilled from rose leaves —*adj* sentimental, as 'rose water philosophy'—*ns* **Rose-window**, a circular window with its compartments branching from a centre, like a rose, **Rose'wood**, the wood of a Brazilian tree having a fragrance like that of roses, **Rosewood-oil**, oil obtained from rosewood, **Rose-worm**, the larva of a moth which feeds on the leaves of the rose, &c, **Rose-yard**, a rose garden —*adj* **Ros'ied**, decorated with roses or the colour of roses —*adv* **Ro'sily** —*ns* **Ros'iness**, **Ro'sier** (*Spens*), a rose tree or bush —*adjs* **Ros'y**, like a rose red blooming blushing charming, **Rosy-bosomed**, **Rosy-coloured**, **Rosy-bright**, bright like a rose blooming —*n* **Rosy-drop**, *acne rosacea* a grog blossom —*adjs* **Rosy-fingered**, Homer's favourite epithet of the dawn with rosy fingers, **Rosy-kindled**, blushing with a rosy colour, **Rosy-marbled**, marbled with rosy colour —*ns* **Rosy-marsh**, **Rosy-rustic**, **Rosy-wave**, names of moths —*adj* **Rosy-tinted**, tinted of a rose colour —**Wars of the Roses**, a disastrous dynastic struggle between the houses of Lancaster and York, which desolated England during the 15th century, from the first battle of St Albans (1455) to that of Bosworth (1485), **Under the rose** (L, *sub rosâ*), under the pledge of **secrecy**, the rose being, among the ancients, the **symbol** of secrecy [A S *rôse*—L *rosa*, Gr. *rhodon*; prob akin to Gr *erythros*, red.]

Roselet, roz'let, *n* the fur of the ermine in summer [Fr]

Roselite, rō'ze lit, *n* a mineral occurring in small red crystals, being a native arseniate of cobalt [Ger *roselith*, from the mineralogist Gustav *Rose* (1798–1873), and Gr *lithos*, a stone]

Rosella, rō zel'a, *n* the Australian rose parrakeet.

Roselle, rō zel', *n* an East Indian rose mallow

Rosemary, rōz'mā ri, *n* a small fragrant evergreen shrub of a pungent taste, growing in the countries round the Mediterranean—an ancient emblem of fidelity [O Fr *rosmarin*—L *ros marinus*, 'sea spray,' from its usually growing on the sea coast —*ros*, dew, *marinus*—*mare*, the sea]

Roseola, rō zē'o la, *n* rose rash or scarlet rash, a name sometimes applied to the milder varieties of Erythema, where the eruption consists merely of a reddening of the skin, with little or no swelling

Roset, rō'zet, *n* a red colour used by painters

Roset, rō'zet, *n* (*Scot*) rosin

Rosetta-stone, rō zet'a-stōn, *n* a slab of black basalt found at Rosetta in Egypt in 1799, having inscribed upon it, first in hieroglyphics, secondly in demotic or enchorial (a cursive popular form of writing extant at the period), and thirdly in Greek, a decree of the priests of Egypt assembled in synod at Memphis, in honour of Ptolemy V —the first clue to the decipherment of the hieroglyphics of ancient Egypt

Rosetta-wood, rō zet'a wōōd, *n* a handsome orange wood used in cabinet making

Rosette, rō zet', *n* an imitation of a rose by means of a ribbon a form of knot (*archit*) a rose shaped ornament a disc formed by throwing water on melted metal —*adj* **Roset'ted** —**Red rosette**, or **button**, the rosette worn by officers of the Legion of Honour [Fr, dim of *rose*.]

Rosicrucian, roz i krōō'shi an, *n* one of a secret society of the 17th century, the members of which made great pretensions to an acquaintance with the secrets of Nature, the transmutation of metals, power over elemental spirits, magical signatures, &c —*n* **Rosicru'cianism** [Prob Latinised from Christian *Rosenkreuz* ('rose cross,' L *rosa*, rose, *crux*, cross), the alleged founder in 1459, according to a pamphlet published at Cassel in 1614, according to others, from L *roscidus*, dewy—*ros*, dew, the greatest solvent of gold in alchemy, and *crux*, *crucis*, a cross, the symbol of light]

Rosin, roz'in, *n* the solid left after distilling off the oil from crude turpentine —*v t* to rub or cover with rosin —*adj* **Ros'ined**. —*ns* **Rosin-oil**, an oil from pine resin for lubricating machinery, **Rosin-wood**, any plant of the genus *Silphium* —*adj* **Ros'iny**, like or containing rosin [A form of **Resin**]

Rosing, rō'zing, *n* the operation of imparting a pink tint to raw white silk

Rosland, ros'land, *n* (*prov*) moorish land —*n* **Ross**, a swamp

Rosmarin, **Rosmarine**, roz'ma rēn, *n* (*Spens*) a sea monster that was supposed to feed on the dew on the tops of the rocks rosemary the walrus [See **Rosemary**.]

Rosmarus, ros ma rus, *n* the genus containing the walruses

Rosminianism, ros min'i an izm, *n* the philosophical system of Antonio Rosmini Serbati (1737–1855), founder of the Institute of the Brethren of Charity, whose foundation is *being* considered as the form of the intelligence—an elemental intuition of which is implanted by Nature herself

Rosolio, rō zō'li ō, *n* a red wine of Malta a sweet cordial from raisins [Fr,—It,—L *ros solis*, sun dew]

Ross, ros, *n* the scaly matter on the surface of trees (*Scot*) the refuse of plants —*v t* to strip the bark from —*n* **Rossing-machine**, a machine

for removing the bark of a tree [Scand, Norw *ros*, a scale]

Rossignol, ros'i nyol, *n* the nightingale [Fr]

Rostellaria, ros te lā'ri a, *n* a genus of marine univalves —*adj* **Rostellā'rian.**—*n* **Rostel'lum,** any small beak-shaped process, as in the stigma of many violets the forepart of the head of tape worms [L *rostellum*, a little beak]

Roster, ros'ter, *n* the list of individuals, or corps, kept by the various staff officers of the army to ensure the allotment of duties in proper rotation (*coll*) any roll of names [Dut *rooster*—L *regis ter*, a list]

Rostrum, ros'trum, *n* in ancient Rome, an erection for public speakers in the Forum, adorned with the beaks or heads of ships taken in war the platform from which a speaker addresses his audience the snout of an animal, or the beak of a bird the beak of a ship, an ancient form of ram —*adjs* **Ros'tral,** like a rostrum or beak, **Ros'trate, Ros'trated,** beaked —*n pl* **Rostrif'era,** a sub order of gastropods, with contractile rostrum or snout —*adjs* **Rostrif'erous,** having a rostrum, **Ros'triform,** shaped like a rostrum, **Rostro-antennary,** pertaining to the rostrum and antennæ of a crustacean, **Ros'troid,** resembling a rostrum, **Rostrolat'eral,** situated alongside the rostrum —*n* **Ros'trulum,** the mouth part of a flea [L *rostrum*, the beak—*rodĕre, rosum*, to gnaw]

Rosula, roz'ū la, *n* a small rose a genus of Echinoderms —*adj* **Ros'ular**

Rot, rot, *v i* to putrefy to become decomposed to become morally corrupt to become affected with sheep rot —*v t* to cause to rot to bring to corruption —*pr p* rotting, *pa t* and *pa p* rott'ed —*n* decay putrefaction a special disease of the sheep, as of the potato a decay (called **Dry-rot**) which attacks timber (*slang*) rant bosh —*ns* **Rot-grass,** the soft grass the butterwort the penny rot, **Rot-gut,** bad liquor, **Rot-steep,** the process of steeping cotton fabrics so as to remove impurities [A S *rotian*, pa p *rotod*, cf Ice *rotinn*, putrid]

Rota, rō'ta, *n* a wheel a course a school or military roll an ecclesiastical tribunal in the R C Church, consisting of twelve prelates called auditors, having its seat at the papal court —*adj* **Ro'tal.**—*n pl* **Rotā'lia,** the typical genus of *Rotalidæ*, small foraminifers of rotate figure —*adjs* **Rotā'lian; Rotal'iform, Rō'taline** —*n* **Rō'talite,** a fossil rotalian —*adj* **Rō'tary,** turning round like a wheel rotatory held in rotation —*v t* **Rō'tate,** to turn anything round like a wheel to cause to turn or to pass in rotation —*v i* to turn round like a wheel to go round in succession —*adj* wheel shaped —*ns* **Rota'ting-ring,** a band of brass, &c, placed round a projectile to give it rotation, **Rotā'tion,** a turning round like a wheel series or appropriate succession, as of crops recurrent order —*adjs* **Rotā'tional, Rō'tātive.**—*adv* **Rō'tātively.**—*ns* **Rotā'tor,** any rotational agency a muscle producing rotatory motion —*n pl* **Rotatō'ria,** the wheel animalcules —also **Rotifera** —*adjs* **Rotatō'rial, Rotatō'rian; Rō'tatory,** turning round like a wheel going in a circle following in succession [L *rotāre, -ātum* —*rota*, a wheel]

Rotche, roch, *n* the little auk, or sea dove —Also **Rotch'ie.** [Prob Dut *rotje*, a petrel]

Rote, rōt, *n* the frequent and mechanical repetition of words without knowledge of the meaning a row or rank —*v t* (*Shak*) to learn by rote [O Fr *rote*, a track—Low L *rupta*, a road—*rumpĕre, ruptum*, to break]

Rote, rōt, *n* a musical instrument with strings.—*n* **Ro'tour.** [O. Fr. *rote*, a form of fiddle (cf. Old High Ger *hrotā*), from Celt, W *crwth*, Gael *cruit*, a violin]

Rote, rōt, *n* the sound of the surf

Rotella, rō tel'a, *n* a disc, a round shield a genus of gastropods [Dim of L *rota*, a wheel]

Rother, roth'er, *adj* (*Shak*) roaring, lowing, denoting cattle generally, or horned or black cattle —*n* **Rother-beast** [A S *hrȳther*, an ox, a cow, cf Ger pl *rinder*, horned cattle]

Rothesay Herald, one of the six heralds of the Scottish Heralds' College

Rotifer, rōt'if-er, *n* one of a class of minute aquatic animals, popularly called wheel animalcules, many of them microscopic, very transparent, and exceedingly active, the body unsegmented, and almost always bearing a posterior ventral foot and an anterior equipment of cilia whose movements suggest a rapidly rotating wheel —*pl* **Rotif'era** —*adjs* **Rotif'eral, Rotif'erous; Rō'tiform,** wheel shaped (*bot*) having a short tube and spreading limb [L *rota*, a wheel, and *ferre*, to carry]

Rotl, rot'l, *n* an Arabian pound of twelve ounces

Rotonde, rō tond', *n* a ruff worn during the beginning of the seventeenth century a cope [Fr]

Rotor, rō'tor, *n* a quantity having magnitude, direction, and position [Abbrev of **Rotator.**]

Rotten, rot'n, *adj* putrefied corrupt decomposed unsound treacherous fetid friable, as rottenstone.—*adv* **Rot'tenly,** in a rotten manner as if rotten defectively —*ns* **Rot'tenness, Rot'tenstone,** a soft and earthy stone used in a state of powder to polish brass, &c —*v t* to polish with rottenstone [See **Rot**]

Rottlera, rot'ler a, *n* a genus of trees of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, found in India and other parts of tropical Asia, the bark of the most important species, *Rottlera tinctoria*, being good for tanning, and the crimson powder which covers the ripe fruit for dyeing silk

Rottolo, rot'ō lō, *n* a weight used around the Mediterranean [It]

Rotula, rot'ū la, *n* the patella or knee pan one of the five radial pieces in the dentary apparatus of the sea urchin —*adjs* **Rot'ular, Rot'uliform**

Rotund, ro tund', *adj* round spherical convexly protuberant —*ns* **Rotund'a, Rotund'o,** a round building, esp with a dome, as the Pantheon at Rome —*adjs* **Rotun'date,** rounded off, specifically noting bodies rounded off at the end, **Rotundifō'lious,** having round leaves, **Rotund'ous, Rotundō'vate,** (*bot*) egg shaped —*ns* **Rotund'ness, Rotund'ity,** globular form —*adj* **Rotund-pointed,** bluntly pointed [L *rotundus* —*rota* See **Rotary**]

Roture, rō tūr', *n* in Canadian law, a grant made of feudal property plebeian rank in France —*n* **Rotur'ier,** a plebeian [Fr,—Low L *ruptura*, ground broken by the plough — L *rumpĕre, ruptum*, to break]

Rouble. Same as **Ruble**

Rouched, rowcht, *adj* wrinkled, puckered [From **Ruck,** a wrinkle]

Roué, rōō ā', *n* a fashionable profligate a rake a debauchee —*n* **Rou'erie,** debauchery [A name given by Philippe, Duke of Orléans, Regent of France 1715–23, to his dissolute companions, Fr *roué*, one broken on the wheel—implying that they were fit to be—pa p of *rouer*—*roue*—L *rota*, a wheel]

Rouelle, rōō el', *n* a wheel-like amulet of the ancient Gauls, intended to symbolise the sun —*n* **Rouelle-guard,** a guard having the shape of a disc, as on some old daggers. [Fr]

Rouen-cross. See **Cross.**

Rouge, rōōzh, *n* a powder used to give artificial colour to the cheeks or lips —*v t.* to colour with

rouge —*v i* to use rouge to blush —*ns* **Rouge-berry**, a shrub of tropical America, whose berries supply a cosmetic, **Rouge-dish**, a saucer containing a thin layer of dry rouge —**Rouge croix**, one of the four pursuivants of the English College of Heralds, **Rouge dragon**, one of the pursuivants of the Heralds' College, **Rouge-et-noir**, a modern game of chance, played by the aid of packs of cards on a table covered with green cloth —Also *Trente un* and *Trente et quarante* [Fr *rouge* (It *roggio*, *robbio*) — L *rubeus*, red See **Ruby.**]

Rouget, rōō zhā', *n* an infectious disease of swine [Fr ,—*rouge*, red]

Rough, ruf, *adj* not smooth uneven uncut unpolished unfinished boisterous tempestuous violent harsh severe rude coarse disordered in appearance hasty, as a rough guess stale astringent in Greek grammar, marking the stronger aspiration, equivalent to Eng *h* —*n* rough condition, crudeness a piece inserted in a horse's shoe to keep him from slipping a bully, a ruffian, a rowdy —*v t* to make rough to roughen a horse's shoes to keep him from slipping to shape roughly to roughen —*v i* to break the rules in boxing by too great violence —*n* **Rough'age**, coarse material for bedding cattle, &c —*adj* **Rough-billed**, having a rough horny excrescence on the beak —*v t* **Rough-cast**, to mould in a rough, unfinished way to form anything in its first rudiments —*n* a rude model a form in its rudiments a kind of semi fluid mortar containing fine gravel, thrown in a thin coating on outer walls —*vs t* **Rough-cull**, to cull oysters hastily, **Rough-draft**, **Rough-draw**, to trace roughly, **Rough-dry**, to dry without smoothing —*adj* dry without having been smoothed —*v t* **Rough'en**, to make rough —*v i* to become rough —*n* **Rough'er**, a workman who shapes something preparatory to a finishing operation a piece of woollen cloth in preparation for fulling —*adjs* **Rough-footed**, having feathered feet, as a grouse, **Rough-grained**, coarse grained —*v t* **Rough-grind**, to grind roughly —*n* **Rough-head**, the iguanoid lizard —*v t* **Rough-hew**, to hew coarsely (*Shak*) to give to anything the first appearance of form —*n* **Rough-hewer.**—*p adj* **Rough-hewn**, not yet nicely finished unpolished unrefined —*ns* **Rough-hound**, the dog fish a kind of shark, **Rough'ie** (*Scot*), dried heath, **Roughing-mill**, a metal disc charged with wet emery, &c for grinding gems —*adj* **Rough-legged**, having legs covered with feathers —*adv* **Rough'ly**, coarsely harshly rudely —*ns* **Rough'ness**, crudeness rawness harshness asperity physical or mental rudeness (*U S*) fodder consisting of dried corn stalks (*Scot*) plenty, esp of food —*adj* **Rough-perfect**, of an actor when nearly perfect in the memorising of a part —*ns* **Rough-rider**, one who rides rough or untrained horses a horse breaker, **Rough-scuff**, a coarse fellow the rabble —*adj* **Rough-shod**, shod with roughened shoes, as a horse in frosty weather —*n* **Rough-slant**, a shed partially enclosed, for shelter —*adj* **Rough-spun**, rude, homely —*ns* **Rough-string**, one of the supports for the steps of a wooden stairway, **Rough-stuff**, coarse paint laid on after the priming, and before the finish, **Rough-tail**, a shield-tail snake —*adj* **Rough-tailed** —*n* **Rough-wing**, a British moth a rough winged swallow —*adj* **Rough-winged** —**Cut up rough**, to become quarrelsome or violent; **In the rough**, in an unwrought or rude condition —**Ride rough-shod** (see **Ride**) —**Rough and ready**, rough in manner, but prompt in action, **Rough and tumble**, said of fighting in any style or by any means indiscriminate, confused, not too particular about decorum, fairness, &c; **Rough diamond** (see **Diamond**) —**To rough it**, to take what comes [A S *rúh*, rough, cog with Ger *rauch*, *rauh*, Dut *ruig*]

Rought, rawt, an obs pret of **Reck.**

Roulade, rōō lad', *n* in music, a melodic embellishment a run [Fr ,—*rouler*, to roll]

Roule, rōōl, *n* an obs form of **Roll**

Rouleau, rōō lō', *n* a roll of paper containing a certain number of coins a large piping or trimming one of a bundle of fascines to cover besiegers [Fr]

Roulette, rōōl et', *n* a little ball or roller a game of chance played on a table of oblong form, covered with green cloth, which has in its centre a cavity about two feet in diameter, the bottom movable round an axis placed in its centre Round the circumference of this movable bottom are 38 holes, painted in black and red alternately, numbered 1 to 36, with a zero and double zero The movable bottom is set in rotation, and an ivory ball thrown at the same instant into the cavity—after some revolutions it falls into one of the holes, the number of which determines the player's gain or loss an engraver's tool a cylindrical object used to curl hair upon (*geom*) a particular kind of curve [Fr ,—*rouler*, to roll See **Roll**]

Rounce, rowns, *n* a wheel pulley in a hand printing-press a game of cards

Rounceval, rown'se val, *n* (*obs*) a giant anything large and strong the marrow fat pea

Rouncy, rown'si, *n* (*obs*) a common hackney a nag a vulgar woman

Round, rownd, *v t* (*Spens*) to whisper [A S *rúnian*, to whisper]

Round, rownd, *adj* circular globular cylindrical whole complete plump large not in considerable, as a sum whole, unbroken smooth, flowing, continuous, as a sound full, expressive open plain positive bold, brisk, without hesitation or delicacy, plain spoken candid, as a 'round unvarnished tale' severe well turned, in a literary sense periodic (*archit*) vaulted —*adv* on all sides every way circularly in a revolution from one side or party to another not in a direct line, circuitously in a round manner from beginning to end —*prep* around on every side of all over —*n* that which is round a circle or globe a series of actions the time of such a series a turn routine revolution cycle an accustomed walk a rundle or step of a ladder a song or dance having a frequent return to the same point a volley or general discharge of firearms that in which a whole company takes part prescribed circuit, as a policeman's round the whole scope, as the round of science one of a series, as rounds of applause a bout in a boxing match a brewer's vessel for holding beer while undergoing fermentation —*v t* to make round to surround to go round to complete to make full and flowing to encircle to make a course round —*v i* to grow or become round or full to go round to go the rounds, as a guard —*adj* **Round'about**, encircling circuitous indirect —*n* a horizontal revolving wheel on which children ride a round dance —*adv* **Round'aboutly.**—*ns* **Round'aboutness**, **Round-all**, an acrobatic feat —*adjs* **Round-arched**, of a style characterised by semicircular arches, **Round-arm**, in cricket, swinging the arm more or less horizontally, **Round-crested**, fan crested —*ns* **Round'er**, one that frequents a place a tool for making an edge round (*pl*) an English game out of which base ball grew, played with a small ball and a bat about two feet long —*adj.* **Round-**

faced, having a round face —*ns* **Round-fish,** the common carp the shadwaiter, **Round-hand,** a style of penmanship in which the letters are well rounded and free, **Round'head,** a Puritan, so called in the time of Charles I from the Puritan fashion of having the hair cut close to the head —*adj* **Round'headed** —*ns* **Round'-house,** in ships, a cabin or house on the after part of the quarter deck on American railways, an engine house, **Round'ing,** in bookbinding, the shaping the folded and sewed sheets into a convex form at the back, **Rounding-machine,** various machines for producing round forms, as a machine for sawing out circular heads for casks, **Rounding-plane,** a wood working tool for the rounding the handles of rakes, &c, **Rounding-tool,** an instrument used in forging for rounding a rod a kind of draw plate in saddlery for shaping round leather straps, **Round-iron,** a plumber's tool for finishing soldered work —*adj* **Round'ish,** somewhat round —*ns* **Round'le** (*Spens*), a roundelay, **Round'let,** a little circle —*adv* **Round'ly,** in a round manner fully completely boldly openly plainly briskly generally —*adj* **Round-mouthed,** (*zool*) having a mouth without any lower jaw —*n* **Round'ness,** quality of being round, globular, or cylindrical cylindrical form fullness smoothness of flow plainness boldness a kind of muff —*n pl* **Round-numbers,** an indefinite or approximate statement of a number, as a population, say, of 10,000 —*ns* **Rounds'man** (*U S*), a policeman who acts as inspector, **Round-stone,** small stones used for paving, **Round-table,** the group of twelve knights, the bravest of all the throng, who form the centre of the mythical King Arthur's retinue, sitting with the king at a round table, **Round-top,** a round platform at the mast head, **Round-towers,** tall narrow circular towers tapering gradually from the base to the summit, found abundantly in Ireland, and occasionally in Scotland, now generally believed to be the work of Christian architects and built for religious purposes, **Round-up,** the forming of upward curves the bringing together of all the cattle in a ranch a finishing of an arrangement the convexity of a deck —*adj* **Round-winged,** having rounded wings, as some British moths —*n* **Round-worm,** one of a class of worms (*Nematoda*) in which the body is elongated and more or less cylindrical, most of them parasitic —opposed to the flat worms or *Plathelminthes*, such as tapeworms and flukes —**Round about,** in an opposite direction an emphatic form of round, **Round of beef,** a cut of the thigh, through and across the bone —**All round,** in all respects —**To round off,** to finish completely, **To round to,** to turn the head of a ship to the wind, **To scold roundly,** to bring to book [O Fr *roond* (Fr *rond*)—L *rotundus—rota*, a wheel See **Rotary**]

Roundel, rownd'el, *n* anything of a round form or figure a circle a ring dance, a rondel —*n* **Round'elay,** a round a song in which parts are repeated a dance in a ring [O Fr *rondel* (Fr *rondeau*), dim of *rond* See **Round**]

Roundrobin, rownd rob'in, *n* a name given to a protest or remonstrance signed by a number of persons in a circular form, so that no one shall be obliged to head the list [Fr *rond ruban*, round ribbon]

Roundure, rown'dūr, *n* (*Shak*) **Rondure.**

Roup, rowp, *n* (*Scot*) a sale by auction —*v t* to sell by auction

Roup, rōōp, *n* an infectious disease of the respiratory passages of poultry

Rouse, rowz, *v t* to raise up to stir up to awaken. to excite to anything to put into action to startle or start, as an animal to work about in salt, to roil —*v i* to awake to be excited to action —*n* the reveille —*adv* (*obs*) vehemently —*adj* **Rous'ant,** (*her*) starting up, as a bird in the attitude of rising —*ns* **Rouse'ment,** an awakening religious discourse, **Rous'er,** one who or that which rouses, anything astonishing —*adj* **Rous'ing,** having power to awaken great, violent —*adv* **Rous'ingly.**—*adj* **Rous'y,** noisy, riotous [Scand, Sw *rusa*, Dan *ruse*, to rush]

Rouse, rowz, *n* a carousal a bumper [Scand, Sw *rus*, drunkenness, Ice *rúss*, Dut *roes*, cf Ger *rausch*, drunkenness]

Roussette, rōō set', *n* a fruit eating bat a dogfish [Fr]

Roust, rowst, *v t* to stir up —*v i* to move energetically

Roust, rōōst, *n* a current in the sea.—*v t* to drive strongly

Roustabout, rowst'a bowt', *n* (*Amer*) a common wharf labourer a shiftless vagrant — Also **Roust'er**

Rout, rowt, *n* a tumultuous crowd, a rabble a large party a fashionable evening assembly —*n* **Rout-cake,** a rich sweet cake for evening parties —*adjs* **Rout'ish,** clamorous disorderly, **Rout'ous** [O Fr *route*, a band, division—Low L *rupta*, thing broken—L *rumpĕre*, *ruptum*, to break]

Rout, rowt, *n* the defeat of an army or body of troops the disorder of troops defeated a pack of wolves —*v i* to assemble together —*v t* to put to disorderly flight to defeat and throw into confusion to conquer to drag out, or into the light —**To put to rout,** to put to flight [O Fr *route*—L *ruptus*, *rupta*, pa p of *rumpĕre*, to break See **Rupture**]

Rout, rowt, *v i* to roar like a cow to snore to howl like the wind —*n* **Rout.** [A S *hrútan*, to roar]

Rout, rowt, *v t* to root up, as a pig to scoop out —*v i* to poke about—also **Wrout** —*n* **Rout'er,** a sash plane, as **Router-gauge,** for inlaid work —*v t* **Rout'er,** to cut out, leaving some parts in relief —*ns* **Router-plane,** a plane for the bottoms of rectangular cavities, **Router-saw; Routing-machine,** a shaping machine for wood, metal, or stone [A variant of **Root**]

Rout, rowt, *n* the brent goose [Ice *hrota*]

Route, rōōt, *n* a course to be traversed a line of march road track —*n* **Route-step,** an order of march in which soldiers are not required to keep step —**Star route,** in the United States a post route by means other than steam, the blank contracts for which have three groups of four stars [Fr —L *rupta* (*via*), 'a broken way']

Routh, rowth, *adj* (*Scot*) plentiful, abundant —*n* **Routh.**—*adj* **Routh'ie,** plentiful, well filled

Routier, roo ti ā', *n* a French brigand of the 12th century any brigand or armed robber

Routine, rōō tēn', *n* course of duties regular course of action an unvarying round —*adj* keeping an unvarying round —*adj* **Routi'nary,** customary, ordinary —*ns* **Routineer'; Routinism, Routi'nist** [Fr]

Routle, row'tl, *v t* (*dial*) to disturb to root out

Roux, rōō, *n* a mixture of melted butter and flour for soups, &c [Fr]

Rove, rōv, *v t* to wander over to plough into ridges —*v i* to wander about to ramble to range to aim, as in archery, at some casual mark to be light-headed to be full of fun —*n* a wandering —*ns* **Rō'ver,** one who roves a robber or pirate a wanderer an inconstant person in archery, a person shooting with a long bow and arrow an arrow used by a rover an irregular point to be aimed at in croquet, a ball that has gone through all the hoops, **Rō'very, Rō'ving,** the act of wandering —*adv*

Rō'vingly —*n* **Rō'vingness** —**To shoot at rovers,** to shoot at random [A by form of *Reave*, modified by influence of Dut *rooven*, to plunder—*roof*, plunder See **Rob.**]

Rove, rōv, *v t* to draw through an eye to bring wool into the form it receives before being spun into thread to ravel out thread to undo what has been knit to card —*n* a roll of wool or cotton drawn out and twisted —*ns* **Rō'ving,** the process of giving the first twist to yarn a slightly twisted sliver of carded fibre, **Ro'ving-frame,** a machine for the manufacture of cotton and worsted, **Ro'ving-machine,** a machine for winding on bobbins, **Ro'ving-plate,** a sciaper used for giving a grindstone a true circular form, **Ro'ving-reel,** a device for measuring a hank of yarn

Rove-beetle, rōv' bē'tl, *n* a brachelytrous coleopterous insect, as the devil's coach-horse —*n* **Rover-beetle,** a salt water insect

Row, rō, *n* a line a rank persons or things in a line —*v t* to arrange in a line [A S *rāw*, *ráwe*, Ger *reihe*, Dut *rij*]

Row, rō, *v t* to impel with an oar to transport by rowing —*v i* to work with the oar to be moved by oars —*n* an excursion in a rowing boat —*adj* **Row'able** —*ns* **Row'boat,** a boat moved by rowers, **Row'er; Row-port,** a small square hole in small vessels near the water line for the oars in a calm [A S *rówan*, Ger *rudern*, Ice *róa*]

Row, row, *n* a noisy squabble uproar an outbreak a brawl —*v t* to injure by wild treatment to abuse, scold —*v i* to behave in a riotous way —*adj* **Row'dy,** noisy and turbulent, given to quarrelling —*n* a rough disreputable fellow —*n* **Row'dy-dow,** a sustained noise or hubbub, a row —*adjs* **Row'dy-dow'dy,** given to raising rows, uproarious, **Row'dyish.**—*ns* **Row'dyism,** the conduct of a rowdy or rough, turbulence, **Row'er,** one given to quarrels [Put for *Rouse*, Scand, see **Rouse** (2)]

Row, row, a Scot form of **Roll** —*n* **Row-cloth,** a folding cloak of warm cloth

Rowan, row'an, *n* the mountain ash, or quickentree, a British tree belonging to the natural order *Rosaceæ*, whose acid fruit—**Rowan berries**—is sometimes used for preserves The tree has the valuable property of keeping off evil spirits —Also **Roan-tree** [Scand, Sw *roun*, Dan *røn*, Ice *reynir*]

Rowel, row'el, *n* the little wheel in a spur, set with sharp points a little flat wheel or ring on horses' bits a seton inserted in the flesh of an animal —*v t* to put spurs on to apply the spur to —*ns* **Rowel-head,** the axis on which a rowel turns, **Rowel-ing-needle,** a needle used for inserting a rowel or seton, **Rowel-ing-scissors** a farrier's instrument for inserting rowels, **Rowel-spur,** a spur having several radiating points [Fr *rouelle*—Low L *rotella*, dim of L *rota*, a wheel]

Rowen, row'en, *n* the aftermath, or second crop of hay (*dial*) a stubble field left standing some time for its herbage

Rowlock, rō'lok, or rul'uk, *n* a contrivance on the wale of a boat, to rest the oar in rowing —Also **Rollock** and **Rullock.** [Prob for *oar lock*]

Rowme, rowm, *n* (*Spens*) room, space, place

Roxburghe, roks'bur ō, *n* a style of binding for books, with cloth or paper sides, plain leather back, gilt top, other edges untrimmed, named from the Duke of Roxburghe (1740–1804)

Roy, roi, *n* (*obs*) a king [O Fr,—L *rex*, *regis*]

Royal, roi'al, *adj* regal, kingly magnificent illustrious magnanimous enjoying the favour or patronage of the sovereign of more than common size or excellence —*n* a large kind of paper (19 by 24 in for writing-paper, 20 by 25 for printing paper) (*obs*) a royal person, a king a gold coin a sail immediately above the topgallant sail one of the shoots of a stag's head a small mortar a tuft of beard on the lower lip, an imperial —*n* **Roy'alet,** a petty king —*v t* **Roy'alise** (*Shak*), to make royal —*ns* **Roy'alism,** attachment to kings or to kingly government, **Roy'alist,** an adherent of royalism a cavalier during the English civil war in American history, an adherent of the British government in French history, a supporter of the Bourbons —*adj* **Roy'alist.**—*adv* **Roy'ally** —*n* **Royal-mast,** the fourth and highest part of the mast from the deck, commonly made in one piece with the topgallant mast —*adj* **Royal-rich** (*Tenn*), rich as a king —*n* **Roy'alty,** kingship the character, state, or office of a king majesty the person of the king or sovereign fixed sum paid to the crown or other proprietor, as on the produce of a mine, &c kingdom royal authority a royal domain (*Scot*) the bounds of a royal burgh —**Royal bounty,** a fund from which the sovereign grants money to the female relatives of officers who die of wounds, **Royal Cashmere,** a thin material of pure wool, **Royal fern** (*Osmunda regalis*), the most striking of British ferns, **Royal horned caterpillar,** a large bombycid moth of the United States, **Royal household,** the body of persons employed in the service of the sovereign —**The Royals,** a name formerly given to the first regiment of foot in the British army [Fr —L *regalis* See **Regal.**]

Royena, roi'e na, *n* a genus of gamopetalous plants of the ebony family [From the 18th cent Dutch botanist Adrian van *Royen*]

Royne, roin, *v t* to bite, to gnaw —*adj* **Royn'ish** (*Shak*), scurvy, mangy mean [O Fr *rogne*, mange—L *rubigo*, rust]

Royne, roin, *v i* to whisper, mutter —Also **Roin** and **Rownd** [See **Round,** to whisper]

Roysterer, roist'er er, *n* Same as **Roisterer.**

Roytish, roi'tish, *adj* (*obs*) wild irregular

Rub, rub, *v t* to move something over the surface of with pressure or friction to clean, polish, or smooth by passing something over to wipe, to scour to remove by friction (*off*, *out*) to erase or obliterate (*out*) to touch hard, fret at bowls, to touch the jack with the bowl —*v i* to move along with pressure, friction, or difficulty to get through difficulties to grate, to fret —*pr p* rubb'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* rubbed —*n* the act of rubbing that which rubs a collision an obstruction difficulty a pinch a joke a sarcasm a flaw a rubber at cards —*ns* **Rub'-a-dub,** the sound of a drum when beaten, **Rub-iron,** a wheel guard, or wheel guard plate, **Rub'stone,** a whetstone a coarse grained sandstone used for sharpening instruments —**Rubbed work,** work in stone smoothed by rubbing with gritstone —**To rub down,** to rub from top to bottom, **To rub out,** to erase, **To rub the wrong way,** to irritate by opposition, **To rub up,** to polish to freshen the memory [Most prob Celt, Gael *rub*, W *rhwbio*, to rub, to grind]

Rubasse, rōō bas', *n* a beautiful variety of rock crystal [Fr,—L *rubeus*, reddish]

Rubato, rōō-ba'tō, *adj* (*mus*) in modified or distorted rhythm [It, pa p of *rubare*, to steal]

Rubber, rub'er, *n* one who rubs down horses one who practises massage a coarse towel for rubbing the body a piece of caoutchouc for erasing pencil marks india rubber a brush for erasing marks of chalk the cushion of an electric machine a whetstone a file an emery-cloth an overshoe a rub, as 'one who plays with bowls must expect to meet with rubbers' a contest of three games, as at whist, also the deciding game in such a

series —*adj* made of caoutchouc or India rubber —*ns* **Rubber-cloth,** a fabric coated with caoutchouc, **Rubber-dam,** a sheet of caoutchouc used by dentists to keep saliva out of a tooth while being filled, **Rubber-gage,** a device for measuring the amount of India rubber needed to make a given article, **Rubber-mould,** a vulcanite mould used by dentists in shaping the plates for artificial teeth, **Rubber-mounting,** in saddlery, harness mounting with vulcanite in imitation of leather work, **Rubber-saw,** a circular rotatory knife for cutting India rubber, **Rubber-stamp,** an instrument for stamping by hand with ink, the letters, &c, being in flexible vulcanised rubber, **Rubber-type,** a type cast in rubber

Rubbers rub'erz, *n pl* a disease in sheep, with great heat and itchiness

Rubbing, rub'ing, *n* an application of friction a copy of an inscribed surface produced by rubbing heel-ball or plumbago upon paper laid over it —*ns* **Rubbing-machine,** a machine used in linen bleaching, **Rubbing-post,** a stone or wooden post set up for cattle to rub themselves against, **Rubbing-stone,** a gritstone for erasing the marks on a stone

Rubbish, rub'ish, *n* waste matter the fragments of ruinous buildings any mingled mass nonsense trash trumpery litter —*n* **Rubbish-heap,** a pile of rubbish —*adj* **Rub'bishing,** trashy paltry —*n* **Rubbish-pulley,** a gin-block —*adj* **Rub'bishy,** worthless [M E *robows, robeux*—O Fr *robeux*, pl of *robel*, dim of *robe, robbe*, trash, whence also **Rubble**, cf It *roba*, rubbish, spoil Cf the cog **Rob**]

Rubble, rub'l, *n* the upper fragmentary decomposed matter of a mass of rock water-worn stones small, undressed stones used in coarse masonry —*ns* **Rubble-stone** (same as **Rubble**), also (*geol*) a kind of conglomerate rock, **Rubble-work,** a coarse kind of masonry of stones left almost as they come from the quarry, or only dressed a little with a hammer —*adj* **Rub'bly.** [O Fr *robel*, pl *robeux*, dim of *robe, robbe*, rubbish, cf It *roba*, and the cognate **Rob**]

Rubecula, rōō bek'ū la, *n* a genus of birds, such as the robin redbreast [L *rubēre*, to be red]

Rubedity, rōō bed' i ti, *n* ruddiness —*adj* **Rubed'inous** [L *rubedo*, redness—*rubēre*, to be red]

Rubefacient, rōōb e fā'shent, *adj* making ruby or red —*n* (*med*) an external application which stimulates and consequently reddens the skin —*n* **Rubefac'tion,** the effect or action of a rubefacient [L *rubēre*, to be red, and *faciens, -entis*, pr p of *facĕre*, to make]

Rubella, rōō bel'a, *n* a contagious disease, with rose coloured eruption —Also **Rubē'ola,** and **German measles.**

Rubescent, rōō bes'ent, *adj* tending to a red colour —*n* **Rubes'cence,** a growing or becoming red tendency to redness [L *rubescĕre*, to grow red—*ruber*, red]

Rubia, rōō'bi a, *n* a genus of gamopetalous plants, including the madder —*n* **Ru'bian,** a colour producing matter of madder —*adj* **Rubian'ic.**—*n* **Ru'biate.** [L ,—*rubeus*, reddish, *rubēre*, to be red]

Rubican, rōō'bi kan, *adj* of a bay, sorrel, or black colour, with some light gray or white on the flanks of a red predominant over gray colour [Fr ,—L *rubricāre*, to colour red]

Rubicel, Rubicelle, rōō'bi-sel, *n* an orange or flame-coloured variety of spinel

Rubicon, rōō'bi kon, *n* a stream of Central Italy, falling into the Adriatic a little north of Ariminum, forming the boundary in the republican period of ancient Roman history between the province of Gallia Cisalpina and Italia proper Hence, it being the southern limit of his province, the passing of it by Julius Cæsar was a virtual declaration of war against the republic Hence to **Pass the Rubicon** is to take a decisive, irrevocable step

Rubicund, rōō'bi-kund, *adj* inclining to redness · ruddy —*n* **Rubicun'dity** [Fr ,—L *rubicundus*, very red—*rubēre*, to be red]

Rubidium, rōō bid'i um, *n* one of the alkali metals, whose salts exist in very minute quantities in numerous mineral waters—like calcium, silver-white in colour, the name due to the colour imparted to a flame by its salts [L *rubidus*, red]

Rubify, rōō'bi fī, *v t* to make red —*adj* **Rubific.** —*n* **Rubificā'tion** —*adj* **Rub'iform** [Fr —L *rubefacĕre—rubēre*, to be red, *facĕre*, to make]

Rubigo, rōō bī'gō, *n* a kind of rust on plants mildew —*adjs* **Rubig'inose,** brown red, **Rubig'inous** [L , rust]

Rubine, rōō'bin, *n* an aniline dye —*adj* **Rubin'eous,** of a glassy semi transparent crimson [L *rubeus*, red]

Rubiretin, rōō bi ret'in, *n* a resinous colouring matter in madder [Formed from L *rubeus*, red, and Gr *rhētinē*, resin]

Ruble, Rouble, rōō'bl, *n* the unit of the Russian money system, divided into 100 kopecks The present silver ruble is equivalent to 2s 1½d Half and quarter rubles are coined in silver, also gold coins of five, seven and a half, ten, and fifteen rubles There is, however, little coined money in circulation, almost all being paper [Russ *rubli—rubiti*, cut off, prob from Pers *rūpīya*, a rupee]

Rubric, rōō'brik, *n* the directions for the service, in office books, formerly in red letters any heading, guiding, rule, &c printed conspicuously in red a flourish after a signature a thing definitely settled red ochre —*adjs* **Ru'bric, Ru'brical,** agreeing with a rubric —*v t* **Ru'bric,** to enjoin services —*adv* **Ru'brically,** over formally —*v t* **Ru'bricate,** to illuminate with red letters to formulate as a rubric —*adj* represented in red —*ns* **Rubricā'tion,** that which is illuminated, **Rubricā'tor,** one who rubricates, **Rubric'ian,** one versed in the rubric, **Rubric'ity,** accordance with the rubric —*adj* **Ru'bricose,** (*bot*) marked with red —*n* **Ru'brisher,** (*obs.*) a painter of ornamental letters in early manuscripts [L *rubrica*, red earth—*ruber*, red]

Rubus, rōō'bus, *n* a genus of rosaceous plants including the raspberry, &c [L , a bramble bush]

Ruby, rōō'bi, *n* a pure transparent red coloured corundum (*true* or *oriental ruby*), inferior in hardness to the diamond only among gems—the finest, those of the colour of pigeon's blood, from Upper Burma redness, anything red (*her*) the tincture red or gules in printing, a type smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl—5½ points in the new system the red bird of Paradise the ruby hummer of Brazil —*adj* having the colour of the ruby red —*v t* to make red —*pa t* and *pa p* ru'bied —The *spinel ruby* is not a corundum, but a mineral of the spinel class (aluminate of magnesium) The *balas ruby* is a variety of spinel ruby —*adj* **Ru'bied** (*Shak*), red as a ruby —*ns* **Rock-ruby,** a ruby-red garnet, **Ru'bine** (*Spens*, same as **Ruby**) —*adj* **Ru'bious** (*Shak*), ruby, red, ruddy —*ns* **Ruby-blende,** a clear red variety of zinc sulphide ruby silver, **Ru'bytail,** a gold wasp, or cuckoo fly, **Ruby-tiger,** a British moth, **Ruby-wood,** red sandalwood —**Ruby-throated humming-bird,** a humming-bird with a ruby gorget. [O Fr *rubi*—L *rubeus—ruber*, red]

Rucervus, rōō ser'vus, *n* a genus of East Indian *Cervidæ* —*adj* **Rucer'vine**

Ruche, rōōsh, *n* a plaited frilling —Also **Ruching** [Fr, prob Celt, Bret *rusk*]

Ruck, ruk, *n* a wrinkle, fold, or crease —*v t* to draw or throw into wrinkles or folds to crease —*v i* to have a folded, wrinkled, or ridgy surface to draw up in puckers (*coll*) to be ruffled in temper [Ice *hrukka*, a wrinkle]

Ruck, ruk, *v i* to squat to crouch down to cower to huddle together —*v t* to perch, to roost.

Ruck, ruk, *n* a crowd a press the common run trash, nonsense —*v t* to gather in heaps [Prob Scand, Old Sw *ruka*, a heap]

Ruck, ruk, *n* a small heifer

Ruckle, ruk'l, *n* (*Scot*) a rattling noise in the throat, as from suffocation —*v i* to emit such a sound [Prob cog with Dut *rogchelen*, to hawk, spit]

Ructation, ruk tā'shun, *n* the act of belching eructation [L *ructāre*, to belch]

Ruction, ruk'shun, *n* (*slang*) a vexation a disturbance a rumpus [Prob a corr of **Eruption**]

Rud, rud, *n* redness blush flush red ochre for marking sheep —*v t* to make red [A S *rudu*, redness, *reódan*, to be red]

Rud, rud, *v t* (*prov*) to rub to polish

Rudas, rōō'das, *n* (*Scot*) a foul mouthed old woman a randy, a hag —*adj* bold, coarse

Rudbeckia, rud bek'i a, *n* a genus of composite plants, abundant in the eastern and central United States, the cone flowers [Named from the Sw botanist Olaus *Rudbeck* (1630–1702)]

Rudd, rud, *n* the fish red-eye

Rudder, rud'er, *n* the instrument by which a ship is rowed or steered, its primitive form an oar working at the stern that which guides anything a bird's tail feather —*ns* **Rud'der-band,** a gearing with which the rudder is braced when the ship is at anchor, **Rud'der-brace,** a strap to receive a pintle of the rudder, **Rud'der-brake,** a compressor for controlling the rudder in a seaway, **Rud'der-chain,** a strong chain often shackled to the after part of a rudder to prevent its loss, **Rud'der-coat,** a covering of tarred canvas used to prevent water rushing in at the rudder hole, **Rud'der-fish,** the pilot fish the amber fish the barrel fish —*adj* **Rud'derless,** having no rudder —*ns* **Rud'der-post,** the shank of a rudder, having the blade at one end, and the attachments at the other, **Rud'der-stock,** the blade of the rudder, connected by hinges with the sternpost of a vessel, **Rud'der-trunk,** a casing of wood fitted into the post, through which the rudder stock is inserted, **Rud'der-wheel,** a small wheel at the end of a plough helping to guide it [A S *róther*, Ger *ruder*, an oar See **Row,** *v t*]

Rudder, rud'er, *n* a riddle or sieve —*v t* **Rud'dle,** to sift together to mix, as through a sieve

Ruddle, rud'l, *v t* to interweave to cross plait, as in making lattice work [See **Raddle**]

Ruddle, rud'l, *n* a species of red earth, red ochre (*obs*) ruddiness —*v t* to mark with ruddle—also **Raddle, Reddle.**—*n* **Rud'dleman = Red'dleman** [A S *rudu*, redness—*reád*, red]

Ruddock, rud'uk, *n* (*Spens*) the redbreast a gold coin a kind of apple [A S *rudduc—rudu*, redness—*reád*, red]

Ruddy, rud'i (*comp* **Rud'dier,** *superl* **Rud'diest**), *adj* of a red colour of the colour of the skin in high health rosy, glowing, bright —*v t* to make red —*adv* **Rud'dily.**—*ns* **Rud'diness; Ruddy-diver,** or **-duck,** an American duck having a broad bill and a wedge shaped tail, **Ruddy-rudder,** the long eared sun fish [A.S *rudig, rudi—rudu*, redness—*reád*, red]

Rude, rōōd (*comp* **Rud'er,** *superl* **Rud'est**), *adj* crude uncultivated barbarous rough harsh ignorant uncivil not smoothed of low rank mean. savage brutal ferocious ill bred boorish stormy robust not in good taste —*adj* **Rude-growing,** rough wild —*adv* **Rude'ly.** —*n* **Rude'ness.** [Fr —L *rudis*, rough]

Rudenture, rōō den'tūr, *n* the figure of a rope with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled —*adj* **Ruden'ted.** [Fr]

Ruderal, rōō'de ral, *adj* (*bot*) growing in waste places or among rubbish —*n* **Ruderā'tion,** the act of paving with small stones and mortar [L *rudus*, rubbish]

Rudesby, rōōdz'bi, *n* (*Shak*) an uncivil, turbulent fellow [From *Rude*]

Rudesheimer, rū'des hī mėr, *n* one of the white Rhine wines highly esteemed — named from Rudesheim on the Rhine, opposite Bingen

Rudge, ruj, *n* (*prov*) a partridge

Rudge-wash, ruj' wash, *n* kersey cloth made of fleece wool as it comes from the sheep's back

Rudiment, rōōd'i ment, *n* anything in its rude or first state a first principle or element in the plural, the introduction to any science in biology, that which is in its first stage of development the beginning of any part or organ, that which is vestigial, an aborted part —*v t* to ground to settle in first principles —*adjs* **Rudiment'al, Rudiment'ary,** pertaining to, consisting in, or containing rudiments or first principles initial elementary undeveloped in biology, beginning to be formed arrested in development —*adv* **Rudimen'tarily** —*n* **Rudimentā'tion**

Rudmas-day, rud'mas dā, *n* Holyrood day—May 3, September 14

Rue, rōō, *n* a genus of plants of natural order *Rutaceæ*, or any plant belonging to it, esp the common or garden rue growing in stony or sunny places in the countries near the Mediterranean, the flowers greenish yellow, with a strong disagreeable odour and acrid leaves—in early medicine believed to ward off contagion, also efficacious against witchcraft — called *herb of grace* —*ns* **Rue-anemone,** an American wild flower, **Rue'wort,** a plant of the rue family [Fr *rue*—L *ruta*—Gr *rhytē*]

Rue, rōō, *v t* to be sorry for to lament to repent of to compassionate to try to withdraw from, as a bargain—*v i* to be sorrowful to suffer to have pity upon —*n* sorrow —*pr p* rue'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* rued —*n* **Rue-bargain,** a forfeit for withdrawing from a bargain —*adj* **Rue'ful,** sorrowful piteous deplorable mournful melancholy —*adv* **Rue'fully.** —*ns* **Rue'fulness, Ru'ing,** repentance [A S *hreówan*, to be sorry for—*hreow*, sorrow, Ger *reue*, Old High Ger *hriuwa*, mourning]

Ruelle, rōō el', *n* the space between the bed and the wall, a bed chamber where great French ladies held receptions in the morning in the 17th and 18th centuries [Fr, a lane—L *ruga*, a wrinkle]

Ruellia, rōō el'i a, *n* a large genus of gamopetalous plants, mostly tropical and American — including the *manyroot, spiritleaf, Christmas pride* of Jamaica, &c [Named from the 16th cent French botanist, Jean *Ruel*]

Rufescence, rōō fes'ens, *n* reddishness —*adj* **Rufes'cent.** [L *rufescĕre*, to grow reddish—*rufus*, red]

Ruff, ruf, *n* an ornament of frills formerly worn round the neck anything plaited a bird belonging to the sandpiper sub-family of the Snipe family, the male with an erectile ruff during the breeding season (*fem* **Reeve**) a band of long hair growing round the neck of some dogs in machinery, an annular ridge formed on a shaft to prevent motion endwise a breed of domestic pigeons (*obs*) a display —*v t* to pucker to draw up in folds to ruffle, disorder in falconry, to hit without trussing (*Scot*) to applaud by making

noise with hands or feet —*adj* **Ruffed,** having a ruff, as the ruffed grouse [Prob a form of *Ruffle*]

Ruff, ruf, *n* an old game at cards the act of trumping when the player has no cards of the suit left —*v t* to trump in this way [Perh conn with It *ronfa*, a card game]

Ruff, ruf, *n.* ruggedness —*v t* to heckle flax on a coarse heckle in hat manufacturing, to nap —*n* **Ruff'fer,** a coarse heckle used for flax —*adj* **Ruffy-tuffy,** disordered, rough —*adv* helter-skelter, pell mell

Ruff, ruf, *n* a low vibrating beat of a drum

Ruff, ruf, *n* or Pope, a small fresh water fish of the Perch family, abundant in England, about six inches long, with only one dorsal fin

Ruffian, ruf'i an, *n* a brutal, boisterous fellow a robber a murderer a pander —*adj* brutal boisterous licentious stormy —*v i* to play the ruffian, to rage —*n* **Ruf'fianage.** —*adj* **Ruf'fianish,** having the qualities or manners of a ruffian —*n* **Ruf'fianism,** conduct of a ruffian —*adjs* **Ruf'fianly,** like a ruffian violent, **Ruf'finous,** (*obs*) ruffianly, outrageously [O Fr *ruf fian* (Fr *rufien*, It *rufiano*), prob from Old Dut *roffen*, *roffelen*, a pander]

Ruffin, ruf'in, *n* (*Spens*) the ruff fish

Ruffle, ruf'l, *v t* to make like a ruff, to wrinkle to form into plaits to form with ruffles to disorder to agitate —*v i* to grow rough to flutter —*n* annoyance a quarrel a plaited article of dress a tumult agitation —*adj* **Ruf'fled.**—*ns* **Ruff'ler,** a machine for making ruffles, **Ruf'fling,** ruffles generally —**To ruffle one's feathers,** to make one angry [Cf Dut *ruifelen*, to wrinkle, *ruyffel*, a wrinkle]

Ruffle, ruf'l, *v i* to act turbulently to swagger —*v t* to bully, insult —*n* **Ruf'fler,** a swaggerer, a bully [See **Ruffian.**]

Rufous, rōō'fus, *adj* reddish or brownish red having reddish hair —*adj* **Ru'fulous,** somewhat rufous [L *rufus*, akin to *ruber*, red]

Rug, rug, *n* a coarse, rough woollen cloth or coverlet a soft, woolly mat a cover for a bed a blanket or coverlet a covering for the floor a travelling robe a rough, shaggy dog a kind of strong liquor —*n* **Rug'ging,** heavy napped cloth for rugs a coarse cloth for horse boots [Scand, Sw *rugg*, cf **Rough.**]

Rug, rug, *v t* (*Scot*) to pull roughly to tear —*n* a tug —**To get a rug,** to get a haul at something desirable

Rug, rug, *adj*, (*prov*) snug warm

Ruga, rōō'ga, *n* a fold a crease a corrugation —*adj* **Ru'gate.** [L, a fold]

Rugged, rug'ed, *adj* rough uneven shaggy sour stormy grating to the ear wrinkled ruffled homely, unpolished rough, ungentle (*U S*) robust —*adv* **Rug'gedly** —*n* **Rug'gedness.**—*adjs* **Rug'gy,** rough uneven, **Rug-headed,** shock headed [Scand See **Rug**]

Rugine, rōō'jin, *n* a surgeon's rasp, a nappy cloth —*v t* **Ru'gine,** to use a rugine [Fr]

Rugosa, rōō gō'sa, *n* an order of sclerodermatous stone corals

Rugose, rōō'gōs, **Rugous,** rōō'gus, *adj* wrinkled full of wrinkles (*bot*) having the veinlets sunken and the spaces between them elevated, as the leaves of the sage —*adv* **Ru'gosely** —*n* **Rugos'ity.**—*adj* **Rug'ulose.** [L *rugosus*—*ruga*, a wrinkle]

Ruin, rōō'in, *n* a rushing or falling down violently destruction overthrow that which destroys the remains of a building demolished or decayed (usually in *pl*) the state of being ruined wreck, material or moral —*v t* to demolish to destroy to defeat to impoverish to bring to ruin to undo to spoil —*v i* to run to ruin to fall into decay to do irreparable harm —*adj* **Ru'inable** (*Bacon*), capable of being ruined —*v t* **Ru'inate** (*Shak*), to ruin, to destroy to demolish to reduce to poverty —*v i* (*Spens*) to fall —*pr p* rū'inating, *pa p* rū'inated —*adj* (*obs*) falling to ruin ruined —*ns* **Ruina'tion,** overthrow subversion, **Ru'iner** —*adj* **Ru'inous,** fallen to ruins decayed pernicious —*adv* **Ru'inously.** —*n* **Ru'inousness,** the state or quality of being ruinous mischievousness [Fr —L *ruina*—*ruĕre*, to tumble down]

Rule, rōōl, *n* government a principle a standard a statute, a maxim, formula, or order an instrument used in drawing lines or making calculations mechanically a minor law, something established for guidance and direction, esp the regulations of monasteries, corporate societies, &c the limits of a prison (esp in *pl*) conformity to rule, uniformity in American parliamentary law, the regulations adopted by a deliberative body for the regulation of its proceedings in grammar, the expression of some established form of construction the description of a process for solving a problem a general proposition, as failure is the rule, success the exception in law, an order regulating the court in printing, a thin strip of rolled brass, cut type high, used for printing in plastering, a strip of wood on the face of the wall as a guide to assist in keeping the plane surface —*v t* to dispose to regulate to dominate to govern to manage to prevail upon to settle as by a rule to establish by decision to determine, as a court to mark with lines —*v i* to exercise power (*over*) to decide to lay down and settle to stand or range, as prices —*adj* **Rul'able,** governable allowable —*ns* **Rule-case,** in printing, a tray with partitions for rules, **Rule-cutter,** in printing, a machine for cutting brass rules into short lengths, **Rule-driller,** a teacher who teaches by rote, **Rule-joint,** a pivoted joint used by surveyors, &c —*adj* **Rule'less,** lawless —*ns* **Rule'lessness, Rule-monger,** a stickler for rules, **Rul'er,** a sovereign a governor an instrument used in drawing lines in engraving, a straight steel bar employed in engraving the lines, **Rul'ership, Rule-work,** in printing, work with many rules, as tables of figures, &c —*adj* **Rul'ing,** predominant prevailing reigning —*n* the determination by a judge, especially an oral decision the act of making ruled lines —*ns* **Ruling-engine,** a machine for ruling diffraction gratings, **Ruling-machine,** a machine used by engravers for ruling in flat tints a machine for ruling parallel coloured lines upon writing paper, **Ruling-pen,** a form of pen for drawing lines of even thickness —**A rule to show cause** or **A rule nisi,** a rule which is conditional (see **Nisi**), **As a rule,** on the whole —**Rule of faith,** not the sum of the Christian faith as laid down in creeds and confessions, but, in polemical theology, the sources whence the doctrines of the faith are to be authoritatively derived—the Scriptures, the tradition of the Church, the teaching of the Fathers, &c, **Rule of the road,** the regulations to be observed in the movements of conveyances either on land or at sea Thus in England drivers, riders, and cyclists take the left side in meeting, and the right in passing, **Rule of three,** the method of finding the fourth term when three are given, **Rule of thumb,** any rough process of measurement —**One hour rule,** a rule prohibiting members of the U S House of Representatives speaking more than an hour —**Sliding-rule,** a rule having one or more scales which slide over others for the purpose of facilitating calculations [O Fr *reule* (Fr *règle*)—L *regula* —*regĕre* to keep straight, to rule]

Rule, rōōl, *n* revelry —*v i* to revel [Contr of **Revel**]

Rullion, rul'yon, *n* a shoe made of untanned leather a coarse woman (*Scot*) an ill conditioned beast [A S *rifeling*, a kind of shoe]

Rum, rum, *n* a kind of spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the sugar cane, or from molasses —*ns* **Rum-barge,** a warm drink, **Rum-blossom,** a pimple on the nose caused by drinking, **Rum-cherry,** the wild black cherry of North America, **Rum-seller** (*U S*), the keeper of a rumshop, **Rum'shop, Rum-shrub,** a liqueur in which the alcoholic base is rum, and the other materials are sugar, lime, or lemon juice, &c [Abbr of *Rumbullion*, prob related to **Rumble**]

Rum, rum, *adj* good queer, droll, odd —*n* any odd person or thing —*adv* **Rum'ly,** finely (used ironically) [A Gipsy word, *rom*, a husband]

Rumal, rōō'mal, *n* a handkerchief a small shawl or veil —Also **Roo'mal, Ro'mal.** [Hind]

Rumble, rum'bl, *v i* to make a confused noise from rolling heavily to roll about —*v t* to rattle —*n* a low, heavy, continued sound a jarring roar, rumour confusion a seat for servants behind a carriage a revolving box in which articles are polished by mutual attrition —*ns* **Rumble-tumble,** a rumble seat, **Rum'bling,** a low, heavy, continued sound —*adv* **Rum'blingly** [Teut., found in Dut *rommelen, rummeln*]

Rumbo, rum'bō, *n* a strong liquor —*n* **Rumbooze',** a tipple a mixed drink [See **Rum**]

Rumbullion, rum bul'yon, *n* a great tumult a strong liquor —Also **Rumbouling**

Rumen, rōō'men, *n* the paunch and first stomach of a ruminant —*pl* **Ru'mina** [L]

Rumex, rōō'meks, *n* a genus of apetalous plants to which belong dock and sorrel, &c

Rumfustian, rum fus'tyan, *n* a hot drink of sherry, eggs, &c

Rumgumption, rum gump'shun, *n* (*Scot*) rough and homely common sense shrewdness of intellect —also **Rum'blegump'tion.** —*adj* **Rumgump'tious,** shrewd sharp

Ruminant, rōō'mi nant, *adj* having the power of ruminating or chewing the cud —*n* an animal that chews the cud, as the ox, &c —also **Ru'minal** (*adj*) —*adv* **Ru'minantly.**—*v i* **Ru'minate,** to chew the cud to meditate —*v t* to chew over again to muse on —*adj* (*bot*) appearing as if chewed, as in the nutmeg, &c —*adv* **Ru'minātingly** —*n* **Rumina'tion,** act of chewing the cud calm reflection —*adj* **Ru'minative,** well considered —*n* **Ru'minator** [L *ruminare, ātum*—*rumen*, the throat, gullet]

Ruminantia, rōō mi nan'shi a, *n* the even toed or Artiodactyl Ungulates, which chew the cud—the *Tragulidæ*, often called musk deer, the *Cotylophora*, including antelopes, sheep, goats, oxen, giraffes, deer, the *Camelidæ*, or camels and llamas

Rumkin, rum'kin, *n* (*obs*) a kind of drinking vessel

Rumkin, rum'kin, *n* a tailless fowl

Rummage, rum'āj, *v t* to search narrowly by turning things over to clear a ship's hold of goods to pack to stow closely to ransack to explore to bring to light to stir —*v i* to make a search —*n* a careful search a disturbance, an upheaval —*n* **Rum'mager.**—**Rummage sale,** a sale of unclaimed goods [Orig a naut term, M E *rume*, to clear a space—A S *rúm*, room, or from Dut *ruim*, a ship's hold See **Room.**]

Rummer, rum'er, *n* a large drinking glass [Dut *roemer*, Ger *romer*—said to be so called from such being used in the Romersaal, lit 'hall of the Romans,' at Frankfurt]

Rummy, rum'i, *adj* rum queer

Rumour, rōō'mur, *n* flying report a current story —*v t* to report to circulate by report —*adj* **Rum'orous,** vaguely heard. —*n* **Rum'ourer** (*Shak*), a reporter, a spreader of news [Fr,—L *rumor*, a noise]

Rump, rump, *n* the end of the backbone of an animal with the parts adjacent —*n* **Rump'er** —*adjs* **Rump-fed** (*Shak*), fattened in the rump, fat bottomed —*adj* **Rump'less,** having no tail —*ns* **Rump-post,** the share bone or pygostyle of a bird **Rump-steak,** steak cut from the thigh near the rump —**The rump,** the remnant of the Long Parliament, after Col Pride's expulsion of about a hundred Presbyterian royalist members [Ice *rumpr*, Ger *rumpf*, Dut *rumpe*]

Rumple, rum'pl, *v t* to crush out of shape to make uneven —*n* a fold or wrinkle [A S *hrympelle*, a fold, Dut *rimpelen*, to fold]

Rumpus, rum'pus, *n* an uproar a disturbance

Rumswizzle, rum'swiz'l, *n* a cloth made in Ireland from pure wool undyed

Run, run, *v i* to move swiftly on the legs, to hasten, rush on to move, travel, ply regularly to to pass by to have a certain form in law, to have legal authority to be current, as money to average to reach, have course in any direction to make a fault, to slip, as thread in knitting to stand as a candidate to pass from one state to another to pass quickly in thought, to dwell repeatedly upon in thought to continue in operation, be in constant motion, to be carried, to extend to move swiftly to pass quickly on the ground to flee to go, as ships, &c to have course in any direction, to extend, spread to flow to dart to turn to extend through a period to pierce to fuse or melt to turn or rotate to be busied to become to be in force to discharge matter, as a sore to have a general tendency to pass, fall to creep to press with immediate demands for payment, as a bank —*v t* to cause to move swiftly, to keep running to force forward to push to cause to pass to fuse to discharge, as a sore to pursue in thought to incur to pour forth to execute to chase to break through, as to run the blockade to pierce to sew to fish in to evade to manage to tease —*pr p* runn'ing, *pa t* ran, *pa p* run, as '*run* brandy,' that which has been smuggled in —*n* act of running course flow discharge from a sore distance sailed voyage continued series general reception prevalence popular clamour an unusual pressure, as on a bank, for payment a trip the run of events a small stream the quantity run the act of migrating in base ball, the complete circuit made by the player which enables him to score one in cricket, a passing from one wicket to another, by which one point is scored a range of pasturage a pair of millstones the aftermost part of a ship's bottom in music, a succession of consecutive notes a roulade —*ns* **Run'about,** a gadabout a vagabond an open wagon, **Run'away,** one who runs away from danger or restraint a fugitive —*adj* fleeing from danger or restraint done by or in flight —*ns* **Run'let, Run'nel,** a little run or stream a brook, **Run'man,** a deserter from a ship of war, **Run'ner,** one who or that which runs a racer a messenger, agent, one employed to solicit patronage a rooting stem that runs along the ground a rope to increase the power of a tackle a deserter a smuggler a manager of an engine a Bow Street officer in saddlery, a loop of metal through which a rein is passed that on which anything slides in moulding, a channel cut in a mould the rotating stone of a grinding-mill the movable piece to which the ribs of an umbrella are attached a tool in which lenses are fastened for polishing a vessel for conveying fish, oysters, &c.—*adj* **Run'ning,** kept for the race successive continuous flowing

easy cursive discharging matter —*prep* (*coll*) approaching or about —*n* act of moving swiftly that which runs or flows, the quantity run a discharge from a wound the act of one who risks dangers, as in running a blockade strength to run the ranging of any animal —*n* **Running-block,** a block in an arrangement of pulleys —*n pl* **Running-days,** the days occupied on a voyage, &c, under a charter, including Sundays —*ns* **Running-fight,** a fight kept up between one party that flees and another that pursues, **Running-fire,** (*mil*) a rapid succession of firing, **Running-gear,** the wheels and axles of a vehicle, **Running-hand,** a style of rapid writing without lifting the pen, **Running-knot,** a knot made so as to form a noose when the rope is pulled —*n pl* **Running-lights,** the lights shown by vessels between sunset and sunrise —*adv* **Run'ningly** —*ns* **Running-ornament,** an ornament in which the design is continuous, **Running-rein,** a form of driving rein, **Running-rigging,** all the rigging except the shrouds, stays, and lower mast head pendants, **Running-thrush,** a disease in the feet of horses, **Running-title,** the title of a book, &c, continued from page to page on the upper margin, **Running-trap,** a pipe so formed as to be a seal against the passage of gases, **Run'way,** a trail, track, or passage way —**Run across,** to come upon by accident, **Run away with,** to carry away in uncontrollable fright to carry off in fleeing, **Run down,** to chase to exhaustion to run against and sink, as a ship to overbear, to crush, **Run hard,** to press hard behind in a race or other competition, **Run in,** to go in to insert a word, &c in printing, to fill less space than was expected to arrest and take to a lock up, **Run in the blood,** or **in the family,** to belong to one by natural descent, **Run off,** to cause to flow out to take impressions of, to print to repeat, recount, **Run on,** (*print*) to continue in the same line, and not a new paragraph, **Run out,** to come to an end; **Run over,** to overflow to go over cursorily, **Run the chance,** to encounter all risks, **Run through,** to expend, to waste, to pierce through and through, **Run together,** to mingle or blend, **Run to seed,** to shoot up too rapidly, to become exhausted, to go to waste, **Run up,** to make or mend hastily to build hurriedly to string up, hang —**In the long-run,** in the end or final result, **In the running,** or **Out of the running,** competing, or not competing, in a contest, with good hopes of success in a candidature, &c or the opposite —**Make good one's running,** to keep abreast with others, **Take up the running,** to go off at full speed —**The common run,** ordinary people [A S *rinnan*, Ger *rennen*, Ice *renna*, to run]

Runagate, run'a gāt, *n* a vagabond renegade an apostate a fugitive [A corr of **Renegade,** but modified both in form and meaning by **Run.**]

Runch, runch, *n* the charlock the wild radish —*n* **Runch-balls,** dried charlock

Runch, runch, *v t* (*Scot*) to grind, as with the teeth

Runcinate, runs'in āt, *adj* (*bot*) having the lobes convex before, and straight behind, or pointing backward, as in the dandelion [L *runcinatus*, pa p of *runcinare*, to plane off—*runcina*, a plane]

Rundale, run'dāl, *n* a system of holding land in single holdings made up of detached pieces

Rundle, run'dl, *n* a round, a rung or step of a ladder a ring, an orbit a ball —*adj* **Run'dled.** [A corr of **Roundel.**]

Rundlet, rund'let, *n* a small barrel —Also **Runlet.**

Rune, rōōn, *n* one of the characters or letters used by the peoples of northern Europe down to the 16th century, the greatest number of inscriptions written in it extant being older than the 11th century (*pl*) the ancient Scandinavian alphabet or *futhorc*—from its first six letters *f, u, th, o, r, c* The writing is called *Runic*, the individual letters *Rune staves*, or less correctly *Runes* There are many variations in form, number, and value, but the main divisions are three—the Gothic or old Scandinavian runes (mostly earlier than the 6th century), the Anglian runes, used in Northumbria from the 7th to the 9th century, the later Scandinavian runes, used in Sweden and Norway in the 7th and following centuries a secret, a mystic sentence any song mystically expressed — *n* **Rune'craft** — *adj* **Run'ed.** —*n* **Run'er.**—*adj* **Run'ic,** relating to runes, to the ancient Teutonic nations, or to their characters —*ns* **Runol'ogist,** one versed in Runic remains, **Runol'ogy.**—**Runic knots,** a form of interlaced ornament [A S *rún*, a secret, mysterious talk, mysterious writing, applied to the old Teutonic written characters from their use in divination The word is found in M E *rounen*, to whisper, and is cog with Old High Ger *runa*, a secret, whispering, Goth *runa*, secret]

Rung, rung, *n* one of the floor timbers of a ship. one of the rounds of a ladder a bar a heavy staff a cudgel one of the radial handles of a steering wheel [A S *hrung*, a beam, Ger. *runge*]

Rung, rung, *pat* and *pap* of **Ring.**—*adj* having a ring through the nose, as a hog

Runkle, runk'l, *v i* to wrinkle to crease

Runn, run, *n* in India, a tract of sandy or boggy land—often overflowed by the tide [Hind *rān*]

Runnel, run'el, *n* a little brook [A.S *rynel*, dim of *ryne*, a stream—*rinnan*, to run]

Runrig, run'rig, *n* a species of ownership under which the alternate ridges of a field belong to different owners—also **Runridge** and **Rundale,** a survival of the simple form of open field husbandry, under the tribal system once universally prevalent in the western districts of Britain

Runt, runt, *n* a young ox or cow an undersized animal a dwarf a bow a breed of domestic pigeons the dead stump of a tree the stem of a cabbage —*adj* **Runt'y.**

Rupee, rōō pē', *n* an East Indian silver coin, nominally worth about 2s, its present value, however, owing to the depreciation of silver, being but 1s 4d. [Hind *rūpīyah*—Sans *rūpya*, silver]

Rupert's-drop, rōō'perts-drop, *n* a detonating bulb, or glass bubble—probably discovered by Prince Rupert (1619–82)

Rupestrine, rōō pes'trin, *adj* rock inhabiting. [L *rupes*, a rock]

Rupia, rōō'pi a, *n* a severe form of skin disease, with flattish distinct *bullæ* or blebs, containing a serous, purulent, or sanious fluid, becoming thick scabs [Gr *hrypos*, filth]

Rupicapra, rōō pi cap'ra, *n* a genus of antelopes—the chamois

Rupicola, rōō pik'o-la, *n* a genus of rock-manikins or cocks of the rock —*adjs* **Rupic'oline, Rupic'olous,** growing or living among rocks. [L *rupes*, a rock, *colère*, to inhabit]

Ruppia, rup'i a, *n* a genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Naiadaceæ*—to which *Ditch*, or *Tassel grass* belongs [From the 18th cent. German botanist H B *Ruppius*]

Rupture, rup'tūr, *n* the act of breaking or bursting the state of being broken a breach of the peace · hernia (q v), esp abdominal —*v t* to break or burst to part by violence.—*v i.* to suffer a breach (*bot*) to dehisce irregularly —*adj* **Rup'tile,** (*bot*) dehiscent by an irregular splitting of the walls —*n* **Rup'tion,** a breach.

—*adj* **Rup'tive** —*n.* **Rup'tuary**, a member of the plebeian class [Fr ,—Low L. *ruptura*—L *rumpĕre, ruptum*, to break]

Rural, rōōr'al, *adj.* of or belonging to the country suiting the country rustic pertaining to agriculture.—*n* (*obs*) a countryman —*n* **Rural-dean**, an ecclesiastic under the bishop and archdeacon, with the peculiar care of the clergy of a district —*v t* **Rur'alise**, to render rural —*v i* to become rural to rusticate —*ns* **Rur'alism**, **Rur'alist**; **Rural'ity.**—*adv* **Rur'ally** —*n* **Rur'alness** —*adj* **Ruridec'anal**, pertaining to a rural dean or deanery [Fr ,—L *ruralis—rus, ruris*, the country]

Rusa, rōō'za, *n* a genus of East Indian stags [Malay]

Rusalka, rōō sal'ka, *n* a water nymph of Russian folklore

Ruscus, rus'kus, *n* a genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Liliaceæ*—containing *Butcher's broom, Shepherd's myrtle*, &c [L *ruscum*]

Ruse, rōōz, *n* a turning or doubling, as of animals to get out of the way of dogs a trick, fraud, or the use of such —**Ruse-de-guerre**, a stratagem of war [O Fr *ruse—ruser, reuser*, to get out of the way—L *recusāre*, to decline]

Rush, rush, *v i* to move with a shaking, rustling noise, as the wind to move forward violently to enter rashly and hastily —*v t* to drive to push, to secure by rushing —*n* a rushing or driving forward an eager demand urgent pressure, as of business a stampede of cattle in football, when a player forces his way by main strength —*n* **Rush'er**, in football, a player whose special duty it is to force the ball toward his opponents' goal a go ahead person [Skeat explains M E *ruschen* as from Sw *ruska*, to rush, to shake, an extension of Old Sw *rusa*, to rush See **Rouse.**]

Rush, rush, *n* a genus (*Juncus*) of marshy plants, some absolutely destitute of leaves, but with barren scapes resembling leaves the name esp of those species with no proper leaves, the round stems known as rushes a wick the merest trifle —*n* **Rush-bearing**, a country feast when the parish church was strewn with rushes, between haymaking and harvest the day of the festival —*adj* **Rush-bottomed**, having a seat or bottom made with rushes —*ns* **Rush-buckler**, (*obs*) a swash buckler, **Rush-candle**, **Rush-light**, a candle or night light having a wick of rush pith a small, feeble light, **Rush-holder**, a clip candlestick used for rush lights —*adj* **Rush'like**, resembling a rush weak —*ns* **Rush-lily**, a plant of the species of blue eyed grass, **Rush-nut**, the *Cyperus esculentus*, whose tubers are eaten in southern Europe, **Rush-toad**, the natterjack —*adjs* **Rush'y**, full of or made of rushes, **Rushy-fringed.**—*n* **Rusk'ie**, any utensil made of straw, &c as a basket, &c —**Flowering rush**, an aquatic plant —**To marry with a rush**, to wed in jest [A S *rysce*, like Ger *rusch*, from L *ruscum, rustum*]

Rusk, rusk, *n* a kind of light hard cake a kind of light soft cake or sweetened biscuit [Sp *rosca*, a roll, *rosca de mar*, a sea rusk, origin unknown]

Russel, rus'el, *n* (*obs*) a fox a twilled woollen material —*n* **Russel-cord**, a kind of rep made of cotton and wool [O Fr *roussel*—L *russus*, red]

Russet, rus'et, *adj* rusty or reddish-brown coarse rustic of russet leather —*n* a coarse homespun dress —*ns* **Rus'seting**, an apple of a russet colour and rough skin, **Rus'set-leather.** —*adj* **Rus'sety.** [O Fr *rousset*—L *russus*, red]

Russian, rush'yan, *adj* relating to Russia, a country of Europe, or to its people.—*n.* a native of Russia the Russian language —*adj* **Russ**, belonging to the Russians —*n* a Russian the Russian language —*v t* **Rus'sianise**, to give Russian characteristics to.—*n* **Russifica'tion.**—*v t.* **Rus'sify**, to Russianise —*ns* **Russo-Byzantine**, the national art of Russian architecture, **Rus'sophile**, one who favours Russian policy —also *adj* —*ns.* **Rus'sophilism**; **Rus'sophilist**; **Rus'sophōbe**, also **Rus'sophobist**, one who dreads or hates the Russians, **Russophō'bia**, the dread of Russian policy

Russula, rus'ū la, *n* a genus of hymenomycetous fungi—so called from the colour of the pileus in some [Low L *russulus*, reddish—L *russus*, red]

Rust, rust, *n* the reddish brown coating on iron exposed to moisture anything resembling rust a disease of cereals and grasses, showing itself in brown or orange spots on the leaves, caused by small fungi a corrosive an injurious habit any foul matter —*v i* to become rusty to become dull by inaction —*v t* to make rusty to impair by time and inactivity —*adjs.* **Rust-coloured**, **Rust'ful** —*adv* **Rust'ily** —*ns* **Rust'iness**, **Rust-mite**, certain mites of the family of gall mites —*adjs* **Rust-proof**, free from the danger of rusting, **Rust'y**, covered with rust impaired by inactivity, out of practice dull affected with rust disease time worn a rusty black rough obstinate discoloured —*ns* **Rusty-back**, a fern, **Rusty-blackbird**, the grackle, **Black-rust**, a fungus with dark-coloured spores —**To ride**, or **turn rusty**, to become obstinate or stubborn in opposition [A S. *rust*, Ger *rost*]

Rustic, rus'tik, *adj* pertaining to the country. rural rude awkward simple coarse artless unadorned made of rustic work —*n* a peasant a clown a noctuoid moth —*adj* **Rus'tical.**—*adv* **Rus'tically.**—*v t* **Rus'ticate**, to send into the country to banish for a time from a town or college —*v i* to live in the country —*n* **Rustica'tion** —*v i* **Rus'ticise** —*ns* **Rustic'ity**, rustic manner simplicity rudeness, **Rustic'ola**, the European woodcock, **Rustic-ware**, a terra cotta of a light brown paste, having a brown glaze, **Rustic-work**, various stonework, as frosted work, punctured work, &c in woodwork, summer houses, &c [Fr *rustique*—L *rusticus* —*rus*, the country]

Rustle, rus'l, *v i* to make a soft, whispering sound, as silk, straw, &c (*U S*) to stir about —*n* a quick succession of small sounds, as that of dry leaves a rustling, a movement with rustling sound —*ns* **Rus'tler**, one who or that which rustles (*U S*) an active fellow, **Rus'tling**, a quick succession of small sounds, as of dry leaves —*adv* **Rus'tlingly.** [Skeat makes it a freq of Sw *rusta*, to stir, make a noise, a variant of Old Sw *ruska*, to shake, to rush See **Rush**, and cf Ger *rauschen, ruschen*, to rustle, to rush]

Rustre, rus'ter, *n* (*her*) a lozenge pierced with a circular opening —*adj* **Rus'tred** [Fr]

Rusure, rōō'zhūr, *n* (*prov*) the sliding down of a bank

Rut, rut, *n* a track left by a wheel an established course —*v t* to form ruts in —*pr p* rutt'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* rutt'ed —*adj* **Rut'ty**, full of ruts [O Fr *route*—Low L *rupta*, a way See **Route.**]

Rut, rut, *n* the noise made by deer during sexual excitement the periodic time of heat of animals. —*v i* to be in heat —*v t* to copulate with (*rare*) —*adj* **Rut'tish**, inclined to rut lustful —*n* **Rut'tishness**, the state or quality of being ruttish libidinousness [O Fr *rut, rut*—L *rugitus—rugīre*, to roar]

Ruta, rōō'ta, *n* a genus of polypetalous plants—the general name of the species is *Rue.*—*adj.* **Rutā'ceous.** [Gr *hrytē*, rue]

Rutabaga, rōō ta bā'ga, *n* the Swedish turnip [Fr , etymology unknown]

Rutela, rōō'te la, *n* a genus of lamellicorn beetles [L *rutilus*, red]

Ruth, rōōth, *n* pity, tenderness, sorrow what causes ruth, cruelty —*adj* **Ruth'ful,** pitiful, tender, sorrowful piteous, causing pity —*adv* **Ruth'fully,** in a pitiful or sorrowful manner —*adj* **Ruth'less,** without pity or tenderness insensible to misery cruel —*adv* **Ruth'lessly.**—*n* **Ruth'lessness.** [M E *ruthe, reuth*—Scand , Ice *hryggth, hrygth*, sorrow See **Rue**]

Ruthenian, rōō thē'nı an, *adj* of or pertaining to the Ruthenians, a branch of the little Russian division of the Slav race, dwelling on both sides of the Carpathians, in Galicia and north eastern Hungary —*n* one of this race

Ruthenium, rōō-thē'nı um, *n* a hard brittle metal discovered in 1843 by Claus in the ore of platinum, forming no fewer than four different oxides [Named from *Ruthenia*, a name of Russia]

Rutic, rōō'tik, *adj* pertaining to or derived from **Rue.**

Rutıcilla, rōō tı sil'a, *n* the redstart [L *rutilus*, red]

Rutilant, rōō'tı lant, *adj* shining glittering —*v t* **Ru'tilāte,** to emit rays of light [L *rutilans*, pr p of *rutilāre*, to be reddish]

Rutile, rōō'tıl, *n* one of the three forms in which titanium dioxide occurs in nature. [Fr ,—L *rutilus*, red]

Rutter, rut'er, *n* (*obs*) a trooper a mercenary horse soldier a man of fashion [O Fr *routier* —Low L *ruptarius—rupta*, a troop See **Rout.**]

Rutter, rut'er, *n* a direction specially for a course by sea a marine chart [O Fr *routier*, a chart. See **Route.**]

Ruttle, rut'l, *v ı* (*prov*) to gurgle [M E *rotelen, ratelen*, to rattle See **Rattle**]

Ruvid, rōō'vid, *adj* rough [L *rudus*, rough]

Ryal, rī'al, *n* an old English gold coin worth about ten shillings, called a *Rose noble* —Also **Rial.**

Rye, rī, *n* a genus of grasses allied to wheat and barley, one species of which is cultivated as a grain (*her*) a bearing representing a stalk of grain with the ear bending down —*ns* **Rye-grass,** a variety of grass cultivated for pasture and fodder , **Rye-moth,** an insect whose larva feeds on stems of rye , **Rye-wolf,** an evil creature of German folklore lurking in the rye fields , **Rye-worm,** an insect which devours the stems of rye [A S *ryge*, Ice *rúgr*, Ger *rocken, roggen*]

Ryfe, rīf, *adj* (*Spens*) Same as **Rife**

Ryke, rīk, *v ı* (*Scot*) to reach

Rynd, rind, *n* in a burstone mill, the iron which supports the upper stone [A S *hrından*, to thrust]

Ryot, rī'ut, *n* a Hindu cultivator or peasant —*ns* **Ry'otwar, Ry'otwarı,** the arrangement about rent made annually in India, esp in Madras, between the government officials and the ryots. [Hind *raıyat*—Ar *ra'ıyа*, a subject]

Rype, rīp, *n* a ptarmigan [Dan]

Rypeck, rī'pek, *n* (*prov*) a pole used to move a punt while fishing —Also **Ripeck, Repeck.**

Ryve, rīv, *v t* (*Spens*) to pierce [See **Rive**]



the nineteenth letter in our alphabet, descended through the Greek *sigma* from *shin*, the twenty first Semitic letter, but the sound obtained from the Semitic sibilant *samech* The sound of *s* is that of the hard open sibilant — a hiss formed by bringing the blade of the tongue near the front of the palate—the sound of *z* being the corresponding soft open sibilant Anglo Saxon had no *z*, that letter being introduced for the representation of Greek or French words, such as *zone, zest, or zeal* We are still chary of its use, and its sound is constantly represented by *s*, as in *reason, rose, rise* We use *s* both in *hiss* and *his*, in *hearse* and *hers*, in *curse* and *curs*, in *loose* and *lose*, though in one case the sound is that of *s* and in the other of *z* In some cases, as *freeze* and *dizzy*, owing to Norman influence, a *z* has replaced an Old English *s* Sometimes, as in *sugar* and *sure*, *s* has the sound of *sh* or *zh*, a sound which usually arises from the softening of the Anglo Saxon *sc*, as in *shall* from *sceal*, *shame* from *scamu*, *fish* from *fisc*, *shade* from *scadu*, or *sheep* from *sceap* Occasionally the Anglo Saxon form is preserved, as in *scar* and *score*, or is replaced by *sk*, as in *skin* Occasionally *s* is intrusive, as in *island* from A S *ea land*, or in *aisle* from Fr *aile*, or in *splash* for *plash* —As a mediæval Roman numeral S = 7—also 70, $\bar{S}$ = 70,000 An operative symbol in quaternions, signifying the operation of taking the scalar part of a quaternion An abbreviation for *society, surgery, science, south, Sunday*, and *Saturday*, of L *solidum* = shilling, in £, *s d*, of *sacral*, in anatomy, of *sable*, in heraldry, of *senza*, or as S , of *segno*, in musical notation, or of *second, substantive*, of L *semi*, or of *spherical*, in mathematics, grammar, medical prescriptions and optics —**Collar of SS,** a collar composed of a series of the letter *s* in gold, either linked together or set in close order

Sab, sab, *n* (*Scotch*) a form of *sob*

Sabadilla, sab a dil'a, *n* a Mexican plant, whose seeds yield an official alkaloid, *veratrine*, employed chiefly in acute febrile diseases in strong healthy persons —Also **Cebadilla** and **Cevadilla.**

Sabaism, sā'bā ızm Same as **Sabianism.**

Sabal, sā'bal, *n* a genus of fan palms

Sabalo, sab'a lō, *n* the tarpon [Sp]

Sabaoth, sa bā'oth, *n pl* armies, used only in the *B* phrase, 'the Lord of Sabaoth ' erroneously for Sabbath [Heb *tsebāōth*, pl of *tsābā*, an army—*tsābā*, to go forth]

Sabbath, sab'ath, *n* among the Jews, the seventh day of the week, set apart for rest from work : among Christians, the first day of the week, in memory of the resurrection of Christ, called also *Sunday* and the *Lord's Day* among the ancient Jews, the seventh year, when the land was left fallow a time of rest —*adj* pertaining to the Sabbath —*n* **Sabbatā'rian,** a very strict observer of the Sabbath one who observes the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath — *adj* pertaining to the Sabbath or to Sabbatarians —*ns.* **Sabbatā'rianism, Sabbath-breaker,** one who profanes the Sabbath, **Sabbath-breaking,** profanation of the Sabbath — *adjs* **Sab'bathless** (*Bacon*), without Sabbath or interval of rest without intermission of labour, **Sabbat'ic, -al,** pertaining to or resembling the Sabbath enjoying or bringing rest —**Sabbatical-year,** every seventh year, in which the Israelites allowed their fields and vineyards to lie fallow —*adj* **Sab'batine,** pertaining to the Sabbath —*v ı* and *v t* **Sab'batise,** to keep the Sabbath to convert into a Sabbath —*n* **Sab'batism,** rest, as on the Sabbath intermission of labour —**Sabbath-day's journey,** the distance of 2000 cubits, or about five furlongs, which a Jew was permitted to walk on the Sabbath, fixed by the space between the extreme end of the camp and the ark (**Josh.**

in 4), **Sabbath school** (see **Sunday school**) — **Witches' Sabbath,** a midnight meeting of Satan with witches, devils, and sorcerers for unhallowed orgies and the travestying of divine rites [L *Sabbatum*, gen in pl *Sabbata*—Gr *Sabbaton*—Heb *Shabbāth*, rest]

Sabbatia, sa bā'ti a, *n* a genus of small herbaceous plants of the order *Gentianaceæ*, natives of North America, containing a pure bitter principle, useful in fevers and as a tonic [From *Sabbati*, an 18th cent Italian botanist]

Sabbaton, sab'a ton, *n* a strong, armed covering for the foot, worn in the 16th century [From root of **Sabot**]

Sabean, sā bē'an, *n* an Arabian, native of Yemen —*adj* pertaining to Saba in Arabia

Sabeline, sab'e lin, *adj* pertaining to the sable — *n* the skin of the sable

Sabella, sā bel'a, *n* a genus of tubiculous annelids or sea worms —*ns* **Sabellā'ria, Sabellari idæ**

Sabellian, sā bel'i an, *n* a follower of *Sabellius*, a 3d century heretic, probably a native of Libya, banished from Rome by Callistus, whereupon he took refuge in the Libyan Pentapolis — *adj* pertaining to Sabellius or his heresy —*n* **Sabel'lianism,** the heresy about the distinction of Persons in God held by Sabellius and his school In its fully developed form it resolved the Trinity into a mere threefold manifestation of God to man, its purpose merely a temporal and economic one Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are not distinct subsistences (*hypostases*), but merely one and the same person in different aspects, just as the sun is at once a spherical body, a fountain of light, and a source of heat The heresy grew out of the earlier Patripassianism, and was an extreme form of Modalist Monarchianism

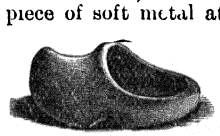
Sabian, sā'bi an, *n* a worshipper of the host of heaven —sun, moon, and stars—also **Tsabian** — *ns* **Sa'bianism, Sa'baism,** the worship of the host of heaven, an ancient religion in Persia and Chaldea the doctrines of the Sabians or Mandæans (see **Mandæan**) [Heb *tsābā*, an army or host, esp the heavenly bodies]

Sabine, sā'bīn, *n* one of an ancient people of central Italy, ultimately subjected by Rome, 241 B C

Sable, sā'bl, *n* a species of Marten, native to Siberia, its body about 18 in long, with lustrous dark brown or blackish fur its fur a fine paint brush made of sable the colour black (*pl*) black clothes, mourning clothes —*adj* of the colour of the sable's fur blackish, dark brown made of the fur of the sable —*v t* to sadden — *adjs* **Sable-stoled, Sable-vested** [O Fr *sable*, from Russ *sobole*]

Sablière, sab li ār, *n* a sand pit [Fr]

Sabot, sa bō', *n* a kind of wooden shoe, worn by the French peasantry a piece of soft metal attached to a projectile to take the groove of the rifling —*n* **Sabotier',** a wearer of wooden shoes a nickname for a Wal densian [Fr *sabot*—Low L *sabbatum*, a shoe]



Sabot

Sabre, sā'bėr, *n* a heavy one edged sword, slightly curved towards the point, used by cavalry —*v t* to wound or kill with a sabre —*ns* **Sabre-bill,** a South American bird a curlew, **Sabre-fish,** the hair tail or silver eel —*adj* **Sabre-toothed,** having extremely long upper canine teeth —*n* **Sabre-wing,** a humming bird [Fr *sabre*—Ger *sabel*, prob from the Hungarian *szablya*, or perh from the Slav, as Russ *sablya*, Polish *szabla*]

Sabre-tache, sāb'er tash, *n* an ornamental leather case worn by cavalry officers at the left side, suspended from the sword belt. —Also **Sāb're-tash** [Fr *sabre tache*—Ger *sabeltasche, sabel,* a sabre, Ger *tasche*, a pocket]

Sabrina-work, sa bri'na wurk, *n* a variety of applique embroidery work

Sabulous, sab'ū lus, *adj* sandy, gritty —*n* **Sabulos'ity,** sandiness, grittiness [L *sabulum*, sand]

Saburra, sa bur'a, *n* a foulness of the stomach

Saburration, sab u rā'shon, *n* sand baking the application of a hot sand bath

Sac, sak, *n* (*bot*, *zool*) a sack or bag for a liquid —*adjs* **Sac'cate,** pouched pouch like—also **Sac'cated, Sac'cular,** like a sac, sacciform, **Sac'culate, Sac'culated,** formed in a series of sac like expansions encysted —*ns* **Sacculā'tion,** the formation of a sac a series of sacs, **Sac'cule, Sac'culus** (*pl* **Sac'culi**), a small sac [Fr,—L *saccus*, a bag]

Sac, sak, *n* in law, the privilege of a lord of manor of holding courts [A S *sacu*, strife See **Soc**]

Saccade, sa kād', *n* a violent twitch of a horse by one pull in violin playing, a firm pressure of the bow on the strings so that two are sounded at once

Saccata, sa kā'ta, *n* the molluscs as a branch of the animal kingdom

Saccharilla, sak a ril'a, *n* a kind of muslin

Saccharine, sak'a rin, *adj* pertaining to or having the qualities of sugar —*n* **Sac charate,** a salt of a saccharic acid —*adjs* **Saccharic,** pertaining to or obtained from sugar and allied substances, **Saccharif'erous,** producing sugar, as from starch —*ns* **Saccharim'eter,** an instrument for measuring the quantity of saccharine matter in a liquid, **Sac'charin,** a white crystalline solid slightly soluble in cold water, odourless, but intensely sweet, **Saccharin'ity** —*v t* **Sac'charise,** to convert into sugar —*pr p* sac'charising, *pa p* sac'charised —*adjs* **Sac'charoid, -al,** having a texture resembling sugar, esp loaf sugar —*n* **Sac'charose,** the ordinary pure sugar of commerce —*adj* **Sac'charous** —*n* **Sac'charum,** a genus of grasses, including the sugar cane. [Fr *saccharin*—L *saccharum*, sugar See **Sugar**]

Saccharite, sak'a rīt, *n* a fine granular variety of feldspar

Saccharocolloid, sak a rō kol'oid, *n* one of a large group of the carbohydrates

Saccharomyces, sak a rō mī'sēz, *n* a genus of the yeast fungi [Low L *saccharum*, sugar, Gr *mykēs*, a mushroom]

Sacciform, sak'si form, *adj* having the form of a sac baggy —*adj* **Saccif'erous**

Saccobranchia, sak ō brang'ki a, *n pl* a division of tunicates having vascular saccate gills [Gr *sakkos*, a sack, *branghia*, gills]

Saccolabium, sak ō lā'bi um, *n* a genus of orchids [L *saccus*, a sack, *labium*, a lip]

Saccomyoid, sak ō mī'oid, *adj* having cheek pouches [Gr *sakkos*, sack, *mys*, a mouse]

Saccopharyngidæ, sak o fā rin'ji dē, *n* a family of lyomerous fishes, including the bottle fish, noted for swallowing fishes larger than themselves

Saccos, sak'os, *n* a tight sleeveless vestment worn by Oriental patriarchs and metropolitans during divine service, corresponding to the Western dalmatic [Gr *sakkos*, a sack]

Sacellum, sā sel'um, *n* a little sanctuary, a small uncovered place consecrated to a divinity a canopied altar tomb —*pl* **Sacel'la** [L, dim of *sacrum*, neut of *sacer*, consecrated]

Sacerdotal, sas er dō'tal, *adj* priestly —*v t* **Sacerdō'talise,** to render sacerdotal —*ns* **Sacerdō'talism,** the spirit of the priesthood devotion to priestly interests the belief that the presbyter is a priest in the sense of offering a sacrifice in the celebration of the eucharist in a bad sense, priestcraft, **Sacerdō'talist,** a supporter of sacerdotalism —*adv* **Sacerdō'tally.** [L *sacerdos*, a

priest—*sacer*, sacred, and *dăre*, to give See **Sacred.**]

Sachem, sā'chem, *n* one of the chiefs of a North Amer Indian tribe, a sagamore one of the Tammany leaders —*ns* **Sā'chemdom, Sā'chemship.**

Sachet, sa shā, *n* a bag of perfume [Fr]

Sack, sak, *n* a large bag of coarse cloth for holding grain, flour, &c the contents of a sack (also **Sacque**) a woman's gown, loose at the back, a short coat rounded at the bottom a measure of varying capacity —*v t* to put into a sack (*slang*) to dismiss —*ns* **Sack-bearer,** any bombycid moth of the family *Psychidæ*, **Sack'cloth,** cloth for sacks coarse cloth formerly worn in mourning or penance —*adj* **Sack'clothed** —*ns* **Sacked-friar,** a monk who wore a coarse upper garment called a *saccus*, **Sack'er,** a machine for filling sacks, **Sack-filter,** a bag filter, **Sack'ful,** as much as a sack will hold, **Sack-hoist,** a continuous hoist for raising sacks in warehouses, **Sack'ing,** coarse cloth or canvas for sacks, bed bottoms, &c , **Sack-packer,** in milling, a machine for automatically filling a flour sack, **Sack-race,** a race in which the legs of competitors are encased in sacks —**To get the sack,** to be dismissed or rejected [A S *sacc*—L *saccus*—Gr *sakkos*, Heb *saq*, a coarse cloth or garment, prob Egyptian]

Sack, sak, *v t* to plunder to ravage —*n* the plunder or devastation of a town pillage —*ns* **Sack'age; Sack'ing,** the storming and pillaging of a town —*adj* bent on pillaging —**Sack and fork** (*Scot*), the power of drowning and hanging [Fr *sac*, a sack, plunder (*saccager*, to sack)—L *saccus*, a sack]

Sack, sak, *n* the old name of a dry Spanish wine of the sherry genus, the favourite drink of Falstaff —*n* **Sack-posset,** posset made with sack —**Burnt sack,** mulled sack [Fr *sec* (Sp *seco*)—L *siccus*, dry]

Sackbut, sak'but, *n* a kind of trumpet, the predecessor of the trombone (*B*) a kind of stringed instrument resembling the guitar [Fr *saquebute*—Sp *sacabuche*—*sacar*, to draw out, *buche*, the maw or stomach, prob Old High Ger *būh* (Ger *bauch*), the belly]

Sack-doodle, sak dōōd'l, *v i* to play on the bag pipe

Sackless, sak'les, *adj* (*Scot*) guiltless innocent guileless [A S *sacleás*, without strife, *sacu*, strife, *leás*, less]

Sacodes, sā kō'dēz, *n* a genus of beetles of the family *Cyphonidæ* [Gr *sakos*, a shield, *eidos*, form]

Sacque, sak Same as **Sack**

Sacra, sā'kra, *n* a sacral artery —*pl* **Sā'cræ** (rē)

Sacral, sā'kral, *adj* See **Sacrum.**

Sacrament, sak'ra ment, *n* an holy ordinance instituted by Christ, wherein by sensible signs Christ and the benefits of the New Covenant are represented, sealed, and applied to believers—an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace—a name applied to two of the religious rites of the Protestant Church, *Baptism*, and the *Lord's Supper* (often specially to the latter)—in the Roman Catholic Church, to seven rites, *Baptism*, *Confirmation*, the *Eucharist*, *Penance*, *Holy Orders*, *Matrimony*, and *Extreme Unction* an oath of obedience taken by Roman soldiers on enlistment any solemn obligation materials used in a sacrament —*v t* to bind by an oath —*adj* **Sacrament'al,** belonging to or constituting a sacrament —*ns* **Sacrament'alism,** the attachment of excessive importance to the sacraments the doctrine that there is in the sacraments themselves a special direct spiritual efficacy to confer grace, **Sacrament'alist,** one who holds this view —*adv* **Sacrament'ally.** — *ns* **Sacramentā'rian,** one who holds a high or extreme view of the efficacy of the sacraments (*obs*) one who rejects the doctrine of the real presence in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, **Sacramentā'rianism,** the holding of extreme views with regard to the efficacy of sacraments —*adj* **Sacrament'ary,** pertaining to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or to the sacramentarians —*n* a book containing all the prayers and ceremonies used at the celebration of the R C sacraments a sacramentarian [L *sacramentum*, a sacred thing—*sacrāre*, to consecrate—*sacer*, sacred]

Sacrarium, sā krā'ri um, *n* the part of a church where the altar is, the sanctuary in ancient Rome, any sacred place, the place where the Penates were stored —*n* **Sac'rary,** (*obs*) a holy place —*v t* **Sā'crate,** (*obs*) to consecrate

Sacrarium, sā krā'ri um, *n* the complex sacrum of any bird

Sacred, sā'kred, *adj* set apart or dedicated, esp to God made holy proceeding from God religious entitled to respect or veneration inviolable devoted to destruction opposed to *secular*, as sacred music or history not liable to punishment —*adv* **Sa'credly.**—*n* **Sa'credness.** —**Sacred ape,** the hanuman, held sacred in India, **Sacred beetle,** an Egyptian scarab, **Sacred cat,** the house cat of Egypt, sacred to Pasht, **Sacred fish,** one of the fresh water fishes of the Nile —**Sacred Heart,** in the R C Church the physical heart of Christ, adored with special and formal devotion as the Heart of the Person of the Word to which it is inseparably united—the heart being chosen because it is a symbol of charity and of the inner life The devotion originated about the middle of the 18th century, was approved by the popes, and spread over the whole church, esp amongst the Jesuits The Feast is generally kept on the Friday (in England on the Sunday) after the octave of Corpus Christi. [M E *sacren*, to set apart, consecrate, pa.p. *sacred*—Fr *sacré*—L *sacer*, akin to *sanus*, sound, Gr *sōs*, safe Cf **Whole** and **Holy**]

Sacrificati, sak-ri fi kā'tī, *n pl* in the early church, those who sacrificed to idols in persecution, but returned as penitents afterwards

Sacrifice, sak'ri fīs, *v t* to offer up, esp on the altar of a divinity to destroy or give up for something else to devote or destroy with loss or suffering to kill —*v i* to make offerings to God —*n* the fundamental institution of all natural religions, primarily a sacramental meal at which the communicants are a deity and his worshippers, and the elements the flesh and blood of a sacred victim the act of sacrificing or offering to a deity, esp a victim on an altar that which is sacrificed or offered destruction or loss of anything to gain some object that which is given up, destroyed, or lost for some end mere loss of profit —*n* **Sac'rificer,** a priest —*adj* **Sacrifi'cial,** relating to or consisting in sacrifice performing sacrifice —*adv* **Sacrifi'cially.** —**Eucharistic sacrifice,** the supposed constant renewal of the sacrifice of Christ in the mass — **Sacrifice hit,** in base ball, a hit to enable another player to score or to gain a base [L *sacrificāre*, *sacrificium*—*sacer*, sacred, and *facĕre*, to make, to do]

Sacrilege, sak'ri lej, *n* profanation of a sacred place or thing the breaking into a place of worship and stealing therefrom — *n* (*obs*) **Sac'rileger.**—*adj* **Sacrile'gious,** polluted with sacrilege profane violating sacred things —*adv* **Sacrile'giously.** —*n* **Sacrile'giousness.** [Fr *sacrilège*—L *sacrilegium*—*sacer*, sacred, and *legĕre*, to gather, to steal.]

Sacrist, sā'krist, *n* a person in a sacred place or cathedral who copies out music for the choir and takes care of the books a sacristan — *ns* **Sacring-bell,** in R C churches, a small bell rung to call attention to the more solemn parts of the service of the mass, **Sac'ristan,** an officer in a church who has charge of the sacred vessels and other movables a sexton, **Sac'risty,** an apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, &c are kept vestry [Low L *sacristia*, a vestry, *sacristanus, sacrista*, a sacristan—L *sacer*]

Sacrosanct, sak'rō sangkt, *adj* very sacred or inviolable [L *sacrosanctus, sacer*, sacred, *sanctus*, pa p of *sancīre*, to hallow]

Sacrum, sā'krum, *n* a triangular bone situated at the lower part of the vertebral column (of which it is a natural continuation), and wedged between the two innominate bones, so as to form the keystone to the pelvic arch —*adj* **Sā'cral** —*n* **Sacral'gia,** pain in the region of the sacrum — *adjs* **Sacrocos'tal,** connected with the sacrum and having the character of a rib—also *n*, **Sacroil'iac,** pertaining to the sacrum and ilium, **Sacrolum'bar,** pertaining to sacral and lumbar vertebræ, **Sacropū'bic,** pertaining to the sacrum and to the pubes, **Sacrorec'tal,** pertaining to the sacrum and the rectum, **Sacrosciat'ic,** pertaining to the sacrum and the hip, **Sacrover'tebral,** pertaining to the sacrum and that part of the vertebral column immediately anterior to it [L *sacrum* (*os*, bone), sacred]

Sad, sad (*comp* **Sadd'er,** *superl* **Sadd'est**), *adj* sorrowful serious cast down calamitous weary sombre stiff doughy dejected troublesome sober, dark coloured (*obs*) ponderous, heavy —*v t* to grieve —*v t* **Sadd'en,** to make sad to render heavy to grow hard —*v i* to grow sad —*adjs* **Sad-eyed** (*Shak*), having an expression of sadness in the eyes, **Sad-faced** (*Shak*), having an expression of sadness in the face, **Sad-hearted** (*Shak*), having the heart full of sadness—*adv* **Sad'ly** —*n* **Sad'ness** [A S *sæd*, sated, weary, cf Dut *zat*, Ger *satt*, L *sat, satis*]

Saddening, sad'n ing, *n* a method of applying mordants in dyeing and printing cloths, so as to give duller shades to the colours employed than those they ordinarily produce

Saddle, sad'l, *n* a seat or pad, generally of leather, for a horse's back anything like a saddle, as a saddle of mutton, veal, or venison—a butcher's cut, including a part of the backbone with the ribs on one side a part of the harness used for drawing a vehicle the seat on a bicycle (*naut*) a block of wood fastened to some spar, and shaped to receive the end of another spar —*v t* to put a saddle on, to load to encumber —*n* **Saddle-back,** a hill or its summit when shaped like a saddle a raccoon oyster the great black backed gull the harp seal a variety of domestic geese the larva of the bombycid moth (*archit*) a coping thicker in the middle than at the edges —*adj* **Saddle-backed,** having a low back and an elevated head and neck —*ns* **Saddle-bag,** one of two bags united by straps for carrying on horseback, **Saddle-bar,** a bar for sustaining glass in a stained glass window, **Saddle-blanket,** a small blanket folded under a saddle, **Saddle-bow,** the arched front of a saddle from which the weapon often hung, **Saddle-cloth,** the housing or cloth placed under a saddle, **Saddle-feathers,** the long slender feathers which droop from the saddle or rump of the domestic cock; **Saddle-girth,** a band passing round the body of a horse to hold the saddle in its place, **Saddle-horse,** a horse suitable for riding, **Saddle-joint,** a joint made in plates of sheet iron so that the margins interlock (*anat*) a joint admitting movement in every direction except axial rotation, **Saddle-lap,** the skirt of a saddle, **Saddle-plate,** the bent plate which forms the arch of the furnace in locomotive steam boilers, **Saddle-quern,** an ancient quern for grinding grain, **Sad'dler,** a maker of saddles the harp seal, **Saddle-rock,** a variety of the oyster, **Saddle-roof,** a roof having two gables, **Saddler-corporal,** a non commissioned officer in the household cavalry, with the charge of the saddles, **Saddler-sergeant,** a sergeant in the cavalry who has charge of the saddlers in the United States, a non com staff officer of a cavalry regiment, **Sad'dlery,** occupation of a saddler materials for saddles articles sold by a saddler —*adjs* **Saddle-shaped,** shaped like a saddle (*bot*) bent down at the sides (*geol*) bent down at each side of a ridge, **Saddle-sick,** galled with much riding —*ns* **Saddle-tree,** the frame of a saddle —**To put the saddle on the right horse,** to impute blame where it is deserved [A S *sadol, sadel*, cf Dut *zadel*, Ger *sattel*]

Sadducee, sad'ū sē, *n* one of a Jewish school or party in New Testament times, an aristocratic party, acknowledging only the written *Torah* as binding, thus rejecting the whole body of Pharisaic tradition, as well as denying the resurrection, the existence of spirits, and a future state —*adj* **Sadducē'an,** of or relating to the Sadducees — *ns* **Sadducee'ism, Sad'ducism,** scepticism [Gr *Saddoukaios*—Heb *Tsedūqīm*, so called from one Zadok, founder of an aristocratic party, or from the race of the Zadokites, a family of priests at Jerusalem since the time of Solomon]

Sadina, sa dē'na, *n* a clupeoid fish resembling a sardine [Sp *sardina*]

Sad iron, sad ī'ron, *n* a smoothing iron a box-iron

Sadr, sadr, *n* the lote bush

Sad-tree, sad' trē, *n* the night jasmine

Sae, sā, *adv* the Scotch form of **So.**

Safe, sāf, *adj* unharmed free from danger or injury secure securing from danger or injury no longer dangerous clear trusty sound certain —*n* a chest or closet for money, &c, safe against fire, thieves, &c, generally of iron a chest or cupboard for meats (*coll*) a safety bicycle —*v t* to safeguard —*v t* **Safe-conduct'** (*Spens*) —*ns* **Safe-con'duct,** a writing, passport, or guard granted to a person to enable him to travel with safety, **Safe-deposit,** a safe storage for valuables, **Safeguard,** he who or that which guards or renders safe protection a guard, passport, or warrant to protect a traveller a rail guard at railway switches (*zool*) a monitor lizard —*v t* to protect —*n.* **Safe-keeping,** preservation from injury or from escape —*adv* **Safe'ly,** in a safe manner —*ns* **Safe'ness, Safe-pledge,** a surety for one's appearance at a day assigned, **Safe'ty,** freedom from danger or loss close custody a safeguard, **Safety-arch,** (*archit*) an arch built in the body of a wall to relieve the pressure, as over a door or window, **Safety-belt,** a belt made of some buoyant material, or capable of being inflated, for helping a person to float, **Safety-bicycle,** a low wheeled bicycle, **Safety-buoy,** a buoy for helping a person to float a life-preserver, **Safety-cage,** in mining, a cage by which a fall would be prevented in case of the breakage of the rope by means of safety catches; **Safety-chain,** a check chain of a car truck a safety-link, **Safety-fuse,** a waterproof woven tube enclosing an inflammable substance which burns at a regular rate, **Safety-hoist,** a hoisting gear so arranged as to prevent its load being thrown precipitately down in case of accident; **Safety-lamp,** a lamp surrounded by wire gauze,

used for safety in mines on account of the inflammable gases, **Safety-lock,** a lock that cannot be picked by ordinary means in firearms, a lock with some device for preventing accidental discharge, **Safety-match,** a match which can be ignited only on a surface specially prepared for the purpose, **Safety-paper,** a paper so prepared as to resist alteration by chemical or mechanical means, **Safety-pin,** a pin in the form of a clasp with a guard covering its point, **Safety-plug,** a plug of soft metal in an opening in a steam boiler, so as to melt when the temperature rises to its fusing point, and allow of an escape of steam, **Safety-rein,** a rein for preventing a horse from running away, **Safety-stop,** a contrivance for preventing accidents in machinery, **Safety-tube,** a tube used in chemical operations to prevent the bursting of vessels by gas, and other purposes, **Safety-valve,** a valve in the top of a steam-boiler, which lets out the steam when the pressure is too great for safety [O Fr *sauf*—L *salvus*, prob allied to *solus*, and to Sans *sarva*, whole, entire]

Saffian, saf'i an, *n* a name applied to skins tanned with sumac and dyed in bright colours [Russ *safiyanĭ*]

Safflower, saf'flow er, *n* an annual herbaceous plant with large orange-red flower heads, belonging to the order *Compositæ*, cultivated all over India for its red dye—*Carthamine* [O Fr *saflor*, through It from Ar *usfūr*—*safrā*, yellow]

Saffo, saf'ō, *n* (*obs*) a bailiff a catchpole [It]

Saffron, saf'run, *n* a bulbous plant of the crocus kind with deep yellow flowers a colouring substance prepared from its flowers—*adj* having the colour of saffron deep yellow—*n* **Saf'ranine,** a coal-tar producing yellowish colour used in dyeing [O Fr *safran* (It *zafferano*)—Ar *zafarān*—*safrā*, yellow]

Sag, sag, *v i* (*Shak*) to bend, sink, or hang down to yield or give way as from weight or pressure to hang heavy to make leeway—*n* a droop—*adj* loaded [M E *saggen*, from Scand, Sw *sacka*, to sink down, cf Ger *sacken*, to sink]

Saga, sa'ga, *n* a tale, whether historical or fabulous, in the old prose literature of Iceland The sagas are all more or less in the form of biographies, their authors for the most part unknown, with regard to their scenes, they may be divided into Icelandic sagas or biographies of Icelanders in Iceland, the sagas of the kings of Norway, and sagas concerning other countries The first to write down the sagas was Ari the Learned (1067–1148)—*n* **Sa'gaman,** a narrator of sagas. [Ice *saga*, pl *sogur*—*segja*, to say]

Sagacious, sa gā'shus, *adj* keen or quick in perception or thought acute discerning and judicious wise—*adv* **Sagā'ciously.**—*ns* **Sagā'ciousness, Sagac'ity,** acuteness of perception or thought acute practical judgment shrewdness [L *sagax*, *sagacis*—*sagīre*, to perceive quickly or keenly]

Sagamore, sag'a mōr, *n* a chief among some tribes of American Indians—probably connected with **Sachem.** Some describe a Sagamore as a chief of the next rank to a Sachem

Sagapenum, sag a pē'num, *n* a fetid gum resin, the concrete juice of a Persian species of *Ferula*, formerly used in hysteria, &c [Gr *sagapēnon*]

Sagathy, sag'a thi, *n* (*obs*) a woollen stuff [Fr *sagatis*—L *saga*, a mantle See **Say,** silk]

Sage, sāj, *n* a genus of plants of the natural order *Labiatæ*, containing many species, herbaceous and half shrubby Common or Garden Sage is native to southern Europe, has a powerful aromatic odour and a bitter taste, and its leaves, infused as tea, are considered tonic and astringent The tea, with vinegar or alum and honey, makes a good gargle in inflammation of the throat and relaxation of the uvula.—*ns* **Sage-apple,** a gall formed on a species of sage, **Sage-bread,** bread baked from dough mixed with a strong infusion of sage in milk, **Sage-brush,** a collective name of various shrubby species of Artemisia in the western United States, **Sage-green,** a gray slightly mixed with pure green; **Sage-grouse,** a large North American grouse, **Sage-rabbit,** a small hare or rabbit abounding in North America, **Sage-rose,** a plant of the genus Cistus an evergreen shrub of tropical America, **Sage-sparrow,** a fringilline bird characteristic of the sage brush of North America, **Sage-thresher,** the mountain mocking-bird of west North America, **Sage-willow,** a dwarf American willow—**Apple-bearing sage,** a native of southern Europe and of the East, with large reddish or purple bracts, and bearing on its branches large gall nuts, as on the leaves of the oak, **Meadow sage,** or **Meadow clary,** a common ornament of meadows and borders of fields in most parts of the continent of Europe and in the south of England, with bluish purple flowers, **Oil of sage,** an essential oil, yielded by the sage, used in liniments against rheumatism, but not now so much esteemed as formerly [O Fr *sauge* (It *salvia*)—L *salvia*—*salvus*, safe, sound]

Sage, sāj *adj* discriminating, discerning, wise well judged—*n* a wise man a man of gravity and wisdom—*adv* **Sage'ly.**—*n* **Sage'ness**—**Seven sages,** or **Wise men** (see **Seven**) [Fr *sage* (It *saggio*, *savio*), from a L *sapius* (seen in *ne sapius*), wise—*sapĕre*, to taste, discriminate, be wise]

Sagene, sā'jēn, *n* a fishing net [L,—Gr *sagēnē*]

Sagene, sa'jēn, *n* a Russian unit of long measure, of seven English feet.

Sagenite, saj ēn'it, *n* acicular crystals of rutile occurring in reticulated forms embedded in quartz—*adj* **Sagenit'ic** [Gr *sagēnē*, a drag net]

Sageretia, saj e rē'ti a, *n* a genus of polypetalous plants belonging to the buckthorn order [Named from Aug *Sageret*, 1763–1852]

Sagesse, sazh es', *n* wisdom [Fr]

Saggar, sag'ar, *n* a box of hard pottery in which porcelain is enclosed for baking—also **Sagger.**—*v t* **Sag'gar**—*ns* **Sag'gard; Sag'gar-house,** a house in which unbaked vessels are put into saggars—Also **Segg'er, -ar.** [Perh from *safeguard*]

Sagina, sa jī'na, *n* a genus of polypetalous plants of the pink family—*v t* **Sag'inate,** to pamper to fatten—*n* **Saginā'tion.** [L *sagināre*, to fatten]

Sagitta, saj it'a, *n* a northern constellation—the Arrow a genus of small pelagic worms—*adj* **Sagitt'al.**—*adv* **Sagitt'ally**—*n* **Sagittā'ria,** a genus of aquatic plants, some species of which have sagittate leaves and white flowers—*ns* **Sagittā'rius,** the Archer, one of the signs of the zodiac, **Sag'ittary,** a centaur a public building in Venice—*adj* of or like an arrow—*adjs* **Sag'ittate,** shaped like an arrow-head, as a leaf; **Sag'ittated; Sagittiling'ual,** having a long slender tongue, as a woodpecker [L *sagitta*, an arrow]

Sago, sā'go, *n* a nutritive farinaceous substance produced from the pith of several palms in the East India Islands, &c used for food—*n* **Sago-palm** [Malay *sāgu*]

Sagra, sā'gra, *n* a genus of phytophagous beetles of brilliant colours

Saguaro, sa gwar'ō, *n* the giant cactus

Saguin, sag'win, *n* a South American monkey

Saguinus, sag ū ī'nus, *n* a genus of South American marmosets

Sagum, sā'gum, *n* a military cloak worn by ancient Roman soldiers. [L., prob. of Celt origin]

Sahib, sä'ib, *n* a term of respect given in India to persons of rank and to Europeans [Hind *sāhib*—Ar *sāhib*]

Sahlite, säl'it, *n* a variety of augite, so called from its being discovered in the silver mines of Sahla in Sweden

Sai, sä'i, *n* a South American monkey [Braz]

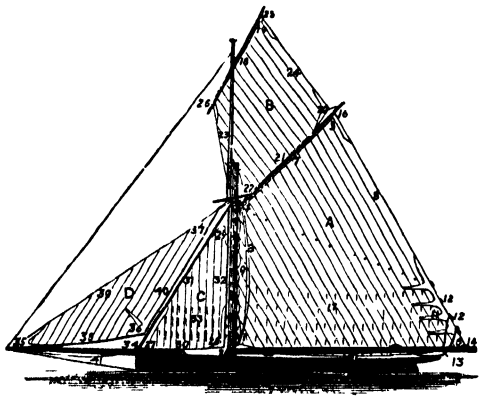
Saibling, sā'bling, *n* the char

Saic, sā'ik, *n* a Turkish or Grecian vessel common in the Levant [Fr *saique*—Turk *shāīqa*]

Said, sed, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Say**. the before mentioned, as the said witness

Saikless. See **Sackless**

Sail, sāl, *n* a sheet of canvas, &c spread to catch the wind, by which a ship is driven forward a



Sails of a Cutter Yacht, with the names of the different parts

Mainsail, A —1, main tack, 2, main tack tackle, 3, main tack tricing line, 4 neck or throat, 5, peak, 6, clew, 7, head, 8, leach, 9, luff, 10, foot, 11, strengthening pieces, 12, cringles, 13, reef pennants rove, 14, main clew lashing, 15 mast hoops and seizings, 16, peak earing, 17, reef knittles or points

Gaff topsail, B —18, head, 19, peak, 20, clew 21, foot, 22, tack, 23, luff, 24, leach, 25, peak earing, 26, head earing

Foresail, C —27, fore tack, 28, clew, 29, head, 30, foot 31, luff, 32, leach, 33, reef knittles or points, 34, fore tack tackle rove through a sheave in stem head

Jib, D —35, tack, hooked on to the traveller, 36, clew, 37, head, 38, foot, 39, luff, 40, leach 41, inhaul of the traveller

ship or ships a trip in a vessel a fleet arm of a windmill speed a journey —*v i* to be moved by sails to go by water to begin a voyage to glide or float smoothly along —*v t* to navigate to pass in a ship to fly through —*adj* **Sail'able,** navigable —*n* **Sail-boat,** a boat propelled by a sail —*adjs* **Sail-borne, Sail-broad** (*Milton*), broad or spreading like a sail —*n* **Sail-cloth,** a strong cloth for sails —*adj* **Sailed,** having sails set —*ns* **Sail'er,** a sailor a boat or ship with respect to its mode of sailing, or its speed, **Sail-fish,** the basking shark the quill back, **Sail-fluke,** the whiff, **Sail-hoop,** a mast hoop, **Sail'ing,** act of sailing motion of a vessel on water art of directing a ship's course the term applied to the different ways in which the path of a ship at sea, and the variations of its geographical position, are represented on paper, as *great circle sailing, Mercator's sailing, middle latitude sailing, oblique sailing, parallel sailing, plane sailing*, **Sailing-ice,** an ice pack through which a sailing vessel can force her way, **Sailing-instructions,** written directions by the officer of a convoy to the masters of ships under his care, **Sailing-master,** a former name for the navigating officer of a war ship, **Sail-lizard,** a large lizard having a crested tail, **Sail-maker,** a maker of sails in the United States navy, an officer who takes charge of the sails, **Sail'or,** one who sails in or navigates a ship a seaman, **Sailor-fish,** a sword fish, **Sailor-man,** a seaman, **Sailor-plant,** the strawberry geranium, **Sailor's-choice,** the pin fish the pig fish, **Sailors' Home,** an institution where sailors may lodge, or aged and infirm sailors be permanently cared for, **Sailor's-purse,** an egg pouch of rays and sharks, **Sail-yard,** the yard on which sails are extended —**After sail,** the sails carried on the mainmast and mizzenmast, **Fore-and-aft sails,** those set parallel to the keel of the ship, as opp to **Square sails,** those set across the ship, **Full sail,** with all sails set —**Make sail,** to spread more canvas, in sailing —**Stay-sails,** triangular sails, suspended on the ropes which stay the masts upon the foresides—from the jib boom, bowsprit, and deck in the case of the foremast, and from the deck in the case of the mainmast —**Under sail,** having the sails spread —**Sail close to the wind,** to run great risk, **Set sail,** to spread the sails, to begin a voyage, **Shorten sail,** to reduce its extent, **Strike sail,** to lower the sail or sails (*Shak*) to abate one's pretensions of pomp or superiority, **Take the wind out of one's sails,** to deprive one of an advantage [A S *segel*, cf Dut *zeil*, Ger *segel*]

Saimiri, sī mi'ri, *n* a squirrel monkey

Sain, sā'in (*Shak*), *pa p* of **Say**

Sain, sān, *v t* (*Scot*) to bless so as to protect from evil influence [A S *segnian*—L *signāre—signum*, a mark, sign of the cross]

Sainfoin, sān'foin, *n* a leguminous fodder-plant [Fr, *sain*, wholesome, and *foin*, hay—L *sanum fœnum*]

Saint, sānt, *n* a sanctified or holy person one eminent for piety one of the blessed dead one canonised by the R C Church an image of a saint an angel (*pl*) Israelites as a people Christians generally —*v t* to salute as a saint —*adj* **Saint'ed,** made a saint holy sacred gone to heaven canonised —*n* **Saint'hood** —*adj* **Saint'ish,** somewhat saintly, or affectedly so —*n* **Saint'ism,** the character or quality of a saint sanctimoniousness —*adjs* **Saint'like, Saint'ly,** like or becoming a saint —*adv* **Saint'lily** —*n* **Saint'liness.** —*adj* **Saint-seeming,** appearing like a saint —*n* **Saint'ship,** the character of a saint —**Saint's day,** a day set apart for the commemoration of a particular saint, **St Agnes's flower,** the snowflake, **St Andrew's cross,** a North American shrub, **St Andrew's day,** Nov 30th, **St Anthony's fire,** erysipelas, **St Anthony's nut,** the pig nut or hawk nut, **St Audrey's necklace,** a string of holy stones, **St Barbara's cress,** the yellow rocket, **St Barnaby's thistle,** the English star thistle, **St Bennet's herb,** the herb bennet, **St Bernard,** a kind of dog, **St Blase's disease,** quinsy, **St Cassian beds,** a division of the Triassic series, **St Crispin's day,** Oct 25th, **St David's day,** March 1st, **St Domingo duck,** a West Indian duck, **St Domingo grebe,** the smallest grebe in America, **St Elmo's fire** (see **Elmo's fire**), **St George's day,** April 23d, **St George's ensign,** the distinguishing flag of the British navy, a red cross on a white field, **St Hubert's disease,** hydrophobia, **St John's bread** the carob bean ergot of rye, **St John's day,** Dec 27th, **St John's hawk,** a blackish variety of the rough-legged buzzard, **St Julien,** an esteemed red Bordeaux wine from the Médoc region, **St Leger,** the name of a race run at Doncaster, so called since 1778 from Col St Leger, **St Luke's summer,** a period of pleasant weather about the middle of October, **St Martin's evil,** drunkenness, **St Martin's summer,** a season of mild, damp weather in late autumn, **St Nicholas's day,** Dec 6th, **St Patrick's day,** March 17th, **St Peter's finger,** a belemnite, **St Peter's fish,** the dory, **St Peter's wort,** a name of several plants, **St Pierre group,**

a thick mass of shales in the upper Missouri region, **St Swithin's day**, July 15th, **St Valentine's day**, Feb. 14th, **St Vitus's dance**, Chorea —**All-Saints' day**, a feast observed by the Latin Church on the 1st Nov., in the Greek Church on the first Sunday after Pentecost, **Communion of the saints**, the spiritual fellowship of all true believers, the blessed dead as well as the faithful living, mystically united with each other in Christ, **Intercession**, **Perseverance of saints** (see **Intercession**, **Perseverance**), **Latter-day saints**, the Mormons' name for themselves, **Patron saint**, a saint who is regarded as a protector, as St George of England, St Andrew of Scotland, St Patrick of Ireland, St David of Wales, St Denis of France, St James of Spain, St Nicholas of Russia, St Stephen of Hungary, St Mark of Venice, &c [Fr.,—L *sanctus*, holy—*sancīre*, to render sacred]

Saint-Simonism, sānt sī'mon-izm, *n* the socialistic system founded by the Comte de *Saint Simon* (1760–1825) —*ns* **Saint-Simō'nian** (also *adj*), **Saint-Simō'nianism**, **Saint-Si'monist**.

Sair, sār, *adj* (*Scot*) sore —*adv* **Sair'ly**.

Sair, sār, *v t* to serve to fit to satisfy to give alms —*n* **Sair'ing**, as much as serves the turn enough

Saith, seth, *v* 3d pers. sing. pres. indic. of **Say**.

Saith, sāth, *n* (*Scot*) the coalfish [Gael. *savid hean*]

Saiva, sī'va, *n* a votary of Siva —*n*. **Sai'vism**.

Sajou, sa jōō', *n* a South American monkey

Sake, sak'e, *n* a Japanese fermented liquor made from rice

Sake, sāk, *n* cause account regard, as for my sake contention, fault purpose —**For old sake's sake**, for the sake of old times, for auld langsyne [A.S. *sacu*, strife, a lawsuit, Dut. *zaak*, Ger. *sache*, A.S. *sacan*, to strive, Goth. *sakan*] **Seek** is a doublet]

Saker, sā'ker, *n* a species of falcon a species of cannon [Fr.,—Low L. *falco sacer*, sacred falcon]

Saki, sak'ī, *n* a genus of long-tailed South American monkeys

Sakieh, sak'ī-e, *n* a Persian wheel used in Egypt for raising water [Ar. *saqieh*]

Sal, sal, *n* a large gregarious timber tree of north India, with hard, dark brown, coarse-grained, durable wood [Hind. *sāl*]

Sal, sal, *n* salt, used in chemistry and pharmacy with various adjectives, as **Sal-ammō'niac**, chloride of ammonium, with a sharp, saline taste, **Sal-volat'ile**, a solution of carbonate of ammonia in alcohol—a common remedy for faintness [L.]

Salaam, **Salam**, sa-lām', *n* a word of salutation in the East, chiefly among Mohammedans homage —*v i* to perform the salaam [Ar. *salām*, peace, Heb. *shalām*]

Salable, **Salableness**, **Salably**. Same as **Saleable**, &c. See **Sale**.

Salacious, sal-ā'shi-us, *adj* lustful lecherous —*adv* **Sala'ciously**, lustfully lecherously —*ns* **Sala'ciousness**, **Salac'ity**, the state of being salacious lust, lecherousness [L. *salax*—*salīre*, to leap]

Salad, sal'ad, *n* a preparation of raw herbs (lettuce, endive, chicory, celery, mustard and cress, watercress, onions, radishes, tomatoes, chervil, &c.) cut up and seasoned with salt, vinegar, &c. a dish of some kind of meat, chopped, seasoned, and mixed with a salad —*ns* **Salad-burnet**, the common burnet, used as a salad, **Sal'ading**, herbs for salads the making of salads, **Salad-oil**, olive oil, used in dressing salads, **Salad-plate**, a small plate for salad; **Salad-rocket**, the garden rocket, **Salad-spoon**, a large and long handled spoon for stirring and mixing salads, made of wood or other material not affected by vinegar —**Salad days**, days of youthful inexperience [Fr. *salade*—Old It. *salata*—*salare*, to salt—L. *sal*, salt]

Salagramma, sa-lä-gra'mä, *n*. a stone sacred to Vishnu [Hind.]

Salal-berry, sal'al ber'ī, *n* a berry like plant of California about the size of a common grape

Salam. See **Salaam**.

Salamander, sal'a-man-der, *n* a genus of tailed Amphibians, nearly related to the newts, harmless, but long dreaded as poisonous, once supposed able to live in fire (*her*.) a four-legged creature with a long tail surrounded by flames a poker used red hot for kindling fires a hot metal plate for browning meat, &c —*adj* **Salaman'drine**, like a salamander enduring fire [Fr. *salamandre*—L.—Gr. *salamandra*; of Eastern origin]

Salamba, sa-lam'ba, *n* a contrivance for fishing used at Manila and elsewhere in the East

Salamis, sal'a-mis, *n* a genus of lepidopterous insects

Salary, sal'a-ri, *n* a recompense for services· wages —*v t* to pay a salary —*adj* **Sal'aried**, receiving a salary [O. Fr. *salarie* (Fr. *salaire*, It. *salario*)—L. *salarium*, money given to Roman soldiers for salt—*sal*, salt]

Salda, sal'da, *n* a genus of true bugs

Sale, sāl, *n* act of selling. the exchange of anything for money power or opportunity of selling demand public showing of goods to sell: auction —*adj* **Sale'able**, that may be sold in good demand —*n* **Sale'ableness** —*adv* **Sale'ably**.—*ns* **Sale-room**, an auction-room, **Sales'man**, a man who sells goods —*fem* **Sales'woman**.—*adj* **Sale'-tongued**, mercenary —*n pl* **Sale'wares**, merchandise —*n* **Sale'work**, work of things made for sale, or merely for sale work carelessly done —**Forced sale**, a sale compelled by a creditor, **Terms of sale**, the conditions imposed on a purchaser [A.S. *sala*, cf. Ice. *sala*, Old High Ger. *sala*. See **Sell**]

Sale, sāl, *n* (*Spens*.) a kind of basket like net, made of sallows or willows. [A.S. *sealh*, willow. See **Sallow** (n.)]

Salebrous, sal'ē-brus, *adj* rough, rugged —*n*. **Salebros'ity** [Fr.,—L. *salebrosus*, rough]

Salep, sal'ep, *n* the dried tubers of the *Orchis mascula* the food prepared from it —Also **Sal'op**. [Ar. *sahleb*]

Saleratus, sal-e-rā'tus, *n* sodium bicarbonate, used in baking powders —Also **Salærā'tus**. [L. *sal aeratus*, aerated salt]

Salewe, sal-ū', *v t* (*Spens*.) to salute [See **Salute**.]

Salian, sā'li-an, *adj* pertaining to a tribe of Franks on the lower Rhine —*n* one of this tribe —*adj* **Sal'ic**, denoting a law among the Salian Franks limiting the succession of certain lands to males—extended in the 14th century to the succession to the crown of France [Fr. *salique* —Low L. *Lex salica*]

Salian, sā'li-an, *adj* pertaining to the Salii or priests of Mars in ancient Rome —**Salian hymns**, songs sung at an annual festival by these, accompanied with war-like dances, clashing of shields, &c

Saliant, sāl'i-ant, *adj* [Same as **Salient**.]

Saliaunce, sal-i-ăns', *n* (*Spens*.) **Salience**.

Salicetum, sal-i-sē'tum, *n* a thicket of willows.—*pl* **Salicē'tums** and **Salicē'ta**

Salicin, sal'i-sin, *n* a crystalline glucoside of a bitter taste, obtained from the bark of willows and poplars —*n* **Sali'cylate**, a salt of salicylic acid —*adjs* **Sali'cylated**, combined with salicylic acid; **Salicy'lic**, obtained from the willow —**Salicylate of sodium**, a product occurring in small white crystals, used very largely in acute rheumatism. [L. *salix*, *salicis*, a willow]

Salicornia, sal-i-kor'ni-a, *n*. a genus of apetalous

plants — the *glass-wort*, *marsh-samphire* [Fr —L. *sal*, salt, *cornu*, a horn.]

Salient, sā'li ent, *adj* leaping or springing (*fort*) projecting outwards, as an angle prominent striking (*geom*) denoting any angle less than two right angles (*her*) of a beast of prey nearly rampant —*n* **Sā'lience**, the quality or condition of being salient projection. (*Spens*) a leaping, assaulting, onslaught —*adv* **Sa'liently.** [Fr — L *saliens*, *-entis*, pr p of *salīre*, to leap]

Saliere, sal yär', *n* a saltcellar [Fr]

Saliferous, sā-lif'er us, *adj* bearing salt.—**Saliferous system** (of rocks), the New Red Sandstone formation, so called because the deposits of salt in England and Europe occur chiefly in these strata [L *sal*, *salis*, salt, and *ferre*, to bear]

Salify, sal'i fī, *v t* to combine with an acid in order to make a salt —*pa t* and *pa p* sal'ified —*adj* **Salifi'able.**—*n* **Salificā'tion**, the act of salifying

Saline, sā'līn, or sāl īn', *adj* consisting of or containing salt partaking of the qualities of salt —*n* an effervescent powder used as a gentle aperient a salt-spring —*ns* **Sali'na**, salt works, **Salinā'tion**, the act of washing in salt liquor, **Sal'ine**, a salt, reddish substance obtained from the ashes of potato leaves, **Saline'ness**; **Salin'ity**, **Salinom'eter**, a hydrometer for measuring the amount of salt in any given solution —*v t* **Sal'ite**, to season with salt —*n* **Sal'itral**, a place where saltpetre occurs [Fr,—L *salinus*—*sal*, salt]

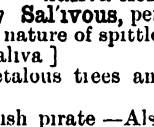
Salique, sal'ik, or sa lēk'; also **Salic** [See **Salian**]

Saliva, sa lī'va, *n* the spittle, one of the digestive fluids, mainly the product of the salivary glands, mixed with the mucus secreted by the follicles of the mucous membrane lining the mouth — *adjs* **Sali'val**, **Sal'ivant**, producing salivation —*n* **Saliva-pump**, a device for carrying off the accumulating saliva —*adj* **Sa'livary**, pertaining to, secreting, or containing saliva —*n* that which produces salivation —*v t* **Sal'ivāte**, to produce an unusual amount of saliva.—*n* **Salivā'tion**, an unusual flow of saliva —*adj* **Sal'ivous**, pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of spittle [Fr,—L, allied to Gr *sialon*, saliva]

Salix, sā'liks, *n* a genus of apetalous trees and shrubs, the willows [L]

Sallee-man, sal'ē man, *n* a Moorish pirate —Also **Sallee-rover**, familiar to readers of *Robinson Crusoe* [From *Sallee*, on the coast of Morocco]

Sallet, sal'et, *n* a light kind of helmet of the 15th century, with projection behind, used by foot soldiers. [O Fr *salade*, through It *celata*, a helmet, from L *cælata*, figured, so called from the figures engraved upon it—*cælāre*, to engrave]



Sallet.

Sallie, sal'i, *n* (*Scot*) a hired mourner at a funeral

Sallow, sal'ō, *n* a tree or low shrub of the willow kind—(*Scot*) *Sauch* —*adj* **Sal'lowy**, abounding in sallows [A S *sealh*, cog with Ger *sahl*, L *salix*, Gr *helikē*]

Sallow, sal'ō, *adj* of a pale, yellowish colour — *v t* to tinge with a sallow colour —*ns* **Sallow-kitten**, a kind of puss moth, **Sallow-moth**, a British moth of a pale yellow colour, **Sal'lowness.**—*adj* **Sal'lowy.** [A S *salo*, *salu*, cf Dut *zaluw*, and Old High Ger *sulo*]

Sally, sal'i, *n* a leaping or bursting out a sudden rushing forth of troops to attack besiegers excursion outburst of fancy, wit, &c levity a projection —*v i* to rush out suddenly to mount.—*pa.t* and *pa p* sall'ied —*n* **Sally-port**, a port, gate, or passage by which a garrison may make a sally a large port for the escape of a crew when a fire-ship is set on fire. [Fr. *saillie*—*saillir* (It *salire*)—L *salire*, to leap]

Sally, sal'i, *n* a kind of stone fly a wren —*n.* **Sally-picker**, one of several different warblers

Sally-lunn, sal'i lun, *n* a sweet spongy tea cake. [Said to be so named from a girl who sold them in the streets of Bath about the close of the 18th century]

Sally-wood, sal'i wōōd, *n* willow-wood

Salmagundi, sal ma gun'di, *n* a dish of minced meat, seasoned with pickled cabbage, eggs, anchovies, olive oil, vinegar, pepper, &c a medley, miscellany [Fr *salmigondis*—It *salami*, pl of *salame*, salt meat—L *sal*, salt, and *conditi*, pl of *condito*, seasoned—L *condire*, *-itum*, to pickle]

Salmi, sal'mi, *n* a ragout of roasted woodcocks, or other game, minced and stewed with wine, morsels of bread, &c [Fr *salmis*—It *salame*, salt meat]

Salmon, sam'un, *n* a well known fish, living mostly in the sea, but ascending rivers to spawn the upper bricks in a kiln which receive the least heat —*ns* **Salmon-colour**, an orange pink, **Salmon-fishery**, a place where salmon fishing is carried on, **Salmon-fly**, any kind of artificial fly for taking salmon, **Salmon-fry**, salmon under two years old, **Sal'moning**, the salmon industry, as canning, **Salmon-killer**, a sort of stickleback, **Salmon-leap**, or **-ladder**, a series of steps to permit a salmon to pass up stream, **Salmon-spear**, an instrument used in spearing salmon, **Salmon-spring**, a smolt or young salmon of the first year, **Salmon-tackle**, the rod, line, and fly with which salmon are taken, **Salmon-trout**, a trout like the salmon, but smaller and thicker in proportion, **Salmon-weir**, a weir specially designed to take salmon —**Black salmon**, the great lake trout, **Burnett salmon**, a fish with reddish flesh like a salmon, **Calvered salmon**, pickled salmon, **Cornish salmon**, the pollack, **Kelp salmon**, a serranoid fish, **Kippered salmon**, salmon salted and smoke dried, **Quoddy salmon**, the pollack, **Sea salmon**, the pollack; **White salmon**, a carangoid Californian fish [O Fr *saulmon*—L *salmo*, from *salīre*, to leap]

Salnatron, sal nā'tron, *n* crude sodium carbonate

Salomonic, sal ō mon'ik, *adj* pertaining to the Jewish king Solomon

Salon, sa long', *n* a drawing room a fashionable reception, esp a periodic gathering of notable persons, in the house of some social queen the great annual exhibition of works by living artists at the Palais des Champs Elysées in Paris [Fr]

Saloon, sa lōōn', *n* a spacious and elegant hall or apartment for the reception of company, works of art, or for refreshment, &c a main cabin a drawing room car on a railroad a liquor shop —*ns* **Saloon'ist**, **Saloon-keeper.** [Fr *salon*—*salle*, from Old Ger *sal*, a dwelling, Ger *saal*]

Saloop, sa-lōōp', *n* a drink composed of sassafras tea, with sugar and milk [A form of **Salep.**]

Salopian, sal ō'pi an, *adj* pertaining to Shropshire, as the ware, a name given to Roman pottery found in Shropshire

Salpa, sal'pa, *n* a remarkable genus of free swimming Tunicates —*adjs* **Sal'pian**, **Sal'piform.**

Salpicon, sal'pi kon, *n* stuffing, chopped meat. [Fr —Sp]

Salpiglossis, sal pi glos'is, *n* a genus of gamopetalous plants, native to Chili, with showy flowers resembling petunias [Gr *salpingx*, a trumpet, *glōssa*, tongue]

Salpinctes, sal-pingk'tes, *n* the rock-wrens [Gr *salpingktēs*, a trumpeter]

Salpingitis, sal pin-jī'tis, *n* inflammation of a Fallopian tube —*adjs* **Salpingit'ic**, **Salpin'gian**,

pertaining to a Fallopian or to a Eustachian tube [Gr. *salpingx*, a trumpet]

Salpornis, sal-por'nis, *n* a genus of creepers in habiting Asia and Africa. [Gr *salpingx*, a trumpet, *ornis*, a bird]

Salsaginous, sal saj'i nus, *adj* saltish growing in brackish places

Salsamentarious, sal sa men tā'ri us, *adj* (*obs*) salted

Salse, sals, *n* a mud volcano: a conical hillock of mud [Fr.,—L *salsus*, *salīre*, to salt]

Salsify, sal'si fi, *n* a biennial plant growing in meadows throughout Europe, whose long and tapering root has a flavour resembling asparagus —Also **Salsafy**—often called *Oyster Plant*—**Black salsify**, the related scorzonera [Fr.,—It *sassefrica*, goat's beard—L *saxum*, a rock, *fricāre*, to rub]

Salsilla, sal sil'a, *n* name of several plants of genus *Bomarea*, with edible tubers [Sp., dim of *salsa*, sauce]

Salsola, sal'sō la, *n* a genus of plants, including the *saltwort* and *prickly glasswort*—*adj* **Salsolā'ceous** [L *salsus*, *salīre*, to salt]

Salt, sawlt, *n* chloride of sodium, or common salt, a well known substance used for seasoning, found either in the earth or obtained by evaporation from sea water: anything like salt: seasoning: piquancy: abatement, modification, allowance: an experienced sailor: that which preserves from corruption: an antiseptic (*chem.*) a body composed of an acid and a base united in definite proportions, or of bromine, chlorine, fluorine, or iodine, with a metal or metalloid (*obs.*) lust—*v.t* to sprinkle or season with salt: to fill with salt between the timbers for preservation—*adj* containing salt: tasting of salt: overflowed with or growing in salt water: pungent: lecherous (*coll.*) costly, expensive—*ns* **Salt-block**, a salt evaporating apparatus, **Salt-bottom**, a flat piece of ground covered with saline efflorescences, **Salt-bush**, an Australian plant of the goose foot family, **Salt-cat**, a mixture given as a digestive to pigeons, **Salt'er**, one who salts, or who makes, sells, or deals in salt, as in *Drysalter*: a trout leaving salt water to ascend a stream, **Sal'tern**, a salt-works, **Salt-foot**, a large saltcellar marking the boundary between the superior and inferior guests, **Salt-gauge**, an instrument for testing the strength of brine, **Salt-glaze**, a glaze produced upon ceramic ware by putting common salt in the kilns after they have been fired—*adj* **Salt-green** (*Shak.*), sea green—*ns* **Salt-group**, a series of rocks containing salt, as the Onondaga salt group; **Salt-holder**, a salt cellar, **Salt-horse**, salted beef; **Salt'ie**, the salt water fluke or dab, **Salt'ing**, the act of sprinkling with salt: the celebration of the Eton 'Montem'—*adj* **Salt'ish**, somewhat salt—*adv.* **Salt'ishly**, so as to be moderately salt—*ns* **Salt'ishness**, a moderate degree of saltness, **Salt-junk**, hard salt beef for use at sea—*adj* **Salt'less**, without salt: tasteless—*n* **Salt-lick**, a place to which animals resort for salt—*adv* **Salt'ly**.—*ns* **Salt-marsh**, land liable to be overflowed by the sea or the waters of estuaries, **Salt-marsh caterpillar**, the hairy larva of an arctiid moth, **Salt-marsh hen**, the clapper rail, **Salt-marsh terrapin**, the diamond backed turtle, **Salt-mine**, a mine where rock salt is obtained, **Salt'ness**, impregnation with salt, **Salt-pan**, a pan, basin, or pit where salt is obtained or made, **Salt-pit**, a pit where salt is obtained, **Salt-rheum**, a cutaneous eruption—*adj* **Salt-slivered**, slivered and salted as fish for bait—*ns* **Salt-spoon**, a small spoon for serving salt at table, **Salt-spring**, a brine spring, **Salt-works**, a place where salt is made, **Salt-wort**, a genus of plants of many species, mostly natives of salt-marshes and sea shores, one only being found in Britain, the Prickly S., which was formerly burned for the soda it yielded—*adj.* **Salt'y** (same as **Saltish**)—**Above the salt**, at the upper half of the table, among the guests of distinction, **Attic salt**, wit, **Below the salt**, at the lower half of the table; **Bronzing salt**, used in burning gun barrels, **Epsom salts**, magnesium sulphate, a cathartic, **Essential salts**, those produced from the juices of plants by crystallisation, **Glauber's salt**, or **Horse salts**, a well known cathartic, used in woollen dyeing, **Neutral salt**, a salt in which the acid and the base neutralise each other, **Rochelle salt**, sodium potassium tartrate, a laxative, **Salt of sorrel**, acid potassium oxalate, a solvent for ink-stains, **Salt of tartar**, a commercial name for purified potassium carbonate, **Salt of vitriol**, sulphate of zinc, **Salt of wormwood**, carbonate of potash, **Spirits of salt**, the old name for muriatic or hydrochloric acid—**To be not worth one's salt**, to be unworthy of the salt even that gives relish to one's food, **To lay salt on the tail of**, to catch, **To salt a mine**, to deposit ore in it cunningly so as to deceive persons who inspect it regarding its value, **To take with a grain of salt**, to believe with some reserve. [A.S *sealt*, cf Ger *salz*, Dut *zout*, Ice *saltr*, also L *sal*, Gr *hals*, Sans *sara*]

Saltant, sal'tant, *adj* leaping: dancing (*her.*) salient—*v.i* **Sal'tate**, to dance—*ns* **Saltā'tion**, a leaping or jumping: beating or palpitation (*biol.*) an abrupt variation, **Saltatō'ria**, (*pl.*) a division of orthopterous insects including grass hoppers, locusts, and crickets—*adjs* **Saltatō'rial**, **Sal'tatory**, leaping: dancing: having the power of or used in leaping or dancing [L *saltans*, prp of *saltāre*, *ātum*, inten of *salīre*, to leap]

Saltarello, sal ta rel'ō, *n* a lively Italian dance in triple time, diversified with skips, for a single couple, also the music for such: an old form of round dance [It.,—L *saltāre*, to dance]

Saltcellar, sawlt'sel ar, *n* a small table vessel for holding salt [For *salt sellar*, the last part being O Fr *saliere*—L *salarium*—*sal*, salt]

Saltierra, sal tyer'a, *n* a saline deposit in the inland lakes of Mexico [Sp *sal*—L *sal*, salt, *tierra*—L *terra*, land]

Saltigrade, salt'i grād, *adj* formed for leaping, as certain insects—*n* one of a certain tribe of spiders which leap to seize their prey [L *saltus*, a leap, and *gradi*, to go]

Saltimbanco, sal tim bank'ō, *n* (*obs.*) a mountebank: a quack [It.]

Saltire, **Saltier**, sal'tēr, *n* (*her.*) a diagonal cross, also called a St Andrew's Cross, from the tradition that he suffered martyrdom on such a cross—*adj* **Sal'tierwise**. [O Fr *saultoir*, *sautoir*—Low L *saltatorium*, an instrument to help in mounting a horse—L *saltāre*, to leap]

Saltpetre, sawlt-pē'ter, *n* a salt consisting of nitric acid and potash: nitre—*adj* **Saltpē'trous**. [O Fr *salpestre*—Low L *salpetra*—L *sal*, salt, *petra*, a rock]

Saltus, sal'tus, *n* a break of continuity in time: a leap from premises to conclusion [L., a leap]

Salubrious, sa lōō'bri us, *adj* healthful. favourable to health—*adv* **Salu'briously**.—*ns.* **Salu'briousness**, **Salu'brity**. [L *salubris*—*salus*, *salutis*, health]

Salue, sal ū', *v.t* (*Spens.*) to salute

Salutary, sal'ū-tar i, *adj* belonging to health: promoting health or safety: wholesome: beneficial—*n.* **Saludador'**, (*obs.*) a false priest who pretends to cure by incantations—*adv* **Sal'utarily**, in a salutary manner: favourably: to

health —*n* **Sal'utariness.**—*adj* **Salutif'erous,** health-bearing —*adv* **Salutif'erously.** [L, *salutaris—salus*, health]

Salute, sal ūt', *v t* to address with kind wishes to greet with a kiss, bow, &c to honour formally by a discharge of cannon, striking colours, &c —*n* act of saluting the position of the hand, sword, &c in saluting greeting, a kiss a complimentary discharge of cannon, dipping colours, presenting arms, &c in honour of any one —*ns* **Saluta'tion,** act of saluting that which is said in saluting, any customary or ceremonious form of address at meeting or at parting, or of ceremonial on religious or state occasions, including both forms of speech and gestures (*obs*) quickening, excitement the Angelic Salutation (see **Ave**), **Salutatō'rian,** in American colleges, the member of a graduating class who pronounces the salutatory oration —*adj* **Salū'tatory,** pertaining to salutation —*n* a sacristy in the early church in which the clergy received the greetings of the people an oration in Latin delivered by the student who ranks second [L *salutāre, ātum*, from *salus, salutis*]

Salvage, sal'vāj, *adj* (*Spens*) [Same as **Savage**]

Salvage, sal'vāj, *n* compensation made by the owner of a ship or cargo in respect of services rendered by persons, other than the ship's company, in preserving the ship or cargo from ship wreck, fire, or capture the goods and materials so saved. —*n* **Salvabil'ity,** the possibility or condition of being saved —*adj* **Sal'vable** —*n* **Sal'vableness.** —*adv* **Sal'vably.** [Fr, —L *salvāre, ātum*, to save]

Salvation, sal vā'shun, *n* act of saving means of preservation from any serious evil (*theol*) the saving of man from the power and penalty of sin the conferring of eternal happiness (*B*) deliverance from enemies —*v t* to heal, to cure to remedy to redeem to gloss over —*ns* **Salvā'tionism, Salvā'tionist.—Salvation Army,** an organisation for the revival of religion founded by William Booth about 1865, reorganised on the model of a military force in 1878

Salvatory, sal'va tō ri, *n* (*obs*) a repository a safe

Salve, säv, *n* (*B*) an ointment anything to cure sores —*v t* to heal, help —*ns* **Salv'er,** a quack-salver, a pretender, **Salv'ing,** healing, restoration [A S *sealf*, Ger *salbe*, Dut *zalf*]

Salve, sal'vē, *v t* (*Spens*) to salute.—**Salve Regina,** in the R.C Church, an antiphonal hymn to the Blessed Virgin said after Lauds and Compline, from Trinity to Advent—from its opening words [L *salve*, God save you, hail! imper of *salvēre*, to be well]

Salvelinus, sal vel ī'nus, *n* a genus of *Salmonidæ*, the chars [Prob Latinised from Ger *salbling*, a small salmon]

Salver, sal'vėr, *n* a plate on which anything is presented —*adj* **Salver-shaped,** in the form of a salver or tray [Sp *salva*, a salver, *salvar*, to save—Low L *salvāre*, to save, from the practice of tasting food as a guarantee against poison]

Salvia, sal'vi a, *n* a large genus of gamopetalous Labiate plants, including the sage

Salvinia, sal vin'i a, *n* a genus of heterosporous ferns—formerly called *Rhizocarpeæ* or *Pepper worts*

Salvo, sal'vō, *n* an exception a reservation [L, in phrase, *salvo jure*, one's right being safe, an expression used in reserving rights]

Salvo, sal'vō, *n* a military or naval salute with guns: a simultaneous and concentrated discharge of artillery: the combined cheers of a multitude —*pl.* **Salvos** (sal'vōz). [It. *salva*, a salute—L. *salve*, hail!]

Sal-volatile, sal-vo-lat'i le See **Sal.**

Salvor, sal'vor, *n* one who saves a cargo from wreck, fire, &c [See **Salvage**]

Sam, sam, *adv* (*Spens*) together —*v t* to collect, to curdle milk [A S *samnian — samen*, to gether]

Samara, sā mar'a, or sam', *n* a dry indehiscent, usually one sided fruit, with a wing, as in the ash, elm, and maple—the last a double samara —*adj* **Sam'ariform** [L]

Samare, sa mär', *n* an old form of women's long skirted jacket

Samaritan, sa mar'i tan, *adj* pertaining to Samaria in Palestine —*n* an inhabitant of Samaria, esp one of the Assyrian colonists from Babylon, Hamath, Sepharvaim, and Cuthah, planted in the cities of Samaria after the deportation of the Israelites They adopted Jewish customs and beliefs, but were repudiated by the Jews on return from the Captivity They built a temple to Jehovah on Mount Gerizim beyond Shechem in rivalry to Jerusalem, and became extremely strict and puritanical in their observance of the Mosaic law the language of Samaria, an archaic Hebrew, or rather Hebrew Aramaic, dialect a charitable person — from Luke, x 30–37 —*n* **Samar'itanism,** charity, benevolence —**Samaritan Pentateuch,** a recension of the Hebrew text of the Pentateuch, in use amongst the Samaritans, and accepted by them as canonical to the exclusion of the other Old Testament writings

Samaveda, sa ma vā'da, *n* the name of one of the four Vedas [Sans]

Sambo, sam'bo, *n* a negro properly the child of a mulatto and a negro [Sp *zambo*—L *scambus*, bow legged]

Sambucus, sam bū'kus, *n* a genus of gamopetalous trees and shrubs of the honeysuckle family —the elders [L]

Sambuke, sam'būk, *n* an ancient musical instrument, probably a harp [Gr *sambykē* — Heb *sabeka*]

Sambur, sam'bur, *n* the Indian elk [Hind. *sambre*]

Same, sām, *adv* (*Spens*) Same as **Sam.**

Same, sām, *adj* identical of the like kind or degree similar mentioned before —*adj* **Same'ly,** unvaried —*n* **Same'ness,** the being the same tedious monotony —**All the same,** for all that, **At the same time,** still, nevertheless [A S *same*, Goth *samana*, akin to L *similis*, like, Gr *homos*, Sans *sama*]

Samia, sām'i a, *n* a genus of bombycid moths, belonging to North America

Samian, sā'mi an, *adj* pertaining to or from the island of Samos, in the Greek Archipelago —*n* also **Sā'miot, Sā'miote,** a native of Samos —**Samian earth,** an argillaceous astringent earth, **Samian stone,** a goldsmiths' polishing stone; **Samian ware,** an ancient kind of pottery, brick-red or black, with lustrous glaze

Samiel, sā'mi el, *n* the name in Turkey for the simoom [Turk *samyeli*—Ar *samm*, poison, and Turk *yel*, wind]

Samisen, sam'i sen, *n* a Japanese guitar

Samite, sam'it, *n* a kind of heavy silk stuff [O. Fr *samit*—Low L *examitum*, from Gr *hexamiton, hex*, six, and *mitos*, thread]

Samlet, sam'let, *n* a parr a salmon of the first year. [Prob *salmon et*]

Samnite, sam'nīt, *adj* and *n* pertaining to an ancient people of central Italy, an offshoot of the Sabines, finally crushed by the Romans after a long and desperate struggle a Roman gladiator armed with shield, sleeve on right arm, helmet, shoulder-piece, and greave.

Samoan, sa mō'an, *adj* and *n* pertaining to Samoa in the Pacific —**Samoan dove,** the tooth billed pigeon.

Samolus, sam'ō lus, *n* a genus of herbaceous plants of the primrose family [L]

Samosatenian, sam-ō-sa tē'ni an, *n* a follower of Paul of Samosata, bishop of Antioch, the Socinus of the third century

Samothracian, sam-ō thrā'si an, *adj* belonging to the island of Samothrace in the Ægean Sea

Samovar, sam'ō vär, *n* a copper tea urn used in Russia and Siberia [Russ *samovarŭ*, prob Tartar]

Samoyed, sa mō'yed, *n* one of a Ural Altaic race spread over the extreme north of Europe and Asia, orig inhabiting the whole of the great Siberian plain, but now having their chief seat between the Obi and the Yenisei —*adj* **Samoyed'ic**

Samp, samp, *n* Indian corn coarsely ground a kind of hominy, also porridge made from it

Sampan, sam'pan, *n* a small boat used in China and Japan [Chin *san, sam*, three, *pan*, a board]



Chinese Sampan

Samphire, sam'fir, or sam'fer, *n* an herb found chiefly on rocky cliffs near the sea, used in pickles and salads [Corr from Fr *Saint Pierre*, Saint Peter]

Sampi, sam'pī, *n* a character representing a sibilant in early Greek use, later obsolete except as a numeral sign for 900

Sample, sam'pl, *n* a specimen a part to show the quality of the whole an example —*v t* to make up samples of to place side by side with to match to test by examination —*ns* **Sam'pler,** one who makes up samples (in compounds, as *wool sampler*), **Sample-room,** a room where samples are shown (*slang*) a grog shop, **Sample-scale,** an accurately balanced lever-scale for weighing ten thousandths of a pound [Short for *esample*, from O Fr *essample*—L *exemplum* Doublet **Example**]

Sampler, sam'plėr, *n* a pattern of work a piece of ornamental embroidery, worsted work, &c containing names, figures, texts, &c —*n* (*obs*) **Sam'plary,** a pattern, an example [Formed from L *exemplar*]

Sampsuchine, samp sōō'chēn, *n* (*obs*) sweet marjoram

Samshoo, sam'shōō, *n* an ardent spirit distilled by the Chinese from rice any kind of spirits [Chin *san, sum*, three, *shao*, to fire]

Samson-post, sam'son pōst, *n* a strong upright stanchion or post for various uses on board ship

Samurai, sam'ōō rī, *n sing* and *pl* a member of the military class in the old feudal system of Japan, including both daimios, or territorial nobles, and their military retainers a military retainer, a two-sworded man [Jap]

Samyda, sam'i da, *n* a genus of shrubs, native to the West Indies [Gr *sēmyda*, the birch]

Sanable, san'a bl, *adj* able to be made sane or sound curable —*ns* **Sanabil'ity, San'ableness,** sanability, (*obs*) **Sanā'tion,** a healing or curing —*adj* **San'ative,** tending or able to heal healing —*ns* **San'ativeness, Sanatō'rium** (see **Sanitary**) —*adj* **San'atory,** healing conducive to health [L *sanabilis* — *sanāre, -ātum*, to heal See **Sane.**]

Sanbenito, san be nē'tō, *n* a garment grotesquely decorated and worn by persons under trial by the Inquisition—at an *auto de fe*—for recantation or execution [Sp , from its resemblance in shape to the garment of the order of St Benedict—Sp *San Benito*]

Sancho, sang'kō, *n* a musical instrument like the guitar, used by negroes

Sancho-pedro, sang'kō pē'drō, *n* a game of cards —the nine of trumps called *Sancho*, the five *Pedro*

Sanctify, sangk'ti fī, *v t* to make sacred or holy: to set apart to sacred use to free from sin or evil to consecrate to invest with a sacred character to make efficient as the means of holiness to secure from violation —*pa t* and *pa p* sanc'tified —*ns* **Sanctanim'ity,** holiness of mind, **Sanctificā'tion,** act of sanctifying state of being sanctified that work or process of God's free grace, whereby the new principle of spiritual life implanted in regeneration is developed until the whole man is renewed in the image of God consecration —*v t* **Sanctif'icate.** —*adj* **Sanc tified,** made holy sanctimonious —*adv* **Sanctifi'edly,** sanctimoniously —*n.* **Sanc'tifier,** one who sanctifies the Holy Spirit —*adv* **Sanc'tifyingly** [Fr —L *sanctificāre, ātum*—*sanctus*, sacred, *facĕre*, to make]

Sanctimonious, sangk ti mō'ni us, *adj* having sanctity holy, devout affecting holiness —*adv* **Sanctimo'niously.** —*ns* **Sanctimo'niousness; Sanc'timony,** devoutness appearance of sanctity [L , *sanctimonia*, holiness, from *sanctus*, holy See **Saint**]

Sanction, sangk'shun, *n* act of ratifying, or giving authority to confirmation support a decree, a law —*v t* to give validity to to authorise: to countenance —*adj* **Sanc'tionable.** [Fr —L. *sanctīre*]

Sanctitude, sangkt'i tūd, *n* holiness, goodness, saintliness affected holiness [L *sanctitudo*]

Sanctity, sangk'ti ti, *n* quality of being sacred or holy purity godliness inviolability a saint, any holy object —**The odour of sanctity,** the aroma of goodness [Fr —L *sanctitas*, holiness —*sanctus*, holy]

Sanctuary, sangk'tū ar i, *n* a sacred place a place for the worship of God the most sacred part of the Temple of Jerusalem the Temple itself the part of a church round the altar an inviolable asylum, refuge, a consecrated place which gives protection to a criminal taking refuge there the privilege of taking refuge in such a consecrated place — *v t* **Sanct'uarise** (*Shak*), to shelter by sacred privileges, as in a sanctuary [O Fr *saintuaire*—Low L *sanctuarium*—L *sanctus*, holy]

Sanctum, sangk'tum, *n* a sacred place · a private room —**Sanctum sanctorum,** the Holy of Holies any specially reserved retreat or room [L , 'holy ']

Sanctus, sangkt'us, *n* also known as the Tersanctus, as the Angelic Hymn among the Latins, as the Triumphal Hymn among the Greeks, forms the conclusion of the Preface in all the liturgies It is composed of the words 'Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of Sabaoth,' from Isa vi and a fragment of Ps cxviii 26, 'Blessed be he that cometh in the name of the Lord Hosanna in the highest ' a musical setting of the above [L *sanctus*, holy]

Sand, sand, *n* fine particles of crushed or worn rocks, used in founding force of character (*pl*) lands covered with sand a sandy beach moments of time, from the use of sand in the hour-glass —*v t* to sprinkle with sand —*ns* **Sand-bag,** (*for t*) a canvas bag filled with sand or earth, forming a ready means of giving cover against an enemy's fire, or of tamping the charge in a mine an engraver's leather cushion, &c , **Sand-bagger,** a robber who uses a sand bag to stun his victims, **Sand-ball,** a ball of soap mixed with fine sand for the toilet, **Sand-band,** a guard-ring to keep sand from working into the axle box, **Sand-bank,** a bank of sand formed by tides and currents, **Sand-bath,** a vessel of

hot sand for heating vessels without direct exposure to the fire a bath in which the body is covered with warm sea sand saburration, **Sand-bear,** the Indian badger, **Sand-bed,** the bed into which the iron from the blast furnace is run, **Sand-bird,** a sandpiper a shore bird, **Sand-blast,** sand driven by a blast of air or steam for cutting and engraving figures on glass or metal —*adj* **Sand-blind,** afflicted with partial blindness, in which particles of sand seem to float before the eyes —*ns* **Sand-blower,** a sand bellows, **Sand-box,** a box with a perforated top for sprinkling sand on writing, a contrivance formerly used by way of blotting paper a box with sand to prevent the wheels of a rail from slipping, **Sand-brake,** a device for stopping trains automatically, **Sand-bug,** a burrowing crustacean a digger wasp, **Sand-bur,** a weed found in the plains of the western United States, **Sand-canal,** the stone canal of an echinoderm, **Sand-cherry,** the dwarf cherry, **Sand-cock,** the redshank, **Sand-crab,** the lady crab, **Sand-crack,** a crack in a horse's hoof a crack in a moulded brick before burning, **Sand-cricket,** a name applied to certain large crickets in the western United States, **Sand-dab,** a kind of plaice, **Sand-dart,** a British noctuid moth, **Sand-darter, -diver,** a small etheostomine fish of the Ohio valley, **Sand-dollar,** a flat sea urchin, **Sand-drift,** a mound of drifted sand, **Sand-dune,** a ridge of loose sand drifted by the wind —*adj* **Sand'ed** (*Shak*), marked with yellow spots sprinkled with sand short sighted —*ns* **Sand'eel,** a small eel like fish, which buries itself in the sand when the tide retires, **Sand'erling,** a genus of birds of the snipe family, characterised by the absence of a hind toe, common on the coast, eating marine worms, small crustaceans, and bivalve molluscs, **Sand-fence,** a barrier in a stream of stakes and iron wire, **Sand-fish,** a fish of the genus *Trichodon*, **Sand-flag,** sandstone which splits up into flagstones, **Sand-flea,** the chigoe or jigger, **Sand-flounder,** a common North American flounder, **Sand'glass,** a glass instrument for measuring time by the running out of sand, **Sand-grass,** grass that grows by the sea shore, **Sand-grouse,** a small order of birds, quite distinct from the true grouse, having two genera, *Pterocles* and *Syrrhaptes*, with beautiful plumage, heavy body, long and pointed wings, very short legs and toes, **Sand-heat,** the heat of warm sand in chemical operations, **Sand-hill,** a hill of sand, **Sand-hill crane,** the brown crane of North America, **Sand-hiller,** one of the *poor whites* living in the sandy hills of Georgia, **Sand-hopper,** a small crustacean in the order *Amphipoda*, often seen on the sandy sea shore, like swarms of dancing flies, leaping up by bending the body together, and throwing it out with a sudden jerk a sand flea, **Sand-hornet,** a sand wasp, **Sand'iness,** sandy quality, esp as regards colour, **Sand'ing,** the process of testing the surface of gilding, after it has been fired, with fine sand and water the process of burying oysters in sand —*adj* (*obs*) **Sand'ish.** —*ns* **Sand-jet** (see **Sand-blast**), **Sand-lark,** a wading bird that runs along the sand a sand piper, **Sand-lizard,** a common lizard, **Sand-lob,** the common British lug or lobworm, **Sand-martin,** the smallest of British swallows, which builds its nest in sandy river-banks and gravel pits; **Sand-mason,** a common British tube-worm, **Sand-mole,** a South African rodent, **Sand-mouse,** the dunlin a sandpiper; **Sand-natter,** a sand snake, **Sand-paper,** paper covered with a kind of sand for smoothing and polishing; **Sand-peep,** the American stint. the peetweet, **Sand-perch,** the grass bass, **Sand-piper,** a wading-bird of the snipe family, which frequents sandy river-banks, distinguished by its clear piping note —*n pl* **Sand-pipes,** perpendicular cylindrical hollows, tapering to a point, occurring in chalk deposits, and so called from being usually filled with sand, gravel, or clay —*ns* **Sand-pit,** a place from which sand is extracted, **Sand-plover,** a ring necked plover, **Sand-pride,** a very small species of lamprey found in the rivers of Britain, **Sand-pump,** a long cylinder with valved piston for use in drilling rocks—a **Sand-sludger** a sand ejector, modified from the jet-pump, used in caissons for sinking the foundations of bridges, **Sand-rat,** a geomyoid rodent, esp the camass rat, **Sand-reed,** a shore grass, **Sand-reel,** a windlass used in working a sand-pump, **Sand-ridge,** a sand bank, **Sand-roll,** a metal roll cast in sand, **Sand-runner,** a sandpiper, **Sand-saucer,** a round mass of agglutinated egg capsules of a naticoid gasteropod, found on beaches, **Sand-scoop,** a dredge for scooping up sand, **Sand-screen,** a sand sifter, **Sand-screw,** an amphipod which burrows in the sand, **Sand-shark,** a small voracious shark, **Sand-shot,** small cast iron balls cast in sand, **Sand-shrimp,** a shrimp, **Sand-skink,** a European skink found in sandy places, **Sand-skipper,** a beach flea, **Sand-snake,** a short tailed boa like serpent, **Sand-snipe,** the sandpiper, **Sand'-spout,** a moving pillar of sand, **Sand'star,** a starfish a brittle star, **Sand'stone,** a rock formed of compacted and more or less indurated sand —**Old Red Sandstone,** a name given to a series of strata (along with the parallel but nowhere coexisting *Devonian*), intermediate in age between the Silurian and Carboniferous systems The *Old Red*, which underlies the Carboniferous system, and is particularly well developed in Scotland, was so called to distinguish it from another set of red sandstones which rests upon the Carboniferous strata, and was formerly known as the *New Red Sandstone* —*ns* **Sand-storm,** a storm of wind carrying along clouds of sand, **Sand-sucker,** the rough dab, **Sand-thrower,** a tool for throwing sand on newly sized or painted surfaces, **Sand-trap,** a device for separating sand from running water, **Sand-viper,** a hog nosed snake, **Sand-washer,** an apparatus for separating sand from earthy substances, **Sand-wasp,** a digger-wasp —*v t* **Sand-weld,** to weld iron with sand —*ns* **Sand-worm,** a worm that lives in the sand, **Sand-wort,** any plant of the genus Arenaria —*adj* **Sand'y,** consisting of or covered with sand loose of the colour of sand —*n* a nick name for a Scotsman (from *Alexander*) —*ns* **Sandy-carpet,** a geometrid moth, **Sandy-laverock** (*Scot*), a sand lark [A S *sand*, Dut *zand*, Ger *sand*, Ice *sandr*]

Sandal, san'dal, *n* a kind of shoe consisting of a sole bound to the foot by straps a loose slipper a half-boot of white kid a strap for fastening a slipper an india rubber shoe —*adj* **San'dalled,** wearing sandals [Fr ,—L *sandalium*—Gr *sandalon*, prob from Pers *sandal*, a kind of shoe]



Sandal

Sandal, san'dal, *n* a long narrow boat used on the Barbary coast

Sandalwood, san'dal wood, *n* a compact and fine grained wood, remarkable for its fragrance, brought from the East Indies and tropical islands of the Pacific [Fr *sandal*—Low L *santalum*—Late Gr *santalon*—Sans *chandana*, and **Wood**]

Sandarac, san'da rak, *n.* a friable, dry, almost transparent, tasteless, yellowish white resin, im-

ported from Mogador, Morocco, employed in making varnish, and generally speaking for the same purposes as mastic red sulphuret of arsenic —*n* **Sandarac-tree**, a native of the mountains of Morocco [Fr *sandaraque* — L *sandaraca* — Gr *sandarakē* — Sans *sindura*, realgar]

Sandemanian, san de mā'ni an, *n* a follower of Robert *Sandeman* (1718-71), a Glassite (q v)

Sandiver, san'di vei, *n* the saline scum which forms on glass during its first fusion glass gall product of glass furnaces [O Fr *suin de verre*, *suint de verre*, *suin*, grease, *de*, of, *verre*, glass from L *vitrum*]

Sandix, san'diks, *n* red lead [L,—Gr *sandix*, vermilion]

Sandwich, sand'wich, *n* two slices of bread with ham, &c between, said to be named from the fourth Earl of *Sandwich* (1718–92), who had such brought to him at the gaming table that he might play on without stopping anything resembling this —*v t* to lay or place between two layers, to fit tight between two objects —*n* **Sandwich-man**, a man who perambulates the streets between two advertising boards

Sane, sān, *adj* sound in mind or body healthy; not disordered in intellect —*adv* **Sane'ly** —*n* **Sane'ness** [L *sanus*, akin to Gr *saos*, sound]

Sang, sang, *pa t* of **Sing** —*n* a Scotch form of *song*

Sang, sang, *n* blood, in heraldic usage —*adj* **Sang'lant**, bloody or dropping blood —*n* **Sang de-bœuf**, the deep red of some Chinese porcelain

Sang, sang, *n* a Chinese wind instrument

Sangar, sang'gar, *n* a stone breastwork a low wall of loose stones, used as cover for soldiers [Hindi *sangar*, war, battle, assent, entrenchment, a vernacular development from the Sanskrit *sangara*, concurrence, assent, battle, derived from *sam gṛī*, to shout together]

Sangaree, sang ga-rē', *n* a West Indian beverage, consisting of wine, sugar or syrup, water, and nutmeg, drunk cold [Sp *sangría*]

Sang-froid, sang frwo', *n* coolness, indifference, calmness [Fr, *sang*, blood, *froid*, cold]

Sanglier, sang'li er, *n* (*her*) a wild boar used as a bearing [Fr, orig *porc sanglier* —Low L. *singularis* (*porcus*), the wild boar]

Sangraal, san grāl', *n* in mediæval legends the holy cup supposed to have been used at the Last Supper —Also **Sang'real**. [See **Grail**]

Sanguine, sang'gwin, *adj* abounding with blood, bloody bloodthirsty ruddy, red ardent, hopeful, confident characterised by a fullness of habit —*n* the colour of red —*v t* (*obs*) to stain with blood —*n* **Sang'sue**, a leech—also **Sang'uisuge** —*adjs* **Sanguic'olous**, living in the blood, as a parasite, **Sanguif'erous**, receiving and conveying blood, circulatory —*ns* **Sanguificā'tion**; **San'guifier** —*v i* **San'guify**, to make blood —*v t* to convert into blood —*n* **Sanguinā'ria**, a genus of the poppy family, one species, the Blood root or Puccoon of North America, much used by the Indians for staining —*adv* **San'guinarily**.—*n* **San'guinariness** —*adj* **San'guinary**, bloody attended with much bloodshed bloodthirsty —*n* the yarrow the blood root —*adj* **San'guineless**, destitute of blood —*adv* **San'guinely**, hopefully, confidently —*n* **San'guineness**, sanguine character, ardour ruddiness plethora —*adj* **Sanguin'eous**, sanguine resembling or constituting blood —*ns* **Sanguin'ity**, sanguineness, **Sanguin'olence**, **Sanguin'olency**.—*adj* **Sanguin'olent**, tinged with blood sanguine —*ns* **Sanguisorbā'ceæ** (or **Sanguisor'beæ**), a sub order of *Rosaceæ*, containing about 150 species, **Sanguisū'ga**, a genus of leeches —*adjs* **Sanguisū'gent**, **Sanguisū'gous**, blood sucking, **Sanguiv'olent**, bloodthirsty, **Sanguiv'orous**, feeding on blood, as a vampire [Fr —L *sanguineus*—*sanguis*, *sanguinis*, blood]

Sanhedrim, **Sanhedrin**, san'hē drim, drin, *n* the supreme national tribunal of the Jews, established at the time of the Maccabees, consisting of 71 members presided over by the Nasi ('prince'), at whose side stood the Ab Beth Din ('father of the tribunal') Its members belonged to the different classes of society, priests, elders or heads of families, scribes or doctors of the law, the presidentship falling to the high priest by preference Inferior tribunals came to be established over the country, as we read of two at Jerusalem, each of 23 men, and others of 3 men only — probably only smaller or larger committees from the general body any similar assembly, a parliament [Heb *sanhedrin*, from Gr *synedrion*—*syn*, together, and *hedra*, a seat]

Sanhitâ, san'hi ta, *n* the name of that portion of the Vedas which contains the Mantras or hymns

Sanicle, san'ik'l, *n* a plant of the genus *Sanicula*, the common wood sanicle long supposed to have healing power [Fr,—L *sanāre*, to heal]

Sanidine, san'i din, *n* a clear glassy variety of orthoclase [Gr *sanis*, *sanidos*, a board]

Sanies, sā'ni-ēz, *n* a thin discharge from wounds or sores —*adj* **Sā'nious** [L]

Sanify, san'i fi, *v t* to make healthy [L *sanus*, sound, *facēre*, to make]

Sanitary, san'i-tar i, *adj* pertaining to, tending, or designed to promote health —*n* **Sanitā'rian**, a promoter of sanitary reforms —*adv* **San'itarily**. —*ns* **Sanitary-ware**, coarse glazed earthenware for sewer pipes, **Sanitā'tion**, the science of sanitary conditions and of preserving health, synonymous with Hygiene—usually restricted, however, to the methods and apparatus for making and maintaining houses healthy, for removing waste and nuisance by means of drainage and otherwise, for securing abundance of fresh air, and for the excluding of poisonous gases, esp sewer gas, **Sanitō'rium**, a health station, particularly for troops — **Sanitary science**, such science as conduces to the preservation of health

Sanity, san'i ti, *n* state of being sane soundness of mind or body [L *sanitas*—*sanus* See **Sane**]

Sanjak, san'jak, *n* an administrative subdivision of a Turkish vilayet or eyalet [Turk]

Sank, sangk, *pa t* of **Sink**.

Sankhya, san'kya, *n* one of the three great systems of orthodox Hindu philosophy There are really six such systems, but these fall into three pairs so closely connected that each pair forms a common school of philosophy — viz *Mîmâṃsâ* and *Vedânta*, *Sânkhya* and *Yoga*, *Nyâya* and *Vais'eshika*

Sannup, san'up, *n* the husband of a squaw a brave —Also **Sannop**. [Amer Ind]

Sans, sanz, *prep* (*Shak*) without, wanting —*n* **Sans-appel'**, a person from whose decision there is no appeal —**Sans nombre**, (*her*) repeated often, and covering the field, **Sans souci**, without care free and easy. [O Fr *sans*, *senz*—L *sine*, without]

Sansa, san'sa, *n* a musical instrument of percussion, a tambourine

Sansculotte, sanz kōō lot', *n* a name given in scorn, at the beginning of the French Revolution, by the court party to the democratic party in Paris, and accepted by the latter with pride The word was generally understood in England as a name for a radical revolutionist who made a point of neglecting his apparel and cultivating rough and cynical manners. But Littré says the sansculottes were so called merely because they gave up the knee-breeches in fashion during the *ancien régime*, and took to wearing trousers or pantaloons.—

n **Sansculot'terie** —*adj* **Sansculot'tic.** —*ns* **Sansculot'tism**; **Sansculot'tist.** [Fr *sans culotte, sans*, without—L *sine*, without, *culotte*, breeches, *cul*, breech—L *culus*, the breech]

Sansevieria, san sev i ē'ri a, *n* a genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Haemodoraceæ*, native to southern Africa and the East Indies, yielding *bowstring hemp* [Named after the Neapolitan Prince of *Sanseviero*, 1710-71]

Sanskrit, sans'krit, *n* the ancient literary language of India, the easternmost branch of the great Indo Germanic (Indo European, Aryan) stock of languages, and the one which, thanks to its early literary cultivation (from *c* 1500 B C) and grammatical fixation, and its consequent transparency of structure and fullness of form, approaches nearest to the parent language [Sans *saṃskṛita*, perfected, polished, from Sans *saṃ*, with (Gr *hama*), and *kṛita*, done, perfected, from *kṛi*, root of L *creāre*, to create]

Santa Claus, san'ta klawz, *n* a famous nursery hero whose origin is appropriately wrapped in an obscurity that is but little lightened by fable He is represented as a fat rosy old fellow, and his ordinary function is to bring presents to good children on Christmas Eve His original is the somewhat shadowy St Nicolas, the especial patron of the young, and particularly of scholars, as also of merchants, sailors, and travellers Still in Germany, on the vigil of his feast, which is held on the 6th December, a figure in the costume of a bishop assembles the children of a family or school, and distributes among them, to the good children, gilt nuts, sweetmeats, &c, to the naughty ones, the redoubtable punishment of the *Klaubauf Santa Claus* is a corruption of the name, introduced into England from America, where the old Dutch settlers of New York kept a *San Claus* holiday

Santalaceæ, san ta lā'sē ē, *n* a natural order of exogenous plants, mostly trees and shrubs, with 110 known species, including the trees that produce sandal wood, the quandang nut of New Holland, the buffalo-tree or oil nut, &c —*adj* **Santalā'ceous**

Santalum, san'ta lum, *n* a genus of apetalous trees and shrubs, the sandal woods —*adj* **Santal'ic** —*n* **San'talin,** the colouring matter of red sandal wood

Santir, san'tėr, *n* a variety of dulcimer used in the East —Also **San'tur**

Santolina, san tō lī'na, *n* a genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Anthemideæ*, native to the Mediterranean region, including the common lavender cotton

Santon, san'ton, *n* an Eastern dervish or saint [Sp *santon*—*santo*, holy—L *sanctus*, holy]

Santonine, san'to nin, *n* a crystalline neutral principle extracted from *Santonica*, the dried unexpanded flower heads or capitula of *Artemisia maritima*, odourless, almost tasteless, used in medicine solely as an anthelmintic, esp poisonous to the round worm [Gr *santonicon*, a kind of wormwood found in the country of the *Santones* in Gaul]

Sap, sap, *n* the vital juice of plants (*bot*) the part of the wood next to the bark the blood a soft headed person, a saphead —*v i* (*Scot*) to play the part of a ninny —*ns* **Sap-beetle,** a beetle which feeds on sap, **Sap-colour,** a vegetable juice inspissated by slow evaporation for the use of painters —*adj* **Sap'ful,** full of sap —*ns* **Sap-green,** a green colouring matter from the juice of buckthorn berries, **Sap'head,** a silly fellow.—*adj.* **Sap'less,** wanting sap not juicy —*ns* **Sap'ling,** a young tree, so called from being full of sap a young greyhound, **Sapling-cup,** an open tankard for drinking new ale; **Sap'piness** —*adj* **Sap'py,** abounding with sap juicy silly —*n* **Sap-wood,** the outer part of the trunk of a tree, next the bark, in which the sap flows most freely albumen —**Crude sap,** the ascending sap [A S *sæp*, Low Ger *sapp*, juice, Ger *saft*]

Sap, sap, *v t* to destroy by digging underneath to undermine to impair the constitution —*v i* to proceed by undermining —*pr p* sapp'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* sapped —*n* a narrow ditch or trench by which approach is made from the foremost parallel towards the glacis or covert way of a besieged place —*n* **Sapp'er,** one who saps [O Fr *sappe*—Low L *sapa*, a pick]

Sapajou, sap'a zhōō, *n* a name sometimes applied to all that division of American monkeys which have a prehensile tail, and sometimes limited to those of them which are of a slender form, as the genera *Ateles* or spider monkey, *Cebus*, &c

Saperda, sā per'da, *n* a genus of long-horned beetles, mostly wood borers [Gr *saperdēs*, a fish]

Saphenous, sa fē'nus, *adj* prominent, as a vein of the leg —*n* **Saphē'na,** a prominent vein or nerve [Gr *saphēnēs*, plain]

Sapid, sap'id, *adj* well tasted savoury that affects the taste —*n* **Sapid'ity,** savouriness —*adj* **Sap'idless,** insipid [Fr, —L *sapidus*—*sapĕre*, to taste]

Sapience, sā'pi ens, *n* discernment wisdom knowledge reason —*adjs* **Sā'pient,** wise discerning sagacious, sometimes used ironically, **Sapien'tial** —*adv* **Sa'piently** [L *sapiens, sapientis*, pr p of *sapĕre*, to taste, to be wise]

Sapindus, sā pin'dus, *n* a genus of polypetalous trees, as Soapberry [L *sapo Indicus*, Indian soap]

Sapium, sā'pi um, *n* a genus of apetalous plants belonging to the *Euphorbiaceæ*, including the Jamaica milkwood or gum tree, &c

Sapi-utan, sap'i ōō tan, *n* the wild ox of Celebes —Also **Sapi-outan** [Malay, *sapi*, cow, *ūtān*, woods]

Sapo, sā'pō, *n* the toad fish [Sp, a toad]

Sapodilla, sap ō dil'a, *n* a name given in the West Indies to the fruit of several species of Achras, the seeds aperient and diuretic, the pulp subacid and sweet [Sp *sapotilla*—*sapota*, the sapota tree]

Saponaceous, sap o nā'shus, *adj* soapy soap like —*n* **Saponificā'tion,** the act or operation of converting into soap —*v t* **Sapon'ify,** to convert into soap —*pr p* sapon'ifying, *pa p* sapon'ified —*n* **Sap'onin,** a vegetable principle, the solution of which froths when shaken, obtained from soap wort, the fruit of the horse chestnut, and from other plants [L *sapo, saponis*, soap See **Soap**]

Saponaria, sap ō nā'ri a, *n* a genus of polypetalous plants, including the soap wort

Saporific, sap o rif'ik, *adj* producing or tending to produce taste —*n* **Saporos'ity** —*adj* **Sap'orous.** [L *sapor, saporis*, taste, and *facĕre*, to make]

Sapotaceæ, sap ō tā'sē ē, *n* a natural order of trees and shrubs, often abounding in milky juice, including the gutta percha tree — one species yields the star apple, another the Mammee Sapota or American marmalade [See **Sapodilla.**]

Sappan-wood, sa pan' wōōd, *n* the wood of Caesalpinia Sappan, used in dyeing

Sapper, sap'er, *n* a soldier employed in the building of fortifications, &c

Sapphic, saf'ik, *adj* pertaining to Sappho, a passionate Greek lyric poetess of Lesbos (*c* 600 B C) denoting a kind of verse said to have been invented by Sappho —**Sapphic-stanza,** a metre rendered familiar by Horace, consisting of stanzas of four verses each, three alike, made up of four trochees, with a dactyl in the third

place The fourth verse consists of a dactyl and a spondee, and is named an Adonic —*ns* **Sapph'ism,** unnatural passion between women, **Sapph'o,** a humming bird

Sapphire, saf'īr, or saf'ir, *n* a gem excelled in value by no precious stone except the diamond, and regarded as a variety of Corundum, highly transparent and brilliant, generally of a bright red or a beautiful blue colour—the finest found in Ceylon (*her*) a blue tincture —*adj* of the colour of the sapphire, blue — *n* **Sapphire-wing,** a humming bird —*adj* **Sapph'irine,** made of or like sapphire [Fr, — L *sapphirus*—Gr *sapheiros*—Heb *sappīr*, sapphire]

Sapping, sap'ing, *n* the act of excavating trenches

Sapples, sap'lz, *n pl* (*Scot*) soapsuds

Sapremia, sap rē'mi a, *n* a condition of blood-poisoning [Gr *sapros*, rotten, *haima*, blood]

Saprogenous, sap roj'e nus, *adj* engendered in putridity — Also **Saprogen'ic.** [Gr *sapros*, rotten, *genēs*, producing]

Saproharpages, sap rō har'pa-jēz, *n* a group of vultures [Gr *sapros*, rotten, *harpax*, a vulture]

Saprolegnia, sap rō leg'ni a, *n* a genus of fungi, causing a destructive salmon disease [Gr *sapros*, rotten, *legnon*, an edge]

Sap-roller, sap' rōl'er, *n* a gabion employed by sappers in the trenches

Sapromyza, sap rō mī'za, *n* a large group of reddish yellow flies [Gr *sapros*, rotten, *myzein*, to suck]

Saprophagous, sap rof'a gus, *adj* feeding on decaying matter —*n* **Saproph'agan,** one of the saprophagous beetles [Gr. *sapros*, rotten, *phagein*, to eat]

Saprophyte, sap'rō fīt, *n* a plant that feeds upon decaying vegetable matter —*adj* **Saprophyt'ic** —*n* **Sap'rophytism.** [Gr *sapros*, rotten, *phyton*, a plant]

Saprostomous, sap ros'tō mus, *adj* having a foul breath [Gr *sapros*, rotten, *stoma*, mouth]

Sap-rot, sap' rot, *n* dry rot in timber

Sapsago, sap'sā gō, *n* a greenish Swiss cheese [From Ger *schabzieger*]

Sap-shield, sap' shēld, *n* a steel plate for shelter to the sapper

Sap-sucker, sap' suk'er, *n* the name in the United States of all the small spotted woodpeckers —*adj* **Sap-sucking**

Sapucaia, sap ōō kī'a, *n* a Brazilian tree, whose urn shaped fruit contains a number of finely flavoured seeds or nuts, which are oval, somewhat pointed at both ends

Sapyga, sā pī'ga, *n* a genus of digger-wasps

Saraband, sar'a band, *n* a slow Spanish dance, or the music to which it is danced a short piece of music, of deliberate character, and with a peculiar rhythm, in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, the accent being placed on the second crotchet of each measure [Sp *zarabanda*, from Pers *sarband*, a fillet for the hair]

Saracen, sar'a sen, *n* a name variously employed by mediæval writers to designate the Mohammedans of Syria and Palestine, the Arabs generally, or the Arab Berber races of northern Africa, who conquered Spain and Sicily and invaded France At a later date it was employed as a synonym for all infidel nations against which crusades were preached, and was thus applied to the Seljuks of Iconium, the Turks, the Gipsies, and even the Pagan Prussians —*adjs* **Saracen'ic, -al.** —*n.* **Sar'acenism.—Saracenic Architecture,** a general name for Mohammedan architecture [O Fr *sarracin*, *sarrazin*—Low L *Saracenus*—Late Gr *Sarakēnos*—Ar *sharkeyn*, eastern people, as opposed to Maghribe, 'western people'—i.e the people of Morocco]

Sarangousty, sar an gōōs'ti, *n* a material used as a preservative of walls, &c, from damp

Sarbacand, sar'ba kand, *n* a blow gun —Also **Sarbacane.**

Sarcasm, sär'kazm, *n* a bitter sneer a satirical remark in scorn or contempt irony a gibe —*adjs* **Sarcas'tic, -al,** containing sarcasm bitterly satirical —*adv* **Sarcas'tically.** [Fr,—L. *sarcasmus* — Gr *sarkasmos* — *sarkazein*, to tear flesh like dogs, to speak bitterly—*sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh]

Sarcel, sar'sel, *n* the pinion of a hawk's wing — *adjs* **Sar'celled,** (*her*) cut through the middle —also **Sarcelé, Sarcellée, Demi-sarceled, -sarcelled,** partly cut through [O Fr *cercel*—L *circellus*, dim of *circulus*, a circle]

Sarcelle, sar sel', *n* a long tailed duck, a teal

Sarcenchyme, sar seng'kīm, *n* one of the soft tissues of sponges —*adj* **Sarcenchym'atous.** [Gr *sarx*, flesh, *enchyma*, an infusion]

Sarcenet. See **Sarsnet.**

Sarcina, sar sī'na, *n* a genus of schizomycetous fungi, in which the cocci divide in three planes forming cubical clumps —*pl* **Sarci'næ** (nē) —*adjs* **Sarci'næform, Sarcin'ic.**—*n* **Sārcin'ula.** [L *sarcina*, a package]

Sarcine, sais'in, *n* a nitrogenous substance obtained from the muscular tissue of the horse, ox, hare, &c —same as *Hypoxanthine* [Gr *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh]

Sarciophorus, sai si of'ō rus, *n* a genus of spur-winged plovers, including the crested wattled lapwings, &c [Gr *sarkion*, a piece of flesh, *sarx*, flesh, *pherein*, to bear]

Sarcitis, sar sī'tis, *n* myositis [Gr *sarx*, flesh]

Sarcobasis, sai kob'a sis, *n* a fruit consisting of many dry indehiscent cells [Gr *sarx*, flesh, *basis*, a base]

Sarcobatus, sai kob'a tus, *n* an anomalous genus of North American shrubs of the goosefoot family —the only species the *greasewood* of the western United States [Gr *sarx*, flesh, *batis*, samphire]

Sarcoblast, sai'kō blast, *n* the germ of saicode — *adj* **Sarcoblas'tic.** [Gr *sarx*, flesh, *blastos*, a germ]

Sarcocarp, särk'o kärp, *n* (*bot*) the fleshy part of a drupaceous pericarp or a stone fruit [Gr *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *karpos*, fruit]

Sarcocele, sai k'o sēl, *n* an excrescence or fleshy tumour of the testis [Gr *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *kēlē*, tumour]

Sarcocephalus, sar kō sef'a lus, *n* a genus of gamopetalous plants of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, native to the tropics of Asia and Africa—including the *country fig*, *Guinea peach*, *African cinchona*, &c [Gr *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, *kephalē*, the head]

Sarcocolla, sär kō kol'a, *n* a genus of apetalous shrubs of the order *Penæaceæ*, native to South Africa [Gr, a Persian gum]

Sarcocystis, sai kō sis'tis, *n* a genus of parasitic sporozoa or Gregarinida, common but apparently harmless in butcher meat —*n* **Sarcocystid'ia,** the division of sporozoa including the foregoing. —*adj* **Sarcocystid'ian.** [Gr *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, *kystis*, the bladder]

Sarcode, särk'ōd, *n* another term for **Protoplasm.** — *adjs* **Sarcod'ic, Sar'codous.** [Gr. *sarkōdēs*, from *sarx*, flesh, and *eidos*, resemblance]

Sarcodes, sär-kō'dēz, *n* a genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Monotropeæ*, including the Californian *snow plant*

Sarcoid, sär'koid, *adj* resembling flesh

Sarcolemma, sär kō lem'a, *n* a membrane which invests striped muscular tissue —*adj* **Sarcolem'mic.** [Gr *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, *lemma*, a skin.]

Sarcolemur, sär'kō lē'mer, *n* a genus of extinct

Eocene mammals found in North America. [Gr *sarx, sarkos*, flesh, and **Lemur.**]

Sarcolobe, sär'kō lōb, *n* a thick fleshy cotyledon, as that of the bean [Gr *sarx, sarkos*, flesh, *lobos*, a lobe]

Sarcology, sär-kol'o ji, *n* the division of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body —*adjs* **Sarcolog'ic, -al.** —*n* **Sarcol'ogist.** [Gr *sarx, sarkos*, flesh, and *logos*, discourse]

Sarcoma, sär kō'ma, *n* a kind of tumour mainly composed of cells resembling those of some form of embryonic or imperfectly developed connective tissue, rather than those of any part of the adult organism — distinct from the Carcinomata or cancers proper, which consist of epithelial cells in a framework of fully organised fibrous tissues (*bot*) a fleshy disc —*pl* **Sarcō'mata** —*n* **Sarcomatō'sis,** sarcomatous degeneration — *adj* **Sarcom'atous** [Gr *sarkōma—sarx*, flesh]

Sarcophaga, sar kof'a ga, *n* a genus of dipterous insects the flesh flies a former division of marsupials —*adjs* **Sarcoph'agal,** flesh devouring, **Sarcoph'agous,** feeding on flesh —*n* **Sarcoph'agy**

Sarcophagus, sar kof'a gus, *n* a kind of lime stone used by the Greeks for coffins, and so called because it was thought to consume the flesh of corpses any stone receptacle for a corpse an 18th cent form of wine cooler [L —Gr *sarkophagos—sarx, sarkos*, flesh, and *phagein*, to eat]

Sarcophilus, sar kof'i lus, *n* a genus of carnivorous marsupials containing the Tasmanian devil —*n* **Sar'cophile,** any animal of this genus —*adj* **Sarcoph'ilous,** fond of flesh [Gr *sarx, sarkos*, flesh, *philein*, to love]

Sarcophyte, sär kof'i tē, *n* a monotypic genus of parasitic and apetalous plants native to South Africa [Gr *sarx, sarkos*, flesh, *phyton*, a plant]

Sarcopsylla, sär kop sil'a, *n* a genus of American insects, including the jigger or chigoe [Gr *sarx, sarkos*, flesh, *psylla*, a flea.]

Sarcoptes, sär-kop'tēz, *n* the itch mites —*adj* **Sarcop'tic.** [Gr *sarx, sarkos*, flesh, *koptein*, to cut]

Sarcoseptum, sar-kō sep'tum, *n* a soft septum [Gr *sarx, sarkos*, flesh, and **Septum.**]

Sarcosis, sar kō'sis, *n* flesh formation a fleshy tumour [Gr *sarkōsis*]

Sarcostemma, sär kō stem'a, *n* a genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Asclepiadeæ*, native to Africa, Asia, and Australia—including the *flesh crown flower* [Gr *sarx, sarkos*, flesh, *stemma*, a wreath]

Sarcostigma, sai kō stig'ma, *n.* a genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Olacineæ* — including the *odal oil p'ant* [Gr *sarx, sarkos*, flesh, *stigma*, a point]

Sarcostyle, sai'kō stīl, *n* the mass of saicode in the sarcotheca of a cœlenterate [Gr *sarx, sarkos*, flesh, *stylos*, a pillar]

Sarcotheca, sär kō thē'ka, *n* the cup of a thread-cell a cnida or nematophore [Gr *sarx, sarkos*, flesh, *thēkē*, a sheath]

Sarcotic, sar kot'ik, *adj* causing flesh to grow —*adj* **Sar'cous,** fleshy [Gr *sarkōtikos — sar kousthai*, to produce flesh—*sarx*, flesh]

Sard, sard, *n* a variety of quartz, differing from carnelian only in its very deep red colour, blood red by transmitted light [Gr *sardios* (*lithos*), the Sardian (stone)—*Sardeis*, Sardis, the capital of Lydia.]

Sarda, sär'da, *n* a genus of scombroid fishes, the bonitos [Gr *sardē*, a fish]

Sardel, Sardelle, sar'del, *n* a slender herring like fish. [O Fr *sardelle*—L *sarda* See **Sardine.**]

Sardine, sär-dēn', *n* a small fish of the herring family, abundant about the island of *Sardinia*, potted with olive oil for export, the pilchard a petty character [Fr, (It *sardina*)—L *sarda, sardina*—Gr *sardēnē*]

Sardine, sär'din, *n* the same as **Sard.** — Also **Sardius.** [O Fr *sardine* See **Sard.**]

Sardonic, sar don'ik, *adj* forced, heartless, or bitter, said of a forced unmirthful laugh—also (*obs*) **Sardō'nian.** —*adv* **Sardon'ically** [Fr *sardonique*—L *sardonius, sardonicus*—Gr *sardonios*, referred to *sardonion*, a plant of Sardinia (Gr *Sardō*), which was said to screw up the face of the eater, but more prob from Gr *sairein*, to grin]

Sardonyx, sar'don iks, *n* a reddish yellow variety of chalcedony, said to have been found orig at Sardis in Asia Minor, and to be so called because its colour resembles that of the flesh under the nail, an onyx containing layers of sard (*her*) a tincture of sanguine colour when the blazoning is done by precious stones [Gr *sardonyx—Sardios*, Sardian, and *onyx*, a nail]

Sargasso, sar gas'o, *n* a genus of seaweeds, of which two species are found floating in immense quantities in some parts of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans—gulf weed —*n* **Sargass'um.** [Sp *sargazo*, seaweed]

Sargus, sar'gus, *n* a genus of sparoid fishes of the sub family **Sargi'na** [Gr *sargos*, a mullet]

Sari, sa'ri, *n* a Hindu woman's chief garment, consisting of a long piece of silk or cotton cloth wrapped round the middle any long scarf [Hind]

Sarigue, sa rēg', *n* a South American opossum [Fr,—Braz]

Sark, sark, *n* a shirt or chemise the body garment [A S *syrce*, Ice *serkr*]

Sarking, sar'king, *n* (*Scot*) thin boards for lining, the boarding on which slates are laid

Sarkinite, sar'ki nīt, *n* a hydrous arseniate of manganese [Gr *sarkinos*, fleshy, *sarx, sarkos*, flesh]

Sarlak, sär'lak, *n* the yak —Also **Sarlac, Sarlyk.** [Mongol]

Sarmatian, sar mā'shi an, *adj* pertaining to the race who spoke the same language as the Scythians, and who are believed to have been of Median descent and so Iranian in stock, though some authorities think they belonged to the Ural Altaic family The Sarmatians roamed over the wide plains of eastern Europe, from the Vistula and the Danube to the Volga and the Caucasus Polish, the term Sarmatia being sometimes rhetorically applied to Poland

Sarmatier, sar-ma ti ā, *n* the Sarmatic or spotted polecat

Sarment, sar'ment, *n* (*bot*) a prostrate filiform stem or runner, as of a strawberry —*adjs* **Sarment'ose, Sarment'ous,** having sarmenta or runners —*n* **Sarment'um,** a runner [L *sarmentum*, a twig—*sarpĕre*, to prune]

Sarn, sarn, *n* a pavement [W *sarn*]

Saroh, sar'ō, *n* an Indian musical instrument with three metal strings

Sarong, sa rong', *n* a garment covering the lower half of the body [Malay]

Saros, sā'ros, *n* a Babylonian numeral = 3600 an astronomical cycle of 6585 days and 8 hours [Gr *saros*]

Sarothrum, sa rō'thrum, *n* a brush of stiff hairs on the leg of a bee —*pl* **Saro'thra** [Gr *sarōtron*, a broom]

Sarplar, sär'plar, *n* (*obs*) packing cloth a large bale of wool containing 2240 pounds —Also **Sarpler.** [O Fr *serpilliere*—Low L *serapellinus* —L *xerampelinæ* (*vestes*), of the colour of dead vine leaves, dark-red (clothes)—Gr *xērampelinos, xēros*, dry, *ampelinos—ampelos*, a vine]

Sarracenia, sar a sē'ni a, *n* a genus of polypetalous plants—the *side saddle flower, pitcher-*

plant [Named from Dr *Sarrazin*, who first sent them to Europe from Quebec]

Sarrasin, sar'a sin, *n* a portcullis —Also **Sarasin.** [Fr]

Sarrazin, sar'a zin, *n* buckwheat—lit Saracen wheat

Sarrusophone, sa rus'ō fōn, *n* a musical instrument of the oboe class [From the inventor, a French bandmaster named *Sarrus*]

Sarsaparilla, sar sa pa ril'a, *n* the dried root of several species of *Smilax*, native to tropical America, twining shrubs, with long brownish goose quill roots, which yield a decoction, a compound decoction, and a liquid extract—all officinal, acting as diuretics and diaphoretics, and used as alteratives in syphilis, rheumatism, and some skin diseases —Also **Sarsa** [Sp *zarzaparilla* — *zarza*, bramble (prob Basque, *sartzia*, a bramble), and *parilla*, a dim of *para*, a vine]

Sarsen, sar'sen, *n* a local name for the old inhabitants who worked the tin mines in Cornwall and Devonshire (The piles of old mining refuse are called *attal Sarsen* and *Jews' leavings*)—Also *Sarsden stone* and *Saracen's stone*, a name given to the Greywethers of Cornwall

Sarsia, sar'si a, *n* a genus of jelly fishes [Named from Professor *Sars* of Christiania]

Sarsnet, sars'net, *n* a thin tissue of fine silk, plain or twilled, used for ladies' dresses and for linings, said to have been introduced from the East in the 13th century —Also **Sarcenet** and **Sarsenet** [O Fr *sarcenet* — Low L *Saracenatus*, and *Saracenicus* (*pannus*), *Saracen* (cloth) —*Saracenus*, *Saracen*]

Sartage, sar'tāj, *n* the clearing of woodland for agricultural purposes —*n* **Sart,** a piece of such cleared land

Sartorius, sar tō'ri us, *n* the muscle of the thigh by which the one leg is thrown across the other —*n* **Sar'tor,** a tailor —*adj* **Sartō'rial,** pertaining to a tailor or tailoring [L *sartor*, a tailor, *sarcīre*, to patch]

Sash, sash, *n* a band, riband, or scarf, worn as a badge or ornament, or a badge of distinction worn by officers —*v t* **Sash.** [Pers *shast*, a turban]

Sash, sash, *n* a case or frame for panes of glass —*v t* to furnish with sashes —*ns* **Sash-door,** a door having panes of glass, **Sash-frame,** the frame in which the sash of a window is suspended, **Sash-window,** a glazed window in which the glass is set in a sash —**French sash,** a casement swinging on hinges [Fr *châsse*, *chassis*—L *capsa*, a case—*capĕre*, to take See **Case,** a covering]

Sasia, sā'si a, *n* a genus of Indian pigmy woodpeckers

Sasin, sas'in, *n* the common Indian antelope

Sasine, sas'in, *n* (*Scots law*) the symbolical giving possession of land, which was the completion of the title, the mere conveyance not being enough — the same as *Infeftment* The old ceremony was abolished in 1845, it being now sufficient to register a conveyance in the Register of Sasines in Scotland—a form of **Seizin.** [Fr *saisine—saisir*, to seize, to occupy]

Sass, sas, *n* (*coll*) impudence vegetables used in making sauces —*v t* to be insolent in replies

Sassaby, sas'a bi, *n* the bastard hartbeest of South Africa

Sassafras, sas'a fras, *n* a kind of laurel, common in North America, whose dirty-white and reddish brown wood has a pungent taste, and is brought to market in chips, while the bark of its root is a powerful stimulant, sudorific, and diuretic, and is employed in cutaneous diseases, gout, rheumatism, and syphilis. —**Sassafras oil,** a volatile aromatic oil distilled from the sassafras. [Fr *sassafras*—Sp *sasafras*—L *saxifraga*—*saxum*, a stone, and *frangĕre*, to break See **Saxifrage.**]

Sassanid, sas'a nid, *n* one of the Sassanidæ, the dynasty which ruled Persia from the downfall of the Arsacidæ or Parthian dynasty at the battle on the plain of Hormuz (218 A D) to the decisive victory of the Arabs or Saracens at Nahavend in 639 The dynasty was so named from *Sassan*, the grandfather of the first Sassanian king, Ardashir Babegan —*adj* **Sassā'nian.**

Sassarara. Same as **Siserary**

Sasse, sas, *n* a sluice on a navigable river [Dut. *sas*]

Sassenach, sas'e nah, *n* a Saxon an Englishman: a Lowlander [Gael *Sasunnach*]

Sassolin, sas'ō lin, *n* native boracic acid — first found near *Sasso* in Florence —Also **Sas'solite**

Sassorol, sas'ō-rol, *n* the rock-pigeon —Also **Sassorol'la**

Sat, sat, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Sit**

Satan, sā'tan, *n* the enemy of men the devil the chief of the fallen angels —*adjs* **Sātan'ic, Sātan'ical,** pertaining to or like Satan devilish —*adv* **Sātan'ically,** diabolically with malice or wickedness suiting the devil —*ns* **Sātan'icalness,** the quality of being fiendishly malicious or wicked, **Sā'tanism,** the devilish disposition; **Sātanoph'any,** an appearance or incarnation of Satan, **Sātanophō'bia,** fear of the devil; **Sāth'anas,** Satan, **Satan'ity** [O Fr *Sathan*, *Sathanas*—Low L *Satan*, *Satanas*—Heb *sātān*, enemy—*sātan*, to be adverse]

Satara, sat'a ra, *n* a ribbed, hot pressed woollen cloth

Satchel, sach'el, *n* a small sack or bag, esp for papers, books, &c [Older form *sachel*—O Fr *sachel*—L *saccellus*, dim of *saccus*]

Sate, sāt, *v t* to satisfy or give enough to glut —*adj* **Sate'less,** insatiable [L *satiāre*, *ātum*—*satis*, enough]

Sate, sat Same as **Sat,** *pa t* of **Sit**

Sateen, sa tēn', *n* a kind of worsted or cotton fabric, or even a woollen, having a glossy surface —Also **Satteen.**

Satellite, sat'el līt, *n* an obsequious follower one of the small members of the solar system, taking the place of attendants on the larger planets, by which their motions are controlled —*ns* **Satellite-sphinx,** a large hawk moth, **Satellite-vein,** a vein accompanying an artery, **Satellit'ium,** an escort a guard [Fr,—L *satelles*, *satellitis*, an attendant]

Satiate, sā'shi āt, *v t* to satisfy or give enough to gratify fully to glut —*adj* glutted —*n* **Satiabil'ity** —*adj* **Sā'tiable,** that may be satiated —*ns* **Sātia'tion, Satī'ety,** state of being satiated surfeit [L *satiāre*, *ātum*—*satis*, enough]

Satin, sat'in, *n* a closely woven silk with a lustrous and unbroken surface, sometimes figured —*adj* made of satin resembling satin —*v t* to make smooth and glossy like satin —*ns* **Satin-bird,** the satin bower bird, **Satin-carpet,** a particular kind of moth, **Satin-damask,** a satin with an elaborate flower or arabesque pattern, sometimes raised in velvet pile, **Satin-de-laine,** a thin glossy woollen fabric, a variety of cassimere, **Sat'inet,** a thin species of satin a cloth with a cotton warp and woollen weft, **Satinet-loom,** a loom used for heavy goods, as twills, satinets, &c, **Satin-finish,** a finish resembling satin a lustrous finish produced on silver by the scratch-brush, by the process called **Satin'ing, Satining-machine,** a machine for giving a smooth surface to paper, **Satin-leaf,** the common alum root; **Satin-lisse,** a cotton dress fabric with satiny

surface, usually printed with delicate patterns, **Satin-paper,** a fine, glossy writing paper; **Satin-sheeting,** twilled cotton fabric with a satin surface, **Satin-spar,** a variety of calcite with a pearly lustre when polished, **Satin-sparrow,** an Australian fly-catcher; **Satin-stitch,** an embroidery stitch, flat or raised, repeated in parallel lines, giving a satiny appearance and making both sides alike, **Satin-stone,** a fibrous gypsum used by lapidaries, **Sat'inwood,** a beautiful ornamental wood from East and West Indies, having a smooth satiny texture —*adj* **Sat'iny,** like or composed of satin [Fr *satin* (It *setino*)—Low L *setinus,* adj, from L *seta,* hair]

Satiné, sat-i-nā', *n* a reddish hard wood of French Guiana

Satire, sat'īr, or sat'ir, *n* a literary composition, originally in verse, essentially a criticism of man and his works, whom it holds up either to ridicule or scorn—its chief instruments, irony, sarcasm, invective, wit and humour an invective poem severity of remark, denunciation ridicule —*adjs* **Satir'ic, -al,** pertaining to or conveying satire sarcastic abusive —*adv* **Satir'ically** —*n* **Satir'icalness,** the state or quality of being satirical —*v t* **Sa'tirise,** to make the object of satire to censure severely —*n* **Sat'irist,** a writer of satire [Fr —L *satira, satura* (*lanx,* a dish), a dish full of various ingredients, a medley, hence applied to a dramatic piece in which dancing, music, and words were intermixed, afterwards to satire in its present sense—*satur,* full, akin to *satis,* enough]

Satisfy, sat'is-fī, *v t* to give enough to to supply fully to please fully to discharge to free from doubt. to convince —*v i* to give content to supply fully to make payment —*pa t* and *pa p* sat'isfied —*n* **Satisfac'tion,** state of being satisfied gratification comfort that which satisfies amends atonement payment, quittance conviction repairing a wrong, as by a duel —*adj* (*obs*) **Satisfac'tive.** —*adv* **Satisfac'torily** —*n* **Satisfac'toriness.** —*adjs* **Satisfac'tory,** satisfying giving contentment making amends or payment atoning convincing, **Satisfi'able,** capable of being satisfied, **Sat'isfying,** satisfactory —*adv* **Sat'isfyingly** —**Satisfaction theory** (of the atonement), the ordinary theory of Catholic orthodoxy that Christ made satisfaction to Divine justice for the guilt of human sin by suffering as the human representative, and that thus Divine forgiveness was made possible [Fr *satisfaire*— L *satisfacĕre, satis,* enough, and *facere,* to make]

Sative, sā'tiv, *adj* sown as in a garden [L *sativus—serĕre,* to sow]

Satrap, sā'trap, or sat'rap, *n* a Persian viceroy or ruler of one of the greater provinces —*fem* **Sā'trapess** —*adjs* **Sat'rapal,** relating to a satrap or to a satrapy, **Satrap-crowned,** crested, like the golden crested wren of North America —*n* **Sat'rapy,** the government of a satrap [Gr *satrapēs,* from Old Pers *khshatra pā* or Zend *shōithra pati*—ruler of a region—*shōithra,* a region, *pati,* a chief]

Saturate, sat'ū-rāt, *v t* to fill to unite with till no more can be received to fill to excess to soak in optics, to render pure, or of a colour free from white light —*adjs* **Sat'urable,** that may be saturated, **Sat'urant,** saturating, **Sat'ūrate,** saturated (*entom*) very intense, as 'saturate green'—*n* **Saturā'tion,** act of saturating state of being saturated the state of a body when quite filled with another [L *saturāre, ātum—satur,* full, akin to *satis,* enough]

Saturday, sat'ur-dā, *n* the seventh or last day of the week, dedicated by the Romans to Saturn the Jewish Sabbath [A S *Sæter dæg, Sæterndæg,* day of Saturn—L *Saturnus*]

Saturela, sat-ū-rē'la, *n* a genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Labiatæ*—savory

Saturn, sat'urn, or sā', *n* the ancient Roman god of agriculture one of the planets (*her*) a tincture, in colour black —*n pl* **Saturnā'lia,** the annual festival in honour of Saturn, a time of unrestrained license and enjoyment —*adjs* **Saturna'lian,** pertaining to the Saturnalia riotously merry dissolute, **Satur'nian,** pertaining to Saturn, whose fabulous reign was called 'the golden age' happy pure simple denoting the verse in which the oldest Latin poems were written, **Sat'urnine,** gloomy grave phlegmatic—those born under the planet Saturn being so disposed, according to the astrologers pertaining to lead —*n* **Sat'urnist,** (*obs*) a gloomy person —**Saturn's ring,** a ring round and near the planet, **Saturn's tree,** an arborescent deposit of lead from a solution of lead acetate [*Saturnus—serĕre, satum,* to sow]

Saturnia, sā-tur'ni-a, *n* a genus of bombycid moths.

Saturnia, sā-tur'ni-a, *n* lead poisoning, plumbism

Saturnite, sat'ur-nīt, *n* a mineral substance containing lead

Satyr, sat'er, or sā'ter, *n* a silvan deity, represented as part man and part goat, and extremely wanton a very lecherous person a species of butterfly —*ns* **Sat'yral,** (*her*) a monster with a human head and the limbs of different animals, **Satyrī'asis,** also **Satyromā'nia,** morbid lascivi ousness in men, like nymphomania in women —*adj* **Saty'ric,** pertaining to satyrs —*ns* **Satyrī'næ,** the argus butterflies, **Satyr'ium,** a genus of small flowered orchids, **Sat'yrus,** the genus of orangs—simia [L *satyrus*—Gr *satyros*]

Sauba-ant, saw'ba ant, *n* a South American leaf-carrying ant

Sauce, saws, *n* a liquid seasoning for food, consisting of salt, &c fruit stewed with sugar a relish impudence —*v t* to put sauce in to relish to make poignant to gratify the palate to treat with bitter or pert language to make suffer —*ns* **Sauce-alone,** a cruciferous plant with a strong garlic smell, Jack by the hedge, **Sauce-crayon,** a soft, black pastel used for backgrounds, **Sauce'pan,** a pan in which sauce or any small thing is boiled; **Saucepan-fish,** the king crab —**Poor man's sauce,** hunger —**To serve one with the same sauce,** to requite one injury with another, to make to suffer [Fr *sauce*—L *salsa,* neut pl of *salsus,* pa p of *salīre, salsum,* to salt—*sal,* salt See **Salt**]

Saucer, saws'er, *n* the shallow platter for a tea or coffee cup anything resembling a saucer, as a socket of iron for the pivot of a capstan (*orig*) a small vessel to hold sauce —*adj* **Saucer-eyed,** having large round eyes [O Fr *saussiere*—Low L *salsarium*—L *salsa* See **Sauce**]

Sauch, Saugh, saugh, *n* (*Scot*) the willow [See **Sallow.**]

Saucisse, sō-sēs', *n* a bag filled with powder for use in mines —Also **Saucisson'.** [Fr]

Saucy, saws'i, *adj* (*comp* **Sauc'ier,** *superl* **Sauc'iest**) sharp pungent insolent overbearing wanton impudent, pert —*adv* **Sauc'ily.**—*n* **Sauc'iness.** [From **Sauce**]

Sauer-kraut, sour krout, *n* a German dish consisting of cabbage sliced fine and suffered to ferment in a cask with salt, juniper berries, cumin seed, caraway seeds, &c It is generally eaten boiled, and is sometimes sweetened [Ger]

Saufgard, sawf'gard, *n* (*Spens*) **Safeguard.**

Sauger, saw'ger, *n.* the smaller American pike-fish

Saul, a Scotch form for **Soul.**

Saulge, sawlj, *adj* (*Spens*) sage

Saulie, saw'li, *n* (*Scot*) a hired mourner —Also **Sallie.**

Sault, sawlt, *n* (*obs*) a leap an assault

Sault, sō, *n* a rapid in some Canadian rivers [Fr]

Saunt, a Scotch form for **Saint.**

Saunter, sawn'ter, or san'ter, *v i* to wander about idly to loiter to lounge to stroll to dawdle —*n* a sauntering a place for sauntering a leisurely ramble —*ns* **Saun'terer, Saun'tering** —*adv* **Saun'teringly** [M E *saunteren*—Anglo Fr *saunter*, to adventure out Cf **Adventure.** Sometimes explained with ingenious absurdity as from Fr *sainte terre*, holy land, to make a pilgrimage to the *Holy Land*]

Sauranodon, saw ran'ō don, *n* a genus of toothless reptiles, whose fossil remains are found in the Rocky Mountains —*adj* **Sauran'odont.** [Gr *sauros*, a lizard, *anodous*, toothless]

Saurian, saw'ri an, *n* a reptile or animal covered with scales, as the lizard —*adj* pertaining to or of the nature of a saurian —The **Sauria** in Cuvier's system was an order of reptiles, including what are now distinguished as separate orders—the lizards (*Lacertilia*) and the crocodilians (*Crocodilia*) Saurian is often used as a very general title for extinct reptiles, and Huxley applied the term **Saur'oid** to birds and reptiles which he included under the technical title **Saurop'sida.**—*ns* **Saurich'nite,** the fossil track of a saurian, **Saur'odon,** a genus of fossil fishes of the cretaceous age —*adj* **Saur'oid,** resembling the lizard reptilian —*n* **Saurom'alus,** a genus of plump lizards, including the alderman lizard [Gr *saura*, *sauros*, the lizard]

Saurless, sawr'les, *adj* (*Scot*) savourless tasteless

Saurognathæ, saw rog'nā thē, *n pl* a family of birds containing the woodpeckers and their allies —*n* **Saurog'nathism,** the peculiar arrangement of the bones of their palates —*adj* **Saurog'nathous.** [Gr *sauros*, a lizard, *gnathos*, the jaw]

Saurophagous, saw rof'a gus, *adj* feeding on reptiles [Gr *sauros*, a lizard, *phagein*, to eat]

Sauropoda, saw rop'o da, *n pl* an order of lizards containing gigantic dinosaurs [Gr *sauros*, a lizard, *pous*, *podos*, a foot]

Sauropsida, saw rop'si da, *n pl* See **Saurian** —*adjs* **Saurop'sidan, Sauropsid'ian.** [Gr *sauros*, a lizard, *opsis*, appearance]

Sauropterygia, saw rop te rij'i a, *n pl* an order of fossil saurians, usually called *Plesiosauria* —*adj* **Saurop'teryg'ian** [Gr *sauros*, a lizard, *pteryx*, *pterygos*, a wing]

Saurotherinæ, saw rō thē rī'nē, *n pl* the ground cuckoos, a subfamily of *Cuculidæ*, the typical genus **Saurothē'ra.** [Gr *sauros*, a lizard, *thēr*, a beast]

Saururæ saw rōō'rē, *n pl* a subclass or order of Aves, of Jurassic age, based upon the genus *Archæopteryx*—also called **Sauror'nithes.**—*adj* **Sauru'rous,** lizard tailed, as the foregoing birds

Saururus, saw rōō'rus, *n* a genus of apetalous plants of the order *Piperaceæ* —*n pl* **Sauru'rēæ,** a family of these [Gr *sauros*, a lizard, *oura*, a tail]

Saurus, saw rus', *n* the genus of lizard fishes

Saury, saw'ri, *n* the skipper, so called from its habit of skimming along the surface of the water often for a distance of a hundred feet, a species of the family *Scomberesocidæ*, with elongated body and head, the jaws produced into a sharp beak

Sausage, saws'āj, *n* a gut stuffed with chopped meat salted and seasoned —*n* **Sausage-poisoning,** an affection not uncommon in Germany, the symptoms resembling those of poisoning by Atropia or Belladonna, believed to be due to the presence of animal alkaloids or *ptomaines* developed by putrefaction [Fr *saucisse*—Low L *salcitia*—L *salsus*, salted See **Sauce.**]

Saussurea, saw sū'rē a, *n* a genus of composite plants of the order *Cynaroideæ* [Named after the Swiss botanists, H B de *Saussure* (1740–99), and his son Nic Theodore de *Saussure* (1767–1845)]

Saussurite, saw sū'rīt, *n* a dull opaque white, gray, or greenish compact mineral, of indeterminate or variable composition, which has resulted from the alteration of felspar, as in the rock called *Gabbro* —*adj* **Saussurit'ic**

Saut, sawt, a Scotch form of **Salt**

Sauter, sō tā', *v t* to fry lightly and quickly [Fr]

Sautereau, sō te rō', *n* the jack or hopper of a pianoforte, &c [Fr]

Sauterelle, sō te rel', *n* an instrument for tracing angles [Fr]

Sauterne, sō tern', *n* an esteemed white wine produced at *Sauterne*, in the Gironde, France

Sautoire, Sautoir, sō twor', *n* (*her*) a ribbon worn diagonally [See **Saltier**]

Sauvagesia, saw vā jē'si a, *n* a genus of polypetalous plants of the violet family [Named from the French botanist P A Boissier de la Croix de *Sauvages* (1710–95)]

Sauvegarde, sōv'gard, *n* a monitor lizard a safeguard [Fr]

Savage, sav'āj, *adj* wild uncivilised fierce cruel brutal (*her*) nude naked —*n* a human being in a wild state a brutal, fierce, or cruel person a barbarian —*v t* and *v i* to make savage, to play the savage —*n* **Sav'agedom,** a savage state savages collectively —*adv* **Sav'agely** —*ns* **Sav'ageness, Sav'agery,** fierceness ferocity wild growth of plants, **Sav'agism.** [O Fr *salvage*—L *silvaticus*, pertaining to the woods—*silva*, a wood]

Savanna, Savannah, sa van'a, *n* a term, at first used of a plain covered with ice or snow, given by the early Spanish settlers to the great treeless plains of the North American continent It is practically the equivalent of *prairie* and *steppe*, and is mainly used in the southern Atlantic states of the American Union, especially Florida —*ns* **Savanna-flower,** a genus of the milkweed family, West Indies, **Savanna-sparrow,** the sparrow common through North America, **Savanna-wattle,** a name of certain West Indian trees, also called *fiddlewood* [Sp *savana*, *sabana*, a sheet, a meadow —Low L *sabanum* —Gr *sabanon*, a linen cloth]

Savant, sav ong', *n* a learned man [Fr, pr p of *savoir*, to know]

Save, sāv, *v t* to bring safe out of evil to rescue to reserve to spare to deliver from the power of sin and from its consequences to husband to hoard to be in time for to obviate, to prevent something worse —*v i* to be economical —*prep* except —*n* **Save-all,** a contrivance intended to save anything from being wasted —*v t* **Save'guard** (*Spens*), to protect —*ns* **Sav'er,** one who saves, **Save-reverence** or **Sir-reverence,** an apologetic phrase in conversation to cover anything offensive —*adj* **Sāv'ing,** disposed to save or be economical incurring no loss preserving from wrong frugal implying a condition, as a saving clause exceptional (*theol*) securing salvation —*prep* excepting —*n* **Sav'ing,** that which is saved —(*pl*) earnings —*adv* **Sav'ingly,** so as to secure salvation —*ns* **Sav'ingness, Savings-bank,** a bank for the receipt of small deposits by poor persons, and their accumulation at compound interest —**To save appearances,** to keep

up an appearance of wealth, comfort, or propriety [Fr *sauver*—L *salvāre*—*salvus* See **Safe.**]

Saveloy, sav'e loi, *n* a kind of sausage made of meat chopped and seasoned, orig of brains [Fr *cervelat, cervelas,* a saveloy—It *cervelata—cervello,* brain—L *cerebellum,* dim of *cerebrum,* the brain]

Savigny, sa vē'nyi, *n* a red wine of Burgundy

Savin, sav'in, *n* a low much branched and widely-spreading shrub (*Juniperus Sabina*), with very small imbricated evergreen leaves Its fresh tops yield an irritant volatile oil used as an antithel mintic and as an abortifacient the American red cedar [O Fr *sabine*—L *sabina* (*herba*), the Sabine herb]

Saviour, sā'vyur, *n* one who saves from evil a deliverer, a title applied especially to Jesus Christ, the Redeemer of men, the mediator between God and man, who saves men from the penal consequences of sin in the future and from the power of sin over them in the present

Savoir-faire, sav'wor fār, *n* the faculty of knowing just what to do and how to do it tact [Fr]

Savoir-vivre, sav'wor vē vi, *n* good breeding knowledge of polite usages [Fr]

Savory, sā'vor i, *n* a genus of plants of the natural order *Labiatæ,* nearly allied to thyme The Common Savory is cultivated in kitchen gardens for flavouring dishes, having an aromatic pungent taste [From **Savour**]

Savour, sā'vur, *n* taste odour scent (*B*) reputation characteristic property pleasure —*v i* to have a particular taste or smell to be like to smack —*v t* to smell to relish to season —*adv* **Sa'vourily** —*n* **Sa'vouriness** —*adjs* **Sa'vourless,** wanting savour, **Sa'vourly,** well seasoned of good taste, **Sa'voury,** having savour or relish pleasant with gusto morally pleasant [Fr *saveur*—L *sapor—sapĕre,* to taste]

Savoy, sa voy', *n* a cultivated variety of cabbage, forming a large close head like the true cabbage, but having wrinkled leaves, brought orig from Savoy, cultivated for winter use —*ns* **Savoy'ard,** a native of Savoy, since 1860 part of France, **Savoy-medlar,** a tree related to the June berry or shadbush

Savvy, Savvey, sav'i, *v t* to know to understand —*v i* to possess knowledge —*n* general ability [Sp *sabe—saber,* to know—L *sapĕre,* to be wise]

Saw, saw, *pa t* of **See**

Saw, saw, *n* an instrument for cutting, formed of a blade, band, or disc of thin steel, with a toothed edge —*v t* to cut with a saw —*v i* to use a saw to be cut with a saw —*pa t* sawed, *pa p* sawed or sawn —*ns* **Saw-back,** the larva of an American bombycid moth, **Saw-bones,** a slang name for a surgeon, **Saw'dust,** dust or small pieces of wood, &c made in sawing, **Saw-file,** a three cornered file used for sharpening the teeth of saws, **Saw'fish,** a genus of cartilaginous fishes distinguished by the prolongation of the snout into a formidable weapon bordered on each side by sharp teeth, **Saw-fly,** the common name of a number of Hymenopterous insects, injurious to plants, **Saw-grass,** a marsh plant of the southern states of the American Union, with long slender leaves, **Saw-horn,** any insect with serrate antennæ, **Saw'mill,** a mill for sawing timber, **Saw'pit,** a pit where wood is sawed, **Saw-set,** an instrument for turning the teeth of saws alternately right and left, **Saw-sharpener,** the greater titmouse, **Saw-table,** the platform of a sawing machine, **Saw-tempering,** the process by which the requisite hardness and elasticity are given to a saw —*adj* **Saw-toothed,** having teeth like those of a saw (*bot*) having tooth like notches, as a leaf —*ns* **Saw-whet,** the Acadian owl, **Saw-whetter,** the marsh titmouse **Saw'yer,** one who saws timber a stranded tree in a river in America any wood boring larva the bowfin, a fish [A S *saga,* cog with Ger *sage,* and allied to L *secāre,* to cut]

Saw, saw, *n* a saying a proverb a decree a joke [A S *sagu—secgan,* to say Doublet **Saga.** See also **Say.**]

Saw, saw, *n* (*Scot*) salve

Sawder, saw'der, *n* flattery, blarney—in phrase 'soft sawder'

Sawney, Sawny, saw'ni, *n* a Scotchman [For *Sandy* from *Alexander*]

Sax, saks, *n* a knife, a dagger a slate cutter's hammer [A S *seax,* a knife]

Sax, a Scotch form for *six*

Saxatile, sak'sa til, *adj* rock inhabiting [L *saxatilis*—L *saxum,* a rock]

Saxe, saks, *n* an albuminised paper for photography

Saxhorn, saks'horn, *n* a kind of brass wind instrument invented by Antoine or Adolphe *Sax,* of Paris, about 1840 It consists of a conical tube opening out to a wide bell, is sounded through a cupped mouthpiece, and is provided with valves or pistons on a principle similar to the cornet Their compass, richness, and flexibility render them peculiarly suitable for military music Two have found a place in the orchestra—the *euphonium* and the *bombardon*

Saxicava, sak sik'a va, *n* a genus of bivalve molluscs —*adj* **Saxic'avous** [L *saxum,* a rock, *cavus,* hollow]

Saxicola, sak sik'ō la, *n* the stone chats the wheat ear —*adj* **Saxic'oline,** living among rocks [L *saxum,* a rock, *colĕre,* inhabit]

Saxifrage, saks'i frāj, *n* a genus of plants of the natural order *Saxifrageæ* or *Saxifragaceæ,* its species chiefly mountain and rock plants —*adjs* **Saxifragā'ceous, Saxif'ragal, Saxif'ragant** —*n* **Saxif'ragine,** a gunpowder in which barium nitrate takes the place of sulphur —**Burnet saxifrage,** the *Pimpinella Saxifraga,* whose leaves are eaten as a salad, **Golden saxifrage,** a low half succulent herb with yellow flowers [Fr —L *saxum,* a stone, and *frangĕre,* to break]

Saxigenous, sak sij'e nus, *adj* growing on rocks [L *saxum,* a rock—*genus,* produced]

Saxon, saks'un, *n* one of the people of North Germany who conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries the language of the Saxons one of the English race a native or inhabitant of the kingdom of Saxony or of the grand duchy of Saxe Weimar Eisenach, of the duchies of Saxe Altenburg, Saxe Coburg Gotha, and Saxe Meiningen, or of the province of Prussian Saxony a Lowlander of Scotland modern English —*adj* pertaining to the Saxons, their language, country, or architecture —*n* **Sax'ondom,** the Anglo-Saxon world —*adj* **Saxon'ic** —*v t* **Sax'onise,** to impregnate with Saxon ideas —*n* **Sax'onism,** a Saxon idiom —**Saxon Architecture,** a style of building in England before the Norman Conquest, marked by the peculiar 'long and short' work of the quoins, the projecting fillets running up the face of the walls and interlacing like woodwork, and the baluster like shafts between the openings of the upper windows resembling the turned woodwork of the period, **Saxon blue,** a deep liquid blue used in dyeing, **Saxon green,** a green colour, **Saxon shore** (*Litus Saxonicum*), in Roman times the coast districts of Britain from Brighton northwards to the Wash, peculiarly exposed to the attacks of the Saxons from across the North Sea, and therefore placed under the authority of a special officer, the **Count of the Saxon Shore.** [A.S *Seaxe—seax,* Old High

Ger *sahs*, a knife, a short sword, so called from the short sword which they carried]

Saxony, sak'sni, *n* a woollen material flannel

Saxophone, sak'sō fōn, *n* the name of a family of musical instruments invented by M Sax They consist of a conical brass tube, sounded by a mouthpiece furnished with a single reed similar to that of the clarinet They have twenty holes covered by keys and studs for the first three fingers of each hand [**Sax,** and Gr *phōnē*, the voice]



Saxophone

Say, sā, *v t* to utter in words to speak to declare to state to answer to rehearse to recite to take for granted —*v i* to speak to relate to state —*pa t* and *pa p* said (sed) —*n* something said a remark a speech a saw —*ns* **Say'er** one who says a speaker one who assays, **Say'ing,** something said an expression a maxim, **Say-so,** an authoritative declaration a rumour, a mere report —**It is said,** or **They say,** it is commonly reputed, **It says,** equivalent to 'it is said,' **That is to say,** in other words, **To say to,** to think of [A S *secgan* (*sægde, gesægd*), cog with Ice *segja*, Ger *sagen* See **Saw,** a saying]

Say, sā, *n* (*Spens*) assay, proof, temper (of a sword) (*Shak*) taste, relish a sample trial by sample —*v t* to assay, to try —*n* **Say'master,** one who makes proof [A contr of **Assay**]

Say, sā, *n* a thin kind of silk a kind of woollen stuff —*adj* (*Shak*) silken [O Fr *saie*—Low L *seta*, silk—L *seta* See **Satin**]

Say, sā, *n* (*Scot*) a strainer for milk

Sayette, sā et', *n* a kind of serge a woollen yarn [Fr *sayette*, dim of *saye*, serge See **Say,** silk]

Saynay, sā'nā, *n* a lamprey

Sayon, sā'on, *n* a mediæval peasant's sleeveless jacket [O Fr ,—*saye*, serge]

Sayornis, sā or'nis, *n* the pewit fly-catchers [Named from the American ornithologist Thomas *Say*]

Sbirro, sbir'rō, *n* an Italian police officer —*pl* **Sbirri** (sbir'rē) [It]

'Sblood, sblud, *interj* an imprecation, for God's blood

Scab, skab, *n* a crust formed over a sore a disease of sheep, resembling the mange, depending upon the irritation of three varieties of minute acari, some of which burrow in the skin, especially if dirty and scurfy, causing much itching, roughness, and baldness a disease of potatoes, or a fungous disease of apples, &c a mean fellow a workman who refuses to join a trades union or to take part in a strike, or who takes the place of a man out on strike —*v t* to heal over, to cicatrise to form a new surface by incrustation —*n.* in printing, a scale board —*adj* **Scab'bed,** affected or covered with scabs diseased with the scab vile, worthless —*ns* **Scab'bedness, Scab'biness** —*adj.* **Scab'by,** scabbed injured by the attachment of barnacles to the carapace of a shell in printing, of matter that is blotched or uneven —*n* **Scab-mite,** the itch mite [A S *scæb*, Dan *scab*, Ger *schabe*, L *scabies*, from *scabĕre*, to scratch, akin to **Shave.**]

Scabbard, skab'ard, *n* the case in which the blade of a sword is kept a sheath —*v t* to provide with a sheath —*n* **Scabbard-fish,** a fish of the family *Lepidopodidæ* [M E *scauberk*, prob an assumed O Fr *escauberc*—Old High Ger *scala*, a scale, *bergan*, to protect]

Scabble, skab'l, *v t* to hew a stone to a level surface without making it smooth —Also **Scapple.** [Prob A S *scafan*, to shave]

Scabellum, skā bel'um, *n* an ancient musical appliance, consisting of plates of metal, &c fastened to the feet to be struck together [L , also *scabillum*, dim of *scamnum*, a footstool]

Scaberulous, skā ber'ū lus, *adj* (*bot*) slightly roughened [See **Scabrous.**]

Scabies, skā'bi ēz, *n* the itch [L , from *scabĕre*, to scratch]

Scabiosa, skā bi ō'sa, *n* a genus of herbaceous plants of the teasel family, as the *Devil's bit scabious*, the *Sweet scabious*, &c The former has great astringency, and was once thought efficacious in scaly eruptions The end of the root appears as if sharply bitten off—by the devil out of envy at its usefulness

Scabious, skā'bi us, *adj* scabby scurfy itchy —*n* **Scabred'ity,** roughness ruggedness —*adj* **Scā'brid,** rough —*n* **Scabrit'ies,** a morbid roughness of the inner surface of the eyelid —*adj* **Scā'brous,** rough to the touch, like a file rugged. covered with little points harsh unmusical —*n* **Scā'brousness.** [L *scabiosus—scabies*, the itch]

Scad, skad, *n* a carangoid fish, sometimes called the horse mackerel, from its resemblance to the mackerel and its comparative coarseness (*Scot.*) the ray [Prob a form of **Shad.**]

Scad, a Scotch form of **Scald.**

Scaddle, skad'l, *adj* (*prov*) mischievous, hurtful —*n* hurt —Also **Scathel** and **Skaddle.** [See **Scathe.**]

Scæan, sē'an, *adj* western, from the Scæan gate in Troy [Gr *skaios*, left]

Scaff, skaf, *n* (*Scot*) food of any kind

Scaffold, skaf'old, *n* a temporary platform for exhibiting or for supporting something, and esp for the execution of a criminal a framework —*v t* to furnish with a scaffold to sustain —*ns* **Scaffold-age** (*Shak*), a scaffold, a stage, the gallery of a theatre, **Scaffolder,** a spectator in the gallery one of the 'gods,' **Scaffolding,** a scaffold of wood for supporting workmen while building materials for scaffolds (*fig*) a frame, framework disposing of the bodies of the dead on a scaffold or raised platform, as by the Sioux Indians, &c [O Fr *escafaut* (Fr *échafaud*, It *catafalco*), from a Romance word, found in Sp *catar*, to view—L *captāre*, to try to seize, and *falco* (It *palco*), a scaffold—Ger *balke*, a beam Doublet **Catafalque**]

Scaff-raff, skaf' raf, *n* (*Scot*) refuse riff-raff

Scagliola, skal yō'la, *n* a composition made to imitate the more costly kinds of marble and other ornamental stones [It *scagliuola*, dim of *scaglia*, a scale, a chip of marble or stone]

Scaith, skāth, *n* (*Scot*) damage —*adj* **Scaith'less.** [See **Scathe**]

Scala, skā'la, *n* (*surg*) an instrument for reducing dislocation a term applied to any one of the three canals of the cochlea —*pl* **Scā'læ.** [L , a ladder]

Scalable, skāl'a bl, *adj* that may be scaled or climbed

Scalade, skā lād', *n* an assault, as an escalade

Scalar, skā'lar, *n* (*math*) in the quaternion analysis, a quantity that has magnitude but not direction —*adj* of the nature of a scalar

Scalaria, skā lā'ri a, *n* the ladder shells or wentle-

traps.—*adjs* **Scalar'iform,** shaped like a ladder, **Scā'lary,** formed with steps

Scalawag, Scallawag, skal'a wag, *n* an undersized animal of little value a scamp, a scapegrace a native southern Republican, as opposed to a carpet bagger, during the critical period of reconstruction succeeding the American Civil War [From *Scalloway* in the Shetland Islands, in allusion to its small cattle]

Scald, skawld, *v t* to burn with hot liquid to cook slightly, as fruit, in hot water or steam to cleanse thoroughly by rinsing with very hot water —*n* a burn caused by hot liquid —*ns* **Scald'er,** one who scalds vessels a pot for scalding, **Scald'fish,** a marine flat fish, **Scald'ing,** things scalded, **Scald'rag,** a nickname for a dyer —**Scalding hot,** so hot as to scald [O Fr *escalder* (Fr *échauder*)—Low L *excaldāre,* to bathe in warm water, *ex,* from *calidus,* warm, hot]

Scald, Skald, skald, *n* one of the ancient Scandinavian poets —*adj* **Scald'ic,** relating to or composed by the Scalds [Ice *skáld*]

Scald, skawld, *n* scurf on the head —*adj* scurfy, paltry, poor —*ns* **Scald'berry,** the blackberry, **Scald-crow,** the hooded crow, **Scald-head,** a fungous parasitic disease of the scalp, favus [See **Scall**]

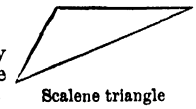
Scaldino, skal dē'nō, *n* an Italian earthenware brazier —*pl* **Scaldi'ni.** [It]

Scale, skāl, *n* a ladder series of steps a graduated measure (*mus*) a series of all the tones ascending or descending from the keynote to its octave, called the gamut the order of a numeral system gradation proportion series —*v t* to mount, as by a ladder to ascend to draw in true proportion to measure logs to decrease proportionally, as every part —*v i* to lead up by steps (*Scot*) to disperse, to spill, to spread as manure —*ns* **Scale-board,** (*print*) a thin slip of wood for extending a page to its true length, making types register, securing uniformity of margin, &c , **Scale-pipette,** a tubular pipette with a graduated scale for taking up definite quantities of liquid, **Scaling-ladder,** a ladder used for the escalade of an enemy's fortress a fireman's ladder (*her*) a bearing representing a ladder, with two hooks and two ferrules [L *scala,* a ladder, from *scandĕre,* to mount]

Scale, skāl, *n* one of the small, thin plates on a fish or reptile a thin layer a husk the covering of the leaf buds of deciduous trees a piece of cuticle that is squamous or horny a flake an incrustation on the side of a vessel in which water is heated —*v t* to clear of scales to peel off in thin layers.—*v i* to come off in thin layers —*ns* **Scale-armour,** armour consisting of scales of metal overlapping each other plate mail, **Scale-back,** a marine worm covered with scales —*adjs* **Scale-bearing,** having scales, as the sea mice, **Scaled,** having scales covered with scales —*ns* **Scale-dove,** an American dove having the plumage marked as with scales, **Scale-fish,** a dry cured fish, as the haddock, **Scale-foot,** the scabbard fish, **Scale-insect,** any insect of the homopterous family Coccidæ —*adj* **Scale'less,** without scales, as the scaleless amphibians —*n* **Scale-moss,** certain plants which resemble moss —*adj* **Scale-pattern,** having a pattern resembling scales —*ns* **Scale-quail,** an American quail having scale like markings of the plumage, **Scā'ler,** one who makes a business of scaling fish an instrument used by dentists in removing tartar —*adjs* **Scale-tailed,** having scales on the under side of the tail, **Scale-winged,** having the wings covered with minute scales, as a butterfly —*ns* **Scale-work,** scales lapping over each other, **Scale-worm,** a scale back, **Scal'iness,** the state of being scaly roughness, **Scal'ing,** the process of removing scales from a fish, or incrustations from the interior of a boiler, **Scaling-furnace,** a furnace in which plates of iron are heated for the purpose of scaling them, as in tinning —*adj* **Scal'y,** covered with scales like scales shabby (*bot*) formed of scales [A S *sceale, scale,* the scale of a fish, Ger *schale,* shell Doublets **Shell** and **Skull**]

Scale, skāl, *n* the dish of a balance a balance, as to turn the scale—chiefly in *pl* (*pl*) Libra, one of the signs of the zodiac —*v t* to weigh, as in scales to estimate —*ns* **Scale-beam,** the beam or lever of a balance, **Scale-micrometer,** in a telescope, a graduated scale for measuring distances, **Scā'ling,** the process of adjusting sights to a ship's guns —**Beam and scales,** a balance, **Gunter's scale,** a scale for solving mechanically problems in navigation and surveying [A S *scalu,* a balance It is simply a form of **Scale,** a thin plate]

Scalene, skā lēn', *adj* (*geom*) having three unequal sides (*anat*) obliquely situated and unequal sided —*n* a scalene triangle one of several triangular muscles —*ns* **Scalenohē'dron,** a pyramidal form under the rhombahedral system, enclosed by twelve faces, each a scalene triangle, **Scalē'num,** a scalene triangle, **Scalē'nus,** a scalene muscle [Fr —L *scalenus*—Gr *skalēnos,* uneven]



Scalene triangle

Scall, skawl, *n* (*B*) a scab scabbiness in mining, loose ground —*adj* mean —*adjs* **Scalled, Scald,** scabby scurvy mean [Scand , Ice *skalli,* a bald head]

Scallion, skal'yun, *n* the shallot the leek the onion See **Shallot** [L *Ascalonia* (*capa*), Ascalon (onion)]

Scallop, skol'up, *n* a well known bivalve, one of those with a single muscle closing the shell, the valves fan shaped, the left one often more or less flat, the right more markedly arched, both marked with sinuous radiating ridges one of a series of curves in the edge of anything a shallow dish in which oysters, &c are cooked, baked, and browned —*v t* to cut the edge or border into scallops or curves to cook in a scallop with crumbs of bread, &c —*p adj* **Scal'loped,** having the edge or border cut into scallops or curves —*ns* **Scallop-moth,** a name applied to several geometrid moths, **Scallop-shell,** a scallop, or the shell of one, the badge of a pilgrim [O Fr *escalope*—Old Dut *schelpe,* a shell , cf Ger *schelfe,* a husk]

Scalma, skal'ma, *n* a disease of horses [Old High Ger *scalmo,* pestilence See **Schelm**]

Scalops, skā'lops, *n* a genus of American shrew-moles [Gr *skalops,* a mole—*skallein,* to dig]

Scalp, skalp, *n* the outer covering of the skull or brain case, including the skin, the expanded tendon of the occipito frontalis muscle, with intermediate cellular tissue and blood vessels. the skin on which the hair grows the skin of the top of the head, together with the hair, torn off as a token of victory by the North American Indians the skin of the head of a noxious wild animal (*her*) the skin of the head of a stag with the horns attached a bed of oysters or mussels (Scot **Scaup**) —*v t* to cut the scalp from to flay to lay bare to deprive of grass to sell at less than recognised rates to destroy the political influence of —*ns* **Scalp'er,** one who scalps a machine for removing the ends of grain, as wheat or rye, or for separating the different grades of broken wheat, semolina, &c one who buys and sells railroad tickets, &c., at less than the official

rates, a ticket broker, **Scalp'er,** also **Scalping-iron,** an instrument used by surgeons for scraping carious bones, **Scalping-knife,** a knife, formerly a sharp stone, used by the Indians of North America for scalping their enemies, **Scalping-tuft,** a scalp lock —*adj* **Scalp'less,** having no scalp, bald —*n* **Scalp-lock,** a long tuft of hair left by the North American Indians as a challenge [Old Dut *schelpe,* a shell, cf Ger *schelfe,* a husk, a doublet of **Scallop.**]

Scalpel, skalp'el, *n* a small surgical knife for dissecting and operating [L *scalpellum,* dim of *scalprum,* a knife—*scalpĕre,* to cut]

Scalpellum, skal pel'um, *n* one of the four filamentous organs in the proboscis of hemipterous insects —*pl* **Scalpel'la.**

Scalpriform, skal'pri form, *adj* chisel shaped, specifically said of the incisor teeth of rodents

Scamble, skam'bl, *v i* (*obs*) to scramble to sprawl —*v t* to mangle to squander —*ns* **Scamb'ler,** a meal time visitor, **Scamb'ling,** a hasty meal —**Scambling days,** days in which meat is scarce [Ety dub, prob related to **Shamble**]

Scamel, skam'el, *n* a bar tailed godwit —Also **Scam'mel**

Scamillus, skā mil'us, *n* a second plinth under a column —*pl* **Scamil'li** (ī) [L, dim of *scamnum,* a bench]

Scammony, skam'o ni, *n* a cathartic gum resin obtained from a species of convolvulus in Asia Minor [Fr, —L, —Gr *skammōnia,* prob Persian]

Scamp, skamp, *n* a vagabond a mean fellow —*v i* **Scamp'er,** to run with speed and trepidation —*n* a rapid run —*adj* **Scamp'ish,** rascally [O Fr *escamper,* to flee—It *scampare,* to escape —L *ex,* out, *campus,* a battlefield]

Scamp, skamp, *v t* to do work in a dishonest manner without thoroughness —Also as **Skimp** [Prob Ice *skamta,* to dole out, to stint]

Scan, skan, *v t* to count the feet or measures in a verse to examine carefully to scrutinise —*v i* to agree with the rules of metre —*pr p* scann'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* scanned —*ns* **Scan'ning, Scan'sion,** act of scanning or counting the measures in a verse [Fr *scander,* to scan —L *scandĕre, scansum,* to climb]

Scand, skand, *pa t* of *v i* (*Spens*) climbed

Scandal, skan'dal, *n* something said which is false and injurious to reputation disgrace opprobrious censure —*v t* to defame, to aspire —*ns* **Scandal-bearer,** a propagator of malicious gossip, **Scandalisā'tion,** defamation —*v t* **Scan'dalise,** to give scandal or offence to to shock to reproach to disgrace to libel —*n* **Scandal-monger,** one who deals in defamatory reports —*adj* **Scan'dalous,** giving scandal or offence calling forth condemnation openly vile defamatory —*adv* **Scan'dalously** —*ns* **Scan'dalousness, Scandalum-magnātum,** speaking slanderously of high personages, abbrev *Scan Mag* [Fr *scandale*—L *scandalum*—Gr *skandalon,* a snare laid for an enemy, a stumbling-block]

Scandalise, skan'dal īz, *v t* to trice up the tack of the spanker in a square rigged vessel, or the main sail in a fore and aft rigged one [Perh conn with **Scantle.**]

Scandent, skan'dent, *adj* climbing as a tendril

Scandinavian, skan di nā'vi an, *adj* of Scandinavia, the peninsula divided into Norway and Sweden, but, in a historical sense, applying also to Denmark and Iceland —*n* a native of Scandinavia The Scandinavian languages are Icelandic, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian [L *Scandinavia, Scandia*]

Scandium, skan'di um, *n* an elementary body discovered in 1879 in the Scandinavian mineral euxenite

Scandix, skan'diks, *n* a genus of umbelliferous plants, including shepherd's purse, Venus's comb, &c [L, —Gr, chervil]

Scansores, skan sōr'ēz, *n pl* an old order of birds generally characterised by having two toes before opposed by two behind, by which they are enabled to climb —*adj* **Scansō'rial,** habitually climbing, as a bird formed for climbing —*n* **Scansō'rius,** a muscle passing from the ilium to the femur in some vertebrata [Low L, pl of *scansor, scansoris,* a climber—L *scandĕre, scansum,* to climb]

Scant, skant, *adj* not full or plentiful scarcely sufficient deficient —*n* scarcity lack —*adv* scarcely scantily —*v t* and *v i* to limit to stint to begrudge —*adv* **Scant'ily.**—*ns* **Scant'iness;** (*obs*) **Scant'ity** —*adv* **Scant'ly,** not fully or sufficiently, scarcely narrowly penuriously scantily —*ns* **Scant'ness,** the condition or quality of being scant smallness insufficiency, **Scant-of-grace,** a good for nothing fellow a scape grace —*adj* **Scant'y,** scant, not copious or full hardly sufficient wanting extent narrow small [Ice *skamt,* short, narrow, neut of *skammr,* short]

Scantle, skan'tl, *v t* to divide into pieces to partition —*ns* **Scant'let,** a small pattern, **Scant'ling,** a little piece a piece or quantity cut for a particular purpose a certain proportion —**Scantling number,** a number computed from the known dimensions of a ship [O Fr *eschantillon,* a small cantle, *escanteler,* to break into cantles—*es*—L *ex,* out, *cantel, chantel,* a cantle See **Cantle.**]

Scantle, skan'tl, *v i* to fail to be deficient —*n* a gauge by which slates are measured [Prob **Scant**]

Scapanus, skap'a nus, *n* a genus of North American shrew moles [Gr *skapanē,* a mattock]

Scape, skāp, *n* an escape a freak or fault —*v t* to escape from to miss to shun —*ns* **Scape-gallows,** one who deserves hanging a villain; **Scape'grace,** a graceless harebrained fellow [A contr of **Escape**]

Scape, skāp, *n* (*archit*) the shaft of a column (*bot*) a peduncle which, in plants destitute of a stem, rises above the ground, and supports the flowers on its apex (*entom*) the basal joint of antennæ (*ornith*) the stem of a feather (*archit*) the spring of a column —*adjs* **Scape'less,** (*bot*) wanting a scape, **Scap'iform,** scape like; **Scapig'erous,** scape bearing [L *scapus,* Gr *skapos,* a shaft, cf *skēptron,* a staff, a stick]

Scape, skāp, *n* the cry of the snipe when flushed: the snipe itself [Prob imit]

Scapegoat, skāp'gōt, *n* a goat on which, once a year, the Jewish high priest laid symbolically the sins of the people, and which was then allowed to escape into the wilderness (Levit xvi) one who is made to bear the misdeeds of another [**Escape** and **Goat.**]

Scapement, skāp'ment, *n* the same as **Escapement.**—*n* **Scape-wheel,** the wheel which drives the pendulum of a clock [See **Escapement**]

Scapha, skā'fa, *n* the scaphoid fossa of the helix of the ear [L, a skiff]

Scaphander, skā fan'der, *n* a diver's water tight suit a genus of gastropods [Gr *skaphē,* a boat, *anēr, andros,* a man]

Scapharca, skā far'ka, *n* a genus of bivalve molluscs [L, *scapha,* a skiff]

Scaphidium, skā fid'i um, *n* a genus of clavicorn beetles [Gr *skaphidion,* dim of *skaphē,* a skiff]

Scaphiopod, skaf'i-ō pod, *adj* spade footed —*n.* a spade footed toad [Gr *skaphion,* a spade, *pous, podos,* a foot]

Scaphirhynchus, skaf ı rıngk'us, *n* a genus of tyrant flycatchers the shovel heads or shovel nosed sturgeons [Gı *skaphē*, a skiff, *rhyngchos*, snout]

Scaphites, skā fī'tez, *n* a genus of fossil cephalo pods of the ammonite family [Gr *skaphē*, a boat]

Scaphium, skā'fi um, *n* the keel of papilionaceous flowers a genus of coleopterous insects [L ,—Gı *skaphıon*, a basin]

Scaphocephalic, skaf ō se fal'ık, *adj* boat shaped, a term applied to a certain kind of deformed skull [Gr *skaphē*, a boat, *kephalē*, a head]

Scaphoid, skaf'oid, *adj* boat like in form, noting two bones, one in the wrist and the other in the foot [Gr *skaphē*, a boat, and *eidos*, form]

Scaphopod, skaf'ō pod, *adj* having the foot fitted for burrowing, as a mollusc [Gr *skaphē*, a boat, *pous*, *podos*, a foot]

Scapinade, skap ı nād', *n* a process of trickery—from the name of the tricky valet in Molière's comedy, *Les Fourberies de Scapin*

Scap-net, skap' net, *n* a net for catching minnows, &c —same as **Scoop-net**

Scapolite, skap'o līt, *n* a silicate of alumina and lime, occurring in long rod like crystals [Gr *skapos*, a rod, and *lithos*, a stone]

Scapple, skap'l, *v t* to work without finishing, as stone before leaving the quarry [Same as **Scabble**]

Scapula, skap'ū la, *n* the shoulder blade —*adj* **Scap'ular,** pertaining to the shoulder —*n* a band age for the shoulder blade (*ornith*) the shoulder feathers —*adj* **Scap'ulated,** having the scapular feathers notable in size or colour, as the scapu lated crow [L *scapulæ*, the shoulder blades, prob cog with *scapus*, a shaft]

Scapular, skap'ū lar, *n* a portion of the monastic habit, consisting of a long strip of serge or stuff, the centre of which passes over the head, one flap hanging down in front, the other upon the back, the colour differing for different religious orders or congregations two little pieces of cloth tied together by strings passing over the shoulders, worn by the members of a religious association or confraternity living in the world and mixing in the ordinary life, but bound to the recitation of certain prayers or the observance of certain ascetical exercises a short cloak with a hood —*adj* **Scap'ulary,** in form like a scapular —*n* a scapular

Scapulimancy, skap'ū li man sı, *n* divination by means of shoulder blades —*adj* **Scapuliman'tic** [L *scapulæ*, the shoulder blades, Gr *manteia*, divination]

Scapus, skā'pus, *n* (*archit*) the shaft of a column (*ornith*) the scape of a feather a genus of Cœlenterates [L , a shaft]

Scar, skar, *n* the mark left by a wound or sore any mark or blemish a cicatrice figuratively, any mark resulting from injury, material or moral (*bot*) a mark on a stem after the fall of a leaf in shells, an impression left by the insertion of a muscle in founding, an imperfect place in a casting a disfigurement —*v t* to mark with a scar —*v ı* to become scarred —*pr p* scarr'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* scarred —*adjs* **Scar'less,** without scars unwounded, **Scarred.** [O Fr *escare* —L *eschara*—Gı *eschara*, a scar produced by burning]

Scar, skär, *n* a precipitous bank or rock a bare rocky place on the side of a hill or mountain —*n* **Scar-limestone,** a mass of calcareous rock crowded with marine fossils [Scand , Ice *sker* —*skera*, to cut, shear]

Scarab, skar'ab, **Scarabee,** skar'a bē, *n* an insect with wing-sheaths, a beetle a gem, usually emerald, cut in the form of a beetle —*n* **Scar'aboid,** an imitation scarab —*adj* like a scarab. [L *scarabæus*, Gr *karabos*]

Scaramouch, skar'a mowch, *n* a buffoon a bragging, cowardly fellow [Fr ,—It *Scaramuccia*, a famous Italian zany of the 17th century]

Scarbroite, skar'brō īt, *n* a hydrous silicate of aluminium—from *Scarborough*

Scarce, skārs, *adj* not plentiful not equal to the demand rare not common parsimonious de ficient short scanty —*adj* **Scarce-bearded** (*Shak*), having a scanty beard —*adv* **Scarce'ly,** **Scarce** (*B*), hardly, barely —*ns* **Scarce'ment,** (*archit*) a plain set off or projection in a wall, **Scarce'ness; Scarc'ity,** state of being scarce deficiency rareness niggardliness want famine — **To make one's self scarce,** to de camp [O Fr *escars* (Fr *échars*), niggardly—Low L *scarpsus* = *ex carpsus*, for L *excerptus*, pa p of *excerpĕre*—*ex*, out of, and *carpĕre*, to pick]

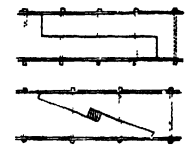
Scard, skard, *n* a shard or fragment

Scardafella, skar da fel'a, *n* an American genus containing the ground doves

Scare, skār, *v t* to drive away by frightening to strike with sudden terror to startle, to affright —*n* an imaginary alarm a sudden panic —*adj* lean, scanty —*ns* **Scare-babe,** a bugbear, **Scare-bug, Scare'crow,** anything set up to scare away crows or other birds a vain cause of terror a person meanly clad the black tern, **Scare-fire,** a fire alarm a conflagration [M E *skerren*—*skerre*, frightened—Ice *skjarr*, timid]

Scarf, skärf, *n* a light decorative piece of dress worn loosely on the shoulders or as a band about the neck a light handkerchief for the neck a cravat —*pl* **Scarfs.**—*v t* to cover, as if with a scarf —*adj* **Scarfed,** decorated with pendants —*ns* **Scarf-pin,** an ornamental pin worn in a scarf, **Scarf-ring,** an ornamental ring through which the ends of a scarf are drawn [O Fr *escarpe* (Fr *écharpe*), a scarf, a girdle, orig the pocket which a pilgrim bore suspended from his neck, from Old High Ger *scharpe*, a pocket]

Scarf, skärf, *v t* to join two pieces of timber end wise, so that they may appear to be used as one to flay the skin from a whale —*n* in carpentry, a joint whose ends are united so as to form a continuous piece —*ns* **Scarf'ing; Scarfing-machine,** a machine for shav ing the ends of leather belting to a feather edge, **Scarf-joint,** a joint made by overlapping two pieces of timber that will fit each other, **Scarf-loom,** a figure loom for weaving fabrics [Scand , Sw *skarf*, Norw *skarv*, a joint, cf Ger *scharben*, to cut small, conn with **Shear,** *v*]



Different methods of Scarfing

Scarf, skärf, *n* the cormorant—Scot **Scart, Skart.** [Ice *skarfr*]

Scarfskin, skärf'skin, *n* the scurf or surface skin [See **Scurf**]

Scaridæ, skar'ı dē, *n pl* a family of fishes includ ing the parrot fish —Also **Scā'rus.** [L *scarus*—Gr *skaros*]

Scarify, skar'ı fī, *v t* to scratch or slightly cut the skin to make small cuts with a lancet, so as to draw blood to loosen and stir together the soil to harrow the feelings —*pa t* and *pa p* scar'ified —*ns* **Scarificā'tion,** act of scarifying, **Scarificā'tor,** an instrument with several lancets for scarifying or making slight incisions in the operation of cupping, **Scar'ifier,** one who scarifies an instrument used for scarifying the soil, esp a grubber with prongs [Fr *scarifier*—L *scarificāre*, *ātum*—Gr *skariphasthai*—*skariphos*, an etching tool]

Scarious, skā'rı us, *adj* (*bot*) thin, dry, membranaceous (*zool*) scaly, scurfy

Scaritid, skar'ı-tid, *adj* pertaining to carabid beetles of *Scarites* or related genera

Scarlatina, skar la-tē'na, *n* a dangerous and highly contagious fever, so named from the scarlet rash or eruption which accompanies it — Also **Scarlet-fever.**

Scarlet, skar'let, *n* a bright red colour scarlet cloth —*adj* of the colour called scarlet dressed in scarlet —*v t* to redden —*ns* **Scarlet-admiral,** the red admiral, a butterfly, **Scarlet-bean,** the scarlet runner, **Scarlet-fever,** a contagious febrile disease (see **Scarlatina**), **Scarlet-hat,** a cardinal's hat, **Scarlet-lightning,** the scarlet lychnis the red valerian, **Scarlet-runner,** a bean with scarlet flowers which runs up any support, **Scarlet-snake,** a bright red harmless snake of the southern states of the American Union, **Scarlet-tiger,** a British moth — **The scarlet woman,** the woman referred to in Rev xvii 4, 5—Pagan Rome, Papal Rome, or a personification of the World in its anti Christian sense [O Fr *escarlate* (Fr *écarlate*), through Low L *scarlatum*—Pers *saqalāt*, scarlet cloth]

Scarmage, skar'māj, *n* (*Spens*) Same as **Skirmish.**—Also **Scarmoge**

Scarn-bee, skarn' bē, *n* (*prov*) a dung beetle [See **Sharn**]

Scarp, skarp, *n* (*her*) a diminutive of the bend sinister, half its width (*obs*) a shoulder belt [O Fr *escarpe, escharpe* See **Scarf**]

Scarp, skarp, *n* (*fort*) any sharp steep slope (same as **Escarp**) —*v t* to cut down a slope so as to render it impassable —*adj* **Scarped** [O Fr *escarpe*, through It *scarpa*, from Old High Ger *scharf* See **Sharp**]

Scarpines, skar'pınz, *n pl* an instrument of torture resembling the boot [Fr *escarpins*, shoes]

Scarred, skard, *adj* marked by scars.—*n* **Scar'ring,** a scar a mark —*adj* **Scar'ry,** bearing or pertaining to scars having scars

Scart, skart, *v t* (*Scot*) to scratch to scrape —*n* a slight wound a dash or stroke a niggard a poor looking creature —*adj* **Scart-free,** without injury

Scarus, skā'rus, *n* a genus of fishes including the parrot wrasses [See **Scaridæ**]

Scary, skā'rı, *adj* causing fright timid fluttered

Scat, skat, *n* a tax in the Shetland Islands —*ns* **Scat'hold,** open ground for pasture, **Scat'land,** land which paid duty for rights of pasture and peat [A S *sceat*, a coin, Dut *schat*, Ger *schatz*]

Scat, skat, *interj* be off! begone!—*v t* to scare or drive away

Scat, skat, *n* (*prov*) a brisk shower of rain —*adj* **Scat'ty,** showery [Prob conn with **Scud**]

Scatch, skach, *n* a bit for bridles [Fr *escache*]

Scatches, skach'ez, *n pl* stilts used for walking in dirty places [O Fr *eschace*—Old Flem *schætse*, a high shoe, Dut *schaats*, pl *schaatsen*, skates]

Scate. Same as **Skate,** a fish

Scath, Scathe, skāth, *n* damage, injury waste —*v t* to injure —*adj* **Scathe'ful,** injurious, destructive —*n* **Scathe'fulness,** injuriousness disadvantage destructiveness — *adj* **Scath'ing,** damaging blasting scorching —*adv* **Scath'ingly.**—*adjs* **Scath'less,** without damage or injury, **Scath'y** (*Scot*), mischievous dangerous [A.S *sceathu*, cog with Ger *schade*, injury]

Scatology, skat ol'ō jı, *n* the knowledge of fossil excrement or coprolites knowledge of the usages of primitive peoples about excrements, human and other —*adj* **Scatolog'ical** —*ns* **Scat'omancy, Scatos'copy,** divination of disease by inspection of excrement, **Scatoph'aga,** the dung-flies, **Scatophag'idæ,** (*pl*) a family of acanthopterygian fishes —*adj* **Scatoph'agous,** feeding on excrement [Gr *skōr, skatos*, dung, *logia—legein*, to speak, *manteia*, divination, *skopein*, to view, *phagein*, to eat]

Scatter, skat'er, *v t* to disperse in all directions to throw loosely about to strew to sprinkle to dispel to put to flight to drop to throw shot too loosely —*v i* to be dispersed or dissipated —*n* **Scat'terbrain,** a thoughtless, giddy person —*adj* **Scat'tered,** widely separated wandering distracted irregular —*ns* **Scat'terer,** one who or that which scatters, **Scatter-good,** a spendthrift, **Scatter-gun,** a shot gun, **Scat'tering,** something scattered dispersion that which has been scattered the irregular reflection of light from a surface not perfectly smooth —*adj* dispersing rare, sporadic diversified —*adv* **Scat'teringly,** in a dispersed manner here and there —*n* **Scat'terling** (*Spens*), one who has no fixed abode a vagabond —*adj* **Scat'tery,** dispersed sparse few and far between [A S *scateran, scaterian* See **Shatter**]

Scaturient, skā-tū'rı ent, *adj* gushing like water from a fountain [L *scaturīre*, to gush out]

Scaud, skad, *v t* (*Scot*) to scald scold

Scaup, skawp, *n* a sea duck of genus *Aythya*, of northern regions, related to the pochard [Ice *skalp*—in *skalp hana*]

Scauper, skaw'per, *n* a tool with semicircular face, used by engravers [Prob **Scalper**]

Scaur, skär, a Scotch form of **Scare**

Scaur, skawr, *n* a precipitous bank or rock —Also **Scar** [See **Scar**]

Scaury, skar'ı, *n* a young gull in Shetland [Scand, Sw *skrära*]

Scavage, skav'āj, *n* a duty or toll anciently exacted by mayors, &c on goods exposed for sale [O Fr *scavage* = *shew age* — A S *sceawian*, to show]

Scavagery, skav'āj rı, *n* street cleansing — *n* **Scav'aging** —*v t* **Scav'enge,** to cleanse —*ns* **Scav'enger,** one who cleans the streets, **Scavenger-beetle,** a beetle which acts as a scavenger, **Scavenger-crab,** any crab which feeds on decaying animal matter, **Scav'engering, Scav'engerism, Scav'engery** —**Scavenger's daughter,** an instrument of torture by pressure with an iron hoop, invented by Sir W Skevington, Lieutenant of the Tower under Henry VIII [Orig *scavager*, an inspector of goods for sale, and also of the streets, from *scavage*, duty on goods for sale—A S *sceawian*, to inspect See **Show**]

Scavernick, skav'er nik, *n* a Cornish name for a hare

Scavilones, skav'ı lōnz, *n pl* men's drawers worn in the sixteenth century under the hose

Scazon, skā'zon, *n* in ancient prosody, a metre, the rhythm of which is imperfect toward the close of the line or period [Gr *skazōn*, limping —*skazein*, to limp]

Scelerate, sel'e rāt, *adj* (*obs*) wicked, villainous —*n* a villain (also **Scel'erat**) —*adjs* **Scel'erous, Sceles'tic** [O Fr *scelerat*—L *sceleratus—scelus*, a crime]

Scelides, sel'ı dēz, *n pl* the posterior limbs of a mammal [Gr *skelis, skelidos*, a leg]

Scelidosauridæ, sel ı dō saw'rı dē, *n pl* a family of mailed dinosaurs —*n* **Scel'idosaur,** a dinosaur of the genus Scelidosaurus —*adjs* **Scelidosau'rian, Scelidosau'roid.**—*n* **Scelidosau'rus,** the typical genus of Scelidosauridæ [Gr *skelis, skelidos*, a leg, *sauros*, a lizard]

Scelio, sē'lı ō, *n* a genus of hymenopterous insects parasitic in the eggs of grasshoppers and locusts

Sceloporus, sē lop'ō rus, *n* the common brown fence lizard of the United States [Gr *skelos*, leg, *poros*, pore]

Scelp, skelp, *n* long strips of iron used in forming a gun barrel —Also **Skelp.**

Scena, sēn'a, *n* the stage of an ancient theatre — *pl* **Scen'æ** (nē) an elaborate dramatic solo (It pron shā'na, pl *scene*) [L]

Scenario, she nā'ri ō, *n* a skeleton libretto of a dramatic work [It]

Scend, send, *n* the upward angular displacement of a vessel—opposed to *Pitch*, the correlative downward movement —*v i* to heave upward [A corr of *send*, influenced by *ascend*]

Scene, sēn, *n* a picture of the place of an action a large painted view place of action, occurrence, or exhibition the part of a play acted without change of place (*orig*) the stage of a theatre on which the actors perform a series of landscape events connected and exhibited a number of objects presented to the view at once spectacle view any unseemly or ill timed display of strong feeling between persons —*v t* to exhibit to display —*ns* **Scene-dock,** the space in a theatre adjoining the stage, where scenery is stored when not in use, **Scene-man,** one who manages the scenery in a theatre, **Scene-painter,** one whose employment it is to paint scenery for theatres, **Scēn'ery,** the painted representation on a stage the appearance of anything presented to the eye general aspect of a landscape, **Scene-shifter** (same as **Scene-man**) —*adjs* **Scēn'ic, -al,** pertaining to scenery dramatic theatrical —*adv* **Scēn'ically** —*adjs* **Scēnograph'ic, -al,** drawn in perspective —*adv* **Scēnograph'ically.** —*n* **Scēnog'raphy,** the art of perspective representation in perspective —**Behind the scenes,** at the back of the visible stage, **To make a scene,** to make a noisy or otherwise unwelcome exhibition of feeling. [L *scena*—Gr *skēnē*, a covered place, a booth, a stage]

Scent, sent, *v t* to discern by the sense of smell to perfume to have some suspicion of —*v i* to become odoriferous to smell —*n* a perfume odour sense of smell chase followed by the scent course of pursuit scraps of paper strewed on the ground by the pursued in the boys' game of hare and hounds —*ns* **Scent-bag,** the pouch of an animal which secretes an odoriferous substance, **Scent-bottle,** a small bottle for holding perfume, **Scent-box.**—*adjs* **Scent'ed,** perfumed, **Scent'ful,** highly odoriferous quick of scent having a good nose, as a dog —*n* **Scent-gland,** a glandular organ which secretes such substances as musk or castoreum —*adv* **Scent'ingly,** allusively not directly —*adj* **Scent'less,** having no scent or smell destructive of scent —*ns* **Scent-organ,** a scent gland, **Scent-vase,** a vessel with a pierced cover designed to contain perfumes [Fr *sentir*—L *sentīre* See **Sense**]

Sceptic, -al, Skeptic, -al, skep'tik, al, *adj* pertaining to a philosophical school in ancient Greece, that of Pyrrho and his successors doubting hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles (*theol*) doubting or denying the truth of revelation —*ns* **Scep'sis, Skep'sis,** philosophic doubt, **Scep'tic,** one who is sceptical (*theol*) one who doubts or denies the existence of God or the truths of revelation —*adv* **Scep'tically** —*v i* **Scep'ticise,** to act the sceptic —*n* **Scep'ticism,** that condition in which the mind is before it has arrived at conclusive opinions—when it is still in the act of reflecting, examining, or pondering subjects of thought doubt the doctrine that no facts can be certainly known **agnosticism** (*theol*) doubt of the existence of God or the truth of revelation [L *scepticus*—Gr *skeptikos*, thoughtful, reflective—*skeptesthai*, to look about, to consider]

Sceptre, sep'tėr, *n* the staff or baton borne by kings as an emblem of authority royal power —*v t* to invest with royal power —*adjs* **Scep'tral,** regal, **Scep'tred,** bearing a sceptre regal —*n* **Scep'tredom,** reign —*adjs* **Scep'treless,** powerless, as a sceptreless king, **Scep'try,** bearing a sceptre, royal [L *sceptrum*—Gr *skēptron*, a staff to lean upon—*skēptein*, to lean]

Scerne, sėrn, *v t* (*obs*) to discern, to perceive [A contr of **Discern**]

Sceuophylacium, skū ō fi lā shi um, *n* in the Greek Church, the repository of the sacred vessels —*n* **Sceuoph'ylax,** a sacristan having charge of the treasures of the church [Gr *skeuos*, a vessel, *phylax*, a watcher]

Schæfferia, she fē'ri a, *n* a genus of polypetalous plants, the yellow wood [Named from *Schaeffer*, an 18th cent German botanist]

Schalenblende, shā'len blend, *n* a variety of native zinc sulphide [Ger, *schale*, shell, *blende*, blende]

Schappe, shap'pe, *n* a silk fabric made of carded and spun silk

Scharlachberger, shär'lach ber ger, *n* a highly-esteemed white wine grown near Mainz

Scharzberger, shärts'ber ger, *n* a wine grown in the neighbourhood of Trèves —*n* **Scharz'hofberger,** a highly esteemed white wine grown on the banks of the Moselle

Schediasm, skē'di azm, *n* cursory writing on a loose sheet [Gr, *schediasma—schedon*, near]

Schedule, shed'ūl, *n* a piece of paper containing some writing a list, inventory, or table —*v t* to place in a schedule or list [O Fr *schedule* (Fr *cédule*)—L *schedula*, dim of *scheda*, a strip of papyrus, from L *scindĕre*, to cleave, or taken from Gr *schedē*, anything formed by cleaving, a leaf]

Scheelite, shē'līt, *n* native calcium tungstate. [Named from the great Swedish chemist, K W. *Scheele* (1742–86)]

Scheik. Same as **Sheik**

Schelly, shel'i, *n* a white fish

Schelm, skelm, *n* (*Scot*) a rascal —Also **Schellum, Shelm, Skellum.** [O Fr *schelme*—Old High Ger *scalmo*, plague, cf Ger *schelm*, a rogue]

Scheltopusik, shel'to pū sik, *n* a large Russian lizard

Schema, skē'ma, *n* a diagram of certain relations of a system of things, without any pretence to the correct representations of them in other respects (thus a preceding and succeeding event are a schema of cause and effect) the image of the thing with which the imagination aids the understanding in its procedure scheme, plan, outline generally in the Greek Church, the monastic habit —*adj* **Schemat'ic** —*v t* **Schē'matise,** to arrange in outline —*v i* to make a plan in outline —*ns* **Schē'matism,** form or outline of a thing the combination of the heavenly bodies in astrology, **Schē'matist,** a projector

Scheme, skēm, *n* plan something contrived to be done purpose plot a combination of things by design a specific organisation for some end an illustrative diagram a system a statement in tabular form a representation of the aspect of the heavenly bodies at a given time —*v t* to plan to contrive —*v i* to form a plan —*n* **Scheme-arch,** an arch less than a semicircle —*adj* **Scheme'ful** —*n* **Schē'mer.**—*adj* **Schē'ming,** given to forming schemes intriguing —*adv* **Schē'mingly,** by scheming —*n* **Schē'mist,** a schemer an astrologer —*adj* **Schē'my,** cunning intriguing [L *schema*—Gr *schēma*, form or shape—*echein*, *schēsein*, to have or hold.]

Schepen, skā'pen, *n* a Dutch magistrate [Dut]

Scherzo, sker'tsō, *n* (*mus*) a passage or movement of a lively and sportive character, forming part of a musical composition of some length, as a symphony, quartette, or sonata —*adj* **Scherzan'-**

do, playful [It *scherzo*, a jest, *scherzare*, to play—Teut , Mid High Ger *scherz* (Ger *scherz*, Dut *scherts*), jest]

Schesis, skē'sis, *n* habitude—*adj* **Schet'ic,** constitutional habitual [Gr , from *echein*, to have]

Schiavone, skia vō'ne, *n* a backed, hilted broadsword of the 17th century [It , the Doge's bodyguard, the *Schiavoni* or Slavs being armed with it]

Schiedam, skē dam', *n* Hollands gin, named from the town near Rotterdam where it is chiefly made

Schiller, shil'er, *n* the peculiar bronze like lustre observed in certain minerals, as hypersthene, &c, due to internal reflection —*ns* **Schillerisā'tion,** the process by which microscopic crystals have been developed in other minerals so as to give a submetallic sheen by internal reflection , **Schil'lerite,** or **Schiller-spar** rock, enstatite schiller ised [Ger]

Schindylesis, skin di lē'sis, *n* a term applied to a joint where one bone is received into a groove in another, as in the case of the sphenoid bone and the vomer —*adj* **Schindylet'ic** [Gr *schendy lēsis*, a cleaving into small pieces, *schindylein*, to cleave, *schizein*, to cleave]

Schinus, skī'nus, *n* a genus of trees of natural order *Anacardiaceæ*, native to South America, the leaves yielding abundantly a fragrant, resinous, or turpentine like fluid The Peruvians make a kind of honey and also a vinegar from the fruit of *Schinus molli* (Peruvian mastic) [Gr *schinos*, the mastic tree]

Schipperke, ship'per ke, *n* the name of a breed of dogs belonging to the same group as the Eskimo and Pomeranian dog, but with almost no tail, favourites of the Belgian barges [Flem , 'little skipper']

S-chisel, es chiz'el, *n* a cutting tool in well boring

Schisiophone, skiz'i ō fōn, *n* an induction balance for detecting flaws in iron rails [Gr *schisis*, a cleaving, *phōnē*, sound]

Schism, sizm, *n* a separation in a church, from diversity of opinion or discipline, breach of unity without justifiable cause, also the tendency towards such —*ns* **Schis'ma,** (*mus*) the difference between a pure and an equally tempered fifth , **Schismat'ic,** one who separates from a church on account of difference of opinion —*adjs* **Schismat'ic, -al,** tending to, or of the nature of, schism —*adv* **Schismat'ically** —*n* **Schismat'icalness.** —*v t* **Schis'matise,** to practise schism to make a breach in the communion of the church —*pr p* schis'matising , *pa p* schis'matised —**Great,** or **Greek schism,** the separation of the Greek Church from the Latin, finally completed in 1054 , **Western schism,** the division in the Western Church on the appointment by the Romans of Urban VI to the papal chair in 1378, while the French cardinals elected Clement VII —France, Spain, Savoy, and Scotland supported the latter , Italy, Germany, England, and the whole North of Europe, the former For thirty eight years the rival popes hurled anathemas at each other, and the schism was only healed on the election of Martin V by the Council of Constance in 1417 [L *schisma*—Gr *schizein*, to split]

Schist, shist, *n* a term properly applied to crystalline rocks with a foliated structure, as mica schist, hornblende schist, &c Indurated clay rocks with a fissile structure are sometimes erroneously described as schists —*adjs* **Schist'ic, Schist'ous, Schist'ose,** like schist having a slaty structure [Fr *schiste* — Gr *schistos* — *schizein*, to split]

Schistaceous, shis tā'shius, *adj* slate gray

Schizæa, skī zē'a, *n* a genus of ferns, with sporangia ovate, sessile, and arranged in spikes or panicles [Gr *schizein*, to split]

Schizocarp, skiz'ō karp, *n* a dry fruit which splits at maturity into several closed one-seeded portions —*adj* **Schizocar'pous.** [Gr *schizein*, to cleave, *karpos*, fruit]

Schizocephaly, skiz ō sef'a li, *n* the practice of preserving the heads of warriors among Maoris, &c [Gr *schizein*, to cleave, *kephalē*, the head]

Schizocœle, skiz'ō sēl, *n* a term applied to the perivisceral cavity of the Invertebrata, when formed by a splitting of the mesoblast of the embryo —*adj* **Schizocœ'lous** [Gr *schizein*, to cleave, *koilia*, a hollow]

Schizodon, skiz'ō don, *n* a genus of South American octodont rodents [Gr *schizein*, to cleave, *odous, odontos*, a tooth]

Schizogenesis, skiz ō-jen'e sis, *n* reproduction by fission —*adjs* **Schizogen'ic, Schizogenet'ic** — *n* **Schizog'ony.** [Gr *schizein*, to cleave, *genesis*, production]

Schizognathous, skī-zog'nā thus, *adj* having the maxillo palatine bones separate from each other and from the vomer, as in the gulls —*n pl,* **Schizog'nathæ,** a subdivision of the carinate birds —*n* **Schizog'nāthism.** [Gr *schizein*, to cleave, *gnathos*, the jaw]

Schizomycetes, skiz ō mī sē'tēz, *n* a botanical term for Bacteria, in reference to their commonest mode of reproduction—by transverse division [Gr *schizein*, to cleave, *mykēs*, pl *mykētes*, a mushroom]

Schizonemertea, skiz ō nē mer'tē a, *n* the sea worms which have the head fissured — *adjs* **Schizonemer'tean, Schizonemer'tine**

Schizoneura, skiz ō nū'ra, *n* a genus of plant lice [Gr *schizein*, to cleave, *neuron*, a nerve]

Schizophora, skī zof'ō ra, *n pl* a division of dipterous insects or flies [Gr *schizein*, to cleave, *pherein*, to bear]

Schizopoda, ski zop'ō da, *n pl* a group of crustaceans, having the feet cleft or double, including the opossum shrimps and their allies [Gr *schizein*, to cleave, *pous, podos*, the foot]

Schizorhinal, skiz ō rī'nal, *adj* having the nasal bones separate having the anterior nostrils prolonged in the form of a slit [Gr *schizein*, to cleave, *rhis, rhinos*, the nose]

Schizothecal, skiz ō thē'kal, *adj* having the tarsal envelope divided, as by scutella—opp to *Holothecal* [Gr *schizein*, to cleave, *thēkē*, a case]

Schizotrochous, skī zot'i ō kus, *adj* with a divided disc, as a rotifer [Gr *schizein*, to cleave, *trochos*, a wheel]

Schlager, shlā'ger, *n* the modern duelling-sword of German university students [Ger , *schlagen*, to beat]

Schlegalia, shle gē li a, *n* a genus of birds of paradise [Named from the Dutch ornithologist, Hermann *Schlegel* (1805–84)]

Schlera, sklē'ra, *n* the sclerotic coat of the eye ball —*adj* **Schlē'ral.**—*n* **Sclere,** in sponges, a skeletal element [Gr *sklēros*, hard]

Schlich, shlik, *n* the finer portions of crushed ore, separated by water [Ger]

Schmelze, schmel'tse, *n* glass used in decorative work [Ger *schmelz*, enamel]

Schnapps, Schnaps, shnaps, *n* Holland gin [Ger *schnapps*, a dram]

Schœnus, skē'nus, *n* a genus of monocotyledonous plants of the sedge family [Gr *schoinos*, rush]

Scholar, skol'ar, *n* a pupil a disciple a student one who has received a learned education a man of learning a savant in the English universities, an undergraduate partly supported from the revenues of a college —*ns* **Schol'arch,** the head of a school of philosophy , **Schol'arism,** the affectation of scholarship —*adj* **Schol'arly,** like

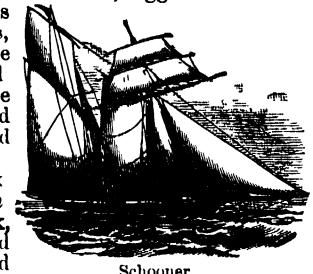
or becoming a scholar —*n.* **Schol'arship,** the character of a scholar learning in the English universities, maintenance for a scholar, a benefaction, the annual proceeds of a bequest permanently invested for this purpose —*adj* **Scholast'ic,** pertaining to a scholar or to schools scholar like pertaining to the schoolmen excessively subtle pedantic —*n* one who adheres to the method or subtleties of the schools of the middle ages —*adv* **Scholas'tically,** in a scholastic manner according to the methods of the schools of philosophy —*n* **Scholas'ticism,** the aims, methods, and products of thought which constitute the main endeavour of the intellectual life of the middle ages the method or subtleties of the schools of philosophy the collected body of doctrines of the schoolmen [Low L *scholaris,* belonging to a school—L *schola* See **School**]

Scholiast, skō'li ast, *n* one of a class of ancient grammarians, mostly anonymous, who wrote short notes on the margins of the MSS of ancient Greek and Roman classics, a writer of scholia an annotator a commentator —*adj* **Scholiast'ic,** pertaining to a scholiast or to scholia [Gr *scholiastēs—scholion,* a scholium]

Scholium, skō'li um, *n* one of the marginal notes of the old critics on the ancient classics (*math*) an explanation added to a problem —*pl* **Scho'lia, Scho'liums** —*n* **Scho'lion** [Low L — Gr *scholion,* a short note or comment—*scholē,* leisure]

School, skōōl, *n* a place for instruction an institution of learning, esp for children the pupils of a school exercises for instruction the disciples of a particular teacher, or those who hold a common doctrine a system of training any means of knowledge, esp (*mus*) a treatise teaching some particular branch of the art a large hall in English universities where the examinations for degrees, &c are held a large number of fish migrating together, a shoal (*pl*) the body of masters and students in a college, a university generally —*v t* to educate in a school to instruct to admonish, discipline —*adj* **School'able,** of school age —*ns* **School-board,** a board of managers, elected by the ratepayers, whose duty it is to see that adequate means of education are provided for the children of a town or district, **School-boy,** a boy attending a school one learning the rudiments of a subject, **School-clerk,** one versed in the learning of schools, **School-craft,** learning, **School-dame,** a schoolmistress —*n pl* **School-days,** the time of life during which one goes to school —*ns* **School-doctor,** a schoolman, **School'ery** (*Spens*), something taught, precepts, **School-fellow,** one taught at the same school an associate at school, **School-girl,** a girl attending school, **School-hours,** time spent at school in acquiring instruction, **School-house,** a house of discipline and instruction a house used as a school a schoolmaster's house, **School'ing,** instruction in school tuition the price paid for instruction reproof, reprimand, **School-inspector,** an official appointed to examine schools, **School-ma'am,** a schoolmistress, **School-maid,** a school girl, **School'man,** one of the philosophers and theologians of the second half of the middle ages, **School'master,** the master or teacher of a school, a pedagogue —*fem* **School'mistress,** a woman who teaches or who merely governs a school, **School-mate,** one who attends the same school, **School-name,** an abstract term, an **abstraction, School-pence,** a small sum paid for school-teaching, **School-point,** a point for scholastic disputation, **School-room,** a room for teaching in school accommodation, **School-ship,** a vessel used for teaching practical navigation —*adj* **School-taught,** taught at school or in the schools —*ns* **School-teacher,** one who teaches in a school, **School-teaching, School-time,** the time at which a school opens, **School-whale,** one of a school of whales —**Board-school,** a school under the control of a school board, **Grammar school, High school,** a school of secondary instruction, standing between the primary school and the university, **National schools,** those schools in Ireland which are under the commissioners of national education, **Oxford school,** a name given to that party which adopted the principles contained in the *Tracts for the Times* (see **Tractarianism**), **Parochial schools,** in Scotland, schools in every parish for general education, **Primary school,** a school for elementary instruction, **Public school,** an elementary or primary school a school under the control of a school board an endowed classical school for providing a liberal education for such as can pay high for it (Of these the nine principal in England are Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, Westminster, Shrewsbury, Charterhouse, St Paul's, and Merchant Taylors'), **Ragged school,** a free school for destitute children's education and often maintenance, supported by voluntary efforts, **Sunday-school,** a school held on Sunday for religious instruction, **Tubingen school,** a rationalistic school of theologians founded by F C Baur (1792–1860), which explained the origin of the Catholic Church as due to the gradual fusion of an antagonistic Judaistic and Gentile party, the various stages of fusion being capable of being traced in the extant documents — **The schoolmaster is abroad,** a phrase of Brougham's implying that education and intelligence are now widely spread [L *schola*—Gr *scholē,* leisure, a lecture, a school]

Schooner, skōōn'er, *n* a sharp built, swift sailing vessel, generally two masted, rigged either with fore and aft sails on both masts, or with square top and top gallant sails on the fore mast an old form of covered emigrant wagon a large drinking glass — *n* **Schooner-smack,** a sharp bowed schooner [Coined in New England from the Prov Eng *scoon* (Scot *scon*), to make a flat stone skip along the surface of water]


Schooner

Schorl, shorl, *n* black tourmaline—also **Shorl.** *adjs* **Schorlā'ceous, Schor'lous, Schor'ly** [Ger *schorl,* prob from Sw *skor,* brittle]

Schottische, sho tēsh', *n* a dance resembling a polka, danced by a couple music adapted for the dance — Also **Schottish.** [Ger, 'Scottish']

Schout, skout, *n* a municipal officer in the North American Dutch colonies [Dut]

Schrankia, shrang'ki a, *n* a genus of leguminous plants, whose six species are all American—including the *sensitive briar* [Named from the German naturalist F von Paula *Schrank* (1747–1835)]

Schuchin, skuch'in, *n* an obs form of escutcheon

Schweinitzia, shwī nit'zi a, *n* a genus of gamopetalous plants of the Indian pipe family, including the sweet pine sap or Carolina beech drops [Named from the American botanist L D von *Schweinitz* (1780–1834)]

Schwenkfelder, shwengk'fel der, *n* a member

of a German religious sect, founded by the saintly Caspar von Schwenkfeld (1490–1561), still surviving principally in Pennsylvania. — Also **Schwenk'feldian**

Sciadiaceæ, sī-ad i ā'sē ē, *n* a family of fresh water algæ, its typical genus *Sciadium*

Sciagraphy, sī ag'ra fi, *n* the art of casting and delineating shadows as they fall in nature (*archit*) the vertical section of a building to show its interior structure the art of dial ling — *ns* **Sci'agraph, Sciag'rapher** — *adjs* **Sciagraph'ic, -al.**—*adv* **Sciagraph'ically** [Gr *skiagraphia—skia*, a shadow, and *graphein*, to write]

Sciamachy, sī am'a ki, *n* Same as **Sciomachy**

Sciametry, sī am'e tri, *n* the doctrine of eclipses [Gr *skia*, shadow, *metrein*, to measure]

Sciara, sī'a ra, *n* a genus of gnats or midges [Gr *skiaros*, shady, *skia*, a shadow]

Sciath, sī'ath, *n* an oblong shield of wicker work formerly used in Ireland [Ir *sciath*]

Sciatheric, sī a ther'ik, *adj* pertaining to a sun dial [Gr *skiathēron, skia*, shadow, *theran*, to catch]

Sciatica, sī at'ik a, *n* a neuralgic affection of the great sciatic nerve —*adjs* **Sciat'ic, -al,** pertaining to or affecting the hip, ischiac —*adv* **Sciat'ically,** with or by means of sciatica [Low L *sciatica*—Gr *ischion*]

Scible, sīb'i le, *n* something capable of being known [L *scīre*, to know]

Science, sī'ens, *n* knowledge systematised truth ascertained pursuit of knowledge or truth for its own sake knowledge arranged under general truths and principles that which refers to abstract principles, as distinguished from 'art' pre eminent skill trade a department of knowledge —*adjs* **Sci'enced,** versed, learned, **Sci'ent,** knowing, **Scien'tial** (*Milton*), producing science skilful, **Scientif'ic, -al,** (*obs*) producing or containing science according to or versed in science used in science systematic accurate —*adv* **Scientif'ically** —*ns* **Sci'entism,** the view of scientists, **Sci'entist,** one who studies science, esp natural science —*adj* **Scientis'tic** —*adv* **Sci'ently,** knowingly —*n* **Scient'olism,** false science, superficial knowledge —**Absolute science,** knowledge of things in themselves, **Applied science,** when its laws are exemplified in dealing with concrete phenomena, **Dismal science,** political economy, **Gay science,** a mediæval name for belles lettres and poetry generally, esp amatory poetry, **Inductive science** (see **Induct**), **Liberal science,** a science cultivated from love of knowledge, without view to profit, **Mental science,** mental philosophy, psychology, **Moral science,** ethics, the science of right and wrong, moral responsibility, **Occult science,** a name applied to the physical sciences of the middle ages, also to magic, sorcery, witchcraft, &c, **Sanitary science** (see **Sanitary**), **The exact sciences,** the mathematical sciences, **The science,** the art of boxing, **The seven liberal sciences,** grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy — **Scientific frontier,** a term used by Lord Beaconsfield in 1878 in speaking of the rectification of the boundaries between India and Afghanistan, meaning a frontier capable of being occupied and defended according to the requirements of the science of strategy, in opposition to 'a haphazard frontier' [Fr,—L *scientia—sciens, entis*, pr p of *scīre*, to know]

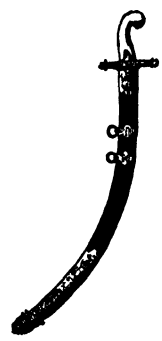
Scil. An abbrev of **Scilicet.**

Scilicet, sil'i set, *adv* to wit namely videlicet

Scilla, sil'a, *n* a genus of liliaceous plants, as the squill [L,—Gr *skilla*, a sea onion]

Scillocephalus, sil ō sef'a lus, *n* a person with a conical cranium —*adj* **Scilloceph'alous.** [Gr *skilla*, a squill, *kephalē*, a head]

Scimitar, sim'i-tar, *n* a short, single edged curved sword, broadest at the point end, used by the Turks and Persians —*n* **Scimitar-pod,** a strong, shrubby climber of the tropics [O Fr *cimeterre*—Old It *cimitarra* — Turk, — Pers *shimshir* (perh 'lion's claw,' *sham*, a claw, *shīr, sher*, a lion), or perh through Sp *cimitarra*, from Basque *cime terra*, something 'with a fine edge']



Scimitar

Scincoid, sing'koid, *n* one of a family of saurian reptiles, the typical genus of which is the **Scincus** or skink —*adj* like a skink [L *scincus*—Gr *skinx kos*, a kind of lizard, and *eidos*, form, likeness]

Scindapsus, sin dap'sus, *n* a genus of climbing plants [Gr]

Scintilla, sin til'a, *n* a spark a glimmer the least particle a trace a genus of bivalve molluscs a genus of lepidopterous insects —*adjs* **Scint'illant, Scint'illante,** (*mus*) brilliant —*n* **Scintillom'eter,** an instrument for measuring the intensity of scintillation of the stars [L, a spark]

Scintillate, sin'til lāt, *vi* to throw out sparks to sparkle —*n* **Scintillā'tion,** act of throwing out sparks shining with a twinkling light [L *scintilla*, a spark]

Sciography, sī og'ra fi, *n* Same as **Sciagraphy**

Sciolism, sī'ol izm, *n* superficial knowledge —*n* **Sci'olist,** one who knows anything superficially a pretender to science —*adjs* **Sciolist'ic,** pertaining to or partaking of sciolism pertaining to or resembling a sciolist, **Sci'olous** [L *sciolus*, dim of *scius*, knowing—*scīre*, to know]

Sciolto, shiol'tō, *adj* (*mus*) free, unrestrained

Sciomachy, sī om'a ki, *n* a battle or fighting with shadows imaginary or futile combat [Gr *skiamachia, skiomachia* — *skia*, shadow, and *machē*, battle]

Sciomancy, sī'ō man si, *n* divination by means of the shades of the dead

Scion, sī'on, *n* a cutting or twig for grafting a young member of a family a descendant [O Fr *sion, cion*—L *sectionem*, a cutting—*secāre* to cut]

Scioptic, sī op'tik, *adj* noting a certain optical arrangement for forming images in a darkened room, consisting of a globe with a lens fitted to a camera, and made to turn like the eye—also **Scioptric** —*ns* **Sciop'ticon; Sciop'tics** [Gr *skia*, shadow, and *optikos*, pertaining to sight]

Sciotheism, sī'ō thē izm, *n* ancestral worship

Sciotheric, sī o ther'ik, *adj* pertaining to a sun dial—the same as **Sciatheric.**

Scious, sci'us, *adj* (*obs*) knowing

Scire facias, sī're fā'shi as, *n* (*law*) a writ to enforce the execution of judgments, or to quash them

Scirpus, ser'pus, *n* a genus of monocotyledonous plants, including the bulrushes [L, a rush]

Scirrhus, skir'us, *n* (*med*) a hardened gland forming a tumour a hardening, esp that preceding cancer — *adjs* **Scirr'hoid,** resembling scirrhus, **Scirr'hous,** hardened proceeding from scirrhus [L,—Gr *skirros, skirros*, a tumour]

Scirtopod, ser'tō pod, *adj* having limbs fitted for leaping —*n pl.* **Scirtop'oda,** an order of saltatorial rotifers [Gr *skirtan*, to leap, *pous, podos*, the foot]

Sciscitation, sis i tā'shon, *n* (*obs*) the act of in

quiry demand [L., —*sciscitāri*, to inquire—*sciscĕre*, to seek to know—*scīre*, to know]

Scise, sīz, *v i* (*obs*) to cut to penetrate [L, *scindĕre*, *scissum*, to cut]

Scissel, sis'el, *n* the clippings of various metals scrap —*adjs* **Scis'sible, Scis'sile,** capable of being cut —*n* **Scis'sion,** the act of cutting division splitting [O Fr *cisaille*, *ciseler*, *cisel*, a chisel (q v) The spelling has been adapted in the interests of a fancied connection with L *scindĕre*, *scissum*, to divide]

Scissiparity, sis i par'i ti, *n* reproduction by fission [L *scindĕre*, *scissum*, to divide, *parĕre*, to bring forth]

Scissors, siz'orz, *n pl* a cutting instrument consisting of two blades fastened at the middle shears —*v t* **Scis'sor,** to cut with scissors —*ns* **Scissor-bill,** a skimmer, **Scissor-tail,** an American bird, the scissor tailed fly catcher, **Scissor-tooth,** the sectorial tooth of a carnivore which cuts against its fellow [Formerly written *cisors*—O Fr *cisoires*, conn with Fr *ciseaux*, scissors, from Late L *cisorium*, a cutting instrument—L *cædĕre*, *cæsum*, to cut]

Scissura, si sū'ra, *n* (*anat*) a fissure, a cleft —*ns* **Scis'sure,** a cleft a fissure a rupture a division, **Scissurel'la,** a genus of gastropods with a shell deeply cut [L *scissura—scindĕre*, *scissum*, to divide]

Sciuridæ, sī ū'ri dē, *n* a family of rodent mammals containing the squirrels and their allies —*adj* **Sciu'rine** —*ns* **Sciurop'terus,** one of two genera of flying squirrels **Sciu'rus,** a genus of Sciuridæ, the arboreal squirrels [Gr *skiouros*, a squirrel]

Sclate, sklāt, *n* an obs or prov form of slate

Sclave, Sclavonian, &c See **Slav, Slavonic**

Sclera, sklē'ra, *n* the sclerotic coat of the eye ball —*adj* **Sclē'ral** —*n* **Sclere,** in sponges, a skeletal element [Gr *sklēros*, hard]

Scleragogy, sklē'ra gō ji, *n* severe discipline [Gr *sklēragōgia—sklēros*, hard, *agein*, to lead]

Scleranthus, sklē ran'thus, *n* a genus of apetalous plants, including the knawel or German knot grass [Gr *sklēros*, hard, *anthos*, a flower]

Sclerenchyma, sklē reng'ki ma, *n* the hard parts of corals or plants —*adj* **Sclerenchym'atous.** [Gr *sklēros*, hard, *engchyma*, an infusion]

Scleria, sklē'ri a, *n* a genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the sedge family [Gr *sklēros*, hard]

Sclériasis, sklē rī'a sis, *n* scleroderma

Sclerite, sklē'rīt, *n* any hard part of the integument of arthropods —*adj* **Sclerit'ic** [Gr *sklēros*, hard]

Sclerobase, sklē'rō bās, *n* a dense corneous mass, as in red coral —*adj* **Sclerobā'sic.** [Gr *sklēros*, hard, *basis*, base]

Sclerobrachia, sklē rō brā'ki a, *n* an order of brachiopods [Gr *sklēros*, hard, *brachiōn*, the arm]

Scleroderm, sklē'rō derm, *n* hardened integument or exo skeleton, esp of a coral a madrepore —*n pl* **Scleroder'mata,** the scaly reptiles the madrepores —*adjs* **Scleroder'mic, Scleroder'mous, Sclerodermit'ic.** —*n* **Scleroder'mite** [Gr *sklēros*, hard, *derma*, *dermatos*, skin]

Sclerodermia, sklē rō der'mi a, *n* a chronic non-inflammatory affection of the skin which becomes thick and rigid [Gr *sklēros*, hard, *derma*, skin]

Sclerogen, sklē'rō jen, *n* the thickening matter of woody cells, as in walnut shells, &c —*adj* **Sclerog'enous,** producing sclerous tissue [Gr *sklēros*, hard, *genēs*, producing]

Sclerogenous, sklē-roj'e nus, *adj* mail-cheeked, as a fish [Gr *sklēros*, hard, *genys*, the cheek]

Scleroid, sklē'roid, *adj* hard, scleritic —*n* **Sclerō'ma,** sclerosis

Scleromeninx, sklē rō mē'ningks, *n* the dura mater [Gr *sklēros*, hard, *mēningx*, a membrane]

Sclerometer, sklē rom'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring the hardness of a mineral [Gr *sklēros*, hard, *metron*, a measure]

Sclerosis, sklē rō'sis, *n* a hardening (*bot*) the induration of a tissue —*adjs* **Sclero'sal, Sclē'rosed** [Gr *sklērōsis—sklēros*, hard]

Sclerostoma, sklē ros'tō ma, *n* a genus of nematode worms, one of which (*S duodenale*) is a parasite of the human intestine, and another (*S syngamus*, or *Syngamus trachealis*) is the cause of Gapes in fowls [Gr *sklēros*, hard, *stoma*, mouth]

Sclerotal, sklē rō'tal, *n* a bone of the eye ball—also *adj* relating to such —*adj* **Sclerot'ic,** hard, firm, applied esp to the outer membrane of the eye ball pertaining to sclerosis relating to ergot —*n* the outermost membrane of the eye ball [Gr *sklēros*, hard]

Sclerotium, sklē rō'shi um, *n* a hard, multicellular tuber like body formed towards the end of the vegetative season by the close union of the ordinary mycelial filaments of Fungi

Sclerous, sklē'rus, *adj* hard or indurated ossified or bony

Sclerurine, sklē rōō'rin, *adj* having stiff, hard tail-feathers, as a bird of the genus *Sclerurus* [Gr *sklēros*, hard, *oura*, a tail]

Scoat, skōt, *v t* to prop, to block, to scotch, as a wheel —Also **Scote** [O Fr *ascouter—ascot*, a branch, prob Brit]

Scobby, skob'i, *n* the chaffinch —Also **Scō'by.**

Scobs, skobz, *n* sawdust shavings dross of metals —*adj* **Scob'iform,** resembling sawdust or raspings —*n* **Scobi'na,** the pedicle of the spikelets of grasses [L *scobis—scabĕre*, to scrape]

Scoff, skof, *v t* to mock to treat with scorn —*v i* to show contempt or scorn to deride, taunt, gibe —*n* an expression of scorn or contempt an object of scoffing —*n* **Scoff'er** —*adv* **Scoff'ingly,** in a scoffing manner with mockery or contempt [Old Frisian *schof*, Ice *skaup*, cf Old Dut *schoppen*, to scoff]

Scoganism, skō'gan izm, *n* a scurrilous jesting [From *Scogan*, the name of a famous jester]

Scogie, skō ji, *n* (*Scot*) a kitchen drudge

Scold, skōld, *v i* to rail in a loud and violent manner to find fault —*v t* to chide rudely to rebuke in words —*n* a rude, clamorous woman a termagant —*ns* **Scold'er, Scold'ing,** railing a rating, **Scolding-stool,** a cucking stool [Low Ger *scheldan*, Ger *schelten*, to brawl, to scold]

Scolecida, skō les'i da, *n* a class of worms consisting of the wheel animalcules, turbellarians, trematode worms, &c —*adj* **Scolec'iform** [Gr *skōlēx*, a worm]

Scolecina, skol ē si'na, *n* a group of annelids typified by the earth worm —Also **Scoleina** [Gr *skōlēx*, a worm]

Scolecophagous, skol ē kof'a gus, *adj* worm eating, as a bird —*n* **Scolecoph'agus,** a genus of birds including the maggot eaters or rusty grackles [Gr *skōlēx*, a worm, *phagein*, to eat]

Scolecophidian, skō lē kō fid'i an, *adj* worm like, as a snake —*n pl* **Scolecophid'ia,** a division of angiostomous serpents [Gr *skōlēx*, a worm, *ophis*, a serpent]

Scolex, skō'leks, *n* the embryo of an entozoic worm

Scolia, skō'li a, *n* a genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects [Gr *skōlos*, a prickle]

Scoliodon, skō lī'ō don, *n* the genus containing the oblique toothed sharks [Gr *skolios*, oblique, *odous*, *odontis*, a tooth]

Scoliosis, skol i ō'sis, *n* lateral curvature of the spinal column —*adj* **Scoliot'ic.** [Gr *skoliōsis—skolios*, oblique]

Scolite, skō'līt, *n* a fossil worm or its trace. [Gr *skolios*, oblique]

Scollop. Same as **Scallop**

Scolopaceous, skol ō pā'shi-us, *adj* resembling a snipe —*n pl* **Scolopac'idæ,** a family of wading birds containing snipes, &c —*adjs* **Scol'opacine, Scol'opacoid.**—*n* **Scol'opax.** [L *scolopax*, a snipe.]

Scolopendra, skol ō pen'dra, *n* a genus of *Myriapoda*, having a long, slender, depressed body, protected by coriaceous plates, and having at least twenty one pairs of legs (*Spens*) an imaginary fish or sea monster —*adjs* **Scolopen'driform, Scolopen'drine.**—*n* **Scolopen'drium,** a genus of aspleniod ferns, generally called *Hart's tongue* [L.,—Gr *skolopendra*, a milliped]

Scolytus, skol'i tus, *n* a genus of bark beetles [Gr *skolyptein*, to strip]

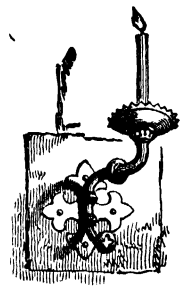
Scomber, skom'ber, *n* a genus of acanthopterygian fishes typical of the family *Scombridæ*, to which belong mackerel, tunnies, bonitos, &c —*ns* **Scomber'esox,** the mackerel pikes, saury pikes, or sauries, **Scomberom'orus,** the Spanish mackerel and related species —*adjs* **Scom'brid, -al, Scom'broid** [L.,—Gr *skombros*, a mackerel]

Scomfish, skom'fish, *v t* (*Scot*) to suffocate by bad air to nauseate to discomfit —*v i* to be suffocated [A corr of obs *scomfit* = **Discomfit.**]

Scomm, skom, *n* (*obs*) a flout a buffoon [L *scomma*—Gr *skōmma*, a jest]

Sconce, skons, *n* a bulwark a small fort a protective headpiece, hence the head, the skull, brains, wits a covered stall a fine a seat in an old fashioned open chimney place, a chimney seat a fragment of an icefloe —*v t* to fortify to tax, to fine lightly, at Oxford and Cambridge, for some irregularity [O Fr *esconcer*, to conceal, to withdraw—L *absconděre, absconsum*]

Sconce, skons, *n* the part of a candlestick for the candle a hanging candlestick with a mirror to reflect the light a lantern [O Fr *esconse* — Low L *absconsa, sconsa*, orig a dark lantern—L *absconsa candela*, a hidden light — *absconděre*, to hide, *candela*, a light]



Sconce

Sconcheon Same as **Squinch.**

Scone, skōn, *n* (*Scot*) a soft cake fried on a griddle [Perh Gael *sgonn*, a shapeless mass]

Scoon, skōōn, *v t* to skim along like a vessel (*Scot*) to skip flat stones on the surface of water [See **Scun**]

Scoop, skōōp, *v t* to lift up, as water, with something hollow to empty with a ladle to make hollow to dig out to dredge for grain to get before a rival newspaper in publishing some important piece of news —*n* anything hollow for scooping a large hollow shovel or ladle a banker's shovel a coal scuttle a haul of money made in speculation a place hollowed out a sweeping stroke (*Scot*) the peak of a cap the act of beating another newspaper in publishing some news —*ns* **Scoop'er,** an engraver's tool, **Scoop'ing,** the action of the right whale in feeding, **Scoop-net,** a hand net, **Scoop-wheel,** a wheel having scoops or buckets attached to its circumference, used for raising water [Prob Scand, Sw *skopa*, a scoop, or Old Dut *schœpe*, a shovel, cf Ger *schuppe*, a shovel]

Scoot, skōōt, *v i* to make off with celerity —*v t* (*Scot*) to squirt —*n* a sudden flow of water a squirt [A variant of **Shoot**]

Scopa, skō'pa, *n* in entomology, a mass of stiff hairs like a brush —*adjs* **Sco'pate,** covered with stiff hairs, **Scopif'erous,** brushy, **Sco'piform,** broom shaped. [L *scopa*, twigs, a broom]

Scoparia, skō pā'ri a, *n* a genus of pyralid moths a genus of gamopetalous plants—the West Indian *sweet bromweed*

Scope, skōp, *n* that which one sees, space as far as one can see room or opportunity for free outlook space for action the end before the mind: intention length of cable at which a vessel rides at liberty a target —*adjs* **Scope'ful,** with a wide prospect, **Scope'less,** purposeless, useless [It *scopo*—Gr *skopos—skopein*, to look, to view]

Scope, skōp, *n* (*obs*) a bundle, as of twigs [L *scopa*, twigs]

Scopelidæ, skō pel'i-dē, *n* a family of deep water teleostean fishes, the typical genus **Scopelus.** [Gr *skopelos*, a rock]

Scopidæ, skop'i dē, *n* an African family of wading birds, as the shadow birds, the typical genus **Scopus**

Scopious, skō'pi us, *adj* (*obs*) spacious

Scopperil, skop'e ril, *n* a top teetotum the bone foundation of a button [Ice *skoppa*, to spin]

Scops, skops, *n* the screech owl [Gr *skōps*]

Scoptic, skop'tik, *adj* mocking jesting [See **Scomm**]

Scopula, skop'ū la, *n* in entomology, a small brush like organ —*adjs* **Scop'ulate,** broom shaped, **Scop'uliform,** scopiform, **Scop'uliped,** having brushy feet, as solitary bees [L *scopulæ*, dim of *scopa*, a broom]

Scopularia, skop ū lā'ri a, *n* in a sponge, the besom shaped spicule

Scopulous, skop'ū lus, *adj* full of rocks [L *scopulus*—Gr *skopelos*, a high rock]

Scorbutic, -al, skor-bū'tik, -al, *adj* pertaining to, resembling, or diseased with scurvy [Low L *scorbutus*, scurvy, prob from Old Low Ger *schorbock*, scurvy, Old Dut *scheurbuyck*, scurvy Prob orig meaning 'rupture of the belly,' for Old Dut *scheuren* = to tear, *buyck* (mod Dut *buik*) = the belly]

Scorch, skorch, *v t* to burn slightly to roast highly to affect painfully with heat to singe to attack with virulence —*v i* to be burned on the surface to be dried up (*slang*) to ride a bicycle furiously on a public highway —*ns* **Scorched-carpet,** and **-wing,** British geometrid moths, **Scorch'er,** anything that scorches, a very caustic rebuke, criticism, &c one who rides a bicycle furiously on a road, **Scorch'ing** —*p adj* **Scorch'ing,** burning superficially bitterly sarcastic, scathing —*adv* **Scorch'ingly,** in a scorching manner —*n* **Scorch'ingness.** [O Fr *escorcher*, from Low L *excorticare*—L *ex*, off, *cortex, cortĭcis*, bark, or prob Scand, Norw *skrekka*, to shrink]

Scordato, skōr da'tō, *adj* (*mus*) put out of tune —*n* **Scordatu'ra,** in stringed musical instruments an intentional departure from the normal tuning [It]

Score, skōr, *n* a mark or notch for keeping count a line drawn the number twenty, once represented by a larger notch a reckoning a debt the register of the various points of play in a game account reason the original draught of a musical composition with all the parts, or its transcript —*v t* to mark with notches or lines to furrow to set down to charge to engrave to braid to note to enter to make points, &c in certain games —*v i* to keep, or to run up, a score to succeed in making points, &c in a game —*ns* **Scor'er,** one who keeps the marks in a game, **Scor'ing,** the act of one who or that which scores a deep groove made by glacial action the act of repeatedly bringing a racer and his rider to the starting-point, so as to get a fair start —**Go off at score,** to make a spirited start, **Pay off old scores,** to repay old grudges;

Run up a score, to run up a debt [A S *scor*—*sceran* (pa p *scoren*), to shear]

Scoria, skō'ri a, *n* dross or slag left from metal or ores after being under fire a genus of geometrid moths —*pl* **Scō'riæ,** volcanic ashes —*adjs* **Scō'riac, Scoriā'ceous.**—*ns* **Scorificā'tion,** the act or operation of reducing a body to scoria a method of assaying by fusing the ore with metallic lead and borax in a scorifier, **Scor'ifier,** a flat dish used in such a form of assaying —*v t* **Scō'rify,** to reduce to slag [L —Gr *skōria*]

Scorn, skorn, *n* disdain caused by a mean opinion of anything extreme contempt object of contempt —*v t* to hold in extreme contempt to disdain to make a mock of —*v i* to scoff to jeer —*n* **Scorn'er,** one who scorns (*B*) one who scoffs at religion a scoffer —*adj* **Scorn'ful,** full of scorn contemptuous disdainful —*adv* **Scorn'fully** —*ns* **Scorn'fulness, Scorn'ing.**—**To laugh to scorn** (*B*), to deride, **To think scorn,** to disdain or despise [O Fr *escarn,* mockery—Old High Ger *skern,* mockery]

Scorodite, skor'ō dit, *n* a hydrous arseniate of iron —Also **Skorodite** [Gr *skorodon, skordon,* garlic]

Scorpæna, skor pē'na, *n* a genus of fishes, the typical genus of **Scorpæ'nidæ,** a family including the rose fish, the Californian rock fish, and their allies [L ,—Gr *skorpaina,* a fish]

Scorper, skor'per, *n* a gouging chisel [For *scauper*]

Scorpio, skor'pi o, *n* a scorpion (*astron*) a constellation and the eighth sign of the zodiac [L See **Scorpion**]

Scorpion, skor'pi un, *n* a name applicable to any member of the family *Scorpionidæ,* included along with spiders, mites, &c in the heterogeneous class *Arachnida*—they have an elongated body, claws like the lobster, and a poisonous sting in the tail one of the signs of the zodiac (*B*) a whip with points like a scorpion's tail an old military engine any person of virulent hatred or animosity —*adj* **Scor'pioid,** curled like the tail of a scorpion —*ns* **Scorpion-bug,** a large predacious water beetle, **Scorpiō'nes,** true scorpions, a sub order of *Arachnida,* **Scorpion-fish,** a sea scorpion, **Scorpion-fly,** an insect having its abdomen curled like a scorpion, **Scorpion-grass,** the forget me not the mouse ear, **Scorpion'ida,** an order of *Arachnida,* containing the Scorpiones or true scorpions, **Scorpion-lobster,** a long tailed crustacean, **Scorpion-plant,** a Javan orchid with large creamy flower supposed to resemble a spider, **Scorpion-shell,** a gastropod distinguished by long, channelled spines, **Scorpion-spider,** a whip scorpion, **Scorpion-wort,** a leguminous plant native of southern Europe, **Scorpiū'rus,** a genus of leguminous plants named scorpion's tail [Fr —L *scorpio*—Gr *skorpios*]

Scorse See **Scourse**

Scortatory, skor'ta tō ri, *adj* pertaining to lewdness [L *scortator,* a fornicator —*scortum,* a harlot]

Scorzonera, skor zō nē'ra, *n* a genus of plants of the natural order *Compositæ,* sub order *Cichoraceæ,* having yellow or rarely rose coloured flowers, whose species are mostly natives of the south of Europe and the East The common Scorzonera (*S hispanica*), popularly called *Viper's Grass,* has a long, tapering, esculent root containing a white milky juice of sweetish mucilaginous taste [It , *scorza,* bark, *nera,* black, fem of *nero*—L *niger,* black]

Scot, skot, *n* a payment, esp a customary **tax**—also **Shot.**—*adj* **Scot-free,** free from scot or payment untaxed unhurt, safe —**Scot and Lot,** an old legal phrase embracing all parochial assessments for the poor, the church, lighting, cleansing, and watching [A S *scot, sceot*—*scēotan,* to shoot]

Scot, skot, *n* a native of Scotland one of the Scoti or Scots, a Celtic race who migrated from Ireland—the original Scotia—and acquired possession of Argyll by colonisation or conquest before the end of the 5th century, spreading thence along the western coast from the Firth of Clyde to the modern Ross The name Scotland seems first to have been given to the united kingdom of the Picts and Scots in the 10th century, but it was a considerable time afterwards before it was applied to it to the exclusion of Ireland —**Scots Greys,** a famous regiment of dragoons, established in 1683, **Scots Guards,** the Scottish force which served the kings of France from 1418 with rare fidelity and courage in the field, down to the battle of Minden (1759), nominally retained, however, down to 1830 a well known regiment of Guards in the British army, formerly Scots Fusiliers, embracing two battalions, or about 1300 cavalry and 6000 infantry —**A pound Scots,** 1s 8d [A S *Scottas,* the Scots Further ety quite uncertain, whether Gael *sgut,* a wanderer, Gr *Skythēs,* a Scythian, &c]

Scotch, skoch, *adj* pertaining to Scotland, its people, language, customs, products, &c —also **Scot'tish, Scots** —*n* the dialect of English spoken in Lowland Scotland (*coll*) Scotch whisky —*ns* **Scotch'man, Scots'man,** a native of Scotland —**Scotch amulet,** a British geometrid moth, **Scotch and English,** the boys' game of prisoners' base, **Scotch bluebell,** the harebell, **Scotch bonnets,** the fairy ring mushroom, **Scotch broth,** broth made with pot barley and plenty of various vegetables chopped small, **Scotch cap,** the wild black raspberry, **Scotch catch,** or **snap,** the peculiarity in Scotch music of the first of two tones played to the same beat being the shorter, **Scotch curlies,** a variety of kale, **Scotch fir,** or **pine,** the only species of pine indigenous to Britain, valuable for its timber, turpentine, tar, &c , **Scotch-hop,** a child's game hop scotch, **Scotch kale,** a variety of kale, **Scotch mist,** a mist like fine rain, **Scotch pebbles,** varieties of agate and jasper, **Scotch thistle,** the national emblem of Scotland

Scotch, skoch, *v t* to cut or wound slightly to notch —*n* a notch, scratch —*n* **Scotch'ing,** a method of dressing stone with a pick —**Scotched-,** or **Scotch-, collops,** beef steaks fried with onions [Related to **Scutch, Scratch**]

Scotch, skoch, *n* a strut or drag for a wheel —*v t* to prop or block with such —*n* **Scote,** a prop —*v t* to stop or block [O Fr *ascot, escot,* a branch Prob Bret]

Scoter, skō'ter, *n* a genus of oceanic ducks, represented on British coasts by the Common Scoter, the larger Velvet Scoter, and occasionally by the North American Surf Scoter [Prob Ice *skoti—skjóta,* to shoot]

Scotia, skō'ti a, *n* a concave moulding, as the base of a pillar [Gr *skotia,* darkness—*skotos,* darkness]

Scoticé, skot'i sē, *adv* in the Scotch language or manner

Scotism, skōt'izm, *n* the metaphysical system of Johannes Duns Scotus, a native of Dunstane in Northumberland, Dun or Down in the north of Ireland, or Duns in Berwickshire (1265 or 1274–1308), the great assailant of the method of Aquinas in seeking in speculation instead of in practice the foundation of Christian theology He maintained that theology rests on faith, and faith is not speculative but practical—an act of will Will is the moving principle of intellect, not

intellect the basis of will, and hence morality ultimately depends on the mere will of God Individual existence is not a quality but an element of being, depending on hereness and nowness—*hæccēity* (q v), and the distinctions drawn by the mind are to be considered as real, although non existent in the things apart from their relation to mind The genius of the 'Subtle Doctor' was essentially critical, but it did not lead him to scepticism His theological descendants were the Franciscans, in opposition to the Dominicans, who naturally followed Thomas The differences of these two great schools concerned the idea of God, the operations of grace and of justification, the mode in which the sacraments take effect, &c Popularly, Scotism is best known for its advocacy of the immaculate conception of Mary, and for the doctrine, with which it is remotely connected, that the Incarnation would have taken place (though of course without suffering or death) if Adam had not sinned —*n* **Scō'tist**, a follower of Duns Scotus —*adj* **Scotist'ic.**

Scotograph, skot'ō graf, *n* an instrument for writing in the dark, or for the use of the blind [Gr *skotos*, darkness, *graphein*, to write]

Scotoma, skō tō'ma, *n* a defect in the vision —*n* **Scot'omy** [Gr *skotōma—skotos*, darkness]

Scotophis, skōt'ō fis, *n* a genus of carinated serpents of North America [Gr *skotos*, darkness, *ophis*, a snake]

Scotornis, skō tor'nis, *n* a genus of African birds with very long tails [Gr *skotos*, darkness, *ornis*, a bird]

Scotoscope, skōt'ō skōp, *n* a night glass [Gr *skotos*, darkness, *skopein*, to see]

Scottic̆ism, skot'i sizm, *n* a Scotch idiom —*v t* **Scot'tic̆ise.** —*n* **Scottific̆ā'tion** —*v t* (*coll*) **Scot'tify.**

Scoundrel, skown'drel, *n* a low worthless fellow a rascal a man without principle —*ns* **Scoun'dreldom**, scoundrels collectively, **Scoun'drelism**, baseness, rascality —*adv* **Scoun'drelly** [For *scunner el*, one who scunners, or who causes scunnering—A S *scunian*, to shun]

Scoup, skowp, *v i* (*Scot*) to run to scamper [Related to **Skip**]

Scour, skowr, *v t* to clean by rubbing with something rough to cleanse from grease, dirt to remove by rubbing to cleanse by a current to search thoroughly by scrubbing to cleanse by brushing to purge drastically —*n* the action of a strong current in a narrow channel violent purging —*ns* **Scour'age**, refuse water after scouring, **Scour'er**, a drastic cathartic, **Scour'ing**, in angling, the freshening of angle worms for bait by putting them in clean sand, **Scouring-ball**, a ball composed of soap, &c , for removing stains of grease, **Scouring-drops**, a mixture of oil of turpentine and oil of lemon used for removing stains, **Scouring-rush**, one of the horse tails, **Scouring-stock**, in woollen manufacture, an apparatus in which cloths are treated to remove the oil and to cleanse them in the process of manufacture [O Fr *escurer*—L *excurāre*, to take great care of]

Scour, skowr, *v i* to run with swiftness to scurry along —*v t* to run quickly over —*n* **Scour'er**, a footpad [O Fr *escourre*—L *excurrĕre*, to run forth]

Scourge, skurj, *n* a whip made of leather thongs an instrument of punishment a punishment means of punishment —*v t* to whip severely to punish in order to correct —*n* **Scour'ger**, a flagellant [O Fr *escorgie* (Fr *écourgée*)—L (*scutica*) *excoriata*, (a whip) made of leather—*corium*, leather]

Scourse, skōrs, *v i*. (*Spens*) to run to hurry. [O Fr *escourser*—L *excurrĕre*, *excursum*, to run out]

Scourse, skōrs, *v t* to barter, exchange —*v i* to make an exchange —*n* (*Spens*) discourse.—Also **Scorse** and **Scoss** [Prob **Discourse**]

Scout, skowt, *n* one sent out to bring in tidings, observe the enemy, &c a spy a sneak in cricket, a fielder the act of watching a bird of the auk family a college servant at Oxford, the same as *gyp* in Cambridge and *skip* in Dublin. —*v t* to watch closely act as scout —*ns* **Scout-craft**, the art of scouting, **Scout-master** one who has charge of scouts [O Fr *escoute—escouter* (It. *ascoltare*)—L *auscultāre*, to listen—*auris*, ear]

Scout, skowt, *v t* to sneer at to reject with disdain —*adv* **Scout'ingly**, sneeringly [Scand , Ice *skúta*, *skúti*, a taunt—*skjóta*, to shoot]

Scout, skowt, *v i* (*Scot*) to pour forth a liquid forcibly, esp excrement —*n* the guillemot

Scouter, skowt'er, *n* a workman who uses jump drills, wedges, &c to scale off large flakes of stone

Scouth, skowth, *n* (*Scot*) room scope, plenty

Scouther, skow'ther, *v t* (*Scot*) to scorch to fire hastily, as on a gridiron

Scovan, skō'van, *n* a Cornish name for a vein of tin

Scove, skōv, *v t* to cover with clay so as to prevent the escape of heat in burning

Scoved, skōvd, *adj* smeared or blotched —Also **Scovy**

Scovel, skuv'l, *n* (*prov*) a mop for sweeping ovens.

Scow, skow, *n* a flat bottomed boat a ferry boat. [Dut *schouw*]

Scowl, skowl, *v i* to wrinkle the brows in displeasure to look sour or angry to look gloomy. —*n* the wrinkling of the brows when displeased —*p adj* **Scow'ling** —*adv* **Scow'lingly.** [Scand , Dan *skule*, to scowl, Low Ger *schulen*, to look slyly]

Scowl, skowl, *n* (*prov*) old workings of iron ore

Scowther, skow'ther, *n* (*prov*) a flying shower

Scrab, skrab, *n* a crab apple

Scrabble, skrab'l, *v i* to scrape or make unmeaning marks, to scrawl to scramble or crawl along with difficulty —*v t* to gather hastily —*n* a scramble —*v t* **Scrab**, to scratch, scrape — **Scrabbed eggs**, a dish of hard-boiled eggs chopped up and seasoned [A form of **Scrapple**, freq of **Scrape**]

Scraffle, skraf'l, *v i* to scramble to wrangle to be industrious to shuffle [A form of **Scrabble** or **Scramble**]

Scrag, skrag, *n* anything thin or lean and rough . the bony part of the neck —*v t* to put to death by hanging —*adjs* **Scrag'ged, Scrag'gy**, lean and rough uneven, rugged —*ns* **Scrag'gedness, Scrag'giness** —*adv* **Scrag'gily.** —*adjs* **Scrag'gly**, rough looking, **Scrag-necked**, having a long, thin neck —*n* **Scrag-whale**, a finner whale, having the back scraggy [Scand , Sw dial *skraka*, a tall tree or man, *skrokk*, anything shrivelled—Norw *shrekka*, to shrink]

Scraich, Scraigh, skrāh, *v i* (*Scot*) to scream hoarsely to screech, to shriek —*n* **Scraich.** [Gael *sgreach*]

Scramb, skramb, *v t* (*prov*) to scrape together with the hands [A variant of **Scramp.**]

Scramble, skram'bl, *v i* to struggle to seize something before others to catch at or strive for rudely to wriggle along on all fours —*v t* to throw down to be scrambled for to advance or push —*n* act of scrambling a struggle for office —*n* **Scram'bler** —*adv* **Scram'bling**, confused and irregular —*adv* **Scram'blingly**, in a scrambling manner irregularly unceremoniously [Prov. Eng *scramb*, to rake together with the hands, or *scramp*, to snatch at, nearly allied to **Scrabble** and **Scrape**]

Scramp, skramp, *v t* to catch at, to snatch [See **Scramble**]

Scran, skran, *n* broken victuals refuse — also **Skran** — *n* **Scran'ning,** the act of begging for food — **Bad scran to you'** bad fate to you ' an Irish imprecation [Prob Ice *skran,* rubbish]

Scranch, skransh, *v t* to grind with the teeth to crunch —Also **Scraunch, Scrunch** [Prob Dut *schransen,* to eat heartily]

Scranky, skrank'i, *adv* (*Scot*) scraggy lank

Scrannel, skran'l, *adj* (*Milton*) producing a weak screeching noise thin squeaking

Scranny, skran'i, *adj* (*prov*) lean and thin

Scrap, skrap, *n* a small piece a remnant a picture suited for preservation in a scrap book wrought iron clippings an unconnected extract —*v t* to consign to the scrap heap —*ns* **Scrap-book,** a blank book for scraps or extracts, prints, &c , **Scrap-heap,** a place where old iron is collected, **Scrap-iron,** old iron accumulated for reworking, **Scrap-metal,** scraps or fragments of any kind of metal, which are only of use for remelting —*adv* **Scrap'pily,** in fragments, desultorily —*n* **Scrap'piness,** fragmentariness, disconnectedness —*adj* **Scrap'py —To go to the scrap-heap,** to go to ruin [Scand , Ice *skrap,* scraps — *skrapa,* to scrape See **Scrape**]

Scrap, skrap, *n* (*slang*) a fight

Scrap, skrap, *n* a snare for birds

Scrape, skrāp, *v t* to make a harsh or grating noise on to rub with something sharp to remove by drawing a sharp edge over to collect by laborious effort to save penuriously to erase —*v i* to grub in the ground to rub lightly to draw back the foot in making obeisance to play on a stringed instrument —*n* a perplexing situation difficulty a shave —*adj* **Scrape-good,** miserly, stingy —*ns* **Scrape-penny,** a miser, **Scrap'er,** an instrument used for scraping, esp the soles of shoes outside the door of a house a hoe a tool used by engravers and others a fiddler, **Scrap'ing,** that which is scraped off, as the scrapings of the street savings, hoardings, **Scraping-plane,** a plane used by workers in metal and wood —**To scrape acquaintance with,** to get on terms of acquaintance [Scand , Ice *skrapa,* to scrape, Dut *schrapen,* A S *scearpian*]

Scrapple, skrap'l, *v i* to grub about —*n* a mixture of meat scraps, herbs, &c stewed, pressed in cakes, sliced and fried [Dim of **Scrap**]

Scrat, skrat, *n* a devil —Also **Old Scratch,** the devil. [Cf Ger *schratt,* Ice *skratti,* a goblin]

Scratch, skrach, *v t* to rub or mark the surface with something pointed, as the nails to tear or to dig with the claws to write hurriedly to erase —*v i* to use the nails or claws in tearing or digging to delete a name on a voting paper — *n* a mark or tear made by scratching a slight wound the line in a prize ring up to which boxers are led, hence test, trial, as in 'to come up to the scratch ' (*pl*) a disease in horses the time of starting of a player in billiards, a chance stroke which is successful a kind of wig, a scratch wig a scrawl —*adj* taken at random, as a 'scratch crew ' without handicap, or allowance of time or distance —*ns* **Scratch-back,** a kind of toy, which, when drawn over a person's back, makes a sound as if his coat was torn, **Scratch-brush,** a name given to various forms of brushes, **Scratch-coat,** the first coat of plaster, **Scratch'er,** a bird which scratches for food, as a hen, **Scratch'ings,** refuse matter strained out of fat when melted, **Scratch'weed,** the goose grass; **Scratch-work,** a kind of wall decoration —*adj* **Scratch'y,** ragged scratching of little depth —**Scratch out,** to erase [Explained by Skeat as due to the confusion of M E *skratten,* to scratch, with M E *cracchen,* to scratch, *skratten* standing for *skarten,* an extended form from Ice *skera,* to shear, cut, *cracchen,* again, stands for *kratsen*—Sw *kratsa,* to scrape]

Scrattle, skrat'l, *v i* (*prov*) to scuttle

Scraw, skraw, *n* a turf, a sod [Gael *scrath*]

Scrawl, skrawl, *n* (*U S*) brushwood

Scrawl, skrawl, *v t* and *v i* to scrape, mark, or write irregularly or hastily — *n* irregular or hasty writing bad writing a broken branch of a tree the young of the dog crab —*n* **Scrawl'er** — *adj* **Scrawl'y,** ill formed [A contr of **Scrabble**]

Scrawm, skrawm, *v t* (*prov*) to tear, to scratch [Prob Dut *schrammen, schram,* a rent]

Scrawny, skraw'ni, *adj* wasted raw boned —*n* **Scrawn'iness** [See **Scranny**]

Scray, skrā, *n* the sea swallow [W *ysgraell*]

Screak, skrēk, *v t* to scream to creak —*n* a screech [A form of **Screech**]

Scream, skrēm, *v i* to cry out with a shrill cry, as in fear or pain to shriek —*n* a shrill, sudden cry, as in fear or pain a shriek —*n* **Scream'er,** one who screams a genus of birds about the size of the turkey, natives of South America, and named from their loud harsh cry (*U S slang*) a bouncer —**Screaming farce,** one highly ludicrous [Scand , Ice *skræma,* Sw *skramma,* to fear, cf **Screech, Shriek**]

Scree, skrē, *n* a pile of debris at the base of a cliff [Ice *skritha,* a landslip—*skritha,* to creep]

Scree, skrē, *n* (*Scot*) a coarse sieve

Screech, skrēch, *v i* to shriek or utter a harsh, shrill, and sudden cry —*n* a harsh, shrill, and sudden cry —*ns* **Screech'er,** the swift, **Screech-hawk,** the night jar, **Screech-martin,** the swift, **Screech-owl,** a kind of owl so called from its screeching cry the missel-thrush the barn-owl, **Screech-thrush,** the missel thrush —*adj* **Screech'y,** shrill and harsh, like a screech loud mouthed [M E *scriken*—Scand , Ice *skrækja,* to shriek , Gael *sgreach*]

Screed, skrēd, *n* a piece torn off a shred a long tirade (*Scot*) a strip of mortar a rent, a tear. —*v t* to repeat glibly [A S *screáde,* a shred See **Shred**]

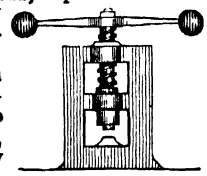
Screen, skrēn, *n* that which shelters from danger or observation that which protects from heat, cold, or the sun (*Scot*) a large scarf an enclosure or partition of wood, stone, or metal work, common in churches, shutting off chapels from the nave, separating the nave from the choir, frequently enclosing the choir all round Such choir screens are sometimes much ornamented, the lower part being solid and the upper very often perforated a coarse riddle for sifting coal, &c —*v t* to shelter or conceal to pass through a coarse riddle —*ns* **Screening-machine,** an apparatus for sifting coal, **Screen'ings,** the refuse matter after sifting [O Fr *escren* (Fr *écran*), from Old High Ger *scranna,* a court, Ger *schranne,* a bench]

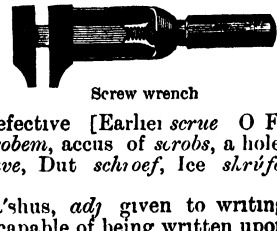
Screever, skrēv'er, *n* one who writes begging letters —*v* **Screeve,** to write such —*n* **Screev'ing,** the writing of begging letters drawing with coloured chalks on the pavement to attract the charity of passers-by

Screw, skrōō, *n* a cylinder with a spiral groove or ridge on either its outer or inner surface, used as a fastening and as a mechanical power a screw-propeller a turn or twist to one side a penny packet of tobacco put up in a paper twisted at both ends a stingy fellow, an extortioner, a skinflint a broken winded horse pressure (*U S slang*) a professor who requires students to work hard —*v t* to apply a screw to to press with a

screw to twist to oppress by extortion to force to squeeze —*ns* **Screw-bolt,** a bolt threaded at one end for a nut, **Screw-cutter,** a hand tool for cutting screws, **Screw-driver,** an instrument for driving or turning screw nails —*adj* **Screwed,** (*slang*) tipsy, tight —*n* **Screw-elevator,** a dentist's instrument a surgeon's instrument for forcing open the jaws —*adj* **Screw'ing,** exacting close —*ns* **Screw-jack** (same as **Jackscrew**), **Screw-key,** a lever for turning the nut of a screw, **Screw-machine,** a machine for making screws, **Screw-nail,** a nail made in the form of a screw, **Screw-pile,** a pile forced into the ground, and held there by a peculiar kind of screw at the lower extremity, **Screw-plate,** a plate of steel in which are a graduated series of holes, with internal screws used in forming external screws, **Screw-pod,** the screw bean, **Screw-press,** a press in which the force is applied by means of a screw, **Screw-propeller,** a screw or spiral bladed wheel at the stern of steam vessels for propelling them a steamer so propelled, **Screw-rudder,** an application of the screw for the purpose of steering, **Screw-stair,** a spiral staircase a hanging stair, **Screw-steamer,** a steamer propelled by a screw, **Screw'stone,** a wheelstone a fossil screw, **Screw-thread,** the spiral ridge on the cylinder of a male screw, or on the inner surface of a female screw, **Screw-valve,** a stop cock opened and shut by means of a screw instead of a spigot, **Screw-ventilator,** a ventilating apparatus; **Screw-worm,** the larva of a blow fly, **Screw-wrench,** a tool for grasping the flat sides of the heads of large screws — *adj* **Screw'y,** exacting close worthless — **A screw loose,** something defective [Earlier *scrue* O Fr *escrou*, prob L *scrobem*, accus of *scrobs*, a hole, or Low Ger *schruve*, Dut *schroef*, Ice *skrúfa*, Ger *schraube*]


Screw bolt


Screw press


Screw wrench

Scribacious, skrī bā'shus, *adj* given to writing. —*adj* **Scrib'able,** capable of being written upon —*n* **Scribā'ciousness** —*adj* **Scrib'al,** pertaining to a scribe [See **Scribe**]

Scribbet, skrib'et, *n* a painter's pencil

Scribble, skrib'l, *v t* to scratch or write carelessly to fill with worthless writing —*v i* to write carelessly to sprawl —*n* careless writing a sprawl —*ns* **Scribb'ler,** a petty author, **Scribb'ling,** the act of writing hastily or carelessly —*n pl* **Scribb'lings** [A freq of **Scribe** (q v)]

Scribble, skrib'l, *v t* to card or tease coarsely —*ns* **Scrib'bler,** a machine for doing this, or a person who tends such, **Scrib'bling,** the first teasing or carding of wool or cotton, **Scribbling-machine,** a coarse form of carding machine [Scand, Sw *skrubbla*, to card, cf **Scrub**]

Scribble-scrabble, skrib'l skrab'l, *n* an ungainly fellow [Reduplicated from **Scrabble.**]

Scribe, skrīb, *n* a writer a public or official writer a clerk, amanuensis, secretary (*B*) a copyist or expounder of the law a pointed instrument to mark lines on wood, &c —*v t* to write to record to mark — *n* **Scribing-compass,** an instrument used in saddlery and cooper work. [Fr —L *scriba—scribĕre*, to write.]

Scrieve, skrēv, *v i* (*Scot*) to glide swiftly along [Scand, Ice *skrefa—skref*, a stride]

Scriggle, skrig'l, *v i* to writhe to wriggle —*n* a wriggling [Prob Ice *skrika*, to slip, Ger *schrecken*, Dut *schrikken*, to terrify]

Scrike, skrīk, *v i* (*Spens*) to shriek

Scrim, skrim, *n* cloth used for linings

Scrime, skrīm, *v i* to fence —*n* **Scrim'er** (*Shak*), a fencer [Fr *escrimer*, to fence See **Skirmish.**]

Scrimmage, skrim'āj, *n* a skirmish a general fight a tussle in football, an organised struggle for the ball [Prob a corr of **Skirmish**]

Scrimp, skrimp, *v t* to make too small or short to limit or shorten to straiten —*adj* short, scanty —*adj* **Scrimp'ed,** pinched —*adv* **Scrimp'ly,** hardly scarcely —*n* **Scrimp'ness.** —*adj* **Scrimp'y** [A S *scrimpan*, allied to *scrimman*, to shrink, and *scrincan*, to shrink]

Scrimshaw, skrim'shaw, *v t* to engrave fanciful designs on shells, whales' teeth, &c.—*n* any shell or the like fancifully engraved

Scrine, skrin, *n* (*Spens*) a cabinet for papers, a writing desk, a shrine [O Fr *escrin*—L *scrinium*, a shrine See **Shrine**]

Scringe, skrinj, *v i* to cringe [A form of **Shrink**]

Scrip, skrip, *n* that which is written a piece of paper containing writing a certificate of stock or shares in any joint stock company subscribed or allotted, as '*Railway scrip*'—*ns* **Scrip-company,** a company having shares which pass by delivery, **Scrip-holder,** one whose title to stock is a written certificate [A variant of **Script**—L *scriptum*, pa p of *scribĕre*, to write]

Scrip, skrip, *n* a small bag or wallet a satchel a pilgrim's pouch (*her*) a bearing representing a pouch —*n* **Scrip'page** (*Shak*), that which is contained in a scrip [Ice *skreppa*, a bag, Ger *scherbe*, a shred See **Scrap** and **Scarf**]

Script, skript, *n* (*print*) type like written letters a writing (*law*) an original document handwriting —*n* **Scrip'tion,** a handwriting [O Fr *escript*—L *scriptum—scribĕre*, to write]

Scriptorium, skrip tō'ri um, *n* the writing room of a monastery —*adj* **Script'ory,** written

Scripture, skript'ūr, *n* sacred writing the Bible a writing a deed any sacred writing —*adj* **Script'ural,** contained in Scripture according to Scripture biblical written —*ns* **Script'uralism,** literal adherence to the Scriptures, **Script'uralist,** a literalist in his obedience to the letter of Scripture, a student of Scripture — *adv* **Script'urally.** — *ns* **Script'uralness, Scripture-reader,** an evangelist who reads the Bible in cottages, barracks, &c, **Script'urist,** one versed in Scripture —**The Scriptures,** the Bible. [L *scriptura—scribĕre*, to write]

Scritch, skrich, *n* a screech or shrill cry a thrush. [A variant of **Screech**]

Scrivano, skriv a'nō, *n* (*Ital*) a writer a clerk

Scrive, skrīv, *v t* to describe to draw a line with a pointed tool [A variant of **Scribe**]

Scrivener, skriv'en er, *n* a scribe or writer a copyist one who draws up contracts, &c one who receives the money of others to lay it out at interest —*n* **Scriv'enership** [O Fr *escrivain* (Fr *écrivain*)—Low L *scribanus*—L *scriba*, a scribe—*scribĕre*]

Scrobe, skrōb, *n* a groove in the rostrum of weevils or curculios, or on the outer side of the mandible —*adj* **Scrobic'ulate,** having numerous shallow depressions —*n* **Scrobic'ulus,** (*anat*) a pit or depression [L *scrobis*, a ditch]

Scrod, skrod, *v t* to shred —*n* a young codfish — *n* **Scrod'gill,** an instrument for taking fish [A variant form of **Shred**]

Scroddle, skrod'l, *v t* to variegate, as pottery in different colours — **Scroddled ware,** mottled pottery.

Scrofula, skrof'ū la, *n* a disease characterised by chronic swellings of the glands in various parts of the body, esp the neck, tending to suppurate the king's evil —*adjs* **Scrofulit'ic, Scrof'ulous,** pertaining to, resembling, or affected with scrofula —*adv* **Scrof'ulously,** in a scrofulous manner —*n* **Scrof'ulousness.** [L *scrofula*—*scrofula*, a little pig, dim of *scrofa*, a sow]

Scrog, skrog, *n* (*Scot*) a stunted bush a thicket brushwood (*her*) a branch of a tree —*adjs* **Scrog'gie, Scrog'gy,** covered with underwood [A variant of **Scrag**]

Scroll, skrōl, *n* a roll of paper or parchment a writing in the form of a roll a rough draft of anything a schedule a flourish added to a person's signature as a substitute for a seal in hydraulics, a spiral water way placed round a turbine to regulate the flow of water (*anat*) a turbinate bone (*archit*) a spiral ornament.



Grecian Scroll Ornament

the volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals —*v t* to draft to write in rough outline —*ns* **Scroll-head,** an ornamental piece at the bow of a vessel, **Scroll-wheel,** a cog wheel in the form of a scroll, **Scroll-work,** ornamental work of scroll like character [A dim with suff *l*, of M E *scrowe*, a scroll—O Fr *escroue*, according to Skeat, from Old Dut *schroode*, a shred See **Shroud**]

Scroop, skrōōp, *v i* to emit a harsh sound to creak —*n* any crisp sound like that made when a bundle of yarn is tightly twisted [Imitative]

Scrophularia, skrof'ū lā'ri a, *n* the *figwort*, a genus of herbs, type of the *Scrophulariaceæ* or *Scrophularineæ*, a natural order containing almost 2000 known species, chiefly herbaceous and half shrubby plants —*Digitalis* or *Fox glove, Calceolaria, Mimulus, Antirrhinum* or *Snap dragon, Veronica* or *Speedwell*, and *Euphrasia* or *Eyebright* are familiar examples

Scrotum, skrōt'um, *n* the bag which contains the testicles —*adjs* **Scro'tal,** relating to the scrotum, **Scro'tiform,** formed like a double bag —*ns* **Scrotī tis,** inflammation of the scrotum, **Scro'tocele,** a scrotal hernia [L]

Scrouge, skrowj, *v t* to squeeze to crowd —*n* **Scroug'er,** a whopper something large —Also **Scrooge, Scrudge.** [Variant forms of **Shrug.**]

Scrow, skrow, *n* a roll a scroll a writing clippings from hides [See **Scroll**]

Scroyle, skroil, *n* (*Shak*) a scabby fellow a mean fellow [O Fr *escrouelles, scrofula*—L *scrofulæ*]

Scrub, skrub, *v t* to rub hard, esp with something rough —*v i* to be laborious and penurious —*pr p* scrubb'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* scrubbed —*n* one who works hard and lives meanly anything small or mean a worn out brush low underwood a bush a stunted shrub a worthless horse —*p adj* **Scrubbed** (*Shak*) = **Scrubby** —*ns* **Scrubb'er,** in Australia, an animal which breaks away from the herd a machine for washing leather after the tanpit, **Scrubb'ing; Scrubbing-board,** a wash board, **Scrubbing-brush,** a brush with short, stiff bristles, **Scrub-bird,** an Australian bird —*adj* **Scrub'by,** laborious and penurious mean small stunted in growth covered with scrub —*ns* **Scrub-grass,** the scouring rush, **Scrub-oak,** a name of three low American oaks, **Scrub-rider,** one who rides in search of cattle that stray from the herd into the scrub, **Scrub-robin,** a bird inhabiting the Australian scrub, **Scrub'stone,** a species of calciferous sandstone, **Scrub-turkey,** a mound bird, **Scrub-wood,** a small tree [A S *scrob*, a shrub See **Shrub.**]

Scruff, skruf, *n* the nape of the neck —Also **Skruff.** [A variant of **Scuff, Scuft.**]

Scruffy, skruf'i, *adj* the same as **Scurfy.**

Scrum, skrum, *n* a football scrimmage

Scrumptious, skrump'shus, *adj* (*slang*) nice fastidious delightful

Scrunch, skrunsh, *v t* to crunch to crush —*n* a harsh, crunching sound [A variant of **Crunch.**]

Scrunt, skrunt, *n* (*Scot*) a niggardly person

Scruple, skrōō'pl, *n* a small weight—in apothecaries' weight, 20 troy grains, $\frac{1}{3}$ drachm, $\frac{1}{24}$ oz, and $\frac{1}{288}$ of a troy pound a very small quantity reluctance to decide or act, as from motives of conscience difficulty —*v i.* to hesitate in deciding or acting —*n* **Scrup'ler** —*adj* **Scrup'ulous,** having scruples, doubts, or objections conscientious cautious exact captious —*adv* **Scrup'ulously** —*ns* **Scrup'ulousness, Scrupulos'ity,** state of being scrupulous doubt niceness precision [Fr *scrupule*—L *scrupulus*, dim of *scrupus*, a rough, sharp stone, anxiety]

Scrutiny, skrōō'ti ni, *n* careful or minute inquiry critical examination an examination of the votes given at an election for the purpose of correcting the poll in the early church, the examination in Lent of the Catechumens in the R C Church, one of the methods of electing a pope, the others being *acclamation* and *accession* Each cardinal votes by secret ballot, two thirds plus one being requisite for election —*ns* **Scrutā'tion,** scrutiny, **Scrutā'tor,** a close examiner —*v t* **Scrut'inate,** to examine to investigate —*n* **Scrutineer',** one who makes a scrutiny, or minute search or inquiry —*v t* **Scrut'inise,** to search minutely or closely to examine carefully or critically to investigate —*adj* **Scrut'inous** —**Scrutin-de-liste,** a method of voting for the French Chamber of Deputies, in which the voter casts his ballot for the whole number of deputies allotted to his department, choosing the candidates in any combination he pleases —opp to *Scrutin d'arrondissement*, in which method the voter votes only for his local candidate or candidates, the arrondissement being the basis of representation [O Fr *scrutine*—L *scrutinium*—*scrutāri*, to search even to the rags —*scruta*, rags, trash]

Scruto, skrōō'tō, *n* a movable trap in theatres

Scruze, skrōōz, *v t* (*Spens*) to squeeze, to crush [See **Scrouge** and **Shrug**]

Scry, skrī, *v t* (*Spens*) to descry —*pa t* scryde [Formed by aphæresis from **Descry**]

Scry, skrī, *v t* (*Scot*) to proclaim —*n* a cry a flock of wild fowl

Scud, skud, *v i* to run quickly (*naut*) to run before the wind in a gale (*Scot*) to throw flat stones so as to skip along the water —*v t* to skelp (*Scot*) to slap —*pr p* scudd'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* scudd'ed —*n* act of moving quickly loose, vapoury clouds driven swiftly along a swift runner a beach flea a form of garden hoe a slap, a sharp stroke [Scand , Dan *skyde*, to shoot, cog with *shoot*—A S *scēōtan*, to shoot See **Shoot**]

Scuddick, skud'ik, *n* (*slang*) anything of small value a shilling —Also **Scuttock**

Scuddle, skud'l, *v i* (*Scot*) to act as a kitchen drudge —*v t* to cleanse to wash —*n* **Scudd'ler,** a scullion

Scudo, skōō'dō, *n* an Italian silver coin of different values, usually worth about 4s the space within the outer rim of the bezel of a ring —*pl* **Scu'di.** [It ,—L *scutum*, a shield]

Scuff, skuf, *n* (*prov*) a form of scruff or scuft

Scuff, skuf, *v t* to shuffle along the ground —*v t* (*Scot*) to graze slightly [Sw *skuffa*, to shove See **Shove.**]

Scuff, skuf, *n* a scurf a scale

Scuffle, skuf'l, *v i* to struggle closely to fight confusedly —*n* a struggle in which the combatants grapple closely any confused contest —*n* **Scuff'ler,** one who or that which scuffles [A freq of Sw *skuffa*, to shove or push, *skuff*, a blow, a thrust See **Shove, Shuffle**]

Scuffy, skuf'i, *adj* having lost the original finish shabby out at elbows seedy

Scuft, skuft, *n* (*prov*) the nape of the neck —Also **Scuff** and **Scruff.** [Ice *skopt*, *skoft*, the hair of the head]

Sculduddery, skul dud'er i, *n* (*Scot*) grossness, obscenity, bawdry —*adj* bawdy

Sculk Same as **Skulk.**

Scull, skul, *n* a short, light, spoon bladed oar a small boat a cock boat —*v t* to propel a boat with a pair of sculls or light oars by one man in fresh water to drive a boat onward with one oar, worked like a screw over the stern, without raising the blade from the water —*ns* **Scul'ling; Scul'ler,** one who sculls a small boat rowed by two sculls pulled by one man [Scand, Ice *skál*, a hollow]

Scull, skul, *n* (*Milton*) a shoal or school of fish [See **Shoal**]

Scullery, skul'er i, *n* the place for dishes and other kitchen utensils [Skeat explains as *sculler y* (*y* = Fr *ie*, as in *butter y*, *pantr y*), *sculler* being a remarkable variant of *swiller*, due to Scand influence It was formerly spelt *squylerey*, and a menial who washed dishes was called a *squyllare* or *squyler* This spelling was due to Sw *sqvalor*, washings, whilst the Ice *skyla*, Dan *skylle*, to rinse (and perhaps some confusion with *scullion*), caused a change from *squillery* to *scullery*]

Scullion, skul'yon, *n* a servant in the scullery a servant for drudgery work a mean fellow —*adj* **Scull'ionly** (*Milton*), like a scullion low, base [Not allied to *scullery* O Fr *escouillon*, a dish clout—L *scopa*, a broom]

Sculp, skulp, *v t* to carve to engrave to flay

Sculpin, skul'pin, *n* (*slang*) a mischief making fellow a name given to the Dragonet, and also in the United States to various marine species of Cottus or Bullhead —Also **Skulpin.**

Sculpsit, skulp'sit, he engraved, or carved, it—often abbreviated to **Sc.** [L]

Sculpture, skulp'tūr, *n* the act of carving figures in wood, stone, &c carved-work an engraving —*v t* to carve to form, as a piece of sculpture —*n* **Sculp'tor,** one who carves figures —*fem* **Sculp'tress** —*adjs* **Sculp'tūral,** belonging to sculpture, **Sculp'tured,** (*bot* and *zool*) having elevated marks on the surface, **Sculpturesque',** chiselled clean cut statue like [Fr —L *sculptura—sculpĕre*, *sculptum*, to carve, to cut, Gr *glyphein*, to carve]

Sculsh, skulsh, *n* rubbish lollypops

Scum, skum, *n* foam or froth the extraneous matter rising to the surface of liquids, esp when boiled or fermented refuse, offscourings, dregs —*v t* to take the scum from to skim —*pr p* scumm'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* scummed —*n* **Scumm'er,** an implement used in skimming —*adj* **Scum'my,** covered with scum [Scand, Dan *skum*, froth, Ger *schaum*, foam, froth]

Scumber, skum'ber, *v i* to defecate, a hunting term applied to foxes —*n* fox dung —Also **Scom'ber.** [Prob O Fr *escumbrer*, to disencumber]

Scumble, skum'bl, *v t* to apply opaque or semi-opaque colours very thinly over other colours, to modify the effect —*n* **Scum'bling,** a mode of obtaining a softened effect in painting by overlaying too bright colours with a very thin coating of a neutral tint [Freq of **Scum**]

Scun, skun, *v i* to skim, as a stone thrown aslant on the water —*v t* to cause to skip —Also **Scon, Scoon.** [Scand, prob Norw *skynde*, to hasten]

Scunner, skun'er, *v i* (*Scot*) to become nauseated to feel loathing —*n* a loathing, any fantastic prejudice [M E *scunien*, *sconnen*—A S *scunian*, to shun]

Scup, skup, *n* (*Amer*) a swing —*v i* to swing. [Dut *schop*, a swing, Ger *schupf*, a push]

Scup, skup, *n* a sparoid fish, the porgy [Amer. Ind]

Scupper, skup'er, *n* a hole in the side of a ship to carry off water from the deck (often *pl*) —*n* **Scupper-hose,** a pipe of leather, &c attached to the mouth of a scupper on the outside, to let the water run out and keep water from entering [O Fr *escopir*, to spit out—L *exspuĕre—ex*, out, *spuĕre*, to spit, or prob from Dut *schoppen*, to scoop away]

Scuppernong, skup'er nong, *n* a cultivated variety of the muscadine, bullace, or southern fox grape of the United States [Amer Ind]

Scuppet, skup'et, *n* a shovel —Also **Scoppet**

Scur, skur, *v t* to graze, to jerk to scour over —*v i* to flit hurriedly —Also **Skirr.** [A variant of **Scour**]

Scur, skur, *n* (*Scot*) a stunted horn

Scurf, skurf, *n* the crust or flaky matter formed on the skin anything adhering to the surface. scum a gray bull trout —*n* **Scurf'iness** —*adj* **Scurf'y,** having scurf like scurf [A S *scurf* —*sceorfan*, to scrape, cf Ger *schorf*]

Scurrilous, skur'il us, *adj* using scurrility or language befitting a vulgar buffoon indecent vile vulgar opprobrious grossly abusive —*adjs* **Scur'ril, Scur'rile,** buffoon-like jesting foul mouthed low —*n* **Scurril'ity,** buffoonery low or obscene jesting indecency of language. vulgar abuse —*adv* **Scur'rilously** —*n* **Scur'rilousness.** [L *scurrilis—scurra*, a buffoon]

Scurrit, skur'it, *n* (*prov*) the lesser tern

Scurry, skur'i, *v i* to hurry along to scamper —*n.* a flurry—also **Skur'ry.—Hurry-scurry,** heedless haste [An extended form of **Scour.**]

Scurvy, skurv'i, *adj* scurfy affected with scurvy: scorbutic shabby vile, vulgar, contemptible —*n* a disease marked by livid spots on the skin and general debility, due to an improper dietary, and particularly an insufficient supply of fresh vegetable food —*adv* **Scurv'ily,** in a scurvy manner meanly, basely —*ns* **Scurv'iness,** state of being scurvy meanness, **Scurvy-grass,** a genus of cruciferous plants, efficacious in curing scurvy [From **Scurf.**]

Scuse, skūs, *n* and *v* = excuse

Scut, skut, *adj* having a short tail like that of a rabbit

Scutage, skū'tāj, *n* a pecuniary fine or tax, instead of personal service, which a vassal or tenant owed to his lord, sometimes levied by the crown in feudal times —Also **Escuage.** [O Fr *escuage*—L *scutum*, a shield]

Scutate, skūt'āt, *adj* (*bot*) shaped like an ancient round shield (*zool*) having the surface protected by large scales [L *scutātus*, armed with a shield—*scutum*, a shield]

Scutch, skuch, *v t* to beat to separate from the core, as flax —*n* a coarse tow that separates from flax in scutching —*n* **Scutch'er,** one who dresses hedges an implement used in scutching, esp. a beater in a flax scutching machine, &c.; **Scutching-sword,** a beating instrument in scutching flax by hand [Prob O Fr *escousser*, to shake off—Low L. *excussāre*—L *excutĕre*, to shake off]

Scutcheon, Scutchin, (*Spens*) escutcheon, shield, device on a shield [Same as **Escutcheon**]

Scute, skūt, *n* a shield (*zool*) a large scale, a plate, as the dermal scutes of a ganoid fish, a turtle, &c [O Fr *escut*—L *scutum*, a shield]

Scutella, skū tel'a, *n* a genus of flat sea urchins —*adj* **Scū'tellar.**—*n* **Scutellā'ria,** a genus of gamopetalous plants, known as skullcaps —*adj* **Scū'tellate,** noting the foot of a bird when it is provided with the plates called *scutella* —*ns* **Scutellā'tion; Scutel'lera,** a group name for the true bugs (*Scutelleridæ*) —*adjs* **Scutel'liform,** scutellate; **Scutellig'erous,** provided with a scutellum, **Scutelliplan'tar,** having the back of the tarsus scutellate —*n* **Scutel'lum,** (*bot* and *entom*) a little shield (*pl* **Scutel'la**) —*n pl* **Scutibranchiā'ta,** an order of gastropod mollusca —*n* **Scut'ifer,** a shield bearer —*adjs* **Scutif'erous,** bearing a shield (*zool*) scutigerous, **Scu'tiform,** having the form of a shield —*n* **Scutig'era,** a common North American species of centiped —*adjs* **Scutig'erous,** provided with a scute or scuta, **Scu'tiped,** having the shanks scaly, of birds [L, dim of *scutra*, a platter]

Scutter, skut'er, *v i* to run hastily to scurry —*n* a hasty run [A variant of **Scuttle** (3)]

Scuttle, skut'l, *n* a shallow basket a vessel for holding coal [A S *scutel*—L *scutella*, a salver, dim of *scutra*, a dish]

Scuttle, skut'l, *n* the openings or hatchways of a ship a hole through the hatches or in the side or bottom of a ship —*v t* to cut holes through any part of a ship to sink a ship by cutting holes in it —*n* **Scuttle-fish,** a cuttle fish [O Fr *escoutille*, a hatchway (Sp *escotilla*), from Dut *schoot*, the lap, bosom, Ger *schoss*, bosom, a lap]

Scuttle, skut'l, *v i* to scud or run with haste to hurry —*n* a quick run a mincing gait —Also **Scud'dle** and **Skut'tle.** [From **Scud** or **Shoot**]

Scuttler, skut'ler, *n* the striped lizard

Scutulum, skū'tū lum, *n* one of the shield shaped crusts of favus [L, dim of *scutum*, a shield]

Scutum, skū'tum, *n* a shield belonging to the heavy armed Roman legionaries a penthouse (*anat*) the knee pan (*zool*) a large scale [L]

Scylla, sil'a, *n* a female monster in Greek fable with twelve arms and six necks who presided over a dangerous rock in the Straits of Messina —*n* **Scyllæa** (sil ē'a), a genus of nudibranchiate gastropods —*pl* **Scyllar'idæ** (dē), a family of long-tailed ten footed marine crustaceans —**Scylla and Charyb'dis,** a phrase implying great danger on either side—from the rock Scylla on the one side, and opposite on the other the whirlpool of Charybdis

Scyllidæ, sil'i dē, *n pl* a family of selachians, the typical genus, *Scyllium*, including the dog fish [Gr *skylion*, a dog fish]

Scymnidæ, sim'i dē, *n* the sleeper sharks —*n* **Scym nus,** a genus of lady birds a genus of sharks [Gr *skymnos*, a whelp]

Scyphidium, sif id'i um, *n* a genus of ciliate in fusorians [Gr *skyphos*, a cup]

Scyphomedusæ, sif o med'ū sē, *n pl* a prime division of hydrozoans or a sub class of Hydrozoa

Scyphus, sī'fus, *n* in Greek antiquities, a large drinking cup (*bot*) a cup shaped appendage to a flower —*adj* **Scy'phiform**

Scytale, sit'a lē, *n* in Greek antiquities, a band of parchment used for the transmission of secret messages the name of a coral snake —*n* **Scytali'na,** a remarkable genus of eel like fishes [Gr. *skytalē*, a staff]

Scythe, sīth, *n* a kind of sickle an instrument with a large curved blade for mowing grass, &c —*v t* to cut with a scythe, to mow —*n* **Scythestone,** a whet for scythes. [A S *sithe*, Ice *sigdhr*, Low Ger *seged*]

Scythian, sith'i an, *adj* pertaining to an ancient nomadic race in the northern parts of Asia —*n* one belonging to this race The name bore two significations, meaning (1) the Scythians proper or Scolots, (2) all the nomad tribes (Sacæ, Sarmatians, Massagetæ, Scolots) who dwelt in the steppes from what is now Hungary to the mountains of Turkestan Some modern authorities believe them (the Scythians proper) to have been of Mongolian origin, but the evidence for them having been Aryans, akin to the Sarmatians and to the Thracians, is growing steadily stronger. —*adj* **Scyth'ic**

Scythrops, si'throps, *n* a genus of Australian hornbilled cuckoos [Gr *skythros*, angry, *ōps*, face]

Scytodepsic, skī tō dep'sik, *adj* pertaining to the business of a tanner [Gr, *skytos*, skin, *depsein*, to soften]

Scytodermatous, skī tō der'ma tus, *adj* having a tough, leathery integument [Gr *skytos*, hide, *derma*, skin]

Scytodes, skī tō'dez, *n* a genus of spiders [Gr *skytos*, skin, *eidos*, form]

Scytonema, sī tō nē'ma, *n* a genus of fresh water algæ —*adj* **Scytonem'atoid.** [Gr *skytos*, skin, *nēma*, a thread]

Scytosiphon, sī tō sīf n, *n* a genus of marine algæ [Gr *skytos*, skin, *siphōn*, a tube]

Sdain, Sdeign, sdān, *n* and *v t* (*Spens*) same as **Disdain.**—*adj* **Sdeign'ful = Disdainful.**

'Sdeath, sdeth, *interj* an exclamation of impatience—for *God's death*

Sea, sē, *n* the great mass of salt water covering the greater part of the earth's surface any great expanse of water less than an ocean the ocean the swell of the sea in a tempest a wave any widely extended mass or quantity, a flood any rough or agitated place or element —*ns* **Sea-acorn,** a barnacle, **Sea-adder,** the fifteen spined stickle back, **Sea-anchor,** a floating anchor used at sea in a gale, **Sea-anemone,** a kind of polyp, like an anemone, found on rocks on the seacoast, **Sea-ape,** the sea otter, **Sea-apron,** a kind of kelp **Sea-arrow,** a flying squid an arrow worm, **Sea-asparagus,** a soft shelled crab, **Sea-bank,** the seashore an embankment to keep out the sea, **Sea-bar,** the sea swallow or tern, **Sea-barrow,** the egg case of a ray or skate, **Sea-bass,** a name applied to some perch like marine fishes, many common food fishes in America—*black sea bass*, *blue fish*, &c, **Sea-bat,** a genus of Teleostean fishes allied to the Pilot-fish, and included among the *Caranginæ* or horse mackerels—the name refers to the very long dorsal, anal, and ventral fins, **Sea-beach,** the seashore, **Sea-bean,** the seed of a leguminous climbing plant a small univalve shell the lid of the aperture of any shell of the family *Turbinidæ*, commonly worn as amulets; **Sea-bear,** the polar bear the North Pacific fur seal, **Sea-beast** (*Milton*), a monster of the sea —*adj* **Sea-beat,** lashed by the waves —*ns* **Sea-beaver,** the sea otter, **Sea-bells,** a species of bindweed, **Sea-belt,** the sweet fucus plant, **Sea-bird,** any marine bird, **Sea-biscuit,** ship biscuit, **Sea-blubber,** a jelly fish, **Sea-board,** the border or shore of the sea, **Sea-boat,** a vessel considered with reference to her behaviour in bad weather, **Sea-bottle,** a seaweed, **Sea-boy** (*Shak*), a boy employed on shipboard a sailor boy, **Sea-brant,** the brent goose, **Sea-bream,** one of several sparoid fishes a fish related to the mackerel, **Sea-breeze,** a breeze of wind blowing from the sea toward the land, esp that from about 10 A M till sunset, due to the movement of the sea air toward the land to supply the place of the heated air which has risen from the land previously

heated by the sun, **Sea-buckthorn**, or **Sallow-thorn**, a genus of large shrubs or trees with gray, silky foliage and entire leaves, **Sea-bumblebee**, the little auk, **Sea-bun**, a heart urchin, **Sea-burdock**, clotbur, **Sea-cabbage**, sea kale **Sea-calf**, the common seal, so called from the supposed resemblance of its voice to that of a calf, **Sea-canary**, the white whale, **Sea-cap** (*Shak*), a cap worn on shipboard a basket shaped sponge, **Sea-captain**, the captain of a ship, as distinguished from a captain in the army, **Sea-card**, the card of the mariners' compass a map of the ocean, **Sea-carnation**, a sea pink, **Sea-cat**, a name of various animals, as the wolf-fish, the chimæra, any sea cat fish **Sea-caterpillar**, a scale back, **Sea-cat-fish**, a marine siluroid fish, **Sea-catgut**, a common seaweed—sea lace, **Sea-cauliflower**, a polyp, **Sea-centiped**, one of several large marine annelids, **Sea-change** (*Shak*), a change effected by the sea, **Sea-chart**, a chart or map of the sea, its islands, coasts, &c, **Sea-chestnut**, a sea urchin, **Sea-chickweed**, a seaside species of sandwort, **Sea-clam**, the surf clam used for food a clamp for deep sea sounding-lines, **Sea-coal**, coal brought by sea, as distinguished from charcoal, **Sea'coast**, the coast or shore of the sea the land adjacent to the sea, **Sea-cob**, a sea gull, **Sea-cock**, a gurnard the sea plover a valve communicating with the sea through a vessel's hull a sea rover or viking, **Sea-colander**, a large olive seaweed, **Sea-colewort**, sea kale, **Sea-compass**, the mariners' compass, **Sea-cook**, a cook on shipboard, **Sea-coot**, a black sea duck, **Sea-cormorant**, a sea crow, **Sea-corn**, the string of egg capsules of the whelk or similar gastropod—also *Sea ruffle*, *Sea honey comb*, *Sea necklace*, &c, **Sea-cow**, the walrus the rhytina the dugong or manatee the hippopotamus, **Sea-crab**, a marine crab, **Sea-craft**, skill in navigation, **Sea-crawfish**, a prawn or shrimp, **Sea-crow**, a name of various birds, as the common skua, the chough, the coot, &c, **Sea-cucumber**, trepang or bêche de mer, **Sea-dace**, a sea perch the common English bass, **Sea-daffodil**, a plant producing showy, fragrant flowers, **Sea-daisy**, the lady's cushion, **Sea-devil**, a name of various fishes, as the ox ray, the angel fish, &c, **Sea-dog**, the harbour seal the dog fish an old sailor a pirate (*her*) a bearing representing a beast nearly like a talbot, **Sea-dotterel**, the turnstone, **Sea-dove**, the little auk, **Sea-dragon**, a flying sea horse, **Sea-drake**, a sea crow, **Sea-duck**, a duck often found on salt waters, having the hind toe lobate the eider duck, **Sea-eagle**, the white tailed eagle the bald eagle the osprey the eagle ray, **Sea-ear**, a mollusc, an ormer or abalone, **Sea-eel**, a conger eel, **Sea-egg**, a sea urchin a sea hedge hog a whale's egg, **Sea-elephant**, the largest of the seal family, the male about 20 feet long, an inhabitant of the southern seas, **Sea-fan**, a alcyonarian polyp with a beautiful much branched fan like skeleton, **Sea'farer**, a traveller by sea, a sailor —*adj* **Sea'faring**, faring or going to sea belonging to a seaman —*ns* **Sea-feather**, a polyp, a sea pen the plumed sea feather, **Sea-fennel**, samphire, **Sea-fight**, a battle between ships at sea, **Sea-fire**, phosphorescence at sea, **Sea-foam**, the froth of the sea meerschaum, **Sea-fog**, a fog occurring near the coast, **Sea-folk**, seafaring people, **Sea-fowl**, a sea bird, **Sea-fox**, or **Fox-shark**, the thresher, the commonest of the larger sharks occasionally seen off British coasts, over 12 feet long, following shoals of herrings, pilchards, &c, **Sea-front**, the side of the land, or of a building which looks toward the sea, **Sea-froth**, the foam of the sea, seaweeds, **Sea'gage**, the depth a vessel sinks in the water an instrument for determining the depth of the sea, **Sea-gates**, a pair of gates in a tidal basin as a safeguard against a heavy sea, **Sea-gherkin**, a sea cucumber, **Sea-gilliflower**, the common thrift, **Sea-ginger**, millipore coral —*adj* **Sea-girt**, girt or surrounded by the sea —*ns* **Sea-god**, one of the divinities ruling over or inhabiting the sea —*fem* **Sea-goddess** —*adj* **Sea-going**, sailing on the deep sea, as opposed to coasting or river vessels —*ns* **Sea-goose**, a dolphin a phalarope, **Sea-gown** (*Shak*), a short sleeved garment worn at sea, **Sea-grape**, a genus of shrubby plants of the natural order *Gnetaceæ*, closely allied to the Conifers, and sometimes called Joint firs a glasswort the clustered egg cases of sepia and some other cuttle fish, **Sea-grass**, the thrift grasswrack a variety of cirrus cloud —*adj* **Sea-green**, green like the sea —*ns* **Sea-grove**, a grove in the bottom of the sea, **Sea-gull** (same as **Gull**), **Sea-haar** (*Scot*), a chilling, piercing mist arising from the sea, **Sea-hall**, a hall in the bottom of the sea, **Sea-hare**, a name given to the genus *Aplysia* of nudibranch gastropods, **Sea-hawk**, a rapacious, gull like bird a skua, **Sea-hedgehog**, a sea urchin a globe fish a sea egg a porcupine fish, **Sea-hen** (*Scot*), the common guillemot the great skua the piper gurnard, **Sea-hog**, a porpoise, **Sea-holly**, the eryngo, **Sea-holm**, a small uninhabited island sea holly, **Sea'horse**, the walrus the hippopotamus or river horse the hippocampus, **Sea-hound**, the dog fish, **Sea-island cotton**, a fine long stapled variety grown on the islands off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, **Sea-jelly**, a sea blubber, **Sea'kale**, a perennial plant with large, roundish, sinuated sea green leaves, found on British seashores, the blanched sprouts forming a favourite esculent, **Sea-kidney**, a polyp of the genus *Renilla*, so called from its shape, **Sea'king**, a name sometimes given to the leaders of the early Scandinavian piratical expeditions, **Sea-kittie**, a kittiwake, **Sea-lace**, a species of algæ—sea catgut, **Sea-lamprey**, a marine lamprey, **Sea-lark**, a sandpiper, as the dunlin a ring plover, as the ring dotterel the sea titling, **Sea-lavender**, a salt marsh plant marsh rosemary, **Sea-lawyer**, a captious sailor, an idle litigious 'long shorer, more given to question orders than to obey them the mangrove snapper a tiger-shark, **Sea-leech**, a marine suctorial annelid —*n pl* **Sea-legs**, ability to walk on a ship's deck when pitching or rolling —*ns* **Sea-lemon**, a doridoid, **Sea-lentil**, the gulf weed, **Sea-leopard**, a seal of the southern seas, with spotted fur, **Sea-letter**, or **-brief**, a document of description that used to be given to a ship at the port where she was fitted out, **Sea-level**, the level or surface of the sea, generally the mean level between high and low water —*adj* **Sea-like**, like or resembling the sea —*ns* **Sea-lily**, a lily star a living crinoid, **Sea-line**, the line where sky and sea seem to meet lines used for fishing in deep water, **Sea-lintie** (*Scot*), the sea titling a sea lark the rock lintie, **Sea-lion**, a species of otary, so called from its loud barking roar, and from the mane of the male (*her*) a monster consisting of the upper part of a lion combined with the tail of a fish; **Sea-liquor**, brine, **Sea-lizard**, a nudibranchiate gastropod a fossil reptile, **Sea-loach**, a gadoid fish, a Motella, **Sea-longworm**, a nemertean worm, **Sea-louse**, a parasitic isopod crustacean the horse-shoe crab; **Sea-luce**, the hake, **Sea-lungs**, a comb jelly, **Sea-magpie**, a sea pie: the oyster catcher, **Sea-maid** (*Shak*), a mermaid a sea nymph, **Sea-mall**, a sea gull, **Sea'man**, a man below the rank of officer, employed

in the navigation of a ship at sea a sailor a merman —*adj* **Sea'manly**, characteristic of a seaman —*ns* **Sea'manship**, the art of navigating ships at sea, **Sea-mantis**, a squill, **Sea-marge**, the marge or shore of the sea, **Sea'mark**, any mark or object on land serving as a guide to those at sea a beacon, **Sea-mat**, a very common genus of polyzoa in the wrack of the seashore—also *Hornwrack*, **Sea-melon**, a pedate holothurian, **Sea'mew** (*Scot* **Sea-maw**), the common gull, any gull, **Sea-mile**, a geographical mile, 6080 feet in length, **Sea-mink**, a kind of American whiting, **Sea-monk**, the monk seal, **Sea-monster**, any huge marine animal, **Sea-moss**, a kind of compound polyzoan Irish moss, or carrageen, **Sea-mouse**, a genus of Chætopod worms, well represented by *Aphrodite aculeata*, the common British species, with a compact oval body, 4 to 6 in long by 1 to 2 broad, thickly covered with silky hairs whose structure is such as to produce brilliant iridescence, **Sea-mud**, a rich saline deposit from salt marshes, **Sea-mussel**, a marine bivalve, **Sea-nettle**, any of the stinging species of acalephæ, **Sea-nurse**, a shark, **Sea-nymph**, a goddess of the sea, esp one of the Oceanids, **Sea-orange**, a large, globose, orange coloured holothurian, **Sea-orb**, a globe fish, **Sea-otter**, a marine otter, **Sea-owl**, the lump fish or lump sucker, **Sea-ox**, the walrus, **Sea-oxeye**, a fleshy seashore plant, **Sea-pad**, a star fish, **Sea-panther**, a South African fish, brown with black spots, **Sea-parrot**, a puffin an auk, **Sea-parsnip**, an umbelliferous plant, **Sea-partridge**, the English conner, a labroid fish, **Sea-pass**, a passport or document carried by neutral merchant vessels to secure them against molestation, **Sea-pea**, the beach pea, **Sea-peach**, a sea squirt or ascidian, **Sea-pear**, a sea squirt, **Sea-pen**, one of the radiate zoophytes somewhat resembling a quill, **Sea-perch**, a sea-dace a bass the red fish or rose fish, **Sea-pert**, the opah, **Sea-pheasant**, the pintail or sprigtail duck, **Sea-pie**, a sailor's dish made of salt meat, vegetables, and dumplings baked the oyster catcher or sea magpie (*her*) a bearing representing such a bird, **Sea'piece**, a picture representing a scene at sea, **Sea-pig**, a porpoise the dugong, **Sea-pigeon**, the black guillemot, **Sea-pike**, an edible American fish found on the Florida and Texas coasts, allied to the perches the garfish or belone the hake, **Sea-pincushion**, the mermaid's purse a star fish, **Sea-pink**, a sea carnation, **Sea-plant**, an alga, **Sea-poacher**, the armed bull head, **Sea-porcupine**, any fish of the genus *Diodon*, whose body is covered with spines, **Sea-pork**, an American compound ascidian, **Sea'port**, a port or harbour on the seashore a town near such a harbour, **Sea-pudding**, a sea cucumber, **Sea-pumpkin**, a sea melon, **Sea-purse**, a sea barrow a skate barrow, **Sea-quail**, the turnstone, **Sea-rat**, the chimera a pirate, **Sea-raven**, the cormorant the North American bull head, **Sea-reed**, the mat grass, **Sea-reeve**, an officer in maritime towns, **Sea-risk**, hazard of injury by sea, **Sea-robber**, a pirate, **Sea-robin**, a common American name for fishes of the genus *Prionotus*, which represents in America the European gurnards the red breasted merganser, **Sea-rocket**, a cruciferous plant of genus *Cakile*, **Sea-rod**, a kind of sea pen, a polyp, **Sea-roll**, a holothurian, **Sea-room**, room or space at sea for a ship to be navigated without running ashore, **Sea-rose**, a sea-anemone, **Sea-rosemary**, sea lavender, **Sea-rover**, a pirate a vessel employed in cruising for plunder, **Sea-roving**, piracy, **Sea-ruff**, a sea-bream; **Sea-salt**, common salt obtained from sea-water by evaporation, **Sea'scape**, a sea piece, **Sea-scorpion**, a scorpion fish a cottoid fish, **Sea-serpent**, an enormous marine animal of serpent like form, frequently seen and described by credulous sailors, imaginative landsmen, and common liars a name applied to various marine venomous serpents, **Sea-service**, service on board ship, **Sea-shark**, the *man eater* shark, **Sea-shell**, a marine shell, **Sea'shore**, the land adjacent to the sea in law, the ground between high water mark and low water mark, **Sea-shrub**, a sea fan —*adj* **Sea'sick**, affected with sickness through the rolling of a vessel at sea —*ns* **Sea'sickness**; **Sea'side**, the land beside the sea, **Sea-skimmer**, the skimmer bird, **Sea-slater**, the rock slater, **Sea-sleeve**, a cuttle fish, **Sea-slug**, a nudi branch, as a doridoid a marine gastropod with the shell absent or rudimentary, **Sea-snail**, a fish of the genus *Liparis*, the sucker, the periwinkle, **Sea-snake**, a sea serpent, **Sea-snipe**, a sandpiper the snipe fish, **Sea-soldier**, a marine, **Sea-spider**, a spider crab, **Sea-spleenwort**, a fern—*Asplenium marinum*, **Sea-squid**, a cuttle-fish, **Sea-squirt**, any tunicate or ascidian—also **Sea-perch**, **Sea-pear**, **Sea-pork**, **Sea-stick**, a herring cured at sea at once, **Sea-stock**, fresh provisions for use at sea, **Sea-strawberry**, a kind of polyp, **Sea-sunflower**, a sea anemone, **Sea-surgeon**, one of a family of spiny rayed Teleostean fishes, living in tropical seas, esp near coral reefs The name refers esp to the members of the genus *Acanthurus*—characterised by a lancet like spine ensheathed on each side of the tail, **Sea-swallow**, a tern the stormy petrel, **Sea-swine**, a porpoise the sea hog the ballan wrasse, **Sea-tang**, sea tangle, **Sea-tench**, the black sea bream, **Sea-thong**, a cord like seaweed, **Sea-tidling**, the shore pipit or sea lark, **Sea-toad**, the sea frog the sculpin the great spider crab, **Sea-tortoise**, a sea turtle —*adj* **Sea-tost** (*Shak*), tossed upon or by the sea —*ns* **Sea-trout**, a popular name for various species of the genus *Salmo*, but esp for the common *Salmo trutta*, **Sea-trumpet**, a mediæval musical instrument similar to the monochord (*bot*) a large seaweed, **Sea-turn**, a gale from the sea, **Sea-turtle**, the sea pigeon a tortoise, **Sea-umbrella**, a pennatulaceous polyp, **Sea-unicorn**, the narwhal, **Sea-urchin**, one of a class of Echinoderms, some with the body symmetrical and nearly globular (*Echinus*), others heart shaped (*Spatangus*), others shield shaped and flattened (*Clypeaster*)—in all cases the body walled in by continuous plates of lime, **Sea-vampire**, a devil fish or manta, **Sea-view**, a picture of a scene at sea, **Sea-wall**, a wall to keep out the sea —*adj* **Sea-walled**, surrounded by the sea —*n* **Sea-wane**, wampum —*adj* **Sea'ward**, towards the sea —*adv* towards or in the direction of the sea —*adjs* **Seaward-bound**, outward bound, as a vessel leaving harbour, **Seaward-gazing**, gazing or looking towards the sea —*ns* **Sea-ware**, that which is thrown up by the sea on the shore, as seaweed, &c, **Sea-washballs**, the egg cases of the common whelk, **Sea-water**, water from the sea, **Sea-way**, progress made by a vessel through the waves, **Sea'weed**, a general and popular name applied to a vast collection of lower plant forms growing on the seacoast from high water mark (or a little above that limit) to a depth of from 50 to 100 fathoms (rarely deeper), and all belonging to the sub-class of the *Thallophyta*, to which the name *Algæ* has been given, **Sea-whip**, any alcyonarian like black coral, **Sea-whipcord**, a common form of seaweed, sea thong, **Sea-whistle**, the seaweed whose bladders are used by children as whistles, **Sea-wife**, a kind of wrasse, **Sea-willow**, a polyp with slender branches like the osier, **Sea-wing**, a wing shell a sail, **Sea-withwind**, a species

of bindweed, **Sea-wold,** an imaginary tract like a wold under the sea, **Sea-wolf,** the wolf fish the sea elephant a viking, a pirate, **Sea-woodcock,** the bar tailed godwit, **Sea-woodlouse,** a sea slater a chiton, **Sea-worm,** a marine annelid, **Sea-wormwood,** a saline plant found on European shores —*adj* **Sea'worthy,** fit for sea, able to endure stormy weather —*ns* **Sea'worthiness, Sea-wrack,** coarse seaweeds of any kind —**At full sea,** at full tide, **At sea,** away from land on the ocean, **Half-seas over,** half drunk, **Heavy sea,** a sea in which the waves run high, **High seas,** the open ocean, **In a seaway,** in the position of a vessel when a heavy sea is running, **Main sea,** the ocean, **Molten sea,** the great brazen laver of 1 Kings, vii 23–26, **Short sea,** a sea in which the waves are choppy, irregular, and interrupted —**The four seas,** those bounding Great Britain, **To go to sea,** to become a sailor, **To ship a sea,** to have a large wave washing in [A S *sé*, Dut *zee*, Ger *see*, Goth *saiws*, lake, Ice *sær*, Dan *so*, Sw *sjö*]

Seah, sē'a, *n* a Jewish dry measure containing nearly fourteen pints [Heb]

Seal, sēl, *n* an engraved stamp for impressing the wax which closes a letter, &c the wax or other substance so impressed that which makes fast or secure that which authenticates or ratifies assurance the water left standing in the trap of a drain or sewer, preventing the upward flow of gas the sigil or signature of a plant, &c in mediæval medicine the sign of the cross, baptism, confirmation, the ineffaceable character supposed to be left on the soul by some sacraments —*v t* to fasten with a seal to set a seal to to mark with a stamp to make fast to confirm to keep secure to close the chinks of to secure against an escape of air or gas by means of a dip-pipe to accept to sign with the cross, to baptise or confirm —*adj* **Sealed,** certified by a seal inaccessible —*ns* **Seal-engraving,** the art of engraving seals, **Seal'er,** one who seals an inspector of stamps, **Seal'ing,** confirmation by a seal, **Sealing-day** (*Shak*), a day for sealing anything, **Sealing-wax,** wax for sealing letters, &c —also **Seal-wax, Seal-pipe,** a dip pipe, **Seal-press,** a stamp bearing dies for embossing any device upon paper or lead, **Seal-ring** (*Shak*), a signet ring, **Seal-wort,** Solomon's seal —**Seal of the fisherman,** the papal privy seal impressed on wax, representing St Peter fishing —**Great seal,** the state seal of the United Kingdom, **Leaden seal,** a disc of lead pierced with two holes through which are passed a twisted wire, **Privy seal,** the seal appended to grants, and in Scotland authenticating royal grants of personal rights —**To set one's seal to,** to give one's authority or assent to —**Under seal,** authenticated [O Fr *seel*—L *sigillum*, dim of *signum*, a mark or sign]

Seal, sēl, *n* the name commonly applied to all the Pinnipedia except the morse or walrus—carnivorous mammals adapted to a marine existence The two great families are *Phocidæ* (without external ears) and *Otariidæ* (having distinct though small external ears) Various seals are hunted for their skin and oil (*her*) a bearing representing a creature something like a walrus —*v t* to hunt seals —*ns* **Seal-bird,** the slender-billed shearwater, **Seal'er,** a man or a ship engaged in the seal fishery **Seal'ery,** a seal fishing station seal-fishery, **Seal-flower,** the bleeding heart, **Seal'ing,** the act of catching seals, **Seal-rookery,** a place where many seals breed, **Seal'skin,** the prepared fur of the fur seal used for women's jackets, a garment made of this, **Sealskin cloth,** a cloth made of mohair with a nap, and dyed to resemble the fur of the seal [A S *seolh*, Ice *selr*, Sw *sjal*]

Seam, sēm, *n* (*Shak*) grease, hog's lard —*v t* to grease [O Fr *saim*—L *sagina*, grease]

Seam, sēm, *n* that which is sewed a piece of plain sewing the line formed by the sewing together of two pieces a line of union a vein or stratum of metal, ore, coal, &c a suture; (*geol*) a thin layer between thicker strata —*v t* to unite by a seam to sew to make a seam in —*ns* **Seaming-lace,** a galloon, braiding, gold lace, &c., to sew upon seams in upholstery, **Seaming-machine,** a power tool for bending sheet-metal as required a machine used to join fabrics lengthwise preparatory to printing, &c —*adj* **Seam'less,** without a seam woven through out —*ns* **Seam-presser,** an implement used to press down the newly ploughed furrow a goose or iron used by tailors to flatten the seams of cloth, **Seam-roller,** in leather working, a rubber for flattening down the edges of seams, **Seam-rubber, Seam-set,** a grooved punch used by tinmen, **Seam'ster,** one whose occupation it is to sew, **Seam'stress,** one who sews —*n.* **Seam'stressy** (*Sterne*), sewing —*adj* **Seam'y,** having a seam or seams —*n* **Seamy-side,** the worst side or view of anything —**White seam** (*Scot*), underclothing in the process of making [A S *séam—síwian*, to sew, Ice *saumr*, Dut *zoom*, Ger *saum*, a seam]

Seam, sēm, *n* a load for a pack horse, eight bushels of grain [A S *séam*, a burden—L *sagma*—Gr *sagma*, a pack saddle]

Seamed, sēmd, *adj* in falconry, not in good condition [Prob related to **Seam** (1)]

Sean, sēn, *n* a drag net a seine [See **Seine**]

Séance, sā'angs, *n* a sitting, as of some public body a sitting for consideration or inquiry, especially a meeting of spiritualists and their dupes to receive their so called communications from the unseen world [Fr, from L *sedēre*, to sit]

Seannachie, sen'a-hē, *n* a bard among the Scottish Highlanders who recited the traditions of a clan —Also **Seannachy, Sennachie.** [Gael *seanachaidh*]

Sear, sēr, *n* the catch in a gun lock by which it is held at cock or half cock a part of a gun lock [O Fr *serre*—L *sera*, a bar]

Sear, sēr, *v t* to dry up to burn to dryness on the surface to scorch to cauterise to render callous or insensible —*adj* dry, withered —*adj* **Seared,** dried up burned hardened —*ns.* **Seared'ness,** hardness insensibility, **Sear'ness,** dryness, **Sear-spring,** a spring in a gun lock, **Sear'wood,** wood dry enough to burn [A S *seár*, dry, *seárian*, to dry up, Low Ger *soor*, Dut *zoor*]

Searce, sers, *v t* (*Scot*) to sift through a sieve —*n* a sieve

Search, sérch, *v t* to look round to find to seek to examine to inspect to explore to put to the test to probe —*v i* to seek for to make inquiry —*n* the act of seeking or looking for examination inquiry investigation pursuit —*adj* **Search'able,** capable of being searched —*ns* **Search'ableness,** the state or quality of being searchable, **Search'er,** a seeker an inquirer or examiner a custom-house officer an officer who formerly apprehended idlers on the street during church hours in Scotland a sieve or strainer —*adj* **Search'ing,** looking over closely penetrating, trying severe —*adv* **Search'ingly.**—*n* **Search'ingness,** the quality of being searching, penetrating, or severe —*adj* **Search'less,** unsearchable —*ns* **Search-light,** an electric arc light used on board ship and in military operations, **Search-warrant,** a legal

warrant authorising a search for stolen goods, &c —**Right of search,** the right claimed by one nation to authorise the commanders of their cruisers to search private merchant vessels for articles contraband of war [M E *serchen, cerchen*—O Fr *cercher* (Fr *chercher*)—L *circāre*, to go about—*circus*, a circle]

Sease, sēz, *v t* (*Spens*) to seize

Season, sē'zn, *n* one of the four periods of the year the usual or proper time for anything any particular time any period of time, esp of some continuance, but not long seasoning, relish —*v t* to mature to prepare for use to accustom or fit for use by any process to fit for the taste to give relish to to mingle to moderate, temper, or qualify by admixture to mure, imbue, tinge, or taint to preserve from decay — *v i* to become seasoned or matured to grow fit for use to become inured —*adj* **Sea'sonable,** happening in due season occurring in good, suitable, or proper time timely, opportune — *n* **Sea'sonableness** —*adv* **Sea'sonably** —*adj* **Sea'sonal** —*adv* **Sea'sonally.** —*n* **Sea'soner,** one who or that which seasons a sailor, &c who hires for the season a loafer, a beach comber —**Close season,** close time, **In season,** ripe, fit and ready for use allowed to be killed, fit to be eaten, edible, **In season and out of season,** at all times, **Out of season,** inopportune —**The four seasons,** the ember or fast days of the Church on days set apart in each of the four seasons [Fr *saison*—L *satio, onis*, a sowing, seedtime]

Seasoning, sē'zn ing, *n* that which is added to food to give it greater relish anything added to increase enjoyment in diamond cutting, the charging of the laps or wheels with diamond dust and oil —*n* **Seasoning-tub,** a trough in which dough is set to rise —*adj* **Sea'sonless,** without relish insipid

Seat, sēt, *n* that on which one sits a chair, bench, &c the place or room where one sits, as in church, at a theatre, &c site a place where anything is settled or established post of authority station abode a mansion that part of the body or of a garment on which one sits posture or situation on horseback a right to sit membership sitting room a sitting a sitting of eggs —*v t* to place on a seat to cause to sit down to place in any situation, site, &c to establish to fix to assign a seat to to furnish with seats to fit accurately to repair by making a seat new —*v i* to lie down —*ns* **Seat-back,** a loose ornamental covering for the back of a sofa or chair, **Seat-earth,** in coal mining, the bed of clay by which many coal-seams are underlain —*p adj* **Seat'ed,** fixed, confirmed, located —*ns* **Seat-fastener,** in a wagon, the screw clamp for securing the seat to the body, **Seat'ing,** the act of furnishing with seats hair-cloth in shipbuilding, that part of the floor which rests on the keel, **Seat-lock,** the lock of a reversible seat in railroad cars, **Seat-rail,** a cross piece between the legs, below the seat, of a chair, &c , **Seat-worm,** a pin worm —**Seat of the soul,** the sensorium —**To take a seat,** to sit down [A S *sēt*, an ambush—*sittan*, to seat, or more prob from Scand , Ice *sæti*, a seat—*sat*, pa t of *sitja*, to sit]

Seave, sēv, *n* a wick made of rush —*adj* **Seav'y,** overgrown with rushes

Seax, sē'aks, *n* a curved, one edged sword, used by Germanic and Celtic peoples (*her*) a bearing representing a weapon like the seax [A S *seax*]

Sebaceous, sē-bā'shus, *adj* pertaining to or secreting fat or fatty matter (*bot*) like tallow or wax, as the secretions of certain plants —*adj* **Sēbac'ic,** pertaining to or obtained from fat —*n* **Sē'bāte,** a salt formed by the combination of sebacic acid with a base —*adj* **Sebif'erous,** sebaceous —*n* **Seborrhe'a,** a disease of the sebaceous glands with excessive secretion—also **Seborrhœ'a** —*adj* **Seborrhe'ic** —*n* **Sē'bum,** the secretion of the sebaceous glands [Low L *sebaceus*—*sebum*, tallow]

Se-baptist, sē bap'tist, *n* one who baptises himself

Sebastomania, sē bas tō mā'ni a, *n* religious insanity [Gr *sebastos*, reverenced, *mania*, madness]

Sebat, sē bat', *n* the fifth month of the Jewish civil year, and the eleventh of the ecclesiastical year, falling in part of January and February

Sebesten, sē bes'ten, *n* a tree with plum like fruit —Also **Sebes'tan** [Fr ,—Ar]

Sebilla, sē bil'a, *n* in stone cutting, a wooden bowl for holding the water used in sawing, &c [Fr]

Sebundy, sē bun'dy, *n* a native soldier or local militiaman in India —Also **Sebun'dee** [Hind]

Sec, sek, *adj* dry, of wines. [Fr]

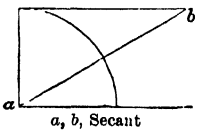
Sec , sek, *n* an abbreviation of *Secretary*, *Secant*, *Second* , also of *Secundum*, according to

Secability, sek ab il'i ti, *n* capable of being divided [L *secāre*, to cut]

Secale, sē kā'lē, *n* a genus of grasses including rye [L]

Secamone, sek-a mō'nē, *n* a genus of shrubby climbers

Secant, sē'kant, *adj* cutting dividing into two parts —*n* a line that cuts another a straight line from the centre of a circle to one extremity of an arc, produced till it meets the tangent to the other extremity —*n* **Se'cancy.** [L *secans, secantis*, pr p of *secāre*, to cut]



a, b, Secant

Secco, sek'kō, *n* in music, unaccompanied plain [It]

Secede, sē sēd', *v i* to go away to separate one's self to withdraw from fellowship or association —*ns* **Secē'der,** one who secedes one of a body of Presbyterians who seceded from the Church of Scotland about 1733, **Secess'ion,** the act of seceding withdrawal departure, **Secess'ionism,** the doctrine of secession, **Secess'ionist,** one who maintains the principle of secession — **War of Secession,** in United States history, the civil war which resulted from the attempted withdrawal of eleven Southern States from the United States of America, 1860–65 [L *secedĕre, secessum—se*, away, and *cedĕre*, to go See **Cede.**]

Secern, sē sern', *v i* and *v t* to separate to distinguish to secrete —*adj* **Secer'nent.**—*n* **Secern'ment** [L *secernĕre, secretum*, to separate]

Secesh, sē sesh', *n* and *adj* (*U S slang*) secessionist —*n* **Secesh'er**

Secessive, sē ses'iv, *adj* set apart isolated

Sechium, sē'ki um, *n* a genus of gourds [Prob formed from Gr *sēkos*, an enclosure]

Seckel, sek'el, *n* a kind of pear [From the name of its originator]

Seclude, sē klōōd', *v i* to shut apart to keep apart —*adj* **Seclud'ed,** retired withdrawn from observation —*ns* **Seclu'sion,** the act of secluding a shutting out the state of being secluded or apart separation retirement privacy solitude , **Seclu'sionist.** — *adj* **Seclu'sive.** [L *secludĕre, seclusum—se*, apart, and *claudĕre*, to shut]

Secohm, sek'ōm, *n* the practical unit of electrical self-induction—now more commonly *Henry* —*n* **Sec'ohmmēter,** an instrument for measuring the coefficient of electrical self-induction [Formed from *sec* (*ond*) and *ohm*, the unit of resistance]

Second, sek'und, *adj* immediately following the first the ordinal of two next in position in-

ieiior other another favourable —*n* one who or that which follows or is second one who attends another in a duel or a prize fight a supporter the 60th part of a minute of time, or of a degree —*v t* to follow to act as second to assist to encourage to support the mover of a question or resolution (*mus*) to sing second to to put into temporary retirement in the army, as an officer when holding civil office (usually sēcond') — *n* **Second-adventist,** one who lives in expectation of a second coming of Christ to establish a personal kingdom on earth, a premillenarian — *adv* **Sec'ondarily,** in a secondary manner or degree (*B*) secondly —*adj* **Sec'ondary,** following or coming after the first second in position inferior subordinate deputed —*n* a subordinate a delegate or deputy —*adjs* **Second-best,** next to the best best except one—(**To come off second-best,** to get the worst of a contest), **Second-class,** inferior to the first, as a second class carriage —*n* **Sec'onder,** one who seconds or supports —*adj* **Second-hand,** received as it were from the hand of a second person not new that has been used by another —*n* a hand for marking seconds on a clock or watch —*adv* **Sec'ondly,** in the second place —*ns* **Second-mark,** the character ″ as the mark in mathematics for a second of arc, in architecture for inches, and as a sign for a second of time, **Secon'do,** the lower part in a duet —*adj* **Second-rate,** being second in power, size, rank, quality, or value —*ns* **Second-sight** (see **Sight**), **Seconds-pendulum,** a pendulum which makes one oscillation per second of mean time —**Second childhood,** a condition of mental weakness often accompanying old age, **Second coming,** the second coming of Christ, or Second Advent, **Second cousin,** the child of a cousin, **Second estate,** the House of Lords, **Second guard,** an additional guard to a sword, **Second story,** in America, the second range of rooms from the first level, called in England the first floor, **Second thoughts,** reconsideration [Fr.,—L *secundus* —*sequi, secutus,* to follow See **Sequence**]

Secret, sē'kret, *adj* concealed from notice removed from sight unrevealed hidden secluded retired private keeping secrets reserved —*n* that which is concealed anything unrevealed or unknown privacy the key or principle by which something is made clear a form of steel skull cap one of the prayers in the Mass, immediately following the 'Orate, fratres,' said inaudibly by the celebrant (*pl*) any prayers said secretly and not aloud the parts of the body which are concealed —*ns* **Sē'crecy,** the state of being secret separation concealment retirement privacy fidelity to a secret the keeping of secrets, **Sē'cretage,** a process in dressing furs, **Secretaire',** **Secretary** (sek'), one employed to write for another a public officer entrusted with the affairs of a department of government, or of a company, &c a piece of furniture for writing, with drawers, pigeon holes, &c —*adj* **Secretā'rial,** pertaining to a secretary or his duties —*ns* **Secretā'riate, Secretā'riat,** a secretary's office, **Sec'retary-bird,** a raptorial serpent eating bird resembling the crane, found in South Africa and the East, so named from the fancied resemblance of the tufts of feathers at the back of its head to pens stuck behind the ear, **Sec'retaryship.** —*adj* **Secret-false** (*Shak.*), secretly false, while apparently sincere —**Secret service,** a department of government service —**Open secret,** a secret which all may inquire into [Fr.,—L *secretus,* from *secernĕre, secretum—se,* apart, and *cernĕre,* to separate]

Secrete, sē krēt', *v t* to make secrete: to hide to conceal to produce from the circulating fluids, as the blood in animals, the sap in vegetables — *adj* separate, distinct —*ns* **Sēcrē'ta,** the products of secretion, **Sēcrē'tion,** the act of secreting or separating from a circulating fluid that which is so secreted —*adj* **Sēcrē'tional.**—*n* **Sē'cretist,** a dealer in secrets —*adj* **Sēcrē'tive,** tending to or causing secretion given to secrecy or to keeping secrets —*adv* **Sēcrēt'ively.**—*n* **Sēcrēt'iveness,** a phrenological organ supposed to indicate a turn for secrecy and concealment —*adv* **Sē'cretly,** in a secret manner privately unknown to others inwardly —*ns* **Sē'cretness,** the state of being secret, **Sēcrē'tor,** a secreting organ —*adj* **Sēcrēt'ory,** performing the office of secretion — **Secrē'ting glands,** true glands, **Secrē'ting organs,** certain specialised organs of plants [L *secernĕre, secretum*]

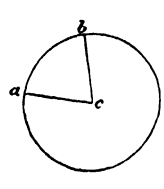
Sect, sekt, *n* a body of men who unite in holding some particular views, esp in religion and philosophy those who dissent from an established church a denomination a school of philosophy a party faction appanel a part cut off —*adj* **Sectā'rian** (also **Sectā'rial**), pertaining to or peculiar to a sect bigotedly devoted to the interests of a sect, narrow, exclusive —*n* one of a sect one strongly imbued with the characteristics of a sect —*v t* **Sectā'rianise** —*ns* **Sectā'rianism,** quality or character of a sectarian excessive devotion to a sect, **Sec'tarist, Sec'tary,** one of a sect a dissenter, **Sectā'tor,** (*obs*) an adherent of a school or party, **Sec'tist; Sect-master,** the leader of a sect —**Sectā'rial marks,** emblems marked on the foreheads of the different sects in India [Fr *secte*—L *secta,* a way, a way of thinking, hence a school of philosophy—*secāre, sectum,* to cut off]

Sectant, sek'tant, *n* a portion of space cut off from the rest by three planes, but extending to infinity

Sectile, sek'til, *adj* that may be cut with a knife. —*n* **Sectil'ity** [L *sectilis—secāre,* to cut]

Section, sek'shun, *n* act of cutting a division a portion a distinct part of a book the plan of any object cut through, as it were, to show its interior the line formed by the intersection of two surfaces the surface formed when a solid is cut by a plane one of the squares, each containing 640 acres, into which the public lands of the United States are divided (*zool*) a group the sign §, as a mark of reference —*v t* to divide into sections, as a ship to reduce to the degree of thinness required for study with the microscope —*adj* **Sec'tional,** pertaining to a section or distinct part local —*n* **Sec'tionalism,** the spirit of a class, commercial or political —*adv* **Sec'tionally.**—*ns* **Section-beam,** in warping, a roller which receives the yarn from the spools, **Section-cutter,** an instrument used for making sections for microscopic work —*v t* **Sec'tionise,** to render sectional in scope or spirit —*ns* **Section-liner,** a draftsman's instrument for ruling parallel lines, **Section-plane,** a cut surface, **Sectioplanog'raphy,** a method of laying down the sections of engineering work in railways, **Sect'iuncle,** a petty sect

Sector, sek'tur, *n* that which cuts that which is cut off a portion of the circle between two radii and the intercepted arc a mathematical instrument for finding a fourth proportional an astronomical instrument in mechanics, a toothed gear, the face of which is the arc of a circle —*adj* **Sectō'rial,** adapted or intended for cutting —*n* a scissor tooth [L *sector—secāre,* to cut]



a, b, c, Sector

Secular, sek'ū lar, *adj* pertaining to an age or generation coming or observed only once in a

century permanent lay or civil, as opp to clerical (*geol*) gradually becoming appreciable in the course of ages pertaining to the present world, or to things not spiritual not bound by monastic rules —*n* a layman an ecclesiastic, as a parish priest, not bound by monastic rules —*n* **Secularisā'tion**, the state of being secularised —*v t* **Sec'ularise**, to make secular to convert from spiritual to common use —*ns* **Sec'ularism**, **Sec'ularist**, one who, discarding religious belief and worship, applies himself exclusively to the things of this life one who holds that education should be apart from religion, **Secular'ity**, state of being secular or worldly worldliness —*adv* **Sec'ularly.**—*n* **Sec'ularness** [L *secularis—seculum*, an age, a generation]

Secund, sē'kund, *n* (*bot* and *zool*) unilateral

Secundarius, sek-un-dā'ri-us, *n* a lay vicar

Secundate, sē'kun-dāt, *v t* to make prosperous —*n* **Secundā'tion**

Secundine, sek'un-din, *n* the afterbirth (*bot*) the inner coat of an ovule, within the primine

Secundogeniture, sē-kun-dō-jen'i-tūr, *n* the right of inheritance pertaining to a second son

Secundum, sē-kun'dum, *prep* according to —**Secundum artem**, artificially skilfully professionally, **Secundum naturam**, naturally, **Secundum quid**, in some respects only, **Secundum veritatem**, universally valid

Secure, sē-kūr', *adj* without care or anxiety, careless (so in *B*), free from fear or danger safe confident incautious in safe keeping of such strength as to ensure safety —*v t* to make safe to guard from danger to seize and confine to get hold of to make one's self master of (*obs*) to plight or pledge to render certain to guarantee to fasten —*adj* **Secūr'able**, that may be secured —*n* **Secūr'ance**, assurance, confirmation —*adv* **Secūre'ly** —*ns* **Secūre'ment**, **Secūre'ness**, **Secūr'er**, one who or that which secures or protects, **Secūr'itan**, one who dwells in fancied security, **Secūr'ity**, state of being secure freedom from fear carelessness protection certainty a pledge (*pl*) bonds or certificates in evidence of debt or property —**To secure arms**, to guard the firearms from becoming wet [L *securus—se-* (for *sine*), with out, *cura*, care See **Care**]

Securicula, sek-ū-rik'ū-la, *n* a little axe, a votive offering in this form

Securifer, sē-kū'ri-fer, *n* a sawfly —*adjs* **Secūrif'erous**; **Secū'riform**, axe shaped

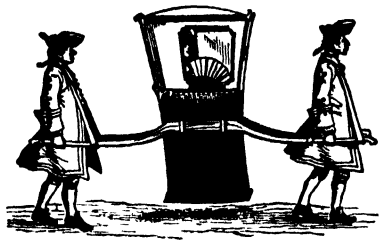
Securigera, se-kūr-ij'e-ra, *n* a genus of leguminous plants—the *hatchet vetch*, *axe fitch*

Securipalpi, sē-kūr-i-pal'pī, *n* a group of beetles

Securite, sek'ū-īt, *n* a modern high explosive in the form of a yellowish powder

Sed, sed, *n* a line by which a fish hook is fastened a snood

Sedan, sē-dan', *n* a covered chair for one, carried



Sedan chair

on two poles, generally by two bearers a hand barrow for fish [Invented at *Sedan*, in France]

Sedate, sē-dāt', *adj* quiet serene serious —*adv.* **Sedāte'ly.**—*n.* **Sedāte'ness**, composure tranquillity —*adj.* **Sed'ative**, tending to make sedate or composed moderating allaying irritation or pain —*n* a medicine that allays irritation or pain [L *sedatus—sedāre*, *-ātum*, to seat, to compose, akin to *sedēre*, to sit]

Se defendendo, sē dē-fen-den'dō, *n* the plea of a person charged with slaying another, that it was in his own defence

Sedentaria, sed-en-tā'ri-a, *n pl* the tubicolous worms the sedentary spiders

Sedentary, sed'en-tā-ri, *adj* sitting much passed chiefly in sitting requiring much sitting inactive (*zool*) not migratory not errant lying in wait, as a spider not free swimming motionless, as a protozoan —*adj* **Sē'dent**, at rest —*adv* **Sed'entarily** —*n* **Sed'entariness** [L *sedentarius—sedēre*, to sit]

Sederunt, sē-dē'runt, *n* in Scotland, the sitting of a court —**Acts of sederunt**, ordinances of the Scottish court of session [L, 'they sat'—*sedēre*, to sit]

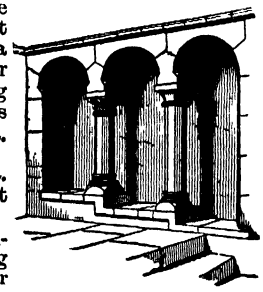
Sedes impedita, sē'dez im-pē-dī'ta, a term for a papal or episcopal see when there is a partial cessation by the incumbent of his episcopal duties —**Sedes vacans** (sē'dez vā'kanz), a term of canon law to designate a papal or episcopal see when vacant

Sedge, sej, *n* a kind of flag or coarse grass growing in swamps and rivers —*adj* **Sedged**, composed of sedge or flags —*ns* **Sedge-hen**, a marsh hen, **Sedge-warbler**, a reed warbler, the sedge wren —*adj* **Sedgy**, overgrown with sedge [Older form *seg*—A S *secg*, cf Low Ger *segge*]

Sedge, sej, *n* a flock of herons, bitterns, or cranes [A variant of **Siege**]

Sedigitated, sē-dij'i-tā'ted, *adj* having six fingers on one hand

Sedilium, sē-dil'i-um, *n* in ancient Rome, one of a row of seats in the amphitheatre a seat in the chancel of a church near the altar for the officiating clergyman—sometimes **Sēdile** —*pl* **Sedil'ia.** [L,—*sedēre*, to sit]



Sedilia

Sediment, sed'i-ment, *n.* that which settles at the bottom of a liquid dregs — *adj* **Sediment'ary**, pertaining to, consisting of, or formed by sediment —*n* **Sedimentā'tion.** [L *sedimentum—sedēre*, to sit, to settle]

Sedition, sē-dish'un, *n* insurrection any offence against the state next to treason —*n* **Sedi'tionary**, an inciter to sedition —*adj* **Sedi'tious**, pertaining to sedition of the nature of or tending to excite sedition turbulent —*adv* **Sedi'tiously.** —*n* **Sedi'tiousness** [Fr, — L *seditio — se*, away, and *ire*, *itum*, to go]

Seduce, sē-dūs', *v t* to draw aside from rectitude to entice to corrupt —*ns* **Sedūce'ment**, act of seducing or drawing aside allurement, **Sedū'cer.**—*adj* **Sedū'cible.**—*adv* **Sedū'cingly** —*n* **Seduc'tion**, act of seducing or enticing from virtue, any enticement to evil the act of fraudulently depriving an unmarried woman of her chastity —*adj* **Seduc'tive**, tending to seduce or draw aside assiduous —*adv* **Seduc'tively.** —*ns* **Seduc'tiveness**, seductive in character, as the seductiveness of sin, **Seduc'tor**, one who leads astray [L *seducĕre—se*, aside, and *ducĕre*, *ductum*, to lead, to draw]

Sedulous, sed'ū-lus, *adj* diligent constant —*adv.* **Sed'ulously.**—*n.* **Sed'ulousness.** [L *sedulus—sedēre*, to sit.]

Sedum, sē'dum, *n* a genus of polypetalous plants, as stone crop [L, a house leek]

See, sē, *n* the seat or jurisdiction of a bishop or archbishop a throne —**Holy see,** the See of Rome, the papal court. [O Fr *se, siet*—L *sedes* —*sedēre,* to sit]

See, sē, *v t* to perceive by the eye to observe to discover to remark to bring about as a result to wait upon, escort to receive to consult for any particular purpose to suffer, experience to meet and accept by staking a similar sum to visit to discern to understand —*v i* to look or inquire to be attentive to apprehend to consider —*pa t* saw, *pa p* seen —*interj* look! behold!—*adj* **See'able,** capable of being seen —*n* **Sē'er,** one who sees or who foresees, a prophet —**Let me see,** a phrase employed to express consideration —**See to it,** look well to it —**To have seen one's best days,** to be now on the decline, **To see about a thing,** to consider it, **To see one through,** to aid in accomplishing or doing, esp something difficult or dangerous, **To see out,** to see to the end to outdo, **To see through one,** to understand one thoroughly; **To see to,** to look after (*B*) to behold [A S *séon,* cog with Ger *sehen,* Dut *zien*]

See-bright, sē' brīt, *n* the clary

See-catchie, sē kach'i, *n* the male fur-seal

See-cawk, sē kawk', *n* the common American skunk

Seed, sēd, *n* the thing sown the male fecundating fluid, semen, sperm, milt, spat, the substance produced by plants and animals from which new plants and animals are generated first principle original descendants children race red seed a small bubble formed in imperfectly fused glass —*v i* to produce seed to grow to maturity —*v t* to sow to plant to graft —*ns* **Seed'-bag,** a bag for seeds, **Seed'-bed,** a piece of ground for receiving seed, **Seed'-bird,** the water wagtail, **Seed'-bud,** the bud or germ of the seed, **Seed'-cake,** a sweet cake containing aromatic seeds, **Seed'-coat,** the exterior coat of a seed, **Seed'-cod,** a basket for holding seed, **Seed'-coral,** coral in small and irregular pieces, **Seed'-corn,** corn to be used for sowing, **Seed'-crusher,** an instrument for crushing seeds to express the oil, **Seed'-down,** the down on cotton, &c, **Seed'-drill,** a machine for sowing seed in rows, **Seed'-eater,** a granivorous bird —*adj* **Seed'ed,** bearing seed, full grown sown (*her*) having the stamens indicated —*ns* **Seed'-embroi'dery,** embroidery in which seeds form parts of the design, **Seed'er,** a seed drill an apparatus for removing seeds from fruit a seed-fish, **Seed'-field,** a field in which seed is raised, **Seed'-finch,** a South American finch, **Seed'-fish,** roe or spawn, **Seed'-fowl,** a bird that feeds on grain —*adj* **Seed'ful,** rich in promise —*ns* **Seed'-gall,** a small gall, **Seed'-grain,** corn for seed —*adv* **Seed'ily.**—*ns* **Seed'iness,** the state of being seedy shabbiness in dress or appearance a feeling of exhaustion, **Seed'ing;** **Seed'ing-machine',** an agricultural machine for sowing, **Seed'ing-plough,** a plough fitted with a hopper from which seed is automatically deposited; **Seed'-leaf,** a cotyledon, **Seed'-leap,** a seed basket —*adj* **Seed'less,** having no seeds —*ns* **Seed'ling,** a plant reared from the seed—also *adj*, **Seed'-lobe,** a cotyledon or seed leaf, **Seed'ness** (*Shak*), seedtime, **Seed'-oy'sters,** very young oysters, **Seed'-pearls,** very small or imperfect pearls strung together on horse hair and attached to mother-of pearl, &c for ornament—seed pearls are also used up in the East for medicinal purposes, in the composition of electuaries, &c, **Seed'-plant'er,** a seeder for planting seed on hills, **Seed'-plot,** a piece of nursery ground, a hot-bed, **Seed'-sheet,** the sheet containing the seed of the sower; **Seeds'man,** one who deals in seeds a sower —*pl* **Seeds'men;** **Seed'-sow'er,** a broadcast seeding machine; **Seed'-stalk,** the funiculus; **Seed'-tick,** a young tick; **Seed'time,** the time or season for sowing seed, **Seed'-ves'sel,** the pericarp which contains the seeds; **Seed'-weev'il,** a small weevil which infests seeds, **Seed'-wool,** cotton wool from which the seeds have not been removed —*adj* **Seed'y,** abounding with seed run to seed having the flavour of seeds worn out out of sorts, looking or feeling unwell shabby [A S *sǽd—sáwan,* to sow, cog with Ice *sáth,* Ger *saat*]

Seedy-toe, sēd'i tō, *n* a diseased condition of a horse's foot

Seeing, sē'ing, *n* sight vision —*conj* since because taking into account —*n* **Seeing-stone,** (*obs*) a looking glass

Seek, sēk, *v t* to go in search of to look for to try to find or gain to ask for to solicit to pursue to consult —*v i* to make search or inquiry to try to use solicitation (*B*) to resort to —*pa t* and *pa p* sought —*ns* **Seek'er,** an inquirer one of a sect in the time of Cromwell (*anat*) tracer, **Seek-no-farther,** a reddish winter apple, **Seek-sorrow,** (*obs*) a self-tormentor —**To seek,** to be sought at a loss, without knowledge or resources, helpless —**Sought after,** in demand, desired [A S *sécan,* cf Dut *zoeken,* Ger *suchen*]

Seel, sēl, *v t* to close the eyes of by sewing the eyelids together, as a hawk in training to blind or hoodwink [O Fr *siller, ciller*—*cil*—L *cilium,* an eyelash]

Seel, sēl, *n* (*prov*) good fortune, happiness opportunity, season [A S *sǽl,* time—*sǽl,* propitious]

Seel, sēl, *v i* to lean to one side, to pitch or roll —*n* a roll of a ship [Prob related to *sail*]

Seelde, sēld, *adv* (*Spens*) seldom

Seely, sēl'i, *adj* (*Spens*) silly, innocent fortunate, happy, good simple trifling —*n* good fortune bliss (*Scot*) opportunity —*n* **Seel'iness.** [See **Seel** (2)]

Seem, sēm, *v i* to appear to have a show to look to pretend, to assume an air to appear to one's self —*v t* (*B*) to befit to become —*n* **Seem'er** —*adj* **Seem'ing,** apparent specious ostensible —*n* appearance semblance a false appearance way of thinking —*adv* **Seem'ingly.** —*n* **Seem'ingness.** —*adj* **Seem'less** (*Spens*), unseemly indecorous —*n* **Seem'liness** —*adj* **Seem'ly** (*comp* **Seem'lier,** *superl* **Seem'liest**), becoming suitable decent handsome —*adv* in a decent or suitable manner —*n* **Seem'lyhed** (*Spens*), decent comely appearance —**It seems,** it appears it seems to me [A S *séman,* to satisfy, to suit, or prob direct from Scand., Ice *sœma,* to honour, conform to]

Seen, sēn, *pa p* of **See.**

Seen, sēn, *adj* skilled, experienced manifest

Seep, sēp, *v i* to ooze gently to trickle to drain off —*n* **Seep'age** —*adj* **Seep'y.** [See **Sipe.**]

Seer, sēr, *n* one who foresees events a prophet a soothsayer

Seer-fish, sēr' fish, *n* a longish scombroid fish, valuable for food —Also **Seir-fish.**

Seersucker, sēr-suk'er, *n* a thin East Indian linen fabric

Seesaw, sē'saw, *n* motion to and fro, as in the act of sawing a play among children, in which two seated at opposite ends of a board supported in the centre move alternately up and down —*adj* moving up and down, or to and fro reciprocal.—*v i* to move backwards and forwards [Prob a reduplication of **Saw.**]

Seethe, *sēth, v t* to boil to cook in hot liquid to soak. —*v.i.* to be boiling to be hot.—*pa.t.*

seethed or sod, *pa p* seethed or sodd'en, *p p* seeth'ing —*n* **Seeth'er.** [A S *seóthan*, cog with Ice *sýtha*, and Ger *sieden*]

Seetulputty, sē'tul put'i, *n.* a Bengalese grass mat for sleeping on [Hind]

Seg, seg, *n* a castrated bull

Seg, seg, *n* sedge the yellow flower de luce.—*n* **Seg'gan** (*Scot*)

Seggar, seg'ar, *n* a case of clay in which fine pottery is enclosed while baking in the kiln [See **Saggar.**]

Seggrom, seg'rom, *n* the ragwort

Seghol, se gōl', *n* a vowel point in Hebrew with sound of *e* in *pen*, placed under a consonant, thus — —*n* **Seg'holate,** a dissyllabic noun form with tone long vowel in the first and a short seghol in the second syllable

Segment, seg'ment, *n* a part cut off a portion (*geom*) the part of a circle cut off by a straight line the part of a sphere cut off by a plane a section one of the parts into which a body naturally divides itself (*her*) a bearing representing one part only of a rounded object —*v t* and *v i* to divide or become divided —*adj* **Segment'al,** being a segment in embryology, noting the rudimental venal organs —*adv* **Segment'ally** —*adjs* **Seg'mentary, Seg'mentate** —*n* **Segmentā'tion,** the act of cutting into segments —*adj* **Segment'ed** —*ns* **Segment-gear,** a gear extending over an arc only of a circle, providing a reciprocating motion, **Segment-rack,** a rack having a cogged surface, **Segment-saw,** a circular saw used for cutting veneers, **Segment-shell,** a modern form of projectile for artillery [L *segmentum—secāre*, to cut]

Segnitude, seg'ni tūd, *n* sluggishness, inactivity [L *segnitia*, slowness, *segnis*, slow]

Segno, sā'nyō, *n* in music, a sign to mark the beginning or end of repetitions—abbreviated 𝄋. [It,—L *signum*, a mark]

Sego, sē'gō, *n* a showy plant of the United States

Segreant, seg'rē ant, *adj* an epithet of the griffin (*her*) equivalent to rampant and salient

Segregate, seg'rē gāt, *v t* to separate from others —*adj* separate from others of the same kind (*geol*) separate from a mass and collected together along lines of fraction —*n* **Segregā'tion** [L *segregāre, ātum*, from *se*, apart, and *grex, gregis*, a flock]

Seguidilla, seg i dēl'ya, *n* a lively Spanish dance for two music for such a dance

Seiche, sāsh, *n* a remarkable fluctuation of the level observed on the Lake of Geneva and other Swiss lakes, probably due to local variations in the barometric pressure [Fr]

Seidlitz, sēd'litz, *adj* saline water of or from Seidlitz in northern Bohemia, also a saline aperient powder

Seignior, sēn'yur, *n* a title of honour and address in Europe to elders or superiors the lord of a manor —*ns* **Seign'iorage,** a royalty a share of profit a percentage on minted bullion, **Seigniorali'ty,** the authority or the territory of a seignior or lord, **Seign'iory,** the power or authority of a seignior or lord a domain, a lordship without a manor, or that of a manor whose lands were held by free tenants the elders forming the municipal council in a mediæval Italian republic —*adjs* **Seigniorial** (se nyō'ri al), **Signō'rial,** manorial —**Grand Seignior,** the Sultan of Turkey [Fr *seigneur*—L *senior*—*senex*, old In Late L *senior* is sometimes equivalent to *dominus*, lord Doublet **Sire**]

Seil, sil, *v.t.* (*Scot*) to strain —*n.* a strainer [See **Sile.**]

Seine, sān, or sēn, *n* a large net for catching fish. —*v t* to catch with such —*ns* **Seine-boat; Seine-engine,** a steam engine used in hauling seines, **Seine-gang,** a body of men engaged in seining, with their boats and other gear, **Sein'er,** one who makes a business of seining a vessel engaged in purse seining for mackerel, **Sein'ing,** the art of using the seine [Fr —L *sagena*—Gr *sagēnē*, a fishing net]

Seirospore, sī'rō spōr, *n.* one of the non sexual spores arranged in a chain in certain florideous algæ —*adj* **Seirospor'ic**

Seised, sēzd, *adj* (*Spens*) taken possession of —*n* **Seis'in** (*Spens*), possession

Seismograph, sīs'mo graf, *n* an instrument for registering the shocks and concussions of earthquakes, a seismometer —*adjs* **Seis'mal, Seis'mic,** belonging to an earthquake —*ns* **Seis'mogram,** the record made by a seismometer, **Seismog'rapher** —*adjs* **Seismograph'ic, -al,** connected with the seismograph —*n* **Seismog'raphy,** the study of earthquake phenomena —*adj* **Seismolog'ical** —*ns* **Seismol'ogist,** a student of earthquake phenomena, **Seis'mologue,** a catalogue of earthquake observations, **Seismom'eter,** an instrument for measuring shakings, tremors, and tiltings of the earth —*adjs* **Seismomet'ric, -al.** —*ns* **Seismom'etry,** the measuring the phenomena of earthquakes, **Seis'moscope,** a name of the simpler form of seismometer —*adj* **Seismoscop'ic** [Gr *seismos*, an earthquake, and *graphein*, to write]

Seison, sī'son, *n* a genus of parasitic leech like rotifers

Seisura, sī sū'ra, *n* a genus of Australian fly catchers

Seity, sē'i ti, *n* something peculiar to one's self

Seiurus, sī ū'rus, *n* the genus of birds including the American wagtails

Seize, sēz, *v t* to take possession of forcibly to take hold of to grasp to apprehend by legal authority to come upon suddenly to lash or make fast —*v i* to lay hold of with the claws in metallurgy, to cohere —*adj* **Seiz'able** —*ns* **Seiz'er, Seiz'ing,** the act of taking hold (*naut*) the operation of lashing with several turns of a cord [O Fr *saisir* (Prov *sazir*, to take possession of)—Old High Ger *sazzan*, to set, Ger *setzen*, Eng *set*]

Seizin, sēz'in, *n* the taking possession of an estate as of freehold the thing possessed—the same as **Sasine** (q v) —*n* **Seiz'or,** one who takes legal possession

Seizure, sē'zhōōr, *n.* act of seizing capture grasp the thing seized a sudden attack

Sejant, Sejeant, sē'jant, *adj* (*her*) sitting [Fr *séant*, pr p of *seoir*—L *sedēre*, to sit]

Sejoin, sē join', *v t* (*obs*) to separate —*n* **Sejun'ction,** separation

Sejugous, sē'jōō gus, *adj* (*bot*) having six pairs of leaflets [L *sejugis*, a team of six—*sex*, six, *jugum*, a yoke]

Sekos, sē'kos, *n* in Greek antiquities, any sacred enclosure, a shrine, sanctuary, cella of the temple [Gr *sēkos*]

Sel, sel, *n* (*Scot*) self

Selache, sel'a kē, *n* a genus of sharks —*adjs* **Selā'chian, Sel'achoid.** [Gr *selachos*, a sea fish]

Selaginella, sē laj i-nel'a, *n* a genus of heterosporous cryptogams, closely allied to the so called club moss, with some 300 species, many of them cultivated in conservatories [L *selago*]

Selah, sē'la, *n* in the Psalms, a transliterated Hebrew word (connected by Gesenius with *sālāh*, rest), supposed to be a direction in the musical rendering of a passage, probably meaning 'pause'

Selandria, sel an'dri a, *n.* a genus of saw flies

Selasphorus, sē las'fō rus, *n* the genus of light ning hummers

Selcouth, sel'kōōth, *adj* (*Spens*) rarely known,

uncommon —*adv* **Sel'couthly.** [A.S *selcúth* for *seldcúth* — *seld*, seldom, and *cúth*, known—*cunnan*, to know]

Seld, seld, *adj* (*Spens*) rare, uncommon —*adv* seldom, rarely —*adjs* **Seld'seen,** rarely seen, **Seld'-shown** (*Shak*), rarely shown [See **Seldom.**]

Seldom, sel'dum, *adv* rarely not often —*n* **Sel'-domness** —*adv* **Seldom-times** [A S *seldum*, *seldan*—*seld*, adj rare, Ice. *sjaldan*, Ger *selten*, rare]

Select, sē lekt', *v t* to pick out from a number by preference to choose to cull —*adj* picked out nicely chosen choice exclusive —*adj* **Select'ed.** —*n* **Selec'tion,** act of selecting things selected a book containing select pieces —*adj* **Select'-ive.**—*adv* **Select'ively,** by selection —*ns* **Select-man,** in New England towns, one of a board of officers chosen annually to manage various local concerns, **Select'ness, Select'or** —**Select meeting,** in the Society of Friends, a meeting of ministers and elders —**Natural selection,** the preservation of some forms of animal and vegetable life and the destruction of others by the ordinary operation of natural causes [L *seli gĕre*, *selectum*—*se*, aside, and *legĕre*, to choose]

Selene, sē lē'nē, *n* in Greek mythology, the goddess of the moon, the Latin *Luna*—also *Phœbe* a genus of carangoid fishes, the moon fishes —*n* **Selē'niscope,** an instrument for observing the moon —*adj* **Selēnocen'tric,** having relation to the centre of the moon —*n* **Selēnog'raphy,** description of the moon —*adj* **Selēnōtrop'ic,** turning to the moon [Gr *selēnē*]

Selenite, sel'en īt, *n* a transparent and beautiful variety of gypsum, white, or tinged with green, gray, or yellow, and named from its peculiar moon like lustre a supposed inhabitant of the moon —*adjs* **Selenif'erous, Selenit'ic** [Gr *selēnitēs* (*lithos*, stone), moon like—*selēnē*, the moon]

Selenites, sel ē nī'tez, *n* a genus of coleopterous insects

Selenium, sē lē'ni um, *n* an element discovered by Berzelius in the refuse of a sulphuric acid factory in 1817 It has two forms—a *vitreous*, at ordinary temperatures a dark brown solid, tasteless and inodorous, a non conductor of electricity, and a *granular* or *crystalline* when very slowly cooled down from the fused condition, of dull leaden colour, very opaque to light even in thin films, a conductor of electricity at ordinary temperatures [Coined from *sēlēne*, the moon, like *tellurium*, from L *tellus*]

Selenodont, sē lē'nō dont, *adj* having crescentic ridges on the crown, as molar teeth

Seleucidæ, se lū'si dē, *n pl* the descendants of Seleucus I, surnamed Nicator, who governed Syria from 312 B C to 65 B C

Seleucides, se lū'si dēz, *n* a genus containing the twelve wired bird of Paradise

Self, self, *n* one's own person one's personal interest one's own personal interest, selfishness a flower having its colour uniform as opposed to variegated —*pl* **Selves** (selvz) —*adj* very particular one's own simple, plain, unmixed with any other —*ns* **Self-aban'donment,** disregard of self, **Self-abase'ment,** abasement through consciousness of unworthiness —*adj* **Self-absorbed',** absorbed in one's own thoughts —*ns* **Self-abuse',** the abuse of one's own person or powers self pollution, **Self-accusā'tion,** the act of accusing one's self —*adjs* **Self-accus'a-tory; Self-act'ing,** acting of or by itself, specially denoting a machine or mechanism which does of itself something that is ordinarily done by manual labour —*n* **Self-activ'ity,** an inherent power of acting —*adj* **Self-adjust'ing,** requiring no external adjustment. —*ns* **Self-admis'sion** (*Shak*), admission of one's self, **Self-affairs'** (*Shak*), one's own affairs —*adjs* **Self-affect'ed** (*Shak*), affected well towards one's self, **Self-affright'ed** (*Shak*), frightened at one's self —*n.* **Self-applause',** applause of one's self — *adjs* **Self-appoint'ed,** nominated by one's self, **Self-approv'ing,** implying approval of one's own conduct, **Self-assert'ing,** given to asserting one's opinion putting one's self forward —*n* **Self-assertion.**—*adj* **Self-assumed',** assumed by one's own act —*n* **Self-assump'tion,** conceit —*adj* **Self-begot'ten,** generated or originated by one's own powers.—*n.* **Self-bind'er,** the automatic binding apparatus attached to some reaping machines —*adj* **Self-blind'ed,** led astray by one's self —*n.* **Self-blood',** (*obs*) direct progeny suicide —*adj* **Self-born',** born or produced by one's self —*n* **Self-bounty** (*Shak*), native goodness —*adj* **Self-cen'tred,** centred in self —*n.* **Self-charity** (*Shak*), love of one's self —*adjs* **Self-clō'sing,** shutting automatically, **Self-collect'ed,** self possessed self contained, **Self-col'oured,** of the natural colour dyed in the wool coloured with a single tint in horticulture, uniform in colour —*ns* **Self-command',** self control, **Self-complā'cency,** satisfaction with one's self, or with one's own performances —*adj* **Self-complā'cent,** pleased with one's self self satisfied —*n* **Self-conceit',** an over high opinion of one's self, one's own abilities, &c vanity —*adj* **Self-conceit'ed,** having a high opinion of one's self, of one's own merits, abilities, &c vain —*ns* **Self-conceit'edness; Self-condemnā'tion,** condemnation by one's own conscience a self condemning —*adjs* **Self-condemned', Self-condemn'ing** —*ns* **Self-con'fidence,** confidence in or reliance on one's own powers self reliance —*adj* **Self-con'fident,** confident of one's own powers in the habit of relying on one's own powers —*adv* **Self-con'-fidently** —*adj* **Self-confi'ding,** relying on one's own powers —*n* **Self-congratulā'tion,** the act of felicitating one's self —*adjs* **Self-con'jugate,** conjugate to itself, **Self-con'scious,** conscious of one's acts or states as originating in one's self conscious of being observed by others —*n* **Self-con'sciousness,** the act or state of being self conscious consciousness of being observed by others —*adj* **Self-consid'ering,** considering in one's own mind, deliberating —*n* **Self-consist'-ency,** consistency with one's self, or principles —*adjs* **Self-consist'ent, Self-con'stituted,** constituted by one's self, **Self-consu'ming,** consuming one's self, or itself, **Self-contained',** wrapped up in one's self, reserved of a house, not approached by an entrance common to others complete in itself —*ns* **Self-contempt',** contempt for one's self, **Self-content',** self complacency, **Self-contradic'tion,** the act or fact of contradicting one's self a statement of which the terms are mutually contradictory —*adj* **Self-contradict'ory** —*n* **Self-control',** control or restraint exercised over one's self. self-command —*adj* **Self-convict'ed,** convicted by one's own inner consciousness, or avowal —*n* **Self-convic'tion.** —*adjs* **Self-correspond'ing,** corresponding to itself, **Self-cov'ered,** clothed in one's native semblance —*ns* **Self-creā'tion,** the act of coming into existence by the vitality of one's own nature, **Self-crit'icism,** criticism of one's self, **Self-cult'ure,** culture or education of one's self without the aid of teachers, **Self-dān'ger** (*Shak*), danger from one's self, **Self-deceit',** deception respecting one's self, **Self-deceiv'er,** one who deceives himself, **Self-decep'tion,** the act of deceiving one's own self, **Self-defence',** the act of defending one's own person, property, &c. (**The art of self-defence,** boxing, pugilism); **Self-delā'tion,** accusation of

one's self, **Self-delu'sion,** delusion respecting one's self, **Self-deni'al,** the denial of one's self the non gratifying of one's own appetites or desires —*adj* **Self-deny'ing.**—*adv* **Self-deny'ingly.**—*n.* **Self-depend'ence,** reliance on one's self —*adj* **Self-depend'ent.**—*n* **Self-depreciā'tion,** depreciation of one's self —*adj* **Self-deprē'ciātive.**—*ns* **Self-despair',** a despairing view of one's prospects, &c, **Self-destruc'tion,** the destruction of one's self suicide —*adj* **Self-destruct'ive.**—*n* **Self-determinā'tion,** determination by one's self without extraneous impulse —*adjs* **Self-deter'mined, Self-deter'mining** —*n* **Self-devel'opment,** spontaneous development —*adj* **Self-devō'ted.**—*n* **Self-devō'tion,** self sacrifice —*adj* **Self-devour'ing,** devouring one's self —*ns* **Self-dispar'agement,** dispraisement of one's self, **Self-dispraise',** censure of one's self, **Self-distrust',** want of confidence in one's own powers —*adjs* **Self-ed'ucated,** educated by one's own efforts alone, **Self-elect'ive,** having the right to elect one's self —*n* **Self-end',** (*obs*) an end for one's self alone —*adj* **Self-endeared',** self loving —*ns* **Self-enjoy'ment,** internal satisfaction, **Self-esteem',** the esteem or good opinion of one's self, **Self-estimā'tion, Self-ev'idence** —*adj* **Self-ev'ident,** evident of itself or without proof that commands assent —*adv* **Self-ev'idently** —*ns* **Self-evolū'tion,** development by inherent power, **Self-exaltā'tion,** the exaltation of self, **Self-exam'inant,** one who examines himself, **Self-examinā'tion,** a scrutiny into one's own state, conduct, &c, esp with regard to one's religious feelings and duties, **Self-exam'ple,** one's own example —*adj* **Self-ex'ecuting,** needing no legislation to enforce it —*n* **Self-exist'ence** —*adjs* **Self-exist'ent,** existing of or by himself or itself, independent of any other cause, **Self-explan'atory,** obvious, bearing its meaning in its own face —*n* **Self-explicā'tion,** the power of explaining one's self —*adjs* **Self-faced',** undressed or unhewn, **Self-fed',** fed by one's self —*n* **Self-feed'er,** a self feeding apparatus —*adj* **Self-feed'ing,** feeding automatically —*ns* **Self-fertilisā'tion, Self-fertil'ity,** ability to fertilise itself —*adjs* **Self-fig'ured,** figured or described by one's self, **Self-flat'tering,** judging one's self too favourably —*n* **Self-flat'tery,** indulgence in reflections too favourable to one's self —*adjs* **Self-foc'using,** focusing without artificial adjustment, **Self-forget'ful,** devoted to others, and forgetful of one's own interests —*adv* **Self-forget'fully.**—*adjs* **Self-gath'ered,** wrapped up in one's self, **Self-glazed',** covered with glass of a single tint, **Self-glō'rious,** springing from vain glory or vanity boastful, **Self-gov'erning.**—*ns* **Self-gov'ernment,** self control government by the joint action of the mass of the people democracy, **Self-gratulā'tion,** congratulation of one's self —*adj* **Self-harm'ing,** injuring one's self —*n* **Self-heal',** prunella the burnet saxifrage —*adj* **Self-heal'ing,** having the power of healing itself —*ns* **Self-help',** working for one's self, **Self'hood,** existence as a separate person conscious personality —*adj* **Self-i'dolised,** regarded with extreme complacency by one's self —*n* **Self-import'ance,** a high estimate of one's own importance egotism pomposity —*adjs* **Self-import'ant, Self-imposed',** taken voluntarily on one's self, **Self-im'potent,** (*bot*) unable to fertilise itself —*n* **Self-indul'gence,** undue gratification of one's appetites or desires.—*adj* **Self-indul'gent** —*n* **Self-infec'tion,** infection of the entire organism from a local lesion —*adj* **Self-inflict'ed,** inflicted by one's self —*n* **Self-in'terest,** private interest regard to one's self —*adj* **Self-in'terested.**—*n* **Self-involu'tion,** mental abstraction —*adjs* **Self-involved',** wrapped up in one's self; **Self'ish,** chiefly or wholly regarding one's own self void of regard to others (**Selfish theory of morals,** the theory that man acts from the consideration of what will give him the most pleasure) —*adv* **Self'ishly.**—*ns* **Self'ishness; Self'ism, Self'ist; Self-justificā'tion,** justification of one's self —*adjs* **Self-kin'dled,** kindled of itself, **Self-know'ing,** knowing of one's own self possessed of self consciousness —*n* **Self-know'ledge,** the knowledge of one's own character, abilities, worth, &c —*adjs* **Self-left',** left to one's self, **Self'less,** having no regard to self, unselfish —*ns* **Self'lessness,** freedom from selfishness, **Self-life',** a life only for one's own gratification —*adjs* **Self'-like,** exactly similar, **Self-lim'ited,** in pathology, tending to spontaneous recovery after a certain course —*n* **Self-love',** the love of one's self tendency to seek one's own welfare or advantage desire of happiness —*adjs* **Self-lov'ing,** full of self love, **Self-lum'inous,** possessing the property of emitting light —*adj* **Self-made',** made by one's self denoting a man who has risen to a high position from poverty or obscurity by his own exertions —*ns* **Self-mas'tery,** self command self control, **Self-met'tle** (*Shak*), mettle or spirit which is natural to one, and not artificially inspired, **Self-mō'tion,** spontaneous motion —*adj* **Self-moved',** moved spontaneously from within —*ns* **Self-mur'der,** the killing of one's self suicide, **Self-mur'derer, Self-neglect'ing** (*Shak*), the neglecting of one's self, **Self'ness,** egotism personality, **Self-offence',** one's own offence, **Self-opin'ion,** the tendency to form one's own opinion irrespective of that of others —*adjs* **Self-opin'ionated,** obstinately adhering to one's own opinion, **Self-orig'inating,** springing from one's self —*ns* **Self-partial'ity,** over estimate of one's own worth, **Self-percep'tion,** the faculty of immediate perception of the soul by itself —*adjs* **Self-perplexed',** perplexed by one's own thoughts, **Self-pi'ous,** hypocritical —*n* **Self-pit'y,** pity for one's self —*adjs* **Self-pleached'** (*Tenn*), interwoven by natural growth, **Self-pleas'ing,** gratifying one's own wishes, **Self-poised',** kept well balanced by self-respect —*n.* **Self-pollu'tion,** self abuse, masturbation —*adj* **Self-possessed',** calm or collected in mind or manner undisturbed—*ns* **Self-posses'sion,** the possession of one's self or faculties in danger calmness, **Self-praise',** the praise of one's self, **Self-preservā'tion,** the preservation of one's self from injury, &c —*adjs* **Self-preser'vative, Self-preser'ving** —*ns* **Self-pride',** self-esteem, **Self-prof'it,** self-interest —*adj* **Self-prop'agating,** propagating one's self or itself —*ns* **Self-protec'tion,** self defence, **Self-realisā'tion,** the attainment of such development as one's mental and moral nature is capable of —*adjs* **Self-recip'rocal,** self conjugate; **Self-record'ing,** making, as an instrument, a record of its own state —*n* **Self-regard',** regard for one's own self —*adjs* **Self-regard'ing, Self-reg'istering,** registering itself denoting an instrument or machine having a contrivance for recording its own operations, **Self-reg'ulated,** regulated by one's self or itself, **Self-reg'ulating,** regulating itself, **Self-reg'ulative.**—*n* **Self-reli'ance,** reliance on one's own abilities —*adj* **Self-reli'ant.**—*n* **Self-renunciā'tion,** self-abnegation —*adj* **Self-repel'ling,** repelling by its own inherent power —*ns* **Self-repres'sion,** the keeping of one's self in the background; **Self-reproach',** the act of reproaching or condemning one's self —*adj* **Self-reproach'ing,** reproaching one's self —*adv* **Self-reproach'ingly.**—*n* **Self-reproof',** the reproof of one's own conscience —*adjs* **Self-**

reprov'ing, reproving one's self, from conscious guilt, **Self-repug'nant**, self-contradictory in consistent —*n* **Self-respect'**, respect for one's self or one's character —*adjs* **Self-respect'ful**; **Self-respect'ing**; **Self-restrained'**, restrained by one's own will —*ns* **Self-restraint'**, a restraint over one's appetites or desires self control, **Self-rev'erence**, great self respect —*adjs* **Self-rev'erent**; **Self-right'eous**, righteous in one's own estimation pharisaical —*n* **Self-right'eousness**, reliance on one's supposed righteousness · sense of one's own merit or goodness, esp if over estimated —*adjs* **Self-right'ing**, that rights itself when capsized, **Self-rolled'**, coiled on itself —*n* **Self-sac'rifice**, the act of yielding up one's life, interests, &c for others —*adjs* **Self-sac'rificing**, yielding or disposed to yield up one's life, interests, &c, **Self same**, the very same —*ns* **Self-same'ness**, sameness as regards self or identity, **Self-satisfac'tion**, satisfaction with one's self —*adjs* **Self-sat'isfied**, satisfied with the abilities, performances, &c of one's self, **Self-sat'isfying**, giving satisfaction to one's self —*ns* **Self-scorn'**, a mood in which one entertains scorn for a former mood of self, **Self-seek'er**, one who looks only to his own interests —*adjs* **Self-seek'ing**, seeking unduly one's own interest or happiness—also *n*, the act of doing so, **Self-shin'ing**, self luminous —*n* **Self-slaught'er** (*Shak*), the slaughter of one's self suicide —*adjs* **Self-slaught'ered**, killed by one's self, **Self-ster'ile**, (*bot*) unable to fertilise itself, **Self-styled'**, called by one's self pretended, **Self-subdued'** (*Shak*), subdued by one's own power, **Self-substan'tial** (*Shak*), composed of one's own substance —*n* **Self-suffic'iency.**—*adjs* **Self-suffic'ient**, confident in one's own sufficiency haughty overbearing, **Self-suffic'ing.**—*ns* **Self-suggest'ion**, determination by causes inherent in the organism, **Self-support'**, the maintenance of one's self —*adjs* **Self-support'ed**, **Self-support'ing** —*n* **Self-surrend'er**, the yielding up of one's self to another —*adj* **Self-sustained'**, sustained by one's own power —*ns* **Self-sus'tenance**, self support, **Self-sustentā'tion.**—*adjs* **Self-taught**, taught by one's self, **Self-think'ing**, forming one's own opinions of independent judgment, **Self-tor'turable** (*Shak*), capable of being tortured by one's self —*ns* **Self-tor'ture**; **Self-trust'**, self reliance, **Self-view'**, regard for one's own interest, **Self-vi'olence**, violence inflicted upon one's self, **Self-will'**, obstinacy —*adj* **Self-willed'**, governed by one's own will —*ns* **Self-willed'ness**; **Self-wor'ship**, the idolising of one's self, **Self-wor'shipper**, **Self-wrong'** (*Shak*), wrong done by a person to himself — **To be beside one's self** (see **Beside**), **To be one's self**, to be in full possession of one's powers —**By one's self**, or **itself**, apart, alone without aid of another person or thing [A S *self*, *seolf*, cog with Ger *selbe*, Goth *silba*]

Selictar, sē lik'tär, *n* the sword bearer of a Turkish chief [Turk *silihdār*—Pers *silahdār*—Ar *silāh*, arms, pl of *silh*, a weapon]

Selinum, sē lī'num, *n* a genus of umbelliferous plants—*milk parsley* [Gr *selinon*, parsley]

Selion, sel'yon, *n* a ridge of land rising between two furrows. [O Fr *seillon*, Fr *sillon*, a furrow]

Seljuk, sel jōōk', *n* a member of a Turkish family which, under Togrul Beg, grandson of a chief named Seljuk, overthrew the Abbaside califs of Bagdad about 1050 The dynasty reached the acme of its power under Kaikavus (1211-34), who ruled over nearly the whole of Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and northern Persia. The Osmanli or Ottoman princes, also Turks like the Seljuks, rose on their ruins, and out of the Ottoman supremacy grew the empire of Turkey —*adj* **Seljuk'ian.**

Sell, sel, *n* a seat, a throne (*Spens*) a saddle a saddler —*adj* **Sell'iform**, saddle shaped [O Fr *selle*—L *sella*, for *sedula*, dim of *sedes*, a seat]

Sell, sel, *v t* to deliver in exchange for something paid as equivalent to betray for money to impose upon, cheat —*v i* to have commerce to be sold, to be in demand for sale —*pa t* and *pa p* sōld —*n* a deception —*adj* **Sell'able**, that can be sold —*n* **Sell'er**, a furnisher a vender a small vessel for holding salt —**To sell one's life dearly**, to do great injury to the enemies before one is killed, **To sell one up**, to sell a debtor's goods, **To sell out**, to dispose entirely of to sell one's commission [A S *sellan*, to hand over, cf Ice *selja*, Old High Ger and Goth *saljan*, Dan *sælge*]

Sellanders, sel'an ders, *n* an eruption in the tarsus of the horse [Fr *solandre*]

Seltzer, selt'zer, *adj* denoting a sparkling and effervescing mineral water brought from Nieder Selters near Limburg in the Prussian district of Wiesbaden, its chief ingredients carbonic acid, bicarbonate of sodium, and common salt It acts as a mild stimulant of the mucous membranes and as a diuretic, and is applied in chronic disorders of the digestive, respiratory, and urinary organs —*n* **Selt'zogene**, a gazogene (q v)

Selvage, sel'vāj, **Selvedge**, sel'vej, *n* that part of cloth which forms an edge of itself without hemming a border in mining, that part of a lode adjacent to the walls on either side the edge plate of a lock —*n* **Selvagee'**, an untwisted skein of rope yarn marled together [Old Dut *selfegge*, *self*, self, *egge*, edge]

Selves, selvz, *pl* of **Self**

Semantron, sē man'tron, *n* in the Greek Church, a long bar of wood struck with a mallet to summon worshippers [Gr,—*sēmainein*, to give a signal]

Semaphore, sem'a fōr, *n* a contrivance for conveying signals, consisting of a mast with arms turned on pivots by means of cords or levers —*adjs* **Semaphor'ic**, **-al**, telegraphic. —*adv* **Semaphor'ically.** [Gr *sēma*, a sign, and *pherein*, to bear]

Semasiology, sē mā si ol'o ji, *n* the science of the development of the meanings of words [Gr *sēmasia*—*sēmainein*, to signify, *legein*, to speak]

Semasphere, sem'a sfēr, *n* an aerostatic signalling apparatus [Gr *sēma*, a sign, *sphaira*, a ball]

Sematic, sē mat'ik, *adj* significant indicative, as of danger ominous —*n* **Sematol'ogy**, the science of verbal signs in the operations of thinking and reasoning [Gr *sēma*, a sign]

Sematrope, sem'a trōp, *n* an adaptation of the heliotrope for transmitting military signals [Gr *sēma*, a sign, *trepein*, to turn]

Semblable, sem'bla bl, *adj* (*Shak*) resembling, similar, like —*n* likeness, resemblance —*adv* **Sem'blably** (*Shak*), in like manner —*n* **Sem'blance**, likeness appearance figure.—*adj* **Sem'blant**, resembling, like —*n* (*Spens*) resemblance, figure —*adj* **Sem'blative** (*Shak*), resembling, fit, suitable —*v i* **Semble**, (*obs*) to appear to dissemble to practise the art of imitation —*adj* like [Fr,—*sembler*, to seem, to resemble—L *similis*, like]

Semé, se mā', *adj* (*her*) strewn or scattered over with small bearings, powdered [Fr, sown, *semer* —L *seminare*, to sow]

Semeiology, **Semiology**, sē-mī ol'ō ji, *n*. the sum of knowledge of the signs and symptoms of morbid conditions, symptomatology the science of gesture or sign-language —*n* **Semeiog'raphy**, the description of the signs or symptoms of disease.—*adjs* **Semeiolog'ic**, **-al**, pertaining to

semeiology, **Semeiot'ic,** relating to signs, symptomatic —*n pl* **Semeiot'ics,** the science of signs semeiology or symptomatology [Gr *sēmeion*, a mark, *legein*, to say]

Semeion, sē mī'on, *n* in ancient prosody, the unit of time one of the two divisions of a foot a mark in paleography indicating metrical or other divisions —*pl* **Semei'a.** [Gr *sēmeion*, a mark]

Semele, sem'e lē, *n* a genus of bivalves [Gr *Semelē*, the mother of Bacchus]

Semen, sē'men, *n* the impregnating fluid of male animals, usually whitish, viscid, containing innumerable spermatozoa [L]

Semese, se-mēs', *adj* half eaten [L *semesus*, half eaten, *semi*, half, *esus—edĕre*, to eat]

Semester, sē mes'tėr, *n* one of the half year courses in German and other universities —*adj* **Semes'tral** [L *semestris*, half yearly, *sex*, six, *mensis*, a month]

Semi-, sem'i, a prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'half,' and also less accurately 'partly,' 'incompletely'—*n* and *adj* **Semiac'id,** half acid, sub acid —*n* **Sem'iangle,** the half of a given angle —*adj* **Semian'nual,** half yearly —*adv* **Semian'nually,** once every six months —*adj* **Semian'nular,** semicircular —*ns* **Semi-an'thracite,** coal intermediate between anthracite and semi bituminous coal, **Semi-ape,** a lemur —*adjs* **Semi-aquat'ic,** (*zool* and *bot*) entering the water, but not necessarily existing by it, **Semi-A'rian,** relating to the Christology of the so called Semi Arians (Eusebius of Cæsarea, &c) who held a middle ground between the Arian *hetero-ousia* and the orthodox *homo ousia* or co-equality of the Son with the Father, asserting the *homoi ousia*, or similarity of essence —*n* **Semi-A'rianism.**—*adjs* **Semi-artic'ulate,** loose jointed, **Semi-attached',** partially bound by affection or interest, **Semibarbā'rian,** half barbarian or savage partially civilised —*n* **Semibar'barism** —*adj* **Semibitūm'inous,** partly bituminous, as coal —*ns* **Sem'ibrēve,** a musical note, 𝅝, half the length of a breve = 2 minims or 4 crotchets, **Sem'ibull,** a bull issued by a pope between the time of his election and that of his coronation —*adjs* **Semicalcā'reous,** partly chalky, **Semi-cal'cined,** half calcined, **Semicartilag'inous,** gristly, **Semicenten'nial,** occurring at the completion of fifty years —*n* a celebration at the end of fifty years —*ns* **Semichō'rus,** a small number of selected singers (*adj* **Semicho'ric**), **Sem'icircle,** half a circle the figure bounded by the diameter of a circle and half the circumference.—*adjs* **Sem'icircled, Semicir'cular** —*adv* **Semicir'cularly** —*ns* **Semicircumference,** half of the circumference of a circle, **Sem'icirque,** a semicircular hollow, **Semiclo'sure,** half closure, **Sem'icolon,** the point (;) marking a division greater than the comma, **Semico'lon-but'terfly,** a butterfly with a silver mark on the under side, **Semicol'umn,** a half column —*adjs* **Semi-colum'nar,** flat on one side and rounded on the other, **Semi-complete',** in entomology, incomplete, **Semi-con'fluent,** in pathology, half confluent, **Semi-con'jugate,** conjugate and halved, **Semicon'scious,** half or imperfectly conscious, **Semiconver'gent,** convergent as a series, while the series of moduli is not convergent —*n* **Sem'icope,** an outer garment worn by some of the monastic clergy in the middle ages —*adj* **Semi-cor'neous,** partly horny —*n* **Semi-co'ronet,** in entomology, a line of spines half surrounding a part (*adj* **Semicor'onate**) —*adjs* **Semi-costif'erous,** half-bearing a rib; **Semicri'tical,** related to a differential equation and its criticoids —*n* **Sem'icrome,** in music, a sixteenth note —*adjs* **Semicrustā'ceous,** half-hard, **Semicryst'alline,** imperfectly crystallised.—*n.* **Semicū'bium,** a half-bath —*adjs* **Semicylin'drical,** resembling a cylinder divided longitudinally (**Semicylindrical leaf,** a leaf elongated, flat on one side, round on the other), **Semidef'inite,** half definite —*n* **Semidef'initesome,** some in the sense of an exclusion of all some, but not all —*adjs* **Semi-depen'dent,** half-dependent, **Semi-des'ert,** half-desert, **Semidetached',** partly separated noting one of two houses joined by a party wall, but detached from other buildings —*ns* **Semi-diam'eter,** half the diameter of a circle a radius, **Semi-diapā'son,** a diminished octave, **Semi-diaphanē'ity,** half-transparency —*adj* **Semi-diaph'anous,** half-transparent —*n* **Semidiur'na,** a group of lepidopterous insects including the hawk moth —*adj* **Semidiur'nal,** accomplished in half a day (*entom*) flying in twilight —*n* **Semi-dome',** half a dome, especially as formed by a vertical section —*adj* **Semi-doub'le,** having the outermost stamens converted into petals —*n* a festival on which half the antiphon is repeated before and the whole antiphon after the psalm —*n* **Semief'figy,** a representation of a figure seen at half length only —*adj* **Semi-ellip'tical,** having the form of an ellipse which is cut transversely —*ns* **Semi-fā'ble,** a mixture of truth and fable; **Semi-faience',** pottery having a transparent glaze instead of the opaque enamel of true faience, **Semi-fig'ure,** a partial human figure in ornamental design —*v t* **Sem'i-flex,** to half bend —*ns* **Semi-flex'ion; Semi-flos'cule,** a floret with a strap shaped corolla (*adj* **Semi-flos'cular**) —*adjs* **Semi-flos'culōse, Semi-flos'culous,** having the corolla split, flattened out, and turned to one side, as in the ligular flowers of composites, **Semifluid,** half or imperfectly fluid, **Sem'iformed,** half formed —*n* **Semi-frā'ter,** a secular benefactor of a religious house, having a share in its intercessory prayers and masses —*adjs* **Semi-fused',** half melted, **Semiglō'bōse, Semiglob'ular,** having the shape of half a sphere —*adv* **Semiglob'ularly** —*n* **Sem'i-god,** a demi god —*adjs* **Semi-independ'ent,** not fully independent (*n* **Semi-independ'ence**), **Semiin'finite,** limited at one end and extending to infinity, **Semi-lig'neous,** partially woody (*bot*) having a stem woody at the base and herbaceous at the top, **Semi-liq'uid,** half liquid (*n* **Semi-liquid'ity**), **Semi-log'ical,** half logical, partly logical, **Semi-lu'cent,** half transparent, **Semi-lu'nar,** half moon shaped, as the semi lunar bone of the wrist, **Semi-lu'nate,** having the form of a half moon, **Semi-malig'nant,** not very malignant, said of tumours, **Semi-matūre',** half ripe —*n* **Semimembranō'sus,** a long muscle of the back of the thigh —*adjs* **Semimem'branous,** (*anat*) partly membranous, **Semi-men'strual,** half-monthly, esp of an inequality of the tide —*n* **Semi-met'al,** in old chemistry, a metal that is not malleable, as zinc (*adj* **Semi-metal'lic**) —*adj* **Semi-month'ly,** occurring twice a month —*n* **Semi-mūte',** one who, having lost the faculty of hearing, has also lost the faculty of speech—also *adj* —*adj* **Seminude',** half naked —*n* **Sem'inymph** the pupa of an insect which undergoes only semi metamorphosis —*adjs* **Semi-obscure',** noting the wings of insects when deeply tinged with brownish gray, but semi transparent, **Semioffic'ial,** partly official —*adv.* **Semi-offic'ially** —*n* **Semi-ō'pal,** a variety of opal, not possessing opalescence —*adj* **Semi-opaque',** partly opaque. —*n* **Semi-op'tera,** a genus of birds—the standard-wings —*adj* **Semi-orbic'ular,** having the shape of half a sphere —*n.* **Semi-or'dinate,** half a chord bisected by the transverse diameter of a conic —*adjs* **Semi-os'seous,** partly bony, **Semiō'val,** having the form of an oval; **Semiovip'arous,**

imperfectly viviparous; **Semipal'mate,** half-webbed, as the toes of a bird (*n* **Semipalmā'tion**) —*ns* **Semiparab'ola,** one branch of a parabola being terminated at the principal vortex of the curve, **Sem'iped,** in prose, a half-foot (*adj* **Sem'ipedal**) —*adjs* **Semi-Pelăg'ian,** relating to the theology of the Semi Pelagians (John Cassianus, &c), who tried to find a middle course between the Augustinian doctrine of predestination and the Pelagian doctrine of the free will of man, **Semi-pellū'cid,** imperfectly transparent, **Semi-pen'niform,** half penniform, **Semi-per'fect,** nearly perfect, **Semi-pis'cine,** half fish, **Semi-plant'igrade,** incompletely plantigrade partly digitigrade, **Semi-plast'ic,** imperfectly plastic —*ns* **Semiploti'na,** a group or sub family of cyprinoid fishes, **Sem'iplume,** a feather of partly downy structure, **Semi-quad'rate,** an aspect of two planets when distant from each other 45 degrees, **Sem'iquāver,** a musical note, 𝅘𝅥𝅯 half the length of a quaver something of short duration —*adjs* **Semi-recon'dite,** half-hidden, **Semi-rĕ'flex,** involuntarily performed, but not entirely independent of the will, **Semi-reg'ular,** pertaining to a quadrilateral having four equal sides, but only pairs of equal angles, **Semi-retract'ile,** retractile to some extent —*n* **Sem'i-ring,** a bronchial half ring — *adjs* **Semi-sag'ittate,** (*entom*) shaped like the barbed end of a fish-hook, **Semi-sav'age,** semi-barbarian, **Semi-Sax'on,** early Middle English (*c* 1150–1250), **Semi-sep'tate,** half partitioned —*ns* **Semi-sex'tile,** the position of planets when they are distant from each other the twelfth part of a circle, or 30°, **Sem'i-smile,** a faint smile — *adjs* **Sem'i-sol'id,** partially solid, **Semispher'ical,** having the figure of a half sphere —*ns* **Semi-spinā'lis,** a deep muscular layer of the back, **Sem'i-square,** an aspect of two planets when 45 degrees from each other, **Sem'i-steel,** puddled steel —*adjs* **Semi-supernat'ural,** half divine and half-human, **Semi-sū'pinated,** placed between supination and pronation —*ns* **Semitan'gent,** the tangent of half an arc, **Semitendinō'sus,** a fusiform muscle on the back of the thigh —*adjs* **Semiten'dinous,** tendinous for half its length, **Semitērē'te,** half round, **Semiter'tian,** partly tertian and partly quotidian —*n* **Sem'itone,** half a tone one of the lesser intervals of the musical scale, as from B to C — *adj* **Semiton'ic.** —*n* **Semi-transpā'rency.** — *adjs* **Semi-transpā'rent,** half or imperfectly transparent, **Semi-trop'ical,** sub tropical, **Semi-tū'bular,** like the half of a tube divided longitudinally, **Semi-tychon'ic,** approximating to Tycho Brahe's astronomical system, **Semiun'cial,** intermediate between uncial and minuscule —*n* a method of writing Latin and Greek in use in the sixth and seventh centuries —*adjs* **Semivit'reous,** partially vitreous, **Semi-vit'rified,** half vitrified, **Sem'ivive,** (*obs*) half-alive, **Semi-vō'cal,** pertaining to a semivowel imperfectly sounding —*n* **Semivow'el,** a half-vowel, a letter possessing the character of both a vowel and a consonant, usually only *w* and *y*, but sometimes including also the liquids *l* and *r* and the nasals *m* and *n* —*adj* **Semi-week'ly,** issued twice a week or every half-week

Seminal, sem'in al, *adj* pertaining to seed radical rudimentary —*n* (*obs*) a seed —*n.* **Seminal'ity,** the germinating principle —*v t* **Sem'ināte,** to sow to propagate to disseminate —*n* **Seminā'tion,** act of sowing natural dispersion of seed propagation —*adjs* **Seminif'erous,** seed-bearing · producing seed, **Seminif'ic,** producing seed —*ns* **Seminificā'tion; Sem'inist,** one who holds that the admixture of the male and female seed originates the new individual. [L. *semen, seminis,* seed—*serĕre,* to sow]

Seminary, sem'in-ar i, *n* the original place whence anything is derived, a nursery a place of education, esp in branches of knowledge to be afterwards applied in practice, as theology, &c a group of advanced students working in some specific subject of study under a teacher—also and more commonly **Seminär'** (the German name) a seminary priest —*n* **Sem'inarist,** a R C priest educated in a foreign seminary

Seminole, sem'i nōl, *n* one of a tribe of American Indians, originally a vagrant branch of the Creeks, now mostly confined to the Indian Territory

Semiology. Same as **Semeiology.**

Semiotellus, sē mi-ō tel'us, *n* a widely distributed genus of hymenopterous parasites—one species a useful check upon the destructive American joint worm

Semis, sē'mis, *n* a bronze coin of the ancient Roman republic, half the value of an as

Semispata, sem i spā'ta, *n* a Frankish dagger [L *semi* , half, *spatha,* a sword]

Semita, sem'i ta, *n* a fascicle of the spatangoid sea urchins —*adj* **Sem'ital.** [L , a path]

Semitaur, sem'i tawr, *n* a fabulous animal, half-bull, half-man [L *semi* , half, *taurus,* a bull]

Semitic, sem-it'ik, *adj* pertaining to the Semites, or supposed descendants of Shem, or their language, customs, &c —Also **Shemit'ic.** The Semitic languages include Assyrian, Aramean Hebrew, Phœnician—the northern branch—together with Arabic and Ethiopic—the southern The most striking characteristic features are triconsonantal roots, from which by prefixed or affixed letters, but mostly by internal vowel changes, the other words are formed —*n* **Semitisā'tion.**—*v t* **Sem'itise,** to render Semitic in language or religion—*ns* **Sem'itism,** a Semitic idiom, **Sem'itist,** a Hebrew scholar [A convenient name given by J G Eichhorn in 1817 to a group of natives closely allied in language, religion, manners, and physical features, who are mostly represented in Gen x as descended from *Shem,* a son of Noah]

Semmit, sem'it, *n* (*Scot*) an undershirt [Prob a form of *Samite*]

Semnopithecinæ, sem nō pith ē sī'nē, *n* a subfamily of catarrhine monkeys —*adjs* **Semnopith'ecine, Semnopith'ecoid** —*n* **Semnopithē'cus,** the typical genus of the foregoing, the sacred monkeys of Asia [Formed from Gr *semnos,* honoured, *pithēkos,* an ape]

Semolina, sem o lē'na, *n* the particles of fine, hard wheat which do not pass into flour in milling an article of food consisting of granules of the floury part of wheat —Also **Sem'ola, Semoli'no.** [From It *semola*—L *simila,* the finest wheat flour]

Semostomæ, sē mos'tō mē, *n pl* a sub order of *Discomedusæ,* containing jelly fishes —*adj* **Sēmos'tomous,** having long oral processes [Gr *sēma,* a mark, *stoma,* mouth]

Semoted, sē mōt'ed, *adj* (*obs*) separated remote

Semotilus, sē mot'i lus, *n* an American genus of leuciscine fishes, including the chub and dace. [Gr *sēma,* a mark, *ptilon,* a feather]

Semper idem, sem'per ī'dem, always the same [L]

Sempervirent, sem-per-vī'rent, *adj* evergreen [L. *semper,* always, *virens—virēre,* to be green]

Semper vivum, sem-per vī'vum, *n* a genus of polypetalous plants, including house leek [L]

Sempiternal, sem-pi-ter'nal, *adj* everlasting endless—also **Semp'itern.**—*v t* **Sempiter'nise,** to perpetuate —*n* **Sempitern'ity.**—*adj* **Sempiter'nous.**—*n.* **Sempiter'num,** a twilled woollen

material named from its durability [L *sempi ternus—semper*, ever, and *æternus*, eternal]

Semple, sem'pl, *adj* a Scotch form of **Simple**, esp meaning of low birth, the opposite of *Gentle*

Semplice, sem'plē-che, *adj.* (*mus.*) simple, without embellishments [It.]

Sempre, sem'pre, *adv.* (*mus*) in the same style throughout [It.,—L. *semper*, always]

Sempster, Sempstress, sem'stėr, sem'stres, *n* a woman who sews [See **Seamstress.**]

Semuncia, sē mun'shi a, *n* a Roman coin of four drachmas weight, the twenty fourth part of the Roman pound —*adj* **Semun'cial.**

Sen., sēn, an abbreviation of *Senior*

Sen, sen, *n* a Japanese copper coin the hundredth part of a yen or dollar

Señal, se nyal', *n* (*Amer*) a landmark [Sp]

Senary, sen'ar i, *adj* containing six of or belonging to six —*n* **Senā'rius**, in Latin prosody, a verse of six feet [L *senarius—seni*, six each—*sex*, six]

Senate, sen'āt, *n* a legislative or deliberative body, esp the upper house of a national legislature, as of France, the United States, &c a body of venerable or distinguished persons the governing body of the University of Cambridge —*ns* **Senate house**, a house in which a senate meets, **Sen'ator**, a member of a senate in Scotland, the lords of session are called **Senators of the College of Justice.**—*adj* **Senatōr'ial**, pertaining to or becoming a senate or a senator —*adv* **Senatō'rially**, with senatorial dignity —*ns* **Sen'atorship, Senā'tus**, a governing body in certain universities —**Senātus academ'icus**, one of the governing bodies of the Scotch universities, consisting of the principal and professors, **Senātus consult**, a decree of the senate of ancient Rome [L *senatus*, a council of elders—*senex*, *senis*, old, an old man]

Sence, sens, *n* an obs form of **Sense.**

Sench, sensh, *v t* to cause to sink

Sencion, sen'shi-on, *n* (*obs*) groundsel [L *senecio*]

Send, send, *v t* to cause to go to cause to be conveyed to despatch to forward to compel to throw to hurl to authorise to grant to drive to dismiss to commission to diffuse to bestow —*v i* to despatch a message or messenger (*naut*) to pitch into the trough of the sea —*pa t* and *pa p* sent —*n.* (*Scot*) a messenger, esp one sent for the bride a present the impulse of a wave on a ship —*ns* **Send'er**, one who sends in telegraphy, the instrument by which a message is transmitted, **Send'ing**, despatching pitching bodily into the trough of the sea, **Send-off**, a start as on a journey —**To send to Coventry**, to cut to exclude from society [A S *sendan*, Ice *senda*, Goth *sandjan*, Ger *senden*]

Sendal, sen'dal, *n* a thin silk or linen [O Fr,—Low L *cendalum*—L *sindon*—Gr *sindon*, a fine cloth from India.]

Seneca-oil, sen'ē kă oil, *n* petroleum in a crude state —**Seneca's microscope**, a glass globe filled with water.

Senecio, sē nē'si o, *n* a genus of composite plants including ragwort, groundsel, &c —*adj* **Senē'cioid.** [L]

Senega, sen'ē ga, *n* the seneca snakeroot, the dried root of *Polygala Senega*, used as a cure for snakebites in America.

Senegal, sen'ē gal, *n* a small African blood finch, the fire bird

Senescence, sē nes'ens, *n* the state of growing old or decaying decay by time —*n* **Senect'itude.**—*adj.* **Senes'cent**, growing old decaying with the lapse of time [L. *senescens*, *-entis*, pr p. of *senescĕre*, to grow old—*senex*, old]

Seneschal, sen'e-shal, *n.* a steward a major-domo —*n.* **Sen'eschalship.** [O. Fr., (Fr. *sénéchal*)—Low L *siniscalcus*, from *sin s*, seen in Goth *sin-usta*, oldest, and Goth *skalks*, a servant]

Senex, sē'neks, *n* a South American hawk a Brazilian swift

Seng-gung, seng'-gung, *n* the teledu or Javan badger

Sengreen, sen'grēn, *n* the house-leek (*her*) a figure resembling the house leek [A S *singrene*, Ger *singrun*]

Senhor, se nyōr', *n* the Portuguese form corresponding to the Spanish **Señor** and Italian **Signor.**

Senile, sē'nil, *adj* pertaining to old age or attendant on it aged —*n* **Senil'ity**, old age the imbecility of old age [L *senilis—senex*, *senis*, old]

Senior, sēn'yor, *adj* elder older in office —*n* one older than another, the elder of two persons in one family bearing the same name one older in office an aged person one of the older fellows of a college, a student in the fourth year of the curriculum —*v t* **Sen'iorise**, to lord it over —*ns* **Senior'ity**, priority of birth, or of service a body of seniors, **Sen'iory** (*Shak*, same as **Seniority**) [L, comp of *senex*]

Senna, sen'a, *n* the dried leaflets of several species of cassia used in medicine as purgatives [Fr —Ar *sena*]

Sennet, sen'et, *n* (*Shak*) a particular set of notes on the trumpet or cornet

Sennight, sen'it, *n* a week—contracted from seven night

Sennit, sen'it, *n* a sort of flat, braided cordage —Also **Sin'net**

Senocular, sē nok'ū lar, *adj* having six eyes

Senonian, sē nō'ni an, *n* (*geol*) a division of the upper Cretaceous in France and Belgium

Señor, se-nyōr', *n* a gentleman in address, sir as a title, Mr —*fem* **Señora** (se nyō'ra), a lady in address, madam as a title, Mrs —*n* **Señorita** (sen yō rē'ta), a young lady in address, miss as a title, Miss [Sp]

Sens, sens, *adv* (*Spens*) since

Sensation, sen sā'shun, *n* perception by the senses the change in consciousness which results from the transmission of nervous impulses to the brain, feeling excited by external objects, by the state of the body, or by immaterial objects a state of excited feeling (**Sensation novels**, novels that deal in violent effects, strained emotion, and usually improbable situations) —*adjs* **Sen'sate, -d**, perceived by the senses, **Sensa'tional**, pertaining to sensation having sensation intended as a literary work to excite violent emotions adhering to a philosophical sensationalism —*ns* **Sensa'tionalism**, the doctrine that our ideas originate solely in sensation, and that there are no innate ideas sensualism sensational writing, **Sensa'tionalist**, a believer in sensationalism a sensational writer —*adj* **Sensationalist'ic.**—*adv* **Sensa'tionally** —*adjs* **Sen'sative; Sensatō'rial**, pertaining to sensation

Sense, sens, *n* a faculty by which objects are perceived perception discernment understanding power or soundness of judgment reason opinion conviction import immediate consciousness (**The senses**, or **five senses**, sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch) —*ns* **Sense-body**, a sense organ in acalephs supposed to have a visual or an auditory function, **Sense-capsule**, a receptive chamber for sensory perception, connected with the eye, ear, and nose, **Sense-centre**, a centre of sensation —*adj* **Sensed**, chosen as to sense or meaning —*ns* **Sense-el'ement**, an external sensation, as an element of perception, **Sense-fil'ament**, a filament having the function of an organ of sense —*adjs* **Sense'ful** (*Spens*), full of sense or meaning, reasonable, judicious, perceptive;

Sense'less, without sense incapable of feeling wanting sympathy foolish unreasonable —*adv* **Sense'lessly.** — *ns* **Sense'lessness**; **Sense-organ**, any organ of sense, as the eye, ear, or nose, **Sense-percep'tion**, perception by means of the senses, **Sense-rhythm**, Hebrew parallelism, **Sense-skel'eton**, the framework of a sense organ, **Sensibil'ity**, state or quality of being sensible actual feeling capacity of feeling susceptibility acuteness of feeling delicacy mental receptivity —*adj* **Sens'ible**, capable of being perceived by the senses or by the mind capable of being affected easily affected delicate intelligent, marked by sense, judicious cognisant aware appreciable sensitive amenable to — *n* **Sens'ibleness.** — *adv* **Sens'ibly.** — *adjs* **Sensifā'cient**, producing sensation, **Sensif'erous**, **Sensif'ic**, **Sensificā'tory**, **Sensig'enous**, giving rise to sensation, **Sen'sile**, capable of affecting the senses —*ns* **Sen'sion**, the becoming aware of being affected from without in sensation, **Sen'sism**, sensualism in philosophy, **Sen'sist**, a sensationalist —*n* **Sensitisā'tion.**—*v t* **Sen'sitise**, to render sensitive, to render capable of being acted on by actinic rays of light —*n* **Sen'sitiser.**—*adj* **Sens'itive**, having sense or feeling susceptible to sensations easily affected pertaining to or depending on sensation (**A sensitive person**, one sensitive to mesmeric influence, **Sensitive flames**, flames easily affected by sounds, **Sensitive plant**, a name commonly given to certain species of Mimosa, on account of the peculiar phenomena of irritability which their leaves exhibit when touched or shaken) —*adv* **Sens'itively** —*ns* **Sens'itiveness**, **Sens'itivity**, the state of being sensitive keen sensibility the state of being delicately adjusted, as a balance (*chem*) the state of being readily affected by the action of appropriate agents, **Sensitom'eter**, an apparatus for testing the degrees of sensitiveness of photographic films —*adjs* **Sensō'rial**, pertaining to the sensorium, sensory, **Sensoridigest'ive**, partaking of digestive functions and those of touch, as the tongue of a vertebrate animal — *ns* **Sensō'rium**, **Sen'sory**, the organ which receives the impressions made on the senses the nervous centre to which impressions must be conveyed before they are received the whole sensory apparatus of the body, the nervous system, &c —*adj* **Sen'sual**, pertaining to, affecting, or derived from the senses, as distinct from the mind not intellectual or spiritual given to the pleasures of sense voluptuous lewd carnal worldly —*v t* **Sen'sualise**, to make sensual to debase by carnal gratification —*ns* **Sen'sualism**, sensual indulgence the doctrine that all our knowledge is derived originally from sensation the regarding of the gratification of the senses as the highest end, **Sen'sualist**, one given to sensualism or sensual indulgence a debauchee a believer in the doctrine of sensualism — *adj* **Sensualist'ic**, sensual teaching the doctrines of sensualism — *n* **Sensual'ity**, indulgence in sensual pleasures lewdness —*adv* **Sen'sually**, in a sensual manner —*ns* **Sen'sualness**; **Sen'suism**; **Sen'suist.**— *adj* **Sen'suous**, pertaining to sense connected with sensible objects easily affected by the medium of the senses (**Sensuous cognition**, cognition through the senses) —*adv* **Sen'suously.** —*n* **Sen'suousness.** [Fr —L *sensus—sentīre*, to discern by the senses]

Sent, sent, *n* (*Spens*) scent, perception

Sent, sent, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Send.**

Sentence, sen'tens, *n* opinion. a judgment pronounced on a criminal by a court or judge a maxim. (*gram.*) a number of words containing a complete thought sense meaning matter — *v t* to pronounce judgment on to condemn — *adj* **Senten'tial**, pertaining to a sentence comprising sentences —*adv* **Senten'tially.** —*adj* **Senten'tious**, abounding with sentences or maxims short and pithy in expression bombastic, or affected in speech —*adv* **Senten'tiously.** — *n* **Senten'tiousness**, brevity with strength —**Master of the Sentences**, a common name for the great 12th cent schoolman, Peter Lombard (died 1160), from his work *Sententiarum Libri IV*, an arranged collection of sentences from Augustine and other Fathers, on points of Christian doctrine, with objections and replies [Fr,—L *sententia—sentīre*, to feel, to think]

Sentient, sen'shi ent, *adj* discerning by the senses. having the faculty of perception and sensation (*physics*) noting those parts which on stimulation give rise to sensation —*n* the mind as capable of feeling —*ns* **Sen'tience**, **Sen'tiency** —*adv* **Sen'tiently**, in a sentient or perceptive manner [Pr p of L *sentīre*, to feel]

Sentiment, sen'ti ment, *n* a thought occasioned by feeling opinion judgment sensibility feeling a thought expressed in words a maxim a toast emotion an exhibition of feeling, as in literature or art (*pl*) in phrenology, the second division of the moral faculties —*adj* **Sentiment'al**, having or abounding in sentiments or reflections having an excess of sentiment or feeling affectedly tender —*v t* **Sentiment'alise**, to talk sentiment —*ns* **Sentiment'alism**, **Sentimental'ity**, quality of being sentimental affectation of fine feeling, **Sentiment'alist**, one who affects sentiment or fine feeling one guided by mere sentiment one who regards sentiment as more important than reason —*adv* **Sentiment'ally.** [Fr,—Late L,—L *sentīre*, to feel]

Sentine, sen'tēn, *n* (*obs*) a sink [L *sentina*]

Sentinel, sen'ti-nel, *n* a soldier or soldier-marine at a point with the duty of watching for the approach of an enemy, or guarding the gunpark, camp, magazine, or other locality a sentry —*adj* acting as a sentinel —*v t* to watch over, as a sentinel —**Sentinel crab**, a crab or the Indian Ocean with long eye-stalks [Fr *sentinelle*—It *sentinella*, a watch, prob the L. *sentinator*, one who pumps bilge water out of a ship—*sentina*, the hold of a ship Others explain Fr *sentinelle* as a dim of *sentier*, a path—Low L *semitarius*—L *semita*, a footpath]

Sentisection, sen ti sek'shon, *n* painful vivisection—opp to *Callisection*

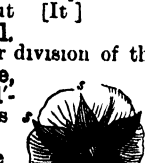
Sentry, sen'tri, *n* a sentinel a soldier on guard to observe the approach of danger a watch-tower —*n* **Sentry-box**, a box to shelter a sentry [Prob a corr of *sentinel*—Low L *semitarius*—L *semita*, a path]

Senvy, sen'vi, *n* (*obs*) mustard seed [O Fr. *seneve*—L *sinapi*—Gr *sinapi*, mustard]

Senza, sen'tsa, *prep* (*mus*) without [It]

Sep, sep, an abbreviation for **Sepal.**

Sepal, sep'al, or sē'pal, *n* a leaf or division of the calyx of a flower —*adjs* **Sep'aline**, **Sep'aloid**, **Sep'alous.**—*n* **Sepal'ody**, change of petals into sepals [Fr *sépale*—L *separ*, separate]



s, *s*, Sepals

Separate, sep'a-rāt, *v t* to divide to part to withdraw to set apart for a certain purpose to sever — *v.i.* to part to withdraw from each other to become disunited —*adj* separated divided apart from another. distinct —*n* **Separabil'ity** —*adj.* **Sep'arable**, that may be separated or disjoined — *n.* **Sep'arableness.**—*advs* **Sep'arably**, **Sep'arately.**—*ns* **Sep'arateness**; **Separating-disc**, an emery-wheel for cutting a space between teeth;

Separā'tion, act of separating or disjoining state of being separate disunion chemical analysis divorce without a formal dissolution of the marriage tie, **Separā'tionist; Sep'aratism,** act of separating or withdrawing, esp from an established church, **Sep'aratist,** one who separates or withdraws, esp from an established church, a dissenter a name applied by the Unionists to those Liberals in favour of granting Home Rule to Ireland —*adj* **Separā'tive,** tending to separate —*ns* **Sep'arātor,** one who or that which separates a divider, **Sep'arātory,** a chemical vessel for separating liquids of different specific gravities, **Sep'arātrix,** the line separating light from shade on any partly illuminated surface, **Separā'tum,** a separate copy of a paper which has been published in the proceedings of a scientific society —**Separate maintenance,** a provision made by a husband for the sustenance of his wife where they decide to live apart [L *separārе, -ātum—se*, aside, and *parāre*, to put, to prepare]

Sephardim, se far'dēm, *n pl* the Spanish Portuguese Jews, descended from those expelled from Spain in 1492—as distinguished from *Ashkenazim*, or German Polish Jews

Sephen, sef'en, *n* a sting ray of the Indian Ocean, valued for shagreen

Sephiroth, sef'i-roth, *n* in the cabbala, the first ten numerals identified with Scripture names of God

Sepia, sē'pi a, *n* a fine brown pigment used as a water-colour, prepared from the dark brown colouring matter of the ink-bag of a few species of cuttle-fish Indian or China ink a genus of cuttle fishes —*n pl* **Sēpiā'cea,** a group of cephalopods, same as **Sēpiidæ** —*n* **Sēpiadā'rium,** a genus of cuttles —*adjs* **Sēpiā'rian, Sē'piāry, Sēpidā'ceous, Sē'pioid, Sē'pic,** done in sepia, as a drawing — *ns* **Sē'piost, Sepiostaire', Sē'pium,** cuttle bone [L, —Gr *sēpia*, the cuttle fish]

Sepiment, sep'i ment, *n* a hedge, a fence [L *sepimentum*, a hedge]

Sepose, sē-pōz', *v t* (*obs*) to set apart —*v i* to go apart —*n* **Sēposit'ion.**

Sepoy, sē'poy, *n* a native soldier, whether Hindu or Mohammedan, in the British army in India. [Hind *sipāhī*, a soldier—Pers *sipāhī*, a horseman]

Seps, seps, *n* a genus of scincoid lizards [L,—Gr *sēps*, a lizard]

Sepsis, sep'sis, *n* putridity rot a genus of dipterous insects [Gr *sēpsis*, putrefaction]

Sept, sept, *n* in Ireland, a subdivision of a tribe an enclosure, a railing —*adj* **Sept'al,** belonging to a sept partitional [Probably a corr of **Sect.**]

Sept, an abbreviation of Septuagint, and of September

Septan, sep'tan, *adj* recurring every seventh day, of a fever

Septangle, sep'tang gl, *n* a figure with seven angles and seven sides —*adj* **Septang'ular,** having seven angles [L *septem*, seven, *angulus*, angle]

Septaria, sep tā'ri a, *n.* a genus of shipworms—*Teredo*

Septarium, sep tā'ri um, *n* an ovate flattened nodule of argillaceous limestone or ironstone, internally divided into numerous angular fragments by reticulating fissures radiating from the centre to the circumference, which are filled with some mineral substance, as carbonate of lime or sulphate of barytes, that has been infiltrated subsequent to their formation —*pl* **Septā'ria.**

Septate, sep'tāt, *adj* portioned, divided into compartments.—Also **Sep'tāted.**

September, sep-tem'bėr, *n.* the ninth month of the year —*adj* **Septem'bral.**—*n* **Septem'brist,** one of the perpetrators of the atrocious massacres in the prisons of Paris which went on continuously for six days and five nights, Sept 2-7, 1792 — **September thorn,** a British geometrid moth [L *septem*, seven September was the seventh month of the old Roman year, which began in March]

Septemvir, sep tem'vir, *n* one of a board of seven men associated for certain duties —*n* **Septem'virate,** the office of septemvir

Septenarius, sep-te nā'ri us, *n* in Latin prosody, a verse consisting of seven feet

Septenary, sep'te na ri, *adj* consisting of seven, as 'a septenary number' lasting seven years occurring once in seven years —*n pl* **Sep'tenaries,** the number seven, the heptad [L *septenarius—septem*, seven]

Septenate, sep'te-nāt, *adj* (*bot*) having seven parts

Septennial, sep ten'i-al, *adj* lasting seven years happening every seven years —*n* **Septen'nate,** a period of seven years —*adv* **Septen'nially** —*n* **Septen'nium.—Septennial Act,** a statute of 1716 fixing the existence of a parliament at seven years [L *septennis — septem*, seven, *annus*, a year]

Septentrion, sep ten'tri on, *n* (*Shak*) the north —*adjs* **Septen'trion, -al,** northern —*adv* **Septen'trionally** —*n pl* **Septentriō'nes,** the constellation of the Great Bear, or the seven stars near the north pole star, called Charles's Wain, from their resemblance to a plough

Septet, sep tet', *n* a work for seven voices or instruments a company of seven who sing or play such

Sept-foil, sept' foil, *n* a plant, the roots of which are used in medicine, tanning, &c a figure of seven equal segments of a circle used in the R C Church as a symbol of her seven sacraments, the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit, &c [Fr *sept*—L *septem*, seven, and *foil*—L *folium*, a leaf]

Septic, sep'tik, *adj* promoting putrefaction —*n* a substance that promotes the putrefaction of bodies —*adv* **Sep'tically.** [Gr *sēptikos—sēpein*, to make putrid]

Septicæmia, sep ti sē'mi a, *n* sepsis, blood poisoning—also **Septicæ'mia** —*adj* **Septicē'mic** —*n* **Septic'ity,** tendency to promote putrefaction —*adj* **Septif'erous,** conveying putrid poison [Formed from Gr *sēptikos*, putrefying, *haima*, blood]

Septicidal, sep-ti sī'dal, *adj* dividing the partitions, as when fruit splits asunder—also **Sep'ticide.**—*adv* **Sep'ticidally.** [L *sæptum*, a fence, *cædĕre*, to cut]

Septifarious, sep ti fā'ri us, *adj* turned seven different ways

Septiferous, sep tif'e rus, *adj* having a septum or septa, septate

Septifluous, sep tif'lōō us, *adj* flowing in seven streams

Septifolious, sep ti fō'li-us, *adj* seven leaved

Septiform, sep'ti form, *adj* sevenfold, having seven parts like a septum, septal

Septifragal, sep tif'rā-gal, *adj* (*bot*) breaking away from the partitions, said of the valves of a pod [L *septum*, a partition, and *frangĕre*, *fractum*, to break]

Septilateral, sep ti lat'ėr-al, *adj* having seven sides [L *septem*, seven, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side]

Septillion, sep-til'yun, *n.* the product of a million raised to the seventh power, or a unit with forty-two ciphers affixed in the United States, France, &c, the eighth power of a thousand

Septimanarian, sep ti mā-nā'ri-an, *n* a monk on

duty for a week. [L *septimanus — septem*, seven]

Septime, sep'tēm, *n* the seventh position assumed by a fencer after drawing his weapon from the scabbard [L *septimus*, seventh—*septem*, seven]

Septimole, sep'ti mōl, *n* a group of seven notes to be played in the time of four or six sign ⌒ —Also **Septole.**

Septinsular, sept in'sū lar, *adj* consisting of seven islands [L *septem*, seven, and *insula*, an island]

Septomaxillary, sep-tō mak'si lā-ri, *adj* combining characters of a nasal septum and a maxillary bone —*n* a bone in some birds uniting the maxil lopalatines of opposite sides

Septonasal, sep-tō nā'zal, *adj* forming a nasal septum —*n* a bone of this kind

Septuagenarian, sep tū aj e nā'ri an, *n* a person seventy years old —*adj* **Septūag'enary**, consisting of seventy —*n* one seventy years old [L *septuagenarius—septuageni*, seventy each—*septem*, seven]

Septuagesima, sep-tū-a-jes'i ma, *n* the third Sunday before Lent—the seventieth day before Easter (the common but doubtful explanation) —*adj* **Septuages'imal**, consisting of seventy counted by seventies [L *septuagesimus—septem*, seven The name, like *Quinquagesima* and *Sexagesima*, was most probably adopted without any intention of expressing definite numbers, and simply on a false analogy with *Quadragesima*, the Latin name of Lent]

Septuagint, sep'tū-a jint, *n* the version in Hellenistic Greek of the Old Testament, said to have been made by seventy-two translators at Alexandria by command of Ptolemy Philadelphus (284-247 B C)—usually expressed by the symbol LXX The work is very unequally executed—the Psalms and Prophets especially having been beyond the powers of the translators, while Job and Proverbs are paraphrases rather than translations, and Ecclesiastes, Canticles, and Chronicles are done into extremely Hebraic Greek There are numerous small deviations from the received Hebrew text due to unskilfulness and arbitrariness, but still more there are great divergencies of order and arrangement, frequent additions and omissions, due to the fact that the basis of this version is not the Hebrew text that has come down to us, but an ancient text now lost The Septuagint therefore supplies a second independent text of the Old Testament, not only establishing the general accuracy of the Massoretic text, but supplying the means of solving many of its difficulties By the time of Christ it had almost entirely superseded the original Hebrew text It was the source from which the authors of the New Testament drew almost all their quotations, and it created the very language in which they wrote —*adj* **Septuagint'al.** [L *septuagінta—septem*, seven]

Septuary, sep'tū ā ri, *n* (*obs*) something composed of seven

Septulate, sep'tū-lāt, *adj* having imperfect or spurious septa.

Septulum, sep'tū lum, *n* a little septum or small partition

Septum, sep'tum, *n* (*bot*, *anat*) a partition separating two cavities one of the radial plates of a coral —*pl* **Sep'ta.** [L, an enclosure—*sæpīre*, *sepīre*, to hedge in, enclose]



a, *a*, Septa

Septuple, sep'tū pl, *adj* sevenfold —*v t* to make sevenfold to multiply by seven —*n* **Sep'tuplet**, a septimole [Low L *septuplus—septem*, **seven**; on the analogy of **Quadruple.**]

Sepulchre, sep'ul-kėr, *n.* a place of burial tomb: a burial vault a recess in some early churches in which the reserved sacrament, &c. were laid from Good Friday till Easter —*v t* (*Milton*) to place in a sepulchre to bury or entomb.—*adj* **Sepul'chral**, pertaining to a sepulchre, or to monuments erected for the dead (*fig*) deep, hollow in tone —*n* **Sep'ulture**, act of burying the dead interment burial —*v t* to entomb [Fr,—L *sepulchrum—sepelīre*, *sepultum*, to bury]

Sepurture, sep'ur tūr, *adj* (*her*) raised above the back and opened, of a bird's wings.

Sequacious, sē kwā'shus, *adj* inclined to follow a leader attendant manageable pliant observing logical sequence or consistence —*ns* **Sequā'ciousness**, **Sequac'ity**, the state of being sequacious disposition to follow [L *sequax*, *sequācis —sequi*, to follow]

Sequel, sē'kwel, *n* that which follows, the succeeding part result, consequence (*obs*) descendants (*Scots law*) thirlage [Fr —L *sequela—sequi*; Gr *hepesthai*, to follow]

Sequela, se quē'la, *n* that which follows an inference, a corollary —*pl* **Se'quelæ.**

Sequence, sē'kwens, *n* state of being sequent or following order or succession a series of things following in a certain order, as a set of three or more cards in order of value that which follows consequence (*mus*) a regular succession of similar chords in liturgics, a hymn in rhythmical prose, sung after the gradual and before the gospel —*adjs* **Sē'quent**, following, succeeding, **Sēquen'tial** —*n* **Sēquential'ity** —*adv* **Sēquen'tially.** [Fr,—L *sequens*, pr p of *sequi*, to follow]

Sequester, sē kwes'ter, *v t* to separate to withdraw from society to seclude to set apart (*law*) to place anything contested into the hands of a third person till the dispute is settled to hold the property of another till the profits pay the demands to take possession of the estate of a bankrupt in order to distribute it among the creditors to confiscate —*v i* to renounce any interest in the estate of a husband —*n* (*Shak*) the act of sequestering an umpire —*adj* **Sēques'tered**, retired, secluded —*v t* **Sēques'trate**, in law, to sequester —*ns* **Sēquestrā'tion**, the Scotch legal term for bankruptcy the act of sequestering, esp the seizure of any one's property for the use of the state during dispute, or for the benefit of creditors state of being separated seclusion from society, **Sēquestrā'tor**, one who sequesters another's property one to whom property is committed during dispute [O Fr *sequestrer*—Low L *sequestrāre*, *-ātum*—L *sequester*, a depositary, from *sequi*, to follow]

Sequestrum, sē kwes'trum, *n* a necrosed section of bone —*n* **Sequestrot'omy**, the operation of removing such

Sequin, sē'kwin, *n* a gold Venetian coin of the 13th cent = 9s 4d [Fr,—It *zecchino—zecca*, the mint, of Ar origin]

Sequoia, sē kwoi'a, *n* a small genus of evergreen coniferous trees belonging to California. The *Sequoia gigantea*, better known in Britain as *Wellingtonia*, in other countries as *Washingtonia* and *Gigantabies*, is the 'Mammoth Tree' of California. The tallest, in Calaveras County, stands 327 feet high [A Latinised form of the name of the Cherokee chief *Sequoiah*]

Sera, sē'ra, *n* a lock of any kind [L]

Sérac, sā-rak', *n* a name for the cuboidal masses into which the névé breaks when passing down a steep incline. [Swiss Fr.]

Seraglio, se-ral'yō, *n.* the ancient residence of the Sultan at Constantinople, enclosing within its walls a variety of mosques, gardens, and large edifices, the chief of which is the Harem a place where women are kept, a place of licentious

pleasure an enclosure [It *serraglio*—Low L *serāre*, to lock up, from L *sera*, a door bar The word was confused with Pers. *serai*, a palace]

Serai, se rä'ı, *n* a khan, a caravansary a seraglio or place of seclusion for women [Pers *serai*, a palace]

Seralbumin, sēı-al bū'mın, *n* albumin of the blood [Formed from **Serum** and **Albumin**]

Serang, se rang', *n* the skipper of a small East Indian vessel, the boatswain of a lascar crew [Pers *sarhang*, a commander]

Serape, se rä'pe, *n.* a Mexican shawl worn by men, often gay coloured

Serapeum, Serapeium, ser a pē'um, *n* a temple of Serapis, esp that near Memphis

Seraph, ser'af, *n* an angel of the highest rank in the traditional angelology of the church, due to Dionysius the Areopagite, who places the seraphim at the head of the nine choirs of angels, the first rank being formed by the seraphim, cherubim, and *thrones* —*pl* **Seraphs** (ser'afs), **Seraphim** (ser'af-ım), celestial beings on either side of the throne of Jehovah, seen in prophetic vision by Isaiah, and by him alone (vi 2–6) They have each six wings, and they hover above on both sides of the throne like two semicircular choirs, worshipping in an uninterrupted antiphonal song They were a kind of winged dragons, for the serpent lifted up by Moses is called *Sāraph* (Num xxi 8), as is the flying dragon in xiv 29 a geometrid moth —*adjs* **Seraph'ic, -al,** pertaining to or becoming a seraph angelic pure sublime refined —*adv* **Seraph'ically.** [Heb *Serāphīm—sāraph*, to burn]

Seraphine, ser'a fēn, *n* a keyed musical instrument in which the sounds are produced by the action of wind on free vibratory reeds—the precursor of the harmonium

Serapias, se-rā'pı as, *n* a genus of orchids

Serapis, ser ā'pis, *n* Apis honoured by the Romans under the attributes of Osiris a genus of gastropods a genus of hymenopterous insects

Seraskier, se ras-kēr', *n* the title among the Turks of every general having the command of a separate army, esp of the commander in chief or the minister of war [Fr , —Turk , —Pers *sar*, *ser*, head, chief, and Ar *'asker*, an army]

Serb, serb, *adj* Serbian of Serbia —*n* a Serbian

Serbonian, ser-bō'nı an, *adj* relating to a large and dangerous bog in Egypt, hence to any very difficult situation

Serdab, ser'dab, *n* a secret chamber within the masonry of an ancient Egyptian tomb in which images of the deceased were stored. [Ar *serdāb*]

Sere. Same as **Sear.**

Sere, sēr, *adj* (*obs*) separate, several, many

Sere, sēr, *n* (*obs*) a claw

Serein, se rang', *n* a fine rain which falls from a cloudless sky [Fr]

Serena, sē-rē'na, *n* the damp, unwholesome air of evening

Serenade, ser e nād', *n* evening music in the open air an entertainment of music given by a lover to his mistress under her window at night, esp in Spain and Italy a piece of music for such an occasion, characterised by the soft repose supposed to be in harmony with the stillness of night —*v t* to entertain with a serenade —*n* **Ser'enate** (*Milton*) [Fr —It *serenata*, *sereno*, serene—L *serenus*]

Serenata, ser e nä'ta, *n* an instrumental work intended for performance in the open air [It.]

Serene, sē-rēn', *adj* calm unclouded undisturbed · unruffled an adjunct to the titles of certain German princes—a translation of the German *Durchlaucht* —*v t* to tranquillise.—*n.* the chilly damp of evening blight —**Drop serene.** See **Amaurosis.**—*adv.* **Serēne'ly,** calmly, coolly. —*ns* **Serēne'ness, Seren'itude; Seren'ity,** state or quality of being serene, clearness, calmness, peace —*v t* **Serenise',** to make bright to glorify [L *serenus*, clear]

Serenoa, sē rē'nō a, *n* a genus of dwarf palms in Florida.

Serf, serf, *n* a slave attached to the soil and sold with it a labourer rendering forced service in Russia a menial —*n* **Serf'dom,** condition of a serf [Fr —L *servus*, a slave See **Serve**]

Serge, serj, *n* a kind of twilled worsted cloth with a wide range of quality, strength, and thickness, the surface not smooth like that of a milled woollen cloth, generally dyed dark blue or black a twilled fabric, once of silk, now usually of worsted —*n.* **Sergette',** a thin serge [Fr —L *serica*, silk, from *Seres*, the Chinese]

Sergeant, Serjeant, sär'jent, *n* a non commissioned officer of the army and marines next above a corporal, overlooking the soldiers in barracks, and assisting the officers in all ways in the field a bailiff a constable a servant in monastic offices a police officer of superior rank —*ns* **Ser'geancy, Ser'geantcy, Sergeant-at-arms,** an officer of a legislative body for keeping order, &c , **Sergeant-fish,** the cobra, so called from the lateral stripes, **Sergeant-major,** the highest non commissioned officer, employed to assist the adjutant the cow pilot, a fish, **Ser'geantship,** office of a sergeant, **Serjeant-at-arms,** an officer who attends upon the Lord Chancellor with the mace, and who executes various writs of process in the course of a chancery suit a similar officer who attends on each House of Parliament, and arrests any person ordered by the House to be arrested, **Serjeant-at-law,** formerly in England the highest degree of barrister, once with exclusive audience in the Court of Common Pleas, their proper dress a violet coloured robe with a scarlet hood, and a black coif, represented in modern times by a patch of silk at the top of the wig —**Grand Sergeanty,** a particular kind of knight service [Fr *sergent*—L *serviens*, *-entis*, pr p of *servīre*, to serve See **Serve**]

Serial, sē'rı al, *adj* pertaining to or consisting of a series appearing periodically —*n* a tale or other composition appearing in successive parts, as in a periodical a publication issued in successive numbers, a periodical —*n* **Serial'ity.**—*adv* **Se'rially,** in a series or regular order —*adj* **Sē'riāte,** arranged in a series —*adv* **Seriā'tim,** one after another —*n* **Seriā'tion.**

Serian, sē'rı an, *adj* Chinese —Also **Ser'ic** [Gr *Sēres*, the Seres, an Asiatic people who supplied the Greeks and Romans with their silk

Serica, ser'ı ka, *n* a genus of melolonthine beetles —*n pl* **Seric'ides,** a section of melolonthine beetles

Sericaria, ser-ı kā'rı a, *n* a genus of bombycid moths, containing the mulberry silkworm

Sericeous, sē rish'ı us, *adj* pertaining to or consisting of silk (*bot*) covered with soft silky hairs, as a leaf [L *sericus*, silken, belonging to the *Seres*, the Chinese]

Sericin, ser'ı sin, *n* the gelatinous substance of silk

Sericite, ser'ı-sīt, *n* a variety of potash mica.—*adj.* **Sericit'ic.**

Sericocarpus, ser ı kō kar'pus, *n* a genus of composite plants of the United States [Gr *serikos*, silky, *karpos*, fruit]

Sericon, ser'ı kon, *n* in the jargon of alchemy, a red tincture—opp to *Bufo*, a black

Sericostoma, ser ı kos'tō ma, *n* the typical genus of caddis-flies. [Gr *sērikos*, silky, *stoma*, a mouth]

Sericterium, ser-ik-tē'rı-um, *n* a spinning gland.

Sericulture, ser'ı-kul tūr, *n* the breeding of silkworms—also **Ser'iciculture.**—*n.* **Ser'iculturist.**

Seriema, ser-i-ē'ma, *n* a remarkable long-legged, crested South American bird, probably related to the cranes, found in the plains of Brazil —Also *Cariama*

Series, sē'rī ēz, *n sing* and *pl* a succession of things connected by some likeness sequence order (*math*) a progression of numbers or quantities according to a certain law —**Arithmetical series,** a series whose terms progress by the addition or subtraction of a constant difference, **Geometrical series,** a series whose successive terms progress by a constant multiplier or divisor—the *common ratio*, **Reciprocal series,** a series each of whose terms is the reciprocal of the corresponding term of another series [L ,—*serĕre, sertum*, to join, akin to Gr *eirein*, to fasten]

Serif, ser'if, *n* the short cross line at the ends of unconnected Roman types, as in H, l, d, y, &c —Also *Ceriph* and *Seriph*

Seriform, sē'rī form, *adj* noting a section of the Altaic family of languages, comprising Chinese, &c

Serilophus, sē rīl'ō fus, *n* an Indian genus of broadbills [Gr *sērikos*, silky, *lophos*, a crest]

Serin, ser'in, *n* a small fringilline bird like the canary —*n* **Serinette',** a bird organ [Fr ,—L *citrinus, citrine*, yellow]

Seringa, se ring'ga, *n* a name of several Brazilian trees yielding india rubber [Port]

Seringhi, ser ing gē', *n* a musical instrument of the viol class used in India

Serinus, sē rī'nus, *n* a genus of birds of the fringilline family, including canaries [Fr *serin* See **Serin.**]

Seriola, sē rī'ō la, *n* a genus of carangoid fishes, the amber fishes

Serious, sē'ri us, *adj* solemn in earnest important attended with danger weighty professedly religious —*adjs* **Serio-comic, -al,** partly serious and partly comical —*adv* **Se'riously,** gravely, deeply without levity —*n* **Se'riousness** [Fr *sérieux*—L *serius*, akin to *severus*, severe]

Serjeant. See **Sergeant**

Sermocination, ser mos i nā'shun, *n* (*obs*) speech making (*rhet*) a form of prosopopœia in which one answers a question he has himself asked

Sermon, ser'mon, *n* a discourse on a text of Scripture delivered during divine service any serious address, any serious counsel, admonition, or reproof —*v t* to tutor, to lecture —*ns* **Sermol'ogus,** a volume containing sermons by the Church fathers, **Ser'moner,** a preacher, **Ser'monet,** a little sermon —*adj* **Sermon'ic,** having the character of a sermon —*n* **Ser'moning,** the act of preaching a homily —*v i* **Ser'monise,** to compose or preach sermons to lecture to lay down the law —*v t* to preach a sermon to —*ns* **Sermonis'er,** one who preaches or writes sermons, **Sermō'nium,** a historical play, formerly acted by the inferior orders of the Roman Catholic clergy, **Sermun'cle,** a little sermon [L *sermo, sermonis*, from *serĕre*, to join or bind together, to compose]

Seroon, se rōōn', *n* a crate or hamper in which Spanish and Levantine figs, raisins, &c are usually packed —*n* **Ser'on,** a bale of about 200 lb of Paraguay tea wrapped in hide [Sp *seron, sera*, a pannier, a large basket]

Seropurulent, sē rō-pū'rōō lent, *adj.* composed of serum mixed with pus —*adj* **Serosanguin'olent,** pertaining to bloody serum

Serotine, ser'ō tin, *n* a small reddish vesper tilionine bat [L *serotinus—sero*, late]

Serotinous, sē rot'i-nus, *n adj* (*bot*) appearing late in the season [L *serotinus—sero*, late]

Serous, sē'rus, *adj.* resembling serum, thin, watery secreting serum —*n* **Seros'ity.** [See **Serum.**]

Serpent, ser'pent, *n* the more formal and old-fashioned term for any member of the genus Ophidia, more popularly known as snakes—any reptile without feet which moves by means of its ribs and scales a snake a person treacherous or malicious one of the constellations in the northern hemisphere (*mus*) a bass musical wind-instrument, entirely obsolete except in a few continental churches, a tapered leather-covered wooden tube 8 feet long, twisted about like a serpent —*v i.* to wind along to meander —*v t* to girdle, as with the coils of a serpent —*ns* **Serpentā'ria,** the Virginia snakeroot, **Serpentā'rius,** the secretary birds, **Serpent-charmer,** one who charms or has power over serpents, **Serpent-charming,** the art of charming or governing serpents, **Serpent-cucumber,** a long fruited variety of the musk melon, **Serpent-deity,** the god of the Ophites, Abraxas, **Serpent-eater,** the secretary-bird a wild goat in India and Cashmere, **Ser'penteau,** an iron circle with spikes to which squibs are attached, used in a breach —*n pl* **Serpent'es,** the second order of the third class of limbless reptiles.—*ns* **Serpent-fish,** the snake fish, **Serpent-grass,** the alpine bistort —*adjs* **Serpent'iform,** ophidian in structure snake like, **Ser'pentine,** resembling a serpent winding, tortuous spiral crooked —*n* a kind of fire-work a 16th cent form of cannon a mineral composed of silica and manganese, generally occurring massive, colour some shade of green, also red and brownish yellow —*v i* to wind or wriggle like a serpent —*adv* **Ser'pentinely.**—*adjs* **Serpentin'ic, Ser'pentinous.**—*adv* **Serpentī'ningly,** with a serpentine motion —*v t* **Ser'pentinise,** to convert into serpentine —*v i* **Ser'pentise,** to wind meander —*adj* **Ser'pent-like,** like a serpent —*ns* **Serpent-lizard,** a lizard of the genus *Seps*, **Serpent-moss,** a greenhouse plant from the West Indies, **Ser'pentry,** serpentine motion a place infested by serpents serpents collectively, **Serpent-star,** a brittle star, **Serpent-stone,** snake stone, adder stone, **Serpent's-tongue,** the adder's tongue fern, **Serpent-turtle,** an enaliosaur, **Serpent-withe,** a twining plant of tropical America, **Serpent-wood,** an East Indian shrub, **Serpent-worship,** one of the most ancient and widespread forms of primitive religion, and still existing amongst many savage peoples —**Serpentine verse,** a verse which begins and ends with the same word —**Sea-serpent** (see **Sea**), **That old serpent,** Satan [L *serpens, entis*, pr p of *serpĕre*, to creep, akin to Gr *herpein*, L *repĕre*, and Sans *sarp*, to creep]

Serpet, ser'pet, *n* (*obs*) a basket

Serpette, ser pet', *n* a hooked pruning knife [Fr]

Serpigo, ser pī'go, *n* (*Shak*) a skin eruption, herpes —*adj* **Serpig'inous.** [L *serpĕre*, to creep]

Serplath, ser'plath, *n* (*Scot*) a weight equal to 80 stones

Serpolet, ser'po let, *n* the wild thyme [Fr ,—L *serpillum*]

Serpula, ser'pū la, *n* a genus of sedentary Chætopod worms, living in twisted calcareous tubes fastened to shells and rocks in the sea, or even to other animals, such as crabs —*adj* **Serpū'lian** —*n* **Ser'pulite,** a fossil of the family *Serpulida* —*adjs* **Serpulit'ic, Ser'puloid.** [L *serpĕre* to creep]

Serr, ser, *v t* (*obs*) to crowd or press together

Serra, ser'a, *n* a saw, or saw like part of an organ [L]

Serradilla, ser a dil'a, *n* a species of bird's foot clover [Port]

Serranus, ser ā'nus, *n.* the genus containing sea-

perches or sea bass.—*n pl* **Serran'idæ**, the family of fishes containing among its genera *Sea-bass*, *Rockfish*, &c [L *serra*, a saw]

Serrasalmo, ser a sal'mo, *n* a genus of characinoid fishes, with compressed belly fringed with projecting scales [L *serra*, a saw, *salmo*, a salmon]

Serrate, ser'rāt, **Serrated**, ser'rāt ed, *adj* notched or cut like a saw (*bot*) having small sharp teeth along the margin—*n* **Serrā'tion**, state of being serrated—*adj* **Serratiros'tral**, saw-billed, as a bird—*ns* **Ser'rature**, a notching like that between the teeth of a saw, **Serrā'tus**, one of several muscles of the thorax—*n pl* **Serrif'era**, a group of insects, including the sawflies and horntails—*adjs* **Serrif'erous**, having a serra or serrate organ, **Ser'riform**, toothed like a saw, **Ser'riped**, having the feet serrate, **Serriros'trate**, having the bill serrated with tooth like processes—*n* **Serro-mō'tor**, a steam reversing gear, in marine engines—*adj* **Ser'rous**, like the teeth of a saw rough—*n* **Ser'rula**, one of the serrated appendages of the throat of the mudfish—*pl* **Ser'rulæ**.—*adjs* **Ser'rulate**, **-d**, finely serrate—*ns* **Serrulā'tion**, the state of being serrulate, **Serrurerie'**, ornamental wrought-metal work [L *serratus*—*serra*, a saw]



Serrate Leaf

Serried, ser'rid, *adj* crowded pressed together—*v t* **Ser'ry**, to crowd [Fr *serrer*, to crowd (It *serrare*, to lock up)—L *sera*, a door bar, conn with *serĕre*, to join together]

Sertularia, ser tū lā'ri a, *n* a common genus of Hydroids in which the branched horny investment of the plant like colony forms a sessile cup around each polyp [L *serĕre*, *sertum*, to plait]

Serum, sē'rum, *n* the watery part of curdled milk, whey the thin fluid which separates from the blood when it coagulates [L *serum*, prob akin to Gr *oros*, serum]

Serval, ser'val, *n* an animal of the cat tribe, yellowish with black spots, found in South Africa, valued for its fur—the *Bush cat*, the *Tiger cat* of furriers [Ger]

Servant, ser'vant, *n* one who is in the service of another a labourer a domestic one dedicated to God (*B*) a slave one of low condition or spirit a professed lover a word of mere civility, as in 'your humble' or 'obedient servant' in letters, petitions, &c—*v t* to subject—*ns* **Servant-girl**, **Servant-maid**, a female domestic servant, **Servant-man**, a male servant, **Serv antry**, servants collectively, **Ser'vantship**, position or relation of a servant—**Servant out of livery**, a servant of a higher grade, as a major domo or butler, **Servants' call**, a whistle to call attendants, **Servants' hall**, the room in a house where the servants eat together [Fr, pr p of *servir*, to serve—L *servīre*, to serve]

Servatory, ser'va tor i, *n* (*obs*) that which preserves

Serve, serv, *v t* to be a servant to, to work for and obey to attend or wait upon to work for to obey to be subservient or subordinate to to wait upon at table, &c to do duty for to treat, behave towards to render worship to to aid by good offices to minister to a priest at mass to comply with to requite to handle, manipulate to furnish (*naut*) to bind with small cord (*law*) to deliver or present formally to furnish to cover, of stallions, &c to deliver the ball in tennis—*v i* to be employed as a servant, to discharge any regular duty to be in subjection: to suffice, to avail, to be suitable or favourable.—*n* the act of the first player in striking the ball, or the style in which this is done—*ns* **Serv'age**, (*obs*) servitude the service of a lover, **Serv'er**, one who serves an attendant on the priest at the celebration of the Eucharist the player who strikes the tennis-ball first a salver, any utensil for distributing or helping at table—**Serve one a trick**, to play a trick on one, **Serve one out**, to take revenge on some one, **Serve one right**, to treat one as he deserves, **Serve one's time**, to complete one's apprenticeship, **Serve out**, to deal or distribute, **Serve time**, to undergo a period of imprisonment, &c, **Serve up**, to bring to table [Fr *servir*—L *servīre*, from *servus*, a slave]

Servian, ser'vi an, *n* a native of Serbia the language of Serbia, belonging to the southern division of the Slav tongues—*adj* pertaining to Serbia or the Serbs—Better **Ser'bian**.

Service, ser'vis, *n* condition or occupation of a servant a working for another duty required in any office military or naval duty any liturgical form or office, public religious worship, religious ceremonial a musical composition for devotional purposes labour, assistance, or kindness to another benefit profession of respect order of dishes at table, or a set of them official function, use, employment that which is furnished a tree of rarely more than thirty feet high, with leaves and flowers like the Rowan tree, but the former downy beneath—also *Sorb*—*ns* **Serviceabil'ity**, **Ser'viceableness**—*adj* **Ser'viceable**, able or willing to serve advantageous useful durable—*adv* **Ser'viceably**—*ns* **Service-berry**, a berry of the service tree (*Scot*) the fruit of the white beam a North American shrub, the shadbush, **Service-book**, a book of forms of religious service a prayer book, **Service-box**, a form of expansion joint, used in street mains of steam heating systems, **Service-cleaner**, a portable air compressing pump and receiver for service pipes, **Service-line**, one of two lines drawn across the court twenty one feet from the net, in lawn tennis, **Service-magazine**, a magazine for storing ammunition for immediate use, **Service-pipe**, a smaller pipe from a main pipe to a dwelling, **Serving-mallet**, a piece of wood having a groove on one side to fit the convexity of a rope—**Active service**, service of a soldier, &c in the field, against an enemy, **At your service**, a phrase of civility, **Dinner-service**, a full set of dishes for dinner, **Plain service**, in Anglican usage, an office which is simply read, **Table-service**, a set of utensils for the table, **Wild-service**, a small species of service tree, cultivated in England for its fruit and wood—**Service of an heir** (*Scots law*), a proceeding before a jury to determine the heir of a person deceased, **To have seen service**, to have been in active military service to have been put to hard use [Fr—L *servitium*]

Servient, ser'vi ent, *adj* subordinate

Serviette, ser vi et', *n* a table napkin [Fr]

Servile, serv'il, *adj* pertaining to a slave or servant slavish meanly submissive cringing obedient (*gram*) secondary or subordinate—*n* a slave, a menial—*adv* **Ser'vilely**.—*ns* **Ser'vileness**; **Ser'vilism**; **Servil'ity**, state or quality of being servile slavery obsequiousness; **Serving-maid**, a female domestic servant, **Serving-man**, a male servant a professed lover—*adj* **Ser'vious**, obsequious—*ns* **Ser'vite**, one of a mendicant order of monks and nuns founded in Italy in the 13th century, **Servit'ium**, (*law*) service, **Ser'vitor**, one who serves a servant a follower or adherent a male servant, a menial soldier formerly in Oxford, an undergraduate partly supported by the college, his duty to wait

on the fellows and gentlemen commoners at table, **Ser'vitorship,** the office or condition of a servitor, **Ser'vitūde,** state of being a slave slavery state of slavish dependence menial service compulsory servitude (*law*) a burden affecting land or other heritable subjects, by which the proprietor is either restrained from the full use of his property or is obliged to suffer another to do certain acts upon it service rendered in the army or navy (*obs*) servants collectively, **Ser'vitūre** (*Milton*), servants collectively —*v t* **Ser'vulate.**

Sesame, ses'a mē, **Sesamum,** ses'a-mum, *n* an annual herbaceous plant of Southern Asia, whose seed yields the valuable *gingili oil* —**Open ses'ame,** the charm by which the door of the robbers' cave flew open in the tale of 'Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves' in the *Arabian Nights* [Gr]

Sesamoid, -al, ses'a moid, -al, *adj* denoting certain small bones found in the substance of the tendons at the articulations of the great toes, and in other parts of the body [Gr *sēsamoeidēs* —*sēsamon,* the seed or fruit of the sesame tree, and *eidos,* form]

Sesban, ses'ban, *n* a tropical shrub of the bean family, originally a native of Egypt —Also *Jyntee* [Fr,—Ar *seisebān*]

Seseli, ses'el i, *n* a genus of umbelliferous plants, usually perennial, with erect branching stems—including the mountain *meadow saxifrage* [Gr]

Sesha, sā'sha, *n* the king of the serpents in Hindoo mythology, having a thousand heads, the bottresses of the world

Sesia, sē'shi a, *n* a genus of clear winged moths [Gr *sēs, seos,* a moth]

Sesquialteral, ses kwi al'te-ral, *adj* one and a half more [L *sesqualter*]

Sesquipedalian, ses kwi-pē dā'li an, *adj* containing a foot and a half often humorously said of a very long word—also **Ses'quipedal** —*ns* **Sesquipedā'lianism, Sesquipedal'ity.** [L *sesquipedalis—sesqui,* one-half more, and *pes, pedis,* a foot]

Sesquitone, ses'kwi tōn, *n* (*mus*) a minor third

Sess, ses, *n* Same as **Cess.**

Sessa, ses'a, *interj* (*Shak*) prob a cry to urge to swiftness in running [Cf the Ger *sasa*]

Sessile, ses'il, *adj* (*bot*) growing directly from the stem, without a foot stalk, as some leaves [L *sessilis,* low, dwarfed, from *sedēre, sessum,* to sit]



Sessile Leaves.

Session, sesh'un, *n* the sitting or assembly of a court or public body the time it sits the period of time between the meeting and prorogation of Parliament the act of sitting, esp the enthronement of Christ at the right hand of God the Father (*Scot*) the lowest ecclesiastical court of a Presbyterian church —*adj* **Ses'sional,** pertaining or belonging to a session or sessions —**Court of Session,** the supreme civil court of Scotland [Fr —L *sessio, sessionis,* from *sessum,* pa.p of *sedēre,* to sit]

Sesspool. Same as **Cesspool.**

Sestertius, ses-ter'shi us, *n* a sesterce, a Roman silver coin worth 2½ ases, first issued in 269 B.C, together with the *denarius* = 10 ases In 217 B C the sesterce was made worth 4 ases = 2½d of our money In 49 B C, when Cæsar introduced the gold *aureus,* the sestertius was coined in brass, and under the empire it was worth 2¼d, the quarter of the silver denarius The sestertius was the ordinary monetary unit, and the common expression *milia sestertium* led to the practice of treating **Sestertium** as a neut. sing (instead of a genit plur.), with the meaning 'a thousand *sestertii*' With a numeral adverb attached it became used to signify 100,000 sesterces, thus *decies sestertium* = 1,000,000 sesterces The Roman sign for 2½ was IIS, i e. II+S (emis) —This, with a ligature across (now printed HS), is the usual abbreviation for *sestertius* and *sestertium* To distinguish the meanings strokes were usually added to the numerals—e g HS$\bar{X}$ = *decem milia sestertium,* HS$\boxed{X}$ = *decies sestertium* [L, prop 'two and-a half'—*semis,* half, *tertius,* third]

Sestet, ses'tet, *n* the last six lines of a sonnet forming two stanzas of three lines each (*mus*, same as **Sextet**) [It *sestetto—sesto*—L *sextus,* sixth]

Sestina, ses tē'na, *n* an old French form of verse, originally consisting of six stanzas of six unrhymed lines, with a final triplet, the same terminal words being used in each stanza, but arranged differently Modern sestinas are written on two or three rhymes —Also **Sestine.** [It,—L *sextus,* sixth]

Sestole, ses'tōl, also **Ses'tolet,** *n* (*mus*) the same as the **Sextuplet.**

Set, set, *v t* to make to sit to place to fix to put in a condition for use, to make ready, to arrange, prepare, furnish, draw up to render motionless to determine beforehand to obstruct to plant, place so as to promote growth to place a brooding fowl on a nest containing eggs to fix in metal to put and fix in its proper place, as a broken limb, &c to assign, as a price to sharpen to spread, as sails to pitch, as a tune to adapt music to to frame, mount, or adorn with something fixed to stud to point, as a dog to accompany part or the whole of the way (*Scot*) to let to a tenant to compose, put into type (*prov*) to become, as a dress, &c —*v i* to sink below the horizon to decline to become fixed to congeal to begin the growth of fruit to have a certain direction in motion to acquire a set or bend to point out game to apply (one's self) —*pr p* sett'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* set —**Set about,** to begin, **Set abroach** (*Shak*), to spread, **Set against,** to oppose, **Set agoing,** to make begin to move, **Set apart,** to separate from the rest, to reserve (*B*) to promote, **Set aside,** to put away, to omit or reject, **Set at naught** (see **Naught**) —*n* **Set back,** a check to progress an overflow —**Set by,** to put aside (*B*) to value or esteem —*adj* (*Scot*) reserved, proud —**Set down,** to lay on the ground to put down in writing to fix in one's mind to attribute, charge to lay down authoritatively to give a severe rebuke to —*n* a rebuke, a snubbing —**Set forth** to exhibit, display to praise, recommend to publish (*B*) to set off to advantage to set out on a journey, **Set forward** (*B*), to further, promote, **Set in,** to put in the way to begin, **Set in order,** to adjust or arrange, **Set off,** to adorn to place against as an equivalent, **Set on** (*B*), to attack, **Set on or upon,** to instigate to employ to fix upon (*B.*) to attack, **Set one's teeth,** to set one's teeth together as in a strong resolution, **Set on foot,** to set agoing, to start, **Set out,** to mark off, to assign (*Bacon*) to publish to adorn to equip, to furnish to recommend to prove to start —*n* any display —**Set over,** to appoint as ruler over; **Set to,** to affix, **Set up,** to erect to exalt to begin. to enable to begin to place in view (*print*) to put in type to begin a new course to make pretensions [A.S *settan,* cog with Ger *setzen,* Ice *setja,* Goth *satjan, settan* is the weak causative of *sittan,* to sit]

Set, set, *adj* fixed firm · determined regular established having reached the full growth (*B*) seated.—*n.* a number of things similar or

suited to each other, set or used together a group of games played together the full number of eggs set under a hen the couples that take part in a square dance, also the movements in a country dance or quadrille a number of persons associated direction any permanent change of shape or bias of mind fit, way in which a dress hangs the pattern of a tartan, &c bearing, carriage, build (*obs*) a wager, stake, game of chance —**Set fair**, a barometric indication of steady, fair weather, **Set off**, a claim set up against another a counterbalance an ornament, **Set out**, preparations a display of dishes, dress, &c a company, clique, **Set piece**, a piece of theatrical scenery with a supporting framework, as distinguished from a side scene or drop scene, **Set-to**, a conflict in boxing, argument, &c

Setaceous, sē-tā'shus, *adj* consisting of bristles bristle shaped —*adjs* **Sētif'erous**, **Sēt'iform**, having the form of a bristle, **Sētig'erous**, bearing bristles, **Sētip'arous**, producing bristles, **Sētose'**, **Sē'tous**, bristly [L *seta*, a bristle]

Setaria, sē-tā'ri-a, *n* a genus of grasses with flat leaves and tail like bristly spikes

Seton, sē'tn, *n* in surgery, an artificially produced *sinus* or channel, through which some substance, as a skein of cotton or silk, or a long flat piece of india rubber or gutta percha, is passed so as to excite suppuration, and to keep the artificially formed openings patent also the inserted material [Fr *séton* (It *setone*)—Low L *seto*—L *seta*, a bristle]

Settee, se-tē', *n* a long seat with a back, esp a sofa for two [Prob a variant of **Settle**, *n*]

Settee, se-tē', *n* a single decked Mediterranean vessel with a long and sharp prow, without top masts, and carrying lateen sails [Prob It *scattia*, a brigantine]

Setter, set'er, *n* one who sets, as words to music a dog which sets or crouches when it scents the game one who finds out the victims for thieves —**Setter forth**, one who proclaims or promotes anything

Settima, set'ti-ma, *n* (*mus*) the interval of a seventh —*masc* **Set'timo**. [It,—L *septem*, seven]

Setting, set'ing, *n* act of setting direction of a current of wind the hardening of plaster that which sets or holds, as the mounting of a jewel the mounting of a play, &c. for the stage the act of adapting to music

Settle, set'l, *v t* to set or place in a fixed state to fix to establish in a situation or business to render quiet, clear, &c to decide to free from uncertainty to quiet to compose to fix by gift or legal act to adjust to liquidate or pay to colonise —*v i* to become fixed or stationary to fix one's residence or habits of life (often with *down*) to grow calm or clear to sink by its own weight to sink to the bottom to cease from agitation to adjust differences or accounts —*adj* **Set'tled**, fixed, firmly seated or decided quiet, sober —*ns* **Set'tledness**; **Set'tlement**, act of settling state of being settled payment arrangement a colony newly settled a subsidence or sinking of a wall, &c a sum newly settled on a woman at her marriage, **Set'tler**, one who settles a colonist, **Set'tling**, the act of making a settlement the act of subsiding the adjustment of differences sediment dregs, **Settling-day**, a date fixed by the Stock Exchange for the completion of transactions, in consols, once a month, in all other stocks, twice a month, each settlement occupying three days (*contango-day*, *name day*, and *pay day*) [M E *setlen*—A S. *setlan*, to fix]

Settle, set'l, *v t* to decide, conclude to fix, appoint regulate · to pay, balance to restore to good order [M E *sahtlen*—A.S. *sahtlian*, to reconcile, *saht*, reconciliation Confused with the preceding word]

Settle, set'l, *n* a long high-backed bench for sitting on (*B*) also, a platform lower than another part —*n* **Settle-bed**, a bed which is folded or shut up so as to form a seat by day [M E *setel* —A S *setl*, from *sittan*, to sit, cog with Ger *sessel*]

Setule, set'ūl, *n* a setula or little bristle —*adjs*. **Set'uliform**, **Set'ulose**.

Setwall, set'wawl, *n* the common European valerian [O Fr *citoual*—Low L *zedoaria*—Pers *zadwar*]

Setwork, set'wurk, *n* in plastering, two coat work on lath boat building in which the strakes are placed edge to edge and secured by inside battens

Seven, sev'n, *adj* and *n* six and one —*adj* **Sev'enfold**, folded seven times multiplied seven times —*n* **Seven-night**—also contr **Sennight** (sen'nit), seven days and nights a week, the time from one day of the week to the same again —*adj* **Sev'enth**, last of seven, next after the sixth —*n* one of seven equal parts —*adv* **Sev'enthly** —**Seven cardinal**, **chief**, or **principal virtues** (see **Cardinal**), **Seven champions of Christendom**, St George for England, St Andrew for Scotland, St Patrick for Ireland, St David for Wales, St Denis for France, St James for Spain, St Anthony for Italy, **Seven deadly sins**, pride, covetousness, lust, anger, gluttony, envy, and sloth, **Seven dolours of the Blessed Virgin Mary** (see **Dolour**), **Seven free arts** (see **Art**), **Seven gifts of the Holy Ghost**, wisdom, understanding, counsel, ghostly strength or fortitude, knowledge, godliness, and the fear of the Lord, **Seven sages** or **wise men**, Solon of Athens, Thales of Miletus, Pittacus of Mitylene, Bias of Priene in Caria, Chilon of Sparta, Cleobulus tyrant of Lindus in Rhodes, and Periander tyrant of Corinth, **Seven sleepers**, seven Christian youths at Ephesus who took refuge in a cave about 250 A D in the persecution of Decius, were walled up by their pursuers, fell into a deep sleep, and only awoke in 447 under Theodosius II, **Seven stars**, the Sun, Moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn the constellation Ursa Major the Pleiades, **Seven wise masters**, the most common title given to a famous mediæval collection of stories grouped round a central story of the birth, education, and trials of a young prince Accused like Joseph, he is sentenced to death, but each one of the seven viziers gains a day, out of the fated seven during which the prince may not open his mouth, by two tales against women At the end of the seventh day the prince is free to speak, and quickly clears his character, **Seven wonders of the world**, the Pyramids of Egypt, the Hanging (i e terraced) Gardens of Babylon, the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the Statue of Jupiter at Athens by Phidias, the Mausoleum erected by Artemisia at Halicarnassus, the Colossus at Rhodes, and the Pharos of Alexandria, **Seven years' war** (1756–63), the third and severest struggle for the possession of Silesia between Frederick the Great and the Empress Maria Theresa, together with the allies on both sides It gave Silesia to Frederick, crippled the commerce and colonial power of France, and gave England the mastery of North America and India. [A S *seofon*, cog with Dut *zeven*, Ger *sieben*, Goth *sibun*, Gr *hepta*, L *septem*, Sans *saptan*]

Seventeen, sev'n tēn, *adj* and *n* seven and ten —*adj* and *n* **Sev'enteenth**, the seventh after the tenth. [A S *seofontiene*—*seofon*, and *tien*, ten.]

Seventy, sev'n-ti, *adj* and *n* seven times ten —*adj* **Sev'entieth,** last of seventy the ordinal of 70 —*n* a seventieth part —**The Seventy,** the Jewish sanhedrim the disciples sent out in Luke x the authors of the Septuagint—often LXX [A S *seofontig—seofon,* seven]

Sever, sev'er, *v t* to separate with violence to cut apart to divide (*B*) to keep distinct —*v i* to make a separation or distinction, to act in dependently to be rent asunder —*adj* **Sev'erable** —*n* **Sev'erance,** act of severing separation [Fr *sevrer,* to wean (It *sevrare*)—L *separāre* Doublet **Separate**]

Several, sev'ĕr al, *adj* distinct particular different various consisting of a number sundry —*n* a woman's loose outer garment, capable of being worn as a shawl, or in other forms —*adv* **Sev'erally** —*n* **Sev'eralty,** sole tenancy of property [O Fr,—L *separātie* See **Separate, Sever.**]

Severe, sē vēr', *adj* serious grave austere strict not mild strictly adhering to rule free from florid ornamentation, simple sharp distressing inclement searching difficult to be endured —*adv* **Sēvēre'ly** —*ns* **Sēvēre'ness; Sēver'ity,** quality of being severe gravity harshness exactness inclemency [Fr *sévère*—L *severus,* akin to Gr *seb-esthai,* to worship]

Sèvres, sāvr, *n* Sèvres porcelain

Sew, sō, *v t* to join or fasten together with a needle and thread —*v i* to practise sewing —*ns* **Sew'er, Sewing-machine,** a machine for sewing and stitching upon cloth, leather, and other fabrics, operated by foot or other power —**To be sewed, or sewed up,** to be stranded, of a ship (*coll*) to be brought to a stand still, to be ruined, **To sew up one's stocking,** to put one to silence [A S *siwian, séowian,* cog with Old High Ger *siwan,* and Goth *siujan,* also conn with L *suĕre*]

Sew, sū, *v t* (*Spens*) to follow, to solicit [See **Sue**]

Sewage, sū'āj, *n* refuse carried off by sewers and drains

Sewel, sū'el, *n* a scarecrow — Also **Shewel.** [Prob related to **Shy**]

Sewer, sū'er, *n* an officer who set down and removed the dishes at a feast [O Fr *asseour—asseoir,* to set down—L *ad,* to *sedēre,* to sit Skeat makes it from M E *sewen,* to set meat, *sew,* pottage—A S *seaw,* juice]

Sewer, sū'er, *n* an underground passage for draining off water and filth —*ns* **Sew'erage,** the whole sewers of a city drainage by sewers, **Sewer-gas,** the contaminated air of sewers — **Open sewer,** a sewer of which the channel is exposed to the air [O Fr *seuuiere,* a canal—L *ex,* out, and *aqua,* water See **Ewer.**]

Sex, seks, *n* the distinction between male and female the characteristics by which an animal or plant is male or female, gender the female sex, women generally, usually with the def art —*adj* **Sex'less,** having no sex —*n* **Sex'lessness.** —*adj* **Sex'ual,** pertaining to sex distinguished or founded on the sex relating to the distinct organs of the sexes —*v t* **Sex'ualise,** to distinguish as sexed —*ns* **Sex'ualist,** one who classifies plants according to the differences of the sexes; **Sexual'ity,** state or quality of being sexual —*adv* **Sex'ually** —**Sexual affinity,** the instinctive attraction of one sex for another, **Sexual organs,** the organs of generation, **Sexual selection,** that province of natural selection in which sex comes into play [Fr *sexe*—L *sexus,* from the root of *secāre,* to cut See **Sect.**]

Sexagenarian, seks a jen ā'ri an, *n* a person sixty years old —*adj* **Sexag'enary,** designating the number sixty —*n* a sexagenarian. something containing sixty.—*n* **Sexages'ima,** the second Sunday before Lent (see **Septuagesima**) —*adj* **Sexages'imal,** pertaining to the number sixty proceeding by sixties. —*adv* **Sexages'imally.** [L. *sexagenarius—sexaginta,* sixty]

Sexcentenary, sek sen'te nā ri, *n* that which consists of six hundred a six hundredth anniversary. —*adj* [L *sex,* six, and **Centenary**]

Sexdigitate, seks dij'i tāt, *adj* having six fingers or toes —*n* **Sexdig'itist.** [L *sex,* six, *digitus,* a finger]

Sexennial, seks en'yal, *adj* lasting six years happening once in six years —*adv* **Sexenn'ially.** [L *sex,* six, and *annus,* a year]

Sexfoil, seks'foil, *n* a plant or flower with six leaves

Sexisyllabic, sek si si lab'ik, *adj* having six syllables —*n* **Sex'isyllable,** a word of six syllables

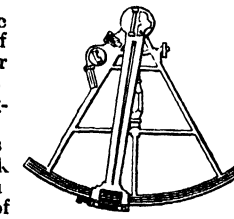
Sexivalent, sek siv'a-lent, *adj* (*chem*) having an equivalent of six [L *sex,* six, *valens—valēre,* to have strength]

Sexpartite, seks'par tīt, *adj* divided into six parts [L *sex,* six, *partitus,* divided]

Sext, Sexte, sekst, *n* (*eccles*) the office of the sixth hour, originally said at midday (*mus*) the interval of a sixth —*adj* **Sex'tan,** recurring every sixth day [L *sextus,* sixth—*sex,* six]

Sextans, seks'tanz, *n* an ancient Roman bronze coin, worth one sixth of the as —*adjs* **Sextantal, Sex'tic,** of the sixth degree [L ,—*sex,* six]

Sextant, seks'tant, *n* (*math*) the sixth part of a circle an optical instrument having an arc = the sixth part of a circle, and used for measuring angular distances [L , see **Sextans**]



Sextant

Sextet, Sextette, seks tet', *n* (*mus*) a work for six voices or instruments a company of six who sing or play such

Sextile, seks'til, *n* the position of two planets when at the distance of the sixth part of a circle (60°), or of two signs, and marked thus * [L ,—*sex,* six]

Sextillion, seks til'yun, *n* a million raised to the sixth power, expressed by a unit with thirty-six ciphers attached a thousand raised to the seventh power [L *sex,* six]

Sexto, seks'to, *n* a size of book made by folding a sheet of paper into six leaves [L *sextus,* sixth —*sex,* six]

Sextodecimo, seks'to des'i mo, *n* a size of book made by folding a sheet of paper into sixteen leaves a book of this size [L *sextusdecimus,* sixteenth—*sex,* six, and *decimus,* tenth]

Sexton, seks'tun, *n* an officer who has charge of a church, attends the clergyman, digs graves, &c a burying-beetle —*ns* **Sex'tonship,** his office, **Sexton-beetle,** a coleopterous insect of the genus *Necrophorus* [A corr of **Sacristan**]

Sextuple, seks'tū pl, *adj* sixfold (*mus*) having six beats to the measure —*v t* to multiply by six —*n* **Sex'tuplet,** (*mus*) a note divided into six parts instead of four [Fr ,—L , *sextus,* sixth, and *plus,* akin to *plenus*]

'Sfoot, sfut, *interj* (*Shak*) a minced imprecation [Abbrev from *God's foot* Cf *'sblood*]

Sforzando, sfor tsan'dō, *adj* (*mus*) forced, with sudden emphasis Abbrev *sf* and *sfz,* or marked >, ∧. [It , pres part of *sforzare,* to force —L *ex,* out, and Low L *fortia,* force See **Force.**]

Sgraffito, sgraf fē'tō, *n.* (same as **Graffito,** which

see) a kind of decorative work in pottery and superimposed metals, in which clays, &c of different colours are laid one upon another, and the pattern is produced by cutting away the outer layers —*pl* **Sgraffi'ti.**

Shabby, shab'i, *adj* threadbare or worn, as clothes having a look of poverty mean in look or conduct low paltry —*adv* **Shab'bily** —*n* **Shab'biness.** —*adj* **Shab'by-genteel',** keeping up or affecting an appearance of gentility, though really shabby [An *adj* formed from *shab*, an old by form of **Scab**—thus a doublet of **Scabby**]

Shabrack, shab'rak, *n* a trooper's housing or saddle cloth [Fr, —Ger *shabracke* —Polish *czaprak*]

Shack, shak, *v i* to tramp or wander about —*n* a tramp, a vagabond

Shack, shak, *v i* to shed or fall out, as ripe grain from the ear to feed on stubble (*U S*) to hibernate, to go into winter quarters —*n* grain, &c fallen on the ground liberty of winter pasturage a hastily-built cabin, a rickety house —*ns* **Shack'-bait,** such bait as may be picked up at sea, **Shack'le,** stubble [A form of **Shake**]

Shackle, shak'l, *n* a curved bar, as of iron a link or staple a link securing two ankle rings or two wrist rings together, and so (*pl*) fetters, manacles a hindrance —*v t* to fetter to tie the limbs of to confine —*ns* **Shack'le-bolt,** a bolt having a shackle on the end (*her*) a bearing representing a fetlock for hobbling a horse, **Shack'le-joint,** a peculiar kind of articulation seen in the exoskeleton of some fishes [A S *sceacul*, *scacul*, a shackle—*sceacan*, to shake (see **Shake**), cog with Old Dut *schakel*, a link of a chain, Ice *skokull*, the pole of a cart]

Shad, shad, *n* a fish of the herring kind, but having the upper jaw deeply notched, and ascending rivers to spawn —*adj* **Shad'-bellied,** flat bellied — opp to *Pot bellied* sloping away gradually in front, cut away —*ns* **Shad'-bird,** the common American snipe the sandpiper, **Shad'-bush,** the June berry or service berry, **Shad'-fly,** a May fly, **Shad'-frog,** a large and very agile American frog, **Shad'-waiter,** the pilot-fish or round fish [A S *sceadda*]

Shaddock, shad'ok, *n* a tree of the same genus as the orange, having larger leaves, flowers, and fruit [Named from Captain *Shaddock*, who introduced it to the West Indies from China about 1810]

Shade, shād, *n* partial darkness interception of light obscurity a shady place protection shelter a screen degree of colour a very minute change (*paint*) the dark part of a picture the soul separated from the body a ghost (*obs* and *poet*) a bodily shadow (*pl*) the departed spirits, or their unseen abode, Hades —*v t* to screen from light or heat to shelter to mark with gradations of colour to darken (*Spens*) to foreshadow, represent —*adjs* **Shād'ed,** marked with gradations of colour sheltered, **Shade'ful,** shady, **Shade'less,** without shade —*n* **Shād'er** —*adv* **Shād'ily.**—*ns* **Shād'iness, Shād'ing,** the act of making a shade the effect of light and shade, as in a picture, **Shād'ing-pen,** a pen with a broad flat nib —*adj* **Shād'y,** having or in shade sheltered from light or heat (*coll*) not fit to bear the light, of dubious honesty or morality [A S *sceadu*—*scead*, shade See **Shadow**]

Shadine, sha dēn', *n* the menhaden, or American sardine

Shadoof, sha dōōf', *n* a contrivance for raising water by means of a long rod pivoted near one end, the shorter arm weighted to act as the counterpoise of a lever, the longer carrying a bucket which is lowered into the water—much used on the Nile for irrigation purposes —Also **Shaduf.** [Ar *shādūf*]

Shadow, shad'ō, *n* shade caused by an object darkness shelter security favour the dark part of a picture an inseparable companion a mystical representation faint appearance a ghost, spirit something only in appearance —*v t* to shade to cloud or darken to shade, as a painting to represent faintly to hide, conceal (*coll*) to attend like a shadow, watch continuously and carefully —*ns* **Shad'ow-figure,** a silhouette, **Shad'owiness,** the state of being shadowy or unsubstantial, **Shad'owing,** shading gradation of light and colour —*adj* **Shad'owless** —*n* **Shad'ow-stitch,** in lace making, a very delicate kind of ladder stitch used in fine open work —*adj* **Shad'owy,** full of shadow dark obscure typical unsubstantial indulging in fancies (*rare*) —**Shadow of death,** approach of death terrible disaster [A S *sceadu*, cog with Old High Ger *scato*, and perh Gr *skotos*, darkness, *skia*, shadow]

Shafiite, shaf'i it, *n* a member of one of the four principal sects of the Sunnites, or orthodox Muslims [Arab *Shāfi'i*, the name of the founder]

Shaft, shaft, *n* anything long and straight, as the stem of an arrow, &c a long arrow, anything like an arrow in form or effect the part of a column between the base and capital the stem of a feather the pole or thill of a carriage the handle of a tool of any kind —*adj* **Shaft'ed,** having a shaft or handle —*ns* **Shaft'-horse,** the horse that is harnessed between the shafts of a carriage, **Shaft'ing,** (*machin*) the system of shafts connecting machinery with the prime mover —**To make a shaft or a bolt of it** (*Shak*), to take the risk and make the best of it —the shaft and the bolt being the arrows of the long bow and the cross bow respectively [A S *sceaft*, cog with Ger *schaft*, Ice *skaft*, prob orig pa p of *scafan*, to shave]

Shaft, shaft, *n* a well like excavation sunk into a mine for pumping, hoisting, &c the tunnel of a blast furnace [Prob in this sense from Ger *schacht*, a shaft, cog with foregoing]

Shag, shag, *n* woolly hair cloth with a rough nap a kind of tobacco cut into shreds —*adj* rough, hairy —*v t* to roughen, make shaggy —*v i* (*Spens*) to hang in shaggy clusters —*adjs* **Shag'-eared** (*Shak*), having shaggy or rough ears, **Shag'ged,** shaggy, rough —*n* **Shag'gedness** —*adv* **Shag'gily** —*n* **Shag'giness** —*adjs* **Shag'gy,** covered with rough hair or wool rough rugged, **Shag'-haired,** having long, rough hair [A S *sceacga*, a head of hair, Ice *skegg*, beard, *skagi*, cape (in Shetland, *skaw*)]

Shagreen, sha grēn', *n* a term applied to the skins of sharks, rays, and other fish included in the order *Selachia*, furnished with a durable covering of small nodules or grains of dentine, prepared like parchment, dyed and smoothed, and used for covering small caskets, boxes, cigar and spectacle cases, &c a granular leather prepared by unhairing and scraping the skin of horses, asses, &c —*adj*, also **Shagreened',** made of or covered with shagreen [Fr *chagrin*—Turk *sāghrī*, the back of a horse Formerly **Chagrin**]

Shah, sha, *n* the monarch of Persia [Pers *shāh*, a king See **Check, Chess, Exchequer.**]

Shaheen, sha hēn', *n* a peregrine falcon [Pers *shāhīn*]

Shahi, shā'i, *n* a Persian copper coin [Pers. *shāhī*, royal]

Shairl, shārl, *n* a fine cloth woven from the hair of a Tibetan variety of the Cashmere goat.

Shairn, shārn, *n* (*Scot*) cow dung

Shaitan, shī'tan, *n* the devil, any evil spirit or devilish person [Ar]

Shakal, shak'al, *n* the same as **Jackal**

Shake, shāk, *v t* to move with quick, short motions to agitate to make to tremble to threaten to overthrow to cause to waver to give a tremulous note to —*v i* to be agitated to tremble to shiver to lose firmness —*pa t* shook, (*B*) shāked, *pa p* shāk'en —*n* a rapid tremulous motion a trembling or shivering a concussion a rent in timber, rock, &c (*mus*) a rapid repetition of two notes (*slang*) a brief instant —*ns* **Shake'down,** a temporary bed, named from the original shaking down of straw for this purpose, **Shāk'er,** one of a small communistic religious sect founded in Manchester about the middle of the 18th century, so nick named from a peculiar dance forming part of their religious service, **Shake-rag,** (*obs*) a ragged fellow, **Shāk'erism** —*adv* **Shāk'ily.**—*n* **Shāk'iness** —*adj* **Shāk'y,** in a shaky condition feeble (*coll*) wavering, undecided of questionable ability, solvency, or integrity unsteady full of cracks or clefts —**Shake down** or **together,** to make more compact by shaking, **Shake hands,** to salute by grasping the hand (*with*) to bid farewell to, **Shake off the dust from one's feet,** to renounce all intercourse with, **Shake the head,** to move the head from side to side in token of reluctance, disapproval, &c , **Shake together,** (*coll*) to get friendly with, **Shake up,** to restore to shape by shaking (*Shak*) to upbraid —**Great shakes,** (*coll*) a thing of great account, something of value (usually 'no great shakes') [A S *scacan,* cog with Ice *shaka,* and akin to Ger *schaukeln,* to make to swing Cf **Shock**]

Shakespearian, shāk spē'ri an, *adj* pertaining to or in the style of Shakespeare, or to his works —also **Shakesperian, Shakspearean** —*n* a student of Shakespeare (1564-1616) —*n pl* **Shakespeariā'na,** details or learning connected with Shakespeare and his writings —*n* **Shakespear'ianism,** anything peculiar to Shakespeare

Shako, shak'ō, *n* a military cap of cylindrical shape, worn mostly by infantry, and generally plumed [Hung *csako*]

Shale, shāl, *n* the name of any argillaceous rocks which split into thin laminæ—composed mainly of alumina and silica in variable proportions, some also rich in carbonate of lime, ferrous oxide, &c —*adj* **Shāl'y.** [Ger *schale,* a scale]

Shale, shāl, *n* a shell or husk [A S *sceale*]

Shall, shal, *v t* (*obs*) to be under obligation now only auxiliary, used in the future tense of the verb, whether a *predictive* or a *promissive* future (in the first person implying mere futurity, in the second and third implying authority or control on the part of the speaker, and expressing promise, command, or determination, or a certainty about the future In the *promissive* future 'will' is used for the first person, and 'shall' for the second and third) [A S *sceal,* to be obliged, Ger *soll,* Goth *skal,* Ice *skal,* to be in duty bound]

Shalloon, sha lōōn', *n* a light kind of woollen stuff for coat linings, &c , said to have been first made at *Châlons sur Marne* in France

Shallop, sh'al'op, *n* a light boat or vessel, with or without a mast [O Fr *chaluppe,* Ger *schaluppe,* prob of East Ind origin]

Shallot, sha lot', *n* a species of onion with a flavour like that of garlic —Also **Shalot'.** [O Fr *eschalote,* formed from *eschalone, escalone,* whence Eng *scallion* (q v)]

Shallow, shal'ō, *n* a sandbank a place over which the water is not deep a shoal —*adj* not deep not profound not wise trifling —*v t* to make shallow —*v i* to grow shallow —*adj* **Shall'ow-heart'ed,** not capable of deep feelings —*adv.* **Shall'owly** (*Shak*), simply, foolishly — *n.* **Shall'owness** —*adj* **Shall'ow-pā'ted,** weak in intellect [M E *shalow*—a conjectural A S. *sceolh,* sloping, oblique Cf Ger *scheel,* crooked, Ice *skjálgr,* wry, perh conn with Gr *skolios,* crooked See **Shoal, Shelve**]

Shalt, shalt, 2d pers sing of **Shall.**

Sham, sham, *n* a pretence that which deceives expectation imposture —*adj* pretended false —*v t* to pretend to feign to impose upon —*v i.* to make false pretences —*pr p* shamm'ing *pa t* and *pa p* shammed —*n* **Sham'mer,** one who shams [From root of **Shame**]

Shamanism, sham'an izm, *n* a name applied loosely to the religion of the Turanian races of Siberia and north eastern Asia, based essentially on magic and sorcery —*n* **Sham'an,** a wizard priest —*adj* **Shaman'ic.**—*n* **Sham'anist,** a believer in Shamanism —*adj* **Shamanist'ic.** [Perh Hind *shaman,* an idolater]

Shamble, sham'bl, *v i* to walk with an awkward, unsteady gait —*n* a shambling gait —*adj* **Sham'bling.** [Originally *scamble,* ety dub.; cf **Scamper**]

Shambles, sham'blz, *n pl* stalls on which butchers exposed their meat for sale, hence a flesh market: a slaughter house [A S *scamel* (Ger *schamel*), a stool—Low L *scamellum,* for L *scabellum,* dim of *scamnum,* a bench]

Shame, shām, *n* the feeling caused by the exposure of that which ought to be concealed, or by a consciousness of guilt the cause of shame, a person or thing to be ashamed of disgrace, dishonour (*B*) the parts of the body which modesty requires to be concealed —*v t* to make ashamed. to cause to blush to cover with reproach to drive or compel by shame —*adj* **Shame'faced,** (properly **Shamefast,** A S *sceam fæst*), very modest or bashful —*adv* **Shame'facedly** —*ns* **Shame'facedness, Shame'fastness,** modesty —*adj* **Shame'ful,** disgraceful —*adv* **Shame'fully.**—*n* **Shame'fulness.**—*adj* **Shame'less,** immodest done without shame audacious. —*adv* **Shame'lessly.**—*n* **Shame'lessness.**—*adj.* **Shame'-proof** (*Shak*), insensible to shame —*ns* **Shā'mer,** one who or that which makes ashamed, **Shame'-reel,** the first dance after the celebration of marriage, the bride being the best man's partner, the best maid the bridegroom's —**For shame,** an interjectional phrase, signifying 'you should be ashamed!'—**To put to shame,** to cause to feel shame [A S *scamu,* modesty, (Ice *skomm,* a wound, Ger *scham*), akin to A S *scand,* disgrace]

Shammatha, sha ma'tha, *n* the severest form of excommunication among the ancient Jews. [Heb]

Shammy, sham'i, *n* same as **Chamois** — *v t* **Sham'oy,** to prepare leather by working oil into the skin —*n* **Sham'oying.**

Shampoo, sham pōō', *v t* to squeeze and rub the body, in connection with the hot bath to wash thoroughly with soap and water, as the head —*ns* **Shampoo', Shampoo'er.** [Hind *chāmpnā,* to squeeze]

Shamrock, sham'rok, *n* the national emblem of Ireland, a leaf with three leaflets, or plant having such leaves, sometimes supposed to be the Wood sorrel, but the name is more frequently applied to some species of Clover, or to some common plant of some of the nearly allied genera, as the Bird's Foot Trefoil or the Black Medick The Lesser Yellow Trefoil is the plant usually sold in Dublin on St Patrick's Day [Ir *seamrog,* Gael *seamraq,* trefoil, dim of *seamar,* trefoil]

Shan, shan, *adj* pertaining to the Shans, a num-

ber of tribes of common origin, who live on the borders of Burma, Siam, and China—the descendants of an aboriginal race of China, in the course of time pushed southwards The Shans and the Laos are one and the same people, and both are closely akin to the Siamese

Shand, shand, *n* (*obs*) shame (*Scot*) base coin—*adj* worthless [A S *scand*, akin to A S *sceamu*, shame See **Shame.**]

Shandrydan, shan'dri dan, *n* a light two wheeled cart any old rickety conveyance—Also **Shan'dry** [Ir]

Shandygaff, shan'di gaf, *n* a mixture of bitter ale or beer with ginger beer [Ety dub]

Shanghai, shang hī', *n* a long legged hen with feathered shanks, said to have been introduced from Shanghai in China (*U S*) a tall dandy—*v t* (*naut*) to hocus a sailor and ship him while insensible (*U S*) to get a person by some artifice into a jurisdiction where he can lawfully be arrested

Shangle, shang'i, *n* (*Scot*) a shackle

Shangti, shang'tē', *n* one of the names used among Christians in China for God [Chin *shang*, high, and *ti*, ruler]

Shank, shangk, *n* the leg below the knee to the foot the long part of any instrument, as of an anchor between the arms and ring the part of a tool connecting the handle with the acting part the part of a shoe connecting the sole with the heel—*v i* to be affected with disease of the footstalk to take to one's legs (with *it*)—*v t* (*Scot*) to despatch unceremoniously—*adj* **Shanked',** having a shank affected with disease of the shank or footstalk—*n* **Shank'-iron,** a shaping tool for shoe shanks an iron plate inserted as a stiffening between the leather parts of a shank. [A S *sceanca*, the bone of the leg, the leg, cog with Old High Ger *scincho* (Ger *schinken, schenkel*)]

Shanker, shangk'er, *n* Same as **Chancre**

Sha'n't, shant, (*coll*) a contraction of *shall not*

Shanty, shant'i, *n* a mean dwelling or hut, a temporary house a grog shop [Perh from Ir *sean*, old, and *tig*, a house, others derive through Fr *chantier*, a timber yard, from L *cantherius*, a rafter]

Shanty, shant'i, *n* a song with boisterous drawling chorus, sung by sailors while heaving at the capstan, or the like—also **Chanty, Chantie**—*n* **Shanty-man,** the leader of such a chorus [Prob from Fr *chanter*, to sing]

Shape, shāp, *v t* to form to fashion to adapt to a purpose to regulate to direct to conceive—*v i* (*Shak*) to take shape, to become fit—*pa p* shāped, (*B*) shāp'en—*n* form or figure external appearance that which has form or figure an appearance particular nature expression, as in words a pattern (*cookery*) a dish of rice, jelly, or the like cast in a mould and turned out when it has grown firm—*adjs* **Shā'pable, Shape'able, Shaped,** having a varied ornamental form, **Shape'less,** having no shape or regular form (*Shak*) effecting nothing—*ns* **Shape'lessness, Shape'liness**—*adj* **Shape'ly,** having shape or a regular form symmetrical—*ns* **Shā'per,** a metal planing machine, the tool with reciprocating motion, **Shā'ping,** representation, imagination—**To take shape,** to assume a definite form or plan [A S *sceapan, scapan*, to form, make, cog with Ice *skapa*, Ger *schaffen*]

Shard, shärd, *n* dung [Ety dub]

Shard, shärd, *n* (*Spens*) a boundary, division (*obs*) the leaves of the artichoke whitened [Perh from Ice *skardh* (Ger *scharte*, a notch), and ultimately conn with A S *sceran*, to cut, divide See next word]

Shard, shärd, *n* a fragment, as of an earthen vessel the wing case of a beetle—*adjs* **Shard-borne** (*Shak*), borne on shards, as beetles; **Shar'ded** (*Shak*), provided with elytra or wing-cases, as beetles [A S *sceard*, a fragment—*sceran*, to divide]

Share, shār, *n* a part cut off a portion dividend one of a number of equal portions of anything a fixed and indivisible section of the capital of a company—*v t* to divide into parts to partake with others—*v i* to have a part to receive a dividend—*ns* **Share'-broker,** a broker or dealer in shares of railways, &c, **Share'holder,** one who holds or owns a share in a joint fund or property, **Share'-list,** a list of the prices of shares of railways, banks, &c, **Shār'er**—**Deferred shares** (see **Defer**), **Ordinary shares,** shares forming the common stock of a company—**Share and share alike,** in equal shares—**To go shares,** to divide equally [A S *scearu*—*sceran*, to shear]

Share, shār, *n* the iron blade of a plough which cuts the ground—*v t* to cut, cleave—*n* **Share'-beam,** the part of the plough to which the share is fixed [A S *scear*—*sceran*, to shear Cf above word]

Shark, shark, *n* a common name for most of the Elasmobranch fishes included in the sub order *Selachoidei*—voracious fishes, mostly carnivorous, with large sharp teeth on the jaws, generally triangular and disposed in rows—most numerous in the tropics [Ety dub, perh from L *carcharus*—Gr *karcharos*, sharp pointed, having sharp teeth]

Shark, shark, *n* a sharper, a cheat or swindler an extortionate rogue—*v i* to live like a swindler—*v t* (with *up* or *out*) to pick up—*ns* **Shark'er, Shark'ing** [Prob from the preceding word]

Sharn, sharn, *n* (*Scot*) dung of cattle [A S *scearn*, cf Ice *skarn*]

Sharp, sharp, *adj* having a thin, cutting edge or fine point peaked or ridged affecting the senses as if pointed or cutting severe keen, keenly contested alive to one's interests, barely honest. of keen or quick perception vigilant, attentive: pungent, biting, sarcastic eager fierce impetuous shrill in phonetics, denoting a consonant pronounced with breath and not voice, surd—as the sharp mutes, *p*, *t*, *k*—*n* an acute or shrill sound (*mus*) a note raised a semitone in the scale, also the character, ♯, directing this a long and slender sewing needle—opp to a *blunt* and a *between* a small sword or duelling sword a sharper, cheat (*pl*) the hard parts of wheat, middlings an oysterman's boat—also *Sharp'ie, Sharp'y*—*v t* (*obs*) to sharpen—*v i* to play the sharper, cheat—*adj* **Sharp'-cut,** cut sharply or definitely well defined clear—*v t* **Sharp'en,** to make sharp or keen, pungent or painful, active or acute—*v i* to grow sharp—*ns* **Sharp'ener,** one who sharpens, **Sharp'er,** a trickster a swindler a cheat—*adjs* **Sharp'-eyed,** sharp sighted, **Sharp'-ground,** ground to a sharp edge, **Sharp'-looking** (*Shak*), hungry-looking—*adv* **Sharp'ly,** quickly to the moment (*mus*) above the true pitch—*n* **Sharp'ness**—*adjs* **Sharp'-nosed,** having a pointed nose keen of scent, as a dog, **Sharp'-set,** ravenous—*ns* **Sharp'-shoot'er,** an old term applied in the army to riflemen when skirmishing or specially employed as marksmen, **Sharp'-shoot'ing.**—*adjs* **Sharp'-sight'ed,** having acute sight shrewd discerning, **Sharp'-wit'ted,** having an acute wit sagacious—**To look sharp,** to show eagerness, to act quickly [A S *scearp*, cog. with Ice *skarpr*, Gr *scharf*]

Shaster, shas'tėr, *n* a text book, an authoritative religious and legal book among the

Hindus —Also **Shas'tra.** [Sans *çāstra—çās*, to teach]

Shatter, shat'er, *v t* to break or dash to pieces to crack to disorder to render unsound —*v i* to break into fragments —*n* a fragment impaired state —*adj* **Shat'ter-brained,** dis ordered in intellect [A doublet of **Scatter**]

Shauchle, shawch'l, *v i* (*Scot*) to walk with shuffling, loose gait —*v t* to distort, deform [Ety dub , perh conn with Ice *skjálgr*, wry, squinting]

Shave, shāv, *v t* to cut off the hair with a razor to pare closely to make smooth by paring to cut in thin slices to skim along the surface to strip, swindle —*v i* to remove hair by a razor —*pa p* shāved or shāv'en —*n* the act of shaving a paring a narrow miss or escape a piece of financial knavery —*ns* **Shave'ling,** a monk or friar, from his shaven crown, **Shā'ver,** one who shaves a barber a sharp or extortionate dealer (*coll*) a chap, youngster , **Shā'ving,** the act of shaving that which is shaved or pared off, **Shaving-basin, -bowl, -brush,** a basin, bowl, brush, used by persons shaving [A S *sceafan, scafan*, Dut *schaven*, to rub, to shave, Ger *schaben*, L *scabĕre*, to scrape, Gr *skaptein*, to dig]

Shavie, shā'vi, *n* (*Scot*) a trick or prank —Also **Skavie** [Perh Dan *skæv*, crooked , cf Ger *schief*, oblique]

Shaw, shaw, *n* a thicket, a small wood (*Scot*) a stem with the leaves, as of a potato [A S *scaga* , Ice *skógr*, Dan *skov*]

Shawl, shawl, *n* a wrap made of wool, cotton, silk, or hair, used particularly by women as a loose covering for the shoulders a kind of mantle —*v t* to wrap in a shawl —*ns* **Shawl'-dance,** a graceful oriental dance in which the dancer waves a scarf , **Shawl'-mate'rial,** a tex tile of silk and wool, soft and flexible, usually with oriental designs, employed for dresses and parts of dresses for women, **Shawl'-pat'tern,** a coloured pattern, supposed to resemble an Eastern shawl, and applied to material of plainer design , **Shawl'-pin,** a pin used for fastening a shawl , **Shawl'-strap,** a pair of leather straps, fitted to a handle, used for carrying shawls, rugs, &c , **Shawl'-waist'coat,** a vest or waistcoat with a large staring pattern like that of a shawl [Pers *shāl*]

Shawm, shawm, *n* a musical instrument of the oboe class, having a double reed enclosed in a globular mouthpiece [O Fr *chalemie*—L *calamus*, a reed pipe]

Shay, *n* See **Chay**

Shayak, sha'yak, *n* a coarse woollen cloth made at Tripoli

Shaya-root, shā'a rōōt, *n* the root of the so called Indian madder, the outer bark of the roots yield ing a durable red dye —Also *Ché root, Choy root* [Tamil *chaya*]

She, shē, *pron fem* the female understood or previously mentioned sometimes used as a noun for a woman or other female [Orig the fem of the def art in A S —viz *seó*, which in the 12th century began to replace *héo*, the old fem pron]

Shea, shē'a, *n* the tree yielding the Galam butter or shea butter, an important article of in ternal commerce in the interior of Africa—also *Shea tree* and *Karite* The Butter trees form a genus (*Bassia*) of the natural order *Sapotaceæ*, and their seeds yield abundant oil or butyraceous fat

Sheading, shē'ding, *n* one of the six divisions or districts of the Isle of Man [See **Shed.**]

Sheaf, shēf, *n* a quantity of things, esp the stalks of grain, put together and bound a bundle of arrows, usually 24 in number any bundle or collection —*pl* **Sheaves** (shēvz) —*v t* to bind in sheaves —*v i* to make sheaves —*adj* **Sheaf'y.** [A S *sceaf*—A S *scūfan*, to shove, Ger *schieben*, to shove See **Shove**]

Sheal, shēl, *v t* (*Shak*) to shell, as peas —*n* **Sheal'ing,** the shell, pod, or husk, as of peas. [A prov form of **Shell**]

Sheal, Shiel, shēl, *n* (*Scot*) a hut used by shepherds, sportsmen, &c a shelter for sheep —*ns* **Sheal'ing, Sheel'ing, Shiel'ing** [Either Ice *skáli*, a hut, or Ice *skjól*, a shelter, both cog with *sky, shade*]

Shear, shēr, *v t* to cut or clip to clip with shears or any other instrument (*Scot*) to reap with a sickle —*v i* to separate, cut, penetrate (*min*) to make a vertical cut in the coal —*pa t* sheared, (*obs*) shore , *pa p* sheared or shorn — *n* a shearing or clipping a strain where com pression is answered by elongation at right angles curve, deviation —*ns* **Shear'er , Shear-hog,** a sheep after the first shearing , **Shear'ing,** the act or operation of cutting with shears what is cut off with shears (*Scot*) the time of reaping the process of preparing shear steel (*geol*) the process by which shear structure (q v) has been produced , **Shear'ling,** a sheep only once sheared , **Shear'man,** one whose occupation is to shear cloth , **Shears** (*pl* and *sing*), an instrument for shearing or cutting, consisting of two blades that meet each other a hoisting apparatus (see **Sheers**) anything resembling shears, as even a pair of wings (*Spens*) , **Shear'-steel,** steel suitable for the manufacture of shears and other edgetools , **Shear'-structure,** (*geol*) a structure often seen in volcanic rocks, due to the reciprocal compres sion and elongation of various parts under great crust movements , **Shear'-water,** a genus of oceanic birds allied to the petrels, and varying from 8½ to 14 inches in length [A S *scerian*, Ice *skera*, to clip, Ger *scheren*, to shave, to separate]

Sheat-fish, shēt' fish, *n* a fish of the family *Siluridæ*, the great catfish of central Europe, often attaining a weight of over three hundred pounds

Sheath, shēth, *n* a case for a sword or other long instrument a scabbard any thin defensive covering a membrane covering a stem or branch the wing-case of an insect —*v t* **Sheathe'** (*th*), to put into a sheath to cover with a sheath or case to enclose in a lining —*adj* **Sheathed'** (*th*), provided with or enclosed in a sheath (*bot , zool* , and *anat*) having a sheath, vaginate —*n* **Sheath'ing,** that which sheathes, esp the covering of a ship's bottom —*adjs* **Sheath'less, Sheath'-winged,** having the wings encased in elytra coleopterous — **To sheathe the sword,** to put an end to war [A S *scēth, scæth* , cog with Ger *scheide*, a sheath, Ice *skeithir*]

Sheave, shēv, *n* the wheel of a pulley over which the rope runs a sliding scutcheon for covering a keyhole [See **Shive.**]

Sheaved, shēvd, *adj* (*Shak*) made of straw

Shebang, shē bang', *n* (*Amer*) a place, a store, a saloon, a gaming house, a brothel

Shebeen, she bēn', *n* a place where intoxicating drinks are privately and unlawfully sold —*ns* **Shebee'ner,** one who keeps a shebeen , **Shebee'ning.** [Ir]

Shechinah, shē kī'na, *n* See **Shekinah**

Shecklaton, shek'la ton, *n.* Same as **Checklaton.**

Shed, shed, *v t* to part, separate to scatter, cast off to throw out to pour to spill —*v i* to let fall, cast —*pr p* shed'ding, *pa t* and *pa p.*

shed —*n* a division, parting, as of the hair, and in water *shed* —*ns* **Shed'der**; **Shed'ding** [A S *sceáddan*, to separate; Ger *scheiden*, akin to A.S *scíd*, Eng *sheath*, Gr *schizein*, to split]

Shed, shed, *n* a slight erection, usually of wood, for shade or shelter an outhouse a large temporary open structure for reception of goods [From **Shade**.]

Sheeling See **Sheal**.

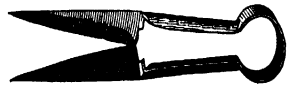
Sheen, shēn, *n* brightness or splendour —*adj* (*obs*) bright, shining —*v i* (*arch*) to shine, glitter —*adj* **Sheen'y**, shining, beautiful [A S *scéne*, *scýne*, fair, cog with Dut *schoon*, Ger *schon*, beautiful, prob from the root of A S *sceáwian*, to look at]

Sheeny, shēn'i, *n* (*slang*) a sharp fellow, a cheat, a Jewish dealer—also *adj*, cheating

Sheep, shēp, *n sing* and *pl* the well known ruminant mammal covered with wool leather made from sheep skin a silly and timid fellow —*ns* **Sheep-biter** (*Shak*), one who practises petty thefts, **Sheep-biting**, robbing those under one's care, like an ill trained shepherd dog, **Sheep'-cote**, an enclosure for sheep, **Sheep-dog**, a dog trained to watch sheep (*slang*) a chaperon —*adj* **Sheep-faced**, sheepish, bashful —*ns* **Sheep'-farmer**; **Sheep'-fold**, a fold or enclosure for sheep a flock of sheep, **Sheep'-head**, **Sheep's'-head**, a fool, a stupid and timid person an American fish of the family *Sparidæ*, allied to the perches, so called from the shape and colour of the head, **Sheep'-hook**, a shepherd's crook —*adj* **Sheep'ish**, like a sheep bashful foolishly diffident —*adv* **Sheep'ishly** —*ns* **Sheep'ishness**, **Sheep'-master**, a master or owner of sheep, **Sheep'-pen**, an enclosure for sheep, **Sheep'-pest**, the sheep tick, **Sheep'-pox**, a contagious eruptive disease of sheep, variola ovina, **Sheep'-run**, a tract of grazing country for sheep, **Sheep's'-eye**, a modest, diffident look a loving, wishful glance, **Sheep's'-foot**, a printer's tool with a claw at one end for prying up forms, **Sheep'-shank** (*Scot*), the shank of a sheep, hence something slender and weak a nautical knot for temporarily shortening a rope, **Sheep'shearer**, one who shears sheep, **Sheep'shearing**, **Sheep'-shears**, a kind of shears used for shearing sheep, **Sheep'-silver**, money formerly paid by tenants for release from the service of washing the lord's sheep, **Sheep'-skin**, the skin of a sheep leather prepared from the skin of a sheep a deed engrossed on sheep-skin parchment, **Sheep'-stealer**, **Sheep'-stealing**, **Sheep's'-wool**, a valuable Florida sponge, **Sheep'-tick**, an insect which attacks the sheep, sucking its blood and raising a tumour, **Sheep'walk**, the place where the sheep pasture sheep pasture, **Sheep'-wash**, a lotion used to kill vermin on the sheep or to preserve its wool—also **Sheep-dip**; **Sheep'-whistling**, tending sheep —**Black sheep**, the disreputable member of a family or group [A S *sceáp*, Dut *schaap*, Ger *schaf*]



Sheep shank



Sheep shears.

Sheer, shēr, *adj* pure unmingled simple without a break, perpendicular —*adv* clear quite at once [A S *scír*, Ice *skærr*, bright, clear, Ger *schier*, clear]

Sheer, shēr, *v i* to deviate from the line of the proper course, as a ship to turn aside —*n* the deviation from the straight line, or the longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides —*n pl* **Sheers**, a hoisting apparatus used in masting or dismasting ships, and consisting in its simplest form of two spars fastened together near the top with a pulley at the point of junction, and held by a rope in such a position that the weight lifted hangs nearly between the spars—frequently mounted on a **Sheer'-hulk**, usually an old dismasted ship devoted to this purpose —*n* **Sheer'-leg**, one of the spars. [Perh Dut *scheren*, to cut, withdraw]

Sheet, shēt, *n* a large, thin piece of anything a large, broad piece of cloth in a bed a large, broad piece of paper a sail the rope fastened to the leeward corner of a sail to extend it to the wind —*v t* to cover with or as with a sheet to furnish with sheets to form into sheets —*adj*. **Sheet'ed**, with a white band or belt —*ns* **Sheet'ing**, cloth used for bed sheets the process of forming into sheets, **Sheet'-iron**, **-metal**, iron, metal in thin sheets, **Sheet'-lightning**, lightning appearing in sheets or having a broad appearance, **Sheet'-work**, press work —**A sheet** (or **Three sheets**) **in the wind**, fuddled, tipsy, **In sheets**, (*print*) not folded, or folded but not bound [A S *scéte*, *scýte*, a sheet—*sceotan*, to shoot, project]

Sheet-anchor, shēt' angk'ur, *n* the largest anchor of a ship, shot or thrown out in extreme danger chief support last refuge [**Shoot** and **Anchor**.]

Sheik, **Sheikh**, shēk, *n* a man of eminence, a lord, a chief a title of learned or devout men [Ar *sheikā*—*shākha*, to be old]

Sheiling, shēl'ing, *n* Same as **Shealing**

Shekel, shek'l, *n* a Jewish weight (about half an ounce avoirdupois) and coin (about 2s 6d sterling) (*pl*) money (*slang*) [Heb, from *shāqal*, to weigh]

Shekinah, **Shechinah**, shē ki'na, *n* the Divine presence which rested like a cloud or visible light over the mercy seat [Heb, from *shākhan*, to rest]

Sheldrake, shel'drāk, *n* a genus of birds of the Duck family *Anatidæ*, having the hind toe free [A S *scyld*, a shield, and **Drake**]

Shelf, shelf, *n* a board fixed on a wall, &c, for laying things on a flat layer of rock a ledge · a shoal a sandbank —*pl* **Shelves** (shelvz) —*adj* **Shelf'y** —**To put, lay on the shelf**, to put aside from duty or service [A S *scylfe*, a plank, (cog with Ice *skjálf*, a bench), prob orig 'a thin piece']

Shell, shel, *n* a term applied to the hard outer covering or skeleton of many animals, to the internal skeleton of some invertebrates, and to the outer covering of the eggs of various animals any framework the outer ear a testaceous mollusc any frail structure a frail boat a rough kind of coffin an instrument of music a bomb a hollow projectile containing a bursting charge of gunpowder or other explosive ignited at the required instant by means of either time or percussion fuses the thin coating of copper on an electrotype an intermediate class in some schools —*v t* to break off the shell to remove the shell from to take out of the shell to throw shells or bombs upon, to bombard —*v i* to fall off like a shell to cast the shell.—*n* **Shellac** (she lak', shel'ak), also **Shell-lac**, lac prepared in thin plates for making varnish, &c —*v t* to coat with shellac —*n* **Shell'-back**, an old sailor, a barnacle —*adj* **Shelled'**, having a shell, testaceous —*ns* **Shell'er**, one who shells or husks, **Shell'fish**, a popular term for many aquatic animals not fishes, esp oysters, clams and all molluscs, and crustaceans such as crabs and lobsters, **Shell'-gun**, a cannon used for throwing shells, esp horizontally, **Shell'-heap**, a prehistoric accumulation of shells, &c, pointing back to a race that lived on shellfish, **Shell'-ice**,

ice no longer supported by the water beneath, **Shell'-jacket,** an undress military jacket, **Shell'-lime,** lime procured from the shells of shellfish by burning, **Shell'-marl,** a white earthy deposit, resulting from the accumulation of fragments of shells, **Shell'-mound,** a shell heap, **Shell'-or'nament,** decoration in which any shell form is prominent —*adj* **Shell'proof,** proof against or able to resist shells or bombs —*ns* **Shell'-room,** a magazine on board ship where shells are stored, **Shell'-sand,** sand consisting in great part of fragments of shells, and often containing a small proportion of organic matter, a very useful manure for clay soils, heavy loams, and newly reclaimed bogs, **Shell'work,** work composed of or adorned with shells —*adj* **Shell'y,** consisting of a shell testaceous — **To shell out,** (*slang*) to hand over, as money [A S *scel*, Ice *skel*, Ger *schale*]

Shelta, shel'ta, *n* called also **Shelrū,** a secret jargon of great antiquity spoken by Irish tinkers, beggars, and pipers, the descendants of the ancient ceards and bards Mr John Sampson explains it as a systematic perversion of the pre aspirated Gaelic spoken anterior to the 11th century, Dr Kuno Meyer identifies it with the ancient secret language called Ogam, a word probably surviving in the name *Gam* or *Gamoch cant* Other names for Shelta are *Caunt cheard, Minkur tharal, Gam cant, Bog latin,* and *Béarl' eagair* The word *Shelrū* is a perversion of the Irish *béulra,* language

Shelter, shel'ter, *n* that which shields or protects a refuge a retreat, a harbour protection —*v t* to cover or shield to defend to conceal —*v i* to take shelter —*n* **Shel'terer** —*adj* **Shel'ter-less.** [Prob associated with M E *sheld* (Eng *shield*), but orig *shelt on* — A S *scyld truma,* shield troop—*scyld,* shield, and *truma,* troop—*trum,* firm See **Shield** and **Trim**]

Shelty, Sheltie, shel'ti, *n* a Shetland pony [Perh a dim of *Shetland pony*]

Shelve, shelv, *v t* to furnish with shelves to place on a shelf to put aside —*n* **Shel'ving,** the furnishing with shelves the act of placing on a shelf shelves or materials for shelves

Shelve, shelv, *v i* to slope, incline —*n* a ledge — *n* **Shel'ving,** a shelving place a bank (*rare*) — *adj* **Shel'vy,** sloping, shallow [Prob ult from Ice *skelgja sk,* to come askew — *skjálgr,* wry See **Shallow** and **Shoal**]

Shemitic Same as **Semitic**

Shend, shend, *v t* (*Spens*) to disgrace, to reproach, to blame, also to overpower, to surpass —*pa t* and *pa p* shent [A S *scendan,* to disgrace, ruin—A S *scand, sceand* (Ger *schande*), shame]

She-oak, shē' ōk, *n* one of several shrubs of the Australian genus *Casuarina*

Sheol, shē'ōl, *n* the place of departed spirits [Heb *she'ōl,* a hollow place—*shā'al,* to dig out]

Shepherd, shep'erd, *n* one who herds sheep a swain a pastor —*v t* to tend as a shepherd to watch over, protect the interests of, or one's own interests in —*fem* **Shep'herdess.**—*ns* **Shep'herdling,** a little shepherd, **Shep'herd's-crook,** a long staff, its upper end curved into a hook, **Shep'herd's-dog,** a dog specially trained to help in tending sheep, the collie or Scotch sheep dog, &c, **Shep'herd's-flute,** a flageolet or the like, **Shep'herd's-nee'dle,** an annual plant, called also Venus's comb, **Shep'herd's-plaid,** or **-tartan,** a woollen cloth made with black and white checks this form of pattern itself, **Shep'herd's-pouch; Shep'herd's-purse,** an annual cruciferous plant, so named from the compressed, somewhat heart-shaped seed-vessel — **Shepherd kings** (see **Hyksos**) — **The Good Shepherd,** a title of Jesus Christ (John, x 11), **The Shepherds,** a sect of fanatical shepherds which rose in France about 1251 A D, professedly for the deliverance of the imprisoned Louis IX [A S. *sceáp hyrde* See **Sheep** and **Herd.**]

Sheppy, Sheppey, shep'i, *n* (*dial*) a sheep cote

Sherbet, sher'bet, *n* a drink of water and fruit juices, sweetened and flavoured [Through Turk from Arab *sharbat,* a drink—*sharība,* he drinks See **Shrub** and **Syrup**]

Sherd, sherd, *n* See **Shard.**

Sherif, Shereef, she rēf', *n* a descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima a prince or ruler the chief magistrate of Mecca [Arab *sharīf,* noble, lofty]

Sheriff, sher'if, *n* the governor of a shire (*English law*) the chief officer of the crown in every county or shire, his duties being chiefly ministerial rather than judicial (*Scots law*) the chief magistrate and judge of the county in the United States the office of sheriff is mainly ministerial, his principal duties to maintain peace and order, attend courts, guard prisoners, serve processes, and execute judgments — *ns* **Sher'iffalty, Sher'iffdom, Sher'iffship,** the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff, **Sher'iff-clerk,** in Scotland, the registrar of the sheriff's court, who has charge of the records of the court, **Sher'iff-dep'ute** (*Scot*), the sheriff proper, so called since the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in 1748 to distinguish him from the earlier heritable *Sheriff principal,* whose title is now merged in that of the Lord lieutenant, **Sher'iff-of'ficer** (*Scotland*), an officer connected with the sheriff's court, who is charged with arrests, the serving of processes, &c, **Sher'iff-sub'stitute,** the acting sheriff in a Scotch county or city, like the sheriff depute appointed by the crown, but unlike the sheriff depute forced to reside within his judicial district, and forbidden to take other employment — **Under-sheriff,** the deputy of an English sheriff who performs the execution of writs [A S *scir gerēfa* — *scir* (Eng *shire*), and *gerēfa,* a governor, cog with Ger *graf,* a count, Eng *reeve* Cf **Landgrave** and **Margrave**]

Sherris, sher'is, *n* (*Shak*) Same as **Sherry**

Sherry, sher'i, *n* a name derived from *Xeres* or *Jerez* de la Frontera, near Cadiz, and applied to the better kind of white wines grown in the neighbourhood of Xeres Sherries may be divided into the Amontillado class and the Montilla —the latter the lighter and drier, with grape spirit added only when it is required to enable the wine to stand transport —**Sherry cobbler,** a cobbler made with sherry — **Natural sherry,** a sherry having from 2 to 4 per cent of spirit added to make it keep

Shetlander, shet'land er, *n* a native or inhabitant of *Shetland* — **Shetland lace,** an open work ornamental trimming made with woollen yarn for shawls, &c, **Shetland pony,** a small sturdy and shaggy horse, usually 9 to 10 hands high, a shelty, **Shetland wool,** a thin but strong undyed worsted, spun from the wool of the sheep in the Shetland Islands, much used for knitting fine shawls, &c

Sheuch, Sheugh, shōōh, or shyuh, *n* (*Scot*) a ditch

Sheva, she vä', *n* a Hebrew point (:) written below its consonant, and indicating properly the absence of a vowel (*simple sheva*) It is either unsounded, as at the close of a syllable (*silent sheva*), or given a short breathing or neutral sound, as at the beginning of a syllable (*vocal sheva*) Sometimes it is compounded with the short vowels, forming *compound shevas*

Shew, shō Same as **Show**

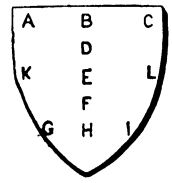
Shewbread, shō'bred Same as **Showbread**

Shiah, Shiite, shē'ä, **Shiite,** shē'īt, *n* a member of that Mohammedan sect which maintains that **Ali,**

first cousin of Mohammed and husband of his daughter Fatima, was the first legitimate successor of the Prophet, rejecting the three caliphs of their opponents the Sunnis, as usurpers —*n* **Shiism.** [Ar *shī'a*, sect]

Shibboleth, shib'bō leth, *n* (*B*) a test word used by the Gileadites under Jephthah to detect the fleeing Ephraimites, who could not pronounce the *sh* (Judges, xii 4–6) the criterion or watchword of a party [Heb , an ear of corn, or a stream]

Shield, sheld, *n* a broad plate worn for defence on the left arm anything that protects defence a person who protects the shield shaped escutcheon used for displaying arms —*v t* to defend (*Shak*) to forfend, avert —*v i* to be a shelter —*ns* **Shiel'der; Shield-fern,** a fern, so called from its shape —*adj* **Shield'less,** defenceless —*adv* **Shield'lessly** —*n* **Shield'lessness** —*adj* **Shield-shaped** scutate [A S *scyld*, Ger *schild*, Ice *skioldr*, protection]



Points of the Heraldic escutcheon

A, Dexter chief, B Middle chief, C, Sinister chief, D, Honour or Collar point, E, Fess point, F, Nombril or Navel point, G, Dexter base, H, Middle base, I, Sinister base, K, Dexter flank, L, Sinister flank

Shieling See **Sheal**

Shift, shift, *v t* to change in form or character to put out of the way to dress in fresh clothes —*v i* to change about to remove to change one's clothes to resort to expedients for some purpose in violin playing, to move the left hand from its original position next to the nut —*n* a change in violin playing, any position of the left hand except that nearest the nut a squad or relay of men a contrivance an artifice last resource a chemise or woman's undermost garment (orig signifying a change of body linen) —*adj* **Shift'able,** capable of being shifted —*ns* **Shift'er,** one who shifts a trickster, **Shift'iness,** the character of being shifty —*adj* **Shift'ing,** unstable shifty —*adv* **Shift'ingly** —*adj* **Shift'less,** destitute of shifts or expedients unsuccessful, for want of proper means —*adv* **Shift'lessly** —*n* **Shift'lessness.** —*adj* **Shift'y,** full of or ready with shifts, contrivances, or expedients —**Shift about,** to vacillate, **Shift for one's self,** to provide for one's self, **Shift of crops,** rotation of crops —**Make shift,** to find ways and means of doing something, contrive [A S *sciftan*, to divide, to order, cog with Ice *skipta*, to divide, to change See **Shive**]

Shikar, shi kar', *n* in India, hunting, sport —*n* **Shikar'ee, Shikar'i,** a hunter [Hind]

Shiko, shik'ō, *n* a posture of prostration in Burma

Shillalah, shi lā'la, *n* an oak sapling, the oak or blackthorn cudgel of the conventional Irishman, with which he is supposed to delight to play upon the heads of his friends on occasion —Also **Shillelah, Shillaly** [Said to be named from *Shillelagh*, a wood in County Wicklow, famous for its oaks]

Shilling, shil'ing, *n* an English silver coin = 12 pence —**To take the shilling,** to enlist as a soldier by accepting the recruiting officer's shilling—discontinued since 1879 [A S *scilling*, cog with Ger *schilling*]

Shilly-shally, shil'i shal'i, *adv* in silly hesitation —*n* foolish trifling irresolution —*v i* to hesitate —*n* **Shil'ly-shal'lier,** an irresolute person [A reduplication of 'Shall I?']

Shilpit, shil'pit, *adj* (*Scot*) weak, washy feeble looking [Ety dub]

Shim, shim, *n* (*machin*) a thin slip used to fill up space caused by wear —*v t* [Ety dub]

Shimmer, shim'ėr, *v i* to gleam tremulously, to glisten —*ns* **Shim'mer, Shim'mering,** a tremulous gleam [A S *scimran—scīman*, to shine, Ger *schimmern*]

Shin, shin, *n* the large bone of the leg or the forepart of it a bird's shank —*v i* to climb a tree (with *up*) to tramp, trudge —*v t* to climb a tree by swarming up it to kick on the shins —*ns* **Shin-piece,** a piece of armour defending the forepart of the leg, **Shin-plaster** (*U S*), a patch of brown paper steeped in vinegar, &c , laid on a sore a small paper note or promise to pay [A S *scina*, the shin (esp in the compound *scin bán*, shin bone), Dut *scheen*, Ger *schiene*]

Shin, shin, *n* a god, or the gods the term used by Protestant missionaries in Japan and China for the Supreme Being

Shindy, shin'di, *n* the game of shinty, shinny, bandy ball, or hockey (*slang*) a row, disturbance —**To kick up a shindy,** to make a disturbance

Shine, shīn, *v i* to beam with steady radiance to glitter to be bright or beautiful to be eminent —*v t* to cause to shine —*pa t* and *pa p* shone (shon), (*B*) *pa t* and *pa p* shined —*adj* (*Spens*) bright —*n* brightness splendour fair weather (*slang*) disturbance, row, a trick —*n* **Shī'ner,** that which shines (*slang*) a coin, esp a sovereign a small American fresh water fish —*adj* **Shī'ning** —*adv* **Shī'ningly.** —*n* **Shī'ningness** —*adj* **Shī'ny,** clear, unclouded glossy —**To cause (or make) the face to shine** (*B*), to be propitious, **To take the shine out of,** (*slang*) to outshine, eclipse [A S *scīnan*, Goth *skeinan*, Ger *scheinen*]

Shingle, shing'gl, *n* wood sawed or split thin, used instead of slates or tiles, for roofing houses (*U S*) a small sign board or plate —*v t* to cover with shingles to crop the hair very close —*adj* **Shingle-roofed,** having the roof covered with shingles [Low L *scindula*, a wooden tile—L *scindĕre*, to split]

Shingle, shing'gl, *n* the coarse gravel on the shores of rivers or of the sea —*adj* **Shing'ly.** [Orig *single*—Norw *singel*, *singling*, shingle, so called from the noise made by walking on it—*singla*, freq of *singa*, to ring See **Sing**]

Shingles, shing'glz, *n* popular name for the disease *Herpes zoster* [A corr of L *cingulum*, a belt or girdle—*cingĕre*, to gird]

Shinny, shin'i, *n* the game of bandy ball or hockey [Ety dub , prob we may compare Gael *sinteag*, a bound]

Shinti-yan, shin'ti yan, *n* the loose drawers worn by Moslem women —Also **Shintigan**

Shinto, shin'tō, *n* the system of nature and hero-worship forming the indigenous religion of Japan —*ns* **Shin'tōism; Shin'tōist** [Jap , = Chin *shin tao—shin*, god, and *tao*, way, doctrine]

Shinty, shin'ti, *n* Same as **Shinny.**

Ship, ship, *n* a vessel having three masts, with tops and yards to each generally, any large sea going vessel —*v t* to put on board a ship to engage for service on board a ship to transport by ship to fix in its place —*v i* to engage for service on shipboard —*pr p* ship'ping, *pa t* and *pa p* shipped —*ns* **Ship'-biscuit,** hard biscuit for use on shipboard, **Ship'board,** the deck or side of a ship (**On shipboard,** upon or within a ship), **Ship'-boy,** a boy that serves on board a ship, **Ship'-breaker,** one who breaks up vessels no longer fit for sea, **Ship'-broker,** a broker who effects sales, insurance, &c of ships, **Ship'-builder,** one whose occupation is to construct ships, **Ship'building, Ship'-canal,** a canal large enough to admit the passage of sea-going vessels; **Ship'-car'penter,** a carpenter who works at ship building, **Ship'-chandler,** a dealer in cordage, canvas, and other ship furniture or stores, **Ship'-fever,** typhus fever, as common on board crowded ships, **Ship'ful,** as much or as many as a ship

will hold, **Ship'-load,** the load or cargo of a ship; **Ship'man,** a sailor —*pl* **Ship'men, Ship'master,** the captain of a ship, **Ship'mate,** a companion in the same ship, **Ship'ment,** act of putting on board ship embarkation that which is shipped,

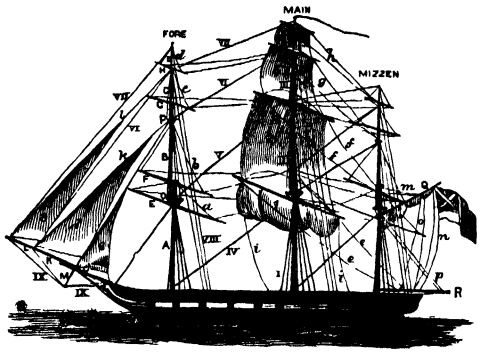


Diagram of a Ship, showing the principal spars, rigging, and sails

Spars, &c —A, mast, B, topmast, C, topgallant mast, D, royal mast, E, yard, F, topsail yard G topgallantsail yard, H, royal yard, J, bowsprit, K, jib boom, L flying jib boom, M martingale, N chains, O, top, P, crosstrees, Q, gaff, R, spanker boom

Sails —1, Course, 2, topsail 3, topgallantsail, 4, royal, 5, spanker, 6, fore topmast staysail, 7, jib, 8, flying jib

Standing Rigging —I Shrouds, II topmast shrouds, III top gallant shrouds IV stay, V topmast stay, VI topgallant mast stay, VII royal stay, VIII backstays, IX martingale stays

Running Rigging —*a*, Lifts, *b*, topsail lifts, *c* topgallantsail lifts *d*, royal lifts, *e*, braces, *f*, topsail braces, *g*, top gallant braces *h*, royal braces, *i*, sheet, *k*, jib stay, *l*, flying jib stay, *m*, peak halyards *n*, signal halyards, *o*, vangs, *p*, topping lifts

Note —The corresponding rigging, &c, on the different masts have the same names, prefaced by the name of the mast, such as *fore* topsail yard, *Main* topsail yard, *Mizzen* topsail yard &c

Ship'-money, a tyrannical and illegal impost levied by Charles I in 1634-37, nominally for the defence of the country, at first on the maritime parts only It led to fierce opposition on the part of Hampden and the parliament, but the judges, who were mere creatures of the court, asserted the king's right to exact it The king's assent to the bill declaring it illegal was given Aug 7th, 1641, **Ship-of-the-line,** before steam navigation, a man of war large enough to take a place in a line of battle, **Ship'-owner,** the owner of a ship or ships —*adj* **Shipped'** (*Shak*), furnished with a ship or ships —*n* **Ship'per** —*adj* **Ship'ping,** ships collectively tonnage (*Shal*) a voyage —*ns* **Ship'ping-agent,** the agent of a vessel or line of vessels to whom goods are consigned for shipment, **Ship'ping-art'icles,** articles of agreement between the captain and his crew, **Ship'ping-bill,** invoice of goods embarked, **Ship'ping-mast'er,** the official who witnesses signature by the sailors of the articles of agreement, **Ship'ping-of'fice,** the office of a shipping agent, or of a shipping master, **Ship'-pound,** a unit of weight in the Baltic ports, **Ship'-rail'way,** a railway by means of which vessels can be carried overland from one body of water to another—first effected on a large scale by the Chignecto Ship Railway (1889-92) across the narrow neck connecting Nova Scotia with the mainland —*adjs* **Ship-rigged',** (*naut*) rigged like a ship, having three masts with square sails and spreading yards, **Ship'-shape,** in a seaman like manner trim, neat, proper —*ns* **Ship's'-hus'band,** the owner's agent in the management of a ship, **Ship's papers,** documents required for the manifestation of the property of a ship and cargo; **Ship'-tire** (*Shak*), a sort of headdress, whether from its streamers or its general likeness to a ship, **Ship'-way,** the supports forming a sliding way for the building, repairing, and launching of vessels, **Ship'-worm,** a genus (*Teredo*) of wormlike molluscs which perforate and live in timber, lining the cavity or tube with a calcareous incrustation, **Ship'wreck,** the wreck or destruction of a ship destruction —*v t* to destroy on the sea to make to suffer wreck, **Ship'wright,** a wright or carpenter who constructs ships, **Ship'yard,** a yard where ships are built or repaired —**Ship a sea,** to have a wave come aboard, **Ship the oars** (see **Oar**) —**About ship!** an exclamation to pull in the sheet preparatory to changing a ship's course during a tack —**Make shipwreck of,** to ruin, destroy —**Take ship,** or **shipping,** to embark. [A S *scip* —*scippan*, to make—*scapan*, to shape, Goth. *skip*, Ice *skip*, Ger *schiff* Doublet **Skiff**]

Shippen, ship'n, *n* (*prov*) a stable

Shippo, ship pō', *n* Japanese enamel, cloisonné

Shipton, ship'ton, *n* usually 'Mother Shipton,' a famous prophetess of popular English tradition, whose story has at any rate the weight of a considerable antiquity She is stated to have been born near Knaresborough in 1488 and to have died at seventy

Shiraz, shē raz', *n* a wine produced around Shiraz in Persia

Shire, shīr, *n* a county, one of the larger divisions of England for political purposes—originally a division of the kingdom under a sheriff, the deputy of the ealdorman a term also surviving as applied to certain smaller districts in England, as Richmondshire and Hallamshire —*ns* **Shire'-horse,** a large strong breed of draught-horse, **Shire'man,** a sheriff, **Shire'-moot,** formerly in England a court of the county held periodically by the sheriff together with the bishop or the ealdorman [A S *scir*, care, official charge]

Shirk, sherk, *v t* to avoid, get off or slink away from —*n* **Shir'ker** —*adj* **Shir'ky** [A form of *shark*, to play the thief, to shift for a living See **Shark.**]

Shirl, sherl, *v i* (*prov*) to slide

Shirr, Shir, sher, *n* a puckering made in a fabric by parallel gathering threads —*v t* to produce such —*adj* **Shirred,** having lines or cords inserted between the threads, as in certain elastic fabrics —*ns* **Shir'ring,** decorative shirred needlework, **Shirring-string,** a cord used to gather the threads together in shirred work [Ety dub]

Shirt, shert, *n* a short garment worn next the body by men an interior lining in a blast furnace —*v t* to cover as with a shirt —*ns* **Shirt'-frill,** a fine cambric frill worn in the early years of the century on the breast of the shirt, **Shirt'-front,** that part of the shirt which is open and covers the breast, generally of finer material, starched stiffly, **Shirt'ing,** cloth for shirts shirts collectively —*adj* **Shirt'less,** without a shirt —*ns* **Shirt'-sleeve,** the sleeve of a shirt, **Shirt'-waist,** a woman's over garment or blouse, coming to the waist and belted there —**Boiled shirt,** a white shirt clean washed, **Bloody shirt,** a blood stained shirt, as the symbol of murder, **In one's shirt-sleeves,** without the coat [Scand, Ice *skyrta—skortr*, shortness, cf **Short** and **Skirt**]

Shist, &c See **Schist,** &c

Shittah, shit'a, *n* a tree whose durable wood—**Shittim wood**—was used in the construction of the Jewish Tabernacle and its furniture It is supposed to be a species of acacia—probably the *Acacia seyal* [Heb. *shittah*, pl *shittīm*]

Shitepoke, shīt'pōk, *n* the North American small green heron

Shivaree, shiv'a-rē, *v t* (*US*) to give a mock serenade to —*n* [A corr of **Charivari.**]

Shive, shīv, *n* (*Shak*), a slice, as of bread a small bung for closing a wide mouthed bottle [Prob from a conject A S form *scīfe*, cog with Dut *schijf*, a disc, Ger *scheibe*, a round plate]

Shiver, shiv'ėr, *n* a splinter, or small piece into which a thing breaks by sudden violence —*v t* to shatter —*v i* to fall into shivers —*adj* **Shiv'ery,** brittle.—**Shiver my timbers,** a nautical imprecation. [Prof Skeat explains *shiver* as a dim of *shive*, a thin slice, the same as prov Eng *sheave*, a thin disc of wood, wheel of a pulley—Ice *skīfa*, a slice, Dut *schijf*, Ger *scheibe*]

Shiver, shiv'ėr, *v i* to shake or tremble to shudder —*v t* to cause to shake in the wind, as sails.—*n.* **Shiv'ering** —*adv* **Shiv'eringly,** with shivering or trembling —*adj* **Shiv'ery,** inclined to shiver —**The shivers,** (*coll*) the ague, chills [M E *chiveren*, a softened form of *kiveren*, supposed by Skeat to be a Scand form of *quiver*, and a freq of Ice *kippa*, to pull, snatch, quiver convulsively, the spelling with *sh* being merely due to confusion with the foregoing word]

Shoal, shōl, *n* a great multitude of fishes swimming together —*v i* to crowd —*adv* **Shoal'wise,** in shoals or crowds [A S *scōlu*, a company See **School**]

Shoal, shōl, *n* a shallow a place where the water of a river, sea, or lake is not deep a sandbank —*adj* shallow —*v i* to grow shallow to come upon shallows —*ns* **Shoal'er,** a coasting vessel, **Shoal'iness, Shoal'ing,** filling up with shoals, **Shoal-mark,** a mark set up to indicate shoal water, **Shoal'ness,** shallowness —*adj* **Shoal'y,** full of shoals or shallows not deep [Scand, Ice *skālgr*, oblique **Shallow** is a doublet]

Shock, shok, *n* a violent shake a sudden dashing of one thing against another violent onset an offence a condition of prostration of voluntary and involuntary functions caused by trauma, a surgical operation, or excessive sudden emotional disturbance (*coll*) a sudden attack of paralysis, a stroke an electrical stimulant to sensory nerves, &c any very strong emotion —*v t* to shake by violence to offend, to disgust to dismay —*v i* to collide with violence —*ns* **Shock'-absorb'er,** a device for reducing jolting or concussion by means of springs or rubber cord or otherwise, **Shock'er,** (*coll*) a very sensational tale —*adj* **Shock'ing,** offensive, repulsive —*adv* **Shock'ingly** [M E *schokken*, to shock, from O Fr *choc*, a shock, *choquer*, to give a shock]

Shock, shok, *n* a heap or pile of sheaves of corn —*v t* to make up into shock or stooks —*n* **Shock'er** [M E *schokke*—Old Dut *schocke*, perh orig a heap *shocked* or thrown together, and thus ultimately the same as the previous word]

Shock, shok, *n* a dog with long, shaggy hair a mass of shaggy hair —*n* **Shock-dog,** a rough haired dog, a poodle —*adjs* **Shock-head, -ed,** having a thick and bushy head of hair [Usually regarded as a variant of *shag* See **Shag**]

Shod, shod, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Shoe.**

Shoddy, shod'i, *n* (*orig*) the waste arising from the manufacture of wool now applied to the wool of old woven fabrics reduced to the state in which it was before being spun and woven, and thus fit for remanufacture the inferior cloth made from this substance worthless goods (*coll*) pretence, sham, vulgar and baseless assumption —*adj* made of shoddy inferior, trashy pretentious, sham, counterfeit ambitious by reason of newly acquired wealth —*n* **Shodd'yism** [From *shed*, to part—A S *sceádan*, to part See **Shed**]

Shoe, shōō, *n* a covering for the foot, not coming above the ankle a rim of iron nailed to the hoof of an animal to keep it from injury anything in form or use like a shoe —*pl* **Shoes** (shōōz) —*v t* to furnish with shoes to cover at the bottom: —*pr p* shoe'ing, *pa.t* and *pa p* shod —*ns* **Shoe'bill,** the whalehead (*Balæniceps*), **Shoe'black,** one who blacks and cleans shoes or boots, **Shoe'blacking,** blacking for boots and shoes, **Shoe'boy,** a boy who cleans shoes, **Shoe'-brush,** a brush for cleaning boots or shoes, **Shoe'-buckle,** a buckle for fastening the shoe on the foot, by means of a latchet passing over the instep, **Shoe-hammer,** a broad faced hammer for pounding leather and for driving pegs, &c, **Shoe'horn,** a curved piece of horn or metal used in putting on a shoe, **Shoeing'-horn,** a shoehorn (*obs*) anything by which a transaction is facilitated, **Shoe'lace,** a shoe string, **Shoe'-latchet,** a thong for holding a shoe, sandal, &c on the foot, **Shoe'leather,** leather for shoes shoes or shoeing generally —*adj* **Shoe'less,** destitute of shoes —*ns* **Shoe'maker,** one whose trade or occupation is to make shoes or boots, **Shoe-peg,** a small peg of wood or metal for fastening different parts of a shoe together, **Sho'er,** one who furnishes shoes, a horse shoer, **Shoe'-stretcher,** a last having a movable piece for distending the leather of the shoe in any part, **Shoe'-string,** a string used to draw the sides of the shoe or boot together, **Shoe-tie,** a cord or string for lacing a shoe (*Shak*) a traveller, **Shoe'-worker,** one employed in a shoe factory —**Another pair of shoes,** (*coll*) quite a different matter, **To be in one's shoes,** or **boots,** to be in one's place, **To die in one's shoes,** to die by violence, esp by hanging [A S *sceó*, Goth *skohs*, Ger *schuh*]

Shog, shog, *v i* to shake, jog, move on, be gone —*v t* to shake —*n* a jog, shock [M E *shoggen*, a variant of *shocken*, to shock See **Shock.**]

Shogun, shō'gōōn, *n* the title of the commander in-chief of the Japanese army during the continuance of the feudal system in Japan —*adj* **Shō'gunal** —*n* **Shō'gunate** [Jap,—*sho*, to hold, *gun*, army]

Shone, shon, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Shine**

Shoo, shōō, *interj* off! away! used to scare away fowls and other animals —*v i* to cry 'Shoo!'—*v t* to drive away by calling 'Shoo!' [Cf Fr *chou*, Gr *schu*]

Shook, shook, *pa t* of **Shake.**

Shool, shōōl, *v i* to saunter about, to beg

Shooldarry, shōōl dār'i, *n* a small tent with steep sloping roof and low sides [Hind]

Shoon, shōōn, *n*, *old pl* of **Shoe.**

Shoot, shōōt, *v t* to dart to let fly with force to discharge from a bow or gun to strike with a shot to thrust forward to pass rapidly through to lay out, place in position to hunt over, to kill game in or on to send forth new parts, as a plant —*v i* to perform the act of shooting to variegate, to colour in spots or threads to be driven along to fly, as an arrow to jut out to germinate to advance or grow rapidly to hunt birds, &c, with a gun —*pa t* and *pa p* shot —*n* act of shooting a match at shooting, shooting party a young branch (*Shak*) a sprouting horn a passage way in a mine for letting one down a sloping trough used for discharging articles or goods from a height a river-fall, rapid —*adj* **Shoot'able,** that may be shot, or shot over —*ns* **Shoot'er,** one who or that which shoots, **Shoot'ing,** act of discharging firearms or an arrow sensation of a quick pain act or practice of killing game right to kill game with fire arms on a certain area the district so limited, **Shoot'ing-box,** a small house in the country for use in the shooting season, **Shoot'ing-gal'lery,** a long room used for practice in the use of fire arms, **Shoot'ing-i'ron,** (*slang*) a revolver, **Shoot'ing-jack'et,** a short kind of coat for shooting in, **Shoot'ing-range,** a place for practising shooting at targets at measured

distances; **Shoot'ing-star,** a meteor or falling star, **Shoot'ing-stick,** a printer's tool of wood or metal, to be struck with a mallet for driving quoins.—**To shoot ahead,** to get to the front among a set of competitors, **To shoot over,** to go out shooting (with a dog or dogs) to hunt upon —**I'll be shot,** (*slang*) a mild imprecation [A S *sceótan*, cog with Dut *schieten*, Ger *schiessen*, to dart]

Shop, shop, *n* a building in which goods are sold by retail a place where mechanics work, or where any kind of industry is pursued one's own business or profession, also talk about such —*v i* to visit shops for the purpose of buying —*v t* (*slang*) to imprison —*pr p* shop'ping, *pa p* shopped —*ns* **Shop'-bell,** a small automatic bell hung to give notice of the opening of a shop door, **Shop'-board,** a bench on which work, esp that of tailors, is done, **Shop'-boy,** or **-girl,** a boy or girl employed in a shop, **Shop'-keep'er,** one who keeps a shop for the sale of goods by retail, **Shop'-lift'er, Shop'-lift'ing,** lifting or stealing anything from a shop, **Shop'-man,** one who serves in a shop a shop-keeper, **Shopoc'racy,** shop keepers collectively, **Shop'ping,** the act of visiting shops to see and buy goods —*adj* **Shop'py,** commercial abounding in shops given to talking shop concerning one's own pursuit —*ns* **Shop'-walk'er,** one who walks in a shop and sees the customers attended to, **Shop'-wom'an,** a woman employed in a shop —*adj* **Shop'-worn,** somewhat tarnished by being exposed in a shop —**Fancy shop,** a shop where fancy goods are sold (see **Fancy**), **The other shop,** (*slang*) a rival institution or establishment, **The whole shop,** (*slang*) entirely, **To shut up shop,** (*coll*) to abandon any enterprise, **To talk shop,** (*coll*) to converse unseasonably about one's own profession [A S *sceoppa*, a treasury (influenced by O Fr *eschoppe*, a stall, cf Ger *schoppen*, a shed)]

Shore, shōr, *pa t* of **Shear**

Shore, shōr, *n* the coast or land adjacent to the sea, a river, or lake —*v t* (*Shak*) to set on shore —*ns* **Shor'age,** duty on goods when brought on shore from a ship, **Shore'-anch'or,** the anchor lying towards the shore, **Shore'-cliff,** a cliff at the water's edge, **Shore'-land,** land bordering on a shore —*adj* **Shore'less,** having no shore or coast of indefinite or unlimited extent —*n* **Shores'man,** a fisherman along shore a sole or part owner of a vessel a longshoreman —*adv* **Shore'ward,** towards the shore —*n* **Shore'-whal'ing,** the pursuit of the whale near the shore [A S *score*—*sceran*, to shear, to divide]

Shore, shōr, *n* a prop or support for the side of a building, or to keep a vessel in dock steady on the slips —*v t* to prop —*ns* **Shōr'er, Shōr'ing,** the act of supporting with props a set of props [M E *schore*—Scand, according to Skeat, Ice *skortha*, a prop, esp under a boat—*skor-inn*, pa p of *skera*, to shear]

Shore, shōr, *v t* (*Scot*) to warn, threaten to offer [Perh a form of *score*, or another form of *sure*, equivalent to *assure*]

Shorn, shorn, *pa p* of **Shear** —*n* **Shōr'ling,** a newly shorn sheep

Short, short, *adj* (*comp* **Short'er,** *superl* **Short'est**), not long in time or space not tall near at hand, early in date scanty, lacking, insufficient in error, deficient in wisdom, grasp, memory, &c narrow abrupt, curt, sharp, uncivil brittle, crumbling away readily not prolonged in utterance, unaccented (*coll*) undiluted with water, neat falling below a certain standard (with *of*) of stocks, &c, not having in possession when selling, not able to meet one's engagements, pertaining to short stocks or to those who have sold short.—*adv.* not long —*ns* **Short'age,** deficiency, **Short'-allow'ance,** less than the regular allowance, **Short-and,** the character '&,' the ampersand —*adj* **Short'-armed,** having short arms, not reaching far —*ns* **Short-bill,** one having less than ten days to run, **Short'-cake** (*Scot* **Short'-bread**), a rich tea cake made short and crisp with butter or lard and baked (*U S*) a light cake, prepared in layers with fruit between, served with cream, **Short-circuit,** (*electr*) a path of comparatively low resistance between two points of a circuit —*n pl* **Short-clothes,** small clothes, the dress of young children after the first long clothes —*v t* **Short'-coat,** to dress in short-coats —*n pl* **Short'-coats,** the shortened skirts of a child when the first long clothes are left off —*ns* **Short'coming,** act of coming or falling short of produce or result neglect of or failure in duty, **Short-commons** (see **Common**); **Short-cross,** the short cross bar of a printer's chase —*adjs* **Short'-cut,** cut short instead of in long shreds—of tobacco, &c —also *n*, **Short'-dāt'ed,** having short or little time to run from its date, as a bill —*n* **Short-division,** a method of division with a divisor not larger than 12—opp to *Long division* —*v t* **Short'en,** to make short, to deprive to make friable —*v i* to become short or shorter to contract —*n* **Short'-gown,** a loose jacket with a skirt, worn by women, a bed gown —*adj* **Short'-grassed** (*Shak*), provided or covered with short grass —*n* **Short'hand,** an art by which writing is made shorter and easier, so as to keep pace with speaking —*adj* **Short'-hand'ed,** not having the proper number of servants, work people, &c. —*n* **Short'-hose,** the stockings of the Highland dress, reaching to the knee, as opposed to the long hose formerly worn by Englishmen —*adjs* **Short'-joint'ed,** short between the joints having a short pastern; **Short'-legged** (*Shak*), having short legs, **Short'-lived,** living or lasting only for a short time —*adv* **Short'ly,** in a short time in a short manner quickly soon —*ns* **Short'-metre** (see **Metre**), **Short'ness; Short'-pull,** a light impression on a hand-press, **Short'-rib,** one of the lower ribs, not reaching to the breast bone, a false or floating rib —*adj* **Short'-sight'ed,** having sight extending but a short distance unable to see far of weak intellect heedless —*adv* **Short'-sight'edly** —*n* **Short'-sight'edness** —*adjs* **Short'-spō'ken,** sharp and curt in speech, **Short'-stā'ple,** having the fibre short.—*n* **Short'-stop,** the player at base-ball between the second and third base —*adjs* **Short'-tem'pered,** easily put into a rage, **Short'-wind'ed,** affected with shortness of wind or breath; **Short'-wit'ted,** having little wit, judgment, or intellect.—**At short sight,** meaning that a bill is payable soon after being presented —**In short,** in a few words —**The long and short,** the whole.—**To be taken short,** (*coll*) to be suddenly seized with a desire to evacuate fæces, **To make short work of,** to settle some difficulty or opposition promptly, **To take up short,** to check or to answer curtly [A S *sceort*, cog with Old High Ger *scurz*, prob conn with **Shear.** The Dut and Sw *kort*, Ger *kurz*, are borrowed from L *curtus* See **Curt.**]

Shot, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Shoot.**

Shot, shot, *adj* (*Spens*) advanced in years —*n* a young pig [Perh pa p of **Shoot.**]

Shot, shot, *n* (*Shak*) a share or proportion, esp of a reckoning, a reckoning [See **Scot**]

Shot, shot, *n* act of shooting a marksman a missile flight of a missile or the distance passed by it small globules of lead (*gun*) solid projectiles generally a small pellet, of which there are a number in one charge range of shot, reach one cast or set of fishing nets the act of

shooting, one who shoots, a marksman a plot of land, a square furlong a stroke in billiards, &c —*v t* to load with shot —*pr p* shot'ting, *pa p* shot'ted —*ns* **Shot'-belt,** a belt with a pouch for carrying shot, **Shot'-gauge,** an instrument for measuring the size of round shot, **Shot'-gun,** a smooth bore gun for small shot, a fowling piece, **Shot'-hole,** a hole made by a shot or bullet a blasting hole ready for a blast —*adj* **Shot'ted,** loaded with ball and powder having a shot or weight attached —*ns* **Shot'-tower,** a place where small shot is made by dropping molten lead through a colander in rapid motion from a considerable height into water, **Shot'-window,** a projecting window in the staircases of old Scotch wooden houses —**A bad shot,** a wrong guess, **A shot in the locker,** a last reserve of money, food, &c

Shot, shot, *adj* having a changeable colour, chatoyant

Shot, shot, *n* a reckoning, a share of a tavern bill, &c —*adj* **Shot'-free** (*Shak*), exempted from paying one's share of the reckoning or of expense [Same as **Scot**]

Shotten, shot'n, *p adj* (*Shak*) having ejected the spawn shooting out into angles dislocated, as a bone [From **Shoot.**]

Shough, shok, *n* (*Shak*) [Same as **Shock,** a dog]

Should, shood, *pa t* of **Shall.** [A S *sceolde*, pa t of *sceal* See **Shall**]

Shoulder, shōl'der, *n* the part of the trunk between the neck and the free portion of the arm or fore limb, the region about the scapula the upper joint of the foreleg of an animal cut for market anything resembling the shoulder, a rising part, a prominence that which sustains, support, the whole might or effort the whole angle of a bastion between the face and flank —*v t* to push with the shoulder or violently to take upon the shoulder to fashion with a shoulder or abutment —*v i* to force one's way forward —*ns* **Shoul'der-belt,** a belt that passes across the shoulder, **Shoul'der-blade,** the broad, flat, blade like bone (*scapula*) of the shoulder, **Shoul'der-block,** a pulley block left nearly square at the upper end and cut away towards the sheave, **Shoul'der-clap'per** (*Shak*), one who claps another on the shoulder or uses great familiarity, a bailiff, **Shoul'der-knot,** a knot worn as an ornament on the shoulder, now confined to servants in livery, **Shoul'der-piece,** a strap passing over the shoulder and joining the front and back part of a garment, **Shoul'der-slip,** a sprain of the shoulder —*adjs* **Shoul'der-slipped, Shoul'der-shot'ten** (*Shak*), having the shoulder joint dislocated —*n* **Shoul'der-strap,** a strap worn on or over the shoulder in the United States, a narrow strap of cloth edged with gold lace worn on the shoulder to indicate military and naval rank —**Shoulder-of-mutton sail,** a kind of triangular sail of peculiar form, used mostly in boats, very handy and safe, particularly as a mizzen, **Shoulder to shoulder,** with hearty and united action or effort, **With one shoulder,** with one consent —**To give, show,** or **turn the cold shoulder** (see **Cold**), **To put,** or **set, one's shoulder to the wheel,** to give personal help heartily [A S *sculdor*, Ger *schulter*, Dut *schouder*]



Shoulder block

Shout, showt, *n* a loud and sudden outcry expressing strong emotion, or to attract attention —*v i* to utter a shout (*slang*) to order drink for others by way of treat —*v t* to utter with a shout —*n* **Shout'er.**—*adv* **Shout'ingly.** [Ety unknown]

Shout, showt, *n* (*prov*) a light flat bottomed boat used in duck-shooting

Shove, shuv, *v t* to drive along by continuous pressure to push before one —*v i* to push forward to push off —*n* act of shoving a strong push, a forward movement of packed river ice —**Shove off,** to push off a boat with oar or boat hook [A S *scofian*, cog with Dut *schuiven* Ger *schieben*]

Shovel, shuv'l, *n* an instrument consisting of a broad blade or scoop with a handle, used for lifting loose substances —*v t* to lift up and throw with a shovel to gather in large quantities —*v i* to use a shovel —*pr p* shov'elling, *pa t* and *pa p* shov'elled —*ns* **Shov'el-board, Shove'-groat, Shuf'fle-board,** a game in which a piece of money or metal is driven with the hand toward a mark on a board the board used in the game, **Shov'elful,** as much as a shovel will hold —*pl* **Shov'elfuls, Shov'el-hat,** a hat with a broad brim, turned up at the sides, and projecting in front —affected by Anglican clergy, **Shov'el-head,** the bonnet headed shark the shovel headed sturgeon, **Shov'eller,** one who shovels a genus of ducks, with mandibles very broad at the end, **Shov'el-nose,** a sturgeon with broad, depressed, shovel shaped snout [A S *scofl*, from *scúfan*, to **Shove**, Ger *schaufel*]

Show, shō, *v t* to present to view to enable to perceive or know to inform to teach to guide to prove to explain to bestow —*v i* to appear, come into sight to look —*pa p* shōwn or shōwed —*n* act of showing display a sight or spectacle parade appearance plausibility, pretence a sign, indication —*ns* **Show'-bill,** a bill for showing or advertising the price, merits, &c of goods, **Show'-box,** a showman's box out of which he takes his materials, **Show'-bread,** among the Jews, the twelve loaves of bread shown or presented before Jehovah in the sanctuary, **Show'-card,** a placard with an announcement a card of patterns, **Show'-case,** a case with glass sides in which articles are exhibited in a museum, &c, **Show'-end,** that end of a piece of cloth which is on the outside of the roll, for exhibition to customers, **Show'er, Show'man,** one who exhibits shows, **Show'-place,** a place for exhibition a gymnasium (*Shak*) a place where shows are exhibited, **Show'-room,** a room where a show is exhibited a room in a warehouse, &c, where goods are displayed to the best advantage, a room in a commercial hotel where travellers' samples are exhibited —**Show a leg,** (*vulgar*) to get out of bed, **Show fight,** to show a readiness to resist, **Show forth,** to give out, proclaim, **Show off,** to display ostentatiously, **Show of hands,** a raising of hands at a meeting to show approval of any proposal, **Show one's hand** (see **Hand**), **Show one the door,** to dismiss a person from one's house or presence, **Show up,** to expose to blame or ridicule [A S *scéawian*, Dut *schouwen*, Ger *schauen*, to behold]

Shower, show'er, *n* a fall of rain or hail, of short duration a copious and rapid fall a liberal supply of anything —*v t* to wet with rain to bestow liberally —*v i* to rain in showers —*ns* **Show'er-bath,** a bath in which water is showered upon one from above the apparatus for giving a bath by showering water on the person **Show'erness,** the state of being showery —*adjs* **Show'erless,** without showers, **Show'ery,** abounding with showers [A S *scúr*, Ice *skúr*, Ger *schauer*]

Showy, shō'i, *adj* making a show cutting a dash ostentatious gay —*adv* **Show'ily** —*n* **Show'iness**

Shrab, shrab, *n* sherbet, liquor generally, spirits [Hind *sharāb*, wine]

Shrank, shrangk, old *pa t* of **Shrink.**

Shrapnel, shrap'nel, *n* a shell filled with musket-balls, called after its inventor, General Shrapnel, who died in 1842



Shrapnel shell

a, space for insertion of time fuse, *b* bursting charge of powder, *c*, bullets

Shred, shred, *n* a long, narrow piece cut or torn off a strip or fragment, a particle —*v t* to cut or tear into shreds —*n* **Shred'ding,** the act of cutting into shreds a shred —*adjs* **Shred'dy,** consisting of shreds, ragged, **Shred'less,** without a shred —*n* **Shred'-pie,** mince pie [A S *screádde*, Ger *schrot*, Scot *screed*]

Shrew, shrōō, *n* a brawling troublesome woman a scold a family of insectivorous mammals closely resembling, in general form and appearance, the true mice and dormice—the head long, muzzle long and pointed —*adj* **Shrewd,** of an acute judgment biting, keen sly, malicious, wicked, cunning, vixenish —*adv* **Shrewd'ly** —*n* **Shrewd'ness** —*adj* **Shrew'ish,** having the qualities of a shrew peevish and troublesome clamorous —*adv* **Shrew'ishly** —*ns* **Shrew'ishness, Shrew'-mole,** a genus of insectivorous mammals of the family *Talpidæ*, very closely allied to the moles —*adj* **Shrew'-struck,** poisoned or blasted by a shrew [A S *screáwa*, a shrew mouse, its bite having been supposed venomous, cf Ger *scher-maus*, a mole]

Shriek, shrēk, *v i* to utter a shriek to scream —*v t* to utter shriekingly —*n* the shrill outcry caused by terror or anguish—(*Spens*) **Schriech, Shright, Shrike** —*n* **Shriek-owl** (same as **Screech-owl**) [A doublet of **Screech**]

Shrieve, shrēv, *v t* (*Spens*) same as **Shrive.**—*n* **Shriev'alty** (same as **Sheriffalty**)

Shrift, shrift, *n* confession made to a priest absolution—especially of a dying man [A S *scrift*—*scrífan*, to **Shrive**]

Shrike, shrīk, *n* a genus of passerine birds which prey on insects and small birds, impaling its prey on thorns, hence called the Butcher Bird [Ice *skríkja* Cf **Shriek.**]

Shrill, shril, *adj* piercing sharp uttering an acute sound —*adjs* **Shrill'-gorged** (*Shak*), shrill throated, **Shril'ling** (*Spens*), sounding shrill —*n* **Shrill'ness** —*adjs* **Shrill'-tongued, Shrill'-voiced** (*Shak*), having a shrill voice, **Shril'ly,** somewhat shrill —*adv* **Shril'ly.** [Skeat explains M E *shril* (Scotch *skirl*) as from Scand, Norw *skryla, skrala*, to cry shrilly, cf Low Ger *schrell*, Ger dial *schrill*, shrill]

Shrimp, shrimp, *n* a genus of crustaceans, of the order Decapoda, allied to lobsters, crayfish, and prawns, the form elongated, tapering, and arched as if hunch backed The shrimp is about two inches long, and is much esteemed as food a little wizened or dwarfish person —*v i* to catch shrimps —*ns* **Shrimp'er,** one who catches shrimps, **Shrimp'ing,** the act of catching shrimps, **Shrimp'-net,** a small meshed bag-like net, on a hoop and pole, for catching shrimps [A parallel form to **Shrink**, cf Scotch *scrimpit*, pinched, dwarfish]

Shrine, shrīn, *n* a case or reliquary for containing the relics of saints or martyrs a sacred place an altar anything hallowed by its associations —*v t* to enshrine [A S *scrín* —L *scrinium*—*scribĕre*, to write]

Shrink, shringk, *v i* to contract to wither to occupy less space to become wrinkled by contraction to recoil, as from fear, disgust, &c —*v t* to cause to shrink or contract to withdraw —*pa t* shrank, shrunk, *pa.p* shrunk, shrunk'en —*n* act of shrinking contraction withdrawal or recoil —*adj* **Shrink'able.**—*n* **Shrink'age,** a contraction into a less compass the extent of the reduction of anything in bulk by shrinking, evaporation, &c —*adv* **Shrink'ingly,** in a shrinking manner by shrinking [A S *scrincan*, akin to Ger *schranken*, to place obliquely or crosswise, perh also conn with **Shrug**]

Shrive, shrīv, *v t* to hear a confession from and give absolution to —*v i* to receive confession to make such —*pa t* shrōve or shrīved, *pa p* shriv'en —*ns* **Shrī'ver,** one who shrives a confessor, **Shrī'ving** (*Spens*), shrift, confession, **Shriving-time** (*Shak*), time for confession [A S *scrifan*, to write, to prescribe penance—L *scribĕre*]

Shrivel, shriv'l, *v i* and *v t* to contract into wrinkles to blight —*pr p* shriv'elling, *pa t* and *pa p* shriv'elled [Perh conn with Old Northumbrian *screpa*, to become dry, cf Norw *skrypa*, to waste]

Shroff, shrof, *n* a banker or money changer in India —*v t* to inspect the quality of coins —*n* **Shroff'age,** such examination [Hind *sarrāf*—Ar *sarāf*]

Shroud, shrowd, *n* the dress of the dead, a winding sheet that which clothes or covers any under ground hole, a vault, burrow, &c (*pl*) a set of ropes from the mast heads to a ship's sides, to support the masts —*v t* to enclose in a shroud to cover to hide to shelter —*adjs* **Shroud'-less,** without a shroud, **Shroud'y,** giving shelter [A S *scrúd*, cog with Ice *skrúdh*, clothing]

Shroud, shrowd, *v t* (*prov*) to lop the branches from, as a tree —*n* a cutting, a bough or branch, the foliage of a tree [A variant of **Shred.**]

Shrove-tide, shrōv' tīd, *n* the name given to the days immediately preceding Ash-Wednesday, which, as indeed the whole period after Septuagesima Sunday appears to have been, were anciently days of preparation for the penitential time of Lent After confession, the faithful, on the eve of entering on Lent, were indulged with permission to give themselves up to amusements and festival celebrations—football, cock-fighting, bull baiting, &c —*ns* **Shrove'-cake,** a pancake made for Shrove tide, **Shrove'-Tues'day,** the day before Ash-Wednesday [A S *scrifan*, pa t *scraf*, to shrive]

Shrow, shrō, *n* (*Shak*) [Same as **Shrew**]

Shrowde, shrowd, *v i* (*Spens*) to take shelter [**Shroud**]

Shrub, shrub, *n* a woody plant with several stems from the same root a bush or dwarf tree —*v t* (*prov*) to win all a man's money at play —*adj* **Shrub'beried,** abounding in shrubbery —*ns* **Shrub'bery,** a plantation of shrubs, **Shrub'biness,** the state or quality of being shrubby —*adjs* **Shrub'by,** full of shrubs like a shrub consisting of shrubs, **Shrub'less** [A S *scrob*, prov Eng *shruff*, light rubbish wood]

Shrub, shrub, *n* a drink prepared from the juice of lemons, currants, raspberries, with spirits, as rum [A variant of **Shrab**]

Shrug, shrug, *v t* to draw up to contract —*v i* to draw up the shoulders, expressive of doubt, surprise, indifference, &c —*pr p* shrugg'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* shrugged —*n* an expressive drawing up of the shoulders [Scand, Dan *skrugge*, to stoop, cf **Shrink.**]

Shrunk, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Shrink** —**Shrunk'en,** *old pa p*

Shuck, shuk, *n* a husk, shell, or pod —*v t* to remove such, to strip off —*ns* **Shuck'er,** one who shucks, **Shuck'ing,** the act of taking off the shuck a shucking bee —*interj* **Shucks,** (*slang*) expressive of contempt or disappointment.

Shudder, shud'ér, *v i* to tremble from fear or horror —*n* a trembling from fear or horror.

—*adv* **Shud'deringly** [M E *schuderen, schoderen*, Dut *schudden*, Ger *schaudern*, to shudder]

Shuffle, shuf'l, *v t* to change the positions of to confuse to remove or introduce by purposed confusion —*v i* to change the order of cards in a pack to shift ground to evade fair questions to move by shoving the feet along —*n* act of shuffling an evasion or artifice —*n* **Shuff'ler** —*p adj* **Shuff'ling**, evasive, as an excuse —*adv* **Shuff'lingly**, in a shuffling manner with an irregular gait evasively [A by form of **Scuffle**, thus conn with **Shove** and **Shovel**]

Shug, shug, *v i* (*prov*) to crawl, to shrug

Shun, shun, *v t* to avoid to keep clear of to neglect —*pr p* shunn'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* shunned —*adj* **Shun'less** (*Shak*), not able to be shunned unavoidable —*ns* **Shun'ner**, **Shun'pike**, a by-road [A S *scunian*, Ice *skunda*, to speed]

Shunt, shunt, *v t* to turn aside, to turn off upon a side rail to shove off, free one's self from —*v i* to turn aside to use a switch or shunt in railways and electrics —*n* a short side rail for allowing the main line to be kept free (*electr*) a conductor joining two points of a circuit, through which a part of the current is diverted —*n* **Shunt'ing** [M E *shunten*, prob A S *scyndan*, to hasten Skeat derives from Ice *skunda*, to speed See **Shun**]

Shut, shut, *v t* to close, as a door to forbid entrance into to contract, close, or bring together the parts of to confine to catch in the act of shutting something—*v i* to close itself to be closed —*pr p* shutt'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* shut —*p adj* **Shut**, made fast, closed not resonant, dull formed by closing the mouth and nose passages completely, said of consonants, as *t*, *d*, *p* having the sound cut off sharply by a succeeding consonant, as the *t* in *pin*, &c freed from (with *of*) —*n* **Shut'ter**, one who or that which shuts a close cover for a window or aperture a device for opening and closing a lens in photography —*v t* to cover with shutters —*n* **Shut'ter-dam**, a form of movable dam having large gates opened and closed by a turbine —**Shut down**, to stop working (*n* a discontinuance of work in a factory, &c), **Shut in**, to enclose, to confine to settle down, or fall (said, e g, of evening), **Shut off**, to exclude, **Shut out**, to prevent from entering, **Shut up**, to close, to confine (*coll*) to cease speaking, to make one do so, to make it impossible to answer [A S *scyttan*, to bar—*sceótan*, to shoot]

Shuttle, shut'l, *n* an instrument used for shooting the thread of the woof between the threads of the warp in weaving —*v t* and *v i* to move to and fro, like a shuttle —*n* **Shut'tlecock**, a rounded cork stuck with feathers, shot, struck, or driven with a battledore the game itself —*adv* **Shut'tlewise**, in the manner of a shuttle —*adj* **Shuttle-witted**, flighty [A S —*sceótan*, to shoot, Dan and Sw *skyttel*]

Shwanpan, shwän'pan, *n* the Chinese abacus —Also **Swanpan**

Shy, shī, *adj* timid reserved cautious suspicious elusive, hard to find —*v i* to start aside, as a horse from fear —*v t* to avoid —*n* a sudden start or swerving aside —*pa t* and *pa p* shied —*adv* **Shy'ly** or **Shi'ly**.—*ns* **Shy'ness**; **Shy'ster**, a tricky lawyer —**Fight shy of** (see **Fight**), **Look shy at**, or **on**, to regard with distrust or suspicion. [A S *sceoh*, Ger *scheu*, or Scand, Dan *sky*, shy]

Shy, shī, *v t*. to fling, throw, toss —*v i* to jerk —*n* a throw, a fling a gibe, sneer a trial

Sialogogue, sī-al'o-gog, *n* a drug which increases the secretion of saliva.—*adj* **Sialogog'ic** (goj'). [From Gr *sialon*, saliva, and *agōgos*, leading—*agein*, to lead]

Siamang, sē'a-mang, *n* the largest of the gibbons, found in Sumatra and Malacca [Malay]

Siamese, sī-am-ēz', *adj* pertaining or belonging to Siam, a country of Asia —*n* a native of Siam —**Siamese twins**, two famous Siamese men (1811–74), joined from their birth by a cartilaginous band

Sib, **Sibbe**, sib, *adj* (*Spens*) related by blood, akin —*n* a blood relation a close ally [A S *sibb*, relationship, Gr *sippe* See **Gossip**]

Siberian, sī-bē'ri-an, *adj* pertaining to Siberia, a country of Asia —*n* a native of Siberia

Sibilance, sib'i-lans, *n* a hissing sound—also **Sibilancy**.—*adj* **Sib'ilant**, making a hissing sound —*n* a sibilant letter, as *s* and *z* —*v t* **Sib'ilāte**, to pronounce with a hissing sound —*n* **Sibilā'tion**, a hissing sound [L *sibilāre*, *-ātum*, to hiss]

Sibyl, sib'il, *n* in ancient mythology, one of certain women possessing powers of divination and prophecy a prophetess, an old sorceress —*adjs* **Sibyl'lic**, **Sib'ylline**, pertaining to, uttered, or written by sibyls prophetical —*n* **Sib'yllist**, a believer in the so called sibylline prophecies —**Sibylline Oracles**, a series of pretended prophecies in Greek hexameters (14 books, over 4000 lines), written by Alexandrian Jews and Christians, in the interests of their faiths, and supposed to date from the 2d cent B C down to the 3d cent A D, or, according to Ewald, even the 6th [L —Gr *sibylla*, not 'she who reveals the will of Zeus,' *Dios boulē* The root is *sib-*, as in L *per sibus*, acute, Gr *sophos*, wise See **Sage, Sapient.**]

Sic, sik, *adv* so, thus—printed within brackets in quoted matter to show that the original is being correctly reproduced, even though incorrect or wrong —**Sic passim**, so throughout

Sic, sik, **Siccan**, sik'an, *adj* Scotch forms of **Such**.—*adj* **Sic'like**, for **Suchlike**, of the same kind

Sicambrian, si-kam'bri-an, *n* one of a powerful ancient German tribe

Sicanian, si-kā'ni-an, *adj* pertaining to the Sicanians, an aboriginal pre Aryan race in Sicily

Siccate, sik'āt, *v t* to dry —*n* **Siccā'tion** —*adj*. **Sic'cative**, drying causing to dry —*n* **Sic'city**, dryness [L *siccāre*, *ātum—siccus*, dry]

Sice, sīs, *n* the number six at dice [O Fr *six*, —L *sex*, six]

Sice, **Syce**, sīs, *n* a groom, a mounted attendant —Also **Saice** [Hind *sāis* —Ar *sāis*]

Siceliot, si-sel'i-ot, *adj* pertaining to the Siceliots, the colonies of immigrant Greeks in Sicily, both Dorian and Ionian, who gradually became assimilated with the native Siculi—also **Sikeliot** —*n* a Greek settler in Sicily a Sicilian

Sich, sich, *adj* (*Spens*) such

Sicilian, si-sil'yan, *adj* of or pertaining to Sicily, an island south of Italy —*n* a native of Sicily —*ns* **Sicilia'no**, a Sicilian popular dance in slow movement, also the music for such, **Sicilienne'**, a ribbed silk fabric —**Sicilian Vespers**, the name given to the massacre of the French in Sicily on Easter Monday 1282, the signal for the commencement of which was the first stroke of the vesper-bell

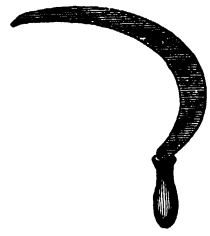
Sick, sik, *adj* affected with disease ill inclined to vomit disgusted infirm, disordered pining, depressed indicating sickness poor in quality out of repair —*v i* (*Shak*) to grow sick —*ns*. **Sick'-bay**, a compartment on a troop-ship, &c, for sick and wounded, **Sick'-bed**, a bed on which a person lies sick —*v t* **Sick'en**, to make sick to disgust to make weary of anything —*v i* to become sick to be disgusted. to become dis-

gusting or tedious to become weakened —*n* **Sick'ener**, any cause of disgust —*adj* **Sick'ening**, causing sickness or disgust —*n* a scum which forms on the surface of mercury from grease, sulphides, arsenides, &c —*adv* **Sick'eningly**.—*adj* **Sick'-fallen** (*Shak*), struck down with sickness —*ns* **Sick'-flag**, a yellow flag indicating disease on board a ship, **Sick'-head'ache**, headache accompanied with nausea —*adj* **Sick'ish**, somewhat sick —*adv* **Sick'ishly** —*ns* **Sick'ishness**; **Sick'-leave**, leave of absence from duty owing to sickness —*adj* **Sick'lied** (*Shak*), tainted with the hue of sickness or disease —*adv* **Sick'lily**, in a sickly manner —*ns* **Sick'liness**, the state of being sickly, or of appearing so, **Sick'-list**, a list containing the names of the sick.—*adjs* **Sick'-list'ed**, entered on the sick list, **Sick'ly**, inclined to sickness unhealthy somewhat sick weak languid producing disease mawkish feeble, mentally weak —*adv* in a sick manner feebly —*v t* to make sickly or sickly looking —*ns* **Sick'ness**, state of being sick, disease disorder of the stomach an enfeebled state of anything, **Sick'-report'**, a return regularly made of the state of the sick, **Sick'-room**, a room to which a person is confined by sickness —*adj* **Sick'-thought'ed** (*Shak*), love sick [A S *seóc*, Ger *siech*, Dut *ziek*, Goth *siuks*]

Sick, sik, *v t* to set upon, chase to incite to attack [A variant of **Seek**]

Sicker, sik'er, *adj* sure, certain, firm —*adv* (*Spens*) surely, certainly —*n* **Sick'erness** (*Spens*), the state of being sicker or certain —Also **Siccar** [A S *sicker*—L *securus*, Ger *sicher*]

Sickle, sik'l, *n* a hooked instrument for cutting grain —*ns* **Sic'kle-bill**, a name applied to various birds with sickle shaped bill, **Sic'kle-feath'er**, one of the sickle shaped middle feathers of the domestic cock, **Sic'kleman**, one who uses a sickle, a reaper —*adj* **Sic'kle-shaped**.—*n* **Sic'kle-wort**, the self heal [A S *sicol*, *sicel*, Ger *sichel*, all from a rustic L *secula*, a sickle—*secāre*, to cut]



Sickle

Siculian, si kū'li an, *adj* pertaining to the Siculi, an ancient and most probably Aryan race of southern Italy who colonised Sicily —*adjs* **Sic'ulo-Arā'bian**, **Sic'ulo-Pū'nic**.

Sicyos, sis'i os, *n* a genus of plants of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*, the gourd family

Siddha, sid'da, *n* one who has attained to **Sid'dhi**, accomplishment or perfection —*n* **Siddhar'ta**, an epithet of Buddha [Sans]

Siddow, sid'ō, *adj* (*prov*) soft, pulpy

Side, sīd, *n* the edge or border of anything the surface of a solid a part of a thing as seen by the eye region, part the part of an animal between the hip and shoulder any party, interest, or opinion opposed to another faction line of descent at billiards, a certain bias or kind of spinning motion given to a ball by striking it sidewise (*slang*) a pretentious and supercilious manner, swagger —*adj* being on or toward the side: lateral indirect —*v i* to embrace the opinion or cause of one party against another —*v t* (*Spens*) to be on the same side with, to support to cut into sides to push aside, to set aside —*n pl* **Side'arms**, arms or weapons worn on the side, as a sword or bayonet —*ns* **Side'-beam**, either of the working beams of a marine engine, placed below the crank shaft, on each side of the cylinder, instead of a central beam above the crank shaft, **Side'board**, a piece of furniture on one side of a dining room for holding dishes, &c (*pl*) side whiskers, stiff standing collars (*slang*) —*n pl* **Side'-bones**, enlargements situated above the quarters of a horse's feet, resulting from the conversion into bone of the elastic lateral cartilages —*ns* **Side'box**, a box or seat at the side of a theatre **Side'-chap'el**, a chapel in an aisle or at the side of a church, **Side'-comb**, a small comb used to keep a lock of hair in place at the side of a woman's head, **Side'-cous'in**, a distant relative, **Side'-cut'ting**, an excavation of earth along the side of a railway or canal to obtain material for an embankment —*adj* **Sid'ed**, having a side flattened on one or more sides —*ns* **Side'-dish**, any supplementary dish at a dinner, &c, specially flavoured, **Side'-drum**, a small double headed drum in military bands, **Side'-glance**, a glance to one side, **Side'-is'sue**, a subordinate issue aside from the main business, **Side'light**, light coming from the side, any incidental illustration a window, as opp to a sky light, a window above or at the side of a door one of the red or green lights carried on the side of a vessel under way at night, **Side'line**, a line attached to the side of anything any additional or extra line of goods sold by a commercial traveller (*pl*) the ropes binding the fore and hind feet on the same side of a horse —*adj* **Side'ling**, inclining to a side, sloping —*adv* sidewise, aslant —*n* **Side'lock**, a separate lock of hair worn at the side of the head —*adj* **Side'long**, oblique not straight —*adv* in the direction of the side obliquely —*n* the slope of a hill —*ns* **Side'-note**, a marginal note on a page, as opp to a foot note, **Side'-part'ner** (*U S*), one who shares a duty or employment with another alongside or alternately, **Sid'er**, a partisan one living in any particular quarter of a city; **Side'-rod**, a coupling-rod of a locomotive either of the rods of a side beam engine connecting the cross head on the piston rod with the working-beam either of the rods of a side beam engine connecting the working beams with the cross-head of the air pump, **Side'-sad'dle**, a saddle for women sitting, not astride, but with both feet on one side, **Side'saddle-flower**, a name sometimes given to a plant of the genus *Sarracenia*, **Side'-screw**, a screw on the front edge of a carpenter's bench to hold the work fast one of the screws fastening the lockplate of a gun to the stock, **Side'-scrip'tion**, in Scots law, an old method of authenticating deeds written on several sheets of paper pasted together, by signing the name across each junction, **Side'-seat**, a seat in a vehicle with the back against its side, **Side'-show**, an exhibition subordinate to a larger one; **Side'-sleeve**, a long [A S *sid*] sleeve, **Side'-slip**, an oblique offshoot a bastard, **Sides'man**, a deputy churchwarden (*Milton*) a partisan —*adj* **Side'-split'ting**, affecting the sides convulsively, as in boisterous laughter —*ns* **Side'-stroke**, a stroke given sideways, **Side'-tā'ble**, a table placed usually against the wall, **Side'-view**, a view on or from one side, **Side'-walk**, a foot-walk beside a street or road —*advs* **Side'ways**, **Side'wise**, toward or on one side —*adj* **Side'-wheel**, having side or paddle wheels —*ns* **Side'-wind**, a wind blowing laterally any indirect influence or means, **Sid'ing**, a short line of rails on which wagons are shunted from the main line —*v i* **Si'dle**, to go or move side foremost —*v t* to cause to move sideways —**Right**, or **Wrong**, **side**, the side of any thing (cloth, leather, &c) intended to be turned outward or inward respectively —**Side by side**, placed with sides near each other —**Take a side**, to join one party in opposition to another, **To one side**, having a lateral inclination out of sight [A S *side*, Ger *seite*, Dut *zyde*]

Side, sīd, *adj* (*Scot*) wide, large far [A S *sīd*, spacious]

Sidereal, sī dē'rē al, *adj* relating to a star or stars starry (*astron*) measured by the apparent motion of the stars —*adj* **Sid'eral** (*Milton*), relating to the stars baleful, from a supposed unfavourable influence of the stars —*n* **Siderā'tion,** a sudden deprivation of sense, as a stroke of apoplexy a blast of plants [L *sidus, sideris*, a star]

Siderite, sid'er īt, *n* the lodestone native iron proto carbonate—also *Chalybite, Spathic* or *Sparry iron, Junckerite* [L *siderītis*, the lodestone—Gr *sidēritēs*, of iron—*sidēros*, iron]

Siderography, sid er og'ra fi, *n* the art of steel engraving —*adjs* **Siderograph'ic, -al** —*n* **Sider-og'raphist.** [Gr *sidēros*, iron, and *graphein*, to engrave]

Sideromancy, sid'er ō mans i, *n* divination by burning straws, &c, on a red hot plate of iron [Gr *sidēros*, iron, and *manteia*, divination]

Sideroscope, sid'er o skōp, *n* an instrument for detecting minute degrees of magnetism by means of a combination of magnetic needles [Gr *sidēros*, iron, and *skopein*, to view]

Siderostat, sid'e rō stat, *n* a heliostat adapted to sidereal time —*adj* **Siderostat'ic** [Made up of L *sidus, sideris*, a star, and Gr *statos*, standing]

Siege, sēj, *n* a sitting down with an army round or before a fortified place in order to take it by force a continued endeavour to gain possession (*Shak*) a seat, throne, station (*Shak*) excrement the floor of a glass furnace a work man's bench —*v t* to lay siege to —*ns* **Siege'-piece,** a coin, generally of unusual shape and rude workmanship, issued in a besieged place during stress of siege, **Siege'-train,** the materials carried by an army for the purpose of laying siege to a place —**State-of-siege,** a condition of things in which civil law is suspended or made subordinate to military law, **Minor state-of-siege,** a modification of the more severe rule in cases of merely domestic trouble [O Fr *sege* (Fr *siège*), seat —(It *sedia*)—Low L *assedium*=L *obsidium*, a siege—*sedēre*, to sit]

Sield, sēld (*Spens*) Cieled

Sienese, si e nēz', *adj* pertaining to Siena, or Sienna, in central Italy, or its school of painting in the 13th and 14th centuries

Sienite, Sienitic. Same as **Syenite,** &c

Sienna, si en'a, *n* a fine orange red pigment used in oil and water colour painting [It *terra di Siena*, Sienna earth]

Sierra, sē er'ra, *n* a ridge of mountains a scombroid fish [Sp, usually derived from L *serra*, a saw Some suggest Ar *sehrah*, a desert place, whence also Sahara]

Siesta, si es'ta, *n* a short sleep taken about midday or after dinner [Sp,—L *sexta* (*hora*), the *sixth* (hour) after sunrise, the hour of noon]

Sieur, sier, *n* a French title of respect, obs except in law courts [Fr,—L *senior*]

Sieve, siv, *n* a vessel with a bottom of woven hair or wire to separate the fine part of anything from the coarse a person who cannot keep a secret —*v t* to put through a sieve to sift [A S *sife*, Ger *sieb* **Sift** is a derivative]

Siffle, sif'l, *n* a sibilant rāle —*v i* to whistle, hiss —*n* **Sif'flet,** a theatrical whistle [Fr *siffler*—L *sibilāre*]

Sift, sift, *v t* to separate with or as with a sieve to examine closely —*n* **Sift'er** one who or that which sifts [A S *siftan—sife*, a sieve, Dut *zeften*]

Sigh, sī, *v i* to inhale and respire with a long, deep, and audible breathing, as in love or grief to sound like sighing —*v t* to express by sighs —*n* a long, deep, audible respiration —*n* **Sigh'er.** —*adj* **Sigh'ful.**—*adv* **Sigh'ingly.** [A S. *sīcan*, Sw *sucka*]

Sight, sīt, *n* act of seeing view faculty of seeing that which is seen a spectacle an object of especial interest space within vision examination a small opening for looking through at objects a metal pin on the top of a barrel of a gun to guide the eye in taking aim (*slang*) a great many or a great deal —*v t* to catch sight of to present to sight or put under notice —*adjs* **Sight'ed,** having sight of some special character, as short *sighted* fitted with a sight, as a firearm, **Sight'less,** wanting sight blind. (*Shak*) invisible (*Shak*) unsightly, ugly —*adv* **Sight'lessly** —*ns* **Sight'lessness, Sight'liness.** —*adjs* **Sight'ly,** pleasing to the sight or eye comely, **Sight'-outrunning** (*Shak*), running faster than the eye can follow —*ns* **Sight'-reader,** one who reads at sight, as musical notes, passages in a foreign tongue, &c, **Sight'-reading, Sight'-seeing,** the act of seeing sights eagerness to see novelties or curiosities, **Sight'-seer,** one who is eager to see novelties or curiosities —**At sight,** without previous study or practice —**Lose sight of,** to cease to see to overlook —**Out of sight,** too far away to be seen not in sight (*colloq*) beyond comparison, **Put out of sight,** to remove from vision (*slang*) to consume, as food —**Second sight,** a gift of prophetic vision, long supposed in the Scottish Highlands and elsewhere to belong to particular persons [A S *ge siht—gesegen*, pa p of *seón*, to see, Ger *sicht*]

Sight, sīt (*Spens*) Sighed

Sigil, sij'il, *n* a seal a signature an occult or magical mark —*adjs* **Sig'illary,** pertaining to a seal, **Sig'illate,** decorated, as pottery, with impressed patterns (*bot*) marked with seal like scars —*ns* **Sigillā'tion; Sigillog'raphy,** the knowledge of seals —*n pl* **Sig'la,** abbreviations of names, &c, on seals and the like [L *sigillum*, dim of *signum*, a sign]

Sigillaria, sij il ā'ri a, *n* a family of fossil plants, which ranges from the Devonian to the Permian system, but more especially abundant in Carboniferous strata The plants had slender, pillar like trunks, some 5 feet in diameter and 50–70 feet high, the columnar stems ribbed and fluted longitudinally, the flutings being marked by rows or whorls of scars left by fallen leaves —*adjs* **Sigillā'rian, Sigillaroid, Sigillā'rioid.** [From L *sigillum*, a seal]

Sigma, sig'ma, *n* the name of the Greek letter corresponding to our *s*—written Σ (capital), σ (small initial) or ς (small final) —*adjs* **Sig'mate, Sigmat'ic** —*ns* **Sigmā'tion,** the adding of *s* at the end of a word or syllable, **Sig'matism,** repetition of *s* or the *s* sound defective pronunciation of this sound —*adjs* **Sig'moid, -al,** having the form of the letter *s*

Sign, sīn, *n* mark, token proof that by which a thing is known or represented a word, gesture, symbol, or mark, intended to signify something else a remarkable event an omen a miraculous manifestation a memorial something set up as a notice in a public place (*math*) a mark showing the relation of quantities or an operation to be performed (*med*) a symptom (*astron*) one of the twelve parts of the zodiac, each comprising 30 degrees of the ecliptic —*v t* to represent or make known by a sign to attach a signature to —*v i* to give one's signature to make a particular sign —*adj* **Sign'able,** capable of, or requiring to be signed —*ns* **Sign'board,** a board with a sign telling a man's occupation or articles for sale, **Sig'net,** the privy seal (*B*) a seal —*adj* **Sig'neted,** stamped or marked with a signet —*n* **Sig'net-ring,** a ring with a signet or private seal —*adj* **Sign'less,** making no sign —

ns **Sign'-manual**, the royal signature, usually only the initial of the sovereign's name, with R. for *Rex* (L 'king'), or *Regina* (L 'queen'), **Sign'-painter**, one who paints signs for shops, &c, **Sign'post**, a post on which a sign is hung a direction-post [Fr *signe*—L *signum*]

Signal, sig'nal, *n* a sign for giving notice, generally at a distance token the notice given any initial impulse —*v t* and *v i* to make signals to to convey by signals —*pr p* sig'nalling, *pa.t* and *pa p* sig'nalled —*adj* having a sign remarkable notable eminent —*ns* **Sig'nal-book**, a book containing a system of signals, **Sig'nal-box, -cabin**, &c, a small house in which railway signals are worked the alarm-box of a police or fire alarm system, **Sig'nal-code**, a code or system of arbitrary signals, esp at sea, by flags or lights, **Sig'nal-fire**, a fire used for a signal, **Sig'nal-flag**, a flag used in signalling, its colour, shape, markings, and combinations indicating various significations, **Sig'nal-gun**, a gun fired as a signal —*v t* **Sig'nalise**, to make signal or eminent to signal —*n* **Sig'nalling**, the means of transmitting intelligence to a greater or less distance by the agency of sight or hearing —*adv* **Sig'nally** —*ns* **Sig'nalman**, one who makes signals and who interprets those made, **Sig'nal-ment**, the act of communicating by signals description by means of marks, **Sig'nal-post**, a pole on which movable flags, arms, lights, are displayed as signals, **Sig'nal-service**, the department in the army occupied with signalling [Fr, —L *signalis—signum*]

Signature, sig'na tūr, *n* a sign or mark the name of a person written by himself (*mus*) the flats and sharps after the clef to show the key a sheet after being folded, the figure or letter at the foot of the page indicating such —*adj* **Sig'nāte**, designate bearing spots resembling letters —*ns* **Signā'tion**, anything used as a sign, an emblem, **Sig'natory**, one bound by signature to some agreement —*adj* having signed, bound by signature —**Doctrine of signatures**, an inveterate belief in early medicine that plants and minerals bore certain symbolical marks which indicated the diseases for which nature had intended them as special remedies [Fr,—Low L *signatura*—L *signāre, -ātum*, to sign]

Signieur, *n* (*Shak*) Same as **Seignior**.

Significance, sig nifi kans, *n* that which is signified meaning importance moment—Also **Significancy**

Signify, sig'ni fī, *v t* to make known by a sign or by words to mean to indicate or declare to have consequence —*v i* to be of consequence —*pa t* and *pa p* sig'nified —*adjs* **Sig'nifiable**, that may be signified or represented by symbols, **Signif'icant**, signifying expressive of something standing as a sign —*adv* **Signif'icantly**. —*ns* **Signif'icate**, in logic, one of several things signified by a common term, **Significā'tion**, act of signifying that which is signified meaning —*adj* **Signif'icative**, signifying denoting by a sign having meaning expressive —*adv* **Signif'icatively**, in a significative manner so as to betoken by an external sign —*ns* **Signif'icativeness**, the quality of being significative, **Signif'icātor**, one who signifies (*astrol*) a planet ruling a house —*adj* **Signif'icatory**. [L *significāre, ātum, signum*, a sign, and *facĕre*, to make]

Signor, sē'nyor, *n* an Italian word of address equivalent to *Mr*—also **Signior** —*ns* **Sig'nory, Sig'niory** (same as **Seigniory**) [It *signore* See **Seignior**.]

Signora, sē-nyō'ra, *n* feminine of **Signor**.—*n.* **Signorina** (sē nyō rē'na), the Italian equivalent of *Miss*

Sike, sīk, *n* (*Scot*) a small stream of water —Also **Syke**. [Ice *sík, síki*, a ditch]

Sikh, sēk, *n* one of a religious sect of northern India, which became a great military confederacy The sect was founded by Baba Nának (born 1469), who rejected the institution of caste, idolatry, and superstition, preached the existence of one spiritual God, and inculcated a higher moral life.—*n* **Sikh'ism**. [Hind *Sikh*, lit follower or disciple]

Sil, sil, *n* a yellowish pigment of ancient painters. [L]

Silage, sī'laj, *n* the term applied to fodder which has been preserved by the process of ensilage in a silo (q v)

Sile, sīl, *v t* (*prov*) to strain —*n* a sieve, a strainer or colander [Low Ger *silen*, Ger *seelen*, to filter]

Silence, sī'lens, *n* state of being silent absence of sound or speech muteness cessation of agitation calmness oblivion —*v t* to cause to be silent to put to rest to stop —*interj* be silent —*adj* **Sī'lent**, free from noise not speaking habitually taciturn still not pronounced of distilled spirit, without flavour or odour —*n* **Silen'tiary**, one who keeps order in an assembly —*adv* **Sī'lently** —*n* **Sī'lentness = Silence**. [L *silens, -entis*, pr p of *silēre*, to be silent]

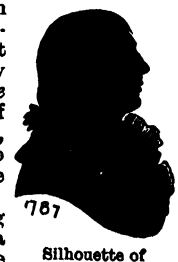
Silene, sī lē'nē, *n* a genus of plants of the natural order *Caryophyllaceæ*—the *Bladder Campion*, whose young shoots eat like asparagus, the *Catchfly*, a general name for many British species from their viscidity

Silenus, sī lē'nus, *n* the foster father of Bacchus, a little pot bellied old man, bald headed and snub nosed, generally astride of an ass, drunk, and attended by a troop of satyrs

Silesia, si lē'shi a, *n* a thin brown holland for window blinds, &c a thin twilled cotton —*adj* **Silē'sian**, pertaining to Silesia

Silex, sī'leks, *n* silica, as found in nature, occurring as flint, quartz, rock crystal, &c [L *silex, silicis*, flint]

Silhouette, sil ōō et', *n* a shadow-outline of the human figure or profile filled in of a dark colour —*v t* to represent in silhouette to bring out a shaded profile or outline view of [From Étienne de *Silhouette* (1709–67), French minister of finance for four months in 1759, after whom everything cheap was named, from his excessive economy in public expenditure According to Littré, the making of such shadow portraits was a favourite pastime of his, hence the name]

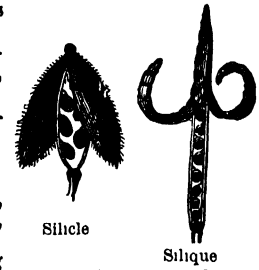


Silhouette of Robert Burns

Silica, sil'i ka, *n* silicon dioxid, or silicic anhydrid, a white or colourless substance, the most abundant solid constituent of our globe, existing both in the crystalline and in the amorphous form, the best examples of the former being rock crystal, quartz, chalcedony, flint, sandstone, and quartzose sand, of the latter, opal —*n* **Sil'icate**, a salt of silicic acid —*adjs* **Sil'icated**, combined or impregnated with silica, **Silic'ious, Silic'eous**, pertaining to, containing, or resembling silica, **Silic'ic**, pertaining to or obtained from silica, **Silicif'erous**, producing or containing silica —*n* **Silicifica'tion**, conversion into silica —*v t* **Silic'ify**, to convert into silica to render siliceous —*v i* to become siliceous or flinty —*pr p.* silic'ifying, *pa p* silic'ified. —*n.* **Sil'icon**, or **Silic'ium**, the base of silica, a non metallic elementary substance, obtainable in three different

forms, the amorphous, the graphitoid, and the crystalline [L *silex, silicis*, flint]

Silicle, sil'i kl, *n* (*bot*) a seed vessel shorter and containing fewer seeds than a silique —*adj* **Silic'ulōse**, (*bot*) having, pertaining to, or resembling silicles husky —*n*. (*bot*) **Silique** (si lēk'), the two valved elongated seed vessel of the *Cruciferæ* —*adjs*. **Sil'iquiform, Sil'iquose, Sil'iquous**, (*bot*) pertaining to, resembling, or bearing siliques [L *silicula*, dim of *siliqua*, a pod]


Silicle

Silique

Silk, silk, *n* the delicate, soft thread produced by the larvæ of certain bombycid moths which feed on the leaves of the mulberry, &c thread or cloth woven from it anything resembling silk, the styles of maize, the silky lustre in the ruby, &c.—*adj* pertaining to or consisting of silk —*n* **Silk'-cotton**, the silky seed covering of various species of *Bombax* —*adjs* **Silk'en**, made of silk dressed in silk resembling silk soft delicate, **Silk'-figured**, having the ornamental pattern in silk —*ns* **Silk'-gown**, or **The silk**, the robe of a queen's or king's counsel, instead of the stuff gown of the ordinary barrister, hence 'to take silk'=to be appointed Q C, **Silk'-grass**, Adam's needle, or bear grass, **Silk'iness; Silk'-man** (*Shak*), a dealer in silks, **Silk'-mercer**, a mercer or dealer in silks, **Silk'-mill**, a mill for the manufacture of silks, **Silk'-paper**, tissue paper, **Silk'-reel**, a machine in which raw silk is unwound from the cocoons, and wound into a thread, **Silk'-thrower**, one who manufactures *thrown silk* or organzine, silk thread formed by twisting together two or more threads or singles, **Silk'-weaver**, a weaver of silk stuffs, **Silk'-worm**, the bombycid moth whose larva produces silk, **Silk'worm-gut**, a material used by anglers for dressing the hook end of the fishing line, consisting of the drawn out glands of the silkworm when these are fully distended —*adj* **Silk'y**, like silk in texture soft smooth glossy [A S *seolc* — L *sericum* — Gr *sērikon*, neut of adj *Sērikos*, pertaining to the *Sēres*—*Sēr*, a native of China, whence silk was first obtained]

Sill, sil, *n* the timber or stone at the foot of a door or window the lowest piece in a window frame (*fort*) the inner edge of the bottom of an embrasure the floor of a mine passage, also a miner's term for bed or stratum [A S *syl*, Ice *sylla*, Ger *schwelle*]

Silladar, sil'a dar, *n* a member of a troop of irregular cavalry [Hind]

Sillago, sil'a gō, *n* a genus of acanthopterygian fishes

Sillery, sil'e ri, *n* a celebrated still white wine produced near Rheims—one of the most esteemed champagnes [From *Sillery* in Marne]

Sillibub, sil'i bub, *n* a dish made of wine or cider mixed with milk into a curd, sweetened and flavoured It may be whipped into a froth, or made solid by adding gelatine and water, and boiling —Also **Sillabub.**

Sillograph, sil'ō graf, *n* a satirist [From the *Silloi* of Timon of Phlius, *c* 280 B C]

Sillometer, si lom'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring the speed of a ship without a log line [Formed from Fr *siller*, to make way, and Gr *metron*, a measure]

Sillon, sil'on, *n* (*fort*) a work raised in the middle of a very wide ditch, an envelope [Fr]

Sillsallat, sil'sal-at, *n* a salad of pickled herring, with morsels of meat, eggs, onion, and beet [Sw]

Silly, sil'i, *adj* simple harmless foolish witless imprudent absurd stupid —*n* a silly person —*adv* **Sil'lily.**—*ns* **Sil'liness, Sil'ly-how**, a caul [Orig 'happy,' 'blessed,' and so 'innocent,' 'simple,' A.S *sǽlig, gesǽlig*, timely —*sǽl*, time, Ger *selig*, blest, happy, Goth *sels*, good]

Silo, sī'lō, *n* a pit for packing and storing green crops for fodder in the state known as ensilage —*v t* to preserve in a silo [Sp,—L *sirus*—Gr *siros*, a pit]

Silpha, sil'fa, *n* a genus of clavicorn beetles, the carrion beetles [Gr *silphē*, a beetle]

Silphium, sil'fi um, *n* a genus of American composite plants with a resinous juice—the *prairie-dock, cup plant, rosin weed* an umbelliferous plant whose juice the ancient Greeks used—the Latin *laserpitium* [Gr]

Silphology, sil fol'ō ji, *n* the science of larval forms [Gr *silphē*, a beetle, *logia—legein*, to say]

Silt, silt, *n* that which is left by straining sediment the sand, &c, left by water —*v t* to fill with sediment (with *up*) —*v i* to percolate through pores to become filled up —*adj* **Silt'y**, full of or resembling silt [Prov Eng *sile*, allied to Low Ger *sielen*, Sw *sila*, to let water off, to strain]

Silurian, si-lū'ri an, *adj* belonging to Siluria, the country of the Silures, the ancient inhabitants of the south eastern part of South Wales and the adjoining English area—Glamorgan, Brecknock, Monmouth, Radnor, Hereford, a dark and curly haired race probably of non Aryan stock—Iberian or Euskarian—though ultimately Celticised in language and manners applied by Murchison in 1835 to a series of rocks well developed in the country of the Silures The Silurian is the lowest of the four great subdivisions of the Paleozoic—Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, Permian It is usually divided into an Upper and a Lower Silurian, and it contains hardly any vertebrates and land plants, and but little plant life in general, except seaweeds, its main animal forms being graptolites, trilobites, and brachiopods —*adjs* **Silū'ridan, Silū'rine, Silū'roid** —*ns* **Silū'rist**, a Silurian, a name applied to the poet Henry Vaughan (1621–95), **Silū'rus**, the typical genus of *Siluridæ*, a family of physostomous fishes—the sheat fish, the cat fishes, &c

Silvan, sil'van, *adj* pertaining to woods woody inhabiting woods [Fr,—L *silva*, cf Gr *hylē*, a wood]

Silver, sil'ver, *n* a soft white metal, capable of a high polish money made of silver anything having the appearance of silver —*adj* made of silver resembling silver white bright precious gentle having a soft and clear tone of high rank, but still second to the highest —*v t* to cover with silver to make like silver to make smooth and bright to make silvery —*v i* to become silvery —*n* **Sil'ver-bath**, (*photog*) a solution of silver nitrate for sensitising collodion-plates for printing —*adjs* **Sil'ver-black**, black silvered over with white, **Sil'ver-bright** (*Shak*), as bright as silver, **Sil'ver-buskined**, having buskins adorned with silver —*ns* **Sil'ver-fir**, a coniferous tree of the genus *Abies*, whose leaves show two silvery lines on the under side, **Sil'ver-fish**, a name given to the atherine, to artificially bred gold fish, the sand smelt, the tarpon any species of *Lepisma*, a thysanurous insect—also *Bristletail, Walking-fish, Silver moth, Shiner*, &c, **Sil'ver-fox**, a species of fox found in northern regions, having a rich and valuable fur —*adjs* **Sil'ver-gray**, having a gray or bluish gray colour, **Sil'ver-headed**, having a silver head with white hair —*ns* **Sil'veriness**, the state of being silvery, **Sil'vering**, the operation of covering

with silver the silver so used —*v t* **Sil'verise,** to coat or cover with silver —*pr p* sil'verising, *pa p* sil'verised —*ns* **Sil'verite,** one who opposes the demonetisation of silver, **Sil'ver-leaf,** silver beaten into thin leaves, **Sil'verling** (*B*), a small silver coin —*adv* **Sil'verly** (*Shak*), with the appearance of silver —*adj* **Sil'vern,** made of silver —*n* **Sil'ver-printing,** the production of photographic prints by the use of a sensitising salt of silver —*adj* **Sil'ver-shafted,** carrying silver arrows, as Diana —*n* **Sil'versmith,** a smith who works in silver —*adjs* **Sil'ver-tongued,** plausible, eloquent, **Sil'ver-voiced** (*Shak*), having a clear, sweet voice like the sound of a silver musical instrument, **Sil'ver-white** (*Shak*), white like silver, **Sil'very,** covered with silver resembling silver white clear, soft, mellow [A S *silfer, seolfor*, Ice *silfr*, Ger *silber*]

Simar, Simarre, si mar', *n* a woman's robe a scarf. [Fr *simarre*—O Fr *chamarre*—Sp *chamarra*, a sheepskin coat, prob Basque]

Simarubaceæ, sim a rōō bā'sē ē, *n pl* a natural order of trees and shrubs in tropical Asia, Africa, and America—all characterised by great bitterness, and several of the species used as tonics in dysentery, &c It includes *quassia, bitterwood,* and *ailanto* —*adj* **Simarubā'ceous**

Simbil, sim'bil, *n* a shortish legged African stork

Simeonite, sim'ē on īt, *n* a follower of the famous Cambridge evangelical preacher Charles Simeon (1759-1836), whose influence is perpetuated by the Simeon Trust, established for purchasing advowsons a low churchman—often **Sim**

Simia, sim'i a, *n* an anthropoid ape a monkey generally the typical genus of *Simiidæ*, containing the orang utans—the *Simiidæ* includes the anthropoid apes, *Simiinæ* is the higher of the two sub families of Simiidæ, comprising the gorilla, chimpanzee, and orang —*adjs* **Sim'ial, Sim'ian, Sim'ious,** like an ape anthropoid [L]

Similar, sim'i lar, *adj* like resembling uniform (*geom*) exactly corresponding in shape, without regard to size —*n* **Similar'ity** —*adv* **Sim'ilarly.**—*n* **Simil'itude,** the state of being similar or like resemblance comparison simile (*B*) a parable [Fr *similaire*—L *similis*, like, same]

Simile, sim'i le, *n* something similar similitude (*rhet*) a comparison to illustrate anything —*n pl* **Simil'ia,** things alike —*v t* **Sim'ilise,** to liken, compare —*v i* to use similitudes —*adv* **Simil'iter,** in like manner [L, neut of *similis*, like]

Similor, sim'i lōr, *n* a yellow alloy used for cheap jewellery [Fr,—L *similis*, like, *aurum*, gold]

Simitar. Same as **Scimitar** (q v)

Simkin, sim'kin, *n* the usual Anglo Indian word for champagne —Also **Simpkin.**

Simmer, sim'er, *v i* to boil with a gentle, hissing sound to be on the point of boiling out, as into anger —*n* a gentle heating [From the sound, cf Sw dial *summa*, to hum, Ger *summen*]

Simnel, sim'nel, *n* a sweet cake of fine flour for Christmas, Easter, or Mothering Sunday —Also **Simlin** [O Fr *simenel*—L *simila*, fine flour]

Simon-pure, sī'mon pūr, *adj* authentic, genuine [From Simon *Pure*, a character in Mrs Centlivre's comedy, *A Bold Stroke for a Wife*, who is counterfeited by an impostor]

Simony, sim'on i, *n* the crime of buying or selling presentation to a benefice, so named from Simon Magus, who thought to purchase the gift of the Holy Spirit with money (Acts, viii) —*n* **Simō'niac,** one guilty of simony —*adj* **Simoni'acal,** pertaining to, guilty of, or involving simony —*adv* **Simoni'acally,** in a simoniacal manner —*n* **Sim'onist,** one who practises or defends simony

Simoom, si mōōm', *n* a hot suffocating wind which blows in northern Africa and Arabia and the adjacent countries from the interior deserts. —Also **Simoon.** [Ar *samūm* — *samm*, to poison]

Simorhynchus, sim ō ring'kus, *n* a genus of small North Pacific birds, the snub nosed auklets [Gr *simos*, flat nosed, *hryngchos*, snout]

Simous, sī'mus, *adj* flat or snub nosed concave. —*n* **Simos'ity.**

Simpai, sim'pī, *n* the black crested monkey of Sumatra.

Simper, sim'per, *v i* to smile in a silly, affected manner —*n* a silly or affected smile —*n* **Sim'perer,** one who simpers.—*adj* **Simp'ering** —*adv* **Sim'peringly,** in a simpering manner with a foolish smile [Prob Scand, Norw *semper*, smart]

Simple, sim'pl, *adj* single undivided resisting decomposition elementary, undeveloped plain, single, entire homogeneous open unaffected undesigning true clear straightforward artless guileless unsuspecting credulous not cunning weak in intellect silly of mean birth —as opp to *gentle* —*n* something not mixed or compounded a medicinal herb a simple feast—opp to a *double* or *semidouble* —*v i* to gather simples or medicinal plants —*adjs* **Sim'ple-hearted,** having a simple heart guileless, **Sim'ple-minded,** having a simple mind unsuspecting undesigning —*ns* **Sim'ple-mindedness,** the state or quality of being simple minded artlessness, **Sim'pleness,** the state or quality of being simple artlessness simplicity folly, **Sim'pler,** a gatherer of simples, **Sim'pless** (*Spens*), simplicity, **Sim'pleton,** a weak or foolish person —*adv* **Simplic'iter,** simply, not relatively —*ns* **Simplic'ity,** the state or quality of being simple singleness want of complication openness clearness freedom from excessive adornment plainness sincerity artlessness credulity, silliness, folly, **Simplificā'tion,** the act of making simple —*adj* **Sim'plificative** —*n* **Sim'plificātor,** one who simplifies —*v t* **Sim'plify,** to make simple to render less difficult to make plain —*pa t* and *pa p* sim'plified —*ns* **Sim'plism,** affected simplicity, **Sim'plist,** one skilled in simples —*adj* **Simplis'tic** —*adv* **Sim'ply,** in a simple manner artlessly foolishly weakly plainly considered by itself alone merely solely [Fr,—L *simplex*, the same — *sim* (L *semel*), and root of *plicāre*, to fold]

Simson, Simpson, sim'son, *n* (*prov*) groundsel [Earlier *sencion*—O Fr *senecion*—L *senecio*]

Simulacrum, sim ū lā'krum, *n* an image, esp an unreal phantom a formal sign [L]

Simulate, sim'ū lāt, *v t* to imitate to counterfeit to pretend to assume the appearance of without the reality —*adjs* **Sim'ulant,** simulating replacing or having the form or appearance of, esp in biology, **Sim'ular,** counterfeit, feigned —also *n*, one who pretends to be what he is not. —*ns* **Simulā'tion,** the act of simulating or putting on what is not true imitation in form of one word by another resemblance, similarity, **Sim'ulator,** one who simulates —*adj* **Sim'ulatory** [L *simulatus*, pa.p of *simulāre*, to make (something) *similar* to (another thing)—*similis*, like]

Simultaneous, sim ul tā'nē us, *adj* acting, existing, or happening at the same time (*math*) satisfied by the same values of the variables or unknown quantities, of a set of equations —*ns* **Simultanē'ity, Simultā'neousness** —*adv* **Simultā'neously.** [Low L *simultaneus* — L *simul*, at the same time, akin to *similis*, like]

Simurg, si mōōrg', *n* a monstrous bird of Persian fable —Also **Simorg, Simurgh.**

Sin, sin, *adv* (*Spens*) since [See **Since**]

Sin, sin, *n* wilful violation of law neglect of duty neglect of the laws of morality and religion, any want of conformity unto or transgression of the

law of God wickedness, iniquity —*v i* to commit sin to violate or neglect the laws of morality or religion to do wrong —*pr p* sinn'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* sinned —*adjs* **Sin'born**, born of sin, **Sin'-bred**, produced by sin —*ns* **Sin'-eater**, one of a class of men formerly employed in Wales, and on the Welsh border, in connection with funeral rites, to eat a piece of bread and drink a cup of ale placed on the bier, and so symbolically take upon themselves the sins of the deceased The name may be due to a mistaken interpretation of Hosea, iv 8, but the real origin of this strange custom must undoubtedly be found in the Levitical *scape-goat* (Levit xvi. 21, 22), **Sin'-eating** —*adj* **Sin'less**, without sin innocent pure perfect —*adv* **Sin'lessly.**—*ns* **Sin'lessness**, **Sin'ner**, one who sins: an offender or criminal (*theol*) an unregenerate person —*v i* (*Pope*) to act as a sinner (with indefinite *it*) —*n* **Sin'-offering**, an offering for or sacrifice in expiation of sin —*adjs* **Sin'-sick**, morally sick from sin, **Sin'-worn**, worn by sin —**Mortal** or **Deadly sin**, such as wilfully violates the divine law and separates the soul from God—seven deadly sins, *pride, covetousness, lust, anger, gluttony, envy*, and *sloth*, **Original sin**, the innate depravity and corruption of the whole nature due to the sin of Adam as federal representative of the human race, and transmitted by ordinary generation to all his posterity, **Venial sin**, any transgression due to inadvertence, not alienating the friendship of God [A S *syn, sinn*, cog with Ice *syn d*, Ger *sunde*, Lat *sons*, which is explained as from root *as*, *es-*, Sans *as-mi*, Gr *eimi*, Lat *esum, sum*, prop he who was it, the real person, the guilty one]

Sinaitic, sī na it'ik, *adj* pertaining to, made, or given at Mount Sinai

Sinapis, si nā'pis, *n* the official name of mustard —*n* **Sin'apism**, a mustard plaster [L —Gr *sinapi*]

Since, sins, *adv* from the time that past ago —*prep* after from the time of —*conj* seeing that because considering [M E *sins, sithens* —A.S *sith thám*, lit 'after that,' from *sith*, late (Ger *seit*), and *thám*, dative of *thæt*, that]

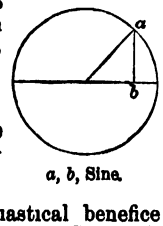
Sincere, sin sēr', *adj* clean pure (*B*) unadulterated being in reality what it is in appearance unfeigned frank honest true, virtuous —*adv* **Sincēre'ly** —*ns* **Sincēre'ness**, **Sincer'ity**, state or quality of being sincere honest of mind freedom from pretence [Fr ,—L *sincerus*, clean, generally derived from *sine*, without, and *cera*, wax, better from *sin*, single, and *cerus* for an assumed *scerus* = A S *scir*, bright, cf **Sheer**, Ger *schier*]

Sinciput, sin'si put, *n* the forepart of the head from the forehead to the vertex —*adj* **Sincip'ital.** [L, *semi*, half, and *caput*, the head]

Sind, sind, *v t* (*Scot*) to rinse —Also **Synd.**

Sindon, sin'don, *n* (*Bacon*) a wrapper [L —Gr *sindōn*, fine Indian cloth, muslin, a garment, prob from *India*, or *Sinde* in India.]

Sine, sīn, *n* a straight line drawn from one extremity of an arc perpendicular to the diameter that passes through the other extremity [L *sinus*, a curve]



a, b, Sine.

Sine, sīn, *adv* (*Scot*) after that ago —*conj* since —Also **Syne**

Sine, sī'ne, *prep* without, as in **Sine die**, without day, of an adjournment; **Sine quâ non**, an indispensable condition, &c [L]

Sinecure, sī'nē kūr, *n* an ecclesiastical benefice without the cure or care of souls an office with salary but without work —*adj* pertaining to such an office.—*ns* **Sī'necurism**, the state of having a sinecure, **Sī'necurist**, one who holds a sinecure [L *sine*, without, and *cura*, care]

Sinew, sin'ū, *n* that which joins a muscle to a bone, a tendon muscle, nerve that which supplies vigour —*v t* to bind as by sinews to strengthen —*adj* **Sin'ewed**, furnished with sinews (*Shak*) strong, vigorous —*n* **Sin'ewiness**, the state or quality of being sinewy —*adjs* **Sin'ewless**, having no sinews without strength or power, **Sin'ew-shrunk**, applied to a horse which has become gaunt bellied from being overdriven, **Sin'ewy, Sin'ewous**, furnished with sinews consisting of, belonging to, or resembling sinews strong vigorous —**Sinews-of-war**, money [A S *sinu*, Ice *sin*, Ger *sehne*]

Sinful, sin'fool, *adj* full of or tainted with sin iniquitous wicked depraved criminal unholy —*adv* **Sin'fully** —*n* **Sin'fulness**

Sing, sing, *v i* to utter melodious sounds in musical succession to make a small, shrill sound to relate in verse to squeal to ring to be capable of being sung —*v t* to utter musically to chant to celebrate to attend on to effect by singing to celebrate or relate in verse —*pa t* sang or sung, *pa p* sung —*adj* **Sing'able** —*ns* **Sing'ableness**; **Sing'er**, one who sings one whose occupation is to sing, **Sing'ing**, the act or art of singing; **Sing'ing-gallery**, a gallery occupied by singers; **Sing'ing-hinny**, a cake baked on a girdle with butter and currants, **Sing'ing-man** (*Shak*), one employed to sing, as in a cathedral, **Sing'ing-master**, a master who teaches singing, **Sing'ing-school**, a place where singing is taught; **Sing'ing-voice**, the voice as used in singing —**Sing another song, or tune**, to change one's tone or attitude, esp to a humbler manner, **Sing out**, to call out distinctly, to shout, **Sing small**, to assume a humble tone to play a minor part [A S *singan*, Ger *singen*, Goth *siggwan*]

Singe, sinj, *v t* to burn on the surface to scorch: —*pr p* singe'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* singed —*n* a burning of the surface a slight burn —**Singed cat**, a person who is better than he looks [M E *sengen*—A S *be sengan*, the causative of *singan*, to sing, from the singing noise produced by scorching]

Singhalese. Same as **Cingalese**

Single, sing'gl, *adj* consisting of one only individual, unique separate, private alone unmarried not combined with others unmixed having one only on each side straightforward. sincere simple, normal pure —*v t* to separate to choose one from others to select from a number —*adjs* **Sing'le-breasted**, with a single row of buttons or loops only, of a coat, corsage, &c , **Sing'le-eyed**, having but one eye devoted, unselfish, **Sing'le-handed**, by one's self unassisted having only one workman, **Sing'le-hearted**, having a single or sincere heart without duplicity —*adv* **Sing'le-heartedly.**—*adj* **Sing'le-minded**, having a single or sincere mind upright —*ns* **Sing'le-mindedness**, **Sing'leness**, state of being single or alone freedom from deceit sincerity simplicity —*adj.* **Sing'le-soled**, having a single sole, as a shoe poor —*ns* **Sing'lestick**, a stick or cudgel for one hand a fight or game with singlesticks, **Sing'let**, an undershirt or waistcoat, **Sing'leton**, in whist, a hand containing one card only of some suit, **Sing'letree** (the same as **Swingletree**) —*adv* **Sing'ly**, one by one particularly alone by one's self honestly sincerely [O Fr ,—L *sin gulus*, one to each, separate, akin to *sem el*, once, Gr *ham a* See **Simple, Sincere**]

Singsong, sing'song, *n* bad singing drawling a convivial meeting where every one must sing —*adj* monotonously rhythmical, drawling —*v t* and *v i* to make songs: to chant monotonously

Singspiel, sing'spēl, *n* a semi-dramatic representation in which a series of incidents are set forth in alternate dialogue and song, now a kind of opera in which the music is subordinated to the words [Ger , *singen*, to sing, *spiel*, play]

Singular, sing'gū lar, *adj* alone (*gram*) denoting one person or thing single not complex or compound standing alone, rare, unusual, uncommon of more than common value or importance unique, extraordinary, strange, odd (*B*) particular —*n* that which is singular (*logic*) that which is not general, that which is here and now, that which is determinate in every respect —*v t* **Sing'ularise,** to make singular —*ns* **Singularisā'tion, Singular'ity,** the state of being singular peculiarity anything curious or remarkable particular privilege or distinction. (*math*) an exceptional element or character of a continuum —*adv* **Sing'ularly,** in a singular manner peculiarly strangely so as to express one or the singular number [Fr ,—L *singularis*]

Singult, sin'gult, *n* a sigh —*adjs* **Singul'tient, Singult'ous,** affected with hiccough [L *singultus*, a sob]

Sinhalese, sin' ha lēz, *n* and *adj* the same as **Cingalese** and **Singhalese**

Sinic, sin'ik, *adj* Chinese —*adj* **Sin'ian,** a name applied to a widely spread series of rocks in China, containing many trilobites and brachiopods —*ns* **Sin'icism,** Chinese manners and customs , **Sin'ism,** a name proposed to be applied to Chinese customs generally, esp to its ancient indigenous religion [L *Sina*, China, *Sinæ*, the Chinese, Gr *Sinai*, the Chinese]

Sinical, sin'ik-al, *adj* pertaining to, employing, or founded upon sines

Sinister, sin'is ter, *adj* left on the left hand evil unfair dishonest unlucky inauspicious, malign —*adj* **Sin'ister-handed,** left handed —*advs* **Sinis'tra,** (*mus*) with the left hand , **Sin'istrad,** towards the left —*adj* **Sin'istral,** belonging or inclining to the left reversed —*adv* **Sin'istrally** —*n* **Sinistrā'tion,** a turning to the left —*adj* **Sin'istrous,** on the left side wrong absurd perverse —*adv* **Sin'istrously** [L]

Sinistrorse, sin'is trors, *adj* rising from left to right, as a spiral line —Also **Sinistrors'al.** [L *sinistrorsus, sinistroversus*, towards the left side —*sinister*, left, and *vertĕre, versum*, to turn]

Sink, singk, *v i* to fall to the bottom to fall down to descend lower to fall gradually to fall below the surface to enter deeply to be impressed to be overwhelmed to fail in strength —*v t* to cause to sink to put under water to keep out of sight to suppress to degrade to cause to decline or fall to plunge into destruction to make by digging or delving to pay absolutely to lower in value or amount to lessen —*pa t* sank and sunk , *pa p* sunk, sunk'en —*n* a drain to carry off dirty water a box or vessel connected with a drain for receiving dirty water an abode of degraded persons a general receptacle an area in which a river sinks and disappears a depression in a stereotype plate a stage trap door for shifting scenery in mining, an excavation less than a shaft —*ns* **Sink'er,** anything which causes a sinking, esp a weight fixed to a fishing-line, **Sink'-hole,** a hole for dirty water to run through , **Sink'ing,** a subsidence a depression —*adj* causing to sink —*n* **Sink'ing-fund,** a fund formed by setting aside income every year to accumulate at interest for the purpose of paying off debt —*adj* **Sink'ing-ripe** (*Shak*), dead ripe, about to fall off —*n* **Sink'room,** a scullery [A.S *sincan*, Ger *sinken*, Dut *zinken*, Ice *sokkva*, to fall to the bottom]

Sink-a-pace, singk' a pās, *n* (*Shak*) a corr of **Cinque-pace.**

Sinologue, sin'ō log, *n* one versed in Chinese —*ns* **Sinol'ogist, Sinol'ogy**

Sinople, sin'ō-pl, *n* a ferruginous clay yielding the fine red pigment **Sinopia** [Gr *sinōpis*, a red earth brought from *Sinope*]

Sinsyne, sin sīn', *adv* (*Scot*) since, ago

Sinter, sin'ter, *n* a name given to rocks precipitated in a crystalline form from mineral waters [Ger]

Sintoc, sin'tok, *n* a Malayan tree with aromatic bark —Also **Sindoc**

Sinuate, sin'ū āt, *adj* curved (*bot*) with a waved margin —*v t* to bend in and out —*ns* **Sinuā'tion, Sinuos'ity,** quality of being sinuous a bend or series of bends and turns —*adjs* **Sin'uous, Sin'uōse,** bending in and out, winding, undulating morally crooked —*adv* **Sin'uously.** [L *sinuatus*, pa p of *sinuāre*, to bend]



Sinuate Leaf

Sinupalliate, sin ū pal'i āt, *adj* having a sinuous pallial margin on the shell along the line of attachment of the mantle — Also **Sinupal'lial.** [L *sinus*, a fold, *pallium*, a mantle]

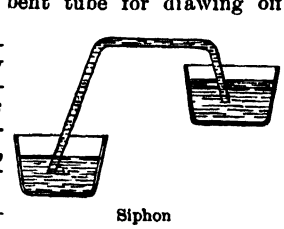
Sinus, sī'nus, *n* a bending a fold an opening a bay of the sea a recess on the shore (*anat*) a cavity or hollow of bone or other tissue, one of the air cavities contained in the interior of certain bones a channel for transmitting venous blood a narrow opening leading to an abscess, &c —*n* **Sī'nusoid,** the curve of sines in which the abscisses are proportional to an angle, and the ordinates to its sine —*adj* **Sinusoi'dal** —*adv* **Sinusoi'dally.** [L *sinus*, a bending, a curve]

Sioux, sōō, *n* (*pl* **Sioux,** sōō or sōōz), the principal tribe of the Dakota (i e 'confederate') family of American Indians, now settled mostly in South Dakota and Nebraska — *adj* — Also **Siouan** (sōō'an)

Sip, sip, *v t* to sup or drink in small quantities to draw into the mouth to taste to drink out of —*v i* to drink in small quantities to drink by the lips —*pr p* sipp'ing , *pa t* and *pa p* sipped —*n* the taking of a liquor with the lips a small draught taken with the lips [A S *syppan* (assumed), *sipian*, to soak Related to *sūpan*, to sup, taste]

Sipe, sīp, *v i* (*prov*) to soak through —Also **Seep.** [A S *sipian*, to soak , Dut *zypen*, to drop]

Siphon, sī'fun, *n* a bent tube for drawing off liquids from one vessel into another — *v t* to convey by means of a siphon — *n.* **Sīph'onage.**—*adjs* **Siph'onal, Siph'onate, Siphon'ic,** pertaining to or resembling a siphon [Fr —Gr *siphōn*—*siphlos*, hollow]



Siphon

Sippet, sip'et, *n* a small sop (*pl*) morsels of bread served in broth, &c —*v i* **Sip'ple,** to sip in sips

Sipunculus, sī pung'kū lus, *n* a genus of worms belonging to the class *Gephyrea*

Sipylite, sip'i līt, *n* a niobite of erbium [From Gr *Sipylos*, one of the children of Niobe]

Sir, sēr, *n* a word of respect used in addressing a man a gentleman the title of a knight or baronet, used along with the Christian name and surname, as 'Sir David Pole ' formerly a common title of address for the clergy as a translation of L *dominus*, the term used for a bachelor of arts, originally in contradistinction from the *magister*, or master of arts—hence **Sir**

John=a priest —*v t* to address as 'sir' [O Fr *sire*, through O Fr *senre*, from L *senior*, an elder, comp of *senex*, old Cf the parallel forms **Sire, Senior, Seignior, Signor.**]

Sircar, ser kar', *n* a Hindu clerk —Also *Sirkar, Circar* [Hind *sarkār*, a superintendent—*sar*, head, *kār*, Sans. *kara*, work]

Sirdar, ser-dar', *n* a chief or military officer [Hind *sardār—sar*, head, and *dār*, holding]

Sire, sīr, *n* one in the place of a father, as a sovereign an elder, a progenitor the male parent of a beast, esp of a horse (*pl*) ancestors (*poetry*). —*v t* to beget, used of animals [See **Sir.**]

Siredon, sī rē'don, *n* a larval salamander

Siren, sī'ren, *n* one of certain sea nymphs in Greek mythology who sat on the shores of an island between Circe's isle and Scylla, near the south western coast of Italy, and sang with bewitching sweetness songs that allured the passing sailor to draw near, only to meet with death a fascinating woman, any one insidious and deceptive an instrument which produces musical sounds by introducing a regularly recurring discontinuity into an otherwise steady blast of air an instrument for demonstrating the laws of beats and combination tones an eel like, amphibious animal, with only one pair of feet, inhabiting swamps in the southern states of North America —*adj* pertaining to or like a siren fascinating —*n* **Sirē'nia,** an order of aquatic mammals now represented by the dugong (*Halicore*) and the manatee (*Manatus*) —*adj* **Sirē'nian** [L *siren* —Gr *seirēn*, prob *seira*, a cord, a band]

Sirgang, ser'gang, *n* the Asiatic green jackdaw

Sirih, sir'i, *n* the betel leaf [Malay]

Sirius, sir i us, *n* the Dogstar or Canicula, the brightest star in the heavens, situated in the constellation of *Canis Major*, or the Great Dog —*n* **Sirī'asis,** sunstroke [L ,—Gr *seirios*]

Sirloin, ser'loin, *n* the loin or upper part of the loin of beef [Fr *surlonge—sur* (—L *super*, above), and *longe* (see **Loin**) The first syllable has been modified by confusion with Eng **Sir,** and an absurd etymology constructed to suit]

Sirname, ser'nām, *n* a corr of **Surname**

Sirocco, si rok'o, *n* a name given in Italy to a dust-laden dry wind coming over sea from Africa, but also applied to any south wind, often moist and warm, as opposed to the *Tramontana* or north wind, from the hills —Also **Si'roc** [It *sirocco* (Sp *siroco*)—*scharq*, the east]

Sirop, a form of **Syrup.** a kettle used in making sugar by the open kettle process

Sirrah, ser'a, *n* sir, used in anger or contempt [An extension of **Sir**]

Sir-reverence, ser rev'e rens, *n* a corr of **Save-reverence**

Sirup See **Syrup.**

Sirvente, sir vont', *n* a satirical song of the trouveres and troubadours of the 12th and 13th centuries [Fr]

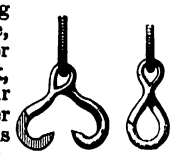
Sis, sis, *n* a girl, a sweetheart — Also **Sis'sy.** [From *Cicely*]

Siserary, sis'e rā ri, *n* a stroke, blow, orig a legal writ transferring a cause to a higher court —**With a siserary,** with suddenness or vehemence [A corr of **Certiorari.**]

Siskin, sis'kin, *n* a genus of perching birds be longing to the family *Fringillidæ*, the true finches [Dan *sisgen*, Sw *siska*, Ger *zeisig*]

Sist, sist, *v t* in Scots law, to present at the bar cause to appear, summon to delay, stop —*n* the act of staying diligence or execution on decrees for civil debts [L *sistĕre*, to make to stand]

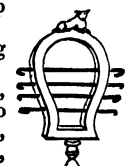
Sister, sis'tėr, *n* a female born of the same parents a female closely allied to or associated with another.—*adj* closely related, akin —*v t* and *v i* to resemble closely to be a sister to: to be allied —*ns* **Sis'terhood,** state of being a sister, the duty of a sister a society of females, a community of women living together under a religious rule, and with a common object for their united life, **Sis'ter-hook,** in a ship's rigging, one of a pair of hooks fitting closely together and working on the same axis —also *Clip hook* and *Clove hook*, **Sis'ter-in-law,** a husband's or wife's sister, or a brother's wife —*adjs* **Sis'ter-like, Sis'terly,** like or becoming a sister kind affectionate [M E *suster*—A S *sweostor*, Ice. *systir*, Dut *zuster*, Ger *schwester*, L *soror* (for *sosor*, orig *sostor*), Sans *svasar*]



Sister hooks—Open and Shut

Sistine, sis'tin, *adj* pertaining to a pope of the name of Sixtus, esp Sixtus IV (1471–84) and Sixtus V (1585–90) — also **Six'tine — Sistine chapel,** the Pope's chapel in the Vatican, built in 1473 by Sixtus IV , covered with magnificent frescoes by Michael Angelo and the great Florentine masters, **Sistine Madonna,** or **Madonna of San Sisto,** a famous painting by Raphael Santi, now at Dresden, representing the Virgin and Child in glory, Pope Sixtus on the left, St Barbara on the right, and two cherubs below

Sistrum, sis'trum, *n* a form of rattle used in ancient Egypt in connection with the worship of Isis



Sistrum

Sisyphean, sis i fē'an, *adj* relating to Sisyphus incessantly recurring [From *Sisyphus*, a king of Corinth, who was condemned in Tartarus to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone, which constantly rolled down again, making his task incessant]

Sit, sit, *v i* to rest on the haunches to perch, as birds to rest to remain, abide to brood to occupy a seat, esp officially to be officially engaged to blow from a certain direction, as the wind to be worn, to fit, to be becoming to take an attitude of readiness, or for any special purpose to hold a deliberative session —*v t* to keep a seat or good seat upon to seat, place on a seat —*pr p* sitt'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* sat —*n* a subsidence of the roof of a coal mine (*slang*) a situation —*adj* **Sit'-fast,** fixed, stationary —*n* a callosity of the skin under the saddle, often leading to ulcer —*ns* **Sit'ter, Sit'ting,** state of resting on a seat a seat, a special seat allotted to a seat holder, at church, &c , also the right to hold such the part of the year in which judicial business is transacted the act or time of resting in a posture for a painter to take a likeness an official meeting to transact business: uninterrupted application to anything for a time the time during which one continues at anything a resting on eggs for hatching, the number hatched at one time, **Sit'ting-room,** the parlour or most commonly used room in many houses —**Sit loose,** or **loosely,** to be careless or in different, **Sit on,** or **upon,** to hold an official inquiry regarding (*slang*) to repress, check, **Sit out,** to sit, or to sit apart, during to await the close of, **Sit tight,** to hold on, **Sit under,** to be in the habit of hearing the preaching of, **Sit up,** to raise the body from a recumbent to a sitting position to keep watch during the night (*with*) [A S *sittan*, Ger *sitzen*, L *sedēre*, Gr *hed-os*, a seat, *hezesthai*, to sit Cf **Seat** and **Set.**]

Sitar, sit'ar, *n* an oriental form of guitar

Site, sīt, *n* the place where anything is set down or fixed situation a place chosen for any particular purpose posture —*adj.* **Sit'ed** (*Spens*),

placed, situated [Fr.,—L. *situs—situm*, pa.p. of *sinĕre*, to set down Cf **Situate**]

Sith, sith, *adv*, *prep*, and *conj* since—(*obs*) **Sith'ence, Sith'ens.** [M E *sithen*—A S *sīð ðām*, after that, also written *sīððan* The A S *sīð* was orig an *adj* meaning late See **Since**]

Sithe, sīth, *n* (*Spens*) time [A S *síth*, path, occasion, time]

Sithe, sīth, *n* (*Shak*) a scythe —*v t* (*Shak*) to cut with a scythe

Sithe, sīth, *n* (*Spens*) a sigh

Sitology, sī tol'o ji, *n* the science of the regulation of diet [Gr *sitos*, food, *logia—legein*, to say]

Sitophobia, sī tō-fō'bi a, *n* morbid aversion to food [Gr *sitos*, food, *phobia*, fear]

Sitta, sit'a, *n* the genus of nut hatches —*adj* **Sit'tine** [Gr *sittē*, a woodpecker]

Situate, -d, sit'ū āt, ed, *adj* set or permanently fixed placed with respect to other objects residing —*ns* **Situā'tion**, the place where anything is situated position temporary state condition any group of circumstances, a juncture a critical point in the action of a play or the development of the plot of a novel office, employment, **Si'tus**, site the proper place of an organ, &c locality in law [Low L *situatus*—L *situĕre*, to place—*situs*, a site, situation]

Sitz-bath, sitz' bath, *n* a hip bath a tub adapted for such [Ger *sitz bad*]

Sium, sī'um, *n* a genus of umbelliferous plants—the water parsnips [Gr *sion*]

Siva, sē'va, *n* the third god of the Hindu Trimúrti or triad, in which he represents the principle of destruction and also that of reproduction —*adj* **Sivaist'ic** —*n* **Si'vaite** [Sans *çiva*, happy, auspicious]

Sivan, siv'an, *n* the third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, answering to part of May and June [Heb]

Six, siks, *adj* and *n* five and one a figure denoting six units (6, or vi) a playing card with six spots, the face of a die bearing six spots, or that die itself beer sold at six shillings a barrel, small beer (*pl*) in hymnology, a quatrain in trochaic measure, the lines of three feet or six syllables —*adj* **Six'fold**, folded or multiplied six times —*ns* **Six'footer**, a person six feet high, **Six'pence**, a silver coin = six pence —*adj* **Six'penny**, worth sixpence cheap, worthless —*ns* **Six'-shoot'er**, a six chambered revolver, **Sixte**, a parry in which the hand is on guard opposite the right breast, the point of the sword raised and moved a little to the right —*adjs* and *ns* **Six'teen**, six and ten, **Six'teenth**, the sixth after the tenth —*adj* **Sixth**, the last of six the ordinal of six —*n* the sixth part (*mus*) an interval of four tones and a semitone, or six intervals—(**Sixth hour**, noon tide) —*adv* **Sixth'ly**, in the sixth place —**Long sixes**, candles weighing six to the pound, about 8 inches long, **Short sixes**, candles weighing six to the pound, about 4 inches long —**To be at sixes and sevens**, to be in disorder [A S *siex*, Goth *saihs*, Ger *sechs*, Gael *se*, also L *sex*, Gr *hex*, Sans *shash*]

Sixty, siks'ti, *adj* and *n* six times ten —*adj* and *n* **Six'tieth**, the sixth tenth the ordinal of sixty [A S *sixtig*]

Sizar, sī'zar, *n* the name of an order of students at Cambridge and Dublin Universities, so called from the allowance of victuals made to them from the college buttery Their menial duties have long since gone into disuse [From **Size**, orig a fixed quantity]

Size, sīz, *n* extent of volume or surface magnitude an allotted portion (*pl*) allowances (*Shak*) —*v t* to arrange according to size at Cambridge, to buy rations at a certain fixed rate to measure —*v i*. to increase in size —*adj* **Siz'able**, of suitable size of considerable size or bulk —*n* **Siz'ing**, act of sorting articles according to size, esp crushed or stamped ores in mining an order for extra food from a college buttery —**To size up**, to measure, consider carefully [Contr of **Assize** (q v)]

Size, sīz, **Sizing**, sīz'ing, *n* a kind of weak glue, used as varnish any gluey substance —*v t* to cover with size —*n* **Siz'iness.**—*adj* **Siz'y**, size-like glutinous

Sizzle, siz'l, *v i* to make a sound as if frying —*n* a hissing sound extreme heat —*n* **Sizz'ling**, a hissing

Skainsmate, skānz'māt, *n* (*Shak*) a companion, a scapegrace

Skald, *n* See **Scald**, a poet

Skat, skat, *n* a game played with 32 cards as in Piquet, and said to have been invented in 1817 in Altenburg Each of three players receives ten cards, the two others being laid aside (hence the name from O Fr *escart*, laying aside)

Skate, skāt, *n* a kind of sandal or frame of wood with a steel blade under it for moving on ice —*v i* to slide on skates —*ns* **Skāt'er, Skāt'ing, Skāting-rink.** [Dut *schaats*, cf also Dan *skøite*]

Skate, skāt, *n* the popular name of several species of Ray, esp those of the family *Raiidæ* and genus *Raia*, with greatly extended pectoral fins [M E *schate* (Ice *skata*)—Low L *squatus*—L. *squatina*, cf **Shad**]

Skathe Same as **Scathe**

Skaw, skaw, *n* a promontory —Also **Scaw** [Ice *skagi—skaga*, to jut out]

Skean, skēn, *n* a dagger —*n* **Skean-dhu** (skēn'dōō), the knife stuck in the stocking when Highland dress is worn [Gael *sgian*, a knife]

Skeary, skē'ri, a dial form of **Scary**

Skedaddle, skē dad'l, *v t* (*prov*) to spill, scatter. —*v i* (*coll*) to scamper off —*n* a scurrying off. [Ety unknown Prob conn somehow with *shed*, A S *sceádan*, to pour]

Skee, an alternative form of the word **Ski**, for which see page 936

Skeel, skēl, *n* (*Scot*) a milking pail, a washing-tub [Scand, Ice *skjóla*]

Skeely, skē'li, *adj* (*Scot*) skilful

Skeesicks, skē'ziks, *n* (*U S*) a rascal

Skeeter, skē'ter, *n* a mosquito

Skeg, skeg, *n* a stump, branch the after part of a ship's keel

Skeg, skeg, *n* a wild plum

Skein, skān, *n* a knot or number of knots of thread or yarn [O Fr *escagne*, from Celt, cf. Ir *sgainne*, a skein]

Skelder, skel'der, *v i* and *v t* to practise begging to swindle

Skeleton, skel'e tun, *n* the bones of an animal separated from the flesh and preserved in their natural position the framework or outline of anything a very lean and emaciated person a very thin form of light faced type —*adj* pertaining to a skeleton—also **Skel'etal.**—*v t* **Skel'etonise**, to reduce to a skeleton —*n* **Skel'eton-key**, a key for picking locks, without the inner bits —**Skeleton in the cupboard, -closet, -house**, &c, some hidden domestic source of sorrow or shame [Gr *skeleton* (*sōma*), a dried (body)—*skeletos*, dried—*skellein*, to dry, to parch]

Skelloch, skel'oh, *v i*. (*Scot*) to cry out with a shrill voice —*n* a squeal.

Skellum, skel'um, *n* (*Scot*) a ne'er do-well [Dut. *schelm*, a rogue]

Skelly, skel'i, *v i* (*Scot*) to squint [Cf Dan *skele*, Sw *skela*, Ger. *schielen*, to squint]

Skelp, skelp, *v t* (*Scot*) to beat, slap —*v i* to move briskly along, to bound along —*n* a slap a heavy fall of pelting rain a large portion of

anything —*adj* **Skelp'ing,** very big or full [Gael *sgealp*, a slap]

Skelter, skel'tĕr, *v i* to hurfy oi dash along

Skep, skep, *n* a grain basket, or beehive made of straw or wicker-work —*n* **Skep'ful,** as much as a skep will hold [A S *scep*—Scand , Ice *skeppa*]

Skeptic, the same as **Sceptic; Skepsis,** as **Scepsis.**

Skerry, skei'ı, *n* a rocky isle [Ice *sker*]

Sketch, skech, *n* a first draft of any plan or painting an outline, a short and slightly con structed play, essay, &c a short dramat c scene foi iepiesentation by a few persons an aitist's pie liminary study of a work to be elaborated —*v t* to make a rough draft of to draw the outline to give the principal points of —*v i* to practise sketching —*adj* **Sketch'able,** capable of being sketched effectively —*n* **Sketch'er,** one who sketches —*adv* **Sketch'ily** —*n* **Sketch'iness** —*adj* **Sketch'y,** containing a sketch or out line incomplete, slight [Dut *schets*, from L *schedius*, made off hand—Gr *schedios*, sudden—*schedon*, neai—*echein*, *schein*, to have]

Skew, skū, *adj* oblique intersecting a road, river, &c not at right angles, as a bridge —*adv* awry obliquely —*v t* to turn aside —*n* a deviation, a mistake a squint (*archit*) the sloping top of a buttress slanting off against a wall —*ns* **Skew'-arch,** an arch standing obliquely on its abutments, **Skew'-back,** (*architt*) the course of masonry on the top of an abutment with a slope fo- the base of the arch to rest against —*adj* **Skew'-bald,** spotted irregularly, piebald —*n* **Skew'-bridge,** a bridge having its arch or arches set obliquely on its abutments, as when a railway crosses a road, &c , at an oblique angle —*adjs* **Skewed,** distorted, **Skew-gee',** (*coll*) crooked —*n* **Skew'-wheel,** a bevel wheel with teeth formed obliquely on the rim [Old Dut *scūwen* (Dut *schuwen*), Ger *scheuen*, to shun , cf **Shy**]

Skewer, skū'er, *n* a pin of wood or iron for keep ing meat in form while roasting —*v t* to fasten with skewers [Prov Eng *skiver*, prob the same as **Shiver,** a splinter of wood]

Ski, shē, *n* a long, narrow, wooden snow shoe, much used in Norway and the Alps —*v i* to slide on skis [Dan *ski*]

Skiascopy, ski'a skō pı, *n* the shadow test for measuring the refraction of an eye —Also **Sci'a scopy** [Gr *skia*, a shadow, *skopein*, to view]

Skid, skid, *n* a piece of timber hung against a ship's side to protect it from injury a sliding wedge or drag to check the wheel of a wagon on a steep place a slab put below a gun to keep it off the ground —*v t* to check with a skid —*v i.* to slide along without revolving —*n* **Skid'der,** one who uses a skid [Scand , Ice *skidh*, A.S *scid*, a piece split off, a billet of wood]

Skiey, ski'ı, *adj* Same as **Skyey.**

Skiff, skif, *n* a small light boat [A doublet of **Ship.**]

Skiff, skif, *adj* (*prov*) distorted awkward

Skill, skil, *n* knowledge of anything dexterity in practice —*v i* to understand, to be dexterous in to make a difference, to signify —*adj* **Skil'ful** having or displaying skill dexterous —*adv* **Skil'fully** —*n* **Skil'fulness** —*adjs* **Skilled,** having skill skilful expert, **Skil'less** (*Shak.*), wanting skill, artless [Scand , as Ice. *skil*, a distinction, *skilja*, to separate]

Skillet, skil'et, *n* a small metal vessel with a long handle, used for boiling water [Prob from O Fr *escuellette*, dim of *escuelle* (Fr *écuelle*)—L *scutella*, dim of *scutra*, a dish See **Scullery.**]

Skilligalee, skil ı ga lē', *n* thin watery soup —Also **Skilligolee', Skil'ly.** [Ety dub]

Skilling, skil'ing, *n* a coin worth from ½d to 1d. once current in N Germany and Scand [Dan]

Skilts, skilts, *n pl* short loose trousers

Skim, skim, *v.t* to clear off scum to take off by skimming to brush the surface of lightly —*v i.* to pass over lightly to glide along near the surface to become coated over —*pr p* skim'ming, *pa t* and *pa p* skimmed —*n* the act of skimming what is skimmed off —*ns* **Skim'mer,** a utensil for skimming milk a bird that skims the water , **Skim'-milk,** skimmed milk milk from which the cream has been skimmed , **Skim'ming,** the act of taking off that which floats on the surface of a liquid, as cream that which is taken off, scum —*adv* **Skim'mingly,** by skimming or gliding along the surface [A by-form of **Scum**]

Skimble-skamble, skim'bl skam'bl, *adj* wander ing, wild, rambling, incoherent —*adv* in a con fused manner [A reduplication of **Scamble.**]

Skimmington, skim'ing ton, *n* a burlesque pro cession intended to ridicule a henpecked husband a riot generally —Also **Skim'ington, Skim'merton, Skim'itry** [Ety unknown]

Skimp, skimp, *v t* to give scanty measure, to stint to do a thing imperfectly —*v i* to be parsimonious —*adj* scanty, spare —*adj* **Skimp'ing,** sparing meagre done inefficiently —*adv* **Skimp'ingly.** —*adj* **Skimp'y.** [A variant of **Scamp.**]

Skin, skin, *n* the natural outer covering of an animal body a hide the bark or rind of plants, &c the inside covering of the ribs of a ship a drink of whisky hot —*v t* to cover with skin to cover the surface of to strip the skin from, to peel to plunder, cheat to answer an examination paper, &c , by unfair means —*v i* to become covered with skin to sneak off —*pr p* skinn'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* skinned —*adj* **Skin'-deep,** as deep as the skin only superficial —*ns* **Skin'flint,** one who takes the smallest gains a very niggardly person , **Skin'ful,** as much as one can hold, esp of liquor —*adj* **Skin'less,** having no skin, or a very thin one —*ns* **Skin'ner ; Skin'niness** —*adjs* **Skin'ny,** consisting of skin or of skin only wanting flesh , **Skin'-tight,** fitting close to the skin —*n* **Skin'-wool,** wool pulled from the skin of a dead sheep —**By,** or **With the skin of one's teeth,** very narrowly , **Clean skins,** unbranded cattle , **To save one's skin,** to escape without injury [A S *scinn*, cog with Ice *skinn*, skin, Ger *schinden*, to flay]

Skink, skingk, *n* drink —*v i* and *v t* to serve drink —*n* **Skink'er,** one who serves drink, a tapster —*adj* **Skink'ing** (*Scot*), thin, watery [A S *scencan*, to pour out drink , Ger *schenken*]

Skink, skingk, *n* an African lizard [L *scincus* —Gr *skingkos*, the adda]

Skink, skingk, *n* (*Scot*) a shin bone of beef, soup made from such [Cf Dut *schonk*, a bone , cf **Shank.**]

Skio, skyō, *n* in Orkney, a fisherman's hut —Also **Skeo.** [Norw *skjaa*, a shed]

Skip, skip, *v i* to leap to bound lightly and joyfully to pass over —*v t* to leap over to omit —*pr p* skipp'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* skipped —*n* a light leap a bound the omission of a part the captain of a side at bowls and curling a college servant —*ns* **Skip'jack,** an impudent fellow the blue fish, saurel, &c., **Skip'per,** one who skips a dancer (*Shak*) a young thought less person a hesperian butterfly —*adj* **Skip ping,** flighty, giddy —*adv* **Skip'pingly,** in a skipping manner by skips or leaps —*n* **Skip' ping-rope,** a rope used in skipping [Either Celt , according to Skeat, from Ir *sgiob*, to snatch, Gael *sgiab*, to move suddenly, W *ysgypio*, to snatch away , or Teut , conn with Ice *skopa*, to run]

Skip, skip *n* an iron box for raising ore running

between guides, or in inclined shafts fitted with wheels to run on a track, a mine truck

Skipetar, skip'e tar, *n* an Albanian the Albanian language [Albanian *skipetar*, a mountaineer]

Skipper, skip'er, *n* the master of a merchant ship —**Skipper's daughters,** white topped waves [Dut *schipper*, Dan *skipper* See **Ship**]

Skipper, skip'er, *n* a barn, a shed in which to shelter for the night —*v i* to shelter in such a place —*n* **Skip'per-bird,** a tramp [Prob W *ysgubor*, a barn]

Skippet, skip'et, *n* (*Spens*) a small boat. [Dim of A S *scip* See **Ship**]

Skippet, skip'et, *n* a round flat box for holding a seal which used to be attached to the parchment by ribbons passing through the lid

Skirl, skirl, *v t* and *v i* (*Scot*) to shriek shrilly —*n* a shrill cry —*n* **Skir'ling** (*Scot*), a shrill sound.

Skirmish, sker'mish, *n* an irregular fight between two small parties a contest —*v i* to fight slightly or irregularly —*n* **Skir'misher,** a soldier belonging to troops dispersed to cover front or flank and prevent surprises [M E *scarmish*—O Fr. *escarmouche*—It *schermugio, schermuzio*—*schermire*, to fight]

Skirr, sker, *v t* (*Shak*) to ramble over in order to clear, to scour —*v i* to scour, to run in haste. [See **Scurry**]

Skirret, skir'et, *n* an edible water parsnip a perennial plant, native to China and Japan [*Sugar root*]

Skirt, skert, *n* the part of a garment below the waist a woman's garment like a petticoat the edge of any part of the dress border margin extreme part —*v t* to border to form the edge of —*v i* to be on the border to live near the extremity —*ns* **Skirt'-danc'ing,** a form of ballet dancing in which the flowing skirts are waved about in the hands, **Skirt'er,** a huntsman who dodges his jumps by going round about, **Skirt'ing,** strong material made up in lengths for women's skirts skirting-board; **Skirt'ing-board,** the narrow board next the floor round the walls of a room —**Divided skirt,** a skirt in the form of loose trousers [Scand, Ice *skyrta*, a shirt A doublet of **Shirt.**]

Skit, skit, *n* any sarcastic squib, lampoon, or pamphlet [Ice *skúti*, a taunt]

Skite, skīt, *v i* (*Scot*) to glide or slip—also **Skyte.** —*n* a sudden blow a trick —*vs i* **Skit,** to leap aside to caper, **Skit'ter,** to skim lightly over to void thin excrement to draw a baited hook along the surface of water [Scand, Sw *skutta*, to leap, *skyuta*, to shoot]

Skittish, skit'ish, *adj* unsteady, light headed, easily frightened hasty, volatile, changeable wanton —*adv* **Skit'tishly.**—*n* **Skit'tishness.** [See **Skite**]

Skittles, skit'lz, *n pl* a game usually played in a covered shed, called a **Skittle-alley,** about 60 feet in length, the object being to knock down the whole of the nine skittles set up at the far end in as few throws as possible of a wooden missile, shaped like a small flat cheese, from 7 to 14 lb in weight The game is very similar to American Bowls, which is played with ten pins arranged in the form of a triangle, the missile being rolled along a carefully constructed wooden floor —*v t* **Skit'tle,** to knock down —*n* **Skit'tle-ball,** the ball thrown in playing at skittles [A variant of **Shittle** or **Shuttle.**]

Skiver, skī'ver, *n* a kind of leather made of split sheep skins, used for bookbinding, &c —*v t* **Skive,** to cut, pare off —*n* **Skī'ving,** the act of skiving a piece skived off—of leather, usually on the flesh side. [From root of **Shive, Shiver.**]

Skiver, skīv'er, *v t* (*prov*) to run through, to skewer.—*n.* a machine for skiving leather

Skivie, skiv'i, *adj* (*Scot*) deranged askew

Sklent, a Scotch form of **Slant**

Skoal, skōl, *interj* hail! a friendly exclamation of salutation before drinking, &c [Norw *skaal*, a bowl—Sw *skål*—Ice *skal*]

Skolion, skō'li on, *n* a short drinking song in ancient Greece, taken up by the guests in turn —*pl* **Skō'lia** [Gr]

Skrimmage Same as **Scrimmage.**

Skryer, skrī'er, *n* one who uses the divining glass or crystal

Skua, skū'a, *n* a bird of the family *Laridæ*, esp the Great Skua (*Stercorarius catarrhactes*), a rapacious bird about two feet long, the plumage predominantly brown, breeding in the Shetlands [Norw]

Skue, skū, an obs form of **Skew**

Skug, Scug, skug, *n* shelter —*v t* to shelter to expiate [Ice *skuggi*, a shade]

Skug, skug, *n* (*prov*), a squirrel

Skulduddery See **Sculduddery**

Skulk, skulk, *v i* to sneak out of the way to lurk —*ns* **Skulk, Skulk'er,** one who skulks —*adv* **Skulk'ingly** —*n* **Skulk'ing-place** [Scand, as in Dan *skulke*, to sneak, conn with Ice *skjol*, cover, hiding place, also with Eng **Scowl.**]

Skull, skul, *n* the bony case that encloses the brain the head, the sconce, noddle a crust formed on the ladle, &c, by the partial cooling of molten metal in armour, the crown of the head piece (*Scot*) a shallow, bow handled basket.—*n* **Skull'cap,** a cap which fits closely to the head the sinciput —*adj* **Skull'-less** —**Skull and cross-bones,** a symbolic emblem of death and decay [Ice *skál*, a shell, conn with **Shell** and **Scale,** a thin plate]

Skunk, skungk, *n* a small North American carnivorous quadruped allied to the otter and weasel, which defends itself by emitting a most offensive fluid a low fellow (*U S*) a complete defeat —*v t* to inflict such [From the Indian *seganku.*]

Skupshtina, skoopsh'ti na, *n* the national assembly of Servia, having one chamber and 178 deputies, three fourths elected and one fourth nominated by the crown —The **Great Skupshtina** is specially elected for the discussion of graver questions [Servian]

Sky, skī, *n* the apparent canopy over our heads the heavens the weather the upper rows of pictures in a gallery —*v t* to raise aloft, esp to hang pictures above the line of sight —*adjs* **Sky'-blue,** blue like the sky; **Sky'-born,** of heavenly birth —*n.* **Sky'-col'our,** the colour of the sky —*adjs* **Skyed,** surrounded by sky, **Sky'ey,** like the sky ethereal, **Sky'-high,** very high, **Sky'ish** (*Shak*), like or approaching the sky, lofty —*n.* **Sky'lark,** a species of lark that mounts high towards the sky and sings on the wing —*v i* to engage in any kind of boisterous frolic —*ns* **Sky'lark'ing,** running about the rigging of a ship in sport frolicking, **Sky'-light,** a window in a roof or ceiling towards the sky for the admission of light, **Sky'line,** the horizon, **Sky'-par'lour,** a lofty attic —*adj* **Sky'-plant'ed,** placed in the sky —*n* **Sky'-rock'et,** a rocket that ascends high towards the sky and burns as it flies —*v i* to move like one, to rise and disappear as suddenly —*ns* **Sky'sail,** the sail above the royal, **Sky'-scape,** a view of a portion of the sky or a picture of the same, **Sky'-scrāp'er,** a skysail of a tri angular shape anything shooting high into the sky —*adj* **Sky'-tinc'tured,** of the colour of the sky —*adv* **Sky'ward,** toward the sky [Ice *ský*, a cloud, akin to A S. *scúa*, Gr *skia*, a shadow]

Skye, skī, *n* for Skye terrier See **Terrier**

Skyr, skir, *n* curds [Ice]

Skyrin, skī'rin, *adj* (*Scot*) shining, showy

Slab, slab, *n* a thin slip of anything, esp of **stone,**

having plane surfaces a piece sawed from a log —*v t* to cut slabs from, as a log —*adj* **Slab'-sided,** tall and lank —*n* **Slab'stone,** flagstone [Scand , Ice *sleppa*, to slip, Norw *slevp*, a slab of wood]

Slab, slab, *adj* thick —*n* mud —*adj* **Slab'by,** muddy [Celt , Ir , and Gael *slaib*, mud]

Slabber, slab'er, *v i* to slaver to let the saliva fall from the mouth to drivel —*v t* to wet by saliva. —*n* **Slab'berer.** —*adj* **Slab'bery.** —*n* **Slab'biness.**—*adj* **Slab'by.** [Allied to Low Ger and Dut *slabbern*, from the sound Doublet **Slaver.**]

Slack, slak, *adj* lax or loose not firmly extended or drawn out not holding fast, weak not eager or diligent, inattentive not violent or rapid, slow —*adv* in a slack manner partially insufficiently —*n* that part of a rope, belt, &c which is slack or loose a period of inactivity a slack water haul of a net —*vs i* **Slack, Slack'en,** to become loose or less tight to be remiss to abate to become slower to fail or flag —*v t* to make less tight to loosen to relax to remit to abate to withhold to use less liberally to check (*B*) to delay —*v t* **Slack'-bake,** to half-bake —*adj* **Slack'-hand'ed,** remiss —*n* **Slack'-jaw,** (*slang*) impudent talk —*adv* **Slack'ly** —*n* **Slack'ness** —*adj* **Slack'-salt'ed,** insufficiently salted —*n* **Slack'-wa'ter,** ebb tide, slow-moving water, as that above a dam —**Slack away,** to ease off freely , **Slack-in-stays,** slow in going about, of a ship , **Slack off,** to ease off , **Slack up,** to ease off to slow [A S *sleac*, Sw *slak*, Ice *slakr*]

Slack, slak, *n* coal dross [Prob Ger *schlacke*, dross]

Slack, slak, *n* (*Scot*) a cleft between hills a common a boggy place [Scand , Ice *slakki*, a hill slope]

Slade, slād, *n* a little valley or dell a piece of low, moist ground [A S *slæd*, a plain , prob Celt , Ir *slad*]

Slade, slād, *n* a peat spade

Slae, a Scotch form of **Sloe**

Slag, slag, *n* vitrified cinders from smelting works, &c the scoriæ of a volcano —*v i* to cohere into slag —*adj* **Slag'gy,** pertaining to or like slag [Sw *slagg*, cf Ger *schlacke*, Ice *slagna*, to flow over]

Slain, slān, *pa p* of **Slay.**

Slaister, slās'ter, *n* (*Scot*) a slobbery mess, slovenly work —*v t* to bedaub —*v i* to slabber to move about in a dirty, slovenly manner —*adj* **Slais'tery** [Prob Sw *slaska*, to dabble, *slask*, wet]

Slake, slāk, *v t* to quench to extinguish to mix with water to make slack or inactive —*v i* to go out to become extinct —*adj* **Slake'less,** that cannot be slaked inextinguishable [A S *sleacian*, to grow slack—*sleccan*, to make slack —*sleac*, slack]

Slake, slāk, *n* a channel through a swamp or morass slime [Ice *slakki*, a hill slope See **Slack** (3)]

Slake, slāk, *v t* (*Scot*) to besmear [Prob conn with Ice. *sleikja*, to lick , Ger *schlecken*, to lick]

Slam, slam, *v t* or *v i* to shut with violence and noise to throw down with violence to win all the tricks in a card game —*pr p* slamm'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* slammed —*n* the act of slamming the sound so made the winning of all the tricks at whist, &c. [Scand , Norw *slemma*, Ice *slamra*, Sw dial *slamma*]

Slam, slam, *n* an old card game

Slam, slam, *n* a shambling fellow [Cf Dut *slomp*, Ger. *schlampe*]

Slamkin, slam'kin, *n* a loose 18th century women's morning gown.—Also **Slammerkin.**

Slander, slan'der, *n* a false or malicious report malicious defamation by words spoken calumny —*v t* to defame to calumniate —*n* **Slan'derer.** —*adj* **Slan'derous,** given to or containing slander calumnious —*adv* **Slan'derously** —*n* **Slan'derousness,** the state or quality of being slanderous [M E *sclaunder*—O Fr *esclandre*—L *scandalum*—Gr *skandalon* See **Scandal.**]

Slang, slang, *n* a conventional tongue with many dialects, which are, as a rule, unintelligible to outsiders, such as Gypsy, Canting or Flash, Back slang, and Shelta or Tinkers' Talk any kind of colloquial and familiar language serving as a kind of class or professional shibboleth, outside conventional literary language, but occasionally forcing a way into it from its vigour and expressiveness —*adj* pertaining to slang,—*v i* to use slang, and esp abusive language —*v t* to scold —*adv* **Slang'ily.**—*n* **Slang'iness** —*adj* **Slang'ular,** slangy —*v i* **Slang'-whang,** to talk slangily or boisterously —*n* **Slang'-whang'er,** an abusive and wordy fellow —*adj* **Slang'y.** [Explained by Skeat as Scand , Norw *sleng*, a slinging, a device, a burthen of a song, *slengja*, to sling Leland, with boldness at least, makes it Romany, and originally applied to everything relating to theatres or shows — in Hindustani, *Swangi*, also often *Slangi*]

Slang, slang, *n* a narrow strip of land —Also **Slank'et**

Slang, slang, *n* (*slang*) a false weight or measure a travelling show, or a performance of the same a hawker's license a watch chain (*pl*) convicts' leg irons

Slant, slant, *adj* sloping oblique inclined from a direct line—also **Slant'ing** —*n* a slope a gibe (*slang*) a chance —*v t* to turn in a sloping direction —*v i* to slope, to incline towards (*Scot*) to exaggerate, to lie —*advs* **Slant'ingly,** in a slanting direction with a slope or inclination, **Slant'ly, Slant'wise,** in a sloping, oblique, or inclined manner [Scand , Sw *slinta*, to slide]

Slap, slap, *n* a blow with the hand or anything flat —*v t* to give a slap to —*pr p* slapp'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* slapped —*adv* with a slap suddenly, violently —*adj* (*slang*) first rate, often *Slap up* —*adv* **Slap'-bang,** violently, all at once —*adj* dashing, violent —*n* a cheap eating house —*adv* **Slap'dash,** in a bold, careless way —*adj* off hand, rash —*n* rough cast hailing carelessly done work —*v t* to do anything in a hasty, imperfect manner to rough cast with mortar —*n* **Slap'per,** (*slang*) anything big of its kind —*adjs* **Slap'ping,** very large , **Slap'-up,** excellent, very grand [Allied to Low Ger *slapp*, Ger *schlappe*, from the sound]

Slap, slap, *n* (*Scot*) a gap in a fence a narrow cleft between hills —*v t* to break an opening in, as a wall, &c

Slape, slāp, *adj* (*prov*) slippery, crafty [Ice *sleipr*, *sleppr*, slippery—*slīpa*, to be smooth]

Slash, slash, *v t* to cut by striking with violence and at random to make long cuts to ornament by cutting slits in the cloth in order to show some fine material or lining underneath —*v i* to strike violently and at random with an edged instrument to strike right and left to move rapidly —*n* a long cut a cut at random a cut in cloth to show colours underneath a stripe on a non-commissioned officer's sleeve a clearing in a wood —*ns* **Slash'er,** anything which slashes , **Slash'ing,** a slash in a garment the felling of trees as a military obstacle, also the trees so felled. —*adj* **Slash'ing,** cutting mercilessly, unsparing dashing very big, slapping [O Fr *eslecher*, to dismember—Old High Ger *slīzan*, to split]

Slash, slash, *v i* (*Scot*) to work in wet —*n* a large quantity of watery food, as broth, &c —*adj*

Slash'y, dirty, muddy [Sw *slaska*, dabble—*slask*, wet]

Slat, slat, *v t* to strike, beat —*v i* to flap violently —*n* a sudden sharp blow [Scand , Ice *sletta*, to slap, Norw *sletta*, to cast]

Slat, slat, *n* a thin piece of stone, a slate a strip of wood —*adj* made of slats —*adj* **Slat'ted,** covered with slats [O Fr *esclat*—Old High Ger *slîzan*, to slit]

Slatch, slach, *n* the slack of a rope an interval of fair weather a short breeze of wind [Connected with **Slack.**]

Slate, slāt, *n* a highly metamorphosed argillaceous rock, fine grained and fissile, and of a dull blue, gray, purple, or green colour—used in thin slabs of small size for ordinary roofs, and in larger slabs for dairy fittings, wash tubs, cisterns, tables, &c, and when polished, for writing slates and 'black boards ' a piece of slate for roofing, or for writing upon a preliminary list of candidates before a caucus —*adj* bluish gray, slate coloured —*v t* to cover with slate to enter on a slate —*ns* **Slāte'-pen'cil,** a cut or turned stick of soft slate, or of compressed moistened slate powder, for writing on slate , **Slāt'er ; Slāt'ing,** the act of covering with slates a covering of slates materials for slating —*adj* **Slāt'y,** resembling slate having the nature or properties of slate [M E *sclat*—O Fr *esclat*, from Old High Ger *slîzan*, Ger *schleissen*, to split]

Slate, slāt, *v t* to abuse, criticise severely (*prov*) to set a dog at —*n* **Slāt'ing,** a severe criticism [A S *slîtan*, to slit]

Slather, sla*th*'er, *n* (*slang*) a large quantity

Slattern, slat'ern, *n* a woman negligent of her dress an untidy woman —*v i* **Slat'ter,** (*prov*) to be untidy or slovenly —*n* **Slat'ternliness.**—*adj* **Slat'ternly,** like a slattern negligent of person slovenly dirty sluttish —*adv* negligently untidily —*adj* (*prov*) **Slat'tery,** wet [From *slatter*, a freq of *slat*, to strike (q v)]

Slaughter, slaw'ter, *n* a killing a great destruction of life carnage butchery —*v t* to kill to slay —*ns* **Slaugh'terer , Slaugh'terhouse,** a place where beasts are killed for the market, **Slaugh'terman,** a man employed in killing or butchering animals —*adj* **Slaugh'terous,** given to slaughter destructive murderous — *adv* **Slaugh'terously** [Prob Ice *slátr*, butchers' meat, whence *slátra*, to slaughter cattle The A S is *sleaht*—*sleán*, to slay]

Slav, Slave, slav, *n* the general appellation of a group of nations belonging to the Aryan family, occupying eastern Europe The sections of the stock may be divided into two groups, the south eastern and the western—the first comprehending (1) the Russians, (2) Bulgarians, (3) Illyrians (Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes), the second (1) Lechs (Poles, Silesians, Pomeranians), (2) Czechs or Bohemians (Czechs or Chekhs, Moravians, Slovaks), (3) the Slavonic tribes of north Germany, among whom are to be reckoned the Polabes —*adj* **Slav'ic** [*Slovene* or *Slovane*, from Polish *slovo*, a word, thus meaning the people who spoke intelligibly, as distinguished from their neighbour, *Niemets*, the German, lit the dumb man So most scholars, but not Miklosich, who considers both to be tribal names]

Slave, slāv, *n* a captive in servitude any one in bondage a serf one who labours like a slave a drudge one wholly under the will of another one who has lost all power of resistance —*v i* to work like a slave to drudge —*adj* **Slave'-born,** born in slavery —*ns* **Slave'-dri'ver,** one who superintends slaves at their work , **Slave'-fork,** a long and heavy branch into the forked end of which a slave's neck is fixed to prevent his escaping from the slave-trader's gang —*adj* **Slave'-grown,** grown on land worked by slaves —*ns* **Slave'-hold'er,** an owner of slaves , **Slave'-hunt,** a hunt after runaway slaves , **Slāv'er,** a ship employed in the slave trade , **Slāv'ery,** the state of being a slave serfdom the state of being entirely under the will of another bondage drudgery , **Slave'-ship,** a ship used for transporting slaves , **Slave'-states,** those states of the American Union which maintained domestic slavery before the Civil War—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee ; **Slave'-trade,** the trade of buying and selling slaves , **Slave'-trād'er,** a trader in slaves , **Slāv'ey,** (*slang*) a domestic drudge, a maid servant —*adj* **Slāv'ish,** of or belonging to slaves becoming slaves servile mean base laborious —*adv* **Slāv'ishly** —*ns* **Slāv'ishness , Slāvoc'racy,** slave owners collectively, or their interests, &c , **Slāv'ocrat,** a member of the slavocracy [O Fr *esclave*—Mid High Ger *slave* (Ger *sclave*), from **Slav,** the national name Slave was thus orig a Slav captive]

Slaver, slav'er, *n* spittle or saliva running from the mouth —*v i* to let the saliva run out of the mouth —*v t* to smear with saliva —*n* **Slav'erer** —*adv* **Slav'eringly,** in a slavering manner with slaver —*adj* **Slav'ery,** slabbery [A form of **Slabber.**]

Slavonic, sla von'ik, *adj* of or belonging to the Slavs, or their language —also **Sclavon'ic, Slavon'ian, Sclavon'ian,** —*vs t* **Slavon'icise, Slav'onise,** to render Slavonic in character, language, &c —*ns* **Slav'ophil,** one devoted to promoting the interests of the Slavonic peoples , **Slav'ophilism,** Slavophil feelings and aims , **Slav'ophobist,** one who dreads the growth of Slav influence [See **Slav**]

Slaw, slaw, *n* sliced cabbage eaten as a salad. [Dut *slaa*]

Slay, slā, *v t* to strike to kill to put to death . to destroy —*pa t* slew (slōō) , *pa p* slain (slān) —*n* **Slay'er.** [A S *sleán* , Ice. *slá*, Goth *slahan*, Ger *schlagen*, to strike]

Sleave, slēv, *n* the ravelled, knotty part of silk thread (*Shak*) floss silk —*v t* to separate, as threads —*pr p* sleav'ing , *pa p* sleaved [Cf Dan *sloife*, a loose knot, Sw *slejf*, a knot of ribbon, Ger *schleife*, a loop]

Sleazy, slā'-, or slē'zi, *adj* thin and flimsy —*n.* **Sleaz'iness** [Prob Ger *schleissig*, worn out, readily split—*schleissen*, to split]

Sled, sled, **Sledge,** slej, *n* a carriage with runners made for sliding upon snow a sleigh anything dragged without wheels along the ground —*v t* and *v i* to convey or to travel in a sled —*p adj* **Sled'ded** (*Shak*), sledged —*n* **Sled'ding,** the act of transporting on a sled [Ice *sledhi* , from a root seen in A S *slîdan*, to slide]

Sledge, slej, *n* an instrument for striking a large heavy hammer used chiefly by ironsmiths [A S *slecg*—*sleán*, to strike, slay (cf Ger *schlagel*, a beater—*schlagen*) See **Slay.**]

Sleek, slēk, *adj* smooth glossy soft, not rough insinuating, plausible dexterous.—*v t* to make smooth or glossy to calm or soothe —*v i* to glide —*advs* **Sleek, Slick,** neatly —*v t* **Sleek'en,** to make smooth or sleek —*ns* **Sleek'er, Slick'er,** a tool for dressing the surface of leather —*adj* **Sleek'-head'ed,** having a smooth head —*n* **Sleek'ing,** the act of making smooth —*adj* **Sleek'it** (*Scot*), having a smooth skin sly, cunning, fair-spoken —*adv* **Sleek'ly.**—*n* **Sleek'ness** —*adj* **Sleek'y,** smooth sly, untrustworthy [Scand , Ice *slîkr*, sleek ; cf. Dut. *slyk*, Ger *schlick*, grease.]

Sleep, slēp, *v i* to take rest by relaxation to become unconscious to slumber. to rest to be motionless or inactive to remain unnoticed to live thoughtlessly to be dead to rest in the grave —*pa t* and *pa p* slept —*n* the state of one who or that which sleeps slumber rest the dormancy of some animals during winter (*bot*) nyctitropism —*n* **Sleep'er,** one who sleeps a horizontal timber supporting a weight, rails, &c —*adv* **Sleep'ily.**—*n* **Sleep'iness** —*p adj* **Sleep'ing,** occupied with or for sleeping dormant —*n* the state of resting in sleep (*Shak*) the state of being at rest or in abeyance —*ns* **Sleep'ing-car,** a railway carriage in which passengers have berths for sleeping in, **Sleep'ing-draught,** a drink given to bring on sleep, **Sleep'ing-part'ner** (see **Partner**) —*adj* **Sleep'less,** without sleep unable to sleep —*adv* **Sleep'lessly** —*ns* **Sleep'lessness, Sleep'-walk'er,** one who walks while asleep a somnambulist, **Sleep'-walk'ing** —*adj* **Sleep'y,** inclined to sleep drowsy dull lazy —*n* **Sleep'y-head,** a lazy person —**On sleep** (*B*), asleep [A S *slǽpan—slǽp*, Ger *schlaf*, Goth *sleps*, Old High Ger *slāf*]

Sleet, slēt, *n* rain mingled with snow or hail —*v i* to hail or snow with rain mingled —*n* **Sleet'iness** —*adj* **Sleet'y** [Scand, Norw *sletta*, sleet, *sletta*, to slap See **Slat,** to strike]

Sleeve, slēv, *n* the part of a garment which covers the arm a tube into which a rod or other tube is inserted —*v t* to furnish with sleeves —*ns* **Sleeve'-band** (*Shak*), the wristband, **Sleeve'-but'ton,** a button or stud for the wristband or cuff —*adj* **Sleeve'less,** without sleeves —*ns* **Sleeve'-link,** two buttons, &c, joined by a link for holding together the two edges of the cuff or wristband, **Sleeve'-nut,** a double nut for attaching the joint ends of rods or tubes, **Sleeve'-,** or **-d-waist'coat,** a waistcoat with long sleeves, worn by porters, boots, &c —**Have in one's sleeve,** to have in readiness for any emergency, **Laugh in one's sleeve,** to laugh behind one's sleeve, to laugh privately or unperceived —**Leg-of-mutton sleeve,** a woman's sleeve full in the middle, tight at arm hole and wrist [A S *slēfe, slēf*, a sleeve—*slūpan*, to slip, cog with Ger *schlauf*]

Sleided, slād'ed, *adj* (*Shak*) unwoven [See **Sley.**]

Sleigh, slā, *n* same as **Sled.**—*n* **Sleigh'ing,** the act of riding in a sleigh or sled

Sleight, slīt, *n* cunning dexterity an artful trick —*n* **Sleight-of-hand,** legerdemain [Ice *slægth*, cunning, *slægr*, sly]

Slender, slen'dėr, *adj* thin or narrow feeble inconsiderable simple meagre, inadequate, poorly furnished —*adv* **Slen'derly** —*n* **Slen'derness.** [Old Dut *slinder*, thin, *slinderen*, to drag, cf Ger *schlendern*, to saunter]

Slept, slept, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Sleep.**

Sleuth-hound, slōōth hownd, *n* a dog that tracks game by the scent, a blood hound [See **Slot.**]

Slew, slōō, *pa t* of **Slay.**

Sley, slā, *n* the reed of a weaver's loom [A S *slǽ—sleán*, to strike]

Slice, slīs, *v t* to slit or divide into thin pieces —*n* a thin broad piece a broad knife for serving fish —*n.* **Slic'er,** one who or that which slices a broad, flat knife [O Fr *esclice*—Old High Ger. *slīzan*, to split See **Slit**]

Slick, slik, *adj* and *adv* [See **Sleek.**]

Slick, slik, *n* ore finely pounded [Ger *schlich*]

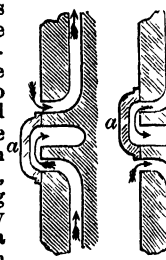
Slickensides, slik'en sīdz, *n* the smooth, polished, or striated, and generally glazed surfaces of joints and faults in rocks, considered to have been produced by the friction of the two surfaces during the movement of the rock —*adj.* **Slick'ensided.** [See **Sleek.**]

Slid, slid, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Slide.**

Slidden, slid'n, *pa p* of **Slide.**

Slidder, slid'ėr, *v i* to slip, slide —*adj* **Slid'dery,** slippery [A S *sliderian*, to slip, *slidor*, slippery —*slīdan*, to slide]

Slide, slīd, *v i* to slip or glide to pass along smoothly to fall to slip away quietly, to disappear (*slang*) to slope, slip away from the police, &c —*v t* to thrust along to slip —*pa t* slid, *pa p* slid or slidd'en —*n* a smooth passage the fall of a mass of earth or rock a smooth declivity a slider (*mus*) a melodic embellishment, two notes sliding into each other (*slang*) a biscuit covered with ice cream —*adj* **Slid'able,** capable of sliding or of being slid —*ns* **Slid'er,** one who or that which slides the part of an instrument or machine that slides, **Slide'-rest,** an apparatus adapted to a turning lathe for carrying the cutting-tool, **Slide'-valve,** a valve in a steam engine, made to slide backward and forward to cover and uncover the openings through which steam enters the cylinder, **Slid'ing-keel,** an oblong frame let down vertically through the bottom of a vessel in order to deepen the draught and sustain against a side-wind, **Slid-ing-rule** (see **Rule**), **Slid'ing-scale,** a scale of duties which slide or vary according to the value or market prices a sliding rule, **Slid'-ing-seat,** a kind of seat for racing boats which began to be used in England in 1871, and soon became universal The slide is held till the oarsman's body is nearly or quite perpendicular in the swing back, then it is released, and the legs extended gradually, the extension terminating contemporaneously with the oar reaching the chest, **Slidom'eter,** an instrument indicating the strain put on a railway carriage by sudden stoppage [A S *slīdan*, to slide, Dut *slidderen*, to slip]



a, a, Slide valve, in two positions

Slight, slīt, *adj* weak slender of little value trifling small negligent not decided, superficial, cursory slighting, disdainful —*v t* to disregard, as of little value to neglect (*obs*) to demolish, smooth —*n* neglect disregard, an act of discourtesy —*advs* **Slight'ingly; Slight'ly.** —*n* **Slight'ness** [Old Low Ger *slicht*, plain; Dut *slecht*, bad, Ger *schlecht*, straight]

Slight, slīt, *n* (*Spens*) sleight, device, trick

Slily, slī'li, *adv* See under **Sly.**

Slim, slim, *adj* (*comp* **Slim'mer,** *superl* **Slim'-mest**), very thin, weak, slender slight, unsubstantial delicate cunning —*adv* **Slim'ly** —*adjs* **Slim'mish,** somewhat slim, **Slim'sy** (*U S*), frail, **flimsy.** [Old Low Ger *slim*, crafty, Dan *slem*, **worthless,** Ger *schlimm*, **bad.**]

Slime, slīm, *n* glutinous mud (*B*) prob bitumen. —*n* **Slime'-pit,** a pit of slime or viscous mire —*adv* **Slim'ily** —*n* **Slim'iness** —*adj* **Slim'y,** abounding with or consisting of slime glutinous [A.S *slīm*, Ger *schleim*]

Sliness, slī'nes, *n* same as **Slyness.**

Sling, sling, *n* an instrument consisting of a piece of leather with a round hole in the middle and at each end a cord of about a yard in length The slinger holds the free ends of the cord in one hand, and whirling the weapon round and round with his utmost force in a vertical direction, suddenly lets go one of the cords, propelling the stone or other missile in the leather at a great speed forwards a throw a hanging bandage for

a wounded limb a rope with hooks, used in hoisting and lowering weights a sweep or swing a stroke as from a missile thrown from a sling —*v t* to throw with a sling to hang so as to swing to move or swing by means of a rope to cast —*v i* to bound along with swinging steps (*slang*) to blow the nose with the fingers —*pa t* and *pa p* slung —*n* **Sling'er** —*n* **Sling'stone,** a stone to be thrown from a sling [A S *slingan*, to turn in a circle, Ger *schlingen*, to move or twine round]

Sling, sling, *n* toddy with grated nutmeg

Slink, slingk, *v i* to creep or crawl away, as if ashamed to sneak —*pa t* and *pa p* slunk [A S *slincan*, to creep, Low Ger *sliken*, Ger *schleichen*]

Slink, slingk, *v t* to cast prematurely, as a calf —*v i* to miscarry —*n* a calf prematurely born the flesh of such a bastard child —*adj* prematurely born unfit for food

Slink, slingk, *adj* lean, starved mean —*ns* **Slink'-butch'er,** one who kills and dresses for sale the carcasses of diseased animals, **Slink'skin,** the skin of a slink, or leather made from it —*adj* **Slink'y,** lean

Slip, slip, *v i* to slide or glide along to move out of place to escape to err to slink to enter by oversight —*v t* to cause to slide to convey secretly to omit to throw off to let loose to escape from to part from the branch or stem —*pr p* slipp'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* slipped —*n* act of slipping that on which anything may slip an error, a fault, a slight transgression an escape a twig a strip, a narrow piece of anything a leash a smooth inclined plane, sloping down to the water, on which a ship is built anything easily slipped on (*print*) a long galley proof before being made up into pages —*ns* **Slip'-knot,** a knot which slips along the rope or line round which it is made, **Slip'per,** a loose shoe easily slipped on —*adj* (*Spens*) slippery —*adj* **Slip'pered,** wearing slippers —*ns* **Slip'periness, Slip'piness** —*adjs* **Slip'pery, Slip'py,** apt to slip away smooth not affording firm footing or confidence unstable uncertain —*adj* **Slip'shod,** shod with slippers, or shoes down at the heel like slippers careless —*n* **Slip'stitch** [A S *slípan*, Sw *slippa*, Dut *slippen*, to glide, Ger *schliefen*]

Slipe, slip, *n* in mining, a skip or sledge without wheels

Slipslop, slip'slop, *adj* slipshod, slovenly —*n* thin watery food a blunder —*v i* to slip loosely about —*adj* **Slip'sloppy,** slushy, sloppy

Slish, slish, *n* (*Shak*) a cut [A corr of **Slash**]

Slit, slit, *v t* to cut lengthwise to split to cut into strips —*pr p* slitt'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* slit —*n* a long cut a narrow opening —*n* **Slit'ter,** anything which slits, a slitting shears for sheet metal —*adj* **Slit'tered,** cut into strips with square ends [A S *slítan*, Ice *slita*, to tear, Ger *schleissen*]

Slither, slith'er, *v i* to slide —*adj* slippery —*n* a limestone rubble —*adjs* **Slith'ering,** slow, deceitful, **Slith'ery,** slippery [A variant of **Slidder**]

Sliver, sliv'er, or sli'ver, *v t* to split, to tear off lengthwise, to slice —*n* a piece cut or rent off, a slice a continuous strand of loose untwisted wool or other fibre —*v i* **Slive,** to slide, skulk [A S *slífan*, to cleave]

Sloat, slōt, *n* same as **Slot** (1) and (2)

Slobber, slob'er, same as **Slabber** —*n* **Slob,** mire, muddy land —*adj* **Slob'bery,** moist, wet

Slocken, slok'n, *v t* to quench, extinguish —Also **Sloken** [Ice *slokna*, to go out]

Sloe, slō, *n* the blackthorn, a shrub of the same genus with the plum, and perhaps really of the same species with it and the bullace, its flowers small, snow white, and generally appearing before the leaves, its shoots making excellent walking sticks The austere fruit, also called sloe, is made into a preserve [A S *slá*, Dut *slee*, a sloe]

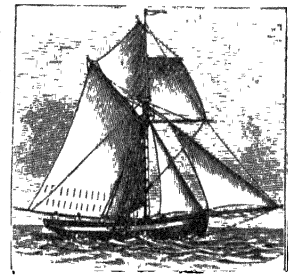
Slog, slog, *v i* to hit hard —*n* **Slog'ger,** one who hits hard

Slogan, slō'gan, *n* a war cry among the ancient Highlanders of Scotland [Gael, contracted from *sluagh gairm*, an army cry]

Sloid See **Sloyd**

Slombry, slom'bri, *adj* (*Spens*) sleepy —*v i* **Sloom,** (*prov*) to slumber —*adj* **Sloom'y,** lazy, inactive

Sloop, slōōp, *n* a light boat a one masted cutter-rigged vessel, differing from a cutter, according to old authorities, in having a fixed bowsprit and somewhat smaller sails in proportion to the hull —*n* **Sloop-of-war,** formerly a vessel, of whatever rig, between a corvette and a gun-vessel, ordinarily constituting the command of a commander, carrying in the days of the sailing navy from 10 to 18 guns [Dut *sloep*, most prob the O Fr *chaloupe* See **Shallop**]



Sloop

Slop, slop, *n* water carelessly spilled a puddle mean liquor or liquid food (*pl*) dirty water —*v t* to soil by letting a liquid fall upon —*pr p* slopp'ing, *pa p* slopped —*ns* **Slop'-bā'sin,** a basin for slops, esp for the dregs of tea and coffee cups at table, **Slop'-dash,** weak cold tea, &c, **Slop'-pail,** a pail for collecting slops, **Slop'piness** —*adj* **Slop'py,** wet muddy [A S *sloppe*, *slyppe*, cow droppings—*slúpan*, to slip]

Slope, slōp, *n* any incline down which a thing may slip a direction downward —*v t* to form with a slope, or obliquely —*v i* to be inclined, to slant (*slang*) to decamp, disappear —*adv* in a sloping manner —*p adj* **Slop'ing,** inclining from a horizontal or other right line —*adv* **Slop'ingly,** in a sloping manner with a slope [A S *slupan*, pa t *slúp*, to slip]

Slops, slops, *n pl* any loose lower garment that slips on easily, esp trousers ready made clothing, &c —*ns* **Slop'-sell'er,** one who sells cheap ready made clothes, **Slop'-shop,** a shop where ready made clothes are sold, **Slop'-work,** the making of cheap cloth, any work superficially done, **Slop'-work'er,** one who does slop work [Scand, Ice *sloppr*, a long robe—*sleppa*, to slip]

Slosh, slosh, *n* a watery mess —*v i* to flounder in slush to go about in an easy way —*adj* **Slosh'y** [A form of **Slush**]

Slot, slot, *n* a bar or bolt a broad, flat, wooden bar which holds together larger pieces [Allied to Low Ger *slot*, Dut *slot*, a lock]

Slot, slot, *n* a hollow, narrow depression, as that cut to receive some corresponding part in a mechanism a ditch, the continuous opening between the rails in a cable tramway along which the shank of the grip moves —*n* **Slot'ting-machine',** a machine for cutting slots or square grooves in metal [Prob cog with **Slit**]

Slot, slot, *n* the track of a deer [Ice *sloth*, track, path, Scot *sleuth*, track by the scent]

Sloth, slōth or sloth, *n* laziness, sluggishness an arboreal South and Central American animal whose two genera (*Cholœpus*, the two toed sloth, and *Bradypus*, the three toed sloth) form a distinct family of the order *Edentata* The sloth devours the leaves of trees, and is very clumsy and awkward in moving on the ground —*adj*.

Sloth'ful, given to sloth inactive lazy —*adv* **Sloth'fully.**—*n* **Sloth'fulness.** [A S *slǽwth*—*slǽw*, slow See **Slow.**]

Slotter, slot'r, *n* filth —*v t* to foul

Slouch, slowch, *n* a hanging down loosely of the head or other part clownish gait a clown —*v i* to hang down to have a clownish look or gait —*v t* to depress —*n* **Slouch'-hat,** a soft broad brimmed hat —*p adj* **Slouch'ing,** walking with a downcast, awkward manner hanging down —*adj* **Slouch'y,** somewhat slouching [Scand , Ice *slókr*, a slouching fellow , *slaka*, slack]

Slough, slow, *n* a hollow filled with mud a soft bog or marsh —*adj* **Slough'y,** full of sloughs miry [A S *slóh*, a hollow place , perh from Ir *sloc*—*slugaim*, to swallow up]

Slough, sluf, *n* the cast off skin of a serpent the dead part which separates from a sore —*v i* to come away as a slough to be in the state of sloughing —*v t* to cast off, as a slough —*adj* **Slough'y,** like or containing slough [Scand , Sw dial *slug* , cf Ger *slauch*, a skin]

Slovak, slō vak', *adj* pertaining to the Slovaks, a branch of the Slavs dwelling in the mountainous districts of north western Hungary, their language little more than a dialect of Czech, the speech of the Bohemians —*n* one of this race, or his language —*adjs* **Slovak'ian, Slovak'ish**

Sloven, sluv'n, *n* a man carelessly or untidily dressed —*fem* **Slut** —*n* **Slov'enliness** —*adj* **Slov'enly,** like a sloven negligent of neatness or cleanliness disorderly done in an untidy manner —*adv* negligently —*n* **Slov'enry** (*Shak*), slovenliness [Low Ger *sluf*, slow, indolent , Ger *schlumpe*, a slattern]

Slovenian, slō vē'ni an, *adj* pertaining to the Slovenes, a branch of the South Slavonic stock to which the Serbs and Croats belong

Slow, slō, *adj* not swift late behind in time not hasty not ready not progressive —*v t* to delay, retard, slacken the speed of —*v i* to slacken in speed —*p adj* **Slow'-gait'ed** (*Shak*), accustomed to walk slowly —*ns* **Slow'-hound,** sleuth hound , **Slow'ing,** a lessening of speed —*adv* **Slow'ly.**—*ns* **Slow'-match,** generally rope steeped in a solution of saltpetre and lime water, and burning at the rate of one foot per hour, used for firing guns before the introduction of friction tubes, and sometimes for firing military mines, now superseded by *Bickford's fuze*, a train of gunpowder enclosed in two coatings of jute thread waterproofed , **Slow'ness , Slow'-worm,** a scincoid lizard, same as Blind worm—by popular etymology '*slow* worm,' but, according to Skeat, really '*slay* worm,' A S *slá wyrm* [A S *sleán*, to strike See **Slay.**]

Sloyd, Sloid, sloid, *n* the name given to a certain system of manual instruction which obtains in the schools of Finland and Sweden, the word properly denoting work of an artisan kind practised not as a trade or means of livelihood, but in the intervals of other employment [Sw *slöjd*, dexterity]

Slub, slub, *v t* to twist after carding to prepare for spinning

Slubber, slub'er, *v t* to stain, to daub to slur over —*n* **Slub'ber-degul'lion,** a wretch —*adv* **Slub'beringly** [Dut *slobberen*, to lap, Low Ger *slubbern* Cf **Slabber**]

Sludge, sluj, *n* soft mud or mire half melted snow —*adj* **Sludg'y,** miry muddy [A form of **Slush.**]

Slue, Slew, slū, *v t* (*naut*) to turn anything about its axis without removing it from its place to turn or twist about —*v i* to turn round —*pr p* slū'ing , *pa p* slūed —*n* the turning of a body upon an axis within its figure —*adj* **Slued,** tipsy [Scand Ice *snua*, to turn]

Slug, slug, *n* a heavy, lazy fellow a name used for those land molluscs of the order *Pulmonata*, in which the shell is rudimentary or absent—they do great damage to garden crops any hinderance —*ns* **Slug'-a-bed** (*Shak*), one who is fond of lying in bed, a sluggard , **Slug'gard,** one habitually idle or inactive —*v t* **Slug'gardise** (*Shak*), to make sluggard or lazy —*adj* **Slug'gish,** habitually lazy slothful having little motion having little or no power —*adv* **Slug'gishly.**—*n* **Slug'gishness** [Scand , Dan *slug*, *sluk*, drooping, Norw *sloka*, to slouch , Low Ger *slukkern*, to be loose , allied to **Slack.**]

Slug, slug, *n* a cylindrical or oval piece of metal for firing from a gun [Prob from **Slug** above, or *slug* = *slog*, to hit hard]

Slugga, slug'a, *n* a deep cavity formed by the action of subterranean streams common in some limestone districts of Ireland [Ir *slugaid*, a slough]

Slughorn, slug'horn, *n* a word used to denote a kind of horn, but really a corr of *slogan*

Sluice, slōōs, *n* a sliding gate in a frame for shutting off or regulating the flow of water the stream which flows through it that through which anything flows a source of supply in mining, a board trough for separating gold from placer-dirt carried through it by a current of water the injection valve in a steam engine condenser —*v t* to wet or drench copiously to wash in or by a sluice to flush or clean out with a strong flow of water —*adj* **Sluic'y,** falling in streams, as from a sluice [O Fr *escluse* (Fr *écluse*)—Low L *exclusa* (*aqua*), a sluice (water) shut out, pa p of L *ex cludĕre* See **Exclude**]

Slum, slum, *n* a low street or neighbourhood —*v i* to visit the slums of a city, esp from motives of curiosity, or because to do so was even for a moment fashionable —*ns* **Slum'mer,** one who slums , **Slum'ming,** the practice of visiting slums

Slumber, slum'ber, *v i* to sleep lightly to sleep to be in a state of negligence or inactivity —*n* light sleep repose —*n* **Slum'berer** —*adv* **Slum'beringly,** in a slumbering manner —*adjs* **Slum'berless,** without slumber sleepless , **Slum'berous, Slum'brous,** inviting or causing slumber sleepy , **Slum'bery,** sleepy drowsy [With intrusive *b* from M E *slumeren*—A S *sluma*, slumber , cog with Ger *schlummern*]

Slump, slump, *v i* to fall or sink suddenly into water or mud to fail or fall through helplessly —*n* a boggy place the act of sinking into slush, &c , also the sound so made a sudden fall or failure —*adj* **Slump'y,** marshy [Cf Dan *slumpe*, to stumble upon by chance , Ger *schlumpen*, to trail]

Slump, slump, *v t* to throw into a lump or mass, to lump —*n* a gross amount, a lump —*n* **Slump'-work,** work in the lump [Cf Dan *slump*, a lot, Dut *slomp*, a mass]

Slung, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Sling.**

Slunk, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Slink.**—*adj* **Slunk'en,** (*prov*) shrivelled

Slur, slur, *v t* to soil to contaminate to disgrace to pass over lightly to conceal (*mus*) to sing or play in a gliding manner —*v i* to slip in making the impression, causing the printing to be blurred —*pr p* slurr'ing , *pa t* and *pa p* slurred —*n* a stain slight reproach or disparagement (*mus*) a mark showing that notes are to be sung to the same syllable —*p adj* **Slurred,** (*mus*) marked with a slur performed in a gliding style like notes marked with a slur [Low Ger *sluren*, Dut *sleuren*, to drag along the ground]

Slurry, slur'i, *n* any one of several semi fluid mixtures, esp of ganister, used to make repairs in converter linings.

Slush, slush, *n.* liquid mud: melting snow: a mixture of grease for lubrication: the refuse of the cook's galley in a ship.—*v.t.* to apply slush to, to grease: to wash by throwing water upon: to fill spaces in masonry with mortar (*up*): to coat with a mixture of white lead and lime the bright parts of machinery.—*adj.* **Slush'y.** [See **Slosh.**]

Slut, slut, *n.* (fem. of **Slov'en**), a dirty, untidy woman, used sometimes in contempt: a wench, a jade: a bitch.—*adj.* **Slut'tish,** resembling a slut: dirty: careless.—*adv.* **Slut'tishly.**—*ns.* **Slut'tishness, Slut'tery.** [Scand., Ice. *slottr*, a dull fellow—*slota*, to droop.]

Sly, slī, *adj.* dexterous in doing anything so as to be unobserved: cunning: wily: secret: done with artful dexterity: illicit.—*n.* **Sly'boots,** a sly or cunning person or animal.—*adv.* **Sly'ly,** or **Sli'ly.**—*n.* **Sly'ness.**—**On the sly,** slyly, secretly. [Prob. from Scand. *slæg-r*; cf. Ger. *schlau.*]

Slype, slīp, *n.* a covered passage from the transept of a cathedral to the chapter-house, &c. [*Slip.*]

Smack, smak, *n.* taste: flavour: a pleasing taste: a small quantity: a taste or flavour of something.—*v.i.* to have a taste: to have a quality. [A.S. *smæc*; Dut. *smaak.*]

Smack, smak, *n.* a generic name for small decked or half-decked coasters and fishing-vessels, most rigged as cutters, sloops, or yawls. [Dut. *smak*; Ger. *schmacke*, Ice. *snekja.*]

Smack, smak, *v.t.* to strike smartly, to slap loudly: to kiss roughly and noisily.—*v.i.* to make a sharp noise with, as the lips by separation.—*n.* a sharp sound, a crack: a hearty kiss.—*adv.* sharply, straight.—*p.adj.* **Smack'ing,** making a sharp, brisk sound, a sharp noise, a smack. [Prob. imit., Dut. *smakken*, to smite, Ger. *schmatzen*, to smack.]

Small, smawl, *adj.* little in quantity or degree: minute: not great: unimportant: ungenerous, petty: of little worth or ability: short: having little strength: gentle: little in quality or quantity.—*adv.* in a low tone: gently.—*ns.* **Small'-ale,** ale with little malt and unhopped; (*coll.*) **Small-and-earl'y,** an informal evening-party.—*n.pl.* **Small'-arms,** muskets, rifles, pistols, &c., including all weapons that can be actually carried by a man.—*n.* **Small'-beer,** a kind of weak beer.—*adj.* inferior generally.—*ns.pl.* **Small'-clothes,** knee-breeches, esp. those of the close-fitting 18th century form; **Small'-debts,** a phrase current in Scotland to denote debts under £12, recoverable in the Sheriff Court.—*n.* **Small'-hand,** writing such as is ordinarily used in correspondence.—*n.pl.* **Small'-hours,** the hours immediately following midnight.—*adj.* **Small'ish,** somewhat small.—*ns.* **Small'ness; Small'pox,** or *Variola*, a contagious febrile disease, of the class known as *Exanthemata*, characterised by small pocks or eruptions on the skin; **Smalls,** the 'little-go' or previous examination: small-clothes; **Small'-talk,** light or trifling conversation.—**In a small way,** with little capital or stock: unostentatiously. [A.S. *smæl*; Ger. *schmal*, slender.]

Smalt, smawlt, *n.* glass melted, tinged blue by cobalt, and pulverised when cold. [Low L. *smaltum*—Old High Ger. *smalzjan* (Ger. *schmelzen*), to melt.]

Smaragdine, sma-rag'din, *adj.* of an emerald green.—*n.* **Smarag'dite,** a peculiar variety of Amphibole, light grass-green in colour, with a foliated, lamellar, or fibrous structure—occurring as a constituent of the rock called Eklogite. [L. *smaragdinus*—L. *smaragdus*—Gr. *smaragdos*, the emerald.]

Smart, smärt, *n.* quick, stinging pain of body or mind: smart-money: a dandy.—*v.i.* to feel a smart: to be punished.—*adj.* causing a smart: severe: sharp: vigorous, brisk: acute, witty, pert, vivacious: well-dressed, fine, fashionable: keen in business: creditable, up-to-the-mark.—*v.t.* **Smart'en,** to make smart, to brighten (*up*).—*adv.* **Smart'ly.**—*ns.* **Smart'-mon'ey,** money paid by a recruit for his release before being sworn in: money paid for escape from any unpleasant situation or engagement: excessive damages: money allowed to soldiers and sailors for wounds received; **Smart'ness; Smart'-weed,** a name given to some of the Milkworts on account of their acrid properties, esp. the *Polygonum Hydropiper*, or Waterpepper; **Smart'y,** a would-be smart fellow. [A.S. *smeortan*; Dut. *smarten*, Ger. *schmerzen.*]

Smash, smash, *v.t.* to break in pieces violently: to crush: to dash violently.—*v.i.* to act with crushing force: to be broken to pieces: to be ruined, to fail: to dash violently.—*n.* act of smashing, destruction, ruin, bankruptcy.—*ns.* **Smash'er,** one who smashes: (*slang*) one who passes bad money, or bad money itself: anything great or extraordinary; **Smash'ing.**—*adj.* crushing: dashing.—*n.* **Smash'-up,** a serious smash. [Prob. Sw. dial. *smask*, a report.]

Smatch, smach, *n.* (*Shak.*) taste or tincture.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to have a taste: to smack of. [A corr. of **Smack.**]

Smatter, smat'ėr, *v.i.* to talk superficially: to have a superficial knowledge.—*ns.* **Smat'terer; Smat'tering,** a superficial knowledge.—*adv.* **Smat'teringly,** in a smattering manner. [M. E. *smateren*, to rattle, to chatter—Sw. *smattra*, to clatter; Ger. *schnattern.*]

Smear, smēr, *v.t.* to overspread with anything sticky or oily, as grease: to daub.—*n.* **Smear'iness.**—*adj.* **Smear'y,** sticky: showing smears. [A.S. *smerian*—*smeru*, fat, grease; cog. with Ger. *schmeer*, grease, Ice. *smjor*, butter.]

Smectymnuus, smek-tim'nū-us, *n.* a name compounded of the initials of the following five Puritan divines—Stephen Marshall, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, and William Spurstow, joint-authors of *An Answer* (1641) to Bishop Hall's *Humble Remonstrance to the High Court of Parliament* (1641) in defence of the liturgy and episcopal government.

Smeddum, smed'um, *n.* fine powder: sagacity, spirit, mettle: ore small enough to go through the sieve. [A.S. *smedema*, fine flour.]

Smegma, smeg'ma, *n.* a sebaceous secretion, esp. that under the prepuce: an unguent.—*adj.* **Smegmat'ic.** [Gr. *smēgma.*]

Smell, smel, *v.i.* to affect the nose: to have odour: to use the sense of smell.—*v.t.* to perceive by the nose:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* smelled or smelt.—*n.* the quality of bodies which affects the nose: odour: perfume: the sense which perceives this quality.—*ns.* **Smell'ing,** the sense by which smells are perceived; **Smell'ing-bot'tle,** a bottle containing smelling-salts, or the like; **Smell'ing-salts,** a preparation of ammonium carbonate with lavender, &c., used as a stimulant in faintness, &c.; **Smell'-trap,** a drain trap.—*adj.* **Smell'y,** having a bad smell. [Allied to Low Ger. *smelen*, Dut. *smeulen*, to smoulder; so Ger. *riechen*, to smell, from *rauch*, smoke.]

Smelt, smelt, *n.* a fish of the salmon or trout family, having a cucumber-like smell and a delicious flavour. [A.S. *smelt.*]

Smelt, smelt, *v.t.* to melt ore in order to separate the metal.—*ns.* **Smelt'er; Smelt'ery,** a place for smelting. [Scand., Sw. *smälta*, to smelt.]

Smerky, smėrk'i, *adj.* (*Spens.*) neat. See **Smirk.**

Smew, smū, *n.* a bird of the family *Anatidæ*, in the same genus as the goosander and mergansers. [Ety. unknown.]

Smicker, smik'er, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to look amorously.—

n **Smick'ering,** an inclination for a woman —*adv* **Smick'ly,** amorously

Smicket, smik'et, *n* a smock

Smiddy, smid'i, *n* a smithy

Smift, smift, *n* a piece of touchwood, &c , formerly used to ignite the train in blasting —Also **Snuff.**

Smight, smit, *v t* (*Spens*) to smite

Smilax, smī'laks, *n* a genus of liliaceous plants, type of the tribe *Smilaceæ*—the roots of several species yield sarsaparilla

Smile, smil, *v i* to express pleasure by the countenance to express slight contempt to look joyous to be favourable —*n* act of smiling the expression of the features in smiling favour (*slang*) a drink, a treat —*ns* **Smil'er,** one who smiles, **Smil'et** (*Shak*), a little smile —*adv* **Smil'ingly,** in a smiling manner with a smile or look of pleasure —*n* **Smil'ingness,** the state of being smiling [Scand , Sw *smila*, to smile]

Smirch, smirch, *v t* to besmear, dirty to degrade in fame, dignity, &c —*n* a stain [A weakened form of *smer k*, from M E *smeren*, to smear]

Smirk, smerk, *v i* to smile affectedly to look affectedly soft —*n* an affected smile —*adjs* **Smirk** (*obs*), **Smirk'y,** smart [A S *smercian*, akin to **Smile**]

Smit, obs *pa t* and *pa p* of **Smite**

Smit, smit, *v t* (*prov*) to infect —*n* a stain infection —*v t* **Smit'tle,** to infect —*adj* infectious —*n* infection [A S *smittian*, to spot, *smitta*, a spot, an intens of *smitan*, to smite]

Smitch, smich, *n* a particle dust —*n* **Smitch'el,** a dim of foregoing

Smite, smit, *v t* to strike with the fist, hand, or weapon to beat to kill to overthrow in battle to affect with feeling (*B*) to blast to afflict —*v i* to strike —*pa t* smōte , *pa p* smitt'en —*n* **Smit'er** —**Smite off,** to cut off, **Smite out,** to knock out, **Smite with the tongue** (*B*), to reproach, to revile [A S *smitan* , Dut *smyten*, Ger *schmeissen*]

Smith, smith, *n* one who forges with the hammer a worker in metals one who makes anything —*ns* **Smith'ery,** the workshop of a smith work done by a smith, **Smith'y,** the workshop of a smith , **Smith'y-coal,** a kind of small coal much used by smiths [A S *smith* , Ger *schmied*]

Smithereens, smith-ēr ēnz', *n pl* (*coll*) small fragments

Smithsonian, smith sō'ni an, *adj* pertaining to James Macie Smithson (1765–1829), founder of a great institution at Washington for ethnological and scientific investigations, organised by act of Congress in 1846

Smitten, smit'n, *pa p* of **Smite.**

Smock, smok, *n* a woman's shift a smock frock —*v t* to clothe in a smock or smock frock —*ns* **Smock'-frock,** an outer garment of coarse white linen worn by agricultural labourers over the other clothes, esp in the south of England, **Smock'-race,** a race for the prize of a smock [A S *smoc*, perh from A S *smeógan*, to creep into]

Smoke, smōk, *n* the vapour from a burning body —a common term for the volatile products of the imperfect combustion of such organic substances as wood or coal —*v i* to emit smoke to smoke out instead of upward, owing to imperfect draught to draw in and puff out the smoke of tobacco to raise smoke by moving rapidly to burn, to rage to suffer, as from punishment —*v t* to apply smoke to to dry, scent, or medicate by smoke to inhale the smoke of to use in smoking to try to expel by smoking to scent out, discover to quiz, ridicule to thrash —*ns* **Smoke'-board,** a board suspended before the upper part of a fireplace to prevent the smoke coming out into the room, **Smoke'-box,** part of a steam boiler where the smoke is collected before passing out at the chimney; **Smoke'-consu'mer,** an apparatus for burning all the smoke from a fire, **Smoke'-house,** a building where meat or fish is cured by smoking, or where smoked meats are stored, **Smoke'-jack,** a contrivance for turning a jack by means of a wheel turned by the current of air ascending a chimney —*adj* **Smoke'less,** destitute of smoke —*adv* **Smoke'lessly.**—*n* **Smoke'lessness.**—*ns* **Smok'er,** one who smokes tobacco a smoking carriage one who smoke dries meat an evening entertainment at which smoking is permitted, **Smoke'-sail,** a small sail hoisted between the galley funnel and the foremast when a vessel rides head to the wind, **Smoke'-shade,** a scale of tints ranging from 0 to 10, for comparison of different varieties of coal, according to the amount of unburnt carbon in their smoke, **Smoke'-stack,** an upright pipe through which the combustion gases from a steam boiler pass into the open air —*adj* **Smoke'-tight,** impervious to smoke —*ns* **Smoke'-tree,** an ornamental shrub of the cashew family, with long light feathery or cloud like fruit stalks, **Smoke'-wash'er,** an apparatus for removing soot and particles of unburnt carbon from smoke by making it pass through water, **Smoke'-wood,** the virgin's bower (*Clematis Vitalba*), whose porous stems are smoked by boys —*adv* **Smok'ily** —*ns* **Smok'iness, Smok'ing,** the act of emitting smoke the act or habit of drawing into the mouth and emitting the fumes of tobacco by means of a pipe or cigar—a habit of great sedative value a bantering, **Smok'ing-cap, -jack'et,** a light ornamental cap or jacket often worn by smokers, **Smok'ing-car'riage, -room,** a railway carriage, room, supposed to be set apart for smokers —*adj* **Smok'y,** giving out smoke like smoke filled, or subject to be filled, with smoke tarnished or noisome with smoke (*obs*) suspicious —**On a smoke** (*B*), smoking, or on fire [A S *smocian*, *smoca* , Low Ger and Dut *smook*, Ger *schmauch*]

Smolt, smōlt, *n* a name given to young river salmon when they are bluish along the upper half of the body and silvery along the sides [Prob a variant of **Smelt**]

Smooth, smōōth, *adj* having an even surface not tough evenly spread glossy gently flowing easy regular unobstructed bland mild, calm —*v t* to make smooth to palliate to soften to calm to ease (*Shak*) to exonerate —*v i* to repeat flattering words —*n* (*B*) the smooth part —*adjs* **Smooth'-bore,** not rifled (*n* a gun with smooth bored barrel), **Smooth'-browed,** with unwrinkled brow, **Smooth'-chinned,** having a smooth chin beardless, **Smooth'-dit'tied,** sweetly sung, with a flowing melody — *v t* **Smooth'en,** to make smooth —*n* **Smooth'er,** one who or that which smooths in glass-cutting, an abrading wheel for polishing the faces of the grooves cut by another wheel (*obs*) a flatterer —*adj* **Smooth'-faced,** having a smooth air, mild looking —*n* **Smooth'ing-i'ron,** an instrument of iron for smoothing clothes —*adv* **Smooth'ly.**—*n* **Smooth'ness.**—*adjs* **Smooth'-paced,** having a regular easy pace, **Smooth'-shod,** having shoes without spikes, **Smooth'-spō'ken,** speaking pleasantly plausible flattering, **Smooth'-tongued,** having a smooth tongue flattering [A.S *smōthe*, usually *smēthe*, cog with Low Ger *smōdig*, and with Ger *ge schmeidig*, soft, from same root as **Smith.**]

Smore, smōr, a Scotch form of **Smother.**

Smot, Smote, smōt, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Smite.**

Smother, smuth'ėr, *v t* to suffocate by excluding the air to conceal —*v i.* to be suffocated or

suppressed to smoulder —*n* smoke thick floating dust state of being smothered confusion —*n* **Smotherā'tion,** suffocation a sailor's dish of meat buried in potatoes —*adj* **Smoth'ery,** tending to smother stifling [M E *smorther*—A S *smorian*, to smother, cf Ger *schmoren*, to stew]

Smouch, smowch, *n* a smack, a hearty kiss —*v t* to kiss, to buss

Smouch, smowch, *v t* to take advantage of, to chouse

Smouched, smowcht, *adj* blotted, dirtied, smutched.

Smoulder, smōl'dėr, *v i.* to burn slowly or without vent —*adjs* **Smoul'dring, Smoul'dry** (*Spens*), burning and smoking without vent [M E *smolderen*—*smolder* = *smor ther*, stifling smoke See **Smother**]

Smouse, Smous, smows, *n* a peddler, a German Jew

Smout, smowt, *n* (*slang*) a printer who gets chance jobs in various offices.—*v i* to do occasional work

Smudge, smuj, *n* a spot, a stain a choking smoke —*v t* to stifle to fumigate with smoke —*n* **Smud'ger,** one who smudges a plumber —*adj* **Smud'gy,** stained with smoke [Scand, Dan *smuds*, smut]

Smug, smug, *adj* neat, prim, spruce affectedly smart well satisfied with one's self —*n* a prim, self satisfied person —*adj* **Smug'-faced,** prim or precise looking —*adv* **Smug'ly** —*n* **Smug'ness** [Scand, as Dan *smuk*, handsome, cf Ger *schmuck*, fine]

Smug, smug, *v t* to seize without ceremony, to confiscate (*slang*) to hush up

Smuggle, smug'l, *v t* to import or export without paying the legal duty to convey secretly —*ns* **Smugg'ler,** one who smuggles a vessel used in smuggling, **Smugg'ling,** defrauding the government of revenue by the evasion of custom duties or excise taxes [Low Ger *smuggeln*, cog with Ger *schmuggeln*, Dut *smuigen*, to eat secretly]

Smuggle, smug'l, *v t* to fondle, cuddle

Smur, smur, *n* (*Scot*) fine misty rain —*v i* to drizzle —*adj* **Smur'ry.**

Smut, smut, *n* a spot of dirt, soot, &c foul matter, as soot *Bunt*, sometimes also *Dust brand*, the popular name of certain small fungi which infest flowering land plants, esp the grasses, the name derived from the appearance of the spores, which are nearly black and very numerous obscene language —*v t* to soil with smut to blacken or tarnish —*v i* to gather smut to be turned into smut —*pr p* smutt'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* smutt'ed —*adj* **Smut'tied,** made smutty —*adv* **Smut'tily** —*n* **Smut'tiness** —*adj* **Smut'ty,** stained with smut affected with smut or mildew obscene, filthy [Scand, Sw *smuts*, Ger *schmutz*, prob from root of **Smite.**]

Smutch, smuch, *v t* to blacken, as with soot —*n* a dirty mark [A form of **Smut.**]

Smyrniot, -e, smer'ni ot, ōt, *n* a native or inhabitant of Smyrna —*adj* of or pertaining to Smyrna

Smyterie, Smytrie, smit'ri, *n* (*Scot*) a large number of individuals of small size

Snabble, snab'l, *v t* (*prov*) to plunder kill —*v i* to gobble up

Snabby, snab'i, *n* (*Scot*) the chaffinch

Snack, snak, *n* a share a slight, hasty meal —*v t* to snatch, to bite to share [A form of **Snatch.**]

Snaffle, snaf'l, *n* a bridle which crosses the nose and has a slender mouth bit without branches (see **Bridle**) —*v t* to bridle to clutch by the bridle —*ns* **Snaf'fle-bit,** a kind of slender bit, **Snaf'fling-lay,** the trade of highwayman [Dut. *snavel*, the muzzle, cf **Snap.**]

Snag, snag, *n* a sharp protuberance a short branch a projecting tooth or stump a tree lying in the water so as to impede navigation, hence any stumbling block or obstacle.—*v t* to catch on a snag to entangle to fill with snags, or to clear from such —*n* **Snag'boat,** a steamboat with appliances for removing snags —*adjs* **Snag'ged, Snag'gy,** full of snags [Akin to Gael and Ir *snaigh*, to cut down, to prune]

Snag, snag, *v t* to lop superfluous branches from a tree —*n* **Snag'ger,** the tool with which this is done

Snail, snāl, *n* a term employed to designate the species of terrestrial Gasteropoda, which have well formed spiral shells—the more typical snails belonging to the genus *Helix*, of the family *Helicidæ*, having the shell of many whorls, globose, depressed, or conical —*adjs* **Snail'-like** (*Shak*), in the manner of a snail, slowly, **Snail'-paced** (*Shak*), as slow-moving as a snail, **Snail'-slow,** as slow as a snail —**Snail's pace,** a very slow pace [A S *snegl*, *snægl*, Ger *schnecke*, conn with **Snake** and **Sneak**]

Snake, snāk, *n* a serpent Snakes (*Ophidia*) form one of the classes of reptiles, in shape limbless and much elongated—embracing tree snakes, the water snakes, and the very venomous sea-snakes (*Hydrophidæ*), the burrowing snakes (*Typhlopidæ*), and the majority, which may be called ground snakes —*adj* **Snake'-like** (*Tenn*), like a snake —*ns* **Snake'-stone,** a small rounded piece of stone or other hard substance, popularly believed to be efficacious in curing snake bites **Snake'weed,** a perennial plant, the root of which is one of the strongest vegetable astringents, and is much used in medicine, **Snake'wood** (same as **Letter-wood**) —*adjs* **Snak'ish,** having the qualities of a snake cunning, deceitful, **Snak'y** (*Spens*), belonging to or resembling a serpent (*Milton*) cunning, deceitful covered with or having serpents [A S *snaca*, prob from *snican*, to creep, Ice *snák r* Cf **Snail** and **Sneak.**]

Snap, snap, *v t* to break short or at once to bite, or catch at suddenly to crack to interrupt sharply (often with *up*) to shut with a sharp sound to take an instantaneous photograph of, esp with a hand camera —*v i* to break short to try to bite to utter sharp words (*at*) to flash. —*pr p* snapp'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* snapped —*n* act of snapping, or the noise made by it a small catch or lock a hasty repast, a snack a crack, the spring catch of a bracelet, &c, an earring a crisp kind of gingerbread nut or cake crispness, pithiness, epigrammatic point or force vigour, energy (*slang*) a brief theatrical engagement, an easy and profitable place or task a sharper, a cheat a riveter's tool, also a glass moulder's tool the act of taking a snapshot —*adj* sudden, unpremeditated, without preparation —*ns* **Snap'-dragon,** a plant, so called because the lower lip of the corolla when parted shuts with a snap like a dragon's jaw a Christmas pastime in which raisins are snatched out of a dish in which brandy is burning, in a room otherwise dark—also the raisins so taken, **Snap'per-up** (*Shak*), one who snaps up —*adjs* **Snap'pish, Snap'py,** inclined to snap eager to bite sharp in reply —*adv* **Snap'pishly,** in a snappish manner peevishly tartly —*ns* **Snap'pishness; Snap'-shot,** an instantaneous photograph [Dut *snappen*, to snap, Ger *schnappen* See **Snip**]

Snaphance, snaf'ans, *n* a term originally applied to the spring-lock of a gun or pistol, but afterwards applied to the gun itself, a Dutch firelock of the 17th century a snappish retort [Dut *snaphaan*—*snappen*, to snap, *haan*, a cock]

Snar, snär, *v i* (*Spens*) to snarl

Snare, snär, *n.* a running noose of string or wire, &c., for catching an animal a trap that by

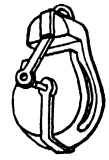
which any one is entrapped a cord or string, esp that stretched across the lower head of a drum a surgical instrument for removing tumours, &c, by means of an ever tightening loop —*v t* same as **Ensnare.**—*n* **Snär'er** —*adj* **Snär'y** [A.S *snear*, cord, snare, cog with Ger *schnur*]

Snarl, snärl, *v i* to growl, as a surly dog to speak in a surly manner —*v t* to utter snarlingly —*n* a growl, a jealous quarrelsome utterance —*n.* **Snarl'er** —*adj* **Snar'ly.** [Prob imitative, Low Ger *snarren*, Ger *schnarren*, conn with Eng **Snore**]

Snarl, snärl, *v t* to twist, entangle, confuse —*v i.* to become entangled —*n* a knot or any kind of complication a squabble —*adj* **Snarled,** twisted

Snash, snash, *n* (*Scot*) insolence, abusive language. —*v i* to talk impudently

Snatch, snach, *v t* to seize quickly to take without permission to seize and carry away —*v i* to try to seize hastily —*n* a hasty catching or seizing a short time of exertion a small piece or fragment a catching of the voice a hasty snack of food a quibble —*ns* **Snatch'-block,** a kind of pulley block, having an opening in the side to receive the bight of a rope, **Snatch'er,** one who snatches or takes abruptly —*adv* **Snatch'ingly.** —*adj* **Snatch'y,** irregular [M E *snacchen*, cog with Dut *snakken*, and with Prov Eng *sneck*, a bolt, also conn with **Snap**]


Snatch block

Snathe, snath, *n* the curved handle of a scythe [A variant of **Snead**]

Snead, snēd, *n* the handle of a scythe, a snathe [A S *snæd—snithan*, to cut]

Sneak, snēk, *v i* to creep or steal away privately or meanly to behave meanly —*n* a mean, servile fellow a mean thief —*n* **Sneak'-cup** (*Shak*), one who balks his glass a cowardly, insidious scoundrel —*adj* **Sneak'ing,** mean, crouching secret, underhand, not openly avowed —*adv* **Sneak'ingly.**—*ns* **Sneak'ingness, Sneak'iness,** the quality of being sneaking meanness, **Sneaks'by,** (*obs*) a sneak —*adj* **Sneak'y,** somewhat sneaking [A S *snican*, to creep, Dan *snige* See **Snake**]

Sneap, snēp, *v t* to check, to rebuke to nip —*n* a check, a reprimand, taunt, sarcasm —Also **Snape, Sneap**

Sneb, a form of **Snib, Snub**

Sneck, snek, *n* (*Scot*) the catch of a door or a lid —*v t* to latch or shut a door —*n* **Sneck'-draw'er,** one who lifts the latch for thievish ends, a mean thief —*adjs* **Sneck'-draw'ing, Sneck'-drawn,** crafty, cunning —*interj* **Sneck-up'** (*Shak*), go hang!

Snee, snē, *n* a large knife [Dut *snee, snede*, a slice, Ger *schneide*, edge]

Sneer, snēr, *v i* to show contempt by the expression of the face, as by turning up the nose to insinuate contempt —*v t* to utter sneeringly —*n* an indirect expression of contempt —*n* **Sneer'er.** —*adj* **Sneer'ing** —*adv* **Sneer'ingly** [Scand, Dan *snærre*, to grin like a dog See **Snarl**]

Sneeshing, snēsh'ing, *n* (*Scot*) snuff, or a pinch of snuff

Sneeze, snēz, *v i* to make a sudden and involuntary violent expiration, preceded by one or more inspirations, the fauces being generally closed so that the current of air is directed through the nose —*n.* a sneezing —*ns* **Sneeze'weed,** any species of *Helenium*, **Sneeze'wood,** the durable wood of a small South African tree whose saw dust causes sneezing, **Sneeze'wort,** the white hellebore: the *Achillea Ptarmica* —**Not to be sneezed at,** not to be despised, of very considerable value or importance. [M E *snesen, fnesen* —A.S *fneósan*, to sneeze, Dut *fniezen*]

Snib, snib, *n* (*Spens*) a check or reprimand [See **Snub**]

Snick, snik, *v t* to cut, snip, nick —*n* a small cut a knot in yarn when too tightly twisted —*n* **Snick'ersnee,** a knife —**Snick and snee,** a fight with knives, also a knife

Snicker, snik'er, *v i* to laugh, to giggle in a half suppressed way —*v t* to say gigglingly —*n* a giggle, a half smothered laugh

Snide, snīd, *adj* (*slang*) sharp, dishonest —*n* a sharper, a cheat

Sniff, snif, *v t* to draw in with the breath through the nose —*v i* to snuff or draw in air sharply through the nose to snuff —*n* perception of smell a short sharp inhalation, or the sound made by such —*v i* **Snif'fle,** to snuffle —*n* **Snif'fler,** a slight breeze —*adj* **Snif'fy,** inclined to be disdainful [Scand, Dan *snive*, snuff, Ger *schnieben*]

Snift, snift, *v i* to sniff, snivel —*v i* **Snift'er,** to sniff —*n* a sniff (*pl*) stoppage of the nasal passages in catarrh (*slang*) a dram (*U S*) a severe storm —*adj.* **Snift'y,** (*slang*) having a tempting smell

Snigger, snig'er, *v i* to laugh in a half-suppressed, broken manner —*n* a half suppressed, broken laugh [From the sound]

Sniggle, snig'l, *v i* to fish for eels by thrusting the bait into their hiding places —*v t* to catch by this means to ensnare —*n* **Snig,** an eel

Snip, snip, *v t* to cut off at once with scissors to cut off the nib of to cut off to make signs with, as the fingers —*pr p* snipp'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* snipped —*n* a single cut with scissors a clip or small shred a share, snack a tailor —*ns* **Snip'per,** one who snips, a tailor, **Snip'per-snap'per,** a little trifling fellow, **Snip'pet,** a little piece snipped off —*adj* **Snip'pety,** trivial, fragmentary —*n* **Snip'ping,** a clipping —*adj* **Snip'py,** fragmentary stingy —*n* **Snips,** a pair of strong hand-shears for sheet-metal [Cf Dut *snippen*, Ger *schnippen* See **Snap.**]

Snipe, snīp, *n* the name of a genus (*Gallinago*) and of a family (*Scolopacidæ*) of birds, order *Grallæ*, having a long straight flexible bill, frequenting marshy places all over Europe a simpleton (*U S*) a half smoked cigar picked up on the street a long bill or account —*v i* to pick off stealthily by a long rifle shot, as from the surrounding hills into a camp, &c —*n* **Snip'ing,** the foregoing practice [Scand, Ice *snipa*, Dut *snip, snep*, Ger *schnepfe*]

Snip-snap, snip' snap, *n* tart dialogue with quick replies —*adj* (*Shak*) quick [Redup of **Snap**]

Snirt, snirt, *n* a suppressed laugh —*v i* to laugh in such a way —also **Snirt'le** [A variant of **Snortle.** See **Snort**]

Snitcher, snich'er, *n* (*slang*) an informer a handcuff

Snivel, sniv'l, *v i* to run at the nose to cry, as a child —*pr p* sniv'elling, *pa t* and *pa p* sniv'elled —*n* snot cant, an affected tearful state —*n* **Sniv'eller,** one prone to snivelling one who cries for slight causes —*adj* **Sniv'elling** [A S *snofel, snot* Cf **Sniff, Snuff**]

Snob, snob, *n* a vulgar person, esp one who apes gentility, a tuft hunter a shoemaker a workman who works for lower wages than his fellows, a rat, one who will not join a strike a townsman, as opposed to a gownsman, in Cambridge slang —*n* **Snob'bery,** the quality of being snobbish —*adj* **Snob'bish.**—*adv* **Snob'bishly.**—*ns* **Snob'bishness, Snob'bism.** —*adj* **Snob'by** —*ns* **Snoboc'racy,** snobs as a powerful class, **Snobog'raphy,** the description of snobs and snobbery

[Prob from prov *snap*, a boy, from Ice *snápr*, a dolt, Sw dial *snopp*, a boy]

Snod, snod, *adj* (*Scot*) neat, trim —*v t* to trim, set in order (*up*) [Conn with A S *snédan*, to cut, prune]

Snood, snōōd, *n* the fillet which binds a maiden's hair the hair line, gut, &c by which a fish hook is fixed to the line —*adj* **Snood'ed**, having or wearing a snood [A S *snód*, prob orig Celtic]

Snook, snōōk, *v i* to lurk, prowl about to smell out—(*Scot*) **Snouk** [Cf Low Ger *snoken*, to search for, Ice *snaka*, to snuff about]

Snook, snōōk, *n* one of several fishes—the cobia, a robalo, a garfish, a Cape carangoid fish [Dut *snoek*, a pike]

Snooker, snōōk'er, *n* a variety of the game of 'pool'

Snool, snōōl, *v i* (*Scot*) to submit tamely to wrong or oppression —*n* one who does so

Snoop, snōōp, *v i* to go about sneakingly [See **Snook**.]

Snooze, snōōz, *v i* to doze —*n* a quiet nap [Prob. the same as **Snore**, influenced by **Sneeze**.]

Snore, snōr, *v i* to breathe roughly and hoarsely in sleep —*n* a noisy breathing in sleep —*ns* **Snōr'er**, **Snōr'ing**, an abnormal and noisy mode of respiration produced by deep inspirations and expirations through the nose and open mouth, the noise being caused by the vibrations of the soft palate and uvula [A S *snora*, a snore, allied to **Snarl**]

Snort, snort, *v i* to force the air with violence and noise through the nostrils, as horses to laugh boisterously —*v t* to express by a snort to force out, as by a snort —*ns* **Snort'er**, **Snort'ing** [Prob Scand, Dan *snorke*, to snort, Dut *snorken*, Ger *schnarchen*]

Snot, snot, *n* mucus of the nose a mean fellow —*v i* to blow the nose —*v t* **Snot'ter**, to breathe through an obstruction in the nostrils, to sob, cry —*n* the wattles of a turkey cock (*Scot*) snot —*n* **Snot'tery**, snot, filthiness —*adv* **Snot'tily** —*n* **Snot'tiness**.—*adjs* **Snot'ty**, **Snot'ty-nosed**. [M E *snotte*, cf Dut *snot*, allied to **Snout**]

Snotter, snot'er, *n* (*naut*) the lower support of the sprit

Snout, snowt, *n* the projecting nose of a beast, as of a swine any similar projecting proboscis, beak, &c —*adjs* **Snout'ed**, **Snout'y** [Scand, Sw *snut*, Ger *schnauze*, Dut *snuit*]

Snow, snō, *n* the crystalline form into which the excess of vapour in the atmosphere is condensed when the temperature is below freezing—not, like hail or sleet, frozen rain, but formed directly by the invisible aqueous vapour condensing in minute spicules of ice round the dust particles that float in the air a snowfall a winter (*her*) white argent —*v i* and *v t* to fall in snow, to cover with snow —*n* **Snow'ball**, a ball made of snow pressed hard together a shrub bearing a round white flower, the guelder rose a round pudding of rice with an apple in the centre, a mass of boiled rice shaped in a cup white of egg beaten stiff and placed on the surface of a custard —*v t* to throw snowballs at —*v i* to throw snowballs —*ns* **Snow'-ber'ry**, a bushy, deciduous shrub, bearing white berries, **Snow'-bird**, a North American bird of the Finch family, about six inches long, the upper parts lead colour, the lower parts white, visiting farm houses and villages in hard weather —*adj* **Snow'-blind**, affected with snow blindness —*ns* **Snow'-blind-ness**, amblyopia caused by the reflection of light from snow, **Snow'-blink**, a peculiar reflection arising from fields of snow, like ice blink, **Snow'-box**, a theatrical apparatus for representing a snowfall, **Snow'-break**, a melting of snow, **Snow'-broth**, snow and water mixed, any very cold liquid, **Snow'-bunt'ing**, or **Snow'-flick**, a bird of the Finch family, Bunting subfamily, abounding in the Arctic regions —*adjs* **Snow'-capped**, covered with snow; **Snow'-cold**, as cold as snow —*ns* **Snow'drift**, a bank of snow drifted together by the wind, **Snow'drop**, a genus of plants of the natural order *Amaryllis*, with bell shaped flower arising from a spathe, bulbous root, two leaves and one single flowered leafless stem, **Snow'-eyes**, or **-goggle**, an Eskimo contrivance to prevent snow blindness, **Snow'-fall**, a quiet fall of snow the amount falling in a given time —*adj* **Snow'-fed**, begun or increased by melted snow, as a stream —*ns* **Snow'field**, a wide range of snow, esp where permanent, **Snow'-finch**, the stone or mountain finch, **Snow'flake**, a feathery flake of snow the snow bunting a bulbous rooted garden flower, resembling the snowdrop, but larger, **Snow'-fly**, a perlid insect or kind of stone fly found leaping on the snow, **Snow'-ice**, ice formed from freezing slush —*adv* **Snow'ily** —*n* **Snow'iness** —*adj* **Snow'-limbed**, with limbs white as snow —*ns* **Snow'line**, the line upon a mountain that marks the limit of perpetual snow, **Snow'-owl**, the great white owl of northern regions, **Snow'plough**, a machine for clearing roads and railways from snow, **Snow'-shoe**, a great flat shoe worn to prevent sinking in the snow —*v i* to walk or travel on such —*ns* **Snow'-slip**, a mass of snow which slips down a mountain's side, **Snow'-storm**, a storm accompanied with falling snow. —*adj* **Snow'-white**, as white as snow very white —*n* **Snow'-wreath** (*Scot*), a snowdrift —*adj* **Snow'y**, abounding or covered with snow white, like snow pure spotless [A S *snáw*, Goth *snaws*, Ger *schnee*, L *nix*, *nivis*]



Snow shoe

Snow, snō, *n* a vessel once much in use, differing only from a brig in having the boom mainsail traversing on the trysail mast, instead of hooped to the mainmast [Dut *snaauw*, a boat]

Snub, snub, *v t* to check, to reprimand to slight intentionally, to rebuff by a cutting remark or retort —*pr p* snubb'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* snubbed —*n* an act of snubbing, any deliberate slight —*adjs* **Snub**, flat and broad, with the end slightly turned up, **Snub'bish**, inclined to snub or check, **Snub'by**, somewhat snub —*n* **Snub'-nose**, a short or flat nose —*adj* **Snub'-nosed** —*ns* **Snub'-**, or **Snub'-bing-post**, a post round which a rope is wound to check the motion of a horse or boat. [Scand, Dan *snibbe*, to reprove, Sw *snubba* Allied to **Snap** and **Snip**]

Snudge, snuj, *v i* (*obs*) to be snug and quiet

Snudge, snuj, *v i* to save in a miserly way —*n* a mean stingy fellow

Snuff, snuf, *v i* to draw in air violently and noisily through the nose to sniff to smell at anything doubtfully to take snuff into the nose —*v t* to draw into the nose to smell, to examine by smelling —*n* a powdered preparation of tobacco or other substance for snuffing, a pinch of such a sniff resentment, huff —*ns* **Snuff'-box**, a box for snuff, **Snuff'-dip'ping**, the habit of dipping a wetted stick into snuff and rubbing it on the gums, **Snuf'fer**, one who snuffs, **Snuf'finess**, state of being snuffy —*v i* **Snuf'fle**, to breathe hard through the nose —*n* the sound made by such a nasal twang cant —*n* **Snuf'fler**, one who snuffles or speaks through his nose when obstructed —*n pl* **Snuf'fles**, nasal catarrh and consequent stoppage of the nose —*n*. **Snuff'-mill**, a machine for grinding tobacco into snuff.—

adj **Snuffy**, soiled with or smelling of snuff —**To take a thing in snuff** (*Shak*), to take offence —**Up to snuff**, knowing, not likely to be taken in [Cog with Dut *snuffen*, *snuf*, Ger *schnaufen*, to snuff, Sw *snufven*, a sniff See **Sniff**, **Snivel**.]

Snuff, snuf, *v t* to crop or pinch the snuff from, as a burning candle —*n* the charred portion of a candle or lamp wick a candle almost burnt out —*ns pl* **Snuff'-dishes** (*B*), dishes for the snuff of the lamps of the tabernacle, **Snuff'fers**, an instrument for taking the snuff off a candle —**Snuff out**, to extinguish by snuffing, to end by a sudden stroke [M E *snuffen*, for *snuppen*—Scand, Sw dial *snöppa*, to snip off, Dan *snubbe*, to nip off]



Snuffers.

Snug, snug, *adj* lying close and warm comfortable not exposed to view or notice being in good order compact fitting close —*v i* to move so as to lie close —*v t* to make smooth —*n* **Snug'gery**, a cosy little room —*v i* **Snug'gle**, to cuddle, nestle —*v t* **Snug'ify** (*Lamb*), to make snug —*adv* **Snug'ly** —*n* **Snug'ness** [Scand, as Ice *snogg r*, short haired, smooth]

Snuzzle, snuz'l, *v i* (*prov*) to rub the nose against and snuff

Sny, snī, *n* a gentle bend in timber, curving upwards [Prob Ice *snúa*, to turn]

So, sō, *adv* in this manner or degree thus for like reason in such manner or degree in a high degree as has been stated on this account an abbrev for Is it so? be it so —*conj* provided that in case that —*interj* stand as you are! steady! stop! by way of command —**So forth**, denoting more of the same or a like kind, **So, so**, only thus, only tolerably, **So then**, thus then it is, therefore, **So to say**, or **speak**, to use that expression —**Or so**, or thereabouts [A S *swá*, Ice *svá*, Goth *swa*, Ger *so*]

Soak, sōk, *v t* to steep in a fluid to wet thoroughly to drench to draw in by the pores —*v i* to be steeped in a liquid to enter into pores to drink to excess, to guzzle —*n* process or act of soaking a hard drinker, a carouse —*ns* **Soak'age**, act of soaking, the amount soaked in, **Soak'er**.—*p adj* **Soak'ing**, that wets thoroughly drenching, as rain —*adv* **Soak'ingly** —*adj* **Soak'y**, full of moisture wet [A S *súcan*, to suck, pa t *seác*, pa p *socen* See **Suck**.]

Soap, sōp, *n* a compound of oils or fats with soda (*hard soaps*) or potash (*soft soaps*), used in washing (*slang*) soft words, flattery (*U S slang*) money used for bribery and other secret political purposes —*v t* to rub or wash with soap to flatter —*ns* **Soap'-ball**, soap made into a ball, often with starch, as an emollient, **Soap'berry**, the fruit of several species of trees belonging to the genus *Sapindus*, containing a pulp useful as a substitute for soap in washing, **Soap'-boil'er**, one whose occupation is to make soap, **Soap'-boil'ing**, the occupation of making soap, **Soap'-bub'ble**, a bubble made from soap suds by blowing through a pipe, **Soap'iness**; **Soap'-lock**, a lock of hair brushed apart from the rest a rowdy, **Soap'-plant**, a plant the bulb of which makes a thick lather when rubbed on clothes, and is used as soap, **Soap'-stone**, a soft kind of magnesian rock having a soapy feel, also called *Steatite*, **Soap'-suds**, water mixed with soap; **Soap'-test**, a test for determining the degree of hardness of water, **Soap'-works**, a place where soap is made, **Soap'wort**, a genus of plants, some of the species of which have very beautiful flowers, and the root and leaves of which contain Saponin, and hence are sometimes used in washing —*adj* **Soap'y**, like soap having the qualities of soap covered with soap flattering, or pertaining to flattery [A S *sápe*, Dut *zeep*, Ger *seife*]

Soar, sōr, *v i* to mount into the air to fly aloft to rise to a height, also mentally or morally —*n* act of soaring the height reached in soaring —*adj* **Soar'ant**, (*her*) flying aloft —*adv* **Soar'ingly**, having an upward direction [O Fr *essorer*, to expose to air—L *ex*, out of, and *aura*, air]

Sob, sob, *v i* to sigh in a convulsive manner, with tears to weep with convulsive catchings of the breath, due to contractions of the diaphragm, accompanied by a closure of the glottis, preventing the entrance of air into the lungs —*v t* to utter with sobs —*pr p* sob'bing, *pa t* and *pa p* sobbed —*n* a short, convulsive sigh, any similar sound —*n* **Sob'bing** —*adv* **Sob'bingly** [Conn with A S *seófian*, to sigh, Ger *seufzen*]

Sobeit, sō bē'it, *conj* if it be so

Sober, sō'bei, *adj* not drunk temperate, esp in the use of liquors not mad not wild or passionate self possessed sedate grave calm regular simple in colour, sombre (*Scot*) poor, feeble —*v t* to make sober to free from intoxication —*adj* **So'ber-blood'ed**, cool —*v t* **So'berise**, to make sober —*adv* **So'berly** —*adj* **So'ber-mind'ed**, habitually calm and temperate —*ns* **So'ber-mind'edness**, the state of being sober minded freedom from inordinate passion calmness, **So'berness**, **So'bersides**, a sedate and solemn person —*adj* **So'ber-suit'ed**, dressed in a suit of sad coloured clothes —*n* **Sobrī'ety**, state or habit of being sober calmness gravity [Fr *sobre*—L *sobrius*, *se*, apart, not, *ebrius*, drunk]

Sobol, sō'bol, *n* the Russian sable [Polish]

Soboles, sob'ō lēz, *n* (*bot*) a shoot or sucker —*adj* **Sobolif'erous**. [L *suboles*—*sub*, under, *olēre*, to grow]

Sobranje, sō bran'ye, *n* the national assembly of Bulgaria —Also **Sobranye**. [Bulg]

Sobriquet, sō brē kā', *n* a contemptuous nickname an assumed name —Also **Soubriquet** [Fr,—O Fr *soubzbriquet*, a chuck under the chin, *soubz*, *sous*—L *sub*, under, *briquet*, the breast, cog with **Brisket**]

Socage, **Soccage**, sok'āj, *n* a tenure of lands in England, for which the service is fixed and determinate in quality —*ns* **Soc'ager**, **Soc'man**, a tenant by socage, **Soc'manry**, tenure by socage [A S *sóc*, a right of holding a court—*sócan*, pa t of *sacan*, to contend]

So-called, sō' kawld, *adj* so named called by such a name

Sociable, sō'sha bl, *adj* inclined to society fit for company companionable affording opportunities for intercourse —*n* a four wheeled open carriage with seats facing a tricycle for two persons side by side a couch with a curved S shaped back (*U S*) an informal party, a social church meeting —*ns* **Sociabil'ity**, quality of being sociable good fellowship, **So'ciableness** —*adv* **So'ciably**.—*adj* **So'cial**, pertaining to society or companionship relating to men united in a society inclined for friendly intercourse consisting in mutual converse convivial associating together, gregarious growing in patches —(**Social War**, the war (90–88 B C) in which the Italian tribes known as the allies (*Socii*) fought for admission into Roman citizenship) —*v t* **So'cialise**, to reduce to a social state to render social —*ns* **So'cialism**, the name given

to any one of various schemes for regenerating society by a more equal distribution of property, and esp by substituting the principle of association for that of competition, **So'cialist,** an adherent of socialism —*adj* **Socialist'ic** —*ns* **Social'ity, So'cialness.**—*adv* **So'cially.**—*adjs* **So'ciative,** expressing association, **Societā'rian,** of or pertaining to society —*n* **Soci'ety,** fellowship, companionship a number of persons associated for a common interest a community or partnership the civilised body of mankind, those who are recognised as the leaders in fashionable life, the fashionable world generally persons who associate any organised association for purposes literary, scientific, philanthropic, or ecclesiastical —**Christian socialism,** a movement for applying Christian ethics to social reform, led by Maurice, Kingsley, and others about 1848–52—its main objects to substitute co operative association for competition, and to heal all social confusions by leavening society throughout with the spirit of Christ, the sense of brotherhood, and regard for mutual rights and well being —**Socialism of the chair,** a term first applied about 1872 in ridicule to the doctrines of a school of political economists in Germany whose aim was mainly to better the condition of the working classes through remedial state-legislation, by factory acts, savings banks, insurances against sickness and old age, shortening the hours of labour, sanitation, &c — also called **Professorial socialism,** and having much the same ends and methods as the **State-socialism** of Bismarck —**Society-house,** a printing office which conforms to the rules of a trade union, **Society-verse,** poetry light and entertaining, treating of the topics of society so called —**The societies,** bodies that began to be organised in 1681 for the purpose of defence against the oppression of the government, and for the maintenance of Presbyterian worship in the face of persecution, bearing the names of the districts to which they belonged They refused to accept the Revolution Settlement as incompatible with spiritual independence and the perpetually binding obligation of the Covenants, and so began the long and honourable history of the Reformed Presbyterian Church—popularly the Cameronians [Fr ,—L *sociabilis—sociāre,* to associate—*socius,* a companion]

Socinian, sō sin'i an, *adj* pertaining to *Socinus,* the name of two celebrated heresiarchs, uncle and nephew, who in the 16th century denied the doctrine of the Trinity, the deity of Christ, &c —*n* a follower of Lælius and Faustus Socinus, one who refuses to accept the divinity of Christ, a Unitarian —*n* **Socin'ianism,** the doctrines of Socinus

Sociology, sō shi ol'ō ji, *n* the science that treats of man as a social being, having for its subject the origin, organisation, and development of human society and human culture, esp on the side of social and political institutions, including ethics, politics, political economy, &c —*ns* **Sociog'eny,** the science of the origin of society, **Sociog'raphy,** the branch of sociology devoted to noting and describing the results of observation —*adjs* **Sociolog'ic, -al.**—*adv* **Sociolog'ically** —*ns* **Sociol'ogist,** one devoted to the study of sociology, **So'cius,** an associate a fellow of an academy, &c [A hybrid from L *socius,* a companion, and Gr *logia—legein,* to speak]

Sock, sok, *n* a kind of half stocking comedy, orig a low heeled light shoe, worn by actors of comedy [A S *socc*—L *soccus*]

Sock, sok, *n* a ploughshare [O Fr *soc*—Celt, Bret *souc'h*]

Sock, sok, *v t* (*prov* and *slang*) to throw to strike hard, to give a drubbing

Sockdologer, sok dol'ō jer, *n.* (*Amer slang*) a conclusive argument a knock down blow anything very big, a whopper a form of fish hook [A corr of *doxology* as the closing act of a service]

Socket, sok'et, *n* a hollow into which something is inserted, the receptacle of the eye, &c a hollow tool for grasping and lifting tools dropped in a well boring the hollow of a candlestick a steel apparatus attached to the saddle to protect the thighs and legs —*v t* to provide with or place in a socket —*n* **Sock'et-bolt,** a bolt for passing through a thimble placed between the parts connected by the bolt —*p adj* **Sock'eted,** provided with, placed in, or received in a socket [A dim of **Sock.**]

Socle, sō'kl, *n* (*archit*) a plain, square, flat member used instead of a pedestal to support a column, &c a plain face or plinth at the foot of a wall [Fr ,—It *zoccolo*—L *socculus,* dim of *soccus,* a high heeled shoe, as if a support]

Socratic, -al, sō krat'ik, al, *adj* pertaining to *Socrates,* a celebrated Greek philosopher (469–399 B C), to his philosophy, or to his manner of teaching, which was an art of inducing his interlocutors to discover their own ignorance and need of knowledge by means of a series of simple questions put for the sake of gaining information The so called *Socratic irony* was his manner of affecting ignorance in the presence of the seeming wise, in order to draw from them an admission of the confusions and contradictions resulting from their opinions —*adv* **Sōcrat'ically.**—*ns* **Soc'ratism,** the philosophy of Socrates, **Soc'ratist,** a disciple of Socrates

Sod, sod, *n* any surface of earth grown with grass, &c turf —*adj* consisting of sod —*v t* to cover with sod —*adj* **Sod'dy,** covered with sod turfy —**The old sod,** one's native land, esp used by Irish emigrants [Low Ger *sode,* Ger *sode,* perh connected with A S *seáth,* a well—*seóthan* (pa p *soden*), to boil]

Sod, sod, obs *pa t* of **Seethe.**

Soda, sō'da, *n* oxide of sodium, or its hydrate the alkali obtained from the ashes of marine vegetables, or by decomposing sea salt (*coll*) soda water —*ns* **Sō'da-cracker,** a biscuit made of flour and water, with salt, bicarbonate of soda, and cream of tartar, **Sō'da-fount'ain,** a metal or marble case for holding water charged with carbonic acid gas —*adj* **Sodā'ic,** pertaining to or containing soda —*ns* **Sō'da-lime,** a mixture of caustic soda and quicklime, **Sō'dalite,** a mineral composed chiefly of soda, along with silica, alumina, and hydrochloric acid, **Sō'da-pā'per** a paper saturated with sodium carbonate, **Sō'da wa'ter,** water containing soda charged with carbonic acid, **Sō'dium,** a yellowish white metal, the base of soda [It *soda*—L *solida,* firm, because found in hard masses]

Sodality, sō dal'i ti, *n* a fellowship or fraternity [L *sodalitas—sodalis,* a comrade]

Sodden, sod'n, obs *pa p* of **Seethe,** boiled. soaked thoroughly boggy doughy, not well baked bloated, saturated with drink —*n* **Sod'denness** —*adj* **Sod'den-wit'ted** (*Shak*), heavy, stupid

Sodomy, sod'om i, *n* unnatural sexuality, so called because imputed to the inhabitants of Sodom —*n* **Sod'omite,** an inhabitant of Sodom one guilty of sodomy —*adj* **Sodomit'ical** —*adv* **Sodomit'ically.**

Soever, sō ev'er, *adv* generally used to extend or render indefinite the sense of *who, what, where, how,* &c

Sofa, sō'fa, *n* a long seat with stuffed bottom back, and arms—formerly **Sopha.**—*n* **So'fa-bed,** a piece of furniture serving as a sofa by day, capable of being made into a bed at

night [Fr ,—Ar *suffah—saffa*, to arrange or set in order]

Soffit, sof'it, *n* a ceiling, now generally restricted to the ornamented under sides of staircases, entablatures, archways, &c , also the larmier or drip [Fr ,—It ,—L *suffixa*, pa p of *suffigĕre*, to fasten beneath—*sub*, under, and *figĕre*, to fix]

Soft, soft, *adj* easily yielding to pressure easily cut or acted upon malleable not rough to the touch smooth pleasing or soothing to the senses easily yielding to any influence mild sympathetic gentle effeminate gentle in motion easy free from lime or salt, as water bituminous, as opposed to *anthracitic*, of coal unsized, of paper wet, rainy warm enough to melt ice, thawing in phonetics, pronounced with a somewhat sibilant sound, not guttural or explosive vocal or sonant not bony, cartilaginous, not spinous soft rayed, soft shelled of silk, having the natural gum cleaned or washed off—opp to *Hard* —*n* a silly person, a fool —*adv* gently quietly —*interj* hold ! not so fast ! —*adjs* **Soft'-bod'ied,** having a soft body , **Soft'-con'scienced,** having a sensitive conscience —*v t* **Soft'en,** to make soft or softer to mitigate to tone down, make less glaring, make smoother in sound —*v i* to grow soft or softer —*ns* **Soft'ener, Soft'ening** —*adjs* **Soft'-eyed,** having gentle or tender eyes , **Soft'-finned,** having no fin spines —*n pl* **Soft'-goods,** cloth, and cloth articles, as opposed to *hardware*, &c —*adjs* **Soft'-hand'ed,** having soft hands, unused to work, slack in discipline , **Soft'-headed,** of weak intellect , **Soft'-heart'ed,** kind hearted gentle meek —*n* **Soft'-heart'edness** —*adv* **Soft'ly** —*n* **Soft'ness** —*vs t* **Soft'-saw'der** (*U S*), to flatter, blarney , **Soft'-soap,** to flatter for some end —*n* flattery —*adj* **Soft'-spō'ken,** having a mild or gentle voice mild, affable —*n* **Soft'y,** a silly person, a weak fool —**A soft thing,** a snug place where the pay is good and the work light [A.S *sōfte, sēfte*, cog with Dut *zacht*, Ger *sanft*]

Softa, sof'ta, *n* a Moslem theological student, attached to a mosque [Turk]

Soger, sō'jer, *n* (*naut*) one who skulks his work

Soggy, sog'i, *adj* soaked with water —*n* **Sog,** a bog

So-ho, sō-hō', *interj* (*Shak*) a form of call from a distance, a sportsman's halloo

Soi-disant, swo dē zong', *adj* self styled, pretended [Fr]

Soil, soil, *n* the ground the mould on the surface of the earth which nourishes plants country —*adj* **Soil'-bound,** attached to the soil —*n* **Soil'-cap,** the covering of soil on the bed rock —*adj* **Soiled,** having soil [O Fr *soil*—L *solum*, conn with *solidus*, solid It has been much confused with the following word]

Soil, soil, *n* dirt dung foulness a spot or stain a marshy place in which a hunted boar finds refuge —*v t* to make dirty to stain to manure —*v i* to take a soil to tarnish —*n* **Soil'iness,** stain foulness —*adj* **Soil'less,** destitute of soil —*ns* **Soil'-pipe,** an upright discharge pipe which receives the general refuse from water closets, &c , in a building, **Soil'ure** (*Shak*), stain, pollution [O Fr *soil, soul* (Fr *souille*), wallowing place—L *suillus*, piggish—*sus*, a pig, a hog]

Soil, soil, *v t* to feed at the stall for the purpose of fattening [O Fr *saouler—saol, saoul*—L *satullus—satur*, full]

Soirée, swa-rā', *n* an evening party an evening social meeting with tea, &c [Fr ,—*soir*, evening (Prov *sera*)—L *serus*, late]

Sojourn, sō'jurn, *v t* to stay for a day to dwell for a time —*n* a temporary residence —*ns* **So'journer ; So'journing,** the act of dwelling in a place for a time [O Fr *sojourner*—L *sub*, and Low L *jornus*—L *diurnus*, relating to day —*dies*, a day]

Soke, sōk, *n* the same as **Soc** (q v) —*ns* **Soke'man** = soceman , **Sok'en,** a district held by tenure of socage a miller's right to the grinding of all the corn within a certain manor

Sol, sol, *n* the sun, Phœbus (*her*) a tincture, the metal or, or gold, in blazoning by planets [L]

Sol, sol, *n* an old French coin, $\frac{1}{20}$th of a livre, equal to 12 deniers, now superseded by the sou [O Fr *sol*—L *solidus*, solid]

Sola, sō la', *interj* a cry to a person at a distance

Sola, sō'la, *n* the hat plant or sponge wood, also its pith —Also **Solah** [Hind *sholā*]

Solace, sol'ās, *n* consolation, comfort in distress relief (*obs*) pleasure, amusement —*v t* to comfort in distress to console to allay —*n* **Sol'acement,** the act of solacing the state of being solaced —*adj* **Solā'cious,** (*obs*) affording pleasure [O Fr *solas*—L *solatium—solāri, ātus*, to comfort in distress]

Solander, sō lan'der, *n* a case or box, usually in the form of a book, opening on the side or front with hinges, for holding prints, drawings, or pamphlets—named from the inventor, Daniel Solander (1736-81)

Solan-goose, sō'lan gōōs, *n* the gannet — Also **Soland.** [Ice *súla*]

Solano, sō la'no, *n* a hot south east wind which occasionally visits Spain [Sp , — L *solanus* (*ventus*), the east wind—*sol*, the sun]

Solanum, sō lā'num, *n* a genus of plants of the order *Solanaceæ* or *Solaneæ*, the nightshade family—almost all the species containing in all their parts a poisonous alkaloid, **Sol'anine,** sometimes so much that the leaves or berries cannot be eaten without danger—the potato, egg plant, bittersweet, common nightshade, &c Most of the Solanaceæ are distinguished by an offensive smell, as well as by containing a narcotic poisonous substance, usually associated with a pungent principle Sometimes the narcotic substance predominates, as in mandrake and henbane , sometimes the pungent principle predominates, or is alone present, as in cayenne pepper (*Capsicum*) , sometimes both are present in more or less equal proportions, as in tobacco, thorn apple, and belladonna —*adj* **Sol'anoid,** potato like, said of cancers [L *solanum*, the nightshade]

Solar, sō'lar, *adj* pertaining to the sun measured by the progress of the sun produced by the sun —*n* **Solarisā'tion,** exposure to the action of the sun's rays the effect in photography of over exposure —*v t* **So'larise,** to injure by exposing too long to the sun's light in a camera —*v i* to take injury by too long exposure to the sun's light in a camera —*pr p* sō'larising , *pa p* sō'larised —*ns* **Sō'larism,** excessive use of solar myths in the explanation of mythology , **Sō'larist,** one addicted to solarism , **Sōlā'rium,** a sun dial a place suited to receive the sun's rays— in a hospital or sanatorium , **Sō'lar-mi'croscope,** an apparatus for projecting upon a screen by means of sunlight an enlarged view of any object— essentially the same as the combination of lenses used in the magic lantern taken in conjunction with a heliostat , **Sō'lar-myth,** a myth allegorising the course of the sun, by some mythologists constantly invoked to explain the problems of mythology , **Sō'lar-print,** a photographic print made in a solar camera from a negative , **Sō'lar-sys'tem,** the planets and comets which circle round the sun—also called *Planetary System.* [L *sol*, the sun, *solaris*, pertaining to the sun]

Solaster, sō las'ter, *n* the typical genus of *Solasteridæ*, a family of star fishes, having more than five rays [L *sol*, the sun, *aster*, a star.]

Solatium, sō lā'shi um, *n* any compensation, a sum legally awarded, over and above actual damages, by way of compensation for wounded feelings [L]

Sold, sōld, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Sell.**

Sold, sold, *n* (*Spens*) pay, remuneration [Fr *solde*—L *solidus*, a piece of money]

Soldado, sōl-da'dō, *n* a soldier [Sp]

Soldan, sōl'dan, *n* (*Milton*) same as **Sultan.**

Soldanel, sol'da nel, *n* a plant of the genus *Soldanella*, of the order *Primulaceæ*—the blue moonwort

Soldatesque, sol da tesk', *adj* soldier like [Fr , —*soldat*, a soldier]

Solder, sod'ėr or sol'der, *v t* to unite two metallic surfaces by a fusible metallic cement to cement —*n* a fusible alloy for uniting metals —*ns* **Sol'derer , Sol'dering** [O Fr *soudre, souldure—souder, soulder*, to consolidate—L *solidāre*, to make solid—*solidus*, solid]

Soldier, sōl'jer, *n* a man engaged in military service a private, as distinguished from an officer a man of much military experience or of great valour a soldier ant, beetle, hermit crab, &c (*slang*) a red herring —*v i* to serve as a soldier to bully to shirk one's work or duty (*slang*) to take a mount on another man's horse —*n* **Sol'diering,** the state of being a soldier the occupation of a soldier —*adjs* **Sol'dierlike, Sol'dierly,** like a soldier martial brave —*ns* **Sol'diership,** state or quality of being a soldier military qualities martial skill , **Sol'diery,** soldiers collectively the body of military men —**Soldier-of-fortune,** one ready to serve anywhere for pay or his own advancement — **Freshwater-soldier,** the *Stratiotes aloides*, a European aquatic plant with sword shaped leaves , **Old soldier,** a bottle emptied at a sitting a cigar stump — **To come the old soldier over one,** to impose on any one [M E *souldier*—O Fr *soldier* (Fr *soldat*)—L *solidus*, a piece of money, the pay of a soldier]

Soldo, sol'dō, *n* an Italian coin, $\frac{1}{20}$th of the lira, a sol or sou —*pl* **Sol'di** [It]

Sole, sōl, *n* the lowest part or under side of the foot the foot the bottom of a boot or shoe the bottom of anything —*v t* to furnish with a sole —*adj* **Solē'iform,** slipper shaped —*ns* **Sole'-leather,** strong leather for the soles of boots and shoes , **Sole'-tile,** a form of tile for the bottoms of sewers, &c , **Sōlē'us,** a flat muscle of the calf of the leg beneath the gastrocnemius [A S *sole*—L *solea—solum*, bottom See **Soil,** the ground]

Sole, sōl, *n* a genus (*Solea*) of flat fish, elongate-oval in form, with flesh firm, white, and excellently flavoured [Fr *sole*—L *solea*]

Sole, sōl, *adj* alone only being or acting without another single (*law*) unmarried —*advs* **Sole , Sole'ly,** alone only singly —*n* **Sole'-ness** [Fr ,—L *solus*, alone.]

Solecism, sol'ē-sizm, *n* a breach of syntax · any absurdity or impropriety any incongruity, prodigy —*v i* **Sol'ēcise,** to commit solecisms —*n* **Sol'ēcist,** one who commits solecisms —*adjs* **Solēcist'ic, -al,** pertaining to or involving a solecism incorrect incongruous —*adv* **Solēcist'ically.** [Fr *solécisme*—L *solœcismus*—Gr *soloikismos—soloikos*, speaking incorrectly, awkward , said to come from the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists of *Soloi* in Cilicia, but this is very improbable (Liddell and Scott)]

Solein, sol'ăn, *adj* (*Spens.*) sad [Perh a corr of **Solemn** or of **Sullen.**]

Solemn, sol'em, *adj* attended with religious ceremonies, pomp, or gravity, orig taking place every year, said esp of religious ceremonies impressing with seriousness awful devout having the appearance of gravity devotional attended with an appeal to God, as an oath serious sober, gloomy, black —*n* **Solemnisā'tion.**—*v t* **Sol'emnise,** to perform religiously or solemnly once a year, or periodically to celebrate with due rites to render grave —*ns* **Sol'emniser; Solem'nity,** a solemn religious ceremony a ceremony adapted to inspire with awe reverence : seriousness affected gravity —*adv* **Sol'emnly.** —*n* **Sol'emnness** [O Fr *solempne, solemne* (Fr *solennel*)—L *sollemnis, solennis—sollus*, all, every, *annus*, a year]

Solen, sō'len, *n* a genus of bivalve molluscs, remarkable for the wide gaping of their shell at both ends, and their large muscular foot—also called *Razor shell* and *Razor fish* —*adj* **Solenā'cean, Solenā'ceous.** [Gr *sōlēn*, a channel]

Solenoid, sō lē'noid, *n* a helix of copper wound in the form of a cylinder, longitudinally magnetised with an intensity varying inversely as the area of the normal section in different parts —*adj* **Solēnoi'dal** —*adv* **Solēnoi'dally.** [Gr *sōlēn*, a pipe, *eidos*, form]

Solenostomous, sol ē-nos'tō mus, *adj* having a tubular or fistulous snout —*n* **Solenos'tomus,** the typical genus of the *Solenostomidæ*, a family of solenostomous lophobranchiate fishes [Gr *sōlēn*, a pipe, *stoma*, mouth]

Solert, sol'ert, *adj* (*obs*) subtle.—*n* **Soler'tiousness** [L *sollers*, crafty, *sollertia*, skill]

Sol-fa, sōl fa', *v i* to sing the notes of the gamut, *do, re, mi, fa, sol*, &c —*pr p* sol fa'ing —*ns* **Solfa'ist,** one who uses this system , **Solfeg'gio,** an exercise on the notes of the scale, as represented by *do, re, mi*, &c [It]

Solfatara, sol fa ta'ra, *n* a volcanic region no longer violently active, but emitting from crevices gases, steam, and chemical vapours, chiefly of sulphurous origin — Fr *soufrière*, Ger *schwefelgrube* or *schwefelsee* [It ,—*solfo*, sulphur]

Solferino, sol fe rē'nō, *n* the colour of rosaniline—so called from the French victory at Solferino in Italy in 1859

Solicit, sō lis'it, *v t* to ask earnestly to petition . to seek or try to obtain to disturb —*n* solicitation —*ns* **Solic'itant,** one who solicits , **Solicitā'tion,** a soliciting earnest request invitation; **Solic'iting** (*Shak*), solicitation [Fr *solliciter*—L *sollicitāre — sollicitus — sollus*, whole, *citus*, aroused, *cīēre*, to cite]

Solicitor, sō lis'it or, *n* one who asks earnestly one who is legally qualified to act for another in a court of law, esp a court of equity a lawyer who prepares deeds, manages cases, instructs counsel in the superior courts, and acts as an advocate in the inferior courts —*n* **Solic'itorgen'eral,** in England, the law officer of the crown next in rank to the attorney general; in Scotland, to the lord advocate —*adj* **Solic'itous,** soliciting or earnestly asking or desiring very desirous anxious careful —*adv* **Solic'itously** —*ns* **Solic'itousness, Solic'itude,** state of being solicitous anxiety or uneasiness of mind trouble [Fr *sollicıteur—sollicıter* See **Solicit**]

Solid, sol'id, *adj* having the parts firmly adhering · hard compact full of matter not hollow . strong having length, breadth, and thickness (opp to a mere surface) cubic substantial, reliable, worthy of credit, satisfactory weighty of uniform undivided substance financially sound, wealthy unanimous, smooth, unbroken, unvaried —*n* a substance having the parts firmly adhering together a firm, compact body—opp to *Fluid* —*adv* **Sol'idly.**—*n* **Sol'idness.**—**Solid colour,** a colour covering the whole of an object . a uniform colour , **Solid matter,** (*print*) **matter**

set without leads between the lines —**To be solid for** (*U S*), to be hearty or unanimous in favour of, **To be solid with** (*U S*), to have a firm footing with [Fr ,—L *solidus*, akin to Old L *sollus*, Gr *holos*, whole, Sans *sarva*, all Cf. **Solemn.**]

Solidago, sol-i dā'gō, *n* a genus of composite plants, the goldenrods [L *solidus*, solid]

Solidare, sol'i-dār, *n.* (*Shak.*) a small piece of money [See **Sold** (*Spens*)]

Solidarity, sol-i dar'i-ti, *n* the being made solid or compact · the being bound a consolidation or oneness of interests —*adj* **Sol'idary,** marked by solidarity, jointly responsible —*v t* **Sol'idate,** to make solid or firm [Fr *solidarité—solidaire*, jointly and severally liable—*solide*—L *solidus*]

Solidify, so lid'i-fī, *v t* to make solid or compact —*v i* to grow solid to harden —*pa p* solid'i fied —*adj* **Solid'ifiable** —*n* **Solidifică'tion,** act of making solid or hard [Fr *solidifier* — L *solidus*, solid, *facĕre*, to make]

Solidity, sō lid'i ti, *n* the state of being solid fullness of matter moral or physical strength or firmness soundness (*geom*) the volume of a body

Solidum, sol'i dum, *n* (*archit*) the die of a pedestal (*Scots law*) a complete sum [L]

Solidungular, sol id ung'gū lar, *adj* having hoofs solid, that are not cloven, denoting a certain tribe of mammalia —Also **Solidung'ulous, Solidung'ulate** [L *solidus*, solid, and *ungula*, a hoof]

Solidus, sol'i dus, *n* a Roman gold coin introduced by Constantine in place of the *aureus*, known later as the *bezant* It was adopted by the Franks, at 87 to the Roman pound, till the time of Pepin, who suppressed it, but another solidus of silver, or *solidus argenteus* — the $\frac{1}{20}$th of the libra or pound—which had been used only as a money of account, was soon after made a coin Generally the solidus or shilling of account contained 12 denarii, silver 'pennies,' the ordinary silver coins of the period The *solidus* or shilling is abbreviated *s*, in the sequence of £ *s d* (*libræ, solidi, denarii*), pounds, shillings, pence the sign (/) denoting the shilling, representing the old lengthened form of *s*, as in 10/6 = 10*s* 6*d*

Solifidian, sol i fid'i an, *n* one who holds that faith alone is what is necessary for justification — *adj* holding this view —*n* **Solifid'ianism** [L. *solus*, only, *fides*, faith]

Soliloquy, so lil'o kwe, *n* a talking when solitary or to one's self a discourse of a person, not addressed to any one —*v i* **Solil'oquise,** to speak to one's self or utter a soliloquy [L *soliloquium* —*solus*, alone, and *loqui*, to speak]

Soliped, sol'i ped, *n* an animal with a single or uncloven hoof on each foot —*adjs* **Sol'iped, Solip'edous** [L *solus*, alone, *pes*, *pedis*, a foot

Solipsism, sol'ip sizm, *n* the theory that self existence is the only certainty, absolute egoism —the extreme form of subjective idealism —*n* **Sol'ipsist,** one who believes in this —*adj* **Solipsis'tic.** [L *solus*, alone, *ipse*, self]

Solisequious, sol i sē'kwi us, *adj* following the sun, as the sunflower [L *sol*, the sun, *sequi*, to follow]

Solitaire, sol i tāi', *n* a recluse or one who lives alone a game played by one person with a board and balls a card game for one—patience an ornament worn singly on the neck or wrist a black silk tie fixed to the bag of the wig behind, worn in the 18th century

Solitary, sol'i tar i, *adj* being the sole person present· alone or lonely single, separate, simple living alone, not social or gregarious without company remote from society retired, secluded gloomy —*n* one who lives alone a recluse or hermit —*adv* **Sol'itarily.**—*n* **Sol'itariness.** [Fr *solitaire*—L. *solitarius—solus*, alone]

Solito, sol'i tō, *adv* (*mus*) in the usual manner [It]

Solitude, sol'i-tūd, *n* a being alone a lonely life want of company a lonely place or desert [Fr ,—L *solitudo—solus*, alone]

Solive, so lēv', *n* a joist or beam of secondary importance [Fr ,—L *sublevāre*, to support]

Sollar, sol'ar, *n* a platform in a mine an upper gallery or balcony, a garret, loft —Also **Sol'ler.** [O Fr *soler*, *solier*—L *solarium*, a terrace or flat roof—*sol*, the sun]

Solleret, sol'er-et, *n* the steel shoe worn in mediæval armour [O Fr *soler*, a slipper, *sole*, a sole]

Sol-lunar, sol' lū'nar, *adj* pertaining to or due to the influence of both sun and moon [L *sol*, sun, *luna*, moon]

Solmisation, sol mi zā'shun, *n* sol faing a recital of the notes of the gamut, *do*, *re*, *mi*, &c

Solo, sō'lō, *n* a musical piece performed by only one voice or instrument —*pl* **Sō'lōs.**—*adj* **Sō'lo,** unconcerted —*n* **Sō'lōist** [It ,—L *solus*, alone]

Solograph, sol'ō graf, *n* a sun print [L *sol*, the sun, Gr *graphein*, to write]

Solomon, sol'o mon, *n* a person of unusual wisdom, from Solomon, king of Israel (see 1 Kings, iii 5-15) —*adj* **Solomon'ic** —*n* **Sol'omon's-seal,** a genus of plants differing from the lily of the valley in the cylindrical tubular perianth, and in having the flowers jointed to their flower stalks a symbol formed of one triangle superimposed on another, forming a six pointed star —The plant shows marks resembling this in a transverse section of its root

So-long, sō long', *interj* good bye ! [Hardly a corr of **Salaam**]

Solonian, sō lō'ni an, *adj* pertaining to the Athenian lawgiver Solon (*c* 640–*c* 558 B C), or to his legislation —Also **Solon'ic**

Solpuga, sol pū'ga, *n* the typical genus of *Solpugida*, an order of arachnids

Solstice, sol'stis, *n* that point in the ecliptic at which the sun is farthest from the equator, and where it is consequently at the turning point of its apparent course — the *summer solstice*, where it touches the tropic of Cancer, the *winter solstice*, where it touches that of Capricorn the time when the sun reaches these two points in its orbit, 21st June and about 21st December — *adj* **Solsti'tial,** pertaining to or happening at a solstice, esp at the north one [Fr ,—L *solstitium—sol*, the sun, and *sistĕre*, to make to stand—*stāre*, to stand]

Soluble, sol'ū bl, *adj* capable of being solved or dissolved in a fluid — *ns* **Solubil'ity, Sol'ubleness,** capability of being dissolved in a fluid [L *solubilis—solvĕre*, to solve]

Solum, sō'lum, *n* ground, a piece of ground [L , the ground]

Solus, sō'lus, *adj* alone, in dramatic directions—fem form **Sō'la** [L , alone]

Solution, sol ū'shun, *n* act of solving or dissolving, esp. a solid by a fluid the separating of the parts of any body the preparation resulting from dissolving a solid in a liquid explanation removal of a doubt construction or solving of a problem the crisis of a disease —*adj* **Solute',** loose, free merry, cheerful (*bot*) not adhering —*v t* (*Bacon*) to dissolve —*adj* **Sol'utive,** tending to dissolve loosening [L *solutio—solvĕre*, *solutum*, to loosen]

Solve, solv, *v t* to loosen or separate the parts of to clear up or explain to remove —*ns* **Solvabil'ity, Solv'ableness,** capacity of being solved —*adj* **Solv'able,** capable of being solved or explained capable of being paid —*n* **Solv'ency,** state of being solvent, or able to pay all debts. —*adj.* **Solv'ent,** having power to solve or dis-

solve able to pay all debts —*n* anything that dissolves another —*n* **Solv'er,** one who solves [O Fr *solver*—L *solvĕre*, to loosen, prob from *se-*, aside, and *luĕre*, to loosen]

Soma, sō'ma, *n* a certain plant, most prob of the milkweed family, and its juice used for the preparation of an intoxicating drink—personified and worshipped, esp in connection with the god Indra, the *Jupiter pluvius* of the Vedic pantheon [Sans *soma* (Zend *haoma*, juice)—root *su* (cf Gr *ὑω*), to press out, distil, extract]

Somatist, sō'ma tist, *n* one who admits the existence of corporeal beings only —*n* **Sō'ma,** the trunk of an animal the body as distinguished from the *psyche* or soul and the *pneuma* or spirit —*adj* **Somat'ic,** physical, corporeal parietal pertaining to the body cavity —*n* **Sō'matism,** materialism —*adjs* **Somatolog'ic, -al,** pertaining to somatology, corporeal, physical —*n* **Somatol'ogy,** the doctrine or science of bodies or material substances, human anatomy and physiology —*adjs* **Somatopleu'ral,** pertaining to the somatopleure, the outer one of two divisions of the mesoderm of a four layered germ, **Somatrop'ic,** showing somatropism, any stimulative influence exerted upon growing organs by the substratum on which they grow [Gr *sōma*, the body]

Sombre, som'ber, **Sombrous,** som'brus, *adj* dull gloomy melancholy —*adv* **Som'brely,** in a sombre or gloomy manner —*n* **Som'breness.** [Fr *sombre*—Sp *sombra*, a shade—L *sub*, under, *umbra*, a shade So Diez, others explain, on analogy of O Fr *essombre*, a shady place, as from L *ex*, out, and *umbra*, a shade]

Sombrerite, som brā'rīt, *n* a hard impure calcium phosphate—called also *Rock guano*, *Osite*, and loosely *Apatite* [From the island of *Sombrero* in the Antilles]

Sombrero, som brā'rō, *n* a broad brimmed hat, generally of felt, much worn in Mexico and the south western United States [Sp ,—*sombre*, a shade See **Sombre.**]

Some, sum, *adj* denoting an indefinite number or quantity certain, in distinction from others moderate or in a certain degree about —*adv* (*prov*) somewhat, in some degree —*n* **Some'body,** some or any body or person a person of importance —*advs* **Some'deal, Some'dele** (*Spens*), in some degree, somewhat, **Some'gate** (*Scot*), somewhere, somehow, **Some'how,** in some way or other —*n* **Some'thing,** an indefinite thing or event a portion, an indefinite quantity —*adv* in some degree —*advs* **Some'time,** at a time not fixed once at one time or other, **Some'times,** at certain times now and then at one time (*B*) once, formerly —*n* **Some'what,** an unfixed quantity or degree —*adv* in some degree —*advs* **Some'when,** some time or other, **Some'where,** in some place in one place or another, **Some'while,** sometimes, at times, **Some'whither,** to some place [A S *sum*, Goth *sums*, Ice *sumr*]

Somersault, sum'er sawlt, *n* a leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head —Also **Somerset** [Corr of Fr *soubresaut* (It *sopras alto*)—L *supra*, over, *saltus*, a leap—*salīre*, to leap]

Somite, sō'mīt, *n* a segment of the body of an articulated or vertebrate animal an arthromere or metamere —*adj* **Somit'ic.**

Somnambulate, som nam'bū-lāt, *v i* to walk in sleep —*adj* **Somnam'bulant,** sleep-walking —*n* **Somnambulā'tion.**—*adj* **Somnam'bulic** —*ns* **Somnam'bulism,** act or practice of walking in sleep, **Somnam'bulist, Somnam'bulator,** a sleep walker —*adj* **Somnambulist'ic,** pertaining to a somnambulist or to somnambulism affected by somnambulism [L *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulāre*, *-ātum*, to walk]

Somniferous, som nif'er us, *adj* bringing or causing sleep —*adjs* **Som'nial,** pertaining to dreams; **Som'niative, Som'niatory,** relating to or producing dreams, **Somnifā'cient** (also *n* a soporific), **Somnif'ic,** causing or tending to induce sleep —*ns* **Somnil'oquence, Somnil'oquism,** the act of talking in sleep, **Somnil'oquist,** one who talks in his sleep, **Somnil'oquy,** a talking in one's sleep, **Somniv'olency,** any soporific [L *somnus*, sleep, *ferre*, to bring, *loqui*, to speak, *velle*, to will]

Somnolence, som'nō lens, *n* sleepiness inclination to sleep—**Somnolency** —*adj* **Som'nolent,** sleepy or inclined to sleep —*adv* **Som'nolently,** in a somnolent or sleepy manner drowsily —*adj* **Somnoles'cent,** half asleep —*ns* **Som'nolism,** the state of mesmeric sleep, **Som'nus,** sleep personified [L *somnolentia* — *somnus*, sleep]

Son, sun, *n* a male child or descendant any young male person spoken of as a child a term of affection generally a disciple a native or inhabitant the produce of anything —*n* **Son'-in-law,** the husband of one's daughter —*adj* **Son'less,** without a son —*ns* **Son'ny,** a little son, **Son'ship,** state or character of a son —**Son of man,** Christ as the promised Messiah, the ideal man —**The Son,** Christ, as the second person in the Trinity [A S *sunu*, Ger *sohn*, Sans *sūnu*—*su*, to beget, bring forth]

Sonant, sō'nant, *adj* sounding pertaining to sound uttered with sound, instead of breath alone, as certain alphabetic sounds —*ns* **Sō'nance** (*Shak*), a call, **Sō'nancy,** sonant character [L *sonans*, *antis*, pr p of *sonāre*, to sound]

Sonata, sō na'ta, *n* a musical composition usually of three or more movements or divisions, designed chiefly for a solo instrument [It ,—L *sonāre*, to sound]

Sondeli, son'de li, *n* the musk rat, or rat tailed shrew of India

Song, song, *n* that which is sung a short poem or ballad, adapted for singing, or set to music the melody to which it is adapted a poem, or poetry in general the notes of birds a mere trifle (*B*) an object of derision —*ns* **Song'book,** a collection of songs a hymn book, **Song'craft,** the art of making songs, skill in such —*adjs* **Song'ful,** full of song disposed to sing, **Song'less,** wanting the power of song —*ns* **Song'man** (*Shak*), a singer, **Song'ster,** a singer or one skilled in singing, esp a bird that sings —*fem* **Song'stress.**—**Songs of degrees** (see **Degree**), **Song of Songs,** or **of Solomon,** Canticles —**Old Song** (see **Old**) [A S *sang*—*singan*, to sing, Dut *zang*, Ger *gesang*, Goth *saggws*, Ice *songr*, from root of **Sing**]

Song, song, (*Spens*) sang, *pa t* of **Sing**

Soniferous, son if'er us, *adj* giving or conveying sound [L *sonus*, sound, and *ferre*, to bring]

Sonned, sund, (*Spens*) same as **Sunned.**

Sonnet, son'et, *n* a poem in a stanza mostly iambic in movement, properly decasyllabic or hendecasyllabic in metre, always in fourteen lines arranged properly according to some law that is recognised at once as having universal acceptance—divided into *regular* and *irregular*, the type of the former the Shakespearian sonnet, of the latter, the Petrarchan —*v t* and *v i* to celebrate in sonnets —*ns* **Sonneteer',** a composer of sonnets, **Son'netist** (*Shak*), a sonneteer [Fr ,—It *sonetto*, dim of *sonāre*, a sound, song—L *sonus*, a sound]

Sonometer, sō nom'e-ter, *n* an instrument for measuring sounds or their intervals by means of a sounding-board with strings stretched above it, movable bridges, and weights for varying the

tension [L *sonus*, a sound, and Gr *metron*, a measure]

Sonorous, sō nō'rus, *adj* sounding when struck giving a clear, loud sound high sounding —*n* **Sōnōres'cence,** the property possessed by hard rubber of emitting sound under intermittent radiant heat or light —*adj* **Sōnōrif'ic,** making sound —*ns* **Sōnor'ity,** sonorousness, **Sōnō'rophone,** a kind of bombardon —*adv* **Sōnō'rously.**—*n* **Sōnō'rousness,** sonorous quality or character [L *sonorus—sonor, sonus*, a sound—*sonāre*, to sound See **Sound**]

Sonsy, Soncy, son'si, *adj* (*Scot*) plump, buxom, good natured —Also *Soncie, Sonsie*

Sontag, son'tag, *n* a woman's knitted cape, tied down round the waist [From the famous German singer, Henrietta *Sontag*, 1806-54]

Sonty, son'ti, *n* (*Shak*) sanctity—gen in pl as in the oath 'by God's sonties'

Soon, sōon, *adv* immediately or in a short time without delay early readily, willingly —*adj* **Soon'-believ'ing** (*Shak*), believing willingly or readily —**Soon at** (*Shak*), about, **Sooner or later,** at some time in the future —**As soon as,** immediately after, **No sooner than,** as soon as [A S *sóna*, Goth *suns*, immediately, soon]

Soop, sōop, *v t* (*Scot*) to sweep —*n* **Soop'ing,** sweeping

Soot, soot, *n* the black powder condensed from smoke —*ns* **Soot'erkin,** a fabulous birth induced by the Dutch women sitting huddled over their stoves, hence anything fruitless or abortive, **Soot'-flake,** a smut of soot, **Soot'iness** —*adj* **Soot'y,** consisting of or like soot [A S *sót*, Dan *sod*]

Soote, sōōt, *adv* (*Spens*) sweetly

Sooth, sōōth, *n* truth, reality —*adj* true pleasing —*adv* indeed —*adj* **Sooth'fast,** truthful, honest, faithful —*adv* **Sooth'fastly** —*n* **Sooth'fastness.** —*advs* **Sooth'ly, Sooth'lich** (*Spens*), truly, in deed —*v i* **Sooth'say,** to foretell, to divine —*ns* **Sooth'sayer,** one who divines, esp a pretender to the power, **Sooth'saying,** divination, prediction [A S *sóth*, true, Ice *sannr*, true.]

Soothe, sōōth, *v t* to please with soft words to flatter to soften, allay —*ns* **Sooth'er,** one who or that which soothes (*Shak*) one who gains by blandishments, a flatterer, **Sooth'ing** (*Shak*), flattery —*adv* **Sooth'ingly** [A S *gesóthian*, to confirm as true—*sóth*, true]

Sop, sop, *n* anything dipped or soaked, esp in soup, to be eaten anything given to satisfy or quieten —*v t* to steep in liquor to take up by absorption (*up*) —*v i* to soak in, percolate to be soaked —*pr p* sopp'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* sopped —**Sop-,** or **Sops-, in-wine** (*Spens*), a flower resembling a carnation [A S *sop* (in *sópcuppa*, a soup cup, dish), from *súpan*, to sip, soak, Ice *soppa*, broth, soup See **Sup, Soup**]

Soph, sof, *n* an abbreviation of **Sophister** (q v)—also of **Sophomore** (q v)

Sopherim, sō'fe rim, *n pl* the scribes, the expounders of the Jewish oral law —*adj* **Soph'eric** [Heb]

Sophi, sō'fi, *n* (*Milton*) a title of the king of Persia [Pers *sufi*, wise, pious]

Sophic, -al, sof'ik, al, *adj* teaching wisdom, pertaining to wisdom —*adv* **Soph'ically.**

Sophism, sof'izm, *n* a specious fallacy —*n* **Soph'ist,** one of a class of public teachers of rhetoric, philosophy, &c in Greece in the 5th century B C a captious or fallacious reasoner—also **Soph'ister** (*Shak*) a student at an English university in his second or third year, the students in these years being called junior and senior **Sophister** respectively —*adjs* **Sophist'ic, -al,** pertaining to a sophist or to sophistry fallaciously subtle —*adv* **Sophist'ically** —*n* **Sophist'icalness,** the state or quality of being sophistical —*v t* **Sophist'icāte,** to render sophistical or unsound to corrupt by mixture —*adj* **Sophist'icāted,** adulterated impure not genuine —*ns* **Sophisticā'tion,** act of sophisticating, adulterating, or injuring by mixture; **Sophist'icātor,** one who sophisticates or adulterates, **Sophist'icism,** the philosophy or the methods of the sophists, **Soph'istress,** a she sophist, **Soph'istry,** specious but fallacious reasoning [Fr *sophisme*—Gr *sophisma—sophizein*, to make wise—*sophos*, clever, wise]

Sophoclean, sof ō klē'an, *adj* of or pertaining to Sophocles, the great Athenian tragic poet (496-405 B C)

Sophomore, sof'ō mōr, *n* (*U S*) a second year student —*adj* pertaining to such —*adjs* **Sophomor'ic, -al** [From *sophom*, obs form of **Sophism.**]

Sophora, sō fō'ra, *n* a genus of leguminous plants, natives of warm regions of both the Old and New World, with highly ornamental white, yellow, or violet flowers—*Sophora Japonica* is the Japanese or Chinese pagoda tree [Ar *sofāra*—*asfar*, yellow]

Sophrosyne, so fros'i nē, *n* soundness of mind, sense [Gr]

Sopient, sō'pi ent, *n* a soporific

Sopite, sō'pīt, *v t* to put to rest to quash —*n* **Sopi'tion,** lethargy

Soporiferous, sō pō rif'er us, *adj* bringing, causing, or tending to cause sleep sleepy —*adv* **Soporif'erously.**—*n* **Soporif'erousness** [L *sopor, soporis*, sleep, and *ferre*, to bring]

Soporific, sō pō rif'ik, *adj* making or causing sleep —*n* anything that causes sleep —*adjs* **Sō'porōse, Sō'porous,** sleepy, causing sleep [Fr *soporifique*—L *sopor*, sleep, and *facĕre*, to make]

Soppy, sop'i, *adj* sopped or soaked in liquid

Sopra, sō'pra, *adv* (*mus*) above [It]

Soprano, sō pra'no, *n* the highest variety of voice, treble a singer with such a voice —*pl* **Sopra'nos** or **Sopra'ni.**—*n* **Sopra'nist,** a singer of soprano [It , from *sopra*—L *supra* or *super*, above]

Sora, sō'ra, *n* a North American short billed rail —Also **Soree**

Sorage, sōr'āj, *n* the time between a hawk's being taken from the aerie and her mewing her feathers [See **Sore** (2)]

Sorastrum, sō ras'trum, *n* a genus of fresh water algæ [Formed from Gr *sōros*, a heap, *astron*, a star]

Sorb, sorb, *n* the mountain ash or service tree —*ns* **Sor'bāte, Sor'bin** or **Sor'bine, Sor'bite** —*adj* **Sorb'ic,** pertaining to or from the sorb or service tree [Fr ,—L *sorbus*]

Sorb, sorb, *n* one of a Slavonic race in Saxony and the neighbouring parts of Prussia —Also *Wend*, or *Lusatian Wend* —*adj* **Sor'bian,** pertaining to the Sorbs or their language —*n* a Sorb, or the Sorbian tongue —*adj* and *n* **Sor'bish.**

Sorbefacient, sor be fā'shent, *adj* producing absorption —*n* a medicine which produces absorption [L *sorbēre*, to suck in, absorb, and *faciens, entis*, pr p of *facĕre*, to make]

Sorbonne, sor bon', *n* the earliest and the most famous of all the colleges of the mediæval university of Paris, founded in 1253 by Robert of Sorbon, in the diocese of Rheims, chaplain of St Louis Exclusively devoted to the study of theology, till the close of the 15th century it controlled by its teaching and its dogmatic decisions the intellectual life of Europe

Sorcery, sor'ser-i, *n* divination by the assistance of evil spirits enchantment magic witchcraft —*n* **Sor'cerer,** one who practises sorcery an enchanter a magician —*fem* **Sor'ceress,** a witch [O. Fr. *sorcerie*—Low L *sortiarius*, one who tells

fortunes by lots—L *sortīrī*, to cast lots—*sors*, *sortis*, a lot]

Sord, sōrd, *n* (*Milton*) a form of **Sward**

Sordamente, sor da-men'te, *adv* (*mus*) in a muffled manner, softly [It]

Sordid, sor'did, *adj* dirty, squalid of a dull colour morally foul, vile mean meanly avaricious —*n* **Sor'des**, filth, foul accretions on the teeth in low forms of fever —*adv* **Sor'didly** —*ns* **Sor'didness**, state of being sordid, **Sor'dor**, filth, dregs [Fr *sordide*—L *sordidus*—*sordēre*, to be dirty]

Sordine, sor'din, *n* a small instrument or damper put into the mouth of a horn, or on the bridge of a violin, to soften or deaden the sound —*advs* **Sor'do**, **Sor'da**, damped with a mute —*n* **Sordō'no**, a musical instrument of the oboe family [It *sordina* — L *surdus*, deaf, dull sounding]

Sore, sōr, *n* a wounded or diseased spot on an animal body an ulcer or boil (*B*) grief, affliction —*adj* wounded tender susceptible of pain easily pained or grieved bringing sorrow or regret severe, violent, intense wretched severe —*adv* painfully grievously violently, severely, thoroughly —*n* **Sore'head** (*U S*), a person discontented with the reward for his political services —*adj* **Sore'head'ed** —*adv* **Sore'ly**, in a sore manner grievously —*n* **Sore'ness** [A.S *sár*, painful, Ger *sehr*, very, Ice *sárr*, sore See **Sorry.**]

Sore, sōr, *n* (*Spens*) a hawk of the first year (*Shak*) a buck of the fourth year [O Fr *saur*, *sor*, sorrel, reddish See **Sorrel**]

Sorex, sō'reks, *n* the typical genus of the family *Soricidæ* and sub family *Soricinæ*, one of this genus, a shrew —*adjs* **Soric'ident**, having teeth like the shrew, **Sor'icine**, pertaining to the shrew mouse, **Sor'icoid**, soricine [L ,—Gr *hyrax*, a shrew mouse]

Sorghum, sor'gum, *n* a genus of grasses, also called Durra Millet and Indian Millet, or Sorgho Grass It is closely allied to sugar cane and Beard grass [Sp *sorgo*—Low L *sorgum*, *surgum*, *suricum*, prob an East Ind word]

Sorites, sō rī'tez, *n* an argument composed of an indeterminate number of propositions, so arranged that the predicate of the first becomes the subject of the second, and so on till the conclusion is reached, which unites the subject of the first with the predicate of the last [Gr ,—*sōros*, a heap]

Sorn, sorn, *v i* (*Scot*) to obtrude one's self on another as an uninvited guest —*n* **Sorn'er**, one who takes food and lodging by force or threats [Prob a corr of **Sojourn**]

Sororicide, sor or'i sīd, *n* the murder or the murderer of a sister [L *soror*, a sister, and *cædĕre*, to kill]

Sororise, sō'ror īz, *v i* to associate as sisters —*adj* **Sorō'ral.**—*adv* **Sorō'rially**, in a sisterly manner

Sorose, sō'rōs, *adj* bearing sori

Sorosis, sō rō'sis, *n* a compound fleshy fruit, resulting from many flowers, as the pine apple [Gr *sōros*, a heap]

Sorotrochous, sō rot'rō kus, *adj* having the wheel organ compound, as a rotifer [Gr *sōros*, a heap, *trochos*, a wheel]

Sorrel, sor'el, *n* one of several species of the genus *Rumex*, allied to the dock, the leaves impregnated with oxalic acid—the Scotch *Sourock* The Wood sorrel belongs to the genus *Oxalis* [O Fr *sorel* (Fr *surelle*)—*sur*, sour, from Old High Ger *sūr* (Ger *sauer*), sour]

Sorrel, sor'el, *adj* of a reddish brown colour —*n* a sorrel or reddish brown colour [Fr *saure*, sorrel ; of uncertain origin]

Sorrow, sor'ō, *n* pain of mind grief affliction · lamentation the devil (Irish *Sorra*) —*v i* to feel sorrow or pain of mind to grieve —*p adj* **Sor'rowed** (*Shak*), accompanied with sorrow —*adj* **Sor'rowful**, full of sorrow causing, showing, or expressing sorrow sad dejected —*adv* **Sor'rowfully** —*n* **Sor'rowfulness.**—*adj* **Sor'rowless**, free from sorrow [A S *sorg*, *sorh*, Ger *sorge*, Ice *sorg*]

Sorry, sor'i, *adj* grieved for something past · melancholy poor worthless —*adj* **Sor'riest** (*Shak*), most sorrowful —*adv* **Sor'rily.** —*n* **Sor'riness.** [A S *sárig*, wounded, sorrowful—*sár*, pain, Dut *zeerig*, sore]

Sort, sort, *n* a number of persons or things having like qualities class, kind, or species order or rank manner —*v t* to separate into lots or classes to put together to select to procure, adapt (*Scot*) to adjust, put right, dispose, fix to punish —*v i* to be joined with others of the same sort to associate to suit —*adj* **Sort'able**, capable of being sorted (*Bacon*) suitable, befitting —*ns* **Sort'ance** (*Shak*), suitableness, agreement, **Sort'er**, one who separates and arranges, as letters, **Sortes**, lots used in divination by passages selected by hazard from the Bible, Homer, Virgil, &c , **Sort'ilege**, the act or practice of divination by drawing lots, **Sorti'tion**, the casting of lots —**In a sort** (*Shak*), in a manner, **In sort**, inasmuch as, **Out of sorts**, out of order, unwell (*print*) with some sorts of type in the font exhausted [O Fr *sorte*—L *sors*, *sortis*, a lot—*serĕre*, to join]

Sortie, sor'tē, *n* the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers [Fr ,—*sortir*, to go out, to issue—L *surgĕre*, to rise up]

Sorus, sō'rus, *n* a heap —*pl* **Sō'ri.** [Gr *sōros*, a heap]

So-so, sō' sō, *adj* neither very good nor very bad tolerable indifferent

Soss, sos, *n* a mess, a puddle a heavy fall —*v t* to dirty to throw carelessly about —*v i* to tumble into a chair, &c —*adv* plump —*v t* and *v i* **Sos'sle**, to dabble [Prob Gael *sos*, a mixture]

Sostenuto, sos te nōō'tō, *adj* (*mus*) sustained, prolonged [It]

Sostrum, sos'trum, *n* a reward given for saving one's life, a physician's fee [Gr , *sōzein*, to save]

Sot, sot, *n* one stupefied by drinking a habitual drunkard —*v i* to play the sot, to tipple —*adj* **Sot'tish**, like a sot foolish stupid with drink —*adv* **Sot'tishly.**—*n* **Sot'tishness** [O Fr *sot*, perh of Celt origin, Bret *sod*, stupid]

Sotadean, sot a-dē'an, *adj* pertaining to Sotades, a lascivious Greek poet from Maronea in Thrace, who lived at Alexandria under Ptolemy Philadelphus about 276 B C His *Cinædi* were malicious and indecent satires and travesties of mythology written in Ionic dialect and in a peculiar metre —*n* **Sotad'ic**, a sotadean verse.

Soteriology, sō tē ri ol'ō ji, *n* (*theol*) the doctrine of salvation by Jesus Christ —*adjs* **Sotē'rial**, pertaining to redemption, **Sotēriolog'ical.** [Gr *sōtērios*, saving—*sōtēr*, saviour, and *logia*—*legein*, to speak]

Sothic, sō'thik, *adj* of or pertaining to the dog-star Sothis or Sirius —**Sothic cycle**, or **period**, a period of 1460 years, **Sothic year**, the ancient Egyptian fixed year, according to the heliacal rising of Sirius

Sotto, sot'tō, *adv* under, below, as in *sotto voce*, in an undertone, aside. [It ,—L *subter*, under]

Sou, sōō, *n* a French copper coin, the five-centime piece = $\frac{1}{20}$th of a franc [Fr *sou* (It *soldo*)—L. *solidus*, a coin]

Souari, sow ä'rı, *n* a tree of British Guiana yielding a durable timbei and edible nuts [The native name]

Soubise, sōō bēz', *n* an 18th century men's cravat [Fr]

Soubrette, sōō bret', *n* a maid servant in a comedy, conventionally pert, coquettish, and intriguing [Fr]

Souce, sows, (*Spens*) same as **Souse**

Souchong, sōō shong', *n* a fine sort of black tea. [Fr ,—Chin *siao*, small, *chung*, sort]

Souffle, sōō'fl, *n* a murmuring sound [Fr]

Soufflé, sōō-flā', *n* a light and agreeable dish, consisting chiefly of the whites of eggs, to which other ingredients (chocolate, cheese, vanilla, orange flower water, rose water, various essences, &c) are added, to give consistency, flavour, and variety, the materials being agitated with a whisk till the whole are in a creamy froth [Fr , *souffler*, to blow—L *sufflāre*, to blow]

Sough, suf, or, as Scot , sōōh, *v i* to whistle or sigh, as the wind —*v t* to whine out cantingly —*n* a sighing of the wind, a gentle breeze a vague rumour a whining tone of voice in preaching, &c —**To keep a calm sough,** to keep quiet [Prob Ice *súgr*, a rushing sound, or A S *swógan*, to rustle]

Sough, suf, *n* a drain, sewer, mine-adit —*n* **Sough'ing-tile,** a drain-tile [Prob W *soch*, a drain]

Sought, sawt, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Seek.**

Soul, sōl, *n* that part of man which thinks, feels, desires, &c the seat of life and intellect life essence internal power energy or grandeur of mind a human being, a person —*n* **Soul'-cūr'er** (*Shak*), a parson —*adjs* **Souled,** full of soul or feeling, **Soul'-fear'ing** (*Shak*), soul terrifying, **Soul'ful,** expressive of soul or high feeling —*adv* **Soul'fully** —*n* **Soul'fulness** —*adj* **Soul'less,** without a soul or nobleness of mind, mean, spiritless —*ns* **Soul'lessness, Soul'-shot,** or **-scot,** a funeral payment —**All-souls'-day,** the 2d November, when the souls of the faithful departed are commemorated [M E *saule*—A.S *sāwol*, Ger *seele*, Goth *saiwala*]

Soum, Sowm, sowm, *n* (*Scot*) the proportion of sheep or cattle suitable for any pasture pasture for a certain number of sheep or cattle —*v i* to determine such [A form of **Sum**]

Sound, sownd, *adj* safe, whole, entire perfect healthy, strong correct orthodox —*adv* soundly, completely fast, as in sleep —*adv* **Sound'ly** —*n* **Sound'ness.** [A S *gesund*, cog with Ger *gesund*, and perh with L *sanus*, sound]

Sound, sownd, *n* a narrow passage of water a strait [A S *sund*, a narrow arm of the sea, from *swimman*, to swim , Ger *sund*, a strait]

Sound, sownd, *n* the air or swimming bladder of a fish [A S *sund*, swimming]

Sound, sownd, *v i* to make a noise to utter a voice to spread or be spread to appear on narration —*v t* to cause to make a noise to utter audibly to direct by a sound or audible signal to examine by percussion to publish audibly —*n* the impression produced on the ear by the vibrations of air noise, particular quality of tone report, hearing distance empty or meaningless noise —*p adj* **Sound'ing,** making a sound or noise having a magnificent sound —*ns* **Sound'ing-board, Sound'-board,** the thin plate of wood or metal which increases and propagates the sound of a musical instrument the horizontal board or structure over a pulpit, reading desk, &c , carrying the speaker's voice towards the audience , **Sound'ing-post, Sound'-post,** a support set under the bridge of a violin, for propagating the sounds to the body of the instrument.—*adj* **Sound'less,** without sound, silent not capable of being sounded, unfathomable [M E *sounen*—O Fr *soner*—L *sonāre*, to sound, *sonus*, a sound]

Sound, sownd, *v t* to measure the depth of, esp with a line and plummet to probe to try to discover a man's secret thoughts, wishes, &c to test to introduce an instrument into the bladder to examine it —*v i* to use the line and lead in ascertaining the depth of water —*n* a probe, an instrument to discover stone in the bladder —*ns* **Sound'ing,** the ascertaining the depth of water (*pl*) any part of the ocean where a sounding line will reach the bottom , **Sound'ing-line,** a line with a plummet at the end for making soundings , **Sound'ing-rod,** a rod for measuring the depth of water in a ship's hold [O Fr *sonder*, to sound , acc to Diez, from Low L *subundāre* —L *sub*, under, *unda*, a wave]

Sound, sownd, *n* (*Spens*) swoon

Sounder, sown'der, *n* a herd of swine, a young boar [A S *sunor*, a herd of swine]

Soup, sōōp, *n* the nutritious liquid obtained by boiling meat or vegetables in stock—named from the chief ingredient, as pea , tomato , vermicelli , hare , oxtail soup, &c —*ns* **Soup'er,** a convert for the sake of soup and other material benefits , **Soup'-kitch'en,** a place for making and supplying soup to the poor gratis or at a nominal price , **Soup'-mai'gre,** a thin fish or vegetable soup, orig for fast days —*adj* **Soup'y.** [O Fr *soupe*, from Teut , Old Dut *soppe* See **Sop.**]

Soupçon, soop song', *n* a suspicion, hence a very small quantity, as of spirits [Fr]

Souple, sōōp'l, *adj* a *prov* form of **Supple**—denoting raw silk deprived of its silk glue

Sour, sowr, *adj* having a pungent, acid taste turned, as milk rancid crabbed or peevish in temper bitter cold and wet, as soil —*v t* to make sour or acid to make cross, peevish, or discontented —*v i* to become sour or acid to become peevish or crabbed —*n* **Sour-crout** (see **Sauer-kraut**) —*adjs* **Sour'-eyed,** morose looking , **Sour'ish,** somewhat sour —*adv* **Sour'ly,** in a sour manner with acidity with acrimony discontentedly —*n* **Sour'ness,** the state of being sour acidity peevishness discontent [A S *súr*, Ger *sauer*, Ice *súr*]

Source, sōrs, *n* that from which anything rises or originates origin the spring from which a stream flows [O Fr *sorse* (Fr *source*), from *sourdre* (It *sorgere*)—L *surgĕre*, to raise up, to rise]

Sourdeline, sōōr'de lēn, *n* a small bagpipe [Fr]

Sourdine, sōōr dēn', *n* a stop on the harmonium. [Fr ,—It *sordino*, *sordo*, deaf—L *surdus*, deaf]

Sourock, sōō'rok, *n* (*Scot*) the common sorrel

Sous Same as **Sou**

Souse, sows, *v t* to strike with sudden violence, as a bird its prey —*v i* to rush with speed, as a bird on its prey —*n* violent attack, as of a bird striking its prey —*adj* (*Shak*) sudden, violent —*adv* with sudden violence, with swift descent downwards

Souse, sows, *n* pickle made of salt anything steeped in pickle the ear, feet, &c of swine pickled —*v t* to steep in pickle to plunge into water [Written also *souce*, a form of **Sauce.**]

Sout, sowt, *n* (*Spens*) same as **Soot.**

Soutache, sōō tash', *n* a narrow braid [Fr]

Soutane, sōō tān', *n* a cassock [Fr ,—Low L. *subtana*—L *subtus*, beneath]

Souter, sōō'ter, *n* (*Scot*) a shoemaker, a cobbler—also **Sowter Soutar** —*adv* **Sout'erly** [A S *súttere* (Ice *sútari*)—L *sutor—suĕre*, to sew]

South, sowth, *n* the direction in which the sun appears at noon to the people north of the Tropic of Cancer any land opposite the north the Southern States in U S history the side of a church on the right hand of one facing the altar.

—*adj* lying towards the south —*adv* towards the south —*v i.* to veer towards the south to cross the meridian of a place —*n* **South'-east'**, the direction equally distant from the south and east.—*adjs* **South'-east'**, **South'-east'erly**, **South'-east'ern**, pertaining to, in the direction of, or coming from the south east —*n* **South'-east'er**, a wind from the south east — *adj* **South'-east'ward**, toward the south-east —*n* **South'er** (*sowth*), a wind from the south —*v i* to veer toward the south —*adj.* **South'ering** (*suth*), turned toward the south, having a southern exposure —*n* **South'erliness** (*suth*), the condition of being southerly —*adjs* **South'erly** (*suth*), **South'ern** (*suth*), pertaining to, situated in, or proceeding from or towards the south —*superls* **South'ermost** (*suth*), **South'ernmost** (*suth*), **South'most**, most southern, farthest towards the south —*n* **South'erner** (*suth*), an inhabitant of the south, esp of the southern States of America —*v t* and *v i* **South'ernise** (*suth*), to render southern in qualities or character, or to become such —*n* **South'ernism** (*suth*), a form of expression peculiar to the south, esp the southern States of America —*adv* **South'ernly** (*suth*), towards the south —*ns* **South'ernwood** (*suth*), an aromatic plant of Southern Europe, closely allied to wormwood, **South'ing** (*sowth*), tendency or motion to the south the time at which the moon passes the meridian, **South'land**, the south (also *adj*) —*adv* **South'ly.**—*n* **South'ness**, tendency of a magnetic needle to point toward the south —*adj* **South'ron** (*suth*), southern, esp English —*n* a native or inhabitant of a southern country or district an Englishman —*adv* **South'ward** (also *suth'ard*), toward the south (also *n* and *adj*) —*adv* **South'wardly** (also *adj*) —*adv* **South'wards** —*n* **South'-west'**, the direction equally distant from the south and west —*adjs* **South'-west'**, **South'-west'erly**, **South'-west'ern**, pertaining to, proceeding from, or lying in the direction of the south west —*n* **South'wester**, a storm or gale from the south west a painted canvas hat with a broad flap behind for the neck —**South Sea**, the Pacific Ocean [A S *súth*, Ger *sud*, Ice *suðri*]

Southcottian, sowth'kot i-an, *n* a follower of Joanna Southcott (1750–1814), whose dropsy was taken by many, and perhaps herself, for the gestation of a second Shiloh or Prince of Peace

Southdown, sowth'down, *adj* pertaining to the South Downs in Hampshire, the famous breed of sheep so named, or their mutton —*n* this breed of sheep, a sheep of the same, or its mutton

Southsay, **Southsayer**, sōōth' Same as **Soothsay**, &c

Souvenir, sōō-ve nēr', *n* a remembrancer, a keepsake —*n* **Souv'enance** (*Spens*), remembrance, memory [Fr,—L *subvenīre*, to come up, to come to mind — *sub*, under, from under, and *venīre*, to come]

Sovereign, suv'rān, or sov'e rān, *adj* supreme possessing supreme power or dominion superior to all others utmost most efficacious —*n* a supreme ruler a monarch a gold coin = 20s — *v t* to rule over as a sovereign—**Sov'ran** (*Milton*) —*adj* **Sov'ereignest** (*Shak*), most effectual — *adv* **Sov'ereignly**, in a sovereign manner in the highest degree supremely —*ns* **Sov'ereignty**, supreme power dominion [M E *soverain*—O Fr *sovrain*—Low L *superanus*—L *super*, *supra*, above]

Sow, sow, *n* a female pig the metal solidified in parallel grooves or *pigs*, the iron of these being *pig iron* a movable shed for protecting the men using a battering ram —*ns* **Sow'back**, a low ridge of sand or gravel, **Sow'-bread**, a genus of plants, allied to the primrose, natives of the south of Europe, the tubers of which are eaten by swine, **Sow'-geld'er**, one who spays sows, **Sow'-this'tle**, a genus of plants, the tender tops of which are used in the north of Europe as greens [A S *sú*, *sugu*, Ger *sau*, Ice *sýr*, L *sus*, Gr *hys*],

Sow, sō, *v t* to scatter seed that it may grow to plant by strewing to scatter seed over to spread, disseminate — *v i* to scatter seed for growth —*pa p* sown and sowed —*ns* **Sow'er**, **Sow'ing.** [A.S *sáwan*, Ger *saen*, Ice *sá*, Goth *saian*, akin to L *serĕre* (for *sesĕre*)]

Sowar, sō-är', *n* a native horse soldier in the British Indian army, a mounted attendant [Hind *sawār*, a horseman]

Sowens, sō'enz, *n pl* (*Scot*) a dish made from the farina remaining among the husks of oats, flummery

Sowl, **Sowle**, sowl, *v t* (*Shak*) to pull by the ears.

Sownd, sownd, *v t* (*Spens*) to wield

Sownd, sownd, *n* (*Spens*)=swound, the same as **Swoon**

Sowne, sown, *n* (*Spens*) same as **Sound.**

Sowse, sows, *v* and *n* (*Spens*) same as **Souse**, to strike

Sowth, sowth, *v i* and *v t* (*Scot*) to whistle softly, to whistle over a tune

Soy, soy, *n* a thick and piquant sauce made from the seeds of the soy bean or pea, a native of China, Japan, and the Moluccas —Also **Sooja** [Jap *si yan*, Chin *shi yu*]

Soyle, soyl, *n* (*Spens*) prey

Sozzle, soz'l, *v t* to make wet or muddy —*n* disorder —*adj* **Soz'zly**, sloppy

Spa, spä, or spaw, *n* a place where there is a mineral spring of water [From *Spa*, a famous watering place in Belgium]

Space, spās, *n* extension as distinct from material substances room largeness distance between objects interval between lines or words in books quantity of time distance between two points of time opportunity, leisure a short time interval —*v t* to make or arrange intervals between —*adj* **Spā'cious**, having large space large in extent roomy wide —*adv* **Spā'ciously.** —*n* **Spā'ciousness.** [Fr *espace*—L *spatium*, Gr *spān*, to draw out]

Spadassin, spad'a sin, *n* a swordsman, a bravo [Fr,—It *spadaccino*—*spada*, a sword]

Spade, spād, *n* a broad blade of iron with a handle, used for digging a playing-card of one of the two black suits, shaped like a heart with a triangular handle —*v t* to dig with a spade —*ns.* **Spade'-foot**, a scaphiopod or spade-footed toad, **Spade'ful**, as much as a spade will hold, **Spade'-guin'ea**, a guinea coined 1787-99, so called from the shield on the reverse side having the shape of the spade in playing-cards —**To call a spade a spade**, to call things by their proper names, even if something too vigorous or vulgar, to speak out plainly [A S *spadu*, (Ger *spaten*)—L *spatha*—Gr *spathē*, any broad blade.]

Spade, spād, *n* a eunuch a gelding —Also **Spā'do.** [Gr *spadōn*, a eunuch]

Spadille, spa dil', *n* the ace of spades in the games of ombre and quadrille —Also **Spadil'io.** [Fr,—Sp *espadilla*, dim of *espada*, the ace of spades]

Spadix, spā'diks, *n* (*bot*) a fleshy spike of flowers, usually covered by a leaf called a spathe —*adj* **Spad'icose.** [Gr]

Spadone, spa-dō'ne, *n* a long heavy sword for both hands [It]

Spae, spā, *v i* and *v t* (*Scot*) to foretell, divine— also **Spay.**—*ns* **Spae'man**; **Spā'er**; **Spae'wife.** [Scand, Ice *spá*, Ger *spahen*, to spy]

Spaghetti, spa-get'ti, *n* a kind of Italian macaroni in cords intermediate in size between ordinary macaroni and vermicelli. [It., pl of *spaghetto*, dim of *spago*, a cord.]

Spagiric, -al, spa jir'ik, al, *adj* chemical, according to the chemistry of Paracelsus and his followers —*n* **Spag'irist,** a follower of Paracelsus [Formed from Gr *span*, to tear, *ageirein*, to bring together]

Spahi, spa'hē, *n* one of the irregular cavalry of the Turkish armies before the reorganisation of 1836 —Also **Spahee.** [See **Sepoy.**]

Spairge, spārj, *v t* (*Scot*) a form of **Sparge,** to sprinkle

Spake, spāk, old *pa t* of **Speak.**

Spalax, spā'laks, *n* the typical genus of mole-rats [Gr , *spalax*, *sphalax*, a mole]

Spale, spāl, *n* (*Scot*) a splinter of wood—also **Spail:** in shipbuilding, a temporary cross band —also **Spā'ling.**

Spall, spawl, *n* (*Spens*) the shoulder —Also **Spald.** [O Fr *espaule*—L *spatula*, a broad blade]

Spall, spawl, *v t* and *v i* to split, splinter, to chip —*n* a chip or splinter thrown off —*v t* and *v i* **Spalt,** to split off splinters —*adj* brittle

Spalpeen, spal'pēn, *n* a rascal, a mischievous fellow [Ir *spailpīn*]

Spalt, spalt, *n* a scaly whitish mineral, used as a flux for metals [Ger *spalt stein—spalten*, to split]

Span, span, *n* the space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when the fingers are extended nine inches the spread of an arch between its abutments a space of time, the full duration of anything extent of stretch, as the spread of a man's arms, in measuring trees, &c —*v t* to measure by spans to measure to embrace —*pr p* spann'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* spanned —*ns* **Span'-count'er, Span'-far'thing,** a game played by one throwing a coin or counter on the ground, and another trying to throw his so near it that he can span the distance between the two —*adjs* **Span'less,** that cannot be spanned or measured, **Span'-long,** of the length of a span —*n* **Span'ner,** one who spans an iron tool or lever used to tighten the nuts of screws [A S *span—spannan*, Ger *spannen*]

Span, span, *n* a yoke of horses or oxen [Borrowed from Dut , from the same root as above word]

Span, span, *adv* wholly—in **Span-new, Spick-and-span.**

Spancel, span'sel, *n* a tether for a cow's legs —*v t* to fasten a cow with such —*adj* (*her*) **Span'celed,** hobbled [Old Dut *spansel*]

Spandrel, span'drel, *n* the irregular triangular space between the curve of an arch and the enclosing right angle.—Also **Spandril.** [Etymology unknown, prob conn. with **Span**]



a, *a*, Spandrels

Spandy, span'di, *adv* same as **Span** (3)

Spane, Spean, spān, *v t* (*Scot*) to wean [A S *spanan*, Ger *spanen*]

Spanemia, spa nē'mi a, *n.* poverty of blood—also **Spanæmia.**—*adjs* **Spanem'ic, Spanæm'ic.** [Gr *spanos*, scarce, *haima*, blood]

Spang, spang, *n* (*Spens*) a spangle, a shining ornament

Spang, spang, *v i* (*Scot*) to leap —*v t* to set in violent motion, to hurl —*n* a springing up a sudden blow

Spangle, spang'gl, *n* a small, thin plate or boss of shining metal anything sparkling and brilliant, like a spangle —*v t* to adorn with spangles —*v i* to glitter —*adj* **Spang'ly** [A.S *spange*, Ger *spange*, Ice. *spong*]

Spangolite, spang'gō līt, *n* a rare mineral found in hexagonal green crystals along with cuprite in Arizona. [Named from Norman *Spang* of Pitts burg]

Spaniard, span'yard, *n* a native of Spain

Spaniel, span'yel, *n* a kind of dog, usually liver- and white coloured, or black-and white, and with large pendent ears, once supposed to be of Spanish origin —*adj* (*Shak*) like a spaniel, fawning, mean —*n* **Span'ielship,** obsequious attention —The *working* spaniel may be divided into the **Clumber,** the **Sussex,** and the **Field Spaniel.** —The *Clumber* generally hunts in silence, is a handsome lemon and white dog, short in leg, long in body, with a coat like a setter, and massive head with large, drooping ears, the *Sussex* closely resembles the Clumber, but should be a 'golden liver' or brown in colour, the commonest *Field Spaniel* is the **Black Spaniel**—others are the 'cocker' and the 'springer,' generally liver and white The Irish **Water-spaniel** resembles a large poodle in face and size, an untrimmed coat curling all over the body, the colour a reddish liver *Toy* spaniels weigh not more than 10 lb , have a long coat, and a short, turned up face like a pug dog They are the **King Charles,** black and tan, first brought into notice by Charles II , and the **Blenheim,** red and-white, established by the Duke of Marlborough [O Fr *espagneul* (Fr *épagneul*)—Sp *Español*, Spanish]

Spanish, span'ish, *adj* of or pertaining to Spain —*n* the language of Spain —*n* **Span'iard,** a native or citizen of Spain —**Spanish bayonet,** any one of several species of yucca with straight sword shaped leaves, **Spanish broom,** a hardy deciduous Mediterranean shrub with showy yellow fragrant flowers, **Spanish chalk,** a variety of talc, **Spanish cress,** a species of peppergrass, **Spanish fly,** a blister beetle, a cantharid possessing a strong blistering principle, cantharidine a preparation of cantharides used as a vesicant, **Spanish fowl,** a breed of the domestic hen—also *White faced black Spanish*, **Spanish Main,** a name given to the north coast of South America from the Orinoco to Darien, and to the shores of the former Central American provinces of Spain contiguous to the Caribbean Sea—the name is often popularly applied to the Caribbean Sea itself, **Spanish sheep,** a merino, **Spanish soap,** Castile soap —**To walk Spanish,** to be compelled to walk on tiptoe through being lifted up by the collar and the seat of the trousers

Spank, spangk, *v i* to move with speed or spirit —*n* **Spank'er,** one who walks with long strides a fast going horse any person or thing particularly striking, a dashing person —*adj* **Spank'ing,** spirited, going freely striking, beyond expectation, very large [Cf Dan *spanke*, to strut]

Spank, spangk, *v t* to strike with the flat of the hand, to slap —*n* a loud slap, esp on the back side

Spanker, spang'ker, *n* the after sail of a ship or barque, so called from its flapping in the breeze

Spar, spär, *n* a rafter a general term for masts, yards, booms, and gaffs, &c —*n* **Spar'-deck,** the upper deck of a vessel in a frigate, the deck continued in a straight line from the quarter deck to the forecastle, on which spare spars are usually kept [The A S *spearra* is assumed from the verb *sparrian*, to fasten with a bar; cf Ice. *sparri*, Dut *spar*]

Spar, spär, *n* a term applied by miners to any bright crystalline mineral, and adopted by miner alogists in the names of a number of minerals—*calcareous spar*, *fluor spar*, &c —in which, however, it has no proper generic significance [A.S. *spær*(*stán*), gypsum, cf. Ger. *spar*(*kalk*)]

Spar, spär, *v i* to box with the hands to fight with showy action to dispute —*pr p* sparr'ing, *pa t.* and *pa p* sparred —*n.* a preliminary sparring, boxing match, or cock fight —*n* **Spar'rer.** [O Fr *esparer* (Fr *éparer*), to kick out, most prob Teut , cf Low Ger *sparre*, a struggling]

Sparable, spar'a bl, *n* a small nail used by shoemakers —Also **Sperrable.** [A corr. of *sparrow bill*]

Spare, spār, *v t* to use frugally to do without to save from any use to withhold from to forbear from harming, to treat tenderly to part with willingly —*v i* to be frugal to forbear to be tender to be forgiving —*adj* sparing frugal scanty lean superfluous —*n* in American bowling, a point made by overturning all the pins with the first two balls —*adv* **Spare'ly,** in a spare manner sparingly —*ns* **Spare'ness, Spār'er,** one who spares or avoids expense, **Spare'rib,** a piece of pork consisting of ribs with the meat adhering to them —*adj* **Spār'ing,** scarce scanty saving merciful, forgiving —*adv* **Spār'ingly,** frugally not abundantly with abstinence seldom cautiously —*n* **Spār'ingness,** the quality of being sparing want of liberality caution [A S *sparian*, to spare—*spær*, spare , Ger *spar lich*, frugal]

Sparganium, spar gā'ni um, *n* a genus of plants of the order *Typhaceæ*, the bur reeds [Gr]

Sparge, spārj, *v t* to sprinkle—(*Scot*) **Spairge** —*n* **Spar'ger,** a sprinkler [L *spargĕre*, to sprinkle]

Spargosis, spär gō'sis, *n* great distention of the breasts with milk —Also **Sparganō'sis.** [Gr *spargōsis—spargan*, to swell]

Spar-hawk, spar' hawk, *n* **Sparrow-hawk**

Spark, spärk, *n* a small ignited particle shot off from a burning body any small shining body or light a small portion of anything active or vivid a gay sprightly person, a lover, a beau —*v i* to emit sparks to play the gallant —*adj* **Spark'ish,** gay, jaunty, showy [A S *spearca*, a spark , Dut *spark*]

Sparke, spärk, *n* (*Spens*) a battle axe [Perh an error for *sparthe*]

Sparkle, spar'k'l, *n* a little spark lustre, brilliance the presence of carbon dioxide, as in a wine, causing effervescence the emission of sparks —*v i* to emit sparks to shine, glitter to effervesce with glittering bubbles, or to contain much carbon dioxide, as certain wines —*v t* to throw out sparklingly —*n* **Spark'ler,** one who or that which sparkles —*adj* **Spark'less,** not giving out sparks. —*adv* **Spark'lessly.** —*adj* **Spark'ling,** giving out sparks glittering brilliant lively —*adv* **Spark'lingly,** in a sparkling manner with vivid and twinkling lustre —*n* **Spark'lingness,** the quality of being sparkling vivid and twinkling lustre. [A freq of **Spark.**]

Sparling, spär'ling, *n* the usual Scotch name for the common smelt, *Osmerus eperlanus* —Also **Spir'ling.** [See **Smelt**]

Sparre, spar, *n* (*Spens*) a bolt, a bar [See **Spar**]

Sparrer. See under **Spar,** to box

Sparrow, spar'ō, *n* an Old World genus of birds of fringilline family —*ns* **Spar'row-bill,** a small shoe nail, so called from its shape—also **Spar'able, Spar'row-hawk,** a genus of long legged, short winged falcons, nearly allied to and closely resembling the goshawks, but smaller, with a weaker bill, and having a long, slender middle toe Its food ordinarily consists of small birds, which it takes while on the wing —*adj* **Spar'row-tail** (see **Swallow-tail**) [A S *spearwa*, cog with Goth *sparwa*, Ice. *sporr*, Ger *sper ling*]

Sparry, spär'i, *adj* consisting of or like spar

Sparse, spärs, *adj* thinly scattered scanty —*adv* **Sparse'ly.** —*n* **Sparse'ness.** —*adj* **Spar'sile.** —*n* **Spar'sity.** [L *sparsum*, pa.p of *spargĕre*, to scatter, allied to Gr *speirein*, to sow]

Spartan, spar'tan, *adj* of or pertaining to Sparta in Greece hardy, rigorously severe fearless

Spasm, spazm, *n* an irregular and violent contraction of muscular parts—involuntary even when the voluntary muscles are concerned When persistent it is *tonic spasm* or *cramp*, *catalepsy*, *tetanus*, when the relaxations alternate with the contractions, it is *clonic spasm* as in *epilepsy*, *convulsive hysteria*, *chorea*, &c —*adjs* **Spas mod'ic, -al,** relating to or consisting in spasms convulsive —*n* **Spasmod'ic,** a medicine for removing spasms —*adv* **Spasmod'ically,** in a spasmodic manner in fits —*n* **Spas'modist.** —*adj* **Spas'tic,** relating to spasms, spasmodic —*adv* **Spas'tically.** —**Spasmodic school,** a name applied to a group of English poets about the middle of the 19th century, among them P J Bailey, Sydney Dobell, and Alexander Smith The name implied an overstrained and unnatural method of sentiment and expression, which sometimes grew out of sheer affectation and not seldom sank hopelessly into bathos [Fr *spasme* —L *spasmus*—Gr *spasmos—spaein*, to draw]

Spat, spat, *pa t* of **Spit,** to throw from the mouth

Spat, spat, *n* the spawn of shellfish —*v i* to shed spawn [From root of **Spit**]

Spat, spat, *n* a slap a large drop, as of rain a petty quarrel —*v t* to slap, to strike lightly —*v i* to engage in a petty quarrel

Spat, spat, *n* a gaiter or legging—usually in *pl* [See **Spatter-dashes**]

Spatangus, spā tang'gus, *n* the typical genus of *Spatangidæ*, a family of irregular sea urchins, the heart urchins —*n pl* **Spatang'ida,** the spatangoid sea urchins —*adj* **Spatang'oid,** like a cordate urchin —*n* one of these —*ns pl* **Spatangoi'da, Spatangoi'dēa,** the *Spatangidæ*, an order of petalostichous sea urchins, generally excluding the clypeastroids or flat sea-urchins [Gr *spatangēs*, a sea urchin]

Spatch-cock, spach' kok, *n* a fowl killed and immediately roasted or broiled for some sudden occasion [Prob a corr of **Despatch** and **Cock**]

Spate, spāt, *n* a sudden flood, as in a stream after heavy rain [Prob Ir *speid*]

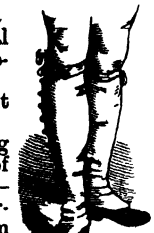
Spathe, spāth, *n* (*bot*) a sheathing bract, which encloses one or more flowers, as in the narcissus —*n* **Spathil'la,** a secondary or diminutive spathe —*adjs* **Spath'ose, Spath'ous,** (*bot*) having a spathe or sheath like bract, bursting longitudinally [L *spatha*—Gr *spathē*, a broad blade]

Spathic, spath'ik, *adj* (*min*) foliated, lamellar —*adj* **Spath'iform,** resembling spar, spathic [Ger *spath*, spar]

Spathura, spā thū'ra, *n* a genus of humming birds with peculiar tail-feathers expanding into a spatule at the end, and leg muffs [Gr *spathē*, a blade, *oura*, a tail]

Spatial, spā'shal, *adj* relating to space —*n* **Spātial'ity** —*adv* **Spā'tially**

Spatilomancy, spā til'ō man si, *n* divination by means of animal excrements [Gr *spatilē*, excrement, *manteia*, divination]



Spatter dashes

Spatter, spat'er, *v t* to throw out or scatter upon to scatter about to sprinkle with dirt or anything moist to defame —*n* the act of spattering what is spattered —*n pl* **Spat'ter-dash'es,** coverings for the legs, to keep them clean from water and mud, a kind of gaiters —*n* **Spat'ter-work,** a method of producing designs by covering the surface with the pattern and then spattering colouring matter on the parts exposed [A freq of *spot* See **Spot.**]

Spatula, spat'ū la, **Spattle,** spat'l, *n* a little spade:

a broad kind of knife for spreading plasters — *n* **Spat'ulamancy,** a method of divination by a sheep's shoulder blade —*adj* **Spat'ulāte,** shaped like a spatula —*n* **Spat'ule,** a spattle, a spatulate formation —*adjs.* **Spat'uliform, Spatulig'erous.** [L *spatula, spathula,* dim of *spatha,* any broad blade—Gr *spathē* See **Spade**]

Spavin, spav'in, *n* a disease of horses occurring under two different forms—*bog spavin,* in which the hock joint is distended with dark coloured synovia or joint oil, and *bone spavin,* in which a bony enlargement occurs towards the inside of the hock, at the head of the shank bone, or between some of the small bones of the hock —*adj* **Spav'ined,** affected with spavin [O Fr *esparvain* (Fr *éparvin*)—Old High Ger *sparo, sparwe,* a sparrow]

Spawl, spawl, *n* spittle, slaver —*v i* to eject saliva.

Spawn, spawn, *n* the eggs of fish or frogs when ejected offspring —*adj* containing spawn —*v t* to produce, as fishes and frogs do their eggs to bring forth —*v i* to deposit eggs, as fishes or frogs to issue, as offspring —*ns* **Spawn'er,** the female fish from which the spawn is ejected, **Spawn'ing, Spawn'ing-bed,** or **-ground,** a bed made in the bottom of a stream on which fish deposit their spawn [O Fr *espandre,* to shed—L *expandĕre,* to spread out]

Spay, spā, *v t* to destroy the ovaries of an animal, in order to produce barrenness —Also **Spāve.** [L *spado*—Gr *spadōn,* a eunuch—Gr *spaein,* to draw out]

Speak, spēk, *v i* to utter words or articulate sounds to say to talk to converse to sound to give expression by any means, to intimate, to hint —*v t* to pronounce to converse in to address to declare to express by signs —*pa t* spōke or spāke, *pa p* spōk'en —*adj* **Speak'able,** capable of being spoken (*Milton*) having the power of speech —*ns* **Speak'er,** one who speaks or proclaims the person who presides in a deliberative or legislative body, as the House of Commons, **Speak'ership,** the office of Speaker, **Speak'ing,** the act of expressing ideas in words discourse —*adj* seeming to speak natural used to assist the voice —*adv* **Speak'ingly** —*ns* **Speak'ing-trum'pet,** an instrument for enabling the sound of the voice to be conveyed to a greater distance, **Speak'ing-tube,** a tube communicating from one room to another for speaking through, **Speak'ing-voice,** the kind of voice used in speaking —**Speak fair,** to address one in conciliatory terms, **Speak for,** to speak on behalf of to be a proof of to bespeak, engage, **Speak of,** to talk about to mention, or to be worth mentioning, **Speak one's mind,** to say frankly what one thinks, **Speak out,** to assert boldly or loudly, **Speak to,** to reprove to attest, testify to, **Speak up,** to speak out, **Speak well for,** to witness favourably to —**Speaking terms,** a relationship between two persons not extending beyond the courtesy of verbal salutation, talk on indifferent subjects, &c —**So to speak,** as one might express it, as it were [A S *specan* (for *sprecan*), cog with Dut *spreken,* Ger *sprechen*]

Speal-bone, spēl' bōn, *n* the shoulder blade

Spear, spēr, *n* a long weapon used in war and hunting, made of a pole pointed with iron a lance with barbed prongs used for catching fish —*v t* to pierce or kill with a spear —*ns* **Spear'-fish,** a kind of carp sucker—also *Sailfish* and *Skimback* the bill fish, a histiophoroid fish related to the sword fish, **Spear'-grass,** a name applied to various grasses, esp those known as meadow-grass, the Kentucky blue grass. either of two New Zealand plants of the parsley family with long spinous leaflets; **Spear'-head,** the iron point of a spear, **Spear'-lil'y,** a plant of one of the species of the Australian genus *Doryanthes* of the *Amaryllideæ,* with sword shaped leaves, **Spear'man,** a man armed with a spear, **Spear'mint,** the common garden mint, **Spear'-wood,** one of two Australian trees whose wood makes good spear shafts, **Spear'-wort,** the name of several species of Ranunculus with lance shaped leaves [A S *spere,* Ger *speer,* L *sparus,* cf **Spar**]

Special, spesh'al, *adj* of a species or sort particular distinctive uncommon designed for a particular purpose confined to a particular subject or application —*n* any special or particular person or thing any person or thing set apart for a particular duty—a constable, a railway train, &c a newspaper extra, a despatch from a special correspondent —*n* **Specialisā'tion,** the act or process of specialising differentiation, as of organs, functions, &c —*v t* **Spec'ialise,** to make specifically distinct, to limit to a particular kind of action or use —*v i* to act in some particular way, to take a particular direction, as to devote one's self especially to some particular branch of study —*ns* **Spec'ialism,** devotion to some particular study or pursuit, **Spec'ialist,** one who devotes himself to a special subject — *adj* **Specialist'ic** —*n* **Special'ity,** the particular characteristic of a person or thing a special occupation or object of attention —*adv* **Spec'ially** —*ns* **Spec'ialty,** something special or distinctive any special product, article of sale or of manufacture any special pursuit, department of study, &c a special contract for the payment of money, **Specie** (spē'shi), gold and silver coin, metallic money (abl of L *species,* kind), **Spē'cies,** a group of individuals having common marks or characteristics, specialised from others of the same *genus* to which it is subordinate a group under a higher class, a kind or sort, a distinct constituent part, an element an appearance to the senses, an image of an external object presented to the eye or the mind (In biological science species is founded on form and structure, both external and internal The principal characteristic of species in animals and vegetables is the power to produce beings like themselves, also productive A species may be modified by external influences, and thus give rise to *races* or *varieties* Darwin holds that these variations are such as to imply *origin* of *species,* and that in this way the whole system of organised existence in all its varieties can be scientifically accounted for under a theory of *evolution,* if only one or two primordial forms are granted as affording a start No clear line of demarcation has as yet been drawn between species and sub species—that is, the forms which in the opinion of some naturalists come very near to, but do not quite arrive at, the rank of species, or again, between sub species and well marked varieties, or between lesser varieties and individual differences), **Spē'cies-mong'er,** one who busies himself with classifications only, indifferent to wider biological relations, one who makes distinctions for distinction's sake, **Spēcif'ic,** a remedy which has a special power in a particular disease an infallible remedy — *adv* **Spēcif'ically.**—*adjs* **Spēcif'ic, -al,** pertaining to or constituting a species that specifies peculiar to produced by some special cause precise infallible — *ns* **Spēcif'icalness, Spēcif'icness,** the state or quality of being specific —**Specific density,** the mass of any given substance contained in unit volume, **Specific gravity,** the weight of any given substance as compared with the weight of an equal bulk or volume of water or other

standard substance at the same temperature and pressure

Specify, spes'ı fī, *v t* to mention particularly to set down as a requisite —*pa t* and *pa p* **spec'ıfied** —*n* **Specifica'tion,** the act of specifying any point or particular specified the description of his invention presented by an applicant for a patent —**Logical Specification** is the counter part of generalisation It implies that beings the most like or homogeneous disagree or are hetero geneous in some respect It is the principle of variety or difference [O Fr ,—Low L *specı ficāre*—L *species*, and *facĕre*, to make]

Specillum, spē sil'um, *n* a surgical probe a lens, eye glass. [L ,—*specĕre*, to look]

Specimen, spes'ı-men, *n* a portion of anything to show the kind and quality of the whole a sample, a typical individual a preparation in natural history, &c , exemplifying anything noticeable in a species or other group [L *specimen—specĕre*, to see]

Specious, spē'shus, *adj* that looks well at first sight showy plausible appearing actual, not merely imaginary —*ns* **Specios'ity, Spe'ciousness,** plausible appearance —*adv* **Spe'ciously.** [Fr ,—L *speciosus*, showy—*species*, form—*specĕre*, to see]

Speck, spek, *n* a spot a blemish a mark betokening decay a separate piece or particle, an atom, the least morsel or quantity a percoid fish of the United States, a darter —*v t* to spot [A S *specca*, Low Ger *spakig*, spotted with wet]

Speck, spek, *n* fat, lard —*n* **Specktioneer',** the chief harpooner in whale-fishing [A S *spic*, bacon , Ger *speck*, Dut *spek*, fat]

Speckle, spek'l, *n* a little speck or spot in anything different in substance or colour from the thing itself (*Scot*) kind, sort —*v t* to mark with speckles —*adjs* **Speck'led,** variegated, piebald , **Speck'less,** spotless, perfectly clean , **Speck'y,** partially spotted

Spectacle, spek'ta kl, *n* a sight show, a pageant, exhibition (*pl*) a pair of lenses mounted in frames to assist the sight, aids to mental vision a marking resembling spectacles, as in the cobra —*adjs* **Spec'tacled,** wearing spectacles marked like spectacles, as the bear, cobra, &c , **Spectac'ular,** marked by display —*n* **Spectacular'ity** —*adv* **Spectac'ularly** [L *spectaculum—spectāre, ātum*, intens of *specĕre*, to look at]

Spectant, spekt'ant, *adj* looking forward —*v t* **Spect'āte,** to look about —*n* **Spectā'tion.** [L *spectans, antis*, pr p of *spectāre*]

Spectator, spek tā'tur, *n* one who looks on —*fem* **Spectā'tress, Spectā'trix.**—*adj* **Spectatō'rial** —*n* **Spectā'torship,** the office or quality of a spectator (*Shak*) the act of beholding

Spectre, spek'ter, *n* a ghost —*adj* **Spect'ral,** relating to or like a spectre —*n* **Spectral'ity,** the state of being spectral, a spectral object [L *spectrum*, a vision—*specĕre*, to see]

Spectroscope, spek'trō skōp, *n* an instrument for forming and examining spectra of luminous bodies, so as to determine their composition — *adjs* **Spectroscōp'ic, -al.**—*adv* **Spectroscōp'ically** —*ns* **Spec'troscōpist,** one skilled in spectroscopy , **Spec'troscōpy,** the use of the spectroscope and the study of spectrum analysis [**Spectrum,** and Gr *skopeın*, to look at]

Spectrum, spek'trum, *n* the image of something seen continued after the eyes are closed the colours of light separated by a prism, and exhibited as spread out on a screen —*pl* **Spec'tra.** —*n* **Spect'rograph,** an apparatus for photographing a spectrum —*adjs* **Spectrograph'ic, -al.**—*n* **Spectrog'raphy,** the art of using the spectrograph — *adj* **Spectrolog'ical.** — *adv.* **Spectrolog'ically.**—*ns* **Spectrol'ogy,** the division of physical science that embraces spectrum analysis demonology , **Spectrom'eter,** an instrument like a spectroscope, by means of which the angular deviation of a ray of light in passing through a prism can be accurately measured —*adj* **Spectromet'ric** —*n* **Spect'rophōne,** an adaptation of the spectroscope, in which, on the principle of the radiophone, perception of a succession of sounds takes the place of observation by the eye —*adj* **Spectrophon'ic** —*n* **Spec'tropolar'iscope,** a polariscope combined with a spectroscope [L ,—*specĕre*, to see]

Specular, spek'ū lar, *adj* resembling a speculum : having a smooth reflecting surface assisting vision, serving for inspection [L]

Specularia, spek-ū lā'rı a, *n* a genus of plants of the bellwort family (*Campanulaceæ*), including the Venus's looking glass

Speculate, spek'ū lāt, *v ı* to look at or into with the mind to consider to theorise to traffic for great profit —*ns* **Specula'tion,** act of speculating mental view contemplation theory the buying goods, &c , to sell them at an advance , **Spec'ulātist,** a speculative philosopher —*adj* **Spec'ulātive,** given to speculation or theory ideal pertaining to speculation in business, &c —*adv* **Spec'ulātively** —*ns* **Spec'ulātiveness,** the state of being speculative , **Spec'ulātor,** one who engages in mental speculations, or who practises speculation in trade or business of any kind —*adj* **Spec'ulātory,** exercising speculation adapted for spying or viewing —*n* **Spec'ulātrix,** a female speculator [L *speculatus*, pa p of *speculārı—specula*, a look out—*specĕre*, to look]

Speculum, spek'ū lum, *n* (*opt*) a reflector usually made of polished metal (*surgery*) an instrument for bringing into view parts otherwise hidden an ocellus or eye spot, the mirror of a wing a look-out place —*pl* **Spec'ula.** [L —*specĕre*, to look]

Sped, sped, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Speed**

Speech, spēch, *n* that which is spoken language the power of speaking manner of speech, oration any declaration of thoughts mention colloquy, conference —*ns* **Speech'-craft,** the science of language the gift of speech , **Speech'-crı'er,** one who hawked the broadsides containing the dying speeches of persons executed, once common , **Speech'-day,** the public day at the close of a school year —*adj* **Speech'ful,** loquacious —*ns* **Speechifica'tion,** the act of making harangues , **Speechifī'er** —*v ı* **Speech'ify,** to make speeches, harangue (implying contempt) —*adj* **Speech'less,** destitute or deprived of the power of speech —*adv* **Speech'lessly** —*ns* **Speech'lessness , Speech'-maker,** one accustomed to speak in public , **Speech'-making,** a formal speaking before an assembly , **Speech'-reading,** the following of spoken words by observing the speaker's lips, as taught to deaf-mutes [A S *spǽc, spræc* , Ger *sprache* See **Speak.**]

Speed, spēd, *n* quickness, velocity success —*v ı* to move quickly, to hurry to succeed, to fare —*v t* to despatch quickly to hasten, as to a conclusion to cause to advance, to push forward to give a certain speed to, regulate the speed of to send off, to put forth, to rid of, to kill to cause to be relieved (only in *passive*) to execute to aid to make prosperous —*pr p* speed'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* sped —*n* **Speed'er,** one who or that which promotes speed —*adj* **Speed'ful,** speedy —*advs* **Speed'fully , Speed'ily** —*ns* **Speed'iness,** speed, haste , **Speedom'eter,** an instrument for measuring speed , **Speed'-pull'ey,** a pulley having different faces of different diameters giving various speeds according to the face the belt passes over ; **Speed'well** (*Veronica*), a genus of plants of the natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, with blue, white, or pink flowers,

the leaves of some of the species being used as a medicine, and also in Sweden as a substitute for tea —*adj* **Speed'y**, hasty quick nimble. [A S *spéd*, Dut *spæd*, speed]

Speir, Speer, spēr, *v t* and *v i* (*Scot*) to ask [A S *spyrian*, to inquire after, *spor*, a trace]

Speiss, spīs, *n* the product first obtained (an arsenide of the metal) when arsenical ores are smelted [Ger *speise*]

Spekboom, spek'bōm, *n* a large South African shrub of the purslane family [Dut]

Speld, speld, *n* a chip, splinter —Also **Spel'der** [A S *speld*]

Spelding, spel'ding, *n* (*Scot*) a small fish split and dried in the sun

Spelean, spē lē'an, *adj* cave dwelling —Also **Spelæ'an**. [L *spelæum*—Gr *spēlaion*, a cave]

Spelin, spe lin', *n* an artificial linguistic system devised by G Bauer in 1888 for universal use

Spelk, spelk, *n* (*prov*) a rod, switch —*v t* to use a spelk in or upon

Spell, spel, *n* any form of words supposed to possess magical power fascination —*adjs* **Spell'-bound, Spell'-stopped** (*Shak*), entranced, fascinated —*n* **Spell'-work**, that which is wrought by spells or charms power of magic [A S *spell*, a narrative or tale, cog with Goth *spill*, Ice *spjall*, a tale]

Spell, spel, *v t* to tell or name the letters of to name, write, or print the proper letters of —*v i* to form words with the proper letters to study —*pr p* spell'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* spelled, spelt —*adj* **Spell'able**, capable of being spelled —*ns* **Spel'ler**, one who spells one skilled in spelling, **Spel'ling**, act of spelling or naming the letters of words orthography, **Spel'ling-bee**, a competition in spelling, **Spel'ling-book**, a book for teaching to spell —**To spell backward**, to spell, repeat, or arrange in reverse order to understand in a contrary sense to turn wrong side out, misconstrue one's qualities, **To spell baker**, to do something difficult, that word being one of the earliest dissyllables in children's books [A S *spellian—spell*, the above word]

Spell, spel, *v t* to take another's place at work —*n* a turn at work a short period indefinitely an interval of rest a bad turn —*pr p* spell'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* spelled [A S *spelian*, to act for another, cf Dut *spelen*, Ger *spielen*, to play]

Spelt, spelt, *n* a kind of wheat, probably only a race of common wheat, cultivated by the Swiss lake dwellers and the ancient Romans, and still grown in the mountainous parts of Europe and elsewhere also called German wheat [A S *spelt*—Low L *spelta*.]

Spelter, spel'ter, *n* zinc [Allied to Dut *spauter* See **Pewter**]

Spence, spens, *n* a place where provisions are kept a larder a pantry —Also **Spense** [O Fr *despense*, a buttery—*despendre*—L *dispendĕre*]

Spencer, spens'er, *n* a short over jacket worn by men or women, named after Earl Spencer (1782–1845)

Spencer, spens'er, *n* (in ships and barques) a fore and aft sail abaft the fore and main masts [Ety unknown]

Spencerian, spen sē'ri an, *adj* pertaining to the philosophy of Herbert Spencer (b 1820) —*n* **Spencē'rianism**, the so called synthetic philosophy of Herbert Spencer

Spend, spend, *v t* to expend or weigh out to give for any purpose to consume to waste to pass, as time —*v i* to make expense to be lost, wasted, or dissipated to emit milt, semen, &c —*pr p* spend'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* spent —*adj* **Spend'able**, that may be spent —*ns* **Spend'all**, a spendthrift; **Spend'er, Spend'ing, Spense**, the same as **Spence** (q v) —*adj* **Spent**, exhausted impotent of fish, exhausted by spawning [A S *spendan*—L *expendĕre* or *dispendĕre*, to weigh out]

Spendthrift, spend'thrift, *n* one who spends the savings of thrift a prodigal —*adj* excessively lavish [**Spend** and **Thrift.**]

Spenserian, spen sē'ri an, *adj* pertaining to Edmund Spenser (1552–1599) or his versification, esp his stanza in *The Faerie Queene*, a strophe of eight decasyllabic lines and an Alexandrine, having three rhymes, the 1st and 3d, the 2d, 4th, 5th, and 7th, and the 6th, 8th, and 9th

Spent, spent, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Spend**

Speos, spē'os, *n* a grotto temple or tomb [Gr *speos*, a cave]

Sper, sper, *v t* (*Spens*) to bolt, to shut, as a gate

Sperable, spē'ra-bl, *adj* (*Bacon*) that may be hoped —*adj* **Spē'rate**, hoped for [L *sperabilis—sperāre*, to hope]

Spergula, sper'gū la, *n* a genus of polypetalous annuals belonging to the *Caryophyllaceæ*, with small white or pink flowers—*spurry* or *sandweed* —*n* **Spergulā'ria**, an allied genus, the *sand spurry* [From L *spargĕre*, to scatter]

Sperket, sper'ket, *n* a hooked peg for hanging harness upon —Also **Spir'ket**

Sperm, sperm, *n* animal seed spawn of fishes or frogs spermaceti —*ns* **Sper'maduct**, a spermatic duct, **Sper'mary**, the male germ gland, **Spermathē'ca**, a spermatic case or sheath—also **Spermatothē'ca** —*adjs* **Spermathē'cal, Spermat'ic, -al**, pertaining to or consisting of sperm or seed, seminal connected with the male function, testicular —*ns* **Sper'matism = Spermism, Spermā'tium**, a minute spore within a spermogonium —*pl* **Spermā'tia** —*v i* **Sper'matise**, to yield or to discharge semen —*n* **Sper'matist = Spermist** —*adj* **Spermatō'al**, pertaining to a spermatoon —*n* **Sper'matoblast**, the germ of a spermatozoon —*adj* **Spermatoblas'tic** —*ns* **Sper'matocele**, swelling of the testicle, **Sper'matocyst**, a seminal vesicle, **Spermatocys'tis**, inflammation of the seminal vesicles —*adj* **Spermatocy'tal** —*ns* **Sper'matocyte**, a mother cell from which spermatozoids are developed, **Spermatogem'ma**, a mass of spermatocytes, **Spermatogen'esis**, the formation of spermatozoa —*adjs* **Spermatogenet'ic, Spermatog'enous.** —*ns* **Spermatog'eny**, the generation of spermatozoa, **Spermatogō'nium**, one of the primitive seminal cells that by division form the spermatocytes —*adjs* **Sper'matoid**, sperm like, **Spermatolog'ical**, pertaining to spermatology —*ns* **Spermatol'ogist**, one versed in spermatology, **Spermatol'ogy**, the knowledge of the facts about semen, **Spermatō'on**, the nucleus of a spermatozoon, **Spermat'ōphōre**, a case which in some Invertebrata encloses the spermatozoa —*adj* **Spermatoph'orous** —*ns* **Spermatorrhē'a**, involuntary seminal discharge, **Spermatō'vum**, a fecundated ovum, **Spermatozō'id, Spermatozō'on**, one of the male reproductive cells of animals, the physiological complements of the egg cells or ova —*pl* **Spermatozo'a.**—*adj* **Sper'mic = Spermatic** —*ns* **Sper'mism**, a seminal discharge the theory that the male sperm holds the whole germ of the future animal, **Sper'mist**, one who holds the theory of spermism, **Sperm'-nū'cleus**, the nucleus of a spermatozoon, **Sper'moderm**, the whole integument of a seed, **Spermogō'nium**, the cavity in which spermatia are produced, **Sperm'-oil**, oil from the sperm whale, **Spermoph'ōrum**, a seminal vesicle, **Spermoph'yta** (*pl*), one of the four divisions of the vegetable kingdom including flowering plants, **Sperm'ūle**, a sperm cell, **Sperm'-whale**, the cachalot, a species of whale from which spermaceti is ob

tained [Fr ,—L *sperma*—Gr *sperma, spermatos —speirein*, to sow]

Spermaceti, sper ma set'ı, or sē'tī, *n* a waxy matter obtained mixed with oil from the head of the sperm-whale—purified by draining off the oil and repeatedly washing with hot water and weak boiling potash lye —*adj* derived from or yielding spermaceti [L *sperma* (see **Sperm**), and *cētus*, a whale—Gr *kētos*]

Spermophile, sper'mō fil, *n* a rodent of the genus *Spermophilus*, a ground squirrel [Gr *sperma*, seed, *philein*, to love]

Sperre, sper, *v t* (*Spens*) Same as **Sper** [See **Spar**]

Sperrylite, sperı līt, *n* an arsenide of platinum discovered in 1888 in the province of Ontario, Canada

Sperse, spers, *v t* (*Spens*) to disperse

Spet, spet, *v ı* (*Milton*) a form of **Spit**

Spetch, spech, *n* a piece of skin used in making glue [**Speck**]

Spew, Spue, spū, *v t* and *v ı* to vomit to eject with loathing [A S *spiwan*, Dut *spuwen*, Ger *speien*, also L *spuĕre*, Gr *ptyein*]

Sphacelus, sfas'e lus, *n* gangrene —*adjs* **Sphac'elate, -d**, necrosed —*ns* **Sphacelā'tion, Sphacelis'mus**, necrosis, **Sphacelō'ma**, a genus of fungi containing *anthracnose* [Gr *sphakelos*]

Sphæridium, sfē rid'ı um, *n* one of the minute spheroidal bodies attached to the ambulacral plates of sea urchins —*pl* **Sphærid'ia.** [Gr *sphairidion*, dim of *sphaira*, a sphere]

Sphæristerium, sfē-ris tē'ı um, *n* a tennis court [Gr ,—*sphaira*, a ball]

Sphærite, sfē'rīt, *n* a hydrous phosphate of aluminium

Sphagnum, sfag'num, *n* a genus of mosses—peat or bog moss, belonging to the order *Sphagnaceæ* —*ns* **Sphagnol'ogist**, one who has studied the foregoing, **Sphagnol'ogy**, the study of the same —*adj* **Sphag'nous** [Gr *sphagnos*, moss]

Sphecius, sfē'shı us, *n* a genus of digger-wasps [Gr *sphēx*, a wasp]

Sphendone, sfen'dō nē, *n* an ancient Greek form of women's head band an elliptical or semi elliptical auditorium [Gr , a sling]

Sphene, sfēn, *n* or titanite, a soft mineral, green, yellow, or yellowish green, with strong refractive and dispersive power on light, and a brilliant play of diamond like colour effects [Fr ,—Gr *sphēn*, a wedge]

Spheniscus, sfē nis'kus, *n* a genus of penguins, of the family *Spheniscidæ*, the jackass penguins

Sphenodon, sfē'nō don, *n* a genus of South American fossil sloths a genus of extinct New Zealand lizards —*adj* **Sphē'nodont** [Gr *sphēn*, a wedge, *odous, odontos*, a tooth]

Sphenoid, -al, sfē'noid, -al, *adj* wedge shaped inserted like a wedge, denoting a bone at the base of the skull —*adjs* **Spheneth'moid**, pertaining to the sphenoid and the ethmoid bone, **Sphēnō-frontal, -mā'lar, -pal'atine, -parī'etal, -tem'poral**, pertaining to the sphenoid and frontal, malar, palatine, parietal, and temporal bones respectively —*n* **Sphē'nogram**, a cuneiform character —*adj* **Sphēnograph'ic.**—*n* **Sphēnog'raphy** —*adjs* **Sphēnot'ic**, pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the otic capsule, **Sphē'notur'binal**, sphenoidal and turbinated or whorled [Gr *sphēn, sphēnos*, a wedge, and *eidos*, form]

Sphere, sfēr, *n* a ball or globe an orb or circle circuit of motion province or duty definite range rank, position in society (*geom*) a surface every point of which is equidistant from one and the same point, called the centre —*adjs* **Sphēr'al, Sphere'less.**—*ns* **Sphere'-met'al** (*Milton*), metal like that of which the celestial spheres were anciently supposed to be made, **Sphere'-music**, the music of the spheres —*adjs.* **Spher'ic, -al**, pertaining to or like a sphere —*n* **Spherical'ity** —*adv* **Spher'ically** —*ns* **Spher'icalness, Spheric'ity**, state or quality of being spherical roundness, **Spher'icle**, a little sphere, **Spher'ics**, the geometry and trigonometry of the sphere, **Sphē'roid**, a body or figure nearly spherical, but not quite so—a species of ellipsoid If an ellipse be made to revolve round one of its axes, the curved outline of the ellipse describes the spheroid Should the major or longer axis be the axis of revolution the spheroid is *prolate*, but if the minor or shorter axis, *oblate* —*adj* **Sphēroı'dal**, having the form of a spheroid —*ns* **Sphēroidı'city, Sphēroid'ity**, the state of being spheroidal, **Sphē'romēre**, one of the symmetrical segments of a radiate, **Sphērom'eter**, an instrument for measuring the sphericity of portions of spherical surfaces—for example, lenses, **Sphēro-sid'erite**, the name given to impure or earthy and frequently concretionary varieties of carbonate of iron —*adj* **Spher'ūlar** —*ns* **Spher'ūle**, a little sphere, **Spher'ūlite**, a radiating spherical group of minute acicular crystals common in silicious volcanic rocks — *adjs* **Spherūlit'ic; Sphē'ry**, spherical, round: belonging to the celestial spheres [Fr ,—L. *sphæra*—Gr *sphaira*]

Sphex, sfeks, *n* a genus of hymenopterous insects of the family *Sphegidæ*, closely allied to the true wasps (*Vespidæ*) [Gr *sphēx*, a wasp]

Sphincter, sfingk'ter, *n* (*anat*) a muscle that contracts or shuts an orifice or opening which it surrounds—around the anus, &c —*adjs* **Sphinc'terāte**, provided with a sphincter, contracted as if by a sphincter, **Sphinctē'rial, Sphincter'ic**, relating to a sphincter or its function —*n* **Sphincterot'omy**, the operation of cutting a sphincter [Gr *sphinktēr*,—*sphinggein*, to bind tight]

Sphinx, sfingks, *n* a monster of Greek mythology, with the head of a woman and the body of a lioness, that proposed riddles to travellers, and strangled those who could not solve them an enigmatic or inscrutable person a hawk moth the Guinea baboon [Gr ,—*sphinggein*, to throttle]

Sphragistics, sfrā jis'tiks, *n* knowledge about seals, their age, history, &c [Gr *sphragistikos*, pertaining to seals—*sphragis*, a seal]

Sphrigosis, sfrı gō'sis, *n* in fruit trees, excessive growth in wood and leaves at the expense of fruit [Gr *sphrigan*, to be vigorous]

Sphygmograph, sfig'mō graf, *n* an instrument for ascertaining and recording the form, force, and frequency of the pulse beat, and the changes it undergoes in certain morbid states —*adj.* **Sphygmic**, pertaining to the pulse —*n* **Sphyg'mogram**, the record made by a sphygmograph —*adj* **Sphygmograph'ic** —*n* **Sphygmog'raphy**, the act of taking pulse tracings —*adj* **Sphyg'moid**, pulse like —*ns* **Sphygmol'ogy**, the science of the pulse, **Sphygmōmānom'eter, Sphygmom'eter**, an instrument for measuring the tension of blood in an artery, **Sphyg'mophone**, an instrument by means of which a pulse beat makes a sound, **Sphyg'mōscōpe**, an instrument for making arterial pulsations visible; **Sphyg'mus**, the pulse [Gr *sphygmos*, the pulse, and *graphein*, to write]

Sphyrna, sfer'na, *n* a genus of hammer headed sharks — *adj* **Sphyr'nine.** [Gr *sphyra*, a hammer]

Spial, spī'al, *n* (*Shak*) espial a spy, a scout

Spica, spī'ka, *n* a spiral bandage with reversed turns a spur in ornithology —*adjs* **Spī'cate, -d**, arranged in or having the form of a spike [L. *spicatus*, pa p. of *spicāre*, to furnish with ears—*spica*, an ear]

Spice, spīs, *n* an aromatic and pungent vegetable substance used as a condiment and for seasoning food—pepper, cayenne pepper, pimento, nutmeg, mace, vanilla, ginger, cinnamon, cassia, &c a characteristic touch or taste, smack, flavour anything that adds piquancy or interest an aromatic odour —*v t* to season with spice to tincture, vary, or diversify —*ns* **Spice'-box,** an ornamental box for keeping spices (*coll*) a hot tempered person; **Spice'-bush,** an aromatic American shrub of the laurel family, **Spice'-cake,** a cake flavoured with spice of some kind —*adjs* **Spiced,** impregnated with a spicy odour over scrupulous, **Spice'ful,** aromatic —*ns* **Spic'ery,** spices in general a repository of spices. spiciness, **Spice'-tree,** an evergreen tree of the Pacific United States, yielding a fine hard wood—the *Mountain-laurel, California-laurel, Olive* or *Bay-tree,* and *Cayeput,* **Spice'-wood,** the spice bush [O Fr *espice* (Fr *épice*)—Late L *species,* kinds of goods, spices—L *species,* a particular kind, &c (see **Species**) Cf the use of Ger *materialien* (*lit* 'materials'), to signify drugs]

Spiciferous, Spiciform See **Spike**

Spick, spik, *n* a nail, a spike —*adj* tidy, fresh —*adj* **Spick'-and-span,** new and fresh, brand new —**Spick-and-span new,** i e as new as a spike just made and a chip just split [Prov form of **Spike,** a nail]

Spicy, spī'si, *adj* producing or abounding with spices fragrant pungent piquant, pointed, racy showy —*adv* **Spī'cily.**—*n* **Spī'ciness.**

Spider, spī'der, *n* an arachnid of the order *Araneida,* the body divided into two distinct parts—an unsegmented cephalo thorax, bearing six pairs of appendages, and a soft unsegmented abdomen, at the end of which are the spinnerets from each of which numerous 'spinning spools' ooze forth the viscid fluid which hardens into the silken thread a frying pan with feet, a trivet —*ns* **Spi'der-catch'er,** the wall creeper, **Spi'der-crab,** a spider like crab, or sea spider with long thin legs, **Spi'der-div'er,** the little grebe, or dabchick, **Spi'derdom,** spiders collectively —*adjs* **Spi'dered,** cobwebbed, **Spi'der-like,** like a spider —*ns* **Spi'derling,** a young spider, **Spi'der-mon'key,** an American platyrrine monkey, with long slender legs and tail, **Spi'der-stitch,** a stitch in lace or netting in which threads are carried diagonally and parallel to each other, **Spi'der-wasp,** a pompilid wasp which fills its nest with spiders for its young, **Spi'der-web,** the snare spun by the spider, **Spi'der-wheel,** in embroidery, a circular pattern with radiating lines, **Spi'der-work,** lace worked by spider stitch, **Spi'der-wort,** any plant of the genus *Tradescantia,* esp *T virginica,* an American perennial with deep blue or reddish violet flowers —*adj* **Spi'dery,** spider like [M E *spithe*r—A S *spinnan,* to spin, cf Dan *spinder,* Ger *spinne*]

Spie, spī, *n* (*Spens*) a keen glance, the eye [From **Spy**]

Spiegeleisen, spē'gl ī zen, *n* a white cast iron containing from eight to fifteen per cent of manganese, largely used in the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process [Ger,—*spiegel*—L *speculum,* a mirror, and *eisen,* iron]

Spiffy, spif'i, *adj* (*slang*) smart, spruce, well dressed

Spiflicate, spif'li-kāt, *v t* (*slang*) to suffocate, kill to beat severely, to confound —*n* **Spiflicā'tion.**

Spigelia, spi jē'li-a, *n* a genus of plants of the natural order *Loganiaceæ,* containing the *Worm-grass* and *Carolina pink,* the root—Pink-root being purgative, narcotic and poisonous, a powerful vermifuge.—*adj* **Spigē'lian,** denoting the *lobulus spigelii,* one of the lobes of the liver. [From the Belgian Ad van der *Spiegel,* 1558–1625]

Spight, spīt, *v* and *n* (*Spens*) Same as **Spite.**

Spigot, spig'ut, *n* a plug for stopping a small hole in a cask [Gael *spiocaid,* W *ysbigod*—L *spica,* a point See **Spike.**]

Spike, spīk, *n* an ear of corn (*bot*) an inflorescence in which sessile flowers, or flowers having very short stalks, are arranged around an axis a small pointed rod a large nail —*v t* to set with spikes to stop the vent of with a cast iron spike driven in hard and then broken off, as by soldiers obliged to abandon their own guns or unable to remove those of the enemy which they have captured —*adjs* **Spic'ate, Spicose', Spic'ous,** having spikes or ears, like corn, **Spicif'erous,** bearing spikes having spurs, **Spi'ciform,** having the form of a spike, **Spic'ular,** resembling a dart in the shape of or having sharp points, **Spic'ulate,** covered with or divided into minute points —*n* **Spic'ule,** also **Spic'ula,** (*bot*) a little spike a minute, slender granule or point —*adjs* **Spic'ūlōse, Spic'ūlous,** having spicules —*ns* **Spic'ulum,** a spicule, **Spike'bill,** a merganser, a sawbill the marbled godwit —*p adj* **Spiked,** furnished, fastened, or stopped with spikes —*ns* **Spike'-extract'or,** an apparatus for drawing out spikes, as from railway-ties, **Spike'fish,** a kind of sailfish, **Spike'-grass,** one of several American grasses with conspicuous spikelets of flowers, **Spike'let,** a little spike, **Spike'-plank,** a platform before the mizzenmast of a vessel, used in Arctic voyages —*adj* **Spīk'y,** furnished with spikes having a sharp point [From L *spica,* an ear of corn]

Spikenard, spīk'nard, *n* a highly aromatic oil or balsam obtained from an Indian plant, the *Nardus,* closely allied to valerian the plant itself [L *spica nardi* See **Nard**]

Spile, spīl, *n* a wooden plug serving as a spigot, a wooden pin or wedge a spout driven into a sugar maple tree, a tapping gouge a pile, or large timber driven into the ground for a foundation —*v t* to pierce and provide with a spile to drive piles into —*n* **Spī'ling,** building piles the edge curve of a plank or of a strake in a vessel's hull

Spill, spil, *v t* to allow to run out of a vessel to shed to waste (*coll*) to throw from a vehicle or the saddle to empty the belly of a sail of wind for reefing —*v i* to be shed to be allowed to fall, be lost, or wasted —*pa t* and *pa p* spilled, spilt —*n* a fall, a throw a downpour —*ns* **Spil'ler, Spil'ling-line,** a rope for spilling the wind out of a square sail to facilitate reefing or furling, **Spill'-stream,** a stream formed by overflow water, a bayou, **Spill'-way,** a passage for overflow water from a dam [A S *spillan,* cog. with Dut *spillen,* Ice *spilla,* to destroy]

Spill, spil, **Spile,** spīl, *n* a small peg or pin to stop a hole a thin strip of wood or twisted paper for lighting a candle, a pipe, &c [Dut *spil,* Ger *spille,* conn with **Spindle**]

Spillikin, spil'i kin, *n* one of a number of small pieces of wood, ivory, &c for playing a game with the game played —Also **Spil'ikin** [Dim of **Spill, Spile,** a splinter]

Spiloma, spi lō'ma, *n* a birth mark, a nævus [Gr]

Spilosite, spil'o sīt, *n* a greenish schistose rock spotted with chlorite, occurring in the Harz—the German *Fleckenschiefer* [Formed from Gr *spilos,* a spot]

Spilotes, spī lō'tēz, *n* a genus of colubrine serpents

Spilt, spilt, *p adj* (*Spens*) pieced, inlaid

Spilth, spilth, *n* spilling, anything spilt or poured out lavishly, excess of supply

Spilus, spī'lus, *n* a nævus or birth mark [Gr *spilos,* a spot]

Spin, spin, *v t* to draw out and twist into threads to draw out a thread as spiders do to draw out

tediously to cause to whirl rapidly to fish with a swivel or spoon bait to reject at an examination —*v i* to practise the art or trade of spinning, to perform the act of spinning to issue in a small or thread like current to whirl, to go fast —*pr p* spin'ning, *pa t* and *pa p* spun —*n* a rapid revolving motion, a spurt at high speed —*ns* **Spin'ner,** one who spins (*Shak*) a spider a spinneret, **Spin'neret,** an organ or one of the organs with which insects form their webs —*adj* **Spinner'ular** —*ns* **Spin'nerule,** one of the tubules of a spinneret, **Spin'nery,** a spinning mill —*adj* **Spin'ning,** used in spinning —*ns* **Spin'ning-house,** a place of correction where lewd and incorrigible women were made to spin, **Spin'ning-jen'ny,** a machine by which a number of threads can be spun at the same time, **Spin'ning-wheel,** a machine for spinning yarn, consisting of a wheel driven by the hand or by a treadle, which drives one or two spindles —**Spin out,** to prolong tediously —**To spin a yarn,** to tell a long story [A S *spinnan*, Ger *spinnen*]

Spinach, Spinage, spin'āj, *n* an esculent vegetable whose thick succulent young leaves are boiled and seasoned, or fried with butter, forming a wholesome dish —*adj* **Spinā'ceous** [It *spinace* —Low L *spināceus—spina*, a thorn]

Spinal, spin'al, *adj* pertaining to the spine or backbone —*n* **Spī'na,** a spine, the backbone one of the quills of a spinet a barrier dividing the Roman hippodrome longitudinally —*adj* **Spin'āte,** covered with spines or spine like processes

Spindle, spin'dl, *n* the pin from which the thread is twisted a pin on which anything turns the fusee of a watch anything very slender —*v i* to grow long and slender —*adjs* **Spin'dle-legged, -shanked,** having long slender legs, like spindles. —*ns pl* **Spin'dle-legs, -shanks,** long slim legs, hence an over long and slender person —*adj* **Spin'dle-shaped,** shaped like a spindle thickest in the middle and tapering to both ends —*ns* **Spin'dle-shell,** a spindle shaped shell, **Spin'dle-tree,** a shrub whose hard grained wood was formerly used for making musical instruments and for spindles, and is now for the finer articles of turnery and for skewers —*n* **Spin'dling,** a person or thing too long and slender a slender shoot —*adj* long and slender —*adj* **Spind'ly,** disproportionally long and slender [A S *spindle, spinel—spinnan*, to spin—Ger *spindel*]

Spindrift, spin'drift, *n* the spray blown from the crests of waves —Also **Spoon'drift.**

Spine, spīn, *n* a thorn a thin, pointed spike, esp in fishes the backbone of an animal any ridge extending lengthways the heart wood of trees —*adjs* **Spined,** having spines, **Spine'less,** having no spine, weak, **Spines'cent,** somewhat spiny, **Spīnif'erous,** bearing spines or thorns, **Spī'niform,** shaped like a spine or thorn, **Spīnig'erous,** bearing spines, as a hedgehog, **Spī'nigrade,** moving by means of spines, as an echinoderm —*n* **Spī'niness.**—*adjs* **Spīnirec'tor,** erecting the spine of the muscles of the back, **Spīnispir'ular,** spiny and somewhat spiral —*ns* **Spīnī'tis,** inflammation of the spinal cord in the horse, &c; **Spin'ney, Spin'ny,** a small thicket with underwood —*adjs* **Spī'nose, Spī'nous,** full of spines thorny —*ns* **Spinos'ity,** thorniness, **Spin'ūla, Spin'ūle,** a minute spine —*adjs* **Spin'ūlāte, Spin'ūlōse, Spin'ūlous,** covered with spinules or minute spines, **Spī'ny,** full of spines thorny troublesome perplexed [O Fr *espine* (Fr *épine*)—L *spina*, a thorn]

Spinel, spin'el, or spi-nel', *n* a mineral composed chiefly of magnesia and alumina, and crystallising in octahedra—*ruby*, or *magnesia spinel*, reddish, *pleonaste*, dark green to black, *picotite*, or *chrome spinel*, black, *gahnite*, or *zinc spinel*, green to brown, *hercynite*, or *iron spinel*, black [Low L *spinellus*, dim of *spina*, a thorn, a prickle]

Spinet, spin'et, *n* (*mus*) an old fashioned keyed instrument like the harpsichord [It *spinetta* (Fr *épinette*), dim of *spina*—L *spina*, a thorn, so called from the pointed quills used in playing on it]

Spinifex, spin'i fex, *n* porcupine grass, a very coarse, hard, and spiny grass which grows in tussocks, and in some interior parts of Australia covers hundreds of square miles together

Spink, spingk, *n* the chaffinch

Spink, spingk, *n* the primrose, the lady's smock

Spinnaker, spin'ā ker, *n* a jib headed sail sometimes carried on the side opposite the mainsail by racing yachts [Prob formed from **Spin**]

Spinode, spī'nōd, *n* in geometry, a cusp or station ary point of a curve

Spinozism, spi nōz'izm, *n* the doctrine of Benedict Spinoza (1632–1677), who taught that God is not only the creator, but also the original matter of the universe, which consists of and is a development of Himself —*n* **Spinō'zist,** a follower of Spinoza —*adj* **Spinōzist'ic**

Spinster, spin'ster, *n* an unmarried female an old maid (*obs*) a woman of loose character, fit for the spinning house —*ns* **Spins'terdom,** the world of old maids collectively, **Spin'sterhood, Spin'stership,** the state of being a spinster, **Spin'stress,** one who spins [Orig one who *spins*]

Spintext, spin'tekst, *n* a lengthy preacher

Spiracle, spir'a kl, *n* a breathing hole any minute passage —*adjs* **Spirac'ular, Spirac'ulate, Spiraculif'erous, Spirac'uliform** —*n* **Spirac'ulum** —*pl* **Spirac'ula** [L *spiraculum*, formed as a double dim from *spirāre*, to breathe]

Spiræa, spī rē'a, *n* a genus of plants of the natural order *Rosaceæ*, containing many species of herbaceous plants and low deciduous shrubs—*Dropwort, Meadow sweet*, &c [L,—Gr *speiraia*, meadow sweet—*speira*, a coil]

Spiral, spī'ral, *adj* pertaining to or like a spire winding like the thread of a screw —*n* a spiral line a curve which continually recedes from a centre about which it revolves a screw —*adv* **Spī'rally,** in a spiral form or direction —*adj* **Spirā'ted,** spiral, whorled

Spirant, spī'rant, *n* a consonant which is fricative or continuable—opp to explosive, esp *v* and *f*, *th*, *dh*, by others made to include the sibilants, and the semi vowels *w* and *y*

Spiranthy, spī ranth'i, *n* the spiral distortion sometimes occurring in the parts of a flower —*adj* **Spiranth'ic** [Gr *speira*, a spire, *anthos*, a flower]

Spiraster, spī ras'ter, *n* in sponges, a short curved axial rod like spicule with thick spines [Gr *speira*, spire, *astēr*, star]

Spiration, spī rā'shon, *n* a breathing (*theol*) the procession of the Holy Ghost [See **Procession.**]

Spire, spīr, *n* a winding line like the threads of a screw a curl a wreath a tapering body, a slender stalk, a shoot or sprout any one of various tall grasses, rushes, or sedges—the *marram, reed canary grass*, &c the top or summit of anything a very acute pyramidal roof in common use over the towers of churches —*v i* to sprout, shoot up —*v t* to furnish with a spire —*adjs* **Spired,** having a spire, **Spir'ulate,** spiral in form or arrangement, **Spī'ry,** of a spiral form wreathed tapering like a spire or a pyramid abounding in spires [L *spira*—Gr *speira*, anything wound round or upon a thing, akin to *eirein*, to fasten together in rows]

Spiric, spī'rik, *adj* like a tore or anchor ring —*n* a curve, the plane section of a tore —*n* **Spir'icle,**

one of those threads in the hairs on the surface of certain seeds and achenes which uncoil when wet

Spirifer, spir'i fer, *n* a brachiopod of the Carboniferous system —*adjs* **Spirif'erine, Spirif'eroid, Spirif'erous.** [L *spira*, a spire, *ferre*, to bear]

Spirit, spir'it, *n* vital force the soul a ghost mental disposition enthusiasm, animation, courage, mettle real meaning essence, chief quality a very lively person any volatile, inflammable liquid obtained by distillation, as brandy (*pl*) intellectual activity liveliness persons with particular qualities of mind mental excitement spirituous liquors —*v t* to inspirit, encourage, cheer to convey away secretly, to kidnap —*ns* **Spir'it-blue,** an aniline blue obtained from coal tar, **Spir'it-duck,** the buffle head, from its rapid diving —*adj* **Spir'ited,** full of spirit, life, or fire animated —*adv* **Spir'itedly.**—*ns* **Spir'itedness, Spir'iting,** the office of a spirit or sprite, **Spir'itism = Spiritualism, Spir'itist = Spiritualist, Spir'it-lamp,** a lamp in which alcohol is burned, generally used for heating —*adj* **Spir'itless,** without spirit, cheerfulness, or courage dejected dead —*adv* **Spir'itlessly** —*ns* **Spir'itlessness,** the state of being spiritless want of animation or energy, **Spir'it-lev'el,** in surveying, a cylindrical glass tube, slightly convex on one side, and so nearly filled with alcohol that only a small bubble of air remains inside—from the position of the bubble the amount of variation from perfect levelness is determined, **Spir'it-rap'per,** one to whom spirits convey intelligence by raps or knocks, **Spir'it-rap'ping.**—*adjs* **Spir'it-stir'ring,** rousing the spirit, **Spir'itual,** consisting of spirit having the nature of a spirit immaterial relating to the mind intellectual pertaining to the soul holy divine relating to sacred things not lay or temporal —*v t* **Spir'itualise,** to make spiritual to imbue with spirituality to refine to free from sensuality to give a spiritual meaning to (*ns* **Spiritualisā'tion, Spir'itualiser**) —*ns* **Spir'itualism,** a being spiritual the philosophical doctrine that nothing is real but soul or spirit the doctrine that spirit has a real existence apart from matter the name applied to a varied series of abnormal phenomena purporting to be for the most part caused by spiritual beings acting upon specially sensitive persons or mediums at specially arranged sittings or séances, together with the belief thence arising of the intercommunion of the living and the so-called dead Unfortunately the spirits of the great dead only rap on tables, move furniture about, float through the air in darkened rooms, and write silly things on slates, **Spir'ualist,** one who has a regard only to spiritual things one who holds the doctrine of spiritualism or spiritism —*adj* **Spiritualist'ic,** relating to or connected with spiritualism —*n* **Spiritual'ity,** state of being spiritual essence distinct from matter —*adv* **Spir'itually** —*ns* **Spir'itual-mind'edness,** the state of having holy affections, **Spir'itualness,** the state or quality of being spiritual —*adj* **Spir'itūelle,** showing great grace and delicacy —*n* **Spiritūos'ity,** spirituous character immateriality —*advs* **Spirituō'so, Spiritō'so,** (*mus*) with spirit or animation —*adj* **Spir'itūous,** possessing the qualities of spirit containing much alcohol volatile —*ns* **Spir'itūousness,** the quality of being spirituous stimulating quality ardour activity, **Spir'itus,** a breathing, an aspirate any spirituous preparation, **Spir'itworld,** the world of disembodied spirits —*adj* **Spir'ity** (*Scot*), full of spirit, spirited —**Holy Spirit** (see under **Holy**) —**The Spirit,** the Holy Spirit the human spirit under the influence of the Holy Spirit [L *spiritus*, a breath—*spirāre*, to breathe]

Spirket, spir'ket, *n* a space forward and aft between the floor timbers —*n* **Spir'ketting,** the same as quick work (see **Quick**)

Spirometer, spī rom'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs, or the quantity of air that one can breathe out after a forced inspiration —*n* **Spī'rograph,** an instrument for marking down the breathing movement —*adj* **Spirometr'ic** —*ns* **Spirom'etry, Spī'rophore,** an apparatus for inducing artificial respiration by means of an air tight case for the body and an air pump, **Spiroph'yton,** a genus of fossil algæ found in the Devonian in New York state, **Spirozō'oid,** the filamentous defensive zooid of certain hydroids, coiled spirally when not in action [L *spirāre*, to breathe, and Gr *metron*, a measure]

Spirt, spert Same as **Spurt**

Spirula, spir'ū la, *n* a genus of cephloid cuttlefishes [L *spīra*, a spire]

Spirulate, Spiry See **Spire**

Spissated, spis'ā ted, *adj* inspissated, thickened —*n* **Spis'sitūde,** density [L *spissatus*, pa p of *spissāre*, to thicken]

Spit, spit, *n* an iron prong on which meat is roasted a long piece of land or a narrow shoal running into the sea a wire or spindle holding a spool in a shuttle —*v t* to pierce with a spit. to string on a stick and hang up to dry —*pr p* spitt'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* spitt'ed —*p adj* **Spit'ted,** put upon a spit, impaled shot out to a point —*n* **Spit'ter,** one who puts meat on a spit a young deer whose antlers have shot out but not branched [A S *spitu*, Dut *spit*, Ger *spitze*]

Spit, spit, *v t* to throw out from the mouth to eject with violence —*v i* to throw out saliva from the mouth to fall in scattered drops, as rain at the beginning of a shower to make a spitting sound, like an angry cat —*pr p* spit'ting, *pa t* spit, spat, *pa p* spit —*ns* **Spit,** saliva, spume a light fall of rain or snow, **Spit'-box,** a spittoon, **Spit'-curl,** (*coll*) a soap lock, **Spit'-fire,** a hot tempered person, **Spit'poison,** a venomous calumniator —*pa p* **Spit'ted** (*B*), thrown out from the mouth'—*ns* **Spit'ter,** one who spits, **Spit'ting,** the act of one who or that which spits an appearance on the surface of melted silver or platinum allowed to cool slowly, jets of oxygen forming small cones and sometimes throwing up drops of molten metal—also called **Sprouting, Spit'tle,** the moist matter thrown from the mouth saliva, **Spittoon',** a vessel for the convenience of such smokers as spit much [A S *spittan*, also *spætan*, Ice *spýta*, Ger *sputzen* Prob related to **Spew.**]

Spital, spit'al, *n* same as **Hospital**

Spitch-cock, spich' kok, *n* an eel split and broiled —*v t* to split and broil, as an eel [See **Spatch-cock.**]

Spite, spit, *n* grudge lasting ill will hatred —*v t* to vex to thwart to hate —*adj* **Spite'ful,** full of spite desirous to vex or injure malignant —*adv* **Spite'fully** —*n* **Spite'fulness** —**In spite of,** in opposition to all efforts of, in defiance of, in contempt of [Short for **Despite.**]

Spitz, spitz, *n* a Pomeranian dog. See **Pomeranian.** [Ger]

Spiza, spī'za, *n* a genus of fringilline birds, including the United States dickcissel or black-throated bunting, &c —*adj* **Spiz'ine** [Gr, a finch]

Spizella, spī zel'a, *n* a genus of small American finches or sparrows, the chipping sparrows —*adj* **Spizel'line.**

Splachnum, splak'num, *n* a genus of bryaceous mosses [Gr]

Splanchnic, splangk'nik, *adj* relating to the viscera, intestinal —*ns* **Splanch'nocœle,** a visceral cavity; **Splanchnog'raphy,** descriptive splanchnology;

Splanchnol'ogy, the knowledge of the viscera, **Splanchnot'omy,** the anatomy of the viscera [Gr *splangchnon*, pl *splangchna*, the bowels]

Splash, splash, *v t* to spatter with water or mud —*v i* to dabble in water, to dash about water or any liquid —*n* water or mud thrown on anything a spot of dirt, a daub a complexion powder —*ns* **Splash'board,** a guard to keep those in a vehicle from being splashed with mud, **Splash'er,** one who or that which splashes —*adj* **Splash'y,** splashing wet and muddy full of dirty water [A variant of **Plash**]

Splatter, splat'er, *v i* to spatter water or the like about —*n* **Splat'ter-dash,** an uproar, commotion —*adj* **Splat'ter-faced,** flat faced [Prob formed from **Spatter**]

Splay, splā, *v t* (*archit*) to slope or slant to dislocate, as the shoulder bone —*adj* turned outward, as in splay foot, awkward [A contr of **Display**]

Spleen, splēn, *n* a soft, pulpy, blood modifying gland near the large extremity of the stomach, supposed by the ancients to be the seat of anger and melancholy—hence, spite ill humour mel ancholy —*adj* **Spleen'ful,** displaying spleen, angry, fretful —*adv* **Spleen'fully** —*adj* **Spleen'ish,** affected with spleen, fretful, peevish —*adv* **Spleen'ishly,** in a spleenish manner —*ns* **Spleen'ishness,** the state of being spleenish, **Spleen'stone,** jade or nephrite, **Spleen'wort,** any fern of the genus *Asplenium* —*adj* **Spleen'y** (*Shak*), spleenish —*ns* **Splēnal'gia,** pain in the region of the spleen, **Splen'cule, Splen'cūlus,** a supplementary spleen, **Splēnec'tomist,** one who excises the spleen, **Splēnec'tomy,** excision of the spleen, **Splēnectō'pia,** displacement of the spleen, **Splēn'etic,** a splenetic person —*adjs* **Splēnet'ic, -al,** affected with spleen peevish melancholy —*adv* **Splēnet'ically.**—*adj* **Splen'ic,** pertaining to the spleen —*ns* **Splenic fever** (see **Anthrax**), **Splēnisā'tion,** a diseased condition of the lung, in which its tissue resembles that of the spleen, in softness, &c, **Splēnī'tis,** inflammation of the spleen (*adj* **Splēnit'ic**) —*adj* **Splen'itive,** full of spleen, passionate, irritable —*n* **Splēnog'raphy,** the description of the spleen —*adjs* **Splē'noid,** like the spleen, **Splēnolog'ical.**—*ns* **Splēnol'ogy,** knowledge about the spleen, **Splēnop'athy,** disease of the spleen, **Splēnot'omy,** splenological anatomy [L *splen*—Gr *splēn*]

Splendid, splen'did, *adj* magnificent famous illustrious heroic —*adj* **Splen'dent,** splendid, bright —*adv* **Splen'didly** —*ns* **Splen'didness, Splen'dour,** the appearance of anything splendid brilliance magnificence [L *splendidus*—*splendēre*, to shine]

Splenial, splē'ni al, *adj* acting like a splint or clasp pertaining to the splenium or the splenius —*ns* **Splē'nium,** the round pad like posterior border of the *corpus callosum*, **Splē'nius,** a large thick muscle on the back and side of the neck [Gr *splēnion*, a bandage]

Spleuchan, splōō'chan, *n* a pouch, a tobacco pouch —Also **Spleughan.** [Gael *spluchan*]

Splice, splīs, *v t* to unite two ends of a rope by interweaving the strands to join together two pieces of timber by overlapping



Method of making a 'short' splice

—*n* act of splicing joint made by splicing— **To splice the mainbrace,** (*naut slang*) to serve out an allowance of spirits, to fall to in drinking [A form of **Split**, allied to Dut *splitsen*, Ger *spleissen*]

Splint, splint, *n* a small piece of wood split off a thin piece of padded wood, &c, for keeping a fractured limb in its proper position a bony enlargement on the horse's leg, between the knee and the fetlock, usually appearing on the inside of one or both forelegs, frequently situated between the large and small canon bones, depending upon concussion, and most common in young horses that have been rattled rapidly along hard roads before their bones are consolidated —*v t* to confine with splints (also **Splent**) —*ns* **Splint'age,** use of splints, **Splint'er,** a piece of wood or other substance split off —*v t* and *v i* to split into splinters —*n* **Splint'er-bar,** the cross bar of a coach, which supports the springs —*adj* **Splint'ery,** made of or like splinters apt to splinter [A nasalised form of **Split**]

Split, split, *v t* to cleave lengthwise to tear asunder violently to divide to throw into discord —*v i* to divide or part asunder to be dashed to pieces to divulge secrets to vote for candidates of opposite parties to burst with laughter —*pr p* split'ting, *pa t* and *pa p* split —*n* a crack or rent lengthwise a schism a half bottle of aerated water, a half glass of spirits (*pl*) the acrobatic feat of going down to the floor with the legs spread out laterally —*adjs* **Split'-new** (*Scot*), brand new, **Split'ting,** very severe very rapid [Allied to Dut *splijten*, Ger *spleissen* Cf **Splice** and **Split**, *n*]

Splore, splōr, *n* (*Scot*) a frolic, a spree

Splotch, sploch, *n* a large spot, a stain —*adj* **Splotch'y.**

Splurge, spluri, *n* any boisterous display —*v i* to make such a display —*adj* **Splur'gy,** given to such

Splutter, splut'er, *v i* to eject drops of saliva while speaking to scatter ink upon a paper, as a bad pen —*n* bustle [By form of **Sputter**]

Spodogenous, spō doj'e nus, *adj* caused by waste-products, applied esp to an enlargement of the spleen caused by waste red blood corpuscles [Gr *spodos*, ashes, *genēs*, producing]

Spodomancy, spod'ō man si, *n* divination by means of ashes —*adj* **Spodoman'tic** [Gr *spodos*, ashes, *manteia*, divination]

Spodumene, spod'ū mēn, *n* a silicate of aluminium and lithium [Gr *spodoun*, to burn to ashes, *spodos*, ashes]

Spoffish, spof'ish, *adj* fussy, officious—also **Spoffy.** —*v i* **Spof'fle,** to fuss or bustle

Spoil, spoil, *v t* to take by force to plunder —*v i* to practise robbery —*n* that which is taken by force, prey, plunder pillage robbery —*n* **Spoil'er,** one who spoils, a plunderer [O Fr *espoille*—L *spolium*, spoil]

Spoil, spoil, *v t* to corrupt to mar to make useless —*v i* to decay to become useless —*ns* **Spoil'er,** a corrupter, **Spoil'-five,** a round game of cards played with the whole pack, each one of the three to ten players receiving five cards —*adj* **Spoil'ful** (*Spens*), wasteful, rapacious —*n* **Spoils'man,** one who looks for profit out of politics [Same as above word]

Spoke, spōk, *pa t* of **Speak**

Spoke, spōk, *n* one of the bars from the nave to the rim of a wheel —**To put a spoke in one's wheel,** to thwart a person by some impediment [A S *spāca*, Ger *speiche*]

Spoken, spōk'n, *pa p* of **Speak,** used as *adj* in 'civil spoken,' &c

Spokeshave, spōk'shāv, *n* a carpenter's tool having a plane-bit between two handles for curved work, &c



Spokeshave

Spokesman, spōks'man, *n* one who speaks for another, or for others, an advocate

Spole, spōl, *n* the small wheel near the distaff in the spinning-wheel [A variant of **Spool.**]

Spoliate, spō'li āt, *v t* to spoil, to plunder, to pillage —*v i* to practise robbery —*n pl* **Spō'lia opī'ma,** the most valued spoils — taken by a Roman commander from the enemy's commander in single combat, hence the supreme rewards or honours generally —*ns* **Spō'liary,** the place in a Roman amphitheatre where the bodies of slaughtered gladiators were dragged to be stripped, **Spoliā'tion,** act of spoiling robbery —*adj* **Spol'iātive,** serving to take away or diminish —*n* **Spol'iātor,** one who spoliates — *adj* **Spol'iātory,** tending to spoil destructive — *n* **Spō'lium,** the property of a beneficed ecclesiastic not transmissible by will [L *spoliatus,* pa p of *spoliāre—spolium,* spoil]

Spondee, spon'dē, *n* in classical poetry, a foot of two long syllables, as *fātō* —*adj* **Spondā'ic,** pertaining to or consisting of spondees [Fr,—L *spondēus* (*pes*)—Gr *spondeios* (*pous*), (a foot) of two syllables, so called because much used in the slow solemn hymns sung at a *spondē* or drink offering—*spendein,* to pour out, make a libation]

Spondyl, spon'dil, *n* a joint, joining — *ns* **Spondylal'gia,** pain in the spine, **Spondylī'tis,** arthritis of a vertebra —*adj* **Spon'dylous,** vertebral [Gr *spondylos,* a joint]

Sponge, spunj, *n* one of a class of animals whose type of structure is simpler than that of all the other multicellular forms of Metazoa Its body is not differentiated into organs, and tissues are only, as it were, in the making Almost all are marine, fixed to rocks, or in the mud, or upon seaweeds, or on other animals the fibrous framework of such, remarkable for its power of sucking up water any sponge like substance, as dough before it is kneaded and formed any cringing hanger on or parasite, a drunken fellow an instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge the heel of a horse's shoe —*v t* to wipe with a sponge to wipe out, absorb up, with a sponge to wipe out completely to destroy —*v i* to suck in, as a sponge to gain by mean tricks, to live on others by some mean subterfuge or other —*n* **Sponge'cake,** a very light sweet cake of flour, eggs, and sugar —*adjs* **Spongic'olous,** inhabiting sponges, **Spong'iform,** resembling a sponge porous — *ns* **Spong'iness,** porous quality, **Spong'ing-house,** a bailiff's lodging house for debtors in his custody before their committal to prison, **Spon'giole,** the spongy tissue of a root tip, **Spon'giolite,** a fossil sponge spicule —*adjs* **Spon'giose, Spongiolit'ic, Spongoid** (spong' goid) —*ns* **Spongologist** (spong gol'ō jist), one devoted to the study of sponges, **Spongology** (spong gol'ō ji), the knowledge about sponges —*adj* **Spong'y,** like a sponge, absorptive of open texture, porous wet and soft drunken — **Set a sponge,** to leaven a small mass of dough with which to leaven a large quantity, **Throw up the sponge,** to acknowledge defeat by throwing into the air the sponge with which a boxer is rubbed down between rounds to give up any contest [O Fr *esponge*—L *spongia*—Gr *spongga.*]

Sponsal, spon'sal, *adj* pertaining to a betrothal, a marriage, or a spouse —*n* **Spon'sion,** the act of becoming surety for another —*adj* **Spon'sional** [L ,—*spondēre, sponsum,* to promise]

Sponsible, spon'si bl, *adj* reliable respectable

Sponson, spon'son, *n* the curve of the timbers and planking towards the outer part of the wing, before and abaft each of the paddle boxes of a steamer —Also **Spons'ing.** [Ety dub]

Sponsor, spon'sur, *n* one who promises solemnly for another a surety a godfather or godmother —*adj* **Sponsō'rial.**—*n* **Spon'sorship.** [L ,—*spondēre, sponsum,* to promise]

Spontaneous, spon tā'ne us, *adj* of one's free-will involuntary acting by its own impulse or natural law produced of itself or without interference —*n* **Spontanē'ity,** state or quality of being spontaneous —*adv* **Spontā'neously.** —*n* **Spontā'neousness,** the state or quality of being spontaneous —**Spontaneous combustion,** a phenomenon that occasionally manifests itself in mineral and organic substances There is no adequate proof that spontaneous combustion ever occurred in the living bodies of hard drinkers, and Liebig declares it to be impossible, **Spontaneous generation,** a term applied to the real or imaginary development of lowly organisms from non living matter [L *sponta neus—sponte,* of one's own accord]

Spontoon, spon tōōn', *n* a weapon somewhat like a halberd, which used to be carried instead of a half pike by certain officers of the British infantry [Fr *sponton*—It *spontone—spuntare,* to break off the point—*puntone—punto,* a point—L *pungĕre, punctum,* to point]

Spook, spōōk, *n* a ghost —*v i* to play the spook —*adjs* **Spook'ish, Spook'y,** like a ghost, haunted by ghosts sensitive to the dread of ghosts, suggesting the presence of ghosts [Dut *spook,* Ger (obs) *spuch,* Sw *spoke,* not related to *puck*]

Spool, spōōl, *n* a hollow cylinder for winding yarn upon —*v t* to wind on spools [Low Ger *spole,* Dut *spoel,* Ger *spule*]

Spoom, spōōm, *v i* to scud before the wind —*adj* **Spoom'ing** (*Keats*), foaming

Spoon, spōōn, *n* an instrument with a shallow bowl and handle for use in preparing, serving, or in eating food anything like a spoon or its bowl, as an oar in golf, a wooden headed club of varying length, having the face more or less spooned, used in approaching the holes from varying distances —*ns* **Spoon'-bait,** a revolving metallic lure attached to a fishing line by a swivel, used in trolling for fish, **Spoon'bill,** a family of birds (*Plataleidæ*) allied to the *Ibididæ,* and more distantly to the storks, with a bill long, flat, and broad throughout, and much dilated in a spoon form at the tip, **Spoon'-drift,** light spray borne on a gale, **Spoon'ful** as much as fills a spoon a small quantity —*pl* **Spoon'fuls** —*n* **Spoon meat,** food taken with a spoon such as is given to young children —*adv* **Spoon'ways,** applied to a way of packing slaves in ships very closely together —*adjs* **Spoon'y, Spoon'ey,** silly, weakly affectionate, foolishly fond —*n* a simple fellow one foolishly fond of a sweet heart —**Apostle spoon** (see **Apostle**), **Dessert-spoon** (see **Dessert**), **Eucharistic spoon,** or Cochlear (see **Labis**), **Table-spoon** (see **Table**) —**To be spoons on,** to be silly in one's love for a woman [A S *spón,* Ger *span,* a chip, Ice *spánn,* a chip, a spoon]

Spoor, spōōr, *n* track or trail of an animal, esp when hunted as game —*n* **Spoor'er,** one who tracks game by the spoor [Dut *spoor,* a track, cf Ger *spur,* Ice *spor,* a track, Scot *speir,* to ask]

Sporadic, -al, spo rad'ik, al, *adj* scattered—a term specially applied to any disease usually epidemic or contagious, when it attacks only a few persons in a district and does not spread in its ordinary manner —*adv* **Sporad'ically.** —*n* **Sporad'icalness.** [Gr *sporadikos—sporas, sporados,* scattered—*speirein,* to sow]

Spore, spōr, *n* the reproductive body in flowerless plants like the fern, analogous to the seeds of ordinary flowering plants, but containing no embryo They are single cells set apart for this function In plants higher than the Thallophytes such cells do not grow directly into a plant like that from which they have come, but they give

rise to a plant which in its turn, when it reaches maturity, produces cells of two sorts, male and female, which unite with one another, and then from the new cell of dual origin there grows a plant like that from which the spore originally came—the *Alternation of Generations* (*bŏt*) a minute round or ovoid organic body that develops into a new individual, as in protozoans and bacteria a germ, a seed, a source of being generally —*adjs* **Sporan'gial**, **Sporangif'erous**; **Sporang'iform**; **Sporang'ioid**, like a sporangium —*ns* **Sporangi'olum**, a small sporangium, **Sporang'iophōre**, the receptacle which bears the sporangia, **Sporang'iospōre**, one of the peculiar spores of the *Myxomycetes*, **Sporan'gium**, a spore case, the sac in which the spores are produced endogenously, **Spor'idesm**, (*bot*) a pluricellular body which becomes free like a simple spore, and in which every cell is capable of germinating, **Sporidī'olum**, a secondary sporidium, **Sporid'ium**, a secondary spore borne on a promycelium an ascospore, **Sporificā'tion**, spore production, **Sporiparˈity**, reproduction by means of spores (*adj* **Sporip'arous**), **Spō'rocarp**, a many celled form of fruit produced in certain lower cryptogams in consequence of a sexual act, **Spō'rocyst**, the cyst or capsule developed in the process of sporular encystment (*adj* **Sporocyst'ic**), **Spōr'oderm**, the wall or covering of a spore, **Sporogen'esis**—also **Sporog'eny**, reproduction by means of spores (*adj* **Sporog'enous**), **Sporogō'nium**, the sporocarp, capsule or so called 'moss fruit' in mosses —*adj* **Spō'roid**, like a spore —*ns* **Sporol'ogist**, a botanist who emphasises the spores in classification, **Spōr'ophore**, the part of the thallus which bears spores the placenta in flowering plants a sporophyte.—*adjs* **Sporophor'ic**, **Sporoph'orous** —*ns* **Spor'ophyl**, the leaf bearing the spores or spore receptacles, **Spor'ophyte**, the spore bearing stage in the life cycle of a plant —*adj* **Sporophyt'ic**.—*ns* **Spo'rosac**, one of the gonophores of certain hydrozoans in which the medusoid structure is not developed a redia or sporocyst, in Vermes, **Sporostē'gium**, the so called fruit of plants in the *Characeæ*, consisting of the hard brownish spirally twisted shell or covering of the spore —*adjs* **Spor'ous**, **Spor'ular**.—*n* **Sporulā'tion**—also **Sporā'tion**, conversion into spores or sporules —*adjs* **Sporulif'erous**, **Spor'uloid** —*n* **Spor'ule**, a small spore [Gr *sporos*, a sowing, seed—*speirein*, to sow]

Sporran, spor'an, *n* an ornamental pouch worn in front of the kilt by the Highlanders of Scotland [Gael *sporan*]



Sporran

Sport, spōrt, *v i* to play to frolic to practise field diversions to trifle —*v t* to amuse to make merry to represent playfully to spend in sport or display —*n* that which amuses or makes merry play mirth jest contemptuous mirth anything for playing with a toy idle jingle field diversion an animal or plant, or one of its organs, that varies singularly and spontaneously from the normal type —*n* **Sport'er**, one who sports a sportsman —*adj* **Sport'ful**, full of sport merry full of jesting —*adv* **Sport'fully**.—*n* **Sport'fulness**.—*adj* **Sport'ing**, relating to or engaging in sports —*adv* **Sport'ingly**.—*adj* **Sport'ive**, inclined to sport playful merry amorous, wanton —*adv* **Sport'ively**.—*n* **Sport'iveness**.—*adj* **Sport'less**, without sport or mirth sad —*n* **Sports'man**, one who practises, or one skilled in, field-sports —*adj* **Sports'manlike**.—*ns* **Sports'manship**, practice or skill of a sportsman, **Sports'woman**, a she sportsman —**Sport one's oak** (see **Oak**) [Formed by apheresis from **Disport**.]

Posh, posh, *n* slush —*adj* **Posh'y**

Spot, spot, *n* a mark made by a drop of wet matter a blot a discoloured place a small part of a different colour a small extent of space any particular place one of the marked points on a billiard table, from which balls are played (for *Centre spot*, *Pyramid spot*, &c, see **Billiards**) one of the dark places on the surface of the sun, &c something that soils a stain on character or reputation —*v t* to mark with drops of wet to stain to discolour to taint to tarnish, as reputation to note or recognise by some point, to detect to indicate, name —*pr p* spot'ting, *pa t* and *pa p* spot'ted —*adj* **Spot'less**, without a spot untainted pure —*adv* **Spot'lessly** —*n* **Spot'lessness** —*adjs* **Spot'ted**, **Spot'ty**, marked with spots or discoloured places —*ns* **Spot'tedness**, the state of being spotted, **Spot'ter**, one who spots or detects —**Spot-stroke**, a stroke in billiards when the player pockets the red ball from the 'spot,' leaving his own ball in position to repeat the stroke Skilful players have done this stroke over a thousand times consecutively, **Spot-barred game**, a game at billiards when the spot stroke is forbidden to be played more than twice consecutively —**Spot cash**, money down [Cf Dut *spat*, Dan *spætte*, prob conn with **Spit**.]

Spouse, spowz, *n* a husband or wife —*adj* **Spous'al**, pertaining to a spouse, or to marriage nuptial matrimonial —*n* usually in *pl* nuptials marriage —*adj* **Spouse'less**, destitute of a spouse unmarried [O Fr *espouse* (Fr *époux*, fem. *épouse*) — L *sponsus*, pa p of *spondēre*, to promise, to promise in marriage Cf **Espouse** and **Sponsor**]

Spout, spowt, *v t* to throw out, as from a pipe to utter volubly to pawn, pledge —*v i* to issue with violence, as from a pipe to speak volubly, to speechify —*n* the projecting mouth of a vessel from which a stream issues a pipe for conducting a liquid a term applied to the blowing or breathing of whales and other cetaceans —*ns* **Spout'er**, one who or that which spouts a speechifier a South Sea whale, a skilful whaler, **Spout'-hole**, an orifice for discharging a liquid, a whale's spiracle —*adj* **Spout'less**, wanting a spout [Skeat explains that *spout*, like *speak*, has lost an *r*, thus standing for *sprout*, the *r* being preserved in *spurt*, with nearly the same sense as *spout* Sw *sputa* for *spruta*, to squirt, Dut *sputten*]

Sprack, sprak, *adj* vigorous, sprightly — Also **Sprag** [Ice *sprœkr*, *sparkr*, sprightly]

Sprackle, sprak'l, *v i* (*Scot*) to clamber up with difficulty —Also **Sprach'le**, **Sprauch'le** [Ice *spraukla*, to sprawl]

Sprad, sprad (*Spens*) **Spread**.

Sprag, sprag, *n* a piece of wood used to lock a wheel a punch prop in mining

Spraich, sprāh, *n* (*Scot*) a shriek, cry —*v i* to shriek

Spraid, sprād, *adj* (*prov*) chapped with cold —Also **Sprayed**.

Sprain, sprān, *v t* to overstrain the muscles of a joint —*n* a term employed in surgery to designate a violent stretching of tendinous or ligamentous parts with or without rupture of some of their fibres [O Fr *espreindre* (Fr *éprendre*), to force out, to strain—L *exprimĕre*]

Spraint, sprānt, *n* the dung of an otter

Sprang, *pa t* of **Spring**.

Sprangle, sprang'gl, *v i* to sprawl, struggle.

Sprat, sprat, *n* a fish of the family *Clupeidæ*, resembling the herring, but much smaller, being only about five inches long when full grown — *n* **Sprat'-weath'er,** the dark days of November and December [M E *sprot*—Dut *sprot*, Ger *sprotte*]

Sprattle, sprat'l, *v i* (*Scot*) to scramble

Sprawl, sprawl, *v i* to toss or kick about the limbs to stretch the body carelessly when lying to spread ungracefully —*n* a sprawling posture —*n* **Sprawl'er.** [There is an A S *sprēawlian*, to move convulsively, but the word is most probably for *sprattle* or *sprottle*—Sw *sprattla*, to sprawl, cf Dan *sprælle*, to toss about the limbs]

Spray, sprā, *n* small particles of water driven by the wind, as from the top of waves, &c —*adj* **Spray'ey,** consisting of spray [Skeat suggests that the word is from Dut *spreiden*, to spread, scatter]

Spray, sprā, *n* a small shoot of a tree —*adj* **Spray'ey,** branching [Akin to Ice *sprek*, a twig, Dan *sprag* Doublet **Sprig.**]

Spread, spred, *v t* to scatter abroad or in all directions to stretch to extend to overlay to shoot out, as branches to circulate, as news to cause to affect numbers, as a disease to diffuse to set with provisions, as a table —*v i* to extend or expand in all directions to be extended or stretched to be propagated or circulated —*pa t* and *pa p* spread —*n* extent compass expansion of parts that which is spread out, a feast a cover for a bed or a table —*adj* having a broad surface shallower than the standard —*adj* **Spread'-ea'gle,** like an eagle with the wings stretched out, bombastic, boastful —*n.* (*naut*) a person seized in the rigging, a passenger thus made to pay his entrance forfeit —*ns* **Spread'-ea'gleism,** a bombastic and frothy patriotism, **Spread'er,** one who or that which spreads, one who publishes or extends any machine or implement for helping to scatter —*adv* **Spread'ingly,** increasingly —**To spread a fleet,** to keep more open order [A S *sprædan*, Dut *spreiden*, Ger *spreiten*]

Spreagh, spreh, *n* plunder —*n* **Spreagh'ery,** cattle lifting [Gael *spreidh*, cattle]

Spreckled, sprek'ld, *adj* speckled

Spred, spred, an obs form of **Spread** — Also **Spred'den**

Spree, sprē, *n* a merry frolic a drunken bout —*v i* to carouse [Prob Ir *spre*, a spark, *spraic*, vigour]

Sprent, sprent, sprinkled [M E *sprengen* (pa t *sprente*)—A S *sprengan*, to cause to spring]

Sprig, sprig, *n* a small shoot or twig a scion, a young person an ornament like a spray one of various small pointed implements, a headless nail one of the separate pieces of lace fastened on a ground in appliqué lace —*v t* to embroider with representations of twigs —*pr p* sprigg'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* sprigged [Cf Ice *sprek*, a stick]

Spright, spīt, *n* the same as **Sprite** (q v) —*adj* **Spright'ful** (*Shak*), full of spirit brisk, gay —*adv* **Spright'fully,** in a sprightful manner, briskly, vigorously —*n* **Spright'fulness,** the quality of being sprightful, briskness, liveliness —*adj.* **Spright'less,** destitute of spirit or life dull sluggish —*n* **Spright'liness** — *adj* **Spright'ly,** airy full of life lively brisk

Spring, spring, *v i* to bound to leap to rush hastily to move suddenly by elastic force to start up suddenly to break forth to appear to issue to come into existence (*B*) to rise, as the sun —*v t* to cause to spring up to start to produce quickly, cause to act suddenly to leap over to explode, as a mine to open, as a leak to crack, as a mast to bend by force, strain (*archit*) to start from an abutment, &c to set together with bevel joints,—*pa t* sprung, **sprang;** *pa p* sprung —*n* a leap a flying back with elastic force elastic power an elastic body any active power that by which action is produced cause or origin a source an outflow of water from the earth (*B*) the dawn the time when plants begin to spring up and grow, the vernal season—March, April, May a starting of a plank in a vessel a crack in a mast —*ns* **Spring'al, Spring'ald,** an active springy young man, a youth, **Spring'-back,** an inner false joint on a bound book, springing upward from the true or outer back when the book is opened flat, **Spring'-bal'ance,** an instrument for determining the weight of a body by the elasticity of a spiral spring, **Spring'-beam,** a beam of considerable span, without central support, the tie beam of a truss in a steamer, a fore and aft beam for connecting the two paddle beams an elastic bar at the top of a tilt hammer, jig saw, &c, **Spring'-beau'ty,** the *Claytonia Virginica*, **Spring'-bed,** a mattress formed of spiral springs set in a wooden frame, **Spring'-board,** a board fastened on elastic supports, used to spring from in performing feats of agility, **Spring'bok,** a beautiful South African antelope, larger than a roebuck [Dut]; **Spring'-cart,** a light cart mounted upon springs; **Spring'er,** a kind of dog of the spaniel class, useful for springing game in copses, **Spring'-gun,** a gun having wires connected with its trigger, and so fixed and planted as to be discharged when trespassers stumble against the wire, **Spring'-halt,** a jerking lameness in which a horse suddenly twitches up his leg or legs, **Spring'-ham'mer,** a machine hammer in which the blow is delivered or augmented by the force of a spring, **Spring'-head,** a fountain head, source a head or end-piece for a carriage spring —*adj* **Spring'-head'ed** (*Spens*), having heads springing afresh — *ns* **Spring'-heeled-Jack,** a creature of the popular imagination capable of leaping a great height or distance in carrying out his mischievous or frolicsome tricks, **Spring'-hook,** an angler's snap-hook or spear hook a latch or door hook with a spring catch for keeping it fast in the staple in a locomotive, a hook fixing the driving wheel spring to the frame, **Spring'-house,** a house for keeping meat in, or a dairy, built for coolness over a spring or brook, **Spring'iness, Spring'ing,** the act of springing, leaping, arising, or issuing (*B*) growth, increase (*archit*) the lowest part of an arch on both sides, **Spring'-jack,** a device for inserting a loop in a main electric line circuit, a plug being forced between two spring contacts, **Spring'-latch,** a latch that snaps into the keeper whenever the door is shut, **Spring'let,** a little spring a small stream, **Spring'-lig'ament,** the inferior calcaneoscaphoid ligament of the sole of the foot, **Spring'-lock,** a lock which fastens by a spring, **Spring'-mat'tress** = **Spring-bed, Spring'-net,** a net that closes with a spring; **Spring'-pad'lock,** a padlock that snaps itself shut, **Spring'-pole,** a pole whose elasticity serves as a spring, **Spring'-sad'dle,** a bent iron bar of Π form on the top of a railway carriage journal-box, surrounding the arch bar and supporting the spring, **Spring'-search'er,** a steel-pronged tool to search for defects in the bore of a gun, **Spring'-shac'kle,** a shackle closed by a spring a shackle joining one spring of a vehicle with another or with a rigid piece, **Spring'-stay,** (*naut*) a smaller stay, placed above the stays as a duplicate if needed, **Spring'-stud,** a rod passed through the axis of a coil spring to keep it in place, **Spring'-tail,** one of an order of primitive wingless insects (*Collembola*), so called popularly from a peculiar springing fork usually present on the abdomen, **Spring'-tide,** the periodical

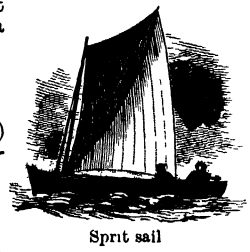
excess of the elevation and depression of the tide, after new and full moon, when both sun and moon act in the same direction, **Spring'-tide, -time,** the season of spring, **Spring'-tool,** any tool bearing a spring, as a glass-blower's tongs, **Spring'-trap,** a trap worked by a spring, a mouse trap, &c, **Spring'-valve,** a valve fitted with a spring a safety valve connected with a spring balance, **Spring'-wa'ter,** water issuing from a spring, **Spring'-wheat,** wheat that is sown in the spring, as distinguished from that sown in the autumn or winter, **Spring'-wort,** a plant which draws down lightning—perh the caperspurge —*adj* **Spring'y,** pertaining to or like a spring, elastic, nimble abounding with springs or fountains —**Spring a leak,** to commence leaking, **Spring a rattle,** to cause a rattle to sound [A S *springan*, Ger *springen*]

Springe, sprinj, *n* a snare with a spring noose a gin —*v t* to catch in a springe [Prov Eng *springle*—**Spring**, cf Ger *sprenkel—springen*]

Sprinkle, spring'kl, *v t* to scatter in small drops or particles to scatter on to baptise with a few drops of water to purify —*v i* to scatter in drops —*n* an aspersorium or utensil for sprinkling —*ns* **Sprin'kle, Sprin'kling,** a small quantity sprinkled in bookbinding, the mottling of the edges of trimmed leaves by scattering a few drops of colour on them, **Sprin'kler** [Freq formed from A S *sprengan*, the causal of *springan*, to spring, cf Ger *sprenkeln*]

Sprint, sprint, *n* a short distance race at full speed —*v i* to run at full speed —*ns* **Sprint'er,** a short distance runner in races, **Sprint'ing, Sprint'-race, Sprint'-run'ner** [Also *sprunt*, *sprent*, cf **Spurt**]

Sprit, sprit, *n* (*naut*) a spar set diagonally to extend a fore and aft sail [A S *spreót*, a pole, Dut and Ger *spriet*, a bowsprit, conn with **Sprout**]



Sprit sail

Sprite, sprīt, *n* a spirit a shade a ghost (*obs*) frame of mind, disposition — Also **Spright** [A doublet of **Spirit.**]

Spriteful, Spritely, &c Same as **Sprightful,** &c

Sprocket, sprok'et, *n* a projection on the periphery of a wheel or capstan for engaging the chain

Sprong, sprong, (*Spens*) *pa t* of **Spring.**

Sprout, sprowt, *n* a germ or young shoot (*pl*) young shoots from old cabbages —*v i* to shoot to push out new shoots —*adj* **Sprout'ed,** budded —**Brussels sprouts** (see **Brussels**) [According to Skeat, not from A S *spreótan*, nor *sprýtan*, but from Old Friesic *spruta*, to sprout, Low Ger *spruten*, Dut *spruiten*, Ger *sprossen*]

Spruce, sprōōs, *adj* smart neat, dapper over fastidious, finical —*n* Prussian leather —*v t* to smarten —*v i* to become spruce or smart —*n* **Spruce'-fir,** or merely **Spruce,** any tree of the genus *Picea* of the pine family (*Coniferæ*), or the wood of such a tree —*adv* **Spruce'ly** —*n* **Spruce'ness.** — *v t* **Sprū'cify,** to smarten [O Fr *Pruce*—Late L *Prussia*, Ger *Preussen*]

Spruce-beer, sprōōs' bēr, *n* beer flavoured with a decoction of the young shoots of the spruce fir [Ger *sprossen bier*, *sprossen*, young shoots of trees But the word was Englished as *Prucebeer*, i e Prussian beer]

Sprue, sprōō, *n* in casting, one of the passages leading to the mould, also the metal which solidifies in it—*deadhead* —*n* **Sprue'-hole,** ingate or pouring-hole

Sprug, sprug, (*prov*) *v t* and *v i* to smarten, to dress neatly

Sprug, sprug, (*prov*) *n* a sparrow

Sprung, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Spring.**—*adj* (*coll*) tipsy, tight

Sprunny, sprun'i, (*prov*) *adj* neat —*n* a sweet heart

Spud, spud, *n* a small narrow spade with a short handle any short thick thing, a baby's hand, a potato, &c —*adj* **Spud'dy,** short and fat [Prob Scand, Dan *spyd*, a spear]

Spue Same as **Spew**

Sprunt, sprunt, *v i* to spring up —*n* a steep bit in a road a rebellious curl, &c —*adv* **Sprunt'ly,** gaily, bravely

Spry, spī, *adj* vigorous, lively, gay, pert [Scand, Sw prov *sprygg*, very active, skittish]

Spulzie, Spuilzie, spul'yē, *n* (*Scot*) spoil —Also **Spulye, Spulyie.** [**Spoil**]

Spume, spūm, *n* scum or froth thrown up by liquid foam —*v i* to throw up scum to foam —*adj* **Spū'mēous,** frothy —*n* **Spūmes'cence,** frothiness —*adjs* **Spūmes'cent,** foaming, **Spūmif'erous,** producing foam —*n* **Spū'miness,** the quality of being spumy or frothy —*adjs* **Spū'mous, Spū'my,** consisting of froth frothy foamy [L *spuma—spuĕre*, to spew]

Spun, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Spin** —*adj* **Spun'-out,** unduly lengthened —*n* **Spun'-yarn,** rope yarn twisted into a cord

Spunge A form of **Sponge**

Spunk, spungk, *n* touchwood, tinder, a fungus from which tinder is made, punk, amadou (*Scot*) a small fire, a fiery spark, a lucifer match mettle, spirit, pluck —*adj* **Spunk'y,** spirited fiery-tempered [Cf Ir *sponc*, tinder, sponge—L. *spongia*, a sponge—Gr *spongia*]

Spur, spur, *n* an instrument on a horseman's heels, with sharp points for goading the horse that which goads or instigates something projecting the hard projection on a cock's leg a small range of mountains extending laterally from a larger range —*v t* to urge on with spurs to urge onward to impel to put spurs on —*v i* to press forward to travel in great haste —*pr p* spurr'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* spurred —*v t* **Spur'-gall** (*Shak*), to gall or wound with a spur —*n* **Spur'-gear'ing,** gearing in which spur wheels are used —*adj* **Spur'-heeled,** having a long straight hind claw —*n* **Spur'-leath'er,** the strap by which the spur is fastened to the foot —*p adj* **Spurred,** wearing spurs having shoots like spurs affected with ergot, as rye —*ns* **Spur'rier,** one who makes spurs, **Spur'-roy'al,** an ancient English coin, worth fifteen shillings, so called from having a star on one side resembling the rowel of a spur, **Spur'-way,** a bridle road, **Spur'-whang** = **Spur-leather, Spur'-wheel,** (*mech*) a wheel with the cogs on the face of the edge like a spur —*adj* **Spur'-winged,** with a horny spur on the pinion, as with the plovers, &c [A S *spora*, Ice *spori*, Ger *sporn*]

Spurge, spurj, *n* a genus of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, all the species containing a resinous milky juice mostly very acrid [O Fr *espurge* (Fr *épurge*)—L *expurgāre*, to purge—*ex*, off, *purgāre*, to clear]

Spuriæ, spū'ri ē, *n pl* the bastard quills forming the alula in birds

Spurious, spū'ri us, *adj* illegitimate bastard not genuine false resembling an organ, but without its function, or having the functions of an organ while morphologically different —*adv.* **Spūr'iously** —*n* **Spūr'iousness.** [L *spurius*, false]

Spurn, spurn, *v t* to drive away as with the foot: to kick to reject with disdain —*n* disdainful

rejection —*n* **Spurn'er,** one who spurns [A S *speornan*, cog with **Spur**]

Spurne, spurn, *v t* (*Spens*) to spur

Spurry, spur'ı, *n* a plant of the genus *Spergula* [O Fr *sporrie*, of Teut origin, cf Ger *spergel*]

Spurt, spurt, *v t* to spout, or send out in a sudden stream, as water —*v ı* to gush out suddenly in a small stream to flow out forcibly or at intervals —*n* a sudden or violent gush of a liquid from an opening a jet a sudden short effort, a special exertion of one's self for a short time, in running, rowing, &c [Formerly *spurt*—Ice *sprettr*, a spurt—*spretta*, to start, to sprout]

Spurtle, spur'tl, *n* (*Scot*) a short stick for stirring porridge, broth, &c.—*n* **Spur'tle-blade,** a sword

Sputter, sput'er, *v ı* to spit in small drops, as in rapid speaking to throw out moisture in scattered drops to speak rapidly and indistinctly —*v t* to throw out with haste and noise to utter hastily and indistinctly —*n* moist matter thrown out in particles —*n* **Sput'terer,** one who sputters [The freq of **Spout** (q v)]

Sputum, spū'tum, *n* spittle, the matter expectorated —*pl* **Spū'ta** [L, —*spuĕre*, to spit]

Spy, spī, *n* one sent into an enemy's country or camp to find out their strength, &c one who keeps a watch on others one who secretly conveys information —*v t* to see to discover, generally at a distance to discover by close search to inspect secretly —*pa t* and *pa p* spied —*ns* **Spy'al = Spial; Spy'-craft,** the art or practice of spying, **Spy'glass,** a small hand-telescope, **Spy'-hole,** a peep hole, **Spy'-mon'ey,** money paid for secret intelligence [O Fr *espier*—Old High Ger *spehōn*, L *specĕre*]

Spyre, spīr, *v ı* (*Spens*) to shoot forth [L *spirāre*, to sprout]

Squab, skwob, *adj* fat, clumsy cunt, abrupt unfledged, newly hatched shy, coy —*n* a young pigeon, the young of other animals before the hair or feathers are grown a short stumpy person a thickly stuffed cushion, a sofa padded throughout, an ottoman —*v t* to stuff thickly and sew through, the stitches concealed by buttons, &c —*v ı* to fall heavily —*adv* flat heavily, as a fall —*adjs* **Squab'bish,** thick, heavy, **Squab'by,** squat —*ns* **Squab'-chick,** a fledgling, **Squab'-pie,** a pie made of strips of mutton, onions, and slices of apple [Prob Scand, cf Sw dial *sqvapp*, a word imitative of a splash, *sqvabb*, loose flesh, *sqvabbig*, flabby]

Squabash, skwa bash', *v t* to crush, smash

Squabble, skwob'l, *v ı* to dispute in a noisy manner to wrangle —*n* a noisy, petty quarrel a brawl —*n* **Squab'bler.** [Scand, Sw dial *skvabbel*, a dispute]

Squacco, skwak'ō, *n* a small crested heron common all over Africa [Native name]

Squad, skwod, *n* a small body of men assembled for drill, any small group or company of men —**Awkward squad,** a body of recruits not yet competent in drill, &c, so as to take their place in the regimental line [O Fr *esquadre*—It *squadra*, and L *exquadrāre*, to make square See **Squadron**]

Squaddy, skwad'ı, *adj* squabby

Squadron, skwod'run, *n* a body of cavalry, consisting of two troops, or 120 to 200 men a body of soldiers drawn up in a square any regularly ranked body or a group section of a fleet, commanded by a flag officer —*p adj* **Squad'roned,** formed into squadrons [O Fr *esquadron*—It *squadrone*, *squadra* See above]

Squail, skwāl, *n* a disc or counter used in the game of squails (*pl*) a parlour game in which small discs are snapped from the edge of the table to a centre mark called the *process* the game of nine pins —*v ı* to throw a stick, &c, at any object —*v t* to pelt with sticks, &c —*n* **Squail'er,** a throwing-stick [A variant of *Kail*]

Squalid, skwol'id, *adj* filthy, foul —*n* **Squalid'ity,** the state of being squalid filthiness —*adv* **Squal'idly.**—*ns* **Squal'idness; Squal'or,** state of being squalid dirtiness filthiness [L. *squalidus*—*squalēre*, to be stiff, akin to Gr *skellein*, to dry]

Squall, skwawl, *v ı* to cry out violently —*n* a loud cry or scream a violent gust of wind —*adj* **Squall'y,** abounding or disturbed with squalls or gusts of wind gusty, blustering threatening a squall —**White squall,** a tropical whirlwind, coming on without warning other than a small white cloud [Scand, Sw *sqvala*, to gush out]

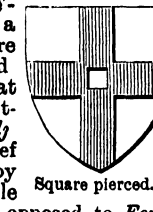
Squally, skwawl'ı, *adj* irregularly woven having bare patches, of a field of corn, &c [Prob the same as *scally* See **Scall**]

Squaloid, skwā'loid, *adj* resembling a **Squalus** or shark —*n* **Squā'lid,** one of the *Squalidæ*, a family of sharks —*adj* **Squā'liform,** having the form of a shark [L *squalus*, a shark]

Squama, skwā'ma, *n* a scale the bractea of a deciduous spike, any scaly bracted leaf —*pl* **Squām'æ** —*n pl* **Squāmā'ta,** a division of reptiles, including lizards and serpents —*ns* **Squāme,** a scale or squama, **Squāmel'la,** a small scale —*adjs* **Squāmif'erous, Squāmig'erous,** bearing squamæ or scales, **Squā'moid,** like a scale —*n* **Squāmō'sal,** the squamous portion of the temporal bone —*adjs* **Squā'mous, Squamā'ceous, Squā'mose,** covered with or consisting of scales scaly —*n* **Squam'ula,** a very small scale—also **Squam'ule** —*adjs* **Squam'ulate, Squam'uliform** [L *squamosus*—*squama*, a scale]

Squander, skwon'der, *v t* to spend lavishly or wastefully to waste money or powers —*n* **Squan'derer** —*adv* **Squan'deringly,** in a squandering manner, by squandering [Skeat explains as a nasalised form of Lowland Scotch *squatter*, to splash water about, prov Eng *swatter*, to throw water about These are frequentatives from Dan *sqvatte*, to splash, spurt, squander, Sw *sqvatta*, to squirt, Ice *skvetta*, to squirt out water]

Square, skwār, *adj* having four equal sides and angles forming a right angle having a straight front or an outline formed by straight lines exact, suitable, fitting true, that does equal justice, fair, honest even, leaving no balance, settled, as accounts directly opposed, complete, unequivocal solid, full, satisfying —*n* that which is square a square figure a four sided space enclosed by houses a square body of troops the length of the side of any figure squared an instrument for measuring right angles (*arith*) the product of a quantity multiplied by itself due proportion, order, honesty, equity, fairness —*v t* to form like a square to form with four equal sides and angles (*arith*) to multiply by itself to reduce to any given measure or standard, to adjust, regulate (*naut*) to place at right angles with the mast or keel —*v ı* to suit, fit to accord or agree to take an attitude of offence and defence, as a boxer —*adv* **Square'ly,** in a square form or manner —*n* **Square'ness** —*adj* **Square'-pierced,** (*her*) designating a charge perforated with a square opening so as to show the field —*n* **Squār'er,** one who or that which squares (*Shak*) a fighting, quarrelsome person —*adj* **Square'-rigged,** having the chief sails square, and extended by yards suspended by the middle at right angles to the masts—opposed to *Fore and-Aft* —*n.* **Square'-sail,** a four-sided sail



Square pierced.

extended by yards suspended by the middle at right angles to the mast [O Fr *esquarre* (Fr *équerre*)—L *ex-quadrāre*, to square—*quadrus*, conn with *quatuor*, four]

Squarrose, skwar'ōs, *adj* rough, with projecting or deflexed scales —*adj* **Squar'rulose,** diminutively squarrose

Squarson, skwär'sn, *n* one who is both a beneficed clergyman and a squire or land owner in a parish —*n* **Squar'sonage,** the residence of such a composite person

Squash, skwosh, *v t* to beat or press into pulp to crush flat —*v i* to form a soft mass as from a fall to make a noise similar to such —*n* a sudden fall or shock of soft bodies anything soft and easily crushed, anything soft or unripe, as a peascod —*n* **Squash'iness,** the state of being squashy or soft —*adj* **Squash'y,** like a squash muddy [O Fr *esquacher* (Fr *écacher*), to crush —L *ex*, and *coactāre*, to restrain—*cogĕre*, *coactum*, to drive together]

Squash, skwosh, *n* a term loosely used, esp in the United States, for two or three kinds of gourd, including the pumpkin any one of the plants bearing this fruit, as the *Winter squash* (*Cucurbita maxima*), used when ripe, or the *Summer squashes*, mostly varieties of *Cucurbita pepo*, eaten green [Amer Ind *asquash*, pl of *asq*, green]

Squat, skwot, *v i* to sit down upon the hams or heels to cower, as an animal to settle on new land without title —*pr p* squat'ting, *pa t* and *pa p* squat'ted —*adj* short and thick, dumpy, clumsy —*ns* **Squatoc'racy,** the squatters of Australia collectively, **Squat'ter,** a settler on new land without title one who leases pasture land from the government, in Australia and New Zealand, **Squat'tiness** —*v i* **Squat'tle** (*Scot*), to squat down —*adj* **Squat'ty,** very short and thick [O Fr *esquatir*, to flatten, crush—L *ex*, *coactus*, pa p of *cogĕre*, to drive together]

Squatter, skwot'er, *v i* to plunge through water

Squaw, skwaw, *n* an American Indian woman, esp a wife —*n* **Squaw'man,** a white man with an Indian wife

Squeak, skwēk, *v i* to utter a shrill and usually short cry —*n* a sudden, shrill cry —*v i* **Squawk,** to utter a harsh cry (*U S*) to back out in a mean way —*n* a loud squeak —*adv* **Squeak'ingly,** in a squeaking manner —**A narrow squeak,** a narrow escape [Imitative, cf Sw *sqvaka*, to croak, Ger *quieken*, to squeak]

Squeal, skwēl, *v i* to utter a shrill and prolonged sound to turn informer —*n* a shrill loud cry —*n* **Squeal'er,** a young pigeon an informer [Scand, Sw dial *sqvala*, to cry out]

Squeamish, skwēm'ish, *adj* sickish at stomach easily disgusted or offended fastidious in taste —*adv* **Squeam'ishly** —*n* **Squeam'ishness** [Scand, Ice *sveimr*, stir, prob also influenced by *qualmish* (see **Qualm**)]

Squeegee, skwē'jē, *n* a wooden implement edged with rubber for clearing water away from decks, floors, windows, &c a photographer's roller for squeezing the moisture from a print — also **Squil'gee** —*v t* to smooth down with such

Squeeze, skwēz, *v t* to crush or press between two bodies to embrace closely to force through a small hole to cause to pass to extort, oppress, harass —*v i* to push between close bodies to press to crowd —*n* act of squeezing pressing between bodies an impression of an inscription, &c, made by taking a rubbing —*n.* **Squeezabil'ity.** —*adj* **Squeez'able.**—*ns* **Squeez'er,** one who or that which squeezes (*pl*) playing cards having the number of spots marked in the right-hand corner of each, **Squeez'ing,** the act of exerting pressure.—*adj* **Squeez'y,** suggesting squeezing, small, contracted [M E *quesen*—A.S *cwisan*, akin to Ger *quetschen*]

Squelch, skwelch, *n* a heavy blow or a heavy fall —*v t.* to crush down

Squib, skwib, *n* a paper tube filled with combustibles, thrown up into the air burning and bursting a petty lampoon —*v t* to aim squibs at to lampoon —*v i* to write lampoons to use squibs to sound like a squib exploding [Scand, Ice *svipa*, to flash]

Squid, skwid, *n* a kind of cuttle fish or calamary a lure used in trolling for fish —*v i* to fish with a squid or spoon bait

Squiggle, skwig'l, *v i* (*U S*) to squirm, wriggle (*prov*) to rinse out the mouth with a liquid

Squill, skwil, *n* a genus of bulbous rooted plants of the natural order *Liliaceæ*, with radical leaves, and flowers in terminal racemes or loose corymbs —The officinal Squill (*Urginea Scilla*, or *maritima*) is a native of the sandy shores of the Mediterranean, whose bulb contains an acrid viscid juice, and yields a medicine prescribed as a diuretic and expectorant, occasionally as an emetic —*adj* **Squillit'ic** [Fr *squille*—L *squilla*, *scilla* —Gr *skilla*]

Squinch, skwinch, *n* a small stone arch, or series of arches, across an interior angle of a square tower to support the sides of an octagonal spire

Squinny, skwin'i, *v i* (*Shak*) to look asquint

Squint, skwint, *adj* looking obliquely having the vision distorted —*v i* to look obliquely to have the vision distorted —*v t* to cause to squint —*n* act or habit of squinting an oblique look distortion of vision a hagioscope, a narrow aperture cut in the wall of a church (generally about two feet wide) to enable persons standing in the side chapels, &c, to see the elevation of the host at the high altar —*n* **Squint'-eye,** an eye that squints —*adj* **Squint'-eyed,** having eyes that squint looking obliquely oblique, malignant —*n* **Squint'ing,** technically *Strabismus*, a common deformity which may be defined as a want of parallelism in the visual axes, when the patient endeavours to direct both eyes to an object at the same time [Scand, Sw *svinka*, to shrink, a nasalised form of *svika*, to fail]

Squire, skwīr, *n* an esquire, a knight's attendant a beau or gallant a country gentleman, an owner of land in England, esp if of old family in the United States, one who has been a justice of the peace, &c —*n* **Squire'age** (also **Squire'archy**), landed gentry collectively —*adj* **Squir'earchal.**—*ns* **Squireen',** a gentleman farmer, one almost a squire, **Squire'hood** (also **Squire'ship**), the state or rank of a squire —*adj* **Squire'like,** like or becoming a squire —*ns* **Squire'ling,** a squire of small possessions, **Squireoc'racy,** government by the landed classes, **Squir'ess,** a squire's wife [See **Esquire**]

Squire, skwīr, *n* (*Shak*) a square [See **Square.**]

Squirm, skwirm, *v i* to wriggle or writhe, to climb by wriggling up to escape with any awkward evasion or lie [A variant of *Squir* = **Whir**]

Squirrel, skwir'el, *n* a nimble, reddish brown, rodent little animal with slender body, cylindrical hairy tail, large prominent eyes, mainly of arboreal habit —*ns* **Squir'rel-fish,** a holocentroid tropical fish, **Squir'rel-tail,** any one of several grasses of the genus *Hordeum*, with long hair like awns a cap of squirrel-skins, with a tail hanging down behind [O Fr *escurel* (Fr *écureuil*)—Low L *scurellus*, dim of L *sciurus*—Gr *skiouros* —*skia*, shade, *oura*, tail]

Squirt, skwĕrt, *v t* to throw out water in a stream from a narrow opening —*n* a small instrument for squirting a small, quick stream [Skeat says the *r* appears to be intrusive, allied to

prov Eng *squitter*, to squirt, and *squtter*, diarrhœa From Sw dial *skvittar*, to sprinkle all round, freq of *skvitta*, to squirt, Sw *sqvatta*, to squirt, cf Dan *sqvatte*, to splash]

Squitch, skwich, *n* quitch grass

Sraddha, shrä'da, *n* the offering of rice and flowers to the manes of a deceased ancestor [Sans]

Stab, stab, *v t* to wound with a pointed weapon to wound to injure secretly, or by falsehood or slander to roughen a brick wall with a pick so as to hold plaster to pierce folded sheets, near their back edges, for the passage of thread or wire —*v i* to give a stab or a mortal wound —*pr p* stab'bing, *pa t* and *pa p* stabbed —*n* a wound with a pointed weapon an injury given secretly —*n* **Stab'ber,** one who stabs —*adv* **Stab'bingly.** [Gael *stob*, a stake See **Staff**]

Stabat Mater, stā'bat mā'ter, *n* a celebrated Latin hymn on the seven dolours of the Blessed Virgin, ascribed to Jacopone da Todi, a 13th-cent Minorite a musical setting of this sequence [From its opening words]

Stable, stā'bl, *adj* that stands firm firmly established durable firm in purpose or character constant, unchangeable —*ns* **Stabil'ity,** state of being stable steadiness, **Stā'bleness.** —*adv* **Stā'bly.** [Fr ,—L *stabilis—stāre*, to stand]

Stable, stā'bl, *n* a building for horses and cattle —*v t* to put or keep in a stable —*v i* to dwell in a stable —*ns* **Stā'ble-boy, Stā'ble-man,** a boy or man who attends in a stable, **Stā'ble-room,** room for stabling horses or cattle, **Stāb'ling,** act of putting into a stable accommodation for horses and cattle [O Fr *estable* (Fr *étable*)—L *stabulum—stāre*, to stand]

Stablish, stab'lish, *v t* old form of **Establish.** —*n* **Stab'lishment=Establishment.**

Staccato, stak ka'to, *adj* (*mus*) with the notes to be played in an abrupt, disconnected manner —opp to *Legato* marked by abrupt emphasis giving a clear distinct sound to each note —*adj* **Staccatis'simo,** as staccato as possible [It , from *staccare*, for *distaccare*, to separate]

Stachys, stā'kis, *n* a genus of *Labiatæ*, containing the Hedge nettle, the Woundwort, and according to some botanists the Common Betony or Wood Betony [L ,—Gr *stachys*, an ear of corn]

Stack, stak, *n* a large pile of hay, corn, wood, &c a number of chimneys standing together a pyramid formed by a number of muskets with fixed bayonets interlocked and the stocks spread widely apart on the ground —*v t* to pile into a stack or stacks to make up cards for purposes of cheating —*ns* **Stack'stand,** a frame of wood, iron, or stone, supported on short props, for building a stack upon, **Stack'yard,** a yard for stacks [Scand , Ice *stakkr*, a stack of hay]

Stacte, stak'te, *n* a Jewish spice, liquid myrrh

Stactometer, stak tom'e ter, *n* a tube with a small hole at the bottom for measuring a liquid in drops —Also **Stalagmom'eter.** [Gr *staktos*, dropping, *metron*, a measure]

Stadda, stad'a, *n* a double bladed hand saw for cutting the teeth of combs

Staddle, stad'l, *n* anything that serves for support a staff or crutch a stack-stand a small tree [A S *stathol*, foundation , Ger *stadel*]

Stadia, stā'di a, *n* a temporary surveying station an instrument for measuring distances —*n* **Stadiom'eter,** a self recording theodolite

Stadium, stā'di um, *n* a Greek measure of length, 600 podes = 582 English feet, the Greek foot being ·971 of an English foot —*pl* **Stā'dia.** [L ,—Gr *stadion*]

Stadtholder, stad hōl'der, *n* a barbarous English form of the Dutch *Stadhouder*, 'stead holder,' of which the French *lieu tenant* is a literal translation, *Statthalter* being the corresponding German The word, as usually written in English, suggests quite falsely that it is connected with the German word *Stadt*, a city The title was retained for the head of the republic after the United Provinces threw off the yoke of Spain

Staff, staf, *n* a stick carried for support or defence a prop a long piece of wood pole a flagstaff the long handle of an instrument a stick or ensign of authority the five lines and spaces on which music is written a stanza (the previous meanings have *pl* **Staffs** or **Staves,** stāvz) a body of skilled officers whose duty it is, under orders from the commanding officers of various grades, to arrange the movements and supply of the various bodies which go to make up an army Thus, in arranging the march of an army corps, the officers of the *Army Corps Staff* would, amongst other things, allot the available roads to the three divisions and other troops, &c The officers of each *Divisional Staff* would direct the order in which their brigades, &c , would move along those roads The *Brigade Staffs* would give more detailed orders, perhaps telling off the battalions required to form the advanced guards, while the *Regimental Staffs* of these battalions would order the actual formation to be assumed by them under the command of their *Regimental Officers* (captains and lieutenants) —The *General Staff* of an army comprises the general in actual command, with the subordinate generals commanding the several divisions and brigades, the assistants to these, viz , the officers of the adjutant general's department, i e the adjutant general, his deputy, assistants, and deputy assistants, the officers of the quarter master-general's department, the brigade majors, the provost marshal, and the judge advocate The head of the General Staff of the British army is the adjutant general at the War Office —The *Personal Staff* consists of the aides de camp and military secretaries to general officers, the *Regimental Staff* of a battalion of infantry or regiment of cavalry consists of the lieutenant colonel commanding, the adjutant, quarter master, surgeon, veterinary surgeon, and transport officer —In the Navy the staff of a fleet consists of the flag officers, the flag lieutenants, and secretaries, also of the inspector general of hospitals and an inspector of machinery a similar body of persons in any undertaking, acting under a manager or chief (the last two meanings have *pl* **Staffs,** stafs) —*ns* **Staff'-cap'tain,** the senior grade in the navigating branch in the British navy, **Staff'-col'lege,** a college where military officers are trained in the higher branches of professional knowledge, and prepared for holding staff appointments, **Staff'-corps,** a body of intelligent officers and men who performed engineering and siege duties, made reconnaissances, &c during the wars of Wellington **(Indian),** a body of British officers serving on the permanent Indian establishment, appointed from it to do duty with native regiments, &c , **Staff'-du'ty,** the occupation of an officer who serves on a staff, having been detached from his regiment, **Staff'-nota'tion,** musical notation in which a staff is used, as opp to the tonic solfa system, **Staff'-sur'geon,** a navy surgeon of senior grade, **Staff'-sys'tem,** a block system in use on single line railways in which the station master gives the engine driver a staff authorising him to proceed over a given portion [A.S *staf*, Ice *stafr*, Ger *stab*]

Stag, stag, *n* the male deer, esp one of the red deer —*fem Hind* a speculator who applies for shares or stock in new concerns quoted at a premium, hoping to obtain an allotment and

secure a profit without holding the stock, one who sells new securities quoted at a premium before allotment —*v t* to follow, to dog, to shadow —*v i* to act as a stag on the stock exchange —*ns* **Stag'-bee'tle**, a genus of Lamellicorn beetles, nearly allied to the Scarabees, the males with large projecting mandibles, having large denticulations, some what resembling stags' horns, **Stag'-dance**, or **-part'y**, a dance or party of men only, **Stag'hound**, a name applied both to the Buckhound and the Scottish deer hound [Ice *steggr*, a male animal, *stiga*, to mount]

Stage, stāj, *n* an elevated platform, esp in a theatre theatrical representations, the theatrical calling any place of exhibition or performance a place of rest on a journey or road distance between places degree of progress —*v t* to represent or place for representation on the stage —*ns* **Stage'coach**, a coach that runs regularly with passengers from stage to stage, **Stage'-craft**, skill in putting a play on the stage, **Stage'-door**, the actors' entrance to a theatre, **Stage'-effect'**, theatrical effect, **Stage'-fē'ver**, a passion to go on the stage, **Stage'-fright**, nervousness before an audience, esp for the first time, **Stage'-man'ager**, one who superintends the production of plays, and has general charge of everything behind the curtain, **Stage'-play'er**, a player on the stage, **Stā'ger**, a stage horse one who has had much experience in anything —*adj* **Stage'-struck**, sorely smitten with stage fever —*ns* **Stā'giness**, **Stā'ging**, a stage or structure for workmen in building —*adj* **Stā'gy**, suggesting the stage, theatrical [O Fr *estage* (Fr *étage*), a story of a house, through a L form *staticus*, from *stāre*, to stand]

Stagger, stag'er, *v i* to reel from side to side to begin to give way to begin to doubt to hesitate —*v t* to cause to reel to cause to doubt or hesitate to shock —*n* **Stag'gers**, a popular term applied to several diseases of horses — **Grass** or **Stomach staggers**, an acute indigestion, **Mad** or **Sleepy staggers**, an inflammation of the brain [Ice *stakra*, to push, freq of *staka*, to push]

Stagirite, staj'i rīt, *adj* pertaining to Stageira in Macedonia —*n* an native or inhabitant thereof, esp Aristotle (384-322 B C)

Stagnant, stag'nant, *adj* stagnating not flowing motionless impure from being motionless not brisk dull —*n* **Stag'nancy**, the state of being stagnant —*adv* **Stag'nantly** —*v i* **Stag'nate**, to cease to flow to become dull or motionless —*n* **Stagnā'tion**, act of stagnating state of being stagnant or motionless dullness [L *stagnans*, *antis*, pr p of *stagnāre*]

Stahlianism, stā'li an izm, *n* the doctrines of Georg Ernst Stahl, a German physician (1660-1734), who held that there exists a mysterious force residing in, but independent of and superior to matter, and that this force (the soul) not only forms the body, but directs it in all its functions —Also **Stahlism** —*adj* **Stahl'ian**

Staid, stād, *adj* steady sober grave —*adv* **Staid'ly** —*n* **Staid'ness** [For *stayed*—**Stay**]

Staig, stāg, *n* (*Scot*) a young horse, a stallion [See **Stag**]

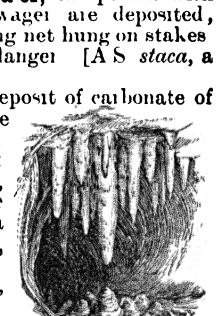
Stain, stān, *v t* to tinge or colour to give a different colour to to impregnate, as a tissue, with some substance whose reaction colours some parts but not others, thus making form or structure plainly visible to dye to mark with guilt or infamy to bring reproach on to sully to tarnish —*v i* to take or impart a stain —*n* a discoloration a spot taint of guilt cause of reproach shame —*n* **Stain'er**, one who stains or blots a dyer —*adj* **Stain'less**, without or free from stain —*adv* **Stain'lessly**, in a stainless manner with freedom from stain —*n* **Stain'lessness** [Short for *distain*—O Fr *desteindre* —L *dis*, away, *tingere*, to dye]

Stair, stār, *n* a series of steps for ascending to a higher level one of such steps a flight of steps, only in *pl* (*Spens*) a degree —*ns* **Stair'-car'pet**, carpet suitable for stairs, **Stair'case**, a flight of stairs with balusters, &c, **Stair'-rod**, one of a number of metallic rods for holding a stair carpet in its place —**Back-stairs**, adjectively for secret, underhand, **Below stairs**, in a lower story, in the basement, **Downstairs**, in the lower part of a house—opp to *Upstairs* [A S *stǽger*—*stīgan*, to ascend, Ger *steigen*, to climb, Ice *stegi*, a step See **Stile**, a step, and **Sty**]

Staith, **Stathe**, stāth, *n* (*prov*) the extremity of a line of rails laid on a stage or platform, for discharging coals, &c, into vessels [A S *stath*, *steth*, a bank, shore]

Stake, stāk, *n* a strong stick pointed at one end one of the upright pieces of a fence a post to which an animal is tied, esp that to which a martyr was tied to be burned martyrdom a tinsmith's anvil anything pledged in a wager a prize, anything to gain or lose —*v t* to fasten, or pierce with a stake to mark the bounds of with stakes (often with *off* and *out*) to wager, to hazard —*ns* **Stake'-hold'er**, the person with whom the stakes in a wager are deposited, **Stake'-net**, a form of fishing net hung on stakes —**At stake**, hazarded, in danger [A S *staca*, a stake See **Stick**]

Stalactite, stā lak'tīt, *n* a deposit of carbonate of lime, hanging like an icicle from the roof of a cavern, formed by the dripping of water —*adjs* **Stalact'ic**, **Stalactit'ic**, having the form or properties of a stalactite, **Stalact'iform**, like a stalactite [Gr *stalaktos*, dropping—*stalazein*, to drip, to drop]



Stalactites and Stalagmites

Stalagmite, stā lag'mīt, *n* a deposit of carbonate of lime, &c, on the floor of a cavern, usually cylindrical or conical in form, caused by the dripping from the roof of water holding some substance in solution It is the counterpart to a *Stalactite*, and both are often fused together, forming a *Stalactitic column* —*adj* **Stalagmit'ic**, having the form of stalagmites —*adv* **Stalagmit'ically** [Gr *stalagmos*, a dropping—*stalazein*, to drip]

Stal'd, stāld, (*Spens*) stolen, taken [See **Steal**]

Stale, stāl, *adj* too long kept tainted vapid or tasteless from age, as beer not new worn out by age decayed no longer fresh, trite in athletics, over trained, hence unfit, as in 'gone stale'—*n* anything become stale urine of cattle, &c (*Shak*) a prostitute —*v t* to render insipid, to make common —*v i* to make water, as beasts —*n* **Stale'ness** [Prov Eng *stale*, conn with Old Dut *stel*, old Skeat makes *stale* that which reminds one of the stable, tainted, &c —Sw *stalla*, to put into a stall, also to stale (as cattle)—Sw *stall*, a stable, stall]

Stale, stāl, *n* something offered or exhibited as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose (*Spens*) a decoy, a gull (*Shak*) a dupe, laughing stock —*n* **Stall**, a thief's assistant [A S *stalu*, theft—*stelan*, to steal]

Stale, stāl, *n* the handle of anything, a stalk [A S *stæl*, *stel*, a stalk]

Stalemate, stāl'māt, *n* in chess playing, the

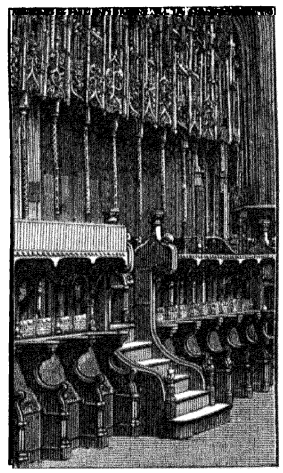
position of the king when he cannot move without being placed in check —*v t* to put into a condition of stalemate to bring to a stand still

Stalk, stawk, *n* the stem of a plant the stem on which a flower or fruit grows the stem of a quill the handle of anything, the stem a tall chimney —*p adj* **Stalked,** having a stalk —*adjs* **Stalk'-eyed,** podophthalmous, as a crustacean, **Stalk'less,** having no stalk, **Stalk'y,** hard as a stalk resembling a stalk [An extension of A S *stæl, stel* (cf Ice *stilkr*, Dan *stilk*), cog with Ger *stiel*, which is allied to, perh borrowed from, L *stilus*, a stake, a pale, further conn with Gr *stelechos*]

Stalk, stawk, *v i* to walk as on stilts to walk with long, slow steps to walk behind a stalking horse to pursue game by approaching behind covers —*v t* to approach secretly in order to kill, as deer —*n* a stately step the pursuit of game by stealthy approach —*ns* **Stalk'er,** one who stalks, as a deer *stalker* a kind of fishing net (*pl*) the *Gradatores*, **Stalk'ing,** the act of approaching game warily or by taking cover under the nature of the ground, **Stalk'ing-horse,** a horse behind which a sportsman hides while stalking game a mask or pretence [A S *stælcan*, to walk cautiously, *stealc*, high, **elevated**, Dan *stalke*, to walk with long steps]

Stalkoes, staw'kōz, *n pl* walking gentlemen [It *stalcare*, a bully]

Stall, stawl, *n* a place where a horse or other animal stands and is fed a division of a stable for a single animal a stable a bench or table on which articles are exposed for sale one of the seats in churches reserved for the clergy and choir, usually lining the choir or chancel on both sides, sometimes in two or more rows—in cathedrals and other large churches generally enclosed at the back with a high screen and often surmounted with pinnacled canopies of tabernacle work a reserved seat in a theatre, usually one of those in the front division of the parquet — *orchestra stalls* —*v t* to put or keep in a stall —*v i* to inhabit —*n* **Stall'age,** liberty of erecting stalls in a fair or market rent paid for this liberty —*adj* **Stalled,** kept or fed in a stall, fatted —*v t* **Stall'-feed,** to feed and fatten in a stall or stable —*ns* **Stall'ing** (*Tenn*), stabling, **Stal'linger,** (*prov*) a keeper of a stall, **Stall'-man,** one who keeps a stall for the sale of any article, **Stall'-read'er,** one who stands and reads books at a book stall [A S *steal*, Ice *stallr*, Ger *stall*]



Stalls —Henry VII s Chapel, Westminster Abbey

Stallion, stal'yun, *n* an uncastrated male horse, esp one kept for breeding [O Fr *estalon* (Fr *étalon*) — Late L *equus ad stallum*, a horse at stall]

Stalwart, stawl'wart, *adj* stout, strong, sturdy determined in one's partisanship —*n* a resolute person —*adv* **Stal'wartly.** —*n* **Stal'wartness** [M E *stalworth* — A S *stal wyrðe*, serviceable Prob *stathol*, foundation, *weorth*, good, worth]

Stam, stam, *v t* (*prov*) to confound —*n* confusion

Stamen, stā'men, *n* (*pl* **Stā'mens**) one of the male organs of a flower which produce the pollen —*n* **Stam'ina** (prop *pl*), the principal strength of anything the firm part of a body which supports the whole —*adjs* **Stam'inal, Stamin'eous,** consisting of or possessing stamens pertaining to or attached to the stamen apetalous, as certain flowers, **Stam'inate,** having or producing stamens, **Staminif'erous, Staminig'erous,** bearing or having stamens —*ns* **Stam'inode, Staminō'dium,** an abortive stamen, **Stam'inody,** a condition of flowers in which sepals, pistils, &c are metamorphosed into stamens [L *stamen* (pl *stamina*), the warp in an upright loom, hence a thread—*stāre*, to stand]



a, *a*, Stamens

Stammel, stam'el, *n* a kind of woollen cloth, dull red in colour red colour —*adj* made of stammel, or like it in colour [Earlier *stamin*—O Fr *estamine*—L L *stamina*—L *stamineus*, *stamen*, a thread]

Stammel, stam'el, *n* (*prov*) a stumbling horse a bouncing girl

Stammer, stam'er, *v i* to halt in one's speech, the result of failure in co ordinate action of certain muscles and their appropriate nerves to falter in speaking to stutter —*v t* to utter with hesitation —*n* hesitation in speech defective utterance —*ns* **Stam'merer, Stam'mering** —*adv* **Stam'meringly** [A S *stamor*, stammer, cog with Dut *stameren*]

Stamnos, stam'nos, *n* an ancient Greek short necked, two handled wine vase [Gr]

Stamp, stamp, *v t* to strike with the sole of the foot, by thrusting it down to impress with some mark or figure to imprint to fix deeply to coin to form to pound, bray, crush, bruise —*v i* to step or plant the foot firmly down —*n* the act of stamping the mark made by pressing something on a soft body an instrument for making impressions on other bodies that which is stamped an official mark put on things chargeable with duty, as proof that the duty is paid an instrument for cutting materials into a certain shape by a downward pressure cast, form, character distinguishing mark, imprint, sign, evidence a species of heavy pestle, raised by water or steam power, for crushing and pulverising ores (*pl*) stamp duties (*slang*) money, esp paper money —*ns* **Stamp' collect'or,** an officer who collects stamp duties one who makes a collection of postage or other stamps, **Stamp'er, Stamp'ing, Stamp'ing-machine',** a machine used for stamping coins, in the stamping of brass work, or in crushing metallic ores, **Stamp'-, Stamp'ing-mill,** a crushing mill for ores, **Stamp'-note,** a certificate from a custom house officer for goods to be loaded as freight of a ship, **Stamp'-of'fice,** an office where stamp duties are received and stamps issued [A S *stempan*, Ger *stampfen*]

Stampede, stam pēd', *n* a sudden fright seizing a herd of horses or other cattle, causing them to run flight, or any sudden confused movement of a multitude, caused by panic —*v i* to scamper off in panic [Sp *estampido*, a crash—*estampar*, to stamp See **Stamp**]

Stance, stans, *n* (*Scot*) a station, site, stand

Stanch, stansh, *v t* to stop the flowing of, as blood to quench, allay —*v i* (*B*) to cease to flow —*adj* constant trusty zealous sound, strong, firm —*n* **Stanch'er** —*adj* **Stanch'less** (*Shak*), that cannot be stanched or stopped —*adv*

Stanch'ly.—*n* **Stanch'ness.** [O Fr *estancher* (Fr *étancher*)—Low L *stancāre*, to stanch—L. *stagnāre*, to be or make stagnant]

Stanch, stänsh, *adj* Same as **Staunch.**

Stanchion, stan'shun, *n* an upright iron bar of a window or screen (*naut*) an upright beam used as a support —*v t* to fasten by means of or to a stanchion —A Scotch form is **Stanchel.** [O Fr *estançon—estancer*, to stop, to stay, *estance*—Low L *stantia*—L *stāre*, to stand]

Stand, stand, *v i* to cease to move to be stationary to occupy a certain position to stagnate to be at rest to be fixed in an upright position, to be erect, to be on the feet—as opp to *sit, lie, kneel*, &c to become or remain erect to have a position or rank to be in a particular state, to be with relation to something else to maintain an attitude to be fixed or firm to keep one's ground to remain unimpaired to endure, to be consistent to consist to depend or be supported to offer one's self as a candidate to have a certain direction to hold a course at sea —*v t* to endure to sustain to suffer to abide by to be at the expense of, to offer and pay for —*pa t* and *pa p* stood —*ns* **Stand'er, Stand'er-by** (*Shak*), a spectator —*adj* **Stand'ing**, established settled. permanent fixed stagnant being erect —*n* continuance existence place to stand in: position in society a right or capacity to sue or maintain an action —*n* **Stand'ing-ground**, a place on which to stand, any basis or principle on which one rests —*n pl* **Stand'ing-or'ders**, the name given to permanent regulations made by either House of Parliament for the conduct of its proceedings, and enduring from parliament to parliament unless rescinded —*ns* **Stand'ing-pool** (*Shak*), a pool of stagnant water, **Stand'ing-room**, place in which to stand —*n pl* **Stand'-ing-stones**, monoliths of unhewn stone, erected singly or in groups —*n* **Stand'ish**, a standing dish for pen and ink —*adj* **Stand'-off** (also **Stand'-of'fish**), holding others off, reserved —*ns* **Stand'-of'fishness**, a distant, reserved, and haughty manner, **Stand'-pipe**, a vertical pipe at a reservoir, into which the water is pumped up so as to give it a head a small pipe inserted into an opening in a water main a pipe permitting expansion, as of hot water a pipe sufficiently high for its contents to be forced into a boiler against the steam pressure; **Stand'-point**, a station or position from which objects are viewed a basis or fundamental principle according to which things are compared and judged, **Stand'still**, a standing without moving forward a stop —*adj* **Stand'-up**, standing erect done standing, noting a fair boxing match —**Stand against**, to resist, **Stand by**, to support, **Stand fast**, to be unmoved; **Stand for**, to be a candidate for (*naut*) to direct the course towards, **Stand from**, to direct the course from, **Stand in**, to cost, **Stand in with**, to have a secret understanding with, as policemen with publicans; **Stand low**, in printing, to fall short of the standard height, **Stand off**, to keep at a distance to direct the course from (*Shak*) to forbear compliance or intimacy, **Stand off and on**, to sail away from shore and then towards it, **Stand on**, to continue on the same tack or course (*Shak*) to be satisfied or convinced of, **Stand one's ground**, to maintain one's position, **Stand out**, to project not to comply, to refuse to yield, **Stand to**, to agree to, adhere to, abide by, maintain; **Stand together**, to agree, to be consistent with, **Stand trial**, not to give up without trial; **Stand under** (*Shak*), to undergo, to sustain, **Stand up**, to rise from a sitting posture; **Stand up for**, to support or attempt to defend; **Stand up to**, to meet face to face, to fulfil manfully, **Stand upon** (*B*), to attack, **Stand up with**, to dance with as a partner, **Stand with**, to be consistent [A S *standan*, Goth *standan*, Ice. *standa*, Ger *stehen*, cf Gr *hi sta nai*, to place, L. *stā re*, to stand, Sans *sthâ*, to stand.]

Stand, stand, *n* a place where one stands or remains for any purpose a place beyond which one does not go, the highest or ultimate point · an erection for spectators at races, &c the place of a witness in court something on which anything rests, a frame for glasses, &c a stop, obstruction, rest, quiescence a state of cessation from action, motion, or business a state of perplexity, embarrassment, or hesitation a difficulty, resistance —**Be at a stand**, to stop on account of doubt or difficulty to hesitate, to be perplexed, **Make a stand**, to halt and offer resistance to a pursuer, **Put to a stand**, to stop, arrest

Standard, stand'ard, *n* that which stands or is fixed, as a rule the upright post of a truss that which is established as a rule or model a grade of attainment in English elementary schools a staff with a flag an ensign of war one of the two flags of a heavy cavalry regiment (*hort*) a standing shrub or tree, not supported by a wall —*adj* according to some standard legal usual having a fixed or permanent value —*n* **Stand'ard-bear'er**, the soldier or junior officer who carries the colours the spokesman of a movement [O Fr *estandart*—Old High Ger *standan*, to stand, with suff *art*]

Stang, stang, *n* a wooden bar, a pole —**Riding the stang**, a popular manner of punishing an unpopular man by carrying him astride of a stang [A S *stæng*, a pole, Dut *stang*]

Stang, stang, *v i* (*prov*) to throb with pain also a Scotch form of **Sting.**

Stanhope, stan'hōp, *n* a light open one seated carriage without a top, with two wheels, now usually with four

Staniel, stan'yel, *n* the kestrel or windhover —Also **Stan'nel** and **Stan'yel.** [A S *stángella*]

Stank, stangk, *pa t* of **Stink.**

Stank, stangk, *n* (*Scot*) a ditch, a pool, a tank [O Fr *estang*, a pond—L *stagnum*, a stagnant pool]

Stannary, stan'a ri, *adj* of or relating to tin mines or works —*n* a tin mine —*n* **Stan'nate**, a salt formed with stannic acid and a base —*adjs* **Stan'nic**, pertaining to or procured from tin, **Stannif'erous**, producing or containing tin —*n* **Stan'nine**, a mineral of a grayish black colour, consisting chiefly of sulphur, tin, copper, and iron —*adj* **Stan'nous**, containing tin [L *stannum*, tin]

Stanza, stan'za, *n* a series of lines or verses connected with and adjusted to each other in a fixed order of sequence as regards length and metrical form a division of a poem containing every variation of measure in the poem —*adj* **Stanzā'ic.** [It *stanza*, a stop—Low L *stantia* —L *stans*, pr p of *stāre*, to stand]

Stapes, stā'pēz, *n* the innmost of the three auditory ossicles, situated in the tympanum —*adjs* **Stapē'dial**, stirrup shaped pertaining to the stapes, **Stapedif'erous**, having a stapes —*n* **Stapē'dius**, a stapedial muscle [Low L *stapes*, a stirrup—Old High Ger *stapf*, a step]

Staphyline, staf'i lin, *adj* of the form of a bunch of grapes —*n.* **Staphylō'ma**, a protrusion of any of the coats of the eye.—*adjs* **Staphylomat'ic; Staphylō'matous.**—*n* **Staphylot'omy**, the amputation of the uvula. [Gr *staphylē*, a bunch of grapes, the uvula.]

Staple, stā'pl, *n* a settled mart or market the principal production or industry of a district or

country the principal element the thread of textile fabrics unmanufactured material —*adj* established in commerce regularly produced for market —*n* **Stā'pler,** a dealer [O Fr *estaple*—Low Ger *stapel*, a heap]

Staple, stā'pl, *n* a loop of iron, &c, for holding a bolt, &c the metallic tube to which the reed is fastened in the oboe, &c. [A S *stapel*, a prop —*stapan*, step, cf Ger *stapel*]

Star, stär, *n* one of the bright bodies in the heavens, except the sun and moon one of the heavenly bodies shining by their own light, and which keep the same relative position in the heavens anything star like or star shaped a representation of a star worn as a badge of rank or honour a person of brilliant or attractive qualities the chief actor or actress in a dramatic company (*print*) an asterisk (*) —*v t* to set with stars to bespangle —*v i* to shine, as a star to attract attention to appear as a star actor (**To star it,** esp on a provincial tour) —*pr p* star'ring, *pa t* and *pa p* starred —*ns* **Star'-ap'ple,** the fruit of the West Indian tree *Chryso phyllum Cainito*, **Star'-blast'ing,** the noxious influence of the stars —*adjs* **Star'-blind,** so blind as not to see the stars half blind, **Star'-broi'dered** (*Tenn*), embroidered with figures in the shape of stars —*ns* **Star'-buz'zard,** an American goshawk, **Star'-cat'alogue,** a list of stars, with their places, magnitudes, &c, **Star'-drift,** a common proper motion of a number of fixed stars in the same region of the heavens, **Star'-dust,** cosmic dust, matter in fine particles falling upon the earth from some outside source, such as meteorites, **Star'-finch,** the redstart, perhaps so called from a white spot on its forehead, **Star'fishes,** (*Asteroidea*) a class of Echinoderms, nearly allied to the Brittle stars (*Ophiuroidea*), and to the Sea urchins (*Echinoidea*) —the common five rayed starfish sometimes seen in shore pools about the low water level a familiar type, **Star'-flow'er,** one of various plants with bright star shaped flowers, the Star of Bethlehem chickweed, **Star'-fort,** a fort surrounded with projecting angles, like the points of a star, **Star'-fruit,** a small water plant of southern Europe, with long pointed radiating carpels, **Star'-gāz'er,** one who gazes at the stars an astrologer an astronomer, **Star'-gāz'ing,** the act or practice of observing the stars astrology, **Star'-grass,** a grass like plant, with star shaped, yellow flowers, **Star'-hy'acinth,** a bulbous rooted plant, a species of squill, with pinkish purple flowers, found on the coast in the south of England, **Star'-jel'ly,** the common species of nostoc —*adj* **Star'less,** having no stars visible having no light from stars —*n* **Star'light,** light or lustre of the stars —*adjs* **Star'-like,** resembling a star radiated like a star bright, illustrious, **Star'-lit,** lighted by the stars —*ns* **Star'nose,** a North American mole, **Star-of-Beth'lehem,** a garden plant of the lily family, with bright white star like flowers the miraculous star of the Nativity (Matt ii 2, 9, 10) —*adj* **Star'-proof** (*Milton*), impervious to starlight —*n* **Star'-read** (*Spens*), knowledge of the stars, astrology —*adj* **Starred,** adorned or studded with stars —*ns* **Star'-reed,** a South American plant used in Peru against dysentery, &c; **Star'riness** —*adj* **Star'ry,** abounding or adorned with stars consisting of or proceeding from the stars like or shining like the stars —*n* **Stars-and-stripes,** the flag of the United States of America, with thirteen stripes alternately red and white, and a blue field containing as many stars as there are states —*adj* **Star'-span'gled,** spangled or studded with stars —*n* **Star'-stone,** a variety of corundum which, when cut in a particular way, exhibits a reflection of light in the form of a star —*adj* **Star'-strown** (*Tenn*), strewn or studded with stars.—*ns* **Star'-this'tle,** a species of centaury, so called from its star like flowers, **Star'-wheel,** a spur wheel with V shaped teeth, **Star'wort,** a genus of plants nearly allied to the Asters, with star like flowers [A S *steorra*, Ger *stern*, L *stella* (for *sterula*), Gr *astēr*]

Starboard, star'bōrd, *n* the right hand side of a ship, to one looking toward the bow —*adj* pertaining to or lying on the right side of a ship [A S *steórbord*—*steór*, a rudder, and *bord*, a board, the side of a ship See **Board, Larboard,** and cf the Ger *steuerbord*]

Starch, stärch, *n* the pure fecula or white farinaceous matter of vegetables, as usually prepared, either a white glistening powder or obtained in irregular prisms which arise from the cracking up of a cake of the dried material It is only slightly soluble in cold water, but when heated in water to above 150° F the granules burst, and a clear ropy solution is formed which, on cooling, becomes a translucent jelly called starch paste, much used for stiffening clothes in the laundry stiffness, formality —*adj* stiff, rigid, formal —*adj* **Starched,** stiffened with starch stiff formal —*adv* **Starch'edly** —*ns* **Starch'edness, Starch'er, Starch'-hy'acinth,** a plant allied to the hyacinth, so called from the smell of the flower —*adv* **Starch'ily,** in a starch or stiff manner formally —*n* **Starch'iness,** the state or quality of being starchy stiffness of manner formality —*adj* **Starch'y,** consisting of or like starch stiff precise [A special use of the *adj* **Stark**; cf Ger *starke*, starch—*stark*, strong]

Star-chamber, stär' chām'bėr, *n* a tribunal with a civil and criminal jurisdiction, which met in the old council chamber of the palace of Westminster, abolished in the reign of Charles I [Most probably named from the gilt stars on the ceiling, hardly from the Jewish bonds (called *starrs*, from Heb *shetar*) which were kept in the room where the council met]

Stare, stär, *v i* to look at with a fixed gaze, as in horror, astonishment, &c to look fixedly —*v t* to influence in some way by staring —*n* a fixed look —*ns* **Stāree',** one who is stared at, **Stā'rer,** one who stares or gazes, **Stā'ring,** the act of staring —*adv* **Stā'ringly,** in a staring manner with a fixed look [A S *starian*, from a Teut root seen in Ger *starr*, fixed, rigid, also in Eng **Stern**]

Stark, stärk, *adj* stiff gross absolute entire naked, an abbrev of **Stark'-na'ked,** quite naked, which is really a corr of M E *start naked* = tail naked (A S *steort*, a tail) —*adv* absolutely completely —*v t* to make stark, as in death —*v t* **Stark'en,** to stiffen, to make obstinate —*adv* **Stark'ly** —*n* **Stark'ness,** the state or quality of being stark stiffness stoutness [A S *stearc*, hard, strong, cog Ice. *sterk r*, Ger *stark* Doublet **Starch.**]

Starling, stär'ling, *n* a genus *Sturnus* and family *Sturnidæ* of Passerine birds The Common Starling is a beautiful bird, rather smaller than the song thrush or mavis, brown, finely glossed with black (*archit*) a ring of piles supporting the pier of a bridge [Formed as a dim from the obs *stare*—A S *stær*, Ger *staar*, L *sturnus*]

Starost, stär'ost, *n* a Polish nobleman holding a **Star'osty** or domain conferred by grant of life-estate from the crown [Pol *starosta*, elder—*stary*, old]

Starr. See **Star-chamber.**

Start, stärt, *v i* to move suddenly aside to wince to deviate to begin to proceed to give way somewhat —*v t* to cause to move suddenly to disturb suddenly to rouse suddenly from con

cealment to set in motion to call forth to invent or discover to move suddenly from its place to loosen to empty to pour out —*n* a sudden movement a sudden motion of the body a sudden rousing to action an unexpected movement a sally a sudden fit a quick spring the first motion from a point or place the outset —*n* **Start'er**, one who starts —*adv* **Start'ingly** (*Shak*), by fits or starts —*ns* **Start'ing-point**, the point from which anything starts, or from which motion begins, **Start'ing-post**, the post or barrier from which the competitors in a race start or begin the race —*adj* **Start'ish**, apt to start, skittish —*ns* **Start'-up** (*Shak*), an up start, **Start'uppe** (*Spens*), a kind of high shoe or half boot —**Start after**, to set out after, to pursue, **Start up**, to rise suddenly, to come suddenly into notice —**Get** or **have the start**, to begin before another, to obtain an advantage over another [M E *sterten*, closely akin to Dut and Low Ger *storten*, to plunge, Ger *sturzen*]

Startle, start'l, *v i* to start or move suddenly to feel sudden alarm —*v t* to excite suddenly to shock to frighten —*n* sudden alarm or surprise —*n* **Start'ler**.—*adj* **Start'ling**, such as to strike with astonishment or alarm —*adv* **Start'lingly**. —*adj* **Start'lish**, apt to start [Extension of **Start**]

Starve, starv, *v i* to die of hunger or cold to suffer extreme hunger or want to be in want of anything necessary, to deteriorate for want of anything essential —*v t* to kill with hunger or cold to destroy by want to deprive of power —*n* **Starvā'tion**, act of starving state of being starved —*adj* **Starv'eling**, hungry lean weak —*n* a thin, weak, pining animal or plant [A S *steorfan*, to die, Dut *sterven*, Ger *sterben*, to die]

Stasidion, sta sid'i on, *n* a stall in a Greek church [Gr]

Stasimon, stas'i mon, *n* an ode sung by the whole chorus, after the parode —*pl* **Stas'ima**. [Gr]

Stasimorphy, stas'i mor-fi, *n* any deviation from the normal form of a bodily organ due to arrested development [Gr *stasis*, standing]

Stasis, stā'sis, *n* the arrest of the blood in its circulation one of the sections of a cathisma or portion of the psalter [Gr]

Statant, stā'tant, *adj* (*her*) standing with all the feet on the ground [L *stāre*, to stand]

State, stāt, *n* position condition situation circumstances at any time the whole body of people under one government the public the civil power estate, one of the orders or classes of men forming the body politic (as nobles, clergy, commonalty) a body of men united by profession rank, quality pomp dignity style of living stability, continuance (*pl*) the bodies constituting the legislature of a country (*obs*) a seat of dignity a stage, condition, as of an etched or engraved plate at one particular stage of its progress —*adj* belonging to the state public: royal ceremonial pompous magnificent —*v t* to set forth to express the details of to set down fully and formally to narrate to set in order to settle —*adj* **Stā'table**, capable of being stated —*ns* **State'-craft**, the art of managing state affairs, **State'-crim'inal**, one who commits an offence against the state, as treason —*adj* **Stāt'ed**, settled established fixed regular —*adv* **Stāt'edly**.—*n* **Stāte'liness** —*adj* **Stāte'ly**, showing state or dignity majestic grand —*adv* majestically loftily (*Milton*) —*ns* **Stāte'ment**, the act of stating that which is stated a narrative or recital, **State'-pā'per**, an official paper or document relating to affairs of state, **State'-pris'oner**, a prisoner confined for offences against the state, **State'-relig'ion**, the establishment or endowment by the government of a country of some particular form of religion, a thing not necessarily identical with a national religion, which may exist without such support, as in the United States, **State'room**, a stately room in a palace or mansion principal room in the cabin of a ship, **States'-gen'eral**, the name given to the representative body of the three orders (nobility, clergy, burghers) of the French kingdom, **States'man**, a man acquainted with the affairs of government one skilled in government one employed in public affairs a politician one who farms his own estate, a small landholder —*adj* **States'manlike**, like a statesman —*adv* **States'manly**, in a manner becoming a statesman —*n* **States'manship** —**State socialism**, a scheme of government which would entrust to the state the carrying on of the great enterprises of private industry Its aims embrace the nationalisation of the land, of railways, &c, **States of the Church**, the former temporal possessions of the popes [O Fr *estat* (Fr *état*)—L *status*, from *stāre*, *stātum*, to stand]

Static, -al, stat'ik, al, *adj* pertaining to statics pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium resting acting by mere weight —*n* **Stat'ics**, the science which treats of the action of force in maintaining rest or preventing change of motion [Gr *statikē* (*epistēmē*, 'science,' being understood)—*histēmi*]

Station, stā'shun, *n* the place where a person or thing stands post assigned position office situation occupation, business state rank condition in life the place where railway trains come to a stand in order to take up and set down passengers and goods, the buildings erected at such a place for railway business a regular stopping place a stock farm in Australia a district or branch police office the place in India where the group of English officials or the officers of a garrison reside a recess in a mine shaft or passage for a pumping machine (*pl*) in R C usage, applied to certain places of reputed sanctity, appointed to be visited as places of prayer, any one of the fourteen (fifteen, or even eleven) images or pictures ranged round a church, starting from one side of the high altar and ending at the other, representing the several stages of the Passion—the whole series the Way of Calvary —*v t* to assign a station to to set to appoint to a post, place, or office —*n* **Stā'tionariness** —*adj* **Stā'tionary**, pertaining to a station standing fixed settled acting from or in a fixed position (as an engine) not progressing or retrogressing not improving —*n* **Stā'tioner**, one who sells paper and other articles used in writing —*adj* **Stā'tionery**, belonging to a stationer —*n* the articles sold by a stationer —*n* **Stā'tion-mas'ter**, one who has charge of a station, esp on a railway —**Stationers' Hall**, the hall in London belonging to the Company of the Stationers, who enjoyed until the passing of the Copyright Act in 1842 an absolute monopoly of printing and publishing—every publication, from a Bible to a ballad, requiring to be 'entered at Stationers' Hall' This registration is no longer compulsory, but the practice of registering is still useful in making good claims of copyright, **Stationery Office**, an office in London for providing books, stationery, &c to the government offices at home and abroad, and for making contracts for the printing of government reports and other public papers [Fr,—L *statio—stāre*, to stand]

Statist, stā'tist, *n* a statesman, a politician

Statistics, sta tist'iks, *n* a collection of facts and figures regarding the condition of a people, class,

&c the science which treats of the collection and arrangement of facts bearing on the condition—social, moral, and material—of a people —*adjs* **Statist'ic, -al**, pertaining to or containing statistics —*adv* **Statist'ically.**—*n* **Statis'tician**, one skilled in the science of statistics. [Coined (as if from a form *statistikē*) from the Gr *statizein*, to set up, establish]

Stative, stā'tiv, *adj* standing still indicating a physical state or reflex action, of certain Hebrew verbs

Statua, stat'ū a, *n* (*Bacon*) a statue [L]

Statue, stat'ū, *n* a likeness of a human being or animal carved out of some solid substance an image —*ns* **Stat'uary**, the art of carving statues a statue or a collection of statues one who makes statues one who deals in statues; **Statuette'**, a small statue [Fr ,—L *statua—statuĕre*, to cause to stand—*stāre*]

Statuesque, stat ū esk', *adj* like a statue [Fr]

Stature, stat'ūr, *n* the height of any animal [L *statura*]

Status, stā'tus, *n* state condition rank [L]

Statute, stat'ūt, *n* a law expressly enacted by the legislature (as distinguished from a customary law or law of use and wont) a written law the act of a corporation or its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law —*adj* **Stat'ūtable**, made by statute according to statute —*adv* **Stat'ūtably.**—*ns* **Stat'ute-book**, a record of statutes or enacted laws, **Stat'ute-cap** (*Shak*), a kind of cap enjoined to be worn by a statute passed in 1571 in behalf of the cap makers —*adj* **Stat'ūtory**, enacted by statute depending on statute for its authority [L *statutum*, that which is set up—*statuĕre*]

Staunch, stawnsh, *adj* firm in principle, pursuit, or support trusty, hearty, constant, zealous —*adv* **Staunch'ly.**—*n* **Staunch'ness.** [See **Stanch.**]

Staurolite, stawr'ō līt, *n* a silicate of alumina with ferrous oxide, magnesia, and water, crystallising in trimetric forms, and often occurring as twinned cruciform crystals in certain slates and schists —*adj* **Staurolit'ic.**

Stave, stāv, *n* one of the pieces of which a cask is made a staff or part of a piece of music a stanza —*v t* to break a stave or the staves of to break to burst to drive off, as with a staff to delay —*pa t* and *pa p* stāved or stōve [By form of **Staff**]

Staves, stāvz, *n* plural of **Staff** and of **Stave**

Stavesacre, stāvz'ā ker, *n* a tall larkspur whose seeds yield delphinin for destroying lice [O Fr *stavesaugre*—L L *staphisagria*—Gr *staphis*, dried grapes, *agrios*, wild]

Staw, staw, *v i* (*prov*) to stand still, become fixed —*v t* (*Scot*) to surfeit, to scunner at —*n* a surfeit

Staw, staw, a Scotch form of **Stole**

Stay, stā, *v i* to remain to abide for any time to continue in a state to wait to cease acting to dwell to trust —*v t* to cause to stand to stop to restrain to delay to prevent from falling to prop to support, rest, rely —*pa t* and *pa p* stayed, staid —*n* continuance in a place abode for a time stand stop a fixed state a stand still suspension of a legal proceeding prop, support (*pl*) a kind of stiff inner waistcoat worn by women —*ns* **Stay-at-home**, one who keeps much at home (also *adj*), **Stay'-bolt**, a bolt or rod binding together opposite plates; **Stay'er**, one who or that which stops, holds, or supports a person or animal of good lasting or staying qualities for a race, &c , **Stay'-lace**, a lace for fastening a bodice, **Stay'-mā'ker**, one whose occupation is to make stays —**Stay the stomach**, to allay the cravings of hunger for the time [O Fr *estayer, estaye*—Old Dut *stade*, a stay]

Stay, stā, *n* a large strong rope running from the head of one mast to another mast ('fore and-aft' stay), or to the side of the ship ('back'-stay) the transverse piece in a chain cable link —*v t* to support or to incline to one side by means of stays to put on the other tack, to cause to go about —*v i* to change tack, to go about, to be in stays —*ns* **Stay'-sail**, a sail extended on a stay, **Stay'-tac'kle**, a large hoisting tackle fixed by a pendant to the mainstay of a ship [A S *stæg*, Dut *stag*, Ger *stag*]

Stayed, stād, *adj* (*Spens*) same as **Staid**, constant

Stayne, stān, *v t* (*Spens*) to dim, deface, or disparage, [A form of **Stain**]

Stayre, stār, *n* (*Spens*) same as **Stair**, a step

Stead, sted, *n* the place which another had or might have a fixed place of abode use, help, service —*n* **Stead'ing**, the barns, stables, &c of a farm [A S *stede*, place, Ger *stadt*, *statt*, place, Dut *stad*, a town]

Steadfast, sted'fast, *adj* firmly fixed or established firm constant resolute steady —*adv* **Stead'fastly** —*n* **Stead'fastness.** [A S *stede-fæst*, *stede*, a place, *fæst*, firm, fast]

Steady, sted'i, *adj* (*comp* **Stead'ier**, *superl* **Stead'iest**), firm in standing or in place fixed · stable constant resolute consistent regular uniform sober, industrious — *v t* to make steady to make or keep firm —*pa t* and *pa p* stead'ied —*n* a rest or support, as for the hand, a tool, or a piece of work —*adv* **Stead'ily.**—*n* **Stead'iness** —*adj* **Stead'y-go'ing**, of steady habits or action [A S *stæddig—stæd*, stead, bank, Ger *statig*, continual]

Steak, stāk, *n* a slice of meat (esp beef) broiled, or for broiling [Prob Ice *steik*, *steikja*, to broil]

Steal, stēl, *v t* to take by theft or feloniously to take away without notice to gain or win by address, insidiously, or by gradual means to snatch in golf, to hole a long putt by a stealthy stroke—the opp of *Gobble.*—*v i* to practise theft to take feloniously to pass secretly to slip in or out unperceived —*pa t* stōle, *pa p* stōl'en —*ns* **Steal'er**, **Steal'ing**, the act of taking another's property without his knowledge or consent stolen property —*adv* **Steal'ingly** — **Steal a march on**, to gain an advantage unperceived [A S *stelan*, Ger *stehlen*, Dut *stelen*]

Steal, stēl, *n* (*Spens*) a handle

Stealth, stelth, *n* the act of stealing a secret manner of bringing anything to pass — *adj* **Stealth'y**, done by stealth unperceived secret —*adv* **Stealth'ily** —*n* **Stealth'iness.**

Steam, stēm, *n* the vapour of water—when dry, invisible and transparent like air, and not to be confused with the semi liquid cloud which comes from the chimney of a locomotive—when superheated, changing the characteristics of a vapour for those belonging to what is known as a 'perfect gas ' the mist formed by condensed vapour any vaporous exhalation energy, force, spirit —*v i* to rise or pass off in steam or vapour to move by steam —*v t* to expose to steam —*ns* **Steam'-boat, Steam'ship, Steam'-ves'sel**, a boat, ship, or vessel propelled by steam, **Steam'-boil'er**, a boiler for generating steam, **Steam'-car'riage**, a carriage moved by steam on common roads, **Steam'-crane**, a crane worked by a steam engine, **Steam'-dig'ger**, a machine for digging the soil by means of steam-power, the soil being thereby much more thoroughly pulverised than by ploughing **Steam'-en'gine**, an engine or machine which changes heat into useful work through the medium of steam, **Steam'er**, a vessel moved by steam · a road locomotive, &c. ;

a vessel in which articles are steamed, **Steam'-gauge,** an instrument for measuring the pressure of steam in a boiler, **Steam'-ham'mer,** a hammer consisting of a steam cylinder and piston placed vertically over an anvil, the hammer moved by the action of the steam, **Steam'iness,** the quality of being vaporous or misty, **Steam'-launch** (see **Launch**), **Steam'-nav'vy,** an excavator operated by steam in the making of docks, canals, &c; **Steam'-pipe,** a pipe for conveying steam, **Steam'-pow'er,** the force of steam when applied to machinery, **Steam'-print'ing,** printing in which the presses are operated by steam, **Steam'-trap,** a contrivance for allowing the passage of water while preventing the passage of steam, **Steam'-tug,** a small steam vessel used in towing ships, **Steam'-whis'tle,** an apparatus attached to a steam engine through which steam is discharged, producing a sound in the manner of a common whistle —*adj* **Steam'y,** consisting of or like steam full of steam or vapour —*n* **Steam'-yacht,** a yacht propelled by steam [A S *steám,* cog with Dut *stoom*]

Stean, stēn, *n* (*Spens*) a stone or earthenware vessel. [A S *stæn,* stone]

Steare, stēr, *n* (*Spens*) a steer or ox

Stearine, stē'a rīn, *n* one of the fats occurring in animals and plants, the chief constituent of the more solid fats, such as mutton suet —*n* **Stē'arāte,** a salt formed by the combination of stearic acid with a base —*adj* **Stēar'ic,** pertaining to or obtained from stearine [Gr *stear, steatos,* suet—*histanai,* to make to stand, to fix]

Steatite, stē'a tīt, *n* soapstone, a compact or massive variety of talc, a hydrous silicate of magnesia, white, reddish white, or yellow, soft and greasy to the touch—used by tailors for marking cloth, and sold for such purposes as *Briançon Chalk, French Chalk,* and *Venice Talc* —*adj* **Steatit'ic** —*ns* **Steatī'tis,** inflammation of the fatty tissue, **Steatō'ma,** a fatty encysted tumour, **Steatō'sis,** fatty degeneration of an organ, as the heart [Gr *steatītēs—stear* See **Stearine**]

Steboy, ste boi', *interj* a cry in setting on a dog Also **Hist'aboy.**

Stedfast, sted'fast *adj* = **Steadfast.**

Steed, stēd, *n* a horse or stallion, esp a spirited horse [A S *stēda,* from *stōd,* a stud, Ger *stute,* a stud mare, *ge stute,* a stud, place for breeding horses]

Steedy, stēd'i, *adj* (*Spens*) steady

Steek, stēk, *n* (*Scot*) a stitch

Steek, stēk, *v t* (*Scot*) to pierce, to stitch to close, shut

Steel, stēl, *n* iron combined in varying proportions with carbon for making edged tools any instrument or weapon of steel an instrument of steel for sharpening knives on a strip of steel for stiffening a corset a piece of steel for striking fire from a flint extreme hardness a chalybeate medicine —*adj* made of steel hard, unfeeling —*v t* to overlay or edge with steel to harden to make obdurate —*ns* **Steel' engrav'ing,** the art of engraving pictures on steel plates from which impressions may be taken, the impression or print so taken, **Steel'-ware,** articles made of steel collectively —*adj* **Steel'y,** made of steel steel like [A S *stȳle,* Ice. *stál,* Ger *stahl,* Dut *staal*]

Steelbow, stēl'bō, *n* in Scots law, a term for goods, such as corn, cattle, straw, and implements of husbandry, delivered by the landlord to his tenant, by means of which the latter is enabled to stock and labour the farm, and in consideration of which he becomes bound to return articles equal in quantity and quality at the expiration of the lease

Steelyard, stēl'yärd, *n* the Roman balance, an instrument for weighing, consisting of a lever with unequal arms, in using which a single weight or counterpoise is employed, being moved along a graduated beam [Orig the yard in London where steel was sold by German merchants]

Steem, stēm (*Spens*) Same as **Esteem.**

Steenbok, stān'bok, *n* one of several small African antelopes. [Dut, *steen,* stone, *bok,* buck]

Steenkirk, stēn'kerk, *n* a lace cravat loosely worn, so named from the defeat of William III by Luxembourg at Steenkerke, Aug 3, 1692

Steep, stēp, *adj* rising or descending with great inclination precipitous difficult, excessive, exorbitant —*n* a precipitous place a precipice —*adj* **Steep'-down** (*Shak*), deep and precipitous —*v i* **Steep'en,** to become steep —*ns* **Steep'iness, Steep'ness,** the state or quality of being steep —*adv* **Steep'ly.** [A S *steáp,* Ice. *steypthr*]

Steep, stēp, *v t* to dip or soak in a liquid to imbue —*n* something steeped or used in steeping a fertilising liquid for seed rennet —*n* **Steep'er,** a vessel in which articles are steeped [Scand, Ice *steypa,* to make to stoop, pour out, causal of *stúpa,* to stoop]

Steeple, stēp'l, *n* a tower of a church or building, ending in a point the high head dress of the 14th century —*adj* **Steep'led,** furnished with a steeple adorned with or as with steeples or towers —*ns* **Steep'le-hat,** a high and narrow crowned hat, **Steep'le-house,** an old Quaker name for the building in which believers meet for worship, **Steep'le-jack,** one who climbs steeples and chimney stalks to make repairs [A S *stȳpel, stepel—steáp,* steep]

Steeplechase, stēp'l chās, *n* a horserace run not on a course of smooth, flat turf, but across the open country, over hedges, ditches, walls, and whatever other obstacles lie in the way

Steer, stēr, *n* a young ox, esp a castrated one from two to four years old —*n* **Steer'ling,** a little or young steer [A S *steór,* Ger *stier,* L *taurus,* Gr *tauros*]

Steer, stēr, *v t* to direct with the helm to guide to govern —*v i.* to direct a ship in its course to be directed to move —*ns* **Steer'age,** act or practice of steering the effect of a rudder on the ship an apartment in the forepart of a ship for passengers paying a lower rate of fare, **Steer'ing-wheel,** the wheel by which the rudder of a ship is turned, **Steers'man,** a man who steers a ship [A S *steóran, stýran,* to steer, Ger *steuern,* Ice *stýra,* to guide]

Steer, stēr, *n* a Scotch form of **Stir.**

Steeve, stēv, *n* a spar with a block at the end for packing close certain kinds of cargo the angle which the bowsprit of a ship makes with the horizon or the line of her keel —Also **Steev'ing.**

Steeve, stēv, *adj* (*Scot*) stiff, firm —*adv* **Steev'ely.**

Steeve, stēv, *v t* to stuff, pack close —*n.* **Steev'ing.**

Steganography, steg an og'ra fi, *n* the art of writing in cipher or secret characters — *n* **Steganog'raphist,** one who writes in cipher [Gr *steganos,* covered, concealed — *stegein,* to cover, and *graphein,* to write]

Steganopus, ste gan'ō-pus, *n.* a genus of phalaropes with long slender bill —*n pl* **Steganop'odes,** an order of swimming birds, with all four toes webbed and a gular pouch—cormorants, frigate birds, pelicans, gannets —*adjs* **Steg'anopod, Steganop'odous,** having all four toes webbed, totipalmate [Gr *steganos,* covered, *pous, podos,* foot]

Stegocephalous, steg ō-sef'a lus, *adj* with the head mailed, loricate, cataphract. [Gr *stegein,* to cover, *kephalē,* the head.]

Stegognathous, ste-gog'nā thus, *adj* having a jaw

composed of imbricated plates [Gr *stegein*, to cover, *gnathos*, the jaw]

Stegopterous, steg-op'ter-us, *adj* roof-winged, keeping the wings deflexed when at rest [Gr *stegein*, to cover, *pteron*, a wing]

Stegosaurian, steg-ō-saw'ri-an, *adj* pertaining to the **Stegosau'ria,** an order or suborder of dinosaurs, represented by the families *Stegosauridæ* and *Scelidosauridæ* —*n* **Stegosau'rus,** the typical genus of *Stegosauridæ*, some 30 feet long, with enormous bucklers and spines [Gr *stegein*, to cover, *sauros*, a lizard]

Steinberger, stīn-ber'ger, *n* an esteemed Rhenish white wine, produced near Wiesbaden in Prussia

Steinbock, Steenbok, stēn'bok, *n* the name given in German Switzerland to the ibex of the Alps [Ger *stein*, stone, rock, and *bock*, *buck*, he-goat]

Stele, stē'lē, *n* an upright stone slab or tablet, either sepulchral or on which laws, decrees, &c are inscribed —Also **Stē'la** —*n* **Stelog'raphy,** the practice of writing on steles [L ,—Gr *stēlē* —*histanai*, to set, stand]



Stellate Leaf

Stelechite, stel'e-kīt, *n* a fine variety of storax

Stell, stel, *v t* (*Shak*) to place, set

Stellar, stel'ar, **Stellary,** stel'ar-i, *adj* relating to the stars starry —*adjs* **Stel'late, Stel'lated,** like a star radiated, **Stelled** (*Milton*), starry (*Shak*) set or fixed, **Stel'liform,** star-shaped, **Stel'lular,** formed like little stars, **Stel'lulate,** (*bot*) like a little star [L *stellaris*—*stella*, a star]

Stelths, stelths, *n pl* (*Spens*) thefts

Stem, stem, *n* the ascending axis of a plant, which usually bears leaves and flowers, and maintains communication between the roots and the leaves the little branch supporting the flower or fruit a race or family branch of a family —*adj* **Stem'less,** (*bot*) wanting a stem, or having it so little developed as to seem to be wanting —*ns* **Stem'let,** a little or young stem, **Stem'ma,** a pedigree or family tree an ocellus —*adjs* **Stem'matous, Stemmed** [A S *stæfn*, *stefn*, *stemn*, from *stæf*, a staff, Ger *stab* See **Staff**]

Stem, stem, *n* the prow of a ship a curved piece of timber at the prow to which the two sides of a ship are united —*v t* to cut, as with the stem to resist or make progress against to stop, to check —*pr p* stemm'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* stemmed [Same word as above, the trunk of a tree forming the forepart of a primitive ship]

Steme, stēm, *v t* an obs form of **Steam.**

Stempel, stem'pel, *n* a timber helping to support a platform —Also **Stemple**

Stemson, stem'sun, *n* an arching piece of compass timber, worked within the apron to reinforce the scarf thereof, in the same manner as the apron supports that of the stem The upper end is carried as high as the upper deck, the lower being scarfed on to the keelson

Stench, stensh, *n* stink a strong bad odour or smell [A S *stenc*, Ger *stank* See **Stink**]

Stencil, sten'sil, *n* a plate of metal, &c , with a pattern cut out, which is impressed upon a surface by drawing a brush with colour over it — *v t* to print or paint by means of a stencil — *pr p* sten'cilling, *pa t* and *pa p* sten'cilled — *n* **Sten'cilling,** a method of printing letters or designs, much used for wall and other surface decoration, the process consisting in cutting out the pattern in a thin plate, usually of metal This is then laid on the surface intended to receive it, and the colour rubbed into the cut space with a brush, the plate preventing the contact of the colour, except on the space cut out [O Fr *estinceller, estincelle*—L *scintilla*, a spark]

Stend, stend, *v i* (*prov*) to rear, leap, walk with long strides —*n* a leap

Stenochrome, sten'ō-krōm, *n* a print from a series of pigment blocks arranged —*n* **Sten'ochromy,** the art of printing in several colours at one impression [Gr *stenos*, narrow, *chrōma*, colour]

Stenography, sten-og'ra-fi, *n* art of writing very quickly by means of abbreviations shorthand —*n* **Sten'ograph,** a character used in stenography a stenographic machine —*v t* to represent by means of stenography —*ns* **Stenog'rapher, Stenog'raphist** —*adjs* **Stenograph'ic, -al** [Gr *stenos*, narrow, and *graphein*, to write]

Stenopaic, sten-ō-pā'ik, *adj* having a narrow opening [Gr *stenos*, narrow, *opē*, an opening]

Stenosis, sten-ō'sis, *n* constriction of the pores and vessels constipation —*adjs* **Stenosed',** contracted morbidly, **Stenot'ic,** abnormally contracted [Gr , *stenos*, narrow]

Stenotypy, sten'o-tīp-i, *n* a system of shorthand representing by ordinary letters shortened signs of words or phrases —*n* **Sten'otype,** such a symbolic letter or combination of letters —*adj* **Stenotyp'ic**

Stent, stent, *v t* (*prov*) to stint, to restrain —*n* extent, limit, amount of work required [A variant of **Stint.**]

Stentor, stent'or, *n* a very loud-voiced herald in the Iliad, hence any person with a remarkably loud voice the unsine howler —*adj* **Stentō'rian,** very loud or powerful, like the voice of Stentor [Gr]

Step, step, *n* a pace the distance crossed by the foot in walking or running a small space degree one remove in ascending or descending a stair round of a ladder footprint manner of walking proceeding action the support on which the lower end of a mast, or staff, or a wheel rests (*pl*) walk, direction taken in walking a self-supporting ladder with flat steps —*v i* to advance or retire by pacing to walk to walk slowly or gravely to walk a short distance to move mentally —*v t* to set, as a foot to fix, as a mast —*pr p* step'ping, *pa t* and *pa p* stepped —*ns* **Step'ping-stone,** a stone for stepping on to raise the feet above the water or mud, **Step'stone,** a door-step — **Step aside,** to walk to a little distance, as from company to err, **Step in,** or **into,** to enter easily or unexpectedly, **Step out,** to go out a little way to increase the length of the step and so the speed, **Step short,** to shorten the length of one's step [A S *stæpe*—*stapan*, to go, Dut *stap*, Ger *stapfe*]

Step-child, step'-chīld, *n* one who stands in the relation of a child through the marriage of a parent —also **Step'-bairn** So **Step'-broth'er, Step'-daugh'ter, Step'-fa'ther, Step'-moth'er, Step'-sis'ter, Step'-son** — *ns* **Step'-coun'try,** an adopted country, **Step'-dame** (same as **Step-mother**) [A S *steóp*, as in *steóp módor*, Ger *stieb-*, orig an adj sig *bereft*, and **Child.**]

Stephane, stef'a-nē, *n* an ancient Greek head dress like a coronet [Gr ,—*stephein*, to crown]

Stephanite, stef'a-nīt, *n* an important ore of silver, found accompanying other silver ores in a number of the well-known metalliferous mines of Europe, containing when pure 71 per cent of silver, 13 of antimony, and 16 of sulphur — Also *Brittle Silver ore* and *Sulph antimonite of Silver*

Stephanotis, stef-a-nō'tis, *n* a genus of shrubby twining plants of the milkweed family — one plant of which is the fragrant Stephanotis of florists [Gr *stephanos*, a crown, *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear]

Steppe, step, *n* one of the vast uncultivated plains in the S E of Europe and in Asia [Russ *stepe*]

Stercoral, stĕr'ko-ral, *adj* pertaining to excrement—also **Ster'corary, Stercorā'ceous** —*ns* **Ster'coranist, Stercorā'rian,** one who held that the sacramental bread was digested and evacuated like other food, **Stercorā'rianism, Stercorā'rius,** a genus of *Laridæ*, the dung hunters, skuas, or jagers —*v t* **Ster'corate,** to manure

Sterculia, ster kū'li a, *n* the typical genus of *Sterculiaceæ*, a family of large trees and shrubs, native to warm climates, the whole order possessing mucilaginous and demulcent properties The Kola nut, the Gum Tragacanth of Senegal, and the Durian are each derived from a sterculia. [L *stercus*, dung]

Stere, stēr, *n* the name given to the unit of cubic measure in the French metric system It is a cubic mètre, and equivalent to 35 3156 English cubic feet The *Decastère* is equal to 10 steres, and the *Decistère* to the tenth part of a stere [Fr *stère*—Gr *stereos*, solid]

Stereobate, stĕr'ē ō bāt, *n* the substructure on which a building is based —*adj* **Stereobat'ic** [Gr *stereos*, solid, *batos*, verbal of *bainein*, to go]

Stereochromy, ster'ē ō krō'mi, *n* a process of painting on stone or plaster work, in which the colours are rendered permanent by being hardened by a solution of fluoric acid —*n* **Ster'eochrome,** a picture of this kind —*adj* **Stereochrō'mic** —*adv* **Stereochrō'mically** [Gr *stereos*, hard, and *chrōma*, colour]

Stereoelectric, ster'ē ō ē lek'trik, *adj* pertaining to electric currents produced when two solids are brought together at different temperatures

Stereograph, stĕ'riĕ ō graf, *n* a double photograph for viewing in a stereoscope—also **Stĕ'rēōgram.** —*adjs* **Stereograph'ic, -al,** pertaining to stereography made according to stereography delineated on a plane —*adv* **Stereograph'ically** —*n* **Stereog'raphy,** the art of showing solids on a plane [Gr *stereos*, hard, solid, and *graphein*, to write]

Stereometer, stĕ re om'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of bodies solid and liquid —*adjs* **Stereomet'ric, -al** —*adv* **Stereomet'rically** —*n* **Stereom'etry,** the art of measuring the solid contents of solid bodies [Gr *stereos*, hard, solid, and *metron*, measure]

Stereopticon, ster ē op'ti kon, *n* a double magic lantern, by means of which the one picture appears to dissolve gradually into the other

Stereoscope, ster'ē ō skōp, *n* an instrument in which each of two pictures is examined by a separate lens, and the two lenses are inclined so as to shift the images towards one another, and thus to ensure or to facilitate the blending of the two images into one, standing out in relief with solidity and reality —*adjs* **Stereoscop'ic, -al,** pertaining to the stereoscope —*adv* **Stereoscop'ically** —*ns* **Ster'eoscopist, Stereos'copy.** [Gr *stereos*, solid, and *skopein*, to see]

Stereotomy, ster ē ot'ō mi, *n* the art of cutting solids into figures by certain sections —*adjs* **Stereotom'ic, -al.** [Gr *stereos*, solid, *temnein*, to cut]

Stereotrope, ster'ē ō trōp, *n* an optical contrivance by which an object is brought into relief and made to appear as if in motion [Gr *stereos*, solid, *tropē*, a turning]

Stereotype, ster'ē ō-tīp, *n* a solid metallic plate for printing, cast from an impression of movable types, taken on some plastic substance art of fabricating solid casts in type metal from pages of movable type —*adj* pertaining to or done with stereotypes —*v t* to make a stereotype of to print with stereotypes —*p adj* **Ster'eotyped,** transferred as letterpress from set up movable type to a mould, and thence to a metal plate fixed, unchangeable, as opinions —*n* **Ster'eotyper,** one who makes stereotype plates —*adj* **Stereotyp'ic.**—*ns* **Stereotypog'raphy,** the art, practice, or business of printing from stereotype plates, **Ster'eotypy,** the art or employment of making stereotype plates [Gr *stereos*, solid, and **Type.**]

Sterigma, stē rig ma, *n* (*bot*) a stalk or support —*adj* **Sterigmat'ic.** [Gr *stērigma*, a prop]

Sterile, ster'il, *adj* unfruitful barren (*bot*) producing no pistil, or no spores destitute of ideas or sentiment.—*n* **Sterilisā'tion,** act of sterilising —*v t* **Ster'ilise,** to cause to be fruitless to destroy bacteria or other micro organisms in —*ns* **Ster'iliser,** anything which sterilises, **Steril'ity,** quality of being sterile unfruitfulness, barrenness, in regard to reproduction of the species, a term applied both to plants and animals, whether due to external conditions, functional disorder, organic defects, or, in human beings, the results of surgical treatment [O Fr, —L *sterilis*, barren]

Sterlet, ster'let, *n* a small species of sturgeon found in the Black and Caspian Seas and their rivers, and particularly esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh and of the caviare obtained from it [Russ]

Sterling, ster'ling, *adj* a designation of British money—pure, genuine, of good quality—also generally, of value or excellence, authoritative [Orig the name of a penny, prob from the Hanse merchants or *Easterlings* ('men from the east'), from North Germany, who had many privileges in England in the 13th century, including probably that of coining money]

Stern, stern, *adj* severe of countenance, manner, or feeling austere harsh unrelenting steadfast —*adv* **Stern'ly** —*n* **Stern'ness** [A S *styrne*]

Stern, stern, *n* the hind part of a vessel the rump or tail of an animal —*v t* to back a boat, to row backward —*ns* **Stern'age** (*Shak*), the steerage or stern of a ship, **Stern'board,** backward motion of a ship loss of way in tacking, **Stern'chase,** a chase in which one ship follows directly in the wake of another, **Stern'-chās'er,** a cannon in the stern of a ship —*adj* **Stern'most,** farthest astern —*ns* **Stern'port,** a port or opening in the stern of a ship, **Stern'-post,** the aftermost timber of a ship which supports the rudder, **Stern'sheets,** the part of a boat between the stern and the rowers, **Stern'son,** the hinder extremity of a ship's keelson, to which the sternpost is bolted, **Stern'way,** the backward motion of a vessel, **Stern'-wheel'er** (*U S*), a small vessel with one large paddle wheel at the stern [Ice *stjórn*, a steering]

Sternum, ster'num, *n* the breast bone —*adj* **Ster'nal** —*n* **Sternal'gia,** pain about the breast bone, esp angina pectoris —*adjs* **Sternal'gic, Ster'nebral,** pertaining to the **Sternebra** or serial segments of which the sternum of a vertebrate is composed —*n* **Ster'nite,** the ventral portion of the somite of an arthropod —*adjs* **Sternit'ic, Sternocost'al,** pertaining to or connected with the sternum and the ribs denoting those ribs and muscles that are attached to the sternum [L,—Gr *sternon*, the chest]

Sternutation, ster nū tā'shun, *n* the act of sneezing —*adjs* **Stern'utative, Sternū'tatory,** that causes sneezing —*n* a substance that causes sneezing [L *sternutatio*—*sternutāre*, *ātum*, inten of *sternuĕre*, *utum*, to sneeze]

Stertorous, ster'tō rus, *adj* snoring —*adv* **Ster'torously.**—*n* **Ster'torousness** [L *stertĕre*, to snore]

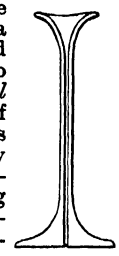
Sterve, sterv, *v t.* (*Spens*) to starve, to die —Also **Ster'ven.**

Stet, stet, *v t* to restore—generally on proof sheets, in imperative, with a line of dots under the words to be retained [L, 'let it stand,' 3d sing pres subj of *stāre*, to stand]

Stethiæum, steth-i-ē'um, *n* the anterior half of a bird—opp to *Uræum* —*n* **Stethid'ium,** in insects, the thorax [Gr, *stēthos*, the breast]

Stethometer, steth om'e tėr, *n* an instrument for measuring the relative mobility of the different sides of the chest in respiration —*n* **Steth'ograph,** an instrument for marking the respiratory movements of the thorax —*adj* **Stethograph'ic.** [Gr *stēthos*, chest, and *metron*, measure]

Stethoscope, steth'ō skōp, *n* an instrument invented by Laennec for examining the sounds of the chest, consisting of a tubular piece of wood to be applied to the patient's body, the other end to the physician's ear In the *binaural* form there is an ear piece for each of the examiner's ears, the ear pieces and chest pieces being united by hollow tubes of india rubber, &c —*adjs* **Stethoscop'ic, -al,** pertaining to or performed by the stethoscope —*adv* **Stethoscop'ically** —*ns* **Steth'oscopist, Steth'oscopy** [Gr *stēthos*, the breast, *skopein*, to see, examine]


Stethoscope

Stevedore, stēv'e dōr, *n* one whose occupation is to load and unload vessels [A corr of Sp *estivador*, a wool packer—*estivar*, to stow, to pack wool—L *stipāre*, to press together]

Steven, stē'vn, *n* (*Spens*) a cry, a loud clamour [A S *stefn*, the voice]

Stew, stū, *v t* to simmer or boil slowly with little moisture —*v i* to be boiled slowly and gently (*slang*) to be in a state of worry or agitation to read hard for an examination —*n* meat stewed mental agitation, worry (*slang*) one who reads hard a room for bathing purposes, in *pl* a brothel —*ns* **Stew'-pan,** a pan used for stewing, **Stew'-pot,** a pot used for stewing [O Fr *estuve* (*étuve*), a stove—Old High Ger *stupā* (Ger *stube*), a heated room]

Stew, stū, *n* an artificial oyster bed a vivarium for fish

Steward, stū'ard, *n* one who manages the domestic concerns of a family or institution one who superintends another's affairs, esp an estate or farm the manager of the provision department, &c, at sea a manager at races, games, &c the treasurer of a congregation, a guild or society, &c —*ns* **Stew'ardess,** a female steward a female who waits on ladies on shipboard, **Stew'ardship,** also **Stew'ardry,** office of a steward management, **Stew'artry** (*Scot*), a stewardship, or the extent of a stewardship—still applied esp to the county of Kirkcudbright —**Lord high steward,** one of the great officers of state, and anciently the first officer of the crown in England —now the office is only temporarily revived at a coronation, &c [A S *stīg weard—stīgo*, a sty, *weard*, a ward]

Sthenic, sthen'ik, *adj* attended with increased action of the heart strong, robust inspiring —*n* **Sthenī'a,** strength [Gr *sthenos*, strength]

Stibbler, stib'lėr, *n* one who cuts the handfuls left by the reaper a clerical probationer, a clerical locum tenens

Stibium, stib'i um, *n* antimony —*adj* **Stib'ial,** like antimony —*n* **Stib'ialism,** poisoning by antimony.—*adj* **Stib'iāted,** impregnated with antimony.—*n* **Stib'nite,** native antimony trisulphid [L,—Gr *stibi*]

Stibogram, stib'ō gram, *n* a graphic record of footprints [Gr *stibos*, a track, *gramma*, a letter]

Stich, stik, *n* a verse or line of poetry, of whatever measure—used in composition a row of trees —*ns* **Stichā'rion,** a Greek vestment like the Western alb, **Stichē'ron,** a troparion —*adj* **Stich'ic,** pertaining to a verse —*n* **Stich'omancy,** divination by the assumed meaning of a verse, text of Scripture, or literary passage taken at random —*adjs* **Stichomet'ric, -al,** pertaining to stichometry, stating the number of lines —*ns* **Stichom'etry,** measurement of manuscript by lines a list stating such, **Stichomyth'ia,** dialogue in alternate lines, **Stich'os,** a line of ordinary length in measuring a manuscript a verse or versicle in the usage of the Greek Church [Gr *stichos*, a row, a line—*steichein*, to go, to ascend]

Stick, stik, *v t* to stab to thrust in to fasten by piercing to fix in to set with something pointed to cause to adhere —*v i* to hold to to remain to stop to be hindered to hesitate, to be embarrassed or puzzled to adhere closely in affection —*pa t* and *pa p* stuck —*ns* **Stick'er,** one who kills pigs, &c one who sticks to anything, **Stick'ing,** the act of stabbing, **Stick'ing-place,** the point at which a thing sticks or stays, **Stick'ing-plaster, Stick'-in-the-mud,** an old fogy, **Stick'it-min'ister** (*Scot*), a licentiate who never gets a pastoral charge —**Stick at,** to hesitate to persist at, **Stick by,** to be firm in supporting, to adhere closely to, **Stick out,** to be prominent, project, **Stick pigs,** to hunt wild hogs on horseback and transfix them with the spear, **Stick to,** to persevere in holding to, **Stick up,** to stand up to waylay and plunder, as a mail coach by bushrangers, **Stick up for,** to speak or act in defence of —**To be stuck on** (*U S*), to be enamoured of, **To be stuck up,** to be conceited [A S *stecan* (assumed), Ger *stechen*, Dut *steken*, also A S *stician*, Ger *stecken*, to set, stick fast]

Stick, stik, *n* a small shoot or branch cut off a tree a staff or walking stick anything in the form of a stick, a cudgel a piece of printers' furniture used to lock up a form in a chase a stiff, stupidly obstinate person —*v t* to furnish or set with sticks to arrange in a composing stick [A S *sticca*, Ice *stika*]

Stickle, stik'l, *v i* to interpose between combatants to contend obstinately to hesitate —*n* a sharp point, a prickle, a spine —*ns* **Stickle'back,** a small river fish so called from the spines on its back, **Stick'ler,** a second or umpire in a duel an obstinate contender, esp for something trifling —*adj* **Stick'ler-like** (*Shak*), in the manner of a stickler [A dim of **Stick,** *n*]

Stickle, stik'l, *adj* high, rapid —*n* a current below a waterfall [A S *sticol*, steep]

Sticky, stik'i, *adj* that sticks or adheres adhesive glutinous —*n* **Stick'iness.** [See **Stick.**]

Stie, stī, *v i* (*Spens*) to ascend [A S *stīgan*]

Stiff, stif, *adj* not easily bent rigid not liquid rather hard than soft not easily overcome obstinate not natural and easy constrained formal hard to overcome, difficult firm, of prices, &c dead, rigid in death (*naut*) keeping upright —*n* (*slang*) a corpse negotiable paper forged paper —*v t* **Stiff'en,** to make stiff —*v i* to become stiff to become less impressible or more obstinate —*n* **Stiff'ening,** something used to make a substance more stiff —*adj* **Stiff'-heart'ed** (*B*), obstinate, stubborn —*adv* **Stiff'ly.** —*n.* **Stiff'-neck,** cervical myalgia, true torticollis —*adj* **Stiff'-necked,** obstinate, hard to move —*ns* **Stiff'-neck'edness; Stiff'ness** —**To do a bit of stiff,** to accept or discount a bill. [A.S. *stīf*, stiff, Dut *stijf*, Dan *stiv*]

Stifle, stī'fl, *v t* to stop the breath of by foul air or other means to suffocate, smother to extinguish to suppress the sound of to destroy to suppress, conceal —*v i* to suffocate —*adj* **Stī'fling,** close, oppressive [Scand , Ice *stífla*, to choke up , Norw *stivla*]

Stifle, stī'fl, *n* the knee joint on the hind leg of a horse a disease of the knee pan of a horse [Perh from **Stiff.**]

Stigma, stig'ma, *n* a brand a mark of infamy (*bot*) the top of a pistil any special mark a place on the skin which bleeds periodically —*pl* **Stig'mas** or **Stig'mata** —*n* **Stigmā'ria,** the root of the fossil plant sigillaria, found in the coal measures —*n pl* **Stig'mata,** the marks of the wounds on Christ's body, or marks resembling them, claimed to have been miraculously impressed on the bodies of certain persons —*adjs* **Stigmat'ic, -al,** marked or branded with a stigma giving infamy or reproach —*adv* **Stigmat'ically.**—*adj* **Stigmatif'erous,** (*bot*) stigma bearing —*n* **Stigmatisā'tion,** the name applied by R C writers to the supposed miraculous impression on certain individuals of the *stigmata* or marks of the wounds which Jesus suffered during his Passion—assumed to be a signal favour manifested to believers specially devoted to the contemplation of the Passion, as Francis of Assisi in 1224 Some kind of stigmatisation seems to be a pathological condition of occasional occurrence, but from this to the assertion that it is a special sign of Divine favour is a wide and an unwarrantable leap —*v t* **Stig'matise,** to brand with a stigma.—*ns* **Stig'matist,** one impressed with the stigmata , **Stig'me,** in Gr paleography, a dot used as a punctuation mark, esp at the top of the line, equivalent to a period [L ,—Gr ,—*stezein*, to mark]

Stilbite, stil'bīt, *n* a pearly and foliated variety of zeolite, occurring in white or yellowish crystals in amygdaloidal cavities [Gr *stilbein*, to shine]

Stile, stīl, *n* a step or set of steps for climbing over a wall or fence [A S *stigel*, a step—*stígan*, akin to Ger *steigen*, to mount]

Stile, stīl, *n* the pin of a dial [Same as **Style**]

Stiletto, sti let'ō, *n* a dagger with a slender and narrow blade a pointed instrument for making eyelet holes —*pl* **Stilett'os.**—*v t* to stab with a stiletto —*pr p* stilett'oing , *pa t* and *pa p* stilett'oed [It , dim of *stilo*, a dagger—L *stilus*, a stake See **Style.**]

Still, stil, *adj* silent motionless calm, subdued not sparkling or effervescing constant —*v t* to quiet to silence to appease to restrain —*adv* always, constantly nevertheless, for all that even yet after that —*n* calm —*n* **Still'-birth,** the state of being still born anything born without life —*adj* **Still'-born,** dead when born —*ns* **Still'-life,** the class of pictures representing inanimate objects , **Still'ness ; Still'-room,** an apartment where liquors, preserves, and the like are kept, and where tea, &c , is prepared for the table a housekeeper's pantry , **Still'-stand** (*Shak*), absence of motion —*adj* **Stil'ly,** still quiet calm —*adv* silently gently [A S *stille*, fixed, firm , Dut *stil*, Ger *still*]

Still, stil, *v t* to cause to fall by drops to distil —*n* an apparatus for distillation, consisting essentially of a vessel in which the liquid to be distilled is placed, the vapour being conducted by means of a *head* or *neck* to the condenser or worm, where it is cooled by water or other means, and again forms liquid — *adj* **Stil'liform,** drop shaped [L *stillāre*, to cause to drop — *stilla*, a drop, or simply a contr for **Distil,** like **Sport** from **Disport**]

Stillicide, stil'i sīd, *n* an urban servitude among the Romans, where a proprietor was not allowed to build to the extremity of his estate, but must leave a space regulated by the charter by which the property was held, so as not to throw the eavesdrop on the land of his neighbour —The same as **Eavesdrip.**—*n* **Stillicid'ium,** a morbid trickling [L]

Stilp, stilp, *v i* (*Scot*) to go on crutches —*n pl.* **Stilp'ers,** crutches

Stilt, stilt, *n* one of a pair of props or poles with steps or supports at a sufficient distance from the lower end to allow a man standing on the steps to walk clear of the ground and with longer strides a widely distributed genus (*Himantopus*) of wading birds belonging to the Snipe family, having long slender bills and very long wings and legs —*v t* to raise on stilts to elevate by unnatural means —*adjs* **Stilt'ed, Stilt'y,** elevated as if on stilts pompous —*n* **Stilt'edness** — **Stilted arch,** an arch that does not spring directly from the impost, but from horizontal courses of masonry resting on it [Scand , Sw *stylta*, Dut *stelt*, a stilt]

Stime, stīm, *n* (*Scot*) a ray of light, a glimmer — Also **Styme** [A S *scima*, a light]

Stimulant, stim'ū lant, *adj* stimulating increasing or exciting vital action —*n* anything that stimulates or excites a stimulating medicine that increases the activity of the vital functions generally, or of one system or organ —*v t* **Stim'ulāte,** to prick with anything sharp to incite to instigate —*n* **Stimulā'tion.**—*adj* **Stim'ulative,** tending to stimulate —*n* that which stimulates or excites —*ns* **Stim'ulātor,** one who stimulates —*fem* **Stim'ulātress, Stim'ūlus,** a goad anything that rouses the mind, or that excites to action a stimulant —*pl* **Stim'uli** [L *stimulus* (for *stig mulus*)—Gr *stizein*, to prick]

Sting, sting, *v t* to stick anything sharp into, to pain acutely —*v i* to have a sting to give pain —*pa t* and *pa p* stung —*n* the sharp pointed weapon of some animals the thrust of a sting into the flesh anything that causes acute pain any stimulus or impulse the point in the last verse of an epigram —*n.* **Sting'er,** one who or that which stings —*adv* **Sting'ingly,** with stinging —*adj* **Sting'less,** having no sting —*n* **Sting'-ray,** a genus of cartilaginous fishes, of the order of Rays, and family *Trygonidæ*, the long tail bearing dorsally a long bi serrated spine capable of giving an ugly wound, often followed by great inflammation, perhaps due to the mucous secretion of the fish [A S *stingan*, Ice *stinga*]

Stingo, sting'gō, *n* strong malt liquor

Stingy, stin'ji, *adj* niggardly avaricious —*adv.* **Stin'gily.**—*n* **Stin'giness.** [Merely *sting y*]

Stink, stingk, *v i* to give out a strong, offensive smell to have a bad reputation —*pa t* **stank** , *pa p* stunk — *n* a disagreeable smell — *n* **Stink'ard,** one who stinks a base fellow the stinking badger of Java.—*adv* **Stink'ingly,** in a stinking manner with an offensive smell —*ns* **Stink'pot,** an earthen jar charged with a stinking, combustible mixture, and used in boarding an enemy's vessel , **Stink'stone,** a variety of limestone remarkable for the fetid urinous odour which it emits when rubbed , **Stink'-wood,** the wood of a Cape tree, remarkable for its strong offensive smell, though durable, taking an excellent polish resembling walnut [A S *stincan*, Ger *stinken*, to smell]

Stint, stint, *v t* to shorten to limit to restrain —*v i.* to cease, stop to be careful or saving —*n* limit . restraint, restriction proportion allotted, fixed amount one of several species of sandpiper, the dunlin —*adj* **Stint'ed,** limited —*ns* **Stint'edness ; Stint'er** —*adv* **Stint'ingly.** —*adjs* **Stint'less ; Stint'y** [A.S *styntan*—*stunt*, stupid See **Stunted.**]

Stipa, stīˈpa, *n* a genus of grasses, the feather grasses [L *stipa*, tow]

Stipe, stīp, *n* (*bot*) the base of a frond of a fern also a stalk, as of a pistil, of a fungus or mush room, of the leaf of a fern, or even the trunk of a tree. [Fr ,—L *stipes*, a stem, a stock]

Stipel, stīˈpel, *n* (*bot*) the stipule of a leaflet.—*adj.* **Stīˈpellate,** having stipels

Stipend, stīˈpend, *n* a salary paid for services, esp to a clergyman in Scotland settled pay —*adj* **Stipendˈiary,** receiving stipend —*n* one who performs services for a salary —*v t* **Stipenˈdiate,** to provide with a stipend or salary [L *stipendium* —*stips*, a donation, and *pendĕre*, to weigh out]

Stipes, stīˈpez, *n.* a stipe a stalk or stem —*adjs* **Stīˈpiform, Stipˈitate, Stipitˈiform.** [L]

Stipple, stipˈl, *v t* to engrave or form by means of dots or small points, as distinguished from line-engraving —*pr p* stipˈpling, *pa p* stipˈpled —*n* a mode of execution in engraving and miniature painting, in which the effect is produced by dots instead of lines —*adj* **Stipˈpled.**—*n* **Stipˈpling,** stippled work of any kind [Dut *stippelen*, dim of *stippen*, to dot, make points]

Stipulate, stipˈū lāt, *v i* to contract to settle terms —*ns* **Stipulāˈtion,** act of stipulating a contract, **Stipˈulātor.** [L *stipulāri, -atus*, prob from Old L *stipulus*, firm, conn with *stipāre*, to press firm]

Stipule, stipˈūl, *n* (*bot*) an appendage or lobe at the base of certain leaves, resembling a small leaf also, a small appendage at the base of petioles, usually softer than the latter—also **Stipˈūla** —*adjs* **Stipˈūlar, Stipˈūlary,** pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling stipules growing on or close to stipules [L *stipula*, a stalk, a stem, dim of *stipes* See **Stipe.**]

Stir, ster, *v t* to move to rouse to instigate —*v i* to move one's self to be active to draw notice —*pr p* stirˈring, *pa p* and *pa t* stirred —*n* tumult bustle —*n* **Stirˈabout,** one who makes himself active oatmeal porridge —*adj* busy, active —*n* **Stirˈrer.**—*p adj* **Stirˈring,** putting in motion active accustomed to a busy life animating, rousing —**Stir up,** to incite or inflame the passions of to put into motion or action to quicken or enliven to disturb [A S *styrian*, Dut *storen*, Ger *storen*, to drive.]

Stir, ster, *v t* (*Spens*) to steer, to direct

Stirk, sterk, *n* (*Scot*) a yearling ox or cow [A.S *stirc*, a heifer—*steór*, a steer]

Stirp, sterp, *n* (*Bacon*) a family, generation, or race —*pl* **Stirpes** [L *stirps, stirpis*]

Stirrup, stirˈup, *n* a ring or hoop suspended by a rope or strap from the saddle, for a horseman's foot while mounting or riding a rope secured to a yard, having a thimble in its lower end for reeving a foot rope —*ns* **Stirˈrup-cup,** a cup taken by one who is departing on horseback, **Stirˈrup-ĭron,** the ring of iron attached to the stirrup leather to receive the foot, **Stirˈrup-leathˈer, Stirˈrup-strap,** the strap of leather that supports a stirrup [A S *stigerâp—stîgan*, to mount, and *râp*, a rope]

Stitch, stich, *n* a pass of a needle and thread, the part of the thread left in the fabric, a single loop or link the kind of work produced by stitching —buttonhole *stitch*, cross *stitch*, &c the space between two double furrows a fastening, as of thread or wire, through the back of a book to connect the leaves an acute pain, a sharp spasmodic pain, esp in the intercostal muscles a bit of clothing, a rag —*v t* to sew so as to show a regular line of stitches to sew or unite.—*v i* to practise stitching —*ns* **Stitchˈery** (*Shak*), needle work, **Stitchˈing,** the act of one who stitches needle work done in such a way that a continuous line of stitches appears on the surface, **Stitchˈwort,** a genus of slender plants, including the chickweed, so called because once believed to cure 'stitch' in the side [A S *stice*, a prick, stitch, Ger *sticken*, to embroider, conn with **Stick**]

Stithy, stithˈi, *n* an anvil a smith's shop —*v t* to forge on an anvil [Ice *stethi*, Sw *stad*, an anvil]

Stive, stīv, *v i* (*prov*) to stew, to be stifled —*adj.* **Stīˈvy,** close, stuffy

Stiver, stīˈver, *n* a Dutch coin, worth one penny sterling any small coin [Dut *stuiver*]

Stoa, stōˈa, *n* a portico or covered colonnade round a house, market place, &c Zeno taught in the *Poikilê Stoa* at Athens, hence his disciples were called Stoics

Stoat, stōt, *n* a kind of weasel, called the ermine when in its winter dress [Also *Stote*, a variant of **Stot**]

Stob, stob, *n* a small post for supporting paling. a wedge in coal mining [A variant of **Stub.**]

Stoccade, stok adˈ, **Stoccado,** stok āˈdo, *n* a thrust in fencing—(*Shak*) **Stoccaˈta.** [It *stoccata*, a thrust—*stocco*, a rapier, stake—Ger *stock*, a stick See **Stick, Stock**]

Stock, stok, *n* something stuck or thrust in the stem of a tree or plant the trunk which receives a graft a post, a log anything fixed solid and senseless a stupid person the crank shaped handle of a centre bit the wood in which the barrel of a firearm is fixed the cross piece of timber into which the shank of an anchor is inserted the part to which others are attached the original progenitor family a fund, capital, shares of a public debt store the cattle, horses, &c kept on a farm the liquor obtained by boiling meat or bones, the foundation for soup a stiff band worn as a cravat, often fastened with a buckle at the back —*adj* kept in stock, standing —*pl* **Stocks,** an instrument in which the legs of offenders were confined the frame for a ship while building the public funds —*v t* to store to keep for sale to supply to fill to supply with domestic animals or stock to refrain from milking cows for 24 hours or more previous to sale —*ns* **Stockˈbroker,** a broker who deals in stocks or shares, **Stockˈ-dove,** the wild pigeon of Europe, **Stockˈ-epˈithet,** any ordinary and conventional epithet, **Stockˈ-exchangeˈ,** the place where stocks are bought and sold an association of sharebrokers and dealers, **Stockˈ-farmˈer,** a farmer who rears livestock, as cattle, &c , **Stockˈ-feedˈer,** one who feeds or fattens livestock, **Stockˈholder,** one who holds stocks in the public funds, or in a company, **Stockˈ-in-trade,** the whole goods a shopkeeper keeps on sale a person's mental resources, **Stockˈ-jobˈber; Stockˈ-jobˈbing,** speculating in stocks, **Stockˈ-list,** a list of stocks and current prices regularly issued, **Stockˈman,** a herdsman who has the charge of stock on a sheep run in Australia; **Stockˈ-marˈket,** a market for the sale of stocks, the stock exchange, **Stockˈ-pot,** the pot in which the stock for soup is kept, **Stockˈ-ridˈer,** a herdsman on an Australian station, **Stockˈ-sadˈdle,** a saddle with heavy tree and iron horn, **Stockˈ-stāˈtion,** a station where stock and cattle are reared, **Stockˈ-whip,** a whip with short handle and long lash for use in herding, **Stockˈwork,** a deposit in which the ore is distributed all over it, **Stockˈ-yard,** a large yard with pens, stables, &c where cattle are kept for slaughter, market, &c —**Take stock,** to make an inventory of goods on hand to make an estimate of, **Take stock in,** to take a share in, to put confidence in [A S *stocc*, a stick, Ger *stock*]

Stock, stok, *n* a favourite garden flower [Orig

called *Stock gillyflower*, to distinguish it from the stemless clove pink, called the *gillyflower* (q v)]

Stockade, stok ād', *n* a breastwork formed of stakes fixed in the ground —*v t* to surround or fortify with a stockade [Fr *estocade—estoc*—Ger *stock*, a stick]

Stockfish, stok'fish, *n* a commercial name of salted and dried cod and other fish of the same family, esp ling, hake, and torsk

Stock-gillyflower, stok'-jil'i flow er, *n* a genus of herbaceous or half-shrubby plants of the natural order *Cruciferæ*, having their flowers in racemes, and generally beautiful and fragrant [**Stock,** wood, and **Gillyflower.**]

Stocking, stok'ing, *n* a close covering for the foot and lower leg —*ns* **Stockinet',** an elastic knitted fabric for under garments, **Stock'inger,** one who knits stockings, **Stock'ing-frame,** a knitting machine [From *stock*, the stockings being the *nether stocks* when the long hose came to be cut at the knee]

Stockish, stok'ish, *adj* (*Shak*) like a stock, stupid —*n* **Stock'ishness,** stupidity —*adj* **Stock'-still,** still as a stock or post

Stock-tackle, stok' tak'l, *n* tackle used in hoisting an anchor on board ship to keep its stock clear of the ship's side

Stock-taking, stok'-tāk'ing, *n* a periodical inventory made of the stock or goods in a shop or ware house

Stocky, stok'i, *adj* short and stout, thick-set having a strong stem —*adv* **Stock'ily.**

Stodgy, stoj'i, *adj* heavy, lumpy ill put together indigestible —*n* **Stodg'iness**

Stog, stog, *v t* (*prov*) to plunge in mire to probe a pool with a pole [Related to **Stock.**]

Stoic, stō'ik, *n* a disciple of the philosopher Zeno (340–260 B C), who opened his school in a colonnade called the *Stoa Poikilē* ('painted porch') at Athens —followed by Cleanthes, Chrysippus, Zeno of Sidon, Diogenes of Babylon, Antipater of Tarsus, Panætius of Rhodes, and Posidonius of Apamea, from whom Stoicism passed to the Romans—Cato the Younger, Seneca, Epictetus, Marcus Aurelius one indifferent to pleasure or pain —*adjs* **Stō'ic, -al,** pertaining to the Stoics, or to their opinions indifferent to pleasure or pain —*adv* **Stō'ically** —*ns* **Stō'icalness; Stō'icism,** the doctrines of the Stoics, a school of ancient philosophy strongly opposed to Epicureanism in its views of life and duty indifference to pleasure or pain [L *Stoicus* —Gr *Stōikos—stoa*, a porch]

Stoke, stōk, *v i* to stir or tend a fire —*n* **Stōk'er** [Dut ,—*stoken*, to light a fire, *stok*, a stick]

Stole, stōl, *pa t* of **Steal**

Stole, stōl, *n* a long robe reaching to the feet a narrow vestment, usually black silk, fringed at the ends, sometimes coloured according to the season, worn by bishops and priests in the Latin Church during mass, in the administration of sacraments, and in certain blessings, and by deacons when they have to move the blessed sacrament Bishops wear it over both shoulders, so do priests, crossed over the breast, deacons wear it over the left shoulder The pope wears it constantly, even when not officiating, as a symbol of jurisdiction Among Anglicans the stole is worn with the same difference by priests (un crossed) and deacons —*n* **Stō'la,** the outer garment of the Roman matron a chorister's surplice (*her*) a bearing showing a fringed scarf [L *stola*—Gr *stolē*, a robe—*stellein*, to array]

Stolen, stōl'en, *pa p* of **Steal**

Stolid, stol'id, *adj* dull heavy stupid foolish. —*n* **Stolid'ity,** state of being stolid dullness of intellect.—*adv* **Stol'idly.** [L *stolidus*]

Stolon, stō'lon, *n* a shoot from the root of a plant a sucker —*adjs* **Stō'lonate, Stōlōnif'erous** [L *stolo*, a twig]

Stoma, stō'ma, *n* (*bot*) one of the minute openings in the epidermis of leaves and tender green stems of plants, subserving the purpose of respiration (*zool*) one of the breathing holes in the bodies of certain of the articulata —*pl* **Stō'mata.**—*adjs* **Stomat'ic, Stomatif'erous** —*n* **Stomati'tis,** inflammation of the interior of the mouth —*adj* **Stō'matode,** having a stoma —*ns* **Stomatol'ogy,** the scientific knowledge of the mouth, **Stō'matoscope,** an instrument for examining the interior of the mouth [Gr *stoma*, a mouth]

Stomach, stum'ak, *n* the strong muscular bag into which the food passes when swallowed, and where it is principally digested the cavity in any animal for the digestion of its food appetite, relish for food, inclination generally disposition, spirit, courage, pride, spleen —*v t* to brook or put up with to turn the stomach of to resent —*adj* **Stom'achal.**—*ns* **Stom'acher,** a part of the dress covering the front of the body, generally forming the lower part of the bodice in front, sometimes richly ornamented a large brooch, **Stomach'ic,** a medicine for the stomach —*adjs* **Stomach'ic, -al,** pertaining to the stomach strengthening or promoting the action of the stomach, **Stom'achous** (*Spens*), angry, stout, obstinate —*ns* **Stom'ach-pump,** a syringe with a flexible tube for withdrawing fluids from the stomach, or injecting them into it, **Stom'ach-stag'gers,** a disease in horses due to a paralytic affection of the stomach [O Fr *estomac*—L *stomachus*—Gr *stomachos*, orig the throat, gullet, then, the orifice of the stomach, and later, the stomach itself—*stoma*, a mouth]

Stomatopod, stō'ma to pod, *n* one of the **Stomatop'oda,** an order of marine crustaceans, distinguished by having most of them seven or eight pair of legs near the mouth [Gr *stoma*, a mouth, and *pous, podos*, foot]

Stond, stond, *n* (*Spens*) station—also = **Stound**

Stone, stōn, *n* a hard mass of earthy or mineral matter, the hard material of which rock consists a piece of rock of a certain size or form, or for a particular purpose, as grind*stone*, mill*stone*, &c a precious stone or gem, a crystal mirror a tombstone a concretion formed in the bladder a hard shell containing the seed of some fruits a standard weight of 14 lb avoirdupois (other stones occur, as that of 24 lb for wool, 22 lb for hay, 16 lb for cheese, &c) torpor and insensibility —*adj* made of stone, or of stoneware —*v t* to pelt with stones to free from stones to wall with stones —*n* **Stone'-age,** a term used in archæology to denote the condition of a people using stone as the material for the cutting tools and weapons which, in a higher condition of culture, were made of metals The stone age implements of Europe are divided into two classes, the *palæolithic* and the *neolithic* —*adj* **Stone'-blind,** as blind as a stone, perfectly blind —*ns* **Stone'-boil'ing,** a primitive method of making water boil by putting hot stones in it, **Stone'-bow,** a crossbow for shooting stones a children's catapult, **Stone'-brash,** a soil made up of finely broken rock, **Stone'-break,** the meadow saxifrage, **Stone'-break'er,** one who or that which breaks stones, a stone crushing machine, **Stone'-bruise,** a bruise caused by a stone, esp on the sole of the foot from walking bare footed, **Stone'cast, Stone's'-cast, Stone'-shot, Stone's'-throw,** the distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand, **Stone'chat, Stone'chatter, Stone'chink,** one of the most common of the British *Turdidæ*, smaller than the redbreast—the Wheat ear is the true stonechat; **Stone'-cir'cles,** or Circles of Standing Stones,

popularly but erroneously called Druidical Circles in Britain, Dom-rings or Thing-steads in Scandinavia, and known as Cromlechs in France, consist of unhewn stones set up at intervals round the circumference of a circular area usually of level ground, though they are sometimes found on the slightly sloping side of a hill, **Stone'-coal,** mineral coal, as opp to charcoal any hard coal, anthracite.—*adj* **Stone'-cold,** cold as a stone—*n* **Stone'-col'our,** the colour of stone, grayish—*adj* **Stone'-col'oured**—*ns* **Stone'-cor'al,** massive coral, as distinguished from branching or tree coral, **Stone'crop,** the wall-pepper, *Sedum acre*, **Stone'-cur'lew,** a large species of plover, **Stone'cutter,** one whose occupation is to hew stone, **Stone'-cut'ting,** the business of hewing and carving stones for walls, monuments, &c—*adjs* **Stoned,** containing stones, **Stone'-dead,** lifeless, **Stone'-deaf,** quite deaf—*ns* **Stone'-dress'er,** one who prepares stones for building, **Stone'-fal'con,** a species of hawk or falcon which builds its nest among the rocks, **Stone'-fly,** a genus of insects typical of the order *Plecoptera* Several species are native to Britain, and furnish good lures to anglers, **Stone'-fruit,** a fruit whose seeds are enclosed in a hard kernel, **Stone'-ham'mer,** a hammer for breaking stones—*adjs* **Stone'-hard** (*Shak*), as hard as a stone, **Stone'-heart'ed** (*Shak*), hard hearted, cruel, pitiless—*ns* **Stone'horse,** a stallion; **Stone'-lil'y,** the popular name of an *Encrinite*, **Stone'-mā'son,** a mason who works with stone, **Stone'-mill,** a machine for breaking stone, **Stone'-oil,** rock oil, petroleum, **Stone'-plov'er,** the stone curlew, **Stō'ner,** one who strikes or kills with stones, **Stone'-rag,** or **-raw,** a lichen, *Parmelia saxatilis*, **Stone'-snipe,** the greater tell tale or long legged tattler, a common North American bird—*adj* **Stone'-still** (*Shak*), as still as a stone, motionless—*ns* **Stone'ware,** a coarse kind of potter's ware baked hard and glazed, **Stone'-work,** mason work, **Stō'niness,** the state of being stony or abounding with stones hardness of heart or mind—*adjs* **Stō'ny,** made of or resembling stone abounding with stones hard pitiless obdurate (*B*) rocky, **Stō'ny-heart'ed,** hard-hearted, cruel, pitiless—**Leave no stone unturned,** to do everything that can be done in order to secure the effect desired, **Mark with a white stone,** to mark as particularly fortunate [A S *stān*, Ger *stein*, Dut *steen*]

Stonied, ston'id, *adj* (*Spens*) astonished, alarmed

Stood, stood, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Stand**

Stook, stook, *n* (*Scot*) a full shock of corn-sheaves, generally twelve, as set up in the field—*v t* to set up in stooks, as sheaves—also **Stouk.**—*n* **Stook'er,** one who sets up the corn in stooks. [Cf Low Ger *stuke*, a bundle]

Stool, stōōl, *n* a seat without a back a low bench for the feet or for kneeling on the seat used in evacuating the bowels the act of evacuating the bowels a root of any kind from which sprouts shoot up a portable piece of wood to which a pigeon is fastened as a decoy for wild birds—*n* **Stool'-pi'geon,** a decoy pigeon a gambler's decoy—**Stool of repentance,** same as **Cutty-stool** (q v)—**To fall between two stools,** to lose both of two things between the choice of which one was hesitating [A S *stōl*, Ger *stuhl*, akin to Ger. *stellen*, to place]

Stoop, stōōp, *v i* to bend the body to lean forward to submit to descend from rank or dignity to condescend to swoop down on the wing, as a bird of prey—*v t* to cause to incline downward—*n* the act of stooping inclination forward descent condescension a swoop—*adj* **Stoop'ed,** having a stoop, bent—*n* **Stoop'er,** one who stoops—*p adj* **Stoop'ing**—*adv* **Stoop'ingly.** [A S *stūpian*, Old Dut *stuypen*, Ice *stūpa*]

Stoop, stōōp, *n* (*Shak*) a vessel of liquor, a flagon liquor for drinking a basin for holy water [A S *stoppa*, a cup—*steáp*, a cup, Low Ger. *stoop*]

Stoop, stōōp, *n* an open platform before the entrance of a house [Dut *stoep*]

Stoop, stōōp, *n* a prop, support, a patron

Stoor, stōōr, *adj* (*obs*) great, formidable stiff, harsh, austere—Also **Stour.** [A S *stór*, great]

Stoor, stōōr, *n* dust in motion, hence commotion, bustle a gush of water—*v t* to stir up, to pour out—*adj* **Stoor'y,** dusty [A S *stýrian*, to stir]

Stop, stop, *v t* to stuff or close up to obstruct to render impassable to hinder from further motion, progress, effect, or change to restrain, repress, suppress, suspend to intercept to apply musical stops to to regulate the sounds of a stringed instrument by shortening the strings with the fingers (*naut*) to make fast—*v i* to cease going forwards to cease from any motion or action, to stay, tarry to leave off to be at an end to ward off a blow—*pr p* stop'ping, *pa t* and *pa p* stopped—*n* act of stopping state of being stopped hinderance obstacle interruption (*mus*) one of the vent holes in a wind instrument, or the place on the wire of a stringed instrument, by the stopping or pressing of which certain notes are produced a mark used in punctuation an alphabetic sound involving a complete closure of the mouth organs a wooden batten on a door or window-frame against which it closes a stop thrust in fencing—*ns* **Stop'-cock,** a short pipe in a cask, &c, opened and stopped by turning a cock or key, **Stop'-gap,** that which fills a gap or supplies a deficiency, esp an expedient of emergency, **Stop'-mo'tion,** a mechanical arrangement for producing an automatic stop in machinery, as for shutting off steam, &c, **Stop'page,** act of stopping state of being stopped an obstruction, **Stop'per,** one who stops that which closes a vent or hole, as the cork or glass mouth piece for a bottle (*naut*) a short rope for making something fast—*v t* to close or secure with a stopper—*ns* **Stop'ping,** that which fills up, material for filling up cracks, &c, filling material for teeth, **Stop'ping-out,** the practice in etching of covering certain parts with a composition impervious to acid, to keep the acid off them while allowing it to remain on the other parts to mark them more, **Stop'-watch,** a watch whose hands can be stopped to allow of time that has elapsed being calculated more exactly, used in timing a race, &c [M E *stoppen*—O Fr *estouper* (Ice. *stoppa*, Ger *stopfen*, to stuff), all from L *stupa*, the coarse part of flax, tow]

Stope, stōp, *v t* to excavate, to remove the contents of a vein—*n* an excavation for this purpose.—*n* **Stō'ping**

Stopple, stop'l, *n* that which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel a cork or plug—*v t* to close with a stopple

Storax, stō'raks, *n* a resin resembling benzoin, obtained from the stem of *Styrax officinalis*, a native of Greece and the Levant, formerly used as a stimulating expectorant—**Liquid storax,** a soft viscid resin with a balsamic odour and a pungent burning aromatic taste, opaque and grey-brown, heavier than water, obtained from the *Liquid ambar orientale*, a tree 40 feet high, forming forests in the south-west of Asia Minor. [L,—Gr *styrax*]

Store, stōr, *n* a hoard or quantity gathered: abundance a storehouse any place where goods are sold (*pl*) supplies of provisions, ammunition, &c for an army or a ship—*v t* to gather in

quantities to supply to lay up in store to hoard: to place in a warehouse —*adj* **Stōr'able**, capable of being stored —*ns* **Stōr'age**, the placing in a store the safe-keeping of goods in a store the price paid or charged for keeping goods in a store, **Store'-farm** (*Scot*), a stock farm, a cattle-farm, **Store'-farm'er**; **Store'house**, a house for storing goods of any kind a repository a treasury, **Store'-keep'er**, a man who has charge of a store one who owns a store (*U S*) any unsaleable article, **Store'-room**, a room in which things are stored a room in a store, **Store'-ship**, a vessel used for transporting naval stores —**In store** (*Shak*), in hoard for future use, ready for supply —**Set store by**, to value greatly [O Fr *estor, estoire*—L *instaurāre*, to provide]

Storey, stō'ri, *n* same as **Story**

Storge, stor'jē, *n* natural affection [Gr]

Storiated, Storied. See **Story.**

Stork, stork, *n* a long-necked and long-legged wading bird nearly allied to the heron, spoonbill, and ibis. The bill is larger than the head, very stout at base, not grooved, the toes three in number, the claws not acute. The storks are usually divided into the True Storks and the American Wood Ibises (*Tantalus*). —The **Common stork** or **White stork** (*Ciconia alba*) is about 3½ feet long, migratory in habit, especially common in Holland and northern Germany, and often becomes semi-domesticated, nesting on the tops of houses, &c. —*n* **Stork's'-bill**, any plant of the genus *Erodium*, esp. the heron's bill a plant of the genus *Pelargonium* [A S *storc*, Ger *storch*]

Storm, storm, *n* a violent commotion of the atmosphere producing wind, rain, &c. a tempest a fall of snow, a prolonged frost an outbreak of anger, or the like violent agitation of society commotion tumult calamity (*mil*) an assault —*v i* to raise a tempest to blow with violence to be in a violent passion —*v t* to attack by open force to assault —*n* **Storm'-ā'rea**, the area covered by a storm —*adj* **Storm'-beat** (*Spens*), beaten or injured by storms —*ns* **Storm'-belt**, a belt of maximum storm frequency, **Storm'-bird**, a petrel —*adj* **Storm'bound**, delayed by storms —*ns* **Storm'-card**, a sailors' chart showing from the direction of the wind the ship's position in relation to a storm centre, and accordingly the proper course to be shaped, **Storm'-cen'tre**, the position of lowest pressure in a cyclonic storm, **Storm'-cock**, the fieldfare the mistlethrush, **Storm'-cone**, a cone of canvas stretched on a frame 3 feet high as a storm signal, **Storm'-door**, an outer supplementary door to shelter the interior of a building, **Storm'-drum**, a canvas cylinder extended on a hoop 3 feet high by 3 feet wide, hoisted in conjunction with the cone as a storm signal —*adj* **Storm'ful**, abounding with storms —*ns* **Storm'fulness**; **Storm'-glass**, a tube containing a solution of camphor, the amount of the precipitate varying with the weather, **Storm'-house**, a temporary shelter for men working on a railway, &c., **Storm'iness**, **Storm'ing-par'ty**, the party of men who first enter the breach or scale the walls in storming a fortress —*adj* **Storm'less**, without storms —*ns* **Storm'-sail**, a sail of the strongest canvas, for stormy weather, **Storm'-sig'nal**, a signal displayed on seacoasts, &c., to intimate the approach of a storm by the cone and drum, or by flags and lanterns in the United States, **Storm'-stay**, a stay on which a storm-sail is set.—*adjs* **Storm'-stayed**, hindered from proceeding by storms; **Storm'-tossed**, tossed about by storms much agitated by conflicting passions —*ns* **Storm'-wind**, a wind that brings a storm, a hurricane, **Storm'-win'dow**, a window raised above the roof, slated above and at the sides —*adj* **Storm'y**, having many storms agitated with furious winds boisterous violent passionate [A S *storm*, Ice *stormr*, from root of **Stir.**]

Stornello, stor-nel'ō, *n* an Italian kind of improvised folk-song —*pl* **Stornel'li.** [It]

Storthing, stōr'ting, *n* the legislative assembly of Norway [Norw *stor*, great, *thing*, assembly]

Story, stō'ri, *n* a history or narrative of incidents in their sequence an account, report, statement an anecdote the plot of a novel or drama a lie, a fib, a fictitious narrative —*v t* to tell or describe historically, to relate to adorn with sculptured or painted scenes from history —*v i* to relate —*adjs* **Storiā'ted**, decorated with elaborate ornamental designs, **Sto'ried**, told or celebrated in a story having a history interesting from the stories belonging to it adorned with scenes from history —*ns* **Storiol'ogist**, one learned in the comparative study of folk tales, **Storiol'ogy**, the scientific study of folk tales; **Sto'ry-book**, a book of stories or tales true or fictitious, **Sto'ry-tell'er**, one who relates tales, a liar [O Fr *estoire* It is simply a short form of **History.**]

Story, also **Storey**, stō'ri, *n* a division of a house reached by one flight of stairs a set of rooms on the same floor or level —**The upper story**, the brain [O Fr *estoree*—*estorer*, to build—L *instaurāre*, to build]

Stosh, stosh, *n* fish offal, pomace

Stot, stot, *n* a young ox, a steer [Ice *stútr*, a bull]

Stot, stot, *v i* (*prov*) to stumble —*v i* **Stot'ter**, to stumble

Stound, stownd, *n* (*Spens*) a stunning influence, a blow, amazement a shooting pain a noise sorrow, grief, mishap effort —*v t* to stun, astound [A contr of **Astound.**]

Stound, stownd, *n* (*Spens*) a moment of time time, season, hour [A S *stund*]

Stound, stownd, (*Spens*) same as **Stunned.**

Stoup, stowp, *n* (*Spens*) same as **Stoop**, flagon

Stour, stowr, *n* a tumult, battle, assault a paroxysm [O Fr *estour*, tumult, battle]

Stout, stowt, *adj* strong robust corpulent resolute proud (*B*) stubborn —*n* extra strong porter —*adj* **Stout'-heart'ed**, having a brave heart —*adv* **Stout'-heart'edly.** —*n* **Stout'-heart'edness** —*adv* **Stout'ly** —*ns* **Stout'ness** (*B*), stubbornness [O Fr *estout*, bold—Old Dut *stolt*, *stout*, Ger *stolz*, bold, stout]

Stouthrief, stowth'rēf, *n* in Scots law, theft attended with violence — also **Stouthrie** —*n* **Stouth'-and-routh** (*Scot*), plenty, abundance

Stove, stōv, *n* an apparatus with a fire for warming a room, cooking, &c. a pottery kiln an oven for heating the blast of a blast furnace a drying room —*v t* to heat or keep warm —*ns* **Stove'-pipe**, a metal pipe for carrying smoke from a stove to a chimney flue, **Stove'pipe-hat**, a high silk hat, **Stove'-plant**, a plant cultivated in a stove; **Stove'-plate**, a lid or plate covering one of the holes in a cooking stove. [A S *stofa*, Old Dut *stove*, Ger *stube*]

Stove, stōv, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Stave.**

Stover, stōv'er, *n.* (*Shak*) fodder for cattle [O Fr *estover*, necessity, provisions, from *estover*, *estoveir*, to fit, be necessary]

Stow, stō, *v t* to place to arrange to fill by packing things in (*slang*) to put away out of sight to be silent about —*ns.* **Stow'age**, act of placing in order state of being laid up room for articles to be laid away money paid for stowing goods, **Stow'away**, one who hides himself in an outward-bound vessel in order to get a passage for nothing; **Stow'down**, the process of

stowing down in a ship's hold, **Stow'er,** one who stows, **Stow'ing,** in mining, rubbish thrown into the cavities out of which the ore, coal, &c have been taken [M E *stowen*, to place—A S *stōw*, a place, cf Dut *stuwen*, to stow, to push, Ger *stauen*, to pack]

Stow, stow, *v t* (*Scot*) to cut off, crop

Stowlins, stō'linz, *adv* (*Scot*) stealthily

Stown, stown, a Scotch form of *stolen*

Strabismus, strā bis'mus, *n* squint—*adjs* **Strabis'mal, Strabis'mic, -al.**—*ns* **Strabismom'eter, Strabom'eter,** an instrument for measuring strabismus, **Strabot'omy,** the surgical operation for the cure of squinting, by the division of the muscle or muscles that distort the eyeball [Gr, —*strabos*, squinting—*strephein*, to twist]

Straddle, strad'l, *v i* to stride or part the legs wide to stand or walk with the legs far apart to seem favourable to both sides in any question that divides opinion into parties, to trim with regard to any controversy—*v t* to stand or sit astride of—*n* act of straddling an attempt to fill a dubious or non committal position a stock transaction in which the buyer obtains the privilege of either a *put* or a *call*: a vertical mine timber supporting a set—*adv* astride—*adj* **Strad'dle-legged,** having the legs wide apart. [A freq formed from A S *stræd*, pa.t of *stridan*, to stride]

Stradivarius, strad i vā'ri us, *n* a violin, esp one made by the famous Antonio Stradivari (1649–1737) of Cremona

Strae, strā, *n* (*Scot*) straw—**Strae death,** death in one's bed from natural causes, as opp to death by accident, by the rope, &c

Straggle, strag'l, *v i* to wander from the course to ramble to stretch beyond proper limits to be dispersed—*ns* **Strag'gler,** one who straggles or goes from the course a wandering fellow a vagabond a migratory animal found away from its usual range, **Strag'gle-tooth,** a misshapen or misplaced tooth—*adv* **Strag'glingly,** in a straggling manner—*n* **Strag'gling-mon'ey,** money paid for apprehending deserters and men absent without leave money deducted from the wages of such absentees—*adj* **Strag'gly,** straggling, spread out [For *strackle*, freq of M E *straken*, to roam—A S *strīcan*, to go]

Stragulum, strag'ū-lum, *n* the mantle or pallium in ornithology [L, a cover]

Straight, strāt, *adj* direct being in a right line not crooked nearest upright free from disorder: honourable, fair unqualified, out-and out consisting of a sequence at poker (*slang*) undiluted, neat, as a dram of whisky, &c, direct, authoritative, reliable—*adv* immediately in the shortest time—*v t* to straighten—*n* **Straight'-arch,** an arch in the form of two sides of an isosceles triangle—*adjs* **Straight'away,** straight forward, **Straight'-cut,** cut lengthwise of the leaf, of tobacco—*n* **Straight'-edge,** a narrow board or piece of metal having one edge perfectly straight for applying to a surface to ascertain whether it be exactly even—*v t* **Straight'en,** to make straight—*ns* **Straight'ener,** one who or that which straightens; **Straight'-face,** a sober unsmiling face—*adv* **Straight'forth,** directly henceforth—*adj* **Straight'for'ward,** going forward in a straight course honest open downright—*adv* **Straight'for'wardly.**—*n* **Straight'for'wardness,** direction in a straight course undeviating rectitude.—*adv* **Straight'ly,** tightly closely.—*n* **Straight'ness,** narrowness tightness—*adjs* **Straight'-out,** out-and-out, **Straight'-pight** (*Shak*), straight, erect—*adv* **Straight'way,** directly immediately without loss of time. [A.S *streht*, pa.p of *streccan*, to stretch]

Straik, strāk, *n* a Scotch form of **Stroke.**

Strain, strān, *v t* to stretch tight to draw with force to exert to the utmost to injure by overtasking to make tight to constrain, make uneasy or unnatural to press to one's self, to embrace to pass through a filter—*v i* to make violent efforts to filter—*n* the act of straining a violent effort an injury inflicted by straining, esp a wrenching of the muscles a note, sound, or song, stretch of imagination, &c any change of form or bulk of a portion of matter either solid or fluid, the system of forces which sustains the strain being called the *stress* mood, disposition—*ns* **Strain'er,** one who or that which strains an instrument for filtration a sieve, colander, &c, **Strain'ing,** a piece of leather for stretching as a base for the seat of a saddle—**Strain at,** in Matt xxiii. 24, a misprint for **Strain out** [O Fr *straindre*—L *stringĕre*, to stretch tight See **String** and **Strong**]

Strain, strān, *n* race, stock, generation descent natural tendency, any admixture or element in one's character—*n* **Strain'ing-beam,** a tie beam uniting the tops of the queen posts [M E *streen*—A S *gestréon*, gain, property, confused in M E with the related M E *strend*—A.S *strynd*, lineage, race, tribe]

Straint, strānt, *n* (*Spens*) violent tension

Strait, strāt, *adj* difficult distressful (*obs* strict, rigorous narrow, so in *B*)—*n* a narrow pass in a mountain, or in the ocean between two portions of land difficulty, distress—*v t* to stretch, tighten to distress—*v t* **Strait'en,** to make strait or narrow to confine to draw tight to distress to put into difficulties—*adjs* **Strait'-heart'ed,** stingy, **Strait'-laced,** rigid or narrow in opinion—*adv* **Strait'ly,** narrowly (*B*) strictly—*ns* **Strait'ness,** state of being strait or narrow strictness (*B*) distress or difficulty, **Strait'-waist'coat, Strait'-jack'et,** a dress made with long sleeves, which are tied behind, so that the arms are confined [O Fr *estreit*, *estrait* (Fr *étroit*)—L *strictus*, pa p of *stringĕre*, to draw tight Doublet **Strict.**]

Strake, strāk, obs *pa t* of **Strike**

Strake, strāk, *n* one breadth of plank in a ship, either within or without board, wrought from the stem to the sternpost the hoop or tire of a wheel (*obs*) a bushel the place where ore is assorted on a mine floor—Also **Straik.** [A variant of **Streak.**]

Stramash, stra mash', *n* (*Scot*) a tumult, disturbance—*v t* to beat, destroy

Strammel, stram'el, *n* straw—*adj* **Stramin'eous,** strawy, light like straw

Stramonium, strā mō'ni um, *n* a common narcotic weed of the Nightshade family, called also the *Thorn-apple*, *Stink weed*, and *Jimson weed*—*Datura Stramonium* a drug prepared from its seeds and leaves, resembling belladonna, good in asthma.—Also **Stram'ony**

Strand, strand, *n* the margin or beach of the sea or of a lake (*Scot*) a rivulet, a gutter—*v t* to run aground to be stopped—*v i* to drift or be driven ashore—*p adj* **Strand'ed,** driven on shore left helpless without further resource [A S *strand*, Ger *strand*, Ice *strond*, border, shore]

Strand, strand, *n* one of the strings or parts that compose a rope—*v t* to break a strand to form by uniting strands [Dut *streen*, a skein, Ger *strahne*]

Strange, strānj, *adj* foreign belonging to another country not formerly known, heard, or seen not domestic new causing surprise or curiosity, marvellous unusual, odd estranged, reserved: unacquainted with, unversed not lawfully belonging to one—*adv* **Strange'ly.**—*ns* **Strange'-**

ness; **Strān'ger**, a foreigner one from home one unknown or unacquainted a guest or visitor one not admitted to communion or fellowship a popular premonition of the coming of a visitor by a bit of stalk in a cup of tea, guttering in a candle, &c —**Strange woman**, a whore [O Fr *estrange* (Fr *étrange*)—L *extraneus—extra*, beyond]

Strangle, strang'gl, *v t* to compress the throat so as to prevent breathing and destroy life to choke to hinder from birth or appearance to suppress —*n*. **Strang'ler.**—*n pl* **Stran'gles**, a contagious eruptive disorder peculiar to young horses, beginning with sore throat and cough, a muco purulent nasal discharge, and the eruption of a swelling in the space between the branches of the lower jaw —*n* **Stran'gle-weed**, the dodder, the broom rape —*v t* **Strang'ulate**, to strangle to compress so as to suppress or suspend function —*p adj* **Strang'ulated**, having the function stopped by compression constricted, much narrowed —*n* **Strangulā'tion**, act of strangling compression of the throat and partial suffocation the state of a part abnormally constricted [O Fr *estrangler* (Fr *étrangler*) — L *strangulāre*, *ātum* — Gr *strangaloein*, to strangle, *strangos*, twisted]

Strangury, strang'gū ri, *n* painful retention of, or difficulty in discharging, urine —*adj* **Strangū'rious** [L *stranguria*—Gr *strangx*, a drop, from *stranggein*, to squeeze, and *ouron*, urine]

Strap, strap, *n* a narrow strip of cloth or leather a razor strop an iron plate secured by screw bolts, for connecting two or more timbers (*slang*) credit, esp for liquor —*v t* to beat or bind with a strap to strop, as a razor (*Scot*) to hang —*pr p* strap'ping, *pa t* and *pa p* strapped —*ns* **Strap'-game**, the swindling game better known as *Prick the garter*, *Fast and loose*, **Strap'-mounts**, the buckles, &c, fitted on leather straps, **Strap'-oil**, a thrashing, **Strap'per**, one who works with straps, esp one who harnesses horses something big, a tall large person, **Strap'ping**, the act of fastening with a strap materials for straps a thrashing —*adj* tall, handsome —*adj* **Strap'-shaped**, shaped like a strap, ligulate —*n* **Strap'-work**, (*archit*) ornamentation consisting of crossed and interlaced fillets or bands [Orig *strop*, from A S *stropp* — L *struppus*, cf Gr *strophos*, a twisted band]

Strappado, strap ā'do, *n* (*Shak*) a punishment which consisted in pulling the victim to the top of a beam and letting him fall so as to break his bones —*v t* (*Milton*) to torture or punish by the strappado [It *strappata—strappare*, to pull]

Strata, strā'ta, *pl* of **Stratum.**

Stratagem, strat'a jem, *n* an artifice, esp in war a plan for deceiving an enemy or gaining an advantage any artifice generally —*adjs* **Strateget'ic, -al, Strateg'ic, -al**, pertaining to or done by strategy —*adv* **Strateget'ically** —*ns* **Strateget'ics, Strat'egy**, generalship, or the art of conducting a campaign and manœuvring an army artifice or finesse generally — *adv* **Strateg'ically** —*n* **Strat'egist**, one skilled in strategy [Fr ,—L *strategema*—Gr *stratēgēma* —*stratēgos*, a general—*stratos*, an army, and *agein*, to lead]

Strath, strath, *n* in Scotland, an extensive valley through which a river runs [Gael *srath*, a valley —L *strata*, a street]

Strathspey, strath'spā, *n* a Scotch dance, allied to and danced alternately with the reel, differing from it in being slower, and abounding in the jerky motion of dotted notes and semiquavers (when the latter precede the former it constitutes the *Scotch snap*), while the reel is almost entirely in smooth, equal, gliding motion the music for a strathspey dance, or its movement [So called from *Strathspey*, the valley of the river Spey]

Stratify, strat'i fī, *v t* to form or lay in strata or layers —*pr p* strat'ifying; *pa t* and *pa p* strat'ified —*adj* **Stratic'ulate**, arranged in thin layers —*n* **Stratificā'tion**, act of stratifying state of being stratified process of being arranged in layers [Fr *stratifier*—L *stratum*, and *facĕre*, to make]

Stratiotes, strat'i ō tēz, *n* the water soldier See **Soldier.** [Gr *stratiōtes*, a soldier]

Stratocracy, strā tok'ra si, *n* military despotism [Gr *stratos*, an army, *kratein*, to rule]

Stratography, strā-tog'ra fi, *n* description of an army and whatever pertains to it —*adjs* **Stratograph'ic, -al** —*adv* **Stratograph'ically.** [Gr *stratos*, an army, *graphein*, to write]

Stratum, strā'tum, *n* a bed of earth or rock formed by natural causes, and consisting usually of a series of layers any bed or layer —*pl* **Strā'ta.** — *adj* **Strat'iform**, formed like strata —*ns* **Stratig'rapher, Stratig'raphist**, a student of stratigraphical geology —*adjs* **Stratigraph'ic, -al**, concerned with the order and relative position of the strata forming the earth's crust — *adv* **Stratigraph'ically** — *n* **Stratig'raphy**, the order and position of the stratified groups the study or description of these, descriptive geology —*adj* **Strā'tose**, arranged in layers, stratified —*n pl* **Strat'ūla**, thin layers in rock-strata —*n* **Strā'tus**, a form of cloud occurring in a horizontal layer [L *stratum* — *sternĕre*, *stratum*, to spread out]

Stratus, strā'tus, *n* the fall or night cloud, the lowest of clouds, a widely extended horizontal sheet, of varied thickness, seldom rising above 4000 feet, and often quite close to the earth's surface It arises in calm clear evenings, after warm days, from the sinking and flattening out of Cumulus, from the cooling of moist air on damp ground, marshes, lakes, rivers, or from the cooling of moist air mixed with smoke enveloping great cities —**Strā'to-cir'rus**, better **Cirro-stratus** (see **Cirrus**), **Strā'to-cū'mulus**, better **Cumulo-stratus** (see **Cumulus**) [L *stratus*, a coverlet—*sternĕre*, *stratum*, to spread]

Straught, strawt, obs *pa t* and *pa p* of **Stretch.**

Straunge, strawnj, *adj* (*Spens*) same as **Strange.** foreign, borrowed

Stravaig, stra vāg', *v t* (*Scot*) to wander about idly —*n* **Stravaig'er.** [Cf **Extravagant.**]

Straw, straw, *n* the stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is thrashed a quantity of these when thrashed anything worthless, the least possible thing —*ns* **Straw'berry**, the delicious and fragrant fruit of any of the species of the genus *Fragaria*, the plant itself, **Straw'berry-leaf**, a symbolic ornament on the coronets of dukes, marquises, and earls—in *pl* a dukedom, **Straw'berry-mark**, a soft reddish nævus or birthmark, **Straw'berry-tree**, a species of Arbutus, which produces a fruit resembling the strawberry, **Straw'-board**, a kind of millboard or thick card board, made of straw after it has been boiled with lime or soda to soften it, **Straw'-col'our**, the colour of dry straw, a delicate yellow —*adj* **Straw'-col'oured**, of the colour of dry straw, of a delicate yellowish colour —*ns* **Straw'-cut'ter**, an instrument for chopping straw for fodder, **Straw'-embroi'dery**, embroidery done by sewing straw on net, **Straw'-house**, a house for holding thrashed straw, **Straw'ing**, (*slang*) the sale of straws on the streets in order to cover the giving to the purchaser of things forbidden to be sold, as indecent books, &c , **Straw-plait**, a narrow band of plaited wheat straw, used in making straw hats, bonnets, &c , **Straw'-stem**, the fine stem of a

wine glass pulled out from the material of the bowl, instead of being attached separately a wine glass having such a stem —*adj* **Straw'y**, made of or like straw —**Man of straw** (see **Man**) [A.S *streaw*, Ger *stroh*, from the root of **Strew**.]

Strawed (*B*), for strewed, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Strew**.

Stray, strā, *v i* to wander to go from the enclosure, company, or proper limits to err to rove to deviate from duty or rectitude.—*v t* (*Shak*) to cause to stray —*n* a domestic animal that has strayed or is lost a straggler, a waif, a truant the act of wandering —*adj* **Strayed**, wandering, astray —*ns* **Stray'er**, one who strays, a wanderer, **Stray'ling**, a little waif or stray [O Fr *estraier*, to wander—*estree*, a street—L *strata*, a street]

Strayne, strān, *v t* (*Spens*) to stretch out, to embody or express in strains [See **Strain**.]

Strayt, strāt, *n* (*Spens*) a street

Streak, strēk, *n* a line or long mark different in colour from the ground, a belt or band of marked colour of some length, a stripe a slight characteristic, a trace, a passing mood (*min*) the appearance presented by the surface of a mineral when scratched a strake or line of planking a short piece of iron forming one of the six sections of the wheel tire of a wooden artillery carriage —*v t* to form streaks in to mark with streaks —*adj* **Streaked**, streaky, striped (*U S*) confused.—*n* **Streak'iness**.—*adj* **Streak'y**, marked with streaks, striped uneven in quality [A S *strica*, a stroke, line—*strican*, to go, Ger *strich*, see **Strike** Skeat makes it Scand, Sw *strek*, Dan *streg*, a dash]

Streak, strēk, *v t* (*Scot*) to lay out a corpse for burial —*v i* to stretch out

Streak, strēk, *v i* (*U S*) to run swiftly

Stream, strēm, *n* a current of water, air, or light, &c anything flowing out from a source anything forcible, flowing, and continuous drift, tendency —*v i* to flow in a stream to pour out abundantly to be overflown with to issue in rays to stretch in a long line —*v t* to discharge in a stream to wave —*ns* **Stream'er**, an ensign or flag streaming or flowing in the wind a luminous beam shooting upward from the horizon, **Stream'-gold**, placer gold, the gold of alluvial districts, **Stream'-ice**, pieces of drift ice swept down in a current; **Stream'iness**, streamy quality, **Stream'ing**, the working of alluvial deposits for the ores contained —*adj* **Stream'less**, not watered by streams —*ns* **Stream'let**, **Stream'ling**, a little stream —*adj* **Stream'y**, abounding in streams flowing in a stream [A S *streám*, Ger *straum*, Ice *straumr*]

Street, strēt, *n* a road in a town lined with houses, broader than a lane those who live in a street the part of the street for vehicles the body of brokers —*ns* **Street'age**, toll for the use of a street, **Street'-car**, a passenger car on the streets of a city, drawn by horses, cable traction, or electricity, **Street'-door**, the door of a house which opens upon a street; **Street'-rail'road**, a railroad or tramway constructed on a public street, **Street'-sweep'er**, one who or that which sweeps the streets clean, **Street'-walk'er**, a whore who prowls about the streets; **Street'-ward**, an officer who formerly took care of the streets, **Street'-way**, the roadway [A S *strǽt* (Dut *straat*, Ger *strasse*, It *strada*)—L *strata* (*via*), a paved (way), from *sternĕre*, *stratum*, to strew, pave]

Streight, strāt, *adj* (*Spens*) narrow, strict, close —*adv* strictly, closely —*n* same as **Strait** —*adv* **Streight'ly** = **Straitly**.—*n* **Streight'ness** = **Straitness**.

Strelitz, strel'its, *n* one of the ancient Muscovite guards, which formed a kind of hereditary standing army, the Stryeltsy, abolished by Peter the Great for their revolt, which was really an effort of reaction on the part of the old Russian or anti-reform party

Strelitzia, strel it'si a, *n* a genus of South African plants of the banana family, with large showy flowers—*Strelitzia Reginæ*, also *Queen plant*, *Bird-of-Paradise flower*—with fine orange and purple flowers [Named after Queen Charlotte, wife of George III, of the house of Mecklenburg-*Strelitz*.]

Strene, strēn, *n* (*obs*) race, offspring [**Strain**.]

Strength, strength, *n* quality of being strong power of any kind, active or passive force, vigour, violence solidity or toughness power to resist attack excellence, boldness of conception or treatment the required consistency or degree of the essential element in any compound in tensity brightness validity vigour of style or expression security amount of force potency of liquors available force or support a fortification, stronghold —*v t* **Strength'en**, to make strong or stronger to confirm to encourage to increase in power or security —*v i* to become stronger —*n* **Strength'ener**, one who, or that which, supplies strength —*adj* **Strength'less**, without strength —**On the strength**, on the muster rolls of, **On**, or **Upon**, **the strength of**, in reliance upon —**Proof-strength** (see **Proof**) [A S *strengthu*—*strang*, strong]

Strenuous, stren'ū us, *adj* active vigorous urgent zealous bold necessitating exertion —*n* **Strenuos'ity**, strenuousness a straining after effect —*adv* **Stren'uously** —*n* **Stren'uousness**. [L *strenuus*, akin to Gr *strēnēs*, strong]

Strepent, strep'ent, *adj* (*rare*) noisy [L *strepĕre*, to make a noise]

Strepera, strep'e ra, *n* an Australian genus of corvine passerine birds, the crow shrikes —*adj* **Strep'erine**. [L *strepĕre*, to make a noise]

Strephon, stref'on, *n* a love sick shepherd in Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*, hence a love sick swain generally —*n* **Streph'onade**, a love song

Strepitant, strep'i tant, *adj* loud, noisy —*adv* **Strepitō'so**, (*mus*) loudly, boisterously

Streptococcus, strep tō kok'us, *n* a chain of micrococci

Stress, stres, *n* force pressure urgency strain violence, as of the weather the relative loudness or emphasis with which certain syllables are pronounced, accent weight, importance (*mech*) force exerted in any direction or manner between two bodies—the greatest stress which a substance will bear without being torn asunder being its ultimate strength legal distraining —*v t* to constrain lay stress on to emphasise [O Fr *estrecir*—L *strictus*, *stringĕre*, to draw tight]

Stretch, strech, *v t* to extend to draw out to expand to reach out to exaggerate, strain, or carry further than is right to cause to lie at full length (*slang*) to hang —*v i* to be drawn out to be extended to extend without breaking to exaggerate.—*n* act of stretching effort struggle reach extension state of being stretched utmost extent of meaning course one single uninterrupted sitting, turn, &c (*slang*) a year's imprisonment —*ns* **Stretch'er**, anything used for stretching, as gloves, hats, &c a frame on which a painter's canvas is stretched by means of wedges forced into the corners a frame for carrying the sick or dead a footboard for a rower a brick or stone lying lengthwise of the course in which it is placed—opp to a *header* or *bond* (*slang*) a lie, **Stretch'er-bond**, a method of building in which bricks or stones are laid lengthwise in successive courses, the joints

of the one falling at the middle of that above and below, **Stretch'ing-course,** a course of bricks or stones having all the faces outward, **Stretch'ing-frame,** a machine for stretching cotton lovings before being spun into yarn a frame on which starched fabrics are dried, **Stretch'ing-ī'ron,** a currier's tool for dressing leather —*adj* **Stretch'y,** apt to stretch too much liable to stretch one's self from weariness [A S *streccan*—*stræc, stræc,* strong, violent, cf Ger *strack,* straight]

Strew, strōō, *v t* to spread by scattering to scatter loosely —*pa p* strewed or strewn —*ns* **Strew'ing,** act of scattering or spreading over anything fit to be strewed (*Shak*) litter for cattle, **Strew'ment** (*Shak*), anything strewed or scattered in decoration [A S *streowian,* Ger *streuen,* L *sternĕre* (perf *stravi*)]

Stria, strī'a, *n* a stripe or streak, a small channel or thread like line running parallel to another (*archit*) one of the fillets between the flutes of columns, &c —*pl* **Strī'æ** (ē) —*v t* **Strīāte',** to score, stripe —*adjs* **Strī'āte, -d,** marked with striæ or small channels running parallel to each other —*ns* **Strīā'tion, Strīā'tum,** the *corpus striatum,* the great ganglion of the fore brain, **Strī'ature,** the mode of striation [L *stria,* a streak, *striāre, ātum,* to furrow]

Strich, Strick, strik, *n* (*Spens*) the screech owl [L *strix, strigis*]

Stricken, strik'n (*B*) *pa p* of **Strike.—A stricken hour,** an hour as marked by the clock —**Stricken in years,** advanced in years

Strickle, strik'l, *n* a straight edge for levelling the top of a measure of grain a template —Also **Strick'ler**

Strict, strikt, *adj* exact extremely nice observing exact rules, regular severe restricted, taken strictly thoroughly accurate tense, stiff closely intimate absolute, unbroken constructed —*n* **Stric'tion** —*adv* **Strict'ly,** narrowly, closely, rigorously, exclusively —*ns* **Strict'ness; Strict'ure,** (*surg*) an unnatural contraction, either congenital or acquired, of a mucous canal, such as the urethra, œsophagus, or intestine an unfavourable criticism censure critical remark [L *strictus,* pa p of *stringĕre,* to draw tight Cf **Strain** and **Stringent.**]

Striddle, strid'l, *v i* (*prov*) to straddle

Stride, strīd, *v i* to walk with long steps to straddle —*v t* to pass over at a step to bestride, ride upon —*pa t* strōde (*obs* strid), *pa p* strid'den —*n* a long step, the space passed over in such [A S *strīdan,* to stride, Dut *strijden,* to stride, Ger *streiten,* to strive]

Strident, strī'dent, *adj* creaking, grating, harsh —*adv* **Strī'dently** —*n* **Strī'dor,** a harsh sound —*adj* **Strid'ūlant,** strident —*n pl* **Stridūlan'tia,** a group of hemipterous insects, the cicadas —*v i* **Strid'ūlate,** to make a stridulous sound —*ns* **Stridūlā'tion,** the act of stridulating, **Strid'ūlātor,** an insect which emits such a sound —*adjs* **Strid'ūlātory,** stridulant, **Strid'ūlous,** emitting a harsh creaking sound [L *stridens, entis,* pr p of *stridēre,* to creak]

Strife, strīf, *n* contention for superiority struggle for victory contest discord —*adj* **Strife'ful** (*Spens*), full of strife, contentious, discordant—also **Strifful** [M E *strif*—O Fr *estrif*—Scand, Ice *strith,* strife, pain, Ger *streit,* Dut *strijd,* strife See **Strive**]

Strig, strig, *n* the footstalk of a flower or leaf —*v t* to strip this off

Striga, strī'ga, *n* (*bot*) a sharp bristle or hair like scale a stripe, stria the flute of a column —*pl* **Strī'gæ** —*adjs* **Strī'gate, Strī'gose,** having striggæ streaked, **Strig'ilose,** minutely strigose. [L. *striga,* a furrow—*stringĕre,* to contract]

Striges, strī'jez, *n pl* the owls or *Strigidæ,* a sub order of *Raptores* —*adj* **Strig'ine,** owl like [L *strix, strigis,* an owl]

Strigil, strij'il, *n* a flesh scraper [L *strigilis,* a scraper—*stringĕre,* to contract]

Strigilis, strij'i lis, *n* an organ for cleaning the antennæ on the first tarsal joint of a bee's fore leg

Strigops, strī'gops, *n* a genus containing the kakapo or nocturnal flightless parrot of New Zealand, the owl parrots —Also **String'ops.** [L *strix, strigis,* an owl, Gr *ōps,* the face]

Strike, strīk, *v t* to give a blow to to hit with force, to smite to pierce to dash to stamp to coin to thrust in to cause to sound to let down, as a sail to ground upon, as a ship to punish to affect strongly to affect suddenly with alarm or surprise to make a compact or agreement, to ratify to take down and remove to erase (*out, off*) to come upon unexpectedly to occur to to appear to to assume to hook a fish by a quick turn of the wrist (*slang*) to steal (*B*) to stroke —*v i* to give a quick blow to hit to dash to sound by being struck to touch to run aground to pass with a quick effect to dart to take root to lower the flag in token of respect or surrender to give up work in order to secure higher wages or the redress of some grievance (*U S*) to do menial work for an officer to become saturated with salt to run, or fade in colour —*pa t* struck, *pa p* struck (*obs* strick'en) —*n* act of striking for higher wages (*geol*) the direction of the outcrop of a stratum—the line which it makes when it appears at the surface of the earth, always being at right angles to the dip of the bend (*U S*) any dishonest attempt to extort money by bringing in a bill in the hope of being bought off by those interested full measure, esp of malt the whole coinage made at one time an imperfect matrix for type the metal plate into which a door latch strikes as the door closes the crystalline appearance of hard soaps —*ns* **Strike'-pay,** an allowance paid by a trades union to men on strike, **Strīk'er,** one who strikes or that which strikes a green-hand on shipboard —*adj* **Strīk'ing,** affecting surprising forcible impressive exact —*adv* **Strīk'ingly.**—*n* **Strīk'ingness,** quality of being striking, or of affecting or surprising —**Strike for,** to start suddenly for, **Strike from,** to remove with a stroke, **Strike hands** (*B*), to become surety for any one, **Strike in,** to enter suddenly to interpose, **Strike into,** to enter upon suddenly, to break into, **Strike off,** to erase from an account, to deduct to print to separate by a blow, **Strike out,** to efface to bring into light to direct one's course boldly outwards to strike from the shoulder to form by sudden effort, **Strike sail,** to take in sail to stop, **Strike up,** to begin to beat, sing, or play [A S *strīcan,* Ger *streichen,* to move, to strike]

String, string, *n* a small cord or slip of anything for tying, small cord, twine a ribbon nerve, tendon, a vegetable fibre the chord (slender piece of wire or catgut stretched) of a musical instrument (*pl*) stringed instruments collectively a cord on which things are filed, a succession or series of things a drove of horses in billiards, the buttons strung on a wire by which the score is kept, the score itself an expedient, object in view or of pursuit the highest range of planks in a ship's ceiling —*v t* to supply with strings to put in tune to put on a string to make tense or firm to take the strings off —*v i* to stretch out into a long line to form itself into strings at billiards, to drive the ball against the end of the table and back, in order to determine which player is to open the game.—

pa p and *pa t* strung —*adj* **Stringed,** having strings —*ns* **String'er,** one who or that which strings a lengthwise timber on which a rail is fastened resting on a transverse cross tie or sleeper any main lengthways timber in a bridge or other building a small screw hook to which piano strings are sometimes attached (*naut*) a shelf piece, an inside horizontal plank supporting beam ends, any heavy timber similarly carried round a vessel to strengthen her for special heavy service, as whaling, &c, **String'-band,** a band composed of stringed instruments, **String'-board,** a board which faces the well hole of a staircase, and receives the ends of the steps, **String'-course,** a projecting horizontal course or line of mouldings running quite along the face of a building, **String'iness** —*adj* **String'less,** having no strings —*ns* **String'-or'gan,** a reed organ having a graduated set of vibrators or free reeds connected by rods which cause to vibrate corresponding wires or strings stretched over a sounding board, **String'-pea,** a pea with edible pods, **String'-piece,** a supporting timber forming the edge of the framework of a floor or staircase, &c, **String'-plate,** a metal plate bearing the spring block of a pianoforte —*adj* **String'y,** consisting of strings or small threads fibrous capable of being drawn into strings —*n* **String'y-bark,** one of a class of Australian gum trees with very fibrous bark —**To harp upon one string** (see **Harp**), **To have one on a string,** to gain complete influence or control over some one to place a person under great anxiety, **To have two strings to one's bow,** to have more than one expedient for attaining the object in view [A S *strenge*, cord—*strang*, strong, Dut *streng*, Ice *strengi*, Ger *strang*, conn with L *stringĕre*, to draw tight]

Stringent, strin'jent, *adj* binding strongly urgent —*n* **Strin'gency,** state or quality of being stringent severe pressure —*advs* **Stringen'do,** (*mus*) hastening the time, **Strin'gently,** in a stringent manner —*n* **Strin'gentness** [L *stringens, entis*, pr p of *stringĕre* See **Strict**]

Stringhalt, string'hawlt, *n* a peculiar catching up of a horse's limbs, usually of one or both hind limbs, a variety of chorea or St Vitus's dance

Strinkle, string'kl, *v t* and *v i* (*Scot*) to sprinkle sparingly —*n* **Strink'ling** [Prob a variant of **Sprinkle**]

Strip, strip, *v t* to pull off in strips or stripes to tear off to deprive of a covering to skin, to peel, to husk to make bare to expose to remove the overlying earth from a deposit to deprive to impoverish or make destitute to plunder to press out the last milk at a milking to press out the ripe roe or milt from fishes, for artificial fecundation to separate the leaves of tobacco from the stems —*v i* to undress to lose the thread, as a screw to come off —*pr p* strip'ping, *pa t* and *pa p* stripped —*n* same as **Stripe,** a long narrow piece of anything —*ns* **Strip'-leaf,** tobacco which has been stripped of the stalks before packing, **Strip'per,** one who or that which strips —*n pl* **Strip'pings,** the last milk drawn from a cow at a milking —**Strip off,** to pull or take off to cast off [A S *strypan*, Ger *streifen*]

Stripe, strip, *n* a blow, esp one made with a lash, rod, &c a wale or discoloured mark made by a lash or rod a line, or long narrow division of a different colour from the ground kind, particular sort striped cloth —*v t* to make stripes upon to form with lines of different colours —*adjs* **Striped,** having stripes of different colours, **Stri'py,** stripe-like [Old Dut *stryype*, a stripe in cloth, Dut *streep*, Low Ger *stripe*, Ger *streif*]

Stripling, strip'ling, *n* a youth one yet growing [Dim of **Strip.**]

Strive, striv, *v i* to make efforts (*with, against, for*) to endeavour earnestly to labour hard to struggle, to fight to contend to aim —*pa t* strove, *pa p* striv'en —*ns* **Striv'er, Striv'ing.** —*adv* **Striv'ingly,** with striving, struggles, or earnest efforts [O Fr *estriver—estrif*, strife—Scand, Ice *stridh*, strife Cf **Strife**]

Strix, striks, *n* a genus typical of *Strigidæ* [L *strix*—Gr *strix*, a screech owl]

Stroam, strōm, *v i* (*prov*) to wander idly about

Strob, strob, *n* the angular velocity of one radian per second —*adj* **Strob'ic,** seeming to spin [Gr *strobos—strephein*, to twist]

Strobila, stro bī'la, *n* a discomedusan at the stage succeeding the scyphistoma a segmented tapeworm —*adj* **Strobilā'ceous** —*v i* **Strob'ilate** —*n* **Strobilā'tion.** [Gr *strobilē*, a twisted plug of lint]

Strobile, strob'il, *n* (*bot*) a cone —*adjs* **Strobilif'erous, Strobil'iform, Strob'iline, Strob'iloid.**

Stroboscope, strob'ō skōp, *n* an apparatus for observing periodic motion by throwing light at intervals on the rotating body —*adj* **Stroboscop'ic.** [Gr *strobos*, a turning, *skopein*, to see]

Strode, strōd, *pa t* of **Stride**

Stroke, strōk, *n* a blow a sudden attack calamity the sound of a clock a dash in writing the sweep of an oar in rowing, the aftmost oar of a boat the movement of the piston of a steam engine the touch of a pen or pencil any characteristic feature an effective action, a feat, a masterly effort a mental act, the action of any faculty of the mind —*v t* and *v i* to act as stroke for, to row the stroke oar of a boat —*n* **Strokes'man,** the aftermost rower, whose stroke leads the rest [A S *strác*, pa t of *strícan*, to strike]

Stroke, strōk, *v t* to rub gently in one direction to rub gently in kindness —*ns* **Strōk'er, Strōk'ing** [A S *strácian*, a causal of *strícan*, as above, cf Ger *streicheln*, to stroke, from *streichen*, to rub]

Stroke, strōk, obs *pa p* of **Strike**

Stroken, strōk'n, (*Spens*) struck [Old pa p of **Strike**]

Stroll, strōl, *v i* to ramble idly or leisurely to wander on foot —*n* a leisurely walk a wandering on foot —*n* **Stroll'er** [Skeat explains as formerly *strioule, stroyle*, a contracted form, as if for *struqle* Frequentative of Dan *stryge*, to stroll, Sw *stryka*, to stroke, also to ramble Allied to **Strike**, cf M E *strikken*, to go, proceed, wander]

Stroma, strō'ma, *n* the subtentacular tissue or substance of an organ or cell in fungi, the substance in which the perithecia are immersed the solid mass left after all liquid is expressed from protoplasm —*adjs* **Stromat'ic, Strō'matiform, Strō'matous** [Gr *strōma*, a covering]

Stromatology, strōm a tol'ō ji, *n* the history of the formation of the stratified rocks [From Gr *strōma*, a covering, and *logos*, discourse]

Strombus, strom'bus, *n* a genus of marine gasteropods, typical of the family *Strombidæ*, their shells, often called conch shells, frequently used as decorative objects and in the manufacture of cameos [Gr *strombos*, a pine cone]

Strond, strond, *n* (*Shak*) the strand, the beach, the shore

Strong, strong, *adj* firm having physical power: hale, healthy able to endure solid well fortified having wealth or resources moving with rapidity impetuous earnest having great vigour, as the mind forcible energetic, determined, positive affecting the senses, as smell and taste, forcibly offensive or intense in quality,

pungent loud, stentorian hard, indigestible having a quality in a great degree intoxicating, rich in alcohol bright intense well established, firm, steadily going upward without fluctuation (*gram*) inflecting by a change of radical vowel instead of by syllabic addition —*n* **Strong'hold,** a place strong to hold out against attack a fastness or fortified place a fortress —*adj* **Strong'knit,** firmly jointed or compacted —*adv* **Strong'ly** —*adj* **Strong'-mind'ed,** having a vigorous mind unfeminine, applied to women who unsex themselves to obtain the freedom of men —*ns* **Strong'-mind'edness, Strong'-room,** a firmly secured place where valuables are stored, **Strong'-wa'ter,** ardent spirits —**Strong escape** (*Shak*), an escape accomplished by strength [A S *strang, strong*, Ice *strangr*, Ger *streng*, tight, strong]

Strongyle, stron'jil, *n* a strongyloid nematode worm —*adj* **Stron'gyloid.** [Gr *strongylos*, round]

Strontium, stron'shi um, *n* a ductile, malleable metal somewhat harder than lead, and of a pale yellow colour, not occurring in the native state, but existing as a carbonate in the mineral **Strontianite** (so called from its being first found in 1790 near Strontian, a village of Argyllshire, 24 miles S W of Fort William), and as a sulphate in the mineral known as *Celestine* —*ns* **Stron'tia,** the oxide of strontium—also **Strontian, Stron'tianite,** carbonate of strontia.

Strook, strōōk, (*Milton*) obs *pa t* and *pa p* of **Strike**

Strop, strop, *n* a strip of leather, or of wood covered with leather, &c, for sharpening razors —*v t* to sharpen on a strop —*pr p* strop'ping, *pa t* and *pa p* stropped [Older form of **Strap**]

Strophanthus, strō-fan'thus, *n* a genus of plants of natural order *Apocynaceæ*, native to tropical Africa and Asia, small trees or shrubs or often climbers, the seeds of several species in Africa yielding arrow poison, those of *S hispidus* yielding an extremely poisonous bitter principle, **Strophan'thin,** whose medicinal action and uses are very similar to those of Digitalis [Gr *strophos*, a twisted band, *anthos*, a flower]

Strophe, strō'fe, *n* in the ancient drama, the song sung by the chorus while dancing towards one side of the orchestra, to which its reverse, the antistrophe, answers —*adj* **Stroph'ic.** [Gr *strophē—strephein*, to turn, twist]

Strophiole, strof'i ōl, *n* (*bot*) an aril like appendage growing from the raphe in the fruits of Viola, &c [Gr *strophion*, dim of *strophos*, a twisted band]

Strossers, stros'erz, *n* (*Shak*) trousers [A form of *Trossers*=**Trousers**]

Strouding, strowd'ing, *n* a coarse, warm cloth or blanketing

Stroup, strōōp, *n* (*Scot*) a spout, nozzle

Strout, strowt, *v t* (*Bacon*) to strut, to cause to project or swell out

Strove, strōv, *pa t* of **Strive**

Strow, strō, same as **Strew**·—*pa p* strōwed or strōwn

Stroy, stroy, *v t* (*Shak*) to destroy

Strub, strub, *v t* and *v i* (*prov*) to rob

Struck, Strucken, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Strike.**

Structure, strukt'ūr, *n* manner of building construction a building, esp one of large size arrangement of parts or of particles in a substance manner of organisation an organic form —*adj* **Struc'tūral,** morphological —*n* **Structūralisā'tion.** —*adv* **Struc'tūrally,** in a structural manner —*adj* **Struc'tūreless.**—*adv* **Struc'tūrely,** in structure, by construction —*n* **Struc'tūrist,** one who rears structures [L *structura—struĕre, structum*, to build]

Struggle, strug'l, *v i* to make great efforts with contortions of the body to make great exertions to contend to labour in pain to be in agony or distress —*n* a violent effort with contortions of the body great labour agony —*n.* **Strug'gler,** one who struggles, strives, or contends [Skeat explains M E *strogelen* as a weakened form of an assumed *strokelen*, a freq verb, from Ice *strok*, stem of *strokinn*, pa p of *strýka*, to strike, cf Ice *strokka*, to churn, also Sw *stryka*, to strike, Dan *stryge*, to strike]

Struldbrug, strul'drug, *n* one of a class of immortal persons in *Gulliver's Travels*, born with a special mark in the forehead, kept by the public after the age of eighty

Strum, strum, *v t* to play on (as a musical instrument) in a coarse, noisy manner —*pr p* strum'ming, *pa t* and *pa p* strummed [A variant of **Thrum**]

Struma, strōō'ma, *n* scrofula —*adjs* **Strumat'ic, Stru'mous,** having scrofula scrofulous—also **Strūmōse', Strumif'erous,** bearing strumæ or swellings, **Stru'miform,** having the form of a struma —*ns* **Strumi'tis,** inflammation of the thyroid gland, **Strumō'sis,** production of struma, **Stru'mousness.** [L *strumosus—struma*, scrofula]

Strumpet, strum'pet, *n* a whore, prostitute —*adj* like a strumpet inconstant false —*v t* to make a strumpet of to call a strumpet [O Fr *strupe, stupre*—L *stuprum*, dishonour, *struprāre*, to debauch]

Strung, strung, *pa t* and *pa p* of **String**

Strunt, strunt, *v i* (*Scot*) to strut

Strunt, strunt, *n* (*Scot*) spirits, a dram of such · a sulky fit

Strut, strut, *v i* to walk in a pompous manner to walk with affected dignity —*pr p* strut'ting, *pa t* and *pa p* strut'ted —*n* a proud step or walk affectation of dignity in walking —*n* **Strut'ter,** one who struts —*adv* **Strut'tingly,** in a strutting manner [Scand, Dan *strutte*, to strut, Low Ger *strutt*, rigid, Ger *strotzen*, to be puffed up]

Strut, strut, *n* a support for a rafter an instrument for adjusting the plaits of a ruff —*v t* to brace or support

Struthio, strōō'thi ō, *n* the sole genus of *Struthionidæ*, the African ostriches —*adjs* **Stru'thionine, Stru'thious.** [L,—Gr *strouthiōn*, an ostrich]

Strychnine, strik'nin, *n* also **Strych'nia,** a poisonous alkaloid occurring in crystals, intensely bitter, colourless and inodorous, obtained from the seeds of nux vomica —*adj* **Strych'nic.** —*ns* **Strych'nism,** the condition produced by a poisonous dose of strychnine, **Strych'nism,** the morbid state of the spinal cord produced by strychnine [Gr *strychnos*, a kind of nightshade]

Stryde, strīd, *n* (*Spens*) stride

Stub, stub, *n* the stump left after a tree is cut down anything short and thick, a stump or truncated end of anything, a worn horse shoe nail, esp in *pl* the counterfoil in a cheque book, &c —*v t* to take the stubs or roots of from the ground to cut to a stub to strike against a stub —*pr p* stub'bing, *pa t* and *pa p* stubbed —*adj* **Stubbed,** short and thick like a stump blunt obtuse —*ns* **Stub'bedness; Stub'biness,** state of being stubby stubbedness —*adj* **Stub'by,** abounding with stubs: short, thick, and strong —*n* **Stub'-i'ron,** that worked up from stubs for gun barrels [A S. *styb*, Dut *stobbe*, Ice *stubbi*]

Stubble, stub'l, *n* the stumps or root ends of the stalks of corn left in the ground by the reaper or mower anything like this, as a bristly beard,

&c the sugar cane in the field after the first year —*ns* **Stub'ble-goose,** or *Harvest goose*, the greylag goose, **Stub'ble-rake,** a rake with long teeth for raking stubble together —*adj* **Stub'bly,** stubbled having stubble covered with stubble [O Fr *estouble*, prob Teut (Old High Ger *stupfila*), or directly from L *stipula*, dim of *stipes*, a stalk]

Stubborn, stub'orn, *adj* immovably fixed in opinion obstinate persevering steady stiff inflexible hardy not easily melted or worked —*v t* to make stubborn (*Keats*) —*adv* **Stub'bornly** —*n* **Stub'bornness** —*adj* **Stub'born-shaft'ed,** having strong shafts or trunks [Lit 'stock like'—A S *styb*, a stub]

Stucco, stuk'ō, *n* a plaster of lime and fine sand, &c, used as a coating for walls, for decorations, &c work done in stucco —*v t* to face or over lay with stucco to form in stucco —*n* **Stuc'cōer,** one who works or deals in stucco [It *stucco*, from Old High Ger *stucchi*, a crust, a shell]

Stuck, stuk, *pat* and *pap* of **Stick** —*adj* **Stuck'-up,** affectedly vain self important exclusive

Stuck, stuk, *n* (*Shak*) a thrust [A corr of **Stoccado**]

Stud, stud, *n* a collection of breeding horses and mares, also the place where they are kept a collection of horses for racing or hunting, also of other animals, even of dogs in America —*ns* **Stud'-book,** a record of the pedigrees of famous animals, esp horses, **Stud'-farm,** a farm where horses are bred, **Stud'-groom,** a groom at a stud, esp the head groom, **Stud'-horse,** a stallion [A S *stōd*, Ger *gestut*]

Stud, stud, *n* a nail with a large head an ornamental double headed button worn in a cuff or shirt front one of the intermediate posts in a partition to which laths are nailed a cross piece in the links of a chain cable for strengthening a small pin in a watch a trunk, stem —*v t* to adorn with studs or knobs to set thickly, as with studs —*prp* stud'ding, *pat* and *pap* stud'ded —*ns* **Stud'-bolt,** a bolt with a thread on each end, to be screwed into a fixed part at one end, and receive a nut upon the other, **Stud'ding-sail,** a narrow sail set temporarily at the outer edges of a square sail when the wind is light—also *Scudding sail*, **Stud'dle** a prop supporting a platform in a mine, **Stud'-work,** brickwork walls between studs studded leather armour [A S *studu*, a post, nail]

Student, stū'dent, *n* one who studies, a scholar at a higher school, college, or university one devoted to study or inquiry into any subject a man devoted to books —*ns* **Stū'dentry,** students collectively, **Stū'dentship,** an endowment for a student in a college

Studio, stū'di o, *n* the workshop of an artist or photographer —*pl* **Stū'dios** [It]

Studious, stū'di us, *adj* given to study thoughtful diligent careful (with *of*) studied deliberately planned favourable for study or meditation —*adv* **Stū'diously** —*n* **Stū'diousness**

Study, stud'i, *v t* to bestow pains upon to apply the mind to to examine closely, in order to learn thoroughly to form and arrange by thought to consider —*v i* to apply the mind closely to a subject to try hard to muse, meditate, reflect to apply the mind to books —*pat* and *pap* stud'ied —*n* a setting of the mind upon a subject, earnest endeavour, application to books, &c absorbed attention contrivance any object of attentive consideration any particular branch of learning a room devoted to study a first sketch from nature, a drawing or painting hastily done to facilitate later and more elaborate work, a student's exercise in painting or sculpture a composition in music intended to help in acquiring mechanical facility in theatrical phrase, one who commits a part to memory —*adj* **Stud'ied,** qualified by or versed in study learned planned with study or deliberation premeditated —*adv* **Stud'iedly,** in a studied or premeditated manner —*n* **Stud'ier,** one who studies [O Fr *estudie* (Fr *étude*)—L *studium*, zeal, study, Gr *spoudē*, zeal]

Stufa, stōōf'a, *n* a jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth [It]

Stuff, stuf, *n* materials of which anything is made that which fills anything essence, elemental part textile fabrics, cloth, esp when woollen something trifling, worthless, or contemptible a melted mass of turpentine, tallow, &c used for paying masts, planks, &c a medicinal mixture boards for building (*slang*) money worthless matter possessions generally, esp household furniture, &c —*v t* to fill by crowding to fill very full to press in to crowd to cram, as with nonsense or lies to obstruct to cause to bulge out by filling to fill with seasoning, as a fowl to fill the skin of a dead animal, so as to reproduce its living form —*v i* to feed gluttonously to practise taxidermy —*ns* **Stuff'-gown,** a gown of stuff, not silk, esp that of a junior barrister, **Stuff'ing,** that which is used to stuff or fill anything—straw, sawdust, feathers, hair, &c relishing ingredients put into meat, poultry, &c in cooking, **Stuff'ing-box,** a contrivance for keeping a piston rod, &c air tight or water tight by means of closely fitting packing, while allowing it free motion [O Fr *estoffe* (Fr *étoffe*)—L *stuppa*, tow, oakum]

Stuffy, stuf'i, *adj* badly ventilated, musty causing difficulty in breathing (*Scot*) stout sturdy (*slang*) sulky —*n* **Stuff'iness.** [O Fr *estouffer*, to choke—*estoffe*, stuff]

Stug, stug, *n* (*Scot*) a thorn

Stuggy, stug'i, *adj* (*prov*) thick set, stout

Stull, stul, *n* (*prov*) in mining, a cross timber in an excavation

Stulm, stulm, *n* a small shaft used to drain a mine

Stulp, stulp, *n* (*prov*) a post

Stultify, stul'ti fi, *v t* to make a fool of to cause to appear foolish to destroy the force of one's argument by self contradiction in law, to allege or prove to be of unsound mind —*pat* and *pap* stul'tified —*ns* **Stultificā'tion,** act of stultifying or making foolish, **Stul'tifier,** one who stultifies or makes a fool of, **Stultil'oquence, Stultil'oquy,** foolish talk or discourse, babbling —*adj* **Stultil'oquent** —*adv* **Stultil'oquently** [L *stultus*, foolish, *facĕre*, to make]

Stum, stum, *n* must, grape juice unfermented new wine used to revive dead or vapid wine a mixture used to impart artificial strength, &c to weak beer or wine wine revived by the addition of stum or by a second fermentation —*v t* to renew or doctor with stum to fume, as a cask of liquor, with burning sulphur [Dut *stom*, unfermented wine, must — *stom*, mute, Ger. *stumm*, dumb]

Stumble, stum'bl, *v i* to strike the feet against something, to trip in walking to light on by chance (*upon*) to slide into crime or error —*v t* to cause to trip or stop to puzzle —*n* a trip in walking or running a blunder a failure —*ns* **Stum'bler,** one who stumbles, **Stum'bling-block, Stum'bling-stone,** a block or stone over which one would be likely to stumble a cause of error —*adv* **Stum'blingly** —*adj* **Stum'bly,** apt to stumble [Skeat explains the *b* as excrescent, the M E *stomblen*, *stomelen*, *stumlen*, also *stomeren* being from Ice *stumra*, to stumble. It is thus a doublet of *stammer*]

Stummel, stum'el, *n* the bowl and stem of a tobacco pipe

Stump, stump, *n* the part of a tree left in the ground after the trunk is cut down the part of a body remaining after a part is cut off or destroyed (*cricket*) one of the three sticks forming a wicket —*v t* to reduce to a stump, to truncate, to cut off a part of to strike unexpectedly, as the foot against something fixed (*cricket*) to knock down the wickets when the batsman is out of his ground to bring to a stop by means of some obstacle or other, to defeat, ruin (*U S*) to challenge to do something difficult to make stump speeches throughout a district, constituency, &c (*slang*) to pay down, hand over (with *up*) —*v i* to walk along heavily to make stump speeches —*ns* **Stump'-or'ator,** one who harangues the multitude from a temporary platform, as the stump of a tree a speaker who travels about the country, and whose appeals are mainly to the passions of his audience, **Stump'-speech,** an impromptu speech delivered on any improvised platform, any speech made all round a district by some frothy agitator or stump orator —*adj* **Stump'y,** full of stumps, short and thick —*n* (*slang*) cash —**Stump out,** (*cricket*) to bowl out by knocking down the stump or wicket [Ice *stumpr*, Ger *stumpf*, a nasalised form of **Stub**]

Stun, stun, *v t* to stupefy or astonish with a loud noise, or with a blow to surprise completely to amaze —*pr p* stun'ning, *pa t* and *pa p* stunned —*n* a stroke, shock, stupefying blow —*ns* **Stun'ner,** a person or an action that strikes with amazement, **Stun'ning,** stupefaction —*adj* very striking, astonishing —*adv* **Stun'ningly** [A S *stunian*, to make a din—*stun*, a din]

Stundist, stun'dist, *n* one of a body of Russian dissenters originating about 1860 They reject forms and ceremonies, and base their faith and practice on the Bible alone —*n* **Stun'dism,** the doctrines of the Stundists, who largely grew under Protestant influences [Ger *stunde*, an hour, from their stated meetings for Bible reading]

Stung, stung, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Sting**

Stunk, stungk, *pa p* of **Stink**

Stunt, stunt, *v t* to hinder from growth, to dwarf, check —*n* a check in growth an animal whose growth is stunted —*adj* **Stunt'ed,** dwarfed —*n* **Stunt'edness,** state of being stunted [A S *stunt*, blunt, stupid, Ice *stuttr*, short, stunted]

Stupe, stūp, *n* a fomentation, or rather the tow or cloth dipped in it, and used in its application —*v t* to treat with a stupe —*adjs* **Stū'pēous,** covered with long loose filaments or scales, as the palpi of some lepidopterous insects —also **Stū'pōse, Stū'pulōse,** finely stupose [L ,—Gr *stuppē*, tow]

Stupefy, stū'pi fī, *v t* to make stupid or senseless to deaden the perception to deprive of sensibility —*pa t* and *pa p* stū'pefied —*adj* **Stūpefā'cient,** stupefying —*n* anything that stupefies, a narcotic drug —*n* **Stūpefac'tion,** the act of making stupid or senseless insensibility stupidity —*adj* **Stūpefac'tive,** causing stupefaction or insensibility —*ns* **Stū'pefiedness; Stū'pefier.**—*adj* **Stū'pent,** struck with stupor [L *stupēre*, to be struck senseless, *facĕre*, to make]

Stupendous, stū-pen'dus, *adj* wonderful, amazing, astonishing for its magnitude, force, enormity —*adv* **Stūpen'dously.**—*n* **Stūpen'dousness.** [L *stupendus*]

Stupid, stū'pid, *adj* struck senseless insensible deficient or dull in understanding formed or done without reason or judgment foolish unskilful. —*ns* **Stupe,** (*coll*) a stupid person, **Stūpid'ity, Stū'pidness.**—*adv* **Stū'pidly.** [Fr, —L *stupidus*]

Stupor, stū'por, *n* the state of being struck senseless suspension of sense either complete or partial insensibility, intellectual or moral excessive amazement or astonishment —*adj* **Stū'porous.**

Stuprum, stū'prum, *n* forcible violation of chastity rape —*v t* **Stū'prāte,** to ravish —*n* **Stūprā'tion.** [L ,—*stuprāre*, *ātum*, to debauch]

Sturdy, stur'di, *adj* (*comp* **Stur'dier,** *superl* **Stur'diest**), resolute firm forcible strong robust stout (*obs*) stubborn or obstinate —*adv* **Stur'dily.** —*n* **Stur'diness** [O Fr *estourdi*, pa p of *estourdir* (Fr *étourdir*), It *stordire*, to stun, according to Diez, through an assumed Low L form from L *torpĕdus*, stupefied]

Sturdy, stur'di, *n* the *gid*, a disease affecting young sheep, and sometimes young cattle, caused by the presence within the brain of a hydatid or bladder worm, the *Cœnurus cerebralis*, which is the embryonic or cystic stage of the tapeworm—the *Tænia cœnurus*, mostly found in dogs The animal cannot properly seek its food, loses condition, staggers when moved, turns stupidly round almost in one spot —*adj* **Stur'died,** affected with sturdy

Sturgeon, stur'jun, *n* a genus of Ganoid fishes of the family *Acipenseridæ*, order *Chondrostei* The body is long and narrow, the skin provided with five longitudinal rows of bony shields, the head snouted, with fleshy tentacles or barbels, all are of considerable size, yielding palatable flesh, caviare from their roe, isinglass from their air bladders [O Fr *esturgeon*, from Old High Ger *stur,jo*, *stōren*, to spread]

Sturnidæ, stur'ni dē, *n pl* a family of oscine passerine birds, its representative genus, *Sturnus*, the starlings —*adjs* **Stur'niform, Stur'noid.**

Sturt, sturt, *n* strife, wrath, vexation —*v t* and *v i* to vex, annoy start with fear

Stutter, stut'er, *v i* to hesitate in speaking to stammer —*n* the act of stuttering a hesitation in speaking —*n* **Stut'terer,** one who stutters —*adj* **Stut'tering,** hesitating in speaking stammering —*adv* **Stut'teringly.** [A freq of obs *stut*, to stutter, M E *stoten*—Ice *stauta*, cog with Ger *stossen*]

Sty, stī, *n* a small inflamed tumour on the eyelid [A S *stigend*, from *stigan*, to step up]

Sty, stī, *n* an enclosure for swine any place extremely filthy, any place of gross debauchery [A S *stigo*, Ger *steige*]

Stygian, stij'i an, *adj* relating to Styx, one of the rivers of Hades—the tenth part of the waters of Oceanus—flowing round it seven times with dark and sluggish stream, across which Charon ferries the shades of the departed hellish, infernal, deadly, impenetrable The most solemn oaths of the immortals were sworn by the nymph of this stream [L ,—Gr *stygein*, to hate]

Style, stīl, *n* anything long and pointed, esp a pointed tool for engraving or writing manner of writing, mode of expressing thought in language the distinctive manner peculiar to an author characteristic or peculiar mode of expression and execution (in the fine arts) title mode of address practice, esp. in a law court manner form fashion mode of reckoning time—*Old Style*, when the system follows the Julian calendar, as still in Russia, and in England before 2d Sept 1752, *New Style*, when the system follows the Gregorian calendar (eleven days were omitted, thus the 3d Sept became the 14th) the pin of a dial (*bot*) the middle portion of the pistil, between the ovary and the stigma (see **Pistil**) —*v t* to entitle in addressing

or speaking of to name or designate —*adjs* **Sty'lar,** pertaining to the pin of a dial, **Sty'late,** like a style, styliform —*n* **Sty'let,** a stiletto the perforator of a trocar, a probe a little style —*adjs* **Sty'letiform,** shaped like a stylet, **Styliferous,** having a style, stylate, **Sty'liform,** style shaped, **Sty'lish,** displaying style fashionable showy pretending to style —*adv* **Sty'lishly.**—*ns* **Sty'lishness, Sty'list,** one with a distinctive and fine literary style —*adj* **Stylist'ic** —*adv* **Stylist'ically** —*adj* **Sty'loid,** resembling a style or pen [Fr.,—L *stilus*]

Stylite, stī'līt, *n* one of a class of anchorets who spent their life on the top of a pillar, never descending, always standing The first of such needless fanatics was Simeon, generally called the Syrian, or the Older, or Stylites (*c* 390–459), who is confidently stated to have lived 30 years on the top of a column 72 feet high and 4 feet in diameter [Gr *stylitēs—stylos*, a pillar]

Stylobate, stil'o bāt, *n* the substructure of a temple beneath the columns [Gr *stylobatēs—stylos*, a column, and *bainein*, to go]

Stylography, stīl og'ra fi, *n* a mode of writing or tracing lines with a style or pointed instrument on prepared paper, cards, or tablets —*n* **Styl'ograph,** a stylographic pen, a pencil like pen from which ink is fed to a tubular writing point through which runs a needle which when pressed on the paper releases the ink —*adj* **Stylograph'ic** —*adv* **Stylograph'ically.** [Gr *stylos*, a style, and *graphein*, to write]

Stymie, stī'mi, *n* in golf, a position on the putting-green when the ball of one player lies between that of his opponent and the hole

Styptic, stip tik, *adj* contracting or drawing together astringent that stops bleeding —*n* an agent employed in surgery for the purpose of checking the flow of blood by application to the bleeding orifice or surface an astringent medicine [Fr.,—L *stypticus*—Gr *styptikos—styphein*, to contract]

Styrax, stī'raks, *n* a genus of plants abounding in resinous and aromatic substances, one species of which produces storax, and another benzoin [L.—Gr.]

Stythe, stīth, *n* (*prov.*) choke damp

Styx See **Stygian**

Suage, swāj, *v.t* (*Milton*) to assuage

Suasion, swā'zhun, *n* the act of persuading or advising advice —*adj* **Suā'sive,** tending to persuade persuasive —*adv* **Suā'sively** —*n* **Suā'siveness.** [Fr.,—L *suasio—suadēre*, to advise]

Suave, swāv, or swàv, *adj* pleasant agreeable —*adv* **Suāve'ly** —*n* **Suav'ity.** [Fr.,—L *suavis*, sweet See **Sweet**]

Sub, sub, *n* (*coll.*) a subordinate, a subaltern subsist money, being a part of a man's wages paid to him while the work is going on

Subabdominal, sub ab dom'i nal, *adj* situated below the abdominal region, in the lower part of the abdomen

Subacid, sub as'id, *adj* moderately acid, not unpleasantly sour somewhat sharp or biting —*n* **Subacid'ity** —*adj* **Subacid'ulous,** moderately acidulous

Subaerial, sub ā ē'ri al, *adj* beneath the sky in the open air —*n* **Subaē'rialist,** one who ascribes the greater inequalities in the earth's surface to atmospheric influences —*adv* **Subaē'rially**

Subagent, sub āj'ent, *n* one employed by an agent to transact business in his room

Subahdar, sōō'ba dār, *n* under the Mogul government, the title of the governor of a province now a native officer ranking as a captain under European officers —*n* **Su'bahdary,** the officer or jurisdiction of such

Subalpine, sub al'pīn, *adj* belonging to a mountainous region next below alpine—i.e. near but not below the timber line, alpestrine

Subaltern, sub'al tern, or su bal'tern, *adj* inferior subordinate —*n* a subordinate an officer in the army under the rank of captain in logic, a specific class as included under a general one, or a particular statement as deducible from a universal one —*adjs* **Subalter'nant,** universal as opposed to particular—a universal proposition in relation to a particular, or a genus in its relation to a species, **Subalter'nate,** succeeding by turns subordinate —*n* a particular proposition or a species, as opposed to a universal proposition or a genus —*n* **Subalternā'tion** [Fr.,—Low L *subalternus*—L *sub*, under, *alternus*, one after the other, *alter*, the other]

Subapostolic, sub ap os tol'ik, *adj* pertaining to the period just after that of the apostles—that of Barnabas, Clement of Rome, Hermas, Ignatius, Papias, and Polycarp Just after these follow Justin Martyr, Irenæus, Clement of Alexandria, &c

Subaqueous, sub ā'kwe us, *adj* lying under water formed under water living under water —*adj* **Subaquat'ic,** subaqueous partially aquatic [L *sub*, under, and **Aqueous**]

Subarrhation, sub ar ā'shun, *n* the ancient custom of betrothal by gift of pledges [L *sub*, under, *arrha*, earnest money]

Subastral, sub as'tral, *adj* situated beneath the stars, terrestrial

Subaudition, sub aw dish'un, *n* a sense understood not expressed

Subaxillary, sub aks'i lar i, *adj* below the armpit under the axil or angle formed by a branch or leaf

Subbing, sub'ing, *n* (*print*) the act of working as a substitute the practice of advancing part of the wages while the work is going on

Subcarbonate, sub kar'bon āt, *n* a carbonate containing more than one equivalent of the base for each equivalent of carbonic acid

Subcaudal, sub kawd'al, *adj* beneath the tail

Subcelestial, sub se lest'yal *adj* under the heavens

Subclass, sub'klas, *n* a primary subdivision of a class

Subclavian, sub-klā'vi an, *adj* under the clavicle or collar bone —Also **Subclavic'ular.**

Subcommittee, sub'ko mit ē, *n* an under committee a division of a committee

Subconscious, sub kon'shus, *adj* faintly conscious, applying to perceptions which are without consciousness or memory —*adv* **Subcon'sciously.** —*n* **Subcon'sciousness**

Subcontiguous, sub kon tig'ū us, *n* almost touching

Subcontinuous, sub con tin'ū us, *adj* nearly continuous, with but slight interruptions

Subcontract, sub-kon'trakt, *n* a contract subordinate to another contract, as for the subletting of work —*adj* **Subcontract'ed** —*n* **Subcontract'or**

Subcontrary, sub kon'trar i, *adj* contrary in an inferior degree (*geom.*) said of a section of an oblique cone on a circular base, which section is itself a circle (*logic*) denoting the opposition of two subalternate propositions —*n* a subcontrary proposition —*n* **Subcontrarī'ety**

Subcordate, sub kor'dāt, *adj* heart shaped

Subcostal, sub kost'al, *adj* under or between the ribs

Subcrepitant, sub krep'i tant, *adj* slightly crepitant —*n* **Subcrepitā'tion**

Subculture, sub kul'tūr, *n* in bacteriology, a culture derived from a previous one

Subcutaneous, sub kū tā'ne us, *adj* under the skin

Subdeacon, sub dē'kn, *n* a member of the order of the ministry next below that of deacon, preparing the vessels, &c, at the eucharist — *ns* **Subdeac'onship, Subdiac'onate**

Subdean, sub dēn', *n* an assistant or substitute dean —*n* **Subdean'ery.**

Subdentate, sub den'tāt, *adj* imperfectly dentate, having indistinct teeth

Subderivative, sub dē riv'a tiv, *n* a word derived from the derivative, rather than directly from the primitive word

Subdivide, sub di vīd', *v t* to divide into smaller divisions to divide again —*v i* to be subdivided to separate —*adj* **Subdivī'sible** —*n* **Subdivī'sion,** the act of subdividing the part made by subdividing —*adjs* **Subdivī'sional, Subdivī'sive**

Subdolous, sub'dō lus, *adj* (*obs*) crafty, subtle, cunning

Subdominant, sub dom'i nant, *n* (*mus*) the tone next below the dominant

Subduct, sub dukt', *v t* to take away, to withdraw —*n* **Subduc'tion** [L *sub,* under, and *ducĕre, ductum,* to lead, to draw]

Subdue, sub dū', *v t* to conquer to bring under dominion to render submissive to tame to soften —*adj* **Subdū'able** —*ns* **Subdū'al,** the act of subduing, **Subdued'ness, Subdue'ment** (*Shak*), conquests, **Subdū'er** [O Fr *souduire* —L *sub,* under, and *ducĕre,* to lead]

Subduple, sub'dū pl, *adj* in the ratio of one to two [From L *sub,* and *duplus,* double]

Subduplicate, sub dū'pli kāt, *adj* expressed by the square root

Subeditor, sub ed'i tur, *n* an under or assistant editor —*adj* **Subeditō'rial** —*n* **Subed'itorship.**

Subequal, sub ēk'wal, *adj* approximately equal

Suberic, sū ber'ik, *adj* relating to or extracted from cork —*n* **Sū'berāte,** a salt of suberic acid —*adj* **Sūbē'rēous.** —*ns* **Sū'berine,** the pure cellular tissue of cork, **Sūberisā'tion** —*v t* **Sū'berise,** to render corky —*adjs* **Sū'berose, Sū'berous,** of the nature of cork, cork like [L *suber,* the cork tree]

Suberose, sub e rōs', *adj* appearing as if somewhat gnawed [L *sub,* and *erosus—e,* out, and *rodĕre, rosum,* to gnaw]

Subfamily, sub'fam i-li, *n* a primary division of a family, of one or more genera.

Subfeu, sub fū', *v t* to make subinfeudation of —*n* **Subfeudā'tion = Subinfeudā'tion** (q v) —*adj* **Subfeud'atory**

Subflavour, sub flā'vur, *n* a secondary flavour

Subflora, sub'flō ra, *n* a more local flora included within one of wider range

Subfluvial, sub flōō'vi al, *adj* situated under a stream

Subfusc, sub fusk', *adj* somewhat dark, dusky, tawny —Also **Subfus'cous**

Subgens, sub jenz', *n* the sociological division of a people next below the gens or clan —*pl* **Subgen'tes.**

Subgenus, sub jē'nus, *n* a primary division of a genus including one or more species with common characters —*adj* **Subgener'ic** —*adv* **Subgener'ically**

Subglacial, sub glā'shal, *adj* belonging to the under side of a glacier under a glacier

Subglobular, sub glob'ū lar, *adj* somewhat globular

Subgranular, sub gran'ū-lar, *adj* somewhat granular

Subgroup, sub'grōōp, *n* any subordinate group in a classification

Subhastation, sub has tā'shun, *n* a sale under the lance, a Roman method of auction [L *sub,* under, *hasta,* a lance]

Subhuman, sub hū'man, *adj* next below the human

Subimago, sub'i mā gō, *n* a stage in the metamorphosis of certain insects, between the *pupa* and the *imago* —Also *Pseudimago*

Subindicate, sub in'di kāt, *v t* to indicate by a hint —*adj* **Subindic'ative,** suggestive

Subinfeudation, sub in fū dā'shun, *n* the right enjoyed by the inferior lord, in imitation of his superiors, of making similar grants of portions of his land to others, to be held by them as his vassals —*adjs* and *ns* **Subfeud'atory, Subinfeud'atory.**

Subintrant, sub in'trant, *adj* with paroxysms succeeding one another so fast as to be almost continuous

Subirrigation, sub ir i gā'shun, *n* irrigation by means of channels below the surface

Subitamente, sub it a men'te, *adv* (*mus*) suddenly —Also **Sub'ito** [It]

Subitaneous, sub i-tā'ne us, *adj* (*obs*) sudden —*n* **Subitā'neousness**

Subjacent, sub jā'sent, *adj* lying under or below being in a lower situation —*n* **Subjā'cency** [L *subjacens—sub,* under, and *jacēre,* to lie]

Subject, sub'jekt, *adj* under the power of another liable, prone, disposed exposed subordinate, tributary subservient —*n* one under the power of another one under allegiance to a sovereign that on which any operation is performed that which is treated or handled (*anat*) a dead body for dissection a person supposed to be peculiarly sensitive to hypnotic influence that which it is the object of the artist to express, the scheme or idea of a work of art a picture representing action and incident that of which anything is said or of which a discourse treats, bringing many things under a common head the mind, regarded as the thinking power, in contrast with the object, that about which it thinks, and which may exist apart from the mind topic matter, materials the general plan of any work of art —*v t* **Subject',** to throw or bring under to bring under the power of to make subordinate or subservient to subdue to enslave to expose or make liable to to cause to undergo —*n* **Subjec'tion,** the act of subjecting or subduing the state of being subject to another —*adj* **Subject'ive,** relating to the subject derived from one's own consciousness denoting those states of thought or feeling of which the mind is the conscious subject—opp to *Objective* —*adv* **Subject'ively** —*n* **Subject'iveness** —*v t* **Subject'ivise** —*ns* **Subject'ivism,** a philosophical doctrine which refers all knowledge to, and founds it upon, subjective states, **Subject'ivist,** one who holds to subjectivism —*adj* **Subjectivist'ic** —*adv* **Subjectivist'ically.**—*ns* **Subjectiv'ity,** state of being subjective that which is treated subjectively, **Sub'ject-mat'ter,** a tautological compound for subject, theme, topic, **Sub'ject-ob'ject,** the immediate object of cognition, or the thought itself, **Sub'jectship,** the state of being subject [Fr *sujet*—L *subjectus—sub,* under, and *jacĕre,* to throw]

Subjoin, sub join', *v t* to join under to add at the end or afterwards to fix or annex —*n* **Subjoin'der,** a remark following on another, **Sub'joint,** a secondary joint

Subjugate, sub'jōō gāt, *v t* to bring under the yoke to bring under power or dominion to conquer —*ns* **Subjugā'tion; Sub'jugātor** [L *sub,* under, and *jugum,* a yoke]

Subjunctive, sub jungk'tiv, *adj* subjoined added to something denoting that mood of a verb which expresses condition, hypothesis, or contingency —*n* the subjunctive mood [L *sub,* under, and *jungĕre,* to join See **Join**]

Subkingdom, sub king'dum, *n* a subordinate

kingdom a division of a kingdom a sub division

Sublapsarian, sub laps ā'rı an, *adj* relating to the sublapsarians or to their doctrines —*n* one of a class of moderate Calvinists, who hold that God merely *permitted* the fall of Adam without preordaining it, that the decree of election contemplates the apostasy as *past*, and the elect themselves in a fallen and guilty state, the election of grace being a remedy for an existing evil, and predestination relating only to man since the fall —*n* **Sublapsā'rianism** [L *sub*, under, after, and *lapsus*, fall See **Lapse**]

Sublate, sub lāt', *v t* to deny—opp to *Posit* to remove —*n* **Sublā'tion** —*adj* **Sub'lātive**

Sublease, sub lēs', *n* an under lease or lease by a tenant to another —*n* **Sub'lessee,** the holder of a sublease

Sublet, sub let', *v t* to under let or lease, as one himself a tenant, to another

Sublevate, sub'lē vāt, *v t* to raise, excite—also **Sol'levate** —*n* **Sublēvā'tion.** [L *sublevāre, ātum*, to lift up]

Sublibrarian, sub lib rā'ı an, *n* one who acts as an assistant to a librarian

Sublieutenant, sub lef ten'ant, *n* formerly *mate* or *passed midshipman*, the intermediate rank in the navy between midshipman and lieutenant —**Second lieutenant,** the rank given to officers on first joining the army, corresponding to the former *Cornet* and *Ensign*

Sublimate, sub'lım āt, *v t* to lift up on high to elevate to refine and exalt to purify by raising by heat into vapour which again becomes solid —*n* the product of sublimation —*n* **Sublimā'tion,** the act of sublimating or purifying by raising into vapour by heat and condensing by cold elevation exaltation —*adj* **Sub'limātory.** [L *sublimāre, ātum*, to lift up]

Sublime, sub lım', *adj* high lofty majestic awakening feelings of awe or veneration —*n* that which is sublime the lofty or grand in thought or style the emotion produced by sublime objects —*v t* to exalt to dignify, to ennoble to improve to purify, to bring to a state of vapour by heat and condense again by cold —*v ı* to be sublimed or sublimated —*adv* **Sublime'ly,** in a sublime manner loftily with elevated conceptions —*ns* **Sublime'ness, Sublim'ity,** loftiness elevation grandeur loftiness of thought or style nobleness of nature or character excellence [L *sublimis*, high, etymology perh *sub limen*, up to the lintel]

Subliminal, sub lım'ı nal, *adj* beneath the level of consciousness, latent [Formed from L *sub*, under, and *limen, liminis*, the door]

Sublineation, sub lın e ā'shun, *n* an underlining, as of a word or words

Sublingual, sub ling'gwal, *adj* under the tongue

Sublittoral, sub-lit'ō ral, *adj* being under the shore

Sublunar, sub lū'nar, *adj* under the moon earthly belonging to this world —also **Sub'lunary** —*adj* **Sublū'nate,** approaching the form of a crescent

Submarginal, sub mar'jı nal, *adj* situated near the margin

Submarine, sub ma rēn', *adj* under or in the sea —**Submarine boat,** one capable of being propelled under water, esp for carrying and firing torpedoes —**Submarine Mine,** a mass of explosives sunk in the sea.

Submaxillary, sub mak'sı lā rı, *adj* under the jaw

Submedian, sub mē'dı an, *adj* situated near the middle

Submental, sub men'tal, *adj* under the chin [L *sub*, under, and *mentum*, the chin]

Submerge, sub-merj', **Submerse,** sub mėrs', *v.t* to plunge under water to overflow with water: to drown —*v ı* to sink under water —*ns* **Submerg'ence, Submer'sion.** —*adjs* **Submerged', Submersed',** being or growing under water [L *submergĕre, mersum*—*sub*, under, *mergĕre*, to plunge]

Submit, sub mıt', *v t* to refer to the judgment of another to surrender to another —*v ı* to yield one's self to another to surrender to yield one's opinion to be subject —*pr p* submitt'ing, *pa.t* and *pa p* submitt'ed —*adj* **Submiss'** (*Milton*), cast down, prostrate —*n* **Submis'sion,** act of submitting or yielding acknowledgment of inferiority or of a fault humble behaviour resignation —*adj* **Submis'sive,** willing or ready to submit yielding humble obedient — *adv* **Submis'sively,** humbly —(*obs*) **Submiss'ly** — *n* **Submis'siveness** [L *submittĕre* — *sub*, under, *mittĕre, missum*, to send]

Submontane, sub mon'tān, *adj* situated at the foot of a mountain or range

Submultiple, sub mul'tı pl, *n* a number or quantity which is contained in another an exact number of times, an aliquot part—thus, 2 is a submultiple of 6

Submundane, sub mun'dān, *adj* situated beneath the ground

Submuscular, sub mus'kū lar, *adj* under the muscles

Subnasal, sub nā'sal, *adj* situated below the nose

Subnascent, sub nas'ent, *adj* growing underneath

Subnatural, sub nat'ū ral, *adj* below nature, infranatural

Subneural, sub nū'ral, *adj* situated beneath a main neural axis or nervous cord

Subnivean, sub nı'vē an, *adj* situated under the snow

Subnodal, sub nō'dal, *adj* situated beneath the nodus

Subnormal, sub nor'mal, *adj* less than normal —*n* **Subnormal'ity**

Subnubilar, sub nū'bı lar, *adj* situated under the clouds

Subnuvolar, sub nū'vō-lar, *adj* partially cloudy

Subobscure, sub ob skūr', *adj* somewhat obscure —*adv* **Subobscure'ly.**

Suboccipital, sub ok sip'ı tal, *adj* situated behind the occiput, or on the under surface of the occipital lobe of the brain

Subocellate, sub os'el āt, *adj* somewhat like an ocellus

Suboctave, sub'ok tāv, *adj* existing in the proportion of 1 to 8 —*n* an eighth part (*mus*) the octave below a given tone

Suboctuple, sub ok'tū pl, *adj* containing one part of 8

Subocular, sub ok'ū lar, *adj* situated under the eye, suboptic

Suboperculum, sub-ō per'kū lum, *n* a bone of the gill cover below and partly behind the operculum —*adj* **Suboper'cular**

Suborbital, sub or'bı tal, *adj* situated below the orbit of the eye

Suborder, sub or'der, *n* a subdivision in an order —*adj* **Subor'dinal.**

Subordinary, sub or'dı nā rı, *n* (*her*) one of a class of armorial charges less honourable than the ordinaries—the *bordure, orle, bend sinister*, &c

Subordinate, sub or'dı-nāt, *adj* lower in order, rank, nature, power, &c descending in a regular series —*n* one in a lower order or rank an inferior —*v t* to place in a lower order to consider of less value to make subject —*n* **Subor'dinacy,** the state of being subordinate — *adv* **Subor'dinately** —*ns* **Subor'dinateness; Subordinā'tion,** act of subordinating or placing in a lower order state of being subordinate

inferiority of rank or position, **Subordinā'tionism,** the doctrine of the inferiority of the second and third Persons of the Trinity to the first —*adj* **Subor'dinative,** tending to or expressing subordination [L *sub,* under, *ordo, ordinis,* order]

Suborn, sub orn', *v t* to procure privately or indirectly to cause to commit a perjury —*ns* **Subornā'tion,** act of suborning or causing a person to take a false oath crime of procuring any one to do a bad action, **Suborn'er** [L *subornāre—sub,* under, *ornāre,* to adorn, to supply]

Subpanation, sub pā nā'shun, *n* the doctrine that the body and blood of Christ are locally and materially present in the eucharist under the form of bread and wine [L *sub,* under, *panis,* bread]

Subpermanent, sub-per'manent, *adj* somewhat permanent

Subpœna, sub pē'na, *n* a writ commanding the attendance of a person in court under a penalty —*v t* to serve with a writ of subpœna [L *sub,* under, and *pœna,* punishment]

Subpolar, sub pō'lar, *adj* under or below the poles of the earth

Subprefect, sub prē'fekt, *n* an assistant or deputy-prefect, esp the official in France charged with the administration of the arrondissement under the prefect of the department —*n* **Sub'prefecture,** the office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a subprefect

Subprior, sub'prī or, *n* the vicegerent, deputy, or assistant of a prior

Subprovince, sub'prov ins, *n* a prime division of a province in zoogeography, a division sub ordinate to a subregion

Subpubic, sub pū'bik, *adj* situated below the pubis

Subregion, sub'rē jun, *n* a subdivision of a region, esp of fauna in zoogeography —*adj* **Subrē'gional**

Subreption, sub rep'shun, *n* a procuring of some advantage by fraudulent concealment, esp in Scots law, the gaining of a gift of escheat by concealing the truth false inference due to concealment or misrepresentation of facts —*adj* **Subrept'ive,** surreptitious, noting conceptions arising out of obscure and unconscious sugges tions of experience

Subrogation, sub rō gā'shun, *n* the succession or substitution of one person or thing by or for another, in regard to a legal claim, &c

Subsacral, sub sā'kral, *adj* situated on the anterior or ventral surface of the sacrum

Subscapular, sub skap'ū lar, *adj* beneath the scapula —*n* a subscapular vessel or nerve

Subscribe, sub skrīb', *v t* to write underneath to give consent to something written, or to attest by writing one's name underneath to sign one's name to promise to give or pay, or to take, as a copy of a book, by attaching one's name. to attest by attaching one's signature —*v i* to promise a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper to enter one's name for any thing —*adj* **Subscrīb'able,** capable of being subscribed —*n* **Subscrib'er** —*adj* **Sub'script,** written underneath —*n* **Subscrip'tion,** act of subscribing a name subscribed a paper with signatures consent by signature sum sub scribed [L *subscribĕre—sub,* under, and *scribĕre, scriptum,* to write]

Subsecive, sub'sē siv, *adj* left over, remaining, extra. [L *subsecivus,* left remaining—*sub,* under, *secāre,* to cut]

Subsection, sub sek'shun, *n* an under section or division a subdivision

Subsensation, sub'sen sā shun, *n* a minor sensation

Subsensible, sub sen'si bl, *adj* beyond the range of the senses

Subsequent, sub'sē kwent, *adj* following or coming after —*ns* **Sub'sequence, Sub'sequency,** state of being subsequent or of following some thing —*adv* **Sub'sequently** [L *subsequens, entis,* pr p of *subsequi—sub,* under, after, *sequi,* to follow]

Subserous, sub sē'rus, *adj* somewhat serous or watery below a serous membrane

Subserve, sub serv', *v t* to serve subordinately or instrumentally to help forward —*ns* **Subser'vience, Subser'viency,** state of being sub servient anything that promotes some purpose —*adj* **Subser'vient,** subserving serving to promote subject submissive —*adv* **Subser'vi ently** [L *subservīre—sub,* under, *servīre,* to serve]

Subsessile, sub ses'il, *adj* not quite sessile

Subside, sub sīd', *v i* to settle down to settle at the bottom to fall into a state of quiet to sink to a lower level (*coll*) to cease talking, to take a less prominent place —*ns* **Subsī'dence, Subsī'dency** (or sub'), act or process of subsiding, settling, or sinking [L *subsidĕre—sub,* down, and *sidĕre,* to sit down, to settle]

Subsidy, sub'si di, *n* assistance aid in money a sum of money paid by one state to another for assistance in war —*adv* **Subsid'iarily** —*adj* **Subsid'iary,** furnishing a subsidy, help, or additional supplies aiding —*n* one who or that which aids or supplies an assistant —*v t* **Sub'sidise,** to furnish with a subsidy, grant, or regular allowance to purchase the aid of, to buy over [Fr,—L *subsidium,* orig troops stationed behind in reserve, aid—*sub,* under, and *sidĕre,* to sit down, to settle]

Subsimious, sub sim'i us, *adj* almost monkey like (*rare*)

Subsist, sub sist', *v i* to have existence to remain, continue, inhere to have the means of living —*n* **Subsist'ence,** state of being sub sistent real being means of supporting life livelihood —*adjs* **Subsist'ent,** subsisting having real being inherent, **Subsisten'tial** —*n* **Subsist'er** [Fr,—L *subsistĕre,* to stand still—*sub,* under, *sistĕre,* to stand, be fixed]

Subsoil, sub'soil, *n* the under soil the bed or stratum of earth which lies immediately beneath the surface soil —*v t* to turn up the subsoil of —*n* **Sub'soiler**

Subspecies, sub spē'shēz, *n* a division of a species, a geographical variety —*adj* **Subspecif'ic.**—*adv* **Subspecif'ically**

Subspherical, sub sfer'i kal, *adj* not perfectly spherical —*adv* **Subspher'ically.**

Subspinous, sub spī'nus, *adj* somewhat spinous under the spinal column, a spine, or a spinous process

Subspiral, sub spī'ral, *adj* somewhat spiral in distinctly marked with a spiral line

Substage, sub'stāj, *n* an attachment below the stage of the compound microscope, to support the achromatic condenser, &c

Substance, sub'stans, *n* that in which qualities or attributes exist, the existence to which qualities belong that which constitutes anything what it is the essential part body matter property foundation, ground, confidence [L *substantia—substāre,* to stand under—*sub,* under, and *stāre,* to stand]

Substantial, sub-stan'shal, *adj* belonging to or having substance actually existing real solid having substance or strength lasting, likely to be permanent strong, stout, bulky corporeal, material having property or estate consider able, pretty wealthy conforming to what is essential involving the essential rights or merits of.—*v t* **Substan'tialise,** to give reality to —*ns* **Substan'tialism,** the theory that there is a

real existence or substratum underlying the phenomena of consciousness, **Substantial'ity** —*adv* **Substan'tially** —*n* **Substan'tialness** —*n pl* **Substan'tials**, essential parts —*v t* **Substan'tiāte**, to make substantial to prove or confirm —*n* **Substantiā'tion.**—*adjs* **Substantī'val**, **Sub'stantive**, expressing existence real of real, independent importance —*n* (*gram*) the part of speech denoting something that exists a noun —*adv* **Sub'stantively** —*n* **Sub'stantiveness** —*v t* **Sub'stantivise** [Fr *substantiel*—L *substantialis—substantia*]

Substation, sub stā'shun, *n* a subordinate station

Substernal, sub ster'nal, *adj* situated beneath the sternum

Substitute, sub'sti tūt, *v t* to put in place of another —*n* one who or that which is put in place of another —*adj* put instead of another —*n* **Substitū'tion**, act of substituting or putting in place of another (*Shak*) the office of a substitute the use of one word for another, syllepsis (*algebra*) the replacing one quantity by another which is equal to it but differently expressed (*chem*) the replacement of one or more equivalents of a body by a like number of equivalents of another —*adj* **Substitū'tional.** —*adv* **Substitū'tionally** —*adj* **Sub'stitūtive** [L *substituĕre, substitutum* — *sub*, under, and *statuĕre*, to set, place]

Substractor, subs trakt'or, *n* (*Shak*) a detractor

Substratum, sub strā'tum, *n* an under stratum or layer, a fundamental element the substance in which qualities exist

Substructure, sub'struk tūr, *n* an under structure or building foundation —*v t* **Substruct'**, to build beneath —*n* **Substruc'tion** —*adj* **Substruc'tural**

Substyle, sub'stīl, *n* the right line on which the style or gnomon of a dial is erected —*adj* **Sub'stylar**

Subsultive, sub sul'tiv, *adj* bounding, moving by sudden leaps or starts, or by twitches —*adv* **Subsul'torily** —*n* **Subsul'tus**, a convulsive movement

Subsume, sub sūm', *v t* to place any one cognition under another as belonging to it, as 'all horses are animals'—The minor premise is a **Subsump'tion** under the major —*adj* **Subsump'tive**

Subsurface, sub'sur fās, *adj* below the surface

Subtack, sub'tak, *n* an under lease in Scotland

Subtangent, sub'tan jent, *n* (*geom*) the part of the axis of a curve contained between the tangent and the ordinate

Subtemperate, sub tem'per āt, *adj* pertaining to the colder parts of the temperate zone

Subtenant, sub ten'ant, *n* a tenant who hires or leases from one who is also a tenant.—*n* **Subten'ancy**

Subtend, sub tend', *v t* to extend under or be opposite to —*n* **Subtense'**, (*geom*) a line subtending or stretching across

Subtepid, sub tep'id, *adj* slightly tepid

Subterfuge, sub'ter fūj, *n* that to which one resorts for escape or concealment an artifice to escape censure or an argument evasion [Fr, —L *subterfugĕre*, to escape secretly—*subter*, under, secretly, and *fugĕre*, to flee]

Subternatural, sub ter nat'ū ral, *adj* less than, or below, the natural

Subterposition, sub ter pō zish'un, *n* the state of lying under something else

Subterranean, sub te rā'nē an, *adj* under the earth or ground — also **Subterrā'neous**, **Subterrēne'**, **Subterres'trial** —*adv* **Subterrā'neously** [L *sub*, under, and *terra*, the earth]

Subthoracic, sub thō ras'ik, *adj* situated below the thorax nearly thoracic in position

Subtil, Subtilly. See under **Subtle.**

Subtile, sub'til, *adj* delicately constructed fine thin or rare piercing shrewd —*adv* **Sub'tilely** —*ns* **Sub'tileness**; **Subtilisā'tion.**—*v t* **Sub'tilise**, to make subtile, thin, or rare to spin into niceties —*v i* to make nice distinctions to refine in argument —*ns* **Sub'tilism**, the quality of being subtile, **Sub'tilty**, state or quality of being subtile fineness: extreme acuteness cunning [L *subtilis—sub*, under, fine, and *tela*, a web]

Subtitle, sub'tī tl, *n* an additional or second title to a book, a half title

Subtle, sut'l (*B* **Sub'til**), *adj* subtile in a figurative sense acute, quick to discern or discriminate insinuating, sly, artful cunningly devised, ingenious —*ns* **Subt'leness**, **Subt'lety**, quality of being subtle artfulness shrewdness, extreme acuteness —*adj* **Subt'le-wit'ted**, sharp-witted —*adv* **Subt'ly** (*B* **Sub'tilly**), ingeniously, cleverly artfully, deceitfully [Contr of **Subtile**]

Subtonic, sub'ton ik, *n* (*mus*) the seventh of the scale

Subtract, sub trakt', *v t* to take away a part from the rest to take one number or quantity from another to find their difference —*n* **Subtrac'tion**, the act or operation of subtracting the taking a less number or quantity from a greater —*adj* **Subtract'ive**, subtracting tending to subtract or lessen —*n* **Sub'trahend**, the sum or number to be subtracted from another [L *sub*, under, and *trahĕre, tractum*, to draw away]

Subtriangular, sub trī ang'gū lar, *adj* somewhat triangular

Subtribe, sub'trīb, *n* a section or division of a tribe —*adj* **Sub'tribal**

Subtriplicate, sub trip'li kāt, *adj* expressed by the cube root

Subtrist, sub trist', *adj* somewhat sad

Subtropical, sub trop'i kal, *adj* approaching the tropical or torrid zone in temperature bordering on tropical regions —Also **Subtrop'ic**

Subtype, sub'tīp, *n* a type included in another and more general one —*adj* **Subtyp'ical**

Subucula, sū buk'ū la, *n* a man's under garment or shirt in the early English church, a kind of cassock worn under the alb

Subulate, sū'bū lāt, *adj* awl shaped —Also **Sū'būlāted** and **Sū'būliform.** [L *subula*, an awl —*suĕre*, to sow]

Subulicorn, sū'bū li-korn, *adj* with subulate antennæ —*n pl* **Sūbūlicor'nia**, a division of neuroptera, including dragon flies, May flies, &c

Subungulate, sub ung'gū lāt, *adj* hoofed, but with several digits —*n* a member of the Subungulata, as the elephant or the hyrax —*n pl* **Subungūlā'ta**, a division of hoofed mammals, esp those having the carpal bones primitive

Suburb, sub'urb, **Suburbs**, sub'urbz, *n* the district which is near but beyond the walls of a city the confines, outskirts —*adj* **Subur'ban**, situated or living in the suburbs —*n* one living in a suburb —*n* **Subur'banism**, the state of being suburban —*adj* **Suburbicā'rian**, being near the city, esp of the provinces of Italy forming the ancient diocese of Rome [L *suburbium—sub*, under, near, and *urbs*, a city]

Subursine, sub ur'sīn, *adj* somewhat bear like

Subvariety, sub va rī'e ti, *n* a subordinate variety

Subvene, sub vēn', *v i* to occur so as to effect a result —*n* **Subven'tion** act of coming to relief, support a government aid or subsidy [L *sub*, under, and *venīre, ventum*, to come]

Subverse, sub vers', *v t* (*Spens*) to subvert

Subversion, sub ver'shun, *n* act of subverting or overthrowing from the foundation entire overthrow ruin —*adjs* **Subver'sionary**, **Subver'-**

sive, tending to subvert, overthrow, or destroy. —*p adj* **Subverst'** (*Spens*), subverted, overturned [L *subversio—subvertĕre*]

Subvert, sub-vert', *v t* to turn upside down to overthrow from the foundation to ruin utterly to corrupt —*n* **Subvert'er.**—*adj* **Subvert'ible.** [L *sub,* under, and *vertĕre, versum,* to turn]

Subvertebral, sub ver'tē bral, *adj* placed under a vertebra

Subvertical, sub vert'i kal, *adj* almost vertical

Subvirate, sub'vi rāt, *n* one of stunted or imperfectly developed manhood

Subvitalised, sub vī'tal īzd, *p adj* deficient in vitality

Subvitreous, sub vit'rē us, *adj* partly vitreous or imperfectly so

Subway, sub'wā, *n* an underground way for traffic under railways, &c, or for water pipes, gas pipes, sewers, &c

Subzonal, sub zō'nal, *adj* somewhat zonal lying below a zone or girdle

Succade, suk kād', *n* candied fruit

Succedaneous, suk sē dā'ne us, *adj* acting as a succedaneum supplying the place of something else being a substitute —*n* **Succedā'neum,** one who or that which comes in the place of another a substitute [L *succedaneus — succedĕre*]

Succeed, suk sēd', *v t* to come after, to follow up or in order to follow to take the place of —*v i* to follow in order to take the place of to obtain one's wish or accomplish what is attempted to end with advantage —*adjs* **Succeed'able,** capable of success, **Succeed'ant,** (*her*) following one another —*ns* **Succeed'er,** one who succeeds a successor, **Success',** act of succeeding or state of having succeeded the prosperous termination of anything attempted one who or that which succeeds, a successful person or affair —*adj* **Success'ful,** resulting in success having the desired effect or termination prosperous —*adv* **Success'fully** —*ns* **Success'fulness,** state of being successful success, **Succes'sion,** act of succeeding or following after series of persons or things following each other in time or place series of descendants race (*agricul*) rotation, as of crops right to take possession in Roman and Scots law, the taking of property by one person in place of another —*adj* **Succes'sional,** existing in a regular succession or order —*adv* **Succes'sionally** —*n* **Succes'sionist,** one who regards only that priesthood as valid which can be traced in a direct line of succession from the apostles —*adj* **Succes'sive,** following in succession or in order —*adv* **Succes'sively** —*n* **Succes'siveness** —*adj* **Success'less,** without success unprosperous —*ns* **Succes'sor,** one who succeeds or comes after one who takes the place of another, **Succes'sorship** —*adj* **Succes'sory** [L *succedĕre—sub,* up, from under, and *cedĕre,* to go]

Succentor, suk sen'tor, *n* a subcantor the bass soloist in a choir [L *succinĕre—sub,* under, *canĕre,* to sing]

Succiduous, suk sid'ū us, *adj* on the point of falling [L *succiduus—succidĕre—sub,* under, *cadĕre,* to fall]

Succiferous, suk sif'e rus, *adj* producing sap [L *succus,* juice, *ferre,* to bear]

Succin, suk'sin, *n* amber —*adj* **Succin'ic,** of, relating to, or drawn from amber—(**Succinic acid,** a natural constituent of amber, pine resins, leaves of lettuce, and wormwood, &c) —*n* **Succi'nite,** amber —*adj* **Succi'nous,** pertaining to amber [L *succinum,* amber]

Succinct, suk singkt', *adj* short concise —*adv* **Succinct'ly.** —*ns* **Succinct'ness; Succinctō'rium,** a band embroidered with an Agnus Dei worn hanging from the girdle by the pope on some occasions [L *succinctus—sub,* up, and *cingĕre,* to gird]

Succivorous, suk siv'ō rus, *adj* feeding on the sap of plants —*adj* **Succose** (suk'ōs), full of juice

Succory, suk'or i, *n* a form of **Chicory**

Succotash, suk'o tash, *n* a dish consisting of a stew of green Indian corn and beans [Amer Ind]

Succour, suk'ur, *v t* to assist to relieve —*n* aid relief —*n* **Suc'courer** [L *succurrĕre,* to run up to—*sub,* up, and *currĕre,* to run]

Succubus, suk'ū bus, *n* a demon in female form who consorts with men in their sleep—also **Suc'cuba** —*v t* **Suc'cubāte,** to have carnal knowledge of a man by this means —*adj* **Suc'cubine,** pertaining to a succuba [L *succuba,* a whore, *succumbĕre,* to lie down]

Succulent, suk'ū lent, *adj* full of juice or moisture not dry or barren —*n* **Suc'cūlence** —*adv* **Suc'cūlently** [L *succulentus — succus,* juice, the thing sucked up—*sugĕre,* to suck]

Succumb, suk kum', *v i* to lie down under to sink under to yield, to submit, to die [L *sub,* under, *cumbĕre,* to lie down]

Succursal, suk ur'sal, *adj* subsidiary, of the relation of a minor church to a cathedral, &c

Succus, suk'us, *n* a fluid secretion, expressed juice

Succussive, suk kus'iv, *adj* characterised by a shaking motion, as that of an earthquake —*v t* **Succuss',** to shake suddenly —*ns* **Succussā'tion,** a shaking, **Succus'sion,** a shaking, a shock a shaking of the thorax to detect pleural effusion [From L *succutĕre, succussum,* to shake below—*sub,* under, *quatĕre,* to shake]

Such, such, *adj* of the like kind of that quality or character mentioned —*pron* denoting a particular person or thing, as in *such and such* —*adv* **Such'wise,** in such a manner —(*B*) **Such like = Such.** [A S *swylc,* from *swa,* so, and *lic,* like, cog with Goth *swaleiks*]

Suck, suk, *v t* to draw in with the mouth to draw milk from with the mouth to imbibe to drain —*v i* to draw with the mouth to draw the breast: to draw in —*n* act of sucking milk drawn from the breast (*slang*) a short drink, esp a dram of spirits —*n* **Suck'er,** one who or that which sucks, a sucking pig one of various kinds of fish the organ by which an animal adheres to other bodies the piston of a suction pump a shoot rising from a subterranean stem a leather disc to the middle of which a string is attached, used by children as a toy a parasite, toady, sponge a hard drinker (*U S*) a native of Illinois —*v t* to strip off suckers from to provide with suckers —*ns* **Suck'et,** a sugar plum, **Suck'ing-bot'tle,** a bottle of milk used for infants as a substitute for the breast, **Suck'ing-fish,** a name sometimes given to the *Remora* or *Echineis,* which has a dorsal sucker, and to other fishes which have a sucker formed by the union of the ventral fins, as the *Lumpsucker* —**Suck in,** to draw in, imbibe, absorb (*n* a fraud), **Suck out,** to draw out with the mouth, **Suck the monkey** (see **Monkey**), **Suck up,** to draw up into the mouth [A S *sūcan, sūgan,* Ger *saugen*]

Sucken, suk'n, *n* in Scots law, the district round a mill, the tenants farming which must grind their corn therein —*n* **Suck'ener,** a tenant so bound [See **Soken.**]

Suckle, suk'l, *v t* to give suck to to nurse at the breast —*n* **Suck'ler,** a mammal that suckles its young, a suckling —*n pl* **Suck'lers,** red clover —*n* **Suck'ling,** a young child or animal being nursed at the breast —*adj* sucking [Dim of **Suck.**]

Sucrose, sū'krōs, *n* the white crystalline compound known variously as *cane sugar, beet sugar, maple sugar*

Suction, suk'shun, *n* act or power of sucking act of drawing, as fluids, by exhausting the air —*adj* **Suctō'rial,** adapted for sucking living by sucking —Also **Suctō'rious.**

Sudamina, sū dam'i na, *n pl* also called Miliary Eruption, one of the vesicular diseases of the skin almost always occurring in association with febrile disorders, particularly acute rheumatism —*adj* **Sudam'inal** [L *sudāre*, to sweat]

Sudatory, sū'da tor i, *adj* sweating —*n* a sweating bath —*ns* **Sūdā'rium,** a cloth for wiping off sweat, esp that of St Veronica on which the features of Jesus on his way to the Cross were miraculously impressed—also **Sū'dary, Sūdā'tion,** excessive sweating, **Sūdatō'rium,** a sweating bath [L *sudatorius—sudāre, ātum*]

Sudden, sud'en, *adj* unexpected hasty abrupt —*adv* **Sud'denly** —*n* **Sud'denness.** —**On a sudden, Of a sudden,** suddenly, sooner than was expected [O Fr *sodain* — L *subitaneus*, sudden — *subitus*, coming stealthily — *sub*, up, and *īre, ītum*]

Sudder, sud'er, *adj* supreme, chief—in Bengal [Ar *sadr*, chief]

Sudorific, sū dor if'ik, *adj* causing sweat —*n* a diaphoretic, a medicine producing sweat —*n* **Sū'dor,** sweat —*adjs* **Sū'doral, Sūdorif'erous.** [L *sudor*, sweat, and *facĕre*, to make]

Sudra, sū'dra, *n* a member of the fourth and lowest of the Hindu castes [Hind, —Sans *çūdra*]

Suds, sudz, *n pl* boiling water mixed with soap. [A S *soden*, pa.p of *seóthan*, to seethe, cog with Ger *sod—sieden*]

Sue, sū, *v t* to prosecute at law to seek after, try to win —*v i* to make legal claim to make application to entreat to demand (*for*) —*adj* **Sued** (*naut*), to be left high and dry —*n* **Sū'ing,** the act of bringing a legal suit wooing [M E *suen*—O Fr *sevre, suir* (Fr *suivre*)—L *sequi, secutus*, to follow]

Suède, swād, *n* undressed kid—often *adj*, as 'suède gloves' [Fr *Suède*, Swede]

Suet, sū'et, *n* a solid fatty tissue, accumulating about the kidneys and omentum of the ox, sheep, &c — *adj* **Sū'ety.** [O Fr *seu* (Fr *suif*)—L *sebum*, fat]

Suffer, suf'er, *v t* to undergo to endure to be affected by to permit —*v i* to feel pain or punishment to sustain loss to be injured — *adj* **Suf'ferable,** that may be suffered allowable —*adv* **Suf'ferably** —*ns* **Suf'ferance,** state of suffering endurance permission toleration, **Suf'ferer, Suf'fering,** distress, loss, or injury [L *sufferre—sub*, under, and *ferre*, to bear]

Suffete, suf'ēt, *n* one of the suffetes or chief administrative officials of ancient Carthage [L *sufes, ĕtis*—Punic, cf Heb *shōphet*, a judge]

Suffice, suf'fis, *v i* to be enough to be equal to the end in view —*v t* to satisfy —*n* **Suffi'ciency,** state of being sufficient competence ability capacity conceit —*adj* **Suffi'cient,** sufficing enough equal to any end or purpose competent —*adv* **Suffi'ciently** —*n* **Suf'fisance** (*Spens*), sufficiency [Fr,—L *sufficĕre*, to take the place of, to meet the need of—*sub*, under, and *facĕre*, to make]

Suffioni, suf ē ō'ni, *n pl* a name given to the exhalations of hot sulphurous vapours, which are common in volcanic regions [It]

Suffix, suf'iks, *n* a particle added to the root of a word —*v t* **Suffix',** to add a letter or syllable to a word to mark different notions and relations —*adj* **Suf'fixal.** —*n* **Suffix'ion** [L *suffixus, sub*, under, after, and *figĕre*, to fix]

Sufflaminate, suf-flam'i nāt, *v t* (*obs*) to impede [L *sufflamināre, -ātum—sufflāmen*, a clog]

Sufflate, suf flāt', *v t* to blow up, inflate —*n* **Sufflā'tion.** [L *sufflāre, -ātum*]

Suffocate, suf'ō kāt, *v t* to choke by stopping the breath to stifle —*pa p* suf'focāted —*p adj* (*Shak*) suffocated —*p adj.* **Suf'focāting,** choking —*adv* **Suf'focātingly** —*n* **Suffocā'tion,** act of suffocating state of being suffocated [L *suffocāre, ātum — sub*, under, and *fauces*, the throat]

Suffragan, suf'ra gan, *adj* assisting —*n* in England a coadjutor bishop appointed to assist a bishop in the administration of some part of his see The name also, and originally, belongs to all bishops in a province, as expressing their relation of subordination to the metropolitan

Suffrage, suf'rāj, *n* a vote a vote in approbation of any proposal, hence approval, assent testimony, witness any short intercessory prayer —*n* **Suf'fragist,** one who votes one holding particular opinions about the right of voting [L *suffragium, suffragāri*, to vote for]

Suffrago, suf-frā'gō, *n* the joint between the tibia and tarsus, as the hock of a horse's hind leg, the heel of a bird —*adj* **Suffrag'inous** [L *suffrago*, the hock—*sub*, under, *frangere*, to break]

Suffrutescent, suf rōō tes'ent, *adj* somewhat woody at the base —*n* **Suf'frutex,** an undershrub, a herb with permanent woody base —*adj* **Suffru'ticōse,** shrubby at base, small with woody stem — also **Suffru'ticous** —*adj* **Suffrutic'ūlose,** somewhat fruticulose [L *sub*, under, *frutex*, a shrub]

Suffulted, su ful'ted, *adj* gradually blending into another colour [L *suffulcīre, suffultum*, to support]

Suffumigate, suf fū'mi gāt, *v t* to apply fumes to —*n* **Suffumigā'tion,** the act of fumigating or burning perfumes

Suffuse, suf fūz', *v t* to pour underneath to overspread or cover, as with a fluid —*n* **Suffū'sion,** act or operation of suffusing state of being suffused that which is suffused [L *sub*, underneath, and *fundĕre, fusum*, to pour]

Sufism, sū'fizm, *n* a form of pantheistic mysticism within Islam —*ns* **Sū'fi, Sō'fi,** one of such mystics —*adjs* **Sū'fic, Sufis'tic.** [Ar *sūfī*—Gr *sophos*, wise]

Sugar, shoog'ar, *n* a sweet substance obtained chiefly from a kind of cane anything sugary, honeyed words, flattery —*v t* to sprinkle or mix with sugar to compliment —*ns* **Sug'ar-candy,** sugar candied or in large crystals, **Sug'ar-cane,** the saccharine grass (*Saccharum officinarum*) from which sugar is chiefly obtained —*adj* **Sug'ar-coat'ed,** coated with sugar —*p adj* **Sug'ared,** sweetened with sugar —*ns* **Sug'ar-gum,** a large Australian eucalyptus yielding good timber, with sweetish foliage, **Sug'ar-house,** a factory where sugar is made, **Sug'arness,** state or quality of being sugary or sweet, **Sug'ar-loaf,** a loaf or mass of sugar, usually in the form of a truncated cone, **Sugar-mill,** a machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar cane, **Sug'ar-plum,** a species of sweetmeat made up in small ornamental balls or lumps like a plum any very pleasing piece of flattery —*n pl* **Sug'ar-tongs,** an implement for lifting pieces of sugar at table —*adj* **Sug'ary,** sweetened with, tasting of or like sugar fond of sweets — **Sugar of lead,** acetate of lead [Fr *sucre*—Sp *azucar*—Ar *assokhar*—Pers *shakar*—Sans *carkarā*, sugar, orig grains of sand, applied to sugar because occurring in grains]

Suggest, suj jest', *v t* to introduce indirectly to the thoughts to hint —*v i* to make suggestions —*ns* **Sugges'ter, Suggestibil'ity,** capability of being suggested —*adj* **Sugges'tible.**—*n* **Sugges'tion,** act of suggesting hint proposal incitement, temptation in law, information without oath, not being pleadable the act of exercising control over a hypnotised subject by command

cating some belief or impulse by means of words or gestures, also the idea so suggested, **Sugges'tionism,** the theory that hypnotic effects are entirely due to the action of suggestion upon weak persons, **Sugges'tionist,** one who holds this view —*adj* **Sugges'tive,** containing a hint fitted to suggest pertaining to hypnotic suggestion —*adv* **Sugges'tively** —*ns* **Sugges'tiveness,** state of being suggestive, **Sugges'tor, Sugges'tress, Sugges'tum,** a raised platform [L *sub,* under, *gerĕre, gestum,* to carry]

Suggil, suj'il, *v t* (*obs*) to beat black and blue—also **Sug'gilāte** —*n* **Suggilā'tion,** a livid mark, a blow [L *suggillatio*]

Suicide, sū'i sīd, *n* one who dies by his own hand —up till 1823 buried in England at a cross road with a stake driven through his body, a survival probably of the vampire superstition self murder —*adj* **Sūicī'dal,** pertaining to or partaking of the crime of suicide —*adv* **Sūicī'dally** [Coined from L *sui,* of himself, and *cædĕre,* to kill]

Suidæ, sū'i dē, *n pl* a family of even toed, non ruminant Ungulates, including pigs, hogs, or boars, the Babiroussa, and the wart hogs (*Phacochœrus*) —*adjs* **Sū'iform,** like the Suidæ, **Sū'illine,** swinish

Suint, swint, *n* the natural grease of wool [Fr]

Suist, sū'ist, *n* a self seeker —*n* **Sū'icism,** selfishness

Suit, sūt, *n* act of suing an action at law a petition a series a set a number of things of the same kind or made to be used together, as clothes or armour courtship —*v t* to fit to become to please —*v i* to agree to correspond —*p adj* **Suit'ed** (*Shak*), dressed, clothed —*ns* **Suit'ing,** cloth suitable for making suits of clothes, usually in *pl*, **Suit'or,** one who sues in love or law a petitioner a wooer —*fem* **Suit'ress** —*v i* to play the suitor —*adj* **Suit'orcide,** suitor killing [Fr,—Low L *secta,* a set, a suit at law—L *sequi,* to follow]

Suitable, sūt'a bl, *adj* that suits fitting agreeable to adequate —*ns* **Suitabil'ity, Suit'ableness** —*adv* **Suit'ably**

Suite, swēt, *n* a train of followers or attendants a regular set, particularly of rooms a series of dances arranged for instruments in the same or relative keys, and usually preceded by a prelude a sequel [Fr See **Suit.**]

Suivez, swē vā', *n* (*mus*) a direction to the accompanist to adapt his time and style to the soloist [Fr, 'follow']

Sujee, sōō'jē, *n* fine flour made from the heart of the wheat, for English tables in India.—Also **Soojee, Soujee** [Hind *sūjī*]

Sulcate, -d, sul'kāt, ed, *adj* furrowed, grooved —*n* **Sulcā'tion.**—*adj* **Sul'ciform.** [L *sulcus,* a furrow]

Sulk, sulk, *v i* to be sullen —*adv* **Sulk'ily,** in a sulky, sullen, or morose manner —*n* **Sulk'iness** —*n pl* **Sulks,** a fit of sullenness —*adj* **Sulk'y,** silently sullen —*n* a light two wheeled vehicle for one person, sometimes having no body [A S *solcen,* slow—*seolcan,* to be slow]

Sullage, sul'āj, *n* the floating scum on molten metal silt anything which sullies

Sullen, sul'en, *adj* gloomily angry and silent malignant, baleful dark dull —*adv* **Sul'lenly** —*n* **Sul'lenness.**—*n pl* **Sul'lens,** sullen fits [O Fr *solain*—L *solus,* alone]

Sully, sul'i, *v t* to soil to spot to tarnish —*v i* to be soiled —*pa t* and *pa p* sull'ied —*n* spot tarnish [A S *sylian,* to defile—*sol,* mud]

Sulphur, sul'fur, *n* a yellow mineral substance, very brittle, fusible, and inflammable brimstone —*ns* **Sul'phate,** a salt formed by sulphuric acid with a base —*v t* to form a deposit of lead sulphate on.—*adj.* **Sulphat'ic.**—*ns* **Sul'phatile,** native sulphuric acid, **Sul'phide,** a combination of sulphur with a metal, **Sul'phite,** a salt formed by sulphurous acid —*v t* **Sul'phūrāte,** to combine with or subject to the action of sulphur —*n* **Sulphūrā'tion,** the act or operation of subjecting to the action of sulphur or sulphurous acid —*adj* **Sulphū'rēous,** consisting of, containing, or having the qualities of sulphur —*n* **Sul'phūret,** a combination of sulphur with an alkali, earth, or metal —*adjs* **Sul'phūretted,** having sulphur in combination, **Sulphū'ric,** pertaining to or obtained from sulphur denoting a certain well known strong acid, formerly called oil of vitriol, **Sul'phūrous,** pertaining to, resembling, or containing sulphur denoting the pungent acid given out when sulphur is burned in air, **Sul'phury,** partaking of the qualities of sulphur —**Sulphurous acid,** an acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with two of oxygen [L *sulphur,* said to be conn with Sans *çulvāri*]

Sultan, sul'tan, *n* a Mohammedan sovereign, esp the supreme head of the Ottoman empire a purple or hyacinthine gallinule, or porphyrio a small white variety of the domestic hen —*fem* **Sultana** (sul-ta'na), the mother, a wife, or a daughter of a sultan—also **Sul'taness.**—*ns* **Sulta'na,** a king's mistress a kind of viol an old form of neck lace a small kind of raisin, **Sul'tanate,** the authority or jurisdiction of a sultan —*adj* **Sultan'ic.**—*n* **Sul'tanship** [Ar *sultān,* victorious, a ruler]

Sultry, sul'tri, *adj* sweltering very hot and oppressive close —*adv* **Sul'trily.**—*n* **Sul'triness.** [Another form is *sweltry,* from root of **Swelter**]

Sum, sum, *n* the amount of two or more things taken together the whole of anything a quantity of money a problem in arithmetic chief points substance or result of reasoning sum mary height completion —*v t* to collect into one amount or whole to count to bring into a few words —*pr p* sum'ming, *pa t* and *pa p* summed —*adj* **Sum'less,** not to be summed or counted incalculable —*ns* **Sum'mer,** one who sums, **Sum'ming,** the act of one who sums, arithmetic, **Sum'ming-up,** a recapitulation or review of the leading points, a judge's summary survey of the evidence given to a jury before it withdraws to consider its verdict, **Sum'mist,** one who makes a summary, esp a theological compendium [Fr, — L *summa — summus, supremus,* highest, superl of *superus,* on high—*super,* above]

Sumac, Sumach, sū'mak, *n* a genus of small trees and shrubs of the natural order *Anacardiaceæ,* having small inconspicuous flowers in panicles or in corymbs, and the fruit a small, nearly dry drupe Its species numerous, diffused over almost all parts of the world, except its coldest regions and Australia, some of them useful in the arts and in medicine, and some remarkable for their poisonous properties [Fr *sumac*—Sp *zumaque*—Ar *summāq*]

Sumerian, sū-mē'ri an, *adj* pertaining to Sumir, one of the two divisions of ancient Babylonia

Summary, sum'a ri, *adj* summed up or condensed short brief compendious done by a short method —*n* an abstract, abridgment, or compendium —*adv* **Sum'marily** —*n* **Sum'mariness** —*v t* **Sum'marise,** to present in a summary or briefly —*ns* **Sum'marist,** one who summarises, **Sum'mūla,** a brief educational text book —**Summary diligence,** in Scots law, the process by which execution may proceed without the need of further application to the court, in the case of bonds and other instruments registered for execution

Summation, sum-ā'shun, *n* act of summing or

forming a total amount an aggregate —*adjs* **Summā'tional, Sum'mative.**

Summer, sum'er, *n* the second and warmest season of the year—June, July, August —*v i* to pass the summer —*v t* to keep through the summer —*adjs* **Sum'mer-dried,** dried by the heat of summer, **Sum'mer-fal'low,** lying fallow during the summer —*ns* **Sum'mer-house,** a house in a garden used in summer a house for summer residence, **Sum'mering,** a kind of early apple —*adv* **Sum'merlike.**—*adj* **Sum'merly,** warm and bright like summer —*ns* **Sum'mer-shine,** the summer colour of a bird, insect, &c, **Sum'mertide, Sum'mertime,** the summer season —*adj* **Sum'mery,** like summer [A S *sumer, sumor*, Dut *zomer*, Ger *sommer*]

Summer, sum'er, *n* the first stone laid over columns or pilasters to form a cross vault the central beam of a floor which receives the joists any large piece of timber supported on two strong piers or posts, and serving as a lintel to a door, window, &c (*obs*) a pack horse, a sumpter horse [See **Sumpter**]

Summerset. Same as **Somersault**

Summit, sum'it, *n* the highest point or degree the top —*adj* **Sum'mitless,** having no summit or top —*n* **Sum'mit-lev'el,** the highest level [O Fr *som*, the top of a hill—L *summum*, highest]

Summon, sum'un, *v t* to call with authority to command to appear, esp in court to rouse to exertion —*ns* **Sum'moner, Sum'mons,** a summoning or an authoritative call a call to appear, esp in court a call to surrender —*v t* to serve with a summons [O Fr *somoner*—L *summonēre* —*sub*, secretly, and *monēre*, to warn]

Sump, sump, *n* a round pit of stone lined with clay, for receiving metal on its first fusion or reduction the reservoir at the lowest point of a mine, from which the water is pumped (*prov*) a bog, a puddle [Dut *somp*, Ger *sumpf*]

Sumph, sumf, *n* (*prov*) a blockhead, a soft sheepish fellow —*adj* **Sumph'ish.**—*n* **Sumph'ishness.**

Sumpit, sum'pit, *n* the poisoned arrow thrown from the **Sum'pitan,** or Malay blow gun [Malay]

Sumpsimus, sump'si mus, *n* a correct expression displacing an incorrect but common one See **Mumpsimus** [L, 1st pers pl perf indic of *sumĕre*, to take]

Sumpter, sump'ter, *n* a horse for carrying burdens [With inserted *p* from O Fr *somier*—Low L *sagmarius*—Gr *sagma*, a pack saddle—Gr *sattein*, to pack]

Sumptuary, sumpt'ū ar i, *adj* pertaining to or regulating expense, as in **Sumptuary Laws,** which sought to prevent extravagance in banquets, dress, and private expenditure [L *sumptuarius—sumĕre, sumptum*, to take, contr of *sub*, up, *emĕre*, to buy]

Sumptuous, sumpt'ū us, *adj* costly magnificent —*ns* **Sumptūos'ity, Sumpt'ūousness.**—*adv* **Sumpt'ūously.** [L *sumptuosus*, costly—*sumptus*, cost]

Sun, sun, *n* the body which is the source of light and heat to our planetary system a body which forms the centre of a system of orbs that which resembles the sun in brightness or value the sunshine a revolution of the earth round the sun, a year sunrise, day (*her*) a bearing representing the sun —*v t* to expose to the sun's rays —*v i* to become warm in the sunshine —*pr p* **sun'ning,** *pa t* and *pa p* **sunned** —*ns* **Sun'beam,** a beam or ray of the sun, **Sun'-bird,** a family of small tropical birds, so called from the resplendent metallic plumage of the male, **Sun'-bit'tern,** a South American bird about the size of a small curlew, long-legged and long necked, usually strutting in a solemnly balanced manner—so called from the brilliant many coloured markings on its plumage, **Sun'-bon'net,** a light bonnet projecting beyond the face to protect from the sun, **Sun'bow,** an iris formed by the sun, esp in the spray of a cataract, **Sun'burn,** a burning or scorching by the sun, esp the browning of the skin of the face, hands, &c exposed to the sun —*adjs* **Sun'burned, Sun'burnt,** burned or discoloured by the sun —*n* **Sun'burst,** a strong outburst of sunlight —*adj* **Sun'-clad,** clothed in radiant light —*ns* **Sun'-crack,** one of the superficial markings frequently seen on the surfaces of thin bedded flagstones and argillaceous sandstones, **Sun'dawn,** the light of the dawning sun, **Sun'-dew,** a plant of the genus *Drosera*, found in bogs and moist heathy ground, **Sun'-di'al,** an instrument for measuring time by means of the motion of the sun's shadow cast by a style erected on its surface, **Sun'down,** sunset a hat with a wide brim to shade the eyes, **Sun'downer,** in Australia, a lazy and worthless loafer who saunters from station to station in the interior, arriving about sundown in the hope of getting free rations and lodging for the night a physician in government employment who practises for private fees after his official hours, **Sun'-fish,** a fish whose body resembles the forepart of a larger fish cut short off, supposed to be so called from its nearly circular form, **Sun'flower,** a plant so called from its flower, which is a large disc with yellow rays, **Sun'god,** the sun considered as a deity, **Sun'hat,** a light hat with wide brim to shade the face from the sun —*adj* **Sun'less,** without the sun deprived of the sun or its rays shaded dark —*ns* **Sun'lessness, Sun'light,** the light of the sun —*adj* **Sun'like,** like the sun —*n* **Sun'-myth,** a solar-myth (see **Solar**) —*p adj* **Sunned,** exposed to the sun —*n* **Sun'niness** —*adj* **Sun'ny,** pertaining to, coming from, or like the sun exposed to, warmed, or coloured by the sun's rays —*ns* **Sun'-pict'ure,** or **-print,** a photograph, **Sun'rise, Sun'rising,** the rising or first appearance of the sun above the horizon the time of this rising the east, **Sun'set, Sun'setting,** the setting or going down of the sun the west, **Sun'shade,** a ladies' parasol an awning, **Sun'shine,** the shining light of the sun the place on which he shines warmth —*adjs* **Sun'shine, Sun'shiny,** bright with sunshine pleasant bright like the sun, **Sun'-smit'ten,** smitten by the rays of the sun —*ns* **Sun'spot,** one of the dark irregular spots appearing on the surface of the sun, **Sun'stone,** aventurin feldspar, **Sun'-stroke,** a nervous disease, from exposure to the sun —*adv* **Sun'ward,** toward the sun —**To be in the sunshine, To have the sun in one's eyes,** to be in liquor, to be drunk, **To take the sun,** to ascertain the latitude from the sun —**Under the sun,** in the world, on earth [A S *sunne*, Ice *sunna*, Goth *sunno*, Ger *sonne*]

Sundari, sun'da ri, *n* a tree abundant in Burma and Borneo, also in the delta of the Ganges, having a dark durable timber —Also **Sundra-tree, Sunder-tree.**

Sunday, sun'dā, *n* the first day of the week, so called because anciently dedicated to the sun or its worship —*ns* **Sun'day-best,** one's best clothes, **Sun'day-saint,** one whose religion is confined to Sundays, **Sun'day-school,** a school for religious instruction for children, held on Sunday [A S *sunnan dæg*, Ger *sonntag*]

Sunder, sun'der, *v t* to separate to divide —*ns* **Sund'erance, Sund'erment.**—(*B*) **In sunder,** asunder [A S *syndrian*, to separate—*sundor*, separate; Ice *sundr*, asunder]

Sundry, sun'dri, *adj* separate more than one or

two several divers—*n pl* **Sun'dries,** sundry things different small things

Sung, sung, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Sing.**

Sunk, sungk, **Sunken,** sungk'n, *pa p* of **Sink.**

Sunket, sung'ket, *n* (*Scot*) a dainty

Sunn, sun, *n* an Indian leguminous plant cultivated for the fibre of its bark [Hind *san*]

Sunnite, sun'īt, *n* the name commonly given to orthodox Muslims, because in their rule of faith and manners the *Sunna*, or traditional teaching of the prophet, is added to the Koran

Sup, sup, *v t* to take into the mouth, as a liquid (*Scot*) to eat with a spoon —*v i* to eat the evening meal (*B*) to sip —*pr p* supp'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* supped —*n* a small mouthful, as of a liquid [A S *sūpan*, Ice *súpa*, Ger *saufen*, to drink]

Supawn, su pan', *n* mush, or Indian meal boiled in water, eaten with milk —Also **Suppawn, Sepawn, Sepon.** [Amer Ind]

Supe, sūp, *n* (*U S*) a theatrical super a toady

Super, sū'per, *n* a supernumerary actor

Superable, sū'per a bl, *adj* capable of being overcome —*n* **Sū'perableness** —*adv* **Sū'perably**

Superabundant, sū per ab und'ant, *adj* abundant to excess more than enough copious —*v i* **Superabound',** to abound exceedingly to be more than enough —*n* **Superabund'ance** —*adv* **Superabund'antly.**

Superadd, sū per ad', *v t* to add over and above —*n* **Superaddi'tion.**

Superaltar, sū'per awlt ar, *n* a small slab of stone used as a portable altar, to be laid on the top of an unconsecrated altar

Superangelic, sū per an jel'ik, *adj* more than angelic

Superannuate, sū per an'ū āt, *v t* to impair or disqualify by living beyond the years of service or by old age to pension on account of old age or infirmity —*v i* to become incapacitated by long service —*n* **Superannuā'tion,** state of being superannuated or antiquated the allowance granted in consideration of such [L *super*, above, and *annus*, a year]

Superation, sū pe rā'shun, *n* the apparent passing of one planet by another in longitude the act of surmounting

Superb, sū perb', *adj* proud magnificent stately elegant showy (*coll*) first class, very good —*adv* **Superb'ly** —*n* **Superb'ness,** the state of being superb or magnificent [L *superbus*, haughty, proud—*super*, above]

Supercalendered, sū per kal'en derd, *adj* denoting paper of a very high degree of polish due to several courses of rolling

Supercallosal, sū per ka lō'sal, *adj* lying above the corpus callosum

Supercanopy, sū per kan'ō pi, *n* an upper arch or gable above a lesser or lower one

Supercargo, sū per kär'go, *n* an officer or person in a merchant ship placed in charge of the cargo and superintending all the commercial transactions of the voyage —*n* **Supercar'goship.** [L *super*, over, and **Cargo**]

Supercharge, sū'per chaıj, *n* (*her*) a charge borne upon an ordinary or other charge

Supercilious, sū pėr sil'i us, *adj* lofty with pride disdainful dictatorial overbearing —*adj* **Supercil'iary,** above the eyebrow —*adv* **Supercil'iously.**—*n* **Supercil'iousness.** [L *superciliosus* —*supercilium*, an eyebrow—*super*, above, and *cilium*, eyelid]

Supercretaceous, sū per krē tā'shus, *adj* (*geol*) lying above the chalk

Superdainty, sū per-dān'ti, *adj* (*Shak*) overdainty

Supereminent, sū per em'i nent, *adj* eminent in a superior degree excellent beyond others —*n* **Superem'inence.**—*adv* **Superem'inently.**

Supererogation, sū per er ō gā'shun, *n* doing more than duty requires or is necessary for salvation, hence anything superfluous or uncalled for —*adjs* **Supererog'ative, Supererog'atory.**—**Works of Supererogation,** a class of works which in the R.C system are described as not absolutely required of each individual as conditions to his eternal salvation, but may be done for the sake of greater perfection The doctrine is based on the distinction between *præcepta* and *concilia evangelica*, the former including the common duties of all, the latter (called also *counsels of perfection*) establishing a merit These supererogatory merits of the saints may be accepted by God in atonement for the defective service of others less perfect in holiness, forming part of that 'treasure of the church' which is applied in the form of indulgences [L *super*, above, and *erogāre*, *ātum*, to pay out—*ex*, out of, and *rogāre*, to ask]

Superessential, sū per e sen'shal, *adj* transcending mere being and essence

Superexalt, sū per egz awlt', *v t* to exalt to a superior degree —*n* **Superexaltā'tion.**

Superexcellent, sū per ek'sel lent, *adj* excellent above others, or in an uncommon degree —*n* **Superex'cellence**

Superfamily, sū'per fam i li, *n* a group in classification between a suborder and a family, a group of families

Superfecundation, sū per fek un dā'shun, *n* the impregnation of two or more ova at the same stage of development by different acts of coition

Superficies, sū per fish'yēz, *n* the upper face or surface the outer face or part of a thing —*adj* **Superfi'cial,** pertaining to or being on the surface shallow slight containing only what is apparent and simple not learned —*v t* **Superfi'cialise,** to treat superficially —*n* **Superfi'cialist,** a person of merely superficial knowledge —*adv* **Superfi'cially** —*ns* **Superfi'cialness, Superficial'ity, Superfi'ciary,** one possessing a right to what stands on the surface of the lands of another —*adj* belonging to the surface situated on another's land [L *super*, above, and *facies*, face]

Superfine, sū'per fīn, *adj* fine above others finer than ordinary —*n* **Sū'perfineness** —*adj* **Superfin'ical,** very finical

Superfluous, sū per'flōō us, *adj* more than enough unnecessary or useless —*n* **Superflū'ity,** a superfluous quantity or more than enough state of being superfluous superabundance —*adv* **Super'fluously** —*ns* **Super'fluousness,** superfluity; **Sū'perflux** (*Shak*), any superfluity [L *superfluus* —*super*, above, and *fluĕre*, to flow]

Superfœtation, sū per fē-tā'shun, *n* the circumstance of two distinct conceptions occurring in the same woman at a considerable interval so that two fœtuses of different ages—the offspring possibly of different fathers—may co-exist in the uterus

Superfrontal, sū per fron'tal, *adj* pertaining to the upper part of the frontal lobe of the brain —*n* a covering for the top of the altar, generally hanging down about six inches all round, and fringed

Superfunction, sū pėr fungk'shun, *n.* action of some organ in excess of what is normal —*adj* **Superfunc'tional.**

Superfuse, sū per fūz', *v t* to pour over something else

Superheat, sū-per hēt', *v t* to heat to excess —*n.* **Superheat'er**

Superhuman, sū pėr hū'man, *adj* above what is human divine —*n* **Superhuman'ity.**—*adv* **Superhū'manly.**

Superhumeral, sū-per hū'me ral, *n* anything car-

ried on the shoulders the amice the pallium a Jewish ephod

Superimpose, sū per im pōz′, *v t* to impose or lay above (*geol*) to establish a structural system over, independently of underlying structures —*n* **Superimposi′tion,** the act of superimposing or laying on the state of being superimposed

Superincumbent, sū-per in kum′bent, *adj* lying above —*ns* **Superincum′bence, Superincum′bency**

Superinduce, sū per in dūs′, *v t* to bring in over and above something else, to superadd —*n* **Superinduce′ment.**

Superinenarrable, sū per in ē nar′a bl, *adj* in the highest degree incapable of being described (*Matthew Arnold*)

Superintend, sū per in tend′, *v t* to have the oversight or charge of to control, manage —*v i* to exercise supervision —*ns* **Superintend′ence, Superintend′ency,** oversight direction management —*adj* **Superintend′ent,** superintending —*n* one who superintends the head of a Sunday school in some Protestant churches a clergyman having the oversight of the clergy of a district overseer —*n* **Superintend′entship**

Superior, sū pē′ri or, *adj* upper higher in place, rank, or excellence surpassing others beyond the influence of of wider application, generic in printing, set above the level of the line —*n* one superior to others the chief of a monastery, &c, and of certain churches and colleges in Scots law, one who has made an original grant of heritable property to a tenant or *vassal*, on condition of a certain annual payment (*feu duty*) or of the performance of certain services —*ns* **Supē′rioress,** a female superior or chief in a convent, nunnery, &c, **Supēriority,** quality or state of being superior pre eminence advantage in Scots law, the right which the superior enjoys in the land held by the vassal —*adv* **Supē′riorly,** in a superior manner [L, comp of *superus*, high—*super*, above]

Superlative, sū-per′la tiv, *adj* raised above others or to the highest degree superior to all others most eminent (*gram*) expressing the highest degree of a quality —*n* (*gram*) the superlative or highest degree of adjectives and adverbs any word or phrase full of exaggeration —*adv* **Superlatively** —*n* **Superlativeness,** state of being superlative or in the highest degree [L *superlativus* — *superlatus*, pa p of *superferre* — *super*, above, *ferre*, to carry]

Superlunar, sū-pėr lū′nar, *adj* above the moon not of this world —Also **Superlū′nary**

Supermedial, sū per mē′di al, *adj* being above the middle

Supermundane, sū per mun′dān, *adj* above the world

Supernacular, sū per nak′ū lar, *adj* very choice, of liquor —*n* **Supernac′ūlum,** wine fit to be drunk to the last drop with no heeltaps, anything very choice —*adv* to the last drop

Supernal, sū per′nal, *adj* that is above or in a higher place or region relating to things above celestial [L *supernus*—*super*, above]

Supernatant, sū per nā′tant, *adj* floating on the surface —*n* **Supernatā′tion** [L *supernatāre*, *super*, above, *natāre*, to swim]

Supernational, sū per nash′un al, *adj* transcending the national, and belonging to mankind —*n* **Supernat′ionalism.**

Supernatural, sū per nat′ū ral, *adj* above or beyond the powers of nature not according to the usual course of nature miraculous spiritual —*v t* **Supernat′uralise,** to bring into the supernatural sphere —*ns* **Supernat′uralism,** the belief in the influence of the supernatural in the world, **Supernat′uralist,** a believer in the supernatural —*adj* of or pertaining to the supernatural —*adj* **Supernaturalist′ic** —*adv* **Supernat′urally.**—*n* **Supernat′uralness**

Supernumerary, sū per nūm′er ar i, *adj* over and above the number stated, or which is usual or necessary —*n* a person or thing beyond the usual, necessary, or stated number one who appears on the stage without a speaking part [L *supernumerarius*—*super*, over, and *numerus*, a number]

Supernutrition, sū per nū trish′un, *n* excessive nutrition

Superoccipital, sū per ok-sip′e tal, *adj* pertaining to the upper part of the occipital lobe of the brain

Superoctave, sū′per ok tāv, *n* (*mus*) a coupler in the organ by means of which is sounded an octave higher than the one struck an organ stop two octaves above the principal

Superolateral, sū pe rō lat′er al, *adj* situated above and at the side

Superorder, sū per or′der, *n* a group in the classifications of natural history above the order but below the class —*adj* **Superor′dinal.**

Superordinary, sū per or′di nā ri, *adj* above the ordinary

Superordination, sū per or di nā′shun, *n* the ordination of a successor by an ecclesiastic (*logic*) the relation of a universal proposition to a particular proposition in the same terms —*adj* **Superor′dinate**

Superorganic, sū per or gan′ik, *adj* not dependent on organisation, psychical, spiritual social

Superparasitism, sū per par′a sīt izm, *n* the infestation of parasites by other parasites —*n* **Sū′perparasite,** the parasite of a parasite —*adj* **Superparasit′ic**

Superphosphate, sū per fos′fāt, *n* a phosphate containing the greatest amount of phosphoric acid that can combine with the base

Superphysical, sū per fiz′i kal, *adj* superorganic, psychical

Superpose, sū per pōz′, *v t* to place over or upon —*adjs* **Superpō′sable, Superposed′.**—*n* **Superposi′tion,** act of superposing state of being superposed that which is above anything

Superpraise, sū per prāz′, *v t* (*Shak*) to praise excessively

Super-royal, sū per roi′al, *adj* larger than *royal*, denoting a size of paper, 19½ × 27½ in for writing and drawing paper, 20½ × 27½ in for printing paper

Supersacral, sū per-sā′kral, *adj* situated on or over the sacrum

Supersalt, sū′per sawlt, *n* a salt having a greater number of equivalents of acid than base

Supersaturate, sū per sat′ū rāt, *v t* to saturate beyond the normal point —*n* **Supersaturā′tion**

Superscribe, sū per skrīb′, *v t* to write or engrave over, on the outside or top to write the name on the outside or cover of —*ns* **Sū′perscript, Superscrip′tion,** act of superscribing that which is written or engraved above or on the outside [L *super*, over, above, and *scribĕre*, *scriptum*, to write]

Supersede, sū per sēd′, *v t* to take the place of another by reason of superior right, power, &c to make useless by superior power to come in the room of, to replace to displace, set aside, render unnecessary —*ns* **Supersē′deas,** a writ to stay proceedings, or to suspend the powers of an officer in certain cases, **Supersē′dence, Supersē′dure, Superseas′sion,** a setting aside, the act of superseding, **Supersedē′re,** in Scots law, a private agreement among creditors, under a trust deed, to supersede or sist diligence for a certain period an order of court granting protection to a debtor [L *super*, above, and *sedēre*, *sessum*, to sit]

Supersensible, sū per-sen'sı bl, *adj* above the range of the senses, spiritual —*adv* **Supersen'sibly** —*adj* **Supersen'sitive,** excessively sensitive —*n* **Supersen'sitiveness** —*adjs* **Supersen'sory, Supersen'sual,** beyond the senses

Superserviceable, sū per sėrv'ıs a bl, *adj* (*Shak*) giving more service than what is required, over-officious

Supersolar, sū pėr sō'lar, *adj* situated above the sun

Superstition, sū pėr stısh'un, *n* excessive reverence or fear, based on ignorance excessive exactness in religious opinions or practice false worship or religion an ignorant and irrational belief in supernatural agency, omens, divination, sorcery, &c belief in what is absurd, without evidence rites or practices proceeding from superstitious belief or fear over nicety, exactness too scrupulous or morbid —*adj* **Superstı'tious,** pertaining to or proceeding from superstition showing or given to superstition over exact.—*adv* **Superstı'tiously** —*n* **Superstı'tiousness.** [L *superstitio*, excessive religious belief—*super*, over, above, and *statum*, *sistĕre—stāre*, to stand]

Superstratum, sū per strā'tum, *n* a stratum or layer situated above another

Superstructure, sū-per struk'tūr, *n.* a structure above or on something else anything erected on a foundation—also **Superstruc'tion.**—*adjs* **Superstruct'ive, Superstruct'ural**

Supersubtle, sū per sut'l, *adj* over subtle —*adj* **Supersubt'ilised,** subtilised or refined to excess —*n* **Supersubt'lety,** excessive subtlety, over-nicety

Supervene, sū per vēn', *v i* to come above, in addition, or closely after to occur, or take place —*adj* **Supervē'nient,** coming above or upon, as something additional —*n* **Superven'tion,** act of supervening or taking place [L *super*, above, and *venīre*, *ventum*, to come]

Supervise, sū per-vīz', *v t* to oversee to superintend —*ns* **Supervī'sal, Supervī'sion,** act of supervising inspection control, **Supervī'sor,** one who supervises an overseer an inspector (*Shak*) a spectator —*adjs* **Supervī'sory,** pertaining to or having supervision, **Supervis'ūal,** beyond the ordinary visual powers [L *super*, over, and *vidēre*, *visum*, to see]

Supervolute, sū'per vol-ūt, *adj* (*bot*) having a plaited or convolute arrangement in the bud

Supine, sū pīn', *adj* lying on the back leaning backward, inclined, sloping negligent indolent —*v t* **Sū'pinate,** to bring the palm upward —*ns.* **Sūpinā'tion,** the state of being supine the act of lying or being laid with the face upward the act of turning the palm of the hand upward the hand so turned, **Sūpinā'tor,** that which produces supination a muscle that turns the palm upward, **Sū'pine,** one of two parts of the Latin verb, really verbal nouns, ending in *tum* and *tu*, called the first and second supine respectively —*adv* **Sūpine'ly** —*n* **Sūpine'ness.** [L. *supinus*—*sub*, under, below]

Suppedaneum, sup-ē-dā'nē um, *n* a foot-rest on a cross or crucifix —*adj* **Suppedā'neous,** being under the feet [L *sub*, under, *pes*, *pedis*, the foot]

Suppeditate, sup-ed'ı tāt, *v t* to supply, furnish —*n* **Suppeditā'tion,** supply [L *suppeditāre*, *ātum*, to supply—*suppetĕre*, to be in store—*sub*, under, *petĕre*, to seek]

Supper, sup'er, *n* a meal taken at the close of the day —*adj* **Sup'perless,** without supper —*ns* **Sup'ping,** the act of one who sups that which is supped, **Lord's'-sup'per** (see **Lord**) [O Fr *soper* (Fr *souper*)—from Low Ger *supen*, to sup See **Soup** and **Sup**]

Supplant, sup plant', *v.t.* to displace by stratagem to take the place of to undermine —*ns* **Supplantā'tion, Supplant'er.** [L. *supplantāre*, to trip up one's heels—*sub*, under, *planta*, the sole of the foot]

Supple, sup'l, *adj* pliant lithe, yielding to the humour of others fawning —*v t* to make supple to make soft or compliant —*v i* to become supple —*n* **Sup'pleness.**—*adj* **Sup'plesın'ewed,** having supple sinews lithe —**Supple Jack,** a name given in the Southern United States to the *Berchemia volubilis*, a twining shrub of the natural order *Rhamnaceæ*, having oval leaves, small flowers, and violet coloured berries [Fr *souple*—L *supplex*, bending the knees—*sub*, under, and *plicāre*, to fold See **Pliant.**]

Supplement, sup'le ment, *n* that which supplies or fills up any addition by which defects are supplied the quantity by which an angle or an arc falls short of 180° or a semicircle —*v t* **Supplement',** to supply or fill up to add to —*adjs* **Supplement'al, Supplement'ary,** added to supply what is wanting additional —*adv* **Supplement'arily.**—*ns* **Supplementā'tion, Supplement'er** —*v t* **Supplēte',** to supplement —*adjs* **Sup'plētive, Sup'plētory,** supplemental —*n* a supplement [L. *supplementum* — *supplēre*, to fill up]

Suppliant, sup'lı ant, *adj* supplicating asking earnestly entreating —*n* a humble petitioner —*adv* **Sup'pliantly** —*n* **Sup'pliantness.** [Fr. *suppliant*, pr p of *supplier*—L *supplicāre*]

Supplicant, sup'lı kant, *adj* supplicating asking submissively —*n* one who supplicates or entreats earnestly —*adv* **Sup'plicantly.** [L *supplicans*, pr p of *supplicāre*]

Supplicate, sup'lı kāt, *v t* to entreat earnestly to address in prayer —*n* **Sup'plicat,** in the English universities, a petition —*adv* **Sup'plicātingly.** —*n* **Supplicā'tion,** act of supplicating in ancient Rome, a solemn service or day decreed for giving formal thanks to the gods for victory, &c earnest prayer or entreaty, esp, in liturgies, a litany petition for some special blessing —*adj* **Sup'plicātory,** containing supplication or entreaty humble —*n* **Supplicā'vit,** formerly a writ issued by the King's Bench or Chancery for taking the surety of the peace against a person [L *supplicāre*, *ātum—supplex*, kneeling down—*sub*, under, and *plicāre*, to fold]

Supply, sup-plī', *v t* to fill up, esp a deficiency · to add what is wanted to furnish to fill a vacant place to serve instead of —*pa t* and *pa p* supplied' [Fr ,—L *supplēre—sub*, up, and *plēre*, to fill]

Supply, sup plī', *n* act of supplying that which is supplied or which supplies a want amount of food or money provided (used generally in *pl*) a grant of money provided by a legislature for the expenses of government a person who takes another's duty temporarily, a substitute, esp. a clergyman —*ns* **Supplī'al,** the act of supplying, the thing supplied, **Sup'pliance** (*Shak*), that which is supplied, gratification —*adj* **Supplī'ant** (*Shak*), supplying, auxiliary —*n* **Supply'ment** (*Shak*), a supply —**Commissioner of Supply,** so called because originally appointed for the purpose of levying and collecting the land-tax or cess offered as 'supply' to the sovereign, one of the body forming the chief county authority in Scotland for administrative and rating purposes, down to 1889, when its powers and duties were transferred to and vested in the County Council.

Support, sup-pōrt', *v.t* to bear up to endure or sustain to keep up as a part or character to make good to defend to represent in acting: to supply with means of living to uphold by

countenance, patronise to follow on the same side as a speaker —*n* act of supporting or upholding that which supports, sustains, or maintains maintenance an actor playing a subordinate part with a star an accompaniment in music —*adj* **Support'able**, capable of being supported endurable capable of being maintained —*adv* **Support'ably.**—*ns* **Support'ance** (*Shak*), support, **Support'er**, one who or that which supports an adherent a defender (*her*) a figure on each side of the escutcheon —*adjs* **Support'ing, Support'ive** —*n fem* **Support'ress.** [L *supportāre*—*sub*, up, and *portāre*, to bear]

Suppose, sup-pōz', *v t* to lay down, assume, or state as true to imagine —*adj* **Suppō'sable**, that may be supposed —*n* **Suppō'sal** (*Shak*), supposition —*adj* **Suppōsed'** (*Shak*), counterfeit —*adv* **Suppō'sedly**, according to supposition —*ns* **Suppō'ser, Supposi'tion**, act of supposing that which is supposed assumption, presumption, opinion —*adj* **Supposi'tional**, implying supposition —*adv* **Supposi'tionally.**—*adjs* **Supposi'tionary**, hypothetical, **Suppos'itive**, implying, expressing, or including a supposition —*ns* **Suppos'itory**, (*med*) a pill or any solid medicine in the form of a cone or cylinder intended for introduction into the rectum or other canal; **Suppos'itum**, that which is supposed, **Suppō'sūre**, supposition [Fr *supposer*—L *supponĕre*, *positum*—*sub*, under, and *ponĕre*, to place See **Pose**, *n*]

Suppositi'tious, sup poz-i-tish'us, *adj* put by trick in the place of another spurious imaginary, hypothetical, supposed —*adv* **Suppositi'tiously**, in a suppositious manner —*n* **Suppositi'tiousness**, the state of being suppositious [L *sup positīcius*—*supponĕre*, to put in the place of another —*sub*, under, and *ponĕre*, to place]

Suppress, sup pres', *v t* to press or put down to crush to keep in to retain or conceal to stop, restrain —*adv* **Suppres'sedly** —*ns* **Suppres'ser, Suppres'sor.**—*adj* **Suppres'sible** —*ns* **Suppres'sion**, act of suppressing stoppage concealment, **Suppres'sionist**, one who supports suppression —*adj* **Suppres'sive**, tending to suppress sub duing [L *supprimĕre*, *suppressum*—*sub*, down, under, and *premĕre*, to press See **Press.**]

Suppurate, sup'ū rāt, *v i* to gather pus or matter —*n* **Suppurā'tion**, a morbid process which gives rise to the formation of pus, one of the commonest products of inflammation —*adj* **Sup'purātive**, tending to suppurate promoting suppuration —*n* a medicine which promotes suppuration [L *sub*, under, and *pus*, *puris*, pus See **Pus.**]

Supraciliary, sū pra sil'i ar i, *adj* above the eyebrow —Also **Supercil'iary**

Supracostal, sū pra kost'al, *adj* above or upon the ribs

Supracretaceous, sū pra kre tā'shus, *adj* (*geol*) denoting strata lying above the chalk

Supralapsarian, sū pra laps ā'ri-an, *n* one of a class of Calvinists who hold that the fall of Adam, with all its consequences, as well as the decree of election, by which a part of the fallen would be saved and the rest appointed to eternal death, were predestinated by God from all eternity—opp to *Sublapsarian* —*adj* pertaining to the Supralapsarians or to their opinions [L *supra*, above, beyond, and *labi*, *lapsus*, to fall]

Supralateral, sū pra lat'e ral, *adj* placed on the upper part of the side

Supralunar, sū pra lū'nar, *adj* beyond the moon very lofty

Supramaxillary, sū pra-mak'si lā ri, *adj* pertaining to the upper jaw —*n* the superior maxillary or upper jaw-bone

Supramundane, sū pra mun'dān, *adj*. above the world.

Supraposition, sū pra pō zish'un, *n* the placing of one thing above another

Supraprotest, sū pra prō'test, *n* acceptance or payment of a bill of exchange, by one not a party to it, after protest for non-acceptance or non payment

Suprarenal, sū pra rē'nal, *adj* situated above the kidneys

Suprascapular, sū pra skap'ū lar, *adj* situated above the scapula or shoulder-blade — Also **Sūprascap'ular**

Suprasensible, sū pra-sen'si bl, *adj* above the reach of the senses

Supraspinal, sū pra spīn'al, *adj* situated above the spine —*adj* **Supraspī'nous**, above a spine or spinous process

Supreme, sū prēm', *adj* highest greatest most excellent —*n* the highest point the chief, the superior —*n* **Suprem'acy**, state of being supreme highest authority or power —*adv* **Supreme'ly** —*ns* **Supreme'ness, Suprem'ity.** [L *supremus*, superl of *superus*, high —*super*, above]

Sura, sōō'ra, *n* a chapter of the Koran — Also **Surah.** [Ar *sūra*, a step]

Sura, sōō'ra, *n* the sap of the palmyra and cocoa-palm, &c [Hind *surā*]

Suraddition, sur a dish'un, *n* (*Shak*) something added, as to a name

Surah, sū'ra, *n* a soft twilled silk fabric —Also *Surah silk*

Sural, sū'ral, *adj* pertaining to the calf of the leg [L *sura*, the calf]

Surance, shōōr'ans, *n* (*Shak*) assurance

Surat, sū rat', *n* coarse uncoloured cotton made at Surat, 160 miles north of Bombay

Surbase, sur'bās, *n* a cornice or series of mouldings above the base of a pedestal —*adj* **Surbased'** —*n* **Surbase'ment**

Surbate, sur bāt', *v t* (*Spens*) to bruise, as the feet by travel —Also **Surbet'** [Prob Fr *solbatu*, *solbature*—*sole*, the sole, *battu*, pa p of *battre*, to beat]

Surbed, sur bed', *v t* to set edgewise, as a stone with reference to the grain

Surcease, sur sēs', *v i* to cease —*v t* to cause to cease —*n* cessation [O Fr *sursis*, pa p of *sur seoir*, to leave off—L *super sedēre*, to sit over, to refrain from Doublet **Supersede.**]

Surcharge, sur charj', *v t* to overcharge or overload —*n* an excessive load an overcharge an extra charge a painting in lighter enamel over a darker which serves as the ground —*adj* **Surcharged'**, overloaded —*n* **Surcharge'ment**

Surcingle, sur'sing gl, *n* a girth or strap for holding a saddle on an animal's back the girdle of a cassock —*v t* to surround with such [L *super*, above, *cingulum*, a belt]

Surcoat, sur'kōt, *n* an overcoat, generally applied to the long flowing drapery of knights anterior to the introduction of plate armour a short robe worn by ladies over the tunic at the close of the 11th century [O Fr *surcote*, *surcot* —*sur*, over, *cote*, a garment]



Surcoat

Surculus, sur'kū lus, *n* a shoot from a root stock, a sucker —*adjs* **Surculig'erous**, bearing such, **Sur'culose**, producing such [L]

Surd, surd, *adj*. (*alg*) involving surds produced by the action of the speech organs on the breath (not the voice), as the 'hard' sounds *k*, *t*, *p*, *f*, &c deaf (*obs*) unheard, senseless —*n* (*alg*) a quantity inexpressible by rational numbers, or which has no root —*ns* **Surdi-**

mū'tism, the condition of being deaf and dumb, **Surd'ity,** want of sonant quality [L *surdus,* deaf]

Sure, shōōr, *adj* secure fit to be depended on certain strong confident beyond doubt —*advs* **Sure, Surely,** firmly, safely certainly, assuredly —*adj* **Sure'footed,** walking firmly or securely not liable to stumble —*adv* **Surefoot'edly** —*n* **Surefoot'edness.**—**Be sure,** be certain, see to it —**Sure enough,** certainly —**To be sure,** with out doubt, **To have a sure thing,** (*slang*) to have a certainty; **To make sure,** to make certain [O Fr *seur* (Fr *sûr*)—L *securus—se,* apart from, *cura,* care Doublet **Secure**]

Surety, shōōr'ti, *n* state of being sure certainty he or that which makes sure security against loss one who becomes bound for another —*n* **Sure'tiship,** state of being surety obligation of one person to answer for another [Doublet **Security**]

Surf, surf, *n* the foam made by the dashing of waves —*ns* **Surf'-bird,** a plover like bird found on the Pacific coasts of North and South America, akin to sandpipers and turnstones, and sometimes called *Boreal Sandpiper,* **Surf'-duck,** the scoter (q v), **Surf'man,** one skilful in handling boats in surf —*adj* **Surf'y.** [Skeat explains the *r* as intrusive, and suggests that *suffe* is the same as '*sough* of the sea,' M E *swough, swoughen, swowen*—A S *swógan,* to make a rushing sound]

Surface, sur'fās, *n* the exterior part of anything —*adj* **Sur'faced,** having a surface —*ns* **Sur'face-man,** a miner employed in open air working a workman employed in keeping a railway bed in repair, **Sur'face-print'ing,** printing from a relief surface, as cotton cloth, **Sur'facer,** one who or that which smooths or levels a surface, **Sur'face-ten'sion,** in liquids, that property in virtue of which a liquid surface behaves as if it were a stretched elastic membrane—say a sheet of india rubber, **Sur'face-wa'ter,** drainage water, **Sur'facing,** the act of giving a certain surface to anything [Fr, from *sur*—L *super,* and *face*—L *facies* See **Face** Doublet **Superficies**]

Surfeit, sur'fit, *v t* to fill to satiety and disgust —*n* excess in eating and drinking sickness or satiety caused by overfullness —*ns* **Sur'feiter** (*Shak*), one who surfeits, a glutton, **Sur'feiting,** eating overmuch gluttony [O Fr *surfait,* excess, *sorfaire,* to augment—L *super,* and *facĕre,* to make]

Surficial, sur fish'al, *adj* formed on the surface, as opp to *Subterranean.*

Surfrappé, sur frap'ā, *adj* restruck or restamped, of a coin [Fr]

Surfusion, sur fū'shun, *n* the condition of being liquid below fusing point

Surge, surj, *n* the rising or swelling of a large wave —*v i* to rise high to swell —*adj* **Sur'gy,** full of surges or waves billowy [L *surgĕre,* to rise See **Source**]

Surgeon, sur'jun, *n* one who treats injuries or diseases by manual operations —*ns* **Sur'geoncy,** the office or employment of a surgeon in the army or navy, **Sur'gery,** act and art of treating lesions or malformations of the human body by manual operations, mediate and immediate a place for surgical operations —*adj* **Sur'gical,** pertaining to surgeons, or to surgery done by surgery —*adv* **Sur'gically.** [A doublet of **Chirurgeon** (q v)]

Suricate, sū'ri kāt, *n* a South African carnivore belonging to the family of the *Viverridæ,* of which the civet, genette, and ichneumon are representatives, but with much longer legs than these its kin

Surinam-toad, sū ri nam'-tōd, *n.* a South American toad like amphibian

Surloin, the preferable form of **Sirloin** (q v)

Surly, sur'li, *adj* morose uncivil tempestuous —*adv* **Sur'lily** —*n* **Sur'liness.** [For *sir ly,* for *sirlike,* arrogant]

Surmaster, sur'mas ter, *n* a master in a school next in rank to a headmaster

Surmise, sur mīz', *n* suspicion conjecture.—*v t.* to imagine to suspect —*adjs* **Surmi'sable, Surmi'sant** —*n* **Surmi'ser** [O Fr *surmise,* accusation—*surmettre,* to accuse—L *super,* upon, *mittĕre,* to send, to put]

Surmount, sur mownt', *v t* to mount above to surpass to overcome, get the better of —*adj* **Surmount'able,** that may be surmounted —*n* **Surmount'ableness** —*adj* **Surmount'ed,** surpassed overcome (*archit*) denoting an arch or dome rising higher than a semicircle (*her*) denoting a figure when another is laid over it [Fr —*sur* (L *super*), and *monter* See **Mount**]

Surmullet, sur mul'et, *n* a mulloid food fish of the genus *Mullus,* with two long barbels on the throat.

Surname, sur'nām, *n* a name over and above the Christian name the family name —*v t* to call by a surname [Formed from Fr *sur*—L *super,* over and above, and Eng **Name,** on the analogy of Fr *sur nom*]

Surpass, sur pas', *v t* to pass beyond to exceed to excel to go past in space —*adj* **Surpass'able,** that may be surpassed or excelled —*p adj* **Surpass'ing,** passing beyond others excellent in a high degree —*adv* **Surpass'ingly** —*n* **Surpass'ingness** [Fr *surpasser,* from *sur*—L *super,* beyond, and *passer,* to pass See **Pass**]

Surplice, sur'plis, *n* a white linen garment worn over the cassock by clerks of all degrees, most commonly used for the service of the choir, and also employed, along with the stole, by priests in the administration of the sacraments and in preaching —*adj* **Sur'pliced,** wearing a surplice [Fr *surplis*—Low L *superpellicium,* an over-garment See **Pelisse**]

Surplus, sur'plus, *n* the overplus excess above what is required —*n* **Sur'plusage,** overplus [Fr, from *sur*—L *super,* over, and *plus,* more]

Surprise, sur prīz', *n* act of taking unawares the emotion caused by anything sudden amaze ment —*v t* to come upon suddenly or unawares to lead or bring unawares, to betray (with *into*) to strike with wonder or astonishment to confuse —*n* **Surpris'al,** act of surprising —*adv* **Surpris'edly** —*adj* **Surpris'ing,** exciting surprise wonderful unexpected —*adv* **Surpris'ingly.**—*n* **Surpris'ingness** [Fr, —*surpris,* pa p of *surprendre*—L *super,* and *prehendĕre,* to take, catch See **Get**]

Surquedry, sur'kwe dri, *n* (*Spens*) pride, arrogance—also **Sur'quidry** —*adj* **Sur'quedous.**

Surrebound, sur e bownd', *v i* to rebound again and again to give back echoes

Surrebut, sur e but', *v i* to reply to a defendant's rebutter —*ns* **Surrebut'tal,** a plaintiff's evidence or presentation of evidence, in response to a defendant's rebuttal, **Surrebut'ter,** the plaintiff's reply, in common law pleading, to a defendant's rebutter

Surrein,ed, sur'rānd, *adj* (*Shak*) injured by driving, overworked

Surrenal, sur rē'nal, *adj* situated above the kidneys

Surrender, sur ren'der, *v t* to render or deliver over to resign —*v i* to yield up one's self to another —*n* act of yielding, or giving up to another —*ns* **Surrenderee',** one to whom a legal surrender is made, **Surren'derer,** one who surrenders, **Surren'deror,** one who makes a surrender, **Surren'dry,** (*obs*) **Surren'dery,** a surrender [O Fr *surrendre,* from *sur,* over—L. *super,* and *rendre*—L. *reddĕre,* to render See **Render.**]

Surreptitious, sur-ep-tish'us, *adj* done by stealth or fraud —*adv* **Surrepti'tiously.** [L, from *surripĕre, surreptum—sub*, under, and *rapĕre*, to seize]

Surrey, sur'ā, *n* (*U S*) a light four wheeled vehicle, usually with two seats in a box mounted on side bars

Surrogate, sur'rō-gāt, *n* a substitute the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge —*ns* **Sur'rogāteship, Surrogā'tion,** subrogation, **Surrogā'tum,** that which comes in place of something else [L *surrogāre, ātum—sub*, in the place of, and *rogāre*, to ask]

Surround, sur-rownd', *v t* to go round about to encompass, environ to cut off from communication or retreat —*n* **Surround'ing,** an encompassing (*pl*) things which surround, external circumstances [O Fr *suronder*—L *superundāre*, to overflow, often confused with **Round**]

Sursize, sur-sīz', *n* a penalty in feudal times for non payment of castle guard rent on the appointed day

Surtax, sur'taks, *n* an additional tax on certain articles —*v t* to lay such a tax upon

Surtout, sur-tōō', or toot', *n* a close bodied frock coat (*fort*) a raised portion of the parapet of a work at the angles, to protect from enfilade fire [Fr,—Low L *super tōtus*, a garment worn over all others]

Surveillance, sur-vel'yans, *n* a being vigilant or watchful inspection —*adj* **Surveill'ant** [Fr, —*surveiller—sur*, over—L *super*, and *veiller*, to watch—L *vigilāre*]

Survew, Surview, sur-vū', *v t* obs form of **Survey**

Survey, sur-vā', *v t* to see or look over to inspect to superintend to examine to measure and estimate, as land —*ns* **Sur'vey,** oversight view examination the measuring of land, or of a country general view a description of the condition, use, &c of property to be insured an auction at which a farm is let for three lives (*U S*) a district for the collection of customs under a particular officer, **Survey'ing,** the art of ascertaining the boundaries and superficial extent of any portion of the earth's surface, **Survey'or,** an overseer a measurer of land, **Survey'orship** [O Fr *surveour*—L *super*, over, and *vidēre*, to see]

Survive, sur-vīv', *v t* to live beyond to outlive —*v i* to remain alive —*n* **Survī'val,** a surviving or living after any custom or belief surviving in folklore from a more or less savage earlier state of society, long after the philosophy or rationale of it is forgotten, but throwing light on the past for those who have eyes to see —*p adj* **Survī'ving,** continuing alive outliving —*ns* **Survī'vor,** one who survives or lives after another, **Survī'vorship —Survival of the fittest,** the preservation of favourable variations, attended with the destruction of injurious ones, such being the result of Natural Selection (see **Natural**) [Fr, —L *super*, beyond, and *vivĕre*, to live]

Surya, sōōr'ya, *n* the sun god in Hindu mythology [Sans *sūrya*, the sun]

Susceptible, sus-sep'ti-bl, *adj* capable of receiving anything impressible disposed to admit —*n* **Susceptibil'ity,** quality of being susceptible capability sensibility —*adv* **Suscep'tibly.**—*adj* **Suscep'tive,** capable of receiving or admitting readily admitting —*ns* **Suscep'tiveness, Susceptiv'ity, Suscep'tor; Suscip'iency.**—*adj* **Suscip'ient** [Fr,—L *suscipĕre, susceptum*, to take up, to undergo—*sub*, from beneath, up, and *capĕre*, to take]

Suscitate, sus'i-tāt, *v t* to excite, rouse.—*n* **Suscitā'tion.** [L *suscitāre, -ātum—sub*, under, *citāre*, to arouse]

Suspect, sus-pekt', *v t* to mistrust to imagine to be guilty to doubt to imagine or have a slight opinion that something exists, but without proof or on insufficient evidence, to conjecture —*v i* to imagine guilt, to be suspicious —*n* a person suspected —*adv* **Suspec'tedly.** —*n* **Suspec'tedness** [L *suspicĕre, suspectum*, to look at secretly—*sub*, from beneath, up, and *specĕre*, to look at]

Suspend, sus-pend', *v t* to hang one thing beneath another to make to depend on to make to stop for a time to delay to debar from any privilege, office, emolument, &c for a time —*ns* **Suspend'ed-animā'tion,** the temporary cessation of the outward signs and of some of the functions of life—due to asphyxia, drowning, strangulation, **Suspend'er,** one who or that which suspends, one of a pair of straps crossing the shoulders to support the trousers, **Suspense',** state of being suspended act of withholding the judgment uncertainty indecision stop betwixt two opposites, **Suspensibil'ity,** susceptibility of being suspended —*adj* **Suspens'ible,** capable of being suspended —*ns* **Suspen'sion,** act of suspending interruption delay temporary privation of office or privilege a conditional withholding, **Suspen'sion-bridge,** a bridge in which the roadway is supported by chains, which pass over elevated piers, and are secured below at each end —*adj* **Suspens'ive.**—*adv* **Suspens'ively.**—*n* **Suspens'or,** a suspensory bandage —*adj* **Suspensō'rial** —*n* **Suspensō'rium,** that which holds up a part, esp the arrangement joining the lower jaw to the cranium in vertebrates below mammals —*adj* **Suspens'ory,** that suspends doubtful —*n* that which suspends a bandage having the effect of delaying or staying [L *sus pendĕre—sub*, beneath, *pendēre, pensum*, to hang]

Suspercollate, sus-per kol'āt, *v t* to hang [*Susper coll*, abbrev for L *suspensio per collum*, hanging by the neck]

Suspicion, sus-pish'un, *n* act of suspecting the imagining of something without evidence or on slender evidence mistrust (*coll*) a slight quantity of, as of spirits —*adj* **Suspi'cious,** full of suspicion showing suspicion inclined to suspect liable to suspicion, doubtful —*adv* **Suspi'ciously** —*n* **Suspi'ciousness.**

Suspire, sus-pīr', *v i* to fetch a deep breath, to sigh, to breathe —*n* **Suspirā'tion,** act of sighing —*adj* **Suspir'ious,** sighing [L *suspīrāre—sub*, under, and *spirāre*, to breathe]

Sustain, sus-tān', *v t* to hold up to bear to maintain to relieve to prove to sanction to prolong —*adj* **Sustain'able,** that may be sustained —*ns* **Sustain'er,** one who or that which sustains, **Sustain'ment,** act of sustaining, sustenance, **Sus'tenance,** that which sustains maintenance provisions —*adj* **Sustentac'ular,** supporting, pertaining to a **Sustentac'ulum,** a support or sustaining tissue, esp an inferior spine of the tarsus in spiders of the genus *Epeira*. —*v t* **Sus'tentāte,** to sustain —*n* **Sustentā'tion,** that which sustains support maintenance—**(Sustentation Fund,** the scheme by which the ministers of the Free Church of Scotland are supported by voluntary contributions not local or congregational, but with a national altruism or solidarity paid into a great central fund, out of which equal stipends are paid to all alike) —*adj* **Susten'tative,** sustaining —*ns* **Sus'tentātor,** a sustaining part or structure, **Susten'tion,** the act of sustaining, **Susten'tor,** one of two posterior projections of a butterfly chrysalis. [L *sustinēre—sub*, from beneath, up, and *tenēre*, to hold]

Susurrant, sū-sur'ant, *adj* murmuring, whispering —*n* **Susurrā'tion,** a soft murmur —*adv* **Susur'-**

ringly.—*adj* **Susur'rous,** whispering, rustling —*n* **Susur'rus,** a soft murmuring, a whispering [L *susurrāre, ātum,* to whisper]

Sutile, sū'til, *adj* done by stitching [L. *sutilis—suĕre,* to sew]

Sutler, sut'ler, *n* a person who follows an army and sells liquor or provisions a camp hawker —*n* **Sut'lery,** a sutler's work a sutler's store —*adj* **Sut'ling,** pertaining to sutlers engaged in the occupation of a sutler [Old Dut *soetelaar, zoetelaar,* a small trader—*zoetelen,* to do mean work, Low Ger *suddeln,* to do dirty work]

Sutor, sū'tor, *n* a cobbler —*adj* **Sutō'rial** [L]

Sutra, sōōt'ra, *n* in Sanskrit literature, the technical name of aphoristic rules, and of works consisting of such rules, the groundworks of the ritual, grammatical, metrical, and philosophical literature of India being written in this form

Suttee, sut tē', *n* a usage long prevalent in India, in accordance with which, on the death of her husband, the faithful widow burned herself on the funeral pyre along with her husband's body, or, if he died at a distance, was burned on a pyre of her own —There is no countenance for this barbarous rite in the oldest and most sacred scriptures, but public opinion made it incumbent on well born widows to immolate themselves It was abolished in 1829 —*n* **Suttee'ism,** the practice of self immolation among Hindu widows [Sans *satī,* a true wife]

Suttle, sut'l, *adj* light [See **Subtle.**]

Suture, sūt'ūr, *n* the mode of connection between the various bones of the cranium and face—*serrated,* when formed by the union of two edges of bone with projections and indentations fitting into one another—*squamous,* when formed by the overlapping of the bevelled edges of two contiguous bones in surgery, the sewing up of a wound by one or other mode, so as to maintain the opposed surfaces in contact (*bot*) the seam at the union of two margins in a plant —*adj* **Sūt'ūral,** relating to a suture —*adv* **Sūt'ūrally** *n* **Sūtūrā'tion** —*adj* **Sūt'ured,** having or united by sutures. [L *sutura—suĕre,* to sew]

Suversed, su verst', *adj* versed and belonging to the supplement

Suzerain, sū'ze rān, *n* a feudal lord supreme or paramount ruler —*n* **Sū'zerainty,** the dominion of a suzerain paramount authority [O Fr,—*sus*—Late L *susum,* for *sursum = sub versum,* above, the termination in imitation of Fr *souverain,* Eng **Sovereign**]

Svelt, svelt, *adj* in art, free, easy, bold [Fr,—It]

Swab, swob, *n* a mop for cleaning or drying floors or decks, or for cleaning out the bore of a cannon a bit of sponge, &c, for cleansing the mouth of a sick person (*slang*) a naval officer's epaulet a lubber or clumsy fellow in sailor's slang —*v t* to clean or dry with a swab —*pr p* swab'bing, *pa t* and *pa p* swabbed —*n* **Swab'ber,** one who uses a swab an officer who sees that the ship is kept clean [Dut *zwabber,* a swabber, *zwabberen,* to swab, Ger *schwabber*]

Swack, swak, *v i* (*Scot*) to drink greedily

Swack, swak, *adj* (*Scot*) active, nimble

Swaddle, swod'l, *v t* to swathe or bind tight with clothes, as an infant —*ns* **Swadd'ling-band, Swadd'ling-cloth,** a cloth for swaddling an infant —*pl* **Swadd'ling-clothes** (*B*) [A S *swethel,* a swaddling band, *swathu,* a bandage See **Swath.**]

Swaddy, swod'i *n* a soldier, esp a militiaman

Swag, swag, *n* (*slang*) anything obtained by plunder baggage, esp that carried by one tramping through the bush, a swagman's pack the subsidence of a mine roof a festoon or hanging cluster of flowers —*ns* **Swag'ger, Swag'man,** one who carries his swag about with him in his search for work, **Swag'shop,** a place where cheap and trashy goods are sold [Prob **Swag,** *v*]

Swag, swag, *v i* to sink down by its own weight —*adj* **Swag'-bel'lied,** having a large projecting belly [Prob conn with **Sway**]

Swage, swāj, *n* a tool used for making mouldings on sheet iron

Swage, swāj, *v t* and *v i* (*Milton*) to assuage

Swagger, swag'er, *v i* to swing the body in a blustering defiant way to brag noisily, to bully —*n* boastfulness insolence of manner —*adj* (*slang*) very fashionable —*n* **Swag'gerer.**—*adj* and *n* **Swag'gering.**—*adv* **Swag'geringly.** [A freq of *Swag = Sway*]

Swahili, swa hē'li, *n* the name given to the people of Zanzibar and the opposite coast belonging to the Bantu stock, with an Arab infusion, and speaking a Bantu tongue modified by Arabic —*adj* **Swahi'lian** [Ar *Waswahili,* 'coast people']

Swain, swān, *n* a young man a peasant a country lover [Ice *sveinn,* young man, servant, Dan *svend,* servant]

Swallow, swol'ō, *n* a migratory bird with long wings, which seizes its insect food on the wing a genus (*Hirundo*) and family (*Hirundinidæ*) of passerine birds, with long and pointed wings, long head, slender wide bill—gregarious in habit, of swift flight, catching their insects on the wing—the nests built of mud, straw, and feathers, on ledges under eaves, on rocks, in caves, and in holes in earthy cliffs —*adj* **Swal'low-tailed,** like a swallow's tail in form, forked and pointed, of a coat [A S *swalewe,* cog with Ger *schwalbe*]

Swallow, swol'ō, *v t* to receive through the gullet into the stomach to engulf to absorb to occupy to exhaust [A S *swelgan,* to swallow, cog with Ger *schwelgen*]

Swam, swam, *pa t* of **Swim.**

Swamp, swomp, *n* wet, spongy land low ground filled with water —*v t* to sink in, or as in a swamp to overset, or cause to fill with water, as a boat —*adj* **Swamp'y,** consisting of swamp wet and spongy [Scand, Dan and Sw *svamp,* a sponge, from the root of **Swim**]

Swan, swon, *n* a genus of birds constituting a very distinct section of the Duck family *Anatidæ,* having the neck as long as the body, noted for grace and stateliness of movement on the water —*ns* **Swan'-goose,** the China goose; **Swan'-herd,** one who tends swans, **Swan'-hop'ping,** better **Swan'-mark'ing** and **Swan'-up'ping,** the custom of marking the upper mandible of a swan to show ownership—done annually to the royal swans on the Thames, the occasion being excuse for a festive expedition —*adj* **Swan'-like.**—*ns* **Swan'-maid'en,** a familiar figure in European folklore, changing at will into a maiden or a swan by means of the magic properties of her shift A man finding this held the maiden at his will, and could beget mortal children by her—once she recovered it she flew away for ever, **Swan'-mark,** the notch made on the swan's upper mandible, **Swan'-neck,** the end of a pipe, &c, curved like a swan's neck, **Swan'nery,** a place where swans are kept and tended —*adj* **Swan'ny,** swan like —*ns* **Swan's'-down,** the down or under plumage of a swan, used for powder puffs, &c a soft woollen cloth a thick cotton with a soft nap on one side, **Swan'-shot,** a shot of large size, like buck shot, **Swan'-skin,** the unplucked skin of a swan a soft, nappy, fine twilled flannel, **Swan'-song,** the fabled song of a swan just before its death a poet's or musician's last work [A S *swan;* Ger *schwan,* Dut *zwaan*]

Swang, swang, *n* (*prov*) a swamp

Swank, swangk, *adj* (*Scot*) slender, pliant · agile,

supple—also **Swank'ing.**—*n* (*slang*) bragging boasting exaggeration.—*n* **Swank'y,** an active fellow [A S *swancor*, pliant, Ger *schwank*]

Swanky, Swankie, swangk'i, *n* poor thin beer or any other thin sloppy drink

Swanpan. See **Shwanpan.**

Swap, swop, *v t* to barter —*n* an exchange.—*adj* **Swap'ping,** large [See **Swop**]

Swape, swāp, *n.* (*prov*) a pump handle a large oar or sweep a sconce for holding a light —*v i* to sweep to place aslant —*n* **Swape'-well,** a well from which water is raised by a well sweep

Sward, swawrd, *n* also **Swarth,** the grassy surface of land green turf —*v t* to cover with sward —*adjs* **Sward'ed, Sward'y,** covered with sward [A S *sweard*, Dut. *zwoord*, Ger *schwarte*]

Sware, swār, (*B*) *pa t* of **Swear**

Swarf, swarf, *v i* to faint —*n* a swoon

Swarf, swarf, *n* the grit from a grindstone in grinding cutlery wet

Swarm, swawrm, *n* a body of humming or buzzing insects a cluster of insects, esp of bees a great number throng —*v i* to gather as bees to appear in a crowd to throng to abound to breed multitudes —*v t* to cause to breed in swarms [A S *swearm*, Ger *schwarm*, from the same root as Ger *schwirren*]

Swarm, swawrm, *v i* to climb a tree by means of arms and legs (with *up*)

Swarth, swawrth, *n* (*Shak*) Same as **Swath.**

Swarthy, swawrth'i, *adj* of a blackish complexion dark skinned tawny — also **Swart, Swarth** —*adv* **Swarth'ily** —*ns* **Swarth'iness, Swart'-star** (*Milton*), the dog star, so called because at the time of its appearance it darkens or makes swarthy the complexion [A S *sweart*, Ice *svartr*, Ger *schwarz*, black, conn also with L *sordidus*, dirty]

Swarve, swawrv, *v i* to swerve

Swash, swosh, *v t* to dash or splash —*v i* to make a splashing noise, to wash up against —*ns* **Swash'-buck'ler,** a bully, a blusterer, **Swash'er** (*Shak*), one who swashes, a blusterer —*adj* **Swash'ing,** slashing, crushing —*n pl* **Swash'-let'ters,** Italic capitals with top and bottom flourishes, intended to fill out ugly gaps —*ns.* **Swash'-plate,** a disc set obliquely on a revolving axis, to give a reciprocating motion to a bar along its length, **Swash'-work,** lathework in which the cuts are inclined to the axis of rotation [Scand, cf dial Sw *svasska*, Norw *svakka*, prov Eng *swack*, a blow.]

Swastika, swas'ti ka, *n* a religious symbol used by early races of Aryan stock from Scandinavia to Persia and India It consists of a Greek cross, either enclosed in a circle the circumference of which passes through its extremities ⊕, or with its arms bent back thus 卐, and was intended to represent the sun, being found invariably associated with the worship of Aryan sun gods (Apollo, Odin) —Also **Svastika** The same as *Fylfot* and *Gammadion* [Sans, 'fortunate']

Swat, swot, (*Spens*) *pa t* of **Sweat**

Swatch, swach, *n* a strip of cloth as a sample. [A variant of **Swath.**]

Swath, swawth, *n* a line of grass or corn cut by the scythe the sweep of a scythe —*adj* **Swath'y.** [A S *swathu*, a track, Dut *zwade*, also a scythe, which may have been the original meaning]

Swathe, swāth, *v t* to bind with a band or bandage —*n* a bandage [A S *swethian* Cf. **Swaddle.**]

Swats, swats, *n* (*Scot*) new ale, the thin part of sowens

Swatter, swat'ér, *v i* (*prov*) to spill water about [Cf Dut *swaddren*, to dabble in water]

Sway, swā, *v t* to swing or wield with the hand to incline to one side to influence by power or moral force to govern to hoist, raise —*v i* to incline to one side to govern to have weight or influence —*n* the sweep of a weapon that which moves with power preponderance power in governing influence or authority inclining to one side a thatcher's binding switch —*adj* **Swayed** (*Shak*), bent down and injured in the back by heavy burdens—said of a horse [Prob Scand, as Ice *sveigja*, Dan *svaie*, to sway, akin to **Swing.**]

Sweal, swēl, *v t* to scorch —*v i* to melt and run down to burn away slowly [A S *swelan*, to burn]

Swear, swār, *v i* to affirm, calling God to witness to give evidence on oath to utter the name of God or of sacred things profanely —*v t* to utter, calling God to witness to administer an oath to to declare on oath —*pa t* swōre, *pa p* sworn —*n* **Swear'er** —**Swear at,** to aim profanity at to be very incongruous with, esp in colour, **Swear by,** to put complete confidence in; **Swear in,** to inaugurate by oath, **Swear off,** to renounce, promise to give up [A S *swerian*, Dut *zweren*, Ger *schworen* Cf **Answer**]

Sweard, swērd, *n* (*Spens*) sword

Sweat, swet, *n* the moisture from the skin, the state of one who sweats, diaphoresis labour, drudgery —*v i* to give out sweat or moisture; to toil, drudge for poor wages to suffer penalty, smart —*v t* to give out, as sweat to cause to sweat to squeeze money or extortionate interest from, to compel to hard work for mean wages to wear away or pare down by friction or other means, as coins to scrape the sweat from a horse —*ns* **Sweat'er,** one who sweats, or that which causes sweating, a diaphoretic a heavy kind of jersey used by persons in training for athletic contests, to reduce their weight one who sweats coins a cowardly London street ruffian in Queen Anne's time who amused himself by prodding weak and inoffensive passengers with his sword point, **Sweat'iness, Sweat'ing-bath,** a bath to promote perspiration, **Sweat'ing-room,** a room for sweating persons a room for sweating cheese and carrying off the superfluous juices, **Sweat'ing-sick'ness,** an extremely fatal epidemic disorder which ravaged Europe, and esp England, in the 15th and 16th centuries—a violent inflammatory fever, with a fetid perspiration over the whole body —*adj* **Sweat'y,** wet with sweat consisting of sweat laborious [A S *swāt*, sweat, *swǽtan*, to sweat, Dut *zweet*, Low Ger *sweet*, Ger *schweiss*]

Sweath-band, swēth' band, *n* (*Spens*) a swaddling band [From **Swathe**]

Swede, swēd, *n* a native of Sweden a Swedish turnip —*adj* **Swēd'ish,** pertaining to Sweden, to Swedish turnips, gloves of undressed kid, &c

Swedenborgian, swē dn bor'ji an, *n* one who holds the doctrines of Emanuel *Swedenborg*, a Swedish philosopher (1688–1772), who enjoyed direct intercourse with the spiritual world, and witnessed the Last Judgment effected in 1757 in the World of Spirits, when began a new dispensation, signified by the New Jerusalem in the Apocalypse, of which Swedenborg was the precursor, and his writings contain the doctrine He established the universality of the law of correspondence—the natural world is the outbirth of the spiritual world man is a summary of nature, and everything in nature represents and expresses unseen things in the mind of man The Scriptures are written according to correspondences, and by the aid of their science their mysteries are unlocked God appeared in Jesus Christ, and so wrought human nature into conformity with Himself. God alone lives, apparent life being merely from the Divine presence All things, and each of them to the very uttermost, exist and subsist

instantly from God —The Swedenborgians were first organised as a distinct denomination in 1788

Sweeny, swē'ni, *n* atrophy of a muscle

Sweep, swēp, *v t* to wipe or rub over with a brush or broom to carry along or off by a long brushing stroke or force to destroy or carry off at a stroke to strike with a long stroke to carry with pomp to drag over to pass rapidly over —*v i* to pass swiftly and forcibly to pass with pomp to move with a long reach —*pa t* and *pa p* swept —*n* act of sweeping extent of a stroke, or of anything turning or in motion prevalence, range direction of a curve the act of bringing into a general movement rapid or wide-spread destructiveness a curved approach before a building a chimney sweeper (*pl*) oars of great length used during a calm or in still water, either to assist the rudder or to propel the vessel —*n* **Sweep'er.**—*adv* **Sweep'ingly,** in a sweeping manner —*n* **Sweep'ingness** —*n pl* **Sweep'ings,** things collected by sweeping rubbish —*ns* **Sweep'-net,** a net that embraces a large compass, **Sweep'stake** (*Shak*), one who wins all—usually in *pl* **Sweep'stakes,** a method of gambling by which several persons contribute each certain stakes, the whole of which fall to one when a certain event happens, **Sweep'-wash'er,** one who scrapes a little gold or silver from the sweepings of refineries —*adj* **Sweep'y,** swaying, sweeping, curving [A S *swápan*, Ger *schweifen* Cf **Swoop**]

Sweer, Sweir, swēr, *adj* (*Scot*) lazy, unwilling [A S *swǽr*, *swár*, heavy]

Sweet, swēt, *adj* pleasing to the taste or senses tasting like sugar fragrant melodious beautiful, grateful to the eye fresh, as opp to salt or to sour pure recent, not stale, sour, or putrid mild, soft, gentle kind, obliging —*n* a sweet substance a term of endearment (*pl*) sweet meats, confections sweet dishes served at table, puddings, tarts, jellies, &c —*v t* (*obs*) to sweeten —*adj* **Sweet'-and-twen'ty** (*Shak*), at once fair and young —*ns* **Sweet'-bay,** the laurel (*Laurus nobilis*), **Sweet'bread,** the pancreas of an animal used for food, both delicate and nutritious —*adj* **Sweet'-breathed,** sweet-smelling —*ns* **Sweet'-brī'er,** a thorny shrub of the rose kind resembling the brier, having a sweet smell, **Sweet'-corn,** a variety of maize —*v t* **Sweet'en,** to make sweet to make pleasing, mild, or kind to increase the agreeable qualities of to make pure and healthy —*ns* **Sweet'ener,** one who or that which sweetens, **Sweet'ening,** act of sweetening that which sweetens, **Sweet'-flag,** an aromatic plant of the genus *Acorus* of the arum family; **Sweet'heart,** a lover or mistress, **Sweet'ies** (*pl.*), confections, **Sweet'ing,** a sweet apple (*Shak*) a darling, a word of endearment —*adj* **Sweet'ish,** somewhat sweet to the taste —*ns* **Sweet'ishness; Sweet'-john,** a flower of the narrow-leaved varieties of a species of pink, *Dianthus barbatus*, as distinguished from other varieties called *Sweet-william*, **Sweet'leaf,** a small tree in the southern United States, having sweetish leaves relished by cattle and horses, **Sweet'-lips,** a term of endearment the ballan-wrasse —*adv* **Sweet'ly.**—*ns* **Sweet'-mar'joram,** a fragrant species of marjoram, **Sweet'meat,** a confection made wholly or chiefly of sugar, **Sweet'-nan'cy,** the double flowered variety of *Narcissus poeticus*, **Sweet'ness; Sweet'-oil,** olive oil, **Sweet'-pea,** a pea cultivated for its fragrance and beauty, **Sweet'-pota'to,** a twining plant common in tropical and sub tropical countries, having large sweetish edible tubers —*adjs* **Sweet'-scent'ed,** having a sweet smell, **Sweet'-tem'pered,** having a mild, amiable disposition —*ns.* **Sweet'-wa'ter,** a white variety of the European grape, with very sweet juice; **Sweet'-will'iam,** the bunch-pink, *Dianthus barbatus*, a garden flower of many colours and varieties, **Sweet'wood,** a name applied to various trees and shrubs of the laurel family found in South America and the West Indies. —**To be sweet on** or **upon,** to be in love with [A S *swéte*, Ger *susz*, Gr *hēdys*, L *suavis*, sweet, Sans *svad*, to taste]

Swell, swel, *v i* to grow larger to expand to rise into waves to heave to be inflated to bulge out to grow louder to be bombastic, to strut to become elated, arrogant, or angry to grow upon the view to grow more violent to grow louder, as a note —*v t* to increase the size of to aggravate to increase the sound of to raise to arrogance to augment the sound of —*pa p* swelled or swollen (swōln) —*n* act of swelling a bulge or protuberance increase in size an increase and a succeeding decrease in the volume of a tone a gradual rise of ground a wave or billow or succession of them in one direction, as after a storm a distinct set of pipes in an organ, enclosed in a case furnished with movable shutters, which being more or less opened by means of a pedal, produce a swell of sound (*geol*) an upward protrusion of strata from whose central region the beds dip quaquaversally at a low angle a strutting foppish fellow, a dandy —*adj* fashionable —*n* **Swell'dom,** the fashionable world generally —*adj* **Swell'ing** (*B*), inflated, proud, haughty —*n.* protuberance a tumour a rising, as of passion (*B*) inflation by pride —*adj* **Swell'ish,** foppish, dandified —*ns* **Swell'-mob,** well dressed pickpockets collectively, **Swell'-mobs'man,** a pickpocket well dressed to avert suspicion [A S. *swellan*, Ger *schwellen*, Ice *svella*]

Swelt, swelt, *v i* (*Spens*) to swelter

Swelter, swelt'er, *v i* to be faint or oppressed with heat to perspire copiously from heat —*v t.* to cause to faint, to overpower, as with heat —*p adj* **Swelt'ering** —*adv* **Swelt'eringly.**—*adj* **Swelt'ry,** sultry, oppressive with heat [A S *sweltan*, to die, Ice *svelta*, to hunger]

Swept, swept, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Sweep.**

Swerve, swerv, *v i* to turn, depart from any line, duty, or custom to incline to rove, wander —*n* an act of swerving —*adj* **Swerve'less,** that does not swerve —*n* **Swerv'er,** one who swerves. [A S *sweorfan*, Dut *zwerven*]

Sweven, swē'vn, *n* (*obs*) a dream —*v t* and *v i.* to sleep, dream [A S *swefen*, sleep, dream]

Swift, swift, *adj* moving quickly fleet, rapid speedy ready —*n* a genus (*Cypselus*) and family (*Cypselidæ*) of picarian birds, resembling the swallows in general appearance and habits, but most closely allied by anatomical structure to the humming-birds—with long pointed wings, a short tail, and remarkable powers of rapid and prolonged flight the common newt a reel for winding yarn the main cylinder of a carding-machine the current of a stream —*n* **Swif'ter,** any rope temporarily used to tighten or keep a thing in its place —*adjs* **Swift'-foot'ed; Swift'-hand'ed, Swift'-heeled.**—*adv* **Swift'ly,** with swiftness rapidly —*n* **Swift'ness,** quality of being swift quickness fleetness rapidity speed —*adj* **Swift'-winged.** [A S *swift*, from same root as **Swoop.**]

Swig, swig, *n* a pulley with ropes not parallel —*v t* to tighten a rope by hauling at right angles to its lead to castrate by ligating the scrotum and making the testicles slough off [Prob a variant of **Swag.**]

Swig, swig, *n.* a large draught one who drinks deep. —*v t.* to drink by large draughts, to gulp down. [Prob. conn. with A.S. *swelgan*, to swallow.]

Swill, swil, *v t* or *v i.* to drink greedily or largely, to drink habitually, to drench one's self with to wash, rinse —*n* a large draught of liquor the liquid mixture given to swine —*n* **Swill'er** [A S *swilian*, to wash, cf Sw *sqvala*, to gush]

Swim, swim, *v i* to float, as opp to sink to move on or in water to be borne along by a current to glide along with a waving motion to be dizzy to be drenched to overflow to abound —*v t* to pass by swimming to make to swim or float —*pr p* swim'ming, *pa t* swam, *pa p* swam or swum —*n* act of swimming any motion like swimming air bladder of a fish —*adj* **Swim'mable,** capable of being swum —*ns* **Swim'mer,** one who swims a web footed aquatic bird, **Swim'meret,** one of the abdominal appendages which in the lobster and other Crustacea are used in swimming, **Swim'ming,** the act of floating or moving on or in the water dizziness, **Swim'ming-bath,** a bath large enough for swimming in —*adv* **Swim'mingly,** in a gliding manner, as if swimming smoothly, successfully —*ns* **Swim'mingness,** the state of swimming a melting look, tearfulness, **Swim'ming-pond,** an artificial pond adapted for swimming in, **Swim'ming-school,** a place where swimming is taught, **Swim'ming-stone,** a cellular variety of flint—*floatstone* —**In the swim,** in the main current, of affairs, business, &c [A S *swimman*, Ger *schwimmen*]

Swinck, swingk, *v i* (*Spens*) same as **Swink.**

Swindge, swinj, *v t* (*Milton*) same as **Swinge.**

Swindle, swin'dl, *v t* to cheat under the pretence of fair dealing —*n* the act of swindling or defrauding anything not really what it appears to be —*adj* **Swin'dleable,** capable of being swindled —*ns* **Swin'dler,** one who defrauds by imposition a cheat or rogue, **Swin'dlery,** roguery, swindling practices —*adj* **Swin'dling,** cheating [Ger *schwindler*, a cheat—*schwindeln*, to be giddy, *schwinden*, to sink, A S *swindan*, to droop]

Swine, swīn, *n sing* and *pl* a well known quadruped with bristly skin and long snout, fed for its flesh a pig pigs collectively —*ns* **Swine'herd,** a herd or keeper of swine, **Swine'-pox,** chicken pox, **Swin'ery,** a place where pigs are kept, **Swine's'-snout,** the dandelion, **Swine'-stone** (same as **Stink-stone**), **Swine'-sty,** a pig sty [A S *swīn*, a pig, Ger *schwein*, L *sus*, Gr *hys*]

Swing, swing, *v i* to sway or wave to and fro, as a body hanging in air to move forward with swaying gait to vibrate to practise swinging to turn round at anchor to be hanged —*v t* to move to and fro to cause to wave or vibrate to whirl, to brandish to cause to wheel or turn as about some point to fix up anything so as to hang freely —*pa t* and *pa p* swung —*n* the act of swinging motion to and fro a waving motion anything suspended for swinging in the sweep or compass of a swinging body the sweep of a golf club when driving influence or power of anything put in motion free course, unrestrained liberty —*ns* **Swing'-back,** a device for adjusting the plate holder of a camera at any desired angle, **Swing'boat,** a boat-shaped carriage swung from a frame, in use for swinging in at fairs, &c, **Swing'-bridge,** a bridge that may be moved aside by swinging, at the mouth of docks, &c, **Swing'-churn,** a churn box so hung as to be worked by oscillation, **Swing'-han'dle,** a pivoted handle of any utensil, esp a bail; **Swing'ing,** the act of moving back and forth, esp the pastime of moving in a swing —*adj* having a free easy motion —*n* **Swing'ing-boom,** the spar which stretches the foot of a lower studding-sail. —*adv.* **Swing'ingly,** in a swinging manner —*ns* **Swing'ing-post,** the post to which a gate is hung, **Swing'ism,** a form of intimidation common in England about 1830–33, which consisted mainly in sending letters signed 'Swing' or 'Captain Swing' to farmers, ordering them under threats to give up threshing machines, &c, **Swing'-mo'tion,** a mechanism in the truck of a railway carriage, &c, permitting swaying from side to side, **Swing'-pan,** a sugar pan with spout, pivoted so that it may be emptied by tipping, **Swing'-plough,** a plough without a fore wheel under the beam, **Swing'-shelf,** a hanging shelf, **Swing'-stock,** an upright timber, with a blunt edge at top over which flax was beaten by the *swingle* —also *Swinging block*, **Swing'swang,** a complete oscillation —*adj* swinging, drawling —*ns* **Swing'-tā'ble,** a movable bed on which plate glass is cemented for polishing, **Swing'-tool,** a holder swinging on horizontal centres, on which work is fastened so as to hold flat against the face of a file, **Swing'tree = Swingle-tree** (q v), **Swing'-trot,** a swinging trot, **Swing'-wheel,** the wheel that drives a clock pendulum, corresponding to the balance wheel in a watch [A S *swingan*, Ger *schwingen*, to swing, allied to **Wag, Sway**]

Swinge, swinj, *v t* to beat, chastise to forge, weld together to wave to and fro —*n* a lash, a lashing movement —*n* **Swinge'-buck'ler** (*Shak*), one who pretends to feats of arms, a blusterer —*adj* **Swinge'ing,** great, huge —*adv* **Swinge'ingly.** —*n* **Swinger** (swinj'er), any person or thing great or astonishing, a bold lie, a whopper [A S *swengan*, to shake a causal form of *swingan*, to swing]

Swinge, swinj, *v t* (*Spens*) same as **Singe.**

Swingle, swing'gl, *v t* to dress or separate the fibrous parts of flax from the woody substance by beating —*n* an implement for this purpose —*ns* **Swing'le,** the part of the flail which falls on the grain in threshing, **Swing'le-tree, Sing'le-tree,** the cross piece of a carriage, plough, &c, to which the traces of a harnessed horse are fixed [From **Swing**]

Swinish, swī'nish, *adj* like or befitting swine gross brutal —*adv* **Swin'ishly** —*n* **Swin'ishness.**

Swink, swingk, *v i* (*Spens*) to labour, to toil, to drudge —*v t* to tire out with labour —*n* labour —*adj* **Swink'ed** (*Milton*), wearied with labour, fatigued [A S *swincan*, to labour, allied to *swingan*, to swing]

Swipe, swīp, *n* a hard blow —*v t* to give a strong blow to to steal by snatching —*n* **Swī'per,** one who swipes [A S *swipe*, a whip, scourge]

Swipes, swīps, *n* bad or spoilt beer, also small-beer —*adj* **Swī'pey,** fuddled with malt liquor

Swire, swīr, *n* a hollow between two hills [Prob A S *swēora*, the neck]

Swirl, swerl, *v i* to sweep along with a whirling motion —*n* whirling motion, as of wind or water a curl or twist the rush of a fish through the water in rising to a fly —*adj* **Swirl'y.** [Skeat explains as Scand, Norw *svirla*, to whirl round, a freq of *sverra*, to whirl, orig to hum]

Swish, swish, *v t* to cause to move or to cut with a whistling sound to flog, thrash —*n* a swishing sound —*adv* in a swishing manner or with such a sound —*ns* **Swish'er,** one who swishes or flogs, **Swish'-swash,** a swishing action or sound a washy drink [Imit]

Swiss, swis, *adj* of or belonging to Switzerland —*n* a native of Switzerland the language of Switzerland a High German patois, spoken in fifteen of the cantons —*n* **Swit'zer,** a native of Switzerland one of a hired bodyguard of a king or pope. —**Swiss Guards,** a celebrated

corps or regiment of Swiss mercenaries in the French army of the old regime, constituted 'Gardes' by royal decree in 1616 Their loyalty never failed, and their courage never blazed more brightly than on the steps of the Tuileries, 10th August 1792

Swissing, swis'ing, *n* the calendering of bleached cloth after dampening, by passing between bowls or pairs of rollers

Switch, swich, *n* a small flexible twig a movable rail for transferring a carriage from one line of rails to another a device to make or break a circuit, or transfer an electric current from one conductor to another —*v t* to strike with a switch to swing, whisk to transfer a carriage from one line of rails to another by a switch to shift from one circuit to another, or in or out of circuit, as an electric current, to shunt —*ns* **Switch'back,** a term applied to a zigzagging, alternate back and forward mode of progression up a slope, **Switch'ing,** a beating with a switch trimming, **Switch'man,** a pointsman —**Switch-back-railway,** an apparatus for public amusement, consisting of a short length of elevated railway with a series of rounded inclines, so that the car gains enough of momentum descending the first steep incline to ascend one or more smaller inclines till it gradually and more slowly works its way to the original level at the far end of the course [Old Dut *swick*, a whip]

Switchel, swich'el, *n*, treacle beer, molasses and water, &c

Swith, swith, *adv* (*obs*) quickly away, begone!

Swither, swith'er, *v i* (*prov*) to doubt, hesitate —*n* hesitation a fright, a sweat

Swivel, swiv'l, *n* something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it a ring or link that turns round on a pin or neck a small cannon turning on a swivel —*v i* to turn on a pin or pivot —*ns* **Swiv'el-eye,** a squint eye, **Swiv'el-hook,** a hook secured to anything by means of a swivel [A S *swīfan*, to move quickly, to turn round See **Swift**]



Chain Swivel

Swizzle, swiz'l, *v i* to drink to excess —*n* a mixed or compounded drink

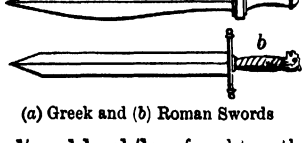
Swollen, swōln, *pa p* of **Swell**

Swoon, swōōn, *v i* to faint to fall into a fainting fit —*n* the act of swooning a fainting fit. —**Swoond'ed,** obs *pa t* and *pa p* of **Swoon.** —*n* **Swoon'ing.**—*adv* **Swoon'ingly** [M E *swounen*, *swoghenen*—A S *swógan*, to resound]

Swoop, swōōp, *v t* to sweep down upon to take with a sweep to catch while on the wing to catch up —*v i* to descend with a sweep —*n* the act of swooping a seizing, as a bird on its prey [A S *swápan*, to sweep, Ger *schweifen*, to rove]

Swop, swop, *v t* to exchange, to barter —*pr p* swopp'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* swopped —*n* an exchange —Also **Swap** [Most prob the same as obs *swap*, *swop*, to beat]

Sword, sōrd, *n* an offensive weapon with a long blade, sharp upon one or both edges, for cutting or thrusting destruction by the sword or by war, war, military force the emblem of vengeance or justice, or of authority and power —*adj* **Sword'-and-buck'ler,** fought with sword and buckler, not the rapier armed with sword and buckler—already in Shakespeare's time supplanted for fencing purposes by the rapier and dagger, and thought fit for the vulgar only —*ns* **Sword'-arm, -hand,** the arm, hand, that wields the sword, **Sword'-bay'onet,** a bayonet shaped somewhat like a sword, and used as one, **Sword'-bear'er,** a public officer who carries the sword of state, **Sword'-belt,** a military belt from which the sword is hung, **Sword'-bill,** a S American humming-bird with a bill longer than its body, **Sword'-break'er,** an old weapon for grasping and breaking an adversary's sword, **Sword'-cane, -stick,** a cane or stick containing a sword, **Sword'-craft,** skill with the sword military power, **Sword'-cut,** a blow, wound, or scar caused by the edge of a sword, **Sword'-dance,** a dance in which the display of naked swords, or movements made with such, form a part, **Sword'-dol'lar,** a Scotch silver coin under James VI, worth 2s 6d in English money, having a sword on the reverse, **Sword'er** (*Shak*), a swordsman, **Sword'-fish,** a family of spiny rayed Teleostean fishes abundantly represented in tropical and sub tropical seas, sometimes 12 to 15 feet in length, with a sword about 3 feet long, formed from a compressed prolongation of the upper jaw, often strong enough to stab whales fatally, **Sword'-flag,** the European water flag or yellow iris, **Sword'-grass,** a kind of sedge, **Sword'-guard,** the part of a sword-hilt that protects the bearer's hand, **Sword'-knot,** a ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword, **Sword'-law,** government by the sword —*adj* **Sword'less,** destitute of a sword —*ns* **Sword'play,** fencing, **Sword'-player,** a fencer —*adj* **Sword'-proof,** capable of resisting the blow or thrust of a sword —*n* **Sword'-rack,** a rack for holding swords.—*adj* **Sword'-shaped,** ensiform —*ns* **Swords'man,** a man skilled in the use of the sword, **Swords'-manship** [A S *sweord*, Ice *sverdh*, Ger *schwert*]



(*a*) Greek and (*b*) Roman Swords

Swore, Sworn See **Swear.**

Sworn, swōrn, *pa p* of **Swear** —**Sworn broker,** a London broker who swears before the court of aldermen to maintain honesty in dealing, **Sworn enemies,** enemies determined not to be reconciled, **Sworn friends,** fast or close friends

Swote, swōt, *adv* (*Spens*) sweetly [See **Soote.**]

Swound, swownd, *v i* (*Shak*) to swoon—also *n*

Swum, swum, *pa p* of **Swim.**

Swung, swung, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Swing.**

Syb, sib, *adj* (*Spens*) same as **Sib**

Sybarite, sib'a rīt, *n* an inhabitant of Sybaris, a Greek city in ancient Italy, on the Gulf of Tarentum, noted for the effeminacy and luxury of its inhabitants one devoted to luxury —*adjs* **Sybarit'ic, Sybarit'ical.**—*n* **Syb'aritism.**

Sybo, sī'bō, *n* a Scotch form of **Cibol** (q v) —*pl* **Sy'boes**

Sybotic, sī bot'ik, *adj* pertaining to a swineherd or swine keeping —*n* **Sy'botism.** [Gr *sybōtēs*, a swineherd]

Sycamine, sik'a mīn, *n* (*B*) supposed to be the black mulberry tree (*Morus nigra*)

Sycamore, sik'a mōr, *n* a genus of trees of the natural order *Moraceæ*, regarded by many botanists as a mere sub genus of Ficus, and differing from the true figs only in the elongated, straight, thickened, and club shaped stigma The species are chiefly African The *Egyptian sycamore* is supposed to be the sycamore of the Bible, a large tree planted near villages in Egypt and Syria for the sake of its ample shade, yielding top shaped sweet figs The sycamore tree of England is a species of maple, and in Scotland is usually called plane tree (though neither plane nor sycamore) In parts of America the name is given to the native plane (*Platanus occidentalis*) [Gr *sykomoros—sykon*, a fig, and *moron*, black mulberry]

Syce. Same as **Sice** (q v)

Sycophant, sik'ō fant, *n* a common informer a

servile flatterer —*n* **Syc'ophancy,** the behaviour of a sycophant mean tale bearing obsequious flattery servility—also **Sycophant'ism** —*adjs* **Sycophant'ic, -al, Sycophant'ish,** like a sycophant obsequiously flattering parasitic —*adv* **Syc'ophantishly.**—*n* **Syc'ophantry,** the arts of the sycophant [Gr *sykophantēs*, usually said to mean one who informed against persons exporting figs from Attica or plundering the sacred fig-trees, but more prob one who brings figs to light by shaking the tree, hence one who makes rich men yield up their fruit by informations and other vile arts—*sykon*, a fig, and *phainein*, to bring to light, to show]

Sycosis, sī-kō'sis, *n* a pustular eruption on the scalp or bearded part of the face, due to ring worm, acne, or impetigo [Gr ,—*sykon*, a fig]

Syenite, sī'en-īt, *n* a rock composed essentially of orthoclase and hornblende, granitoid and wholly crystalline—an igneous rock of deep seated origin, occurring in the form of bosses and veins —*adj* **Syenit'ic,** relating to Syene in Egypt pertaining to syenite [From Gr *Syēnē*, Syene in Egypt]

Syker, sīk'er, *adv* (*Spens*) surely [See **Sicker.**]

Syllable, sil'a-bl, *n* several letters taken together so as to form one sound a word or part of a word uttered by a single effort of the voice a small part of a sentence —*v t* to express by syllables, to utter —*n* **Syl'labary,** a list of characters representing syllables —*adjs* **Syllab'ic, -al,** consisting of a syllable or syllables —*adv* **Syllab'ically.** — *vs t* **Syllab'icāte, Syllab'ify,** to form into syllables —*pa t* and *pa p* syllabified —*ns* **Syllabicā'tion, Syllabificā'tion, Syl'labism,** syllabic character, representation of syllables [L *syllaba*—Gr *syllabē*—*syn*, with, together, and *lab*, root of *lambanein*, to take]

Syllabub, sil'a-bub, *n* same as **Sillibub.**

Syllabus, sil'a-bus, *n* an abstract or compendium a table of contents —The term is specially used of the papal syllabus which accompanied the Encyclical *Quanta Cura*, addressed by Pius IX to all Catholic bishops on 8th Dec 1864, being a catalogue of eighty errors or heresies, with the implicit injunction of the opposite truths [L]

Syllepsis, sil-lep'sis, *n* substitution a figure in rhetoric by which we take the sense of words rather by the intention of the author than by the strictness of grammar the agreement of a verb or adjective, not with the word next it, but with some other word in the sentence —*adjs* **Syllep'tic, -al.**—*adv* **Syllep'tically.** [Gr *syllēpsis*—*syn*, together, *lambanein*, to take]

Syllogism, sil'ō-jizm, *n* logical form of every argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the premises, and the last, which follows from them, the conclusion —*v i* **Syl'logise,** to reason by syllogisms —*v t* to deduce consequences from —*adjs* **Syllogis'tic, -al,** pertaining to a syllogism in the form of a syllogism —*adv* **Syllogis'tically.** [Gr *syllogismos*—*syllogizesthai*—*syn*, together, *logizesthai*, to reckon—*logos*, speech, reckoning]

Sylph, silf, *n* in the fantastic system of the Paracelsists, one of the elemental spirits of the air, just as the salamanders are of fire and the gnomes of earth They hold an intermediate place between immaterial and material beings, and of all the elemental spirits stand nearest to men, occasionally holding intercourse with human creatures a fairy —*n* **Sylph'id,** a little sylph. [Fr *sylphe*, of Celtic origin, but cf Gr. *silphē*, a kind of beetle]

Sylvan. A wrong form of **Silvan.**

Symbal, sim'bal, *n* Same as **Cymbal.**

Symbiosis, sim-bi-ō'sis, *n* a biological term introduced by **De Bary** to denote certain kinds of physiological partnership between organisms of different kinds—best restricted to such intimate and complementary partnerships as exist between algoid and fungoid elements in lichens, or between unicellular Algæ and Radiolarians —*n* **Sym'bion,** an organism living in such a state —*adj* **Symbiot'ic.**—*adv* **Symbiot'ically.** [Gr , from *syn*, together, *bios*, life]

Symbol, sim'bol, *n* a sign by which one knows a thing an arbitrary or other conventional mark, abbreviating methods of scientific expression, as in algebra, and esp chemistry an emblem that which represents something else a figure or letter representing something (*theol*) a creed, compendium of doctrine, or a typical religious rite, as the Eucharist —*adjs* **Symbol'ic, -al,** pertaining to or of the nature of a symbol representing by signs emblematic figurative typical —*adv* **Symbol'ically** —*ns* **Symbol'icalness, Symbol'ics,** the study of the history and contents of Christian creeds, **Symbolisā'tion.**—*v i* **Sym'bolise,** to be symbolical to resemble in qualities —*v t* to represent by symbols —*ns* **Sym'boliser, Sym'bolist,** one who uses symbols, **Sym'bolism,** representation by symbols or signs a system of symbols use of symbols (*theol*) the science of symbols or creeds —*adjs* **Symbolist'ic, -al** —*ns* **Symbol'ogy,** the art of representing by symbols, **Symbolol'atry,** undue veneration for symbols, **Sym'bolry,** the use of symbols generally [Gr *symbolon*, from *symballein*, to put together, to compare, infer, conclude—*syn*, together, and *ballein*, to throw]

Symmetry, sim'e-tri, *n* the state of one part being of the same measure with or proportionate to another due proportion harmony or adaptation of parts to each other —*adj* **Sym'metral,** commensurable, symmetrical —*n* **Symmet'rian,** one who is careful about symmetry — *adjs* **Symmet'ric, -al,** having symmetry or due proportion in its parts harmonious —*adv* **Symmet'rically,** with symmetry —*ns* **Symmet'ricalness, Symmetri'cian, Sym'metrist,** one careful about symmetry, **Symmetrisā'tion** — *v t* **Sym'metrise,** to make symmetrical —*n* **Symmetrophō'bia,** fear or strong dislike of mechanical symmetry [L and Gr *symmetria* —*syn*, together, and *metron*, a measure]

Symmorph, sim'morf, *n* a character different in form from another, but representing the same notion [Gr *symmorphos*, similar—*syn*, with, *morphē*, form]

Sympathy, sim'pa-thi, *n* feeling with another like feeling an agreement of inclination, feeling, or sensation compassion pity tenderness an agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural temperament mutual conformity of parts in the fine arts correspondence of parts in similar sensations or affections, or the affection of the whole body or system, or some part of it, in consequence of local injury or disease propensity of inanimate bodies to union or mutual action the effective union of colours —*adjs* **Sympathet'ic, -al,** showing or inclined to sympathy feeling with another able to sympathise compassionate produced by sympathy uniting viscera and blood vessels in a nervous action common to them all noting sounds induced by vibrations conveyed through air, &c , from a body already in vibration —*adv* **Sympathet'ically.**—*n* **Sympathet'icism,** undue disposition to be sympathetic —*v i* **Sym'pathise,** to have sympathy to feel with or for another to be compassionate.—*n* **Sym'pathism.** [Gr *sympatheia*—*syn*, with, and *pathos*, suffering]

Sympelmous, sim pel'mus, *adj* in birds, having the tendons of the deep flexors of the toes blended in one before separating to proceed one to each

of the four digits—opp to *Nomopelmous* [Gr. *syn*, with, *pelma*, the sole of the foot]

Sympetalous, sim-pet'a-lus, *adj* having all the petals united

Symphenomenon, sim fē-nom'e non, *n* a phenomenon resembling others shown by the same object —*pl.* **Symphenom'ena.**—*adj* **Symphenom'enal.**

Symphony, sim'fō ni, *n* an agreeing together in sound unison, consonance, or harmony of sound a musical composition for a full band of instruments an instrumental introduction or termination to a vocal composition —*n* **Symphō'nia,** concord in Greek music a mediæval name for the bagpipe, the virginal —*adj* **Symphon'ic,** relating to or resembling a symphony sympho nious —*n* **Symphō'nion,** a combination of pianoforte and harmonium, the precursor of the orchestrion —*adj* **Symphō'nious,** agreeing or harmonising in sound accordant harmonious —*n* **Sym'phonist,** a composer of symphonies [Gr *symphōnia—syn*, together, *phōnē*, a sound]

Symphoricarpous, sim-fō ri kar'pus, *adj* bearing several fruits clustered together

Symphyla, sim'fi la, *n pl* an order or suborder of insects related to typical *Thysanura*, but resembling chilopods and having many abdominal legs —*adj* **Sym'phyllous.** [Gr *symphylos*, of the same race, *syn*, with, *phylon*, a clan]

Symphynote, sim'fi nōt, *adj* soldered together at the hinge, as the valves of some unios [Gr *symphyēs*, growing together, *nōton*, the back]

Symphyogenesis, sim fi ō jen'e-sis, *n* (*bot*) the forming of an organ or part by union of parts formerly separate —*adj* **Symphyogenet'ic** [Gr *symphyesthai*, to grow together, *genesis*, generation]

Symphysis, sim'fi sis, *n* the union of two parts of the skeleton, either by confluence, by direct apposition, or by the intervention of cartilage or ligament the union of parts normally separate, coalescence or growing together of parts —*adj* **Symphys'eal.**—*ns* **Symphys'ia,** a malformation produced by the union of parts properly separate, **Sym'phytism,** a coalescence of word elements [Gr *syn*, with, *phyein*, to grow]

Symphytum, sim'fi tum, *n* a genus of gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Boraginaceæ*

Sympiesometer, sim pi e som'e ter, *n* a barometer in which oil and hydrogen gas replace mercury and the Torricellian vacuum an instrument for measuring the pressure of a current [Gr *sympiesis*, a pressing together, *syn*, with, *piezein*, to press, and *metron*, a measure]

Symplectic, sim plek'tik, *adj* placed in or among, as if woven together —*n* a bone in the Teleostean fishes which forms the lower ossification of the suspensorium, and which articulates below with the quadrate bone by which it is firmly held [Gr *symplektikos*, twining together, *syn*, together, *plekein*, to weave]

Symplesite, sim'ple sīt, *n* a pearly, vitreous arseniate of ferrous iron [Gr *syn*, together, *plēsios*, near]

Symploce, sim'plō sē, *n* in rhetoric, the repetition of a word at the beginning and another at the end of successive clauses [Gr *symplokē*, an interweaving]

Symplocium, sim plō'si um, *n* (*bot*) the annulus in the sporangium of ferns

Sympodium, sim pō'di um, *n* (*bot*) an axis or stem morphologically made up of a series of superposed branches imitating a simple stem [Gr *syn*, with, *pous*, *podos*, foot]

Symposium, sim-pō'zi um, *n* a drinking together a banquet with philosophic conversation a merry feast.—*adjs* **Sympō'siac, Sympō'sial**—*ns* **Sympō'siarch,** the master of the feast, a toast master, **Sympō'siast,** one who takes part in a symposium [L.,—Gr *symposion—syn*, together, *posis*, a drinking—*pinein*, to drink]

Symptom, simp'tum, *n* that which attends and indicates the existence of something else, not as a cause, but as a constant effect (*med*) that which indicates disease —*adjs* **Symptomat'ic, -al,** pertaining to symptoms indicating the existence of something else (*med*) proceeding from some prior disorder —*adv* **Symptomat'ically.** [Gr *symptōma—syn*, with, *piptein*, to fall]

Synacmy, sin ak'mi, *n* the simultaneous maturity of the anthers and stigmas of a flower —*adj* **Synac'mic.** [Gr *syn*, with, *akmē*, maturity]

Synacral, sin ak'ral, *adj* having a common vertex, as faces of a polyhedron [Gr *syn*, with, *acros*, top]

Synadelphic, sin a del'fik, *adj* acting together, as different members of an animal body [Gr *syn*, with, *adelphos*, a brother]

Synadelphite, sin a del'fīt, *n* an arseniate of manganese

Synæresis See **Syneresis.**

Synæsthesia, sin es thē'si-a, *n* sensation produced at a point different from the point of stimulation

Synagogue, sin'a gog, *n* an assembly of Jews for worship a Jewish place of worship —*adjs* **Syn'agogal, Synagog'ical** [Fr.,—Gr. *synagōgē*—*syn*, together, *agein*, to lead]

Synalepha, sin a lē'fa, *n* a contraction by suppressing a final vowel or diphthong before another vowel or diphthong, so that the final syllable of one word runs in melts into the first of the other. —Also **Synale'phe.** [Gr *synaloiphē*—*synaleiphein*, to melt together—*syn*, together with, and *aleiphein*, to anoint]

Synalgia, si nal'ji a, *n* sympathetic pain [Gr. *syn*, with, *algos*, pain]

Synallagmatic, sin a lag-mat'ik, *adj* mutually or reciprocally obligatory [Gr *synallagmatikos—synallagma*, a covenant]

Synancia, si nan'si a, *n* a genus of fishes with spines and poison glands, belonging to the family *Synancidæ*.—*adj* **Sinan'cioid.** [Gr *synangchos*, quinsy]

Synangium, si nan'ji um, *n* an arterial trunk the boat shaped sorus of certain ferns [Gr *syn*, with, *angeion*, a vessel]

Synanthous, si-nan'thus, *adj* (*bot*) denoting plants whose flowers and leaves appear together or at the same time —*n* **Synan'thy.** [Gr *syn*, together, and *anthos*, a flower]

Synaphea, sin a fē'a, *n* the metrical continuity between one colon and another, mutual connection of all the verses in a system, so that they are scanned as one verse, as in anapæstics elision or synalepha, at the end of a line, of the final vowel of a dactylic hexameter before the initial vowel of the next —Also **Synapheia.** [Gr, 'continuity,' *synaptein*, to join together]

Synapte, si nap'tē, *n* in the Greek Church, a litany [Gr *synaptē* (*euchē*, a prayer), joined together]

Synarchy, sin'ar ki, *n.* joint sovereignty [Gr. *synarchia*, *syn*, with, *archein*, to rule]

Synartesis, sin ar tē'sis, *n* a fastening together, close union —*adj* **Synartet'ic.** [Gr *synartēsis*, *syn*, with, *artaein*, to fasten to]

Synarthrosis, sin ar thrō'sis, *n.* a joint permitting no motion between the parts articulated —*adj* **Synarthrō'dial.**—*adv* **Synarthrō'dially.** [Gr. *synarthrōsis*, *syn*, with, *arthron*, a joint]

Synascete, sin'a-sēt, *n* a fellow ascetic

Synastry, si nas'tri, *n* coincidence as regards stellar influences [Gr *syn*, together with, *astron*, a star]

Synaxis, si-nak'sis, *n* in the early Church, an assembly for worship, esp for celebrating the

eucharist —*n* **Synaxā'rion,** in Greek usage, a lection containing an account of a saint's life [Gr *synaxis*, a bringing together, *syn*, together, *agein*, to lead]

Syncarpous, sin kar'pus, *adj* (*bot*) having the carpels consolidated into one [Gr *syn*, together, and *karpos*, a fruit]

Syncategorematic, sin kat ē gor ē mat'ik, *adj* denoting words that can only form parts of terms, as adverbs, &c —*adv* **Syncategoremat'ically**

Synchondrosis, sing-kon drō'sis, *n* an articulation formed by the addition of a plate of cartilage —*n* **Synchondrot'omy,** the section of such [Gr *syngchondrōsis*, *syn*, with, *chondros*, a cartilage]

Synchoresis, sing kō rē'sis, *n* in rhetoric, an admission made for the purpose of making a more effective retort [Gr *synchōrēsis*, *syn*, with, *chōros*, space]

Synchronal, sing'krō nal, *adj* happening or being at the same time simultaneous lasting for the same time—also **Synchron'ical** and **Syn'chronous** —*adv* **Synchron'ically** —*n* **Synchronisā'tion** —*v t* **Syn'chronise,** to be synchronal or simultaneous to agree in time —*v t* to cause to be synchronous to regulate a clock, &c , by some standard —*ns* **Syn'chroniser, Syn'chronism,** concurrence of events in time the tabular arrangement of contemporary events, &c , in history —*adj* **Synchronis'tic,** showing synchronism —*adv* **Synchronis'tically.** —*n* **Synchronol'ogy,** chronological arrangement side by side —*adv* **Syn'chronously.**—*ns* **Syn'chronousness, Syn'chrony,** simultaneity [Gr *synchronismos—synchronizein*, to agree in time—*syn*, together, *chronos*, time]

Synchysis, sing'ki sis, *n* in rhetoric, confusion of meaning due to unusual arrangement fluidity of the vitreous humour of the eye [Gr *syng chysis—syn*, together with, *chein*, to pour]

Synclastic, sin-klas'tik, *adj* having the same kind of curvature in all directions—opp to *Anticlastic* [Gr *syn*, together, *klastos*, broken]

Synclinal, sin klī'nal, *adj* sloping downwards in opposite directions so as to meet in a common point or line (*geol*) denoting strata dipping toward a common central line or plane —*ns* **Syn'cline,** a synclinal flexure—also **Synclī'nal, Synclinō'rium,** a mountain with a synclinal structure [Gr *syn*, together, and *klinein*, to bend]

Syncopate, sing'kō pāt, *v t* to contract, as a word, by taking away letters from the middle (*mus*) to unite by a slur the last note of a bar to the first note of the next —*ns* **Syncopā'tion,** act of syncopating, **Syn'copē,** the omission of letters from the middle of a word, as *ne'er* for *never* (*med*) a fainting fit, an attack in which the breathing and circulation become faint (*mus*) syncopation —*adjs* **Syn'copal, Syncop'ic,** pertaining to syncope —*n* **Syn'copist** —*adj* **Syncop'tic.** [Low L. *syncopāre, -ātum*—L *syncope*—Gr *syn*, together, *koptein*, to cut off]

Syncretism, sin'kre tizm, *n* a term derived from the habit attributed to the ancient Cretans of fighting fiercely amongst themselves, but combining resolutely against common external enemies, which came to be used of theological compromise, a mingling of different religious systems — between Catholics and Protestants, between Lutherans and Reformed It was applied especially by the High Lutheran party headed by Calovius (1612–86) to the Calvinising party of Calixtus (1586–1656) and the University of Helmstädt —*adj* **Syncret'ic,** pertaining to syncretism, tending to blend opposing parties and speculative systems by minimising differences —*v t* **Syn'cretise.**—*n* **Syn'cretist.**—*adj* **Syncretis'tic.** [Gr *synkrētismos—synkrētizein*, to unite against]

Syndactyl, sin dak'til, *adj* having the digits connected with a web, &c —*n* **Syndac'tylism,** union of digits —*adj* **Syndac'tylous**

Syndesmosis, sin des mō'sis, *n* the connection of bones by ligaments — *ns* **Syndesmog'raphy,** description of the ligaments and joints, **Syndesmol'ogy,** the knowledge of the ligaments — *adj* **Syndesmot'ic.** —*n* **Syndesmot'omy,** the anatomy of the ligaments [Gr *syndesmos*, *syn*, together with, *dein*, to bind]

Syndetic, -al, sin det'ik, al, *adj* connecting by conjunctions, &c [Gr *syndetikos*, binding together, *syn*, together, *dein*, to bind]

Syndic, sin'dik, *n* a name given at different times and in different countries to various municipal and other officers—the chief magistrate in Geneva, officers delegated as agents by cities in France under the old régime, &c one chosen to transact business for others, esp the accredited legal representative of a corporation, society, or company —*n* **Syn'dicate,** a body of syndics a council the office of a syndic a body of men chosen to watch the interests of a company, or to manage a bankrupt's property, esp an association of merchants or others for the purpose of carrying through some great or important enterprise, or for securing a kind of artificial monopoly in the production or supply of some commodity —*v t* to effect by means of a syndicate —*v i* to join in a syndicate —*ns* **Syndicā'tion; Syn'dicātor** [L *syndicus*—Gr *syndikos—syn*, with, *dikē*, justice]

Syndrome, sin'drō mē, *n* concurrence [Gr., *syn*, together, *dramein*, to run]

Syndyasmian, sin di as'mi an, *adj* coupling, noting the sexual relation [Gr *syndyasmos*, coupling]

Synecdoche, sin ek'dō kē, *n* a figure of speech by which a part is made to comprehend the whole, or the whole is put for a part —*adj* **Synec doch'ical,** expressed by or implying synecdoche [Gr *synekdochē—syn*, together, *ekdechesthai*, to receive]

Synechia, sin-e kī'a, *n* morbid adhesion between the iris and the cornea —*n* **Synechiol'ogy,** the doctrine of the connection of things by causation —*adj* **Synec'tic,** bringing into connection things of different nature — *n* **Synectic'ity** [Gr *synekt ikos*, holding together, *synechein* — *syn*, together with, *echein*, to hold]

Synedral, si-nē'dral, *adj* (*bot*) growing on the angle of a stem —Also **Synē'drous** [Gr *syne dros*, sitting together, *syn*, together, *hedra*, a seat]

Synedrion, si-ned'ri on, *n* a judicial assembly, a sanhedrim—also **Syned'rium.**—*adj* **Syned'rial.** [See **Sanhedrim.**]

Synema, si-nē'ma, *n* (*bot*) the column of combined filaments in a monadelphous flower [Gr *syn*, together, *nēma*, a thread]

Syneresis, si ner'e-sis, *n* the coalescence of two vowels or syllables —Also **Synæresis**—opp to *Diæresis* [Gr *syn*, together, *hairein*, to take]

Synergism, sin'er jizm, *n* that deviation from the Augustinianism of Luther and the first stage of the Reformation which was regarded as a form of Semi-Pelagianism Melanchthon, who latterly taught expressly that the human will has the power of seeking grace, and that in the work of grace there is co operation between the Holy Spirit and man's will, was the chief representative of synergism —*n* **Syn'ergist,** one maintaining the doctrine of synergism —*adj* **Synergist'ic.**—*n* **Syn'ergy,** combined action [Gr *synergia*, co operation—*syn*, together, and *ergein*, to work]

Synesis, sin'e sis, *n* a grammatical construction

in harmony with the sense rather than with strict syntax [Gr, 'understanding']

Syngenesious, sin je nē'shus, *adj* (*bot*) cohering into a ring, as the anthers of *Compositæ*, &c — those plants which show this forming the 19th class in the Linnean system, the **Syngenē'sia.** [Gr *syn*, with, *genesis*, generation]

Syngenesis, sin jen'e sis, *n* the theory of reproduction which makes the embryo the product of both male and female by the union of spermatozoon and ovum the theory that the germ so formed contains the germs of all future generations — opp to *Epigenesis* — *adj* **Syngenet'ic.** [Gr *syn*, with, *genesis*, generation]

Syngraph, sing'graf, *n* a writing signed by both or all the parties thereto [Gr *syngraphē*—*syn*, with, *graphein*, to write]

Synizesis, sin i zē'sis, *n* the union into one syllable of two vowels incapable of forming a diphthong closure of the pupil of the eye, with loss of sight [Gr *syn*, with, *hizein*, to place]

Synochus, sin'ō kus, *n* a continued fever—also **Syn'ocha** —*adjs* **Syn'ochal, Syn'ochoid.** [Gr *synochos*, joined together, *syn*, with, *echein*, to hold]

Synocil, sin'ō sil, *n* a filamentous formation of certain sponges, supposed to function as a sense organ, probably an eye [Compounded of Gr *syn*, with, and L *cilium*, an eyelid]

Synocreate, si nok'rē āt, *adj* (*bot*) uniting to gether on the opposite side of the stem from the leaf, and enclosing the stem in a sheath—of stipules [Gr *syn*, with, and **Ocreate**]

Synod, sin'od, *n* a meeting an ecclesiastical council among Presbyterians, a church court consisting of several presbyteries, intermediate between these and the General Assembly, also the supreme court of the United Presbyterian Church —*adjs* **Syn'odal, Synod'ic, -al** pertaining to a synod done in a synod —*adv* **Synod'ically** —*n* **Syn'odist** [L *synodus*—Gr *synodos*—*syn*, together, *hodos*, a way]

Synœcious, si nē'shi us, *adj* (*bot*) having male and female flowers in one head as in the *Compositæ* having antheridia and archegonia on the same receptacle, as in many mosses [Gr *synoikia*, a living together, *syn*, with, *oikein*, to dwell]

Synomosy, sin'ō mō si, *n* a body of political or other conspirators bound together by oath, a secret society [Gr *synōmosia*, a conspiracy, *syn*, with, *omnynai*, to take an oath]

Synonym, sin'o nim, *n* a name or word having the same meaning with another one of two or more words which have the same meaning —*adjs* **Synonymat'ic, Synonym'ic** —*ns* **Synonym'icon,** a dictionary of synonymous words, **Synonym'ics,** synonymy —*v t* **Synon'ymise,** to express by other words of the same meaning —*ns* **Synon'ymist,** one who studies synonyms, or the different names of plants and animals, **Synonym'ity,** the state of being synonymous —*adj* **Synon'ymous,** pertaining to synonyms expressing the same thing having the same meaning —*adv* **Synon'ymously** —*n* **Synon'ymy,** the quality of being synonymous a rhetorical figure by which synonymous words are used [Gr *synōnymon*—*syn*, with, *onoma*, a name]

Synopsis, sin op'sis, *n* a view of the whole together a collective or general view of any subject —*pl* **Synop'sēs.**—*adj* **Synop'tic,** affording a general view of the whole —*adv* **Synop'tically** —*n* **Synop'tist,** one who writes a synopsis, esp one of the writers of the Synoptic Gospels — *adj* **Synoptis'tic —Synoptic Gospels,** a name first used by Griesbach for the first three gospels, which present such a similarity in matter and form that they readily admit of being brought under one and the same combined view or *synopsis* [Gr *synopsis*—*syn*, with, *opsis*, a view]

Synosteosis, si nos tē ō'sis, *n* union of different parts of the skeleton by means of bone, co ossification—also **Synostō'sis** —*ns* **Synosteol'ogy,** the knowledge of the joints of the body, **Synosteot'omy,** the dissection of the joints —*adj* **Synostot'ic** [Gr *syn*, together, *osteon*, a bone]

Synotus, si nō'tus, *n* a genus of long eared bats having the rim of the ear produced in front of the eye, including the European Barbastel a double monster united above the umbilicus, the head incompletely double [Gr *syn*, together, *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear]

Synovial, sin ō'vi al, *adj* relating to **Synō'via,** an unctuous albuminous fluid, secreted from certain glands in the joints —*adv* **Synō'vially** [Gr *syn*, with, and *ōon*, an egg]

Syntax, sin'taks, *n* (*gram*) the correct arrangement of words in sentences —*adjs* **Syntac'tic, -al,** pertaining to syntax according to the rules of syntax —*adv* **Syntac'tically.** [Gr *syntaxis*—*syn*, together, *tassein*, *taxein*, to put in order]

Syntenosis, sin te nō'sis, *n* the connection of bones by tendons [Gr *syn*, with, *tenōn*, a sinew]

Synteresis, sin tē rē'sis, *n* preventive treatment, prophylaxis — *adj* **Synteret'ic** — *n* **Synteret'ics,** hygiene [Gr *syntērēsis*, observation, *syn*, with, *tērein*, to watch over]

Syntexis, sin tek'sis, *n* a wasting of the body — *adjs* **Syntec'tic, -al** [Gr *syntēxis*, a wasting away, *syn*, with, *tēkein*, to melt]

Synthermal, sin ther m'al, *adj* having the same degree of heat [Gr *syn*, together, and *thermē*, heat]

Synthesis, sin'the sis, *n* a term applied to the building up of compound substances from the elements they contain or from other compounds usually of less complexity than themselves a making a whole out of parts the combination of separate elements of thought into a whole, or reasoning from principles previously established to a conclusion, as opp to *analysis* (*gram*) the uniting of ideas into a sentence (*med*) the reunion of parts that have been divided (*chem*) the uniting of elements to form a compound — *pl* **Syn'theses** (sēz) —*v t* **Syn'thesise,** to unite by synthesis —*ns* **Syn'thesist, Syn'thetist,** one who synthetises —*adjs* **Synthet'ic, -al,** pertaining to synthesis consisting in synthesis or composition — *adv* **Synthet'ically.** — *n* **Synthet'icism,** the principles of synthesis, a synthetic system —*v t* **Syn'thetise — Synthetic philosophy,** the system of Herbert Spencer, being an ambitious attempt to combine all the sciences together [Gr *synthesis* — *syn*, with, together, *thesis*, a placing—*tithēmi*, I place]

Synthronus, sin'thrō nus, *n* the seat of the bishop and his presbyters, behind the altar [Gr *syn*, together with, *thronos*, a throne]

Syntonin, sin'tō-nin, *n* a substance akin to fibrin, which is an important constituent of muscular tissue—also called Muscle Fibrin

Syntonous, sin'tō nus, *adj* intense in quality [Gr *syntonos*, tightly drawn]

Syntropic, sin tiop'ik, *adj* turning or pointing in the same direction, as several vertebræ [Gr *syn*, together with, *trepein*, to turn]

Syphilis, sif'i lis, *n* a markedly contagious, infective, and inoculable disease, capable of being transmitted to the offspring, propagated by direct contagion or by the transmission of the virus through some vessel or medium which has recently been contaminated—most commonly caused by impure sexual intercourse —*n* **Syphilisā'tion.** —*v t* **Syph'ilise,** to attempt to inoculate the system with the virus of syphilis as a preventive

and curative measure —*adj* **Syphilit'ic** —*ns* **Syphilog'raphy,** the description of syphilis, **Syphilol'ogist,** one versed in syphilology, **Syphilol'ogy,** the knowledge of syphilis, **Syphilō'ma,** a syphilitic tumour, **Syphilophō'bia,** a morbid dread of contracting syphilis [The word is borrowed from the name of a figure in Fracastoro's poem, *Syphilidis Libri III*]

Syphon, Syren. Same as **Siphon, Siren.**

Syriac, sir'i ak, *adj* relating to Syria, or to its language —*n* the language, esp the ancient language of Syria, a western dialect of Aramaic (q v) —*ns* **Syr'iacism, Syr'ianism,** a Syrian idiom —*adj* **Syr'ian,** relating to Syria —*n* a native of Syria.—*n* **Syr'iarch,** the chief priest in the Roman province of Syria

Syringe, sir'inj, *n* a hydraulic instrument, consisting of a cylinder of metal or glass, having a conical nozzle at one end, and the other fitted with an air tight piston The nozzle being inserted in a liquid, the retraction of the piston draws the liquid into the cylinder, on the principle of the pump, and by its forward pressure the liquid is expelled from the nozzle in the form of a jet a tube used by surgeons for injecting, &c —*v t* to inject or clean with a syringe [L *syrinx*, (gen) *syringos*—Gr *syringx*, a reed, a pipe]

Syringotomy, sir in got'ō mi, *n* the operation of cutting for the fistula —*n* **Syr'inx,** a fistula or fistulous opening a narrow gallery in the tombs of ancient Egypt [From Gr *syringx*, a pipe, and *tomē*, a cutting—*temnein*, to cut]

Syrophœnician, sī rō fē nish'an, *adj* pertaining to Syro Phœnicia or its people, of mixed Phœnician and Syrian descent

Syrtis, ser'tis, *n* (*Milton*) a quicksand —*adj* **Syr'tic.** [L,—Gr —*syrein*, to draw along]

Syrup, sir'up, *n* a saturated solution of sugar boiled to prevent fermentation the juice of fruits saturated with sugar and many flavoured liquids, treated in the same way —Also **Sirup.** [Fr *syrop*—Sp *xarope*, a drink—Ar *sharāb*, *shurāb*, wine See **Sherbet**]

Syssarcosis, sis ar kō'sis, *n* the connection of one bone with another by intervening muscle —*adj* **Syssarcō'sic.** [Gr, *syn*, together, *sarx*, flesh]

Syssitia, si sit'i a, *n* the ancient Spartan custom of eating together in public the chief meal of the day [Gr *syn*, together with, *sitos*, food]

Systaltic, sis-tal'tik, *adj* alternately contracting and dilating, pulsatory [Gr *systaltikos*—*syn*, together, *stellein*, to place]

Systasis, sis'tā sis, *n* a union or confederation —*adj* **Systat'ic,** introductory, recommendatory [Gr *syn*, with, *histanai*, to set up]

System, sis'tem, *n* anything formed of parts placed together or adjusted into a regular and connected whole an assemblage of bodies as a connected whole an orderly arrangement of objects according to some common law or end regular method or order a full and connected view of some department of knowledge an explanatory hypothesis or theory the universe —*adjs* **Systemat'ic, -al,** pertaining to or consisting of system formed or done according to system methodical.—*adv* **Systemat'ically.**—*ns* **Systematī'cian, Systematisā'tion** —*v t* **Sys'tematise,** to reduce to a system —*ns* **Sys'tematiser, Sys'tematism, Sys'tematist, Systematol'ogy** —*adj* **System'ic,** systematic pertaining to the human system —*n* **Sys'tem-mon'ger,** one unduly fond of constructing systems [Gr *systēma* —*syn*, together, *histēmi*, I place]

Systole, sis'tō lē, *n* the regular contraction of the heart for impelling the blood outward—opp to *Diastole* (*gram*) the shortening of a long syllable. —*adj* **Systol'ic** [Gr *systolē*—*syn*, together, *stellein*, to set, place]

Systyle, sis'tīl, *n* (*archit*) the arrangement of columns so that they are only two diameters apart a front or portico having columns so arranged —*adj* **Sys'tylous,** (*bot*) having the styles united into a single body [Gr *syn*, with, and *stylos*, a column]

Syzygy, siz'i ji, *n* the relative position of a planet (esp the moon) when either in conjunction or in opposition with the sun the period of new or full moon —*pl* **Syz'ygies** —*n* **Syz'ygant** (gant), a rational integral function of the invariants of a quantic that vanishes when expressed as a function of the coefficients —*adj* **Syzyget'ic,** pertaining to a linear relation —*adv* **Syzyget'ically** —*adj* **Syzyg'ial,** pertaining to a syzygy. [Gr *syzygia*, union]



the twentieth letter in our alphabet, is derived from the Greek letter *tau*, which corresponds to the Semitic letter *tau*, a name which denoted the 'sign' or 'cross' used in marking the ownership of cattle The sound of *t* is that of the hard dental mute, and is produced by the tip of the tongue being brought into contact with the base of the upper teeth, or, as in *trance*, with the front of the hard palate The difference between *d* and *t* is that the first is voiced or soft, and the second voiceless or hard as a mediæval numeral, 160, with a line over it (T̄), 160,000 something fashioned like a T, as a piece of piping a surgeon's bandage with loops resembling a T, a **T-cart,** a four-wheeled pleasure vehicle without top, having a T-shaped body, a **T-plate, -rail,** &c —**To a T,** with perfect exactness, **To be marked with a T,** to be branded as a thief

Tab, tab, *n* a small tag, flap, or strap, forming an appendage of something reckoning, tally, check

Tabanus, ta-bā'nus, *n* a genus of flies, including the horse-flies [L]

Tabard, tab'ard, *n* a military cloak of the 15th and 16th centuries, now a loose sleeveless coat worn by heralds —*n* **Tab'arder,** one who wears a tabard [O Fr,—Low L *tabardum*, perh. conn with L *tapete*, tapestry, coverlet See **Tapestry**]

Tabaret, tab'a ret, *n* an upholsterer's silk stuff, with alternate stripes of watered and satin surface [See **Tabby**]

Tabasheer, Tabashir, tab a shēr', *n* a substance, consisting chiefly of silica, sometimes found in the cavities or tubular parts of the stems of bamboos and other large grasses, and prized by the Hindus as a tonic, &c, prepared by imperfect calcination and trituration [Hind *tabāshīr*]

Tabby, tab'i, *n* a coarser kind of waved or watered silk an artificial stone, a mixture of lime, shells, gravel, stones, and water a female cat—also **Tab'by-cat.**—*adj* brindled diversified in colour —*v t* to water or cause to look wavy —*pa t* and *pa p* tab'bied —*n* **Tab'binet,** a more delicate kind of tabby resembling damask, used for window curtains [Fr *tabis*—Ar *'attābī*, a kind of rich, waved silk—*'Attabiya*, the quarter in Bagdad where first made]

Tabefaction, tab-ē fak'shun, *n* a wasting away from disease —*v t* **Tab'efy,** to emaciate —*v i* to lose flesh, to waste away —*ns* **Tā'bes,** a gradual wasting away, **Tabes'cence.**—*adjs* **Tabes'cent; Tabet'ic, Tab'ic; Tab'id.** —*adv* **Tab'idly** —*n* **Tab'idness.**—*adj* **Tabif'ic,** causing tabes —*n* **Tab'itude,** state of one affected with tabes.—

Tabes dorsalis, the same as locomotor ataxia. [L *tabes*, a wasting, *tabēre*, to waste away]

Tabella, tā bel'a, *n* a medicated lozenge or hard electuary —*adj* **Tab'ellary,** tabular —*n* **Tabel'lion,** an official scrivener in the Roman empire, and in France down to 1761 [L *tabella*, dim of *tabula*, a table]

Taber, *v t* (*B*) same as **Tabour**

Taberd, tab'erd, *n* same as **Tabard.**

Tabernacle, tab'er na kl, *n* (*B*) the movable tent carried by the Jews through the desert, and used as a temple a tent the human body as the temporary abode of the soul a place of worship or sacred place in R C Church, the place in which the consecrated elements of the eucharist are kept a socket permitting a mast to be lowered beneath bridges —*v i* to dwell to abide for a time —*adj* **Tabernac'ular** — **Feast of tabernacles,** or of *Ingathering*, called by later Jews *The Feast* (John vii 37), celebrated on the fifteenth to twenty first days of the seventh month—to the seven days was added an eighth, a day of holy convocation, closing the whole festive season The events celebrated were the sojourning of the children of Israel in the wilderness (Lev xxiii 43), and the gathering in of all the fruits of the year (Ex xxiii 16) The characteristic rite was the dwelling in booths made of the boughs of trees —**Tabernacle work,** (*archit*) ornamental work over niches, stalls, &c with canopies and pinnacles, or any work in which such forms a characteristic feature [L *tabernaculum*, double dim of *taberna*, a hut, shed of boards, conn with **Table** See **Tavern**]

Tablature, tab'la tūr, *n* something tabular a painting on a wall or ceiling a picture in general a method of musical notation, principally employed in the 15th and 16th centuries for the lute, but also used occasionally for other instruments (*anat*) a division of the skull into two tables [Fr ,—L *tabula*, a board, plank]

Table, tā'bl, *n* a smooth, flat slab or board, with legs, used as an article of furniture supply of food, entertainment the company at a table the board or table on which a game is played, as billiards, backgammon, draughts a surface on which something is written or engraved · that which is cut or written on a flat surface a flat gravestone supported on pillars an inscription a condensed statement syllabus or index (*B*) a writing tablet —*adj* of or pertaining to a table, or the food partaken from the table —*v t* to make into a table or catalogue to lay (money) on the table to pay down to lay on the table—i e to postpone consideration of —*ns* **Ta'ble-beer,** beer for the table or for common use, usually light, **Ta'ble-book,** a book of tablets, on which anything is written without ink a note book a book of tables, as of weights, measures, &c , **Ta'ble-cloth,** a cloth, usually of linen, for covering a table, esp at meals, **Ta'ble-cov'er,** a cloth for covering a table, esp at other than meal-times, **Table-d'hôte** (ta'bl dōt), a meal for several persons at the same hour and at fixed prices, **Ta'bleful,** as many as a table will hold, **Ta'bleland,** an extensive region of elevated land with a plain like or undulating surface a plateau, **Ta'ble-leaf,** a board at the side of a table which can be put up or down to vary the size of the table, **Ta'ble-lin'en,** linen table cloths, napkins, &c , **Ta'ble-mon'ey,** an allowance granted to general officers in the army, and flag-officers in the navy, to enable them to fulfil the duties of hospitality within their respective commands, **Ta'ble-spoon,** one of the largest spoons used at table; **Ta'ble-spoon'ful,** as much as will fill a table-spoon, **Ta'ble-talk,** familiar conversation, as that round a table, during and after meals, **Ta'ble-turn'ing,** movements of tables or other objects, attributed by spiritualists to the agency of spirits—by rational persons to involuntary muscular action—similarly *Table-lifting*, *Table rapping*, **Ta'ble-ware,** dishes, spoons, knives, forks, &c for table use — *adv* **Ta'blewise,** like a table—of the communion table, with the ends east and west—opp to *Altarwise* —*ns* **Ta'ble-work,** the setting of type for tables, columns of figures, &c , **Ta'bling,** the act of tabling or forming into tables (*carp*) a rude dove-tailing (*naut*) a broad hem on the skirts of sails —**The Lord's Table,** the table at which the Lord's Supper is partaken, or on which the elements are laid the Lord's Supper —**Fence the tables** (see **Fence**), **Lay on the table,** to lay aside any proposed measure indefinitely, or for future discussion, **Lie on the table,** so to be laid upon the table, **Turn the tables,** to bring about a complete reversal of circumstances [O Fr *table*—L *tabula*, a board]

Tableau, tab'lō, *n* a picture a striking and vivid representation —**Tableau vivant,** a representation of a historical or other personage by a motionless living person dressed in suitable costume [Fr ,—L *tabula*, a painting]

Tablet, tab'let, *n* a small flat surface something flat on which to write, paint, &c a confection in a flat square form [Dim of **Table**]—*n* **Tab'loid,** a small tablet containing a definite portion of some drug, a lozenge [Reg trade mark]

Taboo, Tabu, ta bōō', *n* an institution among the Polynesians, forming a penal system based on religious sanctions, by which certain things are held sacred or consecrated, and hence prohibited to be used—by a natural transference of meaning by association of ideas becoming equivalent to 'unholy,' 'accursed'—also **Tamboo', Tambu',** and **Tapu'**—any prohibition, interdict, restraint, ban, exclusion, ostracism —*v t* to forbid approach to to forbid the use of —*pr p* tabōō'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* tabōōed' [Polynesian *tapu*—prob *ta*, to mark, and *pu*, expressing intensity]

Tabor, tā'bor, *n* a camp amongst the ancient nomadic Slavs and Turks, protected by a ring of wagons [Czech]

Taborite, tā'bor īt, *n* one of the more extreme party of the Hussites, as opposed to the Calixtines or Utraquists, so named from their headquarters being at Mount Tabor, 24 miles NE of Pisek They displayed indomitable courage under Ziska and the two brothers Procopius

Tabour, Tabor, tā'bor, *n* a small drum like the timbrel or tambourine without jingles, usually played with one stick, and in combination with a fife —*v i* to play on a tabour to beat lightly and often —*pr p* tā'bouring, *pa p* tā'boured — *ns* **Tā'borer** (*Shak*), one who beats the tabour, **Tab'orine** (*Shak*), a tabour or small drum, **Tab'ouret, Tab'ret,** a small tabour or drum, **Tab'rēre** (*Spens*), a labourer [O Fr *tabour* (Fr *tambour*)—Pers *tambūr*, a kind of cithern]

Tabouret, tab'ōō ret, *n* a cushioned seat, without arms or back, highly ornamented a frame for embroidery a needle case.

Tabu. Same as **Taboo.**

Tabular, tab'ū lar, *adj* of the form of or pertaining to a table having a flat surface arranged in a table or schedule, computed from tables having the form of laminæ or plates —*ns* **Tab'ula,** a writing tablet, a legal record a frontal a dissepiment in corals, &c., **Tabularisā'tion,** the act of tabularising or forming into tables the state of being tabularised —*v t* **Tab'ularise,** to put in a tabular form to tabulate —*pr p* tab'ūlarising, *pa p* tab'ūlarised —*adv* **Tab'ularly.**— *v t* **Tab'ulāte,** to reduce to tables or synopses:

to shape with a flat surface —*n* **Tabulā'tion,** the act of forming into tables

Tacahout, tak'a howt, *n* an Arab name for the small gall formed on the Tamarisk tree, and used as one source for obtaining Gallic Acid

Tacamahac, tak'a ma hak, *n* a gum resin yielded by several tropical trees [South American]

Tac-au-tac, tak'ō tak', *n* in fencing, the parry combined with the riposte, also a series of close attacks and parries between fencers of equal skill [Fr]

Tace, tā'sē, be silent —**Tace is Latin for a candle,** a phrase understood as requesting or promising silence [L, imper of *tacēre*, to be silent]

Tache, tash, *n* (*B*) a fastening or catch [Same as **Tack.**]

Tache, tash, *n* a spot, stain, or freckle a moral blemish a characteristic [Fr]

Tachometer, tā kom'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring variations in the velocity of machines —Also **Tachym'eter** [From Gr *tachos*, speed, and *metron*, a measure]

Tachygraphy, tā kig'ra fi, *n* stenography, the art of writing in abbreviations —*n* **Tachyg'rapher** —*adjs* **Tachygraph'ic, -al.** [Gr *tachys*, swift, *graphein*, to write]

Tachylite, tak'i līt, *n* a black opaque natural glass, which results from the rapid cooling of molten basalt, occurring as a thin selvage to dykes and veins of intrusive basalt

Tacit, tas'it, *adj* implied, but not expressed by words silent, giving no sound —*adv* **Tac'itly** —*n* **Tac'itness.**—*adj* **Tac'iturn,** habitually tacit or silent not fond of talking reserved in speech —*ns* **Tac'iturnist,** one habitually taciturn, **Tacitur'nity,** habitual silence reserve in speaking —*adv* **Tac'iturnly.** [L *tacitus*, pa p of *tacēre*, to be silent, to pass over in silence]

Tack, tak, *n* a short, sharp nail with a broad head a fastening, a long temporary stitch the weather clew or foremost lower corner of any of the courses, or of any sail set with a boom or gaff, or of a flag, also the rope by which such clew or tack is confined or fastened the course of a ship in reference to the position of her sails a determinate course, the art of tacking, hence a change of policy, a strategical move a shelf for drying cheese term of a lease adhesiveness, sticky condition, as of varnish, &c —*v t* to attach or fasten, esp in a slight manner, as by tacks —*v i* to change the course or tack of a ship by shifting the position of the sails to shift one's position, to veer [Most prob Celt, Ir *taca*, a pin, Bret *tach*, a nail]

Tack, tak, *n* (*prov*) any distinctive and permanent flavour

Tack, tak, *n* food generally, fare, esp of the bread kind

Tackle, tak'l, *n* the ropes, rigging, &c of a ship tools, weapons ropes, &c, for raising heavy weights a pulley —*v t* to harness (*prov*) to seize or take hold of, attack, fasten upon —*v i* to get a hold of —*adj* **Tack'led,** made of ropes tackled together —*ns* **Tack'ling,** furniture or apparatus belonging to the masts, yards, &c of a ship harness for drawing a carriage tackle or instruments, **Tacks'man,** a tenant or lessee [Scand, Sw *tackel*—Ice *taka*, to seize, to take]

Tacky, tak'i, *n* (*U S*) a poor ill conditioned horse

Tact, takt, *n* adroitness in managing the feelings of persons dealt with nice perception in seeing and doing exactly what is best in the circumstances (*mus*) the stroke in keeping time —*adjs* **Tact'ful; Tac'tile,** that may be touched or felt —*ns* **Tactil'ity,** state of being tactile touchiness, **Tac'tion,** act of touching touch —*adj* **Tact'less,** without tact —*n* **Tact'lessness.** —*adj* **Tact'ūal,** relating to or derived from the sense of touch —*adv* **Tact'ūally.** [L *tactus*—*tangĕre*, *tactum*, to touch Cf **Take.**]

Tactics, tak'tiks, *n sing* the science or art of manœuvring military and naval forces in the presence of the enemy way or method of proceeding —*adjs* **Tac'tic, -al,** pertaining to tactics. —*adv* **Tac'tically** —*n* **Tacti'cian,** one skilled in tactics [Gr *taktikē* (*technē*, art, understood), art of arranging men in a field of battle—*tassein*, *taxein*, to arrange]

Tadpole, tad'pōl, *n* a young toad or frog in its first state, before the tail is absorbed and the limbs pushed forth [A *toad* with a *poll*]

Tædium, tē'di um, *n* weariness, tediousness [L]

Tael, tāl, *n* the Chinese *liang* or ounce, equal to 1⅓ oz avoir a money of account in China, equivalent to a tael weight of pure silver, or to about 1250 of the copper coin known as 'cash' The value of the Haikwan tael, or customs tael, is about 4s 9d English, varying with the price of silver

Ta'en, tān, a contraction of **Taken.**

Tænia, tē'ni a, *n* a ribbon or fillet the fillet above the architrave of the Doric order a tapeworm —*n* **Tæ'nicide,** a drug that destroys tapeworms —*adj* **Tæ'niform,** ribbon like —*n* **Tæ'nifuge,** anything used to expel tapeworms —*adj* **Tæ'nioid,** ribbon like [L,—Gr *tainia*, a band]

Tafferel, taf'er el, **Taffrail,** taf'rāl, *n* the upper part of a ship's stern timbers [Dut *tafereel*, a panel—*tafel*, a table—L *tabula*, a table, cf Ger *tafeler*, flooring—*tafel*, a table]

Taffeta, taf'e ta, *n* a thin glossy silk stuff having a wavy lustre (*orig*) silk stuff plainly woven —Also **Taffety.** [It *taffeta*—Pers *tāftah*, woven —*tāftan*, to twist]

Taffy, taf'i, *n* same as **Toffy**

Taffy, taf'i, *n* a Welshman—from *Davy*

Tafia, taf'i a, *n* a variety of rum [Malay]

Taft, taft, *v t* in plumbing, to spread the end of a lead pipe outward so as to form a wide thin flange

Tag, tag, *n* a tack or point of metal at the end of a string any small thing tacked or attached to another any pendant or appendage, the tip of an animal's tail the rabble collectively, anything mean —*v t* to fit a tag or point to to tack, fasten, or hang to to dog or follow closely —*v i* to make tags, to string words or ideas together to go behind as a follower —*pr p* tag'ging, *pa t* and *pa p* tagged —*ns* **Tag'-end,** a loosely connected end, the concluding part, **Tag'ger,** anything that tags, an appendage —*n pl* **Tag'gers,** thin sheet iron —*n* and *adj* **Tag'rag,** a fluttering rag, a tatter the rabble, or denoting it—the same as *Rag-tag*, often in phrase *Tag-rag and bob-tail* —*ns* **Tag'-sore,** a disease in sheep, in which the tail is excoriated through diarrhœa, **Tag'-tail,** a worm with a tail like a tag a hanger on, parasite [A weaker form of **Tack**]

Tag, tag, *n* a children's game in which the object is for the player to chase the rest until he touches one, who then takes his place as tagger —*v t* to touch or hit in this game

Taghairm, tag'erm, *n* an ancient mode of divination among the Scotch Highlanders, in which a man was wrapped in a fresh bullock's hide and left by a running stream to wait for inspiration. [Gael, 'an echo']

Taglia, tal'ya, *n* a particular combination of pulleys [It]

Taglioni, tal-yō'ni, *n* a kind of overcoat, so called from the famous family of dancers, the most famous of whom was Maria Taglioni (1804–84)

Taha, ta'ha, *n* an African weaver bird of the family *Ploceidæ*

Tahli, ta'li, *n* a Hindu gold ornament worn by the wives of Brahmans

Tahona, ta hō'na, *n* a crushing mill for ores worked

by horse-power [Sp, 'a mill'—Ar *tohōna*—*tahanā*, to grind]

Tai, tī, *n* the Japanese bream

Taic, tā'ik, *adj* pertaining to the Tai, the chief race in the Indo Chinese peninsula, including the Siamese, the Laos, &c.—*n* the group of languages spoken by the Tai

Taigle, tā'gl, (*Scot*) *v t* to entangle, hinder —*v i* to delay, tarry

Tail, tāl, *n* the end of the backbone of an animal, generally hanging loose, and hairy anything resembling a tail in appearance, position, &c the back, lower, or hinder part of anything anything long and hanging, as a catkin, train of a comet, &c —*ns* **Tail'-board,** the board at the hinder end of a cart or wagon, which can be let down or removed, for convenience in unloading, **Tail'-end,** the hind part of any animal, the tip of the tail the end or finish of anything, the fag end (*pl*) inferior corn sorted out from that of better quality, **Tail'-feath'er,** one of the rectrices or rudder feathers of a bird's tail, **Tail'-gate,** the aft or lower gate of a canal lock —*adj* **Tail'less,** having no tail —*ns* **Tail'piece,** a piece at the tail or end, esp of a series, as of engravings, **Tail'pipe,** the suction pipe in a pump—(*v t* to fasten something to the tail of, as a dog, to fix something to one by way of joke), **Tail'race,** the channel in which water runs away below a mill wheel, **Tail'rope,** in coal mining, a rope extending from the hind part of a car or kibble in a slightly inclined passage, by means of which the empties are drawn 'inby,' while the loaded cars are drawn 'outby'—**To lay** or **put salt on the tail of** (see **Salt**), **To make neither head nor tail of anything** (see **Head**), **To turn tail,** to run away, to shrink a combat, **To twist the lion's tail** (*U S*), to goad or insult the pacific and long suffering British public feeling for political purposes in America—**With the tail between the legs,** in a cowardly way, after the manner of a beaten cur when he sneaks away [A S *tægel*, Ger *zagel*, Goth *tagl*, hair]

Tail, tāl, *n* (*law*) the term applied to an estate which is cut off or limited to certain heirs —*ns* **Tail'āge, Tall'āge** [Fr *taille*, cutting See **Entail** and **Retail**]

Tailor, tāl'ur, *n* one whose business is to cut out and make men's clothes —*fem* **Tail'oress** —*v i* to work as a tailor —*v t* to make clothes for —*ns* **Tail'or-bird,** a bird belonging to the family *Sylviidæ*, the male about 6½ in long, the general colour olive greenish, common in India, Burma, and China, so called from the ingenious way in which the nest is formed by stitching leaves together by means of silk from cocoons, &c, the necessary holes being made by the bill, **Tail'oring,** the business or work of a tailor —*adj* **Tail'or-made,** made by a tailor, esp of plain close fitting garments for women, in imitation of men's. [Fr *tailleur—tailler*, to cut Cf above word]

Tailzie, Tailye, tāl'yē, *n* (*law*) a Scotch form of **Tail.**

Taint, tānt, *v t* to tinge, moisten, or impregnate with anything noxious to infect to stain —*v i* to be affected with something corrupting —*n* a stain or tincture infection or corruption a spot a moral blemish —*adj* **Taint'less,** without taint or infection pure incorrupt —*adv* **Taint'lessly,** in a taintless manner without taint —*n* **Taint'ure** (*Shak*), taint, tinge, stain [O Fr *taint* (Fr *teint*), pa.p of *teindre*, to dye—L *tingĕre, tinctum*, to wet or moisten See **Tinge.**]

T'ai-p'ing, tī ping', *n* the name given by foreigners to one of the followers of Hung Hsiû ch'wan (S'ew-tseuen), who raised the standard of rebellion in China in 1851, and whose enterprise was finally suppressed in 1865 mainly through the vigour of Colonel Charles ('Chinese') Gordon, the hero of Khartoum Hung's followers hailed their leader as emperor of the dynasty of T'ai-P'ing ('Grand Peace'), and adopted T'ien Kwo ('Kingdom of Heaven') as the name of his reign. He was himself also styled Tien Wang ('Heavenly King'), and some half a dozen of his oldest and most trusted followers were appointed by him his lieutenants, with the title of Wang ('Kings')

Taisch, tāsh, *n* the sound of the voice or a person about to die heard by some one at a distance beyond the range of ordinary sounds — Also **Task.** [Gael *taibhs, taibhse*, an apparition]

Taj, taj, *n* a crown, a distinctive head dress, esp the tall conical cap worn by Mohammedan dervishes—applied as expressing pre eminence to the Taj Mahal, the magnificent mausoleum of Shah Jehan (1628–58) at Agra [Pers]

Take, tāk, *v t* to lay hold of to get into one's possession to catch to capture to captivate to receive to choose to use to allow to understand to agree to to become affected with —*v i* to catch to have the intended effect to gain reception, to please to move or direct the course of to have recourse to —*pa t* took, *pa p* tāk'en —*n* quantity of fish taken or captured at one time —*ns* **Take'-in,** an imposition, fraud that by which one is deceived; **Tā'ker, Tā'king,** act of taking or gaining possession a seizing agitation, excitement (*Spens*) sickness (*Shak*) witchery malignant influence —*adj* captivating alluring —*adv* **Tā'kingly.**—*n* **Tā'kingness,** quality of being taking or attractive —*adj* **Tā'ky,** attractive —**Take advantage of,** to employ to advantage to make use of circumstances to the prejudice of; **Take after,** to follow in resemblance, **Take air,** to be disclosed or made public, **Take breath,** to stop in order to breathe, to be refreshed, **Take care,** to be careful, **Take down,** to reduce to bring down from a higher place, to lower to swallow to pull down to write down, **Take for,** to mistake, **Take heed,** to be careful, **Take heed to,** to attend to with care, **Take in,** to enclose, to embrace to receive to contract, to furl, as a sail to comprehend to accept as true to cheat (*Shak*) to conquer, **Take in hand,** to undertake, **Take into one's head,** to be seized with a sudden notion, **Take in vain,** to use with unbecoming levity or profaneness, **Taken in,** deceived, cheated, **Take notice,** to observe to show that observation is made (with *of*) to remark upon, **Take off,** to remove to swallow to mimic or imitate—(*n* a burlesque representation of any one), **Take on,** to take upon to claim a character (*coll*) to grieve, **Take orders,** to receive ordination, **Take order with** (*Bacon*), to check, **Take out,** to remove from within to deduct (*Shak*) to copy, **Take part,** to share, **Take place,** to happen to prevail, **Take root,** to strike out roots, to live and grow, as a plant to be established, **Take the wall of,** to pass on the side nearest the wall to get the advantage of, **Take to,** to apply to to resort to to be fond of, **Take to heart,** to feel sensibly, **Take up,** to lift, to raise (*Shak*) to borrow money, to buy on credit, to make up a quarrel to employ, occupy, or fill to arrest to comprise, **Take upon,** to assume, **Take up with,** to be pleased or contented with, to form a connection with, to fall in love with to lodge, **Take with,** to be pleased with [M E *taken*—Scand, Ice *taka* (pa t *tók*, pa p *tekinn*), conn with L *tangĕre, te tig-i*, to touch, and with Eng **Tack**]

Talaria, tā lā'ri a, *n pl* the winged sandals of Hermes and other divinities —*adj* **Talar'ic,**

pertaining to the ankles [L ,—*talus*, the ankle.]

Talaunt, tal'awnt, *n* (*Spens*) talon

Talbot, tal'bot, *n* a dog deriving its name from the Talbot family, who had a dog in their coat of arms—apparently the same as that also called the St Hubert's breed, the oldest of the slow hounds and perhaps the original stock of the bloodhound

Talbotype, tal'bō tīp, *n* a photographic process invented by William Henry Fox Talbot (1800–77), a calotype

Talc, talk, *n* a mineral occurring in thin flakes, of a white or green colour and a soapy feel —*adjs* **Talc'ky, Tal'cose, Tal'cous**, containing, consisting of, or like talc. [Fr *talc* (Ger *talk*)—Sp *talco*—Ar *talq*]

Tale, tāl, *n* a narrative or story a fable what is told or counted off number reckoning —*n* **Tale'-bear'er**, one who maliciously bears or tells tales or gives information —*adj* **Tale'-bear'ing**, given to bear or tell tales, or officiously to give information —*n* act of telling secrets —*adj* **Tale'ful**, full of tales, abounding with stories —*n* **Tale'-tell'er**, one who tells tales or stories, esp officiously —**Old wives' tale**, any marvellous story appealing to one's credulity —**To be in a (or one) tale**, to be in full accord, **To tell one's (or its) own tale**, to speak for one's self or itself, **To tell tales**, to play the informer, **To tell tales out of school**, to reveal confidential matters [A.S *talu*, a reckoning, a tale, Ger *zahl*, a number]

Talegalla, tal e gal'a, *n* the Brush Turkey, a genus of gallinaceous birds, in the same family as the mound building *Megapodes* The Australian species is about the size of a female turkey, with blackish brown plumage, inhabiting the thickly-wooded parts of New South Wales—its flesh excellent, its eggs delicate —Also **Talegal'lus** [The latter part is from L *gallus*, a cock, the former is said to be the native name]

Talent, tal'ent, *n* a weight or denomination of money (orig Babylonian), varying both in weight and value among different nations and in different periods In the Attic system of money, which was the most generally adopted among the Greeks, and to which the New Testament refers, 100 *drachmæ* made a *mnâ* (pound, Luke xix 13), and 6000 made a *talent* This talent weighed 57 lb avoir, and in value may be put roughly at about £213–£235, the mnâ to about £4 faculty any natural or special gift special aptitude eminent ability abundance —*adjs* **Tal'ented**, possessing talents or mental gifts, **Tal'entless**, without talent [L *talentum*—Gr *talanton*, a weight, a talent, from a root meaning to lift, as in *tlēnai*, to bear, akin to L *tollĕre*, Ger *dulden*, Scot *thole*]

Tales, tā'lēz, *n pl* a list of persons, apparently a selection from spectators in court, made by the sheriff or judge at a trial, to supply any defect in a jury or panel —*n* **Tales'man**, a bystander so chosen —**To pray a tales**, to plead that the number of jurymen be completed in this way [From the phrase '*tales* de circumstantibus,' *tales*, pl of L *talis*, of such kind]

Taliacotian, tal i a kō'shi-an, *adj* pertaining to the rhinoplastic operation of Tagliacozzi or Taliacotius (1546–99), in which the skin for the new nose was taken from the arm of the patient, the arm requiring to be kept in apposition with the face for about twenty days

Talian, tal'i an, *n* an old Bohemian dance, or its music

Talion, tal'i-on, *n* the law of retaliation —*adj* **Talion'ic**. [L *talio*, like punishment—*talis*, of such kind]

Taliped, tal'i ped, *adj* club footed walking like the sloth —*n* a club footed person —*n* **Tal'ipes**, a club foot club footedness the distorted formation of the feet of the sloth. [L *talus*, the ankle, *pes*, the foot]

Talipot, tal'i pot, *n* an East Indian palm with fan shaped leaves — Also **Tal'iput, Tal'ipat.** [Hind *tālpāt*]

Talisman, tal'is man, *n* a species of charm engraved on metal or stone when two planets are in conjunction, or when a star is at its culminating point, and supposed to exert some protective influence over the wearer of it (*fig*) something that produces extraordinary effects —*pl* **Tal'ismans.**—*adj* **Talisman'ic**, pertaining to or having the properties of a talisman magical [Fr,—Ar *tilsam*—Late Ger *telesma*, consecration, incantation—Gr *telein*, to consecrate]

Talk, tawk, *v i* to speak familiarly to prattle: to reason —*n* familiar conversation that which is uttered in familiar intercourse subject of discourse rumour —*adjs* **Talk'able**, capable of talking, or of being talked about, **Talk'ative**, given to much talking prating —*adv* **Talk'atively** —*ns* **Talk'ativeness, Talk'ee-talk'ee**, a corrupt dialect incessant chatter (also *adj* **Talk'y-talk'y**), **Talk'er.**—**Talk against time**, to keep on talking merely to fill up time, as often in parliament, **Talk big**, to talk boastfully, **Talk down**, to argue down, **Talk from the point**, to wander away from the proper question, **Talk Greek**, to talk above the understanding of one's hearers, **Talking of**, apropos of, with regard to, **Talk over**, to persuade, convince to discuss, consider together, **Talk round**, to exhaust the subject to bring to one's way of thinking by persuasive talk, **Talk shop** (see **Shop**), **Talk to**, to address to rebuke, **Talk up**, to speak impudently or boldly to [Prof Skeat takes the M E *talken* from Scand, and that from Lithuanian, Sw *tolka* (Ice *túlka*), to interpret—Lith *tulkas*, an interpreter]

Tall, tawl, *adj* high, esp in stature lofty long sturdy bold courageous great, remarkable demanding much credulity, hardly to be believed —*n* **Tall'ness** [Ety very dub, perh conn with W *tal*, large]

Tallage, tal'āj, *n* a name applied to those taxes to which, under the Anglo Norman kings, the demesne lands of the crown and all royal towns were subject

Tallat, tal'at, *n* (*prov*) a hay loft

Tallith, tal'ith, *n* the mantle worn by the Jews at prayer [Heb]

Tallow, tal'ō, *n* the fat of animals melted any coarse, hard fat —*v t* to grease with tallow —*ns* **Tal'low-can'dle**, a candle made of tallow, **Tal'low-catch, Tal'low-keech** (*Shak*), a keech or lump of tallow a low mean fellow, **Tal'low-chand'ler**, a dealer in tallow, candles, &c, **Tal'low-chand'lery**, the trade or place of business of a tallow chandler, **Tal'low-face**, a yellow pasty faced person, **Tal'low-tree** the name given to trees of different kinds which produce a thick oil or vegetable tallow, or a somewhat resinous substance, capable of making candles —*adj* **Tal'lowy**, like tallow, greasy [Old Dut *talgh, talch*, Low Ger *talq*, Ice *tólgr, tólg*]

Tally, tal'i, *n* a stick cut or notched to match another stick, used to mark numbers or keep accounts by—(down to the beginning of the 19th century these were used in England for keeping accounts in Exchequer, answering the double purpose of receipts and public records) anything made to suit another —*v t* to score with corresponding notches to make to fit —*v i* to correspond to suit —*pa t* and *pa p* tal'lied —*ns* **Tal'lyman**, one who keeps a tallyshop[•] one

who lives with a woman without marriage, **Tal'lyshop,** a shop where goods are sold to be paid by instalments, the seller having one account book which tallies with the buyer's, **Tal'ly-sys'tem,** a mode of dealing by which dealers furnish certain articles on credit to their customers upon an agreement for the payment of the stipulated price by certain weekly or monthly instalments —**To live tally,** to cohabit without marriage [Fr *taille* (It *taglia*)—L *talea,* a cutting See **Tail** (*law*)]

Tally-ho, tal'ī hō, *interj* the huntsman's cry be tokening that a fox has gone away a four-in hand pleasure-coach

Talma, tal'ma, *n* a woman's loose cloak, generally hooded a similar form of overcoat for men [From F J *Talma,* the actor, 1763–1826]

Talmud, tal'mud, *n* the name of the fundamental code of the Jewish civil and canonical law, comprising the Mishna and the Gemara, the former as the text, the latter as the commentary and complement —There are two Talmuds, the one called the Talmud of the Occidentals, or the **Jerusalem** (Palestine) **Talmud,** which was closed at Tiberias in the end of the 4th century, and the other the **Babylonian Talmud,** emphatically styled 'our Talmud,' not completed till the end of the 5th century, and making use of the former —*adjs* **Talmud'ic, Talmud'ical.**—*n* **Tal'mudist,** one learned in the Talmud —*adj* **Talmudist'ic,** relating to or contained in the Talmud [Chaldee *talmūd,* instruction—*lāmad,* to learn]

Talon, tal'on, *n* the claw of a bird of prey [Fr *talon,* through Low L , from L *talus,* the heel]

Talpa, tal'pa, *n* the chief genus of the family *Talpidæ,* the moles an encysted tumour on the head, a wen [L , a mole]

Taluk, ta lōōk', *n* in south and western India, a subdivision of a district presided over as regards revenue matters by a *tahsīldār*—in Bengal, a tract of proprietary land.—*n* **Taluk'dar.** [Hind]

Talus, tā'lus, *n* the ankle-bone (*arch*) a slope (*fort*) the sloping part of a work (*geol*) a sloping heap of fragments at the foot of a steep rock [L , 'the ankle']

Tamal, ta mal', *n* a dish of crushed Indian corn highly seasoned, sold on the streets in Mexico, Texas, &c —Also **Tama'le.** [Sp]

Tamandua, ta man'dū a, *n* an arboreal ant eater with prehensile tail [Braz]

Tamanoir, tam'a nwor, *n* the great ant eater of tropical America [A French corr of preceding word]

Tamanu, tam'a nōō, *n* a lofty gamboge tree of the East Indies and Pacific Islands, its trunk yielding tacamabac [East Ind]

Tamara, tam'a-ra, *n* a condiment much used in Italy, made of powdered cinnamon, cloves, coriander, &c [East Ind]

Tamarack, tam'a rak, *n.* the American or black larch [Amer Ind]

Tamarind, tam'a rind, *n* a beautiful spreading East Indian tree, its pods filled with a pleasant, acidulous, sweet, reddish black pulp, in which the seeds are imbedded [*Tamarindus,* Latinised from Ar *tamar u'l Hind,* 'date of India,' or perhaps rather, in Persian form, *tamar-i Hindī*]

Tamarisk, tam'ar isk, *n* a genus of Mediterranean evergreen shrubs with small white or pink flowers [L *tamariscus*]

Tambac, tam'bak, *n* agallochum or aloes-wood —Also **Tom'bac.**

Tambour, tam'bōōr, *n* a small, shallow drum a frame on which muslin or other material is stretched for embroidering a rich kind of gold and silver embroidery silk or other stuff embroidered on a tambour a cylindrical stone in the shaft of a column, a drum . a vestibule of timber work serving to break the draught in a church porch, &c a work formed of palisades, defending a gate, &c —*v t* to embroider on a tambour [Fr *tambour* See **Tabour.**]

Tambourine, tam'bōō rēn, *n* a shallow drum with one skin and bells or jingles, and played on with the hand a Provençal dance, also the music for such—(*Spens*) **Tamburin.** [Fr *tambourin,* dim. of *tambour*]

Tame, tām, *adj* having lost native wildness and shyness domesticated gentle spiritless without vigour dull, flat, uninspiring wonted, accustomed —*v t* to reduce to a domestic state to make gentle to reclaim to civilise. —*ns* **Tāmabil'ity, Tām'ableness** —*adj* **Tām'able,** that may be tamed —*adv* **Tame'ly** —*ns* **Tame'ness, Tām'er,** one who tames [A S. *tam,* cog with Ger *zahm*]

Tamil, tam'il, *n* one of the Dravidian languages spoken in south-eastern India and the northern half of Ceylon, possessing a rich and varied literature one of the Dravidian inhabitants of southern India and Ceylon —*adjs* **Tam'il, Tamil'lian Tamil'ic, Tamul'ic**

Tamin, tam'in, *n* a thin worsted stuff, highly glazed —Also **Tam'ine** and **Tam'my.**

Tamise, ta mēz', *n* a trade name for various thin woollen fabrics —*n* **Tam'is,** a cloth for straining liquids

Tammany, tam'a ni, *n* the Tammany Society, a Democratic political organisation in New York city, notorious for the corrupt influence it has exerted in city politics Its power was crippled through the final exposure of Tweed, its leading swindler, in 1871, but unhappily it is still strong. [From the name of an Indian chief, *Tammanend,* who is said to have signed the treaty with Penn]

Tammuz, tam'uz, or tām'uz, *n* the Greek Adonis, a sun god, worshipped with peculiar naturalistic rites by women among the Chaldæans, and even in Jerusalem (Ezek viii 14) In Babylon, and also in the Jewish sacred year, his month was from June 20th to July 20th

Tammy-norie, tam'i nō'ri, *n* (*Scot*) a sea-bird, the auk or puffin

Tam-o'-shanter, tam ō-shan'ter, *n* a broad bonnet. [From the hero of Burns's famous poem]

Tamp, tamp, *v t* to fill up, as a hole bored in a rock for blasting to pack earth, &c , round, as a mine, to prevent an explosion in a wrong direction —*n* **Tam'ping,** the act of filling up a hole in a rock for blasting the material used [From **Tampion** (q v)]

Tamper, tam'per, *v i* to try the temper of to try little experiments without necessity or authority to meddle to practise secretly and unfairly [A by form of **Temper**]

Tampion, tamp'i un, *n* the stopper used to close the mouth of a cannon or mortar [O Fr *tampon, tapon—tape,* a tap—Dut *tap,* a bung]

Tampon, tamp'on, *n* (*surg*) a plug inserted in a cavity of the body in order to arrest hemorrhage —*v t* to plug tightly —*ns* **Tamponade', Tam'ponage, Tam'poning, Tam'ponment.** [See **Tampion.**]

Tam-tam. See **Tom-tom.**

Tan, tan, *n* bark of the oak, &c., bruised and broken for tanning a yellowish-brown colour —*v t* to convert skins and hides into leather by steeping in vegetable solutions containing tannin to make brown or tawny to take the freshness from (*coll*) to beat.—*v i* to become tanned —*pr p* tan'ning; *pa t* and *pa p* tanned —*n pl* **Tan'balls,** the spent bark of the tanner's yard pressed into lumps, which harden on drying, and serve for fuel —*adj* **Tan'-col'oured,** of the colour of tan —*ns.* **Tan'ling** (*Shak*), one tanned or

scorched by the heat of the sun, **Tan'-li'quor**, or **-ooze**, an aqueous extract of tan-bark, **Tan'nage**, act of tanning browning from exposure to the sun the act of steeping cast slabs of artificial marble in a solution of potash alum to harden it and make it insoluble; **Tan'ner**, one who tans, **Tan'nery**, a place for tanning, **Tan'ning**, the art of tanning or converting into leather, **Tan'-pit**, **Tan'-vat**, a vat in which hides are steeped in liquor with tan; **Tan'-yard**, a yard or enclosure where leather is tanned [A.S *tannian*, cf Dut *tanen*, or prob O Fr *tan*—Bret *tann*, an oak If the latter, then Old High Ger *tanna* (Ger *tanne*), fir, oak, is borrowed]

Tana, tä'nä, *n* a military or police station in India—also **Tan'na**, **Than'nah**—*ns* **Ta'nadar**, **Tan'nadar**, the commandant of a tana. [Hind *thāna*]

Tanager, tan'ā jer, *n* any tanagrine bird, a member of the *Tanagridæ*, a family of the Passeriformes or perching birds, containing nearly 400 species They are closely allied to the finches, also to the American warblers, mostly of small size, some remarkable for beauty of plumage, and many pleasant songsters, as the organist Tanager of San Domingo, and the Scarlet Tanager of the United States and warmer parts of America—*n* **Tan'ăgra**, the name giving genus of the family, now restricted to about a dozen species, including the Episcopal and the Palm Tanager—*adjs* **Tan'ăgrine**, **Tan'ăgroid**. [Braz *tangara*]

Tandem, tan'dem, *adv* applied to the position of horses harnessed singly one before the other instead of abreast—*n* a team of horses (usually two) so harnessed a bicycle or tricycle on which two ride one before the other [Originated in university slang, in a play on the L adv *tandem*, at length]

Tane, tān, *pa p* ta'en, taken

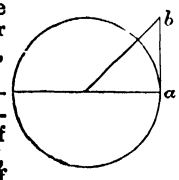
Tang, tang, *n* seaweed [See **Tangle**.]

Tang, tang, *n* a twang or sharp sound—*v t* to cause to ring—*v i* to ring [Imitative, like **Twang**]

Tang, tang, *n* a strong or offensive taste, esp of something extraneous relish taste specific flavour—*adj* **Tang'y**. [A special use of **Tang**, a sharp point]

Tang, tang, *n* a point, the tapering part of a knife or tool which goes into the haft [Ice *tangi*, cog with *tongs*]

Tangent, tan'jent, *n* a line which touches a curve, and which when produced does not cut it.—*ns* **Tan'gency**, **Tan'gence**, state of being tangent a contact or touching—*adj* **Tangen'tial**, of or pertaining to a tangent in the direction of a tangent—*n* **Tangential'ity**—*adv* **Tangen'tially**, in the direction of a tangent—**Go off**, or **Fly off**, **at a tangent**, to break off suddenly into a different line of thought, &c [L *tangens*, *-entis*, pr p of *tangĕre*, to touch]



a, *b*, Tangent.

Tangerine, tan je rēn', *adj* relating to *Tangiers* on the Morocco coast—*n* a native of Tangiers a Tangerine orange

Tanghin, tang'gin, *n* a vegetable poison of Madagascar, acting upon the heart like digitalis—formerly used for the judicial ordeal—*n* **Tan'ghinin**, a crystalline extract from it

Tangible, tan'ji bl, *adj* perceptible by the touch capable of being possessed or realised—*ns* **Tangibil'ĭlĕ**, a tactile sensation or object; **Tangibil'ity**, quality of being tangible or perceptible to the touch; **Tan'gibleness**, the state or quality of being tangible—*adv* **Tan'gibly**. [L. *tangibilis*—*tangĕre*]

Tangle, tang'i, *n* an Orcadian water spirit, under the form of a seahorse, or of a man covered with seaweed.

Tangle, tang'gl, *n* a knot of things united confusedly. an edible seaweed a perplexity, complication (*Scot*) any long hanging thing, even a very lank person an apparatus for dredging—*v t* to unite together confusedly to interweave to ensnare, entangle—*n* **Tang'lefoot** (*U S*), whisky or other strong spirits—*adjs* **Tang'lesome**, (*prov*) quarrelsome, **Tang'ly**, in a tangle, united confusedly covered with tangle or seaweed [Scand, Dan *tang*, Ice *thang*, seaweed]

Tangram, tan'gram, *n* a Chinese puzzle, consisting of a square of wood cut into seven pieces of various shapes

Tangum, tang'gum, *n* the native Tibetan piebald horse

Tanist, tan'ist, *n* the chief or holder of lands, &c, in certain Celtic races, also the chief's elective successor—*n* **Tan'istry**, an ancient Celtic mode of tenure, according to which the right of succession lay not with the individual, but with the family in which it was hereditary, and by the family the holder of office or lands was elected, the design being doubtless to reserve the power for the strongest or worthiest of the stock [Ir and Gael *tanaiste*, lord—*tan*, country]

Tanite, tan'īt, *n* an emery cement

Tanjib, tan'jib, *n* a kind of figured muslin made in Oude—Also **Tan'zib**.

Tank, tangk, *n* a large basin or cistern a reservoir of water—*v t* to cause to flow into a tank to plunge into a tank—*ns* **Tank'age**, the act of storing oil, &c, in tanks the price charged for such storage the capacity of a tank or series of tanks, **Tank'-car**, a railway car for carrying petroleum in bulk in a long cylindrical tank, **Tank'-en'gine**, a locomotive that carries the water and coal it requires [Port *tanque* (Sp *estanque*, O Fr *estang*)—L *stagnum*, a pool of standing water See **Stagnate**]

Tankard, tangk'ard, *n* a large vessel for holding liquors a drinking vessel with a lid [O Fr *tanquard*, prob from L *cantharus*—Gr *kantharos*, a tankard]

Tanner, tan'er, *n* (*slang*) a sixpence [Said to be Gipsy *tano*, little]

Tannin, tan'in, *n* an astringent substance found largely in oak bark or gall-nuts, of great use in tanning—*adj* **Tan'nic**—(**Tannic acid**, an acid forming the astringent principle of the bark of oak and other trees, used in tanning and in medicine)—*adj* **Tanniferous**, yielding tannin—*n* **Tan'-ride**, an enclosure spread with tan for riding [Fr *tannin*]

Tanka, tan'ka, *n* the boat population of Canton, inhabiting permanently the so called tanka-boats, about 25 feet long—Also **Tankia**.

Tansy, tan'zi, *n* a genus of composite plants allied to *Artemisia*—Common Tansy is a bitter, aromatic plant with small yellow flowers, common on old pasture a pudding or cake flavoured with tansy, eaten at Easter [O Fr *tanasie*, through Late L, from Gr *athanasia*, immortality]

Tantalise, tan'ta līz, *v t* to tease or torment by presenting something to excite desire, but keeping it out of reach—*ns* **Tantalisā'tion**, the act of tantalising state of being tantalised, **Tan'taliser**, one who or that which tantalises—*adv* **Tan'talisingly**.—*ns* **Tan'talism**, the punishment of Tantalus a teasing or tormenting, **Tan'talus-cup**, a philosophical toy, having a siphon within the figure of a man whose chin is on a level with its bend [From *Tantalus*, in Gr mythology, who was condemned to stand in Tartarus up to his chin in water, with branches

of fruit hung over his head, the water receding when he wished to drink, and the fruit when he wished to eat.]

Tantalum, tan'tal-um, *n* a very rare metal, discovered in 1801 in the Swedish minerals known as tantalite and yttrotantalite, closely allied to columbium or niobium

Tantalus, tan'ta lus, *n* the wood-ibis, a genus of birds of the stork family, quite distinct from the true ibises.

Tantamount, tan'ta mownt, *adj* amounting to so much or to the same equivalent equal in value or meaning —*n* **Tan'tity,** the fact of being or having so much [O Fr, *tant*—L *tantum*, so much, so great, and O Fr *amonter*, to amount]

Tantara, tan tar'a, *n* a blast on a trumpet or horn [Imit]

Tantivy, tan tiv'i, *adv* with great haste or speed —a hunting term —*adj* swift, hasty —*v i* to hurry off [Imit]

Tanto, tan'to, *adv* (*mus*) so much or too much [It,—L *tantus*, so much]

Tantony, tan'tō ni, *n* the smallest pig in the litter —also **Tantony pig** a petted servant or follower [From St *Anthony*, who was attended by a pig]

Tantra, tan'tra, *n* in Sanscrit literature, one of the religious text books of the numerous sects of *S'âktas*—i e worshippers of the *S'akti*, or active divine energy, personified in some female deity, esp in one of the many forms of Pârvatî, the wife of S'iva A kind of mystic philosophy—in the sense in which the peculiar practices of the Yoga are regarded as such—underlies the Tantric writings, the worship of the female principle as a means of obtaining transcendental powers being in its origin probably based on the Sânkhya notion of the *prakriti* (fem) or plastic material principle as the prime cause of the universe —*ns* **Tan'trism,** the doctrines of the tantras; **Tan'trist,** a devotee of tantrism. [Sans. *tantra*, thread, fundamental doctrine]

Tantrum, tan'trum, *n* a capricious fit of ill-temper without adequate cause [Prob W *tant*, a passion]

Tantum Ergo, tan'tum er'gō, *n* the fifth stanza of the noble hymn 'Pange, lingua, gloriosi corporis mysterium,' written for the office of the Festival of Corpus Christi, which St Thomas of Aquino drew up in 1263, at the request of Pope Urban IV This stanza, with the magnificent doxology, is sung as a separate hymn in the office of the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, or during Mass at the Elevation of the Host [From the opening words of stanza 5, '*Tantum ergo* sacramentum veneremur cernui']

Tanzimat, tan'zi-mat, *n* an organic statute of the Turkish empire, introducing reforms and granting fuller personal liberty, esp applied to the *hatti-sherif* of the sultan Abdul Medjid in 1839 [Turk.]

Tâoism, tä'ō izm, or tow'izm, *n* the religious system founded by the Chinese philosopher Lâo tsze (born 604 B C), which at the present day shares the allegiance of the Chinese with Confucianism and Buddhism under the appellation of San Chiâo, 'the three doctrines' or 'teachings' His teaching has come down in the *Tâo Teh King*, the character *Tâo* properly meaning 'path,' 'course,' or 'way'—*n* **Tâ'oist,** an adherent of Tâoism —*adj* **Tâoist'ic.**

Tao-tai, tä'ō tī', *n* an officer presiding over a Chinese *tao*, or circuit, containing two or more *fu*, or departments

Tap, tap, *n* a gentle blow or touch, esp with something small a signal with a drum to put lights out —*v t* to strike with something small to touch gently.—*v i* to give a gentle knock —*pr p* tapp'ing, *pa t* and *pa.p.* **tapped.** [O. Fr. *tapper*—Low Ger *tappen*]

Tap, tap, *n.* a hole or short pipe through which liquor is drawn a place where liquor is drawn: any particular liquor drawn through a tap —*v.t.* to pierce, so as to let out fluid to open a cask and draw off liquor to broach a vessel.—*v i.* to act as a tapster —*pr p.* tap'ping, *pa t* and *pa.p* tapped —*ns* **Tap'-bolt,** a bolt with a head on one end and a thread on the other, to be screwed into some fixed part instead of passing through and receiving a nut, **Tap'-cin'der,** slag produced during puddling, **Tap'lash,** poor stale swipes, **Tapote'ment,** percussion, **Tap'per,** one who taps, **Tap'ping,** an operation frequently resorted to for the removal of fluid accumulations, particularly in the pleural and peritoneal cavities, consisting in the introduction of one end of a small tube into the cavity and withdrawing the fluid by siphon action, or by means of a vacuum the act or art of tapping or drawing out fluid, **Tap'room,** a room where beer is served from the tap or cask, **Tap'root,** a root of a plant or tree striking directly downward without dividing, and tapering towards the end, as that of the carrot, **Tap'ster,** one who taps or draws off liquor, a publican, barman —**On tap,** kept in cask—opp to bottled ready to be drawn upon [A S *tæppe*, seen in *tæppere*, one who taps casks, Dut *tap*, Ger *zapfen*, a tap]


Tap bolt.

Tap, tap, *n* a Scotch form of **Top.**

Tap, tap, *n.* an Indian malarial fever [Hind]

Tapa, ta'pa, *n* the bark of the paper-mulberry, much used in the South Seas for mats, &c —Also **Tappa.**

Tapadera, tap a dā'ra, *n* a leather guard for the stirrup of the Californian saddle [Sp, 'a cover' —*tapar*, to cover]

Tape, tāp, *n* a narrow fillet or band of woven work, used for strings, &c a strong flexible band rotating on pulleys for directing the sheets in a printing machine the strip of paper used in a printing-telegraph instrument, &c (*slang*) liquor —*v t* to furnish, or tie up, with tape to extend —*n.* **Tape'-line,** a measuring line of tape, marked with inches, &c —*adj* **Tā'pen,** made of tape —*n.* **Tā'pist,** one who uses tape, an official formalist [A S *tæppe*, a fillet—L *tapete*—Gr. *tapēs* See **Tapestry**]

Taper, tā'per, *n* a small wax candle or light. tapering form. — *adj.* narrowed towards the point, like a taper long and slender.—*v i.* to become gradually smaller towards one end.—*v t* to make to taper —*adj* **Tā'pering,** growing gradually thinner —*adv* **Tā'peringly,** in a tapering manner —*n* **Tā'perness,** state of being taper [A S *tapor*, prob Ir *tapar*]

Tapestry, tap'es tri, *n* an ornamental textile used for the covering of walls and furniture, and for curtains and hangings—divided into two classes, according as they are made in high-warp (*hauts lisse*) or low-warp (*basse lisse*) looms —*v t* to adorn with tapestry —*n* **Tap'et** (*Spens*) [O Fr *tapisserie*—*tapis*, a carpet—L. *tapete*, a carpet, tapestry—Gr *tapēs*, *ētis*—Pers *tabsch*]

Tapetum, tā-pē'tum, *n* (*bot*) the cells on the outside of an archesporium the pigmentary layer of the retina. [L. *tapete*—Gr. *tapēs*, *tapētos*, a carpet.]

Tapeworm, tāp'wurm, *n.* a term sometimes used as a popular synonym for Cestoda or Cestoid Worms, but especially for those which belong to the families *Tæniadæ* and *Bothriocephalidæ* Two of the former are in their adult state parasitic in man, infesting the small intestine. [See **Cestoid.**]

Tapioca, tap ı ō'ka, *n* a farinaceous substance obtained from cassava or manioc by drying it while moist on hot plates, so that the starch grains swell or burst, and the whole agglomerates in small lumps The name is sometimes given to a kind of sago [Brazilian *tipioka*, the poisonous juice of the cassava]

Tapir, tā'pır, *n* a genus of *Ungulata*, of the section Perissodactyla, thick skinned, short necked, with a short flexible proboscis, found in Sumatra and South America —*adjs* **Tapır'odont,** having teeth like those of the tapir, **Tap'iroid,** related to the tapirs. [The Brazilian name]

Tapis, tap'is, or ta pē', *n* tapestry, carpeting formerly, the cover of a council table —*vs ı* (*obs*) **Tap'pish, Tap'pice,** to hide —**Upon the tapis,** on the table under consideration [Fr. See **Tapestry.**]

Tappet, tap'et, *n* (*Spens*) tapestry

Tappet, tap'et, *n* a projecting arm, lever, &c. from any moving part of a machine supplying intermittent motion to some other part —*ns* **Tap'pet-loom, -mo'tion -ring, -rod,** &c

Tappit, tap'ıt, *adj* (*Scot*) having a top or crest —*n* **Tap'pit-hen,** a crested hen a vessel for liquor holding about three quarts, a liberal allowance of drink generally

Tapsalteerie, tap sal tē'rı, *adj* (*Scot*) topsy-turvy —Also **Tapsieteer'ie**

Tapsman, taps'man, *n* (*Scot*) a servant with principal charge, the chief of a company of drovers

Tapu. See **Taboo**

Tar, tar, *v t* to set on, incite to fight [M E. *tarıen*, to irritate—A S *tergan*, to provoke]

Tar, tär, *n* a viscous, liquid, resinous substance of a dark colour, obtained from pine trees a sailor, so called from his tarred clothes —*v t* to smear with tar —*pr p* tar'ring, *pa t* and *pa p* tarred. —*ns* **Tar'heel,** a North Carolinian; **Tar'hood,** sailors collectively —**To be tarred with the same brush,** or **stick,** to have the same faults as another, **To have a touch of the tar-brush,** to have an infusion of negro blood in the veins, **To tar and feather,** to smear with tar and then cover with feathers. [A.S *teoro*, *teru*, Dut *teer*]

Tarabooka, ta ra bōō'ka, *n.* a drum like instrument

Tarantass, tar an tas', *n* a four wheeled vehicle having a boat shaped body, without springs [Russ]

Tarantella. See under **Tarantism.**

Tarantism, tar'ant ızm, *n* a leaping or dancing mania accompanied with gesticulations, contortions, and cries somewhat resembling those of St Vitus's dance and other epidemic nervous diseases of the middle ages The success of music in the treatment was so universal and invariable that a class of tunes is said to have been composed, called *Tarantella* or *Tarentella*, to be employed in the cure of the tarantati The name may, however, have been given to the dance (with pipe and tambourine accompaniment) simply because popular in and near Taranto, and have passed to all musical compositions in the rapid triplet time of the dance

Tarantula, tar an'tū la, *n* a species of spider found in South Italy, whose bite is much dreaded, and was long supposed to cause a kind of dancing mania, or Tarantism (q v) [It *tarantola—Taranto*—L *Tarentum*, a town in South Italy where the spider abounds]

Taratantara, tar a tan tar'a, *n* or *adv* a word imitative of the sound of a trumpet —Also **Tantar'a** and **Tarantar'a**

Taraxacum, tar aks'a kum, *n* the root of the dandelion, a tonic laxative in diseases of the liver. [A botanical Latin word, coined from Gr *taraxis*, trouble — *tarassein*, to trouble. Devic refers to Ar *taras-acon*, a kind of succory, Latinised in Avicenna as *tarıaxacon*]



Tarboosh

Tarboosh, tär boosh', *n.* a red cap with dark tassel worn by Moslem men. [Ar. *tarbūsh*]

Tardigrade, tar'dı grād, *adj* slow in pace belonging to the *Tardigrada*, a group or suborder of mammals containing the two genera of sloth.—*n* one of the Tardigrada [From L *tardus*, slow, and *gradi*, to step]

Tardy, tar'dı, *adj* slow, late, sluggish out of season. — *advs* **Tardamen'te,** (*mus*) slowly, **Tar'dily,** slowly, reluctantly —*n* **Tar'diness.** —*adj* **Tar'dy-gait'ed** (*Shak*), slow paced [Fr. *tardif*—*tard*—L. *tardus*, slow]

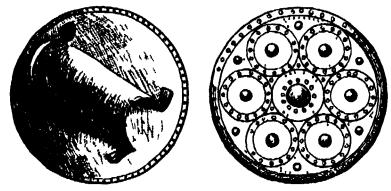
Tare, tär, *n.* any one of several species of vetch; (*B*) an unidentified weed, prob. darnel. [Prob. related to *tear*]

Tare, tär, *n* the weight of the vessel or package in which goods are contained an allowance made for it, the remainder being the *net* weight. [Fr ,—Sp *tara*—Ar *tarha*, thrown away.]

Tare, tär, obs *pa p* of **Tear** (2)

Targe, tarj, *n* target

Target, tär'get, *n* a small buckler or shield a mark to fire at for practice or competition any



Highland Target.

object of desire or ambition the frame holding railway signals (*her.*) a bearing representing a buckler (*Scot*) a pendant, tassel —*adj* **Tar'geted,** provided with a shield —*n* **Targeteer',** one armed with a shield, a peltast [A S *targe*, Old High Ger *zarga*, a frame, wall, Fr *targe* is of Teut origin]

Targum, tär'gum, *n* a general term for the Aramaic versions — often paraphrases — of the Old Testament, which became necessary when, after and perhaps during the Babylonian Exile, Hebrew began to die out as the popular language and was supplanted by Aramaic — *adj* **Tar'gumic.**—*n* **Tar'gumist,** a writer of a Targum; a student of the Targums —*adj* **Targumist'ic.** [Assyr *ragâmu*, to speak, whence *targumânu*, speaker]

Tariff, tar'ıf, *n* a list of the duties, &c , fixed by law on merchandise a list of charges, fees, or prices [Fr ,—Sp ,—Ar. *ta'rīf*, giving information, from *'arafa*, to explain, inform]

Tarlatan, tär'la tan, *n* a thin gauze like fabric of cotton, used for ladies' ball dresses, &c , made at Tarare in the department of Rhône — Also **Tarletan.** [Prob Milanese *tarlantanna*]

Tarn, tarn, *n* a small lake among the mountains. [Ice *tjorn*]

Tarnation, tär nā'shun, *adj* and *adv* a softened form of *damnation*, as **Tar'nal,** of *eternal* or *infernal*

Tarnish, tär'nish, *v t* to soil by exposure to the air, &c to diminish the lustre or purity of, to stain, sully —*v ı* to become dull to lose lustre.—*n.* a spot, stain, change in lustre of a mineral. [Fr *ternir*, pr p *ternissant*, *terne*, dull, wan—Mid High Ger *ternen*, Old High Ger *tarnjan*, to darken; A S *dernan*, to cover.]

Taro, tä'rō, *n* a plant of the arum family, widely cultivated for its edible roots in the islands of the Pacific [Polynesian]

Tarot, tar'ot, *n* a kind of playing card used, and probably invented, in Italy about the middle of the 14th century, 78 to the pack a game played with such [Fr, so called prob because *tarotée* on the back—i.e marked with plain or dotted lines crossing diagonally—It *tarocchi*]

Tarpan, tär'pan, *n* the small wild horse of the steppes of Russia [Tatar]

Tarpaulin, tar paw'lin, *n* strong linen or hempen cloth coated with tar or pitch to render it waterproof a sailor's wide brimmed storm-hat · (*coll*) a sailor [From **Tar,** and prov Eng *paulin,* a covering for a cart, connected with **Pall.**]

Tarpeian, tär pē'an, *adj* designating a cliff—the **Tarpeian Rock** upon the Capitoline Hill at Rome, from which state criminals were thrown At its base was buried Tarpeia, daughter of the governor of the Roman citadel on the Capitoline Hill, who was tempted by the gold on the Sabine bracelets to open a gate of the fortress to T. Tatius The traitress was herself deceived by treachery, for the Sabines, who had promised her, with mental reservation, what they carried on their left hands, threw their shields upon her as they entered, and so crushed her to death

Tarpon, tär'pon, *n* a food fish of America, of the herring family, common in the warmer Atlantic waters and off the shores of the Gulf states, attaining a length of six feet —Also called *Jew-fish.* [Amer Ind]

Tarradiddle, tar a did'l, *n.* a fib, a lie [Apparently a coined word, the last part being the slang word **Diddle,** to cheat]

Tarragon, tar'a-gon, *n* the herb-dragon, an aromatic plant used for flavouring vinegar, sauces, &c [Sp *taragontia*—Ar *tarkhūn*—Gr. *drakōn,* a dragon]

Tarras, tar'ras, *n* (*Spens*) terrace.

Tarre, tar, *v t* (*Shak*) to set on, to encourage

Tarriance, tar'i ans, *n* (*arch*) act of tarrying, delay

Tarrier, tar'i er, *n* old form of **Terrier.** (*slang*) a rough fellow, a tough

Tarrock, tar'ok, *n* the young of the kittiwake. the tern guillemot

Tarry, tar'i, *adj* consisting of, covered with, or like tar —*n* **Tar'ry-breeks,** a sailor —*n pl* **Tar'ry-fing'ers,** thieving fingers

Tarry, tar'i, *v i* to be tardy or slow to loiter or stay behind to delay —*pa t* and *pa p* tar'ried —*n* **Tar'rier,** one who tarries or delays —*v i.* **Tar'row** (*Scot*), to hesitate, refuse [M E *targen,* to delay (confused in form with *tarien,* to irritate)—O Fr *targer* (Fr *tarder*)—L *tardus,* slow See **Tardy.**]

Tarsia, tär'si a, *n* an Italian mosaic, at first dealing with geometrical patterns in wood, but which developed into inlaid representations of architecture, views, figures, and drapery, and finally into foliaceous scrolls of modern marquetry. [It]

Tarsier, tär'si er, *n* a small arboreal East Indian lemuroid, the malmag —*adj* **Tar'siped,** having the same tarsal structure as the foregoing [Fr]

Tarsus, tar'sus, *n* (*pl* **Tar'sī**), the part of the foot to which the leg is articulated —*adj* **Tar'sal,** relating to the tarsus or ankle —*ns* **Tarsal'gia,** pain in the tarsus a neuralgic affection of the foot from which persons walking much sometimes suffer, **Tar'sipes,** a small Australian honey sucking marsupial, of the family *Phalangistidæ,* about the size of a mouse —*adj* **Tarsometatar'sal,** pertaining to the tarsus and the metatarsus —*n* **Tarsometatar'sus,** the single compound bone of birds —*adj* **Tarsotar'sal,** mediotarsal [Gr. *tarsos,* the flat part of the foot]

Tart, tart, *adj* sharp or sour to the taste (*fig.*) sharp severe —*adj* **Tart'ish,** somewhat tart. —*adv* **Tart'ly.**—*n* **Tart'ness.** [A S. *teart*—*teran,* to tear]

Tart, tärt, *n* a small pie, containing fruit or jelly baked in paste —*n* **Tart'let,** a small tart. [O. Fr *tarte*—L *torta,* twisted, fem of pa p of *torquēre,* to twist]

Tartan, tär'tan, *n* a woollen or worsted stuff checked with various colours, once the distinctive dress of the Scottish Highlanders [Fr *tiretaine,* linsey-woolsey—Sp *tiritaña,* a thin woollen stuff—*tiritar,* to shiver]

Tartan, tar'tan, *n* a Mediterranean vessel with lateen sail a kind of long covered carriage. [Fr,—Ar *taridah,* a small ship]

Tartar, tar'tar, *n* a mixture of bitartrate of potash and tartrate of lime, is a deposit formed from wine, and known in its crude form as argol a concretion which sometimes forms on the teeth —*adjs* **Tartā'reous, Tar'tarous,** consisting of or resembling tartar, **Tartar'ic,** pertaining to or obtained from tartar —*v t* **Tar'tarise,** to impregnate or treat with tartar —*adjs* **Tartral'ic, Tartrel'ic,** derived from tartar —*n* **Tar'trāte,** a salt of tartaric acid —**Cream-of-tartar** (see **Cream**) [Fr *tartre*—Low L *tartarum*—Ar. *durd,* dregs]

Tartar, tar'tar, *n* a native of Tartary in Asia an irritable person, or one too strong for his assailant. [See **Tatar**]

Tartarus, tar'ta rus, *n* the lower world generally, but esp the place of punishment for the wicked, according to Homer, a deep and sunless abyss, as far below Hades as earth is below heaven, and closed in by iron gates (*Shak*) **Tar'tar:** (*Spens*) **Tar'tary.**—*adj.* **Tartā'rean.** [L,—Gr. *tartaros*]

Tartuffe, tär tōōf', *n* a hypocritical pretender to religion, from the chief character in Molière's most celebrated comedy (1669) —*adjs* **Tartuf'fish, Tartuf'ish.**—*ns* **Tartuf'fism, Tartuf'ism**

Tar-water, tär'-waw'ter, *n* cold infusion of tar in water, once used as a medicine for chest complaints

Tascal, tas'kal, *n* a reward for information about cattle stealing —Also **Tas'call.** [Gael *taisgeal*]

Taseometer, tas ē om'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring strains in a structure [Gr *tasis,* a stretching, *metron,* measure]

Tash, tash, *n* an Oriental silk fabric, with gold or silver thread.—Also **Tass.** [Hind *tāsh, tās*]

Tasimeter, ta sim'e-ter, *n* an electric apparatus for detecting changes in pressure by the variations in the electrical conductivity of carbon —*adj* **Tasimet'ric** —*n* **Tasim'etry.** [Gr *tasis*—*teinein,* to stretch]

Task, task, *n* a set amount of work, esp of study, given by another work drudgery —*v t* to impose a task on to burden with severe work —*ns* **Task'er,** one who imposes a task, or who performs it, **Task'ing,** task work, **Task'master,** a master who imposes a task an overseer —*fem* **Task'mistress, Task'work,** work done as a task, or by the job —**Take to task,** to reprove [O Fr *tasque* (Fr *tâche*)—Low L *tasca, taxa*—L *taxāre,* to rate, tax See **Tax.**]

Taslet, tas'let, *n* a tass or piece of armour for the thigh—prob the same as **Tasset**

Tasmanian, tas mā'ni an, *adj* of or belonging to *Tasmania* or Van Diemen's Land —*n* a native of Tasmania.—**Tasmanian devil,** or Dasyure (see **Devil**); **Tasmanian wolf,** a nocturnal carnivorous marsupial of Tasmania. [From **Abel** Jans *Tasman* (*c* 1602–59), the discoverer]

Tass, tas, *n.* (*prov*) a hay-mow, a heap [O Fr. *tas*, a heap, most prob Teut]

Tass, tas, *n* (*obs*) a pouch [See **Tasset.**]

Tass, tas, *n* a drinking cup or its contents. [Fr *tasse*—Ar. *tās*, a cup]

Tass, tas, *n* a piece of armour for the thigh. [See **Tasset.**]

Tassel, tas'el, *n* a hanging ornament consisting of a bunch of silk or other material anything like a tassel the silk or ribbon marker of a book. a thin plate of gold on the back of a bishop's gloves —*v t* to attach a tassel to, to ornament with tassels —*adj* **Tas'selled,** adorned with tassels [O Fr *tassel*, an ornament of a square shape, attached to the dress—L. *taxillus*, dim of *talus*, a die]

Tassel-gentle, tas'el jen'tl, *n* (*Shak*) the tiercel or male goshawk—also **Tass'el-gent**—properly **Tiercel-gentle.**

Tasset, tas'et, *n* an overlapping plate from the cuirass protecting the thigh [O Fr *tassette*—*tasse*, a pouch—Teut, Old High Ger *tasca*, a pouch]

Tassie, tas'i, *n* (*Scot*) a drinking cup [See **Tass** (3)]

Taste, tāst, *v t* to try or perceive by the touch of the tongue or palate to try by eating a little to eat a little of to partake of to relish, enjoy: to experience (*Shak*) to enjoy carnally —*v i* to try or perceive by the mouth to have a flavour of —*n* the act or sense of tasting the particular sensation caused by a substance on the tongue the sense by which we perceive the flavour of a thing the quality or flavour of anything a small portion intellectual relish or discernment the faculty by which the mind perceives the beautiful nice perception choice, predilection —*adjs* **Tāst'able,** that may be tasted, **Taste'ful,** full of taste having a high relish showing good taste —*adv* **Taste'fully.**—*n* **Taste'fulness.**—*adj* **Taste'less,** without taste insipid —*adv* **Taste'lessly.**—*ns* **Taste'lessness; Tāst'er,** one skilful in distinguishing flavours by the taste one whose duty it is to test the quality of food by tasting it before serving it to his master —*adv* **Tāst'ily,** with good taste, neatly —*n* **Tāst'ing,** the act or sense of tasting —*adj* **Tāst'y,** having a good taste possessing nice perception of excellence in conformity with good taste —**To one's taste,** to one's liking, agreeable [O Fr *taster* (Fr. *tâter*), as if from Low L *taxitāre*—L *taxāre*, to touch repeatedly, to estimate—*tangĕre*, to touch]

Tat, tat, *v t* to make by hand, as an edging with a shuttle by knotting and looping thread —*v i* to make tatting —*n* **Tat'ting,** a lace edging woven or knit from common sewing-thread [Prob Scand, Ice *tæta*, to tease—*tæta*, shreds]

Tat, tat, *n* East Indian matting, gunny cloth [Hind *tāt*]

Tat, tat, *n* a native bred pony [Anglo Ind]

Ta-ta, ta' tä', *interj* (*coll*) good bye

Tatar, ta'tar, *n* a name originally applied to a native of certain Tungusic tribes in Chinese Tartary, but extended to the Mongol, Turkish, and other warriors, who under Genghis Khan and other chiefs were the terror of the European middle ages The term Tatars is used loosely for tribes of mixed origin in Tartary, Siberia, and the Russian steppes, including Kazan Tartars, Crim Tartars, Kipchaks, Kalmucks, &c In the classification of languages **Tartar'ic** is used of the Turkish group —*adjs* **Tatā'rian, Tatar'ic.** [The Turkish and Persian **Tátar** became **Tartar,** because they were supposed to be like fiends from hell—Gr *tartoros*]

Tate, tāt, *n.* (*Scot*) a small portion of anything fibrous —Also **Tait.**

Tater, tā'ter, *n.* a vulgar form of *potato.*

Tath, tath, *n* (*prov*) the dung of cattle —*v.t.* to manure.

Tatter, tat'ér, *n* a torn piece a loose hanging rag. —*v t.* and *v i* to tear to tatters to fall into tatters —*n* **Tatterdemā'lion,** a ragged fellow. —*p adj* **Tat'tered,** in tatters or rags torn.—*adj.* **Tat'tery,** very ragged [Ice *toturr*, pl *totrar*, rags, a torn garment.]

Tattersalls, tat'er salz, *n* a famous mart in London for the sale of racing and other high-class horses, and one of the principal haunts of racing men—so called from Richard *Tattersall* (1724-95)

Tattle, tat'l, *n* trifling talk or chat —*v i* to talk idly or triflingly to tell tales or secrets.—*n* idle talk —*ns* **Tat'tler,** one given to tattling **Tat'tlery,** idle talk —*p adj* **Tat'tling,** given to tattling or telling tales.—*n* (*Shak*) the act of tale-telling.—*adv* **Tat'tlingly.** [M E *tatelen*, Low Ger *tateln*, to gabble, an imitative word]

Tattoo, tat tōō', *n* a beat of drum and a bugle-call to warn soldiers to repair to their quarters, orig to shut the taps or drinking houses against the soldiers.—**The devil's tattoo,** the act of drumming with the fingers on a table, &c, in absence of mind or impatience. [Dut *taptoe*—*tap*, a tap, and *toe*, which is the prep, Eng *to*, Ger *zu*, in the sense of 'shut']

Tattoo, tat tōō', *v t* to mark permanently (as the skin) with figures, by pricking in colouring matter —*n* marks or figures made by pricking colouring-matter into the skin —*ns* **Tattoo'āge; Tattoo'er; Tattoo'ing.** [Tahitian *tatu*]

Tatty, tat'i, *n* an East Indian screen or mat made of the roots of the fragrant cuscus grass, with which door or window openings are filled up in the season of hot winds [Hind *tātī*]

Tau, taw, *n* the toad fish a tau cross —*ns* **Tau'-bone,** a T shaped bone, as the interclavicle of a monotreme, **Tau'-cross,** a cross in the form of a T—also *Cross tau* and *Cross of St Anthony,* **Tau'-staff,** a staff with a cross piece at the top like a crutch —*adj* **Tau'-topped,** having a handle like a tau cross [See **T.**]

Taught, tawt, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Teach**

Taunt, tawnt, *v t* to reproach or upbraid with severe or insulting words to censure sarcastically. —*n* upbraiding, sarcastic, or insulting words a bitter reproach —*n* **Taunt'er.**—*adv* **Taunt'ingly.** [O. Fr *tanter*—L *tentāre*, to tempt]

Taupie, Tawpie, taw'pi, *n* (*Scot*) a thoughtless girl [Ice *tópi*, a fool]

Taurus, taw'rus, *n* the Bull, one of the signs of the zodiac —*adjs* **Tau'rian,** pertaining to a bull, **Tau'riform,** having the form of a bull, **Tau'rine,** bull-like —*ns* **Taurobō'lium,** the slaughter of a bull in the Mithraic rites, or an artistic representation of the same, **Taurom'achy** bull-fighting —*adj* **Tauromor'phous,** bull shaped [L *taurus*, Gr. *tauros*, a bull]

Taut, Taught, tawt, *adj* tightly drawn in good condition —*v t* **Taut'en,** to make tight —*n.* **Taut'ness.** [A form of **Tight.**]

Tauted, taw'ted, *adj* (*Scot*) matted —**Also Taw'tie, Tau'tie, Tat'ty.** [See **Tat** (1)]

Tautology, taw-tol'o ji, *n* needless repetition of the same thing in different words.—*adjs* **Tautolog'ic, -al,** containing tautology —*adv* **Tautolog'ically.**—*v i* **Tautol'ogise,** to use tautology: to repeat the same thing in different words —*ns.* **Tautol'ogism; Tautol'ogist.**—*adj* **Tautol'ogous,** tautological [Gr. *tautologia*—*tauto*, the same, *legein*, to speak]

Tavern, tav'ern, *n* a licensed house for the sale of liquors with accommodation for travellers. an inn.

[Fr. *taverne*—L. *taberna*, orig. 'a hut of boards,' from root of *tabula*, a board]

Tavers, Taivers, tā'vers, *n.pl* (*Scot*) tatters.

Tavert, Taivert, tā'vert, *adj* (*Scot*) muddled: fuddled

Taw, taw, *n.* a marble chosen to be played with, a game at marbles, also the line from which to play at marbles

Taw, taw, *v.t* to prepare and dress, as skins into white leather.—*ns* **Taw'ery,** a place where skins are dressed, **Taw'ing.** [A.S. *tawran*, to work hard, to prepare, Old High Ger. *zoujan*, to make, Dut. *touwen*, to curry]

Tawdry, taw'dri, *adj* showy without taste: gaudily dressed.—*adj* **Taw'dered,** tawdrily dressed.—*adv* **Taw'drily.**—*n* **Taw'driness.**—*n.pl* **Taw'drums,** finery. [Said to be corr. from *St Awdrey* = *St Ethelreda*, at whose fair (17th October) laces and gay toys were sold]

Tawie, taw'i, *adj* (*Scot*) tame

Tawny, taw'ni, *adj* of the colour of things tanned, a yellowish brown.—*n* **Taw'niness.** [Fr. *tanné*, pa.p. of *tanner*, to tan. See **Tan.**]

Taws, Tawse, tawz, *n* (*Scot*) a leather strap, usually fringed at the end, for chastising children

Tax, taks, *n* a rate imposed on property or persons for the benefit of the state: anything imposed: a burdensome duty.—*v.t.* to lay a tax on: to register or enrol for fiscal purposes (Luke ii. 1): to burden: to accuse: to examine accounts in order to allow or disallow items.—*ns* **Taxabil'ity, Tax'ableness.**—*adj* **Tax'able,** capable of being or liable to be taxed.—*ns* **Taxā'tion,** act of taxing, **Tax'-cart,** a light spring cart; **Tax'er; Tax'-gath'erer.** [Fr. *taxe*, a tax—L. *taxāre*, to handle, value, charge—*tangĕre*, to touch. See **Task.**]

Taxiarch, tak'si-ārk, *n* the commander of an ancient Greek taxis or battalion

Taxidermy, taks'i-der-mi, *n* the art of preparing and stuffing the skins of animals.—*adjs* **Taxider'mal, Taxider'mic.**—*v.t* **Tax'idermise.**—*n* **Tax'idermist** [Fr.,—Gr. *taxis*, arrangement, and *derma*, a skin]

Taximeter See 'New Words,' p. viii

Taxing, taks'ing, *n* (*Shak.*) satire [See **Tax.**]

Taxis, tak'sis, *n* (*surg.*) the art of putting parts in their natural place by means of pressure

orderly arrangement, classification: a brigade in an ancient Greek army.—*ns* **Taxol'ogy,** the science of classification, **Taxon'omer,** a taxonomist.—*adjs* **Taxonom'ic, -al.**—*adv* **Taxonom'ically.**—*ns* **Taxon'omist,** one versed in taxonomy, **Taxon'omy,** the laws and principles of taxology, also their application to natural history [Gr.,—*tassein*, to arrange]

Tayo, ta'yō, *n* a garment like an apron worn by South American Indians

Tazza, tat'sa, *n* a shallow vessel mounted on a foot [It.]

Tchick, chik, *n.* a sound made by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth and then drawing it back quickly, as in urging a horse on.—*v.i* to make such a sound [Imit.]

Tea, tē, *n.* the dried leaves of a shrub in China, Japan, Assam, and Ceylon: an infusion of the leaves in boiling water: any vegetable infusion.—*ns* **Tea'-bread,** light spongy bread or buns to be eaten with tea, **Tea'-cad'dy,** a caddy or small box for holding tea, **Tea'-cake,** a light cake to be eaten with tea, **Tea'-can'ister,** an air-tight jar or box for holding tea, **Tea'-chest,** a chest or case in which tea is imported, **Tea'-clip'per,** a fast sailing ship in the tea trade, **Tea'-co'sy** (see **Cosy**), **Tea'-cup,** a small cup used in drinking tea, **Tea'-deal'er,** one who buys and sells tea, **Tea'-fight,** (*slang*) a tea party; **Tea'-gar'den,** a public garden where tea and other refreshments are served, **Tea'-gown,** a loose gown for wearing at afternoon tea at home; **Tea'-house,** a Chinese or Japanese house for tea, &c., **Tea'-ket'tle,** a kettle in which to boil water for making tea; **Tea'-lead,** thin sheet lead, used in lining tea-chests, **Tea'-par'ty,** a social gathering at which tea is served, also the persons present, **Tea'-plant,** the plant or shrub from which tea is obtained, **Tea'-pot,** a pot or vessel in which the beverage tea is made, **Tea'-sau'cer,** a saucer in which a tea-cup is set, **Tea'-ser'vice,** the utensils necessary for a tea-table; **Tea'-spoon,** a small spoon used with the tea-cup, smaller still than the dessert spoon, **Tea'-stick,** a stick cut from the Australian tea-tree, **Tea'-ta'ble,** a table at which tea is drunk, **Tea'-taster,** one who ascertains the quality of tea by tasting it.—*n.pl* **Tea'-things,** the tea-pot, cups &c.—*n* **Tea'-urn,** a vessel for boiling water or keeping it hot, used on the tea-table.—**Black tea,** that which in the process of manufacture is fermented between rolling and firing (heating with charcoal in a sieve), while **Green tea** is that which is fired immediately after rolling. Among black teas are *bohea*, *congou*, *souchong*, and *pekoe*, among green, *hyson*, *imperial*, and *gunpowder*. The finest black is **Pekoe**; the finest green, **Gunpowder.** [From South Chinese *te* (pron. *tā*), the common form being *ch'a* or *ts'a*]

Teach, tēch, *v.t* to show: to impart knowledge to: to guide the studies of: to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind: to impart the knowledge of: to accustom: to counsel.—*v.i* to practise giving instruction.—*pa.t* and *pa.p* taught (tawt).—*n* **Teachabil'ity.**—*adj* **Teach'able,** capable of being taught: apt or willing to learn.—*ns* **Teach'ableness, Teach'er,** one who teaches or instructs, **Teach'ing,** the act of teaching or instructing: instruction [A.S. *tǽcan*, to show, teach, Ger. *zeigen*, to show, allied to L. *docēre*, to teach, Gr. *deiknunai*, to show]

Tead, tēd, *n* (*Spens.*) a torch, a flambeau [L. *tæda*]

Teagle, tē'gl, *n* (*prov.*) a hoist or lift. [Prob. a form of *tackle*]

Teague, tēg, *n* an Irishman

Teak, tēk, *n* a tree in the East Indies and Africa, also its wood, remarkable for its hardness and durability [Malayalam *tekka*]

Teal, tēl, *n* a web-footed water-fowl allied to the duck, but smaller [Dut. *teling*, *taling*]

Team, tēm, *n* a number of animals moving together or in order: two or more oxen or other animals harnessed to the same vehicle: a number of persons associated for doing anything conjointly, playing a game, &c.—*v.t* to join together in a team: to give work to a gang under a sub-contractor.—*adj* **Teamed** (*Spens.*), arranged in a team.—*n* **Team'ster,** one who drives a team.—*adv* **Team'wise,** like a team, harnessed together [A.S. *teám*, offspring; prob. *teón*, to draw]

Teapoy, tē'poi, *n* a small table for the tea-service, &c. [Hind. *tīpāī*—Pers. *sīpāī*]

Tear, tēr, *n.* a drop of the fluid secreted by the lacrymal gland, appearing in the eyes: anything like a tear.—*n* **Tear'-duct,** the lacrymal or nasal duct.—*adjs* **Tear'-fall'ing** (*Shak.*), shedding tears, tender, **Tear'ful,** abounding with or shedding tears: weeping.—*adv* **Tear'fully.**—*n.* **Tear'fulness.**—*adjs* **Tear'less,** without tears: unfeeling, **Tear'-stained** (*Shak.*), stained with tears, **Tear'y,** tearful [A.S. *teár*, *tēr*, Goth. *tagr*; cog. with L. *lacrima* (for Old L. *dacrima*), Gr. *dakru*]

Tear, tār, *v.t* to draw asunder or separate with violence: to make a violent rent in: to lacerate.—*v.i.* to move or act with violence: to rage:—*pa.t.* tōre, (*B.*) tāre, *pa.p* tōrn.—*n.* something

torn, a rent. (*slang*) a spree.—*n.* **Tear'er**, one who or that which tears (*slang*) a boisterous person —*p adj* **Tear'ing**, great, terrible, rushing —**Tear and wear** (see **Wear**), **Tear one's self away**, to go off with great unwillingness, **Tear the hair**, to pull the hair in a frenzy of grief or rage [A S *teran*, cog with Ger *zehren*, also with Gr *derein*, to flay]

Tease, tēz, *v t* to comb or card, as wool to scratch, as cloth to raise a nap to vex with importunity, jests, &c to torment, irritate —*n* one who teases or torments —*n* **Teas'er**, one who teases out anything the stoker of a glass works furnace —*adj* **Teas'ing**, vexatious —*adv* **Teas'ingly.** [A S *tǽsan*, to pluck, tease, Dut *teezen*, to pick, Ger *zeisen*, to pluck, pull]

Teasel, tēz'l, *n.* a plant with large burs or heads covered with stiff, hooked awns, which are used in teasing or raising a nap on cloth—also **Teazel**, **Teazle.**—*v t* to raise a nap on with the teasel —*pr p* teas'eling, *pa t* and *pa p* teas'eled —*ns* **Teas'eler**, **Teas'eling**, the act of teaseling or raising a nap on cloth. [A.S *tæsel*, *tǽsl*—*tǽsan*, to pluck]

Teat, tēt, *n* the nipple of the female breast through which the young suck the milk —*adj* **Teat'ed**, mammiferous [A.S *tit*, cog with Ger *zitze*, or perh through O Fr *tete*, from Teut]

Tebeth, teb'eth, *n* the tenth month of the Hebrew year, corresponding to parts of December and January

Technic, -al, tek'nik, al, *adj* pertaining to art, esp the useful arts belonging to a particular art or profession.—*n* **Technical'ity**, state or quality of being technical · that which is technical —*adv* **Tech'nically.**—*ns* **Tech'nicalness**; **Techni'cian**, **Tech'nicist**, one skilled in the practical arts —*n pl.* **Tech'nics**, the doctrine of arts in general the branches that relate to the arts —*n* **Technique** (tek nēk'), method of performance, manipulation, esp everything concerned with the mechanical part of a musical performance —*adjs* **Technolog'ic, -al**, relating to technology —*ns* **Technol'ogist**, one skilled in technology, **Technol'ogy**, the systematic knowledge of the industrial arts a discourse or treatise on the arts an explanation of terms employed in the arts, **Technon'omy**, the principles underlying technology [Gr *technikos*—*technē*, art, akin to *tekein*, to produce, bring forth]

Techy. See **Tetchy.**

Tecnology, tek nol'ō ji, *n* a treatise on children [Gr *teknon*, a child, *logia*, discourse]

Tectaria, tek tā'ri a, *n* a genus of univalves with a turbinate or conic shell —*adjs* **Tectibranch'iate**, having the gills covered, **Tec'tiform**, roof-like. (*entom.*) ridged in the middle and sloping down on the sides [L *tectum*, a roof]

Tectology, tek tol'ō-ji, *n* structural morphology according to which an organism is regarded as composed of individuals of different orders —*adj* **Tectolog'ical.** [Gr *tektōn*, a builder]

Tectonic, tek ton'ik, *adj* pertaining to building —*n sing* and *pl* **Tecton'ics**, building as an art [Gr *tektōn*, a builder]

Tectorial, tek tō'ri al, *adj* covering —*n* **Tectō'rium**, a covering the coverts of the wing or tail of birds taken collectively

Tectrices, tek tri'sēz, *n pl* wing or tail coverts of birds —*sing* **Tec'trix** —*adj* **Tectri'cial.**

Ted, ted, *v t* to spread or turn, as new-mown grass, for drying —*pr p* ted'ding, *pa t* and *pa p* **ted'ded.**—*n* **Ted'der**, an implement for spreading hay. [Scand, Ice *tedhja*, spread manure.]

Tede, Tead, tēd, *n* (*obs*) a torch [L *tæda*]

Tedesco, te-des'kō, *adj* German [It]

Te deum, tē dē'um, *n* a famous Latin hymn of the Western Church, sung at the end of matins on all feasts except Innocents' Day, and on all Sundays except during penitential seasons. It begins with the words *Te Deum laudamus*, 'We praise thee, O God' a thanksgiving service in which this hymn forms a principal part

Tedious, tē'di us, *adj* wearisome tiresome from length or slowness irksome slow —*n* **Tedios'ity**, tediousness —*adv* **Te'diously.**—*n* **Te'diousness.** [L *tædiosus*]

Tedium, tē'di-um, *n.* wearisomeness. irksomeness [L. *tædium*—*tædet*, it wearies]

Tee, tē, *n.* a mark for quoits, curling stones, &c. at golf, the raised sand from which the ball is played at the commencement of each hole —*v t.* to place the golf-ball on this

Teem, tēm, *v i* to bring forth or produce to bear or be fruitful to be pregnant to be full or prolific [A S *teám*, a family]

Teem, tēm, *v t.* and *v i* to pour, empty

Teen, tēn, *n* (*arch*) grief, affliction, injury [A.S *teóna*, reproach, injury]

Teen, tēn, *v t* (*Spens*) to excite, provoke [A S *tynan*, to irritate, vex]

Teen, tēn, *v t* (*Spens*) to allot, bestow

Teens, tēnz, *n pl* the years of one's age from thir*teen* to nine*teen*

Teeny, tē'ni, *adj* very small, tiny

Teer, tēr, *v t* to stir, as a calico printer's sieve.

Tee-tee, Titi, tē'tē, *n* a South American squirrel-monkey

Teeter, tē'ter, *n* (*U.S*) a see saw.—*v i* to see saw.

Teeth. See **Tooth.**

Teething, tēth'ing, *n.* the first growth of teeth, or the process by which they make their way through the gums

Teetotaler, tē tō'tal ėr, *n* one pledged to entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks —*adj* **Teeto'tal.**—*n* **Teeto'talism.** [Prob from a stammering pronunciation of the word *Total* by Richard Turner of Preston in 1833]

Teetotum, tē tō'tum, *n* a toy like a small top, twirled by the fingers

Teff, tef, *n* an Abyssinian cereal grass

Tegmen, teg'men, *n* a covering (*bot*) the endopleura or inner coat of the seed (*anat*) the roof of the tympanic cavity of the ear the covering of the posterior wing of some insects —*pl* **Teg'mina** —*adj* **Teg'minal** [L]

Tegmentum, teg men'tum, *n* the scaly covering of the leaf buds of deciduous trees —*adj* **Tegment'al.**

Tegulated, teg-ū-lāt'ed, *adj.* composed of plates overlapping like tiles. —*adj* **Teg'ular.** —*adv* **Teg'ularly.** [L *tegula*, a tile—*tegĕre*, to cover.]

Tegument, teg'ū ment, *n* an integument —*adj* **Tegument'ary.** [L. *tegumentum* — *tegĕre*, to cover]

Tehee, tē'hē', *n* a laugh —*v i.* to titter [Imit]

Teian, Tean, tē'an, *adj* pertaining to Teos in ancient Ionia, or to Anacreon, a native

Te Igitur, tē ij'i tur, *n* the first paragraph of the eucharistic canon in the Roman liturgy

Teil, tēl, *n* the linden or lime tree: the terebinth. [O Fr. *teil*—L *tilia*]

Teinds, tēndz, *n pl* the name given in Scotland to tithes or the proportion of the annual produce of the earth devoted to the maintenance of the clergy

Teknonymy, tek-non'i mi, *n* the naming of the parent from the child — *adj.* **Teknon'ymous.** [Gr. *teknon*, a child, *onoma*, a name.]

Tela, tē'la, *n.* a tissue —*adjs* **Tē'lar**, pertaining to a tela, web, or tissue, **Telā'rian**, spinning a web —*n* a spinning spider —*adj* **Tel'ary**, pertaining to a tela, woven, spun [L]

Telamon, tel'a mon, *n* (*archit*) a man's figure bearing an entablature [Gr *telamōn*, bearer]

Telangiectasia, te lan ji-ek-tā'si a, *n* a dilation

of the small arteries or capillaries—also **Telangiec'tasis.**—*adj* **Telangiectat'ic.** [Gr. *telos*, the end, *angeion*, a vessel, *ektasis*, extension]

Telautograph, te law'tō graf, *n* a writing or copying telegraph, invented by Elisha Gray, for reproducing writings at a distance [Gr *tēle*, far, *autos*, self, *graphein*, to write]

Teld, teld, (*Spens*) told

Teledu, tel'e dōō, *n* the stinking badger of Java and Sumatra

Telega, tē lā'ga, *n* a Russian cart without springs

Telegram, tel'e gram, *n* a message sent by telegraph [Gr *tēle*, at a distance, and *gramma*, that which is written—*graphein*, to write]

Telegraph, tel'e graf, *n* an apparatus for giving signals from a distance, esp by means of electricity or magnetism—*v t* to convey or announce by telegraph—*adj* **Telegraph'ic,** pertaining to or communicated by a telegraph—*adv* **Telegraph'ically,** in a telegraphic manner by means of the telegraph—*ns* **Teleg'raphist,** one who works a telegraph, **Tel'egraph-plant,** an Indian leguminous plant, the small lateral leaflets of whose trifoliate leaves have a strange, spontaneous motion, jerking up and down (sometimes 180 times in a minute), as if signalling, and also rotate on their axes, **Teleg'raphy,** the science or art of constructing or using telegraphs [Gr *tēle*, at a distance, and *graphein*, to write]

Telekinesis, tel ē ki nē'sis, *n* the production of motion without contact, through supra physical causes, beyond the range of the senses—*adj* **Telekinet'ic** [Gr *tēle*, far, *kinēsis*, movement]

Telemeter, tē lem'e ter, *n* an instrument for fixing distances in surveying, &c—*adj* **Telemet'ric**—*n* **Telem'etry** [Gr *tēle*, far, *metron*, measure]

Teleology, tel e ol'ō jī, *n* the doctrine of the final causes of things—*adj* **Teleolog'ical**—*adv* **Teleolog'ically.**—*ns* **Teleol'ogism, Teleol'ogist.** [From Gr *telos*, issue, and *logos*, a discourse]

Teleosaurus, tē lē ō saw'rus, *n* a genus of fossil saurians belonging to the Oolitic period—*adj* and *n* **Teleosau'rian** [Gr *teleios*, perfect, and *sauros*, a lizard]

Teleost, tel'ē ost, *adj* osseous—*n* an osseous fish—also **Teleos'tean.** [Gr *teleios*, complete, and *osteon*, bone]

Telepathy, tel'ē path i, or tē lep'a thi, *n* the supposed fact that communication is possible between mind and mind otherwise than through the known channels of the senses, as at a distance without external means—*adj* **Telepath'ic**—*adv* **Telepath'ically**—*v t* **Tel'epathise,** to affect or act upon through telepathy—*v i* to practise telepathy—*n* **Tel'epathist** (or telep'), one who believes in telepathy [Gr *tēle*, far, *pathos*, feeling]

Telepheme, tel'ē fēm, *n* a telephonic message [Gr *tēle*, far, *phēmē*, a saying]

Telephone, tel'e fōn, *n* an instrument for reproducing sound at a distance by means of electricity—*v t* and *v i* to communicate by telephone—*n* **Tel'ephōner,** one who uses a telephone—*adj* **Telephon'ic.**—*adv* **Telephon'ically.**—*ns* **Tel'ephōnist,** one who uses the telephone, one skilled in its use, **Telephō'nograph,** an apparatus for recording a telephone message—*adj* **Telephonograph'ic**—*n* **Tel'ephony,** the art of telephoning [Gr *tēle*, far, and *phōnē*, a sound]

Telephote, tel'ē fōt, *n* an instrument for reproducing images of objects at a distance by means of electricity—*ns* **Telephō'tograph,** a picture so produced, **Telephotog'raphy,** the art of producing such—still a dream of the future [Gr *tēle*, far, *phōs*, *phōtos*, light]

Teleplastic, tel ē plas'tik, *adj* pertaining to the materialisation of spiritualistic phenomena. [Gr *tēle*, far, *plassein*, to form]

Telerpeton, tē ler'pe ton, *n* a remarkable genus of fossil reptiles of the Mesozoic period [Gr *tēle*, far, *herpeton*, a reptile]

Telescope, tel'e skōp, *n* an optical instrument for viewing objects at a distance—*v t* to drive together so that one thing, as a railway carriage in a collision, slides into another like the movable joints of a spy glass—*v i* to be forced into each other in such a way—*adj* **Telescop'ic,** pertaining to, performed by, or like a telescope seen only by a telescope—*adv* **Telescop'ically**—*adj* **Tel'escopiform**—*ns* **Tel'escopist,** one who uses the telescope, **Tel'escopy,** the art of constructing or of using the telescope [Fr.,—Gr *tēle*, at a distance, and *skopein*, to see]

Teleseme, tel'ē sēm, *n* a system of electric signalling for the automatic transmission of different signals, in use in large hotels, for police alarms, &c [Gr *tēle*, far, *sēma*, a sign]

Telesia, tē lē'si a, *n* the sapphire [Gr *telesios*, finishing—*telos*, the end]

Telespectroscope, tel ē spek'trō skōp, *n* a combined astronomical telescope and spectroscope

Telestereoscope, tel ē ster'ē ō skōp, *n* an optical instrument presenting distant objects in relief

Telestic, tē les'tik, *adj* pertaining to the final end [Gr *telos*, an end]

Telethermograph, tel ē ther'mō graf, *n* a self-registering telethermometer

Telethermometer, tel ē ther mom'e ter, *n* a thermometer that transmits to a distance

Teleutospore, tē-lū'tō spōr, *n* a thick walled winter spore of the rust fungi (*Uredineæ*), producing on germination a promycelium [Gr. *teleutē*, completion, *spora*, seed]

Tell, tel, *v t* to number or give an account of to utter to narrate to disclose to inform to discern to explain—*v i* to give an account to produce or take effect to chat, gossip to tell tales, play the informer—*pa t* and *pa p* told—*n* **Tell'er,** one who tells or counts a clerk whose duty it is to receive and pay money—*p adj* **Tell'ing,** having great effect—*adv* **Tell'ingly,** in a telling or effective manner—*n* **Tell'-tale,** one who tells tales one who officiously tells the private concerns of others an indication or an indicator, as an automatic instrument a bird of genus *Totanus*, a tattler—*adj* given to reveal secrets, blabbing apparent, openly seen giving warning [A S *tellan*, Ice *telja*, Ger *zahlen*, to number]

Tellurium, te lū'ri um, *n* an element by some classed as a metal, placed by others among the metalloids, brittle and crystalline, of high metallic lustre, bluish white in colour, with close analogies to sulphur and selenium—*adjs* **Tel'lūretted,** combined with tellurium, **Tellū'rian,** pertaining to the earth—*n* an inhabitant of the earth—*adjs* **Tellū'ric,** pertaining to or proceeding from the earth of or from tellurium, **Tellūrif'erous,** containing tellurium, **Tel'lūrous,** pertaining to tellurium [L *tellus*, *telluris*, the earth]

Telpher, tel'fer, *adj* pertaining to a system of telpherage—*n* **Tel'pherage,** a term coined by Prof Fleeming Jenkin for a system of electric traction developed on an absolute automatic block system, the presence of a train on one section cutting off the supply of electric energy to the section behind, any mode of transport effected automatically with the aid of electricity [Framed from *tel*(egraph)—Gr *tēle*, far, and *pherein*, to carry]

Telson, tel'son, *n* the last somite of the pleon or abdomen of certain crustaceans and arachnidans. [Gr *telson*, a boundary]

Telugu, tel'ōō-gōō, *n* the language spoken in the

north western portion of the Dravidian area inhabited by the Telingas —Also **Teloogoo.**

Temed, tēmd, *adj* (*Spens*) yoked in a team

Temenos, tem'e nos, *n* a piece of land cut or marked off from common uses and dedicated to a god, a sort of churchland, glebe [Gr ,—*temnein*, to cut off]

Temerity, te mer'i ti, *n* rashness unreasonable contempt for danger —*adj* **Temerā'rious,** (*obs*) rash, reckless —*adv* **Temerā'riously.** —*adj* **Tem'erous,** rash —*adv* **Tem'erously.** [Fr *témérité*—L *temeritas—temere*, by chance, rashly]

Temewise, tēm'wīz, *adv* (*Spens*) like a team

Tempean, tem-pē'an, *adj* pertaining to or resembling Tempe, a valley in Thessaly, praised by the classic poets for its matchless beauty beautiful delightful

Temper, tem'per, *v t* to mix in due proportion to modify by blending or mixture to moderate to soften to bring to a proper degree of hardness and elasticity, as steel to amend or adjust, as a false or imperfect concord —*n* due mixture or balance of different or contrary qualities state of a metal as to hardness, &c constitution of the body constitutional frame or state of mind, esp with regard to feelings, disposition, temperament, mood passion, irritation calmness or moderation in sugar-works, lime or other substance used to neutralise the acidity of cane juice —*adjs* **Tem'perable,** capable of being tempered, **Tem'pered,** having a certain specified disposition or temper brought to a certain temper, as steel (*mus*) tuned or adjusted to some mean, or to equal, temperament —*adv* **Tem'peredly.** —*ns* **Tem'perer; Tem'pering,** the process of giving the required degree of hardness or softness to iron or steel, by heating to redness, and cooling in different ways [L *temperāre*, to combine properly, allied to *tempus*, time]

Temperament, tem'per a ment, *n* state with respect to the predominance of any quality internal constitution or state disposition, one of the peculiarities of physical and mental organisation which to a certain extent influence our thoughts and actions—*choleric* or *bilious*, *lymphatic*, *nervous*, *sanguine* the adjustment of imperfect concords, so that the difference between two contiguous sounds is reduced to a minimum and the two appear identical—a system of compromise in the tuning of keyed instruments —*adj* **Temperamen'tal** —*adv* **Temperamen'tally.** [L *temperamentum—temperāre*]

Temperance, tem'per ans, *n* moderation, esp in the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions—in a narrower sense, moderation in the use of alcoholic liquors, and even entire abstinence from such —**Temperance hotel,** one which professes to supply no alcoholic liquors, **Temperance movement,** a political and not always temperate agitation for the restriction or abolition of the use of alcoholic liquors, **Temperance society,** usually an association of total-abstainers from alcoholic liquors [L *temperantia*]

Temperate, tem'pėr āt, *adj* moderate in degree of any quality, esp in the appetites and passions, self restrained calm cool abstemious —*adv* **Tem'perately.** —*n* **Tem'perateness.** —*adj* **Tem'perative.** — **Temperate zones,** the parts of the earth of more cool and equable temperature lying between the tropics and the polar circles—the *North Temperate Zone* being the space between the tropic of Cancer and the arctic circle; the *South Temperate Zone*, that between the tropic of Capricorn and the antarctic circle

Temperature, tem'per a-tūr, *n* constitution proportion· degree of any quality, esp of heat or cold in weather or climate the thermal condition of a body which determines the interchange of heat between it and other bodies state of a living body with respect to sensible heat [L *temperatura—temperāre*]

Tempest, tem'pest, *n* wind rushing with great velocity, usually with rain or snow a violent storm any violent commotion —*adjs* **Tem'pesttost** (*Shak*), driven about by storms, **Tempest'ūous,** resembling or organising to a tempest very stormy turbulent —*adv* **Tempest'ūously.** —*n* **Tempest'ūousness.** —**Tempest in a teapot,** a great disturbance over a trivial matter [O Fr *tempeste*—L *tempestas*, a season, tempest —*tempus*, time.]

Templar, tem'plar, *n* one of a religious and military order founded in 1119 for the protection of the Holy Sepulchre and pilgrims going thither Their extinction, 1307-14, is one of the darkest tragedies of history a student or lawyer living in the Temple, London —**Good Templar,** a member of a teetotal society whose organisation is a travesty of that of the Freemasons [Orig called 'Poor fellow-soldiers of Christ and of the *Temple* of Solomon,' from their first headquarters in the palace of King Baldwin II, which was built on the site of the temple of Solomon, close to the church of the Holy Sepulchre]

Template, tem'plāt, *n* a mould in wood or metal, showing the outline or profile of mouldings, and from which the workmen execute the moulding —Also **Tem'plet** [Low L *templatus*, vaulted—L *templum*, a small timber]

Temple, tem'pl, *n* an edifice erected to a deity or for religious purposes a place of worship in London, two inns of court, once occupied by the Knights Templars [L *templum*, prob for *temulum*, a space marked out for religious purposes, dim of *tempus*, a piece cut off]

Temple, tem'pl, *n* the flat portion of either side of the head above the cheekbone —*adj* **Tem'poral,** pertaining to the temples [O Fr *temple* —L *tempora*, the temples, pl of *tempus*, time]

Tempo, tem'pō, *n* (*mus*) time, relative rapidity of rhythm [It]

Temporal, tem'por al, *adj* pertaining to time, esp to this life or world, opposed to eternal worldly, secular, or civil, opposed to sacred or ecclesiastical —*n* **Temporal'ity,** what pertains to temporal welfare (*pl*) secular possessions, revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tithes, and the like —*advs* **Tem'porally, Tem'porarily.**—*n* **Tem'porariness** —*adj* **Tem'porary,** for a time only transient —*v i* **Tem'porise,** to comply with the time or occasion to yield to circumstances — *ns* **Tem'poriser; Tem'porising.**—*adv* **Tem'porisingly.** [Fr ,—L *tempus*, time]

Tempt, temt, *v t* to put to trial to test to try to persuade, esp to evil to entice —*n* **Temptā'tion,** act of tempting state of being tempted that which tempts enticement to evil trial —*adj* **Temptā'tious,** seductive —*n* **Tempt'er,** one who tempts, esp the devil —*fem* **Tempt'ress,** —*adj* **Tempt'ing,** adapted to tempt or entice —*adv* **Tempt'ingly** —*n* **Tempt'ingness.** [O Fr *tempter* (Fr *tenter*) —L *tentāre*, an inten of *tendĕre*, to stretch]

Temse, tems, *n* a sieve —*v t* to sift [Cf Dut. *tems*]

Temulence, tem'ū lens, *n* intoxication — also **Tem'ulency** —*adj* **Tem'ulent.** —*adv* **Tem'ulently.** [L *temulentus*, drunk]

Ten, ten, *adj* twice five —*n* a figure denoting ten units, as 10 or x a playing card with ten spots: ten o'clock in the morning or evening —**Upper ten** (see **Upper**) [A S *tén*, *tien*, Ger *zehn*, W. *deg*, L *decem*, Gr *deka*, Sans. *daçan*.]

Tenable, ten'a bl, *adj* capable of being retained, kept, or defended —*ns* **Tenabil'ity,** the state or quality of being tenable, **Ten'ableness.** [Fr *tenable*, from *tenir*—L *tenēre*, to hold]

Tenace, ten'ās, *n* at whist, a holding of the first and third best cards (*major tenace*), or the second and fourth best cards (*minor tenace*), in a suit [Fr]

Tenacious, te nā'shus, *adj* retaining or holding fast apt to stick stubborn —*adv* **Tenā'ciously.** —*ns* **Tenā'ciousness, Tenac'ity,** quality of being tenacious the quality of bodies which makes them stick to others [L *tenax*—*tenēre*]

Tenaculum, tē nak'ū lum, *n* a surgical hooked instrument for drawing out a divided blood vessel to be tied

Tenaille, te nāl', *n* (*fort*) an outwork in the main ditch immediately in front of the curtain, of great use for protecting the ditch, covering the postern from the enemy's view, &c —*n* **Tenail'lon,** a work to strengthen the side of a small ravelin, and to support the shoulder of the bastion [Fr ,—L *tenaculum*, a holder—*tenēre*, to hold]

Tenant, ten'ant, *n* one who holds or possesses land or property under another, the payments and services which he owes to his superior constituting his tenure one who has, on certain conditions, temporary possession of any place, an occupant —*v t* to hold as a tenant —*n* **Ten'ancy,** a holding by private ownership a temporary holding of land or property by a tenant —*adj* **Ten'antable,** fit to be tenanted in a state of repair suitable for a tenant —*n* **Ten'ant-farm'er,** a farmer who rents a farm from the landlord —*adj* **Ten'antless,** without a tenant —*ns* **Ten'ant-right,** the customary right of the tenant to sit continuously at a reasonable rent, and to receive compensation for his interest from the incoming tenant, and for all permanent or unexhausted improvements from the landlord, **Ten'antry,** the body of tenants on an estate [Fr *tenant* —L *tenens*, pr p of *tenēre*, to hold]

Tench, tensh, *n* a fresh water fish, of the carp family, very tenacious of life [O Fr *tenche* (Fr *tanche*)—L *tinca*]

Tend, tend, *v t* to accompany as assistant or protector to take care of, to be attentive to, to wait upon so as to execute —*ns* **Tend'ance** (*Spens*), state of expectation (*Shak*) act of waiting or tending, also persons attendant, **Tend'er,** a small vessel that attends a larger with stores, &c a carriage attached to locomotives to supply fuel and water [Contracted from **Attend.**]

Tend, tend, *v i* to stretch, aim at, move, or incline in a certain direction to be directed to any end or purpose to contribute —*n* **Tend'ency,** direction, object, or result to which anything tends inclination drift [Fr *tendre*—L *tendĕre*, Gr *teinein*, to stretch, aim]

Tender, tend'er, *v t* to stretch out or offer for acceptance, esp to offer to supply certain commodities for a certain period at rates specified —*n* an offer or proposal, esp of some service, also the paper containing it the thing offered, the actual production and formal offer of a sum due in legal money, or an offer of services to be performed, in order to save the consequences of non payment or non performance

Tender, tend'er, *adj* soft, delicate easily impressed or injured not hardy fragile weak and feeble easily moved to pity, love, &c careful not to injure (with *of*) unwilling to cause pain apt to cause pain pathetic, expressive of the softer passions compassionate, loving, affectionate young and inexperienced weakly in health delicate, requiring careful handling quick, keen apt to lean over under sail —*n* **Tend'er-foot,** one not yet hardened to life in the prairie, mining-camp, &c a new comer —*adj.* **Tend'er-heart'ed,** full of feeling —*adv* **Tend'er-heart'edly** —*n* **Tend'er-heart'edness.** —*adj.* **Tend'er-heft'ed** (*Shak.*), having great tenderness —*ns* **Tend'erling,** one too much coddled, an effeminate fellow one of the first horns of a deer, **Tend'er-loin,** the tenderest part of the loin of beef, pork, &c , lying close to the ventral side of the lumbar vertebræ —*adv* **Tend'erly.**— *n* **Tend'erness.** [Fr *tendre*—L *tener*, allied to *tenuis*, thin]

Tendon, ten'don, *n* the white fibrous tissue reaching from the end of a muscle to bone or some other structure which is to serve as a fixed attachment for it, or which it is intended to move Tendons are *funicular*, as the long tendon of the biceps muscle of the arm, *fascicular*, as the short tendon of that muscle, and as most tendons generally, and *aponeurotic*, tendinous expansions, as the tendons of the abdominal muscles—L **Ten'do** —*pl* **Ten'dines.** —*adj* **Ten'dinous,** consisting of, containing, or resembling tendons full of tendons sinewy [Fr *tendon*—L *tendĕre*, to stretch, cf Gr *tenōn* —*teinein*, to stretch]

Tendril, ten'dril, *n* a slender, spiral shoot of a plant by which it attaches itself for support —*adj* clasping or climbing [O Fr *tendrillons*, *tendre*—L *tener*, tender]

Tenebrous, ten'e brus, *adj* dark gloomy —*n pl* **Tenebræ** (ten'e brē), an office held by Roman Catholics on Good Friday and the preceding two days, consisting of the matins and lauds of the following day During it the church is gradually darkened by the putting out of all the candles but one, which for a time (as a symbol of our Lord's death and burial) is hidden at the Epistle corner of the altar —*adj* **Tenebrif'ic,** producing darkness —*ns* **Tēneb'rio,** a genus of beetles, including the mealworm, **Tenebros'ity,** darkness [L *tenebrosus*—*tenebræ*, darkness]

Tenement, ten'e ment, *n* anything held or that may be held by a tenant a dwelling or habitation, or part of it, used by one family one of a set of apartments in one building, each occupied by a separate family —*adjs* **Tenement'al; Tenement'ary**

Tenendum, tē nen'dum, *n* that clause in a deed wherein the tenure of the land is defined and limited [L , neut of *tenendus*, gerundive of *tenēre*, to hold]

Tenesmus, tē nes'mus, *n* the term applied in medicine to a straining and painful effort to relieve the bowels when no fœcal matter is present in the rectum, the effort being caused by some adjacent source of irritation —*adj* **Tenes'mic.**

Tenet, ten'et, *n* any opinion, principle, or doctrine which a person holds or maintains as true. [L *tenet*, he holds—*tenēre*, to hold]

Tenfold, ten'fōld, *adj* ten times folded ten times more

Tenné, te nā', *n* (*her*) an orange brown tincture [See **Tawny.**]

Tenner, ten'er, *n* (*slang*) a ten pound note

Tennis, ten'is, *n* an ancient game for two to four persons, played with ball and rackets within a building specially constructed for the purpose **Lawn'-ten'nis** (q v), a modern imitation of the former —*ns* **Ten'nis-ball,** a ball used in the game of tennis, **Ten'nis-court,** a place or court for playing at tennis [Skeat suggests O Fr *tenies*, pl of *tenie*, a fillet—L *tænia*]

Tenon, ten'un, *n* a projection at the end of a piece of wood inserted into the socket or mortise of another, to hold the two together —*v t* to fit with tenons See **Mortise.** [Fr *tenon*—*tenir*, to hold—L *tenēre*]

Tenor, ten'ur, *n* continuity of state general run or currency purport the higher of the two

kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males the part next above the bass in a vocal quartet one who sings tenor —*adj* pertaining to the tenor in music —*n* **Ten'orist.** [L *tenor*, a holding on —*tenēre*, to hold]

Tenotomy, ten ot'o mi, *n* the surgical operation of dividing a tendon [Gr *tenōn*, *tenontos*, a tendon, and *tomē*, a cutting—*temnein*, to cut]

Tenpenny, ten'pen i, *adj* worth or sold at ten pence

Tenpins, ten'pinz, *n* a game played in a bowling alley, the aim being to bowl down ten pins set up at the far end

Tenrec, ten'rek, *n* a genus of *Insectivora*, of one species, 12 to 16 in long, with squat body and hardly any tail, found in Madagascar and Mauritius. [Malagasy]

Tense, tens, *n* time in grammar, the form of a verb to indicate the time of the action [O Fr *tens* (Fr *temps*)—L *tempus*, time]

Tense, tens, *adj* strained to stiffness rigid —*adv* **Tense'ly** —*n* **Tense'ness** —*adjs* **Ten'sible, Ten'sile,** capable of being stretched —*ns* **Ten'sion,** act of stretching state of being stretched or strained strain effort strain in the direction of the length, or the degree of it mental strain, excited feeling a strained state of any kind, **Ten'sity,** tenseness state of being tense —*adj* **Ten'sive,** giving the sensation of tenseness or stiffness —*n* **Ten'sor,** a muscle that tightens a part [L *tensus*, pa p of *tendĕre*, to stretch See **Tend,** *v i*]

Tenson, ten'son, *n* a competition in verse between two troubadours before a tribunal of love, also a subdivision of the chanson composed at such — Also **Tenzon** [Fr ,—L *tensio*, a struggle]

Tent, tent, *n* a portable lodge or shelter, generally of canvas stretched on poles a plug or roll of lint used to dilate a wound or opening in the flesh —*v t* to probe to keep open with a tent —*ns* **Tent'-bed,** a bed having a canopy hanging from a central point overhead, **Tent'-cloth,** canvas, duck, &c suitable for tents —*adj* **Tent'ed,** covered with tents —*ns* **Tent'er,** one who lives in a tent, **Tent'-fly,** an external piece of canvas stretched above the ridge pole of a tent, shading from sun or shielding from rain, **Tent'-ful,** as many as a tent will hold, **Tent'-guy,** an additional rope for securing a tent against a storm —*adjs* **Tent'iform,** shaped like a tent, **Tent'ing** (*Keats*), having the form of a tent —*ns* **Tent'-ma'ker,** one who makes tents, **Tent'-peg,** or **-pin,** a strong peg of notched wood, or iron, driven into the ground to fasten one of the ropes of a tent to, **Tent'-peg'ging,** a favourite cavalry exercise in India, in which the competitor, riding at full speed, tries to bear off a tent peg on the point of a lance, **Tent'-pole,** one of the poles used in pitching a tent, **Tent'-rope,** one of the ropes by which a tent is secured to the tent pins, generally one for each breadth of the canvas, **Tent'-stitch,** in worsted and embroidery, a series of parallel diagonal stitches — also *petit point*, **Tent'-work,** work produced by embroidering with tent stitch [Fr *tente*—Low L *tenta*—L *tendĕre*, to stretch]

Tent, tent, *n* a Spanish wine of a deep red colour [Sp *tinto*, deep coloured—L *tinctus*, pa.p of *tingĕre*, to dye]

Tent, tent, *v t* (*Scot*) to take heed —*v i* to be careful —*n* care, watchfulness [Same as **Intent**]

Tentacle, ten'ta kl, *n* a thread-like organ of certain insects for feeling or motion —*adjs* **Tentac'ular, Tentac'ulate.** —*n* **Tentac'ulite,** a genus of annulated tapering shells, found abundantly in Silurian and Devonian strata [Fr *tentacule*—L *tentāre*, to feel—*tendĕre*, to stretch]

Tentation, ten tā'shun, *n.* old form of **Temptation.**

Tentative, ten'ta tiv, *adj* trying experimental —*n* any attempt, conjecture —*adv* **Ten'tatively.** [Fr ,—Late L ,—L *tentāre*, to handle, try—*tendĕre*, to stretch]

Tenter, tent'er, *n* a machine for extending or stretching cloth on by hooks —*v t* to stretch on hooks —*n* **Tent'er-hook,** a sharp, hooked nail, anything that gives torture —**To be on tenter-hooks,** to be on the stretch to be in suspense or anxiety [Fr *tenture*—L *tentura*—*tendĕre*, to stretch]

Tenter, tent'er, *n* one who has charge of something —*adj* **Tent'y,** attentive

Tenth, tenth, *adj* the last of ten next in order after the ninth —*n* one of ten equal parts — *adv* **Tenth'ly,** in the tenth place

Tentigo, ten tī'gō, *n* morbid lasciviousness —*adj* **Tentig'inous**

Tentorium, ten tō'ri um, *n* a sheet of the dura mater stretched between the cerebrum and the cerebellum —*adj* **Tentō'rial** [L , 'a tent'—*tendĕre*, to stretch]

Tenture, ten'tūr, *n* hangings for walls

Tenuity, te nū'i ti, *n* thinness smallness of diameter slenderness rarity —*adj* **Tenūiros'tral,** slender billed, as a bird of the **Tenūiros'tres,** a large division of passerine birds including humming-birds, nuthatches, &c [L *tenuitas—tenuis*, thin, slender, cf *tendĕre*, to stretch Cf **Thin.**]

Tenure, ten'ūr, *n* a general name for the conditions on which land is held by the persons who occupy and use it [Fr *tenure*—Low L *tenura*—L *tenēre*, to hold]

Teocalli, te ō kal'li, *n* one of the temples of the aborigines of Central America, which were erected on the top of a four sided pyramid, and the remains of which are chiefly found in Mexico

Tepefy, tep'ē fī, *v t* to make tepid or moderately warm —*pa t* and *pa p* tep'efied —*n* **Tepefac'tion,** act of making tepid or lukewarm [L *tepefacĕre—tepēre*, to be warm, and *facĕre*, to make]

Tepid, tep'id, *adj* moderately warm lukewarm —*ns* **Tepid'ity, Tep'idness.** [L *tepidus—tepēre*, to be warm]

Ter, ter, *adv* thrice [L]

Terai, ter ä'ē, *n* the belt of marshy forest at the foot of the Himalayas [Hind *tarāi*, marsh land]

Teramorphous, ter a mor'fus, *adj* monstrous in form or nature [Gr *teras*, a monster, *morphē*, form]

Teraphim, ter'a fim, *n pl* a Hebrew word for a kind of images, idols, or household gods, associated with divination —*sing* **Ter'aph** [Heb]

Teratology, ter a tol'ō ji, *n* the study of malformations or abnormal growths, animal or vegetable —*adj* **Teratogen'ic,** producing monsters —*n* **Teratog'eny,** the production of monsters —*adjs* **Ter'atoid,** monstrous, **Teratolog'ic, -al,** pertaining to teratology —*ns* **Teratol'ogist,** one skilled in teratology, **Teratō'ma,** an anomalous congenital tumour, often containing many different tissues —*adj* **Teratō'matous.**—*n* **Teratō'sis,** monstrosity [Gr *teras*, *teratos*, a monster]

Tercе, ters, *n* in Scots law, a widow's right, where she has no conventional provision, to a liferent of a third of the husband's heritable property the office of the third hour, which should be said between sunrise and noon [See **Tierce**]

Tercel, ters'el, *n* Same as **Tiercel**

Tercentenary, ter sen'te nā ri, *adj* including or relating to an interval of three hundred years — *n* the 300th anniversary of anything —*adj* **Tercenten'nial.** [L *ter*, thrice, and **Centenary.**]

Tercet, ter'set, *n* a triplet

Tercine, ter'sin, *n* (*bot*) a layer of the primine coat of an ovule

Terebene, ter'ē bēn, *n* a light-yellow liquid,

obtained by treating oil of turpentine with sulphuric acid, used as a disinfectant

Terebinth, ter'e binth, *n* the turpentine tree — *adj* **Terebinth'ine.** [L ,—Gr *terebinthos*]

Terebra, ter'ē-bra, *n* a Roman engine for making a breach in a wall the borer or ovipositor of various insects —*adj* **Ter'ebrant** —*v t* **Ter'ebrāte,** to bore —*adj* provided with a borer — *n* **Terebrā'tion** [L]

Terebratula, ter ē brat'ū la, *n* a genus of deep sea Brachiopods, which, from the resemblance of the ventral valve of their shell to a Grecian lamp in form, are popularly termed Lamp shells —*adjs* **Terebrat'ūloid, Terebrat'ūliform**

Teredo, tē rē'do, *n* the ship worm, a worm very destructive in boring into wood [L — Gr *terēdōn*, from *teirein*, to wear away]

Terek, tei'ek, *n* a kind of sandpiper, of the genus *Terekia*

Teres, tē'rēz, *n* a terete muscle —*adjs* **Terete',** cylindrical and tapering, columnar, **Tereticau'date,** round tailed [L *teres, terētis*, smooth, *terĕre*, to rub]

Tergal, tei'gal, *adj* pertaining to the back, dorsal —*adjs* **Ter'gant,** (*her*) turning the back, recusant, **Tergif'erous,** bearing on the back — *n* **Ter'gite,** the tergum or back of one of the somites or segments of an arthropod, &c —*adj* **Tergit'ic** —*n* **Ter'gum,** the back, dorsum, or notum, as of an arthropod —*pl* **Ter'ga** [L *tergum*, the back]

Tergeminate, ter jem'i nāt, *adj* thrice double — Also **Tergem'inous**

Tergiversation, tei ji ver sā'shun, *n* a shuffling or shifting subterfuge fickleness of conduct —*v i* **Ter'giversate,** to practise or use evasion —*n* **Ter'giversātor** [L, from *tergum*, the back, and *versāri*, to turn]

Term, term, *n* any limited period the time for which anything lasts the time during which the courts of law are open certain days on which rent is paid that by which a thought is expressed, a word or expression a condition or arrangement (gen in *pl*) (*algebra*) a member of a compound quantity —*v t* to apply a term to to name or call —*n* **Term'er,** one who attends a court term, often with the sense of a shifty rogue, one holding an estate for a term of years — also **Term'or** —*adj* **Terminolog'ical** —*adv* **Terminolog'ically** —*n* **Terminol'ogy,** doctrine of terms the terms used in any art, science, &c —*adj* **Term'less,** having no term or end (*Spens*) unlimited, boundless —*adv* **Term'ly,** term by term —**Be on terms with,** to be on friendly relations with, **Bring to terms,** to compel to the acceptance of conditions, **Come to terms,** to come to an agreement to submit, **Eat one's terms** (see **Eat**), **Keep a term,** to give the regular attendance during a period of study, **Make terms,** to come to an agreement, **Speak in terms,** to speak plainly, **Stand upon one's terms** (*with*), to insist upon conditions —**In terms of,** in the language peculiar to anything, in modes of — **Major term,** in a syllogism, that which is the predicate of the conclusion — the **minor,** that which is the subject of the conclusion [Fr *terme*—L *terminus*, a boundary]

Terma, ter'ma, *n* the terminal lamina of the brain —*adj* **Termat'ic.**—*n* the termatic artery [Gr 'a limit']

Termagant, tĕr'ma gant, *n* a boisterous, bold woman —*adj* boisterous brawling tumultuous —*n* **Ter'magancy,** state or quality of being a termagant turbulence [M E *Termagant* or *Tervagant*, a supposed Mohammedan idol, represented in the old plays and moralities as of a violent character—O Fr *Tervagant, Tervagan*—It *Trivigante*, perh from the moon as wandering under three names of *Selene* (*Luna*) in heaven, *Artemis* (*Diana*) on earth, and *Persephone* (*Proserpine*) in the lower world]

Termes, ter'mēz, *n* a genus of pseudoneuropterous insects [See **Termite**]

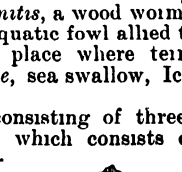
Terminate, ter'min āt, *v t* to set a limit to to set the boundary to put an end to to finish — *v i* to be limited to end either in space or time to close —*adj* **Ter'minable,** that may be limited that may terminate or cease —*n* **Ter'minableness.**—*adj* **Ter'minal,** pertaining to or growing at the end or extremity ending a series or part occurring in every term —*n pl* **Terminā'lia,** an annual Roman festival in honour of Terminus, the god of boundaries —*adv* **Ter'minally** —*n* **Terminā'tion,** act of terminating or ending limit end result the ending of words as varied by their signification —*adjs* **Terminā'tional,** pertaining to or forming a termination, **Ter'minātive,** tending to terminate or determine absolute —*adv* **Ter'minātively.**—*n* **Ter'minātor,** one who or that which terminates the boundary between the illuminated and dark portions of the moon or of a planet —*adj* **Ter'minātory** [L *terminus*]

Terminus, ter'mi nus, *n* the end or extreme point, one of the extreme points of a railway, &c the ancient Roman god of boundaries —*pl* **Ter'mini** (ī) —*ns* **Ter'miner,** (*law*) the act of determining, **Ter'minism,** the mediæval theological doctrine that the terminus of grace coincides with the terminus of life This doctrine has been modified on the one side by the Apocatastasis (q v), and on the other by the conviction, held by the Friends, that a certain interior moral-religious state is an absolute condition of grace, the terminus being thus narrowed down almost to a single moment of life These believe that every person has in his life a moment or period of visitation, but that no second opportunity is granted, **Ter'minist,** one who believes in terminism

Termite, ter'mīt, *n* the white ant —*ns* **Termitā'rium, Ter'mitary,** a mound of termites —*adj* **Ter'mitine** [L *termes, termitis*, a wood worm]

Tern, tern, *n* a long-winged aquatic fowl allied to the gull —*n* **Tern'ery,** a place where terns breed [Allied to Dan *terne*, sea swallow, Ice *þerna*]

Tern, tern, *adj* threefold consisting of three growing in threes —*n* that which consists of three things or numbers together a prize in a lottery got by drawing three favourable numbers — *adjs* **Ter'nal,** threefold, **Ter'nary,** proceeding by or consisting of threes —*n* the number three —*adj* **Ter'nāte,** threefold, or arranged in threes — *adv* **Ter'nately** —*n* **Ter'nion,** a section of paper for a book containing three double leaves or twelve pages [L *terni*, three each—*tres*, three]



Ternate Leaf.

Terne, tern, *n* an inferior tin plate for roofs and the inside of packing cases [Fr *terne*, dull]

Terpene, ter'pēn, *n* one of several isomeric oily hydrocarbons [See **Terebene**]

Terpsichore, terp-sik'ō rē, *n* one of the nine muses, who presided over choral song and dancing —*adj* **Terpsichorē'an,** relating to Terpsichore, or to dancing [Gr *terpsichorē*, delighting in dancing—*terpsis*, delight—*terpein*, to enjoy, and *choros*, dancing]

Terra, ter'a, *n.* earth —*ns* **Ter'ra-cot'ta,** a composition of clay and sand used for statues, hardened like bricks by fire, **Ter'ræ-fil'ius,** a person of humble origin formerly the title of a scholar at Oxford who composed annually a satiri-

cal lampoon in which considerable license was allowed, **Ter'ra-fir'ma,** a term frequently employed to denote continental land as distinguished from islands (*coll*) land as distinguished from water, **Ter'ra-mara** (-ma'ra), an earthy deposit containing fertilising organic or mineral matter, any deposit containing prehistoric remains, **Ter'ra-ros'sa,** a name given to a ferruginous red earth extensively developed in the limestone districts of south eastern Europe, esp in Istria and Dalmatia —*adjs* **Terrā'nēan,** being in the earth, **Terrā'nēous,** growing on land —*n* **Terrā'rium,** a vivarium for land animals [L *terra*, earth, L *cocta*, pa.p of *coquĕre*, to cook, L *firmus*, firm, It *amara*, bitter, *rosso*, red]

Terrace, ter'ās, *n* a raised level bank of earth any raised flat place the flat roof of a house —*pl* (*geol*) comparatively level strips of land near the sea, lakes, or rivers, with a sharp descent at the edge towards the water, showing an ancient water level —*v t* to form into a terrace [Fr *terrasse*—It *terrazza*—L *terra*, the earth]

Terrain, ter'ān, *n* (*geol*) any series of rocks continuously related any tract considered in relation to its fitness for some purpose [Fr,—L *terrenum*]

Terrapin, ter'a pin, *n* the popular name of many species of fresh water and tidal tortoises of the family *Emydidæ*, natives of tropical and the warmer temperate countries [Supposed to be Amer Ind in origin]

Terraqueous, ter ā'kwe us, *adj* consisting of land and water —Also **Terrā'quēan** [Coined from L *terra*, earth, *aqua*, water]

Terreen, te rēn', *n* less common form of **Tureen**

Terremotive, ter e mō'tiv, *adj* seismic

Terrene, ter ēn', *adj* pertaining to the earth earthy earthly —*adv* **Terrene'ly** —*n* **Terren'ity** [L *terrenus*—*terra*, the earth]

Terrestrial, te res'tri al, *adj* pertaining to or existing on the earth earthly living on the ground representing the earth —*adv* **Terres'trially** —*n* **Terres'trialness.** —*adj* **Terres'trious,** terrestrial [L *terrestris*—*terra*, the earth]

Terret, ter'et, *n* one of the two round loops or rings on a pad tree, through which the driving reins pass —Also **Ter'rit**

Terrible, ter'i bl, *adj* fitted to excite terror or awe awful dreadful —*ns* **Ter'rible-in'fant,** an inconveniently outspoken child—the Fr *enfant terrible*, **Ter'ribleness,** state of being terrible terror, dread —*adv* **Ter'ribly** [L *terribilis*—*terrēre*, to frighten]

Terricolous, te rik'ō lus, *adj* terrestrial —Also **Ter'ricole, Terric'oline.** [L *terra*, earth, *colĕre*, to inhabit]

Terrier, ter'i er, *n* a name originally applied to any breed of dog used to burrow underground, but now applied to any small dog—varieties are the *Fox terrier*, *Scotch terrier* (sometimes *Skye terrier*), *Dandie Dinmont* (from the stout Borderer in Scott's *Guy Mannering*), the *Irish terrier*, *Bedlington*, &c a hole or burrow where foxes, rabbits, &c secure themselves [Fr *terrier*—*terre*, the earth—L *terra*]

Terrier, ter'i er, *n* a register or roll of a landed estate [O Fr,—L *terrarius*—*terra*, land]

Terrify, ter'i fi, *v t* to cause terror in to frighten greatly to alarm —*pa t* and *pa p* terr'ified —*adj* **Terrif'ic,** creating or causing terror fitted to terrify dreadful [L *terrēre*, and *facĕre*, to make]

Terrigenous, te-rij'e nus, *adj* produced by the earth

Terrine, te-rēn', *n* an earthenware vessel for containing some dainty · a tureen for soup [Fr,—L. *terra*, earth.]

Territory, ter'i to ri, *n* the extent of land around or belonging to a city or state domain in the United States, a portion of the country not yet admitted as a State into the Union, and still under a provisional government —*adj* **Territō'rial,** pertaining to territory limited to a district —*v t* **Territō'rialise,** to enlarge by addition of territory to reduce to the state of a territory —*ns* **Territō'rialism,** a theory of church government according to which the ruler of a country has the natural right to rule also over the ecclesiastical affairs of his people, **Territorial'ity,** the possession of territory —*adv* **Territō'rially.**—*adj* **Ter'ritoried,** possessed of territory [L *territorium* — *terra*, the earth, land]

Terror, ter'or, *n* extreme fear an object of fear or dread —(*Milton*) **Ter'rour** —*adj* **Ter'ror-haunt'ed,** haunted with terror —*n* **Terrorisā'tion** —*v t* **Ter'rorise,** to terrify to govern by terror —*ns* **Ter'roriser,** one who terrorises, **Ter'rorism,** a state of terror a state which impresses terror an organised system of intimidation —*adjs* **Ter'rorless,** free from terror, harmless, **Ter'ror-smit'ten, Ter'ror-strick'en, Ter'ror-struck,** seized with terror, terrified —*v t* **Ter'ror-strike,** to smite with terror —**King of Terrors,** death, **Reign of Terror,** or **The Terror,** the period of fever in the first French Revolution, during which the king, the queen, thousands of victims — the innocent and the guilty—the Girondists, Danton, Madame Roland, and at last Robespierre, were hurried to the guillotine—for its last six weeks without even the decency of the form of fair trial [L *terror*—*terrēre*, to frighten]

Terry, ter'i, *n* a pile fabric with uncut loops

Ter-sanctus See **Trisagion**

Terse, ters, *adj* compact or concise, with smoothness or elegance neat —*adv* **Terse'ly.** —*ns* **Terse'ness,** conciseness, brevity, **Ter'sion,** act of wiping [L *tersus*, wiped off, clean—*tergēre*, *tersum*, to rub clean]

Tertial, ter'shal, *adj* of the third rank among the flight feathers of a bird's wing —*n* a tertiary flight feather

Tertian, ter'shi an, *adj* occurring every other day (the *third*, reckoning both first and last days) —*n* an ague or fever with paroxysms every other day [L *tertianus*—*tertius*, third—*tres*, three]

Tertiary, ter'shi ar i, *adj* of the third degree, order, or formation pertaining to the series of sedimentary rocks or strata lying above the chalk and other secondary strata, and abounding in organic remains—the *Cainozoic* in ornithology, tertial —*n* one who or that which is tertiary —*n pl* **Ter'tiaries,** a class in the R C Church, who, without entering into the seclusion of a monastery, aspire to practise in ordinary life all the substantial obligations of the scheme of virtue laid down in the Gospel [L *tertiarius*—*tertius*]

Teruncius, te run'shi us, *n* an ancient Roman coin, ‡ as, weighing 3 oz

Teru-tero, ter'ōō ter'ō, *n* the Cayenne lapwing

Tervy, ter'vi, *v i* (*prov*) to struggle

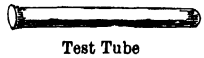
Terza-rima, ter'tsa rē'ma, *n* a form of Italian triplet in iambic decasyllables, in which the middle line of the first triplet rhymes with the first and third lines of the next triplet, as in Dante's *Divina Commedia* and Longfellow's translation of it —*n* **Terzet'to,** a musical composition for three voices [It, *terza*, fem of *terzo*, third, *rima*, rhyme]

Tesho-lama. See **Lama.**

Tessellate, tes'el āt, *v t* to form into squares or lay with chequered work —*n* **Tessellā'tion,** tessellated or mosaic work the operation of making it [L *tessellatus*, checked—*tessella*, dim of *tessera*, a square piece]

Tessera, tes'e ra, *n* one of the small square tiles or cut stones used in forming tessellated pavements —*pl* **Tess'eræ** —*adj* **Tes'sellar,** made up of tesseræ [L, 'a square piece']

Test, test, *n* a pot in which metals are tried and refined any critical trial means of trial (*chem*) anything used to distinguish substances or detect their presence, a reagent standard proof distinction a witness, testimony the hard covering of certain animals, shield, lorica —*v t* to put to proof to examine critically —*n pl* **Test'-pā'pers,** bibulous papers made by dipping unsized paper into an alcoholic solution of a vegetable colour mattering which changes colour when exposed to the action of an acid or alkaline solution —*n* **Test-tube,** a cylinder of thin glass closed at one end, used in testing liquids —*n pl* **Test'-types,** letters or words in type of different sizes for testing the sight —**Test Acts,** acts meant to secure that none but rightly affected persons and members of the established religion shall hold office—including all such acts as enforce oaths of abjuration, allegiance, supremacy, or, amongst the clergy, uniformity The name especially applies in English history to the tyrannical acts of 1673 and 1685 [O Fr *test*—L *testa*, a piece of baked clay, an earthen pot]


Test Tube

Test, test, *v t* to attest legally and date —*v i* to make a will —*adj* **Test'able,** capable of being given by will, capable of witnessing [Fr. *tester* L *testārī*, to testify]

Testa, tes'ta, *n* the outer integument of a seed

Testacea, tes tā'sē a, *n pl* shelled or crustaceous animals —*adjs* **Testā'cean, Testā'ceous,** consisting of or having a hard shell [L *testaceus* —*testa*, baked clay, a shell See **Test**]

Testacella, tes ta sel'a, *n* a genus of molluscs belonging to the *Pulmonifera*, and represented in Britain by three species

Testament, tes'ta ment, *n* that which testifies, or in which an attestation is made the solemn declaration in writing of one's will a will a dispensation, as of the Mosaic or old and the Christian or new, one of the two great divisions of the Bible —*adjs* **Testament'al, Testament'ary,** pertaining to a testament or will bequeathed or done by will —*adv* **Testament'arily** —*adj* **Tes'tāte,** having made and left a will —*ns* **Testā'tion,** a witnessing, a giving by will, **Testā'tor,** one who leaves a will —*fem* **Testā'trix, Testā'tum,** one of the clauses of an English deed, enumerating the operative words of transfer, statement of consideration, money, &c [L *testamentum* —*testārī*, to be a witness—*testis*, a witness]

Testamur, tes tā'mur, *n* a certificate that one has passed an examination at an English university —from the opening word [L, 'we testify']

Tester, tes'ter, *n* a flat canopy, esp over the head of a bed [O Fr *teste* (Fr *tête*), the head —L *testa*, an earthen pot, hence a hard shell, the skull]

Tester, tes'ter, *n* a sixpence—also **Tes'tern.**—*v t* **Tes'tern** (*Shak*), to present or reward with a sixpence [O Fr *teston*—*teste* (Fr *tête*), the head, from that of Louis XII on it]

Testicle, tes'ti kl, *n* a gland which secretes the seminal fluid in males one of the stones —*adjs* **Testic'ulate, -d,** shaped like a testicle —*n* **Tes'tis,** a testicle, a rounded body resembling it [L. *testiculus*, dim of *testis*, a testicle]

Testiere, tes-ti ār', *n* complete armour for a horse's head [O Fr]

Testify, tes'ti fī, *v i* to bear witness to make a solemn declaration to protest or declare a charge (with *against*) —*v t* to bear witness to, to affirm or declare solemnly or on oath —*pa t.* and *pa p* tes'tified —*ns* **Testif'icāte,** in Scots law, a solemn written assertion, **Testificā'tion,** the act of testifying or of bearing witness, **Tes'tifier.** [L *testificārī*—*testis*, a witness, and *facĕre*, to make]

Testimony, tes'ti mō ni, *n* evidence declaration to prove some fact proof (*B*) the two tables of the law the whole divine revelation —*v t.* (*Shak*) to witness —*adj* **Testimō'nial,** containing testimony —*n* a writing or certificate bearing testimony to one's character or abilities a sum of money raised by subscription and presented in any form to a person as a token of respect —*v t* **Testimō'nialise,** to present with a testimonial [L *testimonium* — *testārī*, to witness]

Testing, test'ing, *n* the act of trying for proof the operation of refining gold and silver chemical analysis —**Testing clause,** in a Scotch deed, the last clause which narrates when and where the parties signed the deed, before what witnesses, by whose hand written, &c

Testril, tes'tril, *n* (*Shak*) same as **Tester,** a six pence

Testudinal, tes tū'din al, *adj* relating to or resembling the tortoise —*adjs* **Testu'dinate, -d, Testudin'eous,** arched, vaulted, resembling the carapace of a tortoise —*n* **Testū'do,** a cover for the protection of Roman soldiers attacking a wall, formed by overlapping their oblong shields above their heads any similarly shaped shelter for miners, &c an encysted tumour the fornix a kind of lyre, the lute [L *testudo*, *inis*, the tortoise]

Testy, tes'ti, *adj* heady easily irritated fretful peevish —*adv* **Tes'tily** —*n* **Tes'tiness.** [From O Fr *teste* (Fr *tête*), the head See **Tester**]

Tetanus, tet'a nus, *n* an involuntary, persistent, intense, and painful contraction or cramp of more or less extensive groups of the voluntary muscles lockjaw the state of prolonged contraction of a muscle under stimuli repeated quickly —*adjs* **Tetan'ic, Tet'aniform, Tetanig'enous** — *n* **Tetanisā'tion.**—*v t* **Tet'anise** —*adj* **Tet'anoid.** —*n* **Tet'any,** a rare and little understood disease of the nervous system, occurring both in children and adults, characterised by recurring attacks of tonic spasm of various muscles, particularly those of the fingers and toes, associated with defective hygienic conditions, imperfect ventilation, poor diet, and in children with rickets [L,—Gr,—*tetanos*, stretched—*teinein*, to stretch]

Tetchy, Techy, tech'i, *adj* touchy, peevish, fretful —*adv* **Tetch'ily,** in a tetchy or fretful manner —*n* **Tetch'iness,** the state of being tetchy or fretful [Corr of **Touchy**]

Tête-à-tête, tāt'-a tāt', *n* a private confidential interview a sofa for two —*adj* confidential, secret —*adv* in private conversation face to face [Fr]

Tether, teth'er, *n* a rope or chain for tying a beast, while feeding, within certain limits —*v t* to confine with a tether to restrain within certain limits [M E *tedir*, according to Skeat, prob Celt, Gael *teadhair*, a tether, W *tid*, a chain The Low Ger *tider*, Ice *tjóðr*, are prob borrowed]

Tetrachord, tet'ra kord, *n* a series of four sounds, forming a scale of two tones and a half —*adj* **Tet'rachordal** [Gr *tetrachordos*, four stringed —*tetra*, for *tetara* = *tessares*, four, and *chordē*, chord]

Tetrachotomous, tet-ra-kot'ō-mus, *adj* doubly dichotomous, arranged in four rows —*n* **Tetrac'tomy,** a division into four parts [Gr *tetrachacha*, in four parts, *temnein*, to cut]

Tetract, tet'rakt, *adj* having four rays —**Also**

Tetrac'tinal, Tetrac'tine. [Gr., *tetra*, four, *aktis*, a ray]

Tetrad, tet'rad, *n* a group of four (*chem*) an atom, radical, or element having a combining power of four —*adj*, also **Tetrad'ic.**—*n* **Tet'raditе,** one who attaches mystic properties to the number four, one born in the fourth month or on the fourth day of the month

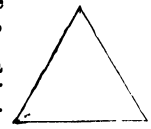
Tetradactyl, tet ra-dak'til, *adj* having four fingers or toes—also **Tetradac'tylous** —*n* **Tetradac'tyl,** a four toed animal

Tetradecapod, tet-ra dek'a pod, *adj* having four teen feet —*n pl* **Tetradecap'oda,** four teen footed crustaceans —*adj* **Tetradecap'odous.**

Tetragamy, te trag'a mi, *n* marriage for the fourth time [Gr, *tetra*, four, *gamos*, marriage]

Tetragon, tet'ra-gon, *n* a figure of four angles —*adj* **Tetrag'onal** [Gr *tetragonon—tetra*, four, *gōnia*, an angle]

Tetragram, tet'ra gram, *n* a word of four letters · the Tetragrammaton (*geom*) a quadrilateral —*n* **Tetragram'maton,** the name JeHoVaH as written with four Hebrew letters, regarded as a mystic symbol similarly some other sacred word of four letters, as the Latin *Deus* [Gr, *tetra*, four, *gramma*, a letter]



Tetrahedron

Tetrahedron, tet ra hē'dron, *n* a solid figure enclosed by four bases or triangles —*adj* **Tetrahē'dral,** having four sides bounded by four triangles —*adj* **Tetrahexahē'dral.**—*n* **Tetrahex'ahēdron,** a solid of twenty four triangular faces [Gr, *tetra*, four, and *hedra*, a seat, a base]

Tetralogy, te-tral ō ji, *n* a group of four dramas, three tragic and one satiric, exhibited together at the festivals of Dionysos at Athens any series of four related dramatic or operatic works

Tetramera, tet ram'e ra, *n pl* a division of beetles with four jointed tarsi —*adj* **Tetram'eral,** four-parted —*n* **Tetram'erism,** division into four parts —*adj* **Tetram'erous,** having four parts [Gr, *tetra*, four, *meros*, part]

Tetrameter, tet ram'e ter, *adj* having four measures, each of two iambic or trochaic feet —*n* a verse of four measures [Gr *tetrametros—tetra*, four, and *metron*, measure]

Tetrandria, tet ran'dri a, *n* the fourth class of the Linnæan classification of plants, containing those with four stamens in a flower —*adjs* **Tetran'drian, Tetran'drous** [Gr, *tetra*, four, and *anēr*, *andros*, a man]

Tetrao, tet'ri ō, *n* the chief genus of the family *Tetraonidæ*, which also includes quails and partridges From these the grouse (forming a subfamily, *Tetraoninæ*) are distinguished The genus *Tetrao* is represented by the Capercailzie and the Blackcock or Black Grouse [L,—Gr *tetraōn*, a pheasant]

Tetrapetalous, tet ra pet'a lus, *adj* (*bot*) having four distinct petals or flower leaves [Gr, *tetra*, four, and **Petalous.**]

Tetraphyllous, tet ra fil'us, *adj* having four leaves consisting of four distinct leaves or leaflets [Gr, *tetra-*, four, and *phyllon*, a leaf]

Tetrapla, tet'ra pla, *n* a Bible consisting of four different versions in parallel columns, orig the edition of the Old Testament published by Origen, containing four Greek versions (those of Aquila, Symmachus, Theodotion, and the Septuagint) [Gr *tetraplous*, fourfold]

Tetrapod, tet'ra pod, *n* an insect distinguished by having but four perfect legs —*adj* four-footed, with four legs—also **Tetrap'odous** —*n* **Tetrap'ody,** a group of four feet [Gr, *tetra-*, four, and *pous*, *podos*, foot]

Tetrapolitan, tet ra pol'i tan, *adj* pertaining to a **Tetrap'olis** or a group of four towns—**Tetrapolitan Confession,** the Confession which the four cities of Strasburg, Constance, Memmingen, and Lindau presented to the Diet of Augsburg (11th July 1530), and, properly speaking, the first Confession of the Reformed Church

Tetrapterous, te trap'te rus, *adj* having four wings —Also **Tetrap'teran.** [Gr, *tetra*, four, *pteron*, a wing]

Tetraptote, tet'rap-tōt, *n* a noun with but four cases [Gr, *tetra-*, four, *ptōsis*, a case]

Tetrarch, tet'rärk, or tē', *n* under the Romans, the ruler of the fourth part of a province a subordinate prince the commander of a subdivision of a Greek phalanx —*ns* **Tet'rarchate, Tet'rarchy,** office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch the fourth part of a province [Gr, *tetra*, four, and *archēs*, a ruler]

Tetrasemic, tet ra sē'mik, *adj* in prosody, equivalent to four short syllables, as a dactyl, anapæst, or spondee [Gr, *tetra-*, four, *sēma*, a sign]

Tetraspermous, tet ra sper'mus, *adj* four seeded [Gr, *tetra*, four, *sperma*, seed]

Tetraspore, tet'ra-spōr, *n* a reproductive body, composed of four spores or germs, found in algæ —*adjs* **Tetraspor'ic, Tet'rasporous** [Gr, *tetra*, four, *spora*, seed]

Tetrastich, tet'ra stik, *n* a stanza, &c, of four lines, a quartet —*adjs* **Tetrastich'ic, Tetras'tichous.** [Gr, *tetra-*, four, *stichos*, a row]

Tetrastyle, tet'ra stil, *n* a temple or other building having four front columns in its portico a group of four pillars —*adj* having four pillars [Gr, *tetra*, four, *stylos*, a column]

Tetrasyllable, tet'ra sil a bl, *n* a word of four syllables —*adj* **Tetrasyllab'ic,** consisting of four syllables [Gr, *tetra*, four, and **Syllable.**]

Tetratheism, tet'ra thē izm, *n* the belief in four elements in the Godhead—the three persons of the Trinity and a divine essence out of which each of these originates [Gr, *tetra*, four, *theos*, god]

Tett, tet, *n* (*obs*) a plait

Tetter, tet'er, *n* a popular name for several eruptive diseases of the skin —*v t* to affect with such —*adj* **Tet'terous** [A S *teter*]

Tettix, tet'iks, *n* a cicada an ornament for the hair of that shape [Gr, 'grasshopper']

Teuton, tū'ton, one of the ancient inhabitants of Germany, esp of a tribe living north of the Elbe who invaded Gaul, along with the Cimbri, and were cut to pieces by Marius near Aix in 102 B C one belonging to that division of the Aryans including High and Low Germans and Scandinavians —*adj* **Teuton'ic,** belonging to the race so called, including Germans, Scandinavians, English, &c also to their language —*ns* **Teuton'icism, Teu'tonism,** a Germanism, **Teutonisā'tion.**—*v t* and *v i* **Teu'tonise,** to Germanise, to adopt German ways —**Teutonic Knights,** one of the three military religious orders of knighthood founded during the period of the Crusades, their distinguishing habiliment a white mantle with a black cross The knights, in addition to the usual monastic vows, bound themselves to tend the sick and wounded and wage incessant war upon the heathen [L *Teutones*—Goth. *thiuda*, a nation See **Dutch.**]

Tew, tū, *v t* to make anything ready, to work up. —*v i* (*prov*) to potter about

Text, tekst, *n* the original words of an author · that on which a comment is written a passage of Scripture on which a sermon is based.—*ns* **Text'-book,** a book containing the leading principles of a science, **Text'-hand,** a large hand in writing—so called because it was the practice to write the text of a book in large-hand —*adj.* **Tex'tūal,** pertaining to or contained in the text: serving for a text —*n* **Tex'tūalist,** one ready in

citing Scripture texts one who adheres to the text —*adv* **Tex'tually.**—*ns* **Tex'tuary,** a textualist, **Tex'tus,** the authoritative text, esp of the Bible —**Textus receptus,** the received text of the Greek Testament [L *textus—texĕre, textum,* to weave]

Textile, tekst'il, *adj* woven capable of being woven —*adj* **Textō'rial,** pertaining to weaving [L *textilis—texĕre, textum,* to weave]

Texture, tekst'ūr, *n* anything woven, a web manner of weaving or connecting disposition of the parts of a body.—*adj* **Tex'tūral.** [L *textura —texĕre*]

Thack, a Scotch form of **Thatch.—Under thack and rape,** safely secured under thatch and rope, snug generally

Thairm, *thārm, n* (*Scot*) catgut, a musical string

Thalamium, tha lā'mi um, *n* the layer of reproductive cells in the apothecia of lichens —*pl.* **Thalā'mia**

Thalamus, thal'a-mus, *n* the receptacle of a flower, the thallus of a fungus an inner room, nuptial chamber —*pl* **Thal'amī** —*adjs* **Thal'amic,** pertaining to the optic thalamus, a part of the brain near the origin of the optic nerve, **Thal'amiflor'al,** having the parts of the flower inserted on the thalamus or receptacle [Gr , 'chamber ']

Thalassic, tha las'ik, *adj* pertaining to the smaller seas (*zool*) pelagic —*ns* **Thalassoc'racy, Thalassoc'raty,** the sovereignty of the seas, **Thalassog'rapher,** a student of the phenomena of the ocean —*adj* **Thalassograph'ic** —*ns* **Thalassog'raphy,** the science of the ocean, oceanography, **Thalassom'eter,** a tide gauge [Gr *thalassa,* the sea]

Thaler, ta'ler, *n* a dollar, in Germany a silver coin worth about 3s [Ger See **Dollar**]

Thalia, thā-lī'a, *n* one of the nine muses, who presided over pastoral and comic poetry —*adj* **Thālī'an.** [Gr *Thaleia, Thalia — thallein,* to bloom]

Thalictrum, thā lik'trum, *n* a genus of perennial herbs of the Crowfoot family, the meadow rues a plant of this genus [Gr *thaliktron—thallein,* to bloom]

Thallium, thal'i um, *n* a metal closely resembling lead in colour and softness, but slightly heavier, first discovered in 1861, and so called from the presence of an intense green line in the spectrum of the flame in which it is volatilised —*adjs* **Thal'lic, Thal'lious** [Gr *thallos,* a green shoot]

Thallus, thal'us, *n* a vegetative body showing little or no differentiation into leaf, stem, and root, and characteristic of the **Thallophytes** or lower Cryptogamia, including algæ, fungi, and lichens —*adjs* **Thal'liform** of the form of a thallus, **Thal'line, Thallod'ic,** pertaining to a thallus —*n* **Thal'logen,** a thallophyte —*adjs* **Thallog'enous,** belonging to the thallogens, **Thal'loid, Thal'lose,** resembling a thallus —*ns* **Thal'lōme,** a thallus, **Tham'nium,** a branched shrub-like thallus [Gr *thallos,* a young shoot]

Thalweg, tal'vāh, *n* the deepest part of a valley. [Ger , *thal,* valley, *weg,* way]

Thammuz = **Tammuz** (q v)

Than, *than, conj* when, as, if compared with—a word placed after the comparative of an adjective or adverb between the things compared [A S *thonne,* in its use a relative or conjunctive adverb, equivalent to our *when,* used after comparatives to introduce the standard of comparison, closely allied to *thone,* accus masc. of def art See **The**]

Thanatoid, than'a toid, *adj* looking like dead · deadly —*adj* **Thanatognomon'ic,** indicating death —*ns* **Thanatog'raphy,** an account of one's death, **Thanatol'ogy,** the scientific consideration of death, **Thanatophō'bia,** a morbid dread of death, **Thanatop'sis,** a view of, or reflection upon, death, **Thanatō'sis,** death of a part, gangrene [Gr *thanatos,* death]

Thane, thān, *n* a member of a class in the old English community that stood distinctly below the old nobility (*eorlas,* &c), but above the mere landowners or *ceorls*—a kind of nobility of service rather than blood —*ns* **Thā'nage, Thāne'dom,** the jurisdiction or the dignity of a thane [A S. *thegen, thegn,* a servant, nobleman—*thīhan,* to grow, cog with Ice *thegn,* a man, warrior, Ger. *degen,* a soldier, servant, Gr *telnon,* child]

Thank, thangk, *v t* to express gratitude for a favour —*n* (usually in *pl*) expression of gratitude for favour received, often elliptically = my thanks to you —*adj.* **Thank'ful,** full of thanks: grateful —*adv* **Thank'fully.**—*n* **Thank'fulness.** —*adj* **Thank'less,** unthankful not expressing thanks for favours not gaining thanks —*adv* **Thank'lessly,** in a thankless manner unthankfully —*ns* **Thank'lessness,** the state of being thankless ingratitude, **Thank'-of'fering,** an offering made to express thanks for mercies received, **Thanks'giver,** one who gives thanks, or acknowledges a favour, **Thanks'giving,** act of giving thanks a public acknowledgment of divine goodness and mercy a day set apart for this, esp that in the United States on the last Thursday of November a form of giving thanks, a grace, that form preceding the last two prayers of morning or evening prayer or of the litany—the *General Thanksgiving,* **Thank'worthiness,** the state of being thankworthy —*adj* **Thank'worthy,** worthy of or deserving thanks —*n.* **Thank'-you-ma'am,** a ridge or hollow across a road—from the sudden bobbing of the head of a person in a vehicle crossing it [A S *thanc, thonc,* will, thanks, cog with Ger *dank,* from the root of **Think.**]

Thapsia, thap'si a, *n* a genus of umbelliferous plants round the Mediterranean [L ,—Gr, a plant that dyed yellow, prob *Thapsia garganica,* brought from *Thapsus,* Sicily]

Thargelia, thar gē'li a, *n pl* one of the more important ancient Greek festivals, held at Athens in honour of Apollo, in the month of Thargelion (May-June)

That, *that, pron demons* and *rel* —as a *demons.* (*pl* **Those**) it points out a person or thing the former or more distant thing not this but the other as a *rel,* who or which —*conj* used to introduce a clause because for in order that. [A S *thæt,* neut of the article *the* (*ðe, ðeó, ðæt,* usually replaced by *se, seó, ðæt*), cog with Ger. *das, dass,* Gr *to,* Sans *tat* See **The.**]

Thatch, thach, *v t* to cover, as a roof, with straw, reeds, &c —*n* straw, &c , used to cover the roofs of buildings and stacks —*ns* **Thatch'er; Thatch'ing,** the act or art of covering with thatch the materials used for thatching [A S *thæc,* thatch, whence *theccan,* to cover, cog with Ger *decken,* L *tegĕre,* Gr *stegein,* to cover]

Thaumasite, thaw'ma-sīt, *n* a dull white mineral calcium compound [Gr *thaumazein,* to wonder]

Thaumatrope, thaw'ma-trōp, *n* a variation of the Zoetrope (q v) [Gr *thauma,* wonder, *tropos—trepein,* to turn]

Thaumaturgy, thaw'ma-tur ji, *n* the art of working wonders or miracles.—*adj* **Thaumatur'tian** (*Ruskin*), wonderful —*ns* **Thaumatog'eny,** the doctrine of the miraculous origination of life, **Thaumatog'raphy,** description of natural wonders, **Thaumatol'atry,** undue wonder worship; **Thau'maturge,** a wonder worker —*adjs.* **Thaumatur'gic, -al,** wonder working — *n pl.* **Thaumatur'gics,** wonderful, especially magical performances feats of legerdemain —*ns* **Thaumatur'gism,** thaumaturgy, **Thaumatur'gist,**

a wonder worker, **Thaumatur'gus,** a wonder worker a worker of miracles, applied to certain saints [Gr,—*thauma,* a wonder, and *ergon,* work]

Thaw, thaw, *v i* to melt or grow liquid, as ice · to become so warm as to melt ice —*v t* to cause to melt —*n* the melting of ice or snow by heat the change of weather which causes it —*adj* **Thaw'y,** inclined to thaw [A S *thāwian,* cog with Ger *thauen,* to thaw, to fall in dew]

The, *the* or (when emphatic) *thē, demons pron* usually called the definite article, used to denote a particular person or thing also to denote a species. [A S *the,* rarely used as nom masc of def art, but common as an indeclinable relative See **That**]

The, *the, adv* used before comparatives, as, 'the more the better' [A S *thȳ,* by that, by that much, the instrumental case of the def art]

Theandric, thē an'drik, *adj* pertaining to the union and co operation of the divine and human natures [Gr, *theos,* a god, *anēr, andros,* man]

Theanthropos, thē an thrō'pos, *n* the God man, Christ as having both a divine and human person —*adjs* **Theanthrop'ic, -al,** being at once divine and human embodying deity in human forms —*ns* **Thean'thropism, Thean'thropy,** the ascribing of human qualities to deity, also of divine qualities to man, **Thean'thropist,** one who believes in theanthropism [Gr *theos,* a god, *anthrōpos,* man]

Thearchy, thē'ärk i, *n* a theocracy a body of divine rulers —*adj* **Thear'chic** [Gr *thearchia* —*theos,* god, and *archein,* to be first, to rule— *archē,* beginning]

Theatin, thē'a tin, *n* a member of a R C religious brotherhood founded in 1524, to whose activity, devotedness, and zeal Ranke ascribes much of the success of the anti Protestant reaction in the later half of the 16th century Besides the usual monastic vows they renounced the possession of property and the asking of alms The congregation took their name from *Theate* (It *Chieti*), of which one of its first founders, John Peter Caraffa, was bishop

Theatre, thē'a tėr, *n* a place where public representations, chiefly dramatic or musical, are seen any place rising by steps like the seats of a theatre a building adapted for scholastic exercises, anatomical demonstrations, &c scene of action the drama, the stage —*adjs* **Theat'ric, -al,** relating or suitable to a theatre, or to actors pompous artificial, affected —*v t* and *v i* **Theat'ricalise,** to adapt to dramatic representation to make stagy —*ns* **Theat'ricalism, Theatrical'ity,** staginess, artificiality —*adv* **Theat'rically,** in a theatrical manner in a manner suiting the stage —*n* **Theat'ricalness** —*n pl* **Theat'ricals,** dramatic performances —*v i* **Theat'ricise,** to play a part —*ns* **Theat'ricism,** theatricality, affectation, staginess, **Theatromā'nia,** a craze for play going, **Theat'rophone,** a telephone connected with a theatre [Gr *theatron—theaomai,* I see]

Theave, thēv, *n* (*prov*) a ewe of the first year

Thebaine, thē'ba in, *n* an alkaloid obtained from opium —Also **Theba'ia.**

Theban, thē'ban, *n* a native of *Thebes* (*Shak*) a wise man —*adjs* **Thē'ban Theba'ic** —*n* **Theba'id,** the district around Egyptian Thebes

Theca, thē'ka, *n* a sheath, case, or sac, a sporecase a case for a corporal cloth —*pl* **Thēcæ.**— —*adjs.* **Thē'cal, Thē'cate.**—*ns* **Thē'caphore,** a receptacle bearing thecæ, **Thē'caspore,** a spore produced in a theca.—*adjs* **Thecaspō'rous; Thecif'erous,** bearing thecæ; **Thē'ciform,** thecal in use or form —*n* **Thē'cium,** the part of the apothecium containing the organs of the fruit in lichens [Gr *thēkē*]

Thecla, thek'la, *n* a genus of butterflies, containing the *hair streaks*

Thee, *thē, pron* objective of **Thou.** [A S *the,* dative, accus of *thu* (see **Thou**)]

Thee, thē, *v i.* (*Spens*) to prosper, to thrive [A S. *theón, thión,* to thrive, to grow, Ger *ge deihen,* to increase]

Theft, theft, *n* act of thieving —*adj* **Theft'ūous,** thievish —*adv* **Theft'ūously.** [A S *þeofðe, þeófðe—þeóf,* thief]

Theine, thē'in, *n* a bitter crystallisable volatile principle found in tea —*ns* **Thē'ic,** a tea-drunkard, **Thē'ism,** a morbid state resulting from overmuch tea drinking

Their, *thār, poss adj pron* of or belonging to them [A S *þāra,* gen pl of the definite article (replaced the older *hira*)]

Theirs, *thāiz, poss* of **They.** [Like *hers, ours, yours,* a double genitive containing a plural suffix *r* + a sing *s* These forms were confined in the 13th and 14th centuries to the Northern dialects, and are probably due to Scandinavian influence See **Their**]

Theism, thē'izm, *n* belief in the existence of God with or without a belief in a special revelation —*n* **Thē'ist** one who believes in God —*adjs.* **Thēist'ic, -al,** pertaining to theism, or to a theist according to the doctrines of theists [Coined from Gr *theos,* God]

Them, *them, pron* objective **of They.** [A S *ðām,* dative pl of the definite article (this replaced the older *heom, hem*) It is the result of two cross influences, the *th* is taken from Old Norse *þeim,* the *e* from A S *hem*]

Theme, thēm, *n* a subject set or proposed for discussion, or on which a person speaks or writes, a thesis, a brief essay a verb in its radical form unmodified by inflections in music, subject, a short melody developed with variations an administrative division under the Byzantine empire —*n* **Thē'ma,** that which constitutes a subject of thought —*adj* **Thēmat'ic.**—*adv* **Thēmat'ically.**—*n* **Thē'matist,** a writer of themes. [Fr *thème*—L *thema*—Gr *tithēmi,* I place, set See **Thesis**]

Themis, them'is, *n* daughter of Uranus and Gē, mother of the Hours and the Fates, the personification of the order of things established by law, custom, and equity [Gr]

Themselves, *them* selvz', *pron pl* of **Himself, Herself,** and **Itself.** [See **Them** and **Self**]

Then, *then, adv* at that time afterward immediately at another time —*conj* for that reason, therefore in that case —*adj* being at that time —*n* a specific time already mentioned — **By then,** by that time [A doublet of **Than.**]

Thenar, thē'nar, *n* the palm of the hand or the sole of the foot —*adj* of or pertaining to the thenar [Gr *thenar—theinein,* to stretch]

Thence, *thens, adv* from that time or place for that reason —*advs* **Thence'forth,** from that time forth or forward, **Thencefor'ward,** from that time forward or onward [M E *thenne s, thenne* (see **Then**), with the gen ending *s*—A S. *ðanan* Cf **Hence** and **Whence**]

Theobroma, thē-ō brō'ma, *n* a small tropical American genus of trees of the sterculia or kola nut family The best known species *Theobroma cacao,* yields the cocoa and chocolate of commerce —*n* **Theobrō'mine,** an alkaloid principle, similar to theine and caffeine, existing in the chocolate nut. [Gr, *theos,* a god, and *brōma,* food]

Theocracy, thē ok'ra si, *n* that constitution of a state in which the Almighty is regarded as the sole sovereign, and the laws of the realm as divine commands rather than human ordinances

—the priesthood necessarily becoming the officers of the invisible ruler the state thus governed — *adjs* **Theocrat'ic -al** —*n* **Theoc'ratist.** [Gr *theokratia—theos*, God, and *kratein*, to rule]

Theocrasy, thē ō krā'si, *n* the mixed worship of polytheism a mystic intimacy with deity reached through profound contemplation [Gr *theos*, a god, *krasis*, a mixing]

Theocritean, thē ok ri tē'an, *adj* after the manner of Theocritus (3d century B C), the greatest of Greek pastoral poets pastoral, idyllic

Theodicy, thē od'i si, *n* a name given to the exposition of the theory of Divine Providence, with a view especially to the vindication of the attributes, and particularly of the sanctity and justice of God in establishing the present order of things, in which evil, moral as well as physical, so largely appears to prevail —*adj* **Theodicē'an** [Gr *theos*, God, and *dikē*, justice]

Theodolite, thē od'ō līt, *n* an instrument used in land-surveying for the measurement of angles horizontal and vertical, being neither more nor less than an altitude and azimuth instrument, proportioned and constructed so as to be conveniently portable [Ety unknown, Gr *theas thai*, to see + *hodos*, way, + *litos*, smooth, *theas thai* + *dolichos*, long, &c]

Theogony, thē og'ō ni, *n* the birth and genealogy of the gods, esp as told in ancient poetry — *adj* **Theogon'ic** —*n* **Theog'onist,** a writer on theogony [Gr *theogonia—theos*, a god, and *gonē, genos*, race—*genein*, to beget]

Theology, thē ol'ō ji, *n* the science which treats of God, and of man's duty to Him It is *Natural*, as discoverable by the light of reason alone, or *Positive* or *Revealed*, based on the study of divine revelation Theology is frequently divided into (1) *Historical Theology*—church history and the history of the development of dogma, (2) *Exegetical* and *Biblical Theology*, (3) *Apologetical Theology*, or the evidences, (4) *Practical Theology*, including homiletics, pastoral theology, liturgics, and theories of church government, (5) *Theology proper*—i e dogmatic, systematic, or speculative theology A further subdivision, according to the special subject matter, discriminates between theology in the etymological sense, as the doctrine of God the Father, from *Christology*, the doctrine of the Person of Christ, *Pneumatology*, or the doctrine of the Spirit, *Anthropology*, or the doctrine of man, *Soteriology*, the doctrine of redemption by incarnation and atonement, *Ecclesiology*, the doctrine of the church, and *Eschatology*, or the doctrine of last things, of rewards and punishments in a future life Other sections are *Biblical Archæology*, *Biblical Psychology*, *Theological* or *Christian Ethics*, and *Symbolics* or the doctrine of creeds —*ns* **Theol'ogaster** (gas), a shallow fellow who pretends to a knowledge of theology, **Theol'ogate** (gāt), the course of study for R C priests, **Theol'oger,** a theologian, **Theolō'gian,** one well versed in theology a divine, a professor of or writer on divinity, esp in R C usage, a theological lecturer attached to a cathedral church—also **Theolō'gus** (gus) — *adjs* **Theolog'ic, -al,** pertaining to theology or divinity —*adv* **Theolog'ically** —*n* **Theolog'ics,** theological disputation —*v t* **Theol'ogise,** to render theological —*v i* to make a system of theology —*ns* **Theol'ogist,** a student in the science of theology a theologian, **Thē'ologue** (log), a theologian, esp a theological student [Gr *theologia—theos*, God, *logos*, a treatise]

Theomachy, thē om'a-ki, *n* a fighting against the gods, as by the Titans and giants (*Bacon*) opposition to the divine will —*n* **Theom'achist.** [Gr *theomachia—theos*, a god, and *machē*, a battle.]

Theomancy, thē'ō man-si, *n* divination by means of oracles, sibyls, and other persons inspired immediately by some divinity —*adj.* **Thēōman'tic** [Gr , *theos*, a god, *manteia*, divination]

Theomania, thē ō mā'ni a, *n* a madman's belief that he himself is God, or that God dwells in him. —*n* **Theomā'niac,** one who shows theomania. [Gr , *theos*, God, *mania*, madness]

Theomorphic, thē ō mor'fik, *adj* having the form or likeness of a god —*n* **Theomor'phism.** [Gr. *theos*, a god, *morphē*, form]

Theopaschite, thē ō pas'kit, *n* a by name applied to such as accepted the formula, that, in the passion of Christ, 'God had suffered and been crucified ' It was applied to the Monophysites — *n* **Theopas'chitism** [Gr *theos*, God, *paschein*, to suffer]

Theophany, thē of'a ni, *n* a manifestation or appearance of deity or the gods to man, esp the appearance of God to the patriarchs in the form of an angel or in human form the incarnation and second coming of Christ —*adj* **Theophan'ic** [Gr , *theos*, God, *phainomai*, I appear]

Theophilanthropy, thē ō fil an'thrō pi, *n* a deistical system of religion drawn up under the French Directory in 1796, and designed to take the place of Christianity, which had been abolished by the Convention God, virtue, and the immortality of the soul were the main elements of the creed —*adj* **Theophilanthrop'ic.** —*ns* **Theophilan'thropism, Theophilan'thropist; Thē'ophile,** one who loves God

Theopneusty, thē'op nūs ti, *n* divine inspiration. —*adj* **Theopneus'tic** [Gr , *theos*, God, *pneustos*, inspired—*pnein*, to breathe]

Theorbo, thē or'bō, *n* a large lute with two necks, one above the other, formerly used for the bass —*n* **Theor'bist** [It *tiorba*]

Theorem, thē'ō rem, *n* a proposition to be proved. —*adjs* **Theoret'ic, -al,** pertaining to theory not practical speculative —*adv* **Theoret'ically** — *n pl* **Theoret'ics,** the speculative parts of a science. —*n* **Thē'oric** (*Shak*), theory, speculation —*v i* **Thē'orise,** to form a theory to form opinions solely by theories to speculate —*ns* **Thē'oriser; Thē'orist,** a theoriser one given to theory and speculation, **Thē'ory,** an explanation or system of anything an exposition of the abstract principles of a science or art speculation as opposed to practice [Gr *theōrēma—theōrein*, to view—*theasthai*, to see]

Theosophy, thē os'ō fi, *n* immediate divine illumination or inspiration claimed to be possessed by specially gifted men, who have evolved the spiritual nature until the physical body and brain-consciousness have become ductile instruments for the spiritual intelligence, and who by virtue of this evolution, are said to have gained a control over natural forces which enables them to bring about results that appear to be miraculous The *Esoteric Philosophy*, or Wisdom Religion, is a body of teaching, philosophical, scientific, and religious, which is believed to be preserved from generation to generation by a brotherhood of initiates scattered over the world It is to the group of these Esoteric Buddhists now stationed in Tibet (*Mahâtmas*, *Arhats*, *Masters*, *Brothers*, *Adepts*, &c) that the founding of the Theosophical Society in 1875 is ascribed —*ns* **Thē'ōsoph, Theos'opher, Theos'ophist,** one who claims to believe in immediate divine illumination —*adjs* **Theosoph'ic, -al,** pertaining to theosophy —*adv* **Theosoph'ically.** —*v t* **Theos'ophise,** to practise theosophy —*n* **Theos'ophism,** theosophical tenets —*adj* **Theosophist'ical,** theosophical [Gr *theosophia—theos*, God, and *sophia*, wisdom]

Theotechny, thē ō tek'nı, *n* the scheme of divine intervention, the art of introducing deities into poetry —*adj* **Theotech'nic.** [Gr, *theos*, a god, *technē*, art]

Theotocos, thē ot'ō kos, *n* the mother of God, a title of the Virgin Mary repudiated by Nestorius —it being not God the Logos but only the human nature which had a mother and suffered pain and death —Also **Theot'okos** [Gr, *theos*, God, *tiktein*, *tekein*, to bring forth]

Therapeutæ, ther a pū'tē, *n pl* an ascetic sect, mentioned in the *De Vita Contemplativa*, long ascribed to Philo, as living chiefly on the Lake Mareotis, near Alexandria Their discipline resembled that of the Essenes, but was more severe in food and in the preference for the solitary life to the common fellowship P Lucius and other scholars believe this work, the sole authority for their existence, to have been written by some early Christian about 300 A D, and to be merely an imaginative idealisation of the life of Christian monasticism and asceticism of the time Its authenticity is, however, defended by Edersheim, Massebieau, L Cohn, P Wendland, and Fred C Conybeare

Therapeutic, ther a pū'tik, *adj* pertaining to the healing art curative —*n sing* **Therapeu'tics,** that part of medicine concerned with the treatment and cure of diseases —*adv* **Therapeu'tically.** —*n* **Therapeu'tist,** one versed in therapeutics [Gr *therapeuein*, to take care of, to heal, to nurse]

There, thār, *adv* in that place—opposed to *Here*, at that point—it is used to begin sentences when the subject comes after the verb —*interj* expressing certainty, alarm, &c, and in interjectional phrases equivalent to *that*, as 'there's a good boy'—*advs* **Thereabout'** or **-abouts',** about or near that place near that number, quantity, or degree, **Thereaft'er,** after or according to that, **There'among,** among them, **There'anent'** (*Scot*), concerning that matter, **Thereat',** at that place or occurrence on that account, **There'away,** from that place or direction, thence in those parts, thereabout, **Thereby',** by that means in consequence of that, **Therefor',** for that, this, or it, **Therefore** (*the*i'fur), for that or this reason consequently, **Therefrom',** from that or this, **Therein',** in that or this place, time, or thing, **Thereinaf'ter,** later in the same document, **Thereinto,** into that place —*n* **There'ness,** the property of having relative situation or existence —*advs* **Thereof',** of that or this, **Thereon',** on that or this, **Thereout',** out of that or this outside, **Therethrough',** through that, by that means, **Thereto',** **Thereun'to,** to that or this, **There'tofore,** before that time, **Thereun der,** under that, **Thereupon',** upon or in consequence of that or this immediately, **Therewith',** with that or this, thereupon, **There'withal,** with that or this at the same time, over and above [A S *ðær*, *ðer*, conn with the stem of **The.**]

Thereology, ther ē ol'ō jı, *n* the art of healing —*n* **Thereol'ogist,** one versed in the foregoing [Gr *therein* = *therapeuein*, to tend the sick, *logia* —*legein*, to speak]

Theriaca, thē rī'a ka, *n* one of the various preparations of opium a medicine in the form of an electuary, supposed to be an antidote to snake bites, &c —also **Thē'riac** —*adjs* **Thē'riac,** **-al,** **Thē'rial,** medicinal [L,—Gr *thēriakē*—*thērion*, a wild beast]

Therianthropism, thē rı an'thrō pizm, *n* the representation of deities in combined man and beast forms —*adj* **Therianthrop'ic,** pertaining to superhuman beings of combined human and bestial forms, or their worship —*n* **Thē'riomancy,** divination by observation of beasts.—*adj* **Theriomor'phous,** beast like —*n* **Theriot'omy,** the dissection of beasts, zootomy.

Theriatrica, thē rı at'rı-ka, *n* the art of veterinary medicine

Thermal, ther'mal, *adj* pertaining to heat warm. —*n* **Therm,** a thermal unit —*n pl* **Ther'mæ,** hot springs or baths —*adv* **Ther'mally** —*n* **Thermatol'ogy,** the science of the treatment of disease by heat, esp by thermal mineral waters —*adj*. **Ther'mic,** thermal —*adv* **Ther'mically.** [Gr. *thermos*, hot—*thermē*, heat—*therein*, to heat]

Thermidor, ther mı dōr', *n* the eleventh month in the calendar of the first French Republic, lasting from the 19th July to the 18th August The 9th Thermidor of the Republican year 2 (July 27, 1794), is historically memorable as the date of Robespierre's fall and the termination of the Reign of Terror —*n* **Thermidō'rian,** one who took part in this fortunate *coup d'état*

Thermobarometer, ther mō ba rom'e ter, *n* an apparatus for measuring pressure of the atmosphere from the boiling point of water

Thermochemistry, ther mō kem'ıs trı, *n* that branch of chemistry which treats of the relations between chemical action and heat

Thermochrosy, ther'mō krō sı, *n* the property possessed by rays of radiant heat of having varying wave lengths and degrees of refrangibility

Thermo-current, ther'mō kur'ent, *n* a thermo-electric current

Thermo-dynamics, ther'mo dı nam'ıks, *n* the branch of physics which treats of heat as a mechanical agent [Gr *thermos—thermē*, heat, and *dynamikos—dynamis*, force]

Thermo-electricity, ther'mo e lek trıs'ı-tı, *n* electricity developed by the unequal heating of bodies

Thermogenesis, ther mō jen'e sis, *n* the production of heat, esp in the body by physiological processes —*adjs* **Thermogenet'ic,** **Thermogen'ic.**

Thermograph, ther'mō graf, *n* an automatic self-registering thermometer —*ns* **Ther'mogram,** the record made by a thermograph, **Thermog'raphy,** any process of writing involving the use of heat

Thermometer, ther-mom'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring the variations of sensible heat or temperature —*adjs* **Thermomet'ric,** **-al,** pertaining to or made with a thermometer —*adv*. **Thermomet'rically** —For the *Centigrade* and the *Fahrenheit* scale and their relations to each other, see **Centigrade** and **Fahrenheit** In the **Réaumur** scale, still largely used in Russia and Germany, the freezing point is marked zero, and the space between this and boiling point is divided into 80 degrees To reduce it to Fahrenheit, multiply by 2¼ and add 32, to Centigrade, increase the number by one-fourth of itself Thus: $F = \frac{9}{5} C + 32 = \frac{9}{4} R + 32$, $C = \frac{5}{9} (F - 32) = \frac{5}{4} R$; $R = \frac{4}{5} (F - 32) = \frac{4}{9} C$ —**Maximum thermometer,** one that registers the maximum temperature to which it is exposed, **Minimum thermometer,** one that registers the minimum temperature to which it is exposed [Gr *thermē*, heat, and *metron*, a measure]

Thermo-pile, ther'mo pīl, *n* a thermo electric battery used as a thermometer. [Gr *thermē*, heat, and **Pile,** a roundish mass.]

Thermoscope, ther'mō skōp, *n* an instrument for detecting changes of temperature without measuring them accurately —*adj* **Thermoscop'ic.**—*adv* **Thermoscop'ically.**

Thermostat, ther'mō stat, *n* an appliance for showing temperatures automatically by the expansion of substances—used in regulating steam pressures, &c —*adj* **Thermostat'ic.**—*adv* **Thermostat'ically.**

Thermotic, ther mot'ik, *adj* pertaining to heat.—*n* **Thermot'ics,** the science of heat

Thesaurus, thē saw'rus, *n* a treasury or repository, esp of knowledge a lexicon or cyclopædia [L —Gr *thēsauros—tithēmi,* I place]

These, *thēz, demons pron, pl* of **This.** [A S *thās,* pl of *thes,* this Doublet **Those.**]

Thesis, thē'sis, *n* a position or that which is set down or advanced for argument a subject for a scholastic exercise an essay on a theme —*pl* **Theses** (thē'sēz) —*adj* **Thet'ic** —*adv* **Thet'ically.** [L —Gr *ti thē mi,* I set See **Theme.**]

Thesmophoria, thes mō phō'ri a, *n pl* a great Greek festival to Demeter, five days about October

Thespian, thes'pi an, *adj* pertaining to tragedy tragic [Gr *Thespis,* the founder of the Greek drama]

Thetch, thech, *n* (*Spens*) same as **Thatch**

Thether, thet*h*'er, *adv* (*Spens*) same as **Thither.**

Theurgy, thē'ur ji, *n* that kind of magic which affects to work by supernatural agency, as distinguished from natural magic and necromancy —*adjs* **Theur'gic, Theur'gical.**—*n* **Theur'gist,** a magician [Gr *theourgia—theos,* a god, and *ergein,* to work]

Thew, thū, *n* (used chiefly in *pl*) muscle or strength sinews —*adjs* **Thewed** (*Spens*), furnished with thews or sinews, **Thew'less,** weak, **Thew'y,** muscular, strong [Perhaps a form of **Thigh.**]

Thewed, thūd, *adj* (*Spens*) mannered, behaved, educated [A S *thēaw,* manner, habit]

They, *thā, pers pron, pl* of **He, She,** or **It** [The form *ther, tha,* that came into use in the North of England in the 13th cent, replacing the older *hi, heo* It is the A S *þá,* nom pl of the definite article, probably modified by Scandinavian influence See **The**]

Thible, thib'l, *n* (*prov*) a pot stick

Thick, thik, *adj* dense imperfectly mobile compact not transparent or clear misty dull, mentally clouded crowded closely set abundant frequent, in quick succession having great depth or circumference (*coll*) in fast friendship —*n* the thickest part of anything a stupid person —*adv* closely frequently fast to a great depth —*adjs* **Thick'-and-thin,** thorough, completely devoted, **Thick'-com'ing** (*Shak*), coming fast or close together —*v t* **Thick'en,** to make thick or close to strengthen —*v i* to become thick or obscure to crowd or press —*n* **Thick'et,** a collection of trees or shrubs thickly or closely set close wood or copse —*adjs* **Thick'-head'ed,** having a thick head or skull stupid, **Thick'ish,** somewhat thick —*n* **Thick'-knee,** a stone plover —*adj* **Thick'-lipped** (*Shak*), having thick lips —*adv* **Thick'ly.**—*n* **Thick'ness.**—*adjs* **Thick'-pleached** (*Shak*), closely interwoven, **Thick'-set,** closely planted having a short, thick body —*n* **Thick'-skin,** a person wanting sensibility a dull, stupid person, a blockhead —*adj* **Thick'-skinned,** having a thick skin wanting sensibility dull obtuse —*n* **Thick'-skull** (same as **Thick-skin**) —*adjs* **Thick'-skulled,** having a thick skull dull stupid, **Thick'-sprung** (*Shak*), that have sprung up thick or close together —**Through thick and thin,** in spite of all obstacles, without any wavering —**To lay it on thick,** to flatter or praise extravagantly [A S *thicce,* cog with Ger *dick*]

Thick, thik, *n* (*Spens*) a thicket —*v i* (*Spens*) to grow dense

Thief, thēf, *n* one who steals or takes unlawfully what is not his own —*ns* **Thief'-catch'er, Thief'-tā'ker,** one whose business is to detect thieves and bring them to justice a detective [A.S. *theōf,* cog with Ice *thjōfr,* and Ger *dieb*]

Thieve, thēv, *v i* to practise theft. to steal.—*n* **Thiev'ery,** the practice of thieving —*adj* **Thiev'ish,** given to or like theft or stealing acting by stealth secret sly —*adv* **Thiev'ishly.**—*n* **Thiev'ishness.** [A S *theōfian*]

Thig, thig, *v i* to make supplication, to live on alms —*n* **Thig'ger,** a beggar, a sorner [A S *thicgan,* to take]

Thigh, thī, *n* the thick fleshy part of the leg from the knee to the trunk —*n* **Thigh'-bone,** the bone of the leg between the hip joint and the knee [A S *theō, theōh,* Ice *thjó,* Old High Ger *deoh*]

Thilk, thilk, *pron* (*Spens*) the same. [A S *thylc, thyllic,* the like, such—*thí,* instrumental case of *thæt,* that, and *lic,* like]

Thill, thil, *n* one of the shafts of a cart or other carriage —*ns* **Thil'ler, Thill'-horse** (*Shak*), the horse that goes between the thills or shafts of a carriage, or the last of a team [A S *thille,* a board, a plank]

Thimble, thim'bl, *n* a metal cover for the finger, used in sewing —*ns* **Thim'bleful,** as much as a thimble will hold a small quantity, **Thim'bler'ig,** a sleight of hand trick in which the performer conceals, or pretends to conceal, a pea or small ball under one of three thimble like cups —*v i* to cheat by such means —*n* **Thim'bler'ig'ger.** [A S *thýmel,* a thumb stall—*thúma,* a thumb An extension of **Thumb**]

Thin, thin, *adj* having little thickness slim: lean freely mobile small fine not close or crowded transparent, flimsy, shallow not full or well grown, meagre, weak —*adv* not thickly or closely in a scattered state —*v t* to make thin to make less close or crowded to make rare or less thick or dense —*pr p* thin'ning, *pa t* and *pa p* thinned —*v i* to grow or become thin —*adj* **Thin'-faced** (*Shak*), having a thin face —*adv* **Thin'ly.**—*n* **Thin'ness** —*adjs* **Thin'nish,** somewhat thin, **Thin'-skinned,** having a thin skin sensitive irritable —*n* **Thin'-skinned'ness.** [A S *thynne,* cog with Ice *thunnr,* Ger *dunn,* L *tenuis*]

Thine, *thīn, pron* (poss form of **Thou**), belonging to thee thy [A S *thín,* thy—*thín,* gen of *thú,* thou, Ger *dein*]

Thing, thing, *n* an inanimate object a living being (in tenderness or in contempt) an event a part (*pl*) clothes, wraps —*ns* **Thing'iness,** reality, objectivity disposition to take a materialistic view of things, **Thing'-in-itself',** a noumenon, the Ger *ding an sich,* **Thing'umbob, Thing'ummy,** (*coll*) a thing, anything, an indefinite name for some person whom one cannot be troubled to name distinctly —*adj* **Thing'y,** materialistic —**The thing,** the proper or right thing —**To do the handsome thing by,** to treat generously, **To know a thing or two,** to be shrewd, **To make a good thing of it,** to reap a good advantage from [A S *thing, thinc,* Ice *thing,* Ger *ding*]

Thing, ting, *n* a parliament, or a court of law, in Scandinavian countries [Ice *thing,* an assembly]

Think, thingk, *v i* to exercise the mind to revolve ideas in the mind to judge to form or hold as an opinion to consider to purpose or design —*v t* to imagine to judge to believe or consider —*pa t* and *pa p* thought —*n* **Think'er** —*p adj* **Think'ing,** having the faculty of thought —*n* the act or state of one who thinks (*Shak*) thought, imagination, judgment [A S *thencan, thencean,* cog with Ger *denken,* from root of **Thank.**]

Third, thērd, *adj* the last of three —*n* one of three equal parts · in golf, a handicap of a stroke every third hole.—*ns* **Third'-bor'ough** (*Shak.*),

an under constable, **Third'ing,** the third part of anything —*adv* **Third'ly,** in the third place —*adj* **Third'-rate,** of the third order —*n* **Thirds'-man,** a mediator [A S *thridda—threó*, three See **Three.**]

Thirl, therl, *n* (*prov*) a hole, an opening a short passage between two headings in a mine —*v t* to pierce, wound cause to quiver —*v i.* to vibrate, tingle, thrill

Thirl, therl, *n* a form of **Thrall** —*n* **Thirl'age,** a form of servitude by which the grain produced on certain lands had to be ground at a certain mill and a certain proportion paid

Thirst, therst, *n* the uneasiness caused by want of drink vehement desire for drink eager desire for anything —*v i* to feel thirst to desire vehemently —*adv* **Thirst'ily** —*n* **Thirst'iness.** —*adj* **Thirst'y,** suffering from thirst dry parched vehemently desiring [A S *thurst, thyrst*, Ger *durst*, cf Gr *tersesthai*, L *torrēre*, to dry]

Thirteen, ther'tēn, *adj* and *n* three and ten —*adj* and *n* **Thir'teenth,** the last of thirteen [A S *threótíne—threó*, three, and *tín*, ten]

Thirty, ther'ti, *adj* and *n* three times ten —*adj* **Thir'tieth,** the last of thirty —*n* a thirtieth part [A S *thritig—threó*, three, and *tig*, suff denoting ten]

This, *this*, *demons pron* or *adj* denoting a person or thing near, just mentioned, or about to be mentioned (*B*) the last past —*pl* **These.** —*n* **This'ness,** hæccity [A S *this*, the neut of the adj pron *thes* (masc), *theós* (fem), *this* (neut)—pl *thés* (=these), *thás* (=those), Ice *thessi*, Ger *dieser*]

Thistle, this'l, *n* a genus of prickly plants —*adj* **This'tly,** overgrown with thistles [A S *thistel*, Ger *distel*]

Thither, *thith'*er, *adv* to that place to that end or result —*adv* **Thith'erward,** toward that place [A S *ðider*]

Thlipsis, thlip'sis, *n* constriction of a blood vessel by external compression [Gr, —*thlibein*, to press]

Tho, thō, *adv* (*Spens*) then, also the sing of **Those**

Thoft, thoft, *n* (*prov*) a rowing bench [A S *thofte*]

Thole, thōl, *n* a pin in the side of a boat to keep the oar in place —Also **Thowl, Thowel.** [A S *thol*, Dut *dol*, Ice *tholl*]

Thole, thōl, *v t* to endure, to suffer to yield —*v i* to be patient, to wait [A S *tholian*, to suffer, Goth *thulan*, Ice *thola*, Old High Ger *dolén*, whence Ger *ge duld*, patience]

Tholobate, thō'lō bāt, *n* (*archit*) the substructure on which a dome or cupola rests [Gr *tholos*, a dome, and *bainein*, to go]

Thomism, tō'mizm, *n* the doctrines of the followers of the prince of scholastic theologians, *Thomas* Aquinas (1226–74), esp as these are set forth in his *Summa Theologiæ*, which still represent, with few exceptions, the general teaching of the R C Church —*n* **Thō'mist,** a follower of Aquinas —*adjs* **Thomist'ic, -al.**

Thong, thong, *n* a piece or strap of leather to fasten anything [A S *thwang* See **Twinge**]

Thor, thōr, *n* the second principal Scandinavian divinity, the god of thunder [Ice *Thórr*]

Thoral, thō'ral, *adj* nuptial [L *torus*, the bed]

Thorax, thō'raks, *n* the part of the body between the neck and belly the chest —*adj* **Thoracic** (ras'), pertaining to the thorax or breast [L —Gr]

Thorium, thō'ri um, *n* a rare metal resembling aluminium, but taking fire below a red heat, and burning with great brilliancy

Thorn, thorn, *n* a sharp, woody spine on the stem of a plant: a spine a plant having spines or thorns anything prickly or troublesome —*ns* **Thorn'-ap'ple,** a plant of genus *Datura* a haw, a thorn-tree, **Thorn'back,** a species of ray or skate which has nail like crooked spines in its back, **Thorn'bill,** a variety of humming bird with short, straight bill, **Thorn'-bush,** a shrub producing thorns —*adjs* **Thorn'less,** without thorns, **Thorn'y,** full of thorns prickly troublesome harassing (A S *thorniht*) —**Thorn in the flesh,** any cause of constant irritation, from 2 Cor xii 7 [A S *thorn*, Ice *thorn*, Ger. *dorn*]

Thorough, thur'ō, *adj* passing through or to the end complete entire —*prep* (*obs*) through —*n* that which goes through, a passage the blind and obstinately tyrannical policy of Strafford and Laud in administering civil and ecclesiastical affairs without regard to opposite convictions —*n* **Thor'ough-bass,** (*mus*) a bass part all through a piece, with figures placed over the notes to indicate the harmony to be played to each —*adj* **Thor'oughbred,** thoroughly or completely bred bred from a dam and sire of the best blood, as a horse, and having the qualities supposed to depend thereon —*n* **Thor'oughfare,** a fare or passage for going through a public way or street right of passing through —*adj* **Thor'ough-go'ing,** going through or to the end going all lengths complete —*adv* **Thor'oughly.** —*n* **Thor'oughness** —*adj* **Thor'ough-paced,** thoroughly or perfectly paced or trained complete [The longer form of **Through**]

Thorp, thorp, *n* a homestead a hamlet [A S *thorp*, Goth *thaurp*, Ger *dorf*, allied to L *turba*, a crowd]

Those, *thōz*, *pron*, *pl* of **That** [From A S *thás*, the old pl of *thes*, this See **This.** Doublet **These**]

Thoth, thoth, *n* the ancient Egyptian god of wisdom, and the inventor of art, science, letters, &c, ibis headed, with a tau cross in his hand

Thou, *thow*, *pron* of the second person sing, the person addressed (now gen used only in solemn address) [A S *ðú*, cog with Goth *thu*, Gr *tu*, L *tu*, Sans *tva m*]

Though, *thō*, *conj* admitting allowing even if, notwithstanding [Lit 'on that' (condition), A S *ðeah, ðeh*, cog with Goth *thauh*, Ice *thó*, Ger *doch*, from the stem of **The**]

Thought, thawt, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Think** [A S *þoht—þencan*, to think]

Thought, thawt, *n* the act of thinking reasoning deliberation that which one thinks idea fancy consideration opinion meditation design care —*adjs* **Thought'ed,** having thoughts, **Thought'ful,** full of thought employed in meditation attentive considerate promoting serious thought favourable to meditation —*adv.* **Thought'fully.** —*n* **Thought'fulness** —*adj.* **Thought'less,** without thought or care careless inattentive stupid dull —*adv* **Thought'lessly.** —*ns* **Thought'lessness, Thought'-read'er, Thought'-read'ing,** the dubious act or art of discerning what is passing in another's mind by some direct and unexplained method, depending neither on gesture, facial expression, nor any articulate or other voluntary indication —*adj* **Thought'-sick** (*Shak*), uneasy with reflection —**Take thought** (*Shak*), to give way to grief [A S *ge thóht*, Ice *thóttr*, Ger *bedacht* See **Think.**]

Thous, *thowz* (*Spens*) Thou art

Thous, thō'us, *n* a genus of canines, the African jackals [L *thos*—Gr *thōs*, a wild dog]

Thousand, thow'zand, *adj* denoting ten hundred: proverbially, denoting any great number —*n* the number ten hundred any large number.—*adj.* **Thous'andfold,** folded a thousand times · multi-

plied by a thousand —*n* **Thous'and-legs,** any one of the Myriapoda —*adj* **Thous'andth,** the last of a thousand or of any great number.—*n* one of a thousand or of any great number —**One in [of] a thousand,** anything exceedingly rare, implying a high degree of rarity or excellence [A S *thúsend*, Ger *tausend*, Goth *thusundi*]

Thowel, Thowl See **Thole**

Thowless, thow'les, *adj* (*Scot*) pithless lazy [See **Thew**]

Thrall, thrawl, *n* a slave, serf slavery, servitude a shelf for barrels —*adj* (*arch*) subject —*v t* to enslave —*ns* **Thral'dom, Thrall'dom,** the condition of a thrall or slave slavery bondage —*adj* **Thrall'-like** (*Milton*), resembling a thrall or slave resembling slavery slavish [Old Northumbrian *ðræl*—Ice *þræll*, a slave, cf Old High Ger *drigil*, a slave, one who runs errands From root of A S *þrægian*, to run]

Thrap, thrap, *v t* to fasten about [Prob a form of **Frap**]

Thrash, thrash, *v t* to beat out grain from the straw, to beat soundly —*ns* **Thrash'er, Thrash'ing,** the act of beating out grain from the straw a sound beating or drubbing, **Thrash'ing-floor,** a floor on which grain is thrashed, **Thrash'ing-machine',** a machine or apparatus for thrashing corn [A S *therscan*, cog with Ger *dreschen*]

Thrash, thrash, *n* (*Scot*) a rush —Also **Thresh.**

Thrasher, thrash'er, *n* an American throstle or thrush, the brown thrush or sandy mocking bird —Also **Thresh'er.**

Thrasonical, thrā son'ik al, *adj* resembling *Thraso*, a boastful soldier in Terence's *Eunuchus* boastful, bragging —*adv* **Thrason'ically**

Thratch, thrach, *v i* (*Scot*) to gasp for breath —*n* laboured breathing

Thrave, thrāv, *n* twenty four sheaves of grain set up in two *stooks* of twelve sheaves each the number of two dozen, a good number —Also **Threave** (thrēv) [Scand, Ice *þrefi*—*þrífa*, to grasp]

Thraw, thraw, *v t* (*Scot*) to twist, wrench —*v i* to writhe, to wriggle to be perverse —*adjs* **Thraward, Thrawart,** obstinate, **Thrawn,** twisted perverse —**Heads and thraws,** lying beside each other, the head of the one by the feet of the other —**In the dead thraw,** in the agony of death. [**Throw.**]

Thread, thred, *n* a very thin line of any substance twisted and drawn out a filament of any fibrous substance a fine line of yarn anything resembling a thread the prominent spiral part of a screw something continued in long course the uniform tenor of a discourse —*v t* to pass a thread through the eye of (as a needle) to pass or pierce through, as a narrow way to furnish with a thread —*adjs* **Thread'bare,** worn to the bare thread having the nap worn off hackneyed used till its novelty or interest is gone, **Thread'en** (*Shak*), made of thread —*ns* **Thread'iness,** the state of being thread like or slender the quality of containing threads, **Thread'-lace,** lace made of linen thread, **Thread'-pā'per,** a piece of thin soft paper for wrapping up a skein of thread —*n pl* **Thread'-worms,** a popular name for Nematoda, a class of more or less thread-like worms, many parasitic, others free living —*adj* **Thread'y,** like thread slender containing or consisting of thread —**Thread and thrum,** all the good and bad together, **Thread of life,** the thread imagined to be spun and cut by the Fates —**Lisle thread,** a fine hard twisted linen thread originally made at Lille in France [A S *thréd*—*thrǽwan*, to wind, to twist, Ger *drehen*]

Threap, Threep, thrēp, *v t* (*Scot*) to maintain persistently to contradict to urge, to press eagerly.—*v i.* to dispute —*n.* stubborn insistence contradiction a freet. [A.S. *threapian*, to rebuke]

Threat, thret, *n* declaration of an intention to inflict punishment or other evil upon another menace —*v t* **Threat'en,** to declare the intention of inflicting punishment or other evil upon another to terrify by menaces to present the appearance of coming evil or of something unpleasant —*n* **Threat'ener.**—*adj* **Threat'ening,** indicating a threat or menace indicating something approaching or impending —*adv* **Threat'eningly.**—*adj* **Threat'ful** (*Spens*), full of threats, having a menacing appearance [A S *þreát*—*þreótan*, to afflict, cog with Ger *verdriessen*, Goth *thriutan*, to vex]

Three, thrē, *adj* and *n* two and one —*adj* **Three'-cor'nered,** having three corners or angles (*bot*) having three prominent longitudinal angles, as a stem —*n* **Three'-deck'er,** ship of war carrying guns on three decks an old fashioned pulpit —*adjs* **Three'fold,** folded thrice thrice repeated consisting of three, **Three'-foot,** measuring three feet, or having three feet, **Three'-leafed, Three'-leaved,** (*bot*) having three distinct leaflets having the leaves arranged in threes, **Three'-lobed,** (*bot*) having three lobes, **Three'-man** (*Shak*), worked by three men, **Three'-nerved,** having three nerves. (*bot*) having three distinct nerves running longitudinally without branching, as a leaf, **Three'-nooked** (*Shak*), three cornered, **Three'-part'ed,** consisting of three parts (*bot*) divided into three parts down to the base, as a leaf —*n* **Three'-pence** (thrē'pens, *coll* thrip'ens), three pennies a silver coin of the value of threepence —*adj* **Three'penny,** worth threepence of little worth mean, vulgar —*ns* **Three-per-cents.,** bonds or other securities paying three per cent interest, esp a portion of the consolidated debt of Great Britain, **Three'-pile** (*Shak*), the finest kind of velvet —*adjs* **Three'-piled,** set with a thick pile, as velvet (*Shak*) of the best quality (*Shak*) piled one on another, **Three'ply,** having three plies or folds, **Three'score,** three times a score, sixty (also *n*), **Three'-sid'ed,** having three sides, **Three'some,** triple, **Three'-suit'ed,** having but three suits of clothes, **Three'-valved,** consisting of or opening with three valves —**Three F's,** free sale, fixity of tenure, fair rent—the three demands of the Irish Land League, **Three times three,** three cheers thrice repeated [A S *þreó, þrý, þri*, Ice *þrír*, Gael *tri*, Goth *threis*, Ger *drei*, L *tres*, Gr *treis*, Sans *tri*]

Thremmatology, threm a tol'ō-ji, *n* the science of breeding or propagating animals and plants under domestication [Gr *thremma*—*trephein*, to nurse, *logia*—*legein*, to say]

Threnody, thren'ō di, *n* an ode or song of lamentation —*n* **Threne,** a lament, lamentation —*adjs* **Threnet'ic, -al, Threnod'ic.** [Gr *thrēnōdia*, from *thrēnos*, a lament (—*threomai*, I cry aloud), and *ōdē*, a song]

Threpsology, threp sol'ō ji, *n* the science of the nutrition of living organisms, or a treatise thereon [Gr *threpsis*—*trephein*, to nourish, *logia*—*legein*, to say]

Thresh, thresh (same as **Thrash**).—*ns* **Thresh'el,** a flail, **Thresh'er,** the fox shark, **Thresh'er-whale,** the grampus

Threshold, thresh'ōld, *n* a piece of wood or stone under the door of a house door entrance the place or point of entering [M E *threshwold*—A S. *therscwald*—*therscan*, to thresh, *wald*, wood]

Threstle, thres'l, *n* a three-legged stool [**Trestle.**]

Thretty, thret'i, a dial form of **Thirty.**

Threw, thrōō, *pa.t* of **Throw**

Thrice, thris, *adv* three times [M. E. *thries*—A S *þríwa*, thrice—*þri*, three]

Thrid, thrid, *n* (*Spens*) a thread —*v t* to slip through, as a narrow passage [A corr of **Thread.**]

Thridacium, thri dā'si um, *n.* the inspissated juice of lettuce —Also **Thrid'ace.** [L *thridax*—Gr. *thridax*, lettuce]

Thrift, thrift, *n* state of thriving frugality prosperity increase of wealth gain a plant of genus *Armeria*, order *Plumbagineæ*, the marsh rosemary —*adv* **Thrift'ily** —*n* **Thrift'iness.**—*adj* **Thrift'less,** not thrifty extravagant not thriving —*adv* **Thrift'lessly** —*n* **Thrift'lessness** —*adj* **Thrift'y** (*comp* **Thrift'ier,** *superl* **Thrift'iest**), showing thrift or economy thriving by frugality [See **Thrive**]

Thrill, thril, *v t* to pierce to affect strongly —*v i* to pierce, as something sharp to cause a tingling, shivering feeling to run through the body to feel a sharp, shivering sensation —*n* a thrilling sensation —*adjs* **Thrill'ant** (*Spens*), thrilling, piercing, **Thrill'ing,** causing to thrill —*adv* **Thrill'ingly,** in a thrilling manner with thrilling sensations [A S *thyrlian*, to bore a hole—*thyrel*, a hole, Ger *drillen*, to drill a hole See **Drill,** to pierce]

Thrips, thrips, *n* a genus of the family *Thripidæ*, which is the sole family of the order *Thysanoptera*, any member of the same, the corn thrips, the jassid, the grape vine thrips [Gr *thrips*, a wood worm]

Thrist, thrist, *v i* (*Spens*) same as **Thirst.**—*adj* **Thrist'y = Thirst'y**

Thrive, thrīv, *v i* to prosper to increase in goods to be successful to grow to flourish —*pa t* thrōve and thrīved, *pa p* thriv'en —*adj* **Thrīve'less,** thriftless —*n* **Thrī'ver,** one who succeeds —*p adj* **Thrī'ving,** flourishing, successful —*adv* **Thrī'vingly,** in a thriving or prosperous manner —*n* **Thrī'vingness.** [Ice *thrifa*, to grasp]

Thro', Thro = Through

Throat, thrōt, *n* the forepart of the neck, in which are the gullet and windpipe an entrance a narrow part of anything (*naut*) the widened and hollowed end of a gaff next the mast—opp to *Peak*, the outer end —*ns* **Throat'-band, -strap, -latch,** a band about the throat, **Throat'-bolt,** an eye bolt to which to hook the throat halyards —*n pl* **Throat'-brails,** those which are attached to the gaff for hussing up the sail close to the gaff as well as the mast —*adj* **Throat'ed,** with a throat of a specified kind —*n pl* **Throat'-hal'yards,** those for hoisting the throat of a gaff —*adj* **Throat'y,** formed in the throat, guttural in sound —**Clergyman's sore throat,** an affection commonly arising from too prolonged or powerful exercise of the voice by persons in whom the mucous membrane of the throat is in a relaxed condition —**Cut one's own, or another's, throat,** to pursue some course ruinous to one's own or to another's interests, **Give one the lie in his throat,** to accuse one to his face of a lie [A.S *throte*, Dut *strot*, Ger. *drossel*, the throat]

Throb, throb, *v i* to beat or palpitate, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force —*pr p* throb'bing, *pa t* and *pa p* throbbed —*n* a beat or strong pulsation —*adv* **Throb'bingly** [M E *throbben*, cf L *trepidus*, trembling]

Throe, thrō, *n* suffering, pain agony the pains of childbirth —*v i* to be in agony —*v t* to put in agony [A S *thred*, *threáw*, suffering —*threówan*, to suffer]

Thrombosis, throm bō'sis, *n* an affection of the blood-vessels (either veins or arteries), which essentially consists in a coagulation of blood, forming a true clot, at a certain fixed spot —*adjs* **Throm'bosed, Thrombot'ic.**—*n* **Throm'bus,** the blood-clot formed in thrombosis

Throne, thrōn, *n* a chair of state richly ornamented and covered with a canopy seat of a bishop in his church sovereign power and dignity (*pl*) the third order of angels in the first triad of the celestial hierarchy —*v t* to place on a royal seat to exalt —*v i* to sit in state, as on a throne —*pr p* thrōn'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* thrōned.—*adj* **Thrō'nal; Throne'less.** [O. Fr, —L *thronus*—Gr *thronos*, a seat]

Throng, throng, *n* a large number of people pressed or crowded together a crowd a great multitude —*v t* to press or crowd to annoy with numbers —*v i* to crowd together to come in multitudes —*adj* (*prov*) crowded busy —*adj* **Throng'ful,** thronged [A S *ge thrang* —*thringan*, to press]

Throstle, thros'l, *n* the song thrush or mavis a machine for twisting and winding fibres from roves, consisting of a set of drawing rollers with bobbins and fliers — also *water frame* — *n* **Thros'tle-cock,** the missel thrush [A S *throstle*, Ger *drossel*, L *turdus*, a thrush]

Throstling, thros'ling, *n* a swelling on the throat of cattle causing strangulation

Throttle, throt'l, *n* the throat or windpipe —*v t* to choke by pressure on the windpipe to shut off the steam from a steam pipe, engine, &c —*v i* to breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated —*n.* **Throt'tle-pipe,** the vertical pipe between the throttle valve and the dry pipe of a locomotive [Dim of **Throat.**]

Through, thrōō, *prep* from end to end, or from side to side of between the sides of over the whole extent of among from beginning to end by means of in consequence of —*adv* from one end or side to the other from beginning to end to the end or purpose —*adj* clear, unobstructed, serving for an entire route —*adv* **Through'-and-through,** thoroughly —*ns* **Through'-bolt,** a bolt which passes through from side to side of what it fastens, (*Shak*) **Through'fare** (same as **Thoroughfare**), **Through'-gang** (*Scot*), a thoroughfare —*adj* **Through'-gang'ing,** thorough going —*n* **Through'-go'ing** (*Scot*), a scolding —*adj* active, energetic —*adv* (*obs*) **Through'ly** (same as **Thoroughly**) —*prep* **Throughout',** through to the outside in every part of from one end to the other —*adv* in every part everywhere —*ns* **Through'-stone,** a bonder or bond stone in building a gravestone, **Through'-tick'et,** a ticket for the whole of a journey, **Through'-traf'fic,** the traffic between two centres at a distance from each other —opp to *Local traffic*, **Through'-train,** a train which goes the whole length of a long route —**To be through,** to be finished [A S *þurh*, Ger *durch*, Sans *tiras*]

Throve, thrōv, *pa t* of **Thrive.**

Throw, thrō, *v t* to hurl to fling to wind or twist together, as yarn to form on a wheel, as pottery to venture at dice to put off to put on or spread carelessly to cast down in wrestling —*v i* to cast or hurl to cast dice —*pa t* threw (thrōō), *pa p* thrōwn —*n* the act of throwing a cast, esp of dice the distance to which anything may be thrown a violent effort —*ns* **Throw'er, Throw'ing-ta'ble,** a potter's wheel —*adj* **Thrown,** twisted —*ns* **Throw'ster,** one who throws silk a gambler, **Throw'-stick,** a weapon thrown whirling from the hand, as the boomerang — **Throw about** (*Spens*), to cast about or try expedients, **Throw away,** to lose by neglect or folly, to spend in vain, to reject, **Throw back,** to retort, to refuse to revert to some ancestral character, to show atavism, **Throw by,** to reject, to lay aside as of no use, **Throw down,** to destroy, to subvert to depress; **Throw in,** to inject, as a fluid, to put in or

deposit along with others, to add as an extra, **Throw light on,** to make clear, **Throw off,** to expel, to reject, to renounce to give forth in an unpremeditated manner, **Throw on,** to put on hastily, **Throw one's self into,** to engage heartily in, **Throw one's self on,** or **upon,** to cast one's confidence upon, to resign one's self to, **Throw open,** to cause to swing wide open, to make freely accessible, **Throw out,** to cast out, to reject, to expel to emit, to utter carelessly, to cause to project to put into confusion, to confuse to distance, leave behind, **Throw over,** to discard or desert, **Throw up,** to hoist or raise, to raise hastily to enlarge, as a picture reflected on a screen to give up, to resign to vomit [A S *thrāwan*, to turn, to twist, cog with Ger *drehen*, to twist, L *torquēre*]

Thrum, thrum, *n* the end of a weaver's thread, any loose thread or fringe coarse yarn —*v t* to furnish with thrums to fringe to insert short pieces of rope yarn in a mat or piece of canvas —*pr p* thrum'ming, *pa t* and *pa p* thummed —*ns* **Thrum'-cap, Thrum' hat** (*Shak*), a cap or hat made of thrums or of coarse, shaggy cloth —*adj* **Thrum'my,** made of or like thrums [Ice *þrómr*, the edge, Ger *trumm*, a piece, end, fragment]

Thrum, thrum, *v i* to play rudely or monotonously on an instrument with the fingers —*n* a monotonous sound, as that made by unskilled fingers on a harp, &c

Thrush, thrush, *n* a genus of Passerine birds of the family *Turdidæ*, the largest British species the Missel Thrush, sometimes called the Storm cock from its habit of singing before or during wind or rain The Song Thrush or Mavis is smaller in size, but possesses finer powers of song a little bird remarkable for its power of song [A S *þrysce*, a thrush See **Throstle**]

Thrush, thrush, *n* an inflammatory and suppurating affection of the sensitive surfaces within the frog of the horse a disease of the mouth and throat occurring chiefly in early infancy [Scand, Ice *þurr*, dry]

Thrust, thrust, *v t* to push or drive with force to stab, pierce —*v i* to make a push, esp with a pointed weapon to squeeze in to intrude —*pa t* and *pa p* thrust —*n* a stab an assault the horizontal outward pressure of an arch against its abutments, or of rafters, beams, &c, against the walls or bearings the white whey, the last to be squeezed from the curd —**Thrust aside,** to push away, to reject, **Thrust off,** to push away, **Thrust on,** to urge or impel, **Thrust one's self into,** to intrude, **Thrust out,** to drive out or away, **Thrust through** (*Shak*), to pierce, to stab, **Thrust to** (*Spens*), to rush upon, **Thrust together,** to compress, **Thrust upon,** to force upon [Ice *thrýsta*, to press]

Thrust, thrust, *v i* (*Spens*) to thirst —*n* (*Spens*) thirst

Thud, thud, *n* a dull, hollow sound, caused by a blow or a heavy body falling a loud noise, concussion, or blast —*v i* to make a thudding sound [A S *þóden*, noise, din]

Thug, thug, *n* one of a class of professional robbers and assassins, in India, forming a kind of secret religious fraternity, murdering stealthily by strangling or poisoning with datura, finally extirpated 1826–35 a cut throat ruffian generally —*ns* **Thuggee', Thug'gery, Thug'gism,** the practice and superstition of the Thugs [Hind, *thag*, *thug*, cheat, knave]

Thule, thū'lē, *n* the name generally given by the ancients to the most northerly part of Europe known to them, of which their want of knowledge was eked out by the imagination—the Orkney and Shetland groups, Iceland, &c The usual Roman phrase was *Ultima Thule.* [L,—Gr *thylē*]

Thumb, thum, *n* the short, thick finger of the hand the corresponding member in other animals —*v t* to handle awkwardly to play or soil with the thumb or fingers.—*v i* to finger —*adj* **Thumbed,** having thumbs marked by the thumb, worn —*ns* **Thumb'kin, Thumb'screw,** an old instrument of torture for compressing the thumb by means of a screw, **Thumb'-mark,** a mark left by the impression of the thumb on the pages of a book, &c, **Thumb'-ring** (*Shak*), a ring worn on the thumb a ring for the thumb fastened to the guard of a dagger or sword, **Thumb'-stall,** a covering or sheath for the thumb —**By rule of thumb,** in a rough and ready practical manner, found by experience to be convenient —**Under one's thumb,** under one's influence [With intrusive *b* from A S *þuma*, cog with Ger *daumen*]



Thumbscrew

Thummim, thum'im, *n pl* perfection [Heb, *tummīm*, pl of *tōm*, perfection—*tāmam*, to be perfect See **Urim.**]

Thump, thump, *n* a heavy blow —*v t* to beat with something heavy —*v i* to strike or fall with a dull, heavy blow —*n* **Thump'er,** one who or that which thumps anything very big, a big lie, &c —*adj* **Thump'ing,** unusually big [Prob from the sound, like Ice *dumpa*, to thump]

Thunder, thun'der, *n* the deep rumbling sound after a flash of lightning, a thunderbolt any loud noise an alarming denunciation —*v i* to make thunder to sound as thunder —*v t* to give out with noise and terror to publish a denunciation —*ns* **Thun'derbolt,** a bolt or shaft of lightning preceding a peal of thunder anything sudden and irresistible a daring or irresistible hero ecclesiastical denunciation, **Thun'der-clap,** a sudden peal of thunder the report of an explosion of electricity in the clouds, **Thun'der-cloud,** a cloud charged with electricity which generally produces lightning and thunder, **Thun'derer, Thun'dering,** the report of a discharge of electricity in the clouds thunder —*adj* unusually big, tremendous —*adv* **Thun'deringly.**—*adjs* **Thun'derless,** without thunder, **Thun'derlike** (*Shak*), like thunder, as a loud noise, **Thun'derous,** giving forth a sound like thunder, awful —*adv* **Thun'derously.** —*ns* **Thun'der-peal,** a clap of thunder, **Thun'der-plump,** a heavy fall of rain in a thunder-storm; **Thun'der-show'er,** a shower accompanied with thunder, or a short heavy shower from a thunder cloud, **Thun'der-stone** (*Shak*), a stone fabulously supposed to be hurled by thunder, and to do the damage of lightning, a thunder bolt (*geol*) a belemnite, so called from its dart like shape, **Thun'der-storm,** continued discharges of electricity from the clouds, producing lightning and thunder, and generally accompanied with heavy rain —*v t* **Thun'der-strike,** to strike as by lightning —*n* **Thun'der-stroke** (*Shak*), a stroke or blast by lightning. —*adjs* **Thun'der-struck,** struck by lightning astonished struck dumb, **Thun'dery,** indicative of thunder, or attended by it [With intrusive *d* from A S *þunor*—*þunian*, to rattle, cog with Ger *donner*, Ice *þorr* for *þonr*, L *tonāre*]

Thuri'ble, thūr'i bl, *n* a censer of metal for burning frankincense [L *thuribulum* — *thus, thuris*, frankincense, akin to Gr *thyos*, a sacrifice]

Thurifer, thūr'i fer, *n* the server who carries the thurible —*adjs* **Thurif'erous,** producing or bearing frankincense, **Thurif'icate,** having offered

incense —*v t* **Thū'rify**, to cense. [L *thus*, *thuris*, and *ferre*, to bear]

Thursday, thurz'dā, *n* the fifth day of the week, so called because orig sacred to Thor, the old Teutonic god of thunder [A S *thunres dæg*—*thunres*, gen of *thunor*, thunder, and *dæg*, day, Ice *Thórsdag r*, Thor's day, Ger *Donnerstag*]

Thus, *thus*, *adv* in this or that manner to this degree or extent —*adv* **Thus'wise**, in this manner [A S *ðus*, prob *ðýs*, instrumental case of *ðes*, **This**]

Thwack, thwak, *v t* to strike with something blunt and heavy, to thrash —*n* a heavy blow. [A S *thaccian*, to stroke]

Thwaite, thwāt, *n* a piece of land reclaimed to tillage — common in place names, as Bassen *thwaite* [Ice *thvest*]

Thwart, thwawrt, *adj* cross being crosswise — *v t* to cross to oppose to defeat. —*n* the bench for rowers placed athwart the boat — *advs* **Thwart**, **Thwart'edly.**—*adj* **Thwart'ing**, perverse —*advs* **Thwart'ingly**, perversely, **Thwart'ly**, **Thwart'ships**, across the ship [Ice *thvert*, neut of *thverr*, perverse, cog with A S *thweorh*, Ger *zwerch*]

Thy, *thī*, *poss adj* thine, of or pertaining to thee [Short for **Thine**, A S *ðīn*, gen of *ðū*, thou]

Thylacine, thī'la sēn, *n* the largest of the extant predaceous marsupials, represented by one species, now restricted to Tasmania

Thyme, tīm, *n* a genus of humble half shrubby plants of the natural order *Labiatæ* the common garden-thyme, cultivated for its fragrance, wild thyme, &c —*n* **Thy'mol**, an antiseptic phenol, obtained from oil of thyme by distillation —*adj* **Thy'my** [Fr ,—L *thymum*—Gr *thyein*, to fill with sweet smells, to burn in sacrifice]

Thymus, thī'mus, *n* a gland which begins to form at an early period of embryonic life, and commencing as an epithelial ingrowth from the throat, extends from the neck right into the chest, where it is placed anteriorly in the mediastinum It continues to grow after birth, but when adult life is reached it shrivels to an inconsiderable mass Of its function almost nothing is known, but it is probably concerned in some way in altering the chemical or cellular structure of the blood [Gr *thymos*, sweet thyme]

Thyroid, thī'roid, *adj* in the form of a shield denoting a cartilage constituting the anterior, upper part of the larynx, popularly called Adam's apple denoting a vascular or ductless gland which arises in the earlier human embryo as an ingrowth from the lower part of the pharynx—in the adult a bilobed structure on either side of the windpipe, and joined in front of this tube by an isthmus of gland tissue A tendency to mucous deposits and tumours seems to be associated with disease of this gland See **Myxœdema**. [Gr. *thyreos*, a shield, and *eidos*, form]

Thyrsus, ther'sus, *n* (*bot*) an inflorescence consisting of a panicle with the lower branches shorter than the middle ones the wand of Bacchus, a staff wreathed with ivy—also **Thyrse**. —*adjs* **Thyr'soid**, **-al**, having the form of a thyrsus [Gr *thyrsos*]

Thysanura, this a-nū'ra, *n* an order of wingless insects of small size, undergoing no metamorphosis, the abdomen usually bearing peculiar structures which seem to be abortive limbs, the spring-tails or bristle tails —*adjs* **Thysanū'rian**; **Thysanū'riform**. [Gr *thysanos*, a fringe, *oura*, a tail]

Thyself, *thī*-self', *pron* thou or thee, in person—used for emphasis [**Thy** and **Self**]

Ti, tē, *n* a small Pacific tree of the lily family whose fleshy roots are eaten, and yield sugar and spirit

Tiara, tī-ā'ra, *n* the lofty ornamental head dress of the ancient Persians a head dress the mitre of the Jewish high priest the pope's triple crown, the papal dignity—also (*poet*) **Tiar**.—*adj* **Tiā'raed**, wearing a tiara. [Fr *tiare*—L *tiara*—Gr *tiara*]


Tiara.

Tib, tib, *n* (*Shak*) a punk

Tibet, **Thibet**, ti bet', *n* a woollen stuff generally printed in colours a heavy fabric used for the same purposes as furs, made of goat's hair, black and finely curled—also **Tibet cloth**.—*adj* **Tib'etan**, pertaining to Tibet, its language or people —*n* the language or people of Tibet

Tibia, tib'i a, *n* the large shinbone —*adj* **Tib'ial**, pertaining to the tibia pertaining to a pipe or flute —*ns* **Tibiā'lis**, a tibial muscle, **Tibi'cen**, a flute-player [L, the shinbone, hence a flute (orig made of bone)]

Tic, tik, *n* a convulsive motion of certain muscles, esp of the face —*n* **Tic'-dol'oureux**, painful convulsive motion of a nerve, usually in the face [Fr *tic*, a twitching, cf Low Ger *tukken*, to twitch]

Tice, tīs, *v t* (*Shak*) to entice

Tick, tik, *n* the popular name for several acaridan arachnids which infest dogs, sheep, &c [M E *teke*, cog with Dut *teek*, Ger *zecke*]

Tick, tik, *n* the case or cover in which feathers, &c, are put for bedding —*ns* **Tick'en**, **Tick'ing**, the cloth of which ticks are made [L *theca*—Gr *thēkē*, a case, that in which anything is put —*tithēmi*, I put]

Tick, tik, *v i* to make a small, quick noise to beat, as a watch —*ns* **Tick'er**, anything which ticks, a watch, **Tick'-tack**, a noise like that made by a clock (*Shak*) a game somewhat like backgammon [Imitative, cf Ger *ticken*]

Tick, tik, *v i* to run upon score to get or give credit —*n* credit trust —*n* **Tick'-shop**, a shop where goods are given on credit [A contr of **Ticket**]

Tick, tik, *v i* to touch lightly —*n* a tap or light touch a slight speck —*v t* **Tick'le**, to touch lightly and cause to laugh to please by slight gratification —*v i* to feel titillation or tickling —*ns* **Tick'ler**, **Tick'ling** [*Tickle* is a dim of *tick*, to touch lightly, M E *teck*, a touch, Dut *tik*, a touch]

Ticket, tik'et, *n* a marked card a token of any right or debt, as for admission, &c a list of candidates put forward by a party for election (*obs*) a visiting card —*v t* to mark by a ticket —*ns* **Tick'et-day**, the day before settling day on the Stock Exchange, **Tick'et-of-leave**, a license to be at large, granted to a convict for good conduct, **Tick'et-por'ter**, a licensed porter wearing a badge or ticket —**Coupon-ticket** (see **Coupon**), **Season ticket**, a ticket entitling the holder to admission to lectures, &c, or to travel between certain places on a line of railway, for a certain specified period, **Straight-ticket**, a ticket bearing the names of the nominees of a political party, and them only —**The ticket**, the correct thing [Short for O Fr *etiquet*, a label, something stuck on, from Teut, Ger *stecken*, to stick]

Tickle, tik'l, *adj* (*Spens*) uncertain, insecure (*Shak*) tottering, insecure, easily tickled, ticklish —*n* **Tick'ler**, something difficult, a puzzle a banker's memorandum-book a dram of spirits —*adj* **Tick'lish**, easily tickled easily affected: nice critical —*adv* **Tick'lishly**.—*n* **Tick'lishness**.—*adj* **Tick'ly**, ticklish [M E *tikel*, unstable, *tikelen*, freq of **Tick**, to touch lightly.]

Tid, tid, *n* (*Scot*) fit time or condition

Tidbit. Same as **Titbit.**

Tiddle, tid'l, *v t* to fondle—also **Tid'der.**—*v.i* to potter

Tiddlywink, tid'li wingk, *n* (*prov*) an unlicensed pawn shop or beer house —*n pl* **Tid'dledy-winks**, a parlour game in which small discs of ivory, &c, are snapped from the level of the table into a cup in the centre of it—also **Tid'dly-winks**

Tiddy, tid'i, *n* (*prov*) the European wren

Tide, tīd, *n* time season the regular flux and reflux of the rhythmic ebb and flow of the sea course a tide, time, or season, a feast day, festival, a certain time, a day of twelve hours commotion turning point —*v t* to drive with the stream —*v i* to pour a tide or flood to work in or out of a river or harbour with the tide —*adj* **Tī'dal**, pertaining to tides flowing and ebbing periodically —*ns* **Tide'-gate**, a gate through which the water flows into a basin or dock with the tide, and which is shut to keep it from flowing out again when the tide ebbs a place where the tide runs with great velocity, **Tide'gauge**, an instrument for registering the state of the tide continuously —*adj* **Tide'less**, having no tides —*ns* **Tide'-lock**, a lock placed between an entrance basin and a harbour, canal, or river, and furnished with double gates, so that vessels can pass either out or in at all times of the tide, **Tide'mill**, a mill moved by tide-water a mill for clearing lands of tide water, **Tide'-ta'ble**, a table giving the time of high tide at any place, **Tide'-wait'er**, an officer who waits the arrival of vessels, to secure the payment of the duties, **Tide'-wa'ter**, the water of the portion of a river affected by the tide, the seaboard, **Tide'-way**, the channel in which the tide sets [A S. *tīd*, Dut *tijd*, Ger *zeit*, time]

Tidings, tīd'ingz, *n pl* news intelligence [Ice *tīð-indi*—*tīð*, time, cf Ger *zeit ung*, news, from *zeit*]

Tidy, tī'di, *adj* neat in good order fairly large (*coll*) comfortable —*n* a cover for chairs, &c a child's pinafore —*v t* to make neat to put in good order —*pa t* and *pa p* tī'died —*adv* **Tī'dily**, in a tidy manner with neat simplicity —*n* **Tī'diness**, the state or quality of being tidy neatness — **Tidivate** (*coll*) (see **Titivate**) [M E *tidy*, seasonable—*tīd*, *tide*, time, Ger *zeitig*, Dut *tijdig* See **Tide**]

Tie, tī, *v t* to bind to fasten with a cord to unite to constrain (*mus*) to unite notes with a tie to score equally with to bind with a ligature —*v i* to make an exactly equal number of points with —*pr p* ty'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* tied (tīd) —*n* a knot, bow, &c a bond something for tying a necktie a member fastening parts together, one of a set of timbers laid cross wise an equality in numbers, as of votes, or of points in a game (*mus*) a curved line drawn over two or more notes on the same degree of the stave, signifying that the second note is not to be sounded separately, but is to sustain the first —*ns* **Tie'-beam**, a beam resting on the walls and stretching across, keeping the rafters fast, **Tī'er**, one who ties, **Tie'-rod**, a rod serving as a tie between two pieces, **Tie'-wig**, a court wig tied with ribbon at the back —**Play off a tie**, to take part in a final contest to decide a tie in a game [M E *teyen*—*teye*, a band—A S *teáh*, *téah*, *týge*, a rope]

Tier, tēr, *n* a row or rank, especially when several rows are placed one above another. [Fr *tire*—*tirer*, to draw]

Tierce, tērs, *n* a cask containing one third of a pipe—that is, 42 gallons a sequence of three cards of the same colour a third, in music a thrust, in fencing. (*her.*) a field tripartitely divided in three different tinctures: the third hour of the day, or the office of that hour, the terce —*n* **Tier'cet**, a stanza of three rhymed verses, a triplet [O Fr *tiers*, *tierce*—L *tertia* (*pars*), a third (part)—*ter*, three times—*tres*, three]

Tiercel, tērs'el, **Tierce'let**, *n* a male hawk [O. Fr *tiercelet*—*tiers*, *tierce*, third See **Tierce**]

Tiers état, tyāiz ā ta', *n* the third estate of the realm, the common people in relation to political power. See **Estate** [Fr]

Tiff, tif, *v t* to sip, quaff —*n* a draught

Tiff, tif, *v t* (*obs*) to dress, trick out [O Fr. *tiffer*, *atiffer*, to adorn, of Teut origin]

Tiff, tif, *v i* to be in a pet —*n* a display of irritation, a pet, huff —Also **Tift.** [Orig a *sniff*, Norw. *tev*, a drawing in of the breath, *teva*, to sniff]

Tiffany, tif'a ni, *n.* a silk like gauze —*adj* made of tiffany

Tiffin, tif'in, *n* the East Indian name for luncheon —*v i* **Tiff**, to take lunch—**Tif'fin** is less correct. [From Prov Eng *tiff*, a draught of beer.]

Tig, tig, *n* a game in which one tries to tag or touch another

Tig, tig, *n* an old four handed drinking cup

Tige, tīzh, *n* a stalk the shaft of a column [Fr, —L *tibia*, a pipe]

Tigellus, tij el'us, *n* the internode of a stem [Fr]

Tiger, tī'ger, *n* a fierce and rapacious feline quadruped, nearly as large as a lion the jaguar, a servant in livery who rides with his master a swaggering bully, a low ruffian (*U S*) one more cheer after a round of cheers a tiger beetle —*fem* **Tī'gress** —*ns* **Tī'ger-bee'tle**, a cicindela; **Tī'ger-cat**, a wild-cat the margay, ocelot, and serval, **Tī'ger-flow'er**, a Mexican plant cultivated in flower gardens for its streaked flowers —*adjs* **Tī'ger-foot'ed** (*Shak*), hastening to devour, fierce and rapacious, **Tī'gerish**, like a tiger in disposition —*ns* **Tī'gerism**, **Tī'ger-lil'y**, a species of lily with spotted flowers, **Tī'ger-moth**, any one of the *Arctiidæ*, whose larvæ are called woolly bears, **Tī'ger-wolf**, a name given to the spotted hyena and to the Thylacine [Fr *tigre*—L *tigris* —Gr *tigris*—Zend. *tighri*, an arrow, whence the river Tigris]

Tight, tīt, *adj* close compact rigid hampered from want of money snug, trim not leaky fitting closely, also too closely (*coll*) unwilling to part with money tipsy not loose or free in treatment —*v t* **Tight'en**, to make tight or tighter to straiten —*v i* to grow tight or tighter —*n* **Tight'ener**, one who or that which tightens (*anat*) a tensor (*slang*) a heavy meal —*adv.* **Tight'ly.** — *ns* **Tight'ness**, **Tight'-rope**, a tightly stretched rope on which rope dancers perform —*n pl* **Tights**, a garment often of silk, closely fitting the body, or at least the legs, worn by acrobats, dancers, &c [Scand, Ice *þéttr*; cf Dan *tæt*, Dut *digt*, Ger *dicht*]

Tight, tīt (*Spens*), *pa t* and *pa p* of **Tie.**

Tike, tīk, *n* (*Shak*) a dog, a cur, a boor an uncouth fellow a Yorkshireman [Ice *tík*, a bitch]

Tilbury, til'ber i, *n* a kind of gig for two [Said to be so named from its first maker]

Tilde, til'dē, *n* the diacritical sign over *n* in Spanish—thus *ñ* [Sp,—L *titulus*, a title]

Tile, tīl, *n* a piece of baked clay used for covering roofs, floors, &c a tube or pipe of baked clay used in drains (*slang*) a tall cylindrical silk hat —*v t* to cover with tiles to drain by means of tiles to secure against the intrusion of unauthorised persons by placing a person at the door of a lodge or close meeting —*ns* **Tī'ler**, one who makes or who lays tiles the keeper of the door in a Freemasons' lodge—also **Ty'ler**, **Tile'-red**, a brownish red, the colour of baked tiles, **Tī'lery**, a place where tiles are made, **Tile'-stone**, a tile (*pl*) the uppermost group of the Silurian period,

consisting of a reddish, thin-bedded, slightly micaceous sandstone (*geol*), **Ti'ling,** a roof of tiles tiles in general —**Dutch tiles,** enamelled earthenware tiles, usually blue, with scriptural subjects, for chimney pieces, &c [A S *tigele*—L *tegula*—*tegĕre*, to cover]

Tiliaceæ, til i ā'se-ē, *n pl* a natural order of exogenous trees and shrubs, mostly native to the tropics—the linden family [L *tilia*, a lime tree]

Tilka, til'ka, *n* the caste mark on the forehead of Hindus [Sans]

Till, til, *n* a money box or drawer in a desk, counter, or trunk [M E *tillen*, to draw out—A S *tyllan*, in *for tyllan*, to draw aside]

Till, til, *prep* to the time of —*adv* to the time when to the degree that [Old Northumbrian *til*—Scand, Ice *til*]

Till, til, *v t* to cultivate —*adj* **Till'able,** arable —*ns* **Till'age,** act or practice of tilling husbandry a place tilled, **Till'er.** [A S *tilian*, to till—*til*, good, a limit, cog with Ger *zielen*, to aim, to arrange]

Till, til, *n* the usual name in Scotland for Boulder clay, a widely distributed stony clay, usually tough and hard, unquestionably the result of glaciation, probably being merely the bottom-moraine or ground moraine of extinct glaciers

Tillandsia, ti land'zi a, *n* a genus of mainly epiphytic plants of the pine apple family (*Bromeliaceæ*) [From the Swedish botanist, *Tillands*]

Tiller, til'er, *n* the handle or lever for turning a rudder —*n* **Till'er-rope,** the rope uniting the fore end of the tiller with the steering wheel [M E *tillen*, to draw out—A S *tyllan* See **Till** (1)]

Tilly-vally, til'i val'i, *n* (*Shak*) an expression of contempt at what has been said —Also **Tillie-vallie.**

Tilt, tilt, *n* the canvas covering of a cart or wagon an awning in a boat —*v t* to cover with an awning [A S *teld*—*teldan*, to cover, cog with Ger *zelt*]

Tilt, tilt, *v i* to ride against another and thrust with a lance to thrust or fight with a lance or rapier to fall into a sloping posture, to heel over —*v t* to point or thrust with, as a lance to slant to raise one end of to forge with a tilt hammer —*n* a thrust in the Middle Ages, an exercise in which combatants rode against each other with lances inclination forward, dip, slant —*ns* **Tilt'er, Tilt'-ham'mer,** a heavy hammer used in ironworks, which is tilted or lifted by means of projections on the axis of a wheel, **Tilt'-yard,** a place for tilting [A S *tealt*, tottering, Ice *tolta*, to trot, Ger *zelter*]

Tilth, tilth, *n* cultivation cultivated land the depth of soil turned up in cultivation [From **Till,** *v t*]

Timariot, ti mā'ri-ot, *n* a soldier of the Turkish feudal militia. [Turk *tīmār*]

Timbal, tim'bal, *n* a kettledrum. [Fr, —It. *timballo*]

Timbale, tang bal', *n* a dish of fowl or fish pounded and mixed with white of egg, sweet cream, &c [Fr]

Timber, tim'ber, *n* wood for building purposes · the trunk of a tree material for any structure one of the larger pieces of the framework of a house, ship, &c one of the planks forming the sides and roof of a gallery in a mine —*v t* to furnish with timber or beams.—*p adj* **Tim'bered,** furnished with timber (*Shak*) built, formed, contrived · (*Spens*) massive like timber —*ns* **Tim'ber-man,** one responsible for the timbers in a mine, **Tim'ber-toes,** a person with a wooden leg; **Tim'ber-tree,** a tree suitable for timber [A.S *timber*, building, wood, Ger. *zimmer*, an apartment, building]

Timbre, tim'bėr, *n* tone, character, or quality of a musical sound [O Fr, —L *tympanum*, a drum]

Timbrel, tim'brel, *n* an ancient musical instrument, carried in the hand, apparently like a tambourine — *adj* **Tim'brelled** (*Milton*), sung to the sound of the timbrel [Dim of M E *timbre*—O Fr *timbre*—L *tympanum*, a drum]

Timbrology, tim brol'ō ji, *n* the study of postage stamps — *n* **Timbroph'ily,** love for this harmless pursuit [Fr *timbre*, postage stamp, *ology*]

Time, tīm, *n* a point at which or period during which things happen a season or proper time an opportunity absolute duration an interval past time the duration of one's life allotted period repetition of anything or mention with reference to repetition musical measure, or rate of movement a measured interval in verse (*gram*) the relation of a verb with regard to tense the umpire's call in prize fights, &c hour of travail the state of things at any period, usually in *pl* the history of the world, as opposed to eternity addition of a thing to itself —*v t* to do at the proper season to regulate as to time (*mus*) to measure —*v i* to keep or beat time. —*ns* **Time'-ball,** a ball arranged to drop from the summit of a pole at a particular time, **Time'-bar'gain,** a contract to buy or sell merchandise or stock at a certain time in the future —*adjs.* **Time'-beguil'ing,** making the time pass quickly, **Time'-bet'tering,** improving the state of things as time goes on, **Time'-bewast'ed** (*Shak*), wasted or worn by time —*ns* **Time'-book,** a book for keeping an account of the time men have worked, **Time'-card,** a card bearing a time table a card with blank spaces for workmen's hours, &c, being filled in, **Time'-gun,** a gun which is fired by means of a mechanical contrivance and a current of electricity at a particular time —*adj* **Time'-hon'oured,** honoured for a long time venerable on account of antiquity —*n* **Time'-keep'er,** a clock, watch, or other instrument for keeping or marking time one who keeps the time of workmen —*adj* **Time'less,** done at an improper time, unseasonable (*Shak*) done before the proper time —*adv* **Time'lessly,** before the proper time unseasonably —*n* **Time'liness.**—*adj* **Time'ly,** in good time sufficiently early: (*obs*) keeping time —*adv* early, soon —*adjs.* **Time'ly-part'ed** (*Shak*), having died in time—ie at a natural time, **Time'ous,** in Scot. legal phraseology, in good time seasonable —*adv* **Time'ously,** in good time —*ns* **Time'piece,** a piece of machinery for keeping time, esp a clock for a mantel piece, **Time'-pleas'er** (*Shak*), one who complies with prevailing opinions, whatever they be, **Time'-serv'er,** one who serves or meanly suits his opinions to the times —*adj* **Time'-serv'ing,** complying with the spirit of the times or with present power —*n* mean compliance with the spirit of the times or with present power —*ns* **Time'-ta'ble,** a table or list showing the times of certain things, as trains, steamers, &c; **Time'-thrust,** a thrust made in fencing at the moment the opponent draws breath for his thrust, **Time'-work,** labour paid for by the hour or the day—opp to *Piece work* —*adj* **Time'-worn,** worn or decayed by time —*n* **Tim'ist,** a musical performer in relation to his sense for time.—*adj* **Tim'ous** (*Bacon*), timely—**Apparent time,** true solar time as shown by a carefully adjusted sun-dial, **Astronomical time,** the time past mean noon of that day, and reckoned on to twenty four hours in mean time, **Civil**

time, common time, or mean time, in which the day begins at midnight, and is divided into equal portions of twelve hours each, **Mean time,** the mean or average of apparent time, as shown by a good clock, **Sidereal time,** the portion of a sidereal day which has elapsed since the transit of the first point of Aries, **Solar time,** time as shown by the sun or sun-dial —**At times,** at distinct intervals occasionally, **In time, Time enough,** in good season, sufficiently early, **The time being,** the present time.—**To be master of one's time,** to be free to do what one likes, **To fill time,** to book vacant dates, **To keep time,** to indicate the time correctly to make any regular rhythmical movements at the same time with others, **To make time,** to recover lost time to perform in a certain time [A S *tíma*, cf Ice *tími*, and **Tide**]

Timenoguy, tī men'ō gī, *n* (*naut*) a rope stretched so as to prevent gear from getting fouled

Timid, tim'id, *adj* fearful wanting courage faint hearted —*n* **Timid'ity,** quality or state of being timid want of courage or boldness —*adv* **Tim'idly** —*n* **Tim'idness** —*adv* **Timorō'so,** (*mus*) timid, hesitating, to be so rendered —*adj* **Tim'orous,** full of fear timid indicating fear —*adv* **Tim'orously.**—*n* **Tim'orousness** —*adj* **Tim'orsome** (*Scot*), easily frightened [Fr,—L *timidus—timēre*, to fear]

Timocracy, tī mok'rā si, *n* a form of government in which a certain amount of property is a necessary qualification for office —*adj* **Timocrat'ic** [Gr *timokratia—timē*, honour, *kratein*, to rule]

Timon, tī'mon, *n* (*obs*) a helm —*n* **Timoneer',** a helmsman [L *temo*, a beam]

Timonist, tī'mon ist, *n* a misanthrope—from Timon of Athens, the hero of Shakespeare's play so named, which was based upon the story in Plutarch's life of Alcibiades, as in North's translation —*v i* **Ti'monise,** to play the misanthrope

Timothy, tim'ō thi, *n* timothy grass, the name commonly given to *Phleum pratense*, a grass much valued for feeding cattle—called also Cat's tail Grass or Meadow Cat's tail [So named from *Timothy* Hanson, who introduced it to America about 1720]

Timpano, tim'pa nō, *n* an orchestral kettledrum —*pl* **Tim'pani** —Also **Tympano.** [It]

Tim-whisky, tim' hwis'ki, *n* a kind of light one-horse chaise

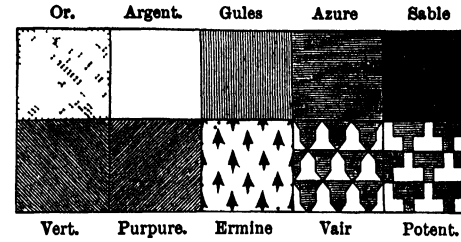
Tin, tin, *n* a silvery-white, non elastic, easily fusible, and malleable metal (*slang*) money a vessel of tin, a can, &c —*adj* made of tin —*v t* to cover or overlay with tin or tinfoil to pack in tins —*pr p* tin'ning, *pa.t* and *pa p* tinned —*ns* **Tin'man,** a tinsmith. **Tin'ning,** the art of coating with tin, or of repairing tin-ware the act of packing in tin cans for preservation —*adj* **Tin'ny,** like tin —*ns* **Tin'-plate,** thin sheet iron coated with tin, **Tin'-smith,** a manufacturer of tin vessels a worker in tin a dealer in tin ware, **Tin'-type,** a ferrotype, **Tin'-ware,** articles made of tin —*ns pl* **Tin'witts,** dressed tin ore containing pyrites, &c, **Tin'-works,** works for working tin [A S *tin*, cog with Ice *tin*, Ger *zinn*]

Tinamou, tin'a mōō, *n* a South American genus of birds sometimes called partridges, but really more akin to bustards, and having affinities with the Rhea and Emu [Fr,—native name]

Tincal, Tinkal, ting'kal, *n* crude borax [Malay]

Tinchel, tin'chel, *n* a circle of men who close in round a herd of deer —Also **Tinchil.** [Gael *tynchioll*, a circuit]

Tincture, tingk'tūr, *n* a tinge or shade of colour: a slight taste added to anything (*med.*) a solution of any substance in oil by means of spirit of wine (*her*) one of the metals, colours, or furs in



Heraldic Tinctures.

achievements —*v t* to tinge to imbue to mix with anything foreign —*adj* **Tinct** (*Spens*), tinged, coloured —*n* (*Tenn*) colour, stain, spot —*adj* **Tinctō'rial,** giving a tinge or containing colour colouring [L *tinctura* See **Tinge**]

Tind, tind, *v t* (*Spens*) to kindle [A S *tendan* See **Tinder**]

Tindal, tin'dal, *n* a native petty-officer of lascars

Tinder, tin'der, *n* anything used for kindling fire from a spark —*n* **Tin'der-box,** a box in which tinder is kept —*adjs* **Tin'der-like** (*Shak*), inflammable as tinder, **Tin'dery,** irascible [A S *tynder*, Ice *tundr*, Ger *zunder* The root is found in A S *tendan*, Ger *zunden*, to kindle]

Tine, tīn, *n* the spike of a fork or harrow, &c —*adj* **Tined,** furnished with spikes [A S *tind*, a point, cog with Ice *tind r*, a tooth, a prickle, and prob conn with **Tooth**]

Tine, tīn, *v t* (*Spens*) same as **Tind.**—*v i* (*Spens*) to rage, to smart

Tine, tīn, *n* (*Spens*) Same as **Teen.**

Tine, tīn, *v t* (*Scot*) to lose —*v i* to be lost, to perish [M E *tinen, tynen*—Scand, Ice *týna*, to lose]

Tine, tīn, *v t* and *v i* (*prov*) to enclose [A S *týnan*, to surround]

Tine, tīn, *n* (*prov*) a wild vetch or tare

Tinea, tin'ē a, *n* the generic name of certain diseases of the skin caused by the growth of microscopic fungi a genus of small moths of the family *Tineidæ* and superfamily *Tineina* —*adj* **Tin'eid,** relating to these moths [L, a worm]

Tinfoil, tin'foil, *n* tin in thin leaves for wrapping articles —*v t* to cover with such

Ting, ting, *v t* and *v i* to tinkle like a bell —*n* a sharp sound, a tinkling —*n* **Ting'-a-ling,** the sound of a bell tinkling—used adverbially

Tinge, tinj, *v t* to tint or colour to mix with something to give in some degree the qualities of a substance —*n* a small amount of colour or taste infused into another substance [L. *tingĕre, tinctum*, conn with Gr *tenggein*, to wet, to stain]

Tingi, ting'gi, *n* a Brazilian tree whose seeds yield soap —Also **Tinguy.**

Tingis, tin'jis, *n* a genus of heteropterous insects

Tingle, ting'gl, *v i* to feel a thrilling sensation, as in hearing a shrill sound to feel a sharp, thrilling pain to tinkle —*v t* to cause to tingle, to ring. —*n* a tingling sensation —*adj* **Ting'lish,** capable of tingling or thrilling [M E *tinglen*, a variant of *tinklen*, itself a freq of *tinken*, to tink.]

Tinker, tingk'er, *n.* a mender of brazen or tin kettles, pans, &c —(*Scot*) **Tink'ler:** the act of doing tinker-work a botcher or bungler a botch or bungle a young mackerel —*v t* to repair, esp. unskilfully.—*v.i.* to do tinker's work. to make a

botch or mess of anything [M E *tinkere*—*tinken*, to tink, to make a sharp, shrill sound; cf Scot *tinkler*, a worker in tin]

Tinkle, ting'k'l, *v i* to make small sharp sounds to clink to jingle to clink repeatedly or continuously —*v t* to cause to make quick, sharp sounds —*n* a sharp clinking sound —*ns* **Tink'ler**, a small bell, **Tink'ling**, a tinkling noise [A freq of M E *tinken* See **Tinker**]

Tinnitus, ti-nī'tus, *n* a ringing in the ears [L. 'a ringing'—*tinnīre*, to ring]

Tinsel, tin'sel, *n* something sparkling or shining glittering metallic sheets, as of burnished brass, copper, or tin, almost as thin as foil, and used in discs, patches, strips, or threads, for giving clothing, &c, a striking appearance anything showy, but of little value anything having a false lustre —*adj* like tinsel gaudy superficial —*v t* to adorn with or as with tinsel to make glitter ing or gaudy —*pr p* tin'selling, *pa t* and *pa p* tin'selled —*n* **Tin'selry**, glittering and tawdry material [O Fr *estincelle*—L *scintilla*, a spark]

Tint, tint, *n* a slight tinge distinct from the principal colour a series of parallel lines in engraving, producing a uniform shading —*v t* to give a slight colouring to —*ns* **Tint'age**, the colouring or shading of anything, **Tint'-block**, a surface prepared for printing a background, **Tint'-draw'ing**, drawing in a wash of uniform tint, **Tint'er**, one who or that which tints a special kind of slide used with the magic lantern to give moonlight effects, &c, **Tint'iness**, state of being tinty, **Tint'ing**, the method of producing a uniform shading —*adj* **Tint'less**, having no tint or colour —*ns* **Tintom'eter**, an appliance for determining tints, **Tint'-tool**, an implement for producing a tint by parallel lines —*adj* **Tint'y**, inharmoniously tinted [L *tinctus* See **Tinge**]

Tintinnabulation, tin tin ab ū lā'shun, *n* the tinkling sound of bells —*adjs* **Tintinnab'ulant**, **Tintinnab'ular**, **Tintinnab'ulary**, **Tintinnab'ulous** —*n* **Tintinnab'ulum** —*pl* **Tintinnab'ula** [L *tintinnabulum*, a bell—*tintinnāre*, to jingle, reduplicated from *tinnīre*, to jingle, ring]

Tiny, ti'ni, *adj* (*comp* **Ti'nier**, *superl* **Ti'niest**) thin very small [Prob *teen*, and therefore 'fretful,' 'peevish']

Tip, tip, *n* the top or point of anything small the end, as of a fishing rod, a billiard-cue, &c —*v t* to form a point to to cover the tip or end of —*pr p* tip'ping, *pa t* and *pa p* tipped —**On the tip of the tongue**, on the very point of being spoken [A variant of **Top**, cf Dut *tip*, Ger *zipf el*, end, point]

Tip, tip, *v t* to strike lightly to cause to slant (*slang*) to communicate, give (*slang*) to give private information to, about betting, &c (*coll*) to give a small gift of money to, as a gratuity —*v i* to slant to give tips —*n* a tap or light stroke a place for tipping any refuse into, a dump a tram for expeditiously transferring coal private information about horse racing, stock speculations, &c a gratuity —*ns* **Tip'-cat**, a game in which a pointed piece of wood called a cat is made to rebound from the ground by being struck on the tip with a stick, **Tip'-cheese**, a boys' game in which a small stick is struck forward, **Tip'ping**, act of tilting the habit of giving gratuities to servants —*adj* **Tip'-tilt'ed**, having the tip tilted up —**Tip off liquor**, to turn up the vessel till quite empty, **Tip one the wink**, to wink as a caution, or in mutual understanding, **Tip over**, to overturn by tipping, **Tip the scale**, to depress one end of the scales —**Foul tip**, a foul hit in base ball, **Straight tip**, a reliable hint about betting, &c [Scand, Sw *tippa*, to tap, Ger *tupfen*]

Tipper, tip'er, *n* a kind of ale—from Thomas *Tipper*, who brewed it

Tippet, tip'et, *n* the cape of a coat a cape of fur, &c the stuff cape worn in the English Church by a literate or non graduate a bird's ruffle one of the patagia, or pieces at the side of the pronotum of a moth —*n* **Tip'pet-grebe**, or **-grouse**, a ruffed grebe or grouse [A S *tæppet*—L *tapete*, cloth]

Tipple, tip'l, *v i* to drink in small quantities to drink strong liquors often or habitually —*v t* to drink, as strong liquors, to excess —*n* liquor tippled —*n* **Tip'pler** —*adj* **Tip'py**, unsteady [A freq of *tip*, to tilt up a vessel in drinking; Norw *tipla*, Ger *zipfeln*]

Tipstaff, tip'staf, *n* a staff tipped with metal, or an officer who carries it a constable

Tipsy, tip'si, *adj* partially intoxicated —*v t* **Tip'sify**, to fuddle —*adv* **Tip'sily** —*ns* **Tip'siness**; **Tip'sy-cake**, a cake made of pastry and almonds, with wine, served with custard sauce [From stem of **Tipple**]

Tiptoe, tip'tō, *n* the end of the toe —*adv* on tiptoe (*lit* or *fig*) through excitement, expectation, &c —*v i* to walk on tiptoe, to go lightly and slyly

Tiptop, tip'top, *n* the extreme top the height of excellence —*adj* first rate —*adv* in a first rate manner

Tipula, tip'ū-la, *n* a genus of crane flies —*n* **Tipulā'ria**, a genus of fossil crane flies a genus of terrestrial orchids, including the American crane fly orchis —*adj* **Tipulā'rian** [L, a water-spider]

Tirade, ti rād', *n* a strain of censure or reproof: a long vehement reproof [Fr,—It *tirata*—*tirare*, to pull]

Tirailleur, ti ra lyer', *n* a skirmisher, sharpshooter. [Fr]

Tirasse, ti ras', *n* a pedal coupler in organ building. [Fr]

Tiraz, tē'raz, *n* an ancient Moorish silk fabric

Tire, tīr, *n* apparel furniture a head-dress —*v t* to dress, as the head —*ns* **Tire'-val'iant** (*Shak*), a kind of fanciful head dress, **Tire'-wom'an**, a lady's maid, **Tir'ing-house**, or **-room**, the place where actors dress [Short for **Attire**]

Tire, tīr, *n* the hoop of iron that ties or binds the fellies of wheels a hoop of rubber surrounding this —*ns* **Tire'-meas'urer**, **-press**, **-roll'er**, **-set'ter**, **-shrink'er**, **-smith**. [From **Tie**.] Sometimes, but erroneously, spelt **Tyre**.

Tire, tīr, *n* (*Spens*, *Milton*) rank or row, esp of guns, team [Same as **Tier**]

Tire, tir, *v i* (*Shak*) to pull or tear as a bird of prey to feed to dwell upon, gloat over —*pr p* tīr'ing, *pa p* tired [O Fr *tirer*, to draw—Low L *tirāre*, to draw, prob of Teut origin, Goth *tairan*, to tear]

Tire, tīr, *v t* to harass, to vex to exhaust the strength of to weary —*v i* to become weary: to be fatigued to have the patience exhausted —*adj* **Tired**, wearied fatigued —*n* **Tired'ness**. —*adj* **Tire'less**, untiring —*adv* **Tire'lessly** —*n* **Tire'lessness** —*adj* **Tire'some**, that ties: fatiguing tedious —*adv* **Tire'somely** —*n* **Tire'someness**. [A S *teorian*, to be tired—*teran*, to tear]

Tirl, tirl, *v i* (*Scot*) to quiver, vibrate to make a twirling noise —*v t* to twist to strip, unroof —*n* a twirl, vibration —*n* **Tir'lie-whir'lie**, a whirligig an ornamental combination of irregular lines —*adj* irregular, twisting [A variant of **Twirl**]

Tirl, tirl, *n* a substitute for a trundle or lantern wheel in a mill

Tiro See **Tyro**.

Tirocinium, tī rō sin'i um, *n* the first service of a soldier, any novitiate. [L,—*tiro*, a raw soldier]

Tironian, tī rō'ni an, *adj* pertaining to Tiro, Cicero's amanuensis —**Tironian notes**, the shorthand signs of the ancient Romans

Tirr, tir, *v t.* (*Scot*) to tear or strip off.

Tirra-lirra, tir'ra lir'ra, *n* (*Shak*, *Tenn.*) an imitation of a musical sound

Tirrit, tir'it, *n* (*Shak*) Mrs Quickly's word for terror.

Tirrivee, tir'i vē, *n* (*Scot*) a tantrum or fit of passion —Also **Tirrivie**

'Tis, tiz, a contraction of *it is*

Tisane, tē zan', *n* a medicinal decoction See **Ptisan.** [Fr]

Tisic, tiz'ik, *n* (*Shak*) an obs spelling of **Phthisic.**

Tisiphone, ti sif'ō nē, *n* one of the Furies [Gr *tisiphonē*, lit 'avenger of murder,' *tinein*, to repay, *phonos*, murder]

Tisri, tiz'ri, *n* the first month of the Jewish civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical year, corresponding to part of September and October [Heb *tishrī*]

Tissue, tish'ū, *n* cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colours (*anat*) the substance of which organs are composed a connected series —*v t* to form, as tissue to interweave to variegate —*n* **Tis'sue-pa'per,** a thin, soft, semi transparent kind of paper [Fr *tissu*, woven, pa p of *tistre*—L *texĕre*, to weave]

Tit, tit, *n* a teat

Tit, tit, *n* one of various small birds, a pipit, tomtit, or titmouse [Ice *tittr*, a little bird, Norw *tita*]

Tit, tit, *n* in phrase **Tit for tat,** properly *tip for tap*, blow for blow

Titan, ti'tan, **Titanic,** ti tan'ik, *adj* relating to the Titans, giants of mythology, sons and daughters of Uranus (heaven) and Gæa (earth), enormous in size and strength gigantic, huge generally —*n* **Ti'tan,** any of the descendants of the Titans, as Prometheus the sun personified any one of commanding force or ability —*fem* **Ti'taness.**—*adj* **Titanesque',** like the Titans, Titanic in character

Titania, ti tā'ni a, *n* the queen of Fairyland, wife of Oberon [L, applied to Diana.]

Titanium, ti tā'ni-um, *n* a comparatively rare metal, occurring as a gray heavy iron like powder, burning with brilliant scintillations in the air, forming titanium dioxide and nitride —*adjs* **Titā'nian, Titan'ic, Titanit'ic, Titanif'erous,** containing titanium —*n* **Ti'tanite,** or *Sphene*, a soft greenish mineral often present in syenite

Titbit, tit'bit, *n* a choice little bit

Titely, tīt'li, *adv* (*Shak*) quickly—sometimes erroneously spelt *Tightly* [M E *tytly*—Scand, Ice *tidhr*, frequent]

Tithe, tīth, *n* a tenth part · the tenth of the produce of land and stock allotted to the clergy —*v t* to tax to a tenth —*adj* **Tith'able,** subject to the payment of tithes —*ns* **Tith'er,** one who collects tithes, **Tith'ing,** an old Saxon district containing ten householders, each responsible for the behaviour of the rest [A S *teoða*, tenth—*teón*, or *týn*, ten, cog with Ger *zehnte*—*zehn* Doublet **Tenth.**]

Tithonic, ti thon'ik, *adj* denoting such rays of light as produce chemical effects —*n* **Tithonic'ity,** actinism —*adj* **Tithonograph'ic,** fixed by the tithonic rays of light —*n* **Tithonom'eter,** an instrument for measuring the tithonicity of light-rays

Titianesque, tish an esk', *adj* in the manner of the Venetian painter *Titian* (Tiziano Vecellio), 1477–1576, a combination of the richest surface with the most magnificent colour

Titillate, tit'il-lāt, *v t* to tickle.—*n* **Titillā'tion,** act of titillating state of being titillated a pleasant feeling —*adj* **Tit'illative.** [L *titillāre*, *-ātum*]

Titivate, Tittivate, tit'i vāt, *v t* and *v t.* (*slang*) to smarten up, by dress or otherwise [Most prob a factitious word, perh based on *tidy*]

Titlark, tit'lärk, *n* a titling, a pipit [**Tit** and **Lark.**]

Title, tī'tl, *n* an inscription set over or at the beginning of a thing by which it is known, a title page a name of distinction that which gives a just right to possession ownership the writing that proves a right (*B*) a sign a fixed sphere of work required as a condition for ordination, a parish in Rome—of these fifty give titles to cardinal priests in bookbinding, the panel on the back on which the name of the book is printed —*adj* **Ti'tled,** having a title —*ns* **Ti'tle-deed,** a deed or document that proves a title or just right to exclusive possession, **Ti'tle-leaf,** the leaf on which is the title of a book —*adj* **Ti'tleless** (*Shak*), wanting a title or name —*ns* **Ti'tle-page,** the page of a book containing its title and usually the author's name, **Ti'tle-sheet,** the first sheet of a book as printed, containing title, bastard title, &c, **Ti'tling,** the act of impressing the title on the back of a book, **Ti'tlonym,** a title taken as a pseudonym, **Bas'tard-ti'tle,** an abbreviated title of a book on an otherwise blank page preceding the full title page [O Fr *title* (Fr *titre*)—L *titulus*]

Titling, tit'ling, *n* the hedge sparrow [Dim from obs Eng *tit*, anything small, whence **Tit'man,** a puny man]

Titmouse, tit'mows, *n* a genus of little birds, which feed on insects, &c —*pl* **Titmice** (tit'mīs) —*n* **Tit'mose** (*Spens*) [*Tit*, anything small (cf **Titling**), and A S *māse*, cog with Ger *meise*, a small bird]

Titrate, tit'rāt, *v t* to subject to the process of titration —*n* **Titrā'tion,** volumetric analysis, the process of ascertaining the quantity of any given constituent present in a compound by means of observing its behaviour under the application of standard solutions

Ti-tree, tē' trē, *n* a palm lily, a tea-tree or manuka.

Tit-tat-to, tit' tat tō̄ō (or tō), *n* a child's game, same as *Criss cross* (q v)

Titter, tit'er, *v i* to giggle, snicker, or laugh with the tongue striking the teeth to laugh restrainedly —*n* a restrained laugh —*ns* **Titterā'tion,** a fit of giggling, **Tit'terer,** one who titters [M E *titeren*, to tattle Prob imit]

Tittle, tit'l, *n* a small particle an iota. [O Fr *title*—*titulus*, a title]

Tittle, tit'l, *v t* (*Scot*) to chatter —*n* **Tit'tle-tat'tle,** idle, empty talk —*v i* to prate idly —*ns* **Tit'tle-tat'tler,** a trifling tattler, **Tit'tle-tat'tling,** the act of prating or talking idly

Tittup, Titup, tit'up, *v i* to skip about gaily —*n* a light springy step, a canter —*adj* **Tit'tuppy, Tit'uppy,** gay, lively unsteady.

Titty, tit'i, *n* a teat, the breast

Titty, tit'i, *n* (*Scot*) sister

Titubant, tit'ū bant, *adj* staggering, stumbling —*v i* **Tit'ūbate,** to stagger, stumble.—*n* **Titubā'tion,** reeling, stumbling restlessness [L *titubāre*, *ātum*, to stagger]

Titular, tit'ū lar, *adj* existing in name or title only nominal having the title without the duties of an office —*n* one who enjoys the bare title of an office, without the actual possession of that office a person invested with a title in virtue of which he holds a benefice, whether he performs its duties or not —*adv.* **Tit'ularly** —*adj* **Tit'ulary,** consisting in or pertaining to a title —*n* one having the title of an office whether he performs its duties or not.—**Titular bishop,** in R.C usage, a bishop without a diocese, taking his title from a place where there is no longer a bishop's see, as in the countries once conquered by Crusaders in the East—before 1882 called

'bishop in partibus infidelium,' **Titular church,** one of the parish churches of Rome supplying a title to cardinal priests, **Titular of a church,** that from which a church takes its special name —distinguished from a *patron*, who must be a canonised person or an angel, **Titulars of the tithes,** laymen invested with church lands after the Reformation in Scotland

Tiver, tiv'er, *n* a kind of ochre for marking sheep —*v t* to mark with such

Tivy, tiv'i, *adv* with speed

Tizzy, tiz'i, *n* (*slang*) a sixpence

Tmesis, tmē'sis, *n* in grammar, the separation of the parts of a compound word by one or more words inserted between them, as 'Saxo *cere* comminuit *brum*,' 'of whom *be* thou *ware* also' (2 Tim iv 15) [L.,—Gr *tmēsis—temnein*, to cut]

To, tōō, *prep* in the direction of in order to as far as in accordance with, in the character of regarding, concerning, in connection with expressing the end or purpose of an action, as in many uses of the gerundial infinitive, the sign of the infinitive mood (*B*) sometimes = for —*adv* to a place in view, forward to its place, together —**To and fro,** backwards and forwards [A S *tó*, Ger *zu*, Goth *du*]

Toad, tōd, *n* a genus of amphibians, typical of the family *Bufonidæ*, represented in Britain by two species—the Common Toad and the Natterjack They differ from frogs by the absence of teeth, roughness of the skin, shorter hind legs, &c They are wrongly believed to emit poison —*ns* **Toad'-eat'er,** a fawning sycophant — orig a mountebank's assistant, whose duty was to swallow or pretend to swallow any kind of garbage, **Toad'-eat'ing,** sycophancy (*adj* sycophantic), **Toad'-fish,** the sapo of the U S Atlantic coast, **Toad'-flax,** a genus of herbaceous plants, closely allied to the Snapdragon, **Toad-in-a-hole,** a piece of beef baked in batter —*adj* **Toad'-spot'ted,** thickly stained or spotted like a toad —*ns* **Toad'-stone,** a soft and earthy variety of trap rock of a brownish gray colour, looking like an argillaceous deposit, **Toad'stool,** a poisonous kind of mushroom **Toad'y,** a mean hanger on and flatterer —*v t* to fawn as a sycophant —*pa t* and *pa p* toad'ied —*adj* **Toad'yish** —*n* **Toad'yism,** the practice of a toady [A S *tádige*, *tádie*, a toad]

Toast, tōst, *v t* to dry and scorch at the fire to name when a health is drunk to drink to the health of —*v i* to drink toasts —*n* bread toasted a slice of such dipped in liquor the person or thing named whose health is to be drunk — *ns* **Toast'er,** one who or that which toasts, **Toast'ing-fork, -i'ron,** a long-handled fork for toasting bread a sword, **Toast'-mas'ter,** the master and announcer of toasts at public dinners, **Toast'-rack,** a stand, with partitions for slices of toast, for setting on the table [O Fr *toster*—L *tostus*, roasted, pa p of *torrēre*]

Tobacco, to bak'ō, *n* a plant of genus *Nicotiana*, order *Solanaceæ*, esp one of several species, the most generally cultivated being the stately *Nicotiana Tabacum*, a native of America The dried leaves are used, on account of the sedative effects, for smoking in pipes, cigars, and in cigarettes, for chewing, and also in the form of snuff, and it is estimated that eight hundred millions of persons use tobacco, which may thus be ranked with the potato as the greatest gift the New World has given to the Old —*ns* **Tobaccanā'lian,** a smoker, **Tobac'conist,** one who sells or manufactures tobacco, **Tobac'co-pipe,** a pipe used for smoking tobacco, **Tobac'co-stop'per,** an instrument for pressing down the tobacco in a pipe [Through Sp *tabaco*, from the Haytian]

Toboggan, tō bog'an, *n* a kind of sled turned up at the front, much used in Canada for sliding down snow covered slopes —*v i* to slide down over snow on such —Earlier also **Tobog'gin, Tabog'gan, Tarbog'gin** —*ns* **Tobog'ganer; Tobog'ganing; Tobog'ganist** [A native word]

To-brake, tōō brāk', *v t* (Judges, ix 53) broke in pieces [A S *tóbrecan*—pfx *tó*, asunder, and *brecan*, to break]

Toby, tō'bi, *n* a beer mug shaped like an old man with three cornered hat

Toccata, tok kat'ta, *n* (*mus*) a work primarily intended to display the performer's touch —*ns* **Toccatel'la, Toccatina** (tē'na), a short toccata. [It.,—*toccare*, to touch]

Tocher, toh'er, *n* (*Scot*) a woman's dowry —*v t* to give a dowry to —*adj* **Toch'erless.** [Ir *tochar*, Gael *tochradh*]

Toco, tō'kō, *n* (*slang*) punishment —Also **Tō'ko.** [Gr *tokos*, interest]

Tocology, tō kol'ō ji, *n* obstetrics —Also **Tokol'ogy** [Gr *tokos*, birth, *logia—legein*, to speak]

Tocsin, tok'sin, *n* an alarm bell, or the ringing of it [O Fr *tocquesin* (Fr *tocsin*)—*toquer*, to strike, O Fr *sing* (Fr *signe*), a sign]

Tod, tod, *n* (*Scot*) a fox —*n* **Todlow'rie,** a fox, a crafty fellow

Tod, tod, *n* an ivy bush (*Spens* **Todde**) an old weight of about 28 lb —*v i* to weigh a tod

To-day, too dā', *n* this or the present day [A S *tó dæge*]

Toddle, tod'l, *v i* to walk with short feeble steps, as a child —*n* a toddling gait an aimless stroll —*n* **Todd'ler,** one who toddles —*adj* **Todd'ling** [Prob a by-form of **Totter**]

Toddy, tod'i, *n* the fermented juice of various palms of the East Indies a mixture of whisky, sugar, and hot water —*ns* **Tod'dy-la'dle,** a small ladle like a punch ladle for use in mixing or serving out toddy, **Tod'dy-palm,** a palm yielding toddy, as the jaggery palm, **Tod'dy-stick,** a small stick used in mixing toddy [Hind *tāri—tār*, a palm tree]

To-do, tōō dōō', *n* bustle stir commotion

Tody, tō'di, *n* a small West Indian insectivorous bird—the *green sparrow*, *green humming bird*, &c

Toe, tō, *n* one of the five small members at the point of the foot the corresponding member of a beast's foot the front of an animal's hoof —*v t* to touch or reach with the toes to furnish with a toe, as a stocking —*v i* to place the toes in any particular way —*n* **Toe'-cap,** a cap of leather, &c, covering the toe of a shoe —*adj* **Toed** (tōd), having toes —*ns* **Toe'-nail, Toe'-piece.** [A S *tá*, pl *tán*, Ice *tá*, Ger *zehe*, allied to *dic*, to point, in L *digitus*, Gr *daktylos*, a finger, a toe]

Toff, tof, *n* (*slang*) a dandy, a swell [Ety dub]

Toffee, Toffy, tof'i, *n* a hard baked sweetmeat, made of sugar and butter —Also **Taffy.** [Ety unknown]

Tofore, tōō fōr', *adv*, *prep* (*Shak*) before formerly [A S *tóforan*]

Toft, toft, *n* a hillock a messuage with right of common —*ns* **Toft'man; Toft'stead.** [Ice *toft*, *topt*, a hillock]

Tog, tog, *n* (*slang*) a garment—generally in *pl* —*v t* to dress —*n* **Tog'gery,** clothes —*n pl* **Long'togs,** (*naut*) shore clothes [Prob through Fr from L *toga*, a robe]

Toga, tō'ga, *n* the mantle or outer garment of a Roman citizen —*adjs* **Togā'ted, Tō'ged,** dressed in a toga or gown —*n* **Toge** (*Shak*), a robe. [L.,—*tegĕre*, to cover]

Together, tōō geth'er, *adv* gathered to one place:

in the same place, time, or company in or into union in concert [A S *tōgædere*—*tó*, to, *geador*, together]

Toggle, tog'l, *n* (*naut*) a short bar of wood, tapering from the middle towards each end, placed in an eye at the end of a rope, to keep the end from passing through a loop or knot an appliance for transmitting force at right angles to its direction —*v t* to fix like a toggle non to fix fast —*ns* **Tog'gle-i'ron**, a whaler's harpoon with movable blade instead of barbs, **Tog'gle-joint**, an elbow or knee joint [Conn with **Tug** and **Tow**]



a, Toggle

Togue, tōg, *n* the mackinaw or great lake trout

Toho, tō hō', *intery* a call to pointers to stop

Tohu bohu, tō'hōō bō'hōō, *n* chaos [From the Heb words in Gen i 2, translated 'without form' and 'void']

Toil, toil, *n* a net or snare [O Fr *toile*, cloth—L *tela*, from *texĕre*, to weave]

Toil, toil, *v i* to labour to work with fatigue —*n* labour, esp of a fatiguing kind —*n* **Toil'er** —*adj* **Toil'some**, full of fatigue wearisome —*adv* **Toil'somely**.—*n* **Toil'someness** —*adj* **Toil'-worn**, worn out with toil [O Fr *touiller*, to entangle, of dubious origin—prob, acc to Skeat, from a freq form of Old High Ger *zucchen* (Ger *zucken*), to twitch, cf Old High Ger *zocchón*, to pull, *zogón*, to tear, all derivatives from Old High Ger *zíhan* (Ger *ziehen*), to pull]

Toile, twol, *n* cloth [Fr]

Toilet, Toilette, toil'et, *n* a dressing table with a mirror also a cover for such a table the whole articles used in dressing mode or operation of dressing the whole dress and appearance of a person, any particular costume —*n* **Toil'et-cloth**, or **-cov'er**, a cover for a dressing table —*adj* **Toil'eted**, dressed —*ns* **Toil'et-glass**, a mirror set on the dressing-table, **Toil'et-set**, or **-ser'vice**, the utensils collectively used in dressing, **Toil'et-soap**, a fine kind of soap made up in cakes, **Toil'et-ta'ble**, a dressing table [Fr *toilette*, dim of *toile*, cloth, cf **Toil**, *n*]

Toise, toiz, *n* an old French lineal measure = 6 395 Eng feet [Fr,—L *tendĕre*, *tensum*, to stretch]

Toison, toi'zon, *n* the fleece of a sheep —**Toison d'or**, the golden fleece [Fr,—Low L *tonsion em* —L *tondĕre*, to shear]

Tokay, tō kā', *n* a sweetish and heavy wine with an aromatic flavour, produced at Tokay in Hungary a variety of grape

Token, tō'kn, *n* a mark something representing another thing or event a sign a memorial of friendship a coin issued by a private person or civic authority redeemable in current money in old Presbyterian use, a voucher of lead or tin, inscribed with the name of the church or parish, admitting a qualified communicant to the celebration of the Lord's Supper a measure of press work, 250 impressions on one form a thin bed of coal showing the vicinity of a thicker seam —*v t* (*obs*) to set a mark upon —**By the same token**, further in corroboration, **More by token** (see **More**) [A S *tácen*, Ger *zeichen*, a mark]

Tola, tō'la, *n* the Indian unit of weight = 180 grains troy [Hind]

Told, tōld, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Tell**.

Tole, Toll, tōl, *v t* to draw as with a lure, to attract, entice —*ns* **Tō'ling, Tōl'ling**, the use of toll bait to allure fish a method of decoying ducks See **Toll**, *n*]

Toledo, tō-lē'dō, *n* a sword-blade made at Toledo in Spain —*adj* **Tol'etan**, of Toledo [L *Toletum*]

Tolerable, tol'er a bl, *adj* that may be tolerated or endured moderately good or agreeable · not contemptible —*ns* **Tolerabil'ity, Tol'erableness** —*adv* **Tol'erably** —*n* **Tol'erance**, the tolerating or enduring of offensive persons or opinions, charity, patience, indulgence —*adj* **Tol'erant**, tolerating enduring indulgent favouring toleration —*adv* **Tol'erantly**.—*v t* **Tol'erāte**, to bear to endure to allow by not hindering —*ns* **Tolerā'tion**, act of tolerating allowance of what is not approved liberty given to a minority to hold and express their own political or religious opinions, and to be admitted to the same civil privileges as the majority, **Tolerā'tionist, Tol'erātor** [L *tolerāre*, *ātum*, from *tollĕre*, to lift up, to bear Cf **Talent**]

Toll, tōl, *n* a tax for the liberty of passing over a bridge or road, selling goods in a market, &c a portion of grain taken by a miller for grinding —*v t* (*Shak*) to exact as a tribute —*ns* **Toll'age**, payment of toll the amount paid as toll, **Toll'bar**, a movable bar across a road, &c, to stop passengers liable to toll, **Toll'booth**, a booth where tolls are collected, **Toll'bridge**, a bridge where toll is taken, **Toll'dish**, a dish for measuring the toll in mills, **Toll'gate**, a gate where toll is taken, **Toll'house**, the house of a toll gatherer, **Toll'man**, the man who receives or collects toll a toll gatherer, **Tol'sey**, (*obs*) a tollbooth an exchange [A S *tol*, *toll*, cf Dut. *tol*, Ger *zoll*, Ice *tollr* See **Tell**, to count]

Toll, tōl, *v i* to sound, as a large bell, esp a measured sound, as a funeral bell —*v t* to cause to sound, as a bell to strike, or signal by striking —*n* the sound of a bell when tolling —*n* **Toll'er** [M E *tollen*, to pull—A S *tyllan*, in *for tyllan*, to allure]

Toll, tōl, *v t* in law, to take, annul [L *tollĕre*, to take away]

Tol-lol, tol lol', *adj* (*slang*) pretty good —*adj* **Tollol'ish**, tolerable

Tolt, tōlt, *n* an old English writ removing a court-baron cause to a county court [O Fr *tolte*—Low L *tolta*—L *tollĕre*, to take away]

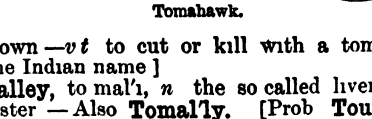
Toltec, tol'tek, *n* a member of the earlier race who occupied Mexico, then power passing later into the hands of the Aztecs —*adj* **Tol'tecan**.

Tolter, tol'ter, *v i* (*prov*) to flounder about

Tolu, tō'lū, *n* Tolu balsam, yielded by *Myroxylon Toluifera*, a native of Venezuela, Ecuador, and Brazil, employed in medicine and perfumery —*n* **Tol'ūēne**, methyl benzene —*adj* **Tol'ūic** [From Santiago de *Tolu* in Columbia]

Tom, tom, *n* a dim of *Thomas*—used generically for man in 'tomfool,' &c a male, esp a male cat (*prov*) a close stool —*ns* **Tom'-and-Jer'ry**, a drink of hot rum and eggs, spiced and sweetened, **Tom'-trot**, a toffee made with treacle, sugar, and butter —**Tom, Dick, and Harry**, any persons taken at random —**Long Tom**, a long gun, as distinguished from a carronade, a gun carried amidships on a swivel carriage

Tomahawk, tom'a hawk, *n* a light war-hatchet of the North American Indians, either wielded or



Tomahawk.

thrown —*v t* to cut or kill with a tomahawk. [The Indian name]

Tomalley, to mal'i, *n* the so called liver of the lobster —Also **Tomal'ly**. [Prob **Tourmalin**, from the greenish colour]

Toman, tō man', *n* a Persian gold coin worth 7s 2d —Also **Tomaun'**. [Pers]

Tomato, tō mā'tō, or tō mā'tō, *n* the pulpy edible fruit of a plant of the Nightshade family (*Solanaceæ*), or the plant itself, native to South America, but now much cultivated in Europe —earlier called the 'love apple' [Sp *tomate*—Mex *tomate*]

Tomb, tōōm, *n* a pit or vault in the earth, in which a dead body is placed a tombstone —*adjs* **Tomb'ic, Tomb'less,** without a tomb —*n* **Tomb'-stone,** a stone erected over a tomb to preserve the memory of the dead [Fr *tombe*—L *tumba*—Gr *tymbos*]

Tombac, tom'bak, *n.* a name given to an alloy of copper and zinc like Prince's Metal, or to an alloy of copper and arsenic —Also **Tom'bak.** [Malay *tambaga*, copper]

Tomboc, tom'bok, *n* a Javanese long handled weapon

Tombola, tom'bō la, *n* a kind of lottery game played in France and the southern United States [It.,—*tombolare*, to tumble]

Tomboy, tom'boi, *n* a wild romping girl, a hoyden. (*Shak.*) a strumpet [From **Tom,** for Thomas, and **Boy**]

Tomcat, tom'kat, *n.* a male cat, esp when full-grown [See **Tom.**]

Tome, tōm, *n* part of a book a volume of a large work a book. [Fr.,—L *tomus*—Gr *tomos*—*temnein*, to cut]

Tomentum, tō men'tum, *n* (*bot.*) a species of pubescence —*adj* **Tomen'tose** [L]

Tomfool, tom'fōōl, *n* a great fool a trifling fellow —*n* **Tomfool'ery,** foolish trifling or jesting buffoonery —*adj* **Tom'foolish.** [See **Tom.**]

Tomium, tō'mi um, *n* the cutting edge of a bird's bill —*adj* **Tō'mial.** [Gr *tomos*, cutting—*temnein*, to cut]

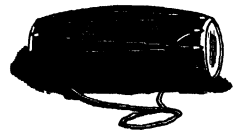
Tommy, tom'i, *n* a penny roll, bread, provisions the system of giving food as part wages —*v t* to oppress by the tommy or truck system —**Tommy Atkins,** a generic name for the English private soldier, **Tommy-shop,** a truck-shop, **Tom-noddy,** the puffin or sea parrot a fool —**Soft tommy,** soft bread, as opp to hard tack or sea biscuit

To-morrow, too mor'ō, *n* the morrow after this —*adv* on the morrow [A.S *tó morgen*]

Tompion, tom'pi on, *n* the stopper used to close the mouth of a cannon or mortar the iron plate or bottom to which grapeshot are fixed [See **Tampion.**]

Tomtit, tom'tit, *n* the titmouse [**Tom,** a common name like Jack, and **Tit,** as in **Titmouse.** Cf **Tomcat** and **Tomfool**]

Tom-tom, tom' tom, *n* the drum used in India by musicians, jugglers, &c a gong —*v i* **Tam'-tam,** to beat on a tom tom



Tom tom.

Tomundar, to mun'dar, *n* the head chief of a Baluchi tribe

Ton, tun, *n* a measure of capacity, varying with the substance measured—timber, wheat, gravel, lime, coke, &c —in the carrying capacity of ships, 40 cubic feet a measure of weight, equal to 20 cwt or 2240 lb avoir [A.S *tunne*, a vat, tub, Ger *tonne*, cask]

Tonalite, tō'nal īt, *n* an igneous rock having a granitic structure, and composed essentially of plagioclase, biolite, and quartzite

To-name, tōō' nām, *n* a byname, nick name, or name in addition to Christian name and surname

Tone, tōn, *n* the character of a sound quality of the voice · harmony of the colours of a painting, also its characteristic or prevailing effect as due to the management of chiaroscuro and to the effect of light upon the quality of colour in photography, the shade or colour of a finished positive picture in grammar, syllabic stress, special accent given to a syllable character or style state of mind mood a healthy state of the body —*v t* to utter with an affected tone to intone, to utter in a drawling way to give tone or quality to, in respect either of sound or colour to alter or modify the colour —*adj* **Toned,** having a tone (in compounds) —**Tone down,** to give a lower tone to, to moderate, to soften, to harmonise the colours of as to light and shade, as a painting [L *tonus*—Gr *tonos*, a sound—*teinō*, to stretch See **Thunder.**]

Tong, tung, *n* (*Spens.*) the tongue of a buckle

Tonga, tong'ga, *n* a light two wheeled cart for four, in use in Burma

Tonga-bean, tong'ga bēn, *n* Same as **Tonka-bean.**

Tongs, tongz, *n pl* a domestic instrument, consisting of two jointed pieces or shafts of metal, used for lifting [A.S *tange*, Ice *tong*, Ger *zange*]

Tongue, tung, *n* the fleshy organ in the mouth, used in tasting, swallowing, and speech power of speech manner of speaking speech discourse a language anything like a tongue in shape the catch of a buckle the pointer of a balance a point of land —*adjs* **Tongued,** having a tongue, **Tongue'less,** having no tongue —*p adj* **Tongue'-shaped,** shaped like a tongue (*bot.*) linear and fleshy and blunt at the point, as a leaf —*adj* **Tongue'-tied,** having an impediment, as if the tongue were tied unable to speak freely [A.S *tunge*, Ice *tunga*, Ger *zunge*, the tongue, L *lingua* (old form *dingua*)]

Tonic, ton'ik, *adj* relating to tones or sounds. (*med.*) giving tone and vigour to the system giving or increasing strength —*n.* a medicine which gives tone and vigour to the system —*n* **Tonic'ity,** the healthy state of muscular fibres when at rest

Tonic solfa, ton'ik sōl fä', *n* a modern system of musical notation, in which the notes are indicated by letters, and time and accent by dashes and colons

To-night, tōō nīt', *n* this night the night after the present day

Tonka-bean, tong'ka bēn, *n* the seed of a large tree of Guiana, used for flavouring snuff

Tonnage, tun'āj, *n* in regard to ships, a measure both of cubical capacity and of dead-weight carrying capability—the *freight ton* simply means 40 cubic feet of space available for cargo, and is therefore two fifths of a register ton a duty on ships, estimated per ton

Tonsil, ton'sil, *n* one of two glands at the root of the tongue, so named from its shape —*n* **Tonsili'tis,** inflammation of the tonsils [L *tonsilla*, a stake, a tonsil, dim of *tonsa*, an oar]

Tonsile, ton'sil, *adj* that may be clipped [L *tonsilis*—*tondeo, tonsum*, to clip, to shear]

Tonsorial, ton-sōr'i-al, *adj* pertaining to a barber or to shaving [L *tonsor*, a barber—*tondēre, tonsum*, to clip, to shear]

Tonsure, ton'shōōr, *n* act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the head a religious observance of the R C and Eastern churches, which consists in shaving or cutting part of the hair of the head as a sign of the dedication of the person to the special service of God, and commonly to the public ministry of religion —*adj* **Ton'sured,** having the crown of the head shaven as a priest shaven bald [L *tonsura*, a shearing—*tondēre*]

Tontine, ton-tēn', *n* a kind of life annuity, increasing as the subscribers die a loan raised with the benefit of survivorship [From Lorenzo *Tonti*, a Neapolitan, its inventor]

Tony, tō'ni, *adj* (*U.S.*) genteel, high toned

Too, tōō, *adv* over more than enough extremely · likewise —*adj* (*slang*) extravagantly and affectedly sentimental, gushing extreme, superlative [A form of **To,** sig lit. 'added to']

Tooart, tōō'art, *n* a eucalyptus of south western Australia, with remarkably heavy and durable wood —Also **Tuart** and **Tewart**

Took, tōōk, *pa t* and obs *pa p* of **Take.**

Tool, tōōl, *n* an instrument used by workmen. one who acts as the mere instrument of another —*v t* to mark with a tool, esp to ornament, or imprint designs upon, of bookbinders (*slang*) to drive, as a coach or other vehicle to carry in a vehicle —*v i* to travel in a vehicle, to drive —*n* **Tool'ing,** workmanship done with a tool [A S *tól, tohl,* perh from the root of **Tow.**]

Tooley Street, tōōl'i strēt, *n* a street in Southwark, at the foot of London Bridge, famous through Canning's story of its three tailors who began their petition to Parliament with 'We, the people of England'

Toom, tōōm, *adj* empty —*n* a dumping ground for rubbish [Ice *tómr,* empty]

Toot, tōōt, *v i* (*orig*) to be prominent to pry or peep about —*n* **Toot'er,** anything projecting [A S *totian,* to elevate, to be prominent]

Toot, tōōt, *vi* to make short unmusical sounds on a flute or horn —*v t* to blow, as a horn, &c —*n* a sound, as of a horn, a blast (*U S*) a spree —*n* **Toot'er,** one who toots, or that upon which he toots [Old Dut *tuyten,* cf Ice *thióta,* to resound, A S *theótan,* to howl]

Toot, tōōt, *n* (*slang*) an idle worthless creature the devil

Tooth, tōōth, *n* one of the hard bodies in the mouth, attached to the skeleton, but not forming part of it, developed from the dermis or true skin, their function primarily the mastication of the food (Teeth consist of *dentine,* forming the body of the tooth, and *cement,* forming its outer crust, the third tissue, the *enamel,* when present, being situated between the dentine and cement The teeth of mammals are *incisors, canines, premolars,* and *molars*) the taste or palate, relish anything tooth like a prong one of the projections on a saw or wheel —*pl* **Teeth.**—*v t* to furnish with teeth to cut into teeth —*ns* **Tooth'ache,** an ache or pain in a tooth, **Tooth'brush,** a brush for cleaning the teeth, **Tooth'draw'er** (*Shak*), one whose business is to extract teeth with instruments, a dentist, **Tooth'draw'ing,** the act of extracting a tooth the practice of extracting teeth —*adjs* **Toothed,** having teeth (*bot*) having tooth like projections on the edge, as a leaf, **Tooth'ful,** full of teeth —*n* a small drink of spirits, &c —*adj* **Tooth'less,** having no teeth —*ns* **Tooth'-or'nament,** a Romanesque and Early Pointed moulding, consisting of a square four leaved flower pointed in the centre, **Tooth'pick,** an instrument for picking out anything in the teeth, **Tooth'-pow'der,** a powder used with a tooth-brush for cleaning the teeth —*adj* **Tooth'some,** pleasant to the taste. —*ns* **Tooth'someness, Tooth'-wash,** a liquid preparation for cleansing the teeth, **Tooth'wort,** a name for *Lathræa squamaria,* one of the insectivorous plants, as well as for *Dentaria bulbifera,* one of the Cruciferæ, common in England, also known as 'coral wort' and 'tooth violet'—*adj.* **Tooth'y,** having teeth toothsome biting —**Tooth and nail,** with all possible vigour and fury —**A sweet tooth,** a relish for sweet things. —**In spite of one's teeth, In the teeth of,** in defiance of opposition —**Show one's teeth,** to threaten, to show one's anger and power to injure, **Throw in one's teeth,** to fling at one, as a taunt, or in challenge, **To the teeth** (*Shak*), in open opposition or defiance [A S. *tóth* (pl *téth,* also *tóthas*); cog with Goth *tunthus,* L *dens, dent is,* Gr *o-dous, o-dont-os,* Sans *danta.*]

Tootle, tōōt'l, *v i* to make a series of feeble sounds, as a poor player on the flute [Freq of **Toot.**]

Top, top, *n* the highest part of anything the upper end or surface the upper part of a plant the crown of the head the highest place, rank, or crown, consummation the chief or highest person (*naut*) a small platform at the head of the lower mast the end piece of a jointed fishing-rod the same as *top boot,* esp in pl —*adj* highest, foremost, chief good, capital —*v t* to cover on the top to tip to rise above · to surpass to rise to the top of to take off the top of to hit a golf ball above its centre —*v i* to be eminent —*pr p* top'ping, *pa t* and *pa p* topped —*adj* **Top'-boot'ed,** wearing top boots —*n pl* **Top'-boots,** long legged boots with an ornamental band of bright-coloured leather round the top —*ns* **Top'-coat,** a coat worn outside one's other clothes, **Top'-drain'ing,** the act or practice of draining the surface of land, **Top'-dress'ing,** a dressing of manure laid on the surface of land (*fig*) any superficial covering —*adjs* **Top'full** (*Shak*), full to the top or brim, **Top'gallant,** applied to the mast and sail next above the topmast and topsail and below the royal mast —*n* **Top'-hamp'er,** unnecessary weight on a ship's upper deck —*adj* **Top'-heav'y,** having the upper part too heavy for the lower tipsy —*n* **Top'-knot,** a crest or knot of feathers upon the head of a bird a knot of ribbons worn by women on the top of the head the popular name of some small fishes of the same genus as the turbot and brill —*adj* **Top'less** (*Shak*), supreme, without superior —*n* **Top'mast,** the second mast, or that immediately above the lower mast —*adj* **Top'most,** next the top highest —*ns* **Top'per,** one who or that which excels, **Top'ping,** the act of one who tops, that which tops (*pl*) that cut off in topping —*adj* surpassing, pre eminent arrogant —*adv* **Top'pingly** —*adj* **Top'-proud** (*Shak*), proud in the highest degree —*ns* **Top'sail** (top'sāl, or sl), a sail across the topmast, **Top'-saw'yer,** the upper sawyer in a sawpit (*coll*) a superior, a person of importance, **Top'side,** the upper part, **Tops'man,** a head drover, a foreman, **Top'-soil,** the upper part or surface of the soil, **Top'-stone,** a stone placed on the top, or which forms the top [A S *top,* Ger. *zopf*]

Top, top, *n* a child's toy, shaped like a pear, and set or kept whirling round by means of a string or a whip [Prob Old Dut *top, toppe, dop, doppe,* Mid High Ger *topf, tupfen,* a pot]

Toparch, tŏ'pärk, *n* the ruler or principal man in a place the governor of a toparchy —*n,* **Tŏ'parchy,** a small state or government consisting of only a few cities command in a small state or subdivision of a country [Gr *toparchēs—topos,* a place, *archein,* to rule—*archē,* beginning]

Topaz, tŏ'paz, *n* a mineral, ranked among gems, found generally in primitive rocks, colourless, light blue or green, rose pink, orange or straw-yellow, in great variety of shades, the most prized generally from Brazil —*adj* **Tŏ'pazine.** [O Fr *topase, topaze*—Gr *topazion,* also *topazos*]

Topaza, tŏ-pā'za, *n* a genus of humming-birds

Tope, tōp, *v i* to drink hard or to excess to tipple · —*pr p.* tō'ping; *pa.p* tōped —*n* **Tō'per,** a drunkard [From *tope,* an obs verb 'to drink hard,' from the phrase *to top off,* sig 'to drink off at one draught']

Tope, tōp, *n* a Buddhist tumulus for the preservation of relics, of more or less solid masonry, in which the relics are deposited—the oldest spherical, others having polygonal bases, origin-

ally crowned with an umbrella shaped finial, and surrounded by a carved stone railing with elaborately carved gateway [Corr from Sans *stūpa*, a heap]

Tope, tōp, *n* a small species of shark abundant on the southern coasts of Britain—the *Miller's dog* and *Penny dog*

Tophet, tō'fet, *n* a place at the south east corner of Gehenna, or vale of Hinnom, to the south of Jerusalem the future place of torment for the damned [Heb *tōpheth*]

Tophus, tō'fus, *n* a gouty deposit —*pl* **Tō'phi.** [L, 'sandstone']

Topia, tō'pi a, *n* a kind of mural decoration common in old Roman houses —*adj* **Tō'piāry,** clipped into ornamental shapes, of trees and shrubs —also **Tōpiā'rian** [L,—Gr *topos*, a place]

Topic, top'ik, *n* a subject of discourse or argument a matter —*adj* **Top'ical,** pertaining to a place local relating to a topic or subject relating to things of local interest —*adv* **Top'ically,** with reference to a particular place or topic [Fr,—Low L,—Gr *ta topika*, the general principles of argument—*topos*, a place]

Topographer, tō pog'raf er, *n* one who describes a place, &c one skilled in topography —*adjs* **Topograph'ic, -al,** pertaining to topography —*adv* **Topograph'ically,** in a topographical manner —*n* **Topog'raphy,** the description of a place a detailed account of the superficial features of a tract of country the art of describing places [Gr *topos*, a place, *graphein*, to describe]

Topolatry, tō pol'a tri, *n* veneration for a place [Gr *topos*, a place, *latreia*, worship]

Topology, tō pol'ō-ji, *n* the art of aiding the memory by associating things with places [Gr *topos*, a place, *legein*, to speak]

Toponym, top'ō nim, *n* in anatomy, a topographical name, the technical designation of any region of an animal —*adjs* **Topon'ymal, Toponym'ic, -al** —*n* **Topon'ymy,** topical terminology [Gr *topos*, a place, *onoma*, a name]

Topple, top'l, *v i* to fall forward to tumble down [Freq of **Top**]

Topsyturvy, top'si tur vi, *adv* bottom upwards —*adj* turned upside down —*n* confusion —*v t* to turn upside down —*n* **Topsyturvificā'tion,** a turning upside down —*adv* **Topsytur'vily** —*ns* **Topsytur'viness, Topsytur'vydom.** [Explained by Skeat as *top* + *so* (adv) + *tervy*, overturned—M E *terven*, to throw—A S *torfian*, to throw]

Toque, tōk, *n.* a form of hat or cap worn in the 16th century a modern small bonnet for women [Fr, prob Celt, Bret *tok*, W *toc*, a hat]

Tor, toi, *n* a hill, a rocky height [A S *torr*, *tor* —W *tor*, Gael *torr*]

Torah, tō'ra, *n* the Mosaic law the book of the law, the Pentateuch —Also **Thorah** [Heb]

Torbite, tōr'bīt, *n* a preparation of peat for fuel

Torch, torch, *n* a light formed of twisted tow dipped in pitch or other inflammable material a large candle or flambeau —*ns* **Torch'er** (*Shak*), one who gives light with, or as with, a torch, **Torch'ing,** a way of catching fish at night with torch light and spear —*n pl* **Torch'-staves** (*Shak*), staves for carrying torches [Fr *torche* —L. *tortum*, pa p of *torquēre*, to twist]

Torchère, tor shār', *n* a large ornamental candelabrum [Fr]

Torcular, tor'kū lar, *n* the tourniquet [L]

Tore, tōr, *pa t* of **Tear**

Toreador, tor-e a dōr', *n* a bull fighter, esp on horse-back [Sp]

To-rent, tō̄-rent', *p adj* (*Spens*) rent asunder

Toreutic, tō-rō̄'tik, *adj* pertaining to chased or embossed metal work —*ns* **Toreumatog'raphy,** a treatise on ancient work in metal, **Toreumatol'ogy, Toreu'tes,** an artist in metal [Gr, *toreuein*, to bore]

Torgoch, tor'goh, *n* the red bellied char [W]

Torment, toi'ment, *n* torture anguish that which causes pain —*v t* **Torment',** to torture to put to extreme pain, physical or mental to distress to afflict —*p adj* **Torment'ed** (*U S*), a euphemism for damned —*adv* **Torment'ingly,** in a tormenting manner —*ns* **Torment'or, Torment'er,** one who or that which torments (*B*) a torturer, an executioner a long meat fork a wing in the first groove of a stage, **Torment'um,** a whirligig [O Fr,—L *tormentum*, an engine for hurling stones—L *torquēre*, to twist]

Tormentil, toi'men til, *n* a genus of plants, the common species of which has a large woody root, which has long been used as an astringent and for alleviating gripes in diarrhœa [Fr,—Low L *tormentilla*—L *tormentum* See **Torment**]

Tormina, toi'mi na, *n pl* gripes, colic —*adjs* **Tor'minal, Tor'minous**

Tormodont, tor'mō dont, *adj* socketed, of teeth [Gr *tormos*, a hole, *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth]

Torn, tōrn, *pa p* of **Tear** (*B*) stolen —*adj* **Torn'down,** rebellious, ungovernable

Tornado, tor nā'dō, *n* a violent hurricane, frequent in tropical countries —*adj* **Tornad'ic** [Sp, *tornada—tornar*—L *tornāre*]

Torneament, an *obs* form of **Tournament**

Toroidal, tō roi'dal, *adj* shaped like an anchor-ring

Torous, tō'rus, *adj* swelling, muscular —*n* **Toros'ity,** muscularity

Torpedo, tor pē'do, *n* a genus of cartilaginous fishes of family *Torpedinidæ*, related to the skates and rays, remarkable for their electric organs which lie on each side of the head, having the power of giving an electric shock when touched so as to produce torpor or numbness, the cramp fish a submarine weapon of offence, carrying a charge of gun cotton or other explosive, and possessing powers of locomotion, in distinction to a submarine mine, which is stationary and used for defensive purposes —*v t* to attack with torpedoes, to explode a torpedo in or under —*adj* **Torped'inous.**—*ns* **Torpe'do-boat,** a small swift steamer from which torpedoes are discharged, **Torpe'do-boom,** a spar for carrying a torpedo, projecting from a boat or anchored in a channel, **Torpe'do-catch'er,** a swift vessel for capturing torpedo boats, **Torpē'doist** one skilled in the management of torpedoes, **Torpe'do-net,** a net of wire hung at some distance round a ship to intercept torpedoes [L,—*torpēre*, to be stiff]

Torpescent, toi pes'ent, *adj* becoming torpid or numb —*n* **Torpes'cence.** [L, pr p of *torpescĕre*, to become stiff—*torpēre*, to be stiff]

Torpid, tor'pid, *adj* stiff, numb having lost the power of motion and feeling sluggish, dormant pertaining to the Torpids, or Lent boat races, at Oxford —*n* a second class racing boat, or one of its crew —*n* **Torpid'ity.**—*adv* **Tor'pidly** —*ns* **Tor'pidness, Tor'pitude,** state of being torpid numbness dullness stupidity, **Tor'por,** numbness inactivity dullness stupidity [L *torpidus—torpēre*]

Torque, tork, *n* a twisting force a necklace of metal rings interlaced —*adjs* **Tor'quāte, -d,** collared, **Torqued',** twisted [L *torques—torquēre*, to twist Cf **Torsion.**]

Torrefy, tor'e fi, *v t* to scorch to parch —*pa t* and *pa p* torrefied —*n* **Torrefac'tion,** act of torrefying state of being torrefied [L *torrēre*, to dry, to burn, *facĕre*, to make Cf **Torrid.**]

Torrent, tor'ent, *n* a rushing stream a strong or turbulent current —*adj* rushing in a stream —*ns* **Tor'rent-bow,** a bow of prismatic colours

formed above the spray of a torrent, **Tor'rent-duck,** a merganser of genus *Merganetta*, found in the swift water courses of the Andes —*adj* **Torren'tial,** of the nature of a torrent, produced by the agency of rapid streams overwhelmingly voluble.—*n* **Torrential'ity.**—*adv* **Torren'tially.** [L *torrens, entis*, boiling, pr p of *torrēre*, to dry, to burn See **Torrid.**]

Torricellian, tor-i-sel'i-an, or tor-i-chel'i-an, *adj* pertaining to the Italian mathematician Evangelista Torricelli (1608–47), who discovered in 1643 the principle on which the barometer is constructed—the fact that the column of fluid is sustained by the pressure of the atmosphere on the open surface of fluid The vacuum in the barometer is the *Torricellian vacuum*, and the barometer is sometimes called the *Torricellian tube*

Torrid, tor'id, *adj* burning or parching violently hot dried with heat —*n* **Tor'ridness.** [L *torridus—torrēre*, to burn, parch See **Thirst.**]

Torse, tors, *n* a heraldic wreath —*ns* **Torsade',** an ornament like a twisted cord, **Tor'sel,** a twisted scroll a plate in a brick wall to support the end of a beam

Torshent, tor'shent, *n* (*U S*) the youngest child and pet of a family —Also **Torsh.**

Torsion, tor'shun, *n* act of twisting or turning a body the force with which a thread or wire tends to return when twisted, the kind of strain produced in a bar or wire when one end is kept fixed and the other is rotated about the axis in surgery, a method of common application for the purpose of checking arterial hemorrhage in certain cases, by twisting the cut end of the artery —*n* **Torsibil'ity** —*adj* **Tor'sional,** pertaining to or resulting from torsion, or the force by which anything, when twisted round, tends to return to its original state —*n* **Tor'sion-bal'ance,** an instrument for measuring very minute forces by a delicate horizontal bar or needle, suspended by a very fine thread or wire —*adj* **Tor'sive,** twisted spirally [L *torsio—torquēre, tortum*, to twist]

Torsk, torsk, *n* a genus of fish of the cod family, abundant in the northern parts of the Atlantic Ocean, characterised by a single long dorsal fin, and by having the ventral fins separate [Sw *torsk*, Ger *dorsch*, a haddock]

Torso, tor'sō, *n* the trunk of a statue without head or limbs —*pl* **Tor'sos** —Also **Torse** [It , prob. Teut , Old High Ger *turso, torso*, stalk]

Tort, tort, *n* a term in the law of England including all those wrongs, not arising out of contract, for which a remedy by compensation or damages is given in a court of law (*Spens*) wrong, injury, calamity —*adj* **Tor'tious** (*Spens*), wrongful, injurious [Low L *tortum*—L *torquĕre, tortum*, to twist]

Tortile, tor'til, *adj* twisted wreathed coiled —*adj* **Tort'ive** (*Shak*), twisted, wreathed

Tortilla, tor-tē'lya, *n* a round flat cake made from maize in Mexico [Sp , dim of *torta*, a tart]

Tortoise, tor'tis, or -tois, *n* together with Turtles, a well defined order of Reptiles, distinguished especially by the dorsal (*carapace*) and ventral (*plastron*) shields which protect the body —*n* **Tor'toise-shell,** the horny epidermic plate of a species of turtle —*adj* of the colour of the foregoing, mottled in yellow and black [O Fr *tortis*, from L *tortus*, twisted Cf **Turtle.**]

Tortrix, tor'triks, *n* the typical genus of *Tortricidæ*, a family of small lepidopterous insects

Tortuous tor'tū-us, *adj* twisted, winding (*fig*) deceitful —*adj* **Tor'tuōse,** twisted wreathed winding —*n* **Tortuos'ity,** state of being tortuous —*adv* **Tor'tuously** —*n* **Tor'tuousness.** [Fr.—L. *tortuosus—torquēre, tortum*, to twist]

Torture, tor'tūr, *n* a putting to the rack or severe pain to extort a confession, or as a punishment extreme pain anguish of body or mind —*v t* to put to torture or to the rack to put to extreme pain to annoy to vex —*n* **Tor'turer.** —*adv* **Tor'turingly,** in a torturing manner so as to torment or punish —*adj* **Tor'turous,** causing torture [Late L *tortura*, torment—*torquēre* Cf **Torsion**]

Toruffled, too-ruf'ld, *adj* (*Milton*) ruffled

Torula, tor'ū-la, *n* a small torus the yeast plant —*adjs* **Tor'uliform, Tor'uloid, Tor'ulose, Tor'ulous.**—*n* **Tor'ulus,** the socket of the antenna [L *torulus*, dim of *torus*, swelling]

Torus, tō'rus, *n* (*archit*) a moulding in the base of columns, the profile of which is semicircular (*bot*) the receptacle or part of the flower on which the carpels stand (*anat*) a rounded ridge, esp one on the occipital bone of the skull [L , a round, swelling place, an elevation]

Tory, tō'ri, *n* a Conservative in English politics, a term since 1830 largely superseded by Conservative, but since 1880 a good deal revived in the sense frequently of a non conservative Conservative —*v t* **Tō'rify,** to infect with Tory principles —*n* **Tō'ryism,** the principles of the Tories [Ir *toruidhe*, a pursuer, first applied to the Irish bog trotters and robbers, next, about 1680, to the hottest asserters of the royal prerogative]

Tose, tōz, *v t* (*obs*) to pull about, esp to tease —*adj* **Tō'sy,** teased, soft

Tosh, tosh, *adj* (*Scot*) neat, trim

Toss, tos, *v t* to throw up suddenly or violently · to cause to rise and fall to make restless to agitate, pass from one to another to toss up with to drink off to dress out smartly —*v i* to be tossed to be in violent commotion to tumble about to fling —*n* act of throwing upward a throwing up of the head confusion, commotion a toss up —*v t* **Toss'en** (*Spens*), to toss, to brandish —*n* **Toss'er** —*adv* **Toss'ily,** pertly —*ns* **Toss'ing,** the act of tossing or throwing upward (*B*) violent commotion (*mining*) process of washing ores, **Toss'-pot** (*Shak*), a toper, a drunkard —*adj* **Toss'y,** pert, contemptuous —**Toss off,** to drink off, **Toss up,** to throw a coin into the air and wager on which side it will fall [Celt , as W *tosio*, to jerk, *tos*, a quick jerk]

Tost, a form of **Tossed,** *pa p* of **Toss.**

Tosticated, tos'ti-kā-ted, *adj* fuddled perplexed—also **Tos'sicāted.**—*n* **Tostica'tion,** perplexity

Tot, tot, *n* anything little, esp a child a drinking cup holding but half a pint, a small dram —*n* **Tot'tie,** a dim of **Tot.** [Cf Ice *totti*, a dwarf, and see **Tit**]

Total, tō'tal, *adj* whole complete undivided unqualified, absolute —*n* the whole the entire amount.—*v t* to bring to a total, add up to amount to —*n* **Tōtalisā'tion.**—*v t* **Tō'talise.**—*ns* **Tō'taliser, Tōtal'ity,** the whole sum, quantity, or amount —*adv* **Tō'tally.** [Fr ,—Low L *totalis*—L *totus*, whole]

Tote, tōt, *v t* to carry as a personal burden, to bear —*n* **Tote'-road,** a rough road for carriers

Totem, tō'tem, *n* a natural object, not an individual but one of a class, taken by a tribe, a family, or a single person, and treated with superstitious respect as an outward symbol of an existing intimate unseen relation —*adj* **Totem'ic.**—*ns* **Tō'temism,** the use of totems as the foundation of a vast social system of alternate obligation and restriction, **Tō'temist,** one designated by a totem —*adj* **Tō'temistic.** [The Algonquin word is *otem*, which must always be preceded by the personal article, as *kit otem* = the family-mark, *nind-otem* = my family mark Other dialects have different names, as the Iroquois *ohtara*]

T'other, tuth'ėr, *indef pron.* that other

Totient, tō'shi-ent, *n* the number of totitives of a number [L *toties*, so many]

Totipalmate, tō ti-pal'māt, *adj* fully webbed in all four toes.—*n.* a bird showing this —*n* **Totipalmā'tion.**

Totitive, tot'i tiv, *n* a number less than another having with it no common divisor but unity

To-torne, tōō-tōrn', *p adj* (*Spens*) torn to pieces

Totter, tot'ėr, *v i* to shake as if about to fall to be unsteady to stagger to shake —*n* **Tot'terer.**—*adv* **Tot'teringly,** in a tottering manner —*adjs* **Tot'tery,** shaky, **Tot'ty** (*Spens*), tottering, unsteady [For *tolter*—M E *tulten*—A S *tealtrian*, to totter, *tealt*, unsteady]

Toucan, tōō kan', or tōō', *n* a genus of South American Picarian birds, with an immense beak [Fr,—Brazilian]

Touch, tuch, *v t* to come in contact with to perceive by feeling to reach to relate to to handle or treat gently or slightly, as in 'to touch the hat,' &c to take, taste to move or soften to influence to move to pity to taint (*slang*) to cheat to lay the hand upon for the purpose of curing scrofula or king's evil —a practice that ceased only with the accession of the House of Brunswick —*v i* to be in contact with to make a passing call to speak of anything slightly (*prov*) to salute by touching the cap —*n* act of touching a movement on a musical instrument, skill or nicety in such, a musical note or strain any impression conveyed by contact, a hint, a slight sound a stroke with a pen, brush, &c a tinge, smack, trace, a slight degree of a thing sense of feeling, contact, close sympathy, harmony peculiar or characteristic manner a style of anything at a certain expenditure a touchstone, test —*adj* **Touch'able,** capable of being touched —*n* **Touch'ableness,** the state or quality of being touchable —*adj* **Touch'-and-go,** of uncertain issue, ticklish, difficult —*ns* **Touch'-box,** a box containing tinder, which used to be carried by soldiers armed with matchlocks, **Touch'-down,** the touching to the ground of a football by a player behind the opponents' goal, **Touch'-hole,** the small hole of a cannon through which the fire is communicated to the charge —*adv* **Touch'ily,** in a touchy manner peevishly —*n* **Touch'iness,** the quality of being touchy peevishness irritability —*adj* **Touch'ing,** affecting moving pathetic —*prep* concerning with regard to —*adv* **Touch'ingly.**—*ns* **Touch'ingness, Touch'-me-not,** a plant of genus *Impatiens* lupus, **Touch'-nee'dle,** a small bar or needle of gold for testing articles of the same metal by comparing the streaks they make on a touchstone with those made by the needle, **Touch'-pa'per,** paper steeped in saltpetre for firing a train of powder, &c, **Touch'piece,** a coin or medal formerly given by English sovereigns to those whom they touched for the cure of the king's evil, **Touch'stone,** a kind of compact basalt or stone for testing gold or silver by the streak of the touch needle any test, **Touch'wood,** some soft combustible material, as amadou, used as tinder —*adj* **Touch'y,** irritable: peevish —**A near touch,** a close shave —**In touch** in direct relation [Fr *toucher*—from Old High Ger *zucchen* (Ger *zucken*), to move, to draw]

Tough, tuf, *adj* not easily broken firm stiff, viscous, sticky stubborn, hard to manage, trying violent. tenacious able to endure hardship —*n.* a rough, a bully —*v t* or *v i* **Tough'en,** to make or become tough —*adj* **Tough'ish,** rather tough.—*adv.* **Tough'ly.**—*n* **Tough'ness.** [A.S *tōh*, cog with Ger *zähe*]

Toupee, tōō pē', *n* a little tuft or lock of hair, the top of a periwig, a small wig [Fr *toupet*]

Tour, tōōr, *n* a turn or circle a going round a journey in a circuit a prolonged journey a ramble —*n* **Tour'ist,** one who makes a tour, a traveller for sight-seeing —*adj* **Touris'tic.** [Fr,—L *tornus*, a turn Cf **Turn.**]

Touraco, tōō'ra kō, *n* the common name of a family of African birds of large size and striking appearance with an erectile helmet-like crest (also called plantain eaters), whose quill feathers yield a peculiar red or crimson pigment containing copper, and known as **Tu'racin.**

Tourbillon, tōōr bil'yun, *n* anything with a spiral movement a whirlwind a kind of firework which gyrates in the air [Fr, a whirlwind—L *turbo*]

Tourmalin, -e, tōōr'ma lin, *n* a beautiful mineral of very complex and somewhat variable chemical composition, with a vitreous lustre, varying from transparent to opaque, its most common colours being black, brownish-black, and bluish black. Blue, green, and red varieties also occur, but white or colourless kinds are rare Red tourmalin is known as *rubellite*, pale blue or bluish-black as *indicolite*, Berlin blue and transparent as *Brazilian sapphire* (in jewellery), green and transparent as *Brazilian emerald*, *chrysolite*, or *peridot of Brazil*, honey yellow as *peridot of Ceylon*, colourless as *achroite*, black as *schorl* [From *Toumali*, in Ceylon, whence a variety of the stone was first brought]

Tournament, tōōr'na-ment, *n* a military sport of the Middle Ages in which combatants engaged one another to display their courage and skill in arms any contest in skill involving a number of competitors and a series of games —Also **Tourney** [O Fr *tournoiement*, *tornoi*—*torner* —L *tornāre*, to turn]

Tourniquet, tōōr'ni ket, *n* an instrument for compressing the main artery of the thigh or arm, either for the purpose of preventing too great a loss of blood in amputation, or to check dangerous hemorrhage from accidental wounds, or to stop the circulation through an aneurism [Fr —*tourner*—L *tornāre*, to turn]

Tournure, tōōr nūr', *n* contour, the characteristic turn of a drawing a pad worn by women to give the hips a well-rounded appearance, the drapery at the back of a gown

Touse, towz, *v t* (*Spens*) to pull, to tear, to tease or worry —*pr p* tous'ing, *pa p* toused —*n* a pull a disturbance —*n* **Tous'er,** one who or that which touses —*v t* **Tous'le,** (*coll*) to disarrange, to tumble —*adj* **Tous'y,** shaggy, unkempt, tousled

Tout, towt, *v i* to look out for custom in an obtrusive way —*n* one who does so a low fellow who hangs about racing stables, &c, to pick up profitable information —*n* **Tout'er,** one who touts [A S *tōtian*, to look out]

Tout, towt, *v i* (*Scot*) to pout —*n* a pet, a fit of the sulks, a sudden illness —*adj* **Tout'ie,** apt to take pet

Tow, tō, *v t.* to pull a vessel through the water with a rope —*n* originally a rope for towing with the coarse part of flax or hemp the act of towing —*ns* **Tow'age,** act of towing money for towing, **Tow'boat,** a boat that is towed, or one used for towing other vessels.—*n pl* **Tow'ing-bitts,** upright timbers projecting above the deck for fastening tow lines to —*ns* **Tow'ing-net,** a drag-net for collecting objects of natural history, &c.; **Tow'ing-path, Tow'-path,** a path, generally by the side of a canal or river, for horses towing barges, **Tow'-i'ron,** a toggle-iron used in whaling; **Tow'line,** a line used in towing —*adj* **Tow'y,** like tow [A S *teohan*, *teón*. Cf **Tug.**]

Toward, tō'ard, **Towards,** tō'ardz, *prep* in the direction of with a tendency to for, as a help to near, about —*adv* nearly in a state of preparation [A S *tōweard*, adj —*tō*, to, and *ward*, sig direction Cf **Forward, Forwards.**]

Toward, tō'ward, **Towardly,** tō'ward li, *adj* ready to do or learn apt —*ns* **Tō'wardness, Tō'wardliness.**

Towel, tow'el, *n* a cloth for wiping the skin after it is washed, and for other purposes an altar-cloth —*ns* **Tow'el-horse, -rack,** a frame for hanging towels on, **Tow'elling,** cloth for towels a thrashing —**A lead towel,** a bullet, **An oaken towel,** a cudgel [O Fr *touaille*—Old High Ger *twahilla* (Ger *zwehle*)—Old High Ger *twahan*, to wash]

Tower, tow'er, *n* a lofty building, standing alone or forming part of another a fortress (*her*) a bearing representing a tower with battlements, &c a high head dress under William III and Anne —*v i* to rise into the air to be lofty —*v t* (*Milton*) to rise aloft into —*adjs* **Tow'ered,** having towers, **Tow'ering,** very high, elevated very violent, **Tow'ery,** having towers lofty [O Fr *tur*—L *turris*, a tower]

Towhee, tow'hē, *n* the chewink, ground robin, or marsh robin of the United States [Imit]

Town, town, *n* a place larger than a village, not a city the inhabitants of a town —*ns* **Town'-clerk,** a clerk who keeps the records of a town; **Town'-coun'cillor,** a member of a town council; **Town'-cri'er,** one who cries or makes public proclamations in a town, **Town'hall,** a public hall for the official business of a town, **Town'house,** a house or building for transacting the public business of a town a house in town as opposed to one in the country —*adj* **Town'ish,** characteristic of town as opposed to country —*ns* **Town'land,** a township, **Town'-meet'ing,** in New England, a primary meeting of the voters of a town —*n pl* **Towns'folk,** the folk or people of a town —*ns* **Town'ship,** the territory or district of a town the corporation of a town a district, **Towns'man,** an inhabitant or fellow-inhabitant of a town —*n pl* **Towns'people,** townsfolk —*ns* **Town'-talk,** the general talk of a town the subject of common conversation; **Town'y,** a townsman [A S *tún*, an enclosure, town, Ice *tún*, an enclosure, Ger *zaun*, a hedge.]

To-worne, tōō worn', *p adj* (*Spens*) worn out

Toxicology, tok si kol'ō ji, *n* the science of poisons —*ns* **Toxē'mia, Toxæ'mia, Toxicē'mia, Toxicæ'mia,** blood-poisoning —*adjs* **Toxē'mic, Toxæ'mic,** septicemic, **Tox'ic, -al,** pertaining to poisons, toxological.—*adv* **Tox'ically** —*adj* **Tox'icant,** poisoning —*n.* a poison —*adj* **Toxicolog'ical,** pertaining to toxicology —*adv* **Toxicolog'ically.**—*ns* **Toxicol'ogist,** one versed in toxicology, **Toxicō'sis,** a morbid condition caused by the action of a poison [Gr. *toxikon*, arrow-poison—*toxikos*, for the bow—*toxon*, a bow, *logia*—*legein*, to say]

Toxophilite, tok sof'i-lit, *n* a lover of archery: an archer —*adj* **Toxophilit'ic.** [Gr *toxon*, a bow, and *philein*, to love]

Toy, toi, *n* a child's plaything a trifle a thing only for amusement or look a curious conceit, a story: a matter of no importance amorous sport —*v i* to trifle to dally amorously —*adj* **Toy'ish,** given to toying or trifling playful wanton —*adv* **Toy'ishly.** —*ns* **Toy'ishness; Toy'man,** one who deals in toys; **Toy'shop,** a shop where toys are sold —*adj* **Toy'some,** disposed to toy wanton. [Dut. *tuig*, tools, Ger *zeng*, stuff]

Toyle, toil, (*Spens*) same as **Toil,** a net.

Toze, tōz, *v t* (*Shak*) to pull by violence or importunity .—*pr.p.* tōz'ing, *pa p.* tōzed.

Trabeated, trā bē ā'ted, *adj* having an entablature belonging to beam or lintel construction —*adj* **Trab'al.**—*ns* **Trā'bēa** (*pl* **Trā'bēæ**), a robe of state worn by consuls, augurs, &c. in ancient Rome, **Trabēā'tion,** an entablature: combination of beams in a structure, **Trabec'ula,** (*bot*) a projection from the cell wall across the cell cavity of the ducts of certain plants one of the fibrous cords of connective tissue in the substance of spleen, kidneys, &c one of the fleshy columns, or *columnæ carneæ*, in the ventricle of the heart, to which the chordæ tendineæ are attached (*entom*) one of the pair of movable appendages on the head, in front of the antennæ of some mallophagous insects—also **Trabec'ulus:** —*pl* **Trabec'ulæ.**—*adj* **Trabec'ular** —*n* **Trabec'ularism.** —*adjs* **Trabec'ulate, -d,** having a trabecula [L *trabs*, a beam]

Trace, trās, *n* a mark left footprint a small quantity (*fort*) the ground plan of a work —*v t* to follow by tracks or footsteps, to discover the tracks of, to follow step by step, to traverse to follow with exactness to sketch to cover with traced lines or tracery —*v i* to move, travel to dance —*adj* **Trace'able,** that may be traced —*n* **Trace'ableness.** —*adv* **Trace'ably.**—*ns* **Trāc'er, Trāc'ery,** ornamentation traced in flowing outline the beautiful forms in stone with which the arches of Gothic windows are filled for the support of the glass. [Fr ,—L *tractus*, pa p of *trahĕre*, to draw]

Trace, trās, *n* one of the straps by which a vehicle is drawn [O Fr *trays*, *trais*, same as *traits.* See **Trait.**]

Trachea, tra kē'a, *n* that part of the air passages which lies between the larynx and the bronchi —*pl* **Trachē'æ** —*adjs* **Trā'chēal,** pertaining to the trachea, **Trā'chēan,** having tracheæ —*n pl* **Trāchēā'ria,** the tracheate arachnidans —*adjs* **Trāchēā'rian,** pertaining to these, **Trā'chēāry,** pertaining to the trachea, **Trā'chēāte, -d,** having a trachea —*ns* **Trāchench'yma,** tracheary tissue, **Trāchēōbranch'ia,** a breathing organ of certain aquatic insect larvæ —*adj* **Trāchēōbronch'ial,** pertaining to the trachea and the bronchi —*n* **Trāchēōcēle,** an enlargement of the thyroid gland —*adj* **Trāchēōscop'ic,** pertaining to tracheoscopy —*ns* **Trāchēō'scopist,** one who practises tracheoscopy, **Trāchēō'scōpy,** the inspection of the trachea, **Trāchēot'ōmist,** one who practises tracheotomy, **Trācheot'omy,** the operation of making an opening in the trachea; **Trāchī'tis,** inflammation of the trachea [L *trachia*—Gr *trachys*, *trachea*, rough]

Trachelium, trā kē'li um, *n* the neck of a column a genus of *Campanulaceæ*, native to the Mediterranean region —*adj.* **Trāchē'lo-occip'ital,** pertaining to the nape of the neck and the hind head [Gr *trachēlos*, the neck]

Trachinus, trā-kī'nus, *n* the typical genus of *Trachinidæ*, a family of acanthopterygian fishes, the weevers [Gr *trachys*, rough]

Trachle, Trauchle, träh'l, *v t* (*Scot*) to draggle: to fatigue —*n* a long and exhausting effort —*adj* **Trach'ly,** dirty, slovenly

Trachurus, trā kū'rus, *n* a genus of carangoid fishes, the saurels [Gr. *trachys*, rough, *oura*, tail]

Trachyte, trā'kīt, *n* a crystalline igneous rock, generally grayish in colour, usually fine grained or compact, more or less markedly porphyritic, with large crystals of sanidine and scales of black mica. —*adjs* **Trachyt'ic; Trach'ytoid.** [Gr. *trachys*, rough.]

Tracing, trās'ing, *n.* act of one who traces act of copying by marking on thin paper the lines of a pattern placed beneath the copy so produced —*n.* **Trāc'ing-pa'per,** a transparent paper which,

when laid over a drawing, &c, allows the drawing to be seen through it, so that a copy can be made by tracing the lines of the original on the paper

Track, trak, *v t* to follow by marks or footsteps to tow to traverse to make marks upon —*n* a mark left footprint a beaten path course laid out for horse, foot, or bicycle races the two continuous lines of rails on which railway carriages run —*ns* **Track'-boat,** a boat towed by a line from the shore, **Track'-clear'er,** a guard in front of the wheels of a locomotive, &c, to clear any obstruction from the track, **Track'er,** one who or that which tracks, **Track'-lay'er,** a workman engaged in laying railway tracks —*adj* **Track'less,** without a path untrodden —*adv* **Track'lessly.**—*ns* **Track'lessness, Track'man,** one who has charge of a railway track, **Track'-road,** a towing path, **Track'-walk'er,** a trackman having charge of a certain section of railway track —**In one's tracks,** just where one stands, **Make tracks,** to go away hastily, to decamp, **Make tracks for,** to go after, **Off the track,** derailed, of a railway carriage, &c away from the proper subject [Fr *trac*—Dut *trek*, as draught, *trekken*, to draw]

Tract, trakt, *n* something drawn out or extended continued duration a region, area a short treatise an anthem sung instead of the Alleluia after the gradual, or instead of it, from Septuagesima till Easter-eve —*n* **Tractabil'ity,** quality or state of being tractable docility —*adj* **Tract'able,** easily drawn, managed, or taught docile —*n* **Tract'ableness** —*adv* **Tract'ably** [L *tractus*, pa p of *trahĕre*, to draw]

Tractarian, trakt ār'i an, *n* one of the writers of the famous *Tracts for the Times*, published at Oxford during the years 1833-41—Pusey, Newman, Keble, Hurrell Froude, and Isaac Williams —*ns* **Tractār'ianism,** the system of religious opinion promulgated in these, its main aims to assert the authority of the Anglican Church, to claim apostolic authority for its episcopate, to advocate the restoration of a stricter discipline and the maintenance of a stricter orthodoxy, to insist on the primary importance of the sacraments and the duty of loyalty to the Church, **Tractā'tor,** one of the writers of the foregoing

Tractile, trakt'il, *adj* that may be drawn out —*n* **Tractil'ity,** the quality of being tractile ductility

Traction, trak'shun, *n* act of drawing or state of being drawn —*n* **Trac'tion-en'gine,** a steam vehicle for hauling heavy weights along a road, &c.—*adj* **Tract'ive,** that draws or pulls —*ns* **Tract'or,** that which draws, esp in *pl* metallic tractors, two bars of iron and of steel, drawn over the painful parts of the body to give supposed relief, **Tractorā'tion,** the use of metallic tractors in medicine

Trade, trād, *n* buying and selling commerce occupation, craft men engaged in the same occupation rubbish —*v i* to buy and sell to act merely for money —*v t* to traffic with —*adjs* **Trād'ed** (*Shak*), versed, practised, **Trade'ful** (*Spens*), commercial, busy in traffic —*ns* **Trade'-mark,** any name or distinctive device warranting goods for sale as the production of any individual or firm, **Trade'-price,** the price at which goods are sold to members of the same trade, or are sold by wholesale to retail dealers, **Trād'er, Trades'man,** a common name for a shopkeeper a mechanic —*fem* **Trades'woman.**—*ns* **Trades'-un'ion, Trade'-un'ion,** an organised association of the workmen of any trade or industry for the protection of their common interests, **Trade'-un'ionism; Trade'-un'ionist, Trade'-wind,** a wind blowing steadily toward the thermal equator and deflected westwardly by the eastward rotation of the earth —*adj* **Trād'ing** (*Milton*), frequented by traders, denoting places where the trade winds blow —**Board of Trade,** a department of government for control of railways, mercantile marine, harbours, and commercial matters generally [A S *træd*, pa t of *tredan*, to tread Not Fr *traite*, transport of goods—L *tractāre*, freq of *trahĕre*, to draw]

Trade, trād, *n* (*Spens*) same as **Tread** · (*Shak*) beaten path

Tradition, tra dish'un, *n* the handing down of opinions or practices to posterity unwritten a belief, &c, thus handed down —*adjs* **Tradi'tional, Tradi'tionary,** delivered by tradition —*ns* **Tradi'tionalism, Traditional'ity** —*advs* **Tradi'tionally, Tradi'tionarily** —*n* **Tradi'tionist,** one who adheres to tradition —*adj* **Trad'itive,** traditional [L ,—*trans*, over, *dăre*, to give]

Traditor, trad'i tor, *n* an early Christian who under persecution gave up copies of the Scriptures, sacred vessels, or names of fellow Christians [L *tradĕre*, to give up]

Traduce, tra dūs', *v t* to calumniate to defame —*ns* **Traduce'ment,** the act of traducing (*Shak*) misrepresentation, calumny, **Tradū'cer** [L *traducĕre*, to lead along, to make a public show of—*trans*, across, *ducĕre*, to lead]

Traduction, tra duk'shun, *n* the act of transferring, conveyance (*Spens*) transfer transmission from one to another, tradition derivation from one of the same kind —*ns* **Tradū'cian,** one who believes in traducianism, **Tradū'cianism,** the belief long prevalent in the Western Church, according to which children receive soul as well as body from their parents through natural generation — opp to the belief that God had created the souls of men before the world, and that these were united with human bodies at generation or at birth, as well as to Creationism, the third theory, which ultimately became that of the orthodox, according to which each soul is created successively —*adj* **Traduc'tive.**

Traffic, traf'ik, *n* commerce large trade the business done on a railway, &c —*v i* to trade to trade meanly —*v t* to exchange —*pr p* traf'ficking, *pa t* and *pa p* traf'ficked —*ns* **Traf'ficker, Traf'fic-man'ager,** the manager of the traffic on a railway, &c [O Fr *trafique*, cf It *trafficare*, prob from L *trans*, across, and Low L *vuārre*, to exchange—L *vicis*, change, not from *facĕre*, to make]

Tragacanth, trag'a kanth, *n* a name given to several low spiny shrubs of the genus *Astragalus*, found in western Asia, as well as to the mucilaginous substance or gum derived from them

Tragedy, traj'e di, *n* a species of drama in which the action and language are elevated, and the catastrophe sad any mournful and dreadful event —*n* **Tragē'dian,** an actor of tragedy —*fem* **Tragē'dienne.**—*adjs* **Trag'ic, -al,** pertaining to tragedy sorrowful calamitous —*adv* **Trag'ically.**—*ns* **Trag'icalness, Trag'i-com'edy,** a dramatic piece in which grave and comic scenes are blended —*adjs* **Trag'i-com'ic, -al** —*adv* **Trag'i-com'ically.** [Lit 'goat song,' so called either from the old dramas being exhibited when a goat was sacrificed, or from a goat being the prize, or because the actors were dressed in goat-skins—L *tragœdia*, from Gr *tragōdia—tragos*, a he goat, *aoidos*, *ōdos*, a singer—*aeidein*, *adein*, to sing]

Tragelaphus, trā jel'a fus, *n* a fabulous animal associated in mythology with Diana a genus of African antelopes, the boschbok, &c [Gr ,—*tragos*, a goat, *elaphos*, a deer]

Tragopan, trag'ō pan, *n* a genus of birds in the

pheasant family, represented by five species in India and China, of most brilliant plumage, with an erectile fleshy horn on each side of the head, and a loose wattle, capable of being inflated, lying like an apron on the throat

Traguline, trag'ū lin, *adj* goat like

Tragus, trā'gus, *n* a small prominence at the entrance of the external ear a corresponding process in bats, &c [Gr *tragos*]

Traik, trāk, *v i* (*Scot*) to wander about, to get lost to decline in health —*n* a misfortune the mutton of sheep that have died of disease or accident —*adj* **Traik'et,** worn out

Trail, trāl, *v t* to draw along the ground to hunt by tracking to draw out, lead on to tread down, as grass, by walking through to carry, as a musket or pike, in an oblique forward position, the breach of the butt near the ground —*v i* to be drawn out in length, to hang or drag loosely behind to run or climb as a plant to move with slow sweeping motion to drag one's self lazily along —*n* anything drawn out in length track followed by the hunter [O Fr *traail*—Low L *trahale*—L *traha*, a sledge—*trahĕre*, to draw]

Train, trān, *v t* to draw along to allure to educate to discipline to tame for use, as animals to cause to grow properly to prepare men for athletic feats, or horses for the race —*v i* to exercise, to prepare one's self for any thing to be under drill to travel by train (*coll*) to be on intimate terms with —*n* that which is drawn along after something else the part of a dress which trails behind the wearer a retinue a series process a clue, trace a line of gunpowder to fire a charge a line of carriages on a railway a set of wheels acting on each other, for transmitting motion a string of animals, &c a lure, stratagem —*ns* **Train'-band,** a band of citizens trained to bear arms, **Train'-bear'er,** one who bears or holds up a train, as of a robe or gown, **Train'er,** one who prepares men for athletic feats, horses for a race, or the like, **Train'ing,** practical education in any profession, art, or handicraft the method adopted by athletes for developing their physical strength, endurance, or dexterity, or to qualify them for victory in competitive trials of skill, races, matches, &c —including both bodily exercise and carefully regulated dieting, **Train'ing-col'lege,** the same as *Normal School* (see **Norm**) —**To train fine,** to discipline the body to a high pitch of effectiveness to train the intellectual powers [Fr *train*, *trainer*, through Low L forms from L *trahĕre*, to draw]

Train-oil, trān' oil, *n* whale-oil extracted from the blubber by boiling [Old Dut *traen*, whale oil]

Trait, trā, or trāt, *n* a drawing a touch a feature [Fr —L *tractus*, from the pa p of *trahĕre*, to draw]

Traitor, trā'tur, *n* one who, being trusted, betrays one guilty of treason a deceiver —*fem* **Trait'ress.**—*n* **Trait'orism** —*adv* **Trait'orly** (*Shak*) —*adj* **Trait'orous,** like a traitor perfidious treasonable —*adv* **Trait'orously** —*n* **Trait'orousness** [Fr *traître*—L *traditor*—*tradĕre*, to give up]

Trajectory, tra jek'tō ri, *n* the curve described by a body (as a planet or a projectile) under the action of given forces —*v t* **Traject',** to throw across —*ns* **Traj'ect,** a ferry transmission, **Trajec'tion,** a crossing [From L *trajicĕre*, *jectum*—*trans*, across, *jacĕre*, to throw]

Tram, tram, *n* a tramway or tramway line a four wheeled coal wagon in pits a beam, bar, the shaft of a cart, barrow, &c —*ns* **Tram'car,** a tramway car, **Tram'pot,** the socket in which an upright spindle is stepped, **Tram'way,** a road or way for carriages or wagons to run along easily, **Tram'way-car,** a carriage for conveying passengers along the public streets, running on rails, drawn by horses or impelled by cable traction, electrical power, or steam [Prov Eng *tram*, a beam, is prob cog with Sw dial *tromm*, a log, Low Ger *traam*, a beam, &c]

Trammel, tram'el, *n* a net used in fowling and fishing shackles for making a horse amble anything that confines —*v t* to shackle to confine —*pr p* tramm'elling, *pa t* and *pa p* tramm'elled [O Fr *tramail*, a net—Low L *tramacula*, from L *tres*, three, and *macula*, a mesh See **Mail,** defensive armour]

Tramontane, tra-mon'tān, *adj* lying beyond the mountains (orig the Alps), from Rome foreign uncivilised —*n* **Tramontā'na,** the north wind [L *trans*, beyond, *mons*, *montis*, a mountain]

Tramp, tramp, *v t* to tread, to travel over on foot (*Scot*) to tread clothes in a tub of water so as to cleanse them —*v i* to walk, to go on foot to wander about as a vagrant —*n* a foot journey a vagrant a plate of iron worn by diggers under the hollow of the foot to save the shoe —*n* **Tramp'er** —*vs i* **Tram'pous, Tram'poose,** to tramp about [M E *trampen*, an extension of **Trap, Trip**, cf Ger *trampen*]

Trample, tramp'l, *v t* to tread under foot to treat with pride, to insult —*v i* to tread in contempt to tread forcibly and rapidly —*n* a trampling —*n* **Tramp'ler.** [A freq of **Tramp**]

Trance, trans, *n* a morbid sleep, differing from natural repose in duration, in profound insensibility to external impressions, in following excitement and the exaltation of certain instincts, chiefly the religious and amative, rather than fatigue or exhaustion, and in being the concomitant or symptom of diseases of the nervous system, particularly hysteria catalepsy —*adj* **Tranced** (*Shak*), lying in a trance or ecstasy —*adv* **Tranc'edly** [Fr *transe*—L *transitum*—*trans ire*, to go across, in Late L to pass away, to die]

Tranect, tra nekt', *n* (*Shak*) a ferry [L *trans*, across, and *nectĕre*, to join]

Trangle, trang'gl, *n* (*her*) one of the diminutives of the fesse

Trangram, trang'gram, *n* a trumpery gimcrack —Also **Trank'um.**

Trank, trangk, *n* an oblong piece of skin from which the pieces for a glove are cut

Tranka, trang'ka, *n* a long cylindrical box balanced on their feet by jugglers

Tranquil, trang'kwil, *adj* quiet peaceful —*n* **Tranquillisā'tion** —*adv* **Tran'quillisingly** —*v t* **Tran'quillise,** to make tranquil —*n* **Tranquill'ity** —*adv* **Tran'quilly.**—*n* **Tran'quilness,** state of being tranquil quietness [Fr, —L *tranquillus*]

Transact, trans akt', *v t* to carry through or manage to perform —*v i* to manage anything —*ns* **Transac'tion,** act of transacting management of any affair an affair (*pl*) the reports or publications of certain learned societies, **Transact'or.** [L *transactum*, pa p of *transigĕre* —*trans*, through, and *agĕre*, to carry on See **Act.**]

Transalpine, trans alp'in, *adj* beyond the Alps (in regard to Rome) [L *transalpinus*—*trans*, beyond, and *Alpinus*, pertaining to the Alps]

Transatlantic, trans at-lan'tik, *adj* beyond the Atlantic Ocean crossing the Atlantic.

Transcend, tran send', *v t* to rise above to surmount to surpass to exceed —*n* **Transcend'ence.**—*adjs* **Transcend'ent,** transcending superior or supreme in excellence surpassing others as applicable to *being*, relating to the

absolute, transcending all limitation—as applicable to *knowledge*, pertaining to what transcends experience, being given *à priori* beyond human knowledge abstrusely speculative, fantastic, **Transcendent'al,** transcending supereminent, surpassing others concerned with what is independent of experience vague —*v t* **Transcendent'alise.**—*ns* **Transcendent'alism,** the investigation of what is *à priori* in human knowledge, or independent of experience that which is vague and illusive in philosophy the American reaction against Puritan prejudices, humdrum orthodoxy, old fashioned metaphysics, materialistic philistinism, and materialism, best associated with the name of R W Emerson (1803–82) The movement was identified with idealism, vague pantheism, mysticism, eclectic orientalism, and misty metaphysic generally, with a distinct flavour of the pedantic, the paradoxical, and the extravagant, **Transcendent'alist.**—*advs* **Transcendent'ally, Transcend'ently.** [L *trans*, beyond, *scandĕre*, to climb]

Transcribe, tran skrīb', *v t* to write over from one book into another to copy —*ns* **Transcrib'er, Trans'cript,** that which is transcribed a copy, **Transcrip'tion,** the act of copying a transcript a copy —*adjs* **Transcrip'tional, Transcript'ive.** —*adv* **Transcript'ively** [L *transcribĕre, scriptum—trans*, over, *scribĕre*, to write]

Transcurrent, trans kur'ent, *adj* passing transversely, as the postfrena of a beetle

Transductor, trans duk'tor, *n* that which draws across, esp a muscle of the great toe —*n* **Transduc'tion,** the act of carrying over

Transenna, tran sen'a, *n* a lattice grating for enclosing shrines, as those of martyrs, while yet allowing the coffer to be seen

Transept, tran'sept, *n* one of the wings or cross aisles of a church, at right angles to the nave [L *trans*, across, and *septum*, an enclosure—*sepes*, a hedge]

Transfard, trans fard', *p adj* (*Spens*) transferred

Transfer, trans fer', *v t* to carry or bring over to convey to another place to remove to transport —*pr p* transfer'ring, *pa t* and *pa p* transferred' —*ns* **Trans'fer,** the act of transferring the conveyance of anything from one person or place to another that which is transferred, **Transferabil'ity, Transferribil'ity** —*adjs* **Transfer'able, Transfer'rible,** that may be transferred or conveyed from one place or person to another —*ns* **Trans'fer-day,** one of certain regular days for registering transfer of bank stock and government funds at the Bank of England, **Transferee',** the person to whom a thing is transferred, **Trans'ference,** the act of transferring or conveying from one person or place to another passage from one place to another, **Trans'fer-pa'per,** a kind of prepared paper used for transferring impressions with copying presses, &c , **Transfer'rer.** [L *trans*, across, *ferre*, to carry]

Transfiguration, trans fig ūr ā'shun, *n* a change of form —*v t* **Transfig'ure,** also **Transfig'ūrāte,** (*rare*) to change the figure or form of to change the appearance of —*n* **Transfig'urement** —**The Transfiguration,** the supernatural change in the appearance of Christ, described in Matt xvii a festival on 6th August, in commemoration of it [L *trans*, across, denoting change, and **Figure.**]

Transfix, trans fiks', *v t* to pierce through —*n* **Transfix'ion,** cross section —*adj* **Transfixed'.** —*n* **Transfix'ion**

Transfluent, trans'flōō ent, *adj* flowing through —*n* **Transflux',** a flowing through

Transforate, trans'fō-rāt, *v.t* to bore through —*n.* **Transforā'tion.**

Transform, trans form', *v t* to change the shape of to change into another substance to change the disposition —*v i* to be changed in form or substance —*adj* **Transfor'mable.**—*ns* **Transformā'tion,** change of form or substance, metamorphosis the change of one metal into another in pathology, any morbid change in a part, **Transforma'tion-scene,** any scene on the stage which changes in presence of the audience —*adj* **Transfor'mative.**—*ns* **Transfor'mātor, Transfor'mer** —*p adj* **Transfor'ming,** effecting, or able to effect, a change of form or state —*ns* **Transfor'mism,** the theory of the development of one species from another, **Transfor'mist** —*adj* **Transformis'tic.**

Transfrontier, trans fron'tēr, *adj* beyond the frontier

Transfuge, trans'fūj, *n* a deserter —Also **Transfū'gitive.** [L *transfuga*, a deserter]

Transfund, trans fund', *v t* to transfuse

Transfuse, trans-fūz', *v t* to pour out into another vessel to cause to pass from one to another to cause to be imbibed —*n* **Transfū'ser** —*adj* **Transfū'sible,** capable of being transfused —*ns* **Transfū'sion,** the act of transfusing, esp blood from the veins of one animal into another, **Transfū'sionist** —*adj* **Transfū'sive,** tending or having power to transfuse —*adv* **Transfū'sively.** [L *trans*, over, and *fundĕre, fusum*, to pour]

Transgress, trans gres', *v t* to pass beyond a limit to break, as a law —*v i* to offend by violating a law to sin —*n* **Transgres'sion,** the act of transgressing violation of a law or command offence fault crime sin —*adjs* **Transgres'sional, Transgres'sive** —*adv* **Transgres'sively** —*n* **Transgres'sor,** one who transgresses one who violates a law or command a sinner [L *trans*, across, *gradi, gressus*, to step]

Transhıp, tran shıp', *v t* to convey from one ship (or other conveyance) into another —*ns* **Transhıp'ment, Transhıp'per, Transhıp'ping**

Transhuman, trans hū'man, *adj* more than human —*v t* **Transhū'manise,** to elevate into a higher or heavenly nature

Transient, tran'shent, *adj* passing of short duration not lasting momentary (*mus*) intermediate —*ns* **Tran'sience, Tran'siency,** transientness —*adv* **Tran'siently** —*n* **Tran'sientness.** [L *transiens—trans*, across, and *ire, itum*, to go]

Transilient, tran sil'i ent, *adj* leaping across —*n* **Transil'iency.** [L *transilīre*, to leap across]

Transillumination, trans i lū mi nā'shun, *n* a shining through

Transisthmian, trans ist'mi an, *adj* extending across an isthmus

Transit, trans'it, *n* a passing over conveyance (*astron*) the passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place the passage of a planet over the sun's disc a transit circle, or instrument, for observing the transit of a heavenly body across the meridian —*n* **Transi'tion,** passage from one place or state to another change (*mus*) a change of key —*adj* **Transi'tional,** containing or denoting transition of intermediate character between species or genera, transmutational characteristic of one epoch or style in its transition to another —*adv* **Transi'tionally.**—*adj* **Trans'itive,** passing over having the power of passing (*gram*) denoting a verb which has a direct object —*adv* **Trans'itively.** —*n* **Trans'itiveness.** —*adv* **Trans'itorily.** —*n* **Trans'itoriness.** —*adj* **Trans'itory,** going or passing away lasting for a short time speedily vanishing

Translate, trans-lāt', *v t* to remove to another place to render into another language to explain. to transfer from one office to another. to

transform —*adj* **Translā'table,** capable of being translated or rendered into another language — *n* **Translā'tion,** the act of translating removal to another place the rendering into another language a version (*slang*) the process of working up new things from old materials motion free from rotation the automatic retransmission of a telegraphic message —*adjs* **Translā'tional, Trans'lātory** —*n* **Translā'tor.** [Fr ,—L *trans,* over, *ferre, latum,* to carry]

Transleithan, trans lī'than, *adj* beyond the Leitha, the boundary river between the archduchy of Austria and Hungary

Transliterate, trans lit'e rāt, *v t* to express the words of one language in the alphabetic characters of another —*ns* **Transliterā'tion ; Translit'erātor.**

Translucent, trans lū'sent, *adj* shining through allowing light to pass, but not transparent clear —*ns* **Translū'cence, Translū'cency.** — *adv* **Translū'cently.**—*adj* **Translū'cid,** translucent [L *translucens* — *trans,* across, and *lucēre,* to shine—*lux, lucis,* light]

Translunar, trans lū'nar, *adj* beyond the moon — Also **Trans'lūnary**

Transmarine, trans ma rēn', *adj* across or beyond the sea

Transmeable, trans'mē a bl, *adj* capable of being traversed —*v t* **Trans'mēate** —*n* **Transmeā'tion**

Transmew, trans mū', *v t* (*Spens*) to transmute, to transpose

Transmigrate, trans'mi grāt, *v i* to migrate or remove across, esp to another country to pass into another country or state —*adj* **Trans'migrant.**—*ns* **Transmigrā'tion,** the act of removing to another country the passing into another state the passage of the soul after death into another body, **Trans'migrātor.**—*adj* **Transmī'grātory,** passing to another place, body, or state

Transmit, trans mit', *v t* to send across to another person or place to suffer to pass through — *pr p* transmit'ting, *pa t* and *pa p* transmit'ted —*n* **Transmissibil'ity** —*adj* **Transmis'sible,** that may be transmitted or passed from one to another capable of being transmitted through any body or substance —*ns* **Transmis'sion, Transmit'tal,** act of transmitting the sending from one place or person to another passage through —*adj* **Transmis'sive,** transmitted derived from one to another —*ns* **Transmit'tance,** transfer, **Transmit'ter** [L *trans,* across, and *mittĕre, missum,* to send]

Transmogrify, trans mog'ri fī, *v t* (*coll*) to transform into something else, as by magic —*n* **Transmogrificā'tion.**

Transmontane, trans-mon tān', *adj* across a mountain

Transmorphism, trans mor'fizm, *n* the evolution of one thing from another [L *trans,* over, Gr *morphē,* form]

Transmove, trans mōōv', *v t* (*Spens*) to transpose

Transmute, trans mūt', *v t* to change to another form or substance —*adj* **Transmū'table,** that may be transmuted or changed into a different form, nature, or substance —*ns* **Transmū'tableness, Transmūtabil'ity.**—*adv* **Transmū'tably.**—*adj* **Transmū'tant.**—*ns.* **Transmūtā'tion,** a changing into a different form, nature, or substance , **Transmūtā'tionist.**—*adj* **Transmū'tative.** [L *trans,* over, *mutāre,* to change]

Transnormal, trans-nor'mal, *adj* beyond what is normal

Transoceanic, trans ō-shē an'ik, *adj.* crossing the ocean

Transom, trans'um, *n* a thwart beam or lintel, esp the horizontal mullion or crossbar of a window in ships, the beam across the sternpost to strengthen the afterpart —*n* **Trans'om-win'dow,** a window divided into two parts by a transom. [L *transtrum,* a cross-bank—*trans,* across]

Transpadane, trans pā'dān, *adj* situated beyond the Po (L *Padanus*), with reference to Rome

Transparency, trans pār'en si, *n* the quality of being transparent clearness that which is transparent a picture on semi transparent material seen by means of light shining through, a positive picture on glass, to be viewed by transmitted light a humorous translation of the German title *Durchlaucht* —*adj* **Transpā'rent,** that may be distinctly seen through clear —*adv* **Transpā'rently.** —*n* **Transpā'rentness.** [L *trans,* through, and *parēre,* to appear]

Transpicuous, tran-spik'ū-us, *adj* (*Milton*) that can be seen through, transparent [L *trans picĕre,* to see through—*trans,* through, and *specĕre,* to look, see]

Transpierce, trans-pērs', *v t* to pierce through to permeate

Transpire, tran spīr', *v t* to breathe or pass through the pores of the skin —*v i* to exhale to become public, to come to light to occur (a bad use) — *adj* **Transpīr'able.**—*ns* **Transpirā'tion,** act or process of transpiring exhalation through the skin, **Trans'piry,** act of transpiring [L *trans,* through, and *spirāre,* to breathe]

Transplant, trans plant', *v t* to remove and plant in another place to remove —*adj* **Transplant'able.**—*ns* **Transplantā'tion,** act of transplanting, the removal of a living plant to another place, the removal of living tissue from one part of the body, or from one individual, to another ; **Transplant'er,** a machine for moving trees

Transpontine, trans pon'tin, *adj* situated across a bridge, esp belonging to the part of London on the Surrey side of the Thames, hence melodramatic from the tastes of the theatres there

Transport, trans pōrt', *v t* to carry across or from one place to another to banish to carry away by violence of passion or pleasure —*ns* **Trans'port,** carriage from one place to another a vessel for conveyance the conveyance of troops and their necessaries by sea or land ecstasy, **Transportabil'ity.**—*adj* **Transport'able,** that may be carried across — *ns* **Transport'al,** transportation, **Transport'ance** (*Shak*), conveyance, removal, **Transportā'tion,** removal banishment —*p adj* **Transport'ing,** carrying away with emotion passionate ravishing — *adv* **Transport'ingly.**—*ns* **Trans'port-rid'er,** a carrier, **Trans'port-ship, Trans'port-ves'sel,** a ship used for transporting, esp for conveying troops, stores &c [L *trans,* across, and *portāre,* to carry]

Transpose, trans pōz', *v t* to put each in the place of the other to change, as the order of words, or the key in music —*adj* **Transpō'sable.**—*ns* **Transpō'sal,** act of transposing a change of place or order, **Transposi'tion,** act of transposing or of putting one thing in place of another state of being transposed a change of the order of words (*mus*) a change of key into a higher or lower scale —*adjs* **Transposi'tional, Transpos'itive.**—*adv* **Transpos'itively.**—*n* **Transpos'itor.** [Fr —L *transponĕre*—*trans,* across, *ponĕre,* to place]

Transprint, trans-print', *v t* to print out of place

Trans-shape, trans shāp', *v t* (*Shak*) to change into another shape, to transform

Trans-ship Same as **Tranship.**

Transubstantiate, tran-sub stan'shi āt, *v t* to change to another substance —*n* **Transubstantiā'tion,** a change into another substance the Roman Catholic doctrine that the whole substance of the bread and wine in the Eucharist

are changed into Christ's body and blood, only the appearances of bread and wine remaining — *ns* **Transubstantiā'tionalist, Transubstan'tiātor** [L *trans*, across, *substantia*, a substance]

Transude, trans ūd', *v i* to ooze or pass through the pores or interstices of a membrane or substance —*pr p* transūd'ing, *pa p* transūd'ed — *n* **Transudā'tion** —*adj* **Transū'datory.** [L *trans*, through, and *sudāre*, to sweat]

Transumptive, tran sump'tiv, *adj* transferred from one to another —*ns* **Transumpt',** a copy of a writing, **Transump'tion,** the act of taking from one place to another

Transverse, trans vers', *adj* turned or lying across —*adv* crosswise —*n* **Transver'sal,** a line drawn across several others so as to cut them all —*adj* **Trans'versary** —*adv* **Transverse'ly,** in a transverse or cross direction —*n* **Transver'sion** [L *trans*, across, *vertĕre*, *ver um*, to turn]

Transylvanian, tran sil vā'ni an, *adj* belonging to Transylvania, in Austria Hungary

Trant, trant, *v i* (*prov*) to go about —*n* **Trant'er,** a pedlar

Trap, trap, *n* an instrument for snaring animals an ambush a stratagem a contrivance for hindering the passage of foul air from a waste pipe, &c a trap door any rickety structure a carriage, a vehicle (*slang*) a policeman —*v t* to catch in a trap —*pr p* trap'ping, *pa t* and *pa p* trapped —*ns* **Trap'-ball,** an old game played with a ball or bat and trap, **Trap'-door,** a door in a floor shutting like the catch of a trap, **Trap'-fall,** a trap-door which gives way beneath the feet, **Trap'per,** one who traps animals for their fur, &c, **Trap'piness,** the state of being trappy or unsafe —*adj* **Trap'py,** treacherous [A S *træppe*, cog with Old High Ger *trapa*, a snare (whence Fr *trappe*, by which the Eng word has been modified)]

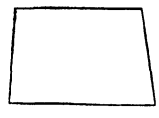
Trap, trap, *n* a term loosely applied to many rocks of volcanic origin, so called because lying often in steps or terraces —*adj* **Trap'pēan.** [Sw *trapp*—*trappa*, a stair]

Trap, trap, *v t* to drape or adorn with gay clothes to ornament —*pr p* trap'ping, *pa t* and *pa p* trapped —*n* a horse cloth (*pl*) one's personal belongings, luggage —*n pl* **Trap'pings,** gay clothes ornaments, esp those put on horses [Fr *drap*—Low L *drappus*, cloth, cf **Drab, Drape**]

Trapan, tra pan', *v t* to trap to ensnare —*pr p* trapan'ning, *pa t* and *pa p* trapanned' —*n* a snare a stratagem a trapanner —*n* **Trapan'ner.** [From **Trap,** instrument for snaring]

Trape, trāp, *v i* to run about idly or like a slattern —*v i* **Trapes, Traipse,** to gad about idly —*n* **Trapes,** a slattern a tramp

Trapezium, tra pē'zi um, *n* in modern geometry, a plane four sided figure having only one pair of



Trapezium

parallel sides one of the wrist bones—also **Trapēze'** —*n* **Trapēze',** a swing of one or more cross bars used in gymnastic exercises —*adj* **Trapē'zi form,** having the form of a trapeze —*n* **Trap'ēzoid** (also **Trapē'zoid**), in modern geometry, a plane four sided figure, having no parallel sides —*adj* **Trapezoid'al,** having the form of a trapezoid [Gr *trapezion*, dim of *trapeza*, a table, from *tetra*, four, *pous*, *podos*, a foot]

Trappist, trap'ist, *n* a member of a monastic body, a branch of the Cistercians, noted for the extreme austerity of the rule—so named from the abbey of La *Trappe* in the French dep of Orne —*n* **Trap'pistine,** a nun of this order of La Trappe

Trash, trash, *n* a clog fastened to a dog or other animal to restrain his movements —*v t* to encumber, check

Trash, trash, *v t* to crop to strip off superfluous leaves —*n* refuse, matter unfit for food, rubbish good for nothing, a worthless person —*ns* **Trash'ery, Trash'iness, Trash'trie** (*Scot*), trash —*adj* **Trash'y,** like trash worthless [Prob Scand, Ice *tros*, fallen twigs]

Trash, trash, *v t* to wear out, to harass

Trass, tras, *n* a volcanic earth used as a hydraulic cement [Dut *tras*]

Trauma, traw'ma, *n* an abnormal condition of the body caused by external injury —*adj* **Traumat'ic,** produced by wounds —*n* **Trau'matism** [Gr, a wound]

Travail, trav'āl, *n* excessive labour toil labour in childbirth —*v i* to labour to suffer the pains of childbirth —*p adj* **Trav'elled** (*Spens*), toiled [O Fr *travail*—Low L *travaculum*, a shackle—L *trabs*, a beam]

Travail, tra vā'ye, *n* a kind of North American Indian litter attached by two poles on each side to a pack saddle, the other ends trailing on the ground —*pl* **Travaux** (tra vō') [Fr]

Trave, trāv, *n* a beam a wooden frame to confine unruly horses while being shod [O Fr *traf*, *tref*—L *trabs*, *trabis*, a beam]

Travel, trav'el, *v i* to walk to journey to pass to move —*v t* to pass to journey over —*pr p* trav'elling, *pa t* and *pa.p* trav'elled —*n* act of passing from place to place journey labour (*pl*) an account of a journey —*p adj* **Trav'elled,** having made journeys knowing —*ns* **Trav'eller,** one who travels a wayfarer one who travels for a mercantile house a ring that slides along a rope or spar, **Trav'eller's-joy,** the virgin's bower, *Clematis Vitalba*, **Trav'eller's-tale,** a story that cannot be accepted, a tall story, an astounding lie, a whopper, **Trav'eller's-tree,** a remarkable Madagascar tree, its stem resembling a plantain, but sending out leaves only on two opposite sides, like a great expanded fan, **Trav'elling-bag,** a bag for carrying necessaries on a journey, toilet articles, &c, **Trav'elling-car'riage,** a heavy carriage, fitted up for travelling in before railways, **Trav'elling-cou'vert,** a set of table utensils, arranged to pack up easily for travelling, **Trav'elling-dress,** a plain and easy dress to wear when travelling —*p adjs* **Trav'el soiled,** or **-stained,** showing the marks of travel, **Trav'el-taint'ed** (*Shak*), fatigued with travel, harassed [A form of **Travail**]

Traverse, trav'ers, *adj* turned or lying across denoting a method of cross sailing —*n* anything laid or built across something that crosses or obstructs a turn (*law*) a plea containing a denial of some fact alleged by an opponent a work for protection from the fire of an enemy a gallery from one side of a large building to another —*v t* to cross to pass over to survey to plane across the grain of the wood (*law*) to deny an opponent's allegation —*v i* (*fencing*) to use the motions of opposition or counteraction to direct a gun to the right or left of its position —*adv* athwart, crosswise—(*obs*) **Trav'ers** —*adj* **Trav'ersable,** that may be traversed or denied —*ns* **Trav'erser, Trav'erse-ta'ble,** a table or platform for shifting carriages to other rails [L *trans*, across, and *vertĕre*, *versum*, to turn]

Travertin, Travertine, trav'er tin, *n* the Italian name for limestone formed by springs holding lime in solution [It *travertino*—L *tiburtinus* (*lapis*), stone of Tibur]

Travesty, trav'es ti, *adj* having on the vesture or

appearance of another disguised so as to be ridiculous —*n* a kind of burlesque in which the original characters are preserved, the situations parodied —*v t* to turn into burlesque [Fr *travestir*, to disguise—L *trans*, over, *vestīre*, to clothe]

Trawl, trawl, *v i* to fish by trailing or dragging a bag net, called a trawl, along the bottom of the sea —*v t* to drag, to take with a trawl —*n* a wide-mouthed bag net for trawling a long line buoyed upon water, with baited hooks at intervals.—*ns* **Trawl'er**, one who or that which trawls a vessel engaged in trawling—a method adopted in deep-sea fishing, **Trawl'ing**. [O Fr *trauler*, also *troller*, to go hither and thither See **Troll**]

Tray, trā, *n* a shallow trough like vessel a salver [M E *treye*—A S *treg*]

Tray, Trey, trā, *n* the third branch of a deer's antler

Trayled, trāld, *p adj* (*Spens*) interwoven, adorned

Tray-trip, trā' trip, *n* (*Shak*) a game played with dice

Treachery, trech'er i, *n* faithlessness —*ns* **Treach'er, Treach'etour, Treach'our**, (*obs*) a traitor —*adj* **Treach'erous**, full of treachery faithless —*adv* **Treach'erously.**—*n* **Treach'erousness.** [O Fr *tricherie*—*tricher*—Teut, Mid High Ger *trechen*, to draw **Trick** is a doublet]

Treacle, trē'kl, *n* the dark, viscous uncrystallisable syrup obtained in refining sugar, also the drainings of crude sugar, properly distinguished from treacle as molasses —*ns* **Trea'cle-sleep**, a sweet and refreshing sleep, **Trea'cliness**, viscosity —*adj* **Trea'cly**, composed of or like treacle [Orig 'an antidote against the bite of poisonous animals,' O Fr *triacle*—L *theriacum*—Gr *thēriaka* (*pharmaka*), antidotes against the bites of wild beasts—*thērion*, a wild beast]

Tread, tred, *v i* to set the foot down to walk or go to copulate, as fowls —*v t* to walk on to press with the foot to trample in contempt to subdue —*pa t* trod, *pa p* trod or trod'den —*n* pressure with the foot a step, way of stepping —*ns* **Tread'er, Tread'ing, Tread'le, Tred'dle**, the part of any machine which the foot moves —*vs i* to work a treadle —*ns* **Tread'ler, Tread'ling; Tread'-mill**, a mill in which a rotary motion is produced by the weight of a person or persons treading or stepping from one to another of the steps of a cylindrical wheel, used chiefly as an instrument of prison discipline [A S *tredan*, Ice *trodha*, Ger *treten*]

Treague, trēg, *n* (*Spens*) a truce [It *tregua*—Low L *treuga*—Goth *triggwa*]

Treason, trē'zn, *n* betraying of the government or an attempt to overthrow it treachery disloyalty —*adj* **Trea'sonable**, pertaining to, consisting of, or involving treason —*n* **Trea'sonableness**, the state or quality of being treasonable —*adv* **Trea'sonably.** —*adj* **Trea'sonous** —**Treason felony**, the crime of desiring to depose the sovereign, intimidate parliament, stir up a foreign invasion, &c —declared by statute in 1848 —**Constructive treason**, anything which may be interpreted as equivalent to actual treason by leading naturally to it, **High treason**, offences against the state, **Misprision of treason**, knowledge of the principal crime and concealment thereof, **Petty treason**, the murder of a husband by a wife, a master by a servant, &c [O Fr *traison* (Fr *trahison*)—*trahir*—L *tradĕre*, to give up, betray]

Treasure, trezh'ūr, *n* wealth stored up riches a great quantity collected great abundance anything much valued (*obs*) a treasure-house —*v t* to hoard up to collect for future use to value greatly to enrich —*ns* **Treas'ure-chest**, a box for keeping articles of value; **Treas'ure-cit'y**, a city for stores, magazines, &c; **Treas'ure-house**, a house for holding treasures; **Treas'urer**, one who has the care of a treasure or treasury one who has charge of collected funds; **Treas'urership; Treas'ury**, a place where treasure is deposited a department of a government which has charge of the finances one of a class of subterranean structures, now believed to be merely sepulchral —**Treasury-bench**, the first row of seats on the Speaker's right hand in the House of Commons, occupied by the members of the government [Fr *trésor*—L *thesaurus*—Gr *thēsauros* See **Thesaurus.**]

Treasure-trove, trezh'ūr trōv, *n* treasure or money found in the earth, of which the owner is unknown [**Treasure**, and *trové*, pa p of O Fr *trover*, to find See **Trover**]

Treat, trēt, *v t* to handle in a particular manner to discourse on to entertain, as with food or drink, &c to manage in the application of remedies to use —*v i* to handle a subject in writing or speaking to negotiate to give an entertainment —*n* an entertainment, esp if of anything unusual one's turn to provide such —*adj* **Treat'able**, moderate —*ns* **Treat'er, Treat'ing, Treat'ise**, a written composition in which a subject is treated or handled a formal essay, **Treat'ment**, the act or manner of treating management behaviour to any one way of applying remedies, **Treat'y**, the act of treating to form an agreement a formal agreement between states (*Shak*, same as **Entreaty**) [O Fr *traiter*—L *tractāre*, to handle, manage—*trahĕre*, *tractum*, to draw]

Treble, treb'l, *adj* triple threefold (*mus*) denoting the treble, that plays or sings the treble —*n* the highest of the four principal parts in the musical scale —*v t* to make three times as much —*v i* to become threefold —*pa p* treb'led (ld) —*adj* **Treb'le-da'ted**, living three times as long as man —*n* **Treb'leness** —*p adj* **Treb'le-sin'ewed** (*Shak*), having threefold sinews, very strong —*adv* **Treb'ly.** [O Fr ,—L *triplus*]

Trebuchet, treb'ū shet, *n* a military engine like the ballista [O Fr]

Trecento, trā chen'tō, *n* the 14th century in Italian art, &c —*n* **Trecen'tist**, an admirer of it [It]

Trechometer, tre-kom'e ter, *n* an odometer [Gr. *trechein*, to run, *metron*, measure]

Treddle See **Tread**

Treddle, tred'l, *n* (*prov*) dung (*slang*) a strumpet

Tredille, tre dil', *n* a game at cards for three —Also **Tredrille.**

Tree, trē, *n* a plant having a single trunk, woody, branched, and of a large size anything like a tree wood, as in the compounds axle tree, saddle tree, &c a cudgel (*B*) a cross —*v t* to drive into a tree, to corner to form on a tree —*v i* to take refuge in a tree —*ns* **Tree'-cac'tus**, the giant cactus or saguaro, **Tree'-calf**, a light-brown calf bookbinding, stained by acids into a conventional pattern, supposed to resemble the trunk of a tree and its branches, **Tree'-dove**, one of many arboricole Indian pigeons, **Tree'-fern**, a fern with a tree-like, woody stem, and a head of fronds resembling the leaves of palms, found only in tropical countries, **Tree'-frog**, a family of Amphibians, more closely related in structure to the toads than to frogs proper —*adjs* **Tree'less**, having no trees, **Trēēn**, wooden, made of wood (*Spens*) of trees —*ns* **Tree'nail**, a long wooden pin or nail to fasten the planks of a ship to the timbers; **Tree'-nymph**, a hamadryad, **Tree'-ship**, existence as a tree, **Tree'-top**, the top of a tree; **Tree'-wor'ship**, dendrolatry [A.S. *treó*, *treów*, Ice *tré*, Gr *drus*, Sans *dru*]

Treen, trēn, *n* a territorial division in the Isle of Man

Trefoil, trē'foil, *n* a three leaved plant, as the white and red clover (*archit*) an ornament like trefoil —*n* **Tref'le,** a trefoil —*adj* **Trefle** (tref'lā), ending in a three lobed figure (*her*) [L *tri folium—tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf]



Trefoil Window

Trehala, trē ha'la, *n* a kind of manna excreted by the insect *Larinus maculatus*, in the form of cocoons—also *Turkish manna* —*n* **Trē'halōse,** a sugar extracted from trehala

Trek, trek, *v i* to drag a vehicle to journey by ox wagon —*n* the distance from one station to another —*n* **Trek'ker,** a traveller [Dut *trekken*, to draw]

Trellis, trel'is, *n* a structure of cross barred or lattice work, for supporting plants, &c —*adj* **Trel'lised,** having a trellis, or formed as a trellis —*n* **Trel'lis-work,** lattice work [O Fr *treillis* —L *trichila*, a bower]

Trematoda, trem a tō'da, *n pl* a class of flat worms whose members are parasitic in or on a great variety of animals, the body unsegmented, leaf like or more or less cylindrical, and provided with adhesive suckers —*n* **Trem'atode,** one of the foregoing—also **Trem'atoid** —*adj* **Trem'atoid,** suctorial [Gr *trēmatōdēs*, porous—*trēma*, a hole]

Tremble, trem'bl, *v i* to shake, as from fear, cold, or weakness to shiver to shake, as sound —*n* the act of trembling a morbid trembling —*n* **Trem'bler** —*adv* **Trem'blingly** —*adj* **Trem'bly,** tremulous —*n* **Trem'or,** a trembling, shaking, or quivering —*adjs* **Trem'ulant, Trem'ulous,** trembling affected with fear shaking quivering —*adv* **Trem'ulously** —*n* **Trem'ulousness** [O Fr *trembler*—L *tremulus*, trembling —*tremēre*, to shake]

Tremella, trē mel'a, *n* a genus of fungi, of the division Hymenomycetes, soft and gelatinous, mostly growing on decaying wood—in some places called Witches' Meat, and counted medicinal —*adjs* **Trem'elloid, Trem'ellose**

Tremendous, trē men'dus, *adj* such as astonishes or terrifies by its force or greatness dreadful —*adv* **Tremen'dously** —*n* **Tremen'dousness,** the state or quality of being tremendous

Tremex, trē'meks, *n* a genus of hymenopterous insects [Gr *trēma*, a hole]

Tremolite, trem'ō līt, *n* one of the amphibole group of minerals, composed of silica, magnesia, and lime, occurring usually in long prisms, white or gray, vitreous, translucent to opaque, usually associated with crystalline schistose rocks —*adj* **Tremolit'ic** [From the Val *Tremola* in the Alps]

Tremolo, trem'ō lō, *n* (*mus*) a tremulous effect suggesting passion the device in an organ by which this is produced — also **Trem'olant, Trem'ulant** —*adv* **Tremolan'do,** (*mus*) in a tremulous manner [It]

Tremor, trem'or, *n* a shaking or quivering, any involuntary shaking —*adj* **Trem'orless** [See **Tremble**]

Trench, trensh, *v t* to cut or dig a ditch to dig deeply with the spade or plough —*v i* to encroach —*n* a long narrow cut in the earth (*fort*) an excavation to interrupt the approach of an enemy an excavated approach made by besiegers. —*n* **Trench'ancy,** causticity —*adj* **Trench'ant,** cutting sharp severe—(*Spens*) **Trench'and** —*ns* **Trench'er, Trench'-plough,** a plough for trenching or turning up the land more deeply than usual —*v t* to plough with a trench plough [O Fr *trencher* (Fr *trancher*), acc to Littré from L *truncāre*, to maim, to cut off—*truncus*, maimed]

Trencher, trensh'er, *n* a wooden plate formerly used for cutting meat on at meals the table food pleasures of the table —*ns* **Trench'er-friend** (*Shak*), one who frequents the table of another, a parasite, **Trench'er-knight, Trench'er-man** (*Shak*), one who can do feats in the way of eating, a feeder [O Fr *trenchoir*, from *trencher*, to cut See **Trench**]

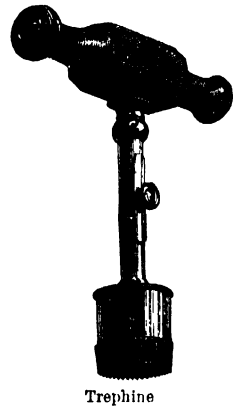
Trend, trend, *v i* to tend, to run, to go in a particular direction to incline, lean —*n* tendency [A S *trendan*]

Trental, trent'al, *n* a service of thirty masses for thirty days, one each day, for a deceased person [Low L *trentale*—L *triginta*, thirty]

Trente-et-quarante See **Rouge**

Trepan, trē pan', *v t* to ensnare —*pr p* trepan'ning, *pa t* and *pa p* trepanned' [Same as **Trapan**, of which it is an erroneous spelling]

Trepan, trē pan', *n* (*surg*) a small cylindrical saw used in perforating the skull a powerful rock boring tool —*v t* to remove a circular piece of the skull with a trepan, in order to relieve the brain from pressure or irritation —*ns* **Trepanā'tion, Trepan'ning, Trepan'ner** [Fr ,—Low L *trepanum*—Gr *trypānon* —*trypan*, to bore]



Trephine

Trepang, trē pang', *n* the Malay name for species of Holothuria, much esteemed in China as a food delicacy Another name is *bêche de mer*, or sea-slug

Trephine, tre fēn', or tre fin', *n* the modern trepan, having a little sharp borer called the centre pin —*v t* to perforate with the trephine

Trepidation, trep i dā'shun, *n* a state of confused hurry or alarm an involuntary trembling —*adj* **Trep'id,** quaking [L *trepidāre, ātum*, to hurry with alarm—*trepidus*, restless, alarmed]

Trespass, tres'pas, *v i* to pass over a limit or boundary to enter unlawfully upon another's land to inconvenience by importunity to intrude to injure or annoy another to sin —*n* act of trespassing any injury to another's person or property a sin —*ns* **Tres'passer, Tres'pass-off'ering,** an offering in expiation of a trespass or sin (see Lev xiv 12-18) [O Fr *trespasser* (Fr *trépasser*)—L *trans*, across, and *passāre*, to pass]

Tress, tres, *n* a lock or curl of hair a ringlet (esp in *pl*) —*v t* to form into tresses —*adjs* **Tressed,** having tresses formed into tresses or ringlets curled, **Tres'sy,** pertaining to tresses, like tresses [Fr *tresse*, through Low L *tricia, trica*, from Gr *tricha*, threefold—*treis*, three]

Tressure, tresh'ūr, *n* (*her*) a subordinary, half the breadth of the orle, and usually borne double and flowered and counter flowered with fleurs de lis —*p adj* **Tres'sured,** having a tressure arranged in the form of or occupying the position of a tressure [Fr, from *tresser*, to plait]

Trestle, tres'l, *n* a movable support fastened to a top piece the frame of a table—also **Tressel** —*ns* **Trest** (*Scot*), a beam a stool, **Tres'tle-bridge,** one whose bed rests on framed sections or trestles, **Tres'tle-work,** a series of trestles forming a viaduct [O Fr *trestel* (Fr *tréteau*), ety dub, perh through a Low L dim from L *transtrum*, a beam, a bench]

Tret, tret, *n* an allowance to purchasers of 4 lb on every 104 lb, for waste [Norm Fr *trett*,

deduction (Fr *trait*)—O Fr *traire*—L *trahĕre*, to draw]

Treviss, trev'is, *n* a bar or beam separating stalls a stall itself [O Fr *travers*, across]

Trews, trōōz, *n pl* trousers, esp of tartan cloth —*n* **Trews'man,** one wearing trews [Ir *trius*, Gael *triubhas* See **Trousers.**]

Trey, trā, *n* (*Shak*) a three at cards or dice a card or die of three spots [O Fr *treis*—L *tres*, three]

Triable, trī'a bl, *adj* subject to legal trial —*n* **Trī'ableness**

Triact, trī'akt, *adj* having three rays —Also **Tri-ac'tinal, Trī'actine.**

Triad, trī'ad, *n* the union of three a Welsh composition arranged in groups of three an association of three kindred deities —*adj* **Tri-ad'ic** —*n* **Trī'adist,** a composer of triads [L *trias, triadis*—Gr *trias, triados*—*treis*, three]

Triadelphous, trī a del'fus, *adj* (*bot*) having stamens united into three bundles [Gr *treis, tria*, three, and *adelphos*, a brother]

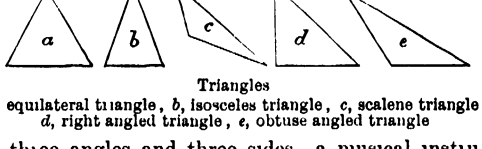
Triage, trī'āj, *n* what is picked out, esp broken coffee beans

Trial, trī'al, *n* a trying the act of trying examination by a test the state of being tried suffering temptation judicial examination attempt a piece of ware used to test the heat of a kiln —*ns* **Trī'al-day** (*Shak*), day of trial, **Trī'al-fire** (*Shak*), fire for trying or proving — **On trial,** on probation, as an experiment

Trialism, trī'a lizm, *n* the doctrine of the existence of body, soul, and spirit in man —*ns* **Trial'ity,** threeness, **Trī'alogue,** a colloquy of three persons

Triandria, trī an'dri a, *n* an order of plants having three equal stamens —*n* **Trian'der,** such a plant —*adjs* **Trian'drian, Trian'drous.** [Gr *treis, tria*, three, and *anēr, andros*, a male]

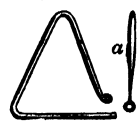
Triangle, trī'ang gl, *n* (*math*) a plane figure with



Triangles

a, equilateral triangle, *b*, isosceles triangle, *c*, scalene triangle, *d*, right angled triangle, *e*, obtuse angled triangle

three angles and three sides a musical instrument of percussion, formed of a steel rod bent in triangle form, open at one angle It is suspended by means of a string attached to the upper angle, and struck with a steel beater a frame of three halberds stuck in the ground to which soldiers were formerly bound to be flogged (gen *pl*) —*adjs* **Trī'angled, Triang'ūlar,** having three angles —*n* **Triangūlar'ity** —*adv* **Triang'ūlarly** —*v t* **Triang'ūlāte,** to survey by means of a series of triangles —*adv* **Triang'ūlately.**—*n* **Triangūlā'tion,** act of triangulating the series of triangles so used —*adj* **Triang'ūloid** [Fr , — L *triangulum* —*tres*, three, and *angulus* an angle See **Angle**]



Triangle
a, the beater

Triapsal, trī ap'sal, *adj* having three apses —Also **Triap'sidal.**

Triarchy, trī'ar-ki, *n* government by three persons a state governed by three persons [Gr *triarcha—treis, tria*, three, and *archē*, beginning, sovereignty]

Triarian, trī ā'ri an, *adj* of the third rank

Trias, trī'as, *n* (*geol*) the oldest group of the Mesozoic or Secondary strata, formerly associated with the Permian rocks under the name of the New Red Sandstone —*adj* **Trias'sic.** [So called by the German geologists, from their threefold grouping of the system, from Gr. *trias*, union of three Cf **Triad.**]

Triatomic, trī a tom'ik, *adj* consisting of three atoms trivalent

Triaxial, trī ak'si al, *adj* having three axes —*n* **Triax'on** [L *tres, tri* , three, *axis*, axis]

Tribasic, trī bā'sik, *adj* having three hydrogen atoms replaceable by equivalents of a base—of some acids

Tribble, trib'l, *n* a horizontal frame for drying paper, having wires stretched across it

Tribe, trīb, *n* an aggregate of stocks—a stock being an aggregate of persons considered to be kindred—or an aggregate of families, forming a community usually under the government of a chief a number of things having certain common qualities —*adj* **Trib'al** —*n* **Trib'alism** —*adv* **Trib'ally** —*ns* **Tribe'let, Tribes'man** [L *tribus*, orig applied to one of the three cantons or divisions forming the ancient Roman people, from *tri* , root of *tres*, three]

Triblet, trib'let, *n* a tapering mandrel on which rings, nuts, &c are forged

Tribometer, trī bom'e ter, *n* a sled like apparatus for measuring sliding friction

Tribonyx, trib'ō niks, *n* a genus of Australian gallinules [Gr *tribein*, to rub, *onyx*, a claw]

Tribrach, trī'brak, *n* (*poet*) a foot of three short syllables —*adj* **Tribrach'ic** [L ,—Gr *tribrachys*, —*tri* , root of *treis*, three, and *brachys*, short]

Tribulation, trib ū lā'shun, *n* severe affliction distress [L *tribulatio—tribulāre, ātum*, to press or afflict—*tribulum*, a sledge for rubbing out corn—*terĕre*, to rub, grind]

Tribunal, trī bū'nal, *n* the bench on which a judge and his associates sit to administer justice court of justice the confessional [L]

Tribune, trib'ūn, *n* a magistrate elected by the Roman plebeians to defend their rights a champion of popular rights the raised platform from which speeches were delivered, any platform, dais, or pulpit —*ns* **Trib'unāte, Trib'uneship** —*adjs* **Tribuni'tial, Tribuni'tian** [L *tribunus*, orig the representative of a tribe—*tribus*, a tribe See **Tribe**]

Tribute, trib'ūt, *n* a fixed amount paid at certain intervals by one nation to another for peace or protection a personal contribution acknowledgment, or homage paid —*adv* **Trib'ūtarily** —*adj* **Trib'ūtary,** paying tribute subject yielding supplies of anything, subsidiary paid in tribute —*n* one who pays tribute a stream which contributes water to another —*n* **Trib'ūter,** a miner paid by a proportion of the ore raised [L *tributum—tribuĕre*, to assign, give, pay—*tribus*, a tribe]

Tricapsular, trī kap'sū lar, *adj* (*bot*) three capsuled having three capsules to each flower

Tricarpous, trī kar'pus, *adj* (*bot*) having three carpels

Tricaudate, trī kaw'dāt, *adj* having three tail like processes, as a butterfly's wing

Trice, trīs, *v t* (*naut*) to haul or lift up by means of a rope —*pr p* tric'ing, *pa p* tr̄ced [Ger *tr̄ssen*]

Trice, trīs, *n* a very short time an instant [Perh from *thrice*, while one can count three, or from Sp *tris*, noise of breaking glass, cf Scot 'in a crack ']

Tricennial, trī sen'ni al, *adj* pertaining to thirty years occurring every thirty years [L *tricennium*, thirty years — *triginta*, thirty, and *annus*, a year]

Tricentenary, trī sen'te nā-ri, *n* a space of three hundred years [L *trecenti*, three hundred—*tres*, three, and *centum*, a hundred]

Tricephalous, trī sef'a lus, *adj* three headed [Gr , *treis*, three, *kephalē*, a head]

Triceps, trī'seps, *adj* three headed —Also **Tricip'ital.** [L , *tres*, three, *caput*, head]

Tricerion, trī sē'rı on, *n* ın Greek eccles use, a candlestick wıth three lights [Late Gr ,—Gr *treıs*, three, *kēros*, wax]

Trichangia, trī kan'jı a, *n pl* the capillary blood vessels [Gr *thrıx*, *trichos*, haır, *angeıon*, a vessel]

Trichas, trī'kas, *n* a genus of American warblers [Gr , a thrush]

Trichatrophia, trık-a trō'fi a, *n* a brıttle condıtıon of the haır —*ns* **Trich'ıa,** a folding ınward of the eyelashes, **Trichī'asıs,** a kidney dısease a morbid swellıng of the breasts tıchia [Gr *thrıx*, *trichos*, haır, *atrophia*, atıophy]

Trichına, tri kī'na, *n* a parasıtic worm, whıch ın ıts mature **stage** ınfests the ıntestınal canal, and ın ıts larval state the muscular tıssue of man and certaın anımals, esp the hog —*pl* **Trichī'næ.**—*ns* **Trichını'asıs** (more usually **Trichınō'sıs**), the dısease caused by the presence of trichınæ, ın the body; **Trichınisā'tıon** —*adjs* **Trich'ınōsed, Trichinot'ıc, Trich'ınous** [Gr *trichinos*, small like a haır—*thrıx*, *trichos*, haır]

Trichite, trī'kīt, *n* a spıcule of some sponges —*adj* **Trichıt'ıc**

Trichıurus, trık ı ū'rus, *n* the genus of haır tails

Trichoda, trī kō'da, *n* a genus of cılıate ın fusorians

Trichogenous, trī koj'e nus, *adj* helpıng the haır to grow —*ns* **Trichoclā'sia, Trichoclā'sis,** a brıttle condıtıon of the haır, **Trich'ogen,** a preparatıon for causıng the haır to grow, **Trichogyne** (trık'ō-jīn), the slender portıon of the procarp ın red algæ, a receptıve organ of reproductıon, **Trichol'ogy,** the knowledge of the haır, **Trichō'ma,** a morbid condıtıon of the haır, ıntroversion of the eyelıd —*adj* **Trichopath'ıc.**—*ns* **Trichop'athy,** the treatment of dıseases of the haır, **Trich'ophōre,** (*bot*) the cell or cells ın certaın algæ supportıng the trichogyne a sac lıke body from whıch the chitınous parapodıal appendages of an annelıd are developed —*adjs* **Trichophor'ic, Trichoph'orous** —*ns* **Trichoph'yton,** a fungus growth round the haır-bulbs causıng baldness, ringworm, &c., **Trichophytō'sis,** dısease of the skın due to the presence of the foregoıng, **Trichorex'ıs,** brıttleness of the haır, **Trichorrhē'a,** a fallıng of the haır, **Trichō'sis,** any dısease of the haır

Trichome, trī'kōm, *n* an outgrowth from the epidermis of a plant

Trichoptera, trī kop'te ra, *n pl* the caddıs flıes —*adjs* **Trichop'teran, Trichop'terous**

Trichord, trī'kord, *adj* havıng three strıngs

Trichotomous, trī kot'ō mus, *adj* dıvıded ınto three parts, or ınto threes—also **Trichotom'ic** —*adv* **Trichot'omously** —*n* **Trichot'omy,** dıvısıon ınto three parts [Gr *tricha*, three fold, *treıs*, three, *tomē*, a cuttıng—*temneın*, to cut]

Trichromatic, trī krō mat'ık, *adj* characterısed by three colours, havıng the three fundamental colour sensatıons of red, green, and purple, of the normal eye, as opposed to the colour blınd eye, whıch has but two —Also **Trichrō'mic** [Gr *treıs*, three, *chrōma*, colour]

Trichronous, tı ī'krō nus, *adj* ın ancıent prosody, consıstıng of three tımes or *morœ*, trisemic [Gr *treıs*, three, *chronos*, tıme]

Trick, trık, *v t* to dress, to decorate —*n* **Trick'ing,** the act of one who trıcks (*Shak*) dress, ornament [Celt , W *trecıaw*, to adorn]

Trick, tı ık, *n* any fraud or stratagem to deceıve, an ıllusıon a clever contrıvance to puzzle, amuse, or annoy a partıcular habıt or manner, skıll, adroıtness, mannei a parcel of cards fallıng to a wınner at one turn any toy or gımcrack. a turn as at the helm (*slang*) a watch —*v t* to deceıve, to cheat —*ns* **Trick'er; Trick'ery,** act oi practıce of playıng trıcks artıfice stratagem ımpositıon —*adv* **Trick'ily.** —*n* **Trick'ıness** —*adj* **Trick'ish,** addıcted to trıcks artful ın makıng bargaıns —*adv* **Trick'ishly,** ın a trıckısh manner artfully knavıshly —*n* **Trick'ishness,** the state of beıng trıckısh or deceıtful —*adv* **Trick'ly,** clevei ly, deftly —*ns* **Trick'scene,** a scene ın whıch changes aıe made befoıe the audıence, **trick'siness,** state of beıng trıcksy —*adj* **Trick'some** —*n* **Trick'ster,** one who practıses trıcks, a cheat —*adjs* **Trick'sy,** trıckısh, exhıbıtıng artfulness pretty, dainty, neat, **Trick'y** —*n* **Trick'-wig,** a kınd of wig worn by actors, the haır of whıch can be made to stand on end by a devıce [O Fr *tricher*, to beguile—L *tricārı*, to trifle See **Treachery**]

Trickle, trık'l, *v ı* to flow gently or ın a small stream —*n* a trıcklıng rıll —*n* **Trick'let,** a lıttle rıll —*adj* **Trick'ly,** trıcklıng [M E *triklen*, prob foı *strıklen*, freq of *strıken*, to go See **Strike**]

Trick-track, trık' tıak, *n* a form of backgammon ın whıch pegs as well as pieces are used —Also **Tric-trac** and **Tick-tack.** [Fr *tric trac*]

Triclinic, trī klın'ık, *adj* (*mın*) havıng three axes obliquely ınclıned to each otheı [Gr *treıs*, three, and *klınein*, to bend]

Triclinium, tı ī klın'ı um, *n* a couch ı unnıng round three sıdes of a table for ıeclınıng on at meals a dınıng ıoom wıth couches on thıee sıdes [L , —Gı *trıklınos*—*treıs*, thıee, and *klınē*, a couch—*klınein*, to ınclıne]

Tricolour, Tricolor, trī'kul-or, *n* the natıonal flag of France, of thıee colours, ıed, whıte, and blue, ın veı tıcal strıpes —*adj* **Trī'coloured,** havıng three colouıs [Fı *tricolore*—L *tres*, three, and *color*, colour]

Triconsonantal, tı ī kon'sō nan tal, *adj* composed of three consonants —Also **Triconsonan'tic**

Tricorn, trī'korn, *adj* havıng thıee hoıns —*n* a hat wıth three poınts or coıners [L *tricornis*, three horned—*tres*, three, *cornu*, a hoın]

Tricornered, tı ī koı'neıd, *adj* thıee coınered

Tricornigerous, tı ī kor nı'e-rus, *adj* bearıng three hoıns [L *tres*, three, *cornu*, a horn, *gerĕre*, to beai]

Tricornute, -d, tı ī kor'nūt, ed, *adj* havıng thıee horn lıke processes

Tricorporate, tı ī koı'pō ıāt, *adj* havıng three bodıes and only one head common to the three

Tricostate, trī kos'tāt, *adj* three ribbed

Tricot, tı ē'kō, *n* a hand knıtted fabrıc of woollen yarn, oı machıne fabrıc ımıtatıng ıt a soft, slıghtly ribbed cloth for women's garments [Fr *tricot*, knıttıng, *tricoter*, to knit, from Teut, Ger *strıcken*, to knıt]

Tricrotic, trī krot'ık, *adj* havıng three beats —*n* **Trī'crotism.**—*adj* **Trī'crotous.** [Gr *treıs*, three, *krotos*, a beat]

Tricuspid, trī kus'pıd, *adj* havıng three cusps or poınts (*anat*) denotıng certaın of the teeth, and the valve of the rıght ventrıcle of the heart —*adj* **Tricus'pidate,** (*bot*) three-pointed or endıng ın three poınts [L *tricuspis*, *tricuspidis*—*tri*, *tris*, thrıce, and *cuspis*, a poınt]



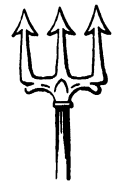
Tricuspidate Leaf

Tricycle, trī'sı-kl, *n* a velocıpede wıth three wheels —*v ı* to rıde on such [Gr *tri* , root of *treis*, three, and *kyklos*, cırcle, wheel Cf **Bicycle**]

Tridacna, tı ī dak'na, *n* a genus of bı valves, the gıant clam, wıthout the shell weıghıng 20 lb , wıth the shell so much even as 500 lb [Gr *treis*, three, *daknein*, to bıte.]

Tride, trīd, *adj* swift, fleet [Fr]

Trident, trī'dent, *n* the three pronged spear or sceptre of Neptune, god of the ocean any three-toothed instrument —*adjs* **Trī'dent, Trident'āte, Trī'dented,** having three teeth or prongs [Fr —L. *tres*, three, and *dens, dentis*, tooth]



Trident.

Tridentine, trī den'tin, *adj* pertaining to the Council of Trent (1545–63), or to its decrees —*n* a Roman Catholic [L *Tridentum*, Trent]

Tridigitate, trī-dij'i-tāt, *adj* with three fingers or toes

Tridimensional, trī di men'shun al, *adj* having three dimensions—length, breadth, thickness

Triduum, trid'ū um, *n* a space of three days a three days' service of prayer preparatory to a saint's day, &c —*adj* **Trid'ūan,** lasting three days [L]

Tridymite, trid'i mīt, *n* a brittle mineral composed of silica, which occurs in various acid igneous rocks in the form of thin transparent six sided plates, several of which are usually grouped together

Triennial, trī en'yal, *adj* continuing three years happening every third year —*adv* **Trienn'ially.** [L *triennis—tres*, three, and *annus*, a year]

Trier, trī'er, *n* one who tries by experiment one who tries, as a judge one of Cromwell's commissioners for examining into the qualifications of ministers (*Shak*) one who brings to the test, a test

Trierarch, trī'er ark, *n* the commander of an ancient Greek trireme—also a person obliged to furnish ships to the state —*adj* **Trī'erarchal.** —*n* **Trī'erarchy,** the office of trierarch the system of requisitioning vessels from wealthy citizens [Gr *trierēs*, a trireme, *archein*, to rule]

Trieteric, -al, trī e-ter'ik, al, *adj* triennial. [Gr, *treis*, three, *etos*, a year]

Trifacial, trī-fā'shal, *adj* threefold and pertaining to the face, esp of the fifth cranial nerve or trigeminus —*n* the trigeminal nerve [L *tres*, three, *facies*, face]

Trifarious, trī fā'ri us, *adj* arranged in three rows facing three ways

Trifle, trī'fl, *v i* to act or talk lightly to indulge in light or silly amusements to waste or spend idly or unprofitably —*n* anything of little value a light confection of whipped cream or white of egg, with fruit, wine, &c —*n* **Trī'fler.**—*adj* **Trī'fling,** of small value or importance trivial *adv* **Trī'flingly.**—*n* **Trī'flingness.** [O Fr *truffle*, dim of *truffe*, a gibe, also a truffle See **Truffle**]

Triflorous, trī flō'rus, *adj* three flowered —Also **Triflōral.**

Trifoliate, trī fō'li āt, *adj* three leaved —*ns* **Trifō'lium,** a genus of small plants of the bean family—the clovers with trifoliate leaves and purple, red, white, or yellow flowers, **Trī'foly,** trefoil (*Browning*) [L. *tres*, three, and *folium*, leaf]

Triforium, trī fō'ri um, *n* (*archit*) the arcade over the arches of a church between the nave and side aisles It is usually a dark gallery, being the wall space against which the lean to roof of the aisles rests —*pl* **Trifō'ria.** [L *tri, tres*, thrice, and *foris*, a door]

Triform, trī'form, *adj* having a triple form—also **Trī'formed** —*n* **Triform'ity.**—*adj* **Triform'ous** [L *triformis—tres*, three, and *forma*, form]

Trifurcate, trī fur'kāt, *adj* having three forks or branches.—*v i* to divide into three parts —*n* **Trifurcā'tion.** [L *trifurcus—tri, tres*, thrice, and *furca*, a fork]

Trig, trig, *adj* trim, neat tight, sound —*n* a dandy —*adv* **Trig'ly.**—*n.* **Trig'ness.** [Prob. Scand , Ice. *tryggr*, fine]

Trig, trig, *n* a skid for a wheel, &c the mark for the players at skittles, &c.—*v t.* to stop, to obstruct, to skid

Trigamous, trig'am us, *adj* (*bot*) having three sorts of flowers, male, female, and hermaphrodite, in the same flower head —*ns* **Trig'amist,** one who marries three wives, **Trig'amy,** the state of having three husbands or wives at the same time [Gr *tri, tris*, three, and *gamos*, marriage]

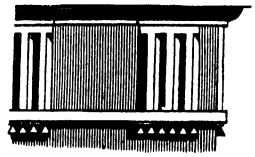
Trigeminal, trī-jem'i nal, *adj* triple, threefold.—*adj* **Trigem'inous,** born three at a birth

Trigger, trig'er, *n* a catch which when pulled looses the hammer of a gun in firing a catch to hold a wheel when driving on steep ground [Dut. *trekker—trekken*, to pull]

Trigla, trig'la, *n* the typical genus of *Triglidæ*, the gurnards —*adj* **Trig'loid**

Triglot, trī'glot, *adj* containing three languages [Gr *treis*, three, *glōssa, glōtta*, tongue]

Triglyph, trī'glif, *n* a three-grooved tablet at equal distances along the frieze in Doric architecture — *adjs* **Triglyph'ic, -al,** consisting of or pertaining to triglyphs containing three sets of characters or sculptures [L *triglyphus* — Gr *triglyphos — treis*, three, and *glyphein*, to carve]



Triglyph

Trigon, trī'gon, *n* a three cornered figure, a triangle—also **Trigō'non** (*astrol*) the junction of three signs, the zodiac being divided into four—the first or *watery* trigon, Cancer, Scorpio, Pisces, the *earthly*, Taurus, Virgo, Capricornus, the *airy*, Gemini, Libra, Aquarius, the *fiery*, Aries, Leo, Sagittarius —*adjs* **Trig'onal,** triangular in cross section three angled, esp in botany, **Trigon'ic,** pertaining to a trigon, **Trig'onous,** three angled [Gr *trigōnon—tri, tris*, thrice, and *gōnia*, an angle]

Trigoneutic, trī gō nū'tik, *adj* producing three broods in a year, of insects —*n* **Trigoneu'tism.** [Gr *treis*, three, *goneuein*, to beget]

Trigonocerous, trig ō nos'e rus, *adj* having horns with three angles

Trigonometry, trig ō nom'e tri, *n.* the branch of mathematics which treats of the relations between the sides and angles of triangles —*n* **Trigonom'eter,** an instrument for solving plane right angled figures by inspection —*adjs* **Trigonomet'ric, -al,** pertaining to trigonometry done by the rules of trigonometry —*adv* **Trigonomet'rically.** [Gr *trigōnon*, a triangle, and *metron*, a measure]

Trigram, trī'gram, *n* same as **Trigraph.**—*adjs* **Trigrammat'ic, Trigram'mic.** [Gr *tri, tris*, thrice, and *gramma*, a letter]

Trigraph, trī'graf, *n* three letters sounded as one, a triphthong [Gr *tri, tris*, thrice, and *graphē*, a writing—*graphein*, to write]

Trigynia, trī jin'i a, *n* an order of plants having three pistils or styles —*adjs* **Trigyn'ian, Trig'ynous.** [Gr *tri, tris*, thrice, and *gynē*, a woman, a female]

Trihedral, trī-hē'dral, *adj* having three equal sides —*n.* **Trihē'dron,** a figure having three equal bases or sides [Gr *treis*, three, and *hedra*, a seat, base]

Trijugate, trī'jōō gāt, *adj* (*bot*) having three pairs of leaflets or pinnæ —Also **Trī'jugous.**

Trilabe, trī'lāb, *n* a three-pronged surgical instrument for removing calculi from the bladder. [Gr *treis*, three, *labē*, a hold]

Trilabiate, trī-lā'bi āt, *adj* three-lipped.

Trilaminar, trī lam'ı nar, *adj* having three laminæ, lamellæ, or layers —Also **Trilam'inate**

Trilateral, trī lat'er al, *adj* having three sides — *adv* **Trilat'erally** — *n* **Trilat'eralness** [L *tres*, three, *latus*, side]

Trild, trıld (*Spens*) = **Trilled,** flowed

Trilemma, trī lem'a, *n* a dilemmatic syllogism with three alternative propositions [See **Dilemma**]

Trilinear, trī lın'ē ar, *adj* consisting of three lines

Trilingual, trī lıng'gwal, *adj* consisting of three tongues or languages —Also **Triling'uar.** [L *tres*, three, and *lingua*, tongue]

Triliteral, tıī lit'ėı al, *adj* consisting of three letters —*n* **Trilit'eralism.** [L *tres*, three, and *litera*, a letter]

Trilith, trī'lith, *n* a form of megalithic monument consisting of two upright stones supporting another lying crosswise—also **Trī'lithon** —*adj* **Trilith'ic** [Gr *treis*, three, *lithos*, stone]

Trill, tril, *v t* and *v ı* to shake to utter with a tremulous vibration, to quaver —*n* a quaver or tremulous vibration, warbling [It *trillare*, to shake , imitative]

Trill, tıil, *v ı* to trickle or flow in a small stream (*obs*) to turn round and round [Scand , Sw *trilla*, to roll]

Trilling, tril'ıng, *n* a compound threefold crystal any one child of a triplet

Trillion, tıil'yun, *n* a million raised to the third power, or multiplied twice by itself (1,000,000,000,000,000,000) in France, a thousand multiplied by itself three times, a million million —*adj* **Trill'ionth** [Fr ,—L *tres*, three, and Low L *millio*, a million See **Million.**]

Trillium, tıil'ı um, *n* a North American genus of low perennial herbs of the lily family—including *wake robin, three-leaved nightshade,* &c

Trilobate, -d, trī lō'bāt, or trī'lō bāt, ed, *adj* having three lobes —Also **Trī'lobed.** [Gr *tri, tris,* thrice, and *lobos*, a lobe]

Trilobite, tıī'lō bīt, *n* one of an order of fossil crustacea entirely confined to the Paleozoic rocks —*adj* **Trilobit'ic** [Gr *tri* , thrice, and *lobos*, a lobe]

Trilogy, tıil'ō jı, *n* the name given by the Greeks to a group of three tragedies, either connected by a common subject or each representing a distinct story A satiric drama was customarily added as a termination, whence the whole was sometimes termed a *Tetralogy* We possess only one perfect specimen of the classic trilogy—the *Oresteia* of Æschylus, which embraces the *Agamemnon*, the *Chœphoræ*, and the *Eumenides* Schiller's *Wallenstein's Lager*, *Die Piccolomini*, and *Wallenstein's Tod* form a trilogy, as also Swinburne's *Chastelard*, *Bothwell*, and *Mary Stuart* [Gr *trilogia—tri, tris*, thrice, and *logia*, speech, discourse—*legein*, to say]

Trim, trim, *adj* in good order nice —*v t* to make trim to put in due order to dress to decorate to clip to reduce to proper form to arrange for sailing to rebuke sharply, to thrash —*v ı* to balance or fluctuate between parties —*pr p* trim'ming, *pa t* and *pa p* trimmed —*n* dress ornaments state of a ship as to sailing qualities arrangement —*adv* **Trim'ly** —*ns* **Trim'mer,** one who , trims one who fluctuates between parties, a time server a scold a small horizontal beam on a floor into which the ends of joists are framed a float bearing a baited hook and line, used in fishing for pike, **Trim'ming,** that which trims ornamental parts, esp of a garment, dish, &c (*pl.*) fittings, **Trim'ness** [A S *trymian*, to strengthen, set in order—*trum*, firm]

Trimensual, trī-men'sū al, *adj* happening every three months —Also **Trimes'trial.**

Trimera, trim'e ra, *n pl* a division of beetles with tarsi three jointed —*adj* **Trim'erous.** [Gr *treis*, three, *meros*, part]

Trimeter, trim'e ter, *n* a division of a verse consisting of three measures —*adjs* **Trim'eter, Trimet'ric, -al,** consisting of three measures, esp iambic [Gr *trimetros—treis*, three, and *metron*, measure]

Trimethyl, tıī meth'il, *adj* containing three methyl radicals in combination —*n* **Trimeth'ylamine,** incorrectly called *propylamine*, an organic base resembling ammonia in some of its properties, and having a strong herring brine odour

Trimonthly, trī'munth li, *adj* every three months

Trimorphism, trī mor'fizm, *n* (*biol*) the existence of an organism in three distinct forms, as in certain butterflies, in the common flower *Lythrum salicaria*, &c — *adjs* **Trimor'phic, Trimor'phous.** [See **Dimorphism**]

Trimurti, trī mōōr'ti, *n* the name of the Hindu triad, or the gods Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva when thought of as an inseparable unity, though three in form

Trinal, trī'nal, *adj* threefold —*adjs* **Trī'nary,** ternary, **Trine,** threefold of three —*n* a triad the aspect of two planets, as seen from the earth, distant from each other one third of the zodiac or 120° [L *trinus—tres, tria*, three]

Trindle, trin'dl, *n* a piece of wood, &c , laid between the cords and boards of a book to flatten before cutting a wheel of a barrow —*v ı* to roll, to trot —*v t* to trundle [A variant of **Trendle**]

Trinervate, tıī ner'vāt, *adj* three nerved

Tringa, tring'ga, *n* a genus of sandpipers, of family *Scolopacidæ*—containing the knot, &c — *adjs* **Trin'gine, Trin'goid**

Tringle, tring'gl, *n* a rod on which the rings of a curtain run a small moulding of rectangular cross section, in a Doric triglyph, &c a strip of wood at the edge of a gun platform to turn the recoil of the truck [Fr]

Trinity, trin'ı-tı, *n* the union of three in one Godhead the persons of the Godhead any symbolical representation of the persons of the Trinity —*adj* **Trinitā'rian,** pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity —*n* one who holds the doctrine of the Trinity —*n* **Trinitā'rianism,** the tenets of Trinitarians — *n pl* **Trinitā'rians,** a religious order founded at Rome in 1198 to redeem Christian captives from the infidels —*ns* **Trin'ity-house,** a corporation entrusted with the regulation and management of the lighthouses and buoys of the shores and rivers of England, and with the licensing and appointing of pilots for the English coast, founded at Deptford in 1518, **Trin'ity-Sun'day,** the Sunday next after Whitsunday, the Festival of the Holy Trinity, **Trin'ity-term,** formerly one of the fixed terms of the English law courts that commenced on Friday next after Trinity-Sunday [L *trinitas*, three—*trini*, three each—*tres*, three]

Trinket, tring'ket, *n* a small ornament for the person anything of little value —*v ı* to deal in a mean and underhand way to intrigue — *ns* **Trink'eter,** a mean intriguer, **Trink'etry,** trinkets collectively [Skeat suggests that M E *trenket, trynket*, may be from an O Fr *trenquer*, to cut, a by form of *trencher*, to cut See **Trench.**]

Trinket, tring'ket, *n* a vessel to drink out of [Prob conn somehow with preceding]

Trinket, tring'ket, *n* a topsail [O Fr *trinquet* —L *triquetrus*, three cornered]

Trinkle, tıingk'l, a Scotch form of **Trickle** : also a form of **Tinkle.**

Trinoctial, trī nok'shal, *adj* comprising three nights

Trinodal, trī nō'dal, *adj* having three nodes or

joints —**Trinoda necessitas,** three species of contributions to which in Anglo Saxon times all the lands of England were subject—viz *bricg bot*, for keeping the bridges and highways in repair, *burh bot*, for keeping the fortresses in repair, and *fyrd*, for maintaining the military and naval force

Trinomial, trī nō'mi al, *adj* (*math*) consisting of three names or terms connected by the sign plus or minus —*n* a trinomial quantity —*ns* **Trinō'mialism, Trinō'mialist, Trinomial'ity** —*adj* **Trinō'mially.** [L *tres*, three, and *nomen*, name]

Trio, trē'o, or trī'o, *n* three united (*mus*) a composition for three performers [It, —L *tres*, three]

Triodion, trī-ō'di on, *n* a book of Greek offices for the services from the Sunday before Septuagesima to Easter [Gr *treis*, three, *hodos*, a way]

Triolet, trē'ō let, *n* a stanza of eight lines on two rhymes—the 1st, 3d, 4th, and 5th lines rhyming, as also the 2d and 6th Again, the words of the 1st, 4th, and 7th lines are the same, while the 7th and 8th repeat the first two [Fr]

Triones, tī ō'nēz, *n pl* a name applied to the seven principal stars in the constellation Ursa Major [L]

Trionym, tī'ō nim, *n* a name consisting of three terms —*adj* **Trion'ymal**

Trip, trip, *v i* to move with short, light steps to stumble and fall to err, to go wrong, to make a slip in chastity to fail —*v t* to cause to stumble by striking one's feet from under him (with *up*) to overthrow by taking away support to catch to catch in a fault to loosen, as an anchor, from the bottom, by a long rope to turn, as a yard, from a horizontal to a vertical position to fold in the middle, as a deep stage drop to strike against —*pr p* trip'ping, *pa t* and *pa p* tripped —*n* a light, short step a catch by which an antagonist is thrown one of the points in coursing, when the hare is thrown off its legs a false step a mistake a short voyage or journey, a jaunt —*ns* **Trip'-book,** a book in which the records and accounts of the trip of a fishing boat are made up and kept, **Trip'per,** a cheap excursionist, a tourist doing a certain round one who stumbles or who makes another stumble, **Trip'-slip** (*U S*), a strip of paper on which a car conductor must punch a hole when a fare is taken [M E *trippen*, cog with Dut *trippen*, *trappen*, to tread upon, *trippelen*, to trip, Sw *trippa*, to trip]

Tripartite, trip'ar tīt, or trī par'tīt, *adj* divided into three parts having three corresponding parts relating to three parties —*adv* **Trip'artitely** —*n* **Tripartī'tion,** a division into three [L *ter*, thrice, and *partitus*, pa p of *partīri*, to divide—*pars*, a part]

Tripe, tīp, *n* entrails parts of the compound stomach of a ruminant, esp of sheep or horned cattle, prepared as food—the parts used being the paunch or rumen (yielding *plain tripe*), and the smaller reticulum (yielding *honeycomb tripe*) —*ns* **Tripe'man,** one who prepares tripe or who hawks it about, **Trī'pery,** a place for the preparation or sale of tripe —**Tripe de Roche,** a name originally give to various species of lichens of the genera *Gyrophora* and *Umbilicaria*, nutritious though bitter, nauseous, and purgative [Celt, Ir, *triopas*, W *tripa*]

Tripedal, trip'e dal, or tīʹped al, *adj* having three feet [L *tres*, three, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot]

Tripennate, tī pen'āt, *adj* (*bot*) three winged [L *tri*, *tris*, thrice, and *penna*, a wing]

Tripersonal, tī per'sun al, *adj* consisting of three persons —*n* **Tripersonal'ity**

Tripetalous, trī pet'al us, *adj* having three petals or flower leaves [Gr *treis*, three, *petalon*, a leaf]

Triphthong, trif'thong, *n* a combination of three vowels to form one sound —*adj* **Triphthong'al.** [Gr *treis*, three, and *phthongos*, sound]

Triphyllous, tī fil'us, *adj* (*bot*) three-leaved [Gr *tri*, *tris*, thrice, and *phyllon*, a leaf]

Triphysite, trif'i sīt, *n* one of a Spanish sect of the 7th century who maintained the existence of three natures in Christ—the human, the divine, and a third resulting from the union of the other two [Gr *treis*, three, and *physis*, nature]

Tripitaka, tri pit'a ka, *n* the whole body of the northern Buddhist canonical writings, comprising the three divisions of Sutras, or discourses of the Buddha for the laity, Vinaya, or discipline for the order, and Abhidharma, or metaphysics [Sans *tri*, three, *pitaka*, basket]

Triple, trip'l, *adj* consisting of three united three times repeated (*Shak*) third —*v t* to treble —*adjs* **Trip'le-crowned,** having three crowns wearing the triple crown, as the pope, **Trip'le-head'ed,** having three heads —*n* **Trip'let,** three of a kind, or three united three lines rhyming together (*mus*) a group of three notes occupying the time of two, indicated by a slur and the figure 3 (*coll*) one of three children born at one birth —*adj* **Trip'le-turned** (*Shak*), three times faithless —*n* **Trī'plex,** triple time in music —*adj* **Trip'licate,** threefold made thrice as much —*n* a third copy or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind —*v t* to make threefold —*ns* **Triplicā'tion,** act of making threefold or adding three together, **Triplic'ity,** the state of being threefold triple ness (*Spens*) a triad (*astrol*) the division of the signs according to the number of the elements —*adv* **Trip'ly.** —**Triple Alliance,** the league of England, Sweden, and the Netherlands formed against France in 1668 the alliance of Britain, France, and Holland against Spain in 1717 the alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy, formed in 1883, and directed to check French or Russian aggression, **Triple crown,** (*her*) see **Tiara** —**The Triple Event,** winning the Oaks, St Leger, and Derby [Fr,—L *tri plus*, (lit) 'thrice full'—*tri*, root of *tres*, three, and *plus*, akin to Eng *fold* Cf **Double**]

Tripod, tī'pod, *n* anything on three feet or legs, as a stool, &c —*adj* having three legs or supports —*adj* **Trip'odal** [Gr *tripous*, *tripodos* —*tri*, *treis*, three, *pous*, foot]

Tripoli, trip'ō-li, *n* a mineral substance employed in polishing metals, marble, glass, &c. [Orig brought from *Tripoli* in Africa.]

Tripos, tī'pos, *n* a university examination for honours at Cambridge the list of successful candidates in an honours examination at Cambridge a tripod [Prob traceable to the custom by which a B A, known as Mr *Tripos*, sat on a three legged stool and disputed in the Philosophy School at Cambridge on Ash Wednesday, his speech being called the Tripos speech]

Trippant, trip'ant, *adj* (*her*) represented as walking or trotting

Tripping, trip'ing, *n* the act of tripping a light kind of dance —*adv* **Trip'pingly,** in a tripping manner with a light, quick step

Tripsacum, trip'sa kum, *n* a genus of American grasses, including the gama grass

Tripsis, trip'sis, *n* pulverisation the process of shampooing [Gr, —*tribein*, to rub]

Triptote, trip'tōt, *n* a noun used in three cases only [Fr,—Gr *triptōton*—*treis*, three, *ptōtos*, falling—*piptein*, to fall]

Triptych, trip'tik, *n* a set of tablets consisting of three leaves, each painted with a distinct subject, but joined together by hinges, and capable of being folded so as to present a new face. [Gr.

tri, thrice, *ptyx*, *ptychos*, a fold, a leaf—*ptyssein*, to fold]

Tripudium, trī pū'dı um, *n* among the Romans, a religious dance, also a mode of divination based on observation of the action of birds feeding — *adj* **Tripū'diary**.—*n* **Tripudiā'tion**, dancing [L , prob from *tres*, three, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot]

Triquetrous, trī kwet'rus, *adj* three sided triangular —*n* **Triquet'ra**, an ornament consisting of three interlaced arcs, common in early art in northern Europe.—*adv* **Triquet'rously** —*n* **Triquet'rum**, one of the triangular Wormian bones in the lambdoid suture of the skull [L *tres*, three, and *quetrus*, prob a mere formative.]

Triradiate, trī rā'dı āt, *adj* radiating in three directions —*adv* **Trirā'dially** [L *tres*, three, and *radiatus*, radiate]

Trireme, trī'rēm, *n* an ancient galley—esp a war-galley—having three banks or rows of oars. [Fr , —L *triremis*—*tri*, *tres*, three, *remus*, an oar]

Trisagion, trı sā'gı-on, *n* a hymn, used in the early and Oriental Churches, and in the Greek Church, consisting of the words 'O Holy God, holy and mighty, holy and immortal, have mercy on us' The name is often applied erroneously to the Tersanctus [Gr *tris*, thrice, and *hagios*, holy]

Trisect, trī sekt', *v t* to cut or divide into three equal parts —*n* **Trisec'tion**, the division of any thing, as an angle, into three equal parts [L *tri*, thrice, *secāre*, *sectum*, to cut]

Triseme, trī'sēm, *adj* and *n* consisting of three semeia, equal to three short syllables, as the tribrach, iambic, and trochee —Also **Trisē'mic** [Gr *treis*, three, *sēma*, a sign]

Trisepalous, trī sep'al us, *adj* (*bot*) having three sepals

Triserial, trī sē'rı al, *adj* in three rows or series —also **Trisē'riate**.— *advs* **Trisē'rially**, in three series , **Triseriā'tim**, in three rows, triserially

Trisetum, trī sē'tum, *n* a genus of grasses, of the tribe *Avenecæ*, mostly perennial tufted grasses with flat leaves and shining spikelets [L *tres*, three, *setum*, a bristle]

Trisinuate, trī sın'ū āt, *adj* having three sinuses, as a margin

Triskele, trıs'kēl, *n* a three armed cross, the fylfot [Gr *treis*, three, *skelos*, a leg]

Trismegistus, trıs me gis'tus, *adj* thrice greatest, an epithet used only in 'Hermes Trismegistus,' the Greek name of the Egyptian god Thoth, who was regarded as the originator of Egyptian culture, the god of writing, of religion, and of the arts and sciences [See **Hermetic**]

Trismus, trıs'mus, *n* tetanic spasm of the muscles of mastication, lockjaw [Gr ,—*trizein*, to gnash]

Trispermous, trī sper'mus, *adj* three seeded —*n* **Trisper'mum**, a poultice made of the crushed seeds of cummin, bay, and smallage

Trisplanchnic, trī splangk'nik, *adj* pertaining to the viscera of the three great cavities of the body, the cranial, thoracic, and abdominal [Gr *treis*, three, *splangchna*, viscera]

Trisporic, trī spor'ik, *adj* having three spores — Also **Trispō'rous**.

Tristesse, trıs tes', *n* (*arch*) sadness —*adjs* **Trist**, **Trist'ful** (*Shak*), sad, sorrowful, gloomy —*adv* **Trist'fully**. [Fr *triste*—L *tristis*, sad]

Tristichous, trıs'tı-kus, *adj* (*bot*) grouped in three rows. [Gr *treis*, three, *stichos*, a row]

Tristigmatic, trī stıg mat'ik, *adj* having three stigmas —Also **Tristig'matōse**

Tristylous, trī stī'lus, *adj* (*bot*) having three styles.

Trisulcate, trī-sul'kāt, *adj* having three forks or prongs (*bot*) having three furrows [L *trisulcus* —*tri*, *tris*, thrice, and *sulcus*, a furrow]

Trisyllable, trī sıl'-, or trı-sıl'a bl, *n* a word of three syllables —*adjs* **Trisyllab'ic**, **-al**, pertaining to a trisyllable consisting of three syllables. —*adv* **Trisyllab'ically** [Gr *treis*, three, and *syllabē*, syllable]

Tritagonist, trı-tag'on ıst, *n* the third actor in the Greek drama [Gr *tritos*, third, *agōnistēs*, an actor]

Trite, trīt, *adj* worn out by use used till its novelty and interest are lost hackneyed —*adv* **Trite'ly** —*n* **Trite'ness** [It *trito*—L *tritus*, rubbed, pa p of *terĕre*, to rub See **Try**]

Triternate, trī ter'nāt, *adj* thrice ternate—of a ternate leaf in which each division is divided into three parts, and each of these into three leaflets, thus making twenty seven, as in some *Umbelliferæ*—also *Trip'licate ternate*

Tritheism, trī'thē ızm, *n* the doctrine of three Gods the opinion that the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost are actually different beings —*n* **Trī'theist**, one who maintains the doctrine of tritheism —*adjs* **Tritheis'tic**, **-al**. [Gr *treis*, three, *theos*, a god]

Trithionic, trī thī on'ik, *adj* containing three sulphur atoms —*n* **Trithī'ōnāte**, a salt of trithionic acid [Gr *treis*, three, *theion*, sulphur]

Tritical, trıt'ı kal, *adj* trite, common — *adv* **Trit'ically** —*n* **Trit'icalness**. [Formed from **Trite**, in imitation of critical]

Triticum, trıt'ı kum, *n* a genus of grasses, including the varieties of wheat —*adj* **Tritic'eous**. [L , 'wheat'—*terĕre*, *tritum*, to rub]

Tritoma, trı tō'ma, *n* a genus of tufted herbaceous plants belonging to the natural order *Liliaceæ*

Triton, trī'ton, *n* (*myth*) a marine demi god, one of the trumpeters of Poseidon (Neptune), his trumpet being a wreathed univalve shell a genus of molluscs with a wreathed univalve shell [Gr *Trītōn*]

Tritone, trī'tōn, *n* an interval in music composed of three whole steps or tones

Tritubercular, trī tū ber'kū lar, *adj* having three tubercles or cusps—also **Trituber'culate**.—*n* **Trituber'culism**.

Triturate, trıt'ū rāt, *v t* to rub or grind to a fine powder —*adj* **Trit'urable**, that may be reduced to a fine powder by grinding —*ns* **Triturā'tion**, **Triturā'tor**. [Late L *trituratre*, *atum*—L *terĕre*, to rub]

Triumph, trī'umf, *n* in ancient Rome, a solemn procession in honour of a victorious general joy for success victory (*Shak*) a trump card —*v i* to celebrate a victory with pomp to rejoice for victory to obtain victory to be prosperous to boast, exult (with *over*) (*Shak*) to shine brightly —*v t* (*Milton*) to boast over —*adj* **Triumphal**, pertaining to triumph used in celebrating victory — *n* (*Milton*) a token of victory — *adj* **Triumphant**, celebrating or rejoicing for a triumph expressing joy for success victorious — *adv* **Triumphantly** — *n* **Trī'umpher** — *adv* **Trī'umphingly**, in a triumphing manner with triumph or exaltation —**Church triumphant** (see **Church**) [L *triumphus*, akin to Gr *thriambos*, a hymn to Bacchus]

Triumvir, trī um'vir, *n* one of three men in the same office or government —*pl* **Trium'virī**, **Trium'virs** —*adj* **Trium'viral**. — *n* **Trium'virate** (*Shak* **Trium'viry**), an association of three men in office or government, or for any political ends—esp that of Pompey, Crassus, and Cæsar (60 B C), and that of Octavian (Augustus), Mark Antony, and Lepidus (43 B C) any trio or triad [L ,—*trium* , from *tres*, three, and *vir*, a man]

Triune, trī'ūn, *adj* being three in one — *n* **Trīū'nity** [Coined from L *tri* , root of *tres*, three, and *unus*, one]

Trivalent, trī'vā lent, or trıv', *adj* equivalent in combining or displacing power to three monad atoms —*n* **Trī'valence** (or trıv') [L *tres*, three, *valens, entis*, pr p of *valēre*, to be strong]

Trivalve, trī'valv, *adj* having three valves —Also **Trī'valved, Trival'vular**

Trivertebral, trī ver'tē bral, *adj* composed of three vertebræ

Trivet, trıv'et, *n* a stool or other thing supported on three feet a movable iron frame in a kitchen fire grate for supporting kettles, &c —**Right as a trivet,** (*coll*) standing steadily like a tripod perfectly right [O Fr *trepied*—L *tripes, tri pedis—tres*, three, *pes*, a foot Cf **Tripod**]

Trivial, trıv'ı al, *adj* that may be found anywhere, of little importance trifling common, vernacular —*v t* **Triv'ialise,** to render paltry —*ns* **Trıv'ialism,** a trivial matter or remark, **Trivial'ity,** the state or quality of being trivial that which is trivial, a trifle —*adv* **Triv'ially** —*ns* **Triv'ialness; Trıv'ium,** in mediæval schools the name given to the first three liberal arts—viz grammar, rhetoric, and logic [L *trivialis*, (lit) 'at the cross roads or public streets'—*trivium*, a place where three ways meet—*tres*, three, *via*, a way]

Tri-weekly, trī'-wēk'lı, *adj* once every three weeks three times a week

Troad, trō'ad, *n* (*Spens*) same as **Trode**

Trocar, trō'kar, *n* a surgical instrument used for withdrawing superfluous fluid from the body [Fr,—*trois*, three, and *carre*, side]

Trochanter, trō kan'ter, *n* a rough eminence on the outer aspect of the upper part of the thigh bone for the insertion of various muscles which rotate the thigh outwards the second joint of an insect's leg —*adjs* **Trochantē'rian, Trochanter'ic.**—*n* **Trochan'tin,** the lesser trochanter of the femur —*adj* **Trochantin'ian** [Gr *trochantēr—trechein*, to run]

Troche, trō'kē (better trōch or trōk), *n* a lozenge, usually round, of some medicinal ingredients mixed into a paste with sugar and mucilage —Also **Trochisk** (trō'kısk) and **Trochis'cus** [Gr *trochos*, a pill]

Trochee, trō'kē, *n* a metrical foot of two syllables, so called from its tripping or joyous character in Latin verse, consisting of a long and a short, as *nūmĕn*, in Eng verse, of an accented and unaccented syllable, as *tri'pod* —*n* **Trochā'ic,** a trochaic verse or measure —*adjs* **Trochā'ic, -al,** consisting of trochees [Gr, *trochaios* (*pous*, foot), running, tripping—*trochos*, a running—*trechein*, to run]

Trochidæ, trok'ı dē, *n pl* a genus of gasteropod ous molluscs, the top shells—the typical genus **Trō'chus** —*adj* **Trō'chiform**

Trochilic, trō kil'ık, *adj* pertaining to rotary motion

Trochilus, trok'ı lus, *n* a genus of humming birds [Gr *trochilos*]

Trochite, trō'kīt, *n* one of the wheel like joints of the stem of an encrinite —*adj* **Trochit'ic**

Trochiter, trok'ı-ter, *n* the greater tuberosity of the humerus, admitting several of the muscles of the shoulders —*adj* **Trochitē'rian**

Trochlea, trok'lē a, *n* a pulley-like cartilage, through which the superior oblique muscle of the eye-ball passes in the elbow joint, the articular surface of the lower extremity of the humerus, grasped by the greater sigmoid cavity of the ulna —*adjs* **Troch'lēar,** shaped like a pulley, **Troch'lēary,** relating to the trochlea. [L *trochlea*—Gr *trochalia*, a pulley]

Trochoid, trō'koid, *n* the curve traced by a fixed point in a wheel which rolls in a right line —*adjs* **Trō'choid, -al** [Gr *trochœidēs*, round like a wheel—*trochos*, wheel, and *eidos*, form]

Troctolite, trok'tō līt, *n* a variety of Gabbro composed almost entirely of white felspar and dark olivine

Trod, trod, *n* (*obs*) tramp, track —**Hot trod** (*Scott*), the pursuit of moss troopers [See **Tread.**]

Trod, Trod'den, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Tread.**

Trode, trōd, *n* (*Spens*) tread, footing [From root of **Tread.**]

Troggs, trogz, *n pl* (*Scot*) clothes —*n* **Trog'gin,** peddlers' goods

Troglodyte, trog'lō dīt, *n* the Greek name for certain ancient tribes on the Nile, now a general term for all savage cave dwellers —*adjs* **Trog'lodyte, Troglodyt'ic, -al,** cave dwelling —*n* **Trog'lodytism.** [Fr,—Gr *trōglodytēs—trōglē*, a cave, and *dyein*, to enter]

Trogon, trō'gon, *n* one of a family of tropical and esp South American birds of the order *Picariæ*, unique among birds in having the first and second toes turned backwards, instead of the first and fourth, with brilliant plumage—the most celebrated species the Quetzal or Resplendent Trogon of Guatemala —*adj* **Trō'gonoid**

Troic, trō'ik, *adj* Trojan

Troika, troı'ka, *n* a Russian vehicle having three horses abreast [Russ *troe, troi*, three]

Trojan, trō'jan, *adj* pertaining to ancient Troy —*n* an inhabitant of ancient Troy (*coll*) a plucky fellow (*Shak*) a boon companion

Troke, trōk, *n* (*Scot*) exchange small wares familiar intercourse —*v t* to exchange, deal —*n* **Trō'king,** dealing, making petty bargains, familiar intercourse with [**Truck.**]

Troll, trōl, *n* in Scandinavian mythology, a supernatural being of small size, dwelling in a cave, hill, &c [Ice *troll* (Ger *drôll*) See **Droll.**]

Troll, trōl, *v t* to move circularly to sing the parts of in succession, as of a catch or round to angle or fish for in a certain way to fish for —*v i* to roll to move or run about to sing a catch to stroll, ramble to fish, esp for pike, with a rod of which the line runs on a reel near the handle —*n* a moving round, repetition a round song an artificial lure used in fishing —*ns* **Trol'ley, Trol'ly,** a costermonger's cart a metallic roller or pulley used in many electric street railways in connection with an electric conductor usually overhead a small truck or car running in a furnace, or in mines lace whose pattern is outlined with a thicker thread or a flat border made up of several such threads, **Troll'ing-bait, -spoon,** a metallic revolving lure used in trolling [O Fr *troller, trauler* (Fr *trôler*), to stroll, perh from Old High Ger *trollen*, to run]

Troll-my-dame, trol' mi dām, *n* (*Shak*) an old game—also *nine holes, pigeon holes*, and *trunks*

Trollol, trol'lol', *v t* and *v i* to sing, to troll

Trollop, trol'op, *n* (*Scot*) a loitering, slatternly woman a woman negligently dressed a draggle tail a strumpet —*v i* to draggle to work in a slovenly way —*adjs* **Trol'loping, Trol'lopish, Trol'lopy** [From **Troll,** in the sense of running about]

Trombone, trom'bōn, *n* a deep toned brass musical wind instrument of the trumpet kind, consisting of a tube bent twice on itself, ending in a trumpet shaped bell, and sounded by means of a cupped mouthpiece The centre section is double, the outer tube sliding on an inner one so as to permit of its being stretched to nearly double its own length, the performer, while holding the mouthpiece with the left hand, moving the slide out and in with the right hand by means of the cross piece [It, augmentative of *tromba*, a trumpet See **Trump,** a trumpet]

Trommel, trom'el, *n* a revolving cylindrical sieve for cleaning or sizing ore [Ger *trommel*, a drum]

Tromometer, trō mom'e ter, *n* an instrument for measuring slight earthquake shocks —*adj* **Tromomet'ric.** [Gr *tromos*, a trembling, *metron*, a measure]

Trompe, tromp, *n* the apparatus by which the blast is produced in the Catalan forge [Fr, a trump See **Trump**]

Tron, tron, or trōn, *n* the most ancient system of weight used in Scotland, the **Tron** or **Trone** being a heavy beam or balance set up in the market place, and employed for the weighing of heavy wares —*n* **Tron'age,** a royal tax on wool [O Fr *trone*—L *trutina*, a pair of scales]

Trona, trō'na, *n* the native soda of Egypt, a grayish hydrous sodium carbonate [Prob conn with *natron*]

Troncheon, tron'shun, *n* (*Spens*) a headless spear —*adj* **Tronçonnée,** (*her*) shivered, as a tilting spear, dismembered [A form of **Truncheon**]

Troop, trōōp, *n* a crowd or collection of people a company soldiers taken collectively, an army, usually in *pl* a small body of cavalry, forming the unit of formation, consisting usually of sixty men, corresponding to a company of infantry the command of a troop of horse —*v i* to collect in numbers to march in a company, or in haste —*ns* **Troop'er,** a private cavalry soldier a cavalry horse a troop ship, **Troop'-horse,** a cavalry horse, **Troop'-ship,** a vessel for conveying soldiers —**Trooping the colours,** a ceremony performed at the public mounting of garrison guards —**Household troops** (see **House**) [Fr *troupe*, prob through Low L forms, from L *turba*, a crowd]

Tropæolum, trō pē'ō lum, *n* a genus of plants, natives of South America, annual or perennial herbs of trailing or climbing habits It includes the Great Indian Cress or Nasturtium, the Small Indian Cress, the Canary Bird Flower, and the brilliant Flame coloured Nasturtium now so common in northern Scotland [Gr *tropaios*, pertaining to turning]

Troparion, trō pā'ri on, *n* in the offices of the Greek Church, a short hymn or a stanza of a hymn —*pl* **Tropā'ria** [Late Gr *troparion*—*tropos*, a musical mode]

Trope, trōp, *n* (*rhet*) a word or expression changed from its proper sense for emphasis, a figure of speech—metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and irony a short cadence peculiar to Gregorian melodies —also *differentia* and *distinctio* formerly, a phrase occasionally interpolated in different parts of the mass in geometry, the reciprocal of a node —*adj* **Trō'pical,** figurative —*adv* **Trō'pically.**—*n* **Trō'pist,** one who uses tropes or who explains Scripture by them —*adjs* **Trōpolog'ic, -al,** expressed or varied by tropes or figures —*adv* **Trōpolog'ically** —*v t* **Trōpol'ogise,** to use as a trope —*n* **Trōpol'ogy,** a tropical or figurative mode of speech a treatise on tropes that interpretation of Scripture which reads moral meanings into any and every passage [Fr ,—L *tropus*—Gr *tropos*—*trepein*, to turn]

Trophesy, trof'e si, *n* deranged nutrition owing to disorder of the motor nerve force pertaining to the nutritive function —*adj* **Trophē'sial** [Gr *trophē*, nourishment]

Trophi, trō'fi, *n pl* the mouth parts of an insect—labium, labrum, maxillæ, mandibles, lingua the teeth of the pharynx of a rotifer [Gr *trophos*, a feeder]

Trophic, -al, trof'ik, al, *adj* pertaining to nutrition and its processes

Trophonian, trō fō'ni an, *adj* pertaining to Trophonius, the mythical builder of the temple of Apollo at Delphi, and the treasury of King Hyrieus in Bœotia He had a celebrated oracle in a cave near Lebadea, in Bœotia.

Trophotropism, trof'ō trō pizm, *n* the movements of the organs in a growing plant, as towards nutrient substances, induced by the chemical nature of its surroundings —*adj* **Trophotrop'ic** [Gr *trophē*, food, *trepein*, to turn]

Trophy, trō'fi, *n* a memorial of a victory, consisting of a pile of arms erected on the field of battle anything taken from an enemy and preserved as a memorial of victory something that is evidence of victory an ornamental group of weapons, flags, memorials of the chase, &c —*v t* to adorn with trophies —*adj* **Trō'phied,** adorned with trophies [Fr *trophée*—L *tropæum*—Gr *tropaion*—*tropē*, a turning—*trepein*, to turn, to turn to flight]

Tropic, trop'ik, *n* one of the two circles on the celestial sphere, 23° 28′ on each side of the equator, where the sun turns, as it were, after reaching its greatest declination north or south one of two circles on the terrestrial globe corresponding to these (*pl*) the regions lying between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn —*adjs* **Trop'ic, -al,** pertaining to the tropics being within or near the tropics —*adv* **Trop'ically** —*n* **Trop'ic-bird,** a genus of birds of the family *Phaethontidæ*, usually seen in tropical regions [Through L *tropicus*, from Gr *tropikos*, relating to a turning —*tropos*, a turning See **Trope**]

Troppo, trop'pō, *adj* (*mus*) too much excessively [It , cf Fr *trop*, too much]

Trossers, tros'erz, *n* (*Shak*) a form of **Trousers.**

Trot, trot, *v i* to go, lifting the feet quicker and higher than in walking to walk or move fast to run —*v t* to ride at a trot —*pr p* trot'ting, *pa t* and *pa p* trot'ted —*n* the pace of a horse or other quadruped when trotting a toddling child (*slang*) a crib, translation —*ns* **Trot'ter,** one that trots a trotting horse the foot of an animal, as a sheep (*slang*) the human foot, **Trottoir** (trot wor'), a footway at the side of a street —**To trot out,** to exhibit the paces of to show [O Fr *trotter*, *troter*—Low L *trotārе*, to go, prob from Old High Ger *trottōn*, freq of *tretan*, to tread]

Trot, trot, *n* (*Shak*) an old woman

Trot-cosy, trot' kō'zi, *n* (*Scot*) a covering to keep the neck and head warm in travelling, drawn over the head and hat, and buttoned beneath the chin

Troth, troth, or trōth, *n* truth, confidence faith fidelity —*v t* to plight — *adj* **Troth'-plight** (*Shak*), betrothed, affianced —*n* act of plighting faith or betrothing —*n* **Troth'-ring,** a betrothal ring [A S *treowth* See **Truth**]

Troubadour, trōō'ba dōōr, *n* one of a class of poets of chivalric love, who first appeared in Provence, France, and flourished from the 11th to the 13th century Their compositions were sung to the accompaniment of some musical instrument See **Langue d'oc** [Fr, from Prov *trobador* — *trobar* (Fr *trouver*), to find, invent—L *turbārе*, to move]

Trouble, trub'l, *v t* to put into a confused state to agitate to disturb to annoy to busy or engage overmuch to put to inconvenience —*v i* to take pains — *n* disturbance affliction disease uneasiness that which disturbs or afflicts —*ns* **Troub'le-myrth,** a kill joy, **Troub'ler** —*adj* **Troub'lesome,** causing or giving trouble or in convenience vexatious importunate troublous —*adv* **Troub'lesomely** —*n* **Troub'lesomeness** —*adj* **Troub'lous,** full of trouble or disorder agitated tumultuous disturbing —**To cast oil on troubled waters,** (*fig*) to appease, calm, quieten [O Fr *tourbler*—Low L *turbulārе*—L *turbārе*, to disturb—*turba*, a crowd, tumult]

Trough, trof, *n* a long, hollow vessel for water or other liquid a long tray a long narrow

channel a concavity or hollow [A.S *trog*, Ger *trog*, from the root of Eng *tree*]

Trounce, trowns, *v t* to punish or beat severely [O Fr *troncer*, to cut—L *truncus*, a trunk See **Trunk, Truncheon.**]

Troupe, trōōp, *n* a company, esp of actors, dancers, or acrobats [Fr See **Troop.**]

Troupial, Troopial, trōō'pi al, *n* a bird of the family *Icteridæ*, the Hang nests, famed for its exquisite song [Named from their habit of going in flocks, from Fr *troupe*, a troop]

Trousers, trow'zerz, *n pl* long breeches a garment worn by males on the lower limbs and trussed or fastened up at the waist by braces or belt —*n* **Trous'ering,** material for making trousers [O Fr *trousses*, breeches worn by pages See **Truss.**]

Trousse, trōōs, *n* a collection of small implements in a case, esp of surgical instruments [Fr See **Truss**]

Trousseau, trōō sō', *n.* the lighter articles of a bride's outfit (*rare*) a bundle —*pl* **Trousseaux** (sōz') [Fr, a dim of *trousse*, a bundle See **Truss.**]

Trout, trowt, *n* a common name for fresh water fish of the genus *Salmo* the *Salmo Fario*, or Common Trout, much sought after by anglers —*n* **Trout'-bas'ket,** an osier or willow creel for carrying trout —*adj* **Trout'-col'oured,** coloured like a trout white, with spots of black, bay, or sorrel —*ns* **Trout'-farm,** a place where trout are bred and reared artificially, **Trout'let, Trout'ling,** a little trout, **Trout'-rod,** a fishing rod for catching trout, **Trout'-stream,** a stream in which trout are to be caught [A S *truht*—L *tructa*, *tructus*—Gr *trōktēs*, a sea fish with sharp teeth —*trōgein*, to gnaw]

Trouvère, trōō vār', *n* one of the mediæval narrative or epic poets of northern France For their language, the *langue d'oui*, see under **Langue d'oc.** [See **Troubadour**]

Trover, trō'ver, *n* the gaining possession of goods an action brought to recover goods from a person to whom they do not belong, but who has in some way obtained possession of them [O Fr *trover*, to find (Fr *trouver*)—Low L *tropāre*, to compose See **Troubadour**]

Trow, trō, *v i* to hold as true (*B*) to trust to believe to think [A S *treów ian*, to trust, cf Ice *trúa*, Ger *trauen* See **True, Trust**]

Trowel, trow'el, *n* a tool used in spreading mortar, paint, &c, and in gardening —*v t* to dress with a trowel **—To lay on with a trowel,** to spread thickly to flatter grossly [O Fr *truelle*—L *trulla*, dim of *trua*, a ladle]

Trowsers Same as **Trousers**

Troy-weight, troi' wāt, *n* the system of weights used in England for gold, silver, and precious stones The troy pound contains 5760 grains, and is to the avoirdupois pound as 144 to 175, while the troy ounce is to the avoirdupois ounce as 192 to 175 [From *Troyes* in France, the pound weight of which was adopted in England and in other places in the fourteenth century]

Truant, trōō'ant, *n* an idler a boy who, idly or without excuse, absents himself from school —*adj* wandering from duty loitering idle —*v i* to play truant —*ns* **Tru'ancy, Tru'antship —To play truant,** to stay from school without leave [O Fr *truand*—Celt, W *truan*, wretched, Bret *truek*, a beggar]

Truce, trōōs, *n* a suspension of hostilities between two armies or states for a period specially agreed upon cessation —*n* **Truce'-break'er,** one who breaks or violates a truce or engagement —*adj* **Truce'less,** without truce relentless —**Flag of truce** (see **Flag**) —**Truce of God,** in the 11th and 12th centuries, a cessation of private feuds observed in France, Italy, England, &c from Wednesday evening to Monday morning in each week during Advent and Lent, and on certain of the principal saints' days and holy days of the Church [M E *trewes*, *treowes*, pl of *trewe*, a truce See **True.**]

Truck, truk, *v t* to exchange or barter —*v i* to traffic by exchange —*n* exchange of goods barter (*coll*) small goods, rubbish —*ns* **Truck'age,** the practice of exchanging or bartering goods, **Truck'er; Truck'-house, Truck'ing-house,** a house for storing goods —*v i* **Truck'le,** to yield meanly to the demands of another —*ns* **Truck'ler, Truck'ling** —*adj* fawning, slavish —*n* **Truck'-sys'tem,** the practice of paying workmen in goods instead of money —**Truck Act,** a statute of 1831, extended in 1887, requiring workmen's wages to be paid in money instead of goods [O Fr *troquer*, to truck, Sp *trocar*, to barter, It *truccare*, to truck, of unknown origin]

Truck, truk, *n* a wheel a railway wagon for heavy articles a platform running on wheels a small wooden cap at the top of a mast or flagstaff a circular piece of wood or metal for moving ordnance —*v t* to convey by truck —*ns* **Truck'age,** conveyance by trucks charge for carrying articles on a truck, **Truck'-bol'ster,** a beam in the middle of a railway truck supporting the body of the car, **Truck'le,** a small wheel or caster a truckle bed —*v t* to move on rollers —*v i* to sleep in a truckle-bed —*n* **Truck'le-bed,** a low bed on wheels that may be pushed under another [L *trochus*, a wheel—Gr *trochos*—*trechein*, to run]

Truculent, truk'ū lent (trōō'kū lent, acc to some), *adj* very fierce barbarous cruel inspiring terror —*ns* **Truc'ulence, Truc'ulency** —*adv* **Truc'ulently.** [L *truculentus*—*trux*, wild, fierce]

Trudge, truj, *v i* to travel on foot to travel with labour or effort to march heavily on —*n* a weary walk [Skeat suggests that the word is orig to walk in heavy shoes, from Sw dial *truga*, *trudja*, a snow shoe, Norw *truga*, Ice *thrúga*, a snow shoe]

True, trōō, *adj* agreeing with fact worthy of belief or confidence certain trusty genuine normal (*anat*) complete exact straight right rightful honest —*v t* to make straight in position, &c —*n* (*obs*) truth, a pledge a truce —*n* **True'-blue,** a faithful partisan —*adjs* **True'-born,** of true or genuine birth having a right by birth, **True'-bred,** of a true or genuine breed of good breeding or manners, **True'-derived'** (*Shak*), legitimate, **True'-devot'ed** (*Shak*), full of honest zeal, **True'-dispos'ing** (*Shak*), just, **True'-heart'ed,** sincere —*ns* **True'-heart'edness, True'-love,** one truly or really beloved a sweetheart the herb-Paris (see **Herb**) —*adj* affectionate —*ns* **True'-love'-knot, True'-lov'er's-knot,** lines interwoven with many involutions, fancifully held as an emblem of interwoven affection; **True'ness; True'-pen'ny** (*Shak*), an honest fellow —*adv* **Tru'ly —True bill,** a bill of indictment endorsed, after investigation, by a grand jury, as containing a well founded charge, **True rib,** a rib attached to spine and sternum—opp to *Floating rib* [A S *treówe*, Ice *tryggr*, Ger *treu* See **Trow, Trust**]

Truffle, truf'l, *n* a globose underground edible fungus, used for its agreeable flavour in the preparation of many dishes —*adj* **Truf'fled,** cooked with truffles [O Fr *truffle* (Fr *truffe*), prob from L *tuber* Cf **Trifle.**]

Truism, trōō'izm, *n* a plain or self evident truth —*adj* **Truismat'ic.**

Truite, trwē tā', *adj* having a delicately crackled surface, of porcelain, &c [Fr]

Trull, trul, *n* a drab a vagrant woman of loose habits [Allied to Ger *trolle*]

Trullan, trul'an, *adj* pertaining esp to the Council of the Eastern Church which met in 691 in the *trullus* or dome roofed hall in the imperial palace at Constantinople This Council was called by Justinian, and it established 102 canons for the discipline of the Church, allowing the marriage of priests It is also called the Quinisext Council, as being supplementary to the 5th and 6th Œcumenical Councils, and is not accepted by the Roman Church The first Trullan Council (680) is the 6th Œcumenical Council which condemned monophysitism [Low L *trullus*, a dome—L *trulla*, a ladle See **Trowel**]

Trumeau, trōō mō', *n* (*archit*) any piece of wall between two openings —*pl* **Trumeaux'** (mōz') [Fr]

Trump, trump, *v t* to deceive to introduce unfairly —*adj* **Trumped'-up**, forged, worthless —*n* **Trum'pery**, something showy but worthless rubbish nonsense, idle talk —*adj* showy and worthless —**To trump up**, to forge collect from any quarter [Fr *tromper*, to deceive, orig to play on the trump]

Trump, trump, *n* a trumpet a Jews' harp [O Fr *trompe* (It *tromba*), cf Old High Ger *trumba*, Ger *tromme*, Eng *drum*, which is thus a doublet of *trump*]

Trump, trump, *n* a card of the leading suit that triumphs or wins one of the suit of cards which takes any other an old game of cards (*coll*) a good, trusty fellow —*v i* to play a trump card —*v t* to play a trump card upon —**Call for trumps**, in whist, a conventional signal indicating that the player wishes his partner to lead trumps [From **Triumph**, confused with **Trump**, to deceive]

Trumpet, trum'pet, *n* the most ancient of wind instruments, formed of a long, narrow, straight tube, bent twice on itself, the last fifteen inches tapering into a bell, and sounded by means of a cupped mouthpiece It has a ringing and clear tone, and is much used in military signalling, esp in the cavalry and artillery branches in organs, a powerful reed stop having a trumpet like sound a cry resembling a trumpet sound (*fig*) one who praises —*v t* to publish by trumpet to proclaim to sound the praises of —*v i* to sound a trumpet —*ns* **Trum'pet-call**, a call or summons on the trumpet, any call to action, **Trum'peter**, one who sounds on the trumpet the regimental calls and signals one who proclaims, praises, or denounces a genus of crane like birds of only half a dozen species, found in British Guiana, &c, uttering a loud and curious ventriloquous sound with closed mouth one of the whistling swans a kind of domestic pigeon a large New Zealand food fish, **Trum'pet-fish**, also *Snipe fish*, a sea fish so named from its trumpet like or tubular muzzle, **Trum'pet-flow'er**, the popular name of various plants which produce large trumpet-shaped flowers—as the genera Bignonia and Tecoma (*Bignoniaceæ*), and Solandra (*Solanaceæ*), **Trum'pet-ma'jor**, a head-trumpeter in a band or regiment —*adj* **Trum'pet-shaped**, formed like a trumpet —*ns* **Trum'pet-shell**, a shell of the genus *Triton*, **Trum'pet-tone**, the sound of a trumpet a loud voice —*adj* **Trum'pet-tongued**, having a voice or tongue loud as a trumpet —**Feast of trumpets**, a Jewish feast in which trumpets played an important part, **Flourish of trumpets** (see **Flourish**) —**To blow one's own trumpet**, to sound one's own praises [O Fr *trompette*, dim of *trompe* See **Trump**, a trumpet]

Truncate, trung'kāt, *v t* to cut off to lop to maim —*adjs.* **Trunc'ate**, **-d**, appearing as if cut off at the tip ending in a transverse line —*adv* **Trunc'ately.** —*n* **Truncā'tion.** —**Truncated cone, pyramid**, a cone, pyramid, having the vertex cut off by a line parallel to the base. [L *truncāre*, *-ātum*—*truncus* See **Trunk.**]

Truncheon, trun'shun, *n* a short staff a cudgel a baton or staff of authority —*v t* to beat with a truncheon to cudgel —*adj* **Trun'cheoned**, furnished with a truncheon armed with a lance —*ns* **Trun'cheoneer, Trun'cheoner**, one armed with a truncheon [O Fr *tronçon*—*tronc* See **Trunk.**]

Trundle, trun'dl, *n* anything round a wheel a truck a trundle bed (*her*) a spool of golden thread —*v t* to roll, as on wheels —*v i* to roll twirl bowl along —*ns* **Trun'dle-bed**, a bed moving on trundles or low wheels a truckle bed, **Trun'dle-tail** (*Shak*), a round tail, a dog with a tail curled up [A S *trendel*, a circle, wheel See **Trend.**]

Trunk, trungk, *n* the stem of a tree the body of an animal apart from the limbs the main body of anything anything long and hollow the proboscis of an elephant the shaft of a column, the dado or body of a pedestal a water course of planks leading from the race to the water wheel a large hollow piston in which a connecting rod plays a portable box or chest for clothes, &c, esp on a journey a flume, pen stock —*adj* **Trunked**, having a trunk (*Spens*) beheaded —*ns* **Trunk'-fish**, the coffer fish, **Trunk'ful**, as much as will fill a trunk, **Trunk'-hose**, large hose or breeches formerly worn over the lower part of the body and the upper part of the legs, **Trunk'-line**, the main line of a railway, canal, &c, **Trunk'-road**, a main road, **Trunk'-sleeve** (*Shak*), a sleeve with the upper part puffed, **Trunk'-work**, work involving secrecy as by means of a trunk [O Fr *tronc*—L *truncus*, a stock—*truncus*, maimed, cut off]

Trunnion, trun'yun, *n* one of the knobs on each side of a gun, on which it rests on the carriage in steam engines, a hollow gudgeon on each side of an oscillating cylinder, serving as a support to it —*adj* **Trunn'ioned**, provided with trunnions —*n* **Trunn'ion-plate**, a raised rim forming a shoulder around the trunnion of a gun [Fr *trognon*, a stalk—*tronc*, a stump—L *truncus*]

Truss, trus, *n* a bundle timbers fastened together for binding a beam or supporting a roof in ships, the rope or iron for keeping the lower yard to the mast a tuft of flowers at the top of the main stalk or stem a bandage or apparatus used in hernia to retain reduced parts, or to hinder protrusion —*v t* to bind up to pack close to furnish with a truss to draw tight and tie to skewer in cooking —*ns* **Truss'-beam**, a wooden beam strengthened by a tie rod, **Truss'ing**, in shipbuilding, diagonal timbers or iron plates crossing the ribs internally, and consolidating the whole together [O Fr *trosser*, orig *torser*, to bind together—L *tortus*, pa p of *torquēre*, to twist]

Trust, trust, *n* trustworthiness confidence in the truth of anything confident expectation a resting on the integrity, friendship, &c of another faith hope credit (esp sale on credit or on promise to pay) he or that which is the ground of confidence that which is given or received in confidence charge an arrangement by which property is handed to or vested in a person, in the trust or confidence that he will use and dispose of it for the benefit of another, also the estate so managed for another in modern commerce, an arrangement for the control of several companies under one direction, to cheapen expenses, regulate production, beat down competition, and so obtain a maximum return —*adj*

held in trust —*v t* to place trust in to believe to give credit to to sell upon credit to commit to the care of to expect confidently —*v i* to be confident or confiding —*ns* **Trust'-deed,** a deed conveying property to a trustee, **Trustee',** one to whom anything is entrusted one to whom the management of a property is committed in trust for the benefit of others, **Trustee'ship; Trust'er** —*adj* **Trust'ful,** trusting worthy of trust —*adv* **Trust'fully** —*ns* **Trust'fulness, Trust'iness** —*adv* **Trust'ily** —*adj* **Trust'ing,** confiding —*adv* **Trust'ingly** —*adj* **Trust'less,** treacherous, unfaithful —*ns* **Trust'lessness, Trust'worthiness.**—*adjs* **Trust'worthy,** worthy of trust or confidence trusty, **Trust'y** (*comp* **Trust'ier,** *superl* **Trust'iest**), that may be trusted deserving confidence honest strong firm (*Shak*) involving trust — **Active** or **Special trust,** a trust in which the trustee's power of management depends upon his having the right of actual possession — **Breach of trust,** a violation of duty by a trustee, executor, &c —**In trust,** as a charge, for safe keeping, **On trust,** on credit —**Trustee-stock,** see page 1256 [Scand, Ice *traust*, trust, Ger *trost*, consolation]

Truth, trōōth, *n* that which is true or according to the facts of the case agreement with reality true state of things, or facts practice of speaking or disposition to speak the truth fidelity genuineness righteous conduct a true statement an established principle in the fine arts, a faithful adherence to nature —*adj* **Truth'ful,** full of truth according to or adhering to truth reliable —*adv* **Truth'fully** —*ns* **Truth'fulness, Truth'iness, Truth'teller,** one who speaks the truth —*adjs* **Truth'-writ,** truthfully written, **Truth'y,** truthful —**God's truth,** a thing or statement absolutely true — **In truth,** truly, in fact, **Of a truth** (*B*), truly [A S *tréowthu* — *tréowe*, true A doublet of **Troth.** See **True**]

Trutinate, trōō'ti nāt, *v t* (*obs*) to weigh —*n* **Trutinā'tion.** [L *trutināri* — Gr *trytanē*, a balance]

Truttaceous, tru tā'shi us, *adj* pertaining to or like a trout [See **Trout**]

Try, trī, *v t* to put to the test or proof to sift to prove by experiment to purify to examine judiciously to determine, settle to examine carefully or experimentally to experience to attempt to use as means to put to severe trial, cause suffering to to bring to a decision, to settle —*v i* to endeavour to make an effort (*Shak*) to prove by experience (*obs*) to keep a ship's bows to the sea during a gale —*pa t* and *pa p* tried (trīd) —*n* a trial effort in Rugby football, the score of three points gained by a player who succeeds in placing the ball with his hand over the enemy's line —*ns* **Trī'er, Try'-house,** a place in which oil is extracted from blubber, &c —*adj* **Try'ing,** making trial or proof of adapted to try searching severe — **Try on,** to put on for trial, as a garment to attempt —**To try back,** to revert, hark back [O Fr *trier*, to pick out, to cull (the grain from the straw), from an assumed L *tritare*—*terĕre*, *tritum*, to rub See **Trite.**]

Trye, trī, *adj* (*Spens*) proved, excellent [O Fr *trié*, tried See **Try.**]

Trygon, trī'gon, *n* a genus of cartilaginous fishes, of the order of Rays and family *Trygonidæ* The long tail bears dorsally a long bi serrated spine which represents the dorsal fin, and is sometimes about eight inches long, giving an ugly wound, followed by inflammation, perhaps due to the mucous secretion of the fish [Gr *trygōn*, a sting ray]

Tryma, trī'ma, *n* a drupe with fleshy exocarp, dehiscent [Gr *tryma*, a hole]

Trypeta, trī pē'ta, *n* a genus of flies, family *Trypetidæ*, of greenish yellow colour, forming gall like deformations in the flower-heads of composite plants [Gr *trypētēs*, a borer—*trypan*, to bore]

Trypographic, trip ō graf'ik, *adj* pertaining to a method of printing by the use of paper stencils [Gr *trypan*, to bore, and *graphein*, to write]

Trypsin, trip'sin, *n* a ferment which occurs in the secretion of the pancreas, and may be isolated from the pancreatic juice, as pepsin from the gastric It possesses the power of digesting nitrogenous bodies (like meat fibre and gelatine) in an alkaline solution, converting them into peptone —*adj* **Tryp'tic.**—*n* **Tryp'tone,** a substance formed from proteids by pancreatic juice [Gr, from *tribein*, to rub, the substance having been first found on rubbing down the pancreas with glycerine]

Trysail, trī'sāl, or **trī'sl,** *n* a reduced sail used by small craft, instead of their mainsail, in a storm a small fore and aft sail set with a boom and gaff

Tryst, trīst, *n* an appointment to meet appointed place of meeting a market —*v t* to make an appointment with —*v i* to agree to meet —*ns* **Trys'ter, Trys'ting-day,** a fixed day of meeting, **Trys'ting-place,** an arranged meeting place —**To bide tryst,** to wait for a person at the appointed place and time [A variant of **Trust**]

Tsabian. See **Sabian**

Tsamba, tsam'ba, *n* ground black barley, the chief food of Tibet

Tsar, tsar, *n* better form of **Czar**

Tsetse, tset'sē, *n* a dipterous insect of South Africa, not much larger than the common house fly, brownish, with four yellow bars across the abdomen, strangely limited within sharply defined areas or 'fly belts,' often quite small Its bite is fatal to the ox, horse, and dog [Native name of the *Glossina morsitans*]

T-square, tē' skwār, *n* a ruler shaped like the letter **T,** used in mechanical and architectural drawing

Tsuba, tsōō'ba, *n* the guard of a Japanese sword

Tsun, tsun, *n* a Chinese inch, $\frac{1}{10}$th of the *chih*

Tsung-tuh, tsung' tu', *n* a Chinese viceroy, the highest provincial governor

Tuath, tū'ath, *n* an ancient Irish territorial division

Tub, tub, *n* a two handed open wooden vessel a vessel made of staves and hoops a small cask anything like a tub the quantity a tub holds (*slang*) a pulpit a clumsy boat a receptacle for bathing water the act of bathing in a tub —*v t* to set, to bathe, in a tub —*v i* to take a bath in a tub —*n* **Tub'bing,** the art of, or the material for, making tubs in mining, a method of keeping out the water in sinking a shaft in watery ground a tub bath rowing in clumsy boats —*adj* **Tub'bish,** round and fat —*ns* **Tub'ful,** as much as a tub will hold, **Tub'gig,** a Welsh car, **Tub'-thump'er,** (*slang*) a ranting preacher; **Tub'-wheel,** a kind of bowl shaped water wheel like the turbine, with spiral flanges at the exterior —*adj* **Tub'by,** sounding like an empty tub dull wanting elasticity of sound round like a tub [Low Ger *tubbe*, Dut *tobbe*]

Tuba, tū'ba, *n* a large, low-pitched trumpet shaped instrument in organs, a reed-stop of large scale. (*anat*) a tube, or tubular organ —*pl* **Tū'bæ, Tu'bas** (bē, -bas) [L]

Tube, tūb, *n* a pipe a long hollow cylinder for the conveyance of fluids, &c. a canal the body of a musical instrument a telescope a cylindrical receptacle for holding semi fluid substances, as

pigments —*v t* to furnish with, enclose in, a tube. —*n* **Tū'bage,** the lining a heavy gun by insertion of a tube of wrought iron, &c in medicine, the insertion of a tube into the larynx, &c —*adj* **Tū'bal.**—*n* **Tube'-well,** a pipe used to obtain water from beneath the ground, having a sharp point and a number of perforations just above the point —*adjs* **Tū'bicole, Tubic'olous,** inhabiting a tube spinning a tubular web, **Tū'bi-florous,** having tubular flowers, **Tū'biform,** shaped like a tube —*n* **Tū'bing,** the act of making tubes tubes collectively material for tubes —*adjs* **Tū'būlar,** having the form of a tube having a sound like that made by the passage of air through a tube, **Tūbūlā'rian,** hydriform in tubular shape with wide disc, **Tū'būlated, Tū'būlous, Tū'būlose,** formed like a tube. formed of tubes —*n* **Tū'būle,** a small tube [Fr ,—L *tubus,* a pipe]

Tuber, tū'ber, *n* a knob in roots a rounded, fleshy underground stem, as in the potato, formed by a part of the stem becoming thick and fleshy a swelling —*ns* **Tuber'culum, Tū'bercule,** a little tuber a small rounded elevation on a bodily organ, **Tuberos'ity, Tū'berousness** — *adjs* **Tū'berous, Tū'berōse,** having or consisting of tubers knobbed [L *tuber,* a swelling, from root of L *tumēre,* to swell Cf **Tumid**]

Tubercle, tū'ber kl, *n* a small tuber or swelling a pimple a small knob on leaves the characteristic product of a specific micro organism, the *Bacillus tuberculosis*—a new formation belonging to the group of Granulomata or granulative growths, which, in virtue of their recognised infectiveness, have been classed as Infective Granulomata —*adjs* **Tū'bercled,** having tubercles, **Tuber'cular** —*ns* **Tuber'culin,** a liquid prepared by Koch in 1890, a forty to fifty per cent glycerine solution of a pure cultivation of the tubercle bacillus, injected into the subcutaneous tissues of persons affected with tuberculosis, **Tuberculisā'tion** —*v t* **Tuber'culise** —*adjs* **Tuber'culoid; Tuber'culōsed** —*n* **Tuberculō'sis,** a specific infective disease induced by the invasion of the *Bacillus tuberculosis,* and characterised by the presence of tubercle or other tubercular formations It is *local* or *general,* according to the distribution of the infection consumption or phthisis —*adj* **Tuber'culous,** pertaining to tubercles pimpled affected with or caused by tubercles —*n* **Tuber'culum,** a tubercle [L *tuberculum,* dim of **Tuber**]

Tuberose, tū'be rōs, or tūb'rōz, *n* a genus of *Liliaceæ*—the Common Tuberose, a garden and greenhouse bulb, having creamy white, fragrant flowers [From L *tuberosa,* tuberous, used in the botanical name *Polianthes tuberosa,* the second pronunciation shows popular confusion with *rose*]

Tub-fast, tub' fast, *n* (*Shak*) a process of treatment for the cure of venereal disease by sweating in a heated tub

Tubicen, tū'bi sen, *n* a trumpeter —*v i* **Tubic'inate,** to blow a trumpet [L]

Tucan, tōō'kan, *n* the Mexican pocket gopher

Tuck, tuk, *n* a rapier a blow, tap a blast, flourish. [Explained as Skeat as Fr *estoc*—It *stocco*—Ger *stock,* a stock]

Tuck, tuk, *v t* to draw or press in or together to stuff, cram to fold under to gather up to enclose by pressing clothes closely around (*slang*) to eat (with *in*) —*n* a horizontal fold in a garment (*naut*) the afterpart of a ship, immediately under the stern or counter, where the ends of the bottom planks are collected and terminate by the *tuck rail* (*slang*) eatables, pastry —*n* **Tuck'er,** a piece of cloth tucked or drawn over the bosom, worn by women and children (*slang*) food, also work that scarcely yields a living wage —*v t* (*Amer slang*) to tire exceedingly —*ns* **Tuck'-in,** (*slang*) a hearty meal—also **Tuck'-out ; Tuck'-shop,** (*slang*) a confectioner's or a pastry cook's shop —**To tuck up,** to gather up to contract to make tucks (*slang*) to hang [A S *tucian,* to pull, cog with Low Ger *tukken,* Ger *zucken,* also with A S *teon,* Ger *ziehen,* to draw See **Tow, Tug**]

Tuckahoe, tuk'a hō, *n* an edible but tasteless underground fungus growing as a saprophyte on the roots of the trees in the southern United States—also called *Indian bread*

Tucket, tuk'et, *n* (*Shak*) a flourish on a trumpet —*n* **Tuck'et-sō'nance** (*Shak*), the sound or signal of the tucket [It *toccata,* a touch—*toccare,* to touch See **Touch.**]

Tudor, tū'dor, *adj* pertaining to the royal line of the Tudors (1485–1603) pertaining to the Tudor style of architecture —**Tudor flower,** a trefoil ornament frequent in Tudor architecture, **Tudor rose,** the conventional five lobed flower adopted as a badge by Henry VII , **Tudor style,** (*archit*) a rather indefinite term applied to the Late Perpendicular, and the transition from that to Elizabethan It is characterised by a flat arch, shallow mouldings, and a profusion of panelling on the walls

Tuesday, tūz'dā, *n* the third day of the week [A S *Tiwes dæg,* the day of Tîw (the god of war) = Ger *die(n)s tag* , cf L *dies Martis Tîw* (Ice *Týr,* Old High Ger *Zîo*) is cog with Gr *Zeus, Dios,* and L *Ju piter, Jovis*]

Tufa, tū'fa, *n* a rock of chemical origin—calcareous tufa The word was formerly used as synonymous with **Tuff** —*adj* **Tufā'ceous.** [It *tufa*—L *tofus,* a soft stone]

Tuff, tuf, *n* generally **Volcanic Tuff,** the name given to the comminuted rock debris ejected from a volcanic orifice—usually restricted to the finer kinds of volcanic detritus, or to fragmental igneous rocks in which such fine grained materials predominate [Fr *tuf, tuffe*—It *tufo, tufa* —L *tofus*]

Tuft, tuft, *n* a green knoll a grove, clump [A S *toft* — Ice *topt, tupt,* a piece of ground See **Toft**]

Tuft, tuft, *n* a number of small things in a knot a cluster a dense head of flowers (*university slang*) a titled undergraduate, from the tuft or tassel in the cap an imperial —*v t* to separate into tufts to adorn with tufts —*adjs* **Tuft'ed, Tuft'y** —*ns* **Tuft'-hunt'er,** one over eager to form acquaintance with persons of rank or consequence a mean hanger on of the great, **Tuft'-hunt'ing,** the practice of a tuft hunter [O Fr *tuffe* (Fr *touffe*), from the Teut, as Low Ger *topp,* Ger *zopf* See **Top**]

Tug, tug, *v t* to pull with effort to drag along —*v i* to pull with great effort to struggle —*pr p* tug'ging, *pa t* and *pa p* tugged —*n* a strong pull a steam vessel for towing ships a strong rope —*ns* **Tug'boat,** a strongly built steamship for towing vessels, **Tug'ger,** one who tugs —*adv* **Tug'gingly** —*n* **Tug'-of-war,** a laborious contest a contest in which opposing teams tug at the end of a rope, in their efforts to pull one another over a line marked on the ground between them [Closely conn with **Tuck** and **Tow,** *v*]

Tuille, twēl, *n* in armour, a steel plate hanging below the tassets —*n* **Tuillette'** (*dim*) [Fr ,—L *tegula,* a tile]

Tuilyie, Tuilzie, tōōl'yi, *n* (*Scot*) a struggle

Tuism, tū'izm, *n* the theory that all thought is directed to a second person or to one's future self as such

Tuition, tū ish'un, *n* care over a young person teaching, the fee paid for such —*adj* **Tuī'tion-**

ary. [L *tuitio—tuēri, tuitus*, to see, to look to]

Tula-work, tōō'la-wurk, *n* niello work, a kind of decorative work, done chiefly on silver, executed largely at Tula in Russia

Tulchan, tul'kan, *n* a calf's skin stuffed with straw, and set beside a cow, to make her give her milk freely —**Tulchan bishops,** the titular bishops of the Scottish Church, who in 1572 agreed to hold office, letting all the revenues of their charge, except a miserable pittance, be absorbed by the nobles as lay patrons [Orig unknown]

Tulip, tū'lip, *n* a genus of bulbous plants of the order *Liliaceæ*, with over forty species, having highly coloured bell shaped flowers —*adj* **Tu'lip-eared,** prick eared, as a dog —*ns* **Tulipomā'nia,** a craze for the cultivation of tulips, **Tu'lip-tree,** a large North American tree, having tulip like flowers, **Tu'lip-wood,** the soft, fine, straight grained wood of the tulip tree [O Fr *tulipe, tulippe, tulipan*, so called from its likeness to a turban—Turk *tulbend*, a turban See **Turban**]

Tulle, tōōl, *n* a delicate kind of thin silk network fabric of a very open structure used for the trimmings of ladies' dresses, and also for caps and veils [Fr, so named from *Tulle*, in the department of Corrèze]

Tullian, tul'i an, *adj* relating to Tully or Marcus Tullius Cicero, the Roman orator in the style of Cicero

Tulwar, tul'war, *n* a form of sabre used by the Sikhs [Hind]

Tumble, tum'bl, *v i* to fall to come down suddenly and violently to roll to twist the body, as a mountebank to fall rapidly, as prices to go hastily (*slang*) to understand, twig —*v t* to throw headlong to turn over to throw about while examining to disorder, rumple —*n* act of tumbling a fall a rolling over, a somersault confusion —*ns* **Tum'ble-bug,** one of several kinds of scarabæoid beetles, which roll up balls of dung to protect their eggs, **Tum'ble-car,** a one horse car —*adj* **Tum'ble-down,** dilapidated —*ns* **Tum'bler,** one who tumbles one who plays any of the feats or tricks of the acrobat or contortionist a large drinking glass, so called because formerly, having a pointed base, it could not be set down without tumbling a kind of domestic pigeon, so called from its tumbling on the wing a kind of greyhound a kind of spring latch in a lock, preventing the bolt being shot in either direction a piece attached to the hammer of a firearm lock, receiving the thrust of the mainspring and forcing the hammer forward so as to strike and explode the charge a porpoise one of a gang of London street ruffians early in the 18th cent, whose favourite frolic was to set women on their heads a tumbril one of a set of levers from which hang the heddles in some looms; **Tum'blerful,** as much as will fill a tumbler; **Tum'bler-stand,** a tray for tumblers, as in connection with a soda water fountain, **Tum'bler-tank,** in plumbing, a flush tank in which water gathers in one chamber before being tilted over so as to discharge its contents, **Tum'bler-wash'er,** a revolving stand fitted with projecting pipes on which tumblers are hung to be washed automatically, **Tum'ble-weed,** a name given to several plants whose globular flowering heads are detached in autumn and rolled about, scattering their seed, **Tum'bling,** the act of falling —*adj* **Tum'bly,** uneven —**Tumble in,** or **home,** to incline in above the extreme breadth, of a ship's sides to fit, as a piece of timber into other work to go to bed, **Tumble over,** to toss about carelessly, to upset to fall over, **Tumble to,** (*slang*) to comprehend, **Tumble up,** to get out of bed to throw into confusion [A S *tumbian*, cf Old High Ger *tūmilōn* (Ger *taumeln*), Ice *tumba*, to dance]

Tumbrel, tum'brel, **Tumbril,** tum'bril, *n* a cart with two wheels for conveying the tools of pioneers, artillery stores, &c a dung cart the name given to the carts which conveyed victims to the guillotine during the French Revolution [O Fr *tomberel* (Fr *tombereau*)—*tomber*, to fall, because the body of the cart could be tumbled without unyoking Cf **Tumble**]

Tumefy, tū'me fī, *v t* to cause to swell —*v i* to swell to rise in a tumour —*pa t* and *pa p* tū'mefied —*n* **Tumefac tion,** tumour swelling [L *tumefacĕre—tumēre*, to swell, and *facĕre*, to make]

Tumid, tū'mid, *adj* swollen or enlarged inflated falsely sublime bombastic —*n* **Tumes'cence.**—*adj* **Tumes'cent** —*n* **Tumid'ity** —*adv* **Tū'midly** —*n* **Tū'midness** [L *tumidus—tumēre*, to swell]

Tumour, tū'mor, *n* a morbid swelling on any of the cutaneous, mucous, or serous surfaces in any part of the body, of independent growth—distinct from simple hypertrophy of organs normally present, and also from inflammatory swellings as well as the enlargements associated with syphilis, tubercle, glanders, &c Tumours are *benign* or *malignant* [L *tumor—tumēre*, to swell]

Tump, tump, *n* (*prov*) a hillock —*v t* to gather a mass of earth round a plant —*adj* **Tump'y,** uneven

Tump-line, tump' līn, *n* a strap across the forehead or breast by means of which a burden is carried through the Canadian forests [Prob a corr of *temple line*]

Tum-tum, tum' tum, *n* a West Indian dish of boiled plantains

Tumult, tū'mult, *n* uproar of a multitude violent agitation with confused sounds high excitement —*adjs* **Tumult'uary, Tumult'uous,** full of tumult disorderly agitated noisy —*v i* **Tumult'uate,** to make a tumult —*n* **Tumultūā'tion** —*adv* **Tumult'uously** —*ns* **Tumult'uousness, Tumult'us,** commotion [L *tumultus*, from *tumēre*, to swell]

Tumulus, tū'mū lus, *n* a mound of earth over a grave a barrow —*pl* **Tū'muli** —*adjs* **Tū'mular, -y, Tū'mulous** —*v t* **Tū'mulate,** to cover with a mound —*n* **Tumulos'ity** [L *tumulus*, a heap—*tumēre*, to swell]

Tun, tun, *n* a large cask an obsolete liquid measure of capacity — in old ale and beer measure, 216 gallons, in old wine measure, 252 gallons —*v t* to store in a tun —*ns* **Tun'-dish** (*Shak*), a wooden funnel, **Tun'nage,** a tax on imported wines, **Tun'ning,** the act of brewing, the amount brewed at one time [A S *tunne*, doublet **Ton** (q v)]

Tuna, tū'na, *n* a species of prickly pear, also its fruit

Tundra, tōōn'dra, *n* one of the level treeless plains of northern Russia, both in Europe and Asia [Russ]

Tundun, tun'dun, *n* a bull roarer

Tune, tūn, *n* a melodious succession of notes or chords in a particular key the relation of notes and intervals to each other causing melody state of giving the proper sound harmony a melody or air frame of mind, temper —*v t* to adjust the tones, as of a musical instrument to play upon, celebrate in music to give a certain character to —*adjs* **Tū'nable, Tune'ful,** full of tune or harmony melodious musical —*adv* **Tune'fully.**—*n* **Tune'fulness** —*adj* **Tune'less,** without tune or melody silent —*n* **Tū'ner,** one who tunes or adjusts the sounds of

musical instruments one who makes music, or sings in organs, an adjustable flap for altering the pitch of the tone — **In tune,** harmonious, **Out of tune,** inharmonious —**To change one's tune, To sing another tune,** to alter one's attitude, or one's way of talking, **To the tune of,** to the amount of, **To tune up,** to begin to sing or play [A doublet of **Tone**]

Tungsten, tung'sten, *n* a rare metal, chiefly derived from wolfram, which is a tungstate of iron and manganese, and likewise found in scheelite, which is a tungstate of lime — *n* **Tung'state,** a salt of tungstic acid — *adjs* **Tungsten'ic; Tungstenif'erous, Tung'stic** — *n* **Tung'stite,** native oxide of tungsten [Sw *tungsten—tung*, heavy, *sten*, stone]

Tungusic, tun gōō'sik, *adj* pertaining to the Tunguses, an ethnographic group of the Ural Altaic family

Tunic, tū'nik, *n* a loose frock worn by females and boys an ecclesiastical short sleeved vestment, worn over the alb at mass by the sub deacon, very similar to the dalmatic, but smaller a military surcoat the ordinary fatigue coat of a private soldier, also the coat of an officer (*anat*) a membrane that covers some organ (*bot*) a covering, as of a seed —*n* **Tunicā'ta,** a class of remarkable animals, many of which are popularly known as Ascidians or sea squirts They are now regarded as occupying a lowly place among vertebrate or chordate animals, and include three orders — (1) *Larvaceæ*, of which Appendicularia is type, (2) *Ascidiacea* or Ascidians, and (3) *Thaliacea*, free swimming forms — Salpa and Doliolum —*adjs* **Tū'nicate, -d,** (*bot*) covered with a tunic or with layers —*n* **Tū'nicle,** a little tunic as an ecclesiastical vestment the same as Tunic [Fr *tunique*—L *tunica*, an under garment worn in ancient Rome by both sexes]

Tuning-fork, tūn'ing fork, *n* a steel two pronged instrument, designed when set in vibration to give a musical sound of a certain pitch

Tunker, tungk'er, *n* Same as **Dunker** (q v)

Tun-moot, tun' mōōt, *n* an assembly of the town or village [A S *tún*, town, *gemót*, meeting]

Tunnel, tun'el, *n* an arched passage cut through a hill or under a river, &c the long underground burrow of certain animals, as the mole any mine level open at one end (*Spens*) a flue, chimney —*v t* to make a passage through to hollow out —*pr p* tunn'elling, *pa t* and *pa p* tunn'elled [O Fr *tonnel* (Fr *tonneau*), a cask, also O Fr *tonnelle*, an arched vault, dim of *tonne*, a cask, pipe See **Tun**]

Tunny, tun'i, *n* a very large fish of the mackerel family (*Scombridæ*), fished chiefly on the Mediterranean coasts [L *thunnus*—Gr *thynnos—thynein*, to dart or rush along]

Tup, tup, *n* a ram the striking face of a steam hammer, &c —*v t* and *v i* to cover with (of a ram) to butt [Conn with Low Ger *tuppen*, *toppen*, to pull by the hair, Ger *tupfen*, to touch]

Tupaia, tū pā'ya, *n* the genus of squirrel shrews found in the Malay Peninsula, &c

Tupelo, tū'pe lō, *n* a genus of trees, natives chiefly of the southern parts of the United States, including the Black Gum Tree, the Ogeechee Lime or Sour Gum Tree, &c

Tuque, tūk, *n* a Canadian cap [Fr *toque*]

Turakoo, tōō'ra kōō, *n* one of the plantain eaters, a large bird found in Africa, light green, with carmine wing feathers —*n* **Tu'racin,** the red colouring matter of its feathers [African]

Turanian, tū rā'ni-an, *adj* a philological term which came to be used for the non Aryan languages of the Ural Altaic or Finno Tartar group—sometimes extended so as to include the Dravidian tongues of India, also of the agglutinative type, thus erroneously suggesting affinity between non Aryan and non Semitic groups of languages which are probably quite unconnected [From *Turan* = *not-Iran*, a term used by the Sassanian kings of Persia for those parts of their empire outside of Iran, and still the name for Turkestan among the Persians]

Turban, tur'ban, *n* a head covering worn by Eastern nations, consisting of a cap with a sash wound round it a circular head dress worn by ladies the whole whorls of a shell —*n* **Tur'band** (*Shak*), a turban —*adj* **Tur'baned,** wearing a turban [Earlier forms *turbant*, *tulipant* (Fr *turban*, Port *turbante*), from Pers *dulband*, a piece of muslin wound round the head Cf **Tulip**]

Turbary, tur'ba ri, *n* the right to go upon the soil of another and dig turf, and carry off the same a place where peat is dug [L *turba*, turf See **Turf**]

Turbellaria, tur-be lā'ri a, *npl* a class of flat worms with ciliated skin, the same as **Planaria** (q v) —*adjs* **Turbellā'rian, Turbellar'iform**

Turbid, tur'bid, *adj* disordered muddy thick — *adv* **Tur'bidly** —*ns* **Tur'bidness, Turbid'ity** [L *turbidus—turba*, confusion, tumult]

Turbillion, tur bil'yon, *n* a whirl, vortex [Fr *tourbillon*—L *turbo*, a whirl]

Turbinaceous, tur bi nā'shus, *adj* turfy, peaty

Turbine, tur'bin, or tur'bin, *n* a kind of wheel revolving on a vertical axis, and impelled by the pressure or impulse of water on its vanes an analogous contrivance in which steam acts on suitably shaped vanes attached to an axis not necessarily vertical, a steam turbine —*adj* **Tur'binal** turbinate —*n* (*anat*) a scroll like bone —*adjs* **Tur'binate, -d,** shaped like a top or inverted cone spiral (*anat*) whorled in shape whirling like a top —*ns* **Turbinā'tion, Tur'bine-pump,** a pump in which water is raised by the inverted action of a turbine wheel, **Tur'bine-steam'er,** a vessel impelled by a steam turbine —*adjs* **Tur'biniform, Tur'binoid,** top shaped [Fr,—L *turbo, turbinis*, a whirl—*turbāre*, to disturb—*turba*, disorder]

Turbit, tur'bit, *n* a domestic pigeon having white body, coloured wings, and short beak

Turbo, tur'bō, *n* the typical genus of the gasteropod family, *Turbinidæ* —*n* **Tur'binite,** a fossil shell of this family [L *turbo*, a top]

Turbot, tur'bot, *n* a highly esteemed food fish of the genus *Rhombus* and family *Pleuronectidæ* or Flat fishes, abundant in the North Sea [O Fr, *turbot*, prob formed from L *turbo*, a spinning-top, from the likeness of the fish to a top]

Turbulent, tur'bū lent, *adj* tumultuous, disturbed in violent commotion disposed to disorder restless producing commotion —*ns* **Tur'bulence, Tur'bulency.** — *adv* **Tur'bulently** [Fr,—L *turbulentus—turba*, tumult, a crowd]

Turco, tur'kō, *n* a popular name for one of the Tirailleurs Algériens, a body of native Algerian troops recruited for the French service

Turcoman. See **Turkoman.**

Turcophile, tur'kō fil, *n* one who favours the Ottoman Turks — *n* **Tur'cophilism** [Low L *Turcus*, Turk, and Gr *philein*, to love]

Turcopolier, tur'kō po lēr, *n* the commander of the light infantry of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem—always an Englishman [O Fr,—Low L *Turcopuli*—Late Gr *tyrcopouloi*, light-armed soldiers—*Turcos*, Turk, and *poulos*, a child]

Turd, turd, *n* a ball of dung [A S *tord*]

Turdus, tur'dus, *n* a genus of Passerine birds of the *Turdidæ* family, the thrushes —*adjs* **Tur'di-form, Tur'dine, Tur'doid,** like a thrush

Tureen, tū rēn', or tu rēn', *n* a large dish for holding soup at table [Fr *terrine*—L *terra*, earth]

Turf, turf, *n* the surface of land matted with the roots of grass, &c a cake of turf cut off sod peat race ground horse-racing, the racecourse —*pl* **Turfs** —*v t* to cover with peat or sod —*adj* **Tur'fen,** made or covered with turf —*ns* **Tur'finess, Tur'fite,** (*slang*) one devoted to horse racing —*adj* **Tur'fy,** resembling or abounding turf pertaining to horse racing [A S *turf,* Ice in *torf*]

Turgent, tur'jent, *adj* swelling rising into a tumour inflated bombastic.—*adv* **Tur'gently** —*ns* **Turgesc'ence, Turgesc'ency.**—*adjs* **Turgesc'ent,** swelling growing big, **Tur'gid,** swollen extended beyond the natural size pompous bombastic —*ns* **Turgid'ity, Tur'gidness** —*adv* **Tur'gidly.**—*n* **Turgor** (tur'gor), state of being full, the normal condition of the capillaries [L *turg-ens, entis,* pr p of *turgēre,* to swell]

Turion, tū'ri on, *n* a shoot from an underground bud, growing upward into a new stem —*adj* **Turionif'erous** [L *turio,* a shoot]

Turk, turk, *n* a native of Turkey, an Ottoman—more widely, a member of a race formerly classed among the 'Turanian' peoples, now more usual to say, of the Mongolo Tartar ethnological group, and speaking languages of the Ural-Altaic family To the Turks belong at the present day Yakuts, Siberian Tartars, Kirghiz, Uzbegs, Turkomans, Kara-kalpaks, Kazan Tartars, and Dungans, as well as the Ottoman Turks, linguistically the Bashkirs and Tchuwashes fall under the same head Old Turkish stocks no longer extant were the Petschenegs in Russia, the Cumanians, the Chazars, the White Huns, and the Seljuks (from whom the Ottoman Turks are sprung) a savage fellow a Mohammedan a Turkish horse the plum weevil or curculio —*ns* **Turk'ey-mer'chant,** a merchant whose trade is with Turkey or the Turkish dominions in the East, **Turk'ey-red,** a fine durable red dye, obtained from madder, but now mostly prepared chemically, first produced in Turkey, **Turk'ey-stone,** a kind of oilstone brought from Turkey, and used for hones a turquoise —*adj* **Turk'ish,** pertaining to the Turks or to Turkey —*n* the language of the Turks —*ns* **Turk'ish-bath,** a kind of hot air bath in which the patient, after being sweated, is rubbed down, and conducted through a series of cooling chambers until he regains his normal temperature, **Turk's'-head,** a kind of knot a long broom with spherical head a kind of cooking-pan, having a tin core in the centre — **To turn Turk,** to become a Mohammedan to go to the bad to become hopelessly obstinate

Turkey, turk'i, *n* a large gallinaceous bird, a native of America, so called because erroneously supposed to have come from Turkey — *ns* **Turk'ey-buz'zard,** a vulture found largely in North and South America, **Turk'ey-cock,** the male of the turkey a foolishly proud person

Turkis, turk'is, *n* an older spelling of **Turquoise.** —Also **Turkois.**

Turkoman, turk'kō man, *n* a member of a branch of the Turkish race, found in Central Asia to the north of Persia. [See **Turk**]

Turlough, tur'loh, *n* a shallow pond in Ireland, dry in summer [Ir *turloch*]

Turm, turm, *n* (*Milton*) a troop [L *turma*]

Turmeric, tur'mer ik, *n* the rhizome or root stock, usually having pointed cylindrical branches, of *Curcuma longa,* a handsome herbaceous plant cultivated all over India, whose flowering stem has long narrow sheathing leaves, and above these a leafy spike of yellow flowers Its yellowish tubers yield a deep yellow powder of a resinous character used as a yellow dye, in curry-powder, and as a chemical test for the presence of alkalies (any alkaline substance quickly changing its colour from yellow to reddish brown) [Cf Fr *terre mérite* — as if from L *terra,* earth, and *merita,* deserved and so excellent, both prob corr from an Oriental name]

Turmoil, tur'moil, *n* harassing labour disturbance.—*v t* to harass with commotion to weary —*v i* to be disquieted or in commotion [Perh from the L *tremĕre,* to shake]

Turn, turn, *v i* to whirl round to hinge to depend to issue to take a different direction or tendency to become by a change, hence to rebel to return to be fickle to result to be shaped on the lathe to sour to become giddy to be nauseated to change from ebb to flow or from flow to ebb to become inclined in the other direction —*v t* to cause to revolve to reverse to pass round to direct, apply to send, drive to fold, remake to translate to make sour to change the position or the direction of to nauseate, to make giddy to direct the mind to to infatuate or make mad to cause to return with profit to transfer to convert to form in a lathe to shape to round to adapt to blunt —*n* act of turning new direction or tendency, disposition a walk to and fro chance a turning point, crisis (*mus*) a melodic embellishment, consisting of a principal tone with two auxiliary tones lying respectively next above and below it a spell of work, a job (*coll*) a nervous shock change a winding a bend form manner opportunity, convenience act of kindness or malice a type turned upside down, owing to a temporary want of the proper letter —*ns* **Turn'about,** a merry go round, **Turn'back,** the strap from the hames to the hip strap, **Turn'buckle,** a form of coupling so arranged as to regulate the length or tension of the connected parts, **Turn'coat,** one who turns his coat — that is, abandons his principles or party, **Turn'cock,** one who turns on the water for the mains, regulates the fire plugs, &c , of a water company —*adj* **Turn'-down,** folded down —*ns* **Turn'er,** one who, that which, turns a tumbler, gymnast, esp a member of the German *Turnvereine* or gymnastic bodies, instituted by F L Jahn in 1811, **Turn'ery,** art of turning or of shaping by a lathe things made by a turner, also the place where these are made ornamentation by means of the lathe, **Turn'ing,** a winding deviation from the proper course turnery, the art of shaping wood, metal, ivory, or other hard substances into forms having a curved (generally circular or oval) transverse section, and also of engraving figures composed of curved lines upon a smooth surface, by means of a turning lathe (*mil*) a manœuvre for turning an enemy's position in pottery, the shaping of a vase (*pl*) chips, **Turn'ing-lathe,** a lathe used by turners, **Turn'ing-point,** the point on which a question turns, and which decides the case a grave and critical period, **Turn'ing-rest,** a support on a lathe serving as a fulcrum for a hand turning tool, **Turn'ing-saw,** a thin bladed saw contrived for cutting curved wood for chair backs, &c —also *Sweep saw, Frame saw, Scroll saw,* **Turn'ing-steel,** a piece of hard bar steel for turning the edge of a tool, &c , **Turn'ing-tool,** a tool for shaping the cutting edges of the tools used in seal engraving, **Turn'key,** one who turns the keys in a prison a warder, **Turn'-out,** the act of coming forth a strike a striker a crowd of spectators a carriage and its horses: quantity of produce yielded —*adj* **Turn'over,** made to be turned over or reversed —*n* act of

turning over, upset, overthrow a small pie made by turning half of the circular crust over the other which has been covered with fruit, &c an apprentice turned over to a new master to complete his apprenticeship the total amount of the sales in a business for a specified time —*ns* **Turn'pike**, a gate set across a road to stop those liable to toll a turnpike road —orig a frame consisting of two cross bars armed with pikes, and turning on a post, **Turn'pike-man**, a man who collects tolls at a tollgate, **Turn'pike-road**, a road on which turnpikes or tollgates are established, **Turn'skin**, a werewolf, **Turn'-spit**, one who turns a spit a person engaged in some menial occupation a long bodied, short-legged dog employed to drive a wheel by which roasting spits were turned—closely allied to the *Dachshund* (q v), **Turn'stile**, a revolving frame in a footpath which prevents the passage of cattle, but allows the passage of one person at a time, **Turn'stile-reg'ister**, a device for recording the number of persons passing through a turnstile, **Turn'stone**, a small grallatorial bird, intermediate between the true plovers and sandpipers, so called from its habit of turning over pebbles on the beach in search of food, **Turn'-ta'ble** (same as **Traverse-table**), **Turn'-up**, a disturbance something that appears unexpectedly —**Turn about**, to move the face or front to another quarter, **Turn about, Turn and turn about**, alternately, **Turn a deaf ear to**, to ignore, **Turn adrift**, to unmoor and let float away to cast off, **Turn again**, to return to make a stand, **Turn against**, to use to the injury of to render hostile to rebel against, **Turn an enemy's flank, line**, or **position**, to manœuvre so as to attack an enemy in the rear to outwit, **Turn a penny** (see **Penny**), **Turn around one's finger**, to make any one subservient to one's will, **Turn aside**, to avert to deviate to avert the face, **Turn away**, to dismiss from service, to discharge to avert, to look in another direction to deviate, to depart from, **Turn back**, to cause to retreat to return, **Turn forth**, to expel, **Turn in**, to bend inward to enter (*coll*) to go to bed, **Turn into**, to become by a process of change, **Turn off**, to deviate to dismiss to divert to complete, achieve by labour to shut off (*slang*) to hang, **Turn on**, to set running (as water) to depend on to confront in fight, **Turn one's hand to**, to apply one's self, **Turn one's head**, or **brain**, to make one giddy to fill with pride or conceit, **Turn out**, to drive out, to expel to put to pasture (as cattle) to make for market or for use to project to prove in the result to muster to leave one's work to take part in a strike (*coll*) to get out of bed, **Turn over**, to roll over to change sides to sell goods to the amount of to examine by turning the leaves, **Turn round**, to reverse one's position or party, **Turn the back**, to flee, to retreat, **Turn the back upon**, to quit with contempt, to forsake, **Turn the edge of**, to blunt, **Turn the scale**, to decide, determine, **Turn the stomach**, to nauseate, **Turn to**, to have recourse to to point to to result in, **Turn turtle** (see **Turtle**), **Turn up**, to point upwards to appear, happen place with face up to bring the point uppermost to refer to in a book, **Turn upon**, to cast back upon, retort, **Turn upside down**, to throw into complete confusion —**By turns**, one after another at intervals —**Ill turn**, an injurious act a change for the worse, **In turn**, in order of succession —**Not to turn a hair**, to be quite undisturbed or unaffected —**On the turn**, at the turning point, changing; **Serve a turn**, to answer the purpose, **Take one's turn**, to occupy one's allotted place, **Take turns**, to take each the other's place alternately, **To a turn**, exactly, perfectly, **To be turned of**, to have advanced beyond, of age [A S *tyrnan*, Ger *turnen*, Fr *tourner*, all from L *tornāre*, to turn in a lathe—*tornus*, a turner's wheel—Gr *tornos*]

Turnagra, tur'nā gra, *n* a New Zealand genus of thrush like birds

Turner, tur'ner, *n* a Scotch copper coin worth 2d, issued by James VI [Prob *turney*]

Turney, tur'ni, *n* a copper coin current in Ireland under Edward III —coined at Tours

Turney, tur'ni, *n* (*Milton*) = **Tourney**

Turnip, tur'nip, *n* a biennial plant, with lyrate hispid leaves, the upper part of the root becoming, esp in cultivation, swollen and fleshy —cultivated as a culinary esculent, and for feeding cattle and sheep [Perh orig *turn nep* —*turn*, implying something round, and *nep*—A S *nēp*, a turnip]

Turnsole, turn'sōl, *n* a name sometimes given to the Heliotrope and other plants, esp to the euphorbiaceous *Chrozophora tinctoria*, from which a deep-purple dye is obtained [Fr ,—*tourner* (see **Turn**), and *sol*, for *soleil*—L *sol*, the sun]

Turnus, tur'nus, *n* the tiger swallowtail, a black striped United States butterfly

Turpentine, tur'pen tīn, *n* a semi solid resinous substance secreted by various coniferous trees The name turpentine is commonly understood to mean the product of the Scotch pine, the swamp pine of America, and the *Pinus maritima* of France *Venice turpentine* is obtained from the larch, and *Chian turpentine* from the 'Turpentine tree' (see **Pistachio**) the oil or spirit of turpentine —*ns* **Tur'pentine-moth**, a moth whose larvæ bore into the twigs of pine and fir, causing exudation of resin and destroying the twig, **Tur'pentine-tree**, the terebinth tree—*Pistachia terebinthus* —*adj* **Turpentin'ic** [O Fr *turbentine*—L *terebinthina* (*resina*), (the resin) of the terebinth—Gr *terebinthos*]

Turpeth, tur'peth, *n* the root of *Ipomœa* (*Convolvulus*) *Turpethum*, a Ceylon plant of cathartic properties —**Turpeth mineral**, an old name for the yellow basic mercury sulphate

Turpitude, tur'pi tūd, *n* baseness extreme depravity or wickedness vileness of principles and actions [L *turpitudo—turpis*, foul, base]

Turquet, turk'et, *n* (*Bacon*) a figure of a Turk

Turquoise, tur koiz', or tur kēz', *n* an opaque greenish blue mineral from Persia, valued as a gem, essentially a phosphate of alumina, harder than felspar but softer than quartz, occurring as thin veins in slate rock —*n* and *adj* **Turquoise'-green**, a pale colour between green and blue [O Fr (lit 'Turkish'), so called because first brought through Turkey, but from Persia]

Turret, tur'et, *n* a small tower on a building and rising above it a movable building containing soldiers, engines, &c used in mediæval sieges a tower, often revolving, for offensive purposes on land and water the raised portion above an American railroad car, for ventilation, &c —*adj* **Tur'reted**, furnished with turrets formed like a tower —*ns* **Tur'ret-gun**, a gun designed for use in a revolving turret, **Tur'ret-ship**, an ironclad ship of war, whose guns are placed in one or more revolving turrets placed on deck —*adjs* **Turric'ulate, -d**, having small turrets [O Fr *touret* (Fr *tourelle*) See **Tower**]

Turribant, tur'i bant, *n* (*Spens*) a turban

Turtle, tur'tl, **Turtle-dove**, tur'tl duv, *n* a genus of *Columbidæ*, of graceful build, with small head and slender bill, long wings, and long rounded tail, flying swiftly and noiselessly, noted for their beauty of form and colour, their soft cooing,

and their affection towards each other and their young [A S *turtle*, Ger *turtel*, Fr *tourtereau, tourterelle*, all from the L name *turtur*, an imitation of the bird's note]

Turtle, tur'tl, *n* any tortoise, but esp the edible Green Turtle, prized for the soup made from its flesh, chief glory of aldermanic banquets *Calipash* is the part of the animal that belongs to the upper shield, a fatty gelatinous substance of a dull greenish colour, *Calipee*, the yellowish meat of the lower shield —*v t* to pursue turtles —*ns* **Tur'tleback,** a turtle shaped projection on the bows or stern of a ship for the purpose of keeping off heavy seas, **Tur'tler,** a hunter of turtles, **Tur'tle-soup,** a soup the chief ingredient of which is turtle meat, **Turt'ling,** the catching of turtles —**Green turtle,** a species of turtle which attains great size and is the source of real turtle soup—its eggs also are much prized, **Mock turtle,** a soup made of calf's head in lieu of turtle meat —**To turn turtle,** to capsize, as a boat [A corr of **Tortoise,** or of Sp *tortuga*, or Port *tartaruga*, a tortoise]

Tuscan, tus'kan, *adj* of or belonging to Tuscany in Italy denoting the simplest of the five classic orders of architecture, being a Roman modification of the Doric style, with unfluted columns, and without triglyphs [L *Tuscanus*]

Tush, tush, *n* (*Shak*) a tusk

Tush, tush, *interj* pshaw! be silent! an exclamation of scorn or impatience —*v i* to express contempt, &c

Tusk, tusk, *n* a long, pointed tooth on either side of the mouth of certain rapacious animals a sharp point the share of a plough —*v t* to gore with the tusks —*adjs* **Tusked, Tusk'y.**—*n* **Tusk'er,** an elephant whose tusks are grown [A S *tusc, tux* (Ice *toskr*), prob from the root of **Tooth**]

Tuskar, tus'kar, *n* an iron implement with wooden shaft, for cutting peat [Ice *torfskeri*—*torf*, turf, *skera*, to cut]

Tusser-silk, tus'er silk, *n* a kind of dark fawn coloured silk, generally made without brocading or patterns [Hind *tassar*—Sans *tassara*, shuttle]

Tussilago, tus-i lā'gō, *n* a genus of plants of the natural order *Compositæ*, suborder *Corymbiferæ* —the only British species, *Tussilago farfara*, sometimes called Colt's foot [L]

Tussis, tus'is, *n* a cough —*adj* **Tussic'ular.** [L]

Tussle, tus'el, *n* a struggle —*v i* to struggle [A variant of **Tousle**]

Tussock, tus'ok, *n* a tuft of grass or twigs —*ns* **Tus'sock-grass,** a large grass of the same genus with the Cock's foot Grass of Britain, native to the Falkland Islands, remarkable for forming great tufts, sometimes five or six feet in height, the long tapering leaves hanging over in graceful curves, from five to eight feet long and an inch broad at the base—also **Tus'sac-grass; Tus'sock-moth,** a grayish white moth about an inch long, the caterpillars of which do great mischief in hop grounds, and are known as *Hop-dogs* —*adj* **Tus'socky,** abounding in tufts [Perh conn with obs *tush*, a tuft, cf Dan *dusk*, W. *tus*, a tuft, wisp]

Tussore. Same as **Tusser-silk**

Tut, tut, *interj* an exclamation of rebuke, or expressing impatience, &c —*v i* to express impatience by such

Tut, tut, *n.* (*prov*) a hassock—also **Tote** —*v i* to project

Tut, tut, *n* a piece of work —*v i* to work by the piece —*ns* **Tut'work, Tut'worker; Tut'workman**

Tutamen, tū tā'men, *n* a defence or protection [L.]

Tutania, tū tā'ni a, *n* a kind of Britannia metal [See **Tutty**]

Tutelage, tū'te āj, *n* guardianship state of being under a guardian —*adjs* **Tū'telar, Tū'telary,** protecting having the charge of a person or place [Formed from the L *tutela—tutări*, to guard—*tuĕri*, to see, to look to Cf **Tuition** and **Tutor.**]

Tutenag, tū'te nag, *n* the zinc imported into Europe from China and the East Indies during the 18th century [Fr *tutenague*, prob from Pers and Ar *tūtiya*, an oxide of zinc, and *nāl*, a suffix, or perh Hind *nāga*, lead]

Tutiorism, tū'ti or izm, *n* in R C moral theology, the doctrine that in a case of doubt between right and wrong one should take the safer course, i e the one in verbal accordance with the law—the same as *Rigorism*, and the opposite of *Probabilism* —*n* **Tū tiorist,** a rigorist in foregoing sense [L *tutior*, safer, compar of *tutus*, safe]

Tutor, tū'tor, *n* one who looks to or takes care of one who has charge of the education of another one who hears the lessons of and examines students a teacher in Scots law, a guardian of the person as well as of the estate of a boy under 14, or girl under 12 —*fem* **Tū'toress.**—*v t* to instruct to treat with authority or sternness —*n* **Tū'torage,** the office or authority of a tutor **education,** as by a tutor —*adj* **Tutō'rial,** belonging to or exercised by a tutor —*adv* **Tutō'rially.** —*ns* **Tū'torism, Tū'torship; Tū'trix,** a female guardian [L *tutor*, a guardian—*tuĕri, tutus*, to look to Cf **Tuition** and **Tutelage**]

Tutsan, tut'san, *n* a species of St John's wort, once regarded as a panacea—also called *Park leaves* [O Fr *toutesaine, tout*—L *totus*, all, *sain*—L *sanus*, sound]

Tutti, tōōt'ti, *adj* (*mus*) all together, as opposed to solo —*n* a concerted movement, rendered by all the voices or instruments together [It, pl. of *tutto*, all—L *totus*, all]

Tutti-frutti, tōōt'ti frōōt'ti, *n* a confection, esp ice cream, flavoured with different kinds of fruit [It]

Tutty, tut'i, *n* impure zinc protoxide [O Fr *tutie*—Late L *tutia*—Ar *tūtiya* See **Tutenag**]

Tutu, tōō'tōō, *n* a New Zealand shrub whose black fruit makes a light wine resembling claret, while the seeds yield a poison like strychnine, and the bark, tannin—also called *Tupa kihi, Wineberry shrub*, and *Toot plant* [Maori]

Tutulus, tū'tū lus, *n* a conical Etruscan female head dress —*pl* **Tū'tuli.** [L]

Tuum, tū'um, *adj* thine —*n* that which is thine. [L]

Tu-whit, tū hwit', **Tu-whoo,** tū hwōō', *n* an imitation of the note of the owl —*v i* **Tu-whoo',** to cry tu whoo

Tuyère Same as **Twyer** (q v)

Tuza, tōō'za, *n* Same as **Tucan** (q v)

Tuzz, tuz, *n* (*prov*) a tuft of wool, &c —*n* **Tuz'zimuzzy,** a posy the feather hyacinth —*adj* shaggy —*n* (*dim*) **Tuz'zy,** a tuft, cluster [See **Tussock.**]

Twaddle, twod'l, *v i* to talk in a silly manner —*n* silly talk a senseless talker —*ns* **Twad'dler, Twad'dling,** twaddle or silly talk —*adj* **Twad'dly,** consisting of twaddle. [Earlier form *twattle*, a variant of **Tattle**]

Twain, twān, *n* two, a couple, pair —**In twain,** asunder [A S *twégen* (masc), two See **Two** and **Between.**]

Twal, twäl, a Scotch form of **Twelve.**

Twa-lofted, twā' lof'ted, *adj* (*Scot*) having two lofts or stories

Twang, twang, *n* (*prov*) a sharp flavour, an after-taste [See **Tang.**]

Twang, twang, *n* (*Scot*) a twinge

Twang, twang, *n.* a sharp, quick sound, as of a tight string when pulled and let go a nasal tone of voice —*v i* to sound as a tight string pulled and let go to sound with a quick, sharp noise to have a nasal sound —*v t* to make to sound with a twang —*v i* **Twang'le,** to twang frequently —*v t* to cause to twangle [A variant form of **Tang**]

Twank, twangk, *v i* to emit a twang

'Twas, twoz, contr of *it was*

Twat, twot, *n* pudendum muliebre

Twattle, twot'l, *v i* to twaddle —*v t* to repeat idly —*n* chatter a dwarf —*ns* **Twat'tler,** a chatterer, **Twat'tling,** a chattering —*adj* gabbling trifling [Prob related to Ice *thwætta,* chatter]

Tway, twā, *adj* and *n* (*Spens*) twain, two

Twayblade, twā'blād, *n* a European orchid, a plant a foot high bearing a raceme of green flowers and a pair of broad ovate leaves, hence the name

Tweak, twēk, *v t* to twitch, to pull to pull with sudden jerks —*n* a sharp pinch or twitch any perplexity [A by form of **Twitch.**]

Tweed, twēd, *n* a kind of woollen twilled cloth of various patterns, much used for men's suits —*adj* made of tweed [From a mistaken reading of '*tweels*' upon an invoice not, as supposed, from the *Tweed* valley, where the manufacture commenced]

Tweedle, twē'dl, *v t* to handle lightly (*obs*) to wheedle —*v i* to wriggle —*n* a sound such as is made by a fiddle, hence the humorous formations *tweedledum, tweedledee,* used to indicate distinctions that are the slightest possible [Perh a variant of **Twiddle,** also confused with **Wheedle**]

Tweel, Scotch variant of **Twill.**

'Tween, a contr of **Between.**—*adj* **'Tween'-deck,** lodging between decks —*n* and *adv* **'Tween'-decks**

Tweezers, twēz'erz, *n sing* nippers small pincers for pulling out hairs, &c —*n* **Tweez'er-case,** a case for carrying tweezers [Perh traceable to A S *twisel,* a fork, some confusion is possible with obs *tweeze,* a surgeon's case of instruments]

Twelfth, twelfth, *adj* the last of twelve —*n* one of twelve equal parts (*mus*) a tone twelve diatonic degrees above or below a given tone —*ns* **Twelfth'-cake,** an ornamental cake partaken of on Twelfth night, **Twelfth'-day, Twelfth'-tide,** the twelfth day after Christmas, the Epiphany, **Twelfth'-night,** the eve of Twelfth day or evening before Epiphany [A S *twelfta—twelf*]

Twelve, twelv, *adj* ten and two —*n* the number next after eleven the figures representing twelve (*pl*) same as duodecimo —*ns* **Twelve'-mo,** same as duodecimo, written 12mo, **Twelve'-month,** twelve months a year —*adjs* **Twelve'-penny,** worth a shilling trifling, insignificant, **Twelve'score,** twelve times twenty, or two hundred and forty —*n.* twelvescore yards, a common range in archery, used also in measurements —**Twelve-day writ,** a writ in actions on bills, &c, warning defendant to appear within twelve days, otherwise judgment would go against him, **Twelve Tables,** the name given to the earliest code of Roman law, civil, criminal, and religious, made by the decemvirs in 451–449 B C —**Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs,** a work of the 2d cent after Christ, in which, on the model of Jacob's blessing of the tribes in Genesis xlix, discourses and prophecies of Christ are put into the mouths of the fathers of Israel —**The Twelve,** the twelve apostles [A S *twelf* (Ger *zwolf,* and Goth *twa lif*), that is, 'two and ten' (for *twá-* see **Two** and for *lif,* see **Eleven**).]

Twenty, twen'ti, *adj* twice ten, nineteen and one an indefinite number —*n* the number next after nineteen the figures representing twenty an old English division of infantry —*adj* **Twen'tieth,** next after the nineteenth —*n* one of twenty equal parts of anything —*adv* **Twen'tyfold,** twenty times as many —*adj* **Twen'ty-four,** twenty and four —*n* the number made up of four and twenty (*pl, print*) a form of composed type containing twenty four leaves or forty eight pages, properly arranged for printing and folding a book made up of sections of twenty-four pages —*n* **Twen'ty-four'-mo,** written 24mo, a leaf from a sheet of paper folded for a book in twenty four equal parts a book made up of leaves folded in twenty four equal parts [A S *twentig,* from *twén=twegen,* twain, two—*tig* (Goth *tigjus*), ten, Ger *zwanzig*]

'Twere, contr of *it were*

Twibill, twī'bil, *n* a double headed battle axe [A S *twi,* two, *bill,* a bill]

Twice, twīs, *adv* two times once and again doubly —*n* **Twi'cer,** one who is both compositor and pressman —*adj* **Twice'-told,** told twice hackneyed —**At twice,** at two distinct times [A S *twiges—twiwa—twá,* two]

Twiddle, twid'l, *v t* to twirl idly, to play with —*v i* to revolve to trifle with something —*n* a twirl of the fingers —*ns* **Twid'dler, Twid'dling-line,** formerly a piece of small rope for steadying the steering wheel a string attached to a compass gimbal, by which the compass card may be started so as to play freely —**To twiddle one's fingers,** to be idle [Ety dub]

Twifold, twī'fōld, *adj* (*Spens*) twofold

Twig, twig, *n* a small shoot or branch of a tree a divining rod —*v i* to be active —*adjs* **Twig'gen** (*Shak*), covered with osier, **Twig'gy,** abounding in twigs or shoots, **Twig'some,** full of twigs [A S *twig—twi,* double, Ger *zweig*]

Twig, twig, *v t* (*slang*) to observe narrowly to understand —*v i* to understand, see [Prob Ir *tuigim,* discern, cf Gael *tuig,* understand]

Twight, twīt, *v t* (*Spens*) to twit

Twilight, twī'līt, *n* the faint light after sunset and before sunrise an uncertain view partial darkness —*adj* of twilight faintly illuminated obscure —*v t* to illuminate faintly —**Twilight of the gods,** the same as **Ragnarök** (q v) [Lit '*'tween light,*' A S *twi,* from *twá,* two, and **Light**]

'Twill, contr of *it will*

Twill, twil, or **Tweel,** twēl, *n* a woven fabric, in which the warp is raised one thread, and depressed two or more threads for the passage of the weft—thus giving a curious appearance of diagonal lines a fabric with a twill —*v t* to weave with a twill [Low Ger *twillen,* to make double, *twill,* a forked branch, cf Sw *tvilling,* twin, Ger *zwillich,* twill]

Twilled, twild, *adj* (*Shak, Tempest,* iv 64) a word not yet satisfactorily explained, either 'hedged,' from *twill,* to weave with a twill, or more probably 'covered with reeds or sedges,' from obs *twill,* a reed

Twilly, twil'i, *n* a cotton cleaning machine willowing machine [See **Willow.**]

Twilt, twilt, *n* (*Scot*) a quilt

Twin, twin, *v i* (*obs*) to be parted in twain —*v t* to part in twain to deprive [See next word]

Twin, twin, *n* a pair one of two born at a birth one very like another a union of two similar crystals, or of two halves of one crystal holding a reversed position to each other, as if one had been turned half round about an axis (the *twinning axis*), perpendicular to a plane (the *twinning plane*), which is not for either a plane of symmetry —*adj* twofold, double being one of two

born at a birth very like another consisting of two parts nearly alike —*v t* to couple, mate — *v i* to be born at the same birth to bring forth two at once to be paired or suited —*pr p* twin'ning, *pa p* twinned —*adj* **Twin'-born,** born at the same birth —*ns* **Twin'-flow'er,** a slender, creeping evergreen — *Linnæa borealis*, **Twin'ning; Twin'ship.—The Twins,** the constellation Gemini [A S *getwinn*, *twinn*, double —*twi-*, two See **Two.**]

Twine, twīn, *n* a cord composed of two or more threads twisted together a twist an intertwining —*v t* to wind, as two threads together to twist together to wind about to encircle to blend, intermingle —*v i* to unite closely to bend to make turns to ascend spirally round a support —*ns* **Twine'-hold'er,** a case for holding a ball of twine to be unwinded as required, **Twī'ner,** one who, that which, twines —*adj* **Twī'ning,** twisting, winding —*adv* **Twī'ningly** [A S *twin*, double thread (Dut *twyn*) — *twi*, double See **Two.**]

Twine, twīn, a variant of **Twin,** to separate

Twinge, twinj, *v t* to twitch or pinch to affect with a sharp, sudden pain —*v i* to have or suffer a sudden, sharp pain, like a twitch —*n* a twitch, a pinch a sudden, sharp pain [M E *twingen*, cog with Ger *zwingen*, to constrain, also with Ger *zwangen*, to press Cf **Thong.**]

Twink, twingk, *n* (*Shak.*) a twinkle, a wink

Twink, twingk, *v t* to twitter, chirp

Twinkle, twing'kl, *v i* to blink to shine with a trembling, sparkling light to sparkle to open and shut the eyes rapidly to quiver —*ns* **Twink'le, Twink'ling,** a quick motion of the eye the time occupied by a wink an instant the scintillation of the fixed stars, **Twink'ler.** [A S *twinclian*, cf **Tweak.**]

Twinter, twin'ter, *n.* (*Scot.*) a beast two years old

Twire, twīr, *v i* (*obs.*) to glance obliquely (*Shak.*) to twinkle, to gleam—also **Tweer.**—*n* a shy look [Cf Bavarian *zwiren*, to spy, glance See **Queer** and **Thwart.**]

Twire, twīr, *v t* (*obs.*) to twist, twirl [Perh conn with A S *thweran*, to stir, churn, cf Old High Ger *dweran*, to stir.]

Twirk, twirk, *n* (*Scot.*) a twitch

Twirl, twerl, *v t* to turn round rapidly, esp with the fingers —*v i* to turn round rapidly to be whirled round —*n* a whirl a rapid circular motion —*n* **Twirl'er —To twirl one's thumbs,** to do nothing, be idle [A S *thwirel*, a whisk for whipping milk — *thweran*, to churn, stir, Ger *quirl*, *querl*, a stirring spoon, cf Ice *thvara*, a stick for stirring, Gr *toryne*, L *trua*.]

Twissel, twis'l, *adj* (*obs.*) double —*n* anything double —*adj* **Twis'sel-tongued,** double tongued

Twist, twist, *v t* to twine to unite or form by winding together to form from several threads to encircle with something to wreathe to wind spirally to turn from the true form or meaning to fabricate, compose to cause to move spirally, to bend to wrest, wrench to insinuate —*v i* to be united by winding to be bent, to move spirally to revolve to writhe —*n* that which is twisted a cord a single thread manner of twisting a contortion a small roll of tobacco a strong silk thread (*obs.*) coarse cloth a wrench, strain a peculiar bent, perversion (*slang*) a mixed drink, also an appetite for food —*adjs* **Twist'able; Twist'ed.**—*n* **Twist'er,** one who or that which twists a whirling wind, a tornado the inner part of the thigh of a rider on horseback a ball, as in cricket, billiards, &c, sent with a twist —*v t* **Twist'le** (*Scot.*), to twist —*n* a wrench —**Twist of the wrist,** the turning movement of the wrist in any work requiring dexterity, any quick action [A S *twist*, a rope —*twi*, two, Ger *zwist*, discord.]

Twit, twit, *v t* to remind of some fault, &c. — *pr p* twit'ting, *pa t* and *pa p* twit'ted —*n* a reproach —*n* **Twit'ter** —*adj* **Twit'ting.**—*adv* **Twit'tingly,** in a twitting manner [A.S. *æt witan*, to reproach—*æt*, against, *witan* (Scot. *wyte*, Ger *ver-weisen*), to blame.]

Twitch, twich, *v t* to pull with a sudden jerk to pluck to snatch —*v i* to be suddenly jerked to move spasmodically to carp, sneer —*n* a sudden, quick pull a spasmodic contraction of the muscles a loop fixed to a stick for fixing on the upper lip of a refractory horse during shoeing, &c the sudden narrowing almost to nothing of a vein of ore —*ns* **Twitch'er, Twitch'ing.** [A S *twiccian*, to pluck, Ger *zwicken* Cf **Tweak.**]

Twitter, twit'ér, *n* a chirp, as of a bird a tremulous broken sound a slight trembling of the nerves — *v i* to make a succession of small tremulous noises to feel a slight trembling of the nerves, to palpitate —*v t* to chirp out —*ns* **Twitterā'tion,** a flutter, **Twit'tering,** act of twittering the sound of twittering nervous excitement —*adv* **Twit'teringly.** [A freq of *twit*, allied to *titter*, &c, cf Ger *zwitschern*, Sw *qvittra* Imitative.]

Twitter-bone, twit'er bōn, *n* an excrescence on a horse's hoof —*adj* **Twit'ter-boned,** shaky

Twit-twat, twit' twot, *n* the house sparrow

Twizzle, twiz'l, *v i* (*prov.*) to roll and twist

'Twixt. Abbrev for **Betwixt.**

Two tōō, *adj* one and one —*n* the sum of one and one a figure representing two a pair —*n.* **Two'-deck'er,** a vessel of war carrying guns on two decks —*adjs* **Two'-edged,** having two edges, **Two'-faced,** having two faces, hence double dealing, false, **Two'fold,** folded twice multiplied by two double —*adv* doubly —*adjs* **Two'-forked,** double-pronged, bifurcate, **Two'-front'ed,** having fronts on opposite sides, **Two'-hand'ed,** having, or used with, two hands ambidexterous, handy to be used by two persons, **Two'-head'ed,** having two heads directed by two authorities, **Two'-leaved,** having two distinct leaves, **Two'-legged,** furnished with two legs, **Two'-line,** in printing, having a depth of body equal to double that of the size specified, as *two line* nonpareil or pica, **Two'-lipped,** having two lips divided so as to resemble two lips, **Two'-nee'dle,** perforated with two needles, **Two'-part'ed,** bipartite, divided into two nearly to the base —*ns* **Two'ness,** the state of being two, doubleness, **Twopence** (tup'ens, or tōō'pens), the sum of two pennies (*Shak.*) a gilt coin worth two pence —*adj* **Twopenny** (tup'en-i, or tōō'pen i), of the value of twopence cheap, worthless —*n* ale sold at twopence a quart — *adjs* **Two'-ply,** consisting of two thicknesses woven double, **Two'-ranked,** alternately arranged in two exactly opposite rows, distichous, bifarious, **Two'-sid'ed,** having two surfaces, or two aspects or phases facing two ways, turned in two directions, often with implied sense of double-dealing or deceit, **Two'some,** two, twofold, **Two'-tongued,** double tongued, deceitful, **Two'-way,** arranged so as to permit a fluid to be turned into either of two channels (*math.*) having a double mode of variation —**In two,** asunder —**To be two,** to be at variance [A S *twá* (fem.), *twégen* (masc.), *twá*, *tú* (neut.), Ger *zwei*, Goth *twai*, also Gr *dyo*, L *duo*, Sans *dva*, Gael *da*, *do*.]

Twyer, twī'er, *n* a tube through which the blast of air enters a blast-furnace —Also **Tuyere, Tweer, Tuyer, Twier.** [Fr *tuyère*, a nozzle.]

Tyburn, tī'burn, *n* the historic place of execution in London —*ns* **Ty'burn-tick'et,** a certificate

of exemption from certain parochial offices formerly granted to the prosecutor of a felon to conviction, **Ty'burn-tip'pet**, a halter, **Ty'burn-tree**, the gallows

Tyche, tī'kē, *n* the goddess of fortune in Greek mythology

Tychonic, tī kon'ik, *adj* pertaining to the Danish astronomer, Tycho Brahe (1546-1601), or his system

Tycoon, tī kōōn', *n* the title by which the Shoguns of Japan were known to foreigners from 1854 to 1868 —*n* **Tycoon'āte**, the shogunate [Jap *taikun*, great prince—Chin *ta*, great, and *kwun*, prince]

Tye, tī, *v t* to wash ore in a tye —*n* a narrow buddle or inclined hutch for washing ore [Prob A S *thwean*, to wash]

Tye, tī, *n* an old form of **Tie** a runner of thick rope or chain, which forms part of the purchase used for hoisting the topsail and top gallant yards —*ns* **Tye'block**, the block on the yard through which the tye is rove, and passes on to be secured at the mast head, **Ty'ing**, the act of fastening, a fastening

Tyke See **Tike**.

Tylarus, til'a rus, *n* one of the fleshy pads of the toes —*pl* **Tyl'ari** [Gr *tylos*, a knot]

Tyle-berry, tīl' ber'i, *n* the coral plant

Tylopod, tī'lō pod, *adj* having padded digits, as the camel —*n* one of the *Tylopoda* [Gr *tylos*, a knot, *pous*, *podos*, a foot]

Tylosis, tī lō'sis, *n* (*bot*) a growth formed in the cavity of a duct by intrusion from a contiguous growing cell an inflammation of the eyelids callosity —*pl* **Tylō'ses** —*adj* **Tylot'ic** [Gr]

Tylote, tī'lōt, *n* a cylindrical spicule, knobbed at both ends —*adj* **Ty'lōtāte** [Gr *tylōtos*—*tylos*, a knot]

Tymp, timp, *n* the crown of the opening in front of the hearth in a blast furnace

Tympan, tim'pan, *n* an ancient Irish musical instrument a frame covered with parchment or cloth, on which the blank sheets are placed to be impressed [Fr,—L *tympanum*, a drum]

Tympanum, tim'pan um, *n* (*anat*) the membrane which separates the external from the internal ear, often called the drum of the ear in certain birds, the labyrinth at the bottom of the wind pipe (*archit*) the triangular space between sloping and horizontal cornices, or in the corners or sides of an arch the panel of a door a water raising current wheel, orig drum shaped —*adjs* **Tym'panal, Tympan'ic**, like a drum pertaining to the tympanum —*n* a bone of the ear, supporting the drum membrane —*adj* **Tym'paniform**, like a tympanum —*ns* **Tym'panist**, one who plays a drum, **Tympanī'tēs**, flatulent distension of the belly —*adj* **Tympanit'ic** —*ns* **Tympanī'tis**, inflammation of the membrane of the ear, **Tym'pany**, any swelling, turgidity tympanites —**Tympanic membrane**, the drum membrane of the ear, **Tympanic resonance**, the peculiar high pitched quality of sound produced by percussion over the intestines, &c, when they contain air, **Tympanic ring**, an annular tympanic bone, to which the tympanic membrane is attached [L,—Gr *tympanon*, *typanon*, a kettledrum—*typtein*, to strike]

Tynde, tīnd, *pa t* and *pa p* (*Spens*) kindled

Tyne, tīn, *v i* (*Spens*) to become lost, to perish

Tyne, tīn, *n* (*Spens*) anxiety

Tynewald, Tinewald, tin'wold, *n* the parliament of the Isle of Man [Cf Shetland *tingwall*—Ice *thing vollr*—*thing*, a parliament, and *vollr* (A S *weald*), a wood]

Type, tīp, *n* a mark or figure struck or stamped upon something an emblem or figure of something to come, esp the foreshadowing in the Old Testament of something realised in the New (the *antitype*) an exemplar, pattern a representative style, model the principal device on a coin or medal a model in nature made the subject of a copy (*nat hist*) that which combines best the characteristics of a group the order in which the symptoms of a disease exhibit themselves a chemical compound which represents the composition and structure of many more complex compounds, esp Gerhardt's four types—hydrochloric acid, water, ammonia, and marsh gas a piece of metal, wood, or other material, on one end of which is cast or engraved a character, sign, &c used in printing (the sizes are designated by different names in respect of their *body*—i e the depth of the *face* which comes in contact with the ink plus the *bevel* and *beard* Again, differences in width render the type *fat* or *lean*, or, if strongly marked, *extended* or *condensed*, differences in style or face are endless—*Roman* and *Italic* compose the text of all

(1) **Chambers's English Dictionary.**

(2) Chambers's English Dictionar

(3) **Chambers's English Dictionary**

(4) Chambers's English Dictionary

books in English, *Antique* (1), *Gothic* (2), *Clarendon* (3), and *Black letter* (4) are approved styles for display In America types are designated according to the number of 'points' of which

(1) Chambers's English

(2) Chambers's English Dict

(3) Chambers's English Dictiona

(4) Chambers's English Dictionary

(5) Chambers's English Dictionary

(6) Chambers's English Dictionary

(7) Chambers's English Dictionary

(8) Chambers's English Dictionary

(9) Chambers's English Dictionary

(10) Chambers's English Dictionary

(11) Chambers's English Dictionary

The above specimen lines show the usual bodies used in the text of books and newspapers, (1) being set in Great Primer, (2) in English, (3) in Pica, (4) in Small Pica, (5) in Long Primer, (6) in Bourgeois, (7) in Brevier, (8) in Minion, (9) in Nonpareil, (10) in Pearl, and (11) in Diamond

The black squares represent the square of the body of the type, one of the units of measurement, and is called an *em*, the letter M being exactly square

The following is a list of the average number of lines to the foot of the respective bodies as made in actual metal types

Great Primer	5½	Brevier	111
English	64	Minion	122
Pica	72	Nonpareil	144
Small Pica	88	Pearl	179
Long Primer	89	Diamond	204
Bourgeois	102		

A 'font' of type is an indefinite quantity having all the proper proportions of 'sorts,' including capitals and small capitals, lower case, spaces, points and references, figures, accents, hyphens, ligatures (fi, fl, ffi), &c The proportion of letters ranges from 200 z's to 12,000 e's The smaller letters are called *lower case*, from the case in which the compositor has them arranged, the capitals and small capitals being in a different or upper case

the body consists The point is $\frac{1}{72}$ of a Pica, Nonpareil would accordingly be called six points. On the Continent the point is $\frac{1}{72}$ of a Cicero, a body between Pica and English). the whole types used in printing —*v t* to constitute a type of to reproduce in type to typify.—*adj* **Ty'pal**.—*ns* **Type'-bar**, a line of type cast in one piece, as

in a linotype or typograph, **Type'-block,** a body of metal or wood on which a type is cut or cast, **Type'-cast'ing,** the act of founding type in moulds, **Type'-cut'ter,** one who engraves dies for printing-types, **Type'-cyl'inder,** the cylinder of a rotary printing machine on which types or plates are fastened for printing, **Type'-found'er,** one who founds or casts printers' type, **Type'-found'ing, Type'-found'ry,** a place where type is founded or manufactured, **Type'-gauge,** a type measure a gauge for estimating the size of type —*adj* **Type'-high,** of the standard height of type — of a woodcut, &c. —*ns* **Type'-hol'der,** a bookbinder's pallet or holder for use in hand stamping, **Typem'bryo,** an embryo at the stage when it first exhibits the type of structure of the phylum or sub kingdom to which it belongs, **Type'-met'al,** metal used for making types, a compound of tin, antimony, copper, and lead, **Type'-scale,** a measuring rod for type, **Type'-set'ter,** a compositor a machine which combines types in proper order for printing, **Type'-set'ting** — *v t* and *v i* **Type'write,** to produce by means of a typewriter to practise typewriting —*n* **Type'writer,** a machine for producing legible characters on paper by mechanical means without the use of a pen—each letter produced separately, either by a series of distinct arrangements of the machine as a whole at the will of the operator, or else by actuating a separate device for each letter, each such device being set at work by means of a key on a keyboard, the construction may, or may not, be simplified by contriving that one key shall be available for more than one letter, on this basis type writers may be divided into *two hand* machines and *keyboard* machines an operator on a typewriting machine —*adjs* **Typ'ic, Typ'ical,** pertaining to or constituting a type emblematic figurative (*nat hist*) combining the characteristics of a group connotative, indicative —*n* **Typical'ity.** —*adv* **Typ'ically.** —*n* **Typ'icalness.** —*v t* **Typ'ify,** to make a type of to represent by an image or resemblance to prefigure —*pa p* and *pa t* typ'ified —*ns* **Ty'pist,** one who uses a typewriter, **Typo** (tī'pō), a compositor, **Ty'pocosmy** (*Bacon*), universal terminology, **Ty'pograph,** a machine for making and setting type, **Typog'rapher,** a printer, **Typograph'ia,** (*pl*) miscellany relating to printers and printing a book of instruction in printing —*adjs* **Typograph'ic, -al,** pertaining to typography or printing —*adv* **Typograph'ically** —*ns* **Typog'raphist,** a student of typography, **Typog'raphy,** the art of printing (*orig*) the art of representing by types or symbols the general appearance of printed matter —*adj* **Typolog'ical,** pertaining to typology —*ns* **Typol'ogy,** the doctrine of Scripture types or figures, **Typomā'nia,** a craze for printing one's lucubrations — **Type genus,** (*biol*) a generic type, **Type species,** (*biol*) a specific type —**Unity of type,** the fundamental agreement in structure seen in organic beings of the same class or order [Fr *type*—L *typus*—Gr *typos*—*typtein*, to strike]

Typha, tī'fa, *n* one of two distinct reed like plants to which the name of Bulrush is given [Gr *typhē*, cat tail]

Typhlitis, tif-lī'tis, *n* inflammation of the cæcum and vermiform appendix —*adj* **Typhlit'ic.** [Gr *typhlos*, blind]

Typhoëan, tī fō'ē an, *adj* pertaining to *Typhoëus*, a monster of Greek mythology

Typhoid, tī'foid, *adj* pertaining to a widely spread form of enteric or intestinal fever, long confounded with typhus, on account of the characteristic rash of rose coloured spots—now proved to depend on defective hygienic conditions, and particularly on imperfect disposal of excreta—also **Typhoid Fever.** —*adjs* **Ty'phoidal, Typhomalā'rial,** having both typhoid and malarial characteristics —*n* **Typhomā'nia,** a form of sleepless stupor and delirium, in some cases of typhus fever—also **Typhō'nia** [Gr *typhōdēs*—*typhos*, smoke, and *eidos*, likeness See **Typhus**]

Typhoon, tī fōōn', *n* a violent hurricane which occurs in the Chinese seas —*adj* **Typhon'ic.** [Port *tufão*—Ar, Pers, Hind *tūfān*, a hurricane, perh traceable to Gr *typhōn*, whence obs Eng *typhon*, a whirlwind The Chinese *t'ai fung*, a great wind, *pao fung*, fierce wind, are prob independent]

Typhus, tī'fus, *n* an extremely contagious and very fatal kind of continued fever, specially associated with filth and overcrowding, often occurring as an epidemic—*jail fever, camp fever,* &c It is characterised by rapidly increasing prostration, high temperature, and a rash, occurring about the fourth or fifth day, of bright red or livid and dusky spots on the skin —*adj* **Ty'phous,** relating to typhus [Through Late L from Gr *typhos*, smoke, hence stupor arising from fever—*typhein*, to smoke]

Typolite, tip'ō lit, *n* a stone or fossil imprinted with the impression of a plant or animal [Gr *typos*, impression, *lithos*, stone]

Typonym, tī'pō nim, *n* a name based upon a type, as a specimen or species —*adjs* **Typon'ymal, Typonym'ic** [Gr *typos*, type, *onyma*, name]

Typorama, tip ō rā'ma, *n.* a model or representation in fac simile [Gr *typos*, type, *horama*, view]

Typtology, tip tol'ō ji, *n* the so called science or theory of spirit rapping —*adj* **Typtolog'ical.** —*n* **Typtol'ogist,** one by whose means spirit rappings are supposed to be induced a dupe who believes in the genuineness of these [Gr *typtein*, to strike, *logia*—*legein*, to say]

Tyr, tir, *n* the name of a war god in the old Norse mythology, a son of Odin [Ice *Tyr*]

Tyran, tī'ran, *n* (*Spens*) a tyrant —*v t* to play the tyrant over —*n* **Tyr'anness** (*Spens*), a female tyrant —*adj* **Tyr'annish.**

Tyrant, tī'rant, *n* one who uses his power arbitrarily and oppressively (*orig*) an absolute monarch or irresponsible magistrate with unlimited powers or an overruling influence —*v t* to tyrannise over —*adjs* **Tyran'nic, -al, Tyr'annous,** pertaining to or suiting a tyrant unjustly severe imperious despotic —*advs* **Tyran'nically, Tyr'annously.** —*n* **Tyran'nicalness.**—*adj* **Tyran'nicidal.**—*n* **Tyran'nicide,** the act of killing a tyrant one who kills a tyrant —*n pl* **Tyran'nidæ,** a family of Passerine birds, the typical genus **Tyran'nus,** the tyrant birds or tyrant flycatchers Noteworthy species are the 'Scissor tail' and the common American Shrike-billed Kingbird or Bee-martin —*v t* **Tyr'annise,** to act as a tyrant to rule with oppressive severity —*v t* to act the tyrant to —*n* **Tyr'anny,** the government or authority of a tyrant absolute monarchy cruelly administered oppression cruelty harshness, severity [O Fr *tirant* (Fr *tyran*)—L *tyrannus*—Gr *tyrannos* (Doric *koiranos*)]

Tyre, tīr, *n* (*Spens*) attire, dress —*v t* to dress or adorn See also **Tire.**

Tyrian, tir'i an, *adj* pertaining to Tyre being of a deep-purple colour, like the dye formerly prepared at Tyre —*n* a native of Tyre —**Tyrian cynosure,** the constellation Ursa Minor, a familiar guide to Tyrian mariners

Tyriasis, ti rī'a sis, *n* elephantiasis Arabum: the falling out of the hair —Also **Tyrō'ma.** [Gr. *tyros*, cheese]

Tyro, Tiro, tī'ro, *n* one learning any art one not yet well acquainted with a subject —*pl* **Ty'ros** —*ns.* **Tyroc'iny,** pupilage (see **Tirocinium**), **Ty'ronism,** state of being a tyro [L. *tiro*, a young recruit]

Tyrolese, tir ol ēz', *adj* relating to Tyrol (ti rōl'), or to its people —*n* a native of Tyrol —*n* **Tyrolienne',** a Tyrolese peasants' dance, or its music

Tyrotoxicon, tī rō tok'si kon, *n* a ptomaine produced in milk or cheese [Gr *tyros*, cheese, *toxicon*, poison]

Tyrrhenian, ti rē'ni an, *adj* Etruscan—also **Tyrrhēne'** —*n* an Etruscan —**Tyrrhenian Sea,** that part of the Mediterranean Sea between Tuscany and Sardinia and Corsica. [Gr *Tyrrhēnia*, Etruria, Tuscany]

Tyrtæan, tir tē'an, *adj* of or pertaining to Tyrtæus, a Greek martial poet of the 7th century B C

Tythe, tīth, *n* a form of **Tithe.**

Tzigany, tsig'a ni, *n* a Hungarian gipsy—also *adj* [Hung *Cigany*, Gipsy, cf It *Zingano*, *Zingaro*, Ger *Zigeuner* See **Gipsy.**]



the twenty first letter in our alphabet From the Phœnician symbol whose form was intermediate between **F** and **Y**, the Greeks evolved two characters —one was the Digamma, surviving as our letter F, the other was a sign called *upsilon*, which at first resembled in shape our Y, but soon lost the tail, and took the form V, which had the value of *u* From V, the lapidary and capital form, the uncial and cursive forms U and *u* were developed Gradually the initial form V became appropriated as the symbol for the consonant, and the medial form *u* as the symbol for the vowel But the older usage long survived, thus as late as 1611 *v* and *u* were still used in King James's Bible merely as initials and medials, as is shown by such spellings as *vnto* and *haue*

Ubiquity, ū bik'wi ti, *n* existence everywhere at the same time omnipresence —*ns* **Ubi'ety,** the state of being in a definite place, whereness. omnipresence, **Ubiquitā'rian,** one who believes in the relative omnipresence of the human nature of Christ, and accordingly in His actual necessary bodily presence in the Eucharist —*adj* omnipresent—also *adj* and *n* **Ubiquā'rian** (*rare*) —*adj* **Ubiq'uitous,** being everywhere [Fr *ubiquité*, formed from L *ubique*, everywhere.]

Udal, ū'dal, *adj* applied to land held solely by uninterrupted succession, under no feudal superior —*n* a freehold estate —*n* **U'daller,** a holder of such [Ice *ódhal*, a homestead See **Allodial**]

Udder, ud'er, *n* the mammary glands of various animals, esp cows, &c —*adjs* **Udd'ered, Udd'erful, Udd'erless** [A S *úder*, cog with Ger *euter*, also conn with L *uber*, Gr *outhar*, Sans *ūdhar*]

Udometer, ū dom'e ter, *n* a rain gauge —*adj* **Udomet'ric.** [L *udus*, wet, Gr *metron*, a measure]

Ug, ug, *n* (*prov*) a surfeit —*v i* to feel a loathing —*v t* to give a surfeit to [Ice *uggr*, fear]

Ugly, ug'li, *adj* offensive to the eye deformed hateful ill natured very severe, dangerous, as an *ugly* wound —*n* an ugly person (*colloq*) a hood formerly worn by ladies as a shade for the eyes —*v t* to make ugly (*rare*) —*n* **Uglificā'tion.**—*v t* **Ug'lify,** to make ugly —*adv* **Ug'lily,** in an ugly manner —*n* **Ug'liness.**—*adj* **Ug'some,** hideous —*n* **Ug'someness.**—**Ugly customer,** a dangerous antagonist, **Ugly man,** the actual person who garrottes the victim in a confederacy of three, the others, the *fore stall* and *back stall*, covering his escape [Ice *ugglígr*, frightful, *uggr*, fear, akin to Goth *ogan*, and A S *oge*, fear]

Ugrian, ōō'gri an, *adj* pertaining to the *Ugrians*, a name used by Castrén for Ostiaks, Voguls, and Magyars belonging to the Ugro-Finnic division of the Ural-Altaic peoples.—Also **Ugric.**

Uhlan, ū'lan, *n* one of a kind of light cavalry for outpost duty, &c, armed with a lance, famous esp in the Prussian army [Polish *ulan*, orig a light Tartar horseman—Turk *oglān*, a young man]

Ukase, ū kās', *n* a Russian decree having the force of law, emanating from the Czar directly or from the senate any official proclamation [Russ *ukazŭ*, an edict—*y*, prefix, *kazatĭ*, show]

Ulcer, ul'ser, *n* a dangerous sore, discharging matter (*fig*) a sore, a strain —*v i* **Ul'cerate,** to be formed into an ulcer —*v t* to affect with an ulcer or ulcers —*n* **Ulcerā'tion,** that part or effect of an inflammatory process in which the materials of inflamed tissues, liquefied or degenerate, are cast off, in solution or very minute particles, from free surfaces, or more rarely, are absorbed from the substance of the body an ulcer —*adjs* **Ul'cered,** affected with an ulcer, **Ul'cerous,** of the nature of an ulcer affected with an ulcer —*adv* **Ul'cerously,** in an ulcerous manner [Fr *ulcère*—L *ulcus, ulcĕris*, Gr *helkos*, a wound]

Ulema, ōō'le ma, *n* the collective name (which cannot be used as a singular) of the body of professional theologians and doctors of divinity, and therefore of law, in any Mohammedan country They form the legal and judicial class, and interpret the Koran and the law derived therefrom [Ar, plur of *'ālim*, learned or wise]

Ulex, ū'leks, *n* a genus of shrubs of the Bean family, including the furze, gorse, or whin [L]

Uliginose, ū lij'i nōs, *adj* growing in swampy places [L *uliginosus—uligo—uvĕre*, to be wet]

Ulitis, ū lī'tis, *n* inflammation of the gums [Gr *oula*, gums]

Ullage, ul'āj, *n* the quantity a cask lacks of being full —*n* **Ull'ing.** [O Fr *eullage—œiller*, to fill up, prob from L *ova*, the brim]

Ulla-lulla, ul'a lul'a, *n* an Irish word for a lament for the dead

Ulmaceous, ul mā'shus, *adj* relating to an order of trees of which the elm is the type —*n* **Ul'mus,** the genus of the elms [L *ulmus*, an elm]

Ulmin, ul'min, *n* a dark-brown gummy substance exuded from excrescences in the elm, oak, &c., and present in peat, vegetable mould, &c —*adjs* **Ul'mic, Ul'mous,** pertaining to ulmin [L. *ulmus*, the elm]

Ulna, ul'na, *n* the inner and larger of the two bones of the forearm —*adv* **Ul'nad,** toward the ulna —*adj* **Ul'nar.** [L *ulna*, cog with Eng **Ell** (q v)]

Ulotrichous, ū lot'ri kus, *adj* having crisp woolly hair [Gr *oulos*, woolly, *thrix, trichos*, hair]

Ulster, ul'ster, *n* a long and loose kind of overcoat worn by men and women, usually having a hood and belt —*adj* **Ul'stered,** wearing such —**Ulster-custom,** the form of tenant right long customary in Ulster, and legalised by statute in 1870 and 1881 (see **Tenant-right**) [From the Irish province of *Ulster*]

Ulterior, ul tē'ri or, *adj* on the further side beyond further remoter —*adv* **Ultē'riorly,** in an ulterior or remote manner [L *ulterior*, comp of *ulter*, that is beyond or on the other side]

Ultimate, ul'ti māt, *adj* furthest last incapable of further division —*adv* **Ul'timately.** —*n*

Ultimā'tum, the last or final proposition or terms for a treaty —*pl.* **Ultimā'ta.**—*adj* **Ul'timo,** in the last (month) —*n* **Ul'timo-gen'iture,** the same as **Borough-English** (q v.)—opp to *Primogeniture.*—**Ultimus hæres,** (*law*) the crown or the state, which succeeds to the property of those who die intestate, without leaving next of kin, or who, being bastards, have no next of kin [L *ultimus,* the last, superl of *ulter*]

Ultion, ul'shun, *n* revenge. [L]

Ultra, ul'tra, *adj* going beyond, extreme—in composition, as in *Ultra-classical, Ultra fashionable, Ultra conservative, Ultra-critical,* &c —*n* an ultraist a fanatic —*ns* **Ul'traism,** the principles of ultraists or those who advocate extreme measures, **Ul'traist,** one who carries to the farthest point the opinions or principles of his party —**Ultra vi'res,** beyond one's power or rights [L *ultra,* beyond, and *vires,* pl of *vis,* strength]

Ultramarine, ul tra ma rēn', *adj* situated beyond the sea —*n* the most beautiful and durable sky blue colour, so called either from its intense blue, or from the *lapis lazuli,* from which it is made, being brought from Asia, beyond the sea. [L *ultra,* beyond, and *marinus,* **Marine.**]

Ultramontane, ul tra mon'tān, *adj* being beyond the mountains (i e the Alps) orig used in Italy of the French, Germans, &c , afterwards applied by the northern nations to the Italians, hence its present meaning—viz holding or denoting extreme views as to the Pope's rights and supremacy —*ns* **Ultramon'tanism,** ultramontane or extreme views as to the Pope's rights, **Ultramon'tanist,** one who holds to ultramontanism [L *ultra,* beyond, *montanus,* belonging to a mountain—*mons, montis,* a mountain]

Ultramundane, ul tra mun'dān, *adj* being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system

Ultra-protestant, ul'tra prot'es tant, *n* a supporter of extreme Protestant views —Also *adj*

Ultra-religious, ul'tra re lij'us, *adj* excessively religious

Ultra-sensual, ul'tra-sen'sū al, *adj* beyond the range or reach of the senses

Ultra-tropical, ul'tra trop'ik al, *adj* situated beyond the tropics warmer than the tropics

Ultra-virtuous, ul'tra ver'tū us, *adj* prudish

Ultroneous, ul trō'nē us, *adj* spontaneous, voluntary —*adv* **Ultrō'neously** —*n* **Ultrō'neousness** [L *ultro,* spontaneously]

Ululant, ul'ū lant, *adj* howling —*v i* **Ul'ulāte,** to hoot or screech —*n* **Ululā'tion,** howling, wailing [L *ululāre,* to hoot]

Umbel, um'bel, *n* a form of flower in which a number of stalks, each bearing a flower, radiate from one centre —*adj* **Umbellif'erous,** bearing or producing umbels [L *umbella,* dim of *umbra,* a shade Doublet **Umbrella.**]

Umber, um'ber, *n* a brown earthy mineral used as a pigment —*adjs* **Um'bered,** tinged with umber, **Um'bery,** relating to or like umber [So called because orig obtained from *Umbria,* in Italy]

Umbilic, -al, um-bil'ik, al, *adj* pertaining to the navel —*adjs* **Umbil'icate, -d,** navel shaped —*n* **Umbil'icus,** the navel a depression at the axial base of a spiral shell, as in many gastropods [L *umbilicus,* the navel, akin to Gr *omphalos,* the navel, the centre]

Umbles, um'blz, *n pl.* the entrails of a deer —*n* **Um'ble-pie** (see **Humble-pie**) [O Fr *nombles* (with initial *n* for *l*), from *lomble—le,* the article, and *omble*—L *umbilicus,* the navel The Eng form *numbles,* by loss of initial *n,* as in *numpire,* &c , became *umbles,* sometimes written *humbles,* whence *humble pie,* now associated in popular etymology and meaning with *humble* = low]

Umbo, um'bō, *n* the boss of a shield a knob the point of a bivalve shell immediately above the hinge —*pl* **Umbō'nes** or **Um'bos.**—*adjs* **Um'bōnal,** protuberant, **Um'bōnāte, -d,** (*bot*) having a central umbo, boss, or low rounded projection —*n* **Umbonā'tion.**—*adjs* **Umbon'ic, Umbon'ulate.** [L]

Umbra, um'bra, *n* a shadow (*astron*) the dark cone projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite to the sun an uninvited guest whom an invited one brings with him one of the *Umbridæ,* the mud minnows a sciænoid fish, the umbrine —*adjs* **Um'bral,** pertaining to an umbra, **Um'brāted,** (*her*) shadowed, (*obs*) **Umbrat'ic -al, Um'bratile,** shadowy, secluded —*ns* **Umbrā'tion,** adumbration, **Um'brere, Um'briere** (*Spens*), the visor of a helmet —*adj* **Umbrif'erous,** casting a shade [L]

Umbraculum, um-brak'ū lum, *n* (*bot*) any umbrella shaped appendage, as the cap borne on the seta of *Marchantia* —*adjs* **Umbrac'ulate,** nearly covered by a projecting process, as the face of some *Orthoptera,* **Umbraculif'erous,** bearing an umbraculum, **Umbrac'uliform,** having the general form of an umbrella, as a mushroom

Umbrage, um'brāj, *n* suspicion of injury offence a shade of foliage a slight appearance —*v t* to shade —*adj* **Umbrā'geous,** shady or forming a shade —*adv* **Umbrā'geously.**—*n.* **Umbrā'geousness** [Fr *ombrage*—L *umbra,* a shadow]

Umbrella, um brel'a, *n* a familiar covered sliding frame carried in the hand, as a screen from rain or sunshine —*adj* **Umbrellaed** (um-brel'ăd), provided with an umbrella —*ns* **Umbrel'la-bird,** a fruit crow of South America, so called from its radiating crest, **Umbrel'la-grass,** an Australian grass with millet like seeds, **Umbrel'la-stand,** a stand in the hall of a house for holding umbrellas, **Umbrel'la-tree,** a small magnolia of the United States [It *ombrella,* dim of *ombra,* a shade—L *umbra*]

Umbrette, um bret', *n* the umber bird, found in Africa and Madagascar, remarkable for the enormous domed nest which it builds, nearly allied to the storks, and apparently a link connecting them with the herons

Umbrian, um'bri an, *adj* pertaining to Umbria, in central Italy —*n* a native thereof the old language, akin to Latin, Sabine, and Oscan, to some extent preserved in the Eugubine tablets

Umbril, um'bril, *n* the visor or face defence of a helmet, the shade —Also **Umbrel.** [A variant of **Umbrella**]

Umbrine, um'brin, *n* a sciænoid fish, genus *Umbrina*

Umbrose, um'brōz, *adj* shady dark coloured —*n* **Umbros'ity.**

Umiak, ōōm'yak, *n* the large skin boat of the Eskimo, 25 to 37 feet long, 5 feet broad, and 2½ feet deep, and capable of carrying from 1½ to 3 tons—the tent, with all the necessary implements for the summer household

Umlaut, ōōm'lowt, *n* a German word invented by Grimm, and now used by all writers on the philology of the Teutonic tongues, including English, for a vowel-change in their languages brought about on a preceding vowel by the vowel *i* (or *e*) modifying the first in the direction of *e* or *i* It is common in German (thus *gause,* the plural of *gans, schluge,* the subjunctive of *schlug*), and there are survivals in English, as *men* from *man, fell* from *fall, mice* from *mouse*

Umpire, um'pīr, *n* a third person called in to decide a dispute an arbitrator —*v i* to act as umpire —*v t* to decide as umpire —*ns* **Um'pirage, Um'pireship.** [For *numpire* M E *nompere* —O Fr *nompair, non,* not, *pair,* a peer From

the sense of 'unequal,' 'odd,' the meaning passes to an odd man, an arbitrator, a third party, who gives his casting vote]

Umquhile, um'hwil, *adv* and *adj* a Scotch form of **Umwhile**, formerly, late, whilom

Unabashed, un a-basht', *adj* not abashed

Unabated, un a bā'ted, *adj* not diminished or lowered

Unable, un ā'bl, *adj* not able not having sufficient strength, power, or skill weak impotent

Unabridged, un'a brijd, *adj* not abridged

Unaccented, un ak sent'ed, *adj* without accent or stress in pronunciation not marked with an accent

Unacceptable, un ak sept'a bl, *adj* not acceptable, not pleasing or welcome —*n* **Unaccept'ableness**

Unaccommodated, un a kom'ō dāt ed, *adj* not accommodated, without accommodation

Unaccompanied, un a kum'pa nid, *adj* not accompanied, escorted, or attended not connected (*mus*) having no instrumental accompaniment

Unaccomplished, un ak kum'plisht, *adj* unfinished lacking accomplishments or acquirements —*n* **Unaccom'plishment**

Unaccountable, un ak kownt'a bl, *adj* not accountable or to be accounted for not responsible —*ns* **Unaccountabil'ity, Unaccount'ableness**, the state or quality of being unaccountable —*adv* **Unaccount'ably**, inexplicably

Unaccredited un a kred'i ted, *adj* not accredited or authorised

Unaccusably, un a-kū'za bli, *adv* so as to be beyond accusation

Unaccustomed, un a kus'tomd, *adj* not accustomed or used —*n* **Unaccus'tomedness**

Unachievable, un a chēv'a bl, *adj* not achievable.

Unaching, un ā'king, *adj* (*Shak*) not giving pain

Unacknowledged, un ak nol'ejd, *adj* not acknowledged or recognised not confessed not noticed —*adj* **Unacknowl'edging**, unthankful

Unacquaintance, un ak kwānt'ans, *n* want of acquaintance or familiarity ignorance —*adj* **Unacquaint'ed**, not acquainted (*Spens*) unusual —*n* **Unacquaint'edness**

Unacquired, un a kwīrd', *adj* not acquired or gained —*adj* **Unacquir'able**, not acquirable —*n* **Unacquir'ableness**

Unacted, un ak'ted, *adj* not acted or performed —*adj* **Unac'tive**, inactive without efficacy

Unadapted, un a dapt'ed, *adj* not adapted

Unadmire, un ad mīr', *v t* not to admire —*adj* **Unadmired'**, not admired

Unadorned, un a dorn'd', *adj* not adorned

Unadulterate, -d, un a dul'te rāt, ed, *adj* unmixed, pure, genuine

Unadventurous, un ad ven'tūr us, *adj* not adventurous or bold

Unadvised, un ad vīzd', *adj* not advised not prudent or discreet rash —*n* **Unadvisabil'ity** —*adj* **Unadvis'able**, not advisable —*n* **Unadvis'ableness** —*adv* **Unadvis'edly.**—*n* **Unadvis'edness**, the quality of being unadvised or imprudent rashness

Unaffected, un af fekt'ed, *adj* not affected or moved without affectation not affected or artificial plain real sincere —*adv* **Unaffect'edly**, in an unaffected manner without affectation —*n* **Unaffect'edness**, the state of being unaffected

Unallied, un a līd', *adj* having no alliance or connection —*adj* **Unalli'able**, incapable of such

Unallowable, un al low'a bl, *adj* not allowable

Unalloyed, un al loid', *adj* not alloyed or mixed· pure —Also **Unallayed'.**

Unalterable, un awl'ter a bl, *adj* not capable of alteration or change —*ns* **Unalterabil'ity, Unal'terableness.**—*adv* **Unal'terably.**—*adj* **Unal'tered**, not altered or changed

Unambiguous, un am big'ū us, *adj* not ambiguous, clear —*adv* **Unambig'uously.**

Unambitious, un am bish'us, *adj* not ambitious. —*adv* **Unambi'tiously.**

Unamendable, un a men'da bl, *adj* not capable of being amended or corrected

Un-American, un a mer'i kan, *adj* not in accordance with American ideas or feeling —*v t* **Un-Amer'icanise**, to make un American

Unamiable, un ā'mi a bl, *adj* not amiable, ill natured —*n* **Unamiabil'ity.**

Unamused, un a mūzd', *adj* not amused —*adj* **Unamū'sing** —*adv* **Unamū'singly** —*adj* **Unamū'sive**, not giving amusement

Unancestried, un an'ses trid, *adj* having no distinguished ancestors

Unanchor, un ang'kor, *v t* to loose from anchorage —*v i* to become loose or unattached

Unanealed, Unaneled, un a nēld', *adj* (*Shak*) not having received extreme unction [See **Aneal**]

Unangular, un ang'gū lar, *adj* not angular

Unanimity, ū na nim'i ti, *n* state of being unanimous —*adj* **Unan'imous**, of one mind agreeing in opinion or will done with the agreement of all —*adv* **Unan'imously.**—*n* **Unan'imousness**, unanimity [L *unus*, one, and *animus*, mind]

Unannounced, un an nownst', *adj* not announced

Unanswerable, un an'ser a bl, *adj* not answerable or capable of refutation —*ns* **Unanswerabil'ity, Unan'swerableness**, the state of being unanswerable —*adv* **Unan'swerably**, in an unanswerable manner —*adj* **Unan'swered**, not answered or refuted unrequited

Unanxious, un angk'shus, *adj* without anxiety

Unapostolic, -al, un ap os tol'ik, al, *adj* not in accordance with apostolic usage or authority

Unappalled, un a pawld', *adj* not appalled

Unapparel, un a par'el, *v t* to uncover, unclothe —*adj* **Unappar'elled**, not wearing clothes

Unapparent, un a pā'rent, *adj* not apparent, dark, invisible

Unappealable, un a pēl'a bl, *adj* not admitting of an appeal to a higher court, conclusive, final

Unappeasable, un a pē'za bl, *adj* incapable of being appeased, implacable —*adj* **Unappeased'**, not appeased or pacified

Unapplausive, un a plaw'siv, *adj* not applauding

Unappliable, un a plī'a bl, *adj* inapplicable —*adj* **Unapplied'**, not put to any special purpose

Unappreciable, un a prē'shi a bl, *adj* inappreciable —*adjs* **Unapprē'ciāted**, not appreciated, **Unapprē'ciātive**, inappreciative

Unapprehended, un ap rē hen'ded, *adj* not apprehended or understood —*adjs* **Unapprehen'sible**, inapprehensible, **Unapprehen'sive**, not apprehensive or fearful not intelligent —*n* **Unapprehen'siveness**

Unapprised, un a prīzd', *adj* not apprised, not previously informed

Unapproachable, un a prōch'a-bl, *adj* that cannot be approached or attained —*n* **Unapproach'ableness.**—*adv* **Unapproach'ably** —*adj* **Unapproached'**, not approached, impossible to be approached

Unappropriate, un a prō'pri āt, *adj* inappropriate· unappropriated —*v t* to take from the possession of individuals and make common to all.—*adj*

Unapprō'priāted, not appropriated not applied to any other purpose not granted to any person, corporation, &c.
Unapproved, un a-prōōvd', *adj* not approved not proved
Unapt, un apt', *adj* not suitable or qualified for · dull, inapt —*adv* **Unapt'ly.**—*n* **Unapt'ness.**
Unargued, un-ar'gūd, *adj* not argued or disputed.
Unarm, un-ärm', *v t* to deprive of arms, to disarm. to make harmless —*v i* to take off one's armour —*adjs* **Unarmed',** without weapons, defenceless unprotected by any covering—scales, prickles, &c unaided, as by a glass, **Unar'moured,** not armoured, not plated with armour, of ships
Unarrayed, un a rād', *adj* not arrayed or dressed not arranged
Unartful, un ärt'fōōl, *adj* artless, genuine in artistic —*n* **Unart'fully.**
Unartificial, un ar ti fish'al, *adj* inartificial —*adv* **Unartifi'cially.**
Unartistic, un ar-tis'tik, *adj* inartistic
Unascendable, un a sen'da bl, *adj* that cannot be ascended —*adj* **Unascen'ded,** not having been ascended
Unascertainable, un as er tān'a bl, *adj* that can not be ascertained or known certainly —*adj* **Unascertained',** not certainly known
Unashamed, un a shāmd', *adj* not ashamed
Unasked, un askt', *adj* not asked
Unaspirated, un-as'pi rā ted, *adj* pronounced or written without an aspirate
Unaspiring, un-as pīr'ing, *adj* not aspiring, unambitious
Unassailable, un-a-sā'la bl, *adj* not assailable incontestable —*adj* **Unassailed',** not assailed or attacked
Unassayed, un a sād', *adj* not essayed or attempted untested
Unassimilated, un-a-sim'i lā ted, *adj* not assimilated, not absorbed into the system as nutriment not brought into conformity with something
Unassisted, un a sis'ted, *adj* not assisted or helped
Unassuetude, un as'wē-tūd, *n* unaccustomedness
Unassuming, un-a sūm'ing, *adj* not assuming: not forward or arrogant modest
Unassured, un a shōōrd', *adj* not assured not insured against loss
Unattached, un a tacht', *adj* not attached, as of a student not living in college but in outside lodgings, at Oxford and elsewhere not seized for debt not assigned to a particular regiment or company, on half pay
Unattainable, un a tān'a bl, *adj* beyond one's reach —*n* **Unattain'ableness.**
Unattainted, un a tān'ted, *adj* not attainted or corrupted impartial
Unattempted, un-a temp'ted, *adj* not attempted
Unattended, un a ten'ded, *adj* not accompanied or attended not attended to —*adjs* **Unattend'ing,** not attending, **Unatten'tive,** inattentive
Unattested, un a tes'ted, *adj* not attested
Unattire, un a tīr', *v t* to undress, esp of robes of ceremony
Unattractive, un-a trakt'iv, *adj* not attractive —*adv* **Unattract'ively.**—*n* **Unattract'iveness.**
Unauspicious, un aw spish'us, *adj* inauspicious
Unauthentic, un aw then'tik, *adj* not authentic —*adj* **Unauthen'ticated,** not attested —*n* **Unauthentic'ity.**
Unauthorised, un-aw'thor īzd, *adj* not sanctioned by proper authority —*adj* **Unauthor'itātive.**
Unavailing, un a vāl'ing, *adj* not availing, or of no avail or effect useless —*n* **Unavailabil'ity.** —*adj* **Unavail'able,** not available —*adv.* **Unavail'ingly.**
Unavoidable, un a void'a bl, *adj* not avoidable that may not be rendered null or void. inevitable. —*n.* **Unavoid'ableness.**—*adv* **Unavoid'ably.**—*adj* **Unavoid'ed,** not avoided (*Shak*) unavoidable, inevitable
Unavowed, un a vowd', *adj* not avowed or openly acknowledged
Unaware, un a wār', *adv* without being or making aware suddenly unexpectedly — also **Unawares.**—**At unawares,** unexpectedly, at a sudden disadvantage
Unbacked, un bakt', *adj* never yet ridden without any to help or encourage not supported by bets, of a racehorse, &c
Unbag, un-bag', *v t* to let out of a bag
Unbailable, un-bā'la bl, *adj* incapable of being bailed
Unbaized, un bāzd', *adj* not covered with baize
Unbaked, un bākt', *adj* not baked, immature
Unbalanced, un-bal'anst, *adj* not in a state of equipoise without mental balance, unsteady · in book keeping, not adjusted so as to show debtor and creditor balance —*n* **Unbal'ance,** want of balance, derangement —*v t* to throw out of balance
Unballast, un bal'ast, *v t* to discharge the ballast from —*adj* **Unbal'lasted,** not provided with ballast unsteady
Unbanded, un band'ed, *adj* without a band, esp. if stripped of it
Unbank, un bangk', *v t* to take a bank from to make a fire burn up by raking off the ashes from the top, opening draughts, &c —*adj* **Unbankable,** not bankable
Unbaptised, un bap'tīzed, *adj* not having received baptism, unchristian unholy
Unbar, un bär', *v t* to remove a bar or hinderance from to unfasten to open
Unbarbed, un bärbd', *adj* (*Shak*) not barbed or shaven, untrimmed without barbs or plumes.
Unbarbered, un bär'berd, *adj* unshaven
Unbarricade, un bar'i-kād, *v t* to throw open —*adj* **Unbarricādoed** (un bar i kā'dōd), unobstructed
Unbashful, un bash'fōōl, *adj* not bashful, bold, shameless
Unbated, un bāt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak*) unblunted undiminished
Unbathed, un bā*th*d', *adj* not bathed
Unbattered, un-bat'erd, *adj* not battered
Unbay, un bā', *v t* to open up
Unbe, un bē', *v t* to cause not to be
Unbear, un bār', *v t* to take off a horse's bearing rein
Unbearable, un bār'a bl, *adj* intolerable —*n.* **Unbear'ableness.**—*adv* **Unbear'ably.**
Unbearded, un bēi'ded, *adj* having no beard
Unbearing, un-bār'ing, *adj* bearing no fruit
Unbeaten, un bē'tn, *adj* not beaten with blows: untrodden unconquered
Unbeauteous, un-bū'tē us, *adj* not beautiful —*adj* **Unbeau'tiful,** ugly
Unbeavered, un bē'verd, *adj* without a beaver or hat having the beaver of the helmet open
Unbecoming, un bē kum'ing, *adj* not becoming: unsuited to the wearer, the place, &c not befitting, indecorous, improper —*adv* **Unbecom'ingly.**—*n* **Unbecom'ingness.**
Unbecoming, un bē kum'ing, *n* the transition from existence to non existence
Unbed, un bed', *v t* to rouse from bed —*adj* **Unbed'ded,** not yet having the marriage consummated, of a bride
Unbedinned, un bē dind', *adj* not made noisy
Unbefitting, un-bē-fit'ing, *adj* not befitting, un becoming,
Unbefool, un bē fōōl', *v t* to change from the condition of a fool to undeceive
Unbefriend, un bē-frend', *v t* to fail to befriend.—*adj.* **Unbefrien'ded,** not supported by friends.

Unbeget, un bē get', *v t* to cancel the beget ting of
Unbeginning, un bē gin'ing, *adj* having no be ginning.
Unbegotten, un-bē got'n, *adj* not yet begotten: existing independent of any generating cause — Also **Unbegot'.**
Unbeguile, un bē-gīl', *v t* to undeceive —*adj* **Unbeguiled'.**
Unbegun, un bē gun', *adj* not yet begun.
Unbeholden, un bē hōl'dn, *adj* unseen
Unbehoving, un-bē-hōōv'ing, *n* the state of not deserving
Unbejuggled, un-bē-jug'ld, *adj* not deceived by any trick
Unbeknown, un bē nōn', *adj* (*prov*) unknown — Also **Unbeknownst'.**
Unbelief, un bē-lēf', *n* want of belief disbelief, esp in divine revelation —*n* **Unbelievabil'ity,** incapability of being believed —*adjs* **Unbeliev'able, Unbelieved'.**—*n* **Unbeliev'er,** one who does not believe, esp in divine revelation an incredulous person —*adj* **Unbeliev'ing,** not believing, esp divine revelation —*adv* **Unbeliev'ingly,** in an unbelieving manner
Unbeloved, un bē luvd', *adj* not loved
Unbelt, un belt', *v t* to ungird
Unbend, un bend', *v t* to free from being in a bent state to make straight to free from strain or exertion to set at ease —*v i* to become relaxed to behave with freedom from stiffness, to be affable —*adj* **Unbend'ing,** not bending unyielding resolute —*n* a relaxing —*adv* **Unbend'ingly.**—*n* **Unbend'ingness**
Unbeneficed, un ben'e fist, *adj* not having a benefice
Unbeneficial, un ben e fish'al, *adj* not advantageous —*adj* **Unben'efited,** having received no benefit
Unbenighted, un bē nī'ted, *adj* not involved in darkness, intellectual or moral
Unbenign, un bē nīn', *adj* not favourable malignant
Unbereft, un bē reft', *adj* not bereaved — Also **Unberē'ven**
Unbeseem, un bē sēm', *v t* to be unworthy —*adj* **Unbeseem'ing,** unbecoming —*adv* **Unbeseem'ingly.**
Unbesought, un bē sawt', *adj* not besought
Unbespeak, un bē-spēk', *v t* to revoke
Unbestowed, un bē stōd', *adj* not bestowed or conferred
Unbettered, un bet'ērd, *adj* unmitigated
Unbias, un-bī'as, *v t* to free from bias or prejudice —*adj* **Unbī'assed,** free from bias or prejudice impartial —*adv* **Unbī'assedly.**—*n* **Unbī'assedness**
Unbid, un bid', *adj* (*Spens*) not bid or prayed for —*adjs* **Unbid', Unbid'den,** not bid or commanded spontaneous uninvited
Unbind, un bīnd', *v t* to remove a band from to loose to set free
Unbishop, un bish'op, *v t* to deprive of the rank of bishop
Unbitt, un-bit', *v t* (*naut*) to take off the turns of a cable from around the bitts
Unbitted, un-bit'ed, *adj* unbridled
Unblamable, un blā'ma-bl, *adj* not deserving of blame faultless —*adv* **Unblam'ably.** —*adj* **Unblamed'.**
Unbleached, un-blēcht', *adj* not having been bleached —*adj* **Unbleach'ing.**
Unblemished, un-blem'isht, *adj* not blemished or stained . free from reproach or deformity pure —*adj* **Unblem'ishable.**
Unblenched, un-blensht', *adj* (*Milton*) not startled or confounded.—*adj* **Unblench'ing,** not flinching
Unbless, un bles', *v t* (*Shak*) to make unhappy — *adjs* **Unblessed', Unblest'.**—*n* **Unbless'edness.** —*adj* **Unbliss'ful,** not blest unhappy
Unblest, un blest', *adj* (*Spens*) not wounded
Unblind, un blīnd', *adj* free from blindness
Unblock, un blok', *v i* at whist, to throw away a high card so as not to interrupt one's partner's long suit
Unbloody, un blud'i, *adj* not stained by blood, not cruel —*adjs* **Unblood'ed,** not thoroughbred, **Unblood'ied,** not made bloody —*adv* **Unblood'ily.**
Unblotted, un blot'ed, *adj* not erased or blotted
Unblown, un blōn', *adj* not sounded yet in the bud, not yet having bloomed
Unblushing, un blush'ing, *adj* not blushing without shame impudent —*adv* **Unblush'ingly,** in an unblushing or impudent manner
Unboastful, un bōst'fōōl, *adj* not boastful, modest
Unbodied, un bod'id, *adj* freed from the body, disembodied
Unboding, un bō'ding, *adj* not expecting
Unbodkined, un bod'kind, *adj* not fastened with a bodkin
Unboiled, un boild', *adj* not boiled
Unbolt, un bōlt', *v t* to remove a bolt from to open —*v i* to disclose —*adj* **Unbolt'ed,** not fastened by bolts not separated by bolting or sifting coarse
Unbone, un bon', *v t* to take the bones from
Unbonnet, un bon'et, *v t* and *v i* to uncover the head —*adj* **Unbon'neted,** with no bonnet on (*Shak*) without taking off the cap, on equal terms
Unbookish, un book'ish, *adj* not given to reading, ignorant —Also **Unbooked'** (*rare*)
Unboot, un bōōt', *v t* to take the boots off
Unborn, un bawn', *adj* not yet born non existent.
Unbosom, un-bōōz'um, *v t* to disclose what is in the bosom or mind to tell freely —*n* **Unbos'omer,** one who blabs or discloses secrets
Unbottomed, un bot'umd, *adj* bottomless
Unbought, un bawt', *adj* not bought or sold, obtained without buying not bribed
Unbound, un-bownd', *adj* not bound loose wanting a cover —*adj* **Unbound'ed,** not bounded or limited boundless having no check or control —*adv* **Unbound'edly** —*n* **Unbound'edness**
Unbowed, un-bowd', *adj* not bent unconquered.
Unbrace, un brās', *v t* to undo the braces or bands of to loose or relax —*adj* **Unbraced'.**—*n* **Unbrā'cedness.**
Unbreathed, un brēthd' *adj* (*Shak*) not breathed, not exercised or practised —*adj* **Unbreath'ing,** not breathing
Unbred, un bred', *adj* not well bred unpolished, rude (*Shak*) not yet born
Unbreech, un brēch', *v t* to free the breech of, as a cannon from its fastenings
Unbreeched, un brēchd', *adj* wearing no breeches
Unbrewed, un brōōd', *adj* not mixed, pure
Unbribable, un brī'ba bl, *adj* incapable of being bribed
Unbridle, un brī'dl, *v t* to free from the bridle, to let loose —*adj* **Unbrī'dled,** unrestrained, licentious —*n* **Unbrī'dledness.**
Unbroken, un brō'kn, *adj* entire unsubdued undisturbed—also **Unbroke'** (*Shak*) —*adv* **Unbrō'kenly.**—*n.* **Unbrō'kenness.**
Unbrotherly, un bruth'ėr li, *adj* not becoming a brother —*n* **Unbroth'erliness**
Unbrute, un brōōt', *v t* to free from the qualities of the brute
Unbuckle, un buk'l, *v t* to loose from buckles . to unfasten
Unbuckramed, un-buk'ramd, *adj* not stiffened with buckram, not stiff, easy
Unbudded, un bud'ed, *adj* not yet in bud
Unbuild, un bild', *v t* (*Shak*) to destroy.

Unbundle, un-bun'dl, *v t* to unpack, open up, declare

Unburden, un bur'dn, *v t* to take a burden off to free the mind from any weight or anxiety to disclose—also **Unbur'then** —*adj* **Unbur'dened.**

Unburiable, un-ber'ı a bl, *adj* unfit to be buried —*adj* **Unbur'ıed**, not buried —*v t* **Unbur'y**, to disinter to reveal

Unburrow, un bur'ō, *v t* to unearth

Unbusiness-like, un bız'nes-līk, *adj* not business like

Unbutton, un but'n, *v t* to loose the buttons of

Uncabled, un kā'bld, *adj* not fixed by a cable

Uncage, un kāj', *v t* to set free from a cage

Uncalled, un kawld', *adj* not called, uninvited — **Uncalled for**, quite unnecessary or superfluous.

Uncalm, un käm', *v t* to disturb

Uncamp, un kamp', *v t* to break up the camp of to dislodge

Uncandid, un kan'dıd, *adj* not candid —*adv* **Uncan'didly** —*ns* **Uncan'didness**, **Uncan'dour**

Uncanny, un kan'ı, *adj* weird unearthly supposed to possess supernatural powers dangerous, severe —*adv* **Uncan'nily** —*n* **Uncan'niness**

Uncanonic, -al, un ka non'ık, al, *adj* not agreeable to the canons, not according to the canon of Scripture —*n* **Uncanon'icalness.**—*v t* **Uncan'onise**, to deprive of canonical authority —*adj* **Uncan'onised**, not canonised

Uncap, un-kap', *v t* to remove a cap from —*v ı* to take off one's cap or hat

Uncape, un kāp', *v t* (*Shak*) either to uncouple hounds, to let out of a bag, as a fox, or to throw off the dogs so as to commence the hunt to unhood, in hawking

Uncared, un-kārd', *adj* not regarded (with *for*) — *adj* **Uncare'ful**, not careful or cautious

Uncart, un-kart', *v t* to unload from a cart

Uncase, un kās', *v t* to take out of a case to free from a covering to flay —*v ı* (*Shak*) to undress

Uncate, ung'kāt, *adj* hooked

Uncaused, un-kawzd', *adj* without any precedent cause, self existent

Unceasing, un sē'sing, *adj* not ceasing, continual —*adv* **Unceas'ingly.**

Unceremonious, un ser ē-mō'nı us, *adj* not ceremonious, informal —*adv* **Unceremō'nıously.**—*n* **Unceremō'nıousness**

Uncertain, un ser'tān, *adj* not certain, doubtful not to be depended upon not sure of the result — *adv* **Uncer'tainly** —*ns* **Uncer'tainness**, **Uncer'tainty**, state of being uncertain or doubtful want of certainty that which is uncertain

Unchain, un chān', *v t* to free from chains or slavery

Unchallenged, un chal'enjd, *adj* not challenged or called in question —*adj* **Unchal'lengeable.** —*adv* **Unchal'lengeably**

Unchancy, un chan'sı, *adj* (*Scot*) unlucky, uncanny dangerous, inconvenient.—*n* **Unchance'**, misfortune

Unchangeable, un chān ja bl, *adj* not capable of change —*ns* **Unchangeabil'ity**, **Unchange'ableness.** —*adv* **Unchange'ably.** —*adjs* **Unchanged'**, **Unchan'ging**

Uncharge, un-chärj', *v t* to free from a charge or burden to acquit —*adj* **Uncharged'.**

Uncharıot, un char'ı ot, *v t* to thrust out of a charıot

Uncharıtable, un char'ı ta bl, *adj* not charitable, harsh in judgment —*n* **Uncharı'tableness.**—*adv* **Uncharı'tably.**—*n* **Uncharı'ty**, want of charity

Uncharm, un-chärm', *v t* to free from the power of some charm —*adj* **Uncharm'ing**, not charming

Uncharnel, un-chär'nel, *v t* to dig up from a grave

Unchartered, un-char'terd, *adj* not chartered, unrestricted.

Unchary, un chār'ı, *adj* not chary, heedless

Unchaste, un chāst', *adj* not chaste, lewd —*adv.* **Unchāste'ly.**—*n* **Unchas'tity**, lewdness, incontinence

Unchecked, un chekt', *adj* not checked or hindered, unrestrained uncontradicted —*adj* **Uncheck'able.**

Uncheerful, un chēr'fo͝ol, *adj* not cheerful, gloomy: grudging —*n* **Uncheer'fulness**

Unchild, un chīld', *v t* (*Shak*) to make childless

Unchivalrous, un shıv'al rus, *adj* not chivalrous or honourable —Also **Unchiv'alric**

Unchrısten, un krıs'n, *v t* to deprive of baptism to make unchristian

Unchrıstian, un-krıs'tyan, *adj* not Christian, not converted to Christianity contrary to the character of Christianity, cruel, harsh (*coll*) improper, unusual —*v t* to make unchristian —*v t* **Unchris'tianise**, to cause to change from the Christian faith —*adv* **Unchris'tianly.**—*n* **Unchris'tianness**

Unchurch, un church', *v t* to deprive of the rights of a church to refuse the name of church to

Uncial, un'shal, *adj* applied to large round characters used in ancient MSS —*v t* **Un'cialise**, to shape like uncials [Lit 'an *inch* long' L *uncia*, a twelfth part, an inch See **Inch.**]

Unciatim, un sı ā'tım, *adv* ounce by ounce [L, 'by twelfths']

Unciform, un'sı form, *adj* hook shaped —*adjs* **Uncif'erous**, having a hook, as an ovipositor, **Un'cinal**, **Un'cinate**, hooked at the end, **Uncros'trāte**, having a hooked beak [L *uncus*, a hook See **Anchor** and **Angle.**]

Uncinata, un sı nā'ta, *n* a division of marine chætopod worms—serpulas and other tubicolous worms

Uncinus, un sī'nus, *n* a hooklet, hamulus, one of the uncial teeth of the radula —*pl* **Uncī'ni** (I)

Uncircumcision, un ser kum sızh'un, *n* want of circumcision (*B*) those who are not circumcised

Uncircumscribed, un sėr kum skrībd', *adj* not shut in

Uncivil, un sıv'il, *adj* (*Spens*) not civilised, wild not civil or courteous, rude —*adj* **Uncıv'ilised**, barbarous —*adv* **Uncıv'illy**, not civilly

Unclad, un klad', *adj* not clothed

Unclaimed, un klāmd', *adj* not claimed

Unclasp, un klasp', *v t* to loose the clasp of

Unclassable, un klas'a bl, *adj* incapable of being classed or classified

Uncle, ung'kl, *n* the brother of one's father or mother an old man generally a pawnbroker — *n* **Un'cleship**, the state of being an uncle — **Uncle Sam**, the United States or its people —**To talk like a Dutch uncle** (see **Dutch**) [O Fr (Fr *oncle*)—L *avunculus*, extension of *avus*, a grandfather]

Unclean, un klēn', *adj* not clean foul (*B*) ceremonially impure sinful lewd —*n.* **Unclean'liness** —*adj* **Uncleanly.**—*n* **Uncleanness**, the state or quality of being unclean dirtiness (*B*) want of ceremonial purity moral impurity sinfulness

Unclear, un klēr', *adj* not clear

Unclew, un klo͞o', *v t* to unwind, unfold, undo

Unclinch, un-klinsh', *v t* to cause to be no longer clinched to open or set straight, as the closed hand —Also **Unclench'.**

Uncling, un kling', *v ı* to cease from clinging

Uncloak, un klōk', *v t* to take the cloak off any one —*v ı* to take the cloak off

Unclog, un klog', *v t* to remove a clog from to free from encumbrance

Uncloister, un kloı'stėr, *v t* to free from the cloister, to release

Unclose, un klōz', *v t* to make not close, to open —*adjs* **Unclose** (un klōs'), open, babbling, **Unclosed'** (un klōzd'), open, unenclosed.

Unclothe, un klōth', *v t* to take the clothes off to make naked —*adj* **Unclothed'.**
Uncloud, un klowd', *v t* to free from clouds —*adj* **Uncloud'ed,** free from clouds, clear —*n* **Uncloud'edness** —*adj* **Uncloud'y.**
Unclubable, un-klub'a-bl, *adj* not clubable, unsocial
Unclutch, un kluch', *v t* to force open anything shut
Unco, ung'kō, *adj* (*Scot*) strange, unusual —*n* any strange person or thing (*pl*) news —*adv* remarkably, very [See **Uncouth.**]
Uncock, un-kok', *v t* to release and let down the hammer of a firearm without exploding the charge to open up a hay cock, &c, spreading the hay out
Uncoffined, un kof'ind, *adj* not put into a coffin
Uncogitable, un koj'i ta bl, *adj* not capable of being thought
Uncoif, un-koif', *v t* to take the head covering from —*adj* **Uncoifed',** without a coif
Uncoil, un koil', *v t* to open out from being coiled to unwind
Uncoin, un-koin', *v t* to deprive metallic money of its character as coin —*adj* **Uncoined,** not coined (*Shak*) unalloyed, unfeigned
Uncollected, un kol ekt'ed, *adj* not collected or gathered absent in mind, not having one's thoughts collected
Uncoloured, un kul'ord, *adj* not coloured, undyed, white truthful, not exaggerated
Uncolt, un kōlt', *v t* (*Shak*) to unhorse, to deprive of a colt or horse
Uncombine, un kom bīn', *v t* to separate —*v i* to become separated
Uncomeatable, un kum at'a bl, *adj* not accessible, out of one's reach
Uncomely, un kum'li, *adj* not comely indecent —*n* **Uncome'liness,** want of comeliness unseemliness
Uncomfortable, un kum'fur-ta bl, *adj* not comfortable, causing discomfort or disquiet awkward wardly situated —*n* **Uncom'fortableness** —*adv* **Uncom'fortably**
Uncommendable, un kom end'a bl, *adj* not to be commended
Uncommerciable, un kom er'shi a bl, *adj* not capable of being made material for commerce —*adj* **Uncommer'cial,** not engaged in commerce not in the spirit of commerce
Uncommitted, un ko mit'ed, *adj* not committed or done not entrusted not bound by any pledge or promise not referred to a committee
Uncommon, un kom'un, *adj* not common, strange. —*adv* (*coll*) very —*adv* **Uncom'monly.**—*n* **Uncom'monness**
Uncommunicative, un ko mū'ni kā tiv, *adj* not communicative, reserved —*adjs* **Uncommū'nicable, Uncommū'nicated.**—*n* **Uncommū'nicativeness**
Uncompact, un kom-pakt', *adj* incompact —*adj* **Uncompac'ted,** not compact or firm
Uncompanied, un kum'pa nid, *adj* unaccompanied —*adjs* **Uncompan'ionable,** not companionable or sociable, **Uncompan'ioned,** without a companion, alone
Uncompassionate, un kom pash'un āt, *adj* not compassionate
Uncompellable, un-kom pel'a bl, *adj* that cannot be compelled
Uncomplaining, un kom plān'ing, *adj* not complaining —*adv* **Uncomplain'ingly**
Uncomplaisant, un kom'plā zant, *adj* not complaisant or civil —*adv* **Uncom'plaisantly**
Uncompliable, un kom plī'a bl, *adj* unwilling to comply —*adj* **Uncompli'ant,** incompliant
Uncomposable, un kom pō'za bl, *adj* incapable of being composed or reconciled
Uncompounded, un kom pown'ded, *adj* not compounded, simple
Uncomprehensive, un kom prē hen'siv, *adj* not comprehensive incomprehensive (*Shak*) incomprehensible
Uncompromising, un-kom'prō-mī-zing, *adj* not admitting of compromise or adjustment unyielding obstinate —*adv* **Uncom'promisingly.** —*n* **Uncom'promisingness**
Unconceivable, un kon sē'va-bl, *adj* inconceivable —*n* **Unconcei'vableness.** —*adv* **Unconcei'vably**
Unconcern, un kon sern', *n* want of concern, anxiety, or solicitude —*adj* **Unconcerned',** not concerned carelessly secure —*adv* **Unconcer'nedly,** in an unconcerned manner without anxiety —*ns* **Unconcer'nedness, Unconcern'ment.**
Unconclusive, un kon-klōō'siv, *adj* inconclusive —*adjs* **Unconclu'dent,** (*obs*) not decisive, **Unconclu'dible,** not to be concluded, **Unconclu'ding,** inconclusive —*n* **Unconclu'dingness**
Unconcocted, un kon kok'ted, *adj* not concocted, not digested
Unconcurrent, un kon kur'ent, *adj* not concurring
Uncondemned, un kon demd', *adj* not condemned
Unconditioned, un kon dish'und, *adj* not subject to conditions or limitations infinite inconceivable —*adj* **Uncondi'tional,** not conditional, absolute, unreserved —*n* **Unconditional'ity.**—*adv* **Uncondi'tionally** —*n* **Uncondi'tionalness**
Unconfinable, un kon fīn'a bl, *adj* not to be confined (*Shak*) unbounded —*adj* **Unconfined',** not confined, unrestrained broad —*adv* **Unconfin'edly**
Unconfirmed, un kon firmd', *adj* not confirmed not verified by further testimony not yet having received the rite of confirmation not yet having election as bishop confirmed by an archbishop weak
Unconform, un kon form', *adj* (*Milton*) not conformed, unlike —*n* **Unconformabil'ity** —*adj* **Unconform'able** —*n* **Unconform'ableness.**—*adv* **Unconform'ably** —*n* **Unconform'ity**
Unconfused, un kon fūzd', *adj* not confused, free from confusion —*adv* **Unconfū'sedly.**
Uncongeal, un kon jēl', *v i* to thaw, melt
Uncongenial, un-kon jē'ni al, *adj* not congenial
Unconjunctive, un kon jungk'tiv, *adj* impossible to be joined
Unconnected, un kon ekt'ed, *adj* not connected, separate not coherent, rambling, vague without connections of family, &c
Unconquerable, un kong'ker a-bl, *adj* that cannot be conquered or brought under control —*n* **Uncon'querableness.**—*adv* **Uncon'querably** —*adj* **Uncon'quered**
Unconscionable, un kon'shun a bl, *adj* not conformable to conscience unreasonable inordinate —*n* **Uncon'scionableness** —*adv* **Uncon'scionably.**
Unconscious, un kon'shus, *adj* not conscious not self conscious, not perceiving —*adv* **Uncon'sciously.**—*n* **Uncon'sciousness**
Unconsecrated, un kon'sē krā ted, *adj* not formally consecrated —*v t* **Uncon'secrate,** to deprive of consecrated character
Unconsenting, un-kon sen'ting, *n* not consenting
Unconsidered, un-kon sid'ėrd, *adj* not considered, esteemed, or attended to —*adj* **Unconsid'erāte,** inconsiderate —*n* **Unconsid'erāteness,** inconsiderateness —*adj* **Unconsid'ering,** not considering.
Unconstant, un kon'stant, *adj* (*Shak*) inconstant. —*adv* **Uncon'stantly.**
Unconstitutional, un kon sti-tū'shun al, *adj* not

constitutional contrary to the constitution — *n.* **Unconstitutional'ity.** — *adv* **Unconstitū'tionally.**

Unconstrained, un kon-strānd', *adj* not under constraint, voluntary not embarrassed —*adv* **Unconstrain'edly.** —*n* **Unconstraint'**

Unconsulting, un-kon sul'ting, *adj* not consulting any one, rash

Unconsummate, un kon sum'āt, *adj* not consummated

Uncontemned, un kon temd', *adj* not contemned

Uncontended, un kon ten'ded, *adj* not contested

Uncontented, un kon ten'ted, *adj* discontented —*ns* **Unconten'tedness, Unconten'tingness.**

Uncontested, un-kon tes'ted, *adj* not contested, indisputable.—*adj.* **Uncontes'table,** incontestable

Uncontradicted, un-kon-tra dik'ted, *adj* not contradicted or denied —*adj* **Uncontradic'table,** incapable of being contradicted

Uncontriving, un kon trī'ving, *adj* not contriving, with little ability to contrive

Uncontrollable, un kon trōl'a bl, *adj* not capable of being controlled indisputable —*n* **Uncontrol'lableness** — *adv* **Uncontrol'lably.** — *adj* **Uncontrolled'** —*adv* **Uncontrol'ledly.**

Uncontroverted, un kon'trō ver ted, *adj* not controverted or disputed

Unconventional, un kon ven'shun al, *adj* not conventional, free in one's ways —*n* **Unconventional'ity.**

Unconversable, un kon-ver'sa bl, *adj* not disposed to converse freely, reserved

Unconversant, un kon'ver sant, *adj* not conversant (*with* and *in*)

Unconverted, un kon ver'ted, *adj* not converted, not having experienced a quickening change of heart —*n* **Unconver'sion,** impenitence —*adj* **Unconver'tible,** not convertible

Uncord, un kord', *v t* to free from cords

Uncork, un kork', *v t* to draw the cork from

Uncorroborated, un-kor ob'o rā ted, *adj* not corroborated

Uncorrupt, un kor upt', *adj* not corrupt or depraved —*adj* **Uncorrupt'ed,** not made corrupt —*ns* **Uncorrupt'edness, Uncorruptibil'ity** — *adj* **Uncorrupt'ible,** incorruptible —*n* **Uncorrup'tion,** incorruption — *adj* **Uncorrupt'ive,** incorruptible —*adv* **Uncorrupt'ly,** truly — *n* **Uncorrupt'ness,** integrity

Uncostly, un kost'li, *adj* not high-priced

Uncounselled, un kown'seld, *adj* not advised wrongly advised

Uncountable, un kown'ta bl, *adj* innumerable — *adj* **Uncoun'ted,** not counted or numbered

Uncouple, un kup'l, *v t* to loose from being coupled to disjoin — *adj* **Uncoup'led,** not coupled not married (*her*) *découplé*

Uncourteous, un kurt'yus, *adj* not courteous — *adv* **Uncourt'eously**

Uncourtly, un kōrt'li, *adj* not courtly, unpleasing, uncivil —*n* **Uncourt'liness**

Uncouth, un kōōth', *adj* awkward or ungraceful, esp in manners or language, grotesque, odd — *adv* **Uncouth'ly.** — *n* **Uncouth'ness** [A S *uncúdh*—*un*, not, and *cúdh*, for *gecúdh*, known —*cunnan*, to know Cf the history of the words **Barbarian, Outlandish.**]

Uncovenanted, un-kuv'e-nan ted, *adj* not promised by covenant not bound by a covenant, esp not subscribing to the famous Solemn League and Covenant of 1643 — **Uncovenanted civil service,** a branch of the East Indian civil service whose members pass no entrance examination, and may resign their offices at pleasure—opp to *Covenanted service*, **Uncovenanted mercies,** such mercies as God may bestow on those not embraced within the covenant of grace or of redemption—that is, those outside the ordinary and appointed channels of grace

Uncover, un kuv'er, *v t* to remove the cover of. to lay open to expose successively lines of formation of troops by the wheeling to right or left of the lines in front —*v i* to take off the hat —*adj* **Uncov'ered,** having no covering, naked, esp having no covering on the head

Uncowl, un kowl', *v t* to deprive of a cowl, esp of a monk to uncover by taking off anything that veils or hides

Uncreate, un-kre āt', *v t* to deprive of existence —*adj* **Uncreā'ted,** not yet created not produced by creation —*n* **Uncreā'tedness**

Uncredible, un-kred'i bl, *adj* (*obs*) incredible

Uncreditable, un-kred'i-ta bl, *adj* (*obs*) discreditable —*n* (*obs*) **Uncred'itableness**

Uncritical, un krit'i kal, *adj* not critical, without appetite or ability for critical analysis not in accordance with the rules of criticism — *adv* **Uncrit'ically**

Uncropped, un kropt', *adj* not cropped

Uncross, un-kros', *v t* to change from a crossed position — *adj* **Uncrossed',** not crossed not limited as regards negotiability by being crossed, of a cheque, &c

Uncrown, un krown', *v t* to deprive of a crown, to dethrone —*adj* **Uncrowned',** not yet wearing a crown, not yet formally crowned possessing kingly power without the actual title and dignity

Unction, ungk'shun, *n* an anointing that which is used for anointing ointment that quality in language which raises emotion or devotion warmth of address divine or sanctifying grace —*n* **Unctūos'ity,** state or quality of being unctuous oiliness greasiness —*adj* **Unc'tūous,** oily greasy —*adv* **Unc'tūously.**—*n* **Unc'tūousness,** unctuosity —**Extreme unction** (in the R C Church), the sacrament of anointing persons with consecrated oil in their last hours [L *unctio* —*ungúĕre, unctum*, to anoint Cf **Anoint.**]

Uncuckolded, un kuk'ol ded, *adj* not made a cuckold of

Uncular, ung'kū lar, *adj* pertaining to an uncle

Unculled, un kuld', *adj* not gathered

Uncultivable, un kul'ti va bl, *adj* incapable of cultivation —*adjs* **Uncult',** (*obs*) rude, **Uncul'tivāted,** not cultivated, **Uncul'tūred,** not cultured

Uncumbered, un kum'berd, *adj* unencumbered

Uncurbable, un kurb'a bl, *adj* not able to be curbed —*adj* **Uncurbed',** not curbed

Uncurious, un kū'ri us, *adj* not curious or inquisitive not strange

Uncurl, un kurl', *v t* to loose from curls or ringlets —*v i* to relax from a curled state

Uncurtain, un kur'tin, *v t* to remove a curtain from

Uncus, ung'kus, *n* a hook or claw, or a hook like process the head of the malleolus or lateral tooth of the mastax of a wheel animalcule —*pl* **Un'ci** (sī) [L *uncus*, a hook]

Uncustomed, un kus'tomd, *adj* not liable to payment of customs or duty, or having evaded it, smuggled —*adj* **Uncus'tomable,** not subject to customs

Uncut, un kut', *adj* not cut, untrimmed, as the edges of the leaves of a book

Undam, un dam', *v t* to free from a dam

Undamaged, un dam'ājd, *adj* not damaged

Undashed, un-dasht', *adj* not frightened

Undate, -d, un'dāt, -ed, *adj* waved or wavy: rising and falling in waves —*adj* **Undé,** (*her*) wavy, undulating. [L. *undatus*, pa p of *undāre*, to rise in waves—*unda*, a wave]

Undated, un dāt'ed, *adj* having no date

Undaunted, un-dänt'ed, *adj* not daunted bold. intrepid —*adv* **Undaunt'edly,** in an undaunted or bold manner.—*n* **Undaunt'edness,** the state

or quality of being undaunted or fearless bold ness

Undawning, un dawn'ing, *adj* not yet dawning or showing light

Undazzle, un daz'l, *v t* to recover from a dazed condition

Undeaf, un def', *v t* (*Shak*) to free from deafness

Undean, un dēn', *v t.* to deprive of the office or dignity of a dean

Undecagon, un dek'a-gon, *n* (*geom*) a figure having eleven angles [L. *undecim*, eleven, and Gr *gōnia*, an angle]

Undeceive, un-dē sēv', *v t* to free from deception or mistake —*adj* **Undeceiv'able**

Undecency, un dē'sen si, *n* (*obs*) indecency —*adj* (*obs*) **Undē'cent,** indecent — *adv* (*obs*) **Undē'cently.**

Undecennial, un dē sen'i-al, *adj* pertaining to a period of eleven years, occurring on the eleventh year, or every eleven years —Also **Undecen'nary.** [L *undecim*, eleven]

Undecided, un dē-sī'ded, *adj* not having the mind made up, irresolute —*adv.* **Undeci'dable,** that cannot be decided —*adv.* **Undeci'dedly.** —*n* **Undeci'dedness.**

Undecimole, un des'i mōl, *n* (*mus*) a group of eleven notes to be taken in the time of eight

Undecipherable, un dē si'fer a bl, *adj* indecipherable

Undecisive, un-dē sī'siv, *adj* indecisive

Undeck, un dek', *v t* to divest of ornaments —*adj* **Undecked',** not adorned having no deck, as a vessel

Undeclinable, un dē klīn'a-bl, *adj* indeclinable that cannot be avoided —*adj* **Undeclined',** not having cases with different terminations

Undecomposable, un dē kom pō'za bl, *adj* that cannot be decomposed

Undeeded, un dēd'ed, *adj* (*Shak*) not signalised by any great action

Undefaced, un dē fāsd', *adj* not defaced or disfigured

Undefecated, un def'ē kā ted, *adj* not defecated, unrefined.

Undefiled, un-dē fīld', *adj* not made unclean, unpolluted, spotless, innocent

Undefined, un-dē fīnd', *adj* not defined or explained precisely indefinite —*v t* **Undefine',** to make indefinite —*adj* **Undefī'nable,** not capable of being defined

Undeify, un dē'i fī, *v t* to deprive of the nature of a god to deprive a god of his due honour

Undelectable, un dē lek'ta bl, *adj* not delectable or pleasant

Undelegated, un del'ē gā ted, *adj* not delegated or deputed

Undeliberate, un dē lib'er-āt, *adj* not deliberate

Undelighted, un dē lī'ted, *adj* not delighted —*adj* **Undelight'ful,** not affording delight

Undemocratise, un dē mok'ra tīz, *v t* to make undemocratic

Undemonstrative, un dē mon'stra-tiv, *adj* not showing feeling openly, reserved, quiet —*adj* **Undemon'strable,** indemonstrable —*n* **Undemon'strativeness.**

Undeniable, un dē nī'a-bl, *adj* not deniable or able to be denied true —*n* **Undenī'ableness.** —*adv* **Undenī'ably.**

Undenominational, un dē nom i nā'shun al, *adj* free from denominationalism, not sectarian —*n* **Undenominā'tionalism,** the absence of denominationalism, as in the education of children

Undependable, un dē pen'da bl, *adj* not to be depended upon —*n* **Undepen'dableness.** —*adv.* **Undepen'ding,** (*obs*) independent.

Undepraved, un-dē prāvd', *adj* not depraved

Undepreciated, un dē prē'shi ā-ted, *adj* not depreciated.

Undepressed, un dē prest', *adj* not pressed down or sunk not dejected or cast down

Undeprived, un dē prīvd', *adj* not deprived of anything, not dispossessed

Under, un'der, *prep* in a lower position than beneath below less than, falling short of in subjection, subordination, oppression, liability, &c: during the time of undergoing in accordance with in, in course of —*adv* in a lower degree or condition in subjection below less —*adj* lower in position, rank, or degree subject subordinate —**Under arms,** in readiness to use arms or weapons, **Under fire,** exposed to the fire or shot of any enemy, **Under one's hand** (see **Hand**), **Under one's nose,** under one's close observation; **Under sail,** moved by sails in motion, **Under the breath,** with low voice, very softly; **Under the lee,** to the leeward, **Under the rose** (see **Rose**), **Under way,** moving, having commenced a voyage [A S *under*, Goth *undar*, Ice *undir*, Ger *unter*, L *inter*]

Underact, un-der akt', *v t* to act a part inefficiently —*n* **Underac'tion,** subordinate action, inefficient action

Underagent, un-der ā'jent, *n* a subordinate agent

Underaid, un der ād', *v t* to aid secretly

Underbear, un der bār', *v t* (*Shak*) to support, to endure, to line —*n* **Un'derbearer.**

Underbid, un der bid', *v t* to bid or offer less than as at an auction

Underbill, un der bil', *v t* to bill under the actual measure or weight

Underbind, un der bīnd', *v t* to bind underneath

Underbitten, un'der bit'n, *adj* not sufficiently bitten in by the acid—of copperplates, &c

Underboard, un'der bōrd, *adv* (*obs*) secretly, opp. to *Aboveboard*

Underbrace, un der-brās', *v t* to fasten or fix underneath

Underbranch, un'der branch, *n* a small branch

Underbred, un'der bred, *adj* of inferior breeding or manners not pure bred

Underbrush, un'der brush, *n* brushwood or shrubs in a forest growing beneath large trees undergrowth —*v t* to clear away such —also **Un'derbush.** —*vs i* **Un'derbrush, -bush,** to work amongst underbrush

Underbud, un'der bud, *n* (*coll*) a young girl who has not yet come out in society

Underbuy, un der bī', *v t* to buy a thing at a price lower than that paid by another to pay less than the value for

Undercast, un'der kast, *n* an air passage crossing a road in a mine by means of an air tight box or channel beneath it

Undercharge, un der charj', *v t* to charge less than the proper sum —*n* a charge less than the proper sum

Underclay, un'dėr klā, *n.* the bed of clay almost always found under coal seams, considered as the soil in which grew the plants that formed the coal

Under-clerk, un'der klark, *n* a subordinate clerk —*n* **Un'der-clerk'ship.**

Undercliff, un'der klif, *n* a subordinate or lower cliff on a shore, composed of material that has fallen from the higher cliff above

Underclothes, un'der klōthz, *n pl* clothes worn under others—also **Un'derclothing** —*adj* **Underclothed'.**

Undercoat, un'der kōt, *n* a coat for wearing in the house, one worn under an overcoat the under-fur of a long haired animal

Under-colour, un'der kul'ur, *n* a colour below another, a subdued colour —*adj* **Un'der-col'oured,** not coloured sufficiently

Under-craft, un'der kraft, *n* (*Sterne*) a sly trick

Under-crest, un'dėr-krest, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to support as a crest.

Undercroft, un'der-kroft, *n* a vault under the choir or chancel of a church a vault or secret walk underground

Undercurrent, un'dėr kur ent, *n.* a current under the surface of the water any influence or feeling not apparent on the surface.—*adj* running below or unseen

Undercurved, un-der kurvd', *adj* curved so as to pass below the body—of parts of the upper surface of an insect

Undercut, un der kut', *v t* to cut under, as a mass of coal to strike a heavy blow upward to go to the foundation of —*adj* made so as to cut from the under side effected by undercutting having the parts in relief cut under —*n* **Un'dercut,** the act or effect of cutting under a blow dealt upward the tenderloin

Underditch, un der-dich', *v t* to make a deep ditch so as to drain the surface of —*n* **Un'derditch,** a drain under the surface of the ground

Underdo, un-der-dōō', *v t* to do less than is requisite, esp to cook insufficiently —*n* **Under-do'er,** one who does less than is necessary —*adj* **Underdone',** done less than is requisite insufficiently cooked

Underdrain, un der drān', *v t* same as **Underditch.**—Also *n* **Un'derdrain.**

Underdraw, un der draw', *v t* to represent in adequately in art, or by words.

Under-dressed, un dėr drest', *adj* inadequately dressed

Under-driven, un der driv'n, *adj* driven from beneath

Underestimate, un der es'ti māt, *v t* to estimate at too low a rate to set too low a value on —*n* an insufficiently high opinion

Under-exposed, un der eks pōzd', *adj* not exposed to the light long enough to make a good negative, in photography

Underfang, un der fang', *v t* (*Spens*) to undertake, to circumvent, to entrap [A S *under fangen, underfón—under,* under, *fón,* to take]

Underfeed, un der-fēd', *v t* to feed inadequately —*adjs* **Underfed', Underfeed'ing.**

Underfired, un der fird', *adj* insufficiently baked

Underflow, un'der flō, *n* a current flowing below the surface

Underfoot, un der-fōōt', *adj* downtrodden, abject —*v t* to shore up, to underpin —*adv* under the feet, below

Underfurrow, un dėr fur'ō, *v t* to cover with a furrow, as manure, to plough in —*adv* under a furrow

Undergarment, un'der gär ment, *n* any article of clothing worn under another

Undergear, un'der gēr, *n.* undergarments generally.

Undergird, un der-gird', *v t* to gird or bind under or below to gird round the bottom

Underglaze, un der glāz', *adj* suitable for underglaze painting, of a pigment —**Underglaze painting,** in ceramics, painting in a vitrifiable pigment before the glaze is applied

Undergo, un der gō', *v t* to go under or be subjected to to endure or suffer to pass through to sustain without sinking to partake of —*adj* **Undergō'ing,** suffering

Under-gown, un'der gown, *n* a gown worn under another

Under-grade, un'der grād, *adj* in bridge building, having the truss below the roadway, as in a deck bridge.

Undergraduate, un der grad'ū āt, *n* a student who has not taken his first degree —*adj* pertaining to such —*n* **Undergrad'uateship.**

Underground, un'dėr grownd, *adj* under the surface of the ground —*n* that which is underground —*v t* to place underground —*adv.* **Underground',** beneath the surface of the earth

Undergrove, un'dėr grōv, *n.* a grove of low trees under taller trees

Undergrow, un-der grō', *v t* to grow beneath the normal size —*n* **Un'dergrowth,** shrubs or low woody plants growing among trees copsewood

Undergrowl, un'der growl, *n* a subdued growling or grumbling

Underhand, un der-hand', *adj* and *adv* secretly: by secret means by fraud in cricket, delivered with the hand underneath—opp to *Over arm* and *Round arm* —*adj* **Underhan'ded,** clandestinely carried on short handed —*adv.* **Underhan'dedly.**—*n* **Underhan'dedness.**

Underhew, un-der-hū', *v t* to hew less than is proper, esp to hew unfairly timber which should be square, so that it appears to contain more cubic feet than it really does

Underhold, un'der-hōld, *n* in wrestling, an unfair seizing of the opponent under the arms

Under-honest, un dėr on'est, *adj* (*Shak*) not quite honest

Underhung, un-der hung', *adj* hanging over, protruding from beneath running on rollers on a rail below it (of a sliding-door)—opp to *Overhung*

Underjawed, un'dėr-jawd, *adj* having a heavy underjaw

Underkeep, un-der-kēp', *v t* (*Spens*) to keep under or in subjection

Underking, un'dėr king, *n* a subordinate king —*n* **Un'derkingdom.**

Underlap, un der lap', *v t* to be folded under, to extend beneath the edge of

Underlay, un der lā', *v t* to lay under or to support by something laid under —*v t* to incline from the perpendicular —*n* **Un'derlay,** a piece of paper pasted under woodcuts, &c , in a form, to bring them up to the necessary level for printing —*n* **Underlay'er,** one who underlays

Underlease, un'der-lēs, *n* a lease granted by a lessee for a shorter period than that covered by his own lease

Underlet, un der let', *v t* to let below the proper value to sublet —*n* **Underlet'ter**

Underlie, un dėr lī', *v t* to lie under or beneath · to be liable to —*adj* **Underly'ing,** lying under or lower in position supporting, fundamental

Underline, un der līn', *v t* to draw a line under or below, as a word —*n* **Un'derline,** an announcement of a theatrical performance to follow placed in an advertisement of the present one

Underlinen, un dėr lin'en, *n* linen underwear—loosely applied to cotton or even woollen underclothing generally

Underling, un'der ling, *n* an inferior person or agent a sorry, mean fellow

Underman, un-der man', *v t* to provide with an insufficient number of men — *adj* **Undermanned'.**

Undermasted, un dėr mas'ted, *adj* not having sufficient masts

Undermentioned, un'dėr men shund, *adj* mentioned underneath or hereafter

Undermine, un der-mīn', *v t* to form mines under, in order to destroy to destroy secretly the foundation or support of anything —*n* **Undermin'er,** one who undermines, a secret enemy

Undermost, un'der mōst, *adj* lowest in place or condition

Undern, un'dern, *n* nine o'clock in the morning, the third hour, the period from that till noon

Underneath, un der nēth', *adv* beneath below in a lower place —*prep* under beneath

Underniceness, un dėr nīs'nes, *n* want of niceness or delicacy

Undernote, un'dėr-nōt, *n* a subdued note, an undertone —*adj* **Undernō'ted,** noted below

Underpay, un-dėr pā', *v t* to pay insufficiently.—*p adj* **Underpaid'.**—*n* **Underpay'ment.**

Underpeep, un-dėr-pēp', *v t* (*Shak*) to peep under

Underpeopled, un'dėr-pē-pld, *adj* not fully peopled

Underpin, un-dėr-pin', *v t* to pin or support underneath to support or prop to lay stones under, as the sills of a building, for it to rest on —*n* **Un'derpinning,** the act of underpinning or supporting by introducing a new structure as foundation, the art or practice of placing stones under the sills of a building the stones so placed, an additional foundation wall a method of well sinking where a wall is laid in sections

Underplay, un-dėr-plā', *v t* and *v i* to play a low card at whist while keeping up a higher one of the same suit —*n* **Un'derplay,** the act of so doing

Underplot, un'der-plot, *n* a plot subordinate to the main plot in a play or tale a secret scheme, a trick

Underpraise, un-der-prāz', *v t* to praise below desert.

Underprize, un-der-prīz', *v t* to value too little

Underproof, un-der-prōōf', *adj* lower or weaker than proof, of alcohol [See **Overproof** and **Proof**]

Underprop, un-der-prop', *v t* to prop from under or beneath to support

Underquote, un-der-kwōt', *v t* to offer at a lower price than another

Underrate, un-der-rāt', *v t* to rate under the value —*n* **Un'derrate,** a price less than the worth

Under-ripe, un'der-rīp, *adj* not quite ripe

Under-roof, un'der-rōōf, *n* a roof under another

Underrun, un-der-run', *v t* to run beneath (*naut*) to haul along underneath it, as a boat, to clear it, if any part happens to be foul —*v i* to move under —*n* **Underrun'ning,** a method of trawling in which the hooks are cleared and again baited in the same operation

Undersay, un-der-sā', *v t* (*Spens*) to say by way of derogation or contradiction

Underscore, un-der-skōr', *v t* to draw a score or line under, as for emphasis

Undersecretary, un-dėr-sek-rē-tā-ri, *n* a secretary subordinate to the principal secretary —*n* **Under-sec'retaryship**

Undersell, un-der-sel', *v t* to sell under or cheaper than another to defeat fair trade, by selling for too small a price —*n* **Undersell'er**

Undersense, un'der-sens, *n* a deeper sense

Underset, un-der-set', *v t* to set under to prop to sublet —*ns* **Un'derset,** a current of water below the surface, **Un'dersetter** (*B*), prop, support

Undershapen, un-dėr-shā'pn, *adj* (*Tenn*) under the usual shape or size

Undersheriff, un'dėr-sher-if, *n* a deputy sheriff —*n* **Un'der-sher'iffry.**

Undershirt, un'der-shert, *n* a shirt worn under another next the skin

Undershot, un'der-shot, *adj* moved by water passing under the wheel

Undershrub, un'der-shrub, *n.* a shrubby plant, but hardly to be called a shrub, a small shrub

Undersign, un-dėr-sīn', *v t* to sign or write one's name under or at the foot of —**The undersigned,** the person or persons subscribing

Undersized, un'der-sīzd, *adj* below the usual size

Underskinker, un-dėr-skingk'ėr, *n* (*Shak*) an inferior tapster

Underskirt, un'der-skirt, *n* a petticoat, the foundation skirt of a draped gown

Undersky, un'der-skī, *n*, a lower sky

Undersleep, un-dėr-slēp', *v i* to sleep less than is necessary

Undersleeve, un'dėr-slēv, *n* a sleeve worn under another and generally separable

Undersoil, un'der-soil, *n* subsoil or soil beneath the surface

Undersong, un'der-song, *n* the burden or chorus of a song an underlying meaning

Under-sparred, un'dėr-spärd, *adj* not having enough spars—of a ship

Underspread, un-der-spred', *adj* spread under or beneath

Understand, un-der-stand', *v t* to comprehend to have just ideas of to know thoroughly to be informed of to learn to suppose to mean to mean without expressing to imply —*v i* to have the use of the intellectual faculties to be informed to learn —*adj* **Understand'able** —*p adj* (*obs*) **Understand'ed,** understood (with *of*) —*n* **Understand'ing,** the act of comprehending the faculty or the act of the mind by which it understands or thinks the power to understand knowledge exact comprehension agreement of minds harmony —*adj* knowing, skilful —*adv* **Understand'ingly.** — **Understands',** in Scotch Vers of Psalms, used for **Understandest.** [A S *understandan*, to stand under or in the midst of a thing *Under* has here its primary sense of among, between, as in L *inter*, its force is the same as *dis* in distinguish, discern Cf L *intelligĕre* (=*inter legĕre*), to choose between]

Understate, un-der-stāt', *v t* to state or represent under or below the truth — *n* **Understate'ment**

Understock, un-der-stok', *v t* to supply with an insufficient amount of stock

Understood, un-der-stood', *pa t* and *pa p* of **Understand.**

Understrapper, un'der-strap-er, *n* an inferior agent, an underling, a subordinate, a petty fellow —*adj* **Un'derstrapping,** subservient

Understratum, un'der-strā-tum, *n* a substratum —*pl* **Un'derstrāta.**

Understroke, un-der-strōk', *v t* to underline

Understudy, un'der-stud-i, *v t* and *v i* to study a dramatic part so as to be able to take the place of the actor playing it, if necessary —*n* an actor who prepares a part in this way

Undertake, un-der-tāk', *v t* to take under one's management to take upon one's self to attempt to answer for, warrant to take in, understand to assume, to have charge of —*v i.* to take upon one's self to be bound to manage all the arrangements of a burial —*adj* **Undertā'kable,** capable of being undertaken —*ns* **Undertā'ker,** one who undertakes, a projector, a contractor one who is surety or guarantee for another one who manages funerals, formerly a contractor for the royal revenue in England, one of those who undertook to manage the House of Commons for the king in the 'Addled Parliament' of 1614 one of the English and Scotch settlers in Ireland on forfeited lands in the 16th century, **Undertā'king,** that which is undertaken any business or project engaged in

Undertenant, un'dėr-ten-ant, *n* one who sublets a farm, house, &c from the actual tenant —*n.* **Un'dertenancy.**

Undertide, un'der-tīd, **Undertime,** un'dėr-tīm, *n* (*Spens*) the after part of the day —*adj* **Un'dertimed,** under exposed—of a photograph

Undertint, un'dėr-tint, *n* a subdued tint

Undertone, un'dėr-tōn, *n* a low tone a low state of the physical faculties a low, subdued colour —*adj* **Un'dertōned.**

Undertook, un-der-tōōk', *pa t* of **Undertake.**

Undertow, un'dėr-tō, *n* an undercurrent in a different direction from that at the surface—seen esp at the mouths of great rivers, or where tides and half tides prevail

Undervalue, un-der-val'ū, *v t* to value below the real worth to esteem lightly —*n* a value of price

under the real worth low rate or price —*ns* **Undervaluā'tion,** an undervaluing rate below the worth, **Underval'uer**

Underverse, un'der vėrs, *n.* (*Spens.*) the following or second verse

Undervest, un'der vest, *n* an undershirt

Underviewer, un'der vū er, *n* the person who has charge of the underground workings of a coal mine

Underwear, un'der wār, *n* garments worn under others, underclothing

Underwent, un der went', *pa t* of **Undergo**

Underwing, un'der wing, *n* a moth with conspicuous underwings, esp one of genus *Catocala* —*adj* **Un'derwinged.**

Underwood, un'der wōōd, *n* low wood or trees growing under large ones coppice

Underwork, un der wurk', *v t* to work for a less price than to undermine or destroy clandestinely —*v i* to do less work than is requisite —*n* **Un'derwork,** subordinate work —*ns* **Un'derworker, Un'der-work'man.**

Under-world, un'der wurld, *n* the lower or inferior world, Hades, the place of departed souls the portion of the world below the horizon the opposite side of the world

Underwrite, un der rīt', *v t* to write under some thing else to subscribe to subscribe one's name to for insurance (*Shak*) to submit to —*v i* to practise insuring —*ns* **Un'derwriter,** one who insures, as shipping, so called because he underwrites his name for a certain amount to the conditions of the policy, **Un'derwriting.**

Underwrought, un der rawt', *pa t* and *pa p* of **Underwork**

Undescendible, un-dē send'i bl, *adj* not descendible, unfathomable not capable of descending to heirs —Also **Undescend'able**

Undescribable, un des krīb'a bl, *adj* indescribable —*adj* **Undescribed',** not described

Undescried, un des krīd', *adj* not descried

Undeserver, un de zerv'er, *n* (*Shak*) one who is not deserving —*adj* **Undeserved',** not deserved —*adv* **Undeserv'edly** —*n* **Undeserv'edness** —*adj* **Undeserv'ing** —*adv* **Undeserv'ingly**

Undesigning, un de zin'ing, *adj* not designing artless straightforward sincere —*adj* **Undesigned'** —*adv* **Undesign'edly** —*n* **Undesign'edness**

Undesirable, un-dē zīr'a bl, *adj* not to be wished for —*ns* **Undesirabil'ity, Undesir'ableness** —*adv* **Undesir'ably** —*adjs* **Undesired', Undesir'ing, Undesir'ous**

Undespairing, un des pār'ing, *adj* not yielding to despair —*adv* **Undespair'ingly**

Undespondent, un des pond'ent, *adj* not despondent —*adv* **Undespond'ently**

Undestined, un des'tind, *adj* not destined

Undetermined, un de ter'mind, *adj* not determined or settled not limited or defined —*adjs* **Undeter'minable,** indeterminable, **Undeter'minate,** indeterminate —*ns* **Undeter'mineness, Undetermina'tion**

Undeterred, un dē terd', *adj* not deterred

Undetesting, un dē test'ing, *adj* not detesting

Undeveloped, un dē vel'opt, *adj* not developed

Undeviating, un dē'vi āt ing, *adj* not deviating steady regular —*adv* **Undē'viatingly**

Undevout, un dē vowt', *adj* not devout —*adv* **Undevout'ly** —*n* **Undevout'ness.**

Undiademed, un dī'a demd, *adj* not wearing a diadem or crown

Undiaphanous, un dī af'a nus, *adj* not diaphanous

Undid, un did', *pa t* of **Undo.**

Undifferencing, un-dif'e ren sing, *adj* not making any difference

Undifferentiated, un dif e ren'shi-ā ted, *adj* not differentiated.

Undigenous, un dij'e nus, *adj* originated by water [L *unda*, a wave, *gignĕre*, to produce]

Undigested, un di jest'ed, *adj* not digested —*adj.* **Undigest'ible,** indigestible

Undight, un dīt', *v t* (*Spens*) to put off, as ornaments or apparel

Undignified, un dig'ni fīd, *adj* not dignified, not consistent with dignity —*v t* **Undig'nify,** to make undignified

Undilution, un dil ū'shun, *n* the quality of being undiluted —*adj* **Undilū'ted,** not diluted, pure

Undiminished, un di min'isht, *adj* not lessened

Undine, un dēn', *n* a spirit of the waters, a water nymph, without a soul They marry readily with men, and receive a soul on bearing a child [From L *unda*, a wave]

Undinted, un din'ted, *adj* not bearing the marks of blows

Undiocesed, un dī'ō sēst, *adj* not having a diocese

Undiscernible, un di zern'i bl, *adj* indiscernible—also **Undiscern'able.**—*adv* **Undiscern'edly.**—*n* **Undiscern'ibleness** —*adv* **Undiscern'ibly** —*adj* **Undiscern'ing**

Undischarged, un dis chārjd', *adj* not discharged not carried out

Undisciplined, un dis'i-plind, *adj* not disciplined, not properly trained and exercised —*adj* **Undis'ciplinable**

Undiscomfited, un dis kum'fi ted, *adj* not discomfited

Undiscording, un dis kord'ing, *adj* (*Milton*) not discording or making discord

Undiscoursed, un dis kōrst', *adj* not discussed or talked about

Undiscoverable, un dis kuv'er a bl, *adj* that can not be discovered —*adv* **Undiscov'erably.**—*adj* **Undiscov'ered,** not discovered or found out, unseen, hid

Undiscriminating, un dis krim'i nāt ing, *adj* not discriminating, not quick to detect differences

Undiscussed, un dis kust', *adj* not discussed

Undisguised, un dis gīzd', *adj* not disguised, frank, open, plain —*adj* **Undisguis'able** —*adv* **Undisguis'edly**

Undishonoured, un dis on'urd, *adj* not dishonoured or disgraced

Undisjoined, un dis joind', *adj* not disjoined or separated

Undismayed, un dis mād', *adj* not dismayed

Undispensed, un dis penst', *adj* not dispensed —*adjs* **Undispens'able, Undispens'ing**

Undisposed, un dis pōzd', *adj* not sold, allocated, or otherwise arranged

Undisprivacied, un dis priv'a sid, *adj* not deprived of privacy

Undisputable, un dis'pū ta bl, *adj* indisputable —*n* **Undis'putableness.**—*adv* **Undis'putably.**—*adj* **Undispū'ted,** not disputed, not called in question —*adv* **Undispū'tedly.**

Undissembled, un di-sem'bld, *adj* not dissembled, open unfeigned

Undissipated, un dis'i pā ted, *adj* not dissipated

Undissolved, un di zolvd', *adj* not dissolved, not broken —*adjs* **Undissolv'able,** not to be loosened or broken, **Undissolv'ing,** not dissolving

Undistempered, un dis tem'perd, *adj* free from distemper

Undistinctive, un dis tingk'tiv, *adj* making no distinctions

Undistinguished, un dis ting'gwisht, *adj* not distinguished not marked out by conspicuous qualities, not famous not having an air or appearance of distinction —*adj* **Undisting'uishable,** indistinguishable.—*n* **Undisting'uishableness.**—*adv* **Undisting'uishably.**—*adj* **Undisting'uishing,** not discriminating

Undistracted, un dis-trak'ted, *adj* not distracted, not having the attention drawn away from.—

adv **Undistrac'tedly.**—*n.* **Undistrac'tedness.** —*adj* **Undistrac'ting.**

Undisturbed, un dis turbd', *adj* not disturbed — *adv* **Undistur'bedly.**—*n* **Undistur'bedness**

Undiversified, un div-er'si fīd, *adj* not diversified or varied

Undiverted, un di vert'ed, *adj* not diverted or turned away from not amused

Undivestedly, un di vest'ed li, *adv* with the absence of

Undivided, un di vīd'ed, *adj* not divided or disunited — *adj* **Undivid'able.** — *adv* **Undivid'edly.**—*n* **Undivid'edness**

Undivine, un di-vīn', *adj* not divine

Undivorced, un di vōrst', *adj* not divorced

Undivulged, un di vuljd', *adj* not divulged, secret

Undo, un dōō', *v t* to reverse what has been done to bring to naught to loose to open to unravel to impoverish to ruin, as in reputation (*Shak*) to leave undone —*ns* **Undo'er, Undo'ing,** the reversal of what has been done ruin — *adj* **Undone',** not done ruined

Undock, un dok', *v t* to take out of dock, as a ship

Undoctor, un-dok'tor, *v t* to divest of the character of a doctor (*Carlyle*)

Undogmatic, un dog mat'ik, *adj* not dogmatic

Undomesticate, un dō-mes'ti kāt, *v t* to make unfit for home life to untame —*adj* **Undomes'ticāted,** not domesticated, not tamed —*n* **Undomesticā'tion**

Undose, un'dōs, *adj* wavy, undulated

Undouble, un dub'l, *v t* to make single, to unfold

Undoubted, un dowt'ed, *adj* indubitable unsuspected —*adj* **Undoubt'able,** indubitable —*advs* **Undoubt'ably; Undoubt'edly.** — *adjs* **Undoubt'ful,** not doubtful unsuspicious, **Undoubt'ing,** not doubting —*adv* **Undoubt'ingly.**

Undrainable, un drān'a bl, *adj* that cannot be drained

Undrape, un drāp', *v t* to strip of clothing, to uncover —*adj* **Undraped',** not covered with artistic drapery, not clothed, nude

Undraw, un draw', *v t* to draw aside — *adj* **Undrawn',** not drawn or dragged away not delineated not drawn from a cask

Undreaded, un dred'ed, *adj* not dreaded

Undreamed, un drēmd', *adj* not dreamed, not thought of—also **Undreamt,** un dremt' (*of*) — *adj* **Undream'ing,** not dreaming

Undress, un dres', *v t* to take off the dress or clothes to strip to take the dressing from a wound —*v i* to take off one's clothes —*n* (also **Un'dress**), a loose dress the plain dress worn by soldiers when off duty —*adj* pertaining to ordinary dress, as opposed to uniform, &c —*adj* **Undressed',** not dressed

Undrossy, un dros'i, *adj* not drossy, not impure

Undubitable, un dū'bi-ta bl, *adj* (*obs*) indubitable

Undue, un dū', *adj* not due or owing improper immoderate excessive —*n* **Undue'ness.**

Unduke, un dūk', *v t* to deprive of the rank of duke.

Undulate, un'du lāt, *v t* to wave, or to move like waves to cause to vibrate —*v i* to wave to vibrate —*adj* wavy —*adj* **Un'dulant,** undulating —*adv* **Un'dulately.**—*adj* **Un'dulāting** — *adv* **Un'dulātingly.** — *ns* **Undulā'tion,** an undulating a waving motion or vibration waviness, a set of waved lines a feeling as if of an undulatory motion about the heart the peculiar motion of the matter within an abscess on being pressed when it is ripe for opening, **Undulā'tionist,** one who holds an undulatory theory —*adjs* **Un'dulātive,** undulatory, **Un'dulātory,** moving like waves relating to the theory of light which considers its transmission as wave motion in a medium filling space,

Un'dulose, Un'dulous, undulating [Low L. *undulāre, ātum*—L *unda,* a wave]

Undull, un dul', *v t* to remove the dullness from

Unduly, un dū'li, *adv* not according to duty or propriety improperly

Undurable, un-dūr'a bl, *adj* not durable —*adv* **Undur'ably.**

Undutiful, un dū'ti fōōl, *adj* not dutiful — also **Undū'teous.**—*adv* **Undū'tifully.**—*n* **Undū'tifulness.**

Undyed, un dīd', *adj* not dyed

Undying, un dī'ing, *adj* not dying, unceasing — *adv* **Undy'ingly** —*n* **Undy'ingness.**

Uneared, un ērd', *adj* (*Shak*) not eared, untilled

Unearned, un ernd', *adj* not gained by labour — **Unearned increment** (see **Increment**)

Unearth, un erth', *v t* to take out of, drive, or draw from the earth or a burrow to uncover, to disclose —*n* **Unearth'liness,** quality of being unearthly —*adj* **Unearth'ly,** supernatural

Uneasy, un ēz'i, *adj* not at ease restless feeling pain constrained not easy to be done —*ns* **Unease',** (*arch*) **Uneas'iness,** state of being uneasy or not at ease want of ease disquiet —*adv* **Uneas'ily.**

Uneatable, un ē'ta-bl, *adj* not fit to be eaten —*n* **Uneat'ableness.**—*adj* **Uneat'en,** not eaten

Uneath, un ēth', *adv* (*Spens*) not easily, hardly. [A S *uneáthe—un* , not, *eáthe,* easy]

Uneath, un-ēth', *adv* (*Spens*) underneath, beneath, below [Contr of **Underneath**]

Unebriate, un ē'bri āt, *adj* not intoxicating

Unedge, un ej', *v t* to deprive of the edge, to blunt

Unedible, un-ed'i bl, *adj* inedible

Unedifying, un ed'i-fī ing, *adj* not edifying

Uneducated, un-ed'ū kāt ed, *adj* not educated — *v t* **Uned'ucate,** to deprive of the results of education

Uneffectual, un e fek'tū al, *adj* ineffectual

Unelastic, un ē las'tik, *adj* inelastic

Unelected, un ē lek'ted, *adj* not elected

Unelegant, un el'e gant, *adj* inelegant — *adv* **Unel'egantly**

Unembarrassed, un em bar'ast, *adj* not embarrassed

Unembodied, un em bod'id, *adj* disembodied, incorporate not collected into a body

Unemotional, un ē mō'shun al, *adj* not emotional, not readily giving way to feeling or causing emotion —*adv* **Unemō'tionally.**—*adj* **Unemō'tioned,** impassive

Unemployed, un em ploid', *adj* out of work not put to use or profit —*n* **Unemploy'ment.**

Unemptiable, un emp'ti a bl, *adj* not able to be emptied

Unenchanted, un en chan'ted, *adj* not enchanted

Unenclosed, un en klōzd', *adj* not enclosed —Also **Uninclosed**

Unencumbered (**Unin-**), un en , un in kum'berd, *adj* not encumbered, esp in law —*v t* **Unencum'ber,** to disencumber —*n* **Unencum'beredness.**

Unendeared, un en dērd', *adj* without endearments

Unending, un end'ing, *adj* having no end, ever lasting, eternal —*adj* **Unend'ed,** infinite —*adv* **Unend'ingly.**—*n* **Unend'ingness**

Unendowed, un-en dowd', *adj* not endowed

Unendurable, un en dūr'a bl, *adj* intolerable — *adv* **Unendūr'ably** [chised

Unenfranchised, un en fran'chīzd, *adj* not enfran-

Unengaged, un en gājd', *adj* not engaged

Un-English, un ing'glish, *adj* not English in character —*adj* **Un-Eng'lished,** not translated into English

Unenlightened, un-en līt'nd, *adj* not enlightened

Unentangle, un en tang'gl, *v t* to disentangle — *adj* **Unentang'led**

Unentering, un en'tėr ing, *adj* not entering.

Unenterprising, un-en'ter prī zing, *adj* not enterprising
Unentertaining, un en ter-tān'ing, *adj* not entertaining or amusing —*n* **Unentertain'ingness**
Unenthralled, un en-thrawld', *adj* not reduced to slavery
Unentombed, un en tōōmd', *adj* not buried
Unentranced, un en transt', *adj* not entranced
Unenviable, un en'vi a bl, *adj* not to be envied —*adv* **Unen'viably.** —*adjs* **Unen'vied,** not envied, **Unen'vious,** not envious
Unequable, un-ē'kwa bl, *adj* not equable
Unequal, un ē'kwal, *adj* not equal or alike in any quality, extent, duration, &c insufficient varying, not uniform —*adv* **Unē'qually** —*n* **Unē'qualness**
Unequitable, un ek'wi ta bl, *adj* inequitable —*adv* **Uneq'uitably**
Unequivocal, un ē kwiv'ō kal, *adj* not equivocal —*adv* **Unequiv'ocally** —*n* **Unequiv'ocalness**
Unerring, un er'ing, *adj* making no error, infallible not missing the mark —*adv* **Unerr'ingly.** —*n* **Unerr'ingness**
Unescapable, un es kāp'a bl, *adj* that cannot be escaped
Unespied, un es pīd', *adj* not espied or discovered
Unessayed, un e sād', *adj* not essayed or attempted
Unessential, un es sen'shal, *adj* not essential: unnecessary unimportant (*Milton*) void of real being —*v t* **Unes'sence,** to deprive of essence (*Lamb*)
Unestablish, un es tab'lish, *v t* to disestablish
Unevangelical, un ē van jel'i kal, *adj* not evangelical
Uneven, un ē'vn, *adj* not even, smooth, straight, uniform, or just odd, not divisible by two without remainder ill matched difficult —*adv* **Unē'venly** —*n* **Unē'venness,** quality of not being even want of an even surface want of smoothness or uniformity
Uneventful, un ē vent'fōōl, *adj* not eventful, without striking events —*adv* **Unevent'fully.**
Unevident, un-ev'i dent, *adj* not evident
Unexact, un eg-zakt', *adj* inexact
Unexaminable, un eg zam'i na bl, *adj* incapable of being examined —*adj* **Unexam'ined**
Unexampled, un egz am'pld, *adj* not exampled
Unexcelled, un ek'seld, *adj* not excelled
Unexceptionable, un ek sep'shun a bl, *adj* not liable to exception unobjectionable faultless —*n* **Unexcep'tionableness** —*adv* **Unexcep'tionably** —*adj* **Unexcep'tional,** not forming an exception, usual —*adv* **Unexcep'tionally** —*adj* **Unexcep'tive,** not exceptive
Unexcised, un-ek sīzd', *adj* not liable to excise
Unexclusive, un eks klōōs'iv, *adj* not exclusive, comprehensive —*adv* **Unexclus'ively.**
Unexcogitable, un eks koj'i ta bl, *adj* not conceivable
Unexcusable, un eks kū'za bl, *adj* inexcusable —*n* **Unexcū'sableness**
Unexecuted, un eks'ē kū ted, *adj* not executed (*Shak.*) unused
Unexhausted, un egz awst'ed, *adj* not exhausted
Unexpected, un eks pekt'ed, *adj* not expected, coming without warning, sudden —*adj* **Unexpect'ant,** not expectant —*adv* **Unexpect'edly.** —*n* **Unexpect'edness.**
Unexpedient, un eks pē'di ent, *adj* inexpedient
Unexpensive, un eks pen'siv, *adj* inexpensive
Unexperienced, un eks pē'ri enst, *adj* inexperienced untried —*n* (*obs*) **Unexpē'rience.**—*adj* (*Shak*) **Unexpē'rient,** inexperienced
Unexpert, un eks pert', *adj* not expert —*adv* **Unexpert'ly**
Unexpired, un eks pīrd', *adj* not expired
Unexplored, un-eks plōrd', *adj* not explored
Unexposed, un eks pōzd', *adj* not exposed
Unexpressive, un eks-pres'iv, *adj* not expressive. incapable of being expressed —*adj* **Unexpres'sible,** inexpressible —*adv* **Unexpres'sibly.**
Unextended, un eks tend'ed, *adj* not extended, occupying no space
Unextinguishable, un eks ting'gwish a bl, *adj* inextinguishable —*adv* **Unexting'uishably.**
Unextricable, un eks'tri ka bl, *adj* inextricable.
Uneyed, un īd', *adj* unnoticed
Unfabled, un fā'bld, *adj* not fabled, real.
Unface, un fās', *v t* to expose
Unfadable, un fā'da bl, *adj* not able to fade or perish —*adj* **Unfā'ding,** not losing strength, not subject to decay —*adv* **Unfā'dingly.**—*n* **Unfā'dingness**
Unfailing, un-fāl'ing, *adj* not failing or liable to fail —*adj* **Unfail'able,** (*obs*) infallible —*n* **Unfail'ableness** —*adv* **Unfail'ingly.**—*n* **Unfail'ingness.**
Unfainting, un fānt'ing, *adj* not fainting
Unfair, un fār', *adj* not fair dishonest unequal —*v t* (*Shak*) to deprive of beauty —*adv* **Unfair'ly** —*n* **Unfair'ness,** the state of being unfair, dishonest, or unjust
Unfaith, un fāth', *n* want of faith faithlessness —*adj* **Unfaith'ful,** not faithful violating trust not having faith, infidel not trustworthy —*adv* **Unfaith'fully,** in an unfaithful manner negligently imperfectly —*n* **Unfaith'fulness,** the quality of being unfaithful violation of promise, duty, &c treacherous
Unfalcated, un fal'kā ted, *adj* not hooked (*obs.*) not curtailed
Unfallible, un fal'i bl, *adj* (*Shak*) infallible
Unfallowed, un-fal'ōd, *adj* not fallowed
Unfaltering, un fawlt'er ing, *adj* not faltering —*adv* **Unfalt'eringly**
Unfamed, un fāmd', *adj* not made famous
Unfamiliar, un fa mil'yar, *adj* not familiar —*n* **Unfamiliar'ity** —*adv* **Unfamil'iarly**
Unfarrowed, un far'ōd, *adj* without a farrow or litter
Unfashionable, un fash'un a bl, *adj* not fashionable incapable of being fashioned shapeless —*n* **Unfash'ionableness** —*adv* **Unfash'ionably.** —*adj* **Unfash'ioned,** shapeless, without regular form
Unfasten, un-fas'n, *v t* to loose, as from a fastening to unfix —*v i* to become untied —*n* **Unfas'tener**
Unfathered, un fa'*th*erd, *adj* having no father, fatherless not acknowledged by its father —*adj* **Unfā'therly,** not like a father
Unfathomable, un fa*th*'om a bl, *adj* that cannot be fathomed, too deep to be measured or to be understood —*n* **Unfath'omableness.**—*adv* **Unfath'omably** —*adj* **Unfath'omed,** not sounded
Unfaulty, un fawlt'i, *adj* without fault
Unfavourable, un fā'vur a bl, *adj* not favourable or propitious —*n* **Unfā'vourableness.** —*adv* **Unfā'vourably**
Unfeared, un fērd', *adj* not feared —*adj* **Unfear'ful,** not fearful —*adv* **Unfear'fully.**
Unfeasible, un fēz'i bl, *adj* not feasible or practicable
Unfeather, un fe*th*'er, *v t* to strip of feathers —*adj* **Unfeath'ered**
Unfeatured, un fēt'ūrd, *adj* without regular features, shapeless
Unfed un fed', *adj* not fed
Unfeed, un fēd', *adj* not feed or paid
Unfeeling, un fēl'ing, *adj* without feeling without kind feelings hard hearted —*adv* **Unfeel'ingly.** —*n* **Unfeel'ingness.**
Unfeigned, un-fānd', *adj* not feigned real sincere. —*adv* **Unfeign'edly.** —*n* **Unfeign'edness.**—*adj* **Unfeign'ing.**

Unfellow, un fel'lo, *v t* to separate as fellows, to dissociate —*adj* **Unfel'lowed,** unmatched
Unfelt, un felt', *adj* not felt
Unfeminine, un fem'in in, *adj* not womanly
Unfenced, un fenst', *adj* not fenced round, defence less —*v t* **Unfence',** to deprive of a fence
Unfermented, un fėr ment'ed, *adj* not having undergone fermentation not leavened
Unfetter, un fet'er, *v t* to take the fetters from to set at liberty —*adj* **Unfet'tered,** unrestrained
Unfeudalise, un fū'dal īz, *v t* to free from feudal rights or character
Unfigured, un fig'ūrd, *adj* not figured, not marked with figures of any kind literal
Unfile, un fīl', *v t* to remove from a file or record
Unfiled, un fīld', *adj* not rubbed with a file
Unfiled, un fīld', *adj* not soiled or polluted
Unfilial, un fil'yal, *adj* not filial or becoming a child undutiful —*adv* **Unfil'ially.**
Unfilleted, un fil'et ed, *adj* not filleted
Unfine, un fīn', *adj* not fine, shabby
Unfinished, un fin'isht, *adj* not finished —*n* **Unfin'ish,** lack of finish —*adj* **Unfin'ishable,** that cannot be finished —*n* **Unfin'ishing,** the act of leaving unfinished
Unfirm, un ferm', *adj* infirm —*n* **Unfirm'ness**
Unfirmamented, un fer'ma men ted, *adj* not having a bounding firmament, limitless
Unfist, un fist', *v t* to release
Unfit, un fit', *adj* unsuitable, improper —*v t* to disqualify —*adv* **Unfit'ly** —*n* **Unfit'ness** —*adj* **Unfit'ting,** unsuitable —*adv* **Unfit'tingly.**
Unfix, un fiks', *v t* to make not fixed to loose the fixing of to unsettle —*adj* **Unfixed'** —*ns* **Unfix'edness, Unfix'ity**
Unflagging, un flag'ing, *adj* not flagging or drooping maintaining strength or spirit
Unflame, un flām', *v t* to cool
Unflated, un flāt'ed, *adj* not blown
Unflattering, un flat'er ing, *adj* not flattering —*adv* **Unflat'teringly**
Unfledged, un flejd', *adj* not yet fledged, immature
Unflesh, un flesh', *v t* to remove the flesh from —*adjs* **Unfleshed',** deprived of flesh, reduced to a skeleton not having tasted blood, **Unflesh'ly,** ethereal, spiritual, **Unflesh'y,** fleshless
Unflinching, un flinsh'ing, *adj* doing without flinching or shrinking, brave, steadfast —*adv* **Unflinch'ingly** —*n* **Unflinch'ingness**
Unflower, un flow'ėr, *v t* to strip of flowers
Unfluent, un flōō'ent, *adj* not fluent
Unflush, un flush', *v t* to lose a flush of colour
Unfoiled, un foild', *adj* not foiled or baffled
Unfold, un fōld', *v t* to open the folds of to release from a fold to spread out to tell —*v i* to spread open, expand, develop —*ns* **Unfold'er, Unfold'ing, Unfold'ment**
Unfoliated, un fō'li ā ted, *adj* not foliated
Unfool, un fōōl', *v t* (*Shak*) to restore from folly, or from being a fool
Unfooted, un fōōt'ed, *adj* not trodden by the foot of man
Unforbidden, un for bid'n, *adj* not forbidden, permitted —*n* **Unforbid'denness**
Unforced, un fōrst', *adj* not forced —*adv* **Unfor'cedly** —*adj* **Unfor'cible,** without strength
Unforeboding, un fōr bō'ding, *adj* not foretelling, giving no omen
Unforeknown, un fōr nōn', *adj* not previously known or foreseen —*adj* **Unforeknow'able,** incapable of being known beforehand
Unforesee, un fōr sē', *v t* not to foresee —*adjs* **Unforesee'able,** incapable of being foreseen, **Unforesee'ing,** not looking forward or provident, **Unforeseen',** not foreseen
Unforeskinned, un fōr'skind, *adj* (*Milton*) circumcised
Unforetold, un fōr-tōld', *adj* not foretold.
Unforewarned, un fōr wawnd', *adj* not forewarned
Unforfeited, un for'fit ed, *adj* not forfeited or lost
Unforged, un forjd', *adj* not forged or made
Unforgiveable, un for giv'a bl, *adj* incapable of being forgiven —*adj* **Unforgiv'en,** not forgiven —*n* **Unforgiv'er.**—*adj* **Unforgiv'ing,** not for giving, implacable —*n* **Unforgiv'ingness**
Unforgotten, un for got'en, *adj* not forgotten or neglected—also **Unforgot'** —*adj* **Unforget'table,** that cannot be forgotten
Unform, un form', *v t* to unmake —*adjs* **Unform'al,** informal, **Unform'alised,** not made formal, **Unformed',** not formed or arranged into order having the form destroyed structureless, amorphous immature, not yet formed
Unfortified, un for'ti fīd, *adj* not fortified
Unfortunate, un for'tū nāt, *adj* not fortunate, prosperous, or successful —*n* one who is unfortunate, esp a fallen woman —*adv* **Unfor'tunately** —*n* **Unfor'tunateness**
Unfossilised, un fos'il izd, *adj* not fossilised —*adj* **Unfossilif'erous,** destitute of fossils
Unfostered, un fos'terd, *adj* not fostered not patronised
Unfought, un fawt', *aaj* not fought
Unfounded, un fownd'ed, *adj* not founded or established having no foundation, baseless (*Milton*) without bottom, bottomless —*adv* **Unfound'edly**
Unframed, un frāmd', *adj* not formed or fashioned not furnished with a frame
Unfranchised, un fran'chizd, *adj* not franchised
Unfrankable, un frang'ka bl, *adj* incapable of being franked or sent by post free of expense
Unfraught, un frawt', *adj* not fraught or filled with
Unfree, un frē', *adj* not free
Unfrequent, un frē'kwent, *adj* infrequent —*n* **Unfrē'quency,** infrequency —*v t* **Unfrequent',** to cease to frequent —*adj* **Unfrequent'ed,** not frequented rarely visited —*adv* **Unfrē'quently,** infrequently
Unfretted, un fret'ed, *adj* not fretted or rubbed
Unfriendly, un frend'li, *adj* not friendly, kind, or favourable —*adv* in an unkind manner —*n* **Unfriend',** one who is not a friend —*adj* **Unfriend'ed,** not supported by friends —*ns* **Unfriend'edness,** the state of being unfriended, **Unfriend'liness,** unkindness, **Unfriend'ship,** unfriendliness
Unfrightful, un frīt'fōōl, *adj* not frightful or terrifying —*adj* **Unfright'ed,** not frighted or terrified
Unfrock, un frok', *v t* to strip of a frock or gown, esp a monk, &c
Unfruitful, un frōōt'fool, *adj* yielding no fruit, barren —*adv* **Unfruit'fully.**—*n* **Unfruit'fulness**
Unfueled, Unfuelled, un fū'eld, *adj* not furnished with fuel
Unfulfilled, un-fōōl fild', *adj* not fulfilled
Unfumed, un fūmd', *adj* not fumigated (*obs*) undistilled
Unfunded, un fun'ded, *adj* not funded, floating, as a public debt
Unfurl, un furl', *v t* to loose from being furled to unfold, display to spread —*v i* to be spread out
Unfurnished, un fur'nisht, *adj* not furnished with furniture, &c, unsupplied generally —*v t* **Unfur'nish,** to deprive of furniture, &c
Unfurnitured, un fur'ni tūrd, *adj* without furniture, unfurnished
Unfused, un fūzd', *adj* not fused or melted not supplied with a fuse —*adj* **Unfū sible,** infusible
Ungain, un gān', *adj* (*obs*) ungainly, clumsy perilous

Ungainly, un gān'li, *adj* awkward clumsy uncouth —*adv* in an awkward manner —*n* **Ungain'liness** [M E *un-gein*, inconvenient — A S *un*, not, Ice *gegn*, ready, serviceable. Cf **Again** and **Gainsay.**]

Ungallant, un gal'ant, *adj* not gallant or courteous to women

Ungalled, un gawld', *adj* not galled or hurt

Ungarment, un gär'ment, *v t* to unclothe —*adj* **Ungar'mented,** unclad

Ungarnished, un gär'nisht, *adj* not garnished or adorned

Ungartered, un gär'terd, *adj* not held in place by garters not wearing garters

Ungathered, un-gath'erd, *adj* not gathered or picked pertaining to printed sheets folded but not yet gathered in regular order for binding

Ungear, un gēr', *v t* to deprive of gear to put out of gear

Ungeneralled, un jen'e rald, *adj* made not general or universal

Ungenerated, un jen'e rā ted, *adj* not generated

Ungenerous, un jen'e rus, *adj* not generous or liberal —*adv* **Ungen'erously.**

Ungenial, un-jē'ni al, *adj* not genial or kindly not congenial not favourable to natural growth

Ungenitured, un jen'i tūrd, *adj* (*Shak*) without genitals, impotent

Ungenteel, un jen tēl', *adj* not genteel or polite —*adv* **Ungenteel'ly**

Ungentle, un jen'tl, *adj* (*Spens*) not gentle, uncourteous —*n* **Ungen'tlemanliness** —*adj* **Ungen'tlemanly,** acting in a manner unbecoming a gentleman —*adv* in manner unlike a gentleman —*n* **Ungen'tleness,** want of gentleness, rudeness, incivility —*adv* **Ungent'ly,** harshly

Ungenuine, un jen'ū in, *adj* not genuine —*n* **Ungen'uineness**

Unget, un-get', *v t* to treat one as if he had not been begotten, to disinherit

Ungifted, un gif'ted, *adj* not gifted, not having received a gift

Ungild, un gild', *v t* to deprive of gilding —*adjs* **Ungild'ed, Ungilt',** not gilt —*n* **Ungild'ing,** the act of taking off gilding or any decoration

Ungill, un gil', *v t* to remove from a gill net, as fish

Ungird, un gerd', *v t* to free from a girdle or band to unbind

Ungiving, un giv'ing, *adj* not bringing gifts

Ungladden, un glad'n, *v t* to take the gladness from

Unglaze, un glāz', *v t* to take the glass from —*adj* **Unglazed',** not provided with glass not coated over with a vitreous substance, as earthenware

Ungloomed, un glōōmd', *adj* not darkened over

Unglorified, un glō'ri fid, *adj* not glorified or honoured —*v t* **Unglō'rify,** to deprive of glory —*adj* **Unglō'rious,** inglorious

Unglove, un gluv', *v t* to take the glove from

Unglue, un glōō', *v t* to separate anything glued, cemented, or fixed in any way

Unglutted, un glut'ed, *adj* not glutted or satiated

Ungodly, un god'li, *adj* not godly, neglecting God sinful, polluted by sin (*slang*) outrageous, vexatious —*v t* **Ungod',** to divest of divinity to make godless —*adv* **Ungod'lily,** in an ungodly manner —*n* **Ungod'liness,** the quality of being ungodly disregard of God and His commands wickedness an act of disobedience or irreverence

Ungored, un gōrd', *adj* not stained with gore

Ungored, un gōrd', *adj* not gored or wounded

Ungorged, un-gorjd', *adj* not gorged or sated

Ungorgeous, un gor'jus, *adj* not gorgeous or splendid

Ungotten, un-got'n, *adj* not gained—also **Ungot'** (*Shak*) not begotten

Ungovernable, un guv'er na bl, *adj* that cannot be governed, refractory, unruly —*n* **Ungov'ernableness** —*adv* **Ungov'ernably** —*adj* **Ungov erned,** without government unbridled

Ungown, un-gown', *v t* to degrade from the position of priest

Ungracious, un grā'shus, *adj* without graciousness of manner, rude (*obs*) wicked, hateful —*adjs* **Ungraced',** not graced or honoured, **Ungrace'ful,** not graceful —*adv* **Ungrace'fully** —*n* **Ungrace'fulness.**—*adv* **Ungrā'ciously.**—*n* **Ungrā'ciousness.**

Ungrammatical, un-gra mat'i kal, *adj* not according to the rules of grammar —*adv* **Ungrammat'ically.**

Ungrateful, un grāt'fōōl, *adj* not feeling or manifesting gratitude disagreeable, irksome not repaying one's labour, thankless —*n* **Ungrate',** an ungrateful person —*adj* ungrateful —*adv* **Ungrate'fully.**—*n* **Ungrate'fulness**

Ungratified, un grat'i-fid, *adj* not gratified

Ungrounded, un grownd'ed, *adj* without ground or basis, unreal, false —*adv* **Unground'edly** —*n* **Unground'edness**

Ungrudging, un gruj'ing, *adj* not grudging, liberal —*adv* **Ungrudg'ingly.**

Ungual, ung'gwal, *adj* relating to, like, or having a nail, claw, or hoof —*adj* **Ung'uical.**—*n* **Ung'uicorn,** the horny nail at the tip of a bird's mandible —*adj* **Unguic'ular,** relating to a nail or claw —*n pl* **Unguiculā'ta,** a superordinal division of mammals with claws —*adjs* **Unguic'ulate, -d,** having claws furnished with a claw or narrow base, as the petal in some flowers —*n* **Unguic'ulus,** a diminutive claw, or similar appendage at the end of an insect's foot —*adjs* **Unguif'erous,** bearing an unguis of one kind or other, **Ung'uiform,** shaped like a claw, **Ung'uinal,** pertaining to the unguis or nail, **Ungui ros'tral,** with a nail at the end of the bill —*ns* **Ung'uis,** a nail, claw, hoof, or any structure resembling such the narrow part of the base of a petal, acting as a footstalk a measure equal to the length of the nail of the little finger, ½ inch, **Ungula** (ung'gū la), a surgical instrument for use in removing a dead fœtus a hoof shaped section of a cylinder, cone, or other solid of revolution, cut off by a plane oblique to the base —*adj* **Ungular** (ung'gū lar), like an ungula, ungual —*n pl* **Ungulata** (ung gū lā'ta), an order of mammals including (1) the *Artiodactyla* (with an even number of toes)—e g pig, hippopotamus, peccary, camel, and ruminants like cattle, sheep, and deer, (2) the *Perissodactyla* (with an odd number of toes)—e g tapir, rhinoceros, and horse Along with these many zoologists now include (3) the *Hyracoidea*—e g Hyrax, and (4) the *Proboscidea* or Elephants —*adj* **Ungulate** (ung'gū-lāt), hoof-shaped hoofed, having the digits enclosed in hoofs [L *unguis*, a nail]

Unguarded, un-gärd'ed, *adj* without guard or protection careless —*adv* **Unguard'edly.**—*n* **Unguard'edness.**

Unguent, ung'gwent, *n* ointment —*n* **Unguentā'rium,** a vessel for holding unguents —*adjs* **Ung'uentary,** pertaining to unguents, **Unguent'ous,** of the nature of an unguent, **Ung'uinous,** oily, unctuous [L *unguentum*—*unguĕre*, to anoint Cf **Unction.**]

Unguessed, un gest', *adj* not guessed at or suspected

Unguided, un gīd'ed, *adj* not guided —*adj* **Unguid'able,** incapable of being guided —*adv* **Unguid'ably**

Unguilty, un gilt'i, *adj* (*Spens*) not conscious of guilt —*adv.* **Unguilt'ily.**—*n* **Unguilt'iness.**

Ungum, un gum', *v t* to remove gum from

Ungyve, un jiv', *v t* to free from handcuffs, &c.

Unhabitable, un hab'ı ta bl, *adj* uninhabitable
Unhable, un hā'bl, *adj* (*Spens*) not able, incapable [See **Able**]
Unhacked, un hakt', *adj* not hacked
Unhackneyed, un hak'nid, *adj* not hackneyed, stale, or trite
Unhair, un hār', *v t* to deprive of hair —*v i* to become free from hair
Unhallowed, un hal'ōd, *adj* unholy profane very wicked —*n* **Unhal'lowing.**
Unhampered, un ham'perd, *adj* not hampered or hindered
Unhand, un hand', *v t* to take the hands off to let go —*adv* **Unhand'ily,** awkwardly —*n* **Unhand'iness.**—*adjs* **Unhan'dled,** not handled or managed not broken in, **Unhand'y,** not handy awkward not convenient
Unhandseled, un hand'seld, *adj* not hitherto used, untilled
Unhandsome, un han'sum, *adj* not handsome, ill made unbecoming in action, ungracious clumsy, inconvenient —*adv* **Unhand'somely** —*n* **Unhand'someness**
Unhang, un hang', *v t* to remove from a hanging position, from its hinges, &c —*adjs* **Unhanged',** **Unhung',** not hanged, not put to death by hanging
Unhappy, un hap'ı, *adj* not happy or fortunate miserable marked by evil (*Shak*) mischievous, wicked —*adj* **Unhap'pied** (*Shak*), made unhappy —*adv* **Unhap'pily,** in an unhappy or unfortunate manner (*Shak*) censoriously —*n* **Unhap'piness,** the state of being unhappy misfortune misery (*Shak*) a mischievous prank
Unharbour, un har'bur, *v t* to drive out of shelter, to dislodge —*adj* **Unhar'boured,** not sheltered
Unhardened, un hār'dnd, *adj* not hardened
Unhardy, un hai'dı, *adj* not hardy or capable of enduring hardship, not resolute
Unharmed, un harmd', *adj* not harmed —*adj* **Unharm'ful,** harmless —*adv* **Unharm'fully.**
Unharmonious, un har mō'nı us, *adj* inharmonious
Unharness, un hai'nes, *v t* to take the harness off to disarm
Unhasp, un hasp', *v t* to loose from a hasp
Unhasty, un hās'tı, *adj* (*Spens*) not hasty, slow
Unhat, un hat', *v t* to remove the hat from —*v i* to take off the hat from respect —*n* **Unhat'ting**
Unhatched, un hacht', *adj* not hatched, undisclosed
Unhaunted, un hawnt'ed, *adj* not haunted, un visited
Unhazarded, un haz'ar ded, *adj* not exposed to any risk —*adj* **Unhaz'ardous,** not hazardous or risky
Unhead, un hed', *v t* to take the head from
Unheal See **Unhele**
Unhealthy, un helth'ı, *adj* not healthy wanting health or soundness of body unfavourable to health not indicating health —*n* **Unhealth',** unhealthiness —*adj* **Unhealth'ful** —*adv* **Unhealth'fully** —*n* **Unhealth'fulness** —*adv* **Unhealth'ily.**—*n* **Unhealth'iness,** state or quality of being unhealthy unsoundness quality of being unfavourable to health
Unheard, un herd', *adj* not heard not granted a hearing not known, obscure (often with *of*)
Unheart, un hart', *v t* (*Shak*) to discourage
Unheavenly, un hev'n lı, *adj* not heavenly
Unhedged, un hejd', *adj* not hedged
Unheeded, un hēd'ed, *adj* not heeded, unnoticed —*adv* **Unheed'edly.**—*adj* **Unheed'ful,** not heedful, rash —*advs* **Unheed'fully, Unheed'ily** (*Spens*) —*adj* **Unheed'ing,** heedless, careless —*adv* **Unheed'ingly.**—*adj* **Unheed'y,** careless precipitate
Unheired, un-ārd', *adj* without an heir
Unhele, Unheal, un hēl', *v t* (*Spens*) to uncover [See **Hele**]
Unhelm, un helm', *v t* to deprive of a helmet
Unheppen, un hep'en, *adj* (*prov*) clumsy
Unheroism, un her'ō izm, *n* unheroic conduct —*adj* **Unherō'ic.**
Unhesitating, un hez'ı tāt ing, *adj* not hesitating or doubting prompt ready —*adv* **Unhes'itatingly,** without hesitation
Unhinge, un hinj', *v t* to take from the hinges: to render unstable, to unsettle to deprive of support —*n* **Unhinge'ment.**
Unhired, un-hīrd', *adj* not hired
Unhistoric, -al, un his tor'ik, al, *adj* not historic, not mentioned in history not in accordance with history
Unhitch, un hich', *v t* to unfasten
Unhive, un hīv', *v t* to drive from a hive or from any shelter
Unhoard, un hōrd', *v t* to dissipate what has been hoarded up
Unhold, un hōld', *v t* to let go the hold of
Unholy, un hō'lı, *adj* not sacred or hallowed, wicked, sinful —*adv* **Unhō'lily.**—*n* **Unhō'liness.**
Unhomogeneous, un hō mō jē'nē us, *adj* not homogeneous —*n* **Unhomogē'neousness**
Unhonest, un on'est, *adj* (*obs*) dishonest, unchaste —*n* **Unhon'esty**
Unhonoured, un on'urd, *adj* not honoured
Unhooded, un hood'ed, *adj* not having a hood
Unhook, un hook', *v t* to loose from a hook
Unhoop, un hōōp', *v t* to remove the hoops of, as a barrel to remove the stiff hoops of, as a woman
Unhoped, un hōpt', *adj* not hoped for or expected —*adj* **Unhope'ful** —*adv* **Unhope'fully**
Unhorse, un hors', *v t* to cause to come off or to throw from a horse
Unhospitable, un hos'pı-ta-bl, *adj* inhospitable
Unhostile, un hos'tıl, *adj* not hostile not caused by an enemy
Unhouse, un howz', *v t* to deprive of or drive from a house or shelter —*adj* **Unhoused',** unsheltered, deprived of shelter
Unhouseled, un howz'ld, *adj* (*Shak*) not having received the sacrament
Unhuman, un hū'man, *adj* not having the qualities of a human being —*v t* **Unhū'manise**
Unhung, un hung', *adj* Same as **Unhanged**
Unhurt, un hurt', *adj* not hurt —*adj* **Unhurt'ful** —*adv* **Unhurt'fully** —*n* **Unhurt'fulness**
Unhusbanded, un huz'ban ded, *adj* unprovided with a husband widowed
Unhusk, un husk', *v t* to strip the husk from
Uniat, ū'nı at, *n* a member of any community of Oriental Christians that acknowledges the papal supremacy, all else—clerical matrimony, communion in both kinds, church discipline, rites, and liturgy—being allowed to remain Greek —Also **U'niāte** The Uniats are also called *United Greeks*
Uniauriculate, ū nı aw rik'ū lāt, *adj* having a single ear like process, as a bivalve shell
Uniaxial, ū nı ak'sı al, *adj* having a single axis or line of growth —also **Uniax'al** —*adv* **Uniax'ially.**
Unibasal, ū nı bā'sal, *adj* having but one basal
Unible, ū'nı bl, *adj* capable of being unified
Unibranchiate, ū nı brang'kı āt, *adj* having only one gill
Unicameral, ū nı kam'e-ral, *adj* consisting of but one chamber, of a legislative body
Unicamerate, ū nı kam'e rāt, *adj* having one chamber or loculus, unilocular
Unicapsular, ū nı kap'sū lar, *adj* having but one capsule to each flower
Unicarinate, -d, ū nı kar'ı nāt, ed, *adj* with but one keel

Unicellular, ū nı sel'ū laı, *adj* having but one cell.
Unicentral, ū-nı sen'tral, *adj* having a single centre of growth.
Uniciliate, ū nı-sil'ı-āt, *adj* with one cilium
Unicity, ū-nıs'ı tı, *n.* state of being unique, sameness
Unıclınal, ū nı klī'nal, *adj* monoclinal
Unicolour, ū nı-kul'ur, *adj* having but one colour —*adjs* **Unicol'ourate, Unicol'oured**
Unicorn, ū'nı korn, *n* a fabulous animal mentioned by ancient Greek and Roman authors as a native of India, with a body like that of a horse and one straight horn on the forehead (*B*) an unfortunate translation of the Hebrew *reêm*, Assyr *rimu*, anticipated by the *monokerōs* of the Septuagint — variously understood as the rhinoceros, the urus, the wild ox, ox antelope Most probably a wild ox, the *Bos primigenius*, now extinct, but once common in Syria and the adjacent countries a pair of horses with a third in front, also the whole equipage the unicorn fish, whale, or narwhal, from the long projecting incisor tooth a beetle having a single long horn a Scotch gold coin with a unicorn on the obverse, worth 23 shillings Scotch, coined under James III and his successors [L *unus*, one, and *cornu*, a horn]
Unicostate, ū-nı kos'tāt, *adj* one ribbed, having but one principal costa, rib, or nervure
Unicotyledonous, ū nı kot ı lē'don us, *adj* monocotyledonous
Unicursal, ū nı-kur'sal, *adj* on one path of a moving element
Unicuspid, ū nı kus'pid, *adj* having but one cusp, as an incisor or canine tooth —Also **Unicus'pidate.**
Unicycle, ū nı sī'kl, *n* an acrobat's cycle having but one wheel
Unideaed, un ı dē'ad, *adj* without ideas, thoughtless
Unideal, un ī dē'al, *adj* not ideal, realistic, prosaic —*n* **Unidē'alism**
Unidentate, ū nı den'tāt, *adj* having but one tooth —*adj* **Unidentic'ulate,** having but one denticle
Unidigitate, ū-nı dıj'ı tāt, *adj* having a single functional digit
Unidiomatic, un ıd ı-o mat'ık, *adj* not according to the idiom of a language
Unifacial, ū nı fā'shal, *adj* having but one face or front surface, as a coral
Unifarious, ū nı fā'rı us, *adj* with the parts arranged in one rank, unserial
Uniflorous, ū nı-flō'rus, *adj* one flowered
Unifoil, ū'nı foıl, *adj* bearing only a single leaf — *n.* a single leaf
Unifoliate, ū nı-fō'lı āt, *adj* having a single leaflet, unifoliar —*adjs* **Unifō'liar, Unifō'liolāte,** having a single leaflet, but compound in structure
Uniform, ū'nı-form, *adj* having one or the same form having always the same manner or character consistent with itself agreeing with another —*n* a dress or livery of the same kind for persons who belong to the same body, as of a soldier — *v t* **U'niformise,** to make uniform — *adj* **Uniformitā'rian** — *ns* **Uniformitā'rianism,** the doctrine in geology of Sir Charles Lyell (1797–1875), that the present is the type of all preceding ages, so far as these are revealed by the fossiliferous strata. Many of his disciples have modified their master's theory, maintaining that the operations of nature have been the same *in kind*, but not necessarily *in degree*, **Uniform'ity,** state of being uniform agreement with a pattern or rule sameness likeness between the parts of a whole —*adv* **U'niformly** —*n* **U'niformness.—Act of Uniformity,** an intolerant measure passed in 1662, by which a number of clergymen, variously stated at from 800 to 2000, some of them the most distinguished in England, were driven out of the English national church
Unify, ū'nı fī, *v t* to make into one.—*adjs* **U'nifiable,** capable of being made one, **Unific,** making one —*ns* **Unificā'tion, U'nifier.** [L *unus*, one, and *facĕre*, to make]
Unigenital, ū nı-jen'ı tal, *adj* only begotten —*n* **Unigen'iture**
Unigenitus, ū nı jen'ı tus, *n* the name of the famous obscurantist bull issued by Clement XI in 1713, at the instance of the Jesuits, in condemnation of the Jansenist Quesnel's admirable annotations on the New Testament
Unigenous, ū-nıj'e nus, *adj* homogeneous
Uniglobular, ū-nı glob'ū lar, *adj* consisting of a single globe or globular part
Unijugate, ū nı-jōō'gāt, *adj* having one pair of leaflets—of a pinnate leaf
Unilabiate, ū nı lā'bı āt, *adj* having one lip or labium
Unilaminar, ū nı lam'ı nar, *adj* having one lamina.
Unilateral, ū nı lat'e ral, *adj* one sided —*n* **Unilateral'ity** —*adv* **Unilat'erally**
Unilıteral, ū nı lıt'e ral, *adj* one lettered
Unillumed, un ı lūmd', *adj* not illumed.—*adj* **Unillū'minated**
Unillusory, un ı-lū'sō rı, *adj* not producing an illusion
Unilobed, ū'nı-lōbd, *adj* having but one lobe — Also **U'nilobar.**
Unilocular, ū nı lok'ū lar, *adj* having but one loculus or cavity, as the heart of an amphioxus
Unimaginable, un ı maj'ı na bl, *adj* not imaginable, inconceivable —*n* **Unimag'inableness.**—*adv* **Unimag'inably.**—*adj* **Unimag'inative,** not imaginative, prosaic —*n* **Unimag'inativeness.** —*adj* **Unimag'ined,** not imagined
Unimpaired, un ım pārd', *adj* not impaired
Unimpassioned, un ım pash'und, *adj* not impassioned, calm, tranquil
Unimpeachable, un ım pēch'a bl, *adj* not to be impeached not liable to be accused free from fault blameless —*ns* **Unimpeachabil'ity, Unimpeach'ableness** —*adv* **Unimpeach'ably.** — *adj* **Unimpeached',** not impeached
Unimplored, un ım plōrd', *adj* not implored or besought
Unimportance, un ım pōrt'ans, *n* want of importance —*adj* **Unimport'ant,** not important, trivial
Unimposed, un ım pōzd', *adj* not imposed or exacted — *adj* **Unimpos'ing,** not imposing or commanding respect voluntary
Unimpressible, un ım pres'ı bl, *adj* not capable of being impressed, not readily impressed —*n* **Unimpressibil'ity**
Unimprison, un-ım prız'n, *v t* to set free from prison
Unimproved, un ım prōōvd', *adj* not improved, made better, or cultivated, cleared, or built upon not used, unemployed, inactive
Unimpugnable, un ım pū'na bl, *adj* that cannot be impugned
Unincensed, un ın senst', *adj* not incensed
Unincidental, un-ın sı den'tal, *adj* unmarked by incidents, uneventful
Unincorporated, un ın-kor'po-rā ted, *adj* not incorporated
Unindented, un ın dent'ed, *adj* not indented
Unindividualised, un ın dı vid'ū al ızd, *adj* not separated into individual parts—of certain eruptive rocks.
Uninflammable, un-ın-flam'a-bl, *adj* incapable of being set on fire —*n* **Uninflammabil'ity.**
Uninfluenced, un ın'flōō enst, *adj* not subject to, or acted upon by, influence not biassed or prejudiced
Uninformed, un ın formd', *adj* not having re-

ceived information, untaught not imbued with life or activity

Uningenious, un in jē'ni us, *adj* not ingenious, stupid

Uningenuous, un in jen'ū us, *adj* not ingenuous, disingenuous —*n* **Uningen'uousness**

Uninhabitable, un in hab'i ta bl, *adj* not inhabitable —*ns* **Uninhabitabil'ity, Uninhab'itableness** —*adj* **Uninhab'ited,** not inhabited

Uninjured, un in'jōord, *adj* not injured

Uninominal, ū-ni-nom'i nal, *adj* consisting of a single word or term in a scientific nomenclature —Also **Uninō'mial.**

Uninquisitive, un in kwiz'i tiv, *adj* not inquisitive or curious

Uninscribed, un in skrībd', *adj* without inscription

Uninspired, un in spīrd', *adj* not inspired

Uninstructed, un in struk'ted, *adj* not instructed or taught —*adj* **Uninstruc'tive,** not instructive

Unintegrated, un in'tē grā ted, *adj* not integrated

Unintelligent, un in tel'i jent, *adj* not intelligent —*n* **Unintel'ligence** —*adv* **Unintel'ligently.** —*n* **Unintelligibil'ity.**—*adj* **Unintel'ligible,** not capable of being understood —*n* **Unintel'ligibleness** —*adv* **Unintel'ligibly.**

Unintentional, un in ten'shun al, *adj* done or happening without intention or design, involuntary —*n* **Unintentional'ity** —*adv* **Unintentionally.**

Uninterested, un in'ter es ted, *adj* not interested or personally concerned in, not engaging the attention of —*adj* **Unin'teresting,** not interesting —*adv* **Unin'terestingly** —*n* **Unin'terestingness**

Unintermitted, un in ter mit'ed, *adj* not intermitted or interrupted —*adv* **Unintermit'tedly.** —*adj* **Unintermit'ting,** not intermitting —*adv* **Unintermit'tingly**

Uninterpretable, un in ter'pre ta bl, *adj* incapable of being interpreted

Uninterrupted, un in ter rup'ted, *adj* not interrupted, incessant —*adv* **Uninterrup'tedly**

Unintroduced, un in trō dūst', *adj* not introduced

Uninuclear, ū ni nū'klē ar, *adj* with a single nucleus —Also **Uninū'cleate**

Uninvented, un in-ven'ted, *adj* not invented —*adj* **Uninven'tive,** not inventive or apt at inventing —*adv* **Uninven'tively**

Uninvite, un in-vīt', *v t* to cancel the invitation of —*adjs* **Uninvit'ed,** not invited, **Uninvit'ing,** not attractive

Uniola, ū ni'ō la, *n* a genus of perennial American grasses with creeping root stocks, broad leaves, and large compressed spikelets in a panicle—*Spike grass, Union grass, Seaside oat*

Union, ūn'yun, *n* a uniting that which is united or made one something formed by the combination of parts or individual things or persons concord harmony in colour agreement between parts the state of wedlock a device emblematic of union borne in the canton of a flag, the canton used separately as a flag, the union jack a combination as among workmen for class protection several parishes united for joint support and management of them poor, also the workhouse for such (*pl*) textile fabrics made up of more than one kind of fibre, as of wool and cotton —*adj* **Ūn'ioned,** showing evidence of union — *n pl* **Union'idæ,** a family of lamellibranchiate mollusca represented in Britain by two genera, **Unio** and *Anodonta.* The shell is regular, equivalve, and closed, the ligament external —*ns* **Ūn'ionism; Un'ionist,** one who advocates or supports union, esp an upholder of the Union and opponent of secession before the American Civil War, also one opposed to granting Home Rule to Ireland, whether a natural Conservative or one of the Liberals who fell away from Mr Gladstone on this question in 1886, **Ūn'ion-jack,** the national flag adopted by Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of a union of the crosses of St George, St Andrew, and St Patrick —**The Union,** the legislative incorporation of England and Scotland in 1707, or of Ireland with both in 1801 [Fr *union*—L *unio, onis—unus,* one]

Uniparous, ū nip'a rus, *adj* producing one at a birth (*bot*) having but one axis or stem [L *unus,* one, *parĕre,* to bring forth]

Unipartite, ū ni par'tīt, *adj* not divided into parts

Uniped, ū'ni ped, *adj* having only one foot —*n* one having but one foot

Unipeltate, ū ni pel'tāt, *adj* with a carapace of one piece, as a crustacean —*n* one of the **Unipeltā'ta,** the adult *Squillidæ,* as a division of stomatopods

Unipersonal, ū ni per'son al, *adj* existing as only one person (*gram*) used in only one person —*ns* **Uniper'sonalist, Unipersonal'ity.**

Unipetalous, ū ni pet'a lus, *adj* having but one petal

Uniphonous, ū'ni fō nus, *adj* giving out only one sound

Uniplanar, ū ni plā'nar, *adj* lying in one plane

Uniplicate, ū nip'li kāt, *adj* once folded

Unipolar, ū ni pō'lar, *adj* in electricity, showing only one kind of polarity (*biol*) having one process only —*n* **Unipolar'ity**

Unique, ū nēk', *adj* single or alone in any quality without a like or equal —*adv* **Unique'ly** —*ns* **Unique'ness, Uniq'uity** [Fr.,—L *unicus—unus*]

Uniradiate, -d, ū ni rā'di āt, ed, *adj* having only one ray

Uniramous, ū ni rā'mus, *adj* one branched

Unisepalous, ū ni sep'a lus, *adj* having but one sepal

Uniseptate, ū ni sep'tāt, *adj* having but one septum or partition

Uniserial, ū ni sē'ri al, *adj* placed in one series —*adv* **Unisē'rially** — *adj* **Unisē'riate.** — *adv* **Unisē'riately**

Uniserrate, ū ni ser'āt, *adj* having one row of teeth or serrations —*adj* **Uniser'rūlate,** having one row of small serrations

Unisexual, ū ni seks'ū al, *adj* of one sex only, as a plant —*n* **Unisexual'ity** —*adv* **Unisex'ually**

Unison, ū'ni son, *n* oneness or agreement of sound concord harmony —*adj* **Ū'nisōnal.**—*adv* **Ū'nisōnally** —*n* **Ū'nisōnance,** state of being unisonant, accordance of sounds —*adjs* **Ū'nisōnant, Ū'nisōnous,** being in unison [L *unus,* one, and *sonus,* a sound, *sonāre,* to sound]

Unit, ū'nit, *n* one a single thing or person the least whole number anything taken as one any known determinate quantity by constant application of which any other quantity is measured —*adj* **U'nital** —*n* **Unitā'rian,** one who asserts the unity of the Godhead as opposed to the Trinity, and ascribes divinity to God the Father only —*adj* pertaining to Unitarians or their doctrine —*n* **Unitā'rianism,** the doctrines or principles of a Unitarian —*adj* **U'nitary,** pertaining to unity or to a unit in biology, monistic, as opposed to dualistic whole, integral — *n* **Ū'nitāte,** the remainder after dividing a number by any digit —*v t* to obtain the unitate of —*n* **Unitā'tion.** [L *unitum,* pa p of *unīre,* to unite—*unus,* one] ,

Unite, ū nīt', *v t* to make one to join two or more into one to join to make to agree or adhere — *v i* to become one to grow or act together —*adjs*

Uni'table, Uni'ted, joined, made one harmonious —*adv* **Uni'tedly,** in union together —*ns* **Uni'ter,** one who unites, **Uni'tion,** act of uniting, conjunction, **U'nitism,** monism —*adj* **U'nitive,** harmonising, uniting —*adv* **Uni'tively** — **U'nitas Fratrum,** or **United Brethren** (see **Moravian**), **United Greeks** (see **Uniat**), **United Irishmen,** an organisation originally formed to help Grattan in carrying his reforms, but which, in despair of any peaceful movement, quickly became a rebel organisation, and caused the rising of 1798, which was cruelly stamped out, and followed by the Union in 1801, **United Presbyterian** (see **Presbyter**), **United Provinces,** the seven northern provinces of Holland—Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Gelderland, Groningen, Friesland, and Overyssel, united in 1579 under the Union of Utrecht, **United States,** a federal union of states, esp that of North America

Unity, ū'ni ti, *n* oneness state of being one or at one agreement the arrangement of all the parts to one purpose or effect harmony (*math*) any quantity taken as one —**The Unities** (of *place*, *time*, and *action*), the three canons of the classical drama—that the scenes should be at the same place, that all the events should be such as might happen within a single day, and that nothing should be admitted not directly relevant to the development of the plot

Univalent, ū niv'a lent, *adj* having a valence of one —*ns* **Univ'alence, Univ'alency.**

Univalve, ū'ni valv, *adj* having one valve or shell only —*n* a shell of one valve only a mollusc whose shell is composed of a single piece —*adj* **Univalv'ular**

Universal, ū ni ver'sal, *adj* comprehending, affecting, or extending to the whole comprising all the particulars applied to a great variety of uses —*n* a universal proposition, a general term, a universal concept —*n* **Universalisā'tion** —*v t* **Univer'salise.**—*ns* **Univer'salism,** the doctrine or belief of universal salvation, or the ultimate salvation of all mankind, and even of the fallen angels, **Univer'salist,** a believer in universalism —also *adj*, pertaining to such beliefs —*adj* **Universalist'ic** —*n* **Universal'ity,** state or quality of being universal —*adv* **Univer'sally** —*n* **Univer'salness** — *adj* **Universan'imous,** of one mind [L *universalis—universus*]

Universe, ū'ni vers, *n* the whole system of created things all created things viewed as one whole the world —*adj* **Universolog'ical** —*ns* **Universol'ogist, Universol'ogy,** the science of the universe, or of all forms of human activity [L *universum*, neut sing of *universus*, whole, *unus*, one, *versus*, *vertĕre*, to turn]

University, ū ni vėr'si ti, *n* a corporation of teachers or assemblage of colleges for teaching the higher branches of learning, and having power to confer degrees [L *universitas*, a corporation—*universus*]

Univocal, ū niv'ō kal, *adj* having one meaning only having unison of sounds —*n* a word with but one meaning —*n* **Univ'ocacy.**—*adv* **Univ'ocally.** [L *univocus—unus*, one, *vox*, *vocis*, a voice]

Unjaundiced, un-jan'dist, *adj* not jaundiced, not affected by jealousy

Unjealous, un jel'us, *adj* not jealous

Unjointed, un joint'ed, *adj* having no joint or articulation

Unjoyful, un joi'fōōl, *adj* not joyful —*adj* **Unjoy'ous,** not joyous or cheerful —*adv* **Unjoy'ously.**

Unjust, un just', *adj* not just or controlled by justice contrary to justice dishonest, faithless —*adj* **Unjus'tifiable,** not justifiable —*n* **Unjus'tifiableness** —*advs* **Unjus'tifiably; Unjust'ly.**—*n* **Unjust'ness.**

Unked, ungked, *adj* (*prov*) strange, ugly, inconvenient.—Also **Unkid, Unketh, Unkard.** [A form of **Uncouth.**]

Unkempt, un'kemt, *adj* uncombed unpolished, rough [Pfx *un*, not, and A S *cemban*, to comb —*camb*, a comb]

Unkenned, un kend', *adj* not known —Also **Unkent'**

Unkennel, un ken'el, *v t* to drive from a kennel or hole to rouse from secrecy or retreat, to discover, expose

Unkept, un kept', *adj* not kept or sustained

Unkind, un kīnd', *adj* contrary to kind or nature wanting in kindness cruel —*n* **Unkind'liness,** want of kindliness —*adj* **Unkind'ly,** contrary to kind or nature malignant not kind —*adv* (*Milton*) in a manner contrary to kind or nature in an unkindly manner cruelly —*n* **Unkind'ness,** want of kindness or affection cruelty —*adj* **Unkin'dred,** (*obs*) not related —*adv* **Unkin'dredly**

Unking, un king', *v t* to strip of royal power —*adv* **Unking'ly,** unbecoming a king

Unkiss, un-kis', *v t* (*Shak*) to annul by kissing

Unknelled, un neld', *adj* untolled

Unknightly, un nīt'li, *adj* contrary to the rules of chivalry, unbecoming a knight —*n* **Unknight'liness.**

Unknit, un nit', *v t* to separate or loose what is knit or knotted to open

Unknot, un not', *v t* to free from knots to untie.

Unknowable, un nō'a bl, *adj* incapable of being known —*n* that which cannot be known, the first or original cause that which is cognisable only in its relations.—*n* **Unknow'ableness.**—*adv* **Unknow'ably** —*adj* **Unknow'ing,** ignorant, obtuse —*adv* **Unknow'ingly.** —*n* **Unknow'ingness** —*adj* **Unknown',** not known, mentally apprehended, recognised, or made known —*n* **Unknown'ness.**

Unlaboured, un lā'burd, *adj* showing no traces of labour, unwrought unrestrained, easy —*adj* **Unlabō'rious,** not toilsome —*adv* **Unlabō'riously.** —*adj* **Unlā'bouring,** not labouring

Unlace, un lās', *v t* to loose from being laced to loose the dress of

Unlade, un lād', *v t* to unload to take out the cargo of

Unlaid, un lād', *adj* not laid or fixed not having parallel water marked lines, as paper untwisted not allayed or pacified

Unlamented, un la ment'ed, *adj* not lamented

Unlap, un lap', *v t* to unfold

Unlarded, un lar'ded, *adj* not larded or mixed with lard, unadulterated

Unlash, un-lash', *v t* (*naut*) to loose the lashings of

Unlast, un last', *adj* (*Spens*) unlaced

Unlatch, un lach', *v t* to open by lifting the latch

Unlawful, un law'fōōl, *adj* not lawful or permitted by law —*n* **Unlaw',** lawlessness, any breach of law an injury, injustice a fine exacted from a transgressor of the law —*adv* **Unlaw'fully.**—*n* **Unlaw'fulness.**

Unlay, un lā', *v t* (*naut*) to untwist, as the strands of a rope

Unlead, un led', *v t* (*print*) to take out the leads from matter set up

Unleal, un lēl', *adj* not leal or loyal

Unlearn, un lern', *v t* to forget or lose what has been learned —*v i* to become ignorant —*adj* **Unlearn'ed,** not learned ignorant.—*adv* **Unlearn'edly.**—*n* **Unlearn'edness.**

Unleash, un-lēsh', *v t* to free from a leash, to let go

Unleave, un-lēv', *v t* (*obs*) to strip of leaves.—*v.i* to lose leaves.

Unleavened, un-lev'nd, *adj* not leavened
Unlectured, un lek'tūrd, *adj* not taught in lectures, not subjected to instruction or admonition in lectures.
Unled, un led', *adj* not led, without guidance
Unleisured, un lē'zhōōrd, *adj* not having leisure —*n* **Unlei'suredness.**
Unless, un les', *conj* at or for less if not supposing that not save, except [Formerly *on les, on lesse,* in phrase *on lesse that,* in less than See **On** and **Less**]
Unlessoned, un les'nd, *adj* not instructed, not taught
Unlettered, un let'ėrd, *adj* unlearned, illiterate —*n* **Unlet'teredness**
Unlevel, un lev'l, *adj* not level, uneven —*v t* to make uneven
Unlicensed, un lī'senst, *adj* having no license, done without a license
Unlich, un lik', *adj* (*Spens*) unlike
Unlicked, un likt', *adj* not licked into shape, shapeless, not smooth—from the old notion that the she bear licks her cubs into shape, hence ungainly, awkward
Unlike, un lik', *adj* not like or similar having no resemblance —*adv* in another manner to —*ns* **Unlike'lihood, Unlike'liness,** improbability —*adj* **Unlike'ly,** not likely improbable likely to fail —*adv* in an unlikely manner, improbably —*n.* **Unlike'ness,** want of resemblance
Unlimber, un lim'bėr, *v t* to remove the limbers from, to take off the limbers of —*v i* to detach the limbers from the guns
Unlimber, un lim'ber, *adj* (*obs*) not flexible.
Unlime, un līm', *v t* to remove the lime from
Unlimited, un lim'it ed, *adj* not limited, bounded, defined, or restrained —*adj* **Unlim'itable,** (*obs*) illimitable —*adv* **Unlim'itedly** —*n* **Unlim'itedness.**
Unline, un līn', *v t* to remove the lining from, to empty
Unlineal, un lin'ē al, *adj* not lineal
Unlink, un lingk', *v t* to separate the links of, to untwist —*adj* **Unlinked',** not joined by links
Unliquefied, un lik'wē-fīd, *adj* unmelted
Unliquidated, un lik'wi dā ted, *adj* not determined, settled, or adjusted
Unliquored, un lik'uėrd, *adj* not moistened with liquor not in liquor, sober
Unlistening, un lis'ning, *adj* not listening or giving heed to
Unliturgise, un lit'ur jīz, *v t* to deprive of a liturgy
Unlive, un-liv', *v t* to undo by living (*obs*) to deprive of life —*adj* **Unlived'** (*Shak*), bereft of life —*n* **Unlive'liness,** want of liveliness
Unload, un-lōd', *v t* to take the load from to discharge to disburden (*U S slang*) to sell in great quantity, as risky stock, &c —*v i* to discharge freight —*ns* **Unload'er; Unload'ing.**
Unlocated, un lō kā'ted, *adj* not located (*U S*) not surveyed or marked off
Unlock, un-lok', *v t* to unfasten what is locked to open
Unlodge, un loj', *v.t* to dislodge
Unlogical, un loj'i kal, *adj* illogical
Unlooked, un lōōkt', *adj* not anticipated (generally with *for*)
Unloose, un-lōōs', *v t* to make loose to set free —*v t* **Unloos'en,** to unloose
Unlord, un-lord', *v t* to strip of the dignity of a lord.—*adjs* **Unlord'ed,** not raised to the rank of lord; **Unlord'ly,** not lordly
Unlosable, un-lōōz'a bl, *adj* that cannot be lost.—*adj* **Unlost',** not lost
Unlove, un-luv', *v t* to cease to love —*n* the absence of love.—*adj.* **Unloved',** not loved.—*n* **Unlove'liness,** want of loveliness, amiability, or beauty —*adjs* **Unlov'ely,** not lovely, **Unlov'ing,** not loving —*n* **Unlov'ingness.**
Unlucky, un luk'i, *adj* not lucky or fortunate ill omened —*adv* **Unluck'ily,** in an unlucky or unfortunate manner —*n* **Unluck'iness,** the state or quality of being unlucky or unfortunate.
Unlustrous, un-lus'trus, *adj* not lustrous.
Unlute, un lūt', *v t* to separate the lute or clay from
Unmagistrate, un maj'is trāt, *v t* to degrade from the position of magistrate.
Unmaidenly, un mā'dn li, *adj* unbecoming a maiden —*v t* **Unmaid'en,** to deflower
Unmailable, un māl'a bl, *adj* incapable of being mailed or sent to its proper destination by post
Unmaimed, un māmd', *adj* not maimed, entire
Unmake, un māk', *v t* to destroy the make or form and qualities of —*adjs* **Unmade',** not made reduced to its original form, **Unmā'kable,** that cannot be made —*n* **Unmā'king,** act of destroying —**Unmade up,** not worked up into form
Unmalleable, un-mal'ē a bl, *adj* that cannot be hammered, stubborn, unyielding —*n* **Unmalleabil'ity**
Unman, un man', *v t* to deprive of the powers of a man, as courage, virility, &c to deprive of men —*adj* **Unman'like,** not manlike —*n* **Unman'liness,** effeminacy —*adjs* **Unman'ly,** not becoming a man unworthy of a noble mind base cowardly, **Unmanned',** not manned or furnished with men (*Shak*) not tamed or made subject to man, maiden, virgin
Unmanacle, un man'a kl, *adj* to release from manacles, to set free
Unmanageable, un man'āj a bl, *adj* not manageable, not easily controlled or directed — *n* **Unman'ageableness** — *adv* **Unman'ageably.** —*adj* **Unman'aged,** not controlled not broken in
Unmannerly, un man'ėr li, *adj* not mannerly ill bred —*adv* in an unmannerly manner —*adj* **Unman'nered,** wanting in good manners uncivil rude —*n* **Unman'nerliness,** state or quality of being unmannerly want of good manners rudeness
Unmantle, un man'tl, *v t* to divest of a mantle
Unmanufactured, un man ū fak'tūrd, *adj* not manufactured or worked up from its natural state not simulated or put on
Unmanured, un ma nūrd', *adj* not manured · (*obs*) untilled
Unmarked, un markt', *adj* bearing no distinctive mark not noticed
Unmarketable, un mär'ket a bl, *adj* not suitable for the market, not saleable
Unmarred, un mard', *adj* not marred
Unmarried, un-mar'id, *adj* not married —*adjs* **Unmar'riable,** (*obs*) not marriageable, **Unmar'riageable,** not fit to marry, not yet old enough to be married —*n* **Unmar'riageableness.** —*v t* **Unmar'ry,** to dissolve the marriage of
Unmartyr, un mar'ter, *v t* to degrade from the dignity of a martyr
Unmasculine, un mas'kū-lin, *adj* not masculine
Unmask, un mask', *v t* to take a mask or any disguise off to expose —*v i* to put off a mask. —*adj* **Unmasked'.**
Unmastered, un mas'terd, *adj* not subdued, not conquerable —*adj* **Unmas'terable,** that cannot be mastered
Unmatched, un-macht', *adj* matchless, without an equal —*n* **Unmatch'edness.**
Unmated, un mā'ted, *adj* not mated
Unmaterial, un ma-tē'ri-al, *adj* not material —*adj* **Unmatē'rialised,** not in bodily shape not yet having become actual or taken shape
Unmeaning, un mēn'ing, *adj* having no meaning;

without intelligence —*adv* **Unmean'ingly.**—*n* **Unmean'ingness.**—*adj.* **Unmeant** (un ment'), not meant

Unmeasured, un mezh'ūrd, *adj* not measured, boundless irregular —*adj* **Unmeas'urable,** immeasurable —*n* **Unmeas'urableness.**—*adv* **Unmeas'urably.**

Unmechanise, un mek'a nīz, *v t* to destroy the mechanism of, to throw out of order

Unmeddle, un med'l, *v i* to repair the effects of meddling —*adj* **Unmed'dling,** not meddling —*n* **Unmed'dlingness.**

Unmedicinable, un-mē-dis'in a bl, *adj* that cannot be cured unable to cure

Unmeditated, un med'i tā ted, *adj* not meditated, unpremeditated

Unmeet, un mēt', *adj* not meet, unfit —*adv* **Unmeet'ly** —*n* **Unmeet'ness.**

Unmellowed, un mel'ōd, *adj* not mellowed or softened

Unmelodious, un mē lō'di us, *adj* not melodious, harsh —*n* **Unmelō'diousness**

Unmenseful, un mens'fōōl, *adj* (*Scot*) unmannerly

Unmentionable, un men'shun a bl, *adj* unworthy of being mentioned —*n* **Unmen'tionableness** —*n pl* **Unmen'tionables,** a would be humorous name for trousers

Unmercenary, un mer'se na ri, *adj* not mercenary

Unmerchantable, un mer chant a bl, *adj* not merchantable, unsaleable

Unmerciful, un mer'si fōōl, *adj* showing no mercy exorbitant —*adv* **Unmer'cifully** —*n* **Unmer'cifulness.**

Unmerited, un mer'i ted, *adj* not merited, undeserved obtained without service —*adj* (*Shak*) **Unmer'itable,** without merit —*n* **Unmer'itedness** —*adj* **Unmer'iting,** not deserving

Unmeted, un mē'ted, *adj* not meted or measured

Unmethodical, un me thod'i kal, *adj* not methodical —*adj* **Unmeth'odised,** not regulated by method

Unmew, un mū', *v t* to release, as from a mew, to set free

Unmilitary, un mil'i-ta-ri, *adj* not in accordance with military methods, without military spirit

Unminded, un mīnd'ed, *adj* not heeded, forgotten —*adj* **Unmind'ful,** not keeping in mind, regardless —*adv* **Unmind'fully** —*n* **Unmind'fulness**

Unmingle, un ming'gl, *v t* to separate things mixed

Unmiraculous, un mi rak'ū lus, *adj* not miraculous —*adv* **Unmirac'ulously**

Unmiry, un mīr'i, *adj* not miry or muddy

Unmistakable, un mis tāk'a bl, *adj* incapable of being mistaken clear distinct —*n* **Unmistāk'ableness.**—*adv* **Unmistāk'ably.**

Unmitigable, un mit'i ga bl, *adj* that cannot be mitigated or alleviated —*advs* **Unmit'igably, Unmit'igātedly** —*adj* **Unmit'igāted,** not mitigated or abated, having full force

Unmitre, un mī'ter, *v t* to deprive of a mitre, to degrade from the dignity of bishop

Unmixed, un mikst', *adj* free from any foreign admixture, unadulterated —*adv* **Unmix'edly.**

Unmoaned, un-mōnd', *adj* not lamented

Unmodernise, un mod'er nīz, *v t* to give an old fashioned form or manner to

Unmodified, un mod'i fid, *adj* not modified, qualified, or limited —*adj* **Unmod'ifiable,** that cannot be modified —*n* **Unmod'ifiableness**

Unmodish, un mō'dish, *adj* not modish or fashionable

Unmoistened, un-moi'snd, *adj* not moistened or wetted

Unmolested, un mō les'ted, *adj* not molested

Unmomentary, un mō'men-ta ri, *adj* without a moment's interval.

Unmoneyed, un-mun'id, *adj* without money —Also **Unmon'ied**

Unmonopolise, un mō-nop'ō līz, *v t* to free from monopoly —*adj* **Unmonop'olising,** not including in a monopoly

Unmoor, un mōōr', *v t* to loose from being moored or anchored —*v i* to weigh anchor

Unmoral, un mor'al, *adj* not moral —*adjs.* **Unmor'alised,** not moralised upon, having no moral attached, **Unmoralis'ing,** not given to making moral reflections —*n* **Unmoral'ity.**

Unmortise, un mor'tis, *v t* to loosen the mortises or joints of

Un-Mosaic, un mō zā'ik, *adj* not according to *Moses* or his law

Unmotherly, un muth'er li, *adj* not like a mother

Unmotived, un mō'tivd, *adj* uninfluenced by a motive

Unmould, un mōld', *v t* to change the form of

Unmounted, un mown'ted, *adj* not mounted not placed on horseback not set or arranged with any suitable background, &c, for display or protection, as a precious stone, a drawing or photograph for framing, a lantern or microscopic slide, &c

Unmourned, un mōrnd', *adj* not mourned

Unmoved, un mōōvd', *adj* not moved, firm not touched by emotion, calm —*adjs* **Unmov'able, Unmove'able,** immovable —*advs* **Unmov'ably,** immovably, **Unmov'edly** —*adj* **Unmov'ing,** not moving unaffecting

Unmuddle, un mud'l, *v t* to free from muddle

Unmuffle, un muf'l, *v t* to take a muffle or covering from —*v i* to throw off concealments

Unmultiply, un-mul'ti plī, *v t* to reverse the process of multiplication, to find the factors of

Unmunitioned, un mū nish'und, *adj* not provided with war materials

Unmurmuring, un mur'mur ing, *adj* not murmuring —*adv* **Unmur'muringly.**

Unmuscular, un mus'kū lar, *adj* not muscular or physically strong —*adj* **Unmuscled** (un mus'ld), with the muscles relaxed

Unmusical, un mū'zi kal, *adj* not musical or harmonious not skilled in music —*n* **Unmusical'ity** —*adv* **Unmū'sically**

Unmutilated, un mū'ti lā ted, *adj* not mutilated

Unmuzzle, un muz'l, *v t* to take a muzzle off

Unnail, un nāl', *v t* to take the nails from

Unnamable, un nām'a bl, *adj* not to be named —*adj* **Unnamed',** not named

Unnapped, un-napt', *adj* without a nap, as cloth deprived of nap

Unnative, un-nā'tiv, *adj* not native or natural

Unnatural, un nat'ū-ral, *adj* not natural or according to nature without natural affection —*v t* **Unnat'uralise** —*adj.* **Unnat'uralised,** not naturalised —*ns* **Unnat'uralism, Unnatural'ity** —*adv* **Unnat'urally.**—*n* **Unnat'uralness.**

Unnavigable, un-nav'i-ga bl, *adj* not navigable.—*n* **Unnavigabil'ity.**

Unnecessary, un nes'e sa ri, *adj* not necessary useless needless —*adj.* **Unnec'essarily,** without necessity —*n* **Unnec'essariness.**

Unneedful, un nēd'fōōl, *adj* not needful —*adv* **Unneed'fully.**

Unneighboured, un-nā'burd, *adj* having no neighbours —*n* **Unneigh'bourliness.**—*adj* **Unneigh'bourly,** not neighbourly, friendly, or social —*adv* in an unneighbourly manner

Unnerve, un-nerv', *v t* to deprive of nerve, strength, or vigour to weaken —*adj* **Unner'vate,** (*obs*) enervated

Unnest, un nest', *v t.* to turn out of a nest

Unneth. See **Uneath.**

Unnetted, un-net'ed, *adj* not enclosed in a net.

Unniggardly, un nig'ard-li, *adj* not niggardly or miserly —*adj* **Unnig'gard,** not niggard, liberal.

Unnimbed, un nimd', *adj* without a nimbus
Unnoble, un nō'bl, *adj* (*Spens*) ignoble —*v t* to deprive of nobility
Unnooked, un nōōkt', *adj* with no nooks, simple, open, guileless
Unnoted, un nō'ted, *adj* not noted or marked
Unnoticed, un nō'tist, *adj* not noticed or observed
Unnotify, un nō'ti fī, *v t* to negative something previously told
Unnumbered, un num'bėrd, *adj* (*Milton*) not to be numbered, innumerable —*adj* **Unnum'berable,** innumerable
Unnun, un nun', *v t* to divest of the character of a nun
Unnurtured, un nur'tūrd, *adj* not nurtured or educated, rough
Unobjectionable, un ob jek'shun a bl, *adj* not liable to objection —*adv* **Unobjec'tionably**
Unobnoxious, un ob nok'shus, *adj* not liable or subject to
Unobservance, un ob zerv'ans, *n* state of being unobservant, inattention lack of observance of some law —*adjs* **Unobserv'able,** not to be observed, **Unobserv'ant,** not observant or attentive, **Unobserved',** not observed —*adv* **Unobserv'edly** —*adj* **Unobserv'ing,** not observing
Unobstructed, un ob struk'ted, *adj* not obstructed or hindered, clear —*adj* **Unobstruc'tive,** offering no obstacle
Unobtrusive, un ob trōōs'iv, *adj* not obtrusive or forward —*adv* **Unobtrus'ively,** in an unobtrusive or modest manner —*n* **Unobtrus'iveness,** state of being unobtrusive modesty
Unobvious, un ob'vi us, *adj* not obvious, evident, or manifest
Unoccupied, un ok'ū pīd, *adj* not occupied
Unode, ū'nōd, *n* in geometry, a limiting case of a conical point, in which the tangent cone has become a pair of coincident planes
Unoffending, un o fen'ding, *adj* not offending, blameless —*adj* **Unoffen'sive,** inoffensive
Unofficial, un of fish'al, *adj* not official
Unofficious, un o fish'us, *adj* not officious
Unoften, un of'n, *adv* not often
Unoil, un oil', *v t* to free from oil
Unoperative, un op'e rā tiv, *adj* inoperative
Unopposed, un o pōzd', *adj* not opposed
Unoppressive, un o pres'iv, *adj* not oppressive
Unordained, un or dānd', *adj* not appointed or established not having received ordination
Unorder, un or'der, *v t* to cancel an order —*adjs* **Unor'dered,** disordered not ordered or commanded, **Unor'derly,** not orderly
Unordinary, un or'di na ri, *adj* not ordinary
Unorganised, un or'gan īzd, *adj* not organised or having organic structure
Unoriginal, un-ō-rij'in al, *adj* not original (*Milton*) without origin, birth, or source —*adjs* **Unorig'inate, -d** —*n* **Unorig'inatedness** —*adv* **Unorig'inately**
Unornamental, un or na men'tal, *adj* not ornamental —*adj* **Unor'namented,** not ornamented
Unossified, un os'i fīd, *adj* not yet formed into bone
Unorthodox, un or'thō doks, *adj* not orthodox —*n* **Unor'thodoxy,** heterodoxy, heresy
Unostentatious, un-os ten tā'shus, *adj* not ostentatious or showy —*adv* **Unostentā'tiously.** —*n* **Unostentā'tiousness**
Unowed, un ōd', *adj* not owed or due (*Shak.*) unowned
Unowned, un-ōnd', *adj* not owned
Unowned, un ōnd', *adj* not avowed
Unpack, un-pak', *v t* to take out of a pack to open —*n* **Unpack'er.**
Unpaid, un-pād', *adj* not discharged receiving no pay.
Unpainful, un pān'fōōl, *adj* not painful —*adj.* **Unpained',** not pained
Unpaint, un pānt', *v t* to efface the painting of
Unpaired, un pārd', *adj* not paired
Unpalatable, un pal'ā ta bl, *adj* not agreeable —*adv* **Unpal'atably.**
Unpanel, un pan'el, *v t* to unsaddle
Unpanged, un pangd', *adj* not affected with pangs
Unparadise, un par'a dīs, *v t* to deprive of any supreme delight
Unparagoned, un par'a gond, *adj* unmatched
Unparalleled, un par'a leld, *adj* without parallel or equal —*adj* **Unpar'allelable,** incapable of being paralleled
Unparched, un parcht', *adj* not parched
Unpardonable, un par'don a bl, *adj* that cannot be pardoned or forgiven —*n* **Unpar'donableness** —*adv* **Unpar'donably**
Unparliamentary, un par li ment'ar i, *adj* contrary to the usages of proceeding in Parliament not such as can be spoken in Parliament
Unpassable, un pas'a bl, *adj* impassible not current —*n* **Unpass'ableness**
Unpassionate, un pash'un āt, *adj* dispassionate —*adv* **Unpas'sionately** —*adj* **Unpas'sioned,** free from passion
Unpathed, un pa*th*t', *adj* pathless —*adj* **Unpath'wayed,** without pathway
Unpatriotic, un pā tri-ot'ik, *adj* not patriotic
Unpatronised, un pā'tron izd, *adj* without the support of patrons not traded with usually
Unpatterned, un-pat'ernd, *adj* having no pattern
Unpaved, un pāvd', *adj* having no pavement (*Shak.*) gelded
Unpay, un pā', *v t* to annul by payment, to make undone
Unpeace, un'pēs, *n* (*obs*) the state of being not peaceful, want of peace
Unpeaceable, un pēs'a bl, *adj* not peaceable —*n* **Unpeace'ableness** —*adj* **Unpeace'ful** —*adv* **Unpeace'fully**
Unpedigreed, un ped'i grēd, *adj* not having a pedigree
Unpeeled, un pēld', *adj* not peeled
Unpeerable, un pēr'a bl, *adj* not to be matched —*adj* **Unpeered',** unequalled
Unpeg, un peg', *v t* to take the pegs from
Unpen, un pen', *v t* to free from captivity
Unpensioned, un pen'shund, *adj* not rewarded by a pension not kept in one's pay
Unpeople, un pē'pl, *v t* to deprive of people
Unpeppered, un pep'erd, *adj* unseasoned
Unperceivable, un per sēv'a bl, *adj* not to be perceived —*adv* **Unperceiv'ably.** —*adj* **Unperceived',** not perceived —*adv* **Unperceiv'edly,** so as not to be perceived
Unperch, un perch', *v t* to drive from a perch
Unperfect, un per'fekt, *adj* imperfect
Unperformed, un per formd', *adj* not performed or fulfilled not represented on the stage
Unperishing, un per'ish ing, *adj* not perishing —*adj* **Unper'ishable** —*adv* **Unper'ishably**
Unperjured, un per'jōōrd, *adj* not perjured
Unperplexed, un per-plekst', *adj* not perplexed. —*v t* **Unperplex',** to separate
Unpersecuted, un per'sē kū ted, *adj* not persecuted
Unpersonable, un per'sun a bl, *adj* not personable —*adj* **Unper'sonal,** not personal —*n* **Unpersonal'ity.**
Unpersuadable, un per swā'da-bl, *adj* not to be persuaded —*ns* **Unpersuad'ableness, Unpersuas'ibleness; Unpersuā'sion.** —*adj* **Unpersuas'ive,** not persuasive
Unperturbed, un-per turbd', *adj* not perturbed —*n* **Unpertur'bedness.**
Unpervert, un per vert', *v t* to reconvert —*adj* **Unpervert'ed,** not perverted.

Unpetrified, un pet'ı fīd, *adj* not petrified
Unphilosophical, un fil-ō sof'ı kal, *adj* not philo sophical—also **Unphilosoph'ic.**—*adv* **Unphilosoph'ically.** —*n* **Unphilosoph'icalness.** —*v t* **Unphilos'ophise,** to divest of the character of philosopher
Unpick, un-pik', *v t* to take out by picking to unfasten, undo —*adjs* **Unpick'able,** that cannot be picked , **Unpicked',** not picked
Unpierced, un pērst', *adj* not pierced —*adj* **Unpierce'able,** not to be pierced
Unpillared, un pil'ard, *adj* stripped of pillars
Unpillowed, un-pil'ōd, *adj* without a pillow or support for the head
Unpiloted, un pī'lot ed, *adj* without pilot or guide
Unpin, un pin', *v t* to loose what is pinned
Unpinion, un pin'yun, *v t* to set free from re straint
Unpinked, un pingkt', *adj* not pinked, not pierced with eyelet holes
Unpiteous, un pit'e us, *adj* merciless, cruel —*adv* **Unpit'eously** —*n* **Unpit'eousness** —*adjs* **Unpit'ied,** not pitied , **Unpit'iful,** having no pity —*adv* **Unpit'ifully** —*n* **Unpit'ifulness** —*adj* **Unpit'ying,** showing no pity —*adv* **Unpit'yingly**
Unplaced, un plāst', *adj* not arranged in proper places, confused —*v t* **Unplace',** to displace
Unplagued, un plāgd', *p adj* not plagued or afflicted
Unplained, un plānd', *adj* not lamented.
Unplait, un plāt', *v t* to loosen, undo
Unplanted, un plant'ed, *adj* not planted or culti vated —*v t* **Unplant',** to strip of plants
Unplastic, un plast'ik, *adj* not plastic, not suitable for sculpture
Unplausible, un plaw'zı bl, *adj* not plausible — *adv* **Unplau'sibly,** not plausibly —*adj* **Unplau'sive,** not approving
Unpleaded, un plēd'ed, *adj* not pleaded — *adj* **Unplead'able,** incapable of being pleaded
Unpleasant, un plez'ant, *adj* not pleasant dis agreeable —*adj* **Unpleasable** (plē'), not to be pleased — *n* **Unpleas'ance** — *adv* **Unpleas'antly,** in an unpleasant manner disagreeably —*ns* **Unpleas'antness,** state or quality of being unpleasant disagreeableness **Unpleas'antry,** want of pleasantness any unpleasant occurrence, any particular discomfort — *adjs* **Unpleased** (plēzd'), displeased , **Unpleasing** (plē'), dis pleasing, disgusting —*adv* **Unpleasingly** (plē') —*n* **Unpleasingness** (plē') —*adj* **Unpleas'urable,** not giving pleasure —*adv* **Unpleas'urably.**
Unpliant, un plī'ant, *adj* not pliant, stiff, stub born —*adj* **Unplī'able,** not pliable —*advs* **Unplī'ably , Unplī'antly.**
Unplucked, un plukt', *adj* not plucked
Unplugged, un plugd', *adj* free from plugs not short-circuited by a plug —*v t* **Unplug',** to re move a plug from
Unplumb, un plum', *v t* to remove the lead from —*adj* not plumb or vertical —*adj* **Unplumbed',** not measured by a plumb line unfathomed
Unplume, un plōōm', *v t* to strip of feathers
Unpoetical, un pō et'ı-kal, *adj* not poetical, pro saic—also **Unpoet'ic.**—*adv* **Unpoet'ically.**—*n* **Unpoet'icalness.**
Unpointed, un point'ed, *adj* not pointed, blunt having no vowel points, as in Hebrew with the joints uncemented, of a wall
Unpoised, un poizd', *adj* not poised
Unpoison, un poi'zn, *v t* to expel the poison from
Unpolicied, un pol'ı sid, *adj* without organised civil polity impolitic —*adj* **Unpol'itic,** im politic
Unpolish, un pol'ish, *v t* to take the polish from, to make rough —*adj.* **Unpol'ished.**
Unpolite, un pō lit', *adj* not polite, rude —*adv* **Unpolite'ly** —*n* **Unpolite'ness**
Unpolled, un pōld', *adj* not polled
Unpolluted, un po lū'ted, *adj* not polluted
Unpope, un pōp', *v t* to divest of papal authority.
Unpopular, un pop'ū lar, *adj* not popular dis liked by the people —*n* **Unpopular'ity,** the state of being unpopular —*adv* **Unpop'ularly,** in an unpopular manner not popularly
Unportioned, un pōr'shund, *adj* not provided with a portion
Unportuous, un por'tū us, *adj* without harbours
Unpositive, un poz'ı tiv, *adj* not assertive
Unpossessed, un po zest', *adj* not possessed, not in possession (with *of*) —*adj* **Unpossess'ing** (*Shak*), having no possessions
Unpossibility, un pos ı bil'ı ti, *n* impossibility — *adj* **Unpos'sible,** impossible
Unposted, un pōs'ted, *adj* not having a fixed post not posted up for public information (*coll*) not posted or informed about anything
Unpowerful, un pow'ėr fool, *adj* not powerful
Unpractical, un prak'tı-kal, *adj* not practical, dis inclined to give attention to things immediately useful or profitable not workable in detail —*n* **Unpractical'ity** —*adv* **Unprac'tically.**
Unpractised, un prak'tist, *adj* having no practice or experience not carried out in practice, not usually done not yet familiar through practice —*n* **Unprac'tisedness**
Unpraise, un prāz', *v t* to deprive of praise
Unpray, un prā', *v t* to revoke a prayer
Unpreach, un prēch', *v t* to recant something already preached
Unprecedented, un pres'ē den ted, *adj* having no precedent novel —*adv* **Unprec'edentedly**
Unpredict, un prē dikt', *v t* (*Milton*) to recall what has been predicted or foretold
Unpregnant, un preg'nant, *adj* (*Shak*) stupid, un apt for business indifferent to (with *of*)
Unprejudicate, un prē jōōd'ı kāt, *adj* unpreju diced —*n* **Unprejud'icateness**
Unprejudiced, un prej'ōō dist, *adj* not prejudiced impartial —*n* **Unprej'udice,** absence of prejudice. —*adv* **Unprej'udicedly.** — *n* **Unprej'udiced ness**
Unprelate, un-prel'āt, *v t* to deprive of the dignity of prelate —*adj* **Unprelat'ical**
Unpremeditated, un prē med'ı tā ted, *adj* not planned beforehand, not previously thought of —*adj* **Unpremed'itable,** not to be foreseen, un foreseen —*adv* **Unpremed'itatedly.**—*ns* **Unpremed'itatedness , Unpremeditā'tion**
Unprepared, un prē pārd', *adj* without prepara tion, done without such —*n* **Unpreparā'tion,** unpreparedness —*adv* **Unprepār'edly.**—*n* **Unprepār'edness.**
Unprepossessing, un prē po zes'ing, *adj* not pre disposing in one's favour, unpleasing —*adj* **Unprepossessed',** not prepossessed or prejudiced
Unprescribed, un prē skrībd', *adj* not prescribed or laid down beforehand
Unpresentable, un prē zent'a bl, *adj* not present able, not fit to be seen
Unpressed, un prest', *adj* not pressed
Unpresuming, un prē zūm'ing, *adj* not presuming, unpretentious
Unpresumptuous, un prē zump'tū-us, *adj* not pre sumptuous, modest
Unpretending, un prē ten'ding, *adj* not pretending or making pretence modest —*adv* **Unpreten dingly** —*adj* **Unpreten'tious,** not pretentious —*n* **Unpreten'tiousness**
Unpretty, un prit'ı, *adj* not pretty —*n* **Unpret'tiness.**
Unprevailing, un prē vāl'ing, *adj* having no force, unavailing
Unprevented, un prē-vent'ed, *adj.* not hindered or

prevented (*obs*) not preceded by anything — *adj* **Unprevent'able,** impossible to be prevented —*n* **Unprevent'ableness.**

Unpriced, un prīst, *adj.* having no fixed price beyond price, priceless

Unpriest, un prēst', *v t* to strip of the rank of priest —*adj* **Unpriest'ly,** unbecoming a priest

Unprince, un prins', *v t* to deprive of princely dignity —*adj* **Unprince'ly,** unbecoming a prince

Unprincipled, un prin'si pld, *adj* without settled principles not restrained by conscience profligate —*v t* **Unprin'ciple,** to destroy the moral principles of —*n* **Unprin'cipledness.**

Unprison, un priz'n, *v t* to release from prison

Unprivileged, un priv'i lejd, *adj* not privileged

Unprizable, un priz'a bl, *adj* (*Shak.*) incapable of being valued, either as so far above or below price

Unproclaimed, un prō klāmd', *adj* not proclaimed

Unproductive, un prō dukt'iv, *adj* not productive, profitable, or efficient, not effecting some particular result (with *of*) —*adv* **Unproduct'ively** —*ns* **Unproduct'iveness, Unproductiv'ity.**

Unprofaned, un prō fānd', *adj* not profaned or desecrated

Unprofessional, un prō fesh'un al, *adj* having no profession beyond the limits of one's profession contrary to the rules or the usual etiquette of a particular profession —*adv* **Unprofes'sionally**

Unprofitable, un prof'it-a bl, *adj* not profitable bringing no profit serving no purpose —*n* **Unprof'itableness.**—*adv* **Unprof'itably.**—*adjs* **Unprof'ited,** profitless, **Unprof'iting,** unprofitable

Unprogressive, un prō gres'iv, *adj* not progressive —*n* **Unprogres'siveness**

Unprohibited, un prō-hib'i ted, *adj* not prohibited

Unprojected, un prō jekt'ed, *adj* not projected or planned

Unprolific, un prō lif'ik, *adj* not prolific

Unpromising, un prom'is ing, *adj* not promising or affording a good prospect of success, &c —*v t* **Unprom'ise,** to revoke a promise —*adj* **Unprom'ised,** not promised

Unprompted, un prompt'ed, *adj* not prompted

Unpronounceable, un prō nown'sa bl, *adj* difficult to pronounce not fit to be mentioned —*adj* **Unpronounced',** not pronounced

Unprop, un prop', *v t* to remove a prop or support from

Unproper, un prop'er, *adj* improper (*Shak.*) common to all —*adv* **Unprop'erly.**

Unprophetic, -al, un prō-fet'ik, -al, *adj* not prophetic

Unpropitious, un prō-pish'us, *adj* not propitious, inauspicious —*adj* **Unpropi'tiable,** incapable of being propitiated —*adv* **Unpropi'tiously.**—*n* **Unpropi'tiousness**

Unproportionable, un prō pōr'shun a bl, *adj* disproportionable —*n* **Unpropor'tionableness.**—*adjs* **Unpropor'tionate,** not proportionate; **Unpropor'tioned,** not proportioned

Unproposed, un prō pōzd', *adj* not proposed

Unpropped, un-propt', *adj* not propped or supported

Unpropriety, un prō prī'e ti, *n* impropriety

Unproselyte, un pros'ē līt, *v t* to prevent from being made a proselyte

Unprosperous, un pros'pėr-us, *adj* not prosperous or fortunate —*adv* **Unpros'perously.**—*n* **Unpros'perousness.**

Unprotected, un prō tek'ted, *adj* not protected —*n* **Unprotec'tedness**

Unprotestantise, un prot'es-tant īz, *v t* to pervert from Protestantism, to strip of Protestant features.

Unproved, un prōōvd', *adj* not proved —*adjs* **Unprov'able, Unprove'able,** incapable of being proved —*n* **Unproved'ness.**

Unprovided, un prō vī'ded, *adj* not furnished or provided for, unprepared —*v t* **Unprovide',** to unfurnish, to deprive of what is necessary —*adv* **Unprovi'dedly.**—*adj* **Unprov'ident,** improvident

Unprovoked, un prō vōkt', *adj* not having received provocation, uncalled for —*adv* **Unprovō'kedly**

Unprudent, un prōō'dent, *adj* imprudent—also **Unpruden'tial.**—*n* **Unpru'dence,** imprudence

Unpruned, un prōōnd', *adj* not pruned

Unpublished, un pub'lisht, *adj* not made public, esp still in MS or privately printed form. secret —*adj* **Unpub'lic,** not public

Unpucker, un puk'er, *v t* to smooth out the puckers or creases of, to relax

Unpunctual, un pungk'tū al, *adj* not punctual —*n* **Unpunctual'ity** —*adv* **Unpunc'tually**

Unpunishable, un pun'ish a bl, *adj* that cannot be punished —*adv* **Unpun'ishably** —*adj* **Unpun'ished,** not punished

Unpure, un pūr', *adj* impure —*adv* **Unpure'ly** —*n* **Unpure'ness**

Unpurged, un purjd', *adj* not purged

Unpurposed, un pur'post, *adj* not purposed or intended

Unqualified, un kwol'i fīd, *adj* not possessing the proper qualifications for anything, incompetent given without restrictions, absolute —*adv* **Unqual'ifiedly** —*n* **Unqual'ifiedness** —*v t* **Unqual'ify,** to disqualify

Unqueen, un kwēn', *v t* (*Shak.*) to divest of the dignity of queen

Unquenchable, un kwensh'a bl, *adj* that cannot be quenched or extinguished —*n* **Unquench'ableness** —*adv* **Unquench'ably.**

Unquestionable, un kwest'yun a bl, *adj* not questionable or to be questioned (*Shak.*) not questioning or inquisitive —*ns* **Unquestionabil'ity, Unquest'ionableness,** the quality of being unquestionable that which cannot be questioned —*adv* **Unquest'ionably,** without question or doubt —*adj* **Unquest'ioned,** not called in question, undoubted, not examined, indisputable —*n* **Unquest'ioningness**

Unquiet, un kwī'et, *adj* not at rest, disturbed causing restlessness —*v t* to disquiet —*n* **Unquies'cence,** inquietude —*adv* **Unquī'etly** —*ns* **Unquī'etness,** state of disturbance, restlessness, **Unquī'etude,** inquietude

Unquit, un kwit', *adj* not discharged

Unquizzable, un kwiz'a bl, *adj* incapable of being quizzed or ridiculed

Unracked, un rakt', *adj* not drawn off from the lees, as wine

Unraised, un rāzd', *adj* not raised

Unraked, un rākt', *adj* not gone over with the rake not cleared out

Unransacked, un ran'sakt, *adj* not ransacked

Unraptured, un rap'tūrd, *adj* not enraptured

Unravel, un-rav'el, *v t* to take out of a ravelled state to unfold or explain to separate —*v i* to be disentangled —*adj* **Unrav'elable.**—*ns* **Unrav'eller, Unrav'elment**

Unrazored, un rā'zord, *adj* unshaved

Unreached, un-rēcht', *adj* not reached

Unread, un-red', *adj* not informed by reading, ignorant not perused —*adj* **Unreadable** (un-rēd'a-bl), indecipherable, too dull to be read —*n* **Unread'ableness.**

Unready, un-red'i, *adj* not ready or prepared · slow awkward (*Shak.*) not dressed —*adv* **Unread'ily.**—*n* **Unread'iness.**

Unreal, un rē'al, *adj* not real having appearance only, illusive. —*v.t* **Unrē'alise,** to divest of

reality —*ns* **Unrē'alism, Unreal'ity,** want of reality or existence —*adv* **Unrē'ally**

Unreasonable, un-rē'zn a bl, *adj* not agreeable to reason exceeding the bounds of reason, immoderate not influenced by reason —*ns* **Unrea'son,** lack of reason, **Unrea'sonableness,** the state or quality of being unreasonable exorbitance —*adv* **Unrea'sonably,** in an unreasonable manner excessively —*adjs* **Unrea'soned,** not argued out, **Unrea'soning,** not reasoning —*adv* **Unrea'soningly —Abbot of Unreason** (see **Misrule**)

Unreave, un-rēv', *v t* (*Spens*) to unwind

Unrebated, un rē bāt'ed, *adj* unbated

Unrebukable, un rē būk'a bl, *adj* not deserving rebuke

Unrecalling, un rē-kawl'ing, *adj* not to be recalled —*adj* **Unrecall'able,** that cannot be recalled

Unreceived, un rē sēvd', *adj* not received

Unreckoned, un rek'nd, *adj* not reckoned —*adj* **Unreck'onable,** that cannot be reckoned, immeasurable.

Unreclaimed, un rē klāmd', *adj* not reclaimed —*adj* **Unreclaim'able,** unreclaimable —*adv* **Unreclaim'ably**

Unrecognised, un-rek'og nīzd, *adj* not recognised —*adj* **Unrec'ognisable.** —*adv* **Unrec'ognisably**

Unrecommended, un rek o mend'ed, *adj* not recommended

Unrecompensed, un rek'om penst, *adj* not recompensed

Unreconciled, un rek'on-sīld, *adj* not reconciled, restored to friendship, or made consistent —*adj* **Unrec'oncilable,** unreconcilable —*n* **Unreconcil'ableness** —*adv* **Unrec'oncilably**

Unreconstructed, un rē kon strukt'ed, *adj* not reconstructed (*U S*) not yet admitted as a state of the Union

Unrecorded, un rē kord'ed, *adj* not recorded, not kept in remembrance

Unrecounted, un rē kownt'ed, *adj* not recounted or related

Unrecoverable, un rē kuv'er a bl, *adj* that cannot be recovered sick beyond hope of recovery —*adv* **Unrecov'erably.**—*adj* **Unrecov'ered.**

Unrecruitable, un-rē krōōt'a bl, *adj* not able to be recruited

Unrecumbent, un rē kum'bent, *adj* not recumbent or reclining

Unrecuring, un rē kūr'ing, *adj* (*Shak*) incurable

Unrecurring, un rē kur'ing, *adj* not recurring

Unred, un red', *adj* (*Spens*) untold

Unredeemed, un rē dēmd', *adj* not redeemed or ransomed not fulfilled unmitigated not recalled into the treasury by payment of the value in money not taken out of pawn —*adj* **Unredeem'able,** that cannot be redeemed

Unredressed, Unredrest, un rē drest', *adj* without redress (*Spens*) unrescued.

Unreel, un rēl', *v t* to unwind from a reel

Unreeve, un rēv', *v t* (*naut*) to withdraw a rope from any block, thimble, dead eye, &c through which it had formerly passed

Unrefined, un rē-find' *adj*, not refined, unpolished

Unreformable, un-rē for'ma bl, *adj* not reformable —*adj* **Unreformed',** not reformed —*ns* **Unreformā'tion, Unrefor'medness.**

Unregarded, un rē gard'ed, *adj* not regarded

Unregenerate, un rē jen'e rāt, *adj* not renewed in heart through regeneration —*ns* **Unregen'eracy, Unregenerā'tion.**

Unregistered, un rej'is terd, *adj* not registered

Unregretful, un rē gret'fool, *adj* without having any regrets —*n* **Unregret'fulness**

Unrein, un rān', *v t* to loosen the rein of.—*adj.* **Unreined',** unchecked.

Unrejoicing, un rē-joi'sing, *adj* not rejoicing

Unrelated, un rē lāt'ed, *adj* not related —*adj* **Unrel'ative,** not relative

Unrelaxed, un rē lakst', *adj* not relaxed, strained.

Unrelenting, un rē lent'ing, *adj* not relenting: inflexible cruel —*adv* **Unrelent'ingly.** —*n* **Unrelent'ingness.**

Unreliable, un rē lī'a bl, *adj* that cannot be relied upon, untrustworthy —*ns* **Unreliabil'ity, Unreli'ableness.**

Unrelievable, un rē lēv'a bl, *adj* that cannot be relieved —*adj* **Unrelieved',** not relieved —*adv* **Unreliev'edly.**

Unremediable, un rē mē'di a bl, *adj* irremediable

Unremembered, un rē mem'berd, *adj* not remembered —*adj* **Unremem'bering,** not remembering —*n* **Unremem'brance**

Unremitting, un rē mit'ing, *adj* not remitting or relaxing continued incessant —*adj* **Unremit'ted,** not remitted or forgiven without remission —*advs* **Unremit'tedly; Unremit'tingly** —*n.* **Unremit'tingness.**

Unremorseful, un rē mors'fōōl, *adj* feeling no remorse —*adv* **Unremorse'fully.**—*adj* **Unremorseless,** having no remorse or pity —*adv* **Unremorse'lessly.**

Unremoved, un-rē mōōvd', *adj* not removed, unshaken —*adj* **Unremov'able.** —*n* **Unremov'ableness** —*adv* **Unremov'ably.**

Unrenewed, un rē nūd', *adj* not renewed, not regenerated

Unrent, un rent', *adj* not rent

Unrepaid, un rē pād', *adj* not repaid

Unrepair, un rē pār', *n* an unsound state —*adj* **Unrepair'able,** irreparable

Unrepealed, un rē pēld', *adj* not repealed —*adj* **Unrepeal'able,** incapable of being repealed

Unrepentant, un rē pent'ant, *adj* not repentant or penitent.—*n.* **Unrepent'ance,** impenitence —*adjs* **Unrepent'ed,** not repented of, **Unrepent'ing,** not repenting —*adv* **Unrepent'ingly**

Unrepining, un rē pīn'ing, *adj* not repining —*adv.* **Unrepin'ingly**

Unreplenished, un rē plen'isht, *adj* not replenished

Unreposing, un rē pō'zing, *adj* not reposing or resting

Unrepresented, un rep rē zent'ed, *adj* not represented

Unreprievable, un rē prēv'a bl, *adj* that cannot be reprieved —*adj* **Unreprieved',** not reprieved

Unreproachable, un rē prōch'a bl, *adj* irreproachable — *n* **Unreproach'ableness.** — *adv* **Unreproach'ably**

Unreproved, un rē prōōvd', *adj* not reproved (*Milton*) not liable to reproof, blameless —*adj.* **Unreprov'able,** incapable of being reproved — *adv* **Unreprov'edly.**—*n* **Unreprov'edness.**

Unrepulsable, un rē pul'sa bl, *adj* that cannot be repulsed

Unreputable, un rep'ū-ta-bl, *adj* not reputable.

Unrequested, un rē kwes'ted, *adj* not requested

Unrequisite, un rek'wi-zit, *adj* not requisite

Unrequited, un rē-kwīt'ed, *adj* not requited —*adj* **Unrequit'able,** not requitable —*adv* **Unrequit'edly.**

Unreserved, un re zėrvd', *adj* not reserved or restrained withholding nothing. — *n* **Unreserve',** absence of reserve —*adv* **Unreserv'edly,** without reservation frankly —*n* **Unreserv'edness.**

Unresisted, un rē-zist'ed, *adj* not resisted —*n.* **Unresist'ance.** — *adv* **Unresist'edly** — *adjs.* **Unresist'ible,** irresistible; **Unresist'ing,** not making resistance —*adv* **Unresist'ingly.**

Unresolved, un rē-zolvd', *adj* not resolved not separated into its constituent parts —*adj* **Unresol'vable,** incapable of being resolved —*v.t.*

Unresolve', to change a resolution —*n* **Unresol'vedness**, state of being unresolved or undetermined —*adj* **Unresol'ving.**

Unrespectable, un-rē spekt'a-bl, *adj* not respectable

Unrespective, un rē spekt'iv, *adj* (*Shak*) devoid of respect and consideration, regardless, unthinking not attended with regard, used at random

Unrespited, un res'pi ted, *adj* not delayed not having received a respite from sentence

Unresponsible, un rē-spon'si bl, *adj* irresponsible —*n* **Unrespon'sibleness** —*adj* **Unrespon'sive**, not responsive —*n* **Unrespon'siveness**

Unrest, un rest', *n* want of rest disquiet of mind or body —*adj* **Unrest'ful** —*n* **Unrest'fulness** —*adj* **Unrest'ing**, not resting —*adv* **Unrest'ingly.**—*n* **Unrest'ingness**

Unrestored, un rē stōrd', *adj* not restored, esp to a former or better state of a work of art, remaining in its original condition

Unrestrained, un rē strānd', *adj* not restrained, licentious —*adv* **Unrestrain'edly.**—*ns* **Unrestrain'edness**, **Unrestraint'**

Unrestricted, un rē strikt'ed, *adj* not restricted —*adv* **Unrestrict'edly.**

Unretarded, un rē tär'ded, *adj* not retarded

Unretentive, un rē ten'tiv, *adj* not retentive

Unreturnable, un rē turn'a bl, *adj* incapable of being returned —*adj* **Unreturn'ing**, not returning

Unrevealed, un rē vēld', *adj* not revealed —*n* **Unreveal'edness**

Unrevenged, un rē venjd', *adj* not revenged —*adj* **Unrevenge'ful**

Unreverend, un rev'er end, *adj* not reverend (*Shak*) irreverent, disrespectful —*n* **Unrev'erence**, want of reverence —*adj* **Unrev'erent**, not reverent —*adv* **Unrev'erently.**

Unreversed, un rē verst', *adj* not reversed

Unreverted, un rē vert'ed, *adj* not reverted

Unrevoked, un rē vōkt', *adj* not revoked

Unrewarded, un rē wawrd'ed, *adj* not rewarded —*adv* **Unreward'edly** —*adj* **Unreward'ing**

Unrhythmical, un rith'mi kal, *adj* not rhythmical

Unriddle, un rid'l, *v t* to read the riddle of to solve —*adj* **Unrid'dleable** —*n* **Unrid'dler.**

Unrifled, un rī'fld, *adj* not rifled

Unrig, un rig', *v t* to strip of rigging —*adj* **Unrigged'**, without rigging

Unrighteous, un rī'tyus, *adj* not righteous wicked unjust —*n* **Unright'**, injustice —*adv* **Unrigh'teously** —*n* **Unrigh'teousness** —*adj* **Unright'ful.** —*adv* **Unright'fully.** —*n* **Unright'fulness.**

Unring, un ring', *v t* to take a ring from —*adj* **Unringed'**, having no ring

Unrip, un rip', *v t* to rip up or open

Unripe, un rīp', *adj* not ripe —*adj* **Unrīp'ened** —*n* **Unripe'ness**

Unrivalled, un rīv'ald, *adj* without a rival or competitor —*adj* **Unriv'alable**, that cannot be rivalled

Unrivet, un riv'et, *v t* to loosen the rivets of

Unrobe, un rōb', *v t* to strip of a robe, to undress —*v i* to take off a robe, esp a robe of state

Unroll, un rōl', *v t* to roll down to open out —*v i* to become uncoiled or opened out —*n* **Unroll'ment.**

Unromanised, un rō'man īzd, *adj* not subjected to Roman laws or customs freed from subjection to the Roman see

Unromantic, un-rō man'tik, *adj* not romantic —*adv* **Unroman'tically**

Unroof, un rōōf', *v t* to strip the roof off —*adj* **Unroofed'.**

Unroost, un rōōst', *v t* to drive out of a roost

Unroot, un rōōt', *v t* to tear up by the roots

Unrope, un rōp', *v t* to loosen from ropes, to unharness

Unrough, un ruf', *adj* not rough

Unroyal, un roi'al, *adj* not royal —*n* **Unroy'alist**, one not of royal blood —*adv* **Unroy'ally.**

Unrude, un rōōd', *adj* not rude

Unruffled, un ruf'ld, *adj* not ruffled calm —*v t* **Unruff'le**, to settle into calmness

Unruined, un rōō'ind, *adj* not ruined —*adjs* **Unru'inable**, not to be ruined, **Unru'inate**, (*obs*) not in ruins

Unruled, un rōōld', *adj* not ruled —*ns* **Unrul'iment** (*Spens*), **Unrul'iness**, state of being unruly —*adj* **Unrul'y**, regardless of restraint or law

Unrumple, un rum'pl, *v t* to free from rumples

Unsaddle, un sad'l, *v t* to take the saddle off to throw from the saddle

Unsafe, un sāf', *adj* not safe —*adv* **Unsafe'ly.**—*ns* **Unsafe'ness, Unsafe'ty.**

Unsaid, un-sed', *adj* not said

Unsaint, un sānt', *v t* to divest of saintliness —*adj* **Unsaint'ly**

Unsalable, un sā'la bl, *adj* that cannot be sold, not in demand—also **Unsaleable.**—*ns* **Unsalabil'ity, Unsā'lableness**

Unsalaried, un sal'a rid, *adj* not receiving a salary

Unsalted, un sawlt'ed, *adj* not salted, fresh

Unsaluted, un sa lū'ted, *adj* not saluted

Unsalvable, un sal'va bl, *adj* not capable of being saved

Unsanctified, un sangk'ti fīd, *adj* not sanctified, unholy —*n* **Unsanctificā'tion**

Unsanguine, un sang'gwin, *adj* not sanguine

Unsanitary, un san'i ta ri, *adj* not sanitary, unhealthy

Unsapped, un sapt', *adj* not sapped

Unsatiable, un sā'shi a bl, *adj* not to be satiated or appeased —*n* **Unsā'tiableness** —*adv* **Unsā'tiably**

Unsatisfactory, un sat is fak'tō ri, *adj* not satisfying —*adv* **Unsatisfac'torily** —*n* **Unsatisfac'toriness** —*adjs* **Unsatisfī'able**, not to be satisfied, **Unsat'isfied**, not satisfied, not content not fully informed about anything not paid —*n* **Unsat'isfiedness.**—*adj* **Unsat'isfying** —*n* **Unsat'isfyingness.**

Unsaturated, un sat'ū rā ted, *adj* not saturated

Unsavoury, un sā'vor i, *adj* not savoury, tasteless unpleasing, disgusting —*adv* **Unsā'vourily.** —*n* **Unsā'vouriness**

Unsay, un sā', *v t* to recall what has been said to retract —*adj* **Unsaid'**

Unscalable, un skā'la bl, *adj* that cannot be scaled or climbed —Also **Unscale'able**

Unscale, un skāl', *v t* to remove the scales from —*adj* **Unscā'ly**

Unscanned, un skand', *adj* not scanned or measured

Unscarred, un skard', *adj* not marked with scars

Unscathed, un skā*th*t', *adj* not harmed or injured

Unsceptred, un sep'terd, *adj* deprived of kingly authority

Unschooled, un skōōld', *adj* not taught or trained in anything

Unscissored, un siz'ord, *adj* not cut with scissors

Unscottify, un skot'i fī, *v t* to deprive of Scotch qualities or characteristics

Unscoured, un skowrd', *adj* not scoured or rubbed clean

Unscratched, un skracht', *adj* not scratched

Unscreened, un skrēnd', *adj* not screened unsifted

Unscrew, un skrōō', *v t* to loose from screws to unfasten

Unscriptural, un skrip'tū ral, *adj* not in accordance with Scripture —*adv* **Unscrip'turally.**

Unscrupulous, un-skrōō'pū-lus, *adj* not scrupulous,

unprincipled —*adv* **Unscru'pūlously.**—*n* **Unscru'pūlousness.**

Unscrutable, un skrōō'ta bl, *adj* inscrutable

Unsculptured, un skulp'tūrd, *adj* not sculptured, without inscription

Unscutcheoned, un skuch'ond, *adj* having no escutcheon or claim to such

Unseal, un sēl', *v t* to remove the seal of to open what is sealed —*adj* **Unsealed'**

Unseam, un sēm', *v t* to undo a piece of sewing, to split

Unsearchable, un serch'a bl, *adj* not capable of being found out by searching mysterious —*n* **Unsearch'ableness** —*adv* **Unsearch'ably.**—*adj* **Unsearched'.**

Unseasonable, un-sē'zn-a bl, *adj* not in the proper season or time late ill timed not suited to the time of the year —*v t* **Unsea'son** (*Spens*), to strike unseasonably, as the ear —*n* **Unsea'sonableness,** state or quality of being unseasonable or ill timed —*adv* **Unsea'sonably,** in an unseasonable manner not in due time —*adj* **Unsea'soned,** not seasoned or ripened by time not experienced, unripe not sprinkled with seasoning (*obs*) unseasonable (*obs*) in ordinate

Unseat, un sēt', *v t* to throw from or deprive of a seat

Unseaworthy, un sē wurth'i, *adj* unfit for a sea voyage —*n* **Unseaworth'iness**

Unseconded, un-sek'un ded, *adj* not seconded or supported

Unsectarian, un sek tā'ri an, *adj* not sectarian, free from the narrow qualities or prejudices of sect —*n* **Unsectā'rianism**

Unsecular, un sek'ū lar, *adj* not secular or worldly

Unseduced, un sē dūst', *adj* not seduced

Unseeded, un sēd'ed, *adj* not seeded

Unseel, un sēl', *v t* to open the eyes, as of a hawk which has been seeled, to enlighten

Unseemliness, un sēm'li nes, *n* state or quality of being unseemly or unbecoming —*v i* **Unseem'** (*Shak*), not to seem —*adj* **Unseem'ly,** not seemly, becoming, or decent —*adv* in an unseemly manner

Unseen, un sēn', *adj* not seen invisible —*adj* **Unsee'ing,** not seeing, blind

Unseized, un sēzd', *adj* not seized not taken or put in possession

Unseldom, un sel'dum, *adv* not seldom

Unself, un self', *v t* to deprive of individuality —*n* absence of weak self consciousness —*n* **Unself-con'sciousness,** absence of self consciousness —*adj* **Unsel'fish,** not selfish —*adv* **Unsel'fishly.**—*n* **Unsel'fishness**—also **Unself'ness** (*rare*)

Unseminared, un sem'in ard, *adj* (*Shak*) deprived of seminal energy or virility

Unsense, un sens', *v t* to free from the dominion of the senses—also **Unsens'ualise.**—*adj* **Unsensed'.**

Unsent, un sent', *adj* not sent

Unsentenced, un sen'tenst, *adj* not having received sentence (*obs*) not decreed

Unsentimental, un sen ti ment'al, *adj* not sentimental, prosaic, matter of-fact

Unsepulchred, un sep'ul kerd, *adj* unburied

Unsequestered, un sē kwes'tērd, *adj* not sequestered, unreserved

Unservice, un ser'vis, *n* neglect of service or duty —*adj* **Unser'viceable,** not serviceable, of no use

Unset, un set', *adj* not placed, unplanted not mounted in a setting not set, as a broken limb

Unsettle, un set'l, *v t* to move from being settled to make uncertain —*v i* to become unfixed —*adj* **Unset'tled,** not settled, fixed, or determined changeable not having the dregs deposited not yet inhabited and cultivated turbulent, lawless. —*adv* **Unset'tledly**—*ns* **Unset'tledness; Unset'tlement** —*adj* **Unset'tling.**

Unsevered, un sev'erd, *adj* not severed, inseparable

Unsex, un seks', *v t* to deprive of sex to make unmanly or unwomanly —*adj* **Unsex'ual.**

Unshackle, un shak'l, *v t* to loose from shackles to set free

Unshaded, un shād'ed, *adj* not shaded without gradations of light or colour

Unshadowed, un-shad'ōd, *adj* not clouded, free from gloom

Unshakable, un shāk'a bl, *adj* (*Shak*) not to be shaken —*adjs* **Unshaked'** (*Shak*), not shaken, **Unshāk'en,** not shaken, firm, steady —*adv* **Unshāk'enly**

Unshale, un shāl', *v t* (*Shak*) to strip the shale or husk from, to expose

Unshamed, un shāmd', *adj* not shamed

Unshape, un shāp', *v t* (*Shak*) to deprive of shape, to derange, to confound —*adjs* **Unshape'ly,** not shapely, **Unshāp'en,** shapeless

Unshaven, un shāvn', *adj* not shaven

Unsheathe, un shēth', *v t* to draw from the sheath or scabbard, as a sword

Unshed, un shed', *adj* (*Spens*) unparted

Unshell, un shel', *v t* to strip of the shell, to release

Unshelve, un shelv', *v t* to remove the shelves from

Unshent, un shent', *adj* not disgraced

Unshiftiness, un shift'i nes, *n* shiftlessness —*adj* **Unshift'able,** shiftless

Unship, un ship', *v t* to take out of a ship or other vessel to remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted —*n* **Unship'ment**

Unshod, un shod', *adj* without shoes, barefoot

Unshoe, un shōō', *v t* to strip of a shoe

Unshorn, un shorn', *adj* not shorn, unclipped, unshaven

Unshot, un shot', *v t* to take the shot out of

Unshout, un showt', *v t* (*Shak*) to retract, as a shout

Unshowered, un show'erd, *adj* not watered by showers

Unshown, un shōn', *adj* not shown

Unshrined, un shrīnd', *adj* not placed in a shrine

Unshrinking, un shring'king, *adj* not shrinking —*adv* **Unshrink'ingly**

Unshriven, un shriv'n, *adj* not shriven

Unshroud, un shrowd', *v t* to remove the shroud from, to disclose

Unshrubbed, un shrubd', *adj* not furnished with shrubs

Unshunnable, un shun'a bl, *adj* that cannot be shunned —*adj* **Unshunned',** not shunned or avoided

Unshutter, un shut'er, *v t* to take the shutters off

Unsifted, un sift'ed, *adj* not sifted, untried

Unsighted, un sīt'ed, *adj* not seen—earlier **Unsight'** not furnished with a sight —*adj* **Unsight'able,** invisible —*n* **Unsight'liness,** the quality of being unsightly ugliness —*adj* **Unsight'ly,** not sightly or pleasing to the eye ugly

Unsignificant, un sig nifi kant, *adj* without signification

Unsimplicity, un sim plis'i ti, *n* want of simplicity

Unsincere, un sin sēr', *adj* not sincere, insincere not genuine, alloyed

Unsinew, un sin'ū, *v t* to take the strength from

Unsing, un sing', *v t* to take back what has been sung

Unsingled, un sing'gld, *adj.* not singled

Unsinning, un sin'ing, *adj* not sinning, untouched by sin

Unsistered, un sis'terd, *adj* being without a sister.—*n.* **Unsis'terliness.**—*adj* **Unsis'terly.**

Unsisting, un sist'ing, *adj* not resisting or opposing

Unsized, un sīzd', *adj* not sized or stiffened

Unskilful, un skil'fool, *adj* not skilful wanting skill or experience awkward —*adv* **Unskil'fully,** in an unskilful or awkward manner —*n* **Unskil'fulness,** want of skill or experience awkwardness —*adj* **Unskilled',** without special skill, untrained, unacquainted with

Unslain, un slān', *adj* not slain

Unslaked, un slākt', *adj* not slaked

Unsleeping, un slēp'ing, *adj* not sleeping

Unsling, un sling', *v t* to release from slings, to take the slings off

Unslipping, un slip'ing, *adj* not slipping

Unsluice, un slōōs', *v t* to open the sluice of

Unslumbering, un slum'ber ing, *adj* not slumbering —*adj* **Unslum'brous,** not slumbrous

Unsmirched, un smircht', *adj* not smirched or stained, clean

Unsmitten, un smit'n, *adj* not smitten

Unsmooth, un smoo*th*', *adj* not smooth, rough

Unsmote, un smōt', *adj* unsmitten

Unsmotherable, un smu*th*'er a bl, *adj* unable to be smothered

Unsnare, un snār', *v t* to set free from a snare

Unsnarl, un snarl', *v t* to disentangle

Unsneck, un snek', *v t* to draw the sneck or bar of a door

Unsoaped, un sōpt', *adj* not soaped, unwashed

Unsociable, un sō'sha bl, *adj* not sociable, reserved —*ns* **Unsociabil'ity, Unsō'ciableness** —*adv* **Unsō'ciably** —*adj* **Unsō'cial,** not social —*ns* **Unsō'cialism, Unsocial'ity.**

Unsoft, un soft', *adv* (*Spens*) not softly

Unsold, un sōld', *adj* not sold

Unsolder, un sod'er, *v t* to separate, as what has been soldered, to sunder

Unsoldierlike, un sōl'jer līk, *adj* not characteristic of, or becoming, a soldier

Unsolemn, un sol'em, *adj* not solemn, sacred, or formal —*v t* **Unsol'emnise,** to strip of solemnity

Unsolicited, un sō lis'i ted, *adj* not solicited —*adj* **Unsolic'itous,** not solicitous

Unsolid, un sol'id, *adj* not solid, not sound, empty —*n* **Unsolid'ity.**

Unsolved, un solvd', *adj* not solved

Unson, un sun', *v t* to make unworthy of sonship

Unsonsie, Unsoncie, un son'si, *adj* (*Scot*) unlucky

Unsoot, un sōōt', *adj* (*Spens*) not sweet [See **Soote**]

Unsophisticated, un sō fis'ti kāt ed, *adj* genuine, unadulterated free from artificiality, simple, inexperienced—also **Unsophis'ticate** —*ns* **Unsophis'ticatedness; Unsophisticā'tion.**

Unsorrowed, un-sor'ōd, *adj* not sorrowed or regretted

Unsorted, un sort'ed, *adj* not sorted or arranged ill chosen

Unsought, un sawt', *adj* not sought or solicited

Unsoul, un sōl', *v t* to deprive of soul or spirit

Unsound, un sownd', *adj* not sound or perfect not honest erroneous defective (*Spens*) not substantial, not to be depended upon —*adv* **Unsound'ly.**—*n* **Unsound'ness.**

Unsoundable, un sownd'a bl, *adj* that cannot be sounded or fathomed [morose

Unsoured, un sowrd', *adj* not soured, not made

Unspar, un spar', *v t* to take the spars from

Unsparing, un spār'ing, *adj* not sparing, liberal, profuse unmerciful —*adj* **Unspared',** not spared not saved from ruin —*adv* **Unspar'ingly** —*n* **Unspar'ingness**

Unspatial, un-spā'shal, *adj* not extending into space —*n.* **Unspatial'ity**

Unspeakable, un-spēk'a-bl, *adj* incapable of being spoken, uttered, or described —*v t* **Unspeak'** (*Shak*), to retract, as what has been spoken —*adv* **Unspeak'ably,** in an unspeakable or inexpressible manner —*adj* **Unspeak'ing,** not being able to speak

Unspecialised, un spesh'al īzd, *adj* not specialised in the biological sense generalised

Unspecified, un spes'i fīd, *adj* not specified

Unsped, un sped', *adj* not performed

Unspeedy, un spē'di, *adj* not speedy

Unspell, un-spel', *v t* to free from the power of a spell

Unspent, un spent', *adj* not spent or exhausted not having lost its force of motion

Unsphere, un sfēr', *v t* to take out of its sphere

Unspied, un spīd', *adj* (*Spens*) not spied, unseen

Unspike, un spīk', *v t* to remove a spike from

Unspilt, un spilt', *adj* not spilt or shed —Also **Unspilled'**

Unspin, un spin', *v t* to undo what has been spun

Unspiritual, un spir'i tū al, *adj* not spiritual —*v t* **Unspir'itualise,** to deprive of spirituality —*adv* **Unspir'itually**

Unspleened, un splēnd', *adj* free from spleen

Unspoil, un spoil', *v t* to undo the ill effects of spoiling —*adj* **Unspoiled'**

Unspoken, un spō'kn, *adj* not spoken, unconfessed

Unspontaneous, un spon tā'nē us, *adj* not spontaneous

Unsportful, un spōrt'fōōl, *adj* not sportful, melancholy

Unspotted, un spot'ed, *adj* free from spot not tainted with guilt —*n* **Unspot'tedness**

Unsquared, un skwārd', *adj* not made square undressed irregular, unbalanced

Unsquire, un skwīr', *v t* to strip of the dignity of squire

Unstable, un stā'bl, *adj* not stable, unreliable, infirm, inconstant in such a physical state that the slightest change induces further change of form or composition —*ns* **Unstabil'ity, Unstā'bleness.**

Unstablished, un stab'lisht, *adj* not firmly fixed

Unstack, un stak', *v t* to remove from a stack

Unstaid, un stād', *adj* not staid or steady —*n.* **Unstaid'ness**

Unstained, un stānd', *adj* not stained or tarnished

Unstamped, un stampt', *adj* not stamped, not having a stamp affixed

Unstanched, un stancht', *adj* not stanched in continent —*adj* **Unstanch'able.**

Unstarch, un starch', *v t* to take the starch from

Unstate, un stāt', *v t* to deprive of state

Unstatutable, un stat'ū ta bl, *adj* unwarranted by statute —*adv* **Unstat'utably**

Unstayed, un stād', *adj* not stayed or restrained

Unsteady, un sted'i, *adj* not steady changeable —*v t* to make unsteady —*adj* **Unstead'fast,** not steadfast or resolute insecure —*adv* **Unstead'fastly** —*n* **Unstead'fastness** —*adv* **Unstead'ily,** in an unsteady manner —*n* **Unstead'iness,** the state or quality of being unsteady want of firmness irresolution

Unsteel, un stēl', *v t* to soften, to disarm

Unstep, un-step', *v t* to remove, as a mast, from its place

Unstercorated, un ster'kō rā ted, *adj* not stercorated or manured

Unstick, un stik', *v t* to tear something free

Unsting, un sting', *v t* to disarm of a sting

Unstinted, un stint'ed, *adj* not stinted, profuse

Unstitch, un stich', *v t* to take out the stitches of.

Unstock, un stok', *v t* to deplete of stock to remove from the stock (*obs*) to launch

Unstockinged, un stok'ingd, *adj* not wearing stockings.

Unstooping, un stōōp'ing, *adj* not stooping
Unstop, un stop, *v t* to free from a stopper to free from hindrance to draw out the stops of an organ
Unstopper, un stop'er, *v t* to open, as a bottle, by taking out the stopper
Unstopple, un stop'l, *v t* to remove a stopple from
Unstow, un stō', *v t* to empty of its contents — *adj* **Unstowed',** not stowed or packed
Unstrained, un-strānd', *adj* not strained or purified by straining not forced, natural —*v t* **Unstrain',** to relieve from a strain
Unstratified, un strat'i fid, *adj* not stratified, as rocks
Unstressed, un strest', *adj* not pronounced with stress, unaccented
Unstretch, un strech', *v i* to become unstretched or relaxed
Unstriated, un strī'ā ted, *adj* not striated or striped
Unstring, un string', *v t* to take the strings off to relax or loosen —*adjs* **Unstringed', Unstrung'.**
Unstruck, un struk', *adj* not struck
Unstudied, un stud'id, *adj* done without premeditation, natural, easy not acquainted with through study
Unstuffed, un stuft', *adj* not stuffed
Unsubdued, un sub dūd', *adj* not subdued —*adj* **Unsubdū'able,** incapable of being subdued
Unsubject, un sub'jekt, *adj* not subject
Unsubmissive, un sub mis'iv, *adj* not submissive —*n* **Unsubmis'sion** —*adv* **Unsubmis'sively** —*n* **Unsubmis'siveness** —*adj* **Unsubmit'ting,** not submitting
Unsubordinate, un sub or'di nāt, *adj* not subordinate
Unsubstantial, un sub stan'shal, *adj* not substantial, not real, not solid or strong — *v t* **Unsubstan'tialise** — *ns* **Unsubstantial'ity, Unsubstantiā'tion**
Unsucceeded, un suk sēd'ed, *adj* not succeeded —*adjs* **Unsucceed'able** (*obs*), **Unsuccess'ive,** without succession
Unsuccess, un suk ses', *n* want of success failure —*adj* **Unsuccess'ful,** not successful or fortunate —*adv* **Unsuccess'fully,** in an unsuccessful or unfortunate manner —*n* **Unsuccess'fulness**
Unsuccourable, un suk'ur a bl, *adj* incapable of being succoured
Unsucked, un sukt', *adj* not sucked
Unsufferable, un suf'er a bl, *adj* (*obs*) insufferable —*adv* (*obs*) **Unsuf'ferably**
Unsufficient, un su fish'ent, *adj* (*obs*) insufficient —*n* (*obs*) **Unsuffi'cience.**—*adv* (*obs*) **Unsuffi'ciently**
Unsuitable, un sūt'a bl, *adj* not suitable, fitting, or adequate unbecoming —*v t* **Unsuit',** to be unsuitable for — *ns* **Unsuitabil'ity, Unsuit'ableness** —*adv* **Unsuit'ably.**—*adjs* **Unsuit'ed,** not suited or adapted to, **Unsuit'ing,** not suiting
Unsullied, un sul'id, *adj* not sullied, not disgraced
Unsummered, un sum'erd, *adj* not possessing the characteristics of summer
Unsung, un sung', *adj* not celebrated in song, forgotten not yet sung
Unsunned, un-sund', *adj* not exposed to the sun, not lighted — *adj* **Unsun'ny,** not sunny or bright
Unsuppliable, un su plī'a bl, *adj* that cannot be supplied
Unsupportable, un-su pōr'ta-bl, *adj* insupportable — *n* **Unsuppor'tableness.** — *adv* **Unsuppor'tably.**—*adj* **Unsuppor'ted,** not supported —*adv* **Unsuppor'tedly**
Unsuppressed, un su prest', *adj.* not suppressed
Unsure, un shōōr', *adj* not sure —*adj* **Unsured',** not made sure —*adv* **Unsure'ly.**
Unsurmountable, un sur mownt'a bl, *adj* insurmountable
Unsurpassable, un sur pas'a bl, *adj* incapable of being surpassed —*adv* **Unsurpass'ably.**—*adj* **Unsurpassed'**
Unsurrendered, un su ren'derd, *adj* not surrendered
Unsusceptible, un su-sep'ti bl, *adj* not susceptible —*n* **Unsusceptibil'ity**
Unsuspected, un sus-pekt'ed, *adj* not suspected not known or supposed to exist—(*Milton*) **Unsuspect'.** — *adv* **Unsuspect'edly.** — *n* **Unsuspect'edness** — *adj* **Unsuspect'ing.** — *adv* **Unsuspect'ingly.**—*n* **Unsuspect'ingness**
Unsuspicious, un sus pish'us, *adj* not suspicious, unsuspecting free from suspicion — *n* **Unsuspi'cion,** absence of suspicion — *adv* **Unsuspi'ciously** —*n* **Unsuspi'ciousness**
Unsustained, un sus tānd', *adj* not sustained
Unswaddle, un swod'l, *v t* to remove swaddling-bands from, to unswathe
Unswathe, un swāth, *v t* to take swathings or bandages from
Unswayable, un swā'a bl, *adj* (*Shak*) not to be swayed — *adj* **Unswayed',** not swayed — *n* **Unswayed'ness**
Unswear, un swār', *v i* (*Spens*) to recall an oath.
Unsweating, un swet'ing, *adj* not sweating
Unsweet, un swēt', *adj* not sweet — *v t* **Unsweet'en,** to make unsweet
Unswept, un swept', *adj* not swept or cleaned, not swept over
Unswerving, un-swerv'ing, *adj* not swerving, firm —*adv* **Unswerv'ingly.**
Unsworn, un swōrn', *adj* not sworn, not solemnly pronounced
Unsyllabled, un sil'a-bld, *adj* not syllabled, not articulated
Unsymmetrical, un si met'ri kal, *adj* not symmetrical—also **Unsymmet'ric.**—*adv* **Unsymmet'rically.** — *n* **Unsym'metry,** want of symmetry
Unsympathy, un sim'pa thi, *n* want of sympathy —*n* **Unsympathīsabil'ity** —*adj* **Unsym'pathīsable.**
Unsystematic, -al, un sis te mat'ik, al, *adj* not systematic —*adv* **Unsystemat'ically**
Untack, un tak', *v t* to undo what is tacked or fastened
Untackle, un tak'l, *v t* to unhitch
Untainted, un tānt'ed, *adj* not tainted or stained, not made unfit for eating by putrescence —*adv.* **Untaint'edly** —*n* **Untaint'edness**
Untainted, un tānt'ed, *adj* not attainted
Untaken, un tāk'n, *adj* not taken
Untalented, un tal'ent ed, *adj* not talented
Untalked, un tawkt', *adj* not talked or spoken (*of*)
Untamed, un tāmd', *adj* not tamed, not domesticated —*adj* **Untā'mable,** incapable of being tamed —*n* **Untā'mableness.**—*adj* **Untame',** not tame —*n* **Untamed'ness**
Untangle, un tang'gl, *v t* to disentangle
Untappice, un tap'is, *v i* (*obs*) to come out of concealment —*v t* to drive out of such
Untarnished, un tär'nisht, *adj* not tarnished or soiled
Untasted, un tāst'ed, *adj* not tasted, not enjoyed.
Untaught, un tawt', *adj* not taught, illiterate: not communicated by teaching ignorant
Untax, un taks', *v t* to take a tax from —*adj* **Untaxed',** not taxed not charged with any fault
Unteach, un-tēch', *v t* to cause to forget, as what has been taught —*adj* **Unteach'able,** not teachable —*n* **Unteach'ableness.**

Unteam, un tēm', *v t* to unyoke a team from
Untell, un tel', *v t* to recall what has been told
Untempering, un tem'per-ing, *adj* (*Shak*) not softening —*v t* **Untem'per**, to remove the temper from, to soften —*adj* **Untem'pered**, not tempered not regulated
Unteemptible, un temt'i bl, *adj* incapable of being tempted —*adv* **Untempt'ibly**
Untenable, un-ten'a bl, *adj* not tenable, not defensible.—*ns* **Untenabil'ity**, **Unten'ableness**.
Untenant, un ten'ant, *v t* to deprive of a tenant, to evict —*adjs* **Unten'antable**, not fit to be tenanted or inhabited, **Unten'anted**, not occupied
Untender, un-ten'dėr, *adj* not tender, not affectionate —*adv* **Unten'derly**
Untendered, un ten'derd, *adj* not offered
Untent, un tent', *v t* to bring out of a tent —*adj* **Untent'ed**, having no tents
Untented, un tent'ed, *adj* (*Scot*) uncared for —*adj*. **Untent'y**, careless
Unterminated, un tėr'mi nāt ed, *adj* without termination
Untether un te*th*'ėr, *v t* to release from a tether
Unthankful, un thank'fool, *adj* not thankful —*v t* **Unthank'**, (*obs*) to take back one's thanks —*adj* **Unthanked'**, not thanked —*adv* **Unthank'fully**.—*n* **Unthank'fulness**
Unthink, un thingk', *v t* (*Shak*) to dismiss from the mind, as a thought —*n* **Unthinkabil'ity** —*adj* **Unthink'able**, that cannot be thought —*n* **Unthink'er**, one who does not think —*adj* **Unthink'ing**, not thinking thoughtless —*adv* **Unthink'ingly** —*n* **Unthink'ingness**
Unthought, un thawt', *adj*. not thought (*of*) —*n* **Unthought'fulness**, thoughtlessness
Unthread, un thred', *v t* to take a thread from to loosen to find one's way through
Unthrifty, un thrift'i, *adj* not thrifty without thriftiness —*ns* **Unthrift'**, **Unthrift'iness** —(*Spens*) **Unthrift'ihead**.—*adv* **Unthrift'ily**.
Unthrone, un thrōn', *v t* to dethrone
Untidy, un tī'di, *adj* not tidy or neat —*adv* **Untī'dily** —*n* **Untī'diness**
Untie, un tī', *v t* to loose from being tied to unbind to loosen —*adj* **Untied'**.
Until, un til', *prep* till to as far as (used mostly with respect to time) —*adv* till up to the time that
Untile, un tīl', *v t* to take the tiles from
Untilled, un tild', *adj* not tilled —*adj* **Untill'able**, incapable of being tilled
Untimbered, un tim'berd, *adj* not provided with timber
Untimely, un tīm'li, *adj* not timely before the time, premature unseasonable, ill timed —*adv* (*Shak*) before the time prematurely, unseasonably —*n* **Untime'liness** —*adj* **Untime'ous**, untimely, unseasonable —*adv* **Untime'ously**.
Untin, un tin', *v t* to take the tin from
Untinctured, un tingk'tūrd, *adj* not tinctured
Untinged, un tinjd', *adj* not tinged, not infected
Untiring, un tīr'ing, *adj* unwearied —*adjs*. **Untir'able**, incapable of being wearied, **Untired'**, not tired —*adv* **Untir'ingly**.
Untitled, un tīt'ld, *adj* having no title
Unto, un'tōō, *prep* to
Untoiling, un toil'ing, *adj* without toil
Untold, un tōld', *adj* not told or related not counted or capable of being counted
Untomb, un tōōm', *v t* to take out of the tomb
Untongue, un tung', *v t* (*obs*) to silence
Untooth, un-tōōth', *v t* to deprive of teeth —*adj* **Untooth'some**, unpalatable —*n* **Untooth'someness**.
Untormented, un tor ment'ed, *adj* not tormented
Untorn, un-torn', *adj* not torn
Untouched, un tucht', *adj* not touched, not mentioned, not moved or affected emotionally —*adj*. **Untouch'able**, incapable of being touched
Untoward, un-tō'ard, *adj* not easily guided: froward awkward inconvenient—also **Untō'wardly**.—*n* **Untō'wardliness**.—*adv*. **Untō'wardly**.—*n* **Untō'wardness**.
Untowered, un tow'erd, *adj* not having towers
Untrace, un trās', *v t* to loose from traces
Untraced, un-trāsd', *adj* not traced or tracked —*adj* **Untrace'able**, that cannot be traced
Untracked, un trakt', *adj* not tracked
Untractable, un trakt'a bl, *adj* not tractable, difficult, rough —*ns* **Untractabil'ity**, **Untract'ableness**.—*adv* **Untract'ably**.
Untraded, un trād'ed, *adj* (*Shak*) unused, uncommon, inexperienced —*adj* **Untrād'ing**, not accustomed
Untrained, un trānd', *adj* not trained or disciplined
Untrammelled, un tram'eld, *adj* not trammelled
Untrampled, un tramp'ld, *adj* not trod upon
Untransferable, un trans fer'a bl, *adj* that cannot be transferred
Untransformed, un trans formd', *adj* not transformed
Untranslated, un trans lā'ted, *adj* not translated from one tongue into another —*n* **Untranslātabil'ity** —*adj* **Untranslā'table** —*n* **Untranslā'tableness** —*adv* **Untranslā'tably**.
Untransmutable, un-trans-mūt'a-bl, *adj* that cannot be transmuted
Untransparent, un trans pā'ent, *adj* not transparent
Untravelled, un trav'eld, *adj* not passed over: not having learned through travel narrow-minded
Untread, un tred', *v t* (*Shak*) to tread back, to retrace
Untreasure, un trezh'ūr, *v t* to despoil of treasure to display or set forth
Untreatable, un trēt'a-bl, *adj* that cannot be treated
Untrembling, un trem'bling, *adj* not trembling —*adv* **Untrem'blingly**
Untrespassing, un tres'pas ing, *adj* not trespassing
Untressed, un trest', *adj* not having the hair dressed in tresses
Untricked, un trikt', *adj* not adorned
Untried, un trīd', *adj* not tried, not yet experienced, not yet having passed trial unnoticed
Untrifling, un trīf'ling, *adj* not trifling
Untrim, un trim', *v t* to deprive of trimming, to put out of order —*adj* **Untrimmed'**, not adorned with trimmings not made neat by clipping, &c —*n* **Untrimmed'ness**
Untrodden, un trod'n, *adj* not trodden upon, unfrequented —Also **Untrod'**
Untroubled, un trub'ld, *adj* not troubled or disturbed not rising in waves not turbid —*n* **Untroub'ledness**.
Untruced, un trōōst', *adj* without truce
Untrue, un trōō', *adj* not true false not faithful disloyal not in accordance with a standard. —*ns* **Untrue'ness**, state of being untrue, **Untru'ism**, something palpably untrue —*adv* **Untru'ly**, not truly, falsely —*n* **Untruth'**, falsehood a lie —*adj* **Untruth'ful**.—*adv* **Untruth'fully** —*n* **Untruth'fulness**.
Untruss, un trus', *v t* to loosen or free from a truss to unfasten, let down the breeches by undoing the points that kept them up, to undress —*adj* **Untrussed'**, not trussed —*n* **Untruss'er**, (*obs*) one who untrusses persons for whipping
Untrustful, un trust'fool, *adj* not trusting not trustworthy —*adv* **Untrust'worthily** —*n* **Untrust'worthiness**.—*adjs* **Untrust'worthy**, not

worthy of trust, **Untrust'y,** not trusty, not deserving trust
Untuck, un tuk', *v t* to undo, as a tuck to loose from a tuck
Untuckered, un tuk'erd, *adj* not having a tucker on
Untufted, un-tuft'ed, *adj* without tufts, of scales, hairs, &c
Untune, un tūn', *v t* to put out of tune to disorder or confuse —*adj* **Untun'able,** inharmonious —*n* **Untun'ableness.**—*adv* **Untun'ably.**—*adj* **Untuned'.**
Unturf, un turf', *v t* to strip the turf from
Unturn, un turn', *v t* to turn the opposite way —*adj* **Unturned',** not turned
Untutored, un tū'tord, *adj* having had no tutor, uninstructed, raw
Untwine, un twīn', *v t* to untwist to open —*v i* to become untwined
Untwist, un twist', *v t* to open what is twisted, to unravel —*v i* to become loosened out —*n* a twist in the opposite direction
Ununderstandable, un un der-stand'a bl, *adj* not to be understood
Ununiform, un ū'ni form, *adj* not uniform —*n* **Unū'niformness**
Unurged, un urjd', *adj* not urged
Unused, un ūzd', *adj* not used, not accustomed —*ns* (*obs*) **Unū'sage, Unused'ness** —*adj* **Unuse'ful,** useless —*adv* **Unuse'fully.** —*n* **Unuse'fulness**
Unusual, un ū'zhū al, *adj* not usual or common —*n* **Unusual'ity,** rarity —*adv* **Unū'sually** —*n* **Unū'sualness.**
Unutterable, un ut'er a bl, *adj* incapable of being uttered or expressed —*ns* **Unutterabil'ity, Unut'terableness** —*adv* **Unut'terably**
Unvaccinated, un vak'si nā ted, *adj* not vaccinated
Unvalued, un val'ūd, *adj* not valued not yet having the value set invaluable —*adj* **Unval'uable,** priceless
Unvanquished, un vang'kwisht, *adj* not conquered —*adj* **Unvanq'uishable,** that cannot be conquered
Unvaried, un vā'rid, *adj* not varied —*adjs* **Unvā'riable,** invariable, **Unvā'rying,** not varying
Unvariegated, un vā'ri e gā ted, *adj* not variegated
Unvarnished, un var'nisht, *adj* not varnished not artfully embellished plain
Unvascular, un vas'kū lar, *adj* non vascular
Unvassal, un vas'al, *v t* to free from vassalage
Unveil, un vāl', *v t* to remove a veil from to disclose, reveal —*v i* to become unveiled, to reveal one's self —*adv* **Unveil'edly** —*n* **Unveil'er**
Unvenerable, un ven'e ra bl, *adj* not venerable
Unvenomed, un ven'umd, *adj* not venomous —Also **Unven'omous**
Unvented, un vent'ed, *adj* not vented
Unventilated, un ven'ti lā ted, *adj* not ventilated
Unveracious, un ve ā'shus, *adj* not veracious or truthful —*n* **Unverac'ity**
Unverdant, un verd'ant, *adj* not verdant
Unversed, un verst', *adj* not skilled not put in verse
Unvexed, un vekst', *adj* not vexed or troubled
Unvicar, un vik'ar, *v t* to deprive of office of vicar
Unviolable, un vī'ō la bl, *adj* not to be violated —*adj* **Unvi'olated,** not violated
Unvirtue, un ver'tū, *n* lack of virtue —*adj* **Unvir'tuous** —*adv* **Unvir'tuously**
Unvisited, un viz'i ted, *adj* not visited, unfrequented
Unvital, un-vī'tal, *adj* not vital
Unvitiated, un vish'i ā ted, *adj* not vitiated
Unvizard, un viz'ard, *v t* to divest of a vizard
Unvoiced, un voist', *adj* not spoken
Unvoidable, un void'a bl, *adj* that cannot be made void
Unvoluntary, un vol'un ta ri, *adj* (*obs*) involuntary
Unvoluptuous, un vō lupt'ū us, *adj* not voluptuous
Unvote, un vōt', *v t* to cancel by vote
Unvowed, un vowd', *adj* not vowed
Unvoyageable, un voi'āj a bl, *adj* that cannot be navigated, impassable
Unvulgar, un vul'gar, *adj* not vulgar —*v t* **Unvul'garise,** to divest of vulgarity
Unwaited, un wāt'ed, *adj* not attended (*on*)
Unwakeful, un wāk'fōōl, *adj* not waking easily, sleeping soundly —*n* **Unwake'fulness** —*adj* **Unwak'ened,** not wakened
Unwallet, un wol'et, *v t* to take from a wallet
Unwandering, un won'der ing, *adj* not wandering
Unwarlike, un wawr'līk, *adj* not warlike
Unwarm, un wawrm', *adj* not warm —*v i* to lose warmth
Unwarned, un wawrnd', *adj* not warned —*adv* **Unwarn'edly.**
Unwarp, un wawrp', *v t* to change from being warped —*adj* **Unwarped'.**
Unwarrantable, un wor'ant a bl, *adj* not warrantable or justifiable improper —*ns* **Unwarrantabil'ity, Unwar'rantableness.**—*adv* **Unwar'rantably** —*adj* **Unwar'ranted,** without warrant or authorisation not guaranteed as to quality, &c —*adv* **Unwar'rantedly**
Unwary, un wā'ri, *adj* not wary or cautious: (*Spens*) unexpected —*adv* **Unwā'rily,** in an unwary or heedless manner —*n* **Unwā'riness,** the state of being unwary, careless, or heedless
Unwashed, un wosht', *adj* not washed, filthy: untouched by the waves
Unwasted, un wāst'ed, *adj* not wasted
Unwatchful, un woch'fool, *adj* not watchful —*adj* **Unwatched'.**—*adv* **Unwatch'fully.**—*n.* **Unwatch'fulness**
Unwater, un waw'ter, *v t* to free of water by pumping —*adj* **Unwa'tered,** not wetted without water
Unwavering, un wā'ver ing, *adj* not wavering —*adv* **Unwā'veringly**
Unwayed, un-wād', *adj* not used to the road: having no roads or paths
Unweakened, un wēk'nd, *adj* not weakened
Unweaned, un wēnd', *adj* not weaned
Unwearable, un wār'a bl, *adj* not wearable, that cannot be worn or worn out
Unwearied, un wēr'id, *adj* not tiring indefatigable —*adj* **Unwear'iable,** that cannot be wearied out —*advs* **Unwear'iably, Unwear'iedly** —*n.* **Unwear'iedness.**—*adj* **Unwear'y,** not weary. —*v t* to refresh after weariness
Unweave, un wēv', *v t* to undo what is woven
Unweb, un web', *v t* to undo the web of —*adj.* **Unwebbed',** not web footed
Unwed, un wed', *adj* unmarried
Unwedgable, un wej'a bl, *adj* (*Shak*) unable to be split with wedges
Unweeded, un wēd'ed, *adj* not weeded
Unweeping, un wēp'ing, *adj* not weeping
Unweeting, un wēt'ing, *adj* unwitting, not knowing, ignorant —*adv* **Unweet'ingly,** ignorantly
Unweighed, un wād', *adj* not weighed not pondered unguarded
Unwelcome, un-wel'kum, *adj* not welcome, causing grief —*v t* to treat as unwelcome —*adv.* **Unwel'comely.**—*n* **Unwel'comeness**
Unwell, un wel', *adj* not well not in good health —*n* **Unwell'ness.**
Unwept, un-wept', *adj* not mourned
Unwhipped, un whipt', *adj* not whipped
Unwholesome, un hōl'sum, *adj* not wholesome:

unfavourable to health repulsive —*adv* **Unwhole'somely.**—*n* **Unwhole'someness.**

Unwieldy, un wēl'dı, *adj* not easily moved or handled —*adv* **Unwiel'dily** —*n* **Unwiel'diness,** the state or quality of being unwieldy difficulty of being moved

Unwilful, un wıl'fo͝ol, *adj* not wilful

Unwilling, un wıl'ing, *adj* not willing dis inclined reluctant —*v t* **Unwill',** to will the opposite of —*adj* **Unwilled',** spontaneous —*adv* **Unwill'ingly** —*n* **Unwill'ingness**

Unwily, un wī'lı, *adj* not wily

Unwind, un wīnd', *v t* to wind down or off —*v ı* to become unwound

Unwinking, un wingk'ing, *adj* not winking, not ceasing to keep watch

Unwinning, un wın'ing, *adj* not winning, not conciliatory

Unwiped, un wīpt', *adj* not wiped

Unwire, un wīı', *v t* to take out the wire from

Unwise, un wīz', *adj* not wise injudicious foolish — *n* **Unwis'dom,** want of wisdom ignorance foolishness —*adv* **Unwise'ly,** not wisely or prudently

Unwish, un-wish', *v t* (*Shak*) to wish not to be — *adj* **Unwished',** not wished for

Unwist, un wist', *adj* (*Spens*) not known

Unwitch, un wich', *v t* to set free from the power of witchcraft

Unwithdrawing, un with drawing, *adj* not with drawing

Unwithered, un-with'erd, *adj* not withered —*adj* **Unwith'ering,** not withering or fading

Unwithheld, un with held', *adj* not withheld

Unwithstood, un-with-sto͝od', *adj* not opposed or resisted

Unwitnessed, un wıt'nest, *adj* not witnessed

Unwittily, un wıt'ı lı, *adv* not wittily, without wit

Unwitting, un wıt'ing, *adj* without knowledge ignorant —*adv* **Unwit'tingly.**

Unwived, un-wīvd', *adj* not having a wife

Unwoman, un wo͝om'an, *v t* to make unwomanly —*n* **Unwom'anliness** —*adj* **Unwom'anly,** not befitting or becoming a woman —*adv* in a manner unbecoming a woman

Unwondering, un wun'der ing, *adj* not wondering.

Unwonted, un wunt'ed, *adj* not wonted or accustomed uncommon —(*Spens*) **Unwont'.** —*adv* **Unwont'edly** —*n* **Unwont'edness**

Unwooed, un wo͝od', *adj* not wooed

Unwoof, un wo͝of', *v t* to remove the woof from

Unworded, un wurd'ed, *adj* not worded, silent

Unwork, un wurk', *v t* to undo —*adjs* **Unwork'able,** not workable difficult to manage, **Unwork'ing,** living without labour, **Unwork'manlike,** not like a good workman

Unworldly, un wurld'lı, *adj* above worldly or self-interested motives, spiritual —*n* **Unworld'liness**

Unwormed, un wurmd', *adj* not wormed, not having had the worm of lytta under the tongue cut out—of a dog

Unworn, un wōrn', *adj* not worn

Unworshipped, un wur'shipt, *adj* not worshipped

Unworthy, un wur'*th*ı, *adj* not worthy worthless unbecoming —*n* **Unworth** (worth'), unworthiness —*adv* **Unwor'thily,** in an unworthy manner without due regard to worth or merit —*n* **Unwor'thiness**

Unwounded, un wo͞on'ded, *adj* not wounded not offended

Unwrap, un-rap', *v t* to open what is wrapped or folded —*v ı* to become unwrapped

Unwreaked, un rēkt', *adj* (*Spens*) unrevenged

Unwreathe, un-rē*th*', *v t* to untwist, as anything wreathed.

Unwrecked, un rekt', *adj* not wrecked

Unwrinkle, un ring'kl, *v t* to smooth out from a wrinkled state —*adj* **Unwrink'led,** not wrinkled, smooth

Unwritten, un rıt'n, *adj* not written or reduced to writing, oral containing no writing —*v t* **Unwrite',** to cancel what is written —*adj* **Unwrit'ing,** not writing

Unwrought, un rawt', *adj* not laboured or manufactured

Unwrung, un rung', *adj* not galled

Unyielding, un yēl'ding, *adj* not yielding or bending stiff obstinate —*adv* **Unyiel'dingly.** —*n* **Unyiel'dingness.**

Unyoke, un yōk', *v t* to loose from a yoke to disjoin —*v ı* to be loosed from a yoke, to cease work —*adj* **Unyoked',** not yoked not having worn the yoke (*Shak*) unrestrained, licentious

Unzealous, un zel'us, *adj* not zealous, devoid of zeal or fervour

Unzoned, un zōnd', *adj* having no zone or girdle

Up, up, *adv* toward a higher place aloft on high from a lower to a higher position, as out of bed, above the horizon, &c in a higher position in a condition of elevation, advance, excitement, &c as far as, abreast of completely —*prep* from a lower to a higher place on or along —*adj* inclining up, upward —*n* in phrase '*ups* and downs,' rises and falls, vicissitudes —*adv* **Up'-and-down',** upright here and there — *adj* plain, downright —**Up to,** (*coll*) about, engaged in doing, **Up to anything,** capable of and ready for any mischief, **Up to date,** to the present time containing all recent facts, statistics, &c knowing the latest developments of fashion, usage, &c , **Up to snuff** (see **Snuff**), **Up to the knocker,** (*slang*) up to the required standard, excellent, **Up town,** (*coll*) pertaining to the upper part of a town towards the upper part of a town [A S *up, upp*, Ger. ***auf***, L. *sub*, Gr *hypo*, allied to **Over, Above.**]

Upanishad, o͞o pan'ı shad, *n* in Sanskrit literature, a name given to a class of treatises of theosophic and philosophical character, more or less closely connected with the Brâhmanas, which are theological prose works attached to each of the four collections (*Saṃhitâ*) forming the Veda [Sans]

Upas, ū'pas, *n* the juice of the Antjar or Anchar-tree of the Philippine Islands, a powerful vegetable poison [Malay *ūpas*, poison]

Upbar, up bär', *v t* (*Spens*) to lift up the bar of, to unbar

Upbear, up bār', *v t* to bear up to raise aloft to sustain

Upbind, up bīnd', *v t* to bind up

Upblaze, up blāz', *v ı* to blaze or shoot up

Upblow, up blō', *v t* (*Spens*) to blow up

Upbraid, up brād', *v t* to charge with something wrong or disgraceful to reproach to reprove severely —*v ı* to utter reproaches —*n* **Upbraid'ing,** a charging with something wrong act of reproaching —*adv* **Upbraid'ingly** [A S *up*, up, on, and *bregdan*, to braid, weave]

Upbrast, up brast', *v pa t* (*Spens*) burst open

Upbray, up brā', *v t* (*Spens*) to upbraid —*n* an upbraiding

Upbreak, up'brāk, *n* a breaking up or bursting forth

Upbringing, up'bring ing, *n* the process of nourishing and training

Upbrought, up brawt', *adj*. (*Spens*) brought up, educated

Upbuilding, up bild'ing, *n* the act of building up, edification

Upbuoyance, up boı'ans, *n* the act of buoying up.

Upburst, up'burst, *n* a bursting up

Upby, up'bī, *adv* (*Scot*) up the way, a little farther on or up

Upcast, up'kast, *n* a cast or throw in bowling a shaft for the upward passage of air from a mine, a current of air passing along such (*Scot*) state of being thrown into confusion, a taunt or gibe

Upcaught, up kawt', *adj* caught up

Upcheer, up chēr', *v t* to cheer up, to brighten

Upclimb, up klīm', *v t* (*Spens*) to climb up, to ascend

Upgather, up ga*th*'er, *v t* to gather up (*Spens*) to contract

Upgaze, up gāz', *v i* to gaze or look steadily upward

Upheap, up hēp', *v t* to heap up —*n* **Upheap'ing**

Upheave, up-hēv', *v t* to heave or lift up —*n* **Upheav'al,** the raising of surface formations by the action of internal forces, believed to be due to the sinking in of the crust upon the cooling and contracting nucleus

Upheld, up held', *pa t* and *pa p* of **Uphold**

Uphill, up'hil, *adj* ascending difficult —*adv* up a hill, against difficulties

Uphoard, up hōrd', *v t* (*Shak*) to hoard up

Uphold, up hōld', *v t* to hold up to sustain to countenance to defend to continue without failing —*n* **Uphōl'der** —*v t* **Uphōl'ster,** to furnish furniture with stuffing, springs, &c, to provide with curtains, &c —*ns* **Uphōl'sterer,** one who supplies or who sells furniture, beds, curtains, &c, **Uphōl'stery,** furniture, &c, supplied by upholsterers

Uphroe, ū'frō, *n* (*naut*) the circular piece of wood, with holes in it, by which the legs of a crowfoot are extended for suspending an awning —Also **U'vrou** [Dut *juffrouw*, a young woman]

Upkeep, up'kēp, *n* maintenance, means of support

Upland, up'land, *n* upper or high land, as opp to meadows, river sides, &c —*adj* high in situation pertaining to uplands —*n* **Up'lander.**—*adj* (*obs*) **Up'landish**

Uplay, up lā', *v t* to lay up, to hoard

Uplean, up lēn', *v i* (*Spens*) to lean upon anything

Uplift, up lift', *v t* to lift up or raise aloft —*n* a raising or upheaval of strata

Uplock, up lok', *v t* to lock up

Uplook, up look', *v i* (*Shak*) to look up

Uplying, up'lī ing, *adj* upland, elevated

Upmaking, up'māk ing, *n* (*naut*) pieces of plank or timber piled on each other as filling up in building, esp between the bilge ways and ship's bottom preparatory to launching (*print*) arrangement of lines into columns or pages

Upmost See **Upper.**

Upon, up on', *prep* on, in an elevated position —*adv* on

Upper, up'er, *adj* (*comp* of **Up**), farther up higher in position, dignity, &c superior —*superl* **Up'permost, Up'most** —*n* **Up'per,** the part of a boot or shoe above the sole and welt —*n* **Up'perhand,** superiority advantage —*adj* **Up'permost,** highest in place, rank, &c first to come into the mind —*adv* in the highest place, first —*ns* **Up'per-stō'ry,** a story above the ground floor the brain, **Up'per-ten,** the wealthier or leading classes in a community —*adj* **Up'pish,** assuming, pretentious, snobbish —*adv* **Up'pishly.**—*n* **Up'pishness** [For affix *most*, see **Aftermost, Foremost.**]

Up-pile, up pīl', *v t* to pile up

Upping, up'ing, *n* the same as *swan upping* or *marking* [See **Swan**]

Up-plough, up plow', *v t* to plough up

Up-pluck, up pluk', *v t* to pluck or pull up

Up-pricked, up-prikt', *adj* pricked up, erected

Up-prop, up prop', *v t* to prop up

Up-putting, up poot'ing, *n* (*Scot*) lodging and entertainment

Upraise, up rāz', *v t* to raise or lift up —*n* **Up-rais'ing** (*Scot*), nurture

Uprear, up rēr', *v t* to rear or raise

Upridged, up rijd', *adj* raised up in ridges —*v t.* **Upridge',** to raise up in ridges

Upright, up'rit, *adj* right or straight up in an erect position adhering to rectitude honest just.—*adv* vertically —*advs* **Upright'eously,** (*obs*) in an upright or just manner, **Up'rightly,** in an upright manner honestly —*n* **Up'right-ness**

Uprise, up rīz', *v i* to rise up —*ns* **Up'rise** (*Shak*), the act of rising appearance above the horizon, **Uprī'sing,** the act of rising up, accent any strong outburst of popular excitement, insurrection (*Shak*) an ascent, a steep place —*v pa t* **Uprist'** (*Coleridge*), uprose

Uproar, up'rōr, *n* noise and tumult bustle and clamour —*v t* **Uproar'** (*Shak*), to throw into uproar or confusion —*v i* to make an uproar —*adj* **Uproar'ious,** making or accompanied by great uproar —*adv* **Uproar'iously** —*n* **Uproar'iousness,** the state of being uproarious, noisy, or riotous [Dut *oproer*, from *op*, up, and *roeren* (Ger *ruhren*, A S *hréran*), to stir; the form due to confusion with **Roar.**]

Uproll, up rōl', *v t* to roll up

Uproot, up rōōt', *v t* to tear up by the roots.—*n.* **Uproot'al,** act of uprooting

Uprose, up-rōz', *pa t* of **Uprise**

Uprouse, up rowz', *v t* to rouse up

Uprun, up run', *v t* to run up, ascend.

Uprush, up rush', *v i* to rush upward —*n.* **Up'-rush,** a rush upward

Upsee, up'sē, *adv* after the manner of, as 'to drink upsee Dutch'—(*Scott*) **Up'sees** [Dut *op zijn Duitsch*, in the Dutch, i e German, fashion]

Upseek, up sēk', *v i* to seek upward

Upsend, up send', *v t* to send or throw up

Upset, up set', *v t* to turn upside down to overthrow —*v i* to be upset —*n* **Up'set,** an overturn —*adj* relating to what is set up for sale, in phrase **Upset price,** the sum at which anything is started at a public sale —*ns* **Upset'ment, Upset'ter** —*adj* **Upset'ting,** discomposing (*Scot*) conceited, assuming

Upshoot, up shōōt', *v t* (*Spens*) to shoot upward

Upshot, up'shot, *n* final issue end

Upside, up'sīd, *n* the upper side —*adv* on the upper side —*adv* **Up'side-down,** with the upper part undermost in complete confusion —**To be upsides with,** (*coll*) to be even with, to be revenged upon

Upsitting, up'sit ing, *n* (*obs*) the sitting up of a woman after confinement, the feast held on such occasion

Upsnatch, up snach', *v t* to snatch up

Upsoar, up sōr', *v i* to soar upward

Upspear, up spēr', *v i* to shoot up straight like a spear

Upspring, up'spring, *n* (*Shak*) an upstart —*v i* **Upspring',** to spring up, rise —*pa t* upsprung'

Upstairs, up stārz', *adv* in or toward the upper story —*adj* **Up'stairs,** pertaining to an upper story or flat —*n* an upper story

Upstand, up stand', *v i* (*Milton*) to stand up —*pa t* upstood'

Upstare, up-stār', *v i* (*Spens*) to stare upward, to stand up erect

Upstart, up'start, *adj* (*Milton*) suddenly raised to prominence or consequence, characteristic of such, pretentious and vulgar —*n* one who has suddenly risen from poverty or obscurity to wealth or power —*v i.* **Upstart',** to start up suddenly

Upstay, up stā', *v t* to stay, sustain, support

Upstream, up'strēm, *adv* towards the upper part of a stream —*v i* **Upstream',** to stream up

Upsurge, up surj', *v i* to surge up

Upswarm, up swawrm′, *v t* (*Shak*) to raise in a swarm
Upsway, up swā′, *v t* to swing up
Upsweep, up swēp′, *n* a sweeping upward
Upswell, up swel′, *v i* to swell or surge up
Uptake, up′tāk, *n* the act of lifting up (*prov*) mental apprehension the upcast pipe from the smoke box of a steam boiler towards the chimney —*v t* **Uptake′**, to take up
Uptear, up tār′, *v t* to tear up
Upthrow, up thrō′, *v t* to throw up —*n* **Up′-throw,** an upheaval, an uplift
Upthrust, up′thrust, *n* a thrust upward, an upheaval of a mass of rock
Upthunder, up-thun′dėr, *v i* to send up a noise like thunder
Uptie, up tī′, *v t* to tie up (*Spens*) to twist
Uptilt, up tilt′, *v t* to tilt up —*adj* **Uptilt′ed**
Uptoss, up tos′, *v t* to toss up —*adj* **Uptossed′,** tossed upward, greatly agitated
Uptown, up′town, *adj* situated in the upper part of a town —*adv* to or in the upper part of a town
Uptrace, up trās′, *v i* to trace up
Uptrain, up trān′, *v t* to train up
Uptrill, up tril′, *v t* to trill in a high voice
Upturn, up turn′, *v t* to turn up or upward to throw up —*v i* to turn up —*n* **Upturn′ing,** the act of throwing up
Upwafted, up waf′ted, *adj* borne or wafted upward
Upward, up′ward, *adj* directed up or to a higher place —*advs* **Up′ward, Up′wardly, Up′wards,** toward a higher direction, **Up′ways,** upward — **Upward of,** more than, about
Upwell, up wel′, *v i* to upspring
Upwhirl, up hwerl′, *v i* to whirl upward —*v t* to raise upward in a whirling course
Upwind, up wīnd′, *v t* (*Spens*) to wind up —*pa t* upwound′
Upwreathe, up rēth′, *v* to rise with a wreathing or curling motion
Upwrought, up rawt′, *p adj* wrought upward
Ur, er, *interj* a meaningless utterance between the words of hesitating speakers
Urachus, ū′ra kus, *n* one of the ligaments of the bladder formed by the remaining constricted portion of the allantois of the fœtus [Gr *ourachos—ouron*, urine]
Uræmia, ū rē′mi a, *n* a morbid condition of the blood due to the retention of urea or other waste materials ordinarily excreted from the body by the kidneys — also **Urē′mia.** — *adjs* **Uræ′mic, Urē′mic,** relating to the peculiar symptoms associated with defective excretion of waste products by the kidneys
Uræum, ū rē′um, *n* the posterior half of a bird—opp to *Stethiæum* —*pl* **Uræ′a** [Gr *oura*, a tail]
Uræus, ū rē′us, *n* the serpent emblem of ancient Egyptian divinities and kings, placed on the head dress [Gr *ouraios*, of the tail]
Ural-altaic, ū ral al tā′ik, *adj* pertaining to a racial and linguistic group of peoples, one of the four great branches of the Mongolic stock The Ural Altaians, or Finno Tartars, are subdivided in their turn into (*a*) the Samoyedic tribes, (*b*) the Finnish stems, (*c*) the Turko Tartars—Turks, Turcomans, Yakuts, Nogais, Djagatais, Uigur Turks, and Kirghizes, (*d*) the Mongols, including the Mongols proper, the Buriats, and the Kalmucks, and (*e*) the Manchurians and Tunguses
Uralite, ū′ral īt, *n* a mineral with the crystalline form of augite and the cleavage and specific gravity of hornblende — *adj* **Uralit′ic** — *n* **Uralitisā′tion,** the paramorphic change of augite to hornblende —*v t* **U′ralitise.**
Urania, ū rā′ni a, *n* the Muse of astronomy, represented with a celestial globe in her hand, to which she points with a little staff —*adj* **Urā′nian.** [L, — Gr. *ouranios*, heavenly — *ouranos*, heaven]
Uraniscus, ū ra nis′kus, *n* the vault or roof of the mouth [Gr *ouraniskos*, dim of *ouranos*, the vault of heaven]
Uranite, ū′ra nīt, *n* a greenish ore of uranium — *adj* **Uranit′ic**
Uranium, ū rā′ni um, *n* a very hard but moderately malleable metal, resembling nickel or iron in its lustre and colour, but in a finely comminuted state occurring as a black powder — *adj* **Urā′nic** [From Gr *ouranos*, heaven]
Uranography, ū ran og′ra fi, *n* descriptive astronomy, esp of the constellations —*adjs* **Uranograph′ic, -al** —*n* **Uranog′raphist**
Uranometry, ū ran om′e tri, *n* the measurement of the heavens a description of the groups of constellations
Uranoscopy, ū′ra-nos-kō-pi, *n.* observation of the heavenly bodies
Uranus, ū′ran us, *n* the name of one of the primary planets [L —Gr *ouranos*, heaven]
Urao, ōō rä′ō, *n* the natron found in the dried up beds of South American lakes and streams
Urate, ū′rāt, *n* a salt of uric acid —*adj* **Urat′ic,** pertaining to the urates —*ns* **Uratō′ma,** a deposit of urates in the tissues, **Uratō′sis,** a morbid condition in which this takes place
Urban, ur′ban, *adj* of or belonging to a city —*adj* **Urbāne′,** pertaining to or influenced by a city civilised refined courteous —*adv* **Urbāne′ly.** —*n* **Urban′ity,** the quality of being urbane refinement politeness —**Urbi et orbi** = 'to the city and to the world,' a form used in the publication of papal bulls, for the purpose of signifying their formal promulgation to the entire Catholic world, as well as to the city of Rome [L *urbanus—urbs*, a city]
Urceolaria, ur sē ō lā′ri a, *n* a genus of gymnocarpous lichens with urceolate apothecia —*adj* **Urceolā′rian**
Urceolus, ur sē′ō lus, *n* a monopetalous corolla with a contracted orifice the external case or sheath of a rotifer —*adj* **Ur′ceolāte,** pitcher-shaped having an urceolus, as a rotifer [L *urceolus*, dim of *urceus*, a pitcher]
Urceus, ur′sē us, *n* a ewer for holding water for washing [L]
Urchin, ur′chin, *n* a hedgehog a mischievous child, an elf, a fairy —*adj* elfish, mischievous [O Fr *erçon*, (Fr *hérisson*)—L *ericius*, a hedgehog]
Urdé, ur dā′, *adj* (*her*) pointed, as a cross, or having a point projected, as a bend variated [Fr,—Old High Ger *ort*, a point]
Urdú, ōōr′dōō, *n* Hindustani, a peculiar and important form of Hindi, which, being Hindí, with a more or less considerable admixture of Persian (and Arabic) words, and written in the Persian character, originated after the Mohammedan conquest, through the official intercourse of the Persian-speaking rulers and their Hindu subjects, and has developed into a kind of *lingua franca* for the whole of India
Ure, ūr, *n* (*obs*) practice, operation —*v t* and *v i* to work, exercise
Urea, ū′rē a, *n* a readily soluble colourless crystalline compound formed in the tissues during the disintegration of proteid material, and carried by the blood to the kidneys, which separate it and pass it off in the urine —*adj* **U′rēal,** pertaining to urea —*ns* **Uream′eter,** an instrument for measuring the amount of urea in the urine, **Ureamet′ry** [Gr *ouron*, urine]
Uredo, ū rē′dō, *n* a form genus or stage of *Uredineæ* —*adjs* **Uredin′eous, Ured′inous; Urē′doform.**—*n* **Urē′dospore.**—*adj* **Uredospor′ic.**

Urena, ū rē'na, *n* a genus of *Malvaceæ*—the Indian mallow

Ureter, ū rē'tėr, *n* the duct which conveys the urine from the kidneys to the bladder —*adjs* **Urē'tal, Urē'teral, Urēter'ic** —*n* **Urēterī'tis,** inflammation of the ureter [Gr , — *ouron,* urine]

Urethra, ū rē'thra, *n* the canal by which the urine is discharged from the bladder —*pl* **Urē'thræ.** —*adjs* **Urē'thral , Urēthrit'ic,** affected with urethritis —*n* **Urēthrī'tis,** inflammation of the urethra [Gr ,—*ouron,* urine]

Urf, urf, *n* (*Scot*) a stunted child

Urge, urj, *v t* to press in any way to drive to press earnestly to solicit earnestly to provoke —*v i* to incite to insist to make allegations —*n* act of urging —*n* **Ur'gency,** quality of being urgent earnest asking pressing necessity — *adj* **Ur'gent,** urging pressing with importunity calling for immediate attention earnest —*adv* **Ur'gently.**—*n* **Ur'ger.** [L *urgēre,* to press, to drive]

Uria, ū'ri a, *n* a genus of *Alcidæ*—the guillemots and murres

Uriconian, ū-ri kō'ni an, *n* the name applied to a series of volcanic rocks of which the Wrekin is composed [From *Uriconium,* a Roman station on the site of which Wroxeter in Shropshire stands]

Urile, ū'ril, *n* a kind of cormorant

Urim, Thummim, thum'im, *ns pl* first mentioned in Exod xxviii 30, in connection with the High priest's breastplate, apparently a pair of objects used at critical junctures as a kind of traditional oracle, but which could not always be counted on for an answer (1 Sam xxviii 6) They were wanting to the High priest after the Captivity (Ezra, ii 63) The LXX translation of these words is δήλωσις καὶ ἀλήθεια, the Vulgate, *Doctrina et Veritas*

Urine, ū'rin, *n* the fluid which is secreted or separated by the kidneys from the blood and conveyed to the bladder—the principal means of removing the worn out tissues, esp the nitrogenous and saline matters, from the system —*n* **Urē'sis,** a frequent desire to make water —*adj* **U'ric,** pertaining to or obtained from urine —*ns* **Uricæ'mia,** lithæmia , **Uridrō'sis,** the excretion of urea in the sweat, **Urinæ'mia,** the contamination of the blood with urinary deposits, **U'rinal,** a vessel for urine a convenience for discharging urine —*adjs* **U'rinant,** (*her*) diving , **U'rinary,** pertaining to or like urine —*n* a reservoir for keeping urine —*v i* **U'rinate,** to discharge urine. —*n* **Urinā'tion.** —*adj* **U'rinative** —*n* **U'rinator,** a diver —*adjs* **Urinatō'rial , Urinif'erous,** conveying urine; **Urinif'ic,** secreting urine , **Urinip'arous,** producing urine —*ns* **Urinol'ogy,** the scientific knowledge of urine , **Urinom'eter,** an instrument for weighing urine —*adj* **Urinomet'ric** —*n* **Urinom'etry** —*adj* **Urinoscop'ic** —*n* **U'rinoscopy,** inspection of urine —*adjs* **U'rinose, U'rinous,** relating to urine partaking of the qualities of urine like urine , **Urogen'ital,** pertaining to the urinary and genital organs —also **Urinogen'ital, Urinogen'itary,** *Genito-urinary* , **Urog'enous,** producing urine — *ns* **Urolithi'asis,** lithiasis , **Urol'ogy,** urinology , **U'romancy,** divination by urine , **Uropoiē'sis,** the formation of urine —*adj* **Uropoiet'ic** —*ns* **Urorrhā'gia,** excessive micturation , **Urorrhē'a, Urorrhœ'a,** involuntary passage of urine —*adj* **Uroscop'ic** (same as **Urinoscopic**) —*ns* **U'roscōpist,** one skilled in urinoscopy , **U'roscopy** (same as **Urinoscopy**) [Fr ,—L *urina* , cog with Gr *ouron,* Sans *vāri,* water]

Urite, ū'rit, *n* the sternite of an abdominal segment of an insect [Gr *oura,* a tail]

Urman, ur'man, *n* a large tract of swampy coniferous forest in Siberia [Tatar]

Urn, urn, *n* a kind of vase used for various purposes a vessel in which the ashes of the dead were anciently deposited —*v t* to enclose in an urn —*adj* **Urn'al** —*n* **Urn'ful,** as much as an urn will hold —*adj* **Urn'-shaped,** having the shape of an urn [L *urna,* a water pot, an urn, prop a 'vessel of burnt clay,' from *uro͞ere,* to burn]

Urocardiac, ū rō kar'di ak, *adj* pertaining to the posterior part of the cardiac division of the stomach of the crawfish and some other crustaceans

Urochord, ū'rō kord, *n* the caudal chord of an ascidian or tunicate —*adjs* **Urochord'al, Urochord'āte**

Urochroa, ū rok'rō a, *n* a genus of humming birds in Ecuador [Gr *oura,* tail, *chroa,* colour]

Urocissa, ū rō sis'a, *n* a genus of Asiatic *Corvidæ,* with very long tail [Gr *oura,* tail, *kissa,* magpie]

Urocyon, ū ros'i on, *n* a genus of canine quadrupeds, the type of which is the common gray fox of the United States [Gr *oura,* tail, *kyōn,* dog]

Urocyst, ū'rō sist, *n* the urinary bladder —*adj* **Urocyst'ic** [Gr *ouron,* urine, *kystis,* bladder]

Urodele, ū'rō dēl, *adj* tailed, as an amphibian— also *n* [Gr *oura,* tail, *dēlos,* plain]

Urogastric, ū rō gas'trik, *adj* pertaining to the posterior pair of divisions of the gastric lobe of the dorsal surface of the carapace of a crab [Gr *ouron,* urine, *gastēr,* the stomach]

Urohyal, ū rō hī'al, *n* the tail piece of the compositе hyoid bone —*adj* pertaining to this

Uromere, ū rō mēr, *n* a caudal segment of an arthropod —*adj* **Uromer'ic.** [Gr *oura,* tail, *meros,* part.]

Uropod, ū'rō pod, *n* any abdominal limb of an arthropod —*adj* **Urop'odal.** [Gr *oura,* tail, *pous, podos,* foot]

Uropyloric, ū rō pī lor'ik, *adj* pertaining to the posterior part of the pyloric division of the stomach of the crawfish and some other crustaceans

Urosacral, ū rō sā'kral, *adj* pertaining to the sacrum and to the coccyx —*n* **Urosā'crum**

Urosome, ū'rō sōm, *n* the terminal somatome of a vertebrate the post thoracic region of the body of an arthropod —*n* **Urosō'mite,** one of the somites of the urosome —*adj.* **Urosomit'ic.** [Gr *oura,* tail, *sōma,* body]

Urostege, ū'rō stēj, *n* one of the special scales on the under side of a snake's tail —Also **U'rostegite.** [Gr *oura,* tail, *stegē,* a roof]

Urosteon, ū ros'tē on, *n* a median posterior ossification of the sternum of some birds [Gr. *oura,* tail, *osteon,* bone]

Urosternite, ū rō-ster'nīt, *n* the sternite of any somite of the urosome of an arthropod

Urosthene, ū'rō sthēn, *n* an animal whose strength rests mainly in its tail —*adj* **Urosthen'ic.** [Gr. *oura,* tail, *sthenos,* strength]

Urostyle, ū'rō stīl, *n* a prolongation backward of the last vertebra —*adj* **Urosty'lar.** [Gr *oura,* tail, *stylos,* column]

Urotoxic, ū ro tok'sik, *adj* pertaining to poisons eliminated in the urine [Gr *ouron,* urine, *toxikon,* poison]

Urry, ur'i, *n* a dark clay near a bed of coal [Prob Gael *uirlach*—*uir,* earth]

Ursine, ur'sin, *adj* of or resembling a bear —*n* a bear —*n* **Ur'sa,** the name of two constellations, *Ursa Major* and *Ursa-Minor,* the Great and the Little Bear —*adj* **Ur'siform,** in appearance like a bear —*n pl* **Ur'sinæ,** the bears proper [L ,— *ursus,* a bear]

Urson, ur'sun, *n* a rodent nearly allied to the porcupine, and often called the Canada **Porcupine.**

Ursuline, ur'sū-lin, *adj* of or pertaining to St Ursula, esp pertaining to the female teaching order founded by St Angela Merici of Brescia in 1537 —**St Ursula** is especially honoured at Cologne, her day 21st Oct, and her story is sufficiently full of the marvellous The daughter of a British king, she made a pilgrimage to Rome with her maidens, 11,000 in number, and on their return all were slaughtered by the Huns at Cologne Anxious writers, uneasy at the story, have suggested that the name of Ursula's companion was Undecimilla, and that the record of the martyrdom in the calendar thus being 'Ursula et Undecimilla VV,' 'Ursula and Undecimilla Virgins,' was easily mistaken for 'Ursula et undecim millia VV,' 'Ursula and eleven thousand virgins' Or again, the entry might have been 'Ursula et XI M V,' where M being misread for *millia*, not *martyres*, gave 'Ursula and 11,000 virgins,' instead of 'Ursula and 11 martyr virgins'

Urtica, ur'ti-ka, *n* the genus of nettles, order *Urticaceæ* — *adjs* **Urticā'ceous,** relating to nettles, **Ur'tical,** pertaining to the nettles —*n* **Urticā'ria,** nettle rash, hives —*adjs* **Urticā'rial, Urticā'rious** —*v t* **Ur'ticate,** to sting, as with nettles —*n* **Urticā'tion** [From L *urtica*, a nettle]

Urubu, ōō'rōō bōō, *n* an American vulture [Braz]

Urus, ū'rus, *n* the Latin name of the wild ox, which in Julius Cæsar's time was abundant in European forests—the *Aurochs* of the Germans, and ancestor of the European domesticated cattle [L]

Urva, ur'va, *n* the ichneumon of northern India

Urved, urvd, *adj* (*her*) turned upward —Also **Ur'vant.**

Us, us, *pron* the objective case of **We.**—*adv* **Us'ward,** toward us [A S]

Usable, ūz'a bl, *adj* that may be used —*n* **Us'ableness**

Usage, ū'zāj, *n* act or mode of using treatment practice custom —*ns* **U'sager,** one of the non jurors who maintained 'the usages'—mixed chalices, oblation in prayer of consecration, and prayer for the dead [Fr,—Low L,—L *usus*]

Use, ūz, *v t* to put to some purpose to avail one's self of to habituate to treat or behave toward —*v i* to be accustomed (used only in the past tense, and generally pronounced ūst) —*adj* **U'sable,** that may be used —*ns* **U'see,** one for whose use a suit is brought in another's name, **U'ser** —**Use one's self** (*Shak*), to behave, **Use up,** to consume, to exhaust, to tire out [Fr *user*—L *uti, usus*, to use]

Use, ūs, *n* act of using or putting to a purpose convenience employment need advantage practice common occurrence a distinctive form of public worship or service peculiar to a church, diocese, &c custom interest for money —*n* **Us'ance,** (*obs*) use, usage, employment (*Shak*) usury, interest for money the time allowed by usage for the payment of a bill of exchange —*adj* **Use'ful,** full of use or advantage able to do good serviceable —*adv* **Use'fully** —*n* **Use'fulness.**—*adj* **Use'less,** having no use answering no good purpose or the end proposed —*adv* **Use'lessly** —*n* **Use'lessness** —*n pl* **Us'es,** a form of equitable ownership peculiar to English law by which one person enjoys the profits of lands, &c, the legal title to which is vested in another in trust —**Use and wont,** the customary practice —**Have no use for** (*U S*), to have no liking for, **In use,** in employment or practice; **Made use of,** to use, to employ, **Of no use,** useless, **Of use,** useful, **Out of use,** not used or employed [L *usus—uti*]

Usher, ush'ėr, *n* one whose business it is to introduce strangers or to walk before a person of rank an under teacher or assistant —*v t* to introduce to forerun —*ns* **Ush'erance, Ush'erdom, Ush'ership** — *adjs* **Ushē'rian, Ush'erless.** [O Fr *ussier* (Fr *huissier*) — L *ostiarius*, a door keeper—*ostium*, a door]

Usitate, ū'zi tāt, *adj* according to custom —*adj* **Usitā'tive,** expressing usual action

Usquebaugh, us'kwē baw, *n* whisky [Ir and Gael *uisgebeatha, uisge*, water, *beatha*, life]

Ustilago, us-ti lā'gō, *n* a genus of parasitic fungi, causing *smut* —*adj* **Ustilagin'eous**

Ustion, us'ti on, *n* the act of burning, cauterisation — *adjs* **Ustō'rious,** burning, **Us'tulate,** coloured by burning —*n* **Ustulā'tion,** burning

Usual, ū'zhū al, *adj* in use occurring in ordinary use common —*adv* **U'sually.**—*n* **U'sualness.** [L *usualis*]

Usucaption, ū zū kap'shun, *n* (*law*) the acquisition of property in anything by possession and enjoyment for a certain term of years —*n* **Usucā'pient,** one who has acquired rights by usucaption —*v t* **U'sucapt** —*adj* **Usucapt'ible** [From L *usus*, use, and *capĕre, captum*, to take]

Usufruct, ū'zū frukt, *n* the use and profit, but not the property, of a thing liferent —*v t* to hold in usufruct —*adj* **Usufruct'uary** —*n* one who holds property for use by usufruct [L *usus fructus, usus*, use, *fructus*, fruit]

Usurp, ū zurp', *v t* to take possession of by force without right —*n* **Usurpā'tion,** act of usurping, unlawful seizure and possession intrusion into an office —*adj* **Usur'patory** —*ns* **Usur'pātrix,** a female usurper, **Usur'pature,** usurpation —*adv* **Usur'pedly** —*n* **Usur'per.**—*adj* **Usur'ping** —*adv* **Usur'pingly** [Fr,—L *usurpāre*, perh contr from *usu rapĕre*, to seize to one's own use—*usus*, use, and *rapĕre*, to seize, or from *usum rumpĕre*, to break a use]

Usury, ū'zhū ri, *n* the taking of iniquitous or illegal interest on a loan, formerly interest of any kind on money lent —*v i* **U'sure** (*Shak*), to practise usury —*n* **U'surer** (*orig*, and in *B*), any money lender for interest one who practises usury —*adj* **Usū'rious** —*adv* **Usū'riously** —*n* **Usū'riousness** [L *usura*—*uti, usus*, to use]

Uta, ū'ta, *n* a genus of small American lizards [From *Utah*]

Utas, ū'tas, *n* (*obs*) the time between a festival and the eighth day after it festivity, merriment, bustle —Also **U'tis** [Through O Fr from L *octo*, eight]

Utensil, ū ten'sil, *n* an instrument or vessel used in common life [Fr *utensile*—L *utensilis*, fit for use—*uti*, to use]

Uterine, ū'ter in, *adj* pertaining to the womb born of the same mother by a different father —*ns* **Uterī'tis,** inflammation of the womb, **U'tero-gestā'tion,** the progressive development of the embryo within the womb, **Uteromā'nia,** nymphomania, **U'terus,** the womb [Fr *utérin* —L *uterinus—uterus*, the womb]

Utgard, ut'gard, *n* in Scandinavian mythology, the abode of the giant Utgard Loki on the other side of the great sea which surrounds Midgard, the earth

Utilise, ū'ti-līz, *v t* to make useful to put to profitable use —*adj* **U'tilisable.**—*ns* **Utilisā'tion, U'tiliser, Util'ity,** usefulness profit a useful thing, **Util'ity-man,** an actor of one of the least important parts in a play [Fr *utiliser* —L *uti*]

Utilitarian, ū til i tā'ri an, *adj* consisting in or pertaining to utility or to utilitarianism —*n* one who holds utilitarianism —*v t* **Utilitā'rianise,** to make to serve a utilitarian purpose —*ns* **Utilitā'rianism,** the ethical theory which finds the basis of moral distinctions in the

utility of actions, i e their fitness to produce happiness

Utmost, ut'mōst, *adj* outmost farthest out most distant last in the greatest degree highest —*n* the greatest that can be the greatest effort [A S *útemest*, formed with double superlative suffix *m est* from *úte*, out]

Utopian, ū tō'pi an, *adj* imaginary fanciful chimerical —*n* one who advocates impracticable reforms or who expects an impossible state of perfection in society —*ns* **Utō'pianiser**, **Utō'pianism**; **Utō'piast** —*adj* **Utop'ical** (*obs*) —*ns* **U'tōpism,** utopianism, **U'tōpist,** a utopian [From *Utopia*, lit 'nowhere'—Gr *ou*, not, *topos*, place, an imaginary island represented by Sir T More in his political romance or satire (1516), as enjoying perfection in politics, laws, &c, community of goods, freedom of creed, &c]

Utraquism, ū'tra kwizm, *n* the doctrine of the **U'traquists** or Calixtines, who asserted the right to communicate in both kinds—*sub utraque specie*

Utricle, ū'tri kl, *n* a little bag, bladder, or cell —*adjs* **Utric'ūlar, Utric'ūlate,** containing or furnished with utricles, **Utricūlif'erous,** producing utricles, **Utric'ūliform,** shaped like a utricle, **Utric'ūloid, Utric'ūlose** —*n* **Utric'ūlus,** any small pear shaped sac [L *utriculus*, dim of *uter*, *utris*, a bag]

Utricularia, ū trik ū lā'ri a, *n* the genus of bladderworts [L *utriculus*, a bag]

Utriform, ū'tri form, *adj* having the shape of a leather bottle [L *uter*, a leather bottle, *forma*, form]

Utter, ut'er, *adj* farthest out extreme total perfect —*adv* **Ut'terly** —*n* **Ut'terness,** quality of being extreme [A S *útor*, outer, extreme —*út*, out]

Utter, ut'er, *vt* to circulate to publish abroad to speak —*adj* **Ut'terable,** that may be uttered or expressed —*ns* **Ut'terableness, Ut'terance,** act of uttering manner of speaking pronunciation expression, **Ut'terer; Ut'tering,** circulation —*adj* **Ut'terless,** that cannot be uttered in words [A S *útian*, to put out—*út*, out]

Utterance, ut'er ans, *n* (*Shak*) extremity, deadly contention [Fr *outrance*—*outre*, beyond—L *ultra*, beyond]

Uttermost, ut'er mōst, *adj* farthest out utmost —*n* the greatest degree [Same as **Utmost,** the *r* being intrusive, and *t* being doubled on the analogy of **Utter**]

Uva, ū'va, *n* a name for such succulent indehiscent fruits as have a central placenta [L *uva*, a cluster of grapes]

Uvea, ū'vē a, *n* the vascular tunic of the eye—iris, ciliary body, and choroid —*adj* **U'veal**—also **U'veous.** [L *uva*, a bunch of grapes]

Uveous, ū'vē us, *adj* resembling a grape [From L *uva*, a grape]

Uvula, ū'vū la, *n* the fleshy conical body suspended from the palate over the back part of the tongue —*adj* **U'vūlar** —*adv* **U'vūlarly,** with thick utterance [Coined from L *uva*, a bunch of grapes]

Uxorious, uk sō'ri us, *adj* excessively or submissively fond of a wife —*adj* **Uxōr'icidal,** pertaining to uxoricide —*n* **Uxōr'icide,** one who kills his wife the killing of a wife —*adv* **Uxōr'iously** —*n* **Uxōr'iousness** [L *uxorius*—*uxor*, a wife]

Uzbeg, uz'beg, *n* a member of the Turkish family of Tartars in Turkestan, their blood in some places mixed with a Tajik (or Aryan) strain, elsewhere with Kiptchak, Kalmuck, and Kirghiz elements.



the twenty second letter of our alphabet, a differentiated form of **U,** the two signs being at first the capital and the uncial forms of the same letter, which had two values, a vocalic and a consonantal The uncial form, U, or *u*, has now been conveniently appropriated to denote the vowel, the capital form V being reserved for the consonantal sound In sound it is a labio dental and closely related to **F.** As a Roman numeral, V=5, $\overline{V}$=5000

Vacant, vā'kant, *adj* empty free not occupied by an incumbent or possessor not occupied with study, &c thoughtless, inane —*n* **Vā'cancy,** emptiness idleness empty space, void or gap between bodies a situation unoccupied (*Shak*) unoccupied or leisure time —*adv* **Vā'cantly** —*v t* **Vacāte',** to leave empty to quit possession of (*obs*) to annul, to make useless —*ns* **Vacā'tion,** a vacating or making void or invalid freedom from duty, &c recess break in the sittings of law courts school and college holidays, **Vacā'tionist,** one travelling for pleasure —*adj* **Vacā'tionless** —*n* **Vacā'tur,** the act of annulling in law [Fr ,—L *vacans*, *antis*, pr p of *vacāre*, *ātum*, to be empty]

Vaccinate, vak'sin āt, *v t* to inoculate with the cowpox as a preventive against smallpox —*adjs* **Vaccig'enous,** producing vaccine, **Vac'cinal,** pertaining to vaccine or to vaccination —*ns* **Vaccinā'tion, Vac'cinātor,** one who vaccinates —*adj* **Vac'cine,** pertaining to or derived from cows of or relating to vaccinia or vaccination —*n* the virus of cowpox or vaccinia used in vaccination. —*n* **Vaccin'ia,** an eruptive disease in cattle—also **Vacci'na** [L *vaccīnus*—*vacca*, a cow]

Vachery, vash'er i, *n* a dairy

Vacillate, vas'il āt, *v i* to sway to and fro to waver to be unsteady —*adjs* **Vac'illant,** vacillating, **Vac'illāting,** inclined to fluctuate, wavering unsteady —*adv* **Vac'illatingly.** —*adj* **Vac'illātory,** wavering [L *vacillāre*, *ātum*]

Vacuous, vak'ū us, *adj* empty, void without intelligence, unexpressive —*v t* **Vac'uāte,** to make empty —*ns* **Vacuā'tion, Vac'uist,** one who thinks there are empty spaces in nature, **Vacū'ity,** emptiness space unoccupied idleness, listlessness, **Vac'uōle,** a very small cavity in the tissue of organisms, **Vac'uousness, Vac'ūum,** vacant or empty space a space empty or devoid of all matter —*pl* **Vac'ua, Vac'ūum-brake,** a brake working on the principle of keeping up a vacuum in a continuous pipe or pipes extending under the train, and in brake cylinders connected to them under each vehicle, the air being sucked out by ejectors or pumps on the locomotive, **Vac'ūum-tube,** a sealed glass tube in which a vacuum has been made, employed to examine the effects of a discharge of electricity through air or gas rarefied or exhausted [L *vacuus*, empty]

Vade, vād, *v i* (*Shak*) to fade [See **Fade**]

Vade-mecum, vā'dē mē'kum, *n* a handbook, pocket companion [L , 'go with me'—*vādĕre*, to go, *me*, abl of *ego*, I, and *cum*, with]

Vadium, vā'di um, *n* in Scots law, a wad or surety [L *vas*, *vadis*]

Vag, vag, *n* (*prov*) turf for fuel

Vagabond, vag'a bond, *adj* wandering having no settled home driven to and fro unsettled —*n* one who wanders without any settled habitation a wandering, idle fellow a scamp, rascal —*n.* **Vag'abondage** —*v t* **Vag'abondise,** to wander like a vagabond —*adj* **Vag'abondish.** —*n* **Vag'abondism.** [Fr ,—Low L ,—*vagāri*, to wander—*vagus*, wandering See **Vague.**]

Vagary, va gā'rı, *n* a wandering of the thoughts a wild freak a whim —*pl* **Vagā'ries** —*n* **Vagā'rian,** a person with vagaries —*adjs* **Vagā'rious, Vagā'rish.** —*n.* **Vagar'ity,** irregularity, capriciousness

Vagina, vā jī'na, *n* (*anat*) the canal or passage which leads from the external orifice to the uterus, a sheath, case the upper part of the pedestal of a terminus (*bot*) a leaf stalk when it becomes thin and rolls round the stem to which it then forms a stalk, as in grasses —*adjs* **Vag'inal, Vag'inant,** (*bot*) investing as a sheath, **Vag'ināte** (*bot*) invested by the tubular base of a leaf or leaf stalk, as a stem denoting a certain order of sheathed polypes, **Vaginic'oline, Vaginic'olous,** living in a vagina, **Vaginif'erous,** bearing a vagina, **Vaginipen'nate,** sheath-winged —*ns* **Vaginis'mus,** spasmodic contraction of the vagina, **Vaginī'tis,** inflammation of the vagina, **Vaginot'omy,** cutting of the vagina, **Vagin'ula,** a diminutive vagina. [L, 'a sheath']

Vagitus, vā jī'tus, *n* the cry of a new-born child [L,—*vagīre*, to cry]

Vagous, vā'gus, *adj* wandering

Vagrant, vā'grant, *adj* wandering without any settled dwelling unsettled uncertain, erratic (*med*) wandering —*n* one who has no settled home an idle or disorderly person a beggar —*ns* **Vā'grancy, Vā'grantness,** (*rare*) the state of being a vagrant life and habits of a vagrant —*adv* **Vā'grantly,** in a vagrant, wandering, or unsettled manner [L *vagans, antis*, pr p of *vagārī*, to wander, with *r* intruded]

Vagrom, vā'grom, (*Shak*) a perverted spelling and pronunciation of **Vagrant.**

Vague, vāg, *adj* unsettled indefinite uncertain of doubtful origin not thinking clearly —*v i* (*obs*) to wander —*n* indefinite expanse —*adv* **Vague'ly** —*n* **Vague'ness** [Fr,—L *vagus*, wandering]

Vagus, vā'gus, *n* the tenth cranial nerve or wandering nerve, the longest and most widely extended of the nerves of the brain—among other functions it supplies the organs of voice and respiration with motor and sensory fibres —*pl* **Vā'gī**

Vaidic, vā'dik, *adj* Same as **Vedic** (q v)

Vail, vāl Same as **Veil**

Vail, vāl, *v t* to let fall —*v i* to yield to drop, move down —*n* (*Shak*) submission, decline —*n* **Vail'er.** [Contr from **Avale,** which see under **Avalanche**]

Vail, vāl, *v i* (*poet*) to profit, avail —*n pl* **Vails,** money given to servants by a visitor—also **Vales.** [By aphæresis from **Avail**]

Vain, vān, *adj* unsatisfying fruitless unreal silly conceited showy vacant, worthless, so in *B* —*adv* **Vain'ly** —*ns* **Vain'ness,** fruitlessness (*Shak*) empty pride, folly, **Van'ity,** worthlessness, futility empty pride or ostentation ambitious display idle show empty pleasure fruitless desire, a trifle (*Shak*) a personified vice in the old moralities and puppet shows (*B*) a heathen deity —**In vain, For vain** (*Shak*), ineffectually to no purpose or end with levity or profanity —**Vanity Fair,** the world as the scene of vanity or empty folly, the world of fashion, so named from the fair described in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* [Fr *vain*—L *vanus*, empty]

Vainglory, vān glō'rı, *n* vain or empty glory in one's own performances pride above desert —*v i* to boast vainly —*adj* **Vainglō'rious,** given to vainglory proceeding from vanity —*adv* **Vainglō'riously.**—*n* **Vainglō'riousness.**

Vair, vār, *n* (*her*) a kind of fur, the skin of the squirrel, bluish gray on the back and white on the belly, represented by blue and white shields or bells in horizontal rows —*adjs* **Vairé, Vairy** (vār'ı), charged or variegated with vair [O Fr,—L *varius*, variegated]

Vaishnava, vīsh'na va, *n* a worshipper of Vishnu, the Vaishnavas forming one of the great sects of Brahmanism [Sans,—*Vishnu*, Vishnu]

Vaisya, vīs'ya, *n* a member of the third caste among the Hindus [Sans *vaiçya—viç*, settler]

Vaivode, Waywode. See **Voivode.**

Vakass, va kas', *n* a semicircular eucharistic vestment in Armenian use—also called *Ephod*

Vake, vāk, *v i* (*Scot*) to be vacant

Vakeel, Vakil, va kēl', *n* a native attorney or agent in the East Indies [Hind,—Ar *vakīl*]

Valance, val'ans, *n* hanging drapery for a bed, &c —also **Val'ence** —*v t* to decorate with such [From *Valence*—L *Valentia*, in France]

Valdenses Same as **Waldenses**

Vale, vāl, *n* a tract of low ground, esp between hills a valley [Fr *val*—L *vallis*, a vale]

Valediction, val ē-dik'shun, *n* a farewell —*adj.* **Valedic'tory,** saying farewell farewell taking leave —*n* a farewell oration spoken at American graduations by the graduating person of highest rank, often called the **Valedictō'rian.** [L *valedicĕre, dictum—vale*, farewell, *dicĕre*, to say]

Valence, vā'lens, *n* (*chem*) the combining power of an element, or the proportion in which it forms a combination with another —Also **Vā'lency.** [From L *valēre*, to be strong]

Valenciennes, va long si enz', *n* a kind of lace made at *Valenciennes* in France

Valentine, val'en tīn, *n* a lover or sweetheart chosen on St Valentine's Day, 14th Feb a love letter or other amatory print sent on that day [O Fr *valentin*, a young person betrothed on the first Sunday in Lent, perh from a form *valant*, equiv to *galant*, gallant, but commonly identified with the name of *St Valentine*, on whose day the choice of valentines came to be made, because birds on that day were supposed to choose their mates]

Valentinian, val en tin'ı an, *n* one of a Gnostic sect founded by Valentinus (died *c* 160 A D) —*adj* belonging to the foregoing

Valerian, val ē'rı an, *n* the plant all heal, the root of which is used in medicine —*adj* **Val'eric,** pertaining to or obtained from the root of valerian [O Fr, through L *valerianus, valerius —valēre*, to be strong]

Valet, val'et, or val'ā, *n* a man servant, esp one who attends on a gentleman's person —*v t* to act as valet to —*n* **Valet de place,** in France, one who offers his services as guide, messenger, &c, for hire, esp to strangers [O Fr,—*vaslet*, later also *varlet*—Low L *vassalettus*, dim of *vassalis*, a vassal See **Varlet, Vassal.**]

Valetudinarian, val-ē tū di nā'rı an, *adj* pertaining to ill health sickly weak — also **Valetū'dinary.**—*n* a person of ill or weak health —*ns* **Valetū'dinarıness, Valetūdinā'rianism,** the condition of a valetudinarian weak health; **Valetudinā'rium,** an ancient Roman hospital [L *valetudinarius—valetudo*, state of health, bad health—*valēre*, to be strong]

Valgus, val'gus, *n* a bow legged man a form of club foot—*talipes valgus* —*pl* **Valgi** (val'jī) [L]

Valhalla, val hal'la, *n* in Scandinavian mythology, the palace of immortality for the souls of heroes slain in battle an edifice forming the final resting place of the heroes of a nation [Ice *valholl*, 'the hall of the slain'—*valr*, the slain, conn with A S *wæl*, slaughter, and Ice *holl*, hall]

Valiant, val'yant, *adj* strong brave intrepid in danger heroic —*n* (*obs*) a valiant person —*ns* **Val'iance, Val'iancy** —*adv* **Val'iantly,** bravely, by force —*n* **Val'iantness,** courage,

bravery [Fr *vaillant*—L *valens, valentis*, pr p of *valēre*, to be strong]

Valid, val'id, *adj* strong having sufficient strength or force founded in truth sound conclusive (*law*) executed with the proper formalities legal rightful —*v t* **Val'idate**, to confirm, give legal force to test the validity of —*ns* **Validā'tion**; **Valid'ity**. —*adv* **Val'idly**. —*n* **Val'idness**. [Fr ,—L *validus—valēre*, to be strong]

Valise, va lēs', *n* a travelling bag, generally of leather, opening at the side a portmanteau [Fr *valise* (It. *valigia*, Sp *balija*), orig unknown]

Valkyr, val'kir, *n* in Scandinavian mythology, one of the nine handmaidens of Odin, serving at the banquets of Valhalla—also **Valkyr'ia**, **Wal'kyr**. —*adjs* **Valkyr'ian**, **Walkyr'ian**. [Ice *valkyrja* —*valr*, the slain, *kyrja—kjósa*, to choose Ger *Walkure*]

Vallar, val'ar, *adj* pertaining to a rampart [L *vallum*]

Vallate, val'āt, *adj* circumvallate cup shaped

Vallecula, va-lek'ū la, *n* a groove or furrow —*adjs* **Vallec'ular**, **Vallec'ulate**

Valley, val'i, *n* a vale or low land between hills or mountains a low, extended plain, usually watered by a river —*pl* **Val'leys** [O Fr *valee* (Fr *vallée*)—*val*, a vale See **Vale**]

Vallisneria, val is nē'ri-a, *n* a genus of the natural order of plants *Hydrocharideæ* [Named after Antonio *Vallisneri* (1661–1730), an Italian naturalist]

Vallum, val'um, *n* a rampart, entrenchment (*anat*) the eyebrow [L, 'a rampart']

Valonia, va lō'ni a, *n* the large acorn cup of a species of oak which grows round the Levant, used in tanning [It *vallonia*—Gr *balanos*, an acorn]

Valour, val'ur, *n* intrepidity courage bravery —*adj* **Val'orous**, intrepid courageous —*adv* **Val'orously** [O Fr *valour*—Low L *valor*—L *valēre*, to be strong]

Value, val'ū, *n* worth that which renders anything useful or estimable the degree of this quality esteem, regard efficacy importance excellence price precise meaning. (*mus*) the relative length of a tone signified by a note (*paint*) relation of one part of a picture to the others with reference to light and shade and without reference to hue (*math*) the special determination of a quantity —*v t* to estimate the worth of to rate at a price to esteem to prize —*v i* (*Shak*) to be worth —*adj* **Val'uable**, having value or worth costly deserving esteem —*n* a thing of value, a choice article—often in *pl* —*ns* **Val'uableness**, **Valuā'tion**, the act of valuing value set upon a thing estimated worth, **Val'uātor**, one who sets a value upon an appraiser —*adj* **Val'ueless** —*n* **Val'uer**, one who values — **Value in exchange**, exchange value (*pol econ*) economic value (i e the amount of other commodities for which a thing can be exchanged in open market) as distinguished from its more general meaning of utility, **Value received**, a phrase indicating that a bill of exchange, &c, has been accepted for a valuable consideration —**Good value**, full worth in exchange [O Fr *value*, prop the fem of Fr *valu*, pa p of *valoir*, to be worth—L *valēre*]

Valve, valv, *n* one of the leaves of a folding door a cover to an aperture which opens in one direction and not in the other one of the pieces or divisions forming a shell (*anat*) a membraneous fold resembling a valve or serving as a valve in connection with the flow of blood, lymph, or other fluid—also **Val'va**.—*adjs* **Val'val**, pertaining to a valve, **Val'vāte**, having or resembling a valve or valves (*bot*) meeting at the edges without overlapping, as the petals of flowers, **Valved**, having or composed of valves —*ns* **Valve'let**, **Val'vūla**, **Val'vūle**, a little valve (*bot*) formerly used of the pieces which compose the outer covering of a pericarp —*adj* **Val'vūlar**.—*n* **Valvūli'tis**, inflammation of one of the valves of the heart [Fr ,—L *valva*, a folding-door]

Vambrace, vam'brās, *n* a piece of plate armour to protect the forearm —*adj* **Vam'brāced**, (*her*) having armour on the forearm [Also *vantbrace*, *vantbrass*—Fr *avant bras—avant*, before, and *bras*, arm See **Van** and **Brace**]

Vamose, va mōs', *v t* (*slang*) to be off, to be gone [Sp *vamos*, 1st pers pl pres indic—L *vadimus*, we go—*vadĕre*, to go]

Vamp, vamp, *n* the upper leather of a boot or shoe —*v t* to repair with a new vamp to patch old with new give a new face to (*mus*) to improvise an accompaniment to (*coll*) —*v i* to improvise accompaniments —*n* **Vamp'er**, one who vamps or cobbles up anything old to pass for new —**To vamp up**, to patch up, to improvise, to cook up —**In Vamp**, in pawn [Corr of Fr *avant pied*, the forepart of the foot—*avant*, before (see **Van**), and *pied*, L *pes, pedis*, foot]

Vampire, vam'pīr, *n* in eastern Europe, an accursed body which cannot rest in the kindly earth, but nightly leaves its grave to suck the blood of sleeping men an extortioner —*n* **Vam'pire-bat**, the name of several species of bats all supposed to suck blood—the real blood suckers only in Central and South America, attacking cattle, horses, and sometimes human beings asleep —*adj* **Vampir'ic** —*n* **Vam'pirism**, the actions of a vampire or the practice of blood sucking extortion [Fr ,—Servian *vampir*, the word is common in the Slavonic tongues]

Vamplate, vam'plāt, *n* the iron plate through which the lance passed, serving as a protection to the hand when the lance was couched [Fr *avant plat—avant*, before, and *plat*, plate]

Van, van, *n* the front the front of an army or a fleet the leaders of any movement [Abbrev of *vanguard*]

Van, van, *n* a fan for grain, &c a vane, wing a test for ascertaining the value of an ore by washing a small quantity on a shovel —*v t* to separate ore in this way —*n* **Van'ner**, an ore separator [Fr ,—L *vannus* See **Fan**]

Van, van, *n* a large covered wagon for goods, &c a light vehicle, covered or not, used by tradesmen in delivering goods a carriage in a railway train for carrying luggage, for the use of the guard, &c [Short for *Caravan*]

Vanadium, van ā'di um, *n* a rare metal somewhat resembling silver in appearance, very brittle and infusible, and unoxidisible either by air or water —*ns* **Van'adāte**, **Vanā'diāte**, a salt formed by vanadic acid combined with a base —*adjs* **Vanad'ic**, **Vanā'dious**, **Van'adous**, pertaining to or obtained from vanadium, **Vanadif'erous**, yielding vanadium —*n* **Van'adinite**, a compound of lead vanadate and lead chloride. [Named from *Vanadis*, a Scandinavian goddess]

Vancourier, van'kōō ri er, *n* a precursor [Fr *avant courier—avant*, before See **Courier**.]

Vandal, van'dal, *n* one of a fierce race from north eastern Germany who entered Gaul about the beginning of the 5th century, crossed the Pyrenees into Spain (leaving their name in *Andalusia* = *Vandalitia*), next under Genseric crossed the Strait of Gibraltar, and carried devastation and ruin from the shores of the Atlantic to the frontiers of Cyrene any one hostile to arts or literature, a barbarian —*adjs* **Van'dal**, **Vandal'ic**, barbarous rude —*n* **Van'dalism**, hostility to arts or literature. [Low L *Vandali*, *Vindili*

—the Teut name seen in Dut *Wenden*, the Wends]

Vandyke, van-dīk', *n* one of the points forming an edge or border, as of lace, ribbon, &c a painting by *Vandyke* a small round cape, the border ornamented with points and indentations, as seen in paintings by Vandyke of the time of Charles I —*adj* pertaining to the style of dress represented in portraits by Vandyke —*v t* to cut the edge of in points —*n* **Vandyke'-brown**, a reddish brown pigment, a species of peat or lignite —*adj* **Vandyked'**, notched with large points [Anthony *Van Dyck* (1599–1641), a great Flemish painter]

Vane, vān, *n* a flag or banner a thin slip of wood or metal at the top of a spire, &c , to show which way the wind blows a weather cock the thin web of a feather one of the blades of a windmill —*adjs* **Vaned**, furnished with vanes , **Vane'less** [Older form *fane*—A S *fana*, Goth *fana*, cloth, Ger *fahne*, akin to L *pannus*, and Gr *penos*, a cloth]

Vanessa, va nes'a, *n* a genus of butterflies, e g the *Vanessa atalanta* or Red Admiral, *Vanessa antiope* or Camberwell Beauty [Perh intended for *Phanessa*—Gr *Phanēs*, a mystic divinity]

Vanguard, van'gard, *n* the guard in the van of an army the part of an army preceding the main body the front line [Formerly *vantgard* —Fr *avant garde*—*avant*, before, and *garde*, guard See **Guard.**]

Vanilla, van il'a, *n* the dried aromatic sheath like pod or fruit of a tropical epiphytal orchid, a favourite confection —*adj* **Vanil'lic** [Latinised from Fr *vanille*—Sp *vainilla*—*vaina*—L *vagina*, a sheath]

Vanish, van'ish, *v i* to pass away from a place, leaving it vacant or empty to disappear to be annihilated or lost (*math*) to become zero (*Shak*) to exhale —*n* **Van'isher** —*adv* **Van'ishingly.** —*n* **Van'ishment** —**Vanishing point**, the point of disappearance of anything [Through Fr from L *vanescĕre*, to pass away—*vanus*, empty See **Vain.**]

Vanity. See **Vain**

Vanner See **Van** (2)

Vanquish, vangk'wish, *v t* to conquer to defeat in any contest to confute —*adj* **Vanq'uishable**, capable of being vanquished —*ns* **Vanq'uisher**, **Vanq'uishment** [Fr *vaincre* (pa t *vainquis*)—L *vincĕre*, to conquer See **Victor**]

Vantage, van'tāj, *n* advantage in lawn tennis, same as advantage (*Shak*) opportunity, convenience, excess, addition —*v i* to benefit, profit (*Spens*) —*ns* **Van'tage-ground, -point**, superiority of place, opportunity, &c

Vantbrace, Vantbrass, *n* See **Vambrace**

Vanward, van'wawrd, *adj* (*rare*) situated in or pertaining to the van or front **[Van** and **-ward.]**

Vapid, vap'id, *adj* having the spirit evaporated spiritless insipid —*adv* **Vap'idly** —*ns* **Vap'idness, Vapid'ity.** [L *vapidus* See **Vapour.**]

Vaporole, vā'pō rōl, *n* a thin glass capsule, containing a volatile drug wrapped in cotton wool and enclosed in a silk bag, to be crushed in the fingers so as to permit inhalation

Vapour, vā'pur, *n* the gas into which most liquids and solids are convertible by heat the condition of a body when it becomes gas by heat water in the atmosphere anything vain or transitory (*pl*) a disease of nervous weakness in which a variety of strange images float before the mind, temporary depression of spirits, dejection —*v i* to pass off in vapour to evaporate to boast to brag —*v t* to make to pass into vapour to cause to dissolve into gas, thin air, or other unsubstantial thing (*rare*) to depress, dispirit (*obs*) to bully —*n* **Vapora'rium**, a Russian bath. —*adjs* **Vaporif'erous**, producing vapour, **Vaporif'ic**, converting into steam or other vapour, **Vā'poriform**, existing in the form of vapour —*n* **Vaporisā'tion.** —*v t* **Vā'porise**, to convert into vapour —*v i* to pass off in vapour —*adj* **Vā'porish**, full of vapours hypochondriacal peevish —*n* **Vaporom'eter**, an instrument for measuring the pressure of a vapour —*adj* **Vā'porous**, full of or like vapour vain affected with the vapours unsubstantial, vainly imaginative —*adv* **Vā'porously.** —*ns* **Vā'porousness, Vaporos'ity, Vā'pour-bath**, an apparatus for bathing the body in vapour of water —*adj* **Vā'poured**, full of vapours affected with the vapours —*ns* **Vā'pourer**, one who vapours, a boaster, **Vā'pouring**, windy or ostentatious talk —*adv* **Vā'pouringly.** —*adj* **Vā'poury**, full of vapour affected with the vapours peevish [Fr ,—L *vapor*, allied to Gr *lapnos*, smoke, and L *vappa*, flat or vapid wine]

Vapulation, vap ū lā'shun, *n* (*rare*) a flogging —*adj* **Vap'ulātory** [L *vapulāre*, to be flogged]

Vaquero, va kā'rō, *n* a herdsman —*n* **Vacqueria** (vak e rē'a), a farm for grazing cattle [Sp ,—Fr *vacher*, a cowherd—L *vacca*, a cow]

Vara, vä'ra, *n* a Spanish American lineal measure, about 33 inches [See **Vare**]

Varangian, va ran'ji an, *n* the name given by the Slavic Russians and the Greeks to one of those Northmen or Varings who made settlements on the east side of the Baltic in the second half of the 9th century, and laid the foundations under Rurik of the kingdom of Gardarike out of which grew the subsequent Russia —**Varangian Guard**, a trusted bodyguard of the emperors of Constantinople from the end of the 10th century down to the close in 1453

Varanus, var'a nus, *n* the typical genus of *Varanidæ*, a family of eriglossate lacertilians, a monitor —*adj* **Var'anoid**

Vare, vār, *n* a wand of authority [Sp *vara*, a pole—L *vara*, a trestle, forked stick—*varus*, crooked]

Varec, var'ek, *n* a Breton impure sodium carbonate [Fr ,—Ice *vágrek*, *vágr*, a wave, *rek*, drift]

Vareuse, va rez', *n* a kind of loose jacket [Fr]

Vargueno, var gā'nō, *n* a form of cabinet made at Vargas in Spain, having a box shaped body with lid, resting on columns, and opening at the bottom so as to serve as a writing desk

Variable, vā'ri a bl, *adj* that may be varied changeable liable to change unsteady (*bot* and *zool*) of a species embracing many individuals and groups departing more or less from the strict type (*math*) quantitatively indeterminate (*astron*) changing in brightness —*n* (*math*) a quantity subject to continual increase or decrease a quantity which may have an infinite number of values in the same expression a shifting wind —*ns* **Variabil'ity,** (*biol*) tendency to depart in any direction from the mean character of the species, **Vā'riableness** —*adv* **Vā'riably.** —*v t* **Vā'riate**, to vary —*v i* to change —*adj* **Vā'riated**, varied, diversified **Varriated** (q v) —*n* **Variā'tion**, a varying a change change from one to another successive change the extent to which a thing varies (*gram*) change of termination (*mus*) a manner of singing or playing the same air with various changes in time, rhythm, or key (*astron*) deviation from the mean orbit of a heavenly body (*biol*) departure from the mean character of a species —**Variable species**, any species with marked rate of variability [Fr ,—L *varii abilis* See **Vary.**]

Variance, vā'ri ans, *n* state of being varied an alteration a change of condition (*law*) a discrepancy difference that arises from or produces

dispute.—*n* **Vā'riant,** a different form of the same original word a different reading, e g in a manuscript —*adj* diverse, variable, inconstant —**At variance,** in disagreement

Varicella, var i sel'a, *n* chicken pox—applied also loosely to various eruptive diseases, as swine-pox, hives, or varioloid —*adjs* **Varicel'lar,** pertaining to varicella, **Varicel'loid,** resembling varicella.

Varicocele, var'i kō sēl, *n* an enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord, or sometimes of the veins of the scrotum [L *varix*, a dilated vein, and Gr *kēlē*, a tumour]

Varicoloured, vā'ri kul urd, *adj* diversified in colour —Also **Varicol'orous.** [L *varius*, various, and *color*, colour]

Varicorn, vā'ii korn, *adj* having diversiform antennæ —*n* a varicorn beetle [L *varius*, various, *cornu*, a horn]

Varicose, vai'i kōs, *adj* permanently dilated or enlarged, as a vein, the actual dilatation being called a *Varix*—most often in the submucous veins of the rectum (constituting *hæmorrhoids* or *piles*), in the spermatic veins (giving rise to *Varicocele*), and in the veins of the lower extremities —also **Var'icous** —*adjs* **Var'icāted,** marked by varicose formations (said of shells), **Var'icosed.** — **Varicose veins,** a condition in which the superficial veins, usually of the leg, are swollen for no apparent physiological reason [L *varicosus*, full of dilated veins — *varix*, a dilated vein—*varus*, bent, crooked]

Variegate, vā'ii e gāt, *v t* to mark with different colours —*ns* **Variegā'tion,** in plants, a condition in which other colours are exhibited in parts where green is the normal colour , **Vā'riegātor** [L *variegatus—varius*, various, *agĕre*, to make]

Variety, va rī'e ti, *n* the quality of being various difference many sidedness, versatility a collection of different things one of a number of things nearly allied to each other one or more individuals of a species, which, owing to accidental causes, differ from the normal form in minor points —*adj* **Vārī'etal,** (*biol*) having the character of a zoological or botanical variety — *adv* **Vari'etally** —*ns* **Varī'ety-show,** a mixed entertainment comprising dances, songs, negro minstrelsy, farces, short sketches, &c , **Varī'ety-the'atre,** a theatre devoted to variety shows — *adj* **Vā'riform,** varied in form —*v t* **Vā'rify,** to variegate [L. *varietas—varius*, various]

Variola, vā rī'ō la, *n* smallpox —*adjs* **Varī'olar, Varī'olous** —*ns* **Variolā'tion,** inoculation with the virus of smallpox, **Vā'riole,** a shallow pit or pitted marking, a foveole, **Varī'olite,** a rock covered with pea like pustular forms, held in India as a preventive of smallpox and worn sometimes as an amulet round the neck —*adjs* **Variolit'ic,** pertaining to variolite, **Vā'rioloid,** resembling smallpox resembling measles —*n* modified smallpox [Low L ,—L *varius*, various, spotted]

Variometer, vā ri om'e ter, *n* an instrument used in measuring magnetic intensity [L *varius*, various, and Gr *metron*, measure]

Variorum, vā ri ō'rum, *adj* a term applied to an edition of some work in which the notes of various commentators are inserted [From the full Latin 'editio cum notis *variorum* ']

Various, vā'ri us, *adj* varied, different several unlike each other changeable uncertain variegated —*adv* **Vā'riously.**—*n* **Vā'riousness.** [L *varius*]

Variscite, vai'i sīt, *n* a mineral very like a greenish turquoise found in Brittany [From L. *Variscia*, Voigtland, part of Saxony]

Varix, vā'riks, *n* abnormal dilatation or tortuosity of a vein —*pl* **Var'icēs** See **Varicose.** [L ,— *varus*, bent, crooked]

Varlet, vär'let *n* a footman a low fellow a scoundrel —*n* **Var'letry** (*Shak.*), the rabble, the crowd [O Fr *varlet*, formerly *vaslet*, from a dim of Low L *vassalis* (see **Vassal**) Doublet **Valet**]

Varmin, Varmint, vai'min, vai'mint, dial variants for **Vermin**

Varnish, vai'nish, *v t* to cover with a liquid so as to give a glossy surface to to give a fair appearance to —*n* a sticky liquid which dries and forms a hard, lustrous coating a glossy lustrous appearance any gloss or palliation —*ns* **Var'nisher, Var'nishing-day,** a day before the opening of a picture exhibition when exhibitors may varnish or retouch their pictures after they have been hung, **Var'nish-tree,** a name given to trees of several distinct natural orders, the resinous juice of which is used for varnishing or for lacquering [Fr *vernis* — Low L *vitrinus*, glassy—L *vitrum*, glass]

Varriated, vai'i ā ted, *adj* in heraldry, battle mented with solid projections and crenelles, both pointed bluntly, but in the latter case reversed [So named from the resemblance to *vair*]

Varsal, vai'sal, *adj* (*coll*) universal

Varsity, var'si ti, *n* (*coll*) university

Varsovienne, vai sō vi en', *n* a dance imitated from the Polish mazurka, the music for such. [Fr , fem of *Varsovien—Varsovie*, Warsaw]

Vartabed, var'ta bed, *n* one of an order of Armenian clergy devoted to teaching —Also **Var'tabet**

Varuna, vai'ōō na, *n* an ancient Indian Vedic god of heaven and day—latterly, rather the deity that rules over the waters

Varus, vā'rus, *n* the same as *talipes varus* a knock kneed person [L]

Varus, vā'rus, *n* acne [L]

Varvels, vaiv'elz, *n* same as **Vervels.** —*adj* **Var'veled,** (*her*) provided with vervels or rings

Vary, vā'ri, *v t* to make different to diversify, modify (*mus*) to alter or embellish a melody, preserving its identity (*Shak*) to express variously to change to something else to make of different kinds —*v i* to alter or be altered to be or become different to change in succession to deviate (with *from*) to disagree (*math*) to be liable to increase or decrease —*pa t* and *pa p.* vā'ried —*n* (*Shak*) change —*adj* **Vā'ried.**— *n* **Vā'rier,** one who varies [Fr *varier*—L. *variāre—varius*]

Vas, vas, *n* (*anat* and *zool*) a vessel containing blood, &c —*pl* **Vā'sa.**—*adjs* **Vas'iform,** having the form of a duct, **Vasomō'tor,** serving to regulate the tension of blood vessels, as nerves, **Vasomō'tory, Vasomotō'rial** [L]

Vasalium, va sā'li um, *n* vascular tissue proper

Vascular, vas'kū lar, *adj* of or relating to the vessels of animal and vegetable bodies —*v t* **Vas'cularise** —*n* **Vascular'ity** —*adv* **Vas'cularly** —*adj* **Vas'culiform.** —*n* **Vas'culum,** a botanist's specimen box [Fr *vasculaire*—L *vasculum*, dim of *vas*, a vessel]

Vase, vāz, or vaz, *n* a vessel of stone, metal, glass, or earthenware, anciently used for domestic purposes and in offering sacrifices an ornamental vessel generally of an antique pattern a sculptured, vase like ornament (*archit.*) the body of the Corinthian capital —*n* **Vase'-paint'ing,** the decoration of vases with pigments, especially the decoration of the pottery of the ancient Greeks —**Etruscan vases,** Greek vases so called mistakenly because found in Etruscan tombs, **Portland vase,** a famous Græco Roman cameo-glass 9¾ inches high, now preserved in the British Museum [Fr ,—L *vasum* or *vas*]

Vaseline, vas'e lin, *n* a yellowish, almost tasteless and inodorous, translucent substance obtained from petroleum, used as a salve, liniment, lubricant, &c [So named by the proprietor, and irreg formed from Ger. *wasser*, water, and Gr *elaion*, oil]

Vassal, vas'al, *n* one who holds land from and renders homage to a superior a dependant, retainer a bondman, slave (*Shak*) a low wretch —*adj* (*Shak*) servile —*v t* to enslave, to dominate —*ns* **Vas'salāge,** state of being a vassal dependence subjection a fee, fief (*Shak*) vassals collectively, **Vas'saless** (*Spens*), a female vassal, **Vas'salry,** vassals collectively [Fr ,—Low L *vassalis*—Bret *gwaz*, a servant, cf W *gwas*, a youth, Ir *fas*, growing, Eng *wax*]

Vast, vast, *adj* of great extent very great in amount very great in degree, mighty (*Shak*) vacant, desolate —*n* immensity (*coll*) a large quantity (*Shak*) the darkness of night —*ns* **Vastid'ity** (*Shak*), immensity, desolation, **Vas'titūde** —*adv* **Vast'ly** —*ns* **Vast'ness, Vast'us,** one of the great muscles upon the front of the thigh —*adj* **Vas'ty,** large, enormously great [Fr *vaste*—L *vastus*, waste, vast, cf A S *wéste*, waste See **Waste**]

Vat, vat, *n* a large vessel or tank, esp one for holding liquors —*v t* to put in a vat —*n* **Vat'ful,** the contents of a vat [Older form *fat*—A S *fæt*, Dut *vat*, Ice *fat*, Ger *fass*]

Vatican, vat'i kan, *n* an assemblage of buildings on the *Vatican* hill in Rome, including one of the pope's palaces the papal authority —*ns* **Vat'icanism,** the system of theology and ecclesiastical government based on absolute papal authority, ultramontanism, **Vat'icanist,** one who upholds such a system —**Vatican Codex,** a famous uncial MS of the Greek Testament, of the 4th century, in the Vatican library at Rome, **Vatican Council,** the Twentieth Ecumenical Council, acc to Roman reckoning, which in 1870 proclaimed the Infallibility of the Pope [Fr ,—It. *Vaticano*—L *Mons Vaticanus*, a hill in Rome.]

Vaticide, vat'i sīd, *n* the killing of a prophet one who kills a prophet [L *vates, vatis*, a prophet, and *cædĕre*, to kill]

Vaticinate, vat is'i nāt, *v t* to prophesy —*ns* **Vaticinā'tion,** prophecy prediction, **Vatic'inator,** a prophet [L *vaticinārī, ātus*, to prophesy—*vates*, a seer]

Vaudeville, vōd'vil, *n* orig a popular song with topical allusions a play interspersed with dances and songs incidentally introduced and usually comic —*n* **Vaude'villist,** a composer of these [From *vau* (*val*) *de Vire*, the valley of the Vire, in Normandy, where they were first composed about 1400 A D]

Vaudois, vō dwo', *n* a native of Vaud the dialect spoken in Vaud —*adj* pertaining to Vaud or its people

Vaudois, vō dwo', *n* one of the Waldenses (q v) —*adj* Waldensian

Vaudoo See **Voodoo.**

Vault, vawlt, *n* an arched roof a chamber with an arched roof, esp one underground a cellar anything vault like a leap or spring by means of a pole or by resting the hands on something the bound of a horse a jump —*v t* to shape as a vault to arch to roof with an arch. to form vaults in —*v i* to curvet or leap, as a horse to leap to exhibit feats of leaping or tumbling —*n* **Vault'age** (*Shak*), an arched cellar vaulted work —*adj* **Vault'ed,** arched concave over head covered with an arch or vault —*ns* **Vault'er,** one who vaults or leaps, **Vault'ing,** (*archit*) vaulted work, **Vault'ing-horse,** a wooden horse used in gymnasiums for vaulting over —*adj* **Vault'y** (*Shak*), arched, concave [O Fr *volte* (Fr *voûte*)—L *volvĕre, volutum*, to roll, to turn. Doublet **Volute.**]

Vaunce, vāns, *v i.* (*Spens*) to advance

Vaunt, vawnt, or vänt, *v i.* to make a vain display to boast.—*v t* to make a vain display of to boast of —*n* vain display boast —*ns* **Vaunt'er; Vaunt'ery,** vaunting —*adj* **Vaunt'ful.** —*n* **Vaunt'ing** —*adv* **Vaunt'ingly.** [O Fr *vanter* —Low L *vantāre*—L *vanitas*, vanity—*vanus*, vain See **Vain**]

Vaunt, vant, *n* (*Shak*) the first part [See **Van**]

Vaunt-courier, vant' kōō' ri er, *n.* (*Shak*) same as **Vancourier**

Vaut, vawt, *v i* (*Spens*) same as **Vault** —*adj* **Vau'ty,** vaulted

Vavasour, vav'a sōōr, *n* in feudal times, one who held his lands not directly of the crown but of one of the higher nobility —*n* **Vav'asōry,** the tenure or lands of a vavasour [O Fr ,—Low L *vassus vassorum*, vassal of vassals—*vassus*, vassal See **Vassal.**]

Vaward, vā'ward, *n* same as **Vanward**—also *adj*

Veadar, vē'a dar, *n* the name of the intercalary or thirteenth month of the Jewish year, which must have been inserted about every third year [Heb , 'the additional **Adar,**' from *ve*, and, and **Adar,** so called because it was introduced in the calendar after the month Adar]

Veal, vēl, *n* the flesh of a calf —*adj* **Veal'y,** like veal or like a calf immature [O Fr *veel* (Prov *vedel*)—L *vitellus*, dim of *vitulus*, Gr *italos*, a calf Cf **Vellum**]

Vector, vek'tor, *n* (*math*) any directed quantity, as a straight line in space, involving both its direction and magnitude —*n* **Vectitā'tion,** a carrying —*adj* **Vectō'rial** [L ,—*vehĕre, vectum*, to convey]

Veda, vā'da, *n* the name of a body of religous writings which the Hindus believe to be divinely inspired, consisting primarily of four collections (*Samhitâ*) of hymns, detached verses, and sacrificial formulas—viz the *Rigveda*, or Veda of praises or hymns, the *Sâmaveda*, or Veda of chants or tunes, the *Yajurveda*, or Veda of prayers, and the *Atharvaveda*, or Veda of the Atharvans — to each of which are attached certain theological prose works, called *Brâhmana*, and intended chiefly to elucidate the meaning and application of the sacred texts, especially from a sacrificial point of view The first three Vedas are often referred to as the *trayî vidyâ* or threefold science —*pl* **Vedas** (vā'daz) — *n* **Vedan'ta,** a system of Hindu philosophy based on the Vedas —*adjs* **Vedan'tic, Ve'dic.** [Sans *veda*, knowledge—*vid*, to know, cf **Wit**]

Vedette, ve det', *n* a mounted sentry at the outposts of an army to watch an enemy [Fr ,—It *vedetta*—*vedere*, to see—L *vidēre*, to see]

Veer, vēr, *v i* to change direction, as the wind to alter, of the course of a ship to change one's mind —*v t* to turn, shift to change a ship's course by turning her head away from the wind —*n* **Veer'ing**—also *adj* —*adv* **Veer'ingly** [Fr *virer* (Prov *virar*)—Low L *virāre*, to turn—L *vinæ*, armlets]

Veery, vēr'i, *n* the tawny thrush of North America

Vega, vā'ga, *n* a tract of flat land, a tobacco field in Cuba [Sp]

Vegetable, vej'e ta bl, *n* an organised body without sensation and voluntary motion, nourished by roots fixed in the ground a plant for the table —*adj* belonging to plants consisting of or having the nature of plants derived from vegetables —*adj* **Veg'etal,** of the nature of a vegetable pertaining to the vital functions of plants and animals, as growth, reproduction, &c —*ns* **Veg'etaline,** a substitute for ivory, &c,

made by treating woody fibre with sulphuric acid, mixing with various ingredients, and pressing into any required form, **Vegetal'ity**, vegetable character, the vegetal functions collectively —*adj* **Vegetā'rian**, pertaining to those who abstain from animal food consisting of vegetables —*n* one who holds that vegetables are the only proper food for man —*n* **Vegetā'rianism**, the theory and practice of a vegetarian —*v i* **Veg'etāte**, to grow by roots and leaves to sprout to lead an idle, aimless life —*n* **Vegetā'tion**, process of growing, as a plant vegetable growth plants in general —*adj* **Veg'etātive**, growing, as plants producing growth in plants pertaining to unconscious or involuntary bodily functions as resembling the processes of vegetable growth without intellectual activity, unprogressive —*adv* **Veg'etātively**.—*n* **Veg'etātiveness** —*adj* **Vegete** (vej'ēt), vigorous —*n* **Veg'etive** (*Shak*), a vegetable — **Vegetable kingdom**, that division of natural objects which embraces vegetables or plants, **Vegetable marrow**, the fruit of a species of gourd, so called from its marrow like appearance, **Vegetable physiology**, that department of botany which treats of the growth and functions of plants [O Fr ,—Low L *vegetabilis*, animating—L *vegetāre*, to quicken—*vegēre*, to be lively, akin to *vigēre*, to be vigorous Cf **Vigour**]

Vehement, vē'(h)e ment, *adj* passionate furious very eager or urgent —*n* **Vē'hemence**, the quality of being vehement violence great ardour or fervour — *adv* **Vē'hemently**. [O Fr ,— L *vehemens*, usually derived from *ve*, out of, and *mens*, mind, but acc to Vanicek, from L *vehĕre*, to carry, bear away]

Vehicle, vē'(h)i-kl, *n* any kind of carriage or conveyance that which is used to convey (*med*) a substance in which a medicine is taken (*paint*) a liquid used to render colours, varnishes, &c fit for use —*adj* **Vehic'ular**, pertaining to or serving as a vehicle —*v t* **Vehic'ulate**, (*rare*) to ride in a vehicle —*n* **Vehicūlā'tion**.—*adj* **Vehic'ūlātory** [L *vehiculum*—*vehĕre*, to carry]

Vehmgericht, fām'ge richt, *n* one of the dread mediæval German tribunals, empowered by the emperors to try cases in which the penalty was death and to execute the punishment on the guilty They were long used for the best ends, with a full feeling of responsibility and love of justice, but abuses gradually crept in, and their powers became used for the ends of personal feuds. They lingered nominally till 1811—also **Fem'gerichte**, or simply **Vehme**, **Fehme** —*pl* **Vehmgerichte** (fām'ge richte) —*adj* **Vehm'ic** [Ger ,—*fehme*, *fehm*, a criminal tribunal, and *gericht*, judgment See **Right**.]

Veil, vāl, *n* a curtain anything that hides an object a piece of muslin or thin cloth worn by ladies to shade or hide the face a cover a disguise an obscuration of the clearness of the tones in pronunciation in fungi, the partial covering of the stem or margin of the cap—applied also to the indusium of ferns —*v t* to cover with a veil to cover to conceal —*n* **Veil'ing**, the act of concealing with a veil a veil material for making veils —*adjs* **Veil'less**, wanting a veil uncovered, **Vē'lar**, in philology, denoting sounds (*gw*, *kw*, &c) produced by the veil of the palate or soft palate, **Vē'lary**, pertaining to a sail —*n* **Vēlā'tion**, a veiling concealment, mystery —**Eucharistic** or **Sacramental veils**, the linen or silk cloths used to cover the eucharistic vessels and the elements during the celebration of Mass or Holy Communion — **To take the veil**, to become a nun (the veil symbolising the union with Christ) [O Fr *veile* (Fr *voile*)—L *velum*, a curtain, a sail—*vehĕre*, to carry]

Veilleuse, vā lyez', *n* a shaded night lamp

Vein, vān, *n* one of the vessels or tubes which convey the blood back to the heart one of the horny tubes forming the framework of an insect's wings (*bot*) one of the small branching ribs in a leaf a seam of a different mineral through a rock a fissure or cavity a streak in wood or stone a train of thought a course tendency or turn of mind mood or humour —*v t* to form veins or the appearance of veins in —*n* **Vein'age**, veins collectively —*adj* **Veined**, full of veins streaked, variegated (*bot*) having vessels branching over the surface, as a leaf —*n* **Vein'ing**, formation or disposition of veins streaking —*adj* **Vein'less**, having no veins —*n* **Vein'let**, (*bot*) a little vein or vessel branching out from a larger one —*adjs* **Vein'ous**, **Vein'y**, full of veins —*ns* **Vein'stone**, the earthy part of a lode, **Vein'ūle**, a very small vein [Fr *veine*—L *vena*, perh from *vehĕre*, to carry]

Velamentum, vel a men'tum, *n*. a membrane or membraneous envelope — also **Velā'men** —*adj* **Velamen'tous**, veil like

Velarium, vē lā'ri um, *n* an awning which could be drawn over the Roman amphitheatre the marginal membrane of certain hydrozoans

Velatura, vel a tōō'ra, *n* a method of glazing a painting by rubbing on colour with the hand [It]

Veldt, felt, *n* in South Africa, the name given to unforested or thinly forested grass country —Also **Veld** [Dut *veld*, field See **Field**.]

Vele, vēl, *n* (*Spens*) Same as **Veil**

Velia, vē'li a, *n* a genus of semi-aquatic waterbugs

Velite, vē'līt, *n* a light armed Roman soldier [L. *veles*, *velitis*]

Velleity, ve lē'i ti, *n* (*rare*) volition in its lowest form mere inclination [Low L *velleitas*, irregularly formed from L *velle*, to wish, will]

Vellenage, vel'en āj, *n* (*Spens*) slavery—the same as **Villeinage**. [See **Villain**.]

Vellet, vel'et, *n* (*Spens*) same as **Velvet**

Vellicate, vel'i kāt, *v t* and *v i* to twitch —*n* **Vellicā'tion** —*adj* **Vel'licātive**. [L *vellicāre*, *ātum*, to pluck]

Vellon, ve lyōn', *n* a Spanish money of account. [Sp]

Velloped, vel'opt, *adj* (*her*) having pendent wattles [Prob *jelloped* for *dewlapped*]

Vellozia, ve lō'zi a, *n* a genus of plants of the natural order *Hæmodoraceæ*, found in Brazil, Africa, Guiana, and Madagascar They are erect perennials from two to ten feet high, thick-trunked, with large white, violet, or blue flowers [*Vellozo*, a Brazilian botanist]

Vellum, vel'um, *n* a finer kind of parchment prepared by lime baths and burnishing from the skins of calves, kids, or lambs [O Fr *velin*—Low L (*charta*, paper, understood), *vitulina*, of a calf—L *vitulus* See **Veal**.]

Veloce, ve lō'che, *adv* (*mus*) with great rapidity [It]

Velocipede, vē los'i pēd, *n* a light vehicle originally moved by striking the toes on the road, now with a treadle—its developments are the bicycle and tricycle —*ns* **Veloc'iman**, a velocipede driven by hand, **Velocipē'dean**, **Veloc'ipēdist**, one who rides on a velocipede [Fr ,—L. *velox*, *velocis*, swift, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot]

Velocity, vē los'i ti, *n* swiftness speed rate of change of position of a point per unit of time —*n* **Velocim'eter**, an apparatus for measuring velocity —**Initial velocity**, the rate of movement of a body at starting, esp. of a projectile. [L *velocitas*—*velox*, swift.]

Velum, vē'lum, *n* a velarium the ciliated disc like fold of the integument with which some embryo molluscs are provided —*adj* **Vē'late,** having a velum —*n* **Vēlā'tion,** formation of a velum —*adjs.* **Vēlif'erous, Vēlig'erous,** having a velum

Velure, vel'ūr, *n* velvet a silk or plush pad for smoothing or giving lustre to silk hats—also **Velours** (ve loor') —*v t* to dress with a velure —*n* **Veloutine',** a corded fabric of merino and fancy wool —*adj* **Velū'tinous,** velvety [O Fr *velours, velous* (Fr *velours*)—Low L *villosus,* velvet (lit shaggy)—L *villosus,* shaggy]

Velvet, vel'vet, *n* a cloth made from silk, with a close shaggy pile a similar cloth made of cotton the velvet like covering of a growing antler (*slang*) money gained by gambling —*adj* made of velvet soft like velvet —*ns* **Vel'veret,** a poor quality of velvet, the web of cotton, the pile of silk, **Velveteen',** a fustian made of twilled cotton with a pile of the same material a kind of velvet made of silk and cotton mixed throughout, **Vel'vet-flow'er,** the love lies bleeding —*n pl* **Vel'vet-guards** (*Shak*), velvet trimmings, applied metaphorically to the citizens who wore them —*ns* **Vel'veting,** the nap of velvet (*pl*) velvet goods collectively, **Vel'vet-leaf,** the Indian mallow, **Vel'vet-pa'per,** flock paper, **Vel'vet-pile,** any material with a long soft nap, **Vel'vet-sco'ter,** a kind of black duck with large white spot on the wings, **Vel'vet-work,** embroidery on velvet —*adj* **Vel'vety,** made of or like velvet soft soft in taste or touch —**To stand on velvet,** to place one's bets in such a way as not to lose in any event [From Low L *velluetum*—Low L *villutus*—L *villus,* shaggy hair Cf **Wool**]

Venal, vē'nal, *adj* that may be sold or got for a price held for sale mercenary —*n* **Venal'ity,** quality of being venal prostitution of talents or services for a reward —*adv* **Vē'nally** [Fr ,—L *venalis—venus,* sale, cog with Gr *ōnē,* purchase]

Venal, vē'nal, *adj* pertaining to a vein or veins contained in the veins —*n* **Vē'na,** a vein [L *vena,* a vein]

Venatic, vē nat'ik, *adj* pertaining to hunting —*adv* **Venat'ically.** —*adj* **Venatō'rial.** [See **Venery.**]

Venation, ve nā'shun, *n* the way in which the veins of plants are arranged in insects, the distribution of the veins of the wings [See **Vein**]

Vend, vend, *v t* to give for sale, to sell to give for money to make an object of trade —*ns* **Vendee',** the person to whom a thing is sold, **Vend'er, Vend'or,** one who sells —*adj* **Vend'ible,** that may be sold that may be disposed of as an object of trade —*n* something salable —*n* **Vend'ibleness.**—*adv* **Vend'ibly** —*n* **Vendue',** (*rare*) a public auction [Fr *vendre*—L *vendĕre* —*venus,* sale (see **Venal**), and *dăre,* to give]

Vendace, ven'dās, *n* a variety of the whitefish, from 6 to 8 inches long, found in Swedish lakes and rivers, and in Great Britain only in the Castle Loch at Lochmaben [O Fr *vendese, vandoise* (Fr *vandoise*), orig unknown]

Vendémiaire, vong dā mi ār', *n* the first month in the French Revolutionary Calendar, from Sept 22 to Oct 21 ['The vintage month,' Fr ,—L. *vindemia,* vintage—*vinum,* wine, and *demĕre,* to take off—*de,* off, and *emĕre,* to take]

Vendetta, ven det'ta, *n* the practice—not yet entirely extinct in Calabria and Corsica—of individuals taking private vengeance on those who have shed the blood of their relatives [It , 'a feud'—L *vindicta,* revenge—*vindicāre,* to claim See **Vindicate.**]

Veneer, ve-nēr', *v t* to overlay or face with another and superior wood to cover with a thin coat ing of any substance other than wood to disguise with artificial attractiveness —*n* a thin coating, as of wood false show or charm —*ns* **Veneer'-cut'ter,** a machine for cutting veneers from the block of wood, **Veneer'ing,** the act or art of overlaying an inferior wood with thin leaves of a more valuable kind the thin leaf thus laid on [Formerly *fineer,* corr from Ger *furnir en*—O Fr *fornir* (Fr *fournir*)—It *fornire* See **Furnish**]

Venefical, vē nef'i kal, *adj* poisonous, using sorcery—also **Venefi'cial, Venefi'cious** —*v t* **Ven'enāte,** to poison —*adj* poisoned —*n* **Venenā'tion** —*adjs* **Venenif'luous, Ven'enous.** [L *veneficium,* a poisoning—*venenum,* poison, *facĕre,* to make]

Venerable, ven'er a bl, *adj* that may be venerated worthy of veneration, reverence, or honour rendered sacred by religious or other associations aged —*n* **Ven'erableness** —*adv* **Ven'erably** [L *venerabilis—venerāri,* to venerate]

Venerate, ven'er āt, *v t* to honour or reverence with religious awe to reverence to regard with the greatest respect —*adjs* **Ven'erant,** (*rare*) **Ven'erātive,** reverent —*ns* **Venerā'tion,** the act of venerating the state of being venerated the highest degree of respect and reverence respect mingled with reverence and awe awe, **Ven'erātor,** one who venerates [L *venerāri, -ātus*]

Venereal, vē nē'rē al, *adj* pertaining to or arising from sexual intercourse exciting desire for sexual intercourse curing venereal diseases —*adj* **Venē'reous,** lascivious stimulating sexual desire, aphrodisiac —*n* **Ven'ery,** sexual intercourse [L *venereus—Venus, Venĕris,* the goddess of love, conn with L *venerāri* See **Venerate**]

Venery, ven'er i, *n* the act or exercise of hunting the sports of the chase —*ns* **Ven'erer,** a gamekeeper, hunter, **Veneur** (ve ner'), a person having an oversight of the chase [O Fr *venerie—vener* —L *venāri,* to hunt Cf **Venison**]

Venesection, vē nē sek'shun, *n* the section or cutting open of a vein for letting blood blood letting [L *vena,* a vein, and *sectio,* cutting]

Venetian, vē nē'shan, *adj* of or belonging to *Venice* —*n* a native or inhabitant of Venice a strong tape for Venetian blinds a domino —*n* **Venē'tian-blind,** a blind for windows formed of thin slips of wood, so hung as to admit of being set either edgewise or overlapping —*adj* **Venē'tianed,** furnished with Venetian-blinds —*ns* **Venē'tian-glass,** a delicate and beautiful glass made by the craftsmen of Venice into mirrors, cups, goblets, &c , its forms reflecting its Oriental origin, famous since the middle ages, **Venē'tian-style,** the type of the Renaissance architecture developed in Venice, highly decorative and original

Venew, ven'ū, **Veney,** ven'i, *n* (*Shak*) a bout at fencing, a thrust, a hit [See **Venue.**]

Venge, venj, *v t* (*Shak*) to avenge, to punish —*adj* **Venge'able** (*Spens*), revengeful deserving to be revenged —*n* **Venge'ance,** the infliction of punishment upon another in return for an injury or offence retribution (*Shak*) harm, mischief —*adv* (*Shak*) extremely, exceedingly — *adj* **Venge'ful,** vindictive retributive revengeful —*adv* **Venge'fully.**—*ns* **Venge'fulness, Venge'ment** (*Spens*), vengeance, penal retribution, **Ven'ger** (*Spens*), an avenger —**With a vengeance,** (*coll*) violently exceedingly [O Fr. *venger*—L *vindicāre* See **Vindicate**]

Venial, vē'ni al, *adj* pardonable excusable allowed —*adv* **Vē'nially.** —*ns* **Vē'nialness, Venial'ity** —**Venial sin** (see **Mortal**) [Fr ,—L *venialis,* pardonable—*venia,* favour, pardon.]

Veni Creator, vē'nī krē ā'tor, *n* —more fully, 'Veni Creator Spiritus'—an ancient and celebrated hymn of the Roman Breviary, which occurs in the offices of the Feast of Pentecost for Vespers and Tierce, and in the Pontifical for the ordination of priests, consecration of bishops or of a church, &c —translated by Cosin, again by Dryden, whose version was adapted by John Wesley and Toplady It must not be confounded with another hymn to the Holy Ghost, *Veni Sancte Spiritus, Et emitte coelitus*, the 'Golden Sequence,' which belongs not to the Breviary but to the Missal, in which it forms a sequence in the Mass of Pentecost Sunday and Octave—translated by Caswall and by Neale

Venison, ven'i zn, or ven'zn, *n* the flesh of animals taken in hunting, esp the deer [Fr *venaison*—L *venatio*, a hunting, game—*venāri*, to hunt]

Venite, vē nī'tē, *n* in liturgics, the 95th Psalm [From its opening words, 'Venite exultemus ']

Vennel, ven'el, *n* (*Scot*) an alley, a narrow street [Fr *venelle*, a small street]

Venom, ven'um, *n* any drink, juice, or liquid injurious or fatal to life poison spite malice —*adj* (*Shak*) venomous, poisonous —*v t* to infect with poison —*n* **Ven'om-duct,** in a poisonous animal, the duct conveying venom from the sac or gland where it is secreted to the tooth or *venom fang* whence it is discharged —*adjs* **Ven'om-mouthed,** having a venomous mouth slanderous (*Shak*) —*adj* **Ven'omous,** poisonous spiteful mischievous —*adv* **Ven'omously.**—*n* **Ven'omousness** [Fr *venin* (It *veneno*)—L *venenum*]

Venose, vē'nōs, *adj* (*bot*) having well marked veins, veined —*n* **Vēnos'ity,** the state or quality of being venous (*med*) a condition of the blood in which the venous blood is unnaturally abundant —*adj* **Vē'nous,** pertaining to or contained in veins veined —*adv* **Vē'nously** [See **Vein**]

Vent, vent, *n* a small opening to let air, &c , escape the flue of a chimney the opening in the top of a barrel allowing air to pass in as the liquid is drawn out a gimlet used to extract a little liquid from a barrel for sampling purposes discharge escape passage into notice publication, utterance, voice the anus of birds and fishes (*mil*) the opening at the breech of a firearm through which fire is conveyed to the charge, the touch hole —*v t* to give a vent or opening to to let out, as at a vent to allow to escape to publish to pour forth —*ns* **Vent'āge** (*Shak*), a vent, a small hole, **Ven'tail** (*Spens*), same as **Aventail, Vent'er,** one who vents or publishes —*adj* **Ventic'ular.**—*ns* **Vent'-peg, Vent'-plug,** a plug for stopping the vent of a barrel, **Vent'-pipe,** an escape pipe, **Vent'-bush'ing, Vent'-piece,** a copper cylinder inserted through the walls of a cannon over the seat of the charge and preventing the escaping gases from injuring the metal near the vent —**To give vent to,** to allow to escape or break out [Altered form of *fent*, M E *fente*—O Fr *fente*, a slit]

Vent, vent, *n* scent (*hunting*) the act of taking breath —*v i* to sniff, snort to take breath (*Scot*) of a chimney, to draw —**To vent up** (*Spens*), to lift so as to give air [O Fr ,—L *ventus*, wind]

Vent, vent, *n* the act of selling, sale market [O Fr *vente*—Low L *vendita*, a sale—L *vendĕre*, to sell. See **Vend**]

Ventanna, ven tan'a, *n* a window [Sp]

Venter, ven'ter, *n* the belly, abdomen [L]

Ventilate, ven'ti lāt, *v t* to fan with wind to open to the free passage of air to cause fresh air to pass through to expose to examination and discussion to make public —*adj* **Ven'tilable.**—*ns* **Ventilā'brum,** flabellum, **Ventilā'tion,** act or art of ventilating state of being ventilated free exposure to air supply of air act of examining and making public public exposure —*adj* **Ven'tilative** —*n* **Ven'tilātor,** that which ventilates a contrivance for introducing fresh air [L *ventilāre, ātum—ventulus*, dim of *ventus*, the wind]

Ventose, ven'tōs, *adj* windy —*n* the sixth month of the French Revolutionary Calendar, February 19 to March 20 —*n* **Ventos'ity,** windiness . empty pride [L *ventosus—ventus*, wind]

Ventral, ven'tral, *adj* belonging to the belly (*bot*) denoting the anterior or inferior surface . in the body, situated opposite the dorsal or back aspect —*n* in fishes, one of the posterior fins —*advs* **Ven'trad,** (*zool* and *anat*) to or toward the belly, or ventral surface or aspect of the body, **Ven'trally.**—*adj* **Ven'tric** —*n* **Ven'tricle,** a small cavity within an animal body, as in the heart or brain (*Shak*) the womb —*adjs* **Ven'tricōse, Ven'tricous,** swelling out in the middle bellied, **Ventric'ular** [L *ventralis —venter*, the belly]

Ventriculite, ven trik'ū līt, *n* one of a genus of fossil sponges found in the cretaceous system, and often giving them shape to flint nodules

Ventriloquism, ven tril'ō kwizm, *n* the act or art of producing tones and words without any motion of the mouth, so that the hearer is induced to refer the sound to some other place —also **Ventril'oquy** —*adv* **Ventrilō'quially.** —*v i* **Ventril'oquise,** to practise ventriloquism —*n* **Ventril'oquist,** one who practises ventriloquism —*adjs* **Ventriloquis'tic, Ventrilō'quial, Ventril'oquous** [L *ventriloquus*, speaking from the belly—*venter*, the belly, and *loqui*, to speak]

Ventripotent, ven trip'ō tent, *adj* (*rare*) of great gastronomic capacity [L *venter*, belly, and *potens—posse*, to have power]

Venture, ven'tūr, *n* that which may come · chance luck hazard that which is put to hazard (esp goods sent by sea at the sender's risk) an undertaking whose issue is uncertain or dangerous —*v t* to send on a venture to expose to hazard to risk —*v i* to make a venture to run a risk to dare —*n* **Ven'turer** —*adjs* **Ven'turous, Ven'turesome.**—*advs* **Ven'turously, Ven'turesomely.**—*ns* **Ven'turousness, Ven'turesomeness.**—**At a venture,** at hazard, random —**To venture on, upon,** to dare to engage in [Short for **Adventure**]

Venue, ven'ū, *n* (*Shak*) in fencing, a hit attack usually of regulated length a lunge [O Fr ,—L *venire*, to come]

Venue, ven'ū, *n* in law, the place where an action is laid the district from which a jury comes to try a question of fact in England, usually the county where a crime is alleged to have been committed —**Change of venue,** change of place of trial —**To lay the venue,** to specify the place where the trial is to be held [A particular use of preceding word, but confused with O Fr *visne*, neighbourhood—L *vicinia*, neighbourhood. See **Vicinity**]

Venus, vē'nus, *n* in Roman mythology, the goddess of love, originally of spring, patron of flower gardens, but identified with the Greek Aphrodite beauty and love deified the most brilliant of the planets, second in order from the sun —**Venus's flower-basket,** a beautiful glass sponge, **Venus's fly-trap** (see **Dionæa**), **Venus's girdle,** a tæniate ctenophoran —**Mount of Venus,** in palmistry, the elevation at the base of the thumb [L , orig personified from *venus*, desire , akin to *venerāri*, to worship]

Veracious, ve rā'shus, *adj* truthful true —*adv* **Verā'ciously** —*n* **Verac'ity,** the quality of

being veracious habitual truthfulness truth [L *verax, veracis—verus*, true See **Very**]

Veranda, Verandah, ve ran'da, *n* a kind of covered balcony or open portico, with a roof sloping beyond the main building, supported by light pillars [Hind *varandā*, perh from Pers *barāmadah*, a porch — *bar*, up, and *āmadan*, to come, by others derived from Old Port *varanda*, a balcony—*vara*, a rod—L *vara*, a rod See **Vare.**]

Veratrum, vē rā'trium, *n* hellebore —*adj* **Verā'tric** —*ns* **Verā'trin, -e,** a poisonous ointment used to relieve neuralgia —*v t* **Verā'trise,** to poison with veratrin [L, 'hellebore']

Verb, verb, *n* (*gram*) the part of speech which affirms what a thing does or is done to, or in what state it exists —*adj* **Ver'bal,** relating to or consisting in words spoken (as opp to *written*) exact in words attending to words only literal, word for word derived directly from a verb —*n* a part of speech, a noun derived from a verb —*v t* **Ver'balise,** to turn into a verb —*ns* **Ver'balism,** something expressed in words or orally, **Ver'balist** —*adv* **Ver'bally** —*ns* **Verbā'rian,** a coiner of words, **Verbā'rium,** a game played with the letters of the alphabet —*adv* **Verbā'tim,** word for word (*Shak*) orally, verbally —*ns* **Ver'biage,** abundance of words wordiness verbosity, **Ver'bicide,** the perversion of a word, as if the killing of its natural meaning one who so mangles words, a punster, **Ver'biculture,** the deliberate cultivation or production of words, **Verbificā'tion,** the act of verbifying —*v t* **Ver'bify,** to verbalise —*ns* **Verbigerā'tion,** the morbid and purposeless repetition of certain words and phrases at short intervals, **Ver'bo-mā'niac,** one crazy about words and their study, a dictionary maker —*adj* **Verbōse',** containing more words than are necessary wordy diffuse —*adv* **Verbōse'ly** —*ns* **Verbōse'ness, Verbos'ity** —**Verbal definition,** a definition intended to state the meaning of a word, apart from the essence of the thing signified, **Verbal inspiration,** that view which regards Holy Scripture as *literally* inspired, **Verbal note,** in diplomacy, an unsigned memorandum calling attention to a neglected, though perhaps not urgent, matter [Fr *verbe* —L *verbum* See **Word**]

Verbena, ver bē'na, *n* a genus of plants of natural order *Verbenaceæ*, cultivated for their fragrance or beauty vervain —*adj* **Verbenā'ceous.** [L *verbenæ*, leaves, twigs, and branches of laurel, myrtle, &c.]

Verberate, ver'ber āt, *v t* to strike —*n* **Verberā'tion** [L *verberāre, ātum*, to scourge]

Verdant, ver'dant, *adj* green fresh (as grass or foliage) flourishing inexperienced ignorant —*n.* **Ver'dancy** —*adv* **Ver'dantly.** —*ns* **Ver'derer, Ver'deror,** an officer in the old English royal forests who had charge of the **Vert** (q v), **Ver'dūre,** greenness freshness of growth —*v t* to cover with verdure —*adjs* **Ver'dūreless; Ver'dūrous** [Fr *verdoyant*—L *viridans, antis*, pr p of *viridāre*, to grow green—*viridis*, green—*virēre*, to be green]

Verd-antique, verd an tēk', *n* a beautiful stone of a dark green colour with patches of white, and sometimes black and red — a mixture of serpentine with limestone dolomite or magnesite, much prized by the ancient Romans, and still in great favour in Italy [O Fr, 'ancient green' See **Vert** and **Antique**]

Verdict, ver'dikt, *n* the finding of a jury on a trial decision opinion pronounced — **Open verdict,** a verdict upon an inquest which finds that a crime has been committed without specifying the criminal [O Fr. *verdit* — Low L *veredictum*—L. *vere*, truly, and *dictum*, a saying]

Verdigris, ver'di gris, *n* a basic acetate of copper, the greenish rust of copper, brass, or bronze a bluish green paint got artificially from copper-plates — *v t* to coat with verdigris [M E *verdegrese, verte grece*—O Fr *verd* (*vert*) *de gris* —*verd*, green, *de*, of, *Gris*, Greeks—L *Græcus*, Greek *Vert de gris* has been wrongly explained as 'green of gray'—*gris*, gray, or as 'green of copper'—L *æs, æris*, copper]

Verditer, verd'i tėr, *n* a pigment consisting of a hydrated oxide of copper formed by adding lime to a solution of a salt of this metal (such as the nitrate), when a blue precipitate is thrown down —used in common distemper painting and in paper staining Green verditer is the blue pigment changed to green by boiling [A corr of Fr *verd de terre* = earth green]

Verdoy, vėr'doi, *adj* (*her*) charged with flowers, leaves, or vegetable charges, as a bordure [From Fr *verd*, green See **Verdant**]

Verdun, vėr dun', *n* a 16th-century form of rapier [From the French town *Verdun*]

Veretilliform, ver e til'i form, *adj* rod like —Also **Veretil'leous**

Verge, verj, *n* a slender green branch, a twig a rod, staff, or mace, or anything like them, used as an emblem of authority extent of jurisdiction (esp of the lord steward of the royal household) the brink, extreme edge a boundary, limit scope, opportunity in gardening, the grass edging of a bed or border the pallet axis of the verge or 'crown wheel' escapement in a watch —*ns* **Ver'ger,** one who carries a verge or emblem of authority the beadle of a cathedral church, **Ver'gership, Vergette'** (*her.*), a pallet [L *virga*, a slender branch]

Verge, verj, *v i* to bend or incline to tend downward to slope to tend to border upon —*n* **Ver'gency** —*adj* **Ver'gent.** [L *vergĕre*, to bend, incline, allied to *valgus*, wry, Sans *vrjana*, crooked]

Veridical, vē rid'i kal, *adj* truthful true —*adv* **Verid'ically** —*adj* **Verid'icous,** truthful [L. *verus*, true, and *dicĕre*, to say]

Verify, ver'i fī, *v t* to make out or show to be true to establish the truth of by evidence to fulfil to confirm the truth or authenticity of (*Shak*) to affirm, support, strengthen —*pa t* and *pa p* ver'ified —*n* **Verifiabil'ity** —*adj* **Ver'ifiable,** that may be verified, proved, or confirmed —*ns* **Verificā'tion,** a verifying or proving to be true the state of being verified, **Ver'ifier** [L *verus*, true, and *facĕre*, to make]

Verily, ver'i-li, *adv* truly certainly really

Verisimilar, ver-i sim'i-lar, *adj* truth like likely probable. — *adv* **Verisim'ilarly** — *ns* **Verisimil'itude,** similitude or likeness to truth likelihood, (*obs*) **Verisimil'ity** —*adj* **Verisim'ilous.** [L *verisimilis* — *verus*, true, and *similis*, like See **Similar**]

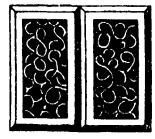
Verity, ver'i ti, *n* the quality of being true or real truth a true assertion or tenet (*Shak*) honesty —*adj* **Ver'itable,** true according to fact real actual —*adv* **Ver'itably** [L *veritas* —*verus*, true Cf **Very.**]

Verjuice, ver'jōōs, *n* the expressed juice of green or unripe fruit sourness of temper —*v t* to make sour or acid [Fr *verjus—vert*, green (see **Verdant**), and Fr *jus*, juice See **Juice**]

Vermeil, Vermil, ver'mil, *n* (*Spens*) same as **Vermilion** silver-gilt —*adj* **Ver'meil-tinc'tured** (*Milton*), vermilion tinted, tinged of a bright red colour

Vermes, vėr'mēz, *n pl* worms the name given by Linnæus to one of the classes in his zoological system, in which he included all the invertebrate

animals, other than Insecta, whether of worm-like form or not The Linnæan class has since been divided into many classes, and the term Vermes is no longer used —*ns* **Vermeol'ogist,** one skilled in vermeology, **Vermeol'ogy,** the knowledge of worms, helminthology —*adjs* **Ver'mian, Vermi'ceous,** worm like, **Ver'micidal,** destroying worms —*n* **Ver'micide,** a worm killer —*adjs* **Vermic'ūlar, Vermic'ūlate,** pertaining to or like a worm (esp in its motion) inlaid or formed so as to imitate the track of worms crawling like a worm —*v t* **Vermic'ūlate,** to form inlaid work which resembles the motion or track of worms —*ns* **Vermiculā'tion, Ver'micule,** a little worm —*adjs* **Vermic'ulose,** wormy, **Ver'miform,** having the form of a worm —*n* **Ver'mifuge,** (*med*) a substance that destroys intestinal worms or expels them from the digestive canal —*adjs* **Vermif'ūgal,** expelling worms, **Ver'migrade,** wriggling like a worm, **Vermiv'orous,** devouring worms, feeding on grubs [L *vermis*, a worm]


Vermiculated Work

Vermicelli, ver-mi-chel'i, or -sel'i, *n* the stiff paste or dough of fine wheat flour made into small worm like or thread like rolls [It, pl of *vermicello*—L *vermiculus*, dim of *vermis*, worm Cf **Vermilion** and **Vermin.**]

Vermilion, ver-mil'yun, *n* a bright red pigment obtained from cinnabar, but generally made artificially from mercury and sulphur any beautiful red colour (*obs*) the kermes or cochineal insect, also the product of cochineal —*adj* of the colour of vermilion —*v t* to dye vermilion to colour a delicate red —*n* **Ver'mily** (*Spens*), same as **Vermilion** [O Fr *vermillon—vermeil* —L *vermiculus*, a little worm, hence (in the Vulgate) the 'scarlet' worm, dim of *vermis*, a worm]

Vermin, ver'min, *n sing* and *pl* a worm a name for all obnoxious insects, as bugs, fleas, and lice, troublesome animals, such as mice, rats, animals destructive to game, such as weasels, polecats, also hawks and owls any contemptible person, or such collectively —*v i* **Ver'mināte,** to breed vermin —*ns* **Verminā'tion, Ver'minkill'er** —*adj* **Ver'minous,** infested with worms like vermin —*adv* **Ver'minously** [Fr *vermine* —L *vermis*, a worm]

Vermuth, Vermouth, ver'mooth, *n* a mild cordial consisting of white wine flavoured with wormwood, used as a stimulant for the appetite [Ger *wermuth*, wormwood, cf A S *wermōd* See **Wormwood**]

Vernacular, ver-nak'ū-lar, *adj* native belonging to the country of one's birth —*n* one's mother tongue —*n* **Vernacularisā'tion,** the act of making vernacular —*v t* **Vernac'ularise,** to make vernacular —*ns* **Vernac'ularism,** a vernacular word or idiom, the use of such, **Vernacular'ity,** an idiom —*adv* **Vernac'ularly.** —*v t* **Vernac'ulāte,** to express in a vernacular idiom —*adj* **Vernac'ulous,** scurrilous [L *vernaculus—verna*, a slave born in his master's house]

Vernal, ver'nal, *adj* belonging to the spring appearing in spring belonging to youth —*adv* **Ver'nally** —*adj* **Ver'nant** (*Milton*), flourishing, as in spring —*v i* **Ver'nāte,** to flourish —*n* **Vernā'tion,** the particular manner of arrangement of leaves in the bud —**Vernal equinox,** the equinox on or about 21st March (see **Equinox**), **Vernal grass,** a common European and British grass growing in meadows, about a foot high, and sown among hay for its flavour and agreeable odour [L *vernalis—ver*, spring]

Vernier's law. See **Law**

Vernier, ver'ni-er, *n* a contrivance for measuring very small intervals, consisting of a short scale made to slide along a graduated instrument. [So called from Pierre *Vernier* (1580–1637) of Brussels, its inventor]

Veronese, ver-ō-nēs', or -nēz', *n* of or pertaining to Verona in Italy —*n* an inhabitant of Verona

Veronica, vē-ron'i-ka, *n* a portrait of our Saviour's face on a handkerchief—from the legend that St Veronica wiped the sweat from the face of Jesus, on His way to Calvary, with her handkerchief, whereupon His features were impressed on the cloth a genus of plants, popularly known as Speedwell [*Veronica*, the traditional name of the woman who wiped the Saviour's face, popularly connected with L *vera*, true, Gr *eikōn*, image, but really identical with *Berenīcē*, the traditional name of the woman cured of the issue of blood A corr of Gr *pherenikē*, victorious—*pherein*, to bear, and *nikē*, victory]

Verré, Verrey, ve-rā', *adj* Same as **Vairé.**

Verrel, ver'el, *n* a ferrule [O Fr *virelle*]

Verricule, ver'i-kūl, *n* a tuft of upright hairs [L *verriculum*, a net]

Verruca, ve-rū'ka, *n* a wart, a glandular elevation one of the wart like sessile apothecia of some lichens —*adjs* **Verrū'ciform,** warty, **Ver'rūcose, Ver'rūcous,** covered with little knobs or wart like prominences warty, **Verrū'culose,** minutely verrucose [L *verruca*, a wart]

Verrugas, ve-rōō'gas, *n* an endemic disease of Peru, characterised by warty tumours on the skin [Sp,—L *—verruca*, a wart]

Versability, ver-sa-bil'i-ti, *n* aptness to be turned round —*adj* **Ver'sable** —*n* **Ver'sableness** [L *versāre*, to whirl about See **Versant**]

Versal, ver'sal, *adj* (*Shak*) abbrev of **Universal.**

Versant, ver'sant, *adj* familiar, conversant (*her*) with wings erect and open —*n* the general slope of surface of a country [Fr,—L *versāre*, to whirl about See **Verse**]

Versatile, ver'sa-til, *adj* liable to be turned in opinion changeable unsteady turning easily from one thing to another (*bot*) swinging freely on a support (*ornith*) reversible, of toes —*adv* **Ver'satilely** —*ns* **Ver'satileness, Versatil'ity,** the quality of being versatile changeableness the faculty of turning easily to new tasks or subjects [Fr,—L *versatilis—versāre*, freq of *vertĕre*, to turn]

Verse, vers, *n* a line of poetry metrical arrangement and language poetry a stanza a short division of any composition, esp of the chapters of the Bible, orig confined to the metrical books, applied first to whole Bible in 1528 (*mus*) a portion of an anthem to be performed by a single voice to each part —*v t* to relate in verse —*ns* **Vers-de-société** (same as **Society-verse**; see under **Sociable**), **Verse'let, Verse'-mā'ker; Verse'-mā'king; Verse'-man,** a writer of verses, **Verse'-mong'er,** a scribbler of verses, **Verse'-mong'ering,** verse writing, esp of poor verses; **Ver'ser,** a versifier, **Ver'sicle,** a little verse; in liturgy, the verse said by the officiant —*adj* **Versic'ūlar,** pertaining to verses —*ns* **Versificā'tion,** the act, art, or practice of composing metrical verses, **Ver'sificātor, Ver'sificātrix,** a male, female, maker of verses, **Ver'sifier.**—*v i* **Ver'sify,** to make verses.—*v t* to relate in verse to turn into verse —*pa t* and *pa p* versified —*n* **Ver'sion,** the act of translating or turning from one language into another that which is translated from one language into another account, statement a school exercise, gen of composition in a foreign language —*adj* **Ver'sional,** pertaining to a version or translation —*n* **Ver'sionist,** a translator —*adj* **Ver'sūal,** of the character of a verse, pertaining to verses or short paragraphs. [A.S *fers*—L *versus, vorsus*,

a line, furrow, turning—*vertĕre*, to turn, influenced by O Fr *vers*]

Versed, verst, *adj* thoroughly acquainted, skilled (followed by *in*) (*math*) reversed [Fr *versé*—L *versatus*, pa p of *versārī*, to turn round See **Versant**]

Versicolour, ver'si kul-ur, *adj* having diverse or having changeable colours —Also **Versicol'oured.** [L *versāre*, to change, and **Colour**]

Versiform, ver'si form, *adj* varying in form

Verst, verst, *n* a Russian mile, 3500 feet in length, or almost two thirds of an English mile [Russ *versta*, a verst, perh *vertĕtĭ*, to turn, cog with L *vertĕre*, to turn]

Versus, ver'sus, *prep* against, in legal phraseology and in games [L]

Vert, vert, *n* (*forest law*) every green leaf or plant having green leaves which may serve as a covert for deer a power to cut green trees or wood (*her*) a green colour represented by parallel lines sloping diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base [Fr *vert*—L *viridis*, green]

Vert, vert, *n* a familiar word for *convert* or *pervert* —*v i* to become such

Vertebra, ver'tē bra, *n* one of the small bones of the spine —*pl* **Vertebræ** (ver'te brē), the bones and joints forming the backbone —*adj* **Ver'tebral** —*adv* **Ver'tebrally** —*n pl* **Vertebrā'ta,** a division of the animal kingdom containing all animals having a backbone or its equivalent —*n* **Ver'tebrāte,** an animal having an internal skeleton with a backbone —*adjs* **Ver'tebrāte, -d,** furnished with joints having a backbone —*n* **Vertebrā'tion,** the formation of vertebræ [L, 'a joint'—*vertĕre*, to turn]

Vertex, ver'teks, *n* the top or summit the point of a cone, pyramid, or angle (*astron*) the zenith (*anat*) the crown of the head —*pl* **Ver'tices** —*adj* **Ver'tical,** pertaining to the vertex placed in the zenith perpendicular to the plane of the horizon —*n* a vertical line —*adv* **Ver'tically** —*n* **Ver'ticalness** —**Vertical angles,** opposite angles formed by intersecting lines [L, 'a whirl' or 'eddy,' then 'top' or 'summit'—*vertĕre*, to turn Cf **Vortex**]

Verticillate, ver ti sil'āt (or ti'), *adj* (*bot*) arranged round the stalk in a ring or whorl, as leaves or flowers, whorled —*n* **Ver'ticil,** a whorl [Low L *verticillatus*—*verticillus*, dim of *vertex* See **Vertex.**]

Vertigo, ver'ti-gō, or vei ti'gō, *n* a sensation of giddiness dizziness —*adjs* **Vertiginate** (ver tij'), **Vertig'inous,** turning round affected with vertigo giddy —*adv* **Vertig'inously** —*n* **Vertig'inousness.** [L,—*vertĕre*, to turn]

Vertu, old spelling of **Virtue** —*adj* **Ver'tuous** (*Spens*), possessing virtue or power

Vertumnus, ver tum'nus, *n* an ancient Roman divinity of gardens and orchards, a spring god

Verulamian, ver ū lā'mi an, *adj* of or pertaining to St Albans, or Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam, Viscount St Albans (1561-1626) [L *Verulamium*, an ancient British city near the site of St Albans]

Veruled, ver'ōōld, *adj* (*her*) ringed, as a horn, in a different tincture —*n* **Ver'ules,** (*her*) a bearing consisting of a series of concentric rings, one within another [See **Virole.**]

Vervain, ver'vān, *n* a plant of the genus *Verbena* —credited with efficacy in love-philtres, good against witches, &c [O Fr *verveine*—L *verbēna*]

Verve, verv, *n* the enthusiasm which animates a poet or artist animation energy [Fr]

Vervelle, ver-vel', *n* the loop that secured the camail in mediæval armour [Fr]

Vervels, verv'elz, *n pl* small rings attached to the ends of the jesses of a hawk, through which the leash is passed that fastens the hawk to its block —*adj* **Verv'elled.** [Fr *vervelle*]

Vervet, ver'vet, *n* a South African monkey

Very, ver'i, *adj* true (now used chiefly in an intensive sense) real (so in *B*) actual—sometimes used in superlative form **Ver'iest.** —*adv.* in a high degree —**In very deed,** of a truth, certainly [Older form *veray*—O Fr *verai* (Fr. *vrai*), from L *verax*, *veracis*, speaking truly—*verus*, true, cf Ger *wahr*]

Vesalian, vē sā'li an, *adj* connected with the name of the anatomist Andreas Vesalius (1514-64)

Vesica, vē sī'ka, *n* (*anat*) a bladder, sac, esp the urinary bladder —*pl* **Vesicæ** (vē sī'sē) —*adjs* **Ves'ical,** of or pertaining to a vesica, **Ves'icant,** blistering —*n* a substance that vesicates or raises blisters —*v t* **Ves'icāte,** to raise blisters on —*pr p* ves'icāting, *pa p* ves'icāted —*ns* **Vesicā'tion,** the act or process of raising blisters on the skin, **Ves'icātory** (same as **Vesicant**), **Ves'icle,** a small bladder or blister a small cavity in an animal body (*bot*) a bladder like cell, **Vēsic'ūla,** a vesicle —*adj* **Vēsic'ūlar** —*adv* **Vēsic'ūlarly.** —*n* **Vēsicūlā'tion,** formation of vesicles —*adjs* **Vēsicūlif'erous,** bearing vesicles, **Vēsic'ūliform, Vēsic'ūlose, Vēsic'ūlous, Vēsic'ūlāte,** pertaining to or full of vesicles full of interstices having little glands on the surface —**Vesica piscis** (a fish's bladder), a symbol of Christ, an oval aureole surrounding the entire upright figure, supposed to contain an allusion to the sacred Christian emblem, the *ichthys* [L, 'bladder']

Vesper, ves'per, *n* the evening star, Venus the evening (*pl*) in R C and Greek Church, the sixth canonical hour, evensong, theoretically proper to sunset, and reckoned to begin the next day, according to the Eastern reckoning The office consists of five psalms (which vary according to the day of the week), a hymn, the Magnificat or Thanksgiving of the Blessed Virgin (Luke i 46-55), and prayers —*adj* **Ves'peral,** pertaining to the evening or to vespers —*n* **Ves'per-bell,** the bell that summons to vespers —*adjs* **Ves'pertine, Ves'pertinal,** of or pertaining to the evening (*bot*) opening in the evening (*zool*) active in the evening —**Sicilian vespers** (see **Sicilian**) [Fr,—L, Gr *hesperos* See **Hesper**]

Vespertilio, ves per til'i ō, *n* a Linnæan genus of mammals, of order *Primates*—the modern order *Chiroptera* —*adj* **Vespertil'ionine.**

Vespiary, ves'pi a ri, *n* a hornet's nest —*adjs* **Ves'piform, Ves'pine,** wasp like

Vessel, ves'el, *n* a vase or utensil for holding something a hollow structure made to float on water, used for conveyance, &c a tube in which fluids, as blood, &c, are contained a person considered as an agent of God —**The weaker vessel,** a phrase colloquially applied to a woman, in allusion to 1 Pet iii 7 [O Fr *vessel* (Fr *vaisseau*)—L *vascellum*, dim of *vas*, a vase Cf **Vase.**]

Vest, vest, *n* that which is put on as dress a garment a waistcoat formerly a cassock like garment a kind of close jacket worn by women, an extra piece or trimming on the front of the bodice of a woman's gown, often V shaped a knitted or woven under garment (*arch*) a vestment —*v t* to clothe to invest (*law*) to give fixed right of possession —*v i* to descend or to take effect, as a right —*adj* **Ves'ted,** clothed, wearing robes of ceremony not contingent or suspended, hence (*law*) already acquired denoting a present absolute right —*n* **Ves'tiary,** (*obs*) a wardrobe (*rare*) garb, clothing —*pl* **Ves'tiaries** —*n* **Ves'ting,** cloth for men's waistcoats —**To vest in interest,** to devolve as matter of right without reference to immediate right of possession [Fr *veste*—L *vestis*, cog with Gr. *esthēs*, clothing]

Vesta, ves'ta, *n* among the Romans, the chaste goddess that presided over the family, in whose temple the sacred fire was continually kept burning the fourth planetoid discovered in 1807 a match or waxlight —*pl* **Ves'tas** —*adj* **Ves'tal,** pertaining to or consecrated to the service of Vesta chaste pure —*n* in the ancient Roman religion, one of the six patrician virgins consecrated to Vesta a virgin, a nun, a woman of spotless chastity [L , cf Gr Hestia, goddess of the hearth, from the root *vas* (Sans *ush*), to burn]

Vestibule, ves'ti būl, *n* an open court or porch before a house a hall next the entrance to a house (*anat*) a small bony cavity forming part of the ear—also **Vestib'ūlum** —*v t* to furnish with a vestibule —*adjs* **Vestib'ūlar, Vestib'ūlāte.** [Fr ,—L *vestibulum*—traced by some to *ve*, apart, and *stabulum*, abode (see **Stable**), by some to the root *ves*, to dwell, by others to *vestis*, garment, as being the place where the outer clothing is put on or off in entering or leaving a house]

Vestige, ves'tij, *n* a track or footprint traces or remains of something (*biol*) an organ or tissue which still survives but has lost the utility it possessed, but corresponding to a useful part in an organism of lower type —*adjs* **Vesti'gial, Vesti'giary.** —*n* **Vesti'gium,** (*anat* and *biol*) a vestige [Fr ,—L *vestigium—vestigāre*, to track]

Vestiment, ves'ti ment, *n* (*Spens*) = **Vestment.**

Vestiture, ves'ti tūr, *n* the hairs, scales, &c covering a surface

Vestlet, vest'let, *n* a tubicolous sea anemone of genus *Cerianthus*

Vestment, vest'ment, *n* something put on, a garment a long outer robe (*pl*) articles of dress worn by priests when officiating—those used in the celebration of mass by priests of the R C Church being the *amice*, originally worn over the head, the *alb*, the *girdle*, a linen cord tied round the waist, and confining the folds of the alb, the *maniple*, a narrow strip of embroidered silk, worn pendent from the arm, the *stole*, and the *chasuble* The three last vary in colour according to seasons and festivals—white, red, green, violet, and black Bishops, in celebrating, wear, besides the vestments of priests, two inner vestments, the *dalmatic* and *tunic* (those of the deacon and sub deacon respectively), as also embroidered gloves and shoes, or buskins, together with the distinctive episcopal ornaments—the pectoral cross, ring, mitre, and pastoral staff, or, if archbishops, the crosier Archbishops celebrating mass also wear the *pallium* In other public services priests and bishops wear the *cope*, with a pendent cape or hood In the ministration of the other sacraments, and also in administering communion privately, priests wear the *surplice* with the stole, or it may be even the stole alone covering of the altar [L *vestimentum—vestīre*, to clothe—*vestis*, a garment]

Vestry, ves'tri, *n* a room adjoining a church in which the vestments are kept and parochial meetings held, any small room attached to a church in English parishes, a meeting of the ratepayers to elect parish officers, to assess church rates, and to manage the property of the parish, the incumbent acting as chairman —*adj* **Ves'tral** —*ns* **Ves'try-clerk,** an officer chosen by the vestry who keeps the parish accounts and books, **Ves'tryman,** a member of a vestry —**Select vestry,** a board consisting of representatives of the ratepayers, as opposed to the *common vestry* or assembly of all the ratepayers [Fr ,—L *vestiarium—vestiarius*, belonging to clothes—*vestis*, a garment]

Vesture, ves'tūr, *n* clothing dress a robe. integument —*v t* to clothe, robe —*adj* **Ves'tūral.** —*n* **Ves'tūrer,** one who has charge of ecclesiastical vestments [Low L *vestitura*—L *vestīre*]

Vesuvian, vē sū'vi an, *adj* pertaining or relating to Vesuvius, a volcano near Naples —*n* a kind of match used in lighting cigars, &c —*n* **Vēsū'vianīte,** a mineral allied to garnet, sometimes called pyramidal garnet, found in volcanic and primitive rocks, and so called because frequent in masses ejected from Vesuvius—also *Idocrase* —*v t* **Vēsū'viate,** to burst forth like an eruption

Vet, vet, *n* (*coll*) an abbrev from *veterinary* (*surgeon*)

Vetch, vech, *n* a genus of plants, mostly climbing, some of which are cultivated for fodder, esp the tare —*adj* **Vetch'y,** abounding with vetches (*Spens*) consisting of the straw of the vetch [O Fr *veche* (Fr *vesce*)—L *vicia*, akin to *vincīre*, to bind]

Veteran, vet'e ran, *adj* old, experienced long exercised, esp in military life —*n* one long exercised in any service, esp in war —*v t* **Vet'eranise,** to make veteran —*v i* (*U S*) to re enlist for military service [L *veteranus—vetus, veteris*, old, akin to *veterina, veterinum*, a beast of burden (orig 'a beast a year old'), and to *vitulus*, a calf]

Veterinary, vet'e ri na ri, *adj* pertaining to the art of treating the diseases of domestic animals professing or practising this art —*n* one skilled in the diseases of domestic animals —Also **Veterinā'rian.** [L *veterinarius—veterina* (*bestia*), a beast of burden See **Veteran**]

Vetiver, vet'i ver, *n* the dried roots of the cuscus grass, an Indian Andropogon, which has a very agreeable and persistent odour, something like sandalwood Baskets, fans, and mats are made of it

Veto, vē'tō, *n* any authoritative prohibition the power of rejecting or forbidding —*pl* **Vetoes** (vē'tōz) —*v t* to reject by a veto to withhold assent to —**Absolute veto,** a veto without restriction [L *vetāre*, to forbid]

Vettura, vet tōō'ra, *n* an Italian four-wheeled carriage —*n* **Vetturino** (vet tōō rē'nō), one who drives or lends for hire a vettura —*pl* **Vetturi'ni** [It ,—L *vectura*, a carrying—*vehĕre*, to convey]

Vetust, vē tust', *adj* old [L *vetustus—vetus*, old]

Vex, veks, *v t* to harass to torment to irritate by small provocations to agitate contest —*v i* (*obs*) to be vexed —*n* (*Scot*) a trouble —*n* **Vexā'tion,** a vexing state of being vexed trouble a teasing annoyance uneasiness.—*adj* **Vexā'tious,** causing vexation or annoyance harassing full of trouble —*adv* **Vexā'tiously.** —*n* **Vexā'tiousness** —*adv* **Vex'ingly,** so as to vex or annoy —*n* **Vex'ingness.**—**Vexatious suit,** in law, a suit begun without justifiable cause, or with mere desire to annoy [Fr *vexer* —L *vexāre*, to shake or jolt in carrying, to annoy—*vehĕre*, to carry]

Vexillum, vek sil'um, *n* in the ancient Roman army, a standard, the troop serving under such a standard (*eccles*) a processional banner (*bot*) the large posterior petal of a papilionaceous flower — also **Vex'il.** the web or vane of a feather —*pl* **Vexil'la.**—*adjs* **Vex'illar, Vex'illary** —*ns* **Vex'illary, Vex'illātor,** a standard bearer —*adj* **Vex'illate,** having vexilla —*n* **Vexillā'tion,** a company under one vexillum [L , 'an ensign'—*vehĕre*, to carry]

Via, vī'a, or vē'a, *n* a highway, a road, a route—*via London* = by way of London a natural passage of the body —*n* **Viam'eter,** an odometer —*adj* **Viat'ic.** —*n pl* **Viat'icals,** military baggage —**Via dolorosa,** the Way of Calvary (see

Station), **Via lactea**, the Milky Way or Galaxy, **Via media**, the midway course or mean between popular Protestantism and Roman Catholicism which Newman almost down to 1845 succeeded in believing that the Anglican divines of the 17th century had taken up —**Primæ viæ**, the first or main passages, the alimentary canal, the bowels, **Secundæ viæ**, the lacteal or chylif erous vessels

Via, vē'a, *interj* away! off! either in command or defiance [It.,—L *via*, way]

Viable, vī'a bl, *adj* capable of living —*n* **Viabil'ity.** [Fr., through Low L —L *vita*, life]

Viaduct, vī'a dukt, *n* a road or railway carried by a structure over a valley, river, &c [L *via*, a way, *ducĕre*, *ductum*, to lead, bring]

Vial, vī'al, *n* same as **Phial** —*v t* to keep in a vial —*n* **Vī'alful.**—**To pour out vials of wrath**, to inflict judgment (Rev xvi 1) to storm, rage

Viand, vī'and, *n* food, articles for food—usually in *pl* [Fr *viande*—Low L *vivanda* (for *vivenda*), food necessary for life—L *vivĕre*, to live]

Viaticum, vī at'ik um, *n* (*orig*) provisions for the way in R C Church, the communion given to persons in danger of death a portable altar —*n* **Vī'ator**, a traveller, wayfarer [L.,—*via*, a way]

Vibex, vī'beks, *n* a purple spot showing under the skin, characteristic of certain fevers —*pl* **Vibī'ces** [L]

Vibraculum, vī brak'ū lum, *n* one of the long whip like appendages with which the cells of some Polyzoa are provided —*pl* **Vibrac'ūla** — Also **Vibracūlā'rium**

Vibrate, vī'brāt, *v i* to shake to tremble to move backwards and forwards to swing to pass from one state to another —*v t* to cause to shake to move to and fro to measure by moving to and fro to affect with vibratory motion —*adjs* **Vī'brant**, vibrating sonorous, **Vī'bratile**, having a vibratory motion (*zool*) adapted to or used in vibratory motion —*ns* **Vībratil'ity**, **Vībrā'tion**, a vibrating state of being vibrated tremulousness, quivering motion —*adj* **Vībrā'tional** —*n* **Vībrā'tiuncle**, a small vibration —*adjs* **Vī'brātive**, **Vī'brātory**, vibrating consisting in vibrations causing vibrations —*ns* **Vī'brātor**, in electricity, a vibrating reed used to open and close the electric current in printing, a vibrating reed used for distributing the ink, **Vī'broscope**, an instrument for registering vibrations [L *vibrāre*, *ātum*, to tremble]

Vibrio, vib'ri ō, *n* a name given with much laxity to various kinds of more or less screw shaped Bacteria—also to small nematoid worms, such as cause ear cockles in wheat —*n* **Vib'rion**, a motile bacterium [L *vibrāre*]

Vibrissa, vī bris'a, *n* a whisker, as of a cat a rictal bristle in birds bristle, hair, as in the nostril —*pl* **Vibriss'æ** (ē) [L., 'a hair in the nostril']

Vibrojen, vib'rō-jen, *n* (*bot*) active cellular tissue arranged in layers in the cortex of certain tendrils, causing circumnutation

Viburnum, vī bur'num, *n* a genus of plants of the order *Caprifoliaceæ*, the species being shrubs with simple leaves, natives chiefly of the northern parts of the world —*Viburnum opulus* is the Guelder Rose or Snowball Tree, *Viburnum tinus*, the **Laurustinus** [L., 'the wayfaring tree']

Vicar, vik'ar, *n* one who holds authority as the delegate or substitute of another a parson of a parish where the tithes are impropriate (*R C*) a bishop's assistant who exercises jurisdiction in his name —*ns* **Vic'arāge**, the benefice or residence of a vicar, **Vic'ar-apostol'ic** (formerly one to whom the pope delegated some remote portion of his jurisdiction), now usually a titular bishop appointed to a country where either no sees have been formed or the episcopal succession has been broken, **Vic'ar-chō'ral**, an assistant, cleric or lay, at an English cathedral, esp in connection with the music, **Vic'ar-forāne'**, an ecclesiastic to whom a bishop gives a limited jurisdiction in a town or district of his diocese—in effect, a rural dean, **Vic'ar-gen'eral**, an official performing the work of an archdeacon under the bishop in the Eng Church, an officer assisting the bishop, the chancellor of the diocese —*adjs* **Vicā'rial**, pertaining to a vicar substituted, **Vicā'riāte**, having vicarious or delegated power —*n* (also **Vic'arāte**) vicarship, delegated power —*adj* **Vicā'rious**, filling the place of another performed or suffered in place of or for the sake of another —*adv* **Vicā'riously** —*ns* **Vicā'riousness**, **Vicā'rius**, a vicar, **Vic'arship**, the office of a vicar, **Vic'ary**, a vicarage —**Vicarious sacrifice**, (*theol*) the suffering of Christ accepted by God in lieu of the punishment to which guilty man is liable —**Vicar-of-Bray**, one who turns his coat without difficulty to suit the times—from Simon Aleyn, who kept the vicarage of Bray from 1540 to 1588, during the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth, **Vicar of Christ**, a title assumed by the pope, who claims to be the representative of Christ on earth as the head of His Church [L *vicarius*, supplying the place of another—*vicis*, change, alternation]

Vice, **Vise**, vīs, *n* an iron or wooden screw press, fixed to the edge of a workboard, for holding any thing tightly while being filed, &c (*Shak*) a grip, grasp —*v t* to screw [Fr *vis* (It *vite*, screw)—L *vitis*, tendril of a vine, anything of a like spiral form]

Vice, vīs, *n* a blemish or fault immoral conduct depravity of manners a bad trick or habit in a horse mischievousness the stock buffoon in the old English Moralities or moral plays —*n* **Vicios'ity** —*adj* **Vicious** (vish'us) —*adv* **Vic'iously** —*n* **Vic'iousness** —**Vicious circle**, **syllogism**, circular or erroneous reasoning, **Vicious intromission** (see **Intromit**) [Fr.,—L *vitium*, a blemish or defect]

Vice, vīs, *prep* in the place of also a prefix denoting in the compound word one who acts in place of or is second in rank to another —*n* a vice chairman, &c one who acts in place of a superior —*ns* **Vice'-ad'miral**, one acting in the place of or second in command to an admiral, **Vice'-ad'miralty**, the office of a vice admiral—(**Vice'-ad'miralty courts**, tribunals in the British colonies, having jurisdiction over maritime causes), **Vice'-chair'man**, an alternate chairman, **Vice'-chair'manship**, **Vice'-chan'cellor**, one acting for a chancellor a lower judge of Chancery (*R C Church*) the cardinal whose duty it is to draft and despatch papal bulls and briefs, **Vice'-chan'cellorship**; **Vice'-con'sul**, one who acts in a consul's place a consul in a less important district, **Vice'-con'sulship**; **Vice-dean'**, a canon chosen to represent an absent dean —*adj* **Vice-gē'rent**, acting in place of another, having delegated authority —*n* one acting in place of a superior —*ns* **Vice'-gov'ernor**, deputy governor, **Vice'-king**, one who acts in place of a king, **Vice'-pres'idency**, **-pres'identship**, **Vice'-pres'ident**, an officer next in rank below the president, **Vice'-prin'cipal**, assistant principal —*adj* **Vicerē'gal** —*ns* **Vice'roy**, **Vicerē'gent**, one representing the royal authority in a dependency, as in India, **Viceroy'alty**, **Vice'-royship**. [L., 'in the place of,' abl of *vicis* (gen), change, cog with Gr *eikein*, A S. *wican*, to yield]

Vicenary, vis'e nā ri, *adj* of or belonging to the

number twenty twentieth —*adj* **Vicen'nial,** continuing or comprising twenty years occurring once every twenty years [L *vicenarius—viceni* —*viginti*, twenty]

Vicinage, vis'i nāj, *n* neighbourhood the places near neighbouring —*adj* **Vic'inal,** neighbouring —*n* **Vicin'ity,** neighbourhood nearness that which is near [O Fr *veisinage—veisin* — L *vicinus*, neighbouring—*vicus*, a row of houses, cf Gr *oikos*, a dwelling]

Vicissitude, vi sis'i tūd, *n* change from one thing to another change revolution —*adjs* **Vicissitū'dinary, Vicissitū'dinous,** changeful, changeable. [L *vicissitudo—vicis*, change, turn]

Victim, vik'tim, *n* a living being offered as a sacrifice some thing or person destroyed in the pursuit of an object a person suffering injury a dupe —*n* **Victimisā'tion** —*v t* **Vic'timise,** to make a victim of to cheat —*n* **Vic'timiser,** a swindler [Fr ,—L *victima*, a beast for sacrifice, adorned with the fillet—*vincīre*, to bind]

Victor, vik'tor, *n* one who conquers on any particular occasion one who defeats in battle a winner —*fem* **Vic'tress, Vic'toress, Vic'trix** —*adjs* **Vic'tor, Victō'rious,** relating to victory superior in contest having overcome an enemy producing or indicating victory —*adv* **Victō'riously** —*ns* **Victō'riousness, Vic'tory,** a conquering success in any contest a battle gained a female deity of the Greeks personifying success in battle —**Cadmean victory,** one as fatal to the victors as to the vanquished—from the armed men who grew up from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, and slew one another all but five, who became the ancestors of the Thebans, **Moral victory** (see **Moral**), **Pyrrhic victory** (see **Pyrrhic**) [L ,—*vincĕre, victum*, to conquer]

Victoria, vik tō'ri a, *n* a genus of gigantic aquatic plants of the water lily family, native to South America, its one species, *Victoria regia*, named after Queen Victoria a low, light, four wheeled carriage, seating two, having a calash top —*adj* **Victō'rian,** relating to the reign of Queen Victoria, which began in 1837 relating to the state of Victoria in Australia.—**Victoria cross,** a decoration, consisting of a bronze Maltese cross, founded by Queen Victoria in 1856, and awarded for conspicuous bravery on the field

Victorine, vik tō rēn', *n* a kind of fur tippet worn by ladies a variety of peach

Victual, vit'l, *n* provision of food, that which is necessary for living, food for human beings (generally in *pl*) —*v t* to supply with victuals or food to store with provisions —*pr p* **Victualling** (vit'l ing), *pa t* and *pa p* **Victualled** (vit'ld), —*ns* **Vict'uallage,** provisions, **Victualler** (vit'l er), one who supplies provisions —*adj* **Vict'ualless.**—*ns* **Vict'ualling-bill,** a customs document warranting the captain of an outward bound vessel to ship bonded stores for the voyage, **Vict'ualling-office, -ship,** an office supplying, a ship conveying, provisions to the navy, **Vict'ualling-yard,** a public establishment for the collection and supply of provisions to the navy —**Licensed victualler,** an innkeeper who is allowed to sell spirits, wines, &c [O Fr *vitaille*—Low L *victualia*—L *victualis*, relating to living—*vivĕre, victum*, to live]

Vicugna, Vicuña, vi kōō'nya, or vi kū'na, *n* a species or variety of the South American genus *Auchenia* (allied to the camels), which also includes the llama, alpaca, and the guanaco —*n* **Vicu'na-cloth,** a trade name for a mixture of wool and cotton [Peruvian]

Vidame, vē dam', *n* in French feudal jurisprudence, the deputy of a bishop in temporal affairs a minor noble [Low L *vice*, in place of, *dominus* lord]

Vide, vī'dē, see, imper of L *vidēre*, to see —*Vide antea* = see before, *Vide infra* = see below, *Vide post* = see after, *Vide supra* = see above, *Quod vide*, or *q v* = which see

Videlicet, vi del'i set, *adv* to wit, that is, namely —generally **Viz,** and rendered 'namely' [L , for *vidēre licet*, it is permitted to see]

Videndum, vī den'dum, *n* a thing to be seen —*pl* **Viden'da.** [L , gerundive of *vidēre*, to see]

Vidette. Same as **Vedette**

Vidimus, vid'i mus, *n* an inspection, as of accounts, &c [L , 'we have seen'—*vidēre*, to see]

Viduous, vid'ū us, *adj* widowed —*ns* **Vid'uāge,** widowhood, **Vid'uāte,** the position or order of widows, **Viduā'tion,** the state of being widowed, **Vidū'ity,** widowhood [L *vidua*, a widow See **Widow**]

Vie, vī, *v i* to strive for superiority —*v t* to contend about (*Shak*) to offer as a stake or wager —*pr p* vy'ing, *pa t* and *pa p* vied —*n* (*obs*) a contest [M E *vien*, by aphæresis from *envien*, to vie, through Fr from L *invītāre*, to invite See **Envy, Invite**]

Vielle, vi el', *n* an old form of viol [Fr]

Viennese, vi e nēs', or nēz', *adj* pertaining to Vienna —*n* an inhabitant or inhabitants of Vienna

View, vū, *n* a seeing sight reach of the sight whole extent seen that which is seen inspection, as by a jury, of the place of a crime, of the corpse, &c direction in which a thing is seen the picture of a scene a sketch mental survey mode of looking at or receiving opinion intention (*Shak*) show, appearance —*v t* to see to look at attentively to examine intellectually —*adj* **View'able,** that can be viewed —*ns* **View'er, View'-halloo',** the huntsman's cry when the fox breaks cover, **View'iness,** character of being viewy or visionary —*adj* **View'less,** not to be viewed invisible —*adv.* **View'lessly.**—*adj* (*prov*) **View'ly,** pleasing to look at —*n* **View'-point,** point of view —*adjs* **View'some,** (*prov*) viewly, **View'y,** (*coll*) holding opinions vague or purely speculative —**Dissolving views,** pictures thrown on a screen and made to pass one into the other —**Field of view,** the compass of visual power —**In view of,** having regard to, **On view,** open to public inspection, **To the view** (*Shak*), in public [Fr *vue—vu*, pa p of *voir* — L *vidēre*, to see See **Vision**]

Vifda, vif'da, *n* in Shetland, meat hung and dried without salt —Also **Viv'da**

Vigesimal, vī jes'i mal, *adj* twentieth —*n* **Vigesimā'tion,** the putting to death of every twentieth man —*adj* **Viges'imo-quar'to,** formed of sheets folded so as to make twenty four leaves, as a vigesimo quarto book [L *vigesimus—viginti*, twenty]

Vigia, vi jē'a, *n* a hydrographical warning on a chart, of a rock, &c [Sp]

Vigil, vij'il, *n* watching keeping awake for religious exercises the eve before a feast or fast day, orig kept by watching through the night —*n* **Vig'ilance,** wakefulness watchfulness circumspection (*obs*) a guard, watch —*adj* **Vig'ilant,** watchful on the lookout for danger circumspect —*n* **Vigilan'te,** a member of a vigilance committee —*adv.* **Vig'ilantly.**—**Vigilance committee,** in the United States, an unauthorised body which, in the absence or inefficiency of regular courts, exercises legal powers of arrest, punishment, &c in cases of gross crime also any self-appointed association for the compulsory improvement of local morals. [Fr ,—L *vigilia—vigil*, awake, watchful—*vigēre*, to be lively]

Vignette, vin yet', *n* any small ornamental en-

graving, design, or photograph not enclosed by a definite border (*orig*) an ornamental flourish of vine leaves and tendrils on manuscripts and books —*v t* to produce in such a style —*ns* **Vignett'er**; **Vignett'ing-glass, -pa'per**, a glass frame, mask, used in printing vignette pictures, **Vignett'ist**, one who makes vignettes [Fr ,—*vigne*—L *vinea*, a vine See **Vine**]

Vigour, vig'ur, *n* active strength physical force vital strength in animals or plants strength of mind energy —*adj* **Vig'orous**, strong either in mind or body —*adv* **Vig'orously**.—*n* **Vig'orousness** [Fr ,—L *vigor—vigēre*, to be strong]

Viking, vī'king, *n* one of the piratical Northmen who in the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries ravaged the coasts of Western Europe —*n* **Vī'kingism**, characteristics, acts, &c of Vikings [Ice *víkingr*, perh lit 'a creeker'—*víkr* (Swed *vik*, Eng *wick*), a bay, and *ingr*=Eng -*ing* More prob the Ice word is from A S *wícing—wíc*, a camp]

Vilayet, vil a yet', *n* a province of the Ottoman empire. [See **Eyalet**.]

Vild, vīld, *adj* (*Spens*) vile, wicked —*adv* **Vild'ly**.

Vile, vīl, *adj* worthless mean morally impure wicked (*B*) poor, cheap —*adv* **Vile'ly**.—*ns* **Vile'ness**, **Vilificā'tion** act of vilifying defamatory speech abuse, **Vil'ifier** —*v t* **Vil'ify**, to make vile to attempt to degrade by slander to defame —*pa t* and *pa p* vil'ified —*v t* **Vil'ipend**, to slander, vilify —*v i* to use vilification [Fr ,—L *vilis*]

Villa, vil'a, *n* a country residence or seat a suburban mansion—also **Vill** —*ns* **Vil'ladom**, villas collectively, people living in them, **Vil'lāge**, any small assemblage of houses, less than a town (*orig*) a number of houses inhabited by persons near the residence of a proprietor or farmer (*law*) a manor, a parish or the outlying part of a parish, **Vil'lage-commū'nity**, a clan of settlers who built their huts on a tract of land and laid out common fields which they cultivated in common as one family, the land being divided out every few years into family lots, but the whole continuing to be cultivated by the community subject to the established customs as interpreted in the village council by the sense of the village elders—such is the so called *Mark system*, which mainly owes its currency to Sir Henry Maine, **Vil'lager**, an inhabitant of a village, **Vil'lagery** (*Shak*), a district of villages, **Vil'lakin**, **Villanette'**, a little villa —*adj* **Villat'ic** (*Milton*), pertaining to a farm [O Fr *ville* (Fr *ville*)—L *villa*, a country house, prob reduced from *vicla*, dim of *vicus*, a village, cog. with Gr *oikos*, a house]

Villain, vil'ān, or vil'in, *n* a wicked wretch a man extremely degraded in feudal times, a member of the lowest class of unfree persons —*ns* **Vil'lainage**, **Vil'lanage**, **Vil'leinage**, **Vil'lenage**, in feudal times, the tenure of land by villein, i e base or menial services —*adj* **Vil'lainous**, like or suited to a villain depraved proceeding from extreme depravity very bad, mean, vile —*adv* **Vil'lainously** —*ns* **Vil'lainousness**; **Vil'lainy**, the act of a villain extreme depravity an atrocious crime [Orig 'a serf attached to a villa or farm,' O Fr *villain*—Low L *villanus*—L *villa*]

Villanelle, vil a nel', *n* a poem, of a form borrowed from the French, consisting of nineteen lines on two rhymes, arranged in six stanzas, the first five having three, the last four lines Cf **Virelay**. [It *villanella—villano*, rustic]

Villarsia, vi lär'si a, *n* a genus of widely distributed aquatic or marsh plants, of order *Gentianaceæ* —named from the French botanist Dominique Villars (1745-1814).

Villegiatura, vi lej a tōō'ra, *n* country retirement [It ,—*villeggiare*, to stay at a country seat—*villa*, a country seat See **Villa**.]

Villein, another spelling of **Villain** (only in its original meaning)

Villi, vil'ī, *n pl* (*anat*) fine small fibres covering certain membranes (*bot*) fine soft hairs on fruits, flowers, and other parts of plants —*sing.* **Vil'lus** —*adjs* **Vil'liform**, having the form or appearance of villi, **Vil'lōse**, **Vil'lous**, covered with long, soft hairs formed of minute villi, resembling the pile of velvet —*n* **Villos'ity**, state of being villous [L, pl of *villus*, hair, wool]

Vim, vim, *n* (*slang*) energy, force [Accus of L *vis*, strength]

Vimen, vī'men, *n* a long flexible shoot of a plant —*adj* **Vim'inal**. [L]

Vina, vē'na, *n* an East Indian musical instrument having five or seven steel strings stretched on a long fretted finger board over two gourds

Vinaigrette, vin ā gret', *n* a small box of silver or gold for holding aromatic vinegar, used as a smelling bottle [Fr ,—*vinaigre* See **Vinegar**.]

Vinaya Pitaka, vin'a ya pit'a ka, *n* one of the three parts of the Tripitaka [See **Tripitaka**.]

Vinca, ving'ka, *n* a genus of woody herbaceous plants of the dogbane family, the periwinkles

Vincentian, vin sen'shi an, *adj* pertaining to St Vincent de Paul (1576-1660) or to the charitable associations founded by him

Vincible, vin'si bl, *adj* that may be conquered —*n* **Vincibil'ity** [L *vincibilis—vincĕre*, to conquer]

Vinculum, ving'kū lum, *n* a band a bond (*math*) a horizontal line placed over several quantities to show that they are to be treated as one (*anat*) a ligamentous band —*v t* **Vin'culāte**, to bind [L ,—*vincīre*, to bind]

Vindemial, vin dē'mi al, *adj* pertaining to the vintage —*v i* **Vindē'miate**, to gather the vintage

Vindicate, vin'di kāt, *v t* to lay claim to to defend to maintain by force —*adj* **Vin'dicable**, that may be vindicated or defended —*n* **Vindicā'tion**, act of vindicating defence justification support —*adj* **Vin'dicative**, vindicating tending to vindicate (*Shak*) revengeful, vindictive —*ns* **Vin'dicativeness**, vindictiveness, **Vin'dicator**, one who vindicates —*fem* **Vin'dicatress** —*adjs* **Vin'dicatory**, tending to vindicate inflicting punishment, **Vindic'tive**, revengeful —*adv* **Vindic'tively** —*n* **Vindic'tiveness** [L *vindicāre*, *ātum—vis*, *vim*, power, influence, and *dicāre*, to proclaim, *dicĕre*, to say, others trace to the root of *venia*, favour]

Vine, vīn, *n* the plant from which wine is made the woody climbing plant that produces grapes (*hort*) a climbing or trailing plant, or its stem —*adj* **Vīnā'ceous**, belonging to wine or grapes wine coloured —*ns* **Vī'nage**, the addition of spirit to wine to enable it to stand transportation, **Vīnā'lia**, a wine festival in honour of Jupiter, celebrated on 23d April —*adjs* **Vīnā'rian**, relating to wine, **Vine'-clad**, covered with vines —*ns* **Vinasse'**, the potash obtained from the residuum of the wine press, from beet, &c, **Vine'-cul'ture** (same as **Viticulture**), **Vine'-dress'er**, one who dresses or trims and cultivates vines, **Vine'-gall**, a gall made on the stem of the vine by a vine curculio, **Vine'-land**, land on which vines are grown, **Vī'nery**, a hot house for rearing vines, **Vineyard** (vin'yard), a plantation of grape vines, **Vin'iculture**, the cultivation of the vine, **Vin'icultūrist**; **Vin'-ordinaire'**, common wine cheap wine mixed with water, commonly drunk in France and the south of Europe —*adjs* **Vī'nous**, pertaining to wine wine coloured caused by wine, **Vī'ny**, pertaining to or producing vines —**To dwell under one's vine**

and fig-tree, to live at peace on one's own land [O Fr ,—L *vinea*, a vine—*vinum*, Gr *oinos*, wine See **Wine.**]

Vinegar, vin'e gar, *n* the form of acetic acid generally preferred for culinary purposes—made by the fermentation of vegetable substances, from malt, or from inferior wines sourness of temper —*v t* to apply vinegar to —*adj* **Vin'aigrous,** sour like vinegar, ill-tempered —*ns* **Vin'egar-cru'et,** a glass bottle for holding vinegar, **Vinegarette',** a vinaigrette, **Vin'egar-plant,** a fungus of the suborder *Hyphomycetes*, but somewhat resembling those known by the name of Mould, found on decaying bodies and in fluids undergoing the acetous fermentation A small piece placed in sugar and water turns it into vinegar —*adjs* **Vin'egary, Vin'egarish,** sour [Fr *vinaigre*—*vin* (L *vinum*, wine), and *aigre*—L *acer*, sour.]

Vinewed, vin'ūd, *adj* (*Shak*) mouldy musty

Vingt-et-Un, vangt ā ung', *n* a game of cards, the aim in which is to get as near as possible to the value of twenty one (hence the name) without exceeding it The game is played with the whole pack, the ordinary cards being reckoned according to the number of pips on them, while the court cards are ten, and the ace is one or eleven, as the holder may elect

Vint, vint, *v t* to make or prepare, as wine [Formed from **Vintage**]

Vintage, vint'āj, *n* the gathering of grapes the yearly produce of grapes the time of grape gathering wine —*n* **Vint'āger** [Fr *vendange* —L *vindemia*—*vinum*, wine, grapes, and *demĕre*, to remove—*de*, out of or away, and *emĕre*, to take]

Vintner, vint'ner, *n* a wine seller —*n* **Vint'nery,** the trade of a vintner [O Fr *vinetier*, through Low L —L *vinetum*, a vineyard—*vinum*, wine]

Viol, vī'ol, *n* a musical instrument which was the immediate precursor of the violin, having from three to six strings, and played by means of a bow —*ns* **Viola** (vē ō'la, or vī'ō la), a larger description of violin having four strings tuned in fifths, to which the part between the second violin and bass is generally assigned—also called *Alto viola* or *Tenor violin*, **Vī'ol-block,** (*naut*) a large single block big enough to receive a small hawser, **Vī'olist,** a player on the viol or the viola —**Bass viol,** a large mediæval viol the modern violoncello [O Fr *viole*—Low L *vidula*, from L *vitulāri*, to skip like a calf, to make merry—L *vitulus*, a calf Cf **Fiddle.**]

Violate, vī'ō lāt, *v t* to injure to abuse to ravish to profane to break forcibly to transgress —*adj* **Vī'olable,** that may be violated, injured, or broken —*adv* **Vī'olably.**—*ns* **Violā'tion,** the act of violating or injuring infringement non observance profanation rape, **Vī'olātor.** [L *violāre, ātum—vis*, strength, cf Gr *is*, strength, force]

Violent, vī'ō lent, *adj* acting with physical force or strength moved by strong feeling passionate vehement outrageous produced by force: intense compulsory unnatural —*v t* (*Shak*) to be violent —*n* **Vī'olence,** the state or quality of being violent force, physical or moral unjust force outrage profanation injury rape —*adv.* **Vī'olently.** — **To do violence on** (*Shak*), to attack, murder, **To do violence to,** to outrage, injure [Fr ,—L *violentus—vis*, force Cf **Violate**]

Violet, vī'ō let, *n* any plant of genus *Viola*, of many species, with a flower generally of some shade of blue, but also white and yellow, and most often fragrant the colour of the violet, a bluish or light purple —*adj* of the colour of the violet, bluish or light purple —*adjs* **Violā'ceous,** of a violet colour, purple, **Violes'cent,** tending to a violet colour [Fr *violette*, dim of O. Fr *viole*—L *viola*, cf Gr. *ion*]

Violin, vī ō lin', *n* a musical instrument of four strings played with a bow a fiddle a player on the violin —*ns* **Violin'-bow,** a bow for sounding the violin, **Vi'olinist,** a player on the violin [It *violino—viola* See **Viol**]

Violoncello, vē ō lon chel'ō, or vī ō lon sel'ō, *n* a large four stringed musical instrument of the violin class, the quality of its tone even more sympathetic than that of the violin, held between the knees in playing —It superseded the *Viol da gamba* in the early part of the 18th century —*pl* **Violoncell'os.**—*n* **Violoncell'ist,** a player on the violoncello [It, dim of *violone*, a bass violin, see next word]

Violone, vē-ō lō'nā, *n* the largest kind of bass-viol, having strings tuned an octave lower than the violoncello [It ,—*viola* See **Viol**]

Viper, vī'per, *n* a genus of venomous snakes, representative of family *Viperidæ*—the Common Viper or adder being the only poisonous snake indigenous to Britain loosely, any venomous serpent except a rattlesnake, any cobriform serpent any base, malicious person —*adjs* **Vī'perine,** related to or resembling the viper, **Vī'perish,** like a viper, **Vī'perous,** having the qualities of a viper venomous malignant —*adv* **Vī'perously** [Fr ,—L *vipera* (contr of *vivipara*)—*vivus*, living, and *parĕre*, to bring forth]

Virago, vi rā'go, or vī rā'gō, *n* a masculine woman; a bold, impudent woman a termagant —*adjs* **Viragin'ian, Virag'inous** (viraj-) [L ,—*vir*, a man]

Vire, vēr, *n* a crossbow bolt (*her*) an annulet. [Fr]

Virelay, vir'e lā, *n* an ancient kind of French poem in short lines, and consisting of only two rhymes, their order as well as the length of the verses being arbitrary [Fr *virelai—virer*, to turn, and *lai*, a song, lay]

Vireo, vir'ē ō, *n* a genus of American singing birds, the greenlets [L]

Virescent, vī res'ent, *adj* growing green, greenish —*n* **Vires'cence,** greenness (*bot*) the turning green of organs properly bright coloured [L, pr p of *virēre*, to be green]

Virgate, ver'gāt, *adj* like a wand or rod slender, straight —*n* an old English measure of surface. [L *virga*, a rod See **Verge**]

Virgilian, ver jil' i an, *adj* relating to or resembling the style of Virgil, the Roman poet (70–21 B C)

Virgin, ver'jin, *n* a maiden a woman who has had no sexual intercourse with man one devoted to virginity a madonna, a figure of the Virgin a person of either sex who has not known sexual intercourse a parthenogenetic insect (*astron*) Virgo, one of the signs of the zodiac —*adj* becoming a maiden maidenly pure chaste undefiled fresh, new parthenogenetic —*v t* (*Shak*) to continue chaste —*adj* **Vir'ginal,** maidenly (*zool*) parthenogenetic —*n* **Virginā'le,** a book of prayers and hymns to the Virgin Mary —*adj* **Vir'gin-born,** born of the Virgin, of Jesus Christ (*zool*) born by internal gemmation without impregnation —*ns* **Virgin'ity, Vir'ginhood,** the state of a virgin —*adj* **Vir'ginly,** pure —*adv* chastely —*ns* **Vir'gin-knot** (*Shak*), maidenly chastity, in reference to the unloosing of the girdles of Greek and Roman maidens on marriage, **Vir'gin's-bow'er** a species of clematis, hedge vine, **Vir'gin-wor'ship,** adoration of the Virgin Mary, **Vir'go,** the Virgin, in the zodiac — **Virgin birth, generation,** parthenogenesis, **Virgin clay,** in pottery, &c, clay which has never been fired —**The Virgin, The Blessed Virgin,** the Virgin Mary, the mother of Christ [O Fr ,—L *virgo, virginis*]

Virginal, ver'jin al, *n* an old keyed musical instrument, oblong in shape, one of the three forms of the harpsichord —*v t* (*Shak*) to finger, as on a virginal

Virginia, ver jin'i a, *n* a well-known brand of tobacco, grown and manufactured in Virginia —*n* **Virgin'ia-creep'er,** an American climbing vine, common in the south of England, remarkable for the bright red colour it assumes in autumn —*adj* **Virgin'ian,** pertaining to Virginia —*n* a native of Virginia

Virgule, ver'gūl, *n* a little rod a mark of punctuation, a comma —*adj* **Vir'gūlāte,** rod shaped —*n* **Virgul'tum,** a twig [L *virgula—virga,* a twig See **Verge**]

Virid, vir'id, *adj* green —*n* **Virid'ian,** a deep and pure bluish green pigment, being a hydrated sesquioxide of chromium —*adj* **Viridig'enous** (ij-), producing a green tint —*ns* **Virid'ity, Vir'idness,** verdure greenness [L *viridis,* green—*virēre,* to be green See **Verdant**]

Viridescent, vir i des'ent, *adj* slightly green greenish —*n* **Virides'cence** [L *viridis,* green]

Virile, vir'il, or vī'ril, *adj* of or belonging to a man or to the male sex masculine manly —*n* **Viril'ity,** the state or quality of being a man the power of a full grown male the power of procreation manhood [L *virilis—vir,* a man, cog with Gr *hērōs,* a hero, Old High Ger *wer,* a man See **Virtue.**]

Virole, vi rōl', *n* a ferrule (*her*) a hoop or ring [O Fr , a doublet of **Ferrule.**]

Virtu, ver'tōō, or -tōō', *n* a love of the fine arts taste for curiosities objects of art or antiquity —*adjs* **Virtuose',** **Virtuō'sic,** exhibiting the qualities and skill of a virtuoso.—*ns* **Virtuos'ity,** lovers of the elegant arts as a class. exceptional skill in some of the fine arts; **Virtuō'sō,** one skilled in the fine arts, in antiquities, curiosities, and the like a skilful musician, painter, &c (*pl* **Virtuō'sōs, Virtuō'si**) —*fem* **Virtuō'sa** (*pl* **Virtuō'se,** se), **Virtuō'sōship.** [It , a doublet of **Virtue.**]

Virtue, ver'tū, *n* excellence worth moral excellence the practice of duty a moral excellence sexual purity, esp female chastity purity strength (so in *B*) force inherent power, efficacy one of the orders of the celestial hierarchy —*adj* **Vir'tual,** having virtue or efficacy having the efficacy without the material part in effect though not in fact (*mech*) possible and infinitesimal — *adv* **Vir'tually** — *adjs* **Vir'tueless,** wanting virtue without efficacy; **Vir'tue-proof** (*Milton*), impregnable in virtue, **Vir'tuous,** having virtue or moral goodness blameless righteous practising duty being according to the moral law chaste (of a woman) —*adv* **Vir'tuously** —*n* **Vir'tuousness** —**By, In virtue of,** through the power, force, or efficacy of —**Seven principal virtues,** faith, hope, charity, justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude—the first three the *theological,* the last four the *moral* virtues —**The cardinal virtues** (see **Cardinal**). —**To make a virtue of necessity,** to do as if from inclination or sense of duty something one must needs do [O Fr ,—L *virtus,* manliness, bravery, moral excellence—*vir,* a man, cog with Gr *hērōs,* Sans *vira,* a hero]

Virulent, vir'ū lent, *adj* full of poison very active in injury bitter in enmity malignant —*ns* **Vir'ulence, Vir'ulency** —*adv* **Vir'ulently.** [L *virulentus—virus,* poison]

Virus, vī'rus, *n* contagious or poisonous matter (as of ulcers, &c.) the poison which causes infection any foul, hurtful matter —*adjs* **Vī'rose, Vī'rous, Virūlif'erous,** bearing a specific virus [L , cog with Gr *ios,* Sans *visha,* poison]

Vis, vis, *n* force power —*pl* **Vī'res** —**Vis inertiæ,** inertia sluggishness, **Vis mortua,** force of pressure, dead force, **Vis viva,** living force, equal to the mass of a moving body multiplied by the square of its velocity [L]

Visage, viz'āj, *n* the face or look —*adj* **Vis'aged.** [Fr , through an assumed form *visaticum,* from L *visus,* seen—*vidēre,* to see]

Vis-à-vis, vēz' a vē', *adv* facing one another —*n* one who faces, or is opposite to, another a light carriage with seats facing each other a kind of couch [Fr *vis,* face (—L *visus,* look), *à,* to, and *vis,* face]

Viscacha, vis kach'a, *n* a South American rodent of the Chinchilla family, inhabiting the South American Pampas, of stout form and about twenty inches in length, a gregarious burrower and nocturnal in habits—also **Bizcach'a.**—*n* **Viscachera** (vis ka chā'ra), a settlement of viscachas [Sp , prob of Peruvian origin]

Viscera, vis'e ra, *n pl* the inner parts of the animal body the entrails —*adj* **Vis'ceral,** pertaining to the viscera abdominal —*v t* **Vis'cerāte,** to disembowel [L *viscus,* pl *viscera*]

Viscount, vī'kownt, *n* an officer who formerly acted as deputy to the earl, the *vice comes* a title of nobility next below an earl —*fem* **Vī'scountess** —*ns* **Vī'scountcy, Vī'scountship, Vī'scounty,** the rank or dignity of a viscount [O Fr *viscomte* (Fr *vicomte*)—Low L *vicecomes,* from L *vice,* in place of, and *comes,* a companion See **Count.**]



Viscount's Coronet.

Viscous, vis'kus, *adj* sticky tenacious —also **Vis'cid** —*ns* **Viscos'ity,** the property of being viscous (*physics*) that property of matter which is seen when the relative motion of parts of any body or substance decays on its being left to itself, **Viscid'ity, Vis'cousness** [Low L *viscosus,* sticky—L *viscum,* bird lime, mistletoe, cog with Gr *ixos,* mistletoe]

Viscum, vis'kum, *n* a genus of parasitic plants, including the mistletoe [L]

Vise. See **Vice** (1)

Visé, vē zā', *n* an indorsement on a passport denoting that it has been officially examined, and that the bearer may proceed on his journey —*v t* to indorse a passport —Also **Visa** (vē'za) [Fr ,—Low L *visāre,* freq of L *vidēre, visum,* to see]

Vishnu, vish'nōō, *n* the second god of the Hindu triad, now the most worshipped of all Hindu gods He became specially the benefactor of man in his *avatars* or incarnations, ten in number —according to others, twenty two [Sans , 'the preserver']

Visible, viz'i bl, *adj* that may be seen obvious —*ns* **Visibil'ity,** state or quality of being visible, or perceivable by the eye, **Vis'ibleness.**—*adv* **Vis'ibly** —**Visible Church,** the body of professing Christians, as opposed to the *Invisible Church,* which consists of those spiritual persons who fulfil the notion of the ideal Church, together with the body of the departed saints in heaven, **Visible means,** means or resources which are apparent to or ascertainable by others, **Visible speech,** a system of alphabetic characters, each of which represents the configuration of the mouth that produces the sound [See **Vision**]

Visigoth, viz'i goth, *n* one of the Western Goths, as distinguished from the Ostrogoths or Eastern Goths They formed settlements in the south of France and in Spain, and their kingdom in the latter lasted into the 8th century —*adj* **Visigoth'ic** [Low L *Visegothæ* —Teut *west,* west, and *Gothæ,* Goths]

Vision, vizh'un, *n* the act or sense of seeing sight anything seen anything imagined to be seen a divine revelation an apparition any-

thing imaginary —*v t* to see as a vision to present as in a vision —*n* (*Scot*) **Visie** (viz'i), a close look at anything —*adj* **Vis'ional**, pertaining to a vision, not real —*adv* **Vis'ionally.**—*n* **Vis'ionariness.**—*adj* **Vis'ionary**, affected by visions apt to see visions, imaginative existing in imagination only not real —*n* one who sees visions one who forms impracticable schemes —*adj* **Vis'ioned**, (*rare*) inspired so as to see visions seen in a vision, spectral —*n* **Vis'ionist**, a visionary person, one who believes in visions —*adj* **Vis'ionless**, destitute of vision —**Beatific vision** (see **Beatify**), **Centre, Point of vision**, the position from which anything is observed, or represented as being seen [Fr ,—L *visio, visionis* — *vidēre, visum*, to see, cog with Gr *idein*, Eng *wit*]

Visit, viz'it, *v t* to go to see or inspect to attend enter, appear in to call on (*B*) to reward or punish —*v i* to be in the habit of seeing or meeting each other to keep up acquaintance —*n* act of visiting or going to see —*adjs* **Vis'itable**, subject to visitation attractive to visitors, **Vis'itant**, paying visits, visiting —*n* one who visits one who is a guest in the house of another a migratory bird one of an order of nuns founded by St Francis de Sales in 1610, also called *Salesians, Order* (also *Nuns*) *of the Visitation* — the order has done much in the education of young girls —*n* **Visitā'tion**, act of visiting examination by authority a dispensation, whether of divine favour or retribution (*rare*) the object of a visit the act of a naval commander in boarding the vessel of another state to ascertain her character and object a visit of a herald to a district for the examination of its arms, pedigrees, &c an unusual and extensive irruption of a species of animals into another region (*eccles*) a festival to commemorate the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth, observed by the Roman and Greek Churches on 2d July —*adjs* **Visitātō'rial**, **Visitō'rial** —*n* **Vis'iting**, the act of paying visits prompting, influence —*adj* that which visits —*ns* **Vis'iting-book**, a book recording the names of persons who have called or are to be called on, **Vis'iting-card**, a small card, on which the name, address, or title may be printed, to be left in making calls or paying visits, and sometimes sent as an act of courtesy or in token of sympathy, **Vis'iting-day**, a day on which one is at home or ready to receive callers, **Vis'itor, Vis'iter**, one who visits, calls on, or makes a stay with a person a person authorised to visit an institution to see that it is managed properly —*fem* **Vis'itress** —**Visitation of the sick**, an office in the Anglican Church, used for the spiritual benefit of the sick, provision being also made for special confession and absolution [Fr *visiter*—L *visitāre*, freq of *visĕre*, to go to see, visit—*vidēre*, to see]

Visite, vi zēt', *n* a woman's close fitting outer garment worn early in the 19th century [Fr]

Visive, vī'siv, *adj* visual

Visnomy, viz'no mi, *n* (*Spens*) physiognomy

Visor, viz'ur, *n* a part of a helmet covering the face, movable, and perforated to see through (see **Armour**) a mask —*adj* **Vis'ored**, wearing a visor masked [Fr *visière*—*vis*, countenance See **Visage**]

Vista, vis'ta, *n* a view or prospect through or as through an avenue the trees, &c, that form the avenue [It *vista*, sight, view—L *vidēre*, to see]

Visual, viz'ū-al, *adj* belonging to vision or sight visible produced by sight used in sight used for seeing —*n* **Visualisā'tion** —*v t* **Vis'ualise**, to make visible or visual, externalise to the eye —*v i* to call up a clear mental image —*n* **Vis'ualiser.**—*adv.* **Vis'ually.**

Vital, vī'tal, *adj* belonging or contributing to life containing or necessary to life. important as life essential —*n* **Vitalisā'tion** —*v t* **Vī'talise**, to make vital or alive to give life to or furnish with the vital principle —*ns* **Vī'talism**, the doctrine that there is a vital principle distinct from the organisation of living bodies, which directs all their actions and functions, **Vī'talist**, one who holds this doctrine —*adj* **Vitalis'tic** —*n* **Vital'ity** quality of being vital principle or power of life capacity to endure and flourish —*adv* **Vī'tally** —*n pl* **Vī'tals**, the interior organs essential for life the part of any whole necessary for its existence —*n* **Vītā'tiveness**, (*phren*) the love of life, a faculty assigned to a protuberance under the ear —**Vital force**, the principle of life in animals and plants, **Vital functions, power**, ability to continue living, **Vital principle**, that principle on which the life of an organism is thought to depend, **Vital statistics**, a division of statistics dealing with the facts and problems concerning population [L *vitalis—vita*, life—*vivĕre*, to live, cog with Gr *bios*, life]

Vitellus, vī tel'us, *n* the **yolk of an egg** —*adjs* **Vit'ellary, Vitel'line**, pertaining to the vitellus, or forming such —*n* **Vitel'licle**, a yolk sac —*adj* **Vitellig'enous** (ij), producing yolk [L, 'a yolk,' a transferred use of *vitellus*, a little calf —*vitulus*, a calf]

Vitex, vī'teks, *n* a genus of trees or shrubs of the natural order Verbenaceæ [L]

Vitiate, vish'i āt, *v t* to render faulty or defective to make less pure to deprave to taint —*ns* **Vitiā'tion, Vi'tiātor.** [L *vitiāre, ātum—vitium* See **Vice**, a blemish]

Vitilitigation, vit i lit i gā'shun, *n* vexatious litigation

Vitis, vī'tis, *n* a genus of plants, including the grape —*ns* **Vit'icide**, a vine destroyer, vine pest, **Vit'iculture**, cultivation of the vine, **Viticul'turist.** [L *vitis*, a vine—*vīere*, to twist]

Vitreous, vit'rē us, *adj* glassy pertaining to, consisting of, or like glass —*ns* **Vitreos'ity, Vit'reousness, Vitres'cence.**—*adj* **Vitres'cent**, tending to become glass —*n* **Vit'reum**, the vitreous humour of the eye —*adj* **Vit'ric.** —*ns* **Vit'rics**, glassy materials the history of glass and its manufacture, **Vitrifac'tion**, act, process, or operation of vitrifying, or converting into glass, **Vitrifac'ture**, the manufacture of glass —*adj* **Vit'rifiable**, that may be vitrified or turned into glass —*ns* **Vit'rified-forts, -walls**, certain ancient Scottish, French, &c forts or walls in which the siliceous stone has been vitrified by fire, whether by intention or accident is uncertain. —*adj* **Vit'riform**, having the form of glass —*v t.* **Vit'rify**, to make into glass —*v i* to become glass —*ns* **Vitrī'na**, a genus of land molluscs forming a connecting link between the slugs and true snails — the glass snail, **Vit'rine**, a show case made of glass and used to protect delicate articles. [L *vitrum*, glass—*vidēre*, to see]

Vitriol, vit'ri ol, *n* the popular name of sulphuric acid a soluble sulphate of a metal, *green vitriol* = sulphate of iron, *blue vitriol* = sulphate of copper, *white vitriol* = sulphate of zinc —*v t* **Vit'riolāte**, to convert into vitriol —*n* **Vitriolā'tion**, the act or process of converting into vitriol —*adj* **Vitriol'ic**, pertaining to or having the qualities of vitriol biting, very severe —*adj* **Vit'riolisable.**—*n* **Vitriolisā'tion.**—*v t* **Vit'riolise**, to vitriolate to poison with vitriol —**Elixir of vitriol**, old name for the aromatic sulphuric acid of the Pharmacopœia, **Oil of vitriol**, concentrated sulphuric acid [O Fr,—Low L. *vitriolum* — *vitriolus*, of glass, dim from L. *vitreus*, of glass See **Vitreous.**]

Vitro-di-trina, vit'rō di-trē'na, *n* lacework glass [It, 'glass of lace']

Vitrophyre, vit'rō fīr, *n* a porphyritic variety of volcanic glass —*adj* **Vitrophyr'ic.** [L *vitrum*, glass, and *porphyrites*, porphyry]

Vitruvian, vi trōō'vi an, *adj* denoting a peculiar kind of convoluted scroll-work, so named from Vitruvius, a Roman architect under Augustus



Vitruvian Scroll

Vitta, vit'a, *n* a fillet or garland for the head —*pl* **Vit'tæ** (tē) [L]

Vitular, vit'ū lar, **Vituline,** vit'ū lin, *adj* relating to a calf or to veal [From L *vitulus*, a calf]

Vituperate, vī tū'pe rāt, *v t* to find fault with to address with abuse to rate soundly —*n* **Vitūperā'tion,** act of vituperating censure abuse —*adj* **Vitū'perative,** containing vituperation or censure —*adv* **Vitū'perātively.** —*n* **Vitū'perātor,** one who vituperates [L *vitu perāre, ātum—vitium*, a fault, and *parāre*, to set out]

Viure, vē'ūr, *n* (*her*) a thin ribbon crossing the field in any direction [Fr]

Viva, vē'va, *intery* long live —*n* the exclamation *viva!* [It, 'let him live'—L *vivĕre*, to live]

Vivace, vē va'che, *adj* (*mus*) lively —*superl* **Vivacis'simo.** [It]

Vivacious, vī vā'shus, (or vi), *adj* lively or long lived active spoitive —*adv* **Vivā'ciously** —*ns* **Vivā'ciousness, Vivac'ity,** state of being vivacious life animation liveliness or sprightliness of temper or behaviour (*rare*) a vivacious act or saying [L *vivax, vivacis—vivĕre*, to live]

Vivandière, vē vong di ār', *n* in the French and some other Continental armies, a female attendant in a regiment, who sells spirits and other comforts, ministers to the sick, marches with the corps, and generally contrives to become a universal favourite [Fr, fem of *vivandier*—It *vivandière*, a sutler — *vivanda*, food See **Viand**]

Vivarium, vī vā'ri um, *n* an artificial enclosure for keeping or raising living animals, as a park, fish pond, &c —Also **Vī'vary** [L *vivarium—vivus*, alive—*vivĕre*, to live]

Vivat, vī'vat, *n* an exclamation of applause [L, 'let him live']

Viva voce, vī'va vō'sē, by word of mouth [L, 'with living voice,'—*vivus*, living, and *vox, vocis*, voice]

Vive, vēv, *intery* long live [Fr, 'let him live']

Vive, viv, *adj* (*Bacon*) lively, forcible [Fr,—L *vivus—vivĕre*, to live]

Viverrine, vī-ver'in, *adj* pertaining to the *Viverridæ*, one of the four families of the *Æluroidea* section of Carnivora —*n* one of the *Viverridæ*, and esp of the division of *Viverrinæ*, including the civets, genets, &c

Vivers, vē'verz, *n pl* (*Scot*) food, eatables [Fr *vivres*—L *vivĕre*, to live]

Vives, vīvz, *n pl* a disease of horses, &c, seated in the glands under the ear [O Fr *avives, vives*—Sp *avivas*—Arab *addhība—al*, the, and *dhība*, she wolf]

Vivid, viv'id, *adj* lively or life like having the appearance of life forming brilliant images in the mind striking —*adv* **Viv'idly.**—*ns* **Viv'idness; Vivificā'tion; Viv'ifier** —*v t* **Viv'ify,** to make vivid or alive to endue with life [L *vividus—vivĕre*, to live]

Viviparous, vī-vip'a rus, *adj* producing young alive (*bot*) germinating from a seed still on the parent plant —*ns* **Vivipar'ity, Vivip'arousness.** —*adv* **Vivip'arously.** [L, from *vivus*, alive, and *parĕre*, to produce]

Vivisection, viv i sek'shun, *n* the practice of making operations or painful experiments on living animals, for the purposes of physiological research or demonstration —*v t* **Vivisect',** to practise vivisection on —*adj* **Vivisec'tional** —*ns* **Vivisec'tionist,** one who practises or defends vivisection, **Vivisec'tor,** one who practises vivisection, **Vivisectō'rium,** a place for vivisection [L *vivus*, alive, *sectio—secāre*, to cut]

Vixen, vik'sn, *n* a she fox an ill-tempered woman —*adjs* **Vix'en, Vix'enish, Vix'enly,** ill tempered, snarling [Formerly also *vixon*, a form of *fixen*—A S *fyxen*, a she fox See **Fox.**]

Viz See **Videlicet**

Vizament, viz'a ment, *n* (*Shak*) advisement

Vizard, viz'ard, *n* Same as **Visor**

Vizir, Vizier, vi zēr', *n* a minister or councillor of state in the Ottoman Empire and other Mohammedan states—also **Visier, Vezir, Wizier** —*adjs* **Vizir'ial, Vizier'ial** —*ns* **Vizir'ate, Vizier'ate, Vizir'ship, Vizier'ship,** the office of a vizir —**Grand vizir,** in Turkey, the prime-minister, and once also commander in chief [Ar *wazīr*, a porter—*wazara*, to bear a burden]

Vly, vlī, or flī, *n* a swamp, a shallow pond which is sometimes dry —Also **Vlei, Vlei.** [A word of Dutch origin used in South Africa, prob derived from Dut *vallei*, a valley]

Vocable, vō'ka bl, *n* that which is sounded with the voice a word a name —*ns* **Vocab'ūlary** a list of vocables or words explained in alphabetical order the words of a language a dictionary any list of words, **Vocab'ūlist,** a lexicographer, the harmless drudge who compiles a dictionary —*adjs* **Vō'cal,** having a voice uttered or changed by the voice in phonetics, voiced, uttered with voice having a vowel function, **Vocal'ic,** containing vowels —*n* **Vocalisā'tion,** act of vocalising —*v t* **Vō'calise,** to make vocal to form into voice to insert the vowel points, as in Hebrew —*v i* to speak, sing —*ns* **Vō'calist,** a vocal musician, a singer, **Vocal'ity, Vō'calness,** utterableness vowel character —*adv.* **Vō'cally** —*adj* **Voc'ular,** (*rare*) vocal —**Vocal cords,** two elastic membranous folds of the larynx which vibrate and produce sound, **Vocal music,** music produced by the human voice alone, as opp to *Instrumental music* [L *vocabulum—vocāre*, to call]

Vocation, vō-kā'shun, *n* call or act of calling calling occupation —*adj* **Vocā'tional.**—*adv* **Vocā'tionally** [L *vocatio—vocāre*]

Vocative, vok'a tiv, *adj* used in calling —*n* the case of a word when a person or thing is addressed [L *vocativus—vocāre*]

Vociferate, vō sif'e-rāt, *v i* to cry with a loud voice —*v t* to utter with a loud voice —*n* **Vocif'erance,** clamour —*adj* **Vocif'erant,** clamorous —*ns* **Vociferā'tion,** act of vociferating a violent or loud outcry, **Vocif'erātor** —*v t* **Vocif'erise,** to vociferate —*n* **Vociferos'ity** —*adj* **Vocif'erous,** making a loud outcry noisy —*adv* **Vocif'erously** —*n* **Vocif'erousness.** [L —*vox, vocis*, voice, and *ferre*, to carry]

Vocular, vok'ū lar, *adj* vocal —*n* **Voc'ule,** a slight sound of the voice

Vodka, vōd'ka, *n* a Russian spirit, properly distilled from rye, but sometimes from potatoes [Russ, 'brandy,' dim of *voda*, water]

Voe, vō, *n* in Shetland, a bay, creek —Also **Vo** and **Vae.** [Ice *vágr, vogr*, a creek]

Vogie, vō'gi, *adj* (*Scot*) vain merry

Vogue, vōg, *n* mode or fashion at any particular time practice popular reception [Fr *vogue*, course of a ship—*voguer*, to row, from Old High Ger *wagōn* (Ger *wogen*, to fluctuate, float)—*waga*, a waving, akin to *wāg*, a wave]

Voice, vois, *n* sound from the mouth sound given out by anything utterance or mode of utterance language expression expressed opinion one who speaks (*Shak*) reputation sound

uttered with resonance of the vocal chords vote (*gram*) mode of inflecting verbs, as being active or passive —*v t* to give utterance to, declare, announce to fit for sounding to regulate the tone of to utter with voice or tone, as distinguished from breath —*adjs* **Voiced,** furnished with a voice, **Voice'ful,** having a voice vocal —*n* **Voice'fulness** —*adj* **Voice'less,** having no voice or vote —*ns* **Voice'lessness, Voic'er, Voic'ing,** the regulating of the tone of organ pipes, ensuring proper power, pitch, and quality **—In my voice** (*Shak*), in my name, **Inner voice, part,** in music, a voice part intermediate between the highest and the lowest, **In voice,** in good condition for singing or speaking **—With one voice,** unanimously [O Fr *voix* —L *vox, vocis*, akin to Gr *epos*, a word]

Void, void, *adj* unoccupied empty destitute (*of*) having no binding force wanting unsubstantial —*n* an empty space —*v t* to make vacant to quit to send out, emit, empty out to render of no effect, to nullify (*Spens*) to lay aside, divest one's self of —*adj* **Void'able,** that may be voided or evacuated —*n* **Void'ance,** act of voiding or emptying state of being void ejection —*p adj* **Void'ed,** (*her*) having the inner part cut away or left vacant—said of a charge or ordinary —*ns* **Void'er,** one who empties a contrivance in armour for covering an unprotected part of the body a tray for carrying away crumbs, &c, **Void'ing,** the act of voiding a remnant, **Void'ness,** emptiness nullity [O Fr *voide, void*, empty—L *viduus*, bereft, others trace to Low L form, akin to L *vacāre*, to be empty]

Voivode, Vaivode, voi', vā'vōd, *n* the leader of an army in Poland the title of the head of an administrative division, in Moldavia and Wallachia the former title of the princes, in Turkey an inferior administrative official—also **Vayvode, Waiwode, Waywode** —*ns* **Voi'vodeship, Vai'vodeship** [Russ *voevoda* (Serv *vojvoda*, Pol *wojewoda*), a general]

Vol, vol, *n* (*her*) two wings displayed and conjoined in base [Fr]

Volable, vol'a bl, *adj* (*Shak*) nimble winged [L *volāre*, to fly]

Volant, vō'lant, *adj* flying nimble (*her*) represented as flying, or as in the air unsupported, or creeping —*n* **Vō'lant-piece,** a part of the helmet which could be removed at will —*adj* **Vol'atile,** evaporating very quickly flighty apt to change —*ns* **Vol'atileness, Volatil'ity,** quality of being volatile disposition to evaporate rapidly sprightliness fickleness, **Volatilisā'tion,** act or process of making volatile or evaporating —*v t* **Vol'atilise,** to make volatile to cause to evaporate —*n* **Vol'ery,** a large enclosure for birds in which they have room to fly —*adj* **Vol'itant,** flying —*n* **Volitā'tion** [Fr,—L *volans, antis*, pr p of *volāre*, to fly]

Volante, vō lan'te, *n* a two wheeled covered vehicle with long shafts, with a chaise body hung before the axle, driven by a postillion [Sp]

Volapuk, vō la puk', *n* a name given to a universal language invented in 1879 by Johann Schleyer of Constance, Baden, the vocabulary being mainly based on English, and the grammar being simplified to the utmost —*n* **Volapuk'ist,** one versed in Volapuk one who advocates the adoption of Volapuk [Lit 'world speech'—*vol*, shortened from Eng *world*, and *puk*, for Eng *speak*]

Volar, vō'lar, *adj* pertaining to the palm, palmar —*n* **Vo'la,** the hollow of the hand or foot —*pl* **Volæ.** [L]

Volcano, vol-kā'no, *n* a more or less conical hill or mountain, usually truncated and communicating with the interior of the earth by a pipe or funnel, through which issue hot vapours and gases, and frequently loose fragmentary materials and streams of molten rock a form of firework —*adj* **Volcan'ic,** pertaining to, produced, or affected by a volcano —*adv* **Volcan'ically.**—*ns* **Vol'canism, Volcanic'ity,** phenomena connected with volcanoes, **Vol'canist,** a student of volcanic phenomena, **Volcā'noism,** (*rare*) violent eruptiveness —*adj* **Volcanolog'ical.**—*n* **Volcanol'ogy.** [It *volcano*—L *Volcanus* or *Vulcanus*, the god of fire]

Vole, vōl, *n* in card playing, a winning of all the tricks in one deal —*v i* to win such [Fr,—L *volāre*, to fly]

Vole, vōl, *n* a genus of rodent quadrupeds of the sub family *Arvicolinæ*, which also includes the lemmings, the musk rats, &c The genus includes over forty species—three in Britain, the Field-vole, the Water-vole, popularly called the water-rat, and the Bank vole

Volery See under **Volant**

Volet, vol'ā, *n* a veil one of the wings of a triptych picture [O Fr, 'a shutter'—L *volāre*, to fly]

Volitant, vol'i tant, *adj* having the power of flight —*n* **Volitā'tion,** act of flying

Volition, vō lish'un, *n* act of willing or choosing the exercise of the will the power of determining —*adjs* **Voli'tient,** (*rare*) willing, **Voli'tional, Voli'tionary** —*adv* **Voli'tionally** —*adjs* **Voli'tionless, Vol'itive,** having power to will expressing a wish [Low L *volitio*—L *volo, velle*, to will, be willing]

Volkslied, fōlks'lēt, *n* a folk song [Ger]

Volksraad, fōlks'rat, *n* the legislative assembly of the Orange Free State [South African Dutch]

Volley, vol'i, *n* a flight of shot the discharge of many small arms at once an outburst of many at once (*tennis* and *lawn tennis*) a hard return of the ball before it reaches the ground—*half volley* is a return by striking the ball just as it touches or rises from the ground —*pl* **Vol'leys.** —*v t* to discharge in a volley —*v i* to fly together, as missiles to sound together in lawn tennis, to use the stroke so called [Fr *volée*, a flight—*voler*—L *volāre*, to fly]

Volsungs, vol'sungz, *n pl* a famous heroic race in old German legend, its founder Volsung or Wolsung, the grandson of Odin, and its brightest ornament Volsung's son, Siegmund Sigfried or Sigurd, hero of the *Nibelungenlied*, is of the same stock

Volt, vōlt, *n* a turn or bound a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre [Fr *volte*—It *volta*—L *volvĕre, volutum*, to turn]

Volt, vōlt, *n* the unit of electro motive force now in universal use among electricians, defined legally in terms of the ohm and ampere —*adj.* **Vol'ta-elec'tric,** of or pertaining to galvanism —*n* **Vol'ta-electrom'eter,** an instrument for measuring electric currents —*adj* **Vol'ta-electromō'tive** —*n* **Vōl'tage,** electro motive force reckoned in volts —*adj* **Voltā'ic,** pertaining to Alessandro Volta, an Italian scientist (1745–1826), who mainly developed the theory of current electricity along purely physical lines, discovered the electric decomposition of water, and invented a new electric battery, the electrophorus, and the electroscope —*ns* **Vol'taism,** that branch of electric science which treats of the production of an electric current from the chemical interaction of two immersed dissimilar metals (same as **Galvanism**), **Voltam'eter,** an instrument for measuring the decomposition produced by an electric current; **Vōlt'-am'pere,** the rate of activity in an electric circuit when the electro-

motive force is one volt and the current one ampere, **Völt'meter,** an instrument for measuring voltage

Volta, vōl'ta, *n* an old dance (*mus*) turn, time —*pl* **Volte** (te) [It, 'a turn' See **Volt**]

Voltairian, vol tār'i an, *adj* pertaining to *Voltaire*, a famous French poet, dramatist, historian, and sceptic (1694–1778) —*n* one who advocates the views and principles of Voltaire —*ns* **Voltair'ianism,** the spirit of Voltaire —*v t* **Voltair'ianise** a sceptical, incredulous, and sarcastic attitude, especially towards Christianity, **Voltair'ism,** incredulity, scepticism

Voltigeur, vol ti zher', *n* a vaulter or tumbler formerly in the French army, one of a light armed company of picked men placed on the left of a battalion under the Second Empire, a member of several special infantry regiments [Fr]

Voluble, vol'ū bl, *adj* easy to roll or move flowing smoothly fluent in speech —*adj* **Vol'ubile** (*Milton*), rolling revolving —*ns* **Volubil'ity, Vol'ubleness,** state or quality of being voluble fluency of speech —*adv* **Vol'ubly** [L *volubilis* —*volvĕre, volutum*, to roll]

Volucrine, vol'ū krin, *adj* pertaining to birds, bird like [L *volucris*, a bird—*volāre*, to fly]

Volume, vol'ūm, *n* a roll or scroll, which was the form of ancient books a book, whether complete in itself or part of a work a rounded mass, convolution cubical content a quantity dimensions fullness of voice —*v i* to swell —*adj* **Vol'umed,** having the form of a volume or roll of volume or bulk —*n* **Vol'umēter,** an instrument for measuring the volumes of gases —*adjs* **Volumet'ric, -al** —*adv* **Volumet'rically** —*adjs* **Volū'minal,** pertaining to cubical content, **Volū'minous,** consisting of many volumes or books, or of many coils of great bulk having written much, as an author in many volumes, capable of filling many volumes —*adv* **Volū'minously** —*ns* **Volū'minousness, Voluminos'ity, Vol'ūmist,** (*rare*) an author —**To speak, tell volumes,** to mean much, to be very significant [Fr,—L *volumen*, a roll—*volvĕre, volutum*, to roll]

Voluntary, vol'un-ta ri, *adj* willing acting by choice free proceeding from the will subject to the will done by design or without compulsion of or pertaining to voluntaryism —*n* one who does anything of his own free will a piece of music played at will an upholder of voluntaryism —*adv* **Vol'untarily.**—*ns* **Vol'untariness; Vol'untaryism,** the system of maintaining the Church by voluntary offerings, instead of by the aid of the state, as alone consistent with true religious liberty, involving freedom from State support, patronage, or control, **Vol'untaryist** —*adj* **Vol'untātive,** voluntary —**Voluntary school,** in England, one of a number of elementary schools supported by voluntary subscriptions, and in many cases controlled by religious bodies [L *voluntarius—voluntas*, choice—*volo, velle*, to will]

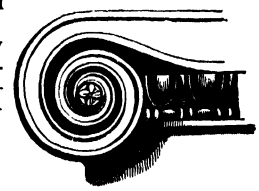
Volunteer, vol un tēr', *n* one who enters any service, esp military, voluntarily or of his own free choice a soldier belonging to any body other than the regular army —*adj* entering into service voluntarily —*v t* to offer voluntarily —*v i* to enter into any service of one's own free-will or without being asked [Fr *volontaire*—L *voluntarius*]

Voluptuary, vō lup'tū a ri, *n* a voluptuous person, or one excessively given to bodily enjoyments or luxury a sensualist —*adj* promoting sensual pleasure. [L. *voluptuarius—voluptas*, pleasure]

Voluptuous, vō lup'tū us, *adj* full of pleasure given to excess of pleasure, esp sensual contributing to sensual pleasure —*adv* **Volup'tuously.**—*n* **Volup'tuousness.** [L *voluptuosus—voluptas*, pleasure]

Voluspa, vol us pa', *n* one of the poems of the Elder Edda a sibyl or prophetess—a wrong use, though found in Scott's *Pirate* [Ice *Voluspá*, the song of the sibyl, *volu*, gen of *volva*, a prophetess, *spá*, prophecy]

Volute, vō lūt', *n* a spiral scroll used in the Ionic and Corinthian capitals a kind of spiral shell, chiefly tropical whorl of a spiral shell —*adj* (*bot*) rolled up in any direction —*adj* **Volū'ted,** having a volute —*n* **Volū'tion,** a convolution a whorl —*adj* **Vol'ūtoid,** like a volute [Fr,—L *volvĕre, volutum*, to roll]



Volute

Volve, volv, *v t* (*obs*) to turn over, ponder [L *volvĕre*, to turn]

Volvox, vol'voks, *n* a genus of simple organisms found in ponds, canals, &c, being fresh water algæ, consisting of green flagellate cells, united by protoplasmic bridges in a hollow spherical colony [Formed from L *volvĕre*, to roll]

Vomer, vō'mer, *n* the thin flat bone forming part of the middle partition of the nose, separating the nostrils [L, 'a ploughshare']

Vomit, vom'it, *v i* to throw up the contents of the stomach by the mouth, to spew —*v t* to throw out with violence —*n* matter ejected from the stomach something that excites vomiting —*adjs* **Vom'itive, Vom'itory,** causing to vomit —*n* a vomit or emetic a door of a large building by which the crowd is let out —*n* **Vom'ito,** the worst form of yellow fever, usually attended with the black vomit [L *vomĕre, -itum*, to throw up, Gr *emein* See **Emetic**]

Voodoo, Voudou, vōō dōō', *n* the name given in the southern United States to any practiser of witchcraft, or of any charm, incantation, &c, especially when tinctured with African rites or superstitions the supreme evil spirit of the voodoos —*adj* pertaining to the rites or practices of the voodoo —*v t* to affect by voodoo charms —*n* **Voodoo'ism,** voodoo superstitions [Creole Fr *vaudoux*, a negro sorcerer, prob a form of Fr *Vaudois*, a Waldensian—a heretic being capable of any kind of wickedness]

Voracious, vō rā'shus, *adj* eager to devour greedy very hungry —*adv* **Vorā'ciously** —*ns* **Vorac'ity, Vorā'ciousness,** quality of being voracious [L *vorax, voracis—vorāre*, to devour]

Voraginous, vō raj'i nus, *adj* pertaining to a whirlpool —*n* **Vorā'go** (gō), a gulf [L *vorago*]

Vorant, vō'rant, *adj* (*her*) devouring [L *vorans*, pr p of *vorare*, to devour]

Vortex, vor'teks, *n* a whirling motion of a fluid forming a cavity in the centre a whirlpool an eddy having a rotational motion of the smallest visible portion in the centre —*pl* **Vor'tices.**—*ns* **Vor'tex-ring,** (*physics*) a vortical molecular filament or column forming a ring composed of a number of small rotating circles, placed side by side—e g the smoke rings emitted by a skilful cigarette smoker, **Vor'tex-the'ory,** the theory that matter is ultimately composed of vortices in a fluid—a conception due to Lord Kelvin —*adj* **Vor'tical,** whirling —*adv* **Vor'tically** —*adjs* **Vor'ticose, Vortic'ular, Vortig'inous** (ij') [L *vortex, vertex—vortĕre, vertĕre*, to turn Doublet **Vertex.**]

Vorticella, vor ti sel'a, *n* a genus of ciliated Infusorians belonging to the order *Peritricha*, in which the cilia are restricted to a fringe round the mouth [From L *vortex*, a whirl]

Votary, vō'ta ri, *adj* bound or consecrated by a

vow —*n* one devoted as by a vow to some service, worship, or way of life —*fem* **Vō'taress** —*n* **Vō'tarist**, a votary [Low L *votarius*—L *votum*, to vow]

Vote, vōt, *n* expression of a wish or opinion, as to a matter in which one has interest that by which a choice is expressed, as a ballot decision by a majority something granted by the will of the majority —*v i* to express the choice by a vote —*v t* to choose by a vote to grant by a vote (*coll*) to declare by general consent —*adjs* **Vōt'able**, capable of voting, **Vote'less**.—*ns* **Vōt'er**, **Vōt'ing-pa'per**, a balloting paper, used in the election of members to Parliament —**Cumulative voting**, that system of voting in which the voter has a right to as many votes as there are members to be elected, and may give all his votes or as many as he pleases to one candidate —**To split one's votes**, to divide one's votes judiciously among several candidates so as to strengthen those one favours, **To vote down**, to put an end to by a vote, or otherwise, **To vote straight**, to give one's vote honestly [L *votum*, a wish —*vovēre*, *votum*, to vow]

Votive, vōt'iv, *adj* given by vow vowed —*adv* **Vōt'ively**.—**Votive offering**, a tablet, picture, &c dedicated in fulfilment of a vow [L *votivus* —*votum*, a vow]

Vouch, vowch, *v t* to call upon to witness to maintain by repeated affirmations to warrant to attest to produce vouchers for (*Milton*) to second, support —*v i* to bear witness to give testimony —*n* confirmation, attestation —*ns* **Vouchee'**, the person vouched or summoned in a writ of right, **Vouch'er**, one who vouches or gives witness a paper which vouches or confirms the truth of anything, as accounts a mechanical contrivance used in shops for automatically registering the amount of money drawn, **Vouch'ment**, a solemn declaration [O Fr *voucher*, *vocher*, to call to defend—L *vocāre*, to call]

Vouchsafe, vowch sāf', *v t* to vouch or warrant safe to sanction or allow without danger to condescend to grant —*v i* to condescend —*n* **Vouchsafe'ment**

Voussoir, vōō swar', *n* one of the wedge like stones which form part of an arch —*v t* to form with such [Fr , through Low L , from L *volutus*—*volvĕre*, to roll]

Voulge, vōōzh, *n* a weapon carried by foot soldiers in the 14th century, having a blade fixed on a long staff [Fr]

Vow, vow, *n* a voluntary promise made to God, and, as such, carrying with it the most stringent obligation to its fulfilment a solemn or formal promise of fidelity or affection (*Shak*) a positive assertion —*v t* to give by solemn promise to devote to threaten, to maintain solemnly —*v i* to make vows —*n* **Vow'-fel'low** (*Shak*), one bound by the same vow —**Baptismal vows**, the promises made at baptism by the person baptised, or by the sponsors or parents in his name, **Monastic vows** (see **Monastery**), **Solemn**, as opposed to **Simple vows**, such vows as the Church takes under her special charge, or is said in a solemn manner to accept, as those of poverty, obedience, and chastity, involving complete and irrevocable surrender [O Fr *vou* (Fr *vœu*)—L *votum*—*vovēre*, to vow]

Vowel, vow'el, *n* a sound or tone produced by the unimpeded passage of the breath, when modified by the glottis into *voice*, through the tube of the mouth, which is made to assume different shapes by altering the form and position of the tongue and the lips—(The letters *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* are called vowels, as being able to be sounded by themselves, with a continuous passage of the breath There are thirteen simple vowel sounds in English, the sounds of *a* in *fall*, *father*, *fate*, *fat*, the sounds of *e* in *met* and *mete*, the sound of *i* in *pin*, the sounds of *o* in *not* and *note*, the sounds of *u* in *rule*, *pull*, *fur*, and *but* The primary vowel sounds are *i* (as in *pin*), *ä* (as in *far*), and *ü* (as in *full*); all others are lengthenings, combinations, or modifications of these The letters *w* and *y* are called *semi vowels* When they are followed by a vowel sound in the same syllable their sound approaches that of a consonant, as in *win*) the letter representing a vowel sound —*adj* vocal pertaining to a vowel —*vs t* **Vow'el**, **Vow'elise**, to insert vowel signs in words written primarily with consonants only —*ns* **Vow'elism**, the use of vowels, **Vow'elist**, one given to vowelism —*adjs* **Vow'elless**, without vowels, **Vow'elly**, full of vowels —**Vowel points**, marks inserted in consonantal words to indicate vowels [Fr *voyelle* —L *vocalis*—*vox*, *vocis*, the voice]

Vox, voks, *n* voice a voice or song part —**Vox angelica**, **cælestis**, in organ building, a stop producing a wavy effect, **Vox humana**, in organ building, a reed stop producing tones resembling those of the human voice [L]

Voyage, voi'āj, *n* passage by water (*Shak*) an enterprise —*v i* to make a voyage, or to pass by water —*v t* to traverse, pass over —*adj* **Voy'ageable**, navigable —*n* **Voy'ager**, one who voyages —*n pl* **Voyageurs** (vwo ya zher'), name given in Canada to the men who in their bark canoes kept up communication between the stations, and effected transportation of men and supplies, in the North west and Hudson's Bay territory [Fr ,—L *viaticum*, travelling money—L *via*, a way]

Vraisemblance, vrā song blongs', *n* verisimilitude [Fr , *vrai*, true, and *semblance*, appearance]

Vug, vug, *n* a Cornish miner's name for a cavity in a rock —*adj* **Vug'gy**.

Vulcan, vul'kan, *n* in Roman mythology, the god of fire —*n* **Vulcanā'lia**, an ancient Roman festival in honour of *Vulcan*, held on August 23d —*adjs* **Vulcā'nian**, pertaining to Vulcan, or to one who works in iron, **Vulcan'ic** (same as **Volcanic**) —*n* **Vulcanic'ity**, volcanicity —*adj* **Vulcani'sable** —*n* **Vulcanisā'tion** —*v t* **Vul'canise**, to combine with sulphur by heat, as caoutchouc —*v i* to admit of such treatment —*ns* **Vul'canism**, volcanism, **Vul'canist**, a supporter of the Huttonian theory in geology which asserted the igneous origin of such rocks as basalt, **Vul'canite**, the harder of the two kinds of vulcanised india rubber or caoutchouc, the softer kind being called *soft rubber* [L *Vulcanus*]

Vulgar, vul'gar, *adj* pertaining to or used by the common people, native public common national, vernacular mean or low rude —*n* the common people the common language of a country —*ns* **Vulgā'rian**, a vulgar person a rich unrefined person, **Vulgarisā'tion**, a making widely known a making coarse or common —*v t* **Vul'garise**, to make vulgar or rude —*ns* **Vul'garism**, a vulgar phrase coarseness, **Vulgar'ity**, **Vul'garness**, quality of being vulgar mean condition of life rudeness of manners —*adv* **Vul'garly**.—*n* **Vul'gate**, an ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, so called from its common use in the R C Church, prepared by Jerome in the fourth century, and pronounced 'authentic' by the Council of Trent The official standard is the third impression (1598) of the Clementine text The text published under Sixtus V in 1590 was soon recalled, and much amended before its authoritative publication under Clement VIII in 1592, 1593, and finally in 1598 —**Vulgar fraction**, a fraction written in the common way —**The vulgar**, the common people [L *vulgaris*—*vulgus*, the people, cf. Sans *varga*, a group.]

Vulnerable, vul'ne-ra-bl, *adj* capable of being wounded liable to injury —*v t* **Vuln,** (*her*) to wound —*adj* (*her*) **Vulned.**—*ns* **Vulnerabil'ity, Vul'nerableness** —*adj* **Vul'nerary,** pertaining to wounds useful in healing wounds —*n* anything useful in curing wounds [L *vulnerabilis*—*vulnerāre,* to wound—*vulnus, vulneris,* a wound, akin to *vellĕre* Cf **Vulture**]

Vulpine, vul'pin, *adj* relating to or like the fox cunning —*adj* **Vulpec'ular,** vulpine —*ns* **Vul'picide,** the killing of a fox a fox killer, **Vul'pinism,** cunning, craftiness [L ,—*vulpes,* a fox, Gr *alōpēx*]

Vulsella, vul sel'a, *n* a forceps with toothed or clawed blades —*pl* **Vulsel'læ** (ē) [L]

Vulture, vult'ūr, *n* a large rapacious bird of prey, feeding largely on carrion one who or that which resembles a vulture —*adjs* **Vult'ūrine, Vult'ūrish, Vult'ūrous,** like the vulture rapacious [O Fr *voutour* (Fr *vautour*)—L *vultur,* perh from *vellĕre,* to pluck, to tear]

Vying, vī'ing, *pr p* of **Vie**



the twenty third letter of our alphabet, is, like *æ,* a ligature rather than a letter It is comparatively modern, and has a double value, as consonant and as vowel The sound is produced by rounding the lips as in uttering *u,* and at the same time contracting the aperture and drawing in the cheeks, so that the breath cannot escape without friction When the sound is voiced we have *w,* as in 'we' or 'wen,' the corresponding unvoiced sound being *wh,* as in 'when,' 'what' A final *w* is vocalic, as in 'few' The A S *hw* has become *wh, cw* has become *qu* as in *queen,* from A S *cwēn,* while *w* is occasionally intrusive, as in *whole,* from A S *hāl*

Wabble, Wobble, wob'l, *v i* to incline alternately to one side and the other to rock, to vacillate —*n* a hobbling, unequal motion —*ns* **Wab'bler, Wob'bler,** one who or that which wabbles a boiled leg of mutton —*adjs* **Wab'bly, Wob'bly,** shaky, given to wobbling —*adj* and *n* **Wob'bling,** vacillating [Low Ger *wabbeln,* to wabble, cog with Eng *waver*]

Wabster, wab'ster, *n* (*Scot*) a webster, weaver

Wacke, wak'e, *n* German miners' term for a soft, grayish kind of trap rock

Wad, wod, *n* a mass of loose matter thrust close together for packing, &c, as hay, tow, &c a little mass of paper, tow, or the like to keep the charge in a gun —*v t* to form into a mass to pad, stuff out to stuff a wad into —*pr p* wad'ding, *pa t* and *pa p* wad'ded —*n* **Wad'ding,** a wad, or the materials for wads a soft stuff, also sheets of carded cotton for stuffing garments, &c [Skeat refers to Scand, Sw *vadd,* wadding, cf Ger *watte,* wadding, *wat,* cloth (whence Fr *ouate*), ultimately allied to *Weed*]

Wad, wad, a Scotch form of **Wed,** also of **Would.**

Waddle, wod'l, *v i* to take short steps and move from side to side in walking —*n* a clumsy, rocking gait —*n* **Wad'dler** —*adv* **Wad'dlingly,** with a waddling gait [Perh an extension of *Wade*]

Waddy, wad'i, *n* a native Australian wooden war-club, a walking stick—also **Waddie** —*v t* to strike with a waddy

Wade, wād, *v i* to walk through any substance that yields to the feet, as water to pass with difficulty or labour —*n* (*coll*) a ford —*n* **Wād'er,** one who wades a bird that wades, e g the heron (*pl*) high waterproof boots used by fishermen for wading [A S *wadan,* to move, Ger *waten*]

Wadi, Wady, wod'i, *n* the dry bed of a torrent a river-valley [Ar *wadī,* a ravine (preserved in the Sp. *guad,* the first syllable of many Spanish river-names)]

Wadmal, wod'mal, *n* (*Scot*) a thick woollen cloth. [Ice *vadhmál—vadhr,* cloth, and *mál,* a measure]

Wadset, wod'set, *n* a mortgage—also **Wadsett.** —*n* **Wad'setter,** a mortgagee [*Wad,* a form of **Wed,** and **Set.**]

Wae, wā, *n* (*Spens*) woe —*adj* (*Scot*) sorrowful —*adjs* **Wae'ful, Wae'some,** woeful, pitiful —*n* **Wae'ness,** sadness —*interj* **Wae'sucks** (*Scot*), alas!

Wafer, wā'fer, *n* a thin round cake of unleavened bread, usually stamped with a cross, an Agnus Dei, the letters I H S, &c, used in the Eucharist in the R C Church a thin leaf of coloured paste for sealing letters, &c a thin cake of paste used to facilitate the swallowing of powders —*v t* to close with a wafer —*n* **Wā'fer-cake** —*adj* **Wā'fery,** like a wafer [O Fr *waufre* (Fr *gaufre*)—Old Dut *waefel,* a cake of wax, Ger *wabe,* a honeycomb]

Waff, waf, *adj* (*Scot*) weak, worthless, paltry —*n* a worthless person [See **Waif.**]

Waff, waf, *n* (*Scot*) a slight hasty motion a quick light blow a sudden ailment a faint but disagreeable odour a ghost

Waff, waf, *n* an obs form of **Wave.**

Waffle, wof'l, *n* a kind of batter cake [Dut *wafel,* wafer See **Wafer.**]

Waffle, wof'l, *v i* (*prov*) to wave [A freq of **Waff** (3)]

Waft, waft, *v t* to bear through a fluid medium, as air or water (*Shak*) to wave the hand, beckon, to turn —*v i* to float —*n* a floating body a signal made by moving something in the air, esp an ensign, stopped together at the head and middle portions, slightly rolled up lengthwise, and hoisted at different positions at the after part of a ship a breath, puff, slight odour —*ns* **Waf'tāge,** act of wafting, transportation in air or water, **Waf'ter,** one who or that which wafts, **Waf'ture** (*Shak*), act of wafting or of waving, waving motion [**Wave.**]

Wag, wag, *v t* and *v i* to move from side to side to shake to and fro (*coll*) to depart (*Shak*) to move on, make progress —*pr p* wag'ging, *pa t* and *pa p* wagged —*n* a shaking, moving to and fro [Referred by Skeat to Old Sw *wagga,* to wag (Ice *vagga,* a cradle), allied to A S *wagian,* to wag, Old High Ger *wagon,* to shake, A S *wegan,* to carry, move]

Wag, wag, *n* a droll, mischievous fellow a man full of sport and humour a wit a fellow generally —*n* **Wag'gery,** mischievous merriment —*adjs* **Wag'gish (Wag'some**—*rare*) —*adv* **Wag'gishly.**—*ns* **Wag'gishness, Wag'-wit,** a would be wit [Prob from *waghalter,* one who deserves to wallop in a halter]

Wage, wāj, *v t* to pledge to engage in as if by pledge to carry on, esp of war to venture (*prov*) to hire for pay (*Shak*) to pay wages to (*Spens*) to let out for pay —*v i* (*Shak*) to be equal in value, to contend, battle (*with*) —*n* a gage or stake that for which one labours wages —*ns* **Wage'-earn'er,** one receiving pay for work done, **Wage'-fund, Wā'ges-fund theory,** the theory that there is at any given time in a country a determinate amount of capital available for the payment of labour, therefore the average wage depends on the

proportion of this fund to the number of persons who have to share in it, **Wā'ger,** that which is waged or pledged something staked on the issue of anything a bet that on which bets are laid (*law*) an offer to make oath —*v t* to hazard on the issue of anything —*v i* to lay a wager —*n* **Wā'gerer.**—*n pl* **Wā'ges** (used as *sing*), wage that which is paid for services —*n* **Wage'-work,** work done for wages —**Wager of battle,** trial by combat, an ancient usage which permitted the accused and accuser, in defect of sufficient direct evidence, to challenge each other to mortal combat, for issue of the dispute —**Living wage** (see **Living**) [O Fr *wager* (Fr *gager*), to pledge A doublet of **Gage**]

Waggle, wag'l, *v i* and *v t* to wag or move from side to side [Freq of **Wag,** *v*]

Wagmoire, wag'moir, *n* (*Spens*) a quagmire

Wagnerian, vag-nē'ri an, *adj* pertaining to or characterised by the ideas or style of Richard Wagner (1813–83), a famous German composer of music dramas pertaining to Rudolf Wagner (1805–64), a famous physiologist —*ns* **Wag'nerism, Wagnē'rianism,** the art theory of Richard Wagner, its main object being the freeing of opera from traditional and conventional forms, and its one canon, dramatic fitness, **Wag'nerist,** an adherent of Wagner's musical methods

Wagon, Waggon, wag'un, *n* a four-wheeled vehicle for carrying heavy goods (*Shak*) a chariot —*v t* to transport by wagon —*ns* **Wag'on-box, -bed,** the carrying part of a wagon, **Wag'oner, Wag'goner,** one who conducts a wagon (*Shak*) a charioteer (*Spens*) the constellation Auriga, **Wagonette',** a kind of open carriage built to carry six or eight persons, with one or two seats crosswise in front, and two back seats arranged lengthwise and facing inwards, **Wag'onful,** as much as a wagon will hold, **Wag'on-load,** the load carried by a wagon a great amount, **Wag'on-lock,** a kind of iron shoe which is placed on the rear-wheel of a wagon to retard motion in going downhill, **Wag'on-train,** the machines used by an army for the conveyance of ammunition, provisions, sick, &c, **Wag'on-wright,** a maker of wagons [Dut *wagen*, cog with A S *wægn*, Eng *wain* See **Wain**]

Wagtail, wag'tāl, *n* a small bird, so named from its constantly wagging its tail (*Shak*) a pert person

Wahabee, Wahabi, wä ha'bē, *n* one of a sect of Puritan Moslems founded in Central Arabia about 1760 by Abd el Wahhab (1691–1787), whose aim was to restore primitive Mohammedanism—also **Waha'bite** —*n* **Waha'bism,** the doctrine and practices of the Wahabis

Wahoo, wa hōō', *n* the burning bush, a richly ornamental shrub the bear berry, which yields cascara sagrada the winged elm, whose hard grained wood is valued all over the southern and western United States

Waid, Waide. Old spellings of **Weighed.**

Waif, wāf, *n* a stray article anything found astray without an owner a worthless wanderer —*adj* vagabond, worthless [O Fr *waif, wef* —Ice *veif*, any flapping or waving thing See **Waive.**]

Waift, wāft, *n* (*Spens*) a waif

Wail, wāl, *v i* to lament or sorrow audibly —*v t* to bemoan to grieve over —*n* a cry of woe loud weeping —*n* **Wail'er** —*adj* **Wail'ful,** sorrowful, mournful —*n* **Wail'ing.**—*adv* **Wail'ingly** [M E *weilen*—Ice *vaela, væla*, to wail —*væ, vei*, woe See **Woe.**]

Wain, wān, *n* a wagon —*v t* to carry (*rare*) —*ns* **Wain'-rope,** a rope for binding a load on a wain or wagon, **Wain'wright,** a wagon maker —**The lesser wain,** the constellation Ursa Minor [A S *wægen, wæn—uegan*, to carry, cf Ger *wagen*, L *vehĕre* Doublet **Wagon.**]

Wainscot, wān'skot, *n* the panelled boards on the walls of apartments a collector's name for certain noctuoid moths —*v t* to line with, or as if with, boards or panels —*n* **Wain'scoting,** the act of lining with boards or panels materials for making a wainscot [Orig peth wood used for a partition in a wagon—Dut *wagenschot*, oakwood, beechwood—*wagen*, wagon, and *schot*, partition Skeat explains as a corr of Old Dut *waeghe-schot*, wall boarding, from Old Dut *waeg*, a wall, and *schot*, a partition]

Waist, wāst, *n* the smallest part of the human trunk, between the ribs and the hips the bodice of a woman's dress the middle part, as of a ship, of a musical instrument—(*Shak*) of a period of time (*Shak*) something that surrounds —*ns* **Waist'-anch'or,** an anchor stowed in the waist of a ship, **Waist'band,** the band or part of a garment which encircles the waist, **Waist'belt,** a belt for the waist, **Waist'boat,** a boat carried in the waist of a vessel, **Waist'cloth,** a piece of cloth worn round the waist and hanging below it, in India, **Waist'coat,** a short coat worn immediately under the coat, and fitting the waist tightly, **Waistcoateer',** (*obs*) a strumpet; **Waist'coating,** material for men's waistcoats, usually of a fancy pattern and containing silk —*adjs* **Waist'-deep, -high,** as deep, high, as to reach up to the waist —*n* **Waist'er,** a green hand on a whaler an old man of war's man who has not risen [A S *wæxt*, growth (Ice *voxtr*), conn with *wæstme*, growth, *weaxan*, to grow **See Wax.**]

Wait, wāt, *v i* to stay in expectation (with *for*) to remain to attend (with *on*) to follow to lie in ambush —*v t* to stay for to await (*coll*) to defer (*obs*) to accompany —*n* ambush, now used only in such phrases as 'to lie in wait,' 'to lay wait' the act of waiting or expecting delay (*pl*) itinerant musicians, orig watchmen, who welcome in Christmas —*ns* **Wait'er,** one who waits an attending servant a salver or tray a custom house officer (*obs*) a watchman, **Wait'erage,** service, **Wait'ering,** the employment of a waiter, **Wait'ing,** act of waiting attendance —*adv* **Wait'ingly.**—*ns* **Wait'ing-maid, Wait'ing-woman,** a female attendant, **Wait'ing-room,** a room for the convenience of persons waiting, **Wait'ing-vassal** (*Shak*), an attendant, **Wait'ress,** a female waiter —**Lords or Grooms in waiting,** certain officers in the Lord Chamberlain's department of the royal household —**Minority waiter,** a waiter out of employment, as a political minority is out of office —**To wait attendance** (*Shak*), to remain in attendance; **To wait upon, on,** to call upon, visit to accompany, to be in the service of (*B*) to look toward, to attend to, do the bidding of [O Fr *waiter* (Fr *guetter*), to watch, attend—*waste*, a sentinel—Old High Ger *wahta* (Ger *wacht*), a watchman, cog with A S *wacan*, to watch See **Wake, Watch.**]

Waive, wāv, *v t* to relinquish for the present to give up claim to not to insist on a right or claim —*n* **Wai'ver,** the act of waiving renouncement of a claim [O Fr *guever*, to refuse, resign—perh Ice *veifa*, to move to and fro, cf L *vibrāre* See **Waif.**]

Waivode, Waiwode, Waiwodeship. Same as **Voivode,** &c

Wake, wāk, *v i* to cease from sleep to lie awake to watch (so in *B*) to be roused up, active, or vigilant to return to life (*Shak*) to hold a late revel to keep vigil —*v t* to rouse from sleep to keep vigil over to excite, disturb to reanimate.

—*pa t* and *pa p* waked or woke —*n* act of waking feast of the dedication of a church, formerly kept by watching all night sitting up of persons with a corpse —*adj* **Wake'ful**, being awake indisposed to sleep vigilant —*adv* **Wake'fully** —*n* **Wake'fulness** —*v t* and *v i* **Wā'ken**, to wake or awake to be awake —*n* **Wake'ning**, act of one who wakens (*Scots law*) revival of an action —*adj* **Wake'rife** (*Scot*), wakeful —*ns* **Wake'-time**, time during which one is awake, **Wā'king** —*adj* being awake rousing from sleep passed in the waking state [A S *wacan*, to be born, also *wacian*, to waken (cf *weccan*, Ger *wecken*) Cf **Wait, Watch**]

Wake, wāk, *n* the streak of smooth water left in the track of a ship hence fig, 'in the wake of,' in the train of, immediately after [Ice *vok*, a hole in the ice, *vokr*, moist The root is seen in L *humēre*, to be moist, Gr *hugros*, moist]

Waldenses, wol den'sēz, *n pl* a famous Christian community of austere morality and devotion to the simplicity of the Gospel, which originally grew out of an anti sacerdotal movement originated by Peter *Waldo* of Lyons in the second half of the 12th century They spread rapidly in Provence, Dauphiné, Piedmont, and Savoy, but were persecuted with the most ferocious cruelty down to almost the beginning of the 18th century Under persecution their faith became refined and their divergences from the Church grew naturally ever the greater, until after the Reformation they were able to affiliate themselves with the Swiss and German Reformers The remnant still clung to their faith in the sequestered valleys of the Cottian Alps, but it was not till 1848 that they obtained from Charles Albert equal political and religious rights —*adj* **Walden'sian**—also *n*

Waldgrave, wold'grāv, *n* an old German title of nobility, originally a head forest ranger [Ger *waldgraf*]

Waldhorn, wold'horn, *n* a hunting horn, a French horn without valves [Ger]

Wale, wāl, *n* a raised streak left by a stripe a ridge on the surface of cloth a plank all along the outer timbers on a ship's side —*v t* to mark with wales [A S *walu*, the mark of a stripe or blow, Ice *volr*, a rod]

Wale, wāl, *n* (*Scot*) the choice or pick of any thing —*v t* to choose [Ice *val*, choice, Ger *wahl*, choice, from the root of **Will**]

Waler, wā'ler, *n* in India, a horse imported from New South *Wales*, or from Australia generally

Walhalla, wal hal'la, *n* Same as **Valhalla**.

Walk, wawk, *v i* to move along leisurely on foot with alternate steps to pace to travel on foot to conduct one's self to act or behave to live to be guided by (*coll*) to move off, depart to be stirring, move about, go restlessly about (as of a ghost) —*v t* to pass through or upon to cause to walk —*n* act or manner of walking gait that in or through which one walks distance walked over place for walking, promenade place for animals to exercise path high pasture ground conduct course of life, sphere of action, a hawker's district or round (*obs*) a hunting ground (*pl*) grounds, park (*obs*) —*adj* **Walk'able**, fit for walking —*ns* **Walk'-around'**, a dancing performance by negroes in which a large circle is described, also the music for such, **Walk'er**, one who walks (*law*) a forester one who trains and walks young hounds a gressorial bird, **Walk'ing-dress**, a dress for the street or for walking, **Walk'ing-fan**, a large fan used out of doors to protect the face from the sun, **Walk'ing-stick, -cane, -staff**, a stick, cane, or staff used in walking, **Walk'ing-stick**, also a sort of long, slender-bodied bug, **Walk'ing-toad**, a natterjack, **Walk'-o'ver**, a race where one competitor appears, who has to cover the course to be entitled to the prize an easy victory —**Walker!** a slang interjection of incredulity —**Walking gentleman, lady**, a gentleman, lady, who plays ornamental but unimportant parts on the stage —**Walk away from**, to distance easily, **Walk into**, (*coll*) to beat to storm at to eat heartily of, **Walk the hospitals**, to be a student under clinical instruction at a general hospital or infirmary, **Walk with**, to attend as a sweetheart —**Heel-and-toe walk**, a mode of walking in which the heel of one foot is put on the ground before the toe of the other leaves it [A S *wealcan*, to roll, turn, cog with Ger *walken*, to full cloth]

Walking, wawk'ing, *n* the act or process of fulling cloth —*n* **Walk'mill**, a fulling mill

Walkyr, wol'kir Same as **Valkyr**.

Wall, wawl, *n* an erection of brick, stone, &c for a fence or security the side of a building (*fig*) defence, means of security in mining, one of the surfaces of rock enclosing the lode (*anat*) a parries or containing structure or part of the body (*pl*) fortifications —*v t* to enclose with or as with a wall to defend with walls to hinder as by a wall —*n* **Wall'-clock**, a clock hung on a wall —*adj* **Walled**, fortified —*ns* **Wall'flower**, a plant with fragrant yellow flowers, found on old walls, **Wall'-fruit**, fruit growing on a wall, **Wall'-knot**, a nautical method of tying the end of a rope —*adj* **Wall'less**.—*ns* **Wall'-liz'ard, -newt**, a gecko, **Wall'-moss**, the yellow wall lichen the stone crop, **Wall'-paint'ing**, the decoration of walls with ornamental painted designs, **Wall'-pa'per**, paper usually coloured and decorated, for pasting on the walls of a room, **Wall'-piece**, a gun mounted on a wall, **Wall'-space**, (*archit*) a plain expanse of wall, **Wall'-tow'er**, a tower built into and forming part of a line of fortification or a fortified city wall —**Hanging-wall**, that wall of the vein which is over the miner's head while working, the opposite wall being called the *Foot wall* —**The wall**, the right of taking the side of the road near the wall when encountering another person, as in the phrase to *Give* or *Take the wall* —**To drive to the wall**, to push to extremities, **To go to the wall**, to be hard pressed to be pushed to extremes, **To hang by the wall**, to hang up neglected to remain unused, **To push** or **thrust to the wall**, to force to give place, **To wall a rope**, to make a wall knot on the end of a rope [A S *weall*, *wall*, Ger *wall*, both from L *vallum*, a rampart—*vallus*, a stake]

Walla, Wallah, wol'a, *n* a worker, agent fellow —**Competition wallah**, a term applied in Anglo Indian colloquial speech to a member of the Civil Service who obtained appointment by the competitive system instituted in 1856 [Yule explains *wālā* as a Hindi adjectival affix, corresponding in a general way to the Latin *arius* Its usual employment as affix to a substantive makes it frequently denote agent, doer, owner, &c]

Wallaby, wol'ab i, *n* a small kangaroo —**On the wallaby, On the wallaby track**, a slang Australian phrase meaning that a person is travelling through the bush with his 'swag' looking for work

Wallachian, wal-ā'ki an, *adj* of or pertaining to Wallachia, a province bordering on the Danube, formerly a distinct principality tributary to Turkey, united with Moldavia as Moldo-Wallachia, and finally incorporated with it as an independent kingdom under Charles I —*ns* **Wall'ach, Wall'ack**, a native or inhabitant of Wallachia [From a Slavonic term represented by Polish *Wloch*, an Italian, *Woloch*, a Wallack;

all from Old High Ger *walh* (A S *wealh*), a foreigner See **Welsh**]

Wallet, wol'et, *n.* a bag for carrying necessaries on a journey a knapsack a pocket book a bag for tools (*Shak*) anything protuberant [M E *walet*, possibly from *watel*, a bag See **Wattle**]

Wall-eye, wawl'ī, *n* an eye in which the white part is very large the popular name for the disease of the eye called *glaucoma* —*adj* **Wall'-eyed,** very light gray in the eyes, esp of horses (*Shak*) glaring, fierce [The adj is the earlier, prob from Ice *vald eygthr—vagl*, a disease of the eye, and *eygthr*, eyed—*auga*, an eye]

Walloon, wal'ōōn, *adj* of or pertaining to a population of mixed Celtic and Romanic stock akin to the French, occupying the tract along the frontiers of the Teutonic speaking territory in the South Netherlands, from Dunkirk to Malmedy —*n* a native or inhabitant of that part of Flanders the language of the Walloons, a patois or popular dialect of northern French, with a considerable infusion both of Old Celtic and Low German elements [O Fr *Wallon*—Late L *Wallus*—L *Gallus*, a Gaul, cog with *Gael*, *Welsh*, and *Wallachian*, A S *wealh*, a foreigner]

Wallop, wol'op, *v t* (*dial*) to boil and bubble to move clumsily, to waddle about, to kick about as one does for a little when hung up by the neck—also *n* [O Fr *galoper*, to boil, gallop—Old Flem *walop*, a gallop, perh traceable to Old Flem *wallen* (A S *weallan*), to boil See **Gallop**]

Wallop, wol'op, *v t* (*slang*) to beat, flog —*n* a blow —*ns* **Wal'loper,** one that wallops, **Wal'loping,** a thrashing —*adj* **Wal'loping,** (*slang*) great, bouncing [Orig dub, most prob a particular use of preceding word]

Wallow, wol'ō, *v i* to roll about, as in mire to live in filth or gross vice —*n* the place an animal wallows in [A S *wealwian*—L *volvĕre*]

Wallsend, wawlz'end, *n* a kind of coal originally dug at Wallsend on the Tyne

Walnut, wawl'nut, *n* a genus (*Juglans*) comprising seven or eight species of beautiful trees of natural order *Juglandaceæ* The common walnut is a native of Persia and the Himalayas, but has been long cultivated all over southern Europe Its wood is much used for furniture and gun stocks, its ripe fruit is one of the best of nuts —**Black walnut,** a North American walnut, the timber of which is more valuable than that of common walnut, though the fruit is inferior [Lit 'foreign nut,' A S *wealh*, foreign (see **Welsh**), and *hnut*, a nut, Ger *wallnuss*]

Walpurgis night, val pōōr'gis nīt, the night before the first of May, during which German witches rode on broomsticks and he goats to hold revel with their master the devil at the ancient places of sacrifice, esp the Brocken in the Harz Mountains [So called with reference to the day of St *Walpurga*, abbess of Heidenheim, who died about 778]

Walrus, wol'rus *n* a genus of aquatic, web footed (pinniped) Carnivores, sole living representative of a family (*Trichechidæ*) in many ways intermediate between the sea lions and the seals Its upper canine teeth have been developed into enormous tusks—also called the *Morse* or the *Seahorse* [Dut,—Sw *vallross* (Ice *hross-hvalr*)—*vall*, a whale, Ice *hross*, a horse]

Waltz, wawlts, *n* a German national dance performed by two persons with a rapid whirling motion, introduced into England in 1813 the music for such —*v i* to dance a waltz (*slang*) to move trippingly —*n* **Waltz'er.** [Ger *walzer—walzen*, to roll]

Waly, Walie, wā'li, *adj* (*Scot*) beautiful strong, large [Conn with **Wale,** choice, and perh influenced by A S *welig*, rich—*wel*, well]

Waly, wā'li, *interj* (*Scot*) alas! [Abbrev from **Wellaway**]

Wamble, wom'bl, *v i* (*prov*) to rumble, of the stomach —*n* a rumbling, a feeling of nausea.

Wame, wām, *n* a prov form of **Womb.**—*n* **Wame'-tow,** a belly band, girth

Wammus, wam'us, *n* (*U S*) a warm knitted jacket

Wampish, wom'pish, *v t* (*Scot*) to brandish, flourish

Wampum, wom'pum, *n* the North American Indian name for shells or beads used as money —**Wampum peag** (wom'pum pēg), lit 'white strung beads,' strings of wampum [Amer Ind *wompam*, white]

Wan, won, *adj* faint wanting colour pale and sickly languid gloomy, dark —*v i* to become wan —*adv* **Wan'ly.**—*n* **Wan'ness.**—*adj* **Wan'nish,** somewhat wan [A S *wann*, dark, lurid, but perh conn with A S *wan*, deficient]

Wan, wan, old *pa t* of **Win**

Wanchancy, won-chan'si, *adj* (*Scot*) unlucky, wicked [Old pfx *wan*, still seen in **Wanton,** q v]

Wand, wond, *n* a long slender rod a rod of authority, or of conjurers [Ice *vondr*, a shoot of a tree, Dan *vaand*]

Wander, won'der, *v i* to ramble with no definite object (*lit* or *fig*) to go astray to leave home to depart from the subject to be delirious (*coll*) to lose one's way —*v t* to traverse (*coll*) to lead astray —*n* **Wan'derer** —*adj* **Wan'dering** —*adv* **Wan'deringly,** in a wandering, uncertain, or unsteady manner —**Wandering Jew,** a legendary Jew who cannot die but must wander till the Day of Judgment, for an insult offered to Christ on the way to the Crucifixion There is no trace of the story in the early Middle Ages either in the East or West, and its popularity is mainly confined to some countries of north western Europe — Germany, Scandinavia, the Netherlands, and France It first took historical form in the *Historia Major* (completed 1259) of Matthew Paris Various names of the Wandering Jew are *Cartaphilus*, *Isaac Laquedom*, and *Buttadeus* [A S *wandrian*, Ger *wandern*, allied to **Wend,** and to **Wind,** to turn round]

Wanderoo, won de rōō', *n* a catarrhine monkey, a native of the Malabar coast of India [Cingalese]

Wandle, won'dl, *adj* (*prov*) supple, pliant, nimble

Wandoo, won'dōō, *n* the white gum of Western Australia

Wane, wān, *v i* to decrease, esp of the moon—opp to *Wax* to decline, to fail —*n* decline decrease [A S *wanian* (Ice *vana*), to decrease —*wan*, deficient, lacking]

Wang, wang, *n* (*obs*) the jaw [A S *wange*, cheek]

Wanion, wan'yon, *n* (*obs* or *Scot*) found only in phrases—e g **With a wanion,** bad luck to you with a vengeance, vehemently [Prob conn with **Wane,** to decline]

Wankle, wang'kl, *adj* (*prov*) unstable, **not to** be depended on

Wannish, won'ish, *adj* See **Wan.**

Wanrestful, won rest'fool, *adj* (*Scot*) restless. [*Wan*, negative pfx, and **Restful.**]

Want, wont, *n* state of being without anything: absence of what is needful or desired poverty: scarcity need —*v t* to be destitute of to need to dispense with to feel need of to fall short to wish for —*v i* to be deficient to fall short: to be in need —*n* **Wan'tage,** deficiency —*adj.* **Wan'ted,** sought after, being searched for —*n* **Wan'ter,** one who wants —*adj* **Wan'ting,** absent deficient (*obs*) poor —*prep* except —*n.*

Want'-wit (*Shak*), a fool [Scand, Ice *vant*, neut of *vanr*, lacking, cog with **Wane**]

Wanthriven, won thriv'n, *adj* (*Scot*) decayed

Wanton, won'tun, *adj* moving or playing loosely roving in sport frisky wandering from rectitude licentious running to excess unrestrained irregular —*n.* a wanton or lewd person, esp a female a trifler —*v i* to ramble without restraint to frolic to play lasciviously —*adv* **Wan'tonly.**—*n* **Wan'tonness** [M E *wan towen*, from pfx *wan-*, sig want, and A S *togen*, educated, pa.p of *teón*, to draw, lead, cf Ger *ungezogen*, rude]

Wap, wop, *v t* (*coll*) to strike, drub to flap —*n.* a smart blow [See **Whop**]

Wap, wop, *v t* (*obs*) to wrap, bind —*n* a bundle

Wapenshaw, wap'n shaw, *n* = **Wapinschaw**

Wapentake, wap'n tāk, *n* a name given in Yorkshire to the territorial divisions of the county, similar to the *hundreds* of southern counties and the *wards* of more northern counties, so called from the inhabitants being formerly taught the use of arms [A S *wæpen-getæc*, lit 'weapon taking' See **Weapon** and **Take.** Cf **Wapinschaw**]

Wapinschaw, wap'n shaw, *n* in ancient Scottish usage, a periodical gathering of the people within various areas for the purpose of seeing that each man was armed in accordance with his rank, and ready to take the field when required The name is sometimes revived for volunteer meetings and shooting competitions —*v i* to hold a wapinschaw —*ns* **Wap'inschawing, Wap'enshawing,** [Lit, 'weapon show']

Wapiti, wop'i ti, *n* a species of deer of large size, native to North America—often called *elk* and *gray moose*, though very different from the true elk or moose deer

Wappened, wop'nd, *adj* (*Shak*) a word of doubtful meaning—perh a misprint for **Weeping**

War, wawr, *n* a state of opposition or contest a contest between states carried on by arms open hostility the profession of arms (*rare*) army, warlike preparations, warlike outfit —*v i* to make war to contend to fight —*pr p* war'ring, *pa t* and *pa p* warred —*ns* **War'-cry**, a cry or signal used in war, **War'-dance**, a dance engaged in by some savage tribes before going to war, **War'fāre**, armed contest, military life, **War'fārer; War'fāring; War'-horse**, a charger, a horse used in battle —*adj* **War'-like**, fond of war, pertaining to or threatening war martial, military —*n.* **War'-man**, (*rare*) a warrior —*adj* **War'-marked** (*Shak*), experienced in war —*ns* **War'-mong'er** (*Spens*), a mercenary soldier, **War'-office**, the office of the Secretary of State for War, who, under the sovereign, is the head of the army, and responsible for everything connected with it, **War'-paint**, paint applied to the face and person by savages, indicating that they are going to war (*slang*) full dress, equipment, **War'-path**, among the Red Indians, the path followed on a military expedition, the expedition itself, **War'-proof**, (*rare*) fitness to be a soldier, **War'rior**, a soldier, a veteran —*fem.* **War'rioress** (*rare*), **War'-ship**, a vessel for war, **War'-song**, a song sung by men about to fight a song celebrating brave deeds in war, **War'-tax**, a tax levied for purposes of war, **War'-thought** (*Shak*), martial deliberation —*adjs* **War'-wea'ried, -worn**, wearied, worn, with military service. —*ns* **War'-whoop**, a cry uttered by savages on going into battle, **War'-wolf**, a mediæval military engine used in defending fortresses — **War Department**, in Great Britain, a department of the state under a Cabinet Minister, the Secretary of State for War, assisted by a permanent and a parliamentary under secretary, having control of everything connected with the army, including the War office, **War of Liberation**, the war of independence carried on by Prussia, with the help of Russia and Great Britain, against Napoleon in 1813 —**Declaration of war**, that public announcement of war by a duly organised state or kingdom which is necessary to constitute an enemy —**Napoleonic Wars**, a general name for the wars of France dating from the campaigns of Napoleon in Italy (1796) to his overthrow in 1815; **Private war**, warfare waged between persons in their individual capacity, as by duelling, family feuds, &c, **Sacred Wars**, in ancient Greek history, wars against states judged guilty of sacrilege by the Amphictyonic Council — **Seven weeks' war**, or **Seven days' war**, the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 —**To declare war**, to announce war publicly, **To make war**, to carry on hostilities [A S *werre*, influenced by O Fr *werre* (Fr *guerre*), which is from Old High Ger *werra*, quarrel]

War, wawr, *adj* (*Spens*) worse —*v t* (*Scot*) to defeat

Warble, wawr'bl, *v i* to sing in a quavering way, or with variations to chirp as birds do —*v t* to sing in a vibratory manner to utter musically to carol —*n* a quavering modulation of the voice a song —*n* **War'bler**, one that warbles a songster a singing-bird any bird of the family *Sylviidæ*, the *Fauvettes*—nightingale, redbreast, stonechat, wheatear, whitethroat, &c, also the reed warbler, &c in bagpipe music an ornamental group of grace notes, introduced to glide from one passage to the other —*adv* **War'blingly** [O Fr *werbler*, to warble, make turns with the voice—Old High Ger *werban*, cf A S *hweorfan*, to turn (Ger *wirbeln*), to make a turn, akin to **Whirl.**]

Warble, wawr'bl, *n* a small hard swelling on a horse's back, caused by the galling of the saddle a tumour caused by the gadfly, &c —*n* **War'ble-fly**, a fly causing warbles [Other forms are *wormil*, *wornal*, ety dub]

Ward, wawrd, *v t* to guard or take care of to keep in safety to fend off —*v i* to act on the defensive —*n* act of warding, watch those whose business is to ward or defend state of being guarded means of guarding one who is under a guardian a division of a city, hospital, county, (*B*) army, &c that which guards a lock or hinders any but the right key from opening it (*B*) guard, prison a defensive movement in fencing —*ns* **Ward'en**, one who wards or guards a keeper, esp a public officer appointed for the naval or military protection of some particular district of country the head of a school, college, &c, **Ward'enry**, (*rare*) the district in charge of a warden, **Ward'enship**, the office of a warden, **Ward'er**, one who wards or keeps a staff of authority, **Ward'-mote**, a meeting of a ward, or of a court of a ward, which has power to inquire into and present defaults in matters relating to watch, police, &c, **Ward'-robe**, a room or portable closet for robes or clothes wearing apparel, **Ward'-room**, a room used as a messroom by the officers of a war ship, **Ward'ship**, the office of a ward or guardian state of being under a guardian in English feudal law, the guardianship which the feudal lord had of the land of his vassal while the latter was an infant or minor —**Ward in Chancery**, a minor under the protection of the Court of Chancery —**Warden of the Cinque Ports**, the governor of the Cinque Ports, having the authority of an admiral and the power to hold a court of admiralty, **Warden of the Marches**, officers formerly appointed to

keep the districts of England adjoining Scotland and Wales in a state of defence, **Warden of the Mint**, formerly the official of the English Mint next in rank to the Master —**Port warden**, the chief officer in a port [A S *weardian*, Ger *warten*, to watch, to watch in order to protect See **Guard.**]

Warden, wawr'dn, *n* a kind of pear —**Warden pie**, a pie made of warden pears [Ety dub, prob 'a pear which may be *kept long*,' from the preceding word]

Wardian, wawr'di an, *adj* denoting a kind of close-fitting glass case for transporting delicate ferns and other such plants, or for keeping them indoors—so named from Nathaniel Bagshaw *Ward* (1791-1868), the inventor

Ware, wär, *n* (used generally in *pl*), merchandise commodities goods —*v t* to expend, lay out (*obs*) —*n* **Ware'house**, a house or store for wares or goods —*v t* to deposit in a warehouse —*ns* **Ware'houseman**, a man who keeps or is employed in a warehouse or wholesale store, **Ware'housing**, the act of depositing goods in a warehouse, **Ware'room**, a room where goods are exposed for sale —**Benares ware**, a fine ornamental metal work made at Benares and other places in India, **Delft ware** (see **Delf**), **Small ware, wares**, textile articles of a small kind—e g tape, bindings and braids of cotton, silk, &c, buttons, hooks, &c trifles, **Tunbridge ware**, inlaid or mosaic wood work manufactured at Tunbridge, **Wedgwood ware**, a superior kind of pottery invented by Josiah Wedgwood (1730-1795), ornamented by white cameo reliefs on a blue ground and the like, **Welsh ware**, a yellowish brown earthenware with a transparent glaze [A S *waru*, wares, Ger *waare*, Ice *vara*]

Ware, wär, *adj* aware —*v t* to take care of [See **Wary**]

Ware, wär, in *B pa t* of **Wear.**

Wareless, wär'les, *adj* (*Spens*) unwary, incautious unperceived

Warely, wär'li, *adv* (*Spens*) warily

Warhable, wawr'a-bl, *adj* (*Spens*) fit for war

Wariated, wä'ri ā ted, *adj* (*her*) variated

Warily, Wariness. See under **Wary**

Warment, wär'i ment, *n* (*Spens*) warmness

Warison, Warrison, war'i son, *n* (*obs*) healing reward—used by Scott erroneously for a note of assault [O Fr ,—*warir*, to guard]

Wark, wawrk, *n* (*Spens*) work

Warlock, wawr'lok, *n* a sorcerer, a wizard —*n* **War'lockry**, sorcery [A S *wǽrloga*, a breaker of an agreement—*wǽr*, a compact, and *leógan*, to lie]

Warm, wawrm, *adj* having moderate heat, hot subject to heat zealous easily excited violent enthusiastic intimate, close fresh, of a scent (*coll*) comfortable, well off (*coll*) indelicate —*v t* to make warm to interest to excite (*coll*) to beat —*v i* to become warm or ardent —*n* (*coll*) a heating —*adj* **Warm'-blood'ed**, having warm blood generous, passionate —*n* **Warm'er.** —*adj* **Warm'-heart'ed**, having warm affections affectionate hearty —*ns* **Warm'-heart'edness**; **Warm'ing**, act of warming (*slang*) a beating, **Warm'ing-pan**, a covered pan, with a long handle, for holding live coals to warm a bed a person put into a situation to hold it till another is able to take it —*adv* **Warm'ly.** —*ns* **Warm'ness**; **Warmth**, moderate heat geniality earnestness, moderate or growing anger the bright effect of warm colours —**Warm colours**, in painting, colours of which the basis is yellow or red [A S *wearm*, Ger *warm*]

Warn, wawn, *v.t* to make wary or aware to put on ward or guard to give notice of danger to caution against to admonish (*Spens*) to defend —*ns* **Warn'er**; **Warn'ing**, caution against danger, &c admonition previous notice notice to quit, notice of the termination of an engagement, &c summons, call —*adj* of threatening aspect —*adv* **Warn'ingly.** [A S *warnian*, cf Ice *varna*, to warn, forbid, Ger *warnen*, allied to **Ward, Beware, Wary.**]

Warp, wawrp, *v t* to turn to twist out of shape to turn from the right course to pervert to move a vessel by hauling on warps or ropes attached to buoys, other ships, anchors, &c to improve land by distributing on it, by means of embankments, canals, flood gates, &c, the alluvial mud brought down by rivers (*rare*) to change —*v i* to be twisted out of a straight direction to bend to swerve to move with a bending motion —*n* alluvial sediment the threads stretched out lengthwise in a loom to be crossed by a woof a rope used in towing —*n* **Warp'ing.** [A S *weorpan*, *werpan*, Ger *werfen*, to cast, conn with Ice *varpa*, to throw—*varp*, a casting, a throw with a net]

Warragal, war'a gal (also **War'rigal**), *n* the Australian dingo an Australian horse run wild.

Warrant, wor'ant, *v t* to guarantee or make secure to give assurance against harm to to authorise to maintain to assure —*n* that which warrants or authorises a commission giving authority a writ for arresting a person or for carrying a judgment into execution security in the army and navy, a writ or authority inferior to a commission in coal mining, under clay —*adj* **Warr'antable**, authorised by warrant or right justifiable of sufficient age to be hunted —*n* **Warr'antableness.**—*adv* **Warr'antably** —*ns* **Warr'antee**, one to whom warrant is given, **Warr'anter, Warr'antor**, one who warrants, **Warr'antise** (*Shak*), warrant, authority promise, **Warr'ant-of'ficer**, in the army and navy, an officer holding a warrant, being the highest rank open to seamen and ordinary soldiers under ordinary circumstances, **Warr'anty, Warr'andice** (*Scot*), a legal warrant or deed of security a guarantee authority —**Warrant of arrest, attachment**, a writ authorising the arrest of a person or the seizure of property —**Distress warrant**, warrant authorising distraining of goods, **General warrant**, a warrant directed against suspected persons generally, **General warranty**, a warranty against the claims of all and every person, **Justice's warrant**, warrant of a justice of the peace to arrest a suspected criminal, **Special warranty**, warrant against the claims of a particular person [O Fr *warantir* (Fr *garantir*), perh conn with *warir*, to defend—Old High Ger *warjan*, *werjan* See **Ware.**]

Warray, wawr'ā, *v t* (*Spens*) to make war upon

Warre, wor, *adj* (*Spens*) worse

Warren, wor'en, *n* a piece of ground kept for breeding game or rabbits (*law*) strictly a right of free warren (extending to hares, rabbits, partridges, &c) can only be derived by grant from the Crown —*n* **Warr'ener**, the keeper of a warren [O Fr *warenne* (Fr *garenne*)—*warir*, to keep, defend]

Wart, wawrt, *n* a small, hard excrescence on the skin a protuberance on trees —*adj* **Wart'ed** —*n* **Wart'-hog**, a kind of hog found in Africa, having a very large head and the cheeks furnished with large wart-like excrescences —*adj* **Wart'y**, like a wart overgrown with warts [A S *wearte*, Ger *warze*, prob allied to L *verruca*]

Wary, wā'ri, *adj* warding or guarding against deception, &c cautious —*adv* **War'ily** —*n.* **War'iness.** [Longer form of **Ware.** See **Aware.**]

Was, woz, used as *pa t* of **Be.** [A S *wæs, wǽre —wesan,* to remain, be, Goth *wisan,* pa t *was,* to remain Ice *vera,* pa.t *var,* Sans *vas,* to dwell, live]

Wash, wosh, *v t* to cleanse with water to overflow to waste away by the action of water to cover with a thin coat of metal or paint in mining, to separate from earth by means of water —*v i* to cleanse one's self, to cleanse clothes with water to stand water, of clothes (*coll*) to stand the test —*n* a washing the break of waves on the shore the rough water left behind by a moving vessel the shallow part of a river or arm of the sea a marsh or fen alluvial matter waste liquor, refuse of food, &c that with which anything is washed a lotion a thin coat of paint, metal, &c (*slang*) a fictitious kind of sale of stock or other securities between parties of one interest, or by a broker who is at once the buyer and the seller, and who minds his own interest rather than that of his clients —*adj* **Wash'able.** —*ns* **Wash'-bā'sin, -bowl, Wash'hand basin,** a bowl in which to wash face and hands, **Wash'-board,** a corrugated board for rubbing clothes on in washing a thin plank placed on a boat's gunwale to prevent the sea from breaking over a board round the bottom of the walls of a room, **Wash'-bot'tle,** a bottle used by chemists for washing chemical preparations and instruments, **Wash'-cloth,** a piece of cloth used in washing, **Wash'er,** one who washes a flat ring of iron or leather between the nave of a wheel and the linch pin, under the head of a screw, &c —*v t* to lift with washers —*ns* **Wash'erman,** a man who washes clothes, esp for hire —*fem* **Wash'er-woman, Wash'-house,** a house for washing clothes in, **Wash'iness, Wash'ing,** the act of cleansing by water the clothes washed, esp at one time what is washed, **Wash'ing-machine',** a machine for washing clothes, **Wash'ing-pow'der,** a powdered preparation used in washing clothes, **Wash'ing-up, Wash'-up,** cleaning up, **Wash'-leath'er,** split sheepskin prepared with oil in imitation of chamois, and used for household purposes buff leather for regimental belts —*adj* **Wash'-off,** that will not stand washing —*ns* **Wash'-pot,** a vessel for washing, **Wash'-stand, -hand-stand,** a piece of furniture for holding ewer, basin, and other requisites for washing a person, **Wash'-tub,** a tub for washing clothes —*adj* **Wash'y,** watery, moist thin, feeble — **Rain-wash,** a washing away by the force of rain a deposit formed by rain [A S *wascan,* Ice *vaska,* Ger *waschen*]

Wasp, wosp, *n* a popular name for Hymenopterous insects belonging to the family *Vespidæ,* or to closely related families—(Wasps are generally more slender and much less hairy than bees, and their stinging organ—an ovipositor—resembles that of bees in structure and mode of action) a petulant and spiteful person —*adjs* **Wasp'ish,** like a wasp having a slender waist like a wasp quick to resent an affront, **Wasp'ish-head'ed** (*Shak*), passionate — *adv* **Wasp'ishly** — *n* **Wasp'ishness** —*adjs* **Wasp'-tongued** (*Shak*), biting in tongue, shrewish, **Wasp'-waist'ed,** laced tightly, **Wasp'y,** waspish [A S *wæsp, wæps,* Ger *wespe,* L *vespa*]

Wassail, wos'āl, *n* the salutation uttered in drinking a person's health, a festive occasion a drunken bout a liquor consisting of ale with roasted apples, sugar, nutmeg, and toast, once much used on festive occasions —*v i* to hold a wassail or merry drinking meeting to drink to the health of —*ns* **Wass'ail-bout,** a carouse, **Wass'ail-cup,** a cup from which healths were drunk; **Wass'ailer,** one who wassails or drinks wassail a reveller [A S *wes hál,* 'may you be in health,' the salutation used in pledging another, which the Normans transferred to mean 'a carousal' See **Was** and **Hale,** healthy]

Wasserman, wos'er man, *n* (*Spens*) a sea monster, shaped like a man [Ger. *wasser,* water, *mann,* man]

Wast, wost, *pa t* 2d pers sing of the verb **Be.**

Waste, wāst, *adj* empty, desert desolate useless, vain stripped lying unused unproductive —*v t* to lay waste or make desolate to destroy to wear out gradually to squander to diminish to impair —*v i* to be diminished to dwindle to be consumed —*n* act of wasting useless expenditure superfluous material, stuff left over loss destruction that which is wasted or waste uncultivated country desert refuse, as of coal, &c decay, decline (*law*) natural but permanent injury to the inheritance —*ns* **Wāst'age,** loss by use, natural decay, **Waste'-bas'ket, Waste'paper-bas'ket,** a basket for holding useless scraps of paper, **Waste'-book,** a book in which merchants make entries of transactions in order as they occur, and for a temporary purpose —*adj* **Waste'ful,** full of waste destructive lavish (*Spens*) desolate —*adv* **Waste'fully.**—*ns* **Waste'fulness, Wāst'en** (*Spens*), a desert, **Waste'ness** (*B*), devastation, **Waste'-pipe,** a pipe for carrying off waste or surplus water, **Wāst'er,** one who or that which wastes a spendthrift a destroyer an article spoilt in the making —*adj* **Wāst'ing,** devastating enfeebling — (**Wasting investments,** stocks redeemable on a certain date at a fixed price, for which a premium above the redemption price is paid) —*ns* **Wāst'ing,** devastation, **Wāst'rel,** refuse anything neglected, a neglected child (*dial*) a profligate, **Wāst'ry** (*Scot*), prodigality —*adj* improvident —**Waste lands,** uncultivated and unprofitable tracts in populous and cultivated countries —**To run to waste,** to become incapable or useless, **To waste time,** to employ time unprofitably or not at all — **Utilisation of waste products,** the putting to other use of such material as is rendered either wholly or partially useless in the manufacture of articles and products—e g *waste silk* is now a valuable raw material for a large spun silk industry [O Fr *wast, gaste*—L *vastus,* waste, cf A S *wéste,* Ger *wüst,* desolate See **Vast.**]

Wastel-bread, wās'tel bred, *n* bread made from the finest of the flour [O Fr *wastel,* pastry—Old High Ger *wastel,* a cake, and **Bread**]

Waster, wāst'er, *n* a wooden sword for practising fencing with (*Scot*) a leister — **To play at wasters,** to practise fencing [Ety dub]

Wat, wot, *n* (*Shak*) a familiar word for a hare

Wat, wot, *adj* a Scotch form of **Wet** given to drinking

Watch, woch, *n* act of looking out close observation guard one who watches or those who watch a sentry a pocket timepiece the place where a guard is kept a division of the night time of watching, esp in a ship, a division of a ship's crew into two or three sections, so that one set of men may have charge of the vessel while the others rest The day and night are divided into watches of four hours each, except the period from 4 to 8 P M , which is divided into two *dog watches* of two hours' duration each —*v i* to look with attention to keep guard to look out to attend the sick by night to inspect, keep guard over (with *over*) —*v t* to keep in view to give heed to to have in keeping to guard to wait for, detect by lying in wait (*Shak*) to keep from sleep —*ns* **Watch'-bill,** a list of the officers and crew of a ship, as divided into watches, with their several stations, **Watch'-box,** a sentry-box, **Watch'case,** the outer case of a watch (*Shak*) a sentry box, **Watch'-clock,**

a watchman's clock, **Watch'-dog,** a dog kept to guard premises and property, **Watch'er,** one who watches, **Watch'-fire,** a night fire acting as a signal a fire for the use of a watching party, sentinels, scouts, &c —*adj* **Watch'ful,** careful to watch or observe attentive circumspect cautious —*adv* **Watch'fully.**—*ns* **Watch'fulness; Watch'-glass,** a sand glass the glass covering of the face of a watch, **Watch'-guard,** a watch chain of any material, **Watch'-gun,** a gun fired at the changing of the watch, as on a ship, **Watch'-house,** a house in which a guard is placed a lock-up, detaining office, **Watch'-jew'el,** a jewel used in the works of a watch for lessening friction, **Watch'-key,** a key for winding a watch, **Watch'-light,** a light used for watching or sitting up in the night, **Watch'maker,** one who makes and repairs watches, **Watch'-making; Watch'man,** a man who watches or guards, esp the streets of a city at night, **Watch'-meet'ing,** a religious meeting to welcome in the New Year, held on the night before, called the **Watch'-night, Watch'-officer,** the officer in charge of the ship during a watch, also called *Officer of the watch*, **Watch'-pa'per,** a round piece of paper, often decorated, put inside the outer case of a watch to prevent rubbing, **Watch'-pock'et,** a small pocket for holding a watch, **Watch'-spring,** the mainspring of a watch, **Watch'-tow'er,** a tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch or keep guard against the approach of an enemy, **Watch'word,** the password to be given to a watch or sentry any signal a maxim, rallying cry —**Watch and ward,** the old custom of watching by night and by day in towns and cities uninterrupted vigilance —**The Black Watch,** the 42d and 73d Regiments, now the 1st and 2d Battalions of the Black Watch or Royal Highlanders [A S *wæcce,* watch—*wacan,* to wake See **Wake**]

Watchet, woch'et, *adj* (*Spens*) pale blue [M E *wachet,* perh conn ultimately with **Woad**]

Water, waw'ter, *n* in a state of purity, at ordinary temperatures, a clear transparent liquid, perfectly neutral in its reaction, and devoid of taste or smell any collection of such, as the ocean, a lake, river, &c mineral water tears saliva eye water urine transparency, lustre, as of a diamond (*pl*) waves —*v t* to wet, overflow, or supply with water to wet and press so as to give a wavy appearance to to increase the nominal capital of a company by the issue of new shares without a corresponding increase of actual capital —*v i* to shed water to gather saliva, noting strong craving to take in water —*ns* **Wa'terage,** money paid for a journey by water, **Wa'ter-bag,** the bag like compartment in which the camel stores water, **Wa'ter-bail'iff,** a custom house officer who inspects ships on reaching or leaving a port a person appointed to guard the fish in a protected piece of water, **Wa'ter-barom'eter,** a barometer in which water is substituted for mercury, **Wa'ter-bar'rel, -cask,** a barrel, cask, for holding water, **Wa'ter-bath,** a bath composed of water a vessel containing warm water used for chemical purposes, **Wa'ter-bear'er,** one who carries water (*astron*) a sign of the zodiac, **Wa'ter-bed,** an india rubber mattress filled with water, used by invalids to prevent bed-sores, **Wa'ter-bird,** a bird that frequents the water, **Wa'ter-bis'cuit,** a biscuit made of flour and water, **Wa'ter-blink,** a spot of cloud hanging over open water in arctic regions, **Wa'ter-boat'man,** a kind of aquatic bug —*adj* **Wa'ter-borne,** conveyed in a boat —*ns* **Wa'ter-bot'tle,** a glass, rubber, &c bottle for carrying water, **Wa'ter-brash,** an affection consisting of a hot sensation in the stomach with eructations of an acrid burning liquid, **Wa'ter-break,** a ripple, **Wa'ter-brose** (*Scot*), brose made of meal and water alone, **Wa'ter-bug,** a species of hemipterous insects found in ponds and still water, **Wa'ter-butt,** a large barrel for rain water, usually kept out of doors, **Wa'ter-car'riage,** carriage or conveyance by water, **Wa'ter-cart,** a cart for conveying water, esp for the purpose of watering streets or roads, **Wa'ter-cell,** one of several small paunches in a camel used for storing water a voltaic cell containing pure water, **Wa'ter-chest'nut** (*Marron d'eau*), the name given in France to the edible seeds of the *Trapa natans*, **Wa'ter-clock,** a clock which is made to go by the fall of water, **Wa'ter-clos'et,** a closet used as a privy, in which the discharges are carried off by water, **Wa'ter-col'our,** a colour or pigment diluted with water and gum, instead of oil a painting in such a colour or colours, **Wa'ter-col'ourist,** a painter in water colours, **Wa'ter-cool'er,** a machine for cooling water or for keeping water cool, **Wa'tercourse,** a course or channel for water, **Wa'ter-craft,** boats plying on the water, **Wa'ter-cress,** a small plant growing in watery places, much esteemed as a salad, and used as a preventive of scurvy, **Wa'ter-cure,** medical treatment by means of water, **Wa'ter-deer,** a small Chinese musk deer of aquatic habits in Africa, one of the chevrotains, **Wa'ter-dog,** a dog accustomed to the water a variety of the common dog valuable to sportsmen in hunting water fowl on account of its aquatic habits (*coll*) an experienced sailor (*pl*) small irregular floating clouds supposed to indicate rain, **Wa'ter-drain,** a channel through which water runs, **Wa'ter-drain'age, Wa'ter-drink'er,** a drinker of water a teetotaler, **Wa'ter-drop,** a drop of water a tear, **Wa'ter-drop'wort,** a genus of umbelliferous plants —*adj* **Wa'tered,** marked with wavy lines like those made by water —(**Watered stocks,** a term applied to securities whose nominal amount has been increased without any corresponding payment in cash) —*ns* **Wa'ter-el'evator,** a device for raising water to a level a lift that works by water, **Wa'ter-en'gine,** an engine for raising water an engine for extinguishing fires, **Wa'terer,** one who waters a vessel for watering with, **Wa'terfall,** a fall or perpendicular descent of a body of water a cataract or cascade (*coll*) a neck tie, a chignon, **Wa'ter-flea,** the common name for minute aquatic crustaceans, **Wa'ter-flood,** an inundation, **Wa'ter-flow,** current of water —*adj* **Wa'ter-flow'ing,** streaming —*ns* **Wa'terfly,** an aquatic insect (*Shak*) an insignificant, troublesome person, **Wa'ter-fowl,** a fowl that frequents water, **Wa'ter-frame,** Arkwright's spinning-frame, which was driven by water, **Wa'ter-gall,** a watery appearance in the sky accompanying the rainbow a pit or cavity made by a torrent of water, **Wa'ter-gas,** a gas partly derived from the decomposition of steam, **Wa'ter-gate,** a flood gate a gate admitting to a river or other body of water, **Wa'ter-gauge, Wa'ter-gage,** an instrument for gauging or measuring the quantity or height of water, **Wa'ter-glass,** a water clock an instrument for making observations beneath the surface of water soluble glass, **Wa'ter-god,** a deity presiding over some tract of water, **Wa'ter-guard,** river, harbour, or coast police, **Wa'ter-ham'mer,** the noise made by the sudden stoppage of moving water in a pipe an air vacuum containing some water in medicine, a metal hammer heated in water and applied to the skin as a counter irritant, **Wa'ter-hen,** the moorhen; **Wa'ter-hole,** a reservoir for water, a water pool;

Wa'teriness; **Wa'tering-can, -pot**, a vessel used for watering plants, **Wa'tering-house**, a place where cab-horses are watered, **Wa'tering-place**, a place where water may be obtained a place to which people resort to drink mineral water, for bathing, &c, **Wa'tering-trough**, a trough in which horses and cattle drink —*adj* **Wa'terish**, resembling, abounding in, water somewhat watery thin —*ns* **Wa'ter-jack'et**, a casing containing water placed around anything to keep it cool—also *Water box* and *Water mantle*, **Wa'ter-kel'pie**, a malignant water spirit, generally in the form of a horse, which delights to drown unwary travellers, **Wa'ter-lem'on**, a species of passion flower, **Wa'ter-lens**, a simple lens formed by placing a few drops of water in a small brass cell with blackened sides and a glass bottom —*adj* **Wa'terless**, lacking water —*ns* **Wa'ter-lev'el**, the level formed by the surface of still water a levelling instrument in which water is used, **Wa'ter-lil'y**, a name commonly given to the different species of *Nymphæa* and *Nuphar*, and also of *Nelumbium*, all genera of the natural order *Nymphæaceæ*, and indeed often extended to all the plants of that order—of the three British species all have heart shaped leaves, floating on the water, **Wa'ter-line**, the line on a ship to which the water rises a water mark —*adj* **Wa'ter-logged**, rendered log like or unmanageable from being filled with water —*ns* **Wa'ter-lot**, a lot of ground which is under water, **Wa'ter-main**, a great subterranean pipe supplying water in cities, **Wa'terman**, a man who plies a boat on water for hire a boatman a ferryman a neat oarsman, **Wa'termanship**, oarsmanship, **Wa'ter-mark**, a mark showing the height to which water has risen a tide mark a mark wrought into paper, denoting its size or its manufacturer —*v t* to mark with water marks —*ns* **Wa'ter-mel'on**, a plant having a spherical, pulpy, pleasantly flavoured fruit, the fruit itself, **Wa'ter-me'ter**, an instrument measuring the quantity of water passing through it an instrument for measuring evaporation, **Wa'ter-mill**, a mill driven by water, **Wa'ter-mole**, the desman a duck mole or duck billed platypus, **Wa'ter-monk'ey**, an earthenware jar for keeping drinking water in hot climates, round, with narrow neck—also *Monkey jar*, **Wa'ter-mo'tor**, any water wheel or turbine, esp any small motor driven by water under pressure, **Wa'ter-nix'y**, a spirit inhabiting water, **Wa'ter-nymph**, a Naiad, **Wa'ter-part'ing** (same as **Watershed**), **Wa'ter-phone**, an instrument for detecting leaks in pipes, **Wa'ter-pipe**, a pipe for conveying water, **Wa'ter-plane**, a plane passing through a vessel when afloat, **Wa'ter-plant**, a plant which grows in water, **Wa'ter-plate**, a plate having a double bottom and a space for hot water, used to keep food warm, **Wa'ter-po'lo**, an aquatic game played by swimmers, commonly with an ordinary football, in swimming baths, &c, **Wa'ter-pot**, a pot or vessel for holding water, **Wa'ter-pow'er**, the power of water, employed to move machinery, &c, **Wa'ter-priv'ilege**, the right to the use of water, esp for machinery —*adj* **Wa'terproof**, proof against water not permitting water to enter —*n* anything with such qualities a garment of some waterproof substance, like india rubber —*ns* **Wa'terproofing**, the act of making any substance impervious to water· the material with which a thing is made waterproof, as caoutchouc, **Wa'ter-pump**, a pump for water, used humorously of the eyes, **Wa'ter-pur'pie** (*Scot*), brook lime, a species of *Veronica*, **Wa'ter-rail**, the common rail of Europe, **Wa'ter-rat**, the popular name of the water vole the American musk rat, **Wa'ter-rate**, a rate or tax for the supply of water, **Wa'ter-route**, a stream, lake, &c used as a means of travel, **Wa'ter-rug** (*Shak*), a kind of dog, **Wa'tershed**, the line which separates two river basins a district from which several rivers rise, **Wa'ter-side**, the brink of water the seashore, **Wa'ter-smoke**, water evaporating as visible mist, **Wa'ter-snake**, a snake frequenting the water, **Wa'ter-sol'dier**, an aquatic plant (*Stratiotes aloides*) common in lakes and ditches in the east of England, **Wa'ter-span'iel** (see **Spaniel**), **Wa'ter-spi'der**, an aquatic spider, **Wa'terspout**, a pipe from which water spouts a moving spout or column of water, often seen at sea, and sometimes on land, **Wa'ter-sprin'kle** (*Spens*), a water pot, **Wa'ter-sprite**, a spirit inhabiting the water —*adj* **Wa'ter-stand'ing** (*Shak*), containing water, tearful —*ns* **Wa'ter-strid'er**, any aquatic heteropterous insect of the family *Hydrobatidæ*, **Wa'ter-supply'**, the obtaining and distribution of sufficient water to the inhabitants of a town the amount of water thus distributed, **Wa'ter-ta'ble**, a moulding or other projection in the wall of a building to throw off the water, **Wa'ter-tank**, a tank or cistern for holding water, **Wa'ter-tap**, a tap or cock used for letting out water, **Wa'ter-thermom'eter**, a thermometer filled with water instead of mercury, and used for showing the point at which water acquires its greatest density, **Wa'ter-thief** (*Shak*), a pirate —*adj* **Wa'ter-tight**, so tight as not to admit water nor let it escape— **(Water-tight compartment**, a division of a ship's hull or other sub aqueous structure so formed that water cannot enter it from any other part, see **Bulkhead**) —*ns* **Wa'ter-tube**, a pipe for rain water, **Wa'ter-vi'olet**, a plant of the genus *Hottonia*, **Wa'ter-vole**, the common European water rat, **Wa'ter-wag'tail**, a wagtail, the pied wagtail, **Wa'ter-way**, (*naut*) a series of pieces of timber, extending round a ship at the junction of the decks with the sides, pierced by scuppers to carry off the water a water route, **Wa'terwheel**, a wheel moved by water an engine for raising water, **Wa'terwork**, (mostly in *pl*) any work or engine by which water is furnished, as to a town, &c a textile fabric, used like tapestry (*slang*) used humorously of shedding tears —*adj* **Wa'ter-worn**, worn by the action of water —*n* **Wa'ter-wraith**, a water spirit supposed to portend death —*adj* **Wa'tery**, pertaining to or like water thin or transparent tasteless weak, vapid affecting water (of the moon, as governing the tide) (*Shak*) eager —**Water of life**, spiritual refreshment (*Scot*) whisky, **Water on the brain, knee**, an accumulation of serous fluid in the cranial cavity, knee joint, **Watered silk**, silk on which a changeable pattern has been worked by means of pressing and moistening —**Above water**, out of trouble, **Aerated water** (see **Aerate**), **Apollinaris water**, an agreeable table-water, obtained in Rhenish Prussia, **Bag of waters**, the fœtal membranes, filled with *liquor amnii*, which dilate the mouth of the womb, **Deep water**, or **waters**, embarrassment, trouble, **First water**, the highest degree of fineness in a precious stone high excellence, **High-water**, the point where the water is highest at flood tide, **High-water mark**, the limit-point of the flood tide the zenith, highest point of anything, **Holy water**, water used symbolically as a means of purification, **Like water**, with the quick, full flow of water extravagantly, recklessly; **Low-water**, low tide, **Low-water mark**, the limit of water at low tide the lowest point of anything —**Oil° on troubled waters**, anything that allays or

assuages, from the effect of pouring oil on rough water —**To cast a person's water**, to examine urine to aid in the diagnosis of disease, **To make the mouth water**, to arouse in any one a strong desire for a thing—from the gathering of saliva in the mouth at the prospect of a savoury morsel, **To make water**, to micturiate, **To tread water**, to keep the head above water by an up and down movement of the feet —**Under water**, below the surface —**White water**, breakers, foaming water [A S *wæter*, Dut *water*, Ger *wasser*, Gr *hydōr*, L *udus*, wet, *unda*, a wave, Sans *udan*, water]

Watling Street, wat'ling strēt, *n* one of the great Roman highways of Britain, commencing at Dover, passing through Canterbury and Rochester to London, and thence to Chester and York, and northwards in two branches to Carlisle and the Wall in the neighbourhood of Newcastle

Watt, wot, *n* the practical unit of electrical activity or power [So named from the inventor James *Watt* (1736–1819)]

Watteau bodice, wat'ō bod'is, *n* a bodice with a square opening at the neck resembling the costumes in the paintings of the French artist Antoine Watteau (1684–1721)

Wattle, wot'l, *n* a twig or flexible rod a hurdle the fleshy excrescence under the throat of a cock or a turkey one of various Australian acacias —*v t* to bind with wattles or twigs to form by plaiting twigs —*n* **Wat'tle-bird**, a wattled honey eater of Australia —*adj* **Wat'tled**, having wattles like a bird —*n* **Wat'tling**, a construction made by interweaving twigs [A S *watel*, *watul*, a hurdle]

Waught, Waucht, waht, *n* (*Scot*) a large draught [Gael *cuach*, a cup]

Waukrife. See **Wake**

Waul, Wawl, wawl, *v t* to cry as a cat [Imit]

Wave, wāv, *n* a ridge on the surface of water swaying or moving backwards and forwards (*poet*) the sea a state of vibration propagated through a system of particles inequality of surface a line or streak like a wave an undulation a rush of anything a gesture —*v i* to move like a wave to play loosely to be moved, as a signal to fluctuate —*v t* to move backwards and forwards to brandish to waft or beckon to raise into inequalities of surface —*p adj* **Waved**, showing a wave like form or outline undulating (*her*) indented (*nat hist*) having on the margin a succession of curved segments or incisions —*n* **Wave'-length**, the distance between the crests of adjacent waves —*adj* **Wave'less**, free from waves undisturbed —*ns* **Wave'let**, a little wave, **Wave'-line**, the outline, path of a wave the surface of the waves the line made by a wave on the shore, **Wave'-loaf**, a loaf for a wave offering, **Wave'-mo'tion**, undulatory movement, **Wave'-mould'ing**, (*archit*) undulated moulding, **Wave'-of'fering**, an ancient Jewish custom of moving the hands in succession towards the four points of the compass in presenting certain offerings—opp to the *Heave-offering*, in which the hands were only lifted up and lowered —*v t* **Wā'ver**, to move to and fro to shake to falter to be unsteady or undetermined to be in danger of falling —*n* **Wā'verer.**—*adv* **Wā'veringly**, in a wavering or irresolute manner —*adj* **Wā'very**, unsteady —*adj* **Wave'-worn**, worn or washed away by the waves —*n* **Wā'viness**, the state or quality of being wavy —*adj* **Wā'vy**, full of or rising in waves playing to and fro undulating —**Hot wave, Warm wave**, a movement of heat or warmth onwards, generally eastward [A S *wafian*, to wave, cf Ice *vafra*, to waver]

Wawe, waw, *n* (*Spens*) a wave

Wax, waks, *n* the name given to some animal and vegetable substances, and even to one or two mineral bodies (e g *ozokerite*), which more or less resemble beeswax both in their appearance and in their physical properties the fat like yellow substance produced by bees, and used by them in making their cells any substance like it, as that in the ear the substance used to seal letters that used by shoemakers to rub their thread (*coll*) a passion —*v t* to smear or rub with wax —*ns* **Wax'-cloth**, cloth covered with a coating of wax, used for table-covers, &c, a popular name for all oil floorcloths, **Wax'-doll**, a child's doll having the head and bust made of hardened beeswax —*adj* **Wax'en**, made of wax, like wax, easily effaced —*ns* **Wax'-end**, better **Waxed end**, a strong thread having its end stiffened by shoemakers' wax, so as to go easily through the hole made by the awl, **Wax'er**, one who or that which waxes, **Wax'-flow'er**, a flower made of wax, **Wax'iness**, waxy appearance, **Wax'ing**, a method of putting a finish on dressed leather the process of stopping out colours in calico printing, **Wax'-in'sect**, an insect which secretes wax, **Wax'-light**, a candle or taper made of wax, **Wax'-mod'elling**, the process of forming figures in wax, **Wax'-myr'tle**, the candle berry tree, **Wax'-paint'ing**, a kind of painting, the pigments for which are ground with wax and diluted with oil of turpentine, **Wax'-pa'per**, paper prepared by spreading over its surface a thin coating made of white wax and other materials —*adj* **Wax'-red** (*Shak*), bright red like sealing wax —*ns* **Wax'-tree**, a genus of plants of natural order *Hypericaceæ*, all whose species yield a yellow resinous juice when wounded, forming when dried the so called American gamboge, **Wax'-wing**, a genus of small Passerine birds, so named from most of the species having small red horny appendages, resembling red sealing wax, on their wings, **Wax'work**, work made of wax, esp figures or models formed of wax (*pl*) an exhibition of wax figures —*adj* **Wax'y**, resembling wax soft pallid, pasty adhesive (*slang*) irate, incensed —**Waxy degeneration**, a morbid process in which the healthy tissue of various organs is transformed into a peculiar waxy albuminous substance — also *amyloid* or *lardaceous degeneration* [A S *weax*, Ice *vax*, Dut *was*, Ger *wachs*]

Wax, waks, *v i* to grow or increase, esp of the moon, as opp to *Wane* to pass into another state [A S *weaxan*, Ice *vaxa*, Ger *wachsen*, L *augēre*, to increase, Gr *auxanein*, Sans *valsh*, Zend *ukhs*]

Waxen, waks'n, (*B*) *pa p* of **Wax**, grown

Way, wā, *v t* (*Spens*), to weigh, esteem

Way, wā, *n* passage road length of space distance direction manner of life condition, state advance in life general manner of acting means manner will (*naut*) progress or motion through the water, headway —*v i* (*Spens*) to journey —*ns* **Way'-bill**, list of passengers and goods carried by a coach, **Way'bread**, the common plantain —*v i* **Way'fare**, to travel on foot —*n* **Way'farer**, a traveller or passenger —*adj* **Way'faring**, travelling or passing —*n* **Way'faring-tree**, the *Viburnum lantana*, a large shrub common in British hedges —*adj* **Way'-go'ing**, departing —*v t* **Way'lay**, to lie in the way for to watch or lie in ambush for —*ns* **Waylay'er; Way'-mark**, **Way'-post**, a guide post, **Way'-side**, the side of a way, path, or highway —*adj* growing or lying near the way side —*ns* **Way'-slid'ing**, (*rare*) a wandering from the right way, **Way'-sta'tion**, an intermediate station between principal stations on a railway; **Way'-train** (*U S*), a train stopping at most of the stations on a line —*adj* **Way'ward**, froward wilful irregular —*n* **Way'-war'den**, a keeper of roads —*adv* **Way'wardly.**

—*n* **Way'wardness** —*adj* **Way'worn,** worn out by travel —*n* **Right'-of-way,** the right to pass over a property or to use a certain path the strip of land acquired by a railway company for the laying of its tracks —**Way of the Cross,** a series of pictorial representations representing the stages of Christ's progress to Calvary devotions used in connection with these stages, **Ways and means,** resources methods of raising money for the carrying on of government —**By the way,** as we go on, **By way of,** as for the purpose of in character of, **Committee of ways and means,** the House of Commons in its capacity of raising the supplies; **In a small way,** on a petty scale, **In the family way** (see **Family**), **In the way,** on the way impeding, obstructing, **In the way of,** in a good position for effecting something in respect of, **On the way,** in progress, **Out of the way,** so as not to hinder or obstruct away from the ordinary course unusual (*Shak*) lost, hidden —**The way,** the Christian Religion (Acts, ix 2, &c) —**To be under way, To have way,** (*naut*) to be in progress, as a vessel, **To go the way of all the earth,** to die, **To have one's way,** to carry one's point or wish, **To lead the way,** to act as a guide in any movement, **To make way,** to give room to advance, **To put one's self out of the way,** to give one's self trouble, **To take one's way,** to set out to follow one's own inclination or plan [A S *weg*, Ger *weg*, L *via*, Sans *vaha*, akin to *vehĕre*, to carry Cf **Weigh.**]

Waygoose, wā'gōōs, *n* a printers' annual dinner or picnic, formerly one given by an apprentice to his fellow workmen, at which a *wase* goose or stubble goose was the great dish.—Also **Wase'-goose, Wayz'-goose.**

Wayment, wā'ment', *v t* and *v i* (*Spens*) to lament, grieve —*n* (*Spens*) lamentation, grief [O Fr *waimenter*—L *lamentārī*, to lament]

We, wē, *pron pl* of I I and others [A S *wē*, cog with Goth *weis*, Ger *wir*]

Weak, wēk, *adj* soft wanting strength and vigour not able to sustain a great weight wanting health easily overcome feeble of mind wanting moral or mental force frail unsteady slight or incomplete having little of the chief ingredient impressible inconclusive (*Shak*) inconsiderable (*gram*) of a verb inflected by regular syllabic addition instead of by change of the main vowel tending downward in price —*adj* **Weak'-built** (*Shak*), ill founded —*v t* **Weak'en,** to make weak to reduce in strength or spirit —*v i* to grow weak or weaker —*n* **Weak'ener,** one who or that which weakens —*adjs* **Weak'-eyed,** having weak eyes or sight, **Weak'-hand'ed,** powerless, **Weak'-head'ed,** having a feeble intellect, **Weak'-heart'ed** (*Shak*), of weak or feeble heart or spirit, **Weak'-hinged,** ill balanced, **Weak'-kneed,** having weak knees weak in will —*n* **Weak'ling,** a weak or feeble creature —*adv* **Weak'ly** —*adj* **Weak'-mind'ed,** of feeble powers of mind —*ns* **Weak'-mind'edness; Weak'ness** —**Weaker sex,** women, **Weaker vessel** (see **Vessel**) —**Weak side, point,** that side or point on which a person is most easily influenced or most liable to temptation [A S *wāc*, pliant—*wican*, to yield, Dut *week*, Ice *veikr*, Ger *weich*]

Weal, wēl, *n* state of being well a sound or prosperous state welfare —*adj* **Weal'-bal'anced** (*Shak*), explained by Schmidt as kept in a state of just proportion by reasons of state —*n* **Weals'-man** (*Shak*), a statesman —**The public, general, or common weal,** the well being, interest, and prosperity of the country [A S *wela*, wealth, bliss, Ger *wohl* See **Well,** *adj*]

Weal, wēl, *n* a form of **Wale.**

Weald, wēld, *n* any open country —*adj* **Weald'en,** pertaining to the Weald —*n* a geological formation seen in the Weald—viz. the upper oolitic series of rocks —**The Weald,** a district comprising portions of Kent and Sussex, extending from Folkestone Hill near the Straits of Dover to Beachy Head [From the root of **Wild,** not directly conn with A S *weald*, a forest, wold]

Wealth, welth, *n* large possessions of any kind riches —*adv* **Wealth'ily.**—*n* **Wealth'iness.**—*adj* **Wealth'y,** rich prosperous well fed [An extension of **Weal**]

Wean, wēn, *v t* to accustom to nourishment other than the mother's milk to reconcile to the want of anything to estrange the affections from any object or habit.—*ns* **Wean** (wān), an infant, a child (*Scot*), **Wean'el** (*Spens*), a weanling, **Wean'ing-brash,** a severe form of diarrhœa, which supervenes, at times, on weaning —*adj* **Wean'ling,** newly weaned —*n* a child or animal newly weaned [A S *wenian*, Ice *venja*, Ger *gewohnen*, to accustom, *ent wohnen*, to disuse, to wean See **Wont**]

Weapon, wep'un, *n* any instrument or organ of offence or defence —*adjs* **Weap'oned, Weap'onless,** having no weapons —*n* **Weap'on-salve,** a salve supposed to cure a wound by being applied to the weapon that made it [A S *wǽpen*, Goth *wepna*, arms, Ger *waffen* and *wappen*]

Wear, wār, *v t* to carry on the body to have the appearance of to consume by use, time, or exposure to waste by rubbing to do by degrees to exhaust, efface (*naut*) to veer —*v i* to be wasted by use or time to be spent tediously to consume slowly to last under use (*Shak*) to be in fashion, to become accustomed (*naut*) to come round away from the wind (*obs*) to become —*pa t* wōre, *pa p* wōrn —*n* act of wearing lessening or injury by use or friction article worn —*adj* **Wear'able,** fit to be worn —*n* **Wear'er.**—*p adj* **Wear'ing,** made or designed for wear consuming, exhausting —*n* the process of wasting by attrition or time that which is worn, clothes —*ns* **Wear'ing-appar'el,** dress, **Wear'-i'ron,** a friction guard —**Wear and tear,** loss by wear or use, **Wear away,** to impair, consume, **Wear off,** to rub off by friction to diminish by decay to pass away by degrees, **Wear out,** to impair by use to render useless by decay to consume tediously to harass [A S *werian*, to wear, Ice *verja*, to cover, Goth *wasjan* See **Vest**]

Wear, wēr, *n* another spelling of **Weir**

Wear, wēr, *v t* (*obs*) to guard, ward off to guide [A S *werian*, to guard, from root of **Wary.**]

Wearish, wēr'ish, *adj* (*Spens*) withered, shrunk [Ety dub]

Weary, wē'ri, *adj* worn out having the strength or patience exhausted tired causing weariness (*prov*) puny —*v t* to wear out or make weary to reduce the strength or patience of to harass —*v i* to become weary or impatient to long for —*adjs* **Wea'ried,** tired, **Wea'riful,** wearisome —*adv* **Wea'rifully.**—*adj* **Wea'riless,** incessant —*adv* **Wea'rily** —*n* **Wea'riness** —*adj* **Wea'risome,** making weary tedious —*adv* **Wea'risomely.**—*n* **Wea'risomeness.**—**To weary out,** to exhaust [A S *wērig*, weary]

Weary, wē'ri, *n* (*Scot*) a curse, as in 'weary on you'

Weasand, wē'zand, *n* the windpipe the throat [A S *wāsend*, not to be traced to A S *hwésan* (Ice *hvæsa*), to wheeze]

Weasel, wē'zl, *n* a common carnivore belonging to the same genus as the marten, sable, polecat, mink, and stoat The body is long and slender, its food, rats, moles, frogs, birds, mice, &c (*Shak*) a lean, hungry fellow [A S *wesle*, Ger *wiesel*]

Weather, weth'er, *n* state of the air as to heat or cold, dryness, wetness, cloudiness, &c —*v t* to affect by exposing to the air to sail to the windward of to gain or pass, as a promontory or cape to hold out stoutly against difficulties —*v i* to become discoloured by exposure —*adj* (*naut*) toward the wind, windward —*adjs* **Weath'er-beat'en,** distressed or seasoned by the weather, **Weath'er-bit'ten,** worn or defaced by exposure to the winds —*n* **Weath'er-board,** the windward side of a ship a plank in the port of a laid up vessel placed so as to keep off rain, without preventing air to circulate —*v t* to fit with such planks —*n* **Weath'er-board'ing,** thin boards placed overlapping to keep out rain exterior covering of a wall or roof —*adj* **Weath'er-bound,** delayed by bad weather —*ns* **Weath'er-box, -house,** a toy constructed on the principle of a barometer, consisting of a house with the figures of a man and wife who come out alternately as the weather is respectively bad or good, **Weath'ercock,** a vane (often in the form of a cock) to show the direction of the wind anything turning easily and often —*v t* to act as a weathercock for —*p adj* **Weath'er-driv'en,** driven by winds or storms —*adj* **Weath'ered,** (*archit*) made slightly sloping, so as to throw off water (*geol*) having the surface altered in colour, form, texture, or composition by the action of the elements —*n* **Weath'er-eye,** the eye considered as the means by which one forecasts the weather —*v t* **Weath'er-fend** (*Shak*), to defend from the weather, to shelter —*ns* **Weath'er-gauge,** the position of a ship to the windward of another advantage of position, **Weath'er-glass,** a glass or instrument that indicates the changes of the weather a barometer, **Weath'ering,** (*archit*) a slight inclination given to the top of a cornice or moulding, to prevent water from lodging on it (*geol*) the action of the elements in altering the form, colour, texture, or composition of rocks —*adj* **Weath'erly,** (*naut*) making little leeway when close hauled —*n* **Weath'er-map,** a map indicating meteorological conditions over a large tract of country —*adj* **Weath'ermost,** farthest to windward —*n* **Weath'er-notā'tion,** a system of abbreviation for meteorological phenomena —*adj* **Weath'er-proof,** proof against rough weather —*ns* **Weath'er-proph'et,** one who foretells weather a device for foretelling the weather, **Weath'er-ser'vice,** an institution for superintending and utilising observed meteorological phenomena, **Weath'er-side,** the windward side, **Weath'er-sign,** a phenomenon indicating change of weather any prognostic, **Weath'er-stain,** discolouration produced by exposure, **Weath'er-sta'tion,** a station where phenomena of weather are observed, **Weath'er-strip,** a thin piece of some material used to keep out wind and cold, **Weath'er-sym'bol,** a conventional sign indicating some meteorological phenomenon —*adj* **Weath'er-wise,** wise or skilful in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather —**Weather anchor,** the anchor lying to windward —**Stress of weather,** violent and especially unfavourable winds, force of tempests —**To keep one's weather eye open,** to be on one's guard, to have one's wits in readiness, **To make fair weather** (*Shak*), to conciliate to flatter, **To weather out,** (*obs*) to hold out against till the end [A S *weder*, Ice *vedhr*, Ger *wetter*]

Weave, wēv, *v t* to twine threads together to unite threads in a loom to form cloth to work into a fabric to unite by intermixture to construct, contrive —*v i* to practise weaving —*pa t* wōve, (rarely) weaved, *pa p* wōv'en —*ns* **Weav'er; Weav'er-bird,** a family of Passerine birds, resembling the finches, so called from their remarkably woven nests, **Weav'ing,** the act or art of forming a web or cloth by the intersecting of two distinct sets of fibres, threads, or yarns—those passing longitudinally from end to end of the web forming the *warp*, those crossing and intersecting the warp at right angles forming the *weft* [A S *wefan*, Ice *vefa*, Ger *weben*, cog with Gr *huppē*, a web, *huphainein*, to weave]

Weave, wēv, *v t* and *v i* (*Spens*) waved, floated

Weazand, wē'zand, *n* Same as **Weasand**

Weazen, wē'zn, *adj* thin, sharp [See **Wizen**]

Web, web, *n* that which is woven anything resembling a web, as a roll of cloth, paper, &c a plot, scheme in birds, the blade of a feather (*anat*) any connective tissue the fine texture spun by the spider as a snare for flies a film over the eye the skin between the toes of water fowls —*v t* to envelop, to connect with a web —*adj* **Webbed,** having the toes united by a web or skin —*n* **Web'bing,** a narrow woven fabric of hemp, used for chairs, &c (*zool*) the webs of the digits (*print*) tapes conducting webs of paper in a printing machine —*adj* **Web'by.** —*n* **Web'-foot,** a foot the toes of which are united with a web or membrane —*adj* **Web'-foot'ed** —**Web and pin** (*Shak*), or **Pin and web,** cataract on the eye [A S *webb*, Ice *vefi*, Ger *gewebe*, from root of **Weave**]

Webster, web'ster, *n* (*obs*) a weaver [A S *webbestre*, a female weaver—*webban*, to weave See **Web**]

Wecht, weht, *n* (*Scot*) an instrument for lifting grain [Perh conn with **Weigh**]

Wed, wed, *v t* to marry to join in marriage to unite closely —*v i* to marry —*pr p* wed'ding, *pa t* and *pa p* wed'ded or wed —*adj* **Wed'ded,** married belonging to marriage clasped together —*ns* **Wed'ding,** marriage marriage ceremony, **Wed'ding-bed,** the bridal bed, **Wed'ding-cake,** a highly decorated cake served at a wedding, and also divided among absent friends —*n pl* **Wed'ding-cards,** cards of invitation to a wedding —*ns* **Wed'ding-day,** day of marriage, **Wed'ding-dow'er,** marriage portion, **Wed'ding-dress,** a bride's dress, **Wed'ding-fa'vour,** a white rosette worn by men at a wedding, **Wed'ding-gar'ment,** garment worn at a wedding, **Wed'ding-ring,** a plain ring given by the groom to the bride at a wedding —**Penny wedding,** a wedding where the guests paid for the entertainment, and sometimes contributed to the outfit, **Silver, Golden, Diamond wedding,** the celebrations of the 25th, 50th, and 60th anniversaries of a wedding [A S *weddian*, to engage, to marry (Ger *wetten*, to wager)—*wed*, a pledge, Goth *wadi*, Ger *wette*, a bet See **Gage**, and **Wage, Wager.**]

Wed, wed, *n* a pledge, security—(*Scot*) **Wad.**—*v t* to wager [A S *wed*, a pledge]

Wedge, wej, *n* a piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting anything shaped like a wedge a mass of metal at Cambridge, the man lowest on the list of the classical tripos —*v t* to cleave with a wedge to force or drive with a wedge to press closely to fasten with a wedge to make into a wedge —*v i* to force one's way like a wedge —*adjs* **Wedged,** cuneiform or wedge shaped, **Wedge'-shaped,** having the shape of a wedge, **Wedge'-tailed,** having the tail wedge-shaped or cuneate —*adv* **Wedge'wise,** in the manner of a wedge —*n* **Wedg'ing,** a method of joining timbers —**Wedge of least resistance,** the form in which a substance yields to pressure.—**The**


Wedge.

thin or **small end of the wedge**, the insignificant looking beginning of a principle or practice which will yet lead to something great and important [A.S *weeg*, Ice *veggr*, Ger *weck*, a wedge, prob from the root of **Weigh**]

Wedgwood-ware. See **Ware.**

Wedlock, wed'lok, *n* marriage matrimony —**To break wedlock**, to commit adultery [A S *wedlāc—wed*, and *lāc*, a gift]

Wednesday, wenz'dā, *n* fourth day of the week [A.S *Wódenes dæg*, the day of Woden or Odin, the chief Teutonic deity]

Wee, wē, *n* a short distance, a short time.—*adj* tiny [Scand form of *way*, Dan *vei*, Ice *vegr*, not conn with Ger *wenig*, little]

Weed, wēd, *n* any useless plant of small growth anything useless or troublesome a sorry animal, a worthless fellow (*coll*) a cigar —*v t* to free from weeds to remove anything hurtful or offensive —*adjs* **Weed'ed, Weed'-grown**, overgrown with weeds —*ns* **Weed'er; Weed'er-clips** (*Scot*), shears for weeding, **Weed'iness** —*adj* **Weed'y**, weed like, consisting of weeds worthless. [A S *wēod*, an herb]

Weed, wēd, *n* a garment, esp in *pl* a widow's mourning apparel —*adj* **Weed'y**, clad in widow's mourning [A S *wǽd*, clothing, Old High Ger *wāt*, cloth, corrupted to Ger *wand* (as in *lein wand*), from a Teut root seen in Goth *widan*, 'to bind']

Weed, wēd, *n* (*Scot*) a popular name for any sudden illness, cold, or relapse with febrile symptoms in women after confinement or nursing lymphangitis in the horse —Also **Weid**

Week, wēk, *n* the space of seven days, esp from Sunday to Sunday the six working days of the week —*n* **Week'day**, any day of the week except Sunday —*adj* **Week'ly**, coming, happening, or done once a week —*adv* once a week —*n* a publication appearing once a week —**Week about**, in alternate periods of seven days —**A prophetic week** (*B*), seven years, **A week of Sundays**, (*coll*) seven weeks a long time —**Feast of Weeks**, a Jewish festival lasting seven weeks — **Great Week, Holy Week, Passion Week**, the week preceding Easter Sunday —**This day week**, a week from to-day [A S *wice*, Ice *vika*, Dut *week*, Ger *woche*]

Week, wēk, *n* (*Spens*) same as **Wick.**

Weel, wēl, *n* a whirlpool [A S *wæl*]

Weel, wēl, *n* (*prov*) a trap or snare for fish (*her*) a bearing resembling such

Weem, wēm, *n.* (*Scot*) a subterranean dwelling

Ween, wēn, *v i* to think or fancy [A.S *wénan—wén* (Ger *wahn*), expectation, hope]

Weep, wēp, *v i* to express grief by shedding tears to wail or lament to drip, rain to be pendent, as a *weeping* willow —*v t* to lament to pour forth —*pa t* and *pa p* wept —*n* **Weep'er**, one who weeps a white border round the sleeve of a mourning dress a crape hat-band a widow's crape veil anything pendent —*adj* **Weep'ing**, drooping the branches (as it were through grief) —*adv* **Weep'ingly.**—*adj* **Weep'ing-ripe** (*Shak*), ripe or ready for tears —*n* **Weep'ing-will'ow** (see **Willow**) —*adj* **Weep'y**, oozy [A S *wépan —wóp*, clamour, allied to Goth *wópjan*]

Weet, Weet'ing, Weet'ingly, Weet'less, obs form of **Wit**, &c

Weet, dial form of **Wet**

Weever, wē'vėr, *n* a genus of fishes (*Trachinus*) of which two species are British, with sharp dorsal and opercular spines capable of inflicting serious wounds —Also *Sting fish* [Orig dub, perh conn with L *vipera*]

Weevil, wēv'il, *n* a popular name for a large number of beetles, marked by the prolongation of the anterior part of the head into a beak or proboscis, generally used by the females as an ovipositor, and by both sexes as a boring organ. Weevils feed upon plants, and in the larval form are highly destructive to roots, leaves, and fruits [A S *wifel*, Ger *wiebel*]

Weft, weft, *n* the threads woven into and crossing the warp —Also **Woof.** [A S *weft—wefan*, to weave]

Weft, weft, *n* (*Spens*) a waif, a castaway

Wefte, weft, *v pa t* (*Spens*) was wafted, avoided

Weigh, wā, *v t* to compare by the balance to find the heaviness of to be equal to in heaviness to bear up, to raise, esp a ship's anchor to ponder in the mind to consider worthy of notice —*v i* to have weight to be considered of importance to press heavily to weigh anchor, get under sail —*adj* **Weigh'able**, capable of being weighed —*ns* **Weigh'-bauk** (*Scot*), the beam of a balance (*pl*) a pair of scales, **Weigh'-bridge**, a machine for weighing carts with their loads —*p adj* **Weighed** (*Bacon*), experienced —*ns* **Weigh'er**, an officer who weighs articles or tests weights, **Weigh'-house**, a public building for weighing goods, ascertaining the tonnage of boats, &c, **Weigh'ing-machine'**, a machine or apparatus for weighing heavy goods, **Weight**, the heaviness of a thing when weighed, or the amount which any thing weighs the force with which a body is attracted to the earth, measured by the mass into the acceleration a mass of metal adjusted to a standard and used for finding weight anything heavy a ponderous mass pressure importance power impressiveness in mining, subsidence of the roof due to overhead pressure, also called **Weighting** —*v t* to make more heavy —*adv* **Weigh'tily.**—*n* **Weigh'tiness.**—*adjs* **Weight'less, Weigh'ty.**—**Weight of metal**, total weight of iron thrown at one discharge from a ship's guns —**Dead weight** (see **Dead**) —**To weigh down**, to depress (*Shak*) to preponderate over, **To weigh in**, to ascertain one's weight before a contest, as a horse race [A S *wegan*, to carry, to weigh, Ger *wiegen*, to weigh, L *vehère*, to carry [Cf **Way, Wain**]

Weigh, wā, *n* a very common misspelling of *way* in the phrase 'Under way,' through confusion with the phrase 'To weigh anchor'

Weir, Wear, wēr, *n* a dam across a river a fence of stakes set in a stream for catching fish [A S. *wer*, an enclosure, allied to *werian*, to protect, cf Ger *wehr*, a dam, *wehren*, to ward]

Weird, wērd, *n* fate that which comes to pass a spell or charm —*adj* skilled in witchcraft unearthly, uncanny —*v t* to destine, doom, adjure —*adv* **Weird'ly.**—*n.* **Weird'ness** —**The weird Sisters**, the Fates —**To dree one's weird** (see **Dree**) [A S *wyrd*, fate—*weorthan*, to become, Ger *werden*, to happen See **Worth**]

Weism, wē'izm, *n* inordinate use of the pronoun *we.*

Weismannism, vīs'man izm, *n* the doctrine in biology of August *Weismann* (born 1834)—that acquired characters are not transmitted, function and environment affecting the individual only, not the species, the sole source of evolutionary change being the intermingling of germ-plasma which occurs in fertilisation, and the condition of progress being found in the action of natural selection on the germinal variations which thus arise

Welaway See **Wellaway.**

Welcome, wel'kum, *adj* received with gladness admitted willingly causing gladness free to enjoy —*n* kindly reception —*v t* to receive with kindness to entertain hospitably —*ns* **Wel'comeness; Wel'comer**, one who welcomes —**To bid a welcome**, to receive with professions of kindness [Scand, Ice *velkominn—vel*, well, *kominn*, pa.p of *koma*, to come]

Weld, weld, *n* a scentless species of mignonette,

yielding a yellow dye—(*Scot*) **Wald.** [Cf Ger *wau*]

Weld, weld, *v.t* to join together as iron or steel by hammering, when softened by heat to join closely —*v i* to undergo welding —*n* a welded joint —*n* **Weldabil'ity.**—*adj* **Weld'able** —*ns* **Weld'er**; **Weld'-i'ron,** wrought iron —*adj* **Weld'less,** having no welds —*n* **Weld'-steel,** puddled steel [Scand, Sw *valla*, orig to well up, and so cog with A S *weallan*, to boil, Ger *wallen*]

Weld, weld, *v t* (*Spens*) to wield

Welfare, wel'fār, *n* state of faring or doing well freedom from any calamity, &c enjoyment of health, &c prosperity

Welk, welk, *v i* (*obs*) to wither, to shrivel or shrink to decline —*v t* to contract, shorten, or impair to form into wrinkles or ridges [From a root seen in Old High Ger *welc* (Ger *welk*), moist]

Welkin, wel'kin, *n* the sky or region of clouds —*adj* (*Shak*) sky blue [A.S *wolcnu*, pl of *wolcen*, cloud, air, sky, Ger *wolke*, cloud, prob from a root *welg*, seen in **Welk.**]

Well, wel, *n* a rise of water from the earth a spring a pit in the earth whence a supply of water is obtained an enclosure in a ship's hold round the pumps the open space in the middle of a staircase a cavity an eddy —*v i* to issue forth, as water from the earth to spring —*ns* **Well'-bor'ing,** sinking wells by drilling through rock, **Well'-buck'et,** a vessel for drawing up water from a well, **Well'-curb,** the stone ring built round the mouth of a well, **Well'-deck,** an enclosed space on the deck of a ship, **Well'-drain,** a pit drawing the water from wet land, **Well'-dress'ing,** the festal decoration of wells and springs, as at Tissington in Derbyshire on Ascension Day, &c, **Well'-head,** the source of a spring, **Well'-house,** a room built over a well, **Well'ing,** an outpouring, **Well'-room,** a room enclosing a mineral well a cavity in a boat for collecting leakage and rain water, **Well'-sink'ing,** the act of boring for water, **Well'-spring,** a fountain —**The wells,** any place where mineral wells are situated [A S *wella*—*weallan*, to boil, cf Ice *vella*, to boil]

Well, wel, *adj* good in condition fortunate comfortable in health —*n* (*Spens*) good health, fortune —*adv* in a proper manner rightly thoroughly favourably conveniently to a considerable extent conscientiously so be it (as a sign of assent) —*adjs* **Well'-acquaint'ed,** having intimate personal knowledge, **Well'-advised',** prudent —*adv* **Well'-anear'** (*Shak*), very soon —*adj* **Well'-appoint'ed,** in good trim —*n* **Well'-appoint'edness** —*adjs* **Well'-bal'anced,** properly adjusted, **Well'-behāved',** becoming in manner —*n* **Well'-be'ing,** state of being well, welfare —*adjs* **Well'-beloved',** very dear, **Well'-beseem'ing,** properly becoming, **Well'-beseen'** (*Spens*), showy in appearance, **Well'-born,** born of a good or respectable family not of mean birth, **Well'-breathed,** strong of lung, **Well'-bred,** educated to polished manners of good stock, **Well'-condi'tioned,** in a desirable condition, **Well'-conduct'ed,** properly led acting properly, **Well'-disposed',** favourable —*ns* **Well'-do'er,** a benefactor, **Well'-do'ing,** a doing of what is right or good —*adjs* **Well'-earned,** thoroughly deserved, **Well'-famed,** famous, **Well'-fa'voured,** good looking, **Well'-fed,** fat, **Well'-found'ed,** commendable, **Well'-found'ed,** highly probable, **Well'-graced,** popular, **Well'-ground'ed,** very likely, **Well'-informed',** full of varied information, **Well'-inten'tioned,** of upright intentions or purpose; **Well'-judged,** correctly calculated, **Well'-knit,** strongly framed, **Well'-known,** fully known celebrated notorious, **Well'-lik'ing** (*Shak*), in good condition clever, smart, **Well'-look'ing,** good looking, **Well'-man'nered,** polite obedient, **Well'-marked,** obvious, decided, **Well'-mean'ing,** well intentioned, **Well'-meant,** rightly intended, **Well'-mind'ed,** favourably inclined —*adv* **Well'-nigh,** nearly almost —*adjs* **Well'-or'dered,** correctly governed, **Well'-pleas'ing,** acceptable, **Well'-plight'ed** (*Spens*), well folded, **Well'-propor'tioned,** having correct proportions, **Well'-read,** of extensive reading, **Well'-reg'ulated,** well ordered, **Well'-respect'ed,** highly esteemed, **Well'-round'ed,** symmetrical, **Well'-seen** (*Shak*), experienced, skilful, **Well'-set,** properly arranged fitly put together, **Well'-spo'ken,** spoken properly graceful in speech, **Well'-tem'pered,** (*mus*) tuned in equal temperament, **Well'-thewed** (*Spens*), well educated, well mannered, of good disposition, **Well'-tim'bered,** furnished with much timber, **Well'-timed,** opportune keeping accurate time, **Well'-to-do,** prosperous, **Well'-turned,** accurately rounded or fashioned, **Well'-warr'anted,** having good credit —*ns* **Well'-will'er, Well'-wish'er,** one who wills or wishes well —*adjs* **Well'-wished** (*Shak*), held in good will, **Well'-won,** honestly gained, **Well'-worn,** worn threadbare (*rare*) becomingly worn —*adv* **Wel'ly,** (*prov*) well nigh —**Well done,** a word of praise, bravely! nobly! **Well enough,** in a moderate but sufficient degree; **Well off,** in good circumstances, **Well said,** well done! **Well up,** (*coll*) well versed in, well acquainted with (with *in*) —**Just as well,** all the same so much the better [A S *wel*, cog with Goth *vaila*, Ger *wohl*, from the root of **Will**]

Welladay, wel'a dā, **Wellaway,** wel'a wā, *interjs.* alas! [Corr from M E *weylaway*—A S *wá, lá, wá*, 'woe, lo! woe']

Wellingtonia, wel ing tōn'i a, *n* the largest of existing trees, a native of California—the same as **Sequoia** (q v)

Wellingtons, wel'ing tonz, *n* a kind of riding-boots covering the knee in front, but cut away behind a shorter closely fitting boot, worn under the trousers [Named after the great Duke of *Wellington*]

Welsh, welsh, *adj* pertaining to Wales or its inhabitants —*n pl* the inhabitants of Wales —*sing* their language —*ns* **Welsh'-harp,** a large instrument, furnished with three rows of strings, two tuned in unison and in the diatonic scale, the third in the sharps and flats of the chromatic, **Welsh'-hook,** an old weapon, like the bill, **Welsh'man,** a native of Wales, **Welsh'-on'ion,** the cibol, a perennial plant with a garlic taste, **Welsh-rabbit** (see **Rabbit**) [A S *welisc*, foreign—*wealh* (pl *wealas*), a foreigner, esp the Celts or Welshmen]

Welsh, welsh, *v t* and *v i* to run off from a race course without settling or paying one's bets —also **Welch.**—*n* **Welsh'er**—also **Welch'er** [Perh in allusion to the alleged bad faith of Welshmen]

Welt, welt, *n* a kind of hem or edging round a shoe (*coll*) a weal —*v t* to furnish with a welt to flog severely [W *gwald*, a hem]

Welt, welt, *v i* (*prov*) to decay to become stringy [See **Wilt**]

Welter, wel'ter, *v i* to roll or tumble about, to wallow about, esp in dirt to lie in some floating substance —*v t* to make way in a weltering manner —*n* a tossing about, a state of turmoil [M E *walten*, to roll over—A S *wealtan*, to roll]

Welter-weight, wel'tér wāt, *n* an unusually heavy weight, carried mostly in steeple chases and

hurdle races —*n* **Wel'ter-race,** a race in which such weights are carried —*n pl* **Wel'ter-stakes,** the stakes in a welter race [Perh from *welter*, in allusion to the less free motion, others trace to *swelter*, from the heating of the heavily weighted horses]

Welwitschia, wel wich'i a, *n* a genus of African Gymnosperms belonging to the *Gnetaceæ*, and containing only one species, its flower consisting of a panicle of brilliant overlapping scarlet scales [Friedrich *Welwitsch* (1806–72), an Austrian traveller]

Wen, wen, *n* a sebaceous cyst, most commonly on the scalp, consisting of obstructed sebaceous glands, which enlarge by the internal pressure of their accumulated secretions —*adjs* **Wen'nish, Wen'ny,** wen like [A S *wen*, a swelling, a wart, But *wen*]

Wench, wensh, *n* a maid, damsel a working girl, a maid servant a lewd woman, a mistress, a strumpet —*v i* to frequent the company of strumpets —*n* **Wench'er,** one who indulges in lewdness [Perh from the sing of A S *wenclo*, children, prob *wencel*, weak, *wancol*, unstable]

Wend, wend, *v i* to go to wind or turn [A S *wendan*, the causative of *windan*, to turn round]

Wend, wend, *n* the name given by the Germans to a branch of the Slavs which, as early as the 6th century, occupied the north and east of Germany from the Elbe along the coast of the Baltic to the Vistula, and as far south as Bohemia They were divided into several tribes, which were successively subdued by the Germans, and either extirpated or gradually Germanised and absorbed more or less perfectly In a narrower sense the name of Wends is given to those remnants of the Slavic population of Lusatia who still speak the Wendish tongue —*adjs* **Wen'dic, Wen'dish** [Prob ultimately cog with **Wander**]

Wenlock, wen'lok, *adj* (*geol*) denoting a group or series of rocks of the Upper Silurian period, consisting of limestone and shale, and largely developed in the neighbourhood of Wenlock in Shropshire.

Went, went, properly *pa t* of **Wend,** but now used as *pa t* of **Go** —*n* (*Spens*) a turning, tossing about a path

Wentle-trap, wen'tl trap, *n* a genus of gasteropodous molluscs, having a spiral shell with many deep whorls, crossed by elevated ribs, and the aperture round and narrow [Ger *wendel treppe*, a winding staircase]

Wept, wept, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Weep**

Were, wer, *v i* the *pl* of **Was,** used as *pa t* of **Be.** [A S *wǽre*, Ger *war*, Ice *vera*, to be See **Was**]

Werewolf, Werwolf, wēr'woolf, *n* a person supposed to be able by natural gift or magic art to change himself for a time into a wolf Such a man may readily be recognised by his eyebrows meeting —*adjs* **Were'wolfish, Wer'wolfish.**—*n* **Were'wolfism,** lycanthropy [A.S *werwulf*—*wer*, man (Goth *vair*, L *vir*), and *wulf*, a wolf The modern Ger *Wahrwolf*, is the Middle High Ger *Werwolf*, Latinised as *garulphus* or *gerulphus*, whence the O Fr *garoul*, the modern French name being pleonastically *loup garou*]

Weregild, Wergild, wēr'gild, *n* a composition by which, by the custom of Anglo Saxons, Franks, and other Teutonic peoples, homicide and other heinous crimes against the person were expiated [A S *wergeld*, from *wer*, man, and *geld*—*gieldan*, to pay]

Wernerian, wer-nē'ri an, *adj* pertaining or according to the opinions or system of A G *Werner*, a German mineralogist and geologist (1750–1817), who classified minerals according to their external characters, and advocated that all geological phenomena are due to the action of water —*n* an upholder of this theory

Wersh, wersh, *adj* (*Scot*) tasteless, unsalted [See **Wearish.**]

Wert, wert, the 2d pers sing of **Were,** used as the pa t subjunctive of **Be**

Wertherian, ver tē'ri an, *adj* pertaining to or resembling the character of Werther in Goethe's romance, 'The Sorrows of Young Werther'—*n* **Wer'therism,** sentimentality like that of Werther

Wesand, wē'zand, *n* (*Spens*) same as **Weasand.**

Wesleyan, wes'le an, *adj* pertaining to Wesleyanism —*n* one who adopts Wesleyanism —*n* **Wesleyanism,** the system of doctrine and church polity of the Wesleyan Methodists Arminian Methodism [Named from John *Wesley* (1703–91)]

West, west, *n* the quarter where the sun sets one of the four chief points of the compass the direction faced when one stands with his back to the high altar of a church the countries to the west of Europe —*adj* situated towards or coming from the west opposite the high altar of a church —*adv* towards the west —*v i* (*Spens*) to move towards the west —*adv* **West'-about',** towards the west —*v i* **West'er,** (*obs*) to turn westward —*adjs* **West'ering** (*Milton*), passing to the west, **West'erly,** lying or moving towards the west from the west —*adv* towards the west —*adj* **West'ern,** situated in the west belonging to the west moving towards or coming from the west —*n* an inhabitant of a western region or country —*ns* **West'erner,** a person belonging to the west, **West'ernism,** an idiom or other characteristic of western people, **West'ing,** space or distance westward departure westward time of setting or reaching the west —*adv* **West'ling,** towards the west —*adj* **West'most,** most westerly —*adj* and *adv* **West'ward,** towards the west —*advs* **West'wardly, West'wards,** towards the west —**Western Church,** the Latin Church, as distinguished from the Eastern or Greek Church, **Western Empire,** the western division of the later Roman Empire, **Western States,** the states of the American Union lying west of the Alleghanies —**Westward ho!** to the west! an old cry of the **London** watermen plying westwards [A S *west* (**Fr** *ouest*, Ice *vestr*), prob conn with Ice *vist*, abode, L *vesper*, Gr *hespera*]

Westphalian, west-fā'li an, *adj* pertaining to Westphalia, a duchy, a kingdom, and now a province of Prussia —*n* a native of Westphalia

Wet, wet, *adj* containing water having water on the surface rainy (*slang*) tipsy (*U S*) allowing the sale of intoxicating liquors —*n* water or wetness moisture act of wetting, a dram, a debauch —*v t* to make wet to soak with water to sprinkle (*slang*) to celebrate by drinking —*pr p* wet'ting, *pa t* and *pa p* wet, (rarely) wet'ted.—*ns* **Wet'-cup'ping,** the simultaneous application of a cupping glass and the making an incision on the skin, **Wet'-dock,** a dock or basin for floating vessels at all states of the tide, **Wet'ness; Wet'-nurse,** a nurse who suckles a child for its mother —*adj* **Wet'-shod,** having shoes or feet wet —*n* **Wet'ting-machine',** a machine used to damp paper for printing —*adj* **Wet'tish,** somewhat wet —**Wet bob,** (*slang*) a boy at school who goes in for rowing in preference to cricket or football, **Wet bulb thermometer** (see **Psychrometer**), **Wet goods,** liquors, **Wet meter,** a gas-meter in which the gas to be measured passes through water, **Wet plate,** in photography, a plate coated with collodion and sensitised with a salt of silver —**A**

wet blanket, a damper, kill joy [A S *wǽt*, Ice *vatr*, from root of **Water.**]

Wether, weth'er, *n* a castrated ram [A S *wither*, Ger *widder*]

Wey, wā, *n* a measure or weight differing with different articles = 182 lb wool, 40 bushels salt or corn, 48 bushels oats, &c [From **Weigh**]

Whack, hwak, *v t* to thwack (*slang*) to parcel out, share —*v i* to keep on striking (*slang*) to settle accounts.—*n* a blow a stroke, share —*n* **Whack'er,** (*slang*) something big —*adj* **Whack'ing,** very large, astounding [See **Thwack**]

Whaisle, Whaizle, hwā'zl, *v i* (*Scot*) to wheeze [A form of **Wheeze.**]

Whale, hwāl, *n* the common name of a cetaceous mammal, the largest of sea animals, including the *toothed* whales, such as Sperm Whale and Dolphin, and the *whalebone* whales, such as Right Whale and Rorqual, in which the teeth are only embryonic The order *Cetacea* is usually divided into three suborders—(1) the *Mystacoceti* or *Balænoidea*, baleen or whalebone whales, (2) the *Odontoceti* or *Delphinoidea*, toothed whales, and (3) the *Archæoceti* or extinct *Zeuglodonts* —*v i* to take whales —*ns* **Whale'-back,** a boat whose maindecks are covered in and rounded, for rough seas, **Whale'-boat,** a long, narrow boat used in the pursuit of whales, **Whale'-bone,** a light flexible substance consisting of the baleen plates of the Arctic and allied whales —*adj* made of whalebone —*ns* **Whale'-calf,** a young whale—also **Calf-whale; Whale'-fish'er,** one engaged in whale fishery or the hunting of whales, **Whale'-line,** strong rope used for harpoon lines in the whale fishery, **Whale'-louse,** a genus of Crustacea, parasitic on the skin of Cetaceans, **Whale'man, Whāl'er,** a person employed in whale fishing, **Whale'-oil,** oil obtained from the blubber of a whale, **Whāl'er, Whale'-ship,** a ship employed in the whale fishing; **Whāl'ery,** whaling —*adj* **Whāl'ing,** connected with whale catching —*n* the business of catching whales —*ns* **Whāl'ing-gun,** a contrivance for killing whales by means of a projectile; **Whāl'ing-mas'ter,** the captain of a whaler; **Whāl'ing-port,** a port where whalers are registered —**Whale's bone,** ivory —**Bull whale,** an adult male whale [A S *hwæl* (Ice *hvalr*, Ger *walfisch*), orig unknown]

Whale, hwāl, *v t* (*slang*) to thrash [Form of **Wale.**]

Whally, hwal'i, *adj* (*Spens*) same as **Wall-eyed.**

Whang, hwang, *n* a leathern thong [Form of **Thwang, Thong.**]

Whang, hwang, *v t* to flog (*Scot*) to cut in great slices —*n* a blow, bang a large slice [Prob a variant of **Whack.**]

Whangam, hwang'gam, *n* a feigned name of some animal, invented by Goldsmith

Wharf, hworf, *n* a bank of timber or stone on the shore of a harbour or river for lading and unlading vessels (*Shak*) the bank of a river —*pl* **Wharfs, Wharves.**—*v t* to secure by a wharf to place on a wharf —*ns* **Wharf'age,** the dues paid for using a wharf accommodation at a wharf, **Wharf'ing,** material for making a wharf wharves, **Wharfinger** (hworf'in jer), one who has the care of or owns a wharf, **Wharf'-rat,** the common brown rat a fellow who loafs about a wharf in the hope of picking up a chance job [A S *hwerf*, a dam, prob conn with *hweorfan* (Ice *hverfa*), to turn]

What, hwot, *interrog pron* applied both to persons and things—also used elliptically and as an interjection (*Shak*) used to express a summons, or as a mere expletive —*interrog adj* of what sort, how much, how great—also used in an intensive manner —*rel. pron* that which, such as (*Shak*) any, who, which —*indef pron.* something (*Spens*) a portion, bit.—*adv* (*obs*) why? to what degree?—*conj* so much as. that, as in *but what*, that not —*ns* **What'abouts,** the things one is occupied about, **What'-d'ye-call, it, -'em,** a word substituted for the name of a thing, a person, because of forgetfulness, or in contempt —*adjs* **What'en, Whatt'en** (*Scot*), what kind of —*prons* **Whatev'er, Whate'er,** anything which (*coll*) what?—*adj* any or all that, no matter what —*adjs* **What'-like,** (*coll*) of what kind, **What'na** (*Scot*), same as **Whaten.** —*pron.* **What'not,** whatever or whoever —*adj.* **What'so,** of whatever kind —*pron* whosoever —*adjs* **Whatsoev'er, Whatsoe'er,** of whatever kind, **Whatsomev'er,** (*coll*) whatsoever —**What an if** (*Shak.*), what of, **What else,** could anything else be the case? **What for** (*Shak*), what kind of; **What ho!** a loud summons; **What if,** what would happen if? **What not,** elliptical for 'what may I not say?' implying the presence or existence of many other things, **What of,** what comes of? what do you think of? **What though,** what matters it though, notwithstanding, **What with,** by reason of [A S *hwæt*, neut of *hwa*, who, Ger *was*, L *quid* See **Who**]

Whatnot, hwot'not, *n* a piece of furniture with shelves for books, &c, so called because used to hold anything anything, no matter what

Whaup, hwawp, *n* (*Scot*) a curlew—sometimes *Great Whaup* as opposed to *Little Whaup*, the whimbrel

Wheal, hwēl, *n* a wale, weal —*v t* to cause weals upon [Prob conn with A S *hwelan*, to pine]

Wheal, hwēl, *n* a Cornish name for a mine

Wheat, hwēt, *n* the most valuable of all the cereal grasses, the grain furnishing a white flour for bread —*adj* **Wheat'en,** made of wheat —*ns* **Wheat'-field,** a field of wheat, **Wheat'-fly,** name of several flies which destroy wheat—e g the Hessian fly, **Wheat'-mil'dew,** the rust which gathers on wheat and oats —**Wheat-ear stitch,** a fancy stitch in embroidery [A S *hwǽte—hwīt*, white, Ger *weizen*, allied to **White,** and named from its colour]

Wheat-ear, hwēt'ēr, *n* a bird of the genus Chat, a common summer visitant of Britain, abounding on downs and fallow fields [Corr from *White arse*]

Wheedle, hwēd'l, *v t* to entice by soft words: to flatter —*n* a coaxing person —*ns* **Wheed'ler, Wheed'ling.** [Perh from Ger *wedeln*, to wag the tail, as a dog—*wedel*, a fan, brush—Old High Ger *wehan*, to blow]

Wheel, hwēl, *n* a circular frame turning on an axle an old instrument of torture a steering wheel (*fig*) the course of events, from the wheel, one of the attributes of Fortune, the emblem of mutability (*coll*) a bicycle or tricycle circular motion principle of life or motion (*Shak*) a refrain (*pl*) chariot (*slang*) a dollar —*v t* to cause to whirl to convey on wheels to turn —*v i* to turn round or on an axis to roll forward to change direction to move in a circle to change about (*coll*) to ride a bicycle or tricycle. —*n* **Wheel'barrow,** a barrow supported on one wheel and two handles, and driven forward by one man —*p adj* **Wheeled,** having wheels —*ns* **Wheel'er,** one who wheels the horse nearest the wheels of a carriage a maker of wheels, **Wheel'-horse,** one of the horses next the wheels in a team, **Wheel'-house,** a box or small house over the steering wheel in ships: a paddle box, **Wheel'ing,** the act of moving or conveying on wheels a turning or circular movement of troops, **Wheel'-lock,** a lock for firing a gun by means of a small steel wheel;

Wheel'man, a steersman a cyclist, **Wheel'-tax,** a tax on carriages; **Wheel'-win'dow,** a circular window with radiating tracery, **Wheel'-work,** a combination of wheels and their connection in machinery, **Wheel'wright,** a wright who makes wheels and wheel carriages —**Wheel and axle,** one of the mechanical powers, in its primitive form a cylindrical axle, on which a wheel, concentric with the axle, is firmly fastened, the power being applied to the wheel, and the weight attached to the axis, **Wheel of life** (see **Zoetrope**), **Wheels within wheels,** a complication of circumstances —**To break a butterfly** (**fly,** &c) **upon the wheel,** to inflict a punishment out of all proportion to the offence to employ great exertions for insignificant ends [A S *hwéol*, Ice *hjól*]

Wheen, hwēn, *n* (*Scot*) a small quantity a quantity [A S *hwéne—hwón*, adv, a little]

Wheeze, hwēz, *v i* to breathe with a hissing sound to breathe audibly or with difficulty —*n* **Wheeze**—also **Wheez'ing.**—*adv* **Wheez'ily.** —*v i* **Wheez'le,** to make wheezy sounds —*adj* **Wheez'y** [A S *hwésan*, Ice *hvæsa*, to wheeze, to hiss, from the sound]

Whelk, hwelk, *n* a popular name for a number of marine Gasteropods, and especially applied to species of *Buccinum* common on the coasts of northern seas —*adjs* **Whelked,** ridged like a whelk, **Whel'ky,** knobby, rounded [Wrong form of *welk*—A S *wiloc*, *weoluc*, prob derived from *wealcan*, to roll, walk See **Welk, Walk.**]

Whelk, hwelk, *n* (*Shak*) the mark of a stripe on the body, a wrinkle, an inequality or protuberance [See **Weal, Wheal**]

Whelm, hwelm, *v t* to cover completely to plunge deep to overburden to ruin, destroy —*v i* to pass over in such a way as to submerge [M E *whelmen*, *whelven*, to overturn (Ice *hválfa*, Ger *wolben*), allied to A S *hwealf*, arched, cf Gr *kolpos*, a gulf]

Whelp, hwelp, *n* the young of the dog kind and of lions, &c a puppy a cub a young man (in contempt) —*v i* and *v t* to bring forth young [A S *hwelp*, Ice *hvelpr*]

Whemmle, hwem'l, **Whummle,** hwum'l, *n* an overthrow (*Scot*) confusion —*v t* to whelm, overthrow [Freq form of **Whelm.**]

When, hwen, *adv* and *conj* at what time? at which time at or after the time that while —*interj* (*Shak*) an exclamation of impatience, like *what!*—*conj* **When'as** (*Shak*), when whereas —*adv* and *conj* **Whence,** from what place from which things wherefore —*adv* **Whenceforth'** (*Spens*), whence —*conjs* **Whencesoev'er,** from what place, cause, or source soever, **Whenev'er,** at every time when, **Whensoev'er,** at what time soever whenever [A S *hwænne*, *hwonne* (Ger *wann*, *wenn*), orig accus of interrog pron *hwá*, who See **Who.**]

Where, hwār, *adv* and *conj* at which place, at what place? to what place, to which place? (*Shak*) whence, whereas wherever —*n* (*Shak*) situation, place —*adv* and *conj* **Whereabout',** about which, about where near what?—also **Where'abouts** —*n* **Where'abouts,** one's present place —*conjs* **Whereagainst'** (*Shak*), against which, **Whereas',** as or on account of which since when in fact where —*advs* and *conjs* **Whereat',** at which at what? **Whereby',** by which, **Where'fore,** for which reason for what reason? why?—*n* the cause —*advs* and *conjs* **Wherefrom',** whence, **Where-in',** in which respect in what? **Whereinsoev'er,** in whatever place or respect, **Whereinto** (hwār in'tōō, -in-tōō'), into what? into which —*n* **Where'ness,** state of having place or position —*advs.* and *conjs* **Whereof',** of which of what? **Whereon',** on which on what? **Where-out',** out of which, **Where'so, Wheresoe'er, Wheresoev'er,** in what place soever (*Shak*) whencesoever, **Wherethrough',** through which; **Whereto',** to which to what? **Whereun'der,** under which, **Whereuntil'** (*Shak*), whereunto, **Whereunto',** **Whereun'to,** whereto for what purpose? **Whereupon',** upon or in consequence of which, **Wherev'er, Where'er',** at whatever place, **Wherewith', Wherewithal',** with which? with what —**Where away?** (*naut*) a query uttered by the officer of the deck as to the direction of an object sighted by the look out —**The wherewith, wherewithal,** means [A.S *hwǽr*, *hwár*, from stem of **Who.** Cf **There**]

Wherry, hwer'i, *n* a shallow, light boat, sharp at both ends for speed —*pl* **Wherries** [Ety dub, perh conn with Ice *hverfr*, crank—*hverfa*, to turn See **Wharf**]

Whet, hwet, *v t* to sharpen by rubbing to make keen to excite (*obs*) to preen —*pr p* whet'ting, *pa t* and *pa p* whet'ted —*n* act of sharpening something that sharpens the appetite —*ns* **Whet'stone,** a stone for sharpening edged instruments a stimulant, **Whet'ter.—To whet on,** or **forward** (*Shak*), to urge on [A S *hwettan* —*hwæt*, sharp, Ger *wetzen*]

Whether, hweth'er, *interrog* and *rel pron* signifying which of two —*conj* which of two alternatives —*interrog adv* introducing the first of two questions, the second being introduced by *or*—also *conj* —**Whether or no,** (*coll*) in any case, surely [A S *hwæther*, from *hwá*, who, with the old compar suffix *ther*, cog with Goth *hwathar*, Ger *weder*, also with L *uter*, Gr *koteros*, Sans *katara* Cf **Other** and **Alter**]

Whew, Wheugh, hwū, *interj* expressing wonder or dismay —*n* a whistling sound noting astonishment —*v i* to utter such a sound

Whew, hwū, *v i* (*prov*) to bustle about

Whey, hwā, *n* the watery part of milk, separated from the curd, esp in making cheese —*adjs* **Whey'ey, Whey'ish,** of whey like whey —*n* **Whey'-face,** a pale or white face, caused by fright —*adj* **Whey'-faced** —*n* **Whey'ishness** [A S *hwǽg*, Low Ger *wey*]

Which, hwich, *interrog pron* what one of a number?—also used adjectively —*rel pron* (*obs*) who, whom now used of things only —*prons* **Whichev'er, Whichsoev'er,** every one which whether one or other —(*obs*) **Which . . . he,** who, **Which . . . his,** whose—surviving in the vulgar use of *which* as a mere introductory word, **Which is which?** which is the one, which is the other? a common phrase denoting inability to decide between two or more things —**The which,** (*obs*) which [A S *hwilc*, *hwelc*, from *hwí*, instrumental case of *hwá*, who, and *líc*, like, Goth *hwei leiks*, Ger *welch*, *welcher*, L *qualis* Cf **Such** and **Each.**]

Whid, hwid, *n* (*Scot*) a rapid movement —*v i* to move quickly —*v i* **Whid'der,** to whiz [Prob conn with W *chwrd*, a jerk, or perh A S *hwitha*, a breeze]

Whid, hwid, *n* (*Scot*) a lie (*obs*) a word —*v i* to lie —**To cut boon whids,** to speak good words [Perh A S *cwide*, a word—*cwethan*, to say]

Whidah-bird. See **Whydah.**

Whiff, hwif, *n* a sudden puff of air or smoke from the mouth a slight blast a light kind of outrigger boat (*prov*) a glimpse —*v t* to throw out in whiffs to puff —*n* **Whiff'er.** —*v i* **Whiff'le,** to turn as if by whiffs or gusts of wind to be fickle to prevaricate to talk idly —*n* a fickle, light headed person —*ns* **Whiff'ler,** a fickle person a herald, usher, piper, leading the way in a procession, **Whiff'lery,**

levity, **Whift**, a breath, snatch [W *chwiff*, a puff, imitative]

Whiff, hwif, *v i* to fish with a hand line.—*n* **Whiff'ing**. [From **Whip**.]

Whiffletree, hwif'l trē, *n* a swingletree—Also **Whip'pletree**. [From *whifle*, to turn See **Whiff**.]

Whig, hwig, *v i* (*Scot*) to jog along

Whig, hwig, *n* the name, since 1830 almost superseded by 'Liberal,' of one of the great English political parties a Scotch Presbyterian, first so called in the middle of the 17th century (*U S*) one of those who in the colonial period were opposed to British rule one of the survivors of the old National Republican party, first so called in 1834—it died in 1852—*adj* **Whig**, composed of Whigs—also **Whig'gish**—*n* **Whig'garchy**, government by Whigs—*adv* **Whig'gishly**—*ns* **Whig'gism, Whig'gery, Whig'gishness, Whig'ship**, Whig principles [Prob short for **Whiggamore**.]

Whiggamore, hwig'a mōr, *n* originally a person who came from the west and south west of Scotland to Leith to buy corn one of the 7000 Western Covenanters who marched on Edinburgh in 1648, sealing the doom of Charles I a Scotch Presbyterian, a Whig [Traced by some to *whiggam*, a sound used by the peasantry of the western Lowlands in driving their horses, others derive from *whig*, sour whey Not derivable from *Whig* (2), and Gael *mor*, great]

Whigmaleerie, hwig ma lē'ri, *n* (*Scot*) a trinket, knick-knack a whim [Orig uncertain]

While, hwīl, *n* a space of time trouble spent—*adv* during the time that at the same time that, as long as—*v t* to cause to pass without irksomeness (with *away*)—*conjs* **While, Whilst**, as long as at the same time that (*Shak*) until, **Whiles** (*B*), while, at the same time that—*adv* (*Scot*) at times (orig gen of A S *hwil*)—*advs* **Whi'lom, Whi'lome** (*Milton*), formerly, once (orig dat pl of A S *hwil*, time)—**Every once in a while**, now and then—**The while** (*Shak*), in the meantime, **The whilst** (*Shak*), while in the meantime—**Worth while**, worth the trouble and time taken [A.S *hwil*, Goth *hweila*, Ger *weile*]

Whilk, hwilk, *pron* an *obs* form of **Which**.

Whilly, hwil'i, *v t* (*Scot*) to cajole—*v i*. **Whill'y-whaw**, to make wheedling speeches—*n* cajolery.—*adv* smooth-tongued, wheedling [Prob a mixture of **Wile** and **Wheedle**.]

Whim, hwim, *n* a caprice a fancy a machine for raising ore, a mine—*adjs* **Whim'my, Whim'sical**, full of whims, odd, fantastical—*ns* **Whimsical'ity, Whim'sicalness**.—*adv* **Whim'sically**.—*ns* **Whim'sy, Whim'sey**, a whim, freak—*adj* full of whims, changeable. [Ice *hvima*, to have the eyes wandering]

Whimbrel, hwim'briel, *n* a bird of the family *Scolopacidæ*, allied to the curlew and like it in form, plumage, and habits, but smaller, and having a bill shorter in proportion—Also **Wim'brel**. [Prob from the sound of its cry]

Whimper, hwim'per, *v i* to cry with a low, whining voice—*n* a peevish cry—*ns* **Whim'perer**, one who whimpers, **Whim'pering**, peevish crying—*adv* **Whim'peringly**.—**To be on the whimper**, to be peevish and ready to cry [Scot *whimmer*, Ger *wimmern*, perh from the root of **Whine**.]

Whimple, hwim'pl, (*Spens*) same as **Wimple**.

Whin, hwin, *n* gorse, furze—*n* **Whin'-chat**, a bird very similar in appearance, especially when it assumes its duller autumn plumage, to the Stone chat, a summer visitant of Britain—*adj* **Whin'ny**, abounding in whins [W. *chwyn*, weeds]

Whin, hwin, *n*. See **Whinstone**.

Whine, hwīn, *v i* to utter a plaintive, shrill cry: to complain in an unmanly way—*n* a plaintive cry an affected nasal tone of complaint—*n*. **Whin'er**.—*adv* **Whin'ingly**. [A S *hwīnan*, to whine, Ice *hvína*]

Whinge, hwinj, *v i*. (*Scot*) to whine [From root of **Whine**.]

Whinger, hwing'er, *n* a dirk—Also *Whinniard* and *Whinyard* [Prob a corr of **Hanger**.]

Whinnock, hwin'ok, *n* (*prov*) the smallest pig in a litter a milk pail

Whinny, hwin'i, *v i* to neigh or cry like a horse·—*pa t* and *pa p* whinn'ied—also *n*, a neigh [Freq of **Whine**.]

Whinstone, hwin'stōn, *n*. a popular name in Scotland for any hard and compact kind of stone, as distinguished from sandstone or freestone and rocks of slaty structure Thus in Scotland it is the common appellation of such rocks as basalt and its varieties, porphyrite, greywacke, &c, whilst in some districts it is applied to granite—Also **Whin** [Perh corrupted from *whernstone*, *quernstone*, stone suitable for querns]

Whip, hwip, *n* that which whips a lash with a handle for punishing or driving a driver, coachman one who enforces the attendance of a political party a whipper in, the person who manages the hounds a call made on members of parliament to be in their places against important divisions a simple form of hoisting apparatus, a small tackle consisting of a single rope and block—*v t* to move suddenly, quickly to overcast, as a seam to strike with a lash to drive or punish with lashes to lash with sarcasm (*coll*) to beat, outdo to beat into a froth, as eggs, cream, &c to keep together, as a party to fish with fly to overlay, as one cord with another, to enwrap, lay regularly on to sew lightly to snatch (with *up* or *away*)—*v i* to move nimbly to make a cast in fishing with fly—*pr p* whip'ping, *pa t* and *pa p* whipped—*ns* **Whip'-and-der'ry**, a hoisting apparatus—same as *whip* above; **Whip'cat**, a tailor, **Whip'cord**, cord for making whips—*adj* **Whip'cordy**, tough like whipcord—*ns* **Whip'-hand**, the hand that holds the whip advantage over, **Whip'jack**, a poor whining seaman who never was at sea, **Whip'lash**, the lash of a whip, **Whip'per**, one who whips an officer who inflicts the penalty of whipping, **Whip'per-in**, one who keeps the hounds from wandering, and whips them in to the line of chase one who enforces the discipline of a party, **Whip'per-snap'per**, a pretentious but insignificant person; **Whip'ping**, act of whipping punishment with the whip or lash a defeat a binding of twine, as at the end of a rope in bookbinding, the sewing of the edges of single leaves in sections by overcasting the thread—also **Whip'-stitch'ing**; **Whip'ping-boy**, a boy formerly educated along with a prince and bearing his punishments for him, **Whip'ping-cheer** (*Shak*), chastisement, **Whip'ping-post**, a post to which offenders are tied to be whipped the punishment itself; **Whip'-saw**, a saw usually set in a frame, for dividing timber lengthwise, and commonly worked by two persons—*v t* to cut with a whip-saw to have the advantage of a person at every point—*ns* **Whip'-snake**, a name given in North America to various species of the genus *Masticophis* (esp *M flagelliformis*, the coach whip snake, four to five feet long, slender, and harmless), as also to species of *Philodryas*, of *Passerita*, &c, **Whip'-sock'et**, a socket to hold the butt of a whip, **Whip'ster** (*Shak*), same as **Whipper-snapper**; **Whip'-stock**, the rod or handle of a whip—*adjs* **Whip'-tail, -tailed**, having a long, slender tail—**Whip and spur**, with great haste [M E.

whippen, prob a form of *wippen*—Old Dut. *wippen*, to shake, conn with Old High Ger *wipph*, swinging motion (Ger *weifen*, to move), and akin to L *vibrāre*, Sans root *vip*, to tremble]

Whippet, hwip'et, *n* (*obs*) a kind of dog, a cross between a greyhound and spaniel

Whip-poor-will, hwip'-pōōr wil', *n* a species of goat sucker, a native of North America [So named from the fancied resemblance of its notes to the words *whip poor Will*]

Whippy, hwip'i, *adj* (*Scot*) active, nimble —*n* a pert young woman

Whir, hwer, *n* a sound from rapid whirling —*v i* to whirl round with a noise —*v t* (*Shak*) to hurry away with a whizzing sound —*pr p* whir'ring, *pa t* and *pa p* whirred [Dan *hvirre*, to whirl, ultimately imitative]

Whirl, hwerl, *n* a turning with rapidity anything that turns with velocity —*v i* to revolve rapidly —*v t* to turn round rapidly to carry away rapidly, as on wheels —*ns* **Whirl'-about'**, anything that turns round rapidly, **Whirl'-bat**, (*obs*) the ancient cestus, **Whirl'-blast**, a whirling blast of wind, **Whirl'er**; **Whirl'igig**, a child's toy which is spun or whirled rapidly round a merry go round anything that revolves rapidly an ancient instrument of punishment, consisting of a pivoted wooden cage in which the prisoner was spun round, **Whirl'ing-der'vish**, one of an order of Mohammedan devotees who dance or spin round—the Mevlevis or dancing dervishes, founded in 1273, **Whirl'-ing-ta'ble**, **-machine'**, a machine exhibiting the effects of centripetal and centrifugal forces an instrument used by potters, **Whirl'pool**, a circular current in a river or sea, produced by opposing tides, winds, or currents an eddy, **Whirl'wind**, a violent aerial current, with a whirling, rotary, or spiral motion and wild circling rush [Skeat explains M E *whirlen* as a contraction for an assumed *whirfle*, a freq of Ice *hvirfla*, to whirl, freq of *hverfa* (pa t *hvarf*), to turn round, Ger *wirbeln*, to whirl]

Whirret, hwir'et, *n* (*obs*) a blow —*v t* to give a box on the ear to to vex —Also **Whir'rick**.

Whirry, hwer'i, *v i* (*Scot*) to fly rapidly

Whish, hwish, *v i* to move with a whizzing motion [Imitative]

Whish, hwish, *interj* hush!—also **Whisht**.—*adj* (*obs*) silent

Whisk, hwisk, *v t* to move with a quick motion to sweep or stir rapidly —*v i* to move nimbly and rapidly —*n* a rapid sweeping motion a small bunch of anything used for a brush a small instrument for beating or whisking, esp eggs —*ns* **Whis'ker**, he who or that which whisks the hair on the sides of a man's face (esp in *pl*) the bristle on the face of a cat, &c, **Whiskeran'do**, a whiskered person, in allusion to Don Ferolo Whiskerandos in Sheridan's *Critic* — *adjs* **Whiskeran'doed**, **Whis'kered**, **Whis'kery**, having whiskers, **Whis'king**, moving briskly, **Whis'ky-fris'ky**, flighty [Scand, Ice *visk*, a wisp of hay, Sw *viska*, to wipe, Ger *wischen*, prob conn with **Wash**.]

Whisk, hwisk, *n* whist [So called from the rapid action of sweeping the cards off the table after a trick has been won]

Whisket, hwis'ket, *n* (*prov*) a basket

Whisky, **Whiskey**, hwis'ki, *n* a spirit made by the distillation of the fermented extract from malted and unmalted cereals, potatoes, or any starch-yielding material—the best qualities made either from malted barley alone, or from a mixed grist of barley malt and dried barley and oats —*adj* **Whisk'ified**, intoxicated —**Whisky insurrection**, an outbreak against the excise regulations which occurred in Western Pennsylvania in 1794, **Whisky toddy**, toddy having whisky for its chief ingredient [Celt *uisge beatha—uisge*, water, and *beatha*, life, cf L *vita*, Gr *bios*, life]

Whisky, **Whiskey**, hwis'ki, *n* a light gig

Whisper, hwis'per, *v i* to speak with a low sound to speak very softly to plot secretly —*v t* to utter in a low voice or under the breath —*n* a low, hissing voice or sound cautious or timorous speaking a secret hint a low rustling sound —*ns* **Whis'perer**, one who whispers (*B*) a secret informer, **Whis'pering**, whispered talk insinuation —*adj* like a whisper —*n* **Whis'pering-gal'lery**, a gallery or dome so constructed that a whisper or slight sound is carried to an unusual distance —*advs* **Whis'peringly**, in a whisper or low voice, **Whis'perously**, in a whisper [A S *hwisprian*, Ger *wispern*, Ice *hviskra*, allied to **Whistle**]

Whist, hwist, *adj* hushed silent —*v i* to become silent —*v t* (*Spens*) to hush or silence —*interj* hush! silence! be still! [Akin to **Hist**!]

Whist, hwist, *n* a well known game at cards, played with the whole pack, by two against two —*ns* **Whist'-play**, play in the game of whist, **Whist'-play'er** —**Dummy whist** (see **Dumb**), **Five-point whist**, whist played without counting honours, **Long whist**, a game of ten points with honours counting, **Short whist**, the game of five points, without honours [Orig *whisk* See **Whisk**]

Whistle, hwis'l, *v i* to make a shrill sound by forcing the breath through the lips contracted to make a like sound with an instrument to sound shrill to inform by whistling, to become informer —*v t* to form or utter by whistling to call by a whistle —*n* the sound made in whistling a small wind instrument an instrument sounded by escaping steam, used for signalling on railway-engines, steamships, &c —*adj* **Whis'tle-drunk**, (*obs*) too drunk to whistle —*n* **Whis'tler**, one who or that which whistles, a kind of marmot a broken winded horse —*adv* **Whis'tlingly** —*n* **Whis'tling-shop**, (*slang*) a shebeen, the keeper being called a *whistler* — **Whistle down the wind**, to talk to no purpose, **Whistle for**, to summon by whistling, **Whistle for a wind**, a superstitious practice of old sailors during a calm, **Whistle off**, to send off by a whistle (*Shak*) turn loose —**Go whistle** (*Shak*), to go to the deuce, **Pay for one's whistle**, to pay highly for one's caprice, **Pigs and whistles**, an exclamation equivalent to 'the deuce' or the like—also in phrase, 'To make pigs and whistles of anything' = to make a sad mess of it, **Wet one's whistle**, (*coll*) to take a drink of liquor, **Worth the whistle**, worth the trouble of calling for [A S *hwistlian*, Sw *hvissla*, cf **Whisper**]

Whit, hwit, *n* the smallest particle imaginable a bit [By form of **Wight**, a creature]

White, hwīt, *adj* of the colour of pure snow pale, pallid colourless pure unblemished purified from sin bright burnished without ornament transparent and colourless, as of wine pertaining to the Carmelite monks gracious, favourable (*U S*) reliable, honest —*n* the colour of snow anything white, as a white man, the mark at which an arrow is shot, the albuminous part of an egg —*v t* to make white —*n* **White'-alloy'**, a cheap alloy used to imitate silver —*adj* **White'-backed**, having the back white or marked with white —*ns* **White'bait**, the name by which the fry of the herring and sprat are known in the market, and when served for the table, especially in London, **White'-bass**, a silvery serranoid fish of the American Great Lake region — *adj*. **White'-beaked**, having a white beak.—

n **White'-beard,** an old man —*adjs* **White'-beard'ed; White'-bel'lied; White'-billed.** —*ns* **White'boy,** a member of an illegal association of the peasantry of Ireland, which first took an organised form in the county of Tipperary in the reign of George III, and for a long series of years was the source of agrarian outrage—the members were so called in consequence of their wearing white shirts in their nightly expeditions, **White'boyism,** the principles of the Whiteboys, **White'-brass,** an alloy of copper and zinc —*adj* **White'-breast'ed** —*n pl* **White'caps,** in the United States of America, the name given to a self constituted committee of persons who generally commit outrageous acts under the guise of serving the community —*adjs* **White'-crest'ed, -crowned,** having the crest or crown white, of birds, **White'-faced,** having a face pale with fear or from illness with white front, forehead —also **White'-front'ed, White'-fa'voured,** wearing white favours —*ns* **White'fish,** a general name for such fish as the whiting, haddock, menhaden, &c the largest of all the *Coregoni* or American lake whitefish, **White'-friar,** one of the Carmelite order of friars, so called from their white dress —*adj* **White'-hand'ed,** having white hands unstained with guilt —*ns* **White'-hass** (*Scot*), an oatmeal and suet pudding, **White'head,** the blue winged snow goose a breed of domestic pigeons, a white tailed monk, **White'-heat,** the degree of heat at which bodies become white—(*adj* **White'-hot**). —*ns* **White'-horse,** the name applied to a figure of a horse on a hillside, formed by removing the turf so as to show the underlying chalk—most common in Wiltshire, but the most famous of them all in Berkshire, at Uffington—355 feet from nose to tail, and 120 from ear to heel—traditionally supposed to commemorate Alfred the Great's victory of Ashdown (871)—periodically 'scoured' or cleaned from turf, &c, **White'-la'dy,** a spectral figure which appears in many of the castles of Germany, as at Berlin, Neuhaus in Bohemia, Ansbach, Baireuth, Kleve, Darmstadt, Altenburg, &c, by night as well as by day, particularly when the death of any member of the family is imminent, **White'lead,** a carbonate of lead used in painting white, **White'-leg,** an ailment of women after parturition—also *Milk leg* —*adjs* **White'-list'ed,** having white lists or stripes on a darker ground, **White'-liv'ered,** having a pale look, so called because thought to be caused by a white liver cowardly malicious, **White'ly** (*Shak*), coming near to white, white faced —*v t* **Whit'en,** to make white to bleach —*v i* to become or turn white —*ns* **Whit'ener; White'ness.**—*adj* **White'-rumped.**—*ns* **Whites** (see **Leucorrhœa**), **White'-smith,** a worker in tinned or white iron a tinsmith, **White'-swell'ing,** a disease of the joints, esp the knee, in which the synovial membrane passes into pulpy degeneration, **White'throat,** a bird of the same genus as the Blackcap, having the breast and belly of a brownish white, **White'wash,** slaked quicklime, reduced to the consistency of milk by means of water, used for colouring walls and as a disinfectant a wash for the skin false colouring —*v t* to cover with whitewash to give a fair appearance to —*ns* **White'-wine,** any wine of clear transparent colour, as hocks, &c, **White'wing,** the velvet scoter, surf duck the chaffinch —*adj* **White'-winged.**—*ns* **White'wood,** a name applied to a large number of trees or their timber—the American tulip tree, whitewood cedar, cheesewood, &c; **Whit'ing,** a small sea fish allied to the cod, so called from its white colour ground chalk free from stony matter and other impurities, extensively used as a size-colour, &c.—also **White'ning, Whit'ing-time** (*Shak.*), bleaching-time —*adj* **Whit'ish,** somewhat white. —*ns* **Whit'ishness, Whit'ster** (*Shak*), a bleacher of cloth or clothes —*adjs.* **Whit'y,** whitish, **Whit'y-brown,** white with a tinge of brown —**White Elephant** (see **Elephant**), **White-headed eagle,** the North American bald eagle, **White horse,** a white topped wave, **White House** a popular name of the official residence of the President of the United States at Washington, **White iron,** a kind of pig iron, containing a large percentage of carbon, **White meat,** delicate flesh, esp of poultry —**Mark with a white stone** (see **Stone**). —**Show the white feather** (see **Feather**). [A S. *hwít*, Ice *hvítr*, Ger *weiss*]

Whither, hwith'er, *adv* to what place? to which place to what whithersoever —*adv* **Whither-soev'er,** to whatever place —**No whither,** to no place [A S *hwider*, from the stem of **Who.** Cf **Thither, There.**]

Whitlow, hwit'lō, *n* a painful inflammatory affection of the fingers, almost always proceeding to suppuration, paronychia [A corr of *whick-flaw*=quick-flaw See **Quick** and **Flaw**]

Whit-Monday, hwit' mun'dā, *n.* the Monday following Whitsunday

Whitsun, hwit'sun, *adj* pertaining to or observed at Whitsuntide —*ns* **Whit'sun-ale,** a festival formerly held at Whitsuntide, **Whit'sunday, Whit'suntide,** the seventh Sunday after Easter, commemorating the day of Pentecost, when the converts in the primitive Church wore white robes in Scotland, one of the term days (May 15) on which rents, annuities, &c are payable, the Whitsunday removal terms in towns being fixed as May 28, **Whit'suntide,** the season of Pentecost, comprising the week following Pentecost Sunday, **Whit'sun-week,** the week beginning with Whitsunday

Whittaw, hwit'aw, *n* (*prov*) a saddler —Also **Whit'tawer**

Whittle-whattie, hwit'l hwot'i, *v i* (*Scot*) to mutter, whisper —*n* language intended to deceive

Whittle, hwit'l, *n* (*prov*) a woollen shawl a blanket [A S *hwítel*, a white mantle—*hwít*, white]

Whittle, hwit'l, *v t* to pare or cut with a knife to cut to an edge —*v i* to cut wood aimlessly (*obs slang*) to confess at the gallows —*n* a small pocket knife [M E *thwitel*—A S *thwítan*, to cut]

Whiz, hwiz, *v i* to make a hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air —*pr p* whiz'zing, *pa t* and *pa p* whizzed —*n* a hissing sound —*adv* **Whiz'zingly.** [Imitative, cf **Wheeze, Whist,** and **Hiss.**]

Who, hōō, *pron* both *rel* and *interrog*, always for persons what person? which person —*pron* **Whoev'er,** every one who whatever person —**Who but he,** who else? he only —**As who should say** (*Shak*), as if one should say —**The who** (*Shak*), who [A S *hwá*, cog with Goth *hwas*, Ice *hver*, Ger *wer*, also with Sans *kas*, Gr *pos*, L *quis*]

Whoa, hwō, *interj* stop!

Whole, hōl, *adj* sound, as in health (so in *B*) unimpaired containing the total amount, number, &c all not defective complete —*n* the entire thing a system or combination of parts —*adv* wholly —*adjs* **Whole'-col'oured,** all of one colour; **Whole'-foot'ed,** (*coll*) unreserved, **Whole'-heart'ed, -souled,** noble hearty, generous, **Whole'-hoofed,** having undivided hoof, **Whole'-length,** giving the whole figure, as a portrait full-length —*n* a portrait or statue giving the whole figure —*ns* **Whole'ness; Whole'sale,** sale of goods by the whole

piece or large quantity —*adj* buying and selling in large quantities extensive —*n* **Whole'saler**, one who sells by wholesale —*adj* **Whole'some**, healthy sound salutary (*Shak*) prosperous —*adv* **Whole'somely.**—*ns* **Whole'someness**; **Whole'-stitch**, a lace-making stitch used in filling —*adv* **Wholly** (hō'li), completely, altogether —*n* **Wholth**, wholeness, soundness — **Upon, On the whole**, generally speaking, to sum up —**With whole skin**, safe, unscathed [A S *hāl*, healthy, Ice *heill*, Ger *heil* By-form **Hale** (1) See **Heal**]

Whom, hōōm, *pron* objective case of **Who.**—*prons* **Whomev'er, Whomsoev'er**, objective case of **Whoev'er, Whosoev'er.** [A S *hwām*, which was orig dative of *hwā*, who, and replaced in the 12th and 13th centuries the older accus *hwone*]

Whommle, Whomble, hwom'l, hwomb'l, *v t* (*prov*) same as **Whemmle**

Whoobub, hōō'bub, *n* (*Shak*) same as **Hubbub.**

Whoop, hwōōp, or hōōp, *n* a loud eager cry —*v i* to give a clear, sharp cry to shout in scorn, eagerness, &c —*v t* to insult with shouts —*interj* (*Shak*) ho!—*ns* **Whoop'er**, one who whoops a species of swan, **Whoop'ing-** or **Hoop'ing-cough**, an infectious and epidemic disease, mostly attacking children under ten, especially in spring and autumn, its characteristic sign a cough occurring in paroxysms consisting of a series of short expiratory puffs followed by a deep inspiration of air through the contracted cleft of the glottis [O Fr *houper*, to shout, cf **Houp!** **Houp-la!** Peth of Teut origin, and so cog with A S *wōp*, weeping, Goth *wōpjan*, to crow]

Whop, Whap, hwop, *v t* (*coll*) to whip —*v i* to flop on the ground —*n* **Whop'per**, one who whops anything very large, esp a monstrous lie —*adj* **Whop'ping**, (*slang*) very large [Prob. a by form of **Whip.**]

Whore, hōr, *n* a woman who prostitutes her body for hire, a prostitute, harlot, strumpet, hence any unchaste woman —*v i* to practise lewdness —*v t* to corrupt by lewd commerce —*ns* **Whore'dom**, unlawful sexual intercourse idolatry, **Whore'-house**, a brothel, **Whore'master** (*Shak*), a pimp —*adj* **Whore'masterly**, libidinous —*ns* **Whore'monger**, a lecher a pander (see **Monger**), **Whore'son** (*Shak*), a bastard —*adj* mean, scurvy —*adj* **Whō'rish.**—*adv* **Whō'rishly.**—*n* **Whō'rishness.** [Ice *hóra*, an adulteress, fem of *hórr*, an adulterer The word was confused with A S *horu* (Old High Ger *horo*), dirt There is no connection with *hire*]

Whorl, hworl, *n* a number of leaves in a circle round the stem a turn in a spiral shell a volution—e g in the ear the fly of a spindle —*p adj* **Whorled**, having whorls arranged in the form of a whorl or whorls [By form of **Whirl.**]

Whortleberry, hwor'tl ber i, *n* a widely spread heath plant with a purple edible berry, called also the *Bilberry*—in Scotland, *Blaeberry* [A S *wyrtul*, a shrub (Ger *wurzel*, root), dim of *wyrt*, root, and *bere*, berry, confused rather than conn with A S *heort berge*, berry of the buckthorn]

Whose, hōōz, *pron* the possessive case of **Who** or **Which.**—*pron* **Whosesoev'er** (*B*), of whomsoever [M. E *hwas*—A S *hwæs*, gen of *hwā*, who]

Whoso, Whosoever, hōō'so, hōō-so ev'er, *indef rel pron* every one who whoever

Whot, hwot, *adj* (*Spens*) same as **Hot.**

Whummle, a form of **Whemmle.**

Whunstane, a form of **Whinstone.**

Why, hwī, *adv* and *conj* for what cause or reason? on which account wherefore —*interj* used as an expletive or exclamation —*n* **Why'-not**, (*obs*) a dilemma.—**Why, so** (*Shak*), an expression of unwilling consent —**The cause why, The reason why**, the reason why a thing is, or is to be done, **The why and wherefore**, the whole reason. [A S *hwī*, *hwȳ*, instrumental case of *hwā*, who]

Whydah, Whidah, hwid'a, *n* a genus of birds of the Weaver family, natives of the tropical parts of Africa, often brought to Britain as cage-birds [Named from the country of *Whydah* in Dahomey]

Wick, wik, *n* a creek [Ice *vík*, a bay See **Viking.**]

Wick, wik, *v t* in curling, to strike a stone in an oblique direction [Prob A S *wícan*, to bend]

Wick, wik, *n* the twisted threads of cotton or other substance in a candle or lamp which burn [A S *weoca* Allied to *weak*—A S *wác*]

Wick, wik, *adj* (*prov*) quick, alive —*n* a lively person

Wicked, wik'ed, *adj* evil in principle or practice deviating from morality sinful ungodly mischievous —*n* (*B*) a wicked person —*adv* **Wick'edly.**—*n* **Wick'edness.**—**Wicked Bible**, an edition printed in 1632 in which the word 'not' was omitted in Exodus xx 14 — **The wicked one**, the devil [Originally a pa p with the sense 'rendered evil' from *wikken*, to make evil, *wikke*, bad, A S *wicca*, wizard See **Witch.**]

Wicken, wik'n, *n* the mountain ash or rowan-tree —Also **Wick'y.**

Wicker, wik'er, *n* a small pliant twig or osier wickerwork —*adj* made of twigs or osiers —*adj* **Wick'ered**, made of wicker covered with wickerwork —*n* **Wick'erwork**, basketwork of any kind [M E *wiker*—A S *wicen*, pa p of *wícan*, to bend]

Wicket, wik'et, *n* a small gate one of three upright rods bowled at in cricket a batsman's stay at the wicket the ground where the wickets are placed —*ns* **Wick'et-door, -gate**, a wicket, **Wick'et-keep'er**, in cricket, the fieldsman who stands immediately behind the wicket [O Fr *wiket* (Fr *guichet*), a dim form, prob from Ice *vik-inn*, pa p of *víkja*, to move, cf A S *wícan*, to bend]

Widdershins, Widershins. See **Withershins**

Widdy, wid'i, prov form of **Widow** and of **Withy.**

Wide, wid, *adj* extended far having a considerable distance between broad distant bulging, expanded deviating, errant, wild —*n* wideness in cricket, a ball that goes wide of the wicket, counting one to the batting side —*advs* **Wide, Wide'ly** —*adj* **Wide'-awake'**, fully awake on the alert ready —*n* a kind of soft felt hat —*n* **Wide'awakeness.**—*adj* **Wide'-chapped**, wide mouthed —*v t* or *v i* **Wid'en**, to make or grow wide or wider (*Shak*) to throw open —*ns* **Wide'ner**, one or that which widens a kind of tool, **Wide'ness**, width —*adjs* **Wide'-spread**, diffused, **Wide'-stretched** (*Shak*), large, **Wide'-wa'tered**, bordered or covered by wide waters. [A S *wíd*, Ice *vithr*, Ger *weit*]

Widgeon, wij'on, *n* a genus of Ducks having the bill shorter than the head, the legs short, the feet rather small, the wings long and pointed, and the tail wedge shaped a fool [O Fr *vigeon*—L *vipio*, *vipionis*, a small crane]

Widow, wid'ō, *n* a woman who has lost her husband by death —*v t* to bereave of a husband to strip of anything valued (*Shak*) to endow with a widow's right to be widow to —*ns* **Wid'ow-bench**, a widow's share of her husband's estate besides her jointure, **Wid'ow-bewitched'**, a grass widow, **Wid'ow-bird**, a corruption of **Whydah-bird**; **Wid'ower**, a man whose wife is dead, **Wid'owhood**, state of being a widow, or (rarely) of being a widower (*Shak*) a widow's

right, **Wid'ow-ma'ker,** one who bereaves women of their husbands —**Widow's lawn,** a fine thin muslin, **Widow's man,** a fictitious person, **Widow's weeds,** the mourning dress of a widow [A S *widwe, wuduwe*, Ger *wittwe*, L *vidua*, bereft of a husband, Sans *vidhavā*]

Wield, wēld, *v t* to use with full command to manage to use —*adj* **Wield'able,** capable of being wielded —*ns* **Wield'er, Wield'iness.**—*adjs* **Wield'less** (*Spens*), not capable of being wielded, unmanageable, **Wield'y,** capable of being wielded manageable dexterous, active [A S *ge weldan—wealdan*, Goth *waldan*, Ger *walten*]

Wiery, wēr'ı, *adj* (*obs*) wet, marshy, moist [A S *wær*, a pond]

Wife, wīf, *n* a woman a married woman the mistress of a house, a hostess—often in this sense 'goodwife'—*n* **Wife'hood,** the state of being a wife —*adjs* **Wife'less,** without a wife, **Wife'like, Wife'ly.** [A S *wif*, Ice *vif*, Ger *weib*, not conn with *weave*]

Wig, wig, *n* an artificial covering of hair for the head, worn to conceal baldness, formerly for fashion's sake, as in the full dress *full bottomed* form of Queen Anne's time, still worn by the Speaker and by judges, and the smaller *tie wig*, still represented by the judge's undress wig and the barrister's or advocate's frizzed wig A wig is still also part of the livery of some coachmen (For **Bag-wig,** see **Bag.**)—*adj* **Wigged,** wearing a wig —*ns* **Wig'gery,** false hair excess of formality, **Wig'-ma'ker,** a maker of wigs [Short for **Periwig**]

Wig, wig, *v t* (*coll*) to scold —*n* **Wig'ging,** a scolding [Prob derived from 'to snatch at one's wig,' to handle roughly]

Wiggle, wig'l, *v ı* (*prov*) to waggle, wriggle —*ns* **Wig'gle,** a wiggling motion, **Wig'gler,** one who wriggles

Wight, wīt, *n* a creature or a person — used chiefly in sport or irony [A S *wiht*, a creature, prob from *wegan*, to move, carry, Ger *wicht* See **Whit**]

Wight, wīt, *adj* swift, nimble courageous, strong —*adv* **Wight'ly,** swiftly, nimbly [Ice *vigr*, war like—*vig*, war (A S *wig*)]

Wigwag, wig'wag, *v ı* to twist about, to signal by means of flags —*adj* twisting —*adv* to and fro

Wigwam, wig'wam, *n* an Indian hut [Eng corr of Algonkin word]

Wild, wild, *adj* frolicsome, light hearted being in a state of nature not tamed or cultivated uncivilised desert unsheltered violent eager, keen licentious fantastic wide of the mark —*n* an uncultivated region a forest or desert —*n* **Wild'-cat,** the undomesticated cat —*adj* (*U S*) haphazard, reckless, unsound financially —*v t* **Wilder** (wil'der), to bewilder —*ns* **Wil'derment,** confusion, **Wil'derness,** a wild or waste place an uncultivated region a confused mass (*Shak*) wildness, **Wild'fire,** a composition of inflammable materials a kind of lightning flitting at intervals a disease of sheep, **Wild'-fowl,** the birds of the duck tribe game birds, **Wild'-goose-chase** (see **Chase**), **Wild'ing,** that which grows wild or without cultivation a wild crab apple —*adj* uncultivated —*adj* **Wild'ish,** somewhat wild —*adv* **Wild'ly.**—*n* **Wild'ness.**—*adj* **Wild'-wood,** belonging to wild uncultivated wood —*n* a forest —**Wild animals,** undomesticated animals, **Wild birds,** birds not domesticated, esp those protected at certain seasons under the Act of 1880, **Wild hunt,** the name given in Germany to a noise sometimes heard in the air at night, mostly between Christmas and Epiphany, as of a host of spirits rushing along, accompanied by the shouting of huntsmen and the baying of dogs—the 'Seven Whistlers' and 'Gabriel's Hounds' of our own north country, **Wild shot,** a chance shot —**To run wild,** to take to loose living to revert to the wild or uncultivated state [A S *wild*, prob orig 'self willed,' from the root of **Will**, Ger *wild*]

Wild, wild, a variety of **Weald.**

Wildgrave, wild'grāv, *n* a German noble, whose office was connected with hunting [Ger *wild*, game, and *graf*, count]

Wile, wīl, *n* a trick a sly artifice —*v t* to beguile, inveigle to make to pass easily or pleasantly (confused with *while*) [A S *wil, wile*, Ice *vél, vœl*, a trick Doublet **Guile.**]

Will, wil, *n* power of choosing or determining volition choice or determination pleasure command arbitrary disposal feeling towards, as in good or ill will disposition of one's effects at death, the written document containing such —*v ı* to have a wish, desire to resolve, be resolved to be accustomed, certain, ready, or sure (to do, &c)—used as an auxiliary, esp in future constructions to exercise the will to decree (*B*) to be willing —*v t* to wish, desire to determine to be resolved to do to command to dispose of by will to subject to another's will, as in hypnotism —*pa t* would —*adj* **Wil'ful,** governed only by one's will done or suffered by design obstinate (*Shak*) willing —*adv* **Wil'fully.**—*n* **Wil'fulness.**—*adj* **Willed,** having a will brought under another's will —*n* **Will'er,** one who wishes, one who wills —*adjs* **Will'ing,** having the will inclined to a thing desirous disposed chosen, **Will'ing-heart'ed,** heartily consenting —*adv* **Will'ingly** —*n* **Will'ingness.** —*adj* **Will'yard** (*Scot*), wilful shy —**At will,** at pleasure, **Conjoint, Joint will,** a testamentary act by two persons jointly in the same instrument, **Good-will,** favour sincerity, **Ill-will,** enmity, malice —**Tenant at will,** one who holds lands at the will of the owner —**To have one's will,** to obtain what one desires, **To work one's will,** to do exactly what one wants —**With a will,** with all one's heart [A S *willa*, will—*willan, wyllan*, to wish, Goth *wilyan*, Ger *wollen*, L *velle*]

Willet, wil'et, *n* a North American bird of the snipe family, belonging to the tattler group—also *Stone curlew* [From its cry]

Williewaught, wil'ı wäht, *n* (*Scot*) a deep draught of liquor

Will-o'-the-wisp, wil' o the wisp', *n* the ignis fatuus any deluding person or thing

Willow, wil'ō, *n* any tree or shrub of the genus *Salix*, having slender, pliant branches the wood of the willow a cricket bat —*v t* **Wil'low,** to beat with willow rods, as in cleaning cotton, &c —*adj* **Wil'lowed,** abounding with or containing willows —*ns* **Wil'low-machine',** **Wil'low,** a machine for extracting dirt from hemp, cotton, &c, **Wil'low-moth,** a common British night-moth —*adj* **Wil'lowy,** abounding in willows flexible, graceful —**Bedford willow,** a species whose bark is especially rich in salicin and in tannin, **Weeping-willow,** a very ornamental species, a native of the East, much planted in Britain on account of its beautiful pendent twigs, **White** or **Huntingdon willow,** the largest of British species, reaching a height of eighty feet [A S *welig*, Low Ger *wilge*, Dut *wilg*]

Will-worship, wil'-wur'ship, *n*. (*B*) worship that is self-invented, superstitious observance without divine authority

Willy-nilly, wil'ı-nil'ı, *adv* willing or unwilling. —*adj* vacillating [See **Will** and **Nill.**]

Wilt, wilt, *v.t.* to droop, lose energy.—*v.t.* to

ıender limp or pithless [See **Welk**, cf Ger *welk*, withered]

Wilt, wilt, 2d pers. sing of **Will.**

Wily, wil'ı, *adj* full of wiles or tricks using craft or stratagem artful sly —*adv* **Wil'ily** —*n* **Wil'iness**, cunning

Wimble, wim'bl, *n* an instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle —*v t* to bore through with such [Scand , Dan *vimmel*, auger , conn with Old Dut *weme*, a wimble, and *wemelen*, to whirl]

Wimble, wim'bl, *adj* (*Spens*) active, nimble [Sw *vimmel*, giddy—*vima*, to be giddy , allied to *whim*]

Wimple, wim'pl, *n* a hood or veil folded round the neck and face (still a part of a nun's dress) a flag —*v t* to hide with a wimple (*Shak*) to hoodwink to lay in folds —*v ı* to ripple (*Spens*) to lie in folds [A S *wimpel*, a neck covering , cf Ger *wimpel*, a pennon, Fr *guimpe*, a nun's veil, Eng *gimp*, a thin cloth for trimming]

Win, win, *v t* to get by labour to gain in contest to allure to kindness, to gain to achieve, effect to attain to induce in mining, to sink down to a bed of coal to obtain the favour of —*v ı* to gain the victory to gain favour (*prov*) to make one's way, to succeed in getting —*pr p* win'ning, *pa t* and *pa p* won (wun) —*n* a victory, success —*ns* **Win'ner**, **Win'ning**, the act of one who wins that which is won (usually in *pl*) a shaft or pit to open a bed of coal —*adj* influencing attractive —*adv* **Win'ningly.**—*ns* **Win'ningness**, **Win'ning-post**, the goal of a race course —**Win by a head**, to win very narrowly , **Win in a canter**, to win easily, as it were at an easy gallop , **Win on, upon**, to gain upon, to obtain favour with , **Win** or **Gain one's spurs**, to earn one's knighthood by valour on the field, hence to gain recognition or reputation by merit of any kind [A S *winnan*, to suffer, to struggle , Ice *vinna*, to accomplish, Ger *gewinnen*, to win]

Wince, wins, *v ı* to shrink or start back to be affected acutely, as by a sarcasm to be restive, as a horse uneasy at its rider [O Fr *guenchir*, *ganchir*, to wince—Old High Ger *wenkan* (Ger *wanken*), to wince Allied to Eng *wink*, and Ger *winken*, to nod]

Wincey, Winsey, win'sı, *n* Same as **Linsey-woolsey** (q v)

Winch, winsh, *n* the crank of a wheel or axle a kind of hoisting machine a dyer's reel suspended horizontally by the ends of its axis over the vat, so as to allow the cloth to descend into either compartment of the bath according as it is turned on the right or left —Also **Wince** [A S *wince*, prob orig 'a bent handle,' and so akin to Eng *wink*]

Wind, wind, *n* air in motion breath flatulence anything insignificant the wind instruments in an orchestra air impregnated with scent a hint or suggestion of something secret, publicity (*slang*) a part of the body near the stomach a disease of sheep in which the inflamed intestines are distended by gases —*v t* (wīnd) to sound or signal by blowing to scent (wind) to expose to the wind to drive hard, so as to put out of breath to allow to recover wind —*pr p* wīnd'ing and wind'ing , *pa p* wind'ed and wound —*ns* **Wind'age**, the difference between the size of the bore of a gun and that of the ball or shell the influence of the wind in deflecting a missile , **Wind'bag**, a person of mere words — *adjs* **Wind'bound**, hindered from sailing by a contrary wind ; **Wind'-chang'ing**, fickle — *ns* **Wind'-chart**, a chart showing the direction of the wind , **Wind'-egg**, an addle egg, one soft-shelled or imperfectly formed , **Wind'er**, one who sounds a horn one who or that which winds or rolls ; **Wind'fall**, fruit blown off a tree by the wind : any unexpected money or other advantage ; **Wind'-flow'er**, the wood-anemone ; **Wind'-gall**, a puffy swelling about the fetlock joints of a horse , **Wind'-gauge**, an instrument for gauging or measuring the velocity of the wind an appliance fixed to a gun by means of which the force of the wind is ascertained so that allowance may be made for it in sighting , **Wind'-gun**, air gun , **Wind'-ho'ver**, the kestrel —*adv* **Wind'ily.**—*ns* **Wind'iness**, **Wind'-in'strument**, a musical instrument sounded by means of wind or by the breath —*adj* **Wind'less**, without wind —*ns* **Wind'mill**, a mill for performing any class of work in which fixed machinery can be employed, and in which the motive power is the force of the wind acting on a set of sails , **Wind'-pipe**, the passage for the breath between the mouth and lungs, the trachea , **Wind'row**, a row of hay raked together to be made into cocks, a row of peats, &c , set up for drying , **Wind'-sail**, (*naut*) a wide funnel of canvas used to convey a stream of air below deck —*adj* **Wind'-shā'ken**, agitated by the wind —*ns* **Wind'-side**, the side next the wind , **Wind'-suck'er**, the kestrel a critic ready to fasten on any weak spot, however small or unimportant — *adj* **Wind'-swift**, swift as the wind —*adv* **Wind'ward**, toward where the wind blows from — *adj* toward the wind —*n* the point from which the wind blows —*adj* **Wind'y.**—**Broken wind**, a form of paroxysmal dyspnœa , **Second wind**, new powers of respiration succeeding to the first breathlessness — **A capful of wind**, a slight breeze , **Before the wind**, carried along by the wind , **Between wind and water**, that part of a ship's side which is now in, now out of, the water owing to the fluctuation of the waves any vulnerable point , **Down the wind**, moving with the wind —**How the wind blows**, or **lies**, the state of the wind the position of affairs — **In the wind**, astir, afoot , **In the wind's eye**, **In the teeth of the wind**, right against the wind —**Fight windmills**, to struggle with imaginary opposition, as Don Quixote tilted at the windmill , **Get one's wind**, to recover one's breath , **Get the wind of**, to get on the windward side of , **Get wind of**, to learn about, to be informed of , **Have the wind of**, to be on the trail of , **Sail close to the wind**, to keep the boat's head near enough to wind as to fill but not shake the sails to be almost indecent , **Sow the wind and reap the whirlwind**, to act wrongly and receive a crushing retribution [A S *wind* , Ice *vindr*, Ger *wind*, L *ventus*, Gr *aētēs*, Sans *vāta*, wind]

Wind, wind, *v t* to turn to twist to coil to haul or hoist, as by a winch to encircle to change (*Spens*) to weave —*v ı* to turn completely or often to turn round something to twist to move spirally to meander to beat about the bush —*pr p* wind'ing , *pa t* and *pa.p* wound —*n* **Wind'er**, one who winds an instrument for winding a twisting plant.—*adj* **Wind'ing**, curving, full of bends twisted —*n* a turning a twist —*n* **Wind'ing-en'gine**, a machine for hoisting —*adv* **Wind'ingly.**—*ns* **Wind'ing-sheet**, a sheet enwrapping a corpse the dripping grease which clings to the side of a candle , **Wind'-up**, the close —**To wind up**, to come to a conclusion to tighten, to excite very much to give new life to to adjust for final settlement (*Shak*) to restore to harmony [A S *windan*, Ger *winden*, Ice *vinda*, Goth *windan*. Cf **Wend, Wander**]

Windlass, wind'las, *n* a modification of the wheel and axle, used for raising weights, consisting of a revolving cylinder —*v ı* to use a windlass.—

v t to hoist by means of such [Skeat explains as a corruption, due to confusion with the succeeding word, of M E *windas*, a windlass — Ice *vindáss—vinda*, to wind, Dut *windas*]

Windlass, wind'las, *n* (*Shak*) indirect, crafty action [For *wind lace*, a winding course, from *wind* (n), and *lace*, a twist See **Lace**]

Windle, win'dl, *n* an engine for turning a dry measure [A S *windel—windan*, to turn]

Windlestraw win'dl-straw, *n* the stalk of various grasses [A S *windel*, a woven basket, and *streów*, straw]

Window, win'dō, *n* an opening in the wall of a building for air and light the frame in the opening a cover, lid — *v t* to furnish with windows (*Shak*) to make rents in (*Shak*) to place in a window —*ns* **Win'dow-bar,** a wooden or iron bar fitted into a window for security (*Shak*) lattice work across a woman's stomacher, **Win'dow-blind,** a blind or screen for a window, **Win'dow-bole** (same as **Bole**), **Win'dow-frame,** a frame or case which surrounds a window, **Win'dow-gar'dening,** the cultivation of plants indoors before a window, or in boxes fitted on the outside sill, **Win'dow-glass,** glass suitable for windows, **Win'dow-pane,** a square of glass set in a window, **Win'dow-sash,** a light frame in which panes of glass are set, **Win'dow-screen,** any device for filling the opening of a window, **Win'dow-seat,** a seat in the recess of a window; **Win'dow-shade,** a sheet covering the window when pulled out, **Win'dow-sill,** the flat piece of wood at the bottom of a window frame —**Window tax,** till 1851 a tax in Great Britain levied on windows of houses —**Blind window,** a window space blocked up with masonry [M E *windowe*—Ice *vindauga—vindr*, wind, and *auga*, eye]

Windring, wind'ring, *adj* (*Shak*) winding

Windsor, win'zor, *adj* pertaining to Windsor, as in **Wind'sor-chair,** a kind of strong, plain, polished chair, made entirely of wood, **Wind'sor-soap,** a kind of perfumed brown toilet soap

Wine, win, *n* the fermented juice of the grape a liquor made from other fruits (*fig*) intoxication a wine drinking, a wine party —*ns* **Wine'-bib'ber,** a bibber or drinker of wine a drunkard, **Wine'-bib'bing, Wine'-bis'cuit,** a sweet biscuit intended to be served with wine, **Wine'-cel'lar,** a cellar for storing wine —*adj* **Wine'-col'oured,** of the colour of red wine —*ns* **Wine'-fat,** the vat receiving the liquor from a wine press, **Wine'-glass,** a small glass used in drinking wine, **Wine'-glass'ful, Wine'-mer'chant,** a merchant who deals in wine, **Wine'-part'y,** a drinking party, **Wine'-press,** a machine in which grapes are pressed in the manufacture of wine, **Wine'-skin,** a skin for holding wine, **Wine'-tast'er,** one whose business it is to sample wines, **Wine'-vault,** a vaulted wine cellar (*pl*) a place where wine is tasted or drunk —**Adam's wine,** water, **Rhine, Rhenish wine,** wine produced on the banks of the Rhine, esp hock, **Spirit of wine,** alcohol, **White wine,** Chablis, Sauterne, the wines of Germany—formerly Madeira and sherry [A S *win*, Goth *wein*, Ger *wein*, all from L *vinum*, cog with Gr *oinos*]

Wing, wing, *n* the organ of a bird, or other animal or insect, by which it flies flight, means of flying anything resembling a wing, any side piece, the side of a building, &c one of the longer sides of crown works or horn works in fortification the flank corps or division of an army on either side the ships on either extremity of a fleet ranged in line (*fig*) protection —*v t* to furnish or transport with wings to lend speed to, to supply with side pieces to bear in flight, to traverse by flying to wound on the wing, to wound a person in arm or shoulder —*v i* to soar on the wing —*n* **Wing'-case,** the horny case or cover over the wings of some insects, as the beetle —*adj* **Winged,** furnished with wings swift wounded in the wing, lofty, sublime, alate, abounding in wings —*adv* **Wing'edly,** on or by wings —*adjs* **Wing'less,** without wings, **Wing'y,** having wings soaring on wings — **Winged bull,** a common form in Assyrian sculpture, symbolic of domination —**On, Upon the wing,** flying, in motion departing —**To make** or **take wing,** to depart —**Under one's wing,** under one's protection [Ice. *vængr*, a wing, Sw *vinge*]

Wink, wingk, *v i* to move the eyelids quickly to give a hint by winking to seem not to see, connive at (so in *B*) to flicker, twinkle, sparkle — *v t* to close and open quickly —*n* act of winking a hint given by winking —*ns* **Wink'-a-peep,** the scarlet pimpernel, **Wink'er,** one who winks a horse's blinkers (*Shak*) an eye the winking membrane of a bird's eye, the winking muscle a small bellows in an organ, regulated by a spring, controlling variations of wind pressure, **Wink'ing,** the act of winking —**Forty winks,** (*coll*) a short nap —**Like winking,** (*slang*) very rapidly —**To tip one the wink,** to wink to one as a sign of caution [A S *wincian* (Ger *winken*), akin to A S *wancol*, wavering]

Winna, win'a, a Scotch form for **Will not.**

Winning, win'ing, *adj* and *n* —*adv* **Win'ningly.** [See **Win**]

Winnock, win'ok, *n* (*Scot*) a window —Also **Win'dock**

Winnow, win'ō, *v t* to separate the chaff from the grain by wind to fan to examine to sift to blow upon (*Milton*) to set in motion (*rare*) to flap, flutter —*v i* to separate chaff from grain —*n* a fan for winnowing —*ns* **Win'nower; Win'nowing-fan, -machine',** a fan, machine, for winnowing [A S *windwian*, to expose to the wind See **Wind**]

Winsome, win'sum, *adj* cheerful pleasant attractive —*adv* **Win'somely** —*n* **Win'someness** [A S *wyn sum*, pleasant—*wyn*, joy (Ger *wonne*)]

Winter, win'ter, *n* the cold season of the year a year any season of cheerlessness the last corn of the harvest, a harvest festival —*adj* wintry —*v i* to pass the winter —*v t* to feed, or to detain, during winter —*adj* **Win'ter-beat'en** (*Spens*), beaten or injured by the cold of winter —*ns* **Win'ter-ber'ry,** a name given to several shrubs of the genus *Ilex*, growing in the eastern parts of North America, **Win'ter-bourne,** an intermittent spring in the chalk districts, **Win'ter-cher'ry,** one of the *Solanaceæ*, a plant with edible red berries—also called in the United States *Strawberry tomatoes* the Balloon vine, having large triangular, inflated fruit —*adj* **Win'ter-clad,** warmly clad —*ns* **Win'ter-clov'er,** the partridge berry, **Win'ter-cress,** a cruciferous plant, cultivated for winter salad — *adj* **Win'tered,** having seen many winters, exposed to winter (*Shak*) worn in winter — *ns* **Win'ter-gar'den,** an ornamental garden for winter, **Win'ter-green,** a plant of genus *Pyrola*, also of *Chimaphila* a plant of genus *Gaultheria*, whose oil is an aromatic stimulant, used chiefly in flavouring confectionery and syrups —*v t* **Win'ter-ground** (*Shak*), to protect, as a plant, from the inclemency of winter —*adj* **Win'terly,** cheerless.—*n pl* **Win'ter-quar'ters,** the quarters of an army during winter a winter residence —*ns* **Win'ter's-bark,** a stimulant, aromatic, and tonic bark, named from Captain Winter, who first brought it from the Strait of Magellan in 1579, **Win'ter-set'tle,** an old

word for a winter dwelling; **Win'ter-tide,** winter —*adjs* **Win'try, Win'tery,** resembling or suitable to winter stormy —*n* **Win'triness.** [A S *winter*, Ger *winter*, of uncertain origin, not conn with **Wind.**]

Winter, win'tėr, *n* an appliance for fixing on the front of a grate, to keep warm a tea kettle or the like

Wintle, win'tl, *v i* (*Scot*) to stagger —*n* a stagger

Winy, wīn'ī, *adj* having the qualities of or resembling wine

Winze, winz, *n* (*Scot*) a curse [Ult from same root as **Wish.**]

Winze, winz, *n* in mining, a small ventilating shaft between two levels [Prob related to **Winnow**]

Wipe, wīp, *v t* to clean by rubbing to rub off clear away (*coll*) to beat —*n* act of cleaning by rubbing a blow a scar (*slang*) handkerchief —*ns* **Wip'er, Wip'ing,** the act of wiping a thrashing [A S *wīpian*, cf Low Ger *wrep*, a wisp See **Wisp**]

Wire, wīr, *n* a thread of metal the metal thread used in telegraphy, &c the string of an instrument the slender shaft of the plumage of certain birds a telegram (*slang*) a clever pickpocket (*Shak*) the lash, scourge —*adj* formed of wire —*v t* to bind, snare, or supply with wire to keep the ends of a broken bone together with wire to send by telegraph —*v i* to telegraph —*adj* **Wired,** having wiry feathers —*n* **Wire'-dan'cer,** a performer on a tight wire —*v t* **Wire'draw,** to draw into wire to draw or spin out to a great length to strain or stretch the meaning of anything —*ns* **Wire'drawer, Wire'drawing, Wire'-grass,** a kind of fine meadow-grass, **Wire'-heel,** a defect or disease of the foot, **Wire'-man,** one who puts up or takes care of wires, **Wire'-net'ting, Wire'work,** a texture of wire woven in the form of a net, **Wire'-pull'er,** one who exercises an influence felt but not seen, as if the actors were his puppets and he pulled the wires that move them an intriguer, **Wire'-pull'ing; Wī'rer,** a snarer —*adj* **Wire'-sewed, -stitched,** sewed with wire instead of thread —*ns* **Wire'way,** transportation by means of wires, **Wire'work,** articles made of wire, **Wire'worker, Wire'working, Wire'-worm,** a name given to the larvæ of click-beetles, from their slenderness and uncommon hardness, very injurious to root, grain, and fodder crops —*adj* **Wire'wove,** denoting a fine glazed quality of writing-paper —*adv* **Wī'rily.**—*n* **Wī'riness,** the state of being wiry —*adj* **Wī'ry,** made of or like wire flexible and strong —**To pull the wires** (see **Wire-puller** above), **To wire away, in,** to act with vigour [A S *wīr*, Ice *vīrr*, perh conn with L *vīriæ*, bracelets]

Wis, wis, *v* (in the form **I wis**), erroneously used as 'I know' [*I wis* is the M E adv *i wis*—A S *ge wis*, certainly, cf Ger *ge-wiss*]

Wisard, wiz'ard, *n* Same as **Wizard.**

Wisdom, wiz'dum, *n* quality of being wise judgment right use of knowledge learning (*B*) skilfulness, speculation, spiritual perception the apocryphal Book of the Wisdom of Solomon (see **Apocrypha**).—*n* **Wis'dom-tooth,** a large double back tooth, so called because it appears late, when people are supposed to have arrived at the age of wisdom [A S *wisdóm*, wisdom See **Wise**]

Wise, wīz, *adj* having wit or knowledge able to make use of knowledge well judging rightly discreet learned skilful dictated by wisdom containing wisdom pious, godly —*adjs* **Wise'-heart'ed,** having wisdom prudent, **Wise'-like** (*Scot*), **sensible,** judicious looking as if capable of playing one's part well —*n* **Wise'ling,** one who pretends to be wise —*adv* **Wise'ly.**—*n* **Wise'ness.**—**Wise woman,** a witch (*Scot*) a midwife. —**Never the wiser,** still in ignorance. [A S *wīs*, Ger *weise*, from root of **Wit.**]

Wise, wīz, *v t* (*Scot*) to guide in a certain direction, to incline

Wise, wīz, *n* way, manner —**In any wise, In no wise,** in any way, in no way, **On this wise,** in this way [A.S *wīse*, orig wiseness, Ger. *weise*, akin to **Wise,** *adj*, and **Wit.** Doublet **Guise.**]

Wiseacre, wīz'ā ker, *n* one who pretends to wisdom without grounds, a simpleton quite unconscious of being such [Perh through the medium of Dutch from Ger *weissager*, a soothsayer, *weissagen*, to foretell—Old High Ger *wizago*, a prophet]

Wish, wish, *v i* to have a desire to long (so in *B*) to be inclined —*v t* to desire or long for to ask to invoke (*Shak*) to recommend —*n* desire, longing thing desired expression of desire —*n* **Wish'er.**—*adj* **Wish'ful,** having a wish or desire eager —*adv* **Wish'fully.**—*ns* **Wish'fulness, Wish'ing-bone, Wish'-bone,** the furcula or merrythought of a fowl, **Wish'ing-cap,** a cap by wearing which one obtains everything he wishes [A S *wȳscan—wūsc*, a wish, Ger *wunschen*, Sw *onska*, perh conn with **Win**]

Wishtonwish, wish'ton wish, *n* the North American prairie dog [Amer Ind]

Wish-wash, wish' wosh, *n* (*coll*) anything wishy washy —*adj* **Wish'y-wash'y,** thin and weak, diluted, feeble [Formed from **Wash.**]

Wisp, wisp, *n* a small bundle of straw or hay a small broom will-o' the wisp a disease affecting the feet of cattle —*v t* to rub down with a wisp —*adj* **Wisp'y,** like a wisp [M E *wisp*, *wips*, conn with *wipe*, cf Low Ger *wrep*, Norw *vippa*, a wisp]

Wist, wist, *v pa t* (*B*) knew [A S *wiste*, pa t of *witan*, 3d pers sing pr t *wát*, to know See **Wit**]

Wistaria, wis tā'ri a, *n* a genus of leguminous plants, some of the species amongst the most magnificent ornamental climbers known in English gardens, named from the American anatomist, Caspar Wistar (1761–1818)

Wistful, wist'fool, *adj* hushed full of thought thoughtful earnest eager, wishful, longing —*adv* **Wist'fully.**—*n* **Wist'fulness.**—*adv* **Wist'ly** (*Shak*), silently, earnestly [Most prob for *whistful*, *whistly*—i e silently, and not conn with *wish* Skeat, however, makes it a substitution for *wishful*, confused with *wisly*=certainly—Ice *víss*, certain (distinct from, yet allied to, *víss*, wise)]

Wit, wit, *v i* to know —*pr t* 1st pers sing **Wot;** 2d, **Wost** (erroneously **Wot'test**), 3d, **Wot** (erroneously **Wot'teth**.—*pl* 1st, 2d, 3d, **Wot**), *pa t* **Wist** (erroneously **Wot'ted**), *pr p* **Wit'ting, Weet'ing** (erroneously **Wot'ting**), *pa p* **Wist.**—**To do to wit,** to cause to know, **To wit,** that is to say—the A S gerund *tó witanne* [A S *witan*, to know (pr t. ic *wát*, þu *wást*, he *wát*, pl *witon*, pa.t *wiste*, also *wisse*, pl *wiston*, pa p *wist*), Goth *witan*, Ger *wissen*, conn also with L *vidēre*, Gr *idein*, Sans *vid*]

Wit, wit, *n* understanding a mental faculty (chiefly in *pl*) the power of combining ideas with a ludicrous effect the result of this power ingenuity (*rare*) imagination (*obs*) information —*adj* **Wit'less,** wanting wit or understanding thoughtless —*adv* **Wit'lessly.**—*ns* **Wit'lessness; Wit'ling,** one who has little wit a pretender to wit; **Wit'-mong'er,** a poor would-be wit, **Wit'-snap'per** (*Shak.*), one who affects wit or repartee —*adj* **Wit'ted,** having wit or understanding —*n* **Witticism** (wit'i-sizm), a witty remark a sentence or phrase affectedly witty.

—*adv* **Wit'tily.**—*n* **Wit'tiness**—*adv* **Wit'tingly,** knowingly by design—*adj* **Wit'ty,** possessed of wit amusing droll sarcastic (*B*) ingenious (*Shak*) wise, discreet—*v i* **Wit'wanton,** to indulge in irreverent wit—**At one's wits' end,** utterly perplexed—**The five wits,** the five senses—**To live by one's wits,** to live in a haphazard manner by any shift. [A S *wit*, from the verb above]

Wit, wit, *n* a person of understanding or judgment, esp a person who has a keen perception of the ludicrous and can express it neatly [Perh a use of the preceding word, others trace through A S *wita*, *gewita*, a counsellor—*witan*, to know]

Witan, wit'an, *n pl* members of the Witenagemot [Pl of A S *wita*, a man of knowledge See preceding words]

Witch, wich, *n* a woman regarded as having supernatural or magical power and knowledge through compact with the devil or some minor evil spirit a hag, crone (*coll*) a fascinating young girl (*Shak*) a wizard—*v t* to bewitch, to effect by means of witchcraft—*ns* **Witch'craft,** the craft or practice of witches sorcery supernatural power, **Witch'-doc'tor,** a medicine man, **Witch'ery,** witchcraft fascination, **Witch'es'-broom,** a popular name for the broom like tufts of branches developed on the silver fir, birch, cherry, &c by means of an uredineous fungus, **Witch'es'-but'ter,** a dark brown fungus (see **Nostoc**), **Witch'es'-thim'ble,** the sea campion, **Witch'-find'er,** one whose business was to detect witches—*adj* **Witch'ing,** weird fascinating—*adv* **Witch'ingly**—*ns* **Witch'-knot,** a knot, esp in the hair, tied by means of witchcraft, **Witch'-meal,** the inflammable pollen of the club moss—*adj* **Witch'-rid'den,** ridden by witches—*n* **Witch'-wife,** a woman who practises witch craft [M E *wicche* (both masc and fem)—A S *wicca* (masc), *wicce* (fem), wizard, witch, prob reduced from *witega*, *witiga*, *witga*, a seer (Old High Ger *wīzago*)—a supposed adj *witig*, seeing—*witan*, to see, allied to *witan*, to know For the change, cf *orchard*—A S *ortgeard* See **Wit** and **Wicked.**]

Witch, Witch-elm, wich, wich' elm, *n* the common wild elm—also **Witch'-ha'zel.**—*n* **Witch'en,** the mountain ash or rowan [A S *wice*, the service tree—*wican*, to bend]

Wit-cracker, wit' krak'er, *n* (*Shak*) a joker, jester

Wite, wit, *v t* (*Spens*) to blame, to reproach—*n* (*Spens*) blame, reproach—*adj* **Wite'less** (*Spens*), blameless [A S *witan*, to punish, fine (Ice *vita*), ultimately conn with *witan*, to know]

Witenagemot, wit'e na ge mōt', *n* the supreme council of England in Anglo Saxon times, composed of the bishops, the ealdormen of shires, and a number of the king's friends and dependents, the king's thanes It was thus purely a council of royal officers and territorial magnates, not at all resembling the representative House of Commons [A S *witena gemót*—*wita*, a wise man, *gemót*, a meeting]

With, *n* Same as **Withe.**

With, with, *prep* denoting nearness, agreement, or connection by in competition or contrast on the side of immediately after among possessing in respect of, in the regard of like by, by means of, through showing, using from—*adv* **Withal',** with all or the rest likewise moreover—*prep* an emphatic form of *with*—**With that,** thereupon [A S *wið*, Ice *við*, Ger *wider* It absorbed the A S *mid*, with (Ger *mit*)]

Withdraw, with-draw', *v t* to draw back or away to take back to recall—*v i* to retire to go away—*ns.* **Withdraw'al, Withdraw'ment; Withdraw'ing-room,** a room used to retire into a drawing room [Pfx *with-*, against, back, and **Draw.**]

Withe, with, or with, **Withy,** with'y, *n* a flexible twig, esp of willow a band of twisted twigs an elastic handle to a tool to save the hand from the shock of blows a boom iron [A S *withthe*, a form of *withig*, a *withy*, Ice *vidhr*, Ger *weide*, willow]

Wither, with'er, *v i* to fade or become dry to lose freshness to shrink waste—*v t* to cause to dry up to cause to decay, perish, waste—*adj* **With'ered,** dried up—*n* **With'eredness**—*adj* **With'ering,** blasting, blighting, scorching—*n* **With'ering-floor,** the drying floor of a malthouse—*adv* **With'eringly.** [A S *wedrian*, to expose to weather See **Weather**]

Withers, with'erz, *n pl* the ridge between the shoulder bones of a horse and behind the root of the neck—*adj* **With'er-wrung,** injured in the withers [Lit 'the resisting parts'—A S *wither*, against, an extension of *with*, against]

Withershins, Widdershins, with'-, wid'er shinz, *adv* (*Scot*) in the contrary direction—to the left, contrary to the course of the sun, in the wrong way—Also **Wid'dersins, Wid'dersinnis.** Cf the Gaelic *deiseil*, to the right, going round in the way of the sun [*Widder* is the Ice *vithra*, against (A S *wither*, Ger *wieder*, Dut *weder*), *Sins* is the adverbial genitive, from Ice *sinni*, walk, movement, originally journey, cog with A S *síth*, Goth *sinths*, journey, Old High Ger *sind*]

Withhold, with hōld', *v t* to hold back to keep back—*v i* to stay back—*pa p* **Withhol'den.**—*ns* **Withhol'der; Withhold'ment.** [Pfx. *with*, against, back, and **Hold**]

Within, with in', *prep* in the inner part inside in the reach of not going outside of—*adv* in the inner part inwardly at home—**Within call, hail,** not too far to hear a call, hail [A S *wiðinnan*, *wið*, against, with, *innan*, in]

Without, with owt', *prep* outside or out of beyond not with in absence of not having except all but—*adv* on the outside out of doors—*conj* except—*adj* **Without'-door** (*Shak*), being out of doors—*prep* **Without'en** (*Spens*), without—**Without book,** on no authority, **Without distinction,** indiscriminately—**From without,** from the outside [A S *wiðútan*, *wið*, against, *útan*, outside]

Withstand, with stand', *v t* to stand against: to oppose or resist—*pa t* and *pa p* **Withstood'.**—*n* **Withstand'er.**

Witloof, wit'lōf, *n* a kind of chicory with large roots [Dut]

Witness, wit'nes, *n* knowledge brought in proof testimony of a fact that which furnishes proof one who sees or has personal knowledge of a thing one who attests—*v t* to have direct knowledge of to see to give testimony to to show (*Shak*) to foretell—*v i* to give evidence—*ns* **Wit'ness-box,** the enclosure in which a witness stands when giving evidence in a court of law, **Wit'nesser.**—**With a witness** (*Shak*), to a great degree [A S *witnes*, testimony—*witan*, to know]

Wittol, wit'ol, *n* one who knows his wife's faithlessness, and submits to it—*adj* **Wit'tolly** (*Shak*), like a wittol or contented cuckold [Formerly also *wittal*, *wittold*, a particular use of **Witwal,** the popinjay, cf the similar allusions to the *cuckoo*, from which grew the word *cuckold*]

Witwal, wit'wawl, *n* the popinjay, or green woodpecker, the greater spotted woodpecker [Var. of *woodwale*, a woodpecker]

Wive, wiv, *v t* to take for a wife to provide with

a wife —*v i* to marry —*n* **Wive'hood** (*Spens*), wifehood [A S *wifian—wif*, wife]

Wivern, wī'vern, *n* Same as **Wyvern.**

Wives, wīvz, *pl* of **Wife**

Wizard, wiz'ard, *n* one who practises witchcraft or magic (*obs*) a wise man —*adj* with magical powers —*adv* **Wiz'ardly,** like a wizard —*n* **Wiz'ardry,** sorcery. [O Fr *guiscart*—Ice *vizkr* (for *vitskr*), from *vita*, to know]

Wizen, wizened, wiz'n, wiz'nd, *adj* dried up thin shrivelled —*v i* and *v t* to become dry, to make dry —*adj* **Wiz'en-faced,** having a thin, shrivelled face [A S *wisnian*, to wither, cog with Ice *visinn*, wizened, *visna*, to wither]

Wizier. See **Vizir**

Wo. Same as **Woe**

Woad, wōd, *n* a genus of cruciferous plants, whose few species are mostly natives of the countries around the Mediterranean —*Dyer's woad* yields a good and very permanent dye, but is now largely superseded by indigo —*adj* **Woad'ed,** dyed blue with woad [A S *wād*, Ger *waid*, L *vitrum*]

Wobble, Wobbler, Wobbling See **Wabble.**

Woden, wō'den, *n* the Anglo Saxon form of the Norse Odin —*n* **Wō'denism,** the worship of Woden

Woe, Wo, wō, *n* grief misery a heavy calamity a curse an exclamation of grief —*adj* sad, wretched —*adjs* **Woe'-begone',** **Wo'begone,** beset with woe (see **Begone**), **Woe'ful, Wo'ful, Woe'some** (*Scot* **Wae'some**), sorrowful bringing calamity wretched —*advs* **Woe'fully, Wo'fully** —*ns* **Woe'fulness, Wo'fulness** —*adjs* **Woe'-wea'ried, -worn,** wearied, worn, with woe —**Woe worth the day** (see **Worth**). —**In weal and woe,** in prosperity and adversity [A S (*interj*) *wá*, Ger *weh*, L *væ*, Gr *ouai* Cf **Wail.**]

Woiwode See **Voivode.**

Wold, wōld, *n* an open tract of country [A S *weald, wald*, a wood, perh ultimately conn with *wealdan*, to possess, wield]

Wolf, woolf, *n* the common name of certain species of the genus *Canis*—including the ravenous Common Wolf, the Abyssinian Wolf, the Antarctic Wolf, the Maned Wolf, and the Prairie Wolf or Coyote anything very ravenous a greedy and cunning person (*obs*) a tuberculous excrescence (*mus*) a harsh discord heard in the organ, &c —*pl* **Wolves.**—*v i* to hunt for wolves —*v t* (*slang*) to devour ravenously —*ns* **Wolf'-dog,** a dog of large breed kept to guard sheep, esp against wolves, **Wolf'er,** one who hunts wolves, **Wolf'-fish,** a fierce and voracious salt water fish—called also *Sea wolf* and *Cat-fish*, **Wolf' hound** (see **Borzoi**), **Wolf'ing,** the hunting of wolves for their skins —*adjs* **Wolf'ish, Wolv'ish,** like a wolf either in form or quality rapacious —*adv* **Wolf'ishly** —*ns* **Wolf'kin, Wolf'ling,** a young wolf, **Wolf's'-bane,** aconite, **Wolf's' foot,** the club moss *Lycopodium*, **Wolf'-skin,** the skin or pelt of a wolf, **Wolf'-spi'der,** the tarantula, **Wolf'-tooth,** a small supernumerary premolar in a horse —**To keep the wolf from the door,** to keep out hunger, **To see a wolf,** to lose one's voice, in allusion to an old superstition [A S *wulf*, Ger *wolf*, L *lupus*, Gr *lykos*]

Wolffian, wōolf'i an, *adj* pertaining to or associated with the name of the German embryologist K F Wolff (1733–94)—applied to the primordial renal organs in the embryo of the higher vertebrates, performing the function of kidneys till superseded by the true or permanent kidneys

Wolfian, wōolf'i an, *adj* pertaining to the philosophy of Johann Christian von Wolf (1679–1754) He systematised and popularised the philosophy of Leibnitz, and gave a strong impulse to that development of natural theology and rationalism which soon almost drove out revelation by rendering it unnecessary The Wolfian philosophy held the world until the rise of Kant, and an important section of Kant's work was a destructive criticism of Wolf's dogmatism—also **Wolffian** —*n* **Wolf'ianism.**

Wolfian, wōolf'i an, *adj* pertaining to or associated with the name of Friedrich August Wolf (1759–1824), the most gifted classical scholar and first critic of his age—applied esp to his theory that the *Odyssey* and *Iliad* are composed of numerous ballads by different minstrels, strung together in a kind of unity by subsequent editors

Wolfram, wol'fram, *n* a native compound of tungstate of iron and manganese [Ger]

Wolverene, Wolverine, wool've rēn', *n* a name given to the American glutton or carcajou, from its rapacity [Extension of **Wolf.**]

Woman, woom'an, *n* the female of man, an adult female of the human race the female sex, women collectively a female attendant —*pl* **Women** (wim'en) —*v t* to cause to act like a woman, to unite to a woman (both *Shak*) to call a person 'woman' abusively —*n* **Wom'an-bod'y** (*Scot*), a woman, used disparagingly —*adjs* **Wom'an-born,** born of woman, **Wom'an-built,** built by women —*adv* **Wom'anfully,** like a woman —*adj* **Wom'an-grown,** grown to womanhood —*ns* **Wom'an-hāt'er,** a misogynist, **Wom'anhood,** the state, character, or qualities of a woman —*adj* **Wom'anish,** having the qualities of a woman feminine —*adv* **Wom'anishly.**—*ns* **Wom'anishness, Wom'ankind,** also **Wom'enkind,** women taken together the female sex —*adj* **Wom'an-like,** like a woman —*n* **Wom'anliness** —*adj* **Wom'anly,** like or becoming a woman feminine —*adv* in the manner of a woman —*ns* **Wom'an-post** (*Shak*), a female messenger, **Wom'an-quell'er,** a killer of women, **Wom'an-suf'frage,** the exercise of the electoral franchise by women —*adjs* **Wom'an-tired** (*Shak*), hen pecked, **Wom'an-vest'ed,** wearing women's clothes —**Woman of the town,** a prostitute, **Woman of the world,** a woman of fashion —**Women's rights,** the movement of women towards personal and proprietary independence —**To play the woman,** to give way to weakness [A S *wmman, wifman*, a compound of *wif*, a woman, *man*, man]

Womb, wōom, *n* the uterus, the organ in which the young of mammals are developed and kept till birth (*Shak*) the stomach the place where anything is produced any deep cavity —*v t* (*Shak*) to contain —*adj* **Womb'y** (*Shak*), capacious. [A S *wamb*, Ger *wamme*, paunch]

Wombat, wom'bat, *n* an Australian marsupial mammal of the opossum family [Native name]

Won, wun, *v i* to dwell to abide to be accustomed —*n* a dwelling an abode —*n* **Won'ing,** dwelling [A S *wunian*, Dut *wonen*, Ger *wohnen*, to dwell]

Won, wun, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Win.**

Wonder, wun'der, *n* the state of mind produced by something new, unexpected, or extraordinary a strange thing a prodigy a sweet fried cake—also *Cruller* —*v i* to feel wonder to be amazed (with *at*) to speculate expectantly —*p adj* **Won'dered** (*Shak*), having performed or able to perform wonders —*n* **Won'derer** —*adj* **Won'derful,** full of wonder exciting wonder strange (*B*) wonderfully —*adv* **Won'derfully.** —*n.* **Won'derfulness.**—*adv* **Won'deringly,** with wonder —*ns* **Won'derland,** a land of wonders, **Won'derment,** surprise —*adjs* **Won'derous** (same as **Wondrous**), **Won'der-struck, Won'der-strick'en,** struck with wonder or astonish

ment —*ns* **Won'der-work,** a prodigy, miracle thaumaturgy, **Won'der-work'er** —*adjs* **Won'der-wound'ed** (*Shak*), wonder stricken, **Won'drous,** such as may excite wonder strange —*adv* **Won'drously** —*ns* **Won'drousness** —**Bird of wonder,** the phœnix, **Nine days' wonder,** something that astonishes everybody for the moment —**Seven wonders of the world** (see **Seven**). [A S *wundor*, Ger *wunder*, Ice *undr*]

Wont, wunt, *adj* used or accustomed —*n* habit —*v i* to be accustomed —*adjs* **Wont'ed,** accustomed usual, **Wont'less** (*Spens*), unaccustomed [Orig pa p of *won*, to dwell—A S *wunian*, Ger *wohnen*]

Won't, wōnt, will not [Contr of M E *wol not*]

Woo, wōō, *v t* to ask in order to marriage to court to solicit eagerly, to seek —*v i* to court or make love to ask —*n* **Woo'er.** [A S *wōgian*, to woo—*wōg*, *wōh*, bent]

Wood, wood, *n* the solid part of trees trees cut or sawed timber a collection of growing trees the cask or barrel, as distinguished from the bottle (*print*) a woodblock —*v t* to supply with wood —*ns* **Wood'bine, Wood'bind,** the honeysuckle, applied also to other climbers, such as some kinds of ivy, the Virginia creeper, &c, **Wood'block,** a die cut in relief on wood and ready to furnish ink impressions a woodcut —*adjs* **Wood'-bō'ring, Wood'-born,** born in the woods —*ns* **Wood'-car'ving,** the process of carving in wood, **Wood'chat,** a bird which, not withstanding its name, is not a species of Chat, but of Shrike, **Wood'chuck,** the green woodpecker, **Wood'-coal,** coal like wood in texture charcoal lignite or brown coal, **Wood'cock,** a genus of birds allied to the snipes, but of a more bulky body, and with shorter and stronger legs, **Woodcock's-head,** a tobacco pipe, **Wood'craft,** skill in the chase or anything pertaining to forests, forestry generally, **Wood'cut,** an engraving cut on wood an impression from it, **Wood'-cut'ter,** one who cuts wood a woodengraver, **Wood'-cut'ting,** the act or employment of cutting wood wood engraving —*adjs* **Wood'ed,** supplied with wood covered with wood, **Wood'en,** made of wood hard dull, insensible heavy, stupid clumsy, without grace or spirit—of literary style, &c —*ns* **Wood'-engrā'ver, Wood'-engrā'ving,** the art of engraving designs on wood, differing from copper and steel plate engraving by having the parts intended to print on the paper in relief an engraving on or taken from wood, **Wood'enhead,** a blockhead, stupid person —*adj* **Wood'en-head'ed,** stupid —*n* **Wood'en-head'edness** —*adv* **Wood'enly** —*ns* **Wood'enness,** wooden quality want of spirit or expression, clumsiness, **Wood'-e'vil,** red water severe constipation in cattle, often occurring after eating freely of hedge cuttings or shoots of trees, **Wood'-fi'bre,** fibre derived from wood, **Wood'-grouse,** the capercailzie, **Wood'-hon'ey,** wild honey, **Wood'-horse,** a sawhorse, **Wood'-house,** a house or shed in which wood for fuel is deposited, **Wood'-i'bis** (see **Tantalus**), **Wood'iness,** the state or quality of being woody, **Wood'land,** land covered with wood, **Wood'lander,** an inhabitant of the woods, **Wood'lark,** a species of lark, found in or near woods, singing chiefly on the wing —*adj* **Wood'less,** without wood —*ns* **Wood'-louse,** any terrestrial isopod of the family *Oniscidæ*—the Scotch *slater*, common under stones, &c a termite or white ant any one of the pseudoneuropterous family *Psocidæ*, found in the woodwork of houses, **Wood'man,** a man who cuts down trees a forest officer a huntsman, **Wood'-naph'tha,** the mixture of light hydrocarbons distilled from wood (see **Pyroxylic**), **Wood'-note** (*Milton*), a wild musical note, like that of a song bird, **Wood'-nymph,** a nymph or goddess of the woods, **Wood'-of'fering** (*B*), wood burned on the altar, **Wood'-o'pal,** silicified wood, **Wood'-owl,** the European brown owl, **Wood'-pa'per,** paper prepared from wood, **Wood'pecker,** one of a family (*Picidæ*) of birds in the order *Picariæ*, remarkable for the structural modification of the skull in adaptation to its use as an axe, and for the long flexible tongue, which is used for extracting insects from holes and crevices of trees, **Wood'-pig'eon,** the cushat or ringdove, **Wood'-pulp,** wood fibre reduced to a pulp, used in making paper, **Wood'ruff,** a genus of rubiaceous plants with whorled leaves and a funnel shaped corolla — *Sweet Woodruff* has a creeping root stock sending up erect stems, and small white flowers, when dried it has a very agreeable fragrance like vernal grass, **Wood'sand'piper,** a common European tattler, allied to the redshank, **Wood'shed,** a shed for storing firewood, **Woods'man,** a woodman, **Wood'sor'rel,** a plant of the genus *Oxalis*, **Wood'spir'it** (same as **Pyroxylic spirit**), **Wood'swall'ow,** an Australian name for any of the fly catching *Artamidæ*, also called *Swallow shrike* —the resemblance to shrikes being considerably closer than to swallows either in appearance or habits, **Wood'thrush,** a singing thrush common in the woods of the eastern United States, reddish brown above, olive on the rump, white spotted with black on breast, **Wood'tick,** any tick of the family *Ixonidæ* a small insect which makes a ticking sound in the woodwork of a house, the death watch, **Wood'wale,** a woodpecker, esp the green woodpecker, *Yaffle* or *Rainbird*, **Wood'warb'ler,** the yellow willow warbler or wood wren an American warbler, esp of the beautiful genus *Dendræca*, **Wood'ward,** an officer to guard the woods, **Wood'work,** a part of any structure made of wood, **Wood'wren,** the willow warbler or willow wren (*Phylloscopus trochilus*) the true wood warbler or yellow willow wren (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*) — neither being properly wrens —*adjs* **Wood'sy,** pertaining to or characteristic of woods, **Wood'y,** abounding with woods pertaining to woods consisting of wood —**Wooden leg,** an artificial leg made of wood, **Wooden spoon,** a spoon of wood presented to the person who stands lowest for the year in the mathematical tripos list at Cambridge, **Wooden type,** large type cut in wood —**Commissioners of Woods and Forests,** a department of government having charge of the Crown woods and forests [A S *wudu*, cog with Ice *viðhr*, wood, akin to Ir *fiodh*, timber]

Wood, wood, *adj* (*Shak*) mad, furious —*n* **Wood'ness** [A S *wōd*, Ice *óðr*, Goth *wods*, frantic, Ger *wuth*, madness]

Woodburytype, wood'ber-i tīp, *n* a method of photograph printing in which a sensitised gelatine film, developed under a negative to an extra relief, is impressed on soft metal by hydraulic pressure This in turn can be printed by special ink in a press, and as it gives all the gradations of tint, it may be said to be a perfect photomechanical printing process [Named from the inventor]

Woodchuck, wood'chuk, *n* the marmot [Corr from an Amer Ind name]

Woodie, wood'i, *n* (*Scot*) the gallows [A form of *widdy*, *withy*]

Woof, wōōf, *n* same as **Weft** (q v) —*adj* **Woof'y,** dense [A S *ōwef*, *āweb*—*āwefan*, to weave—*ā*, prefix, and *wefan*, to weave See **Weave.**]

Wooingly, wōō'ing-li, *adv* in a wooing or persuasive manner.

Wool, wool, *n* the soft, curly hair of sheep and other animals short thick hair any light, fleecy substance resembling wool —*ns* **Wool'-card'ing**, the process of separating the fibres of wool preparatory to spinning, **Wool'-comb'er**, one whose occupation is to comb wool in order to disentangle and straighten out the fibres, **Wool'-comb'ing**, **Wool'-dri'ver**, one who buys up wool for a market —*adj* **Wool'-dyed**, dyed before spinning or weaving —*ns* **Wool'fat**, lanolin, **Wool'fell**, the skin with the wool still on it, **Wool'-gath'ering**, indulgence of idle fancies —*adj* dreamy listless —*n* **Wool'-grow'er**, one who raises sheep for the production of wool —*adj* **Wool'len**, made of or pertaining to wool clad in wool, rustic —*n* cloth made of wool —*ns* **Wool'len-cord**, a ribbed stuff, the face all of wool, **Wool'len-dra'per**, one who deals in woollen goods, **Wool'liness** —*adjs* **Wool'ly**, consisting of or like wool clothed with wool, **Wool'ly-haired**, **-head'ed**, having the hair like wool —*ns* **Wool'pack**, the package in which wool was formerly done up for sale a bundle weighing 240 lb cirro cumulus cloud, **Wool'-pack'er**, **Wool'-pick'er**, a machine for cleaning wool, **Wool'sack**, the seat of the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, being a large square sack of wool covered with scarlet, **Wool'sey**, a material made of cotton and wool —*n pl* **Wool'-shears**, shears used in shearing sheep —*ns* **Wool'-sor'ter**, one who sorts wool according to quality, &c, **Wool'-stā'pler**, a wool-factor a wool sorter —*adv* **Wool'ward** (*Shak*), in wool, as a penance —*n* **Wool'work**, needlework imitative of tapestry —**Wool-sorters' disease** (see **Anthrax**) —**Angora wool**, the wool of the Angora goat, **Berlin wool**, a kind of fine dyed wool for worsted work [A S *wull*, Goth *wulla*, Ger *wolle*, L *villus*]

Woom, wōōm, *n* beaver fur

Woomera, wōōm'ėra, *n.* a stick for spear throwing

Woon, wōōn, *n* a governor of a province [Burmese.]

Woon, wōōn, *v i.* (*Spens*) Same as **Won**, to dwell.

Wooralı, wōō'ra li, *n* a South American poison for arrows —Also **Woo'rara**, **Wou'ralı**, the same as **Curari** (q v)

Wootz, woots, *n* steel made by fusing iron with carbonaceous matter [Perh the Canarese *ukku*, steel]

Wop, wop, *v t* See **Whop**

Word, wurd, *n* an oral or written sign expressing an idea or notion talk, discourse signal or sign message promise declaration a pass-word, a watch word, a war cry the Holy Scripture, or a part of it (*pl*) verbal contention —*v t* to express in words (*Shak*) to flatter —*v i* to speak, talk —*ns* **Word'-blind'ness**, loss of ability to read, **Word'book**, a book with a collection of words a vocabulary —*adj* **Word'-bound**, unable to find expression in words —*n* **Word'-build'ing**, the formation or composition of words —*adv* **Word'ily**.—*ns* **Word'iness**; **Word'ing**, act, manner, or style of expressing in words —*adj* **Word'less** (*Shak*), without words, silent —*ns* **Word'-mem'ory**, the power of recalling words to the mind, **Word'-paint'ing**, the act of describing anything clearly and fully by words only, **Word'-pic'ture**, a description in words which presents an object to the mind as if in a picture —*adj* **Word'y**, full of words using or containing many words — **Word for word**, literally, verbatim —**Good word**, favourable mention, praise, **Hard words**, angry, hot words —**By word of mouth**, orally, **In a word**, **In one word**, in short, to sum up, **In word**, in speech only, in profession only, **The Word**, the Scripture (*theol*) the second person in the Trinity, the Logos —**Break one's word**, to fail to fulfil a promise, **Have a word with**, to have some conversation with; **Have words with**, to quarrel, dispute with, **Pass one's word**, to make a promise [A.S *word*, Goth *waurd*, Ice *orth*, Ger *wort*, also conn with L *verbum*, a word, Gr *eirein*, to speak]

Wordsworthian, wurds wur'thi an, *adj* pertaining to the style of the sovereign poet of nature, William Wordsworth (1770–1850) —*n* an admirer of Wordsworth

Wore, wōr, *pa t* of **Wear**.

Work, wurk, *n* effort directed to an end employment the result of work that on which one works anything made or done embroidery deed effect a literary composition a book management an establishment for any manufacture, a factory (generally in *pl*) (*physics*) the product of a force by the component displacement of its point and application in the direction of the force (*pl*) walls, trenches, &c (*fort*) acts performed in obedience to the Divine law (*theol*) a manufactory mechanism—e g of a watch —*v i* to make efforts to attain anything to perform to be in action to be occupied in business or labour to produce effects, to make progress with difficulty, to strain or labour to ferment to be agitated, to seethe to embroider —*v t* to make by labour to bring into any state by action to effect to carry on operations in to put in motion to purge to influence to manage to solve to achieve to cause to ferment to provoke, agitate to keep employed to embroider —*pa t* and *pa p* worked or wrought (rawt) —*ns* **Workabil'ity**, **Work'ableness**.—*adjs* **Work'able**, that may be worked, **Work'aday**, work-day, toiling, plodding —*ns* **Work'-bag**, **-bas'ket**, a bag, basket, for holding materials for work, esp needlework, **Work'-box**, a lady's box for holding materials for work, **Work'-day**, a day for work a week day —*adj* pertaining to a work day —*ns* **Work'er**, a toiler, performer among insects, the neuter or undeveloped female, **Work'-fel'low**, one who is engaged in the same work with another —*ns pl* **Work'-folk**, **Work'folks**, persons engaged in manual labour —*adj* **Work'ful**, industrious —*ns* **Work'-girl**, a girl or young woman employed in some manual labour, **Work'house**, a house where any work or manufacture is carried on a house of shelter for the poor, who are made to work, **Work'ing**, action, operation fermentation (*pl*) the parts of a mine, &c, where actual operations are in hand —*adj* active labouring connected with labour —*ns* **Work'ing-class**, manual labourers (often in *pl*), **Work'ing-day**, a day on which work is done, as distinguished from the Sabbath and holidays the period of actual work each day —*adj* laborious plodding —*ns* **Work'ing-draw'ing**, a drawing of the details of a building by which the builders are guided in their work, **Work'ing-house** (*Shak*), work shop, **Work'man**, **Work'ing-man**, a man who works or labours, esp manually a skilful artificer —*adjs* **Work'man-like**, like a workman, becoming a skilful workman well performed, **Work'manly**, becoming a skilful workman —*adv* in a manner becoming a skilful workman —*ns* **Work'manship**, the skill of a workman manner of making work done, **Work'-mas'ter**, a skilled or directing workman, esp in some great undertaking—*n pl* **Work'-peo'ple**, people engaged in labour —*ns* **Work'room**, a room for working in, **Work'shop**, a shop where work is done —*adj* **Work'some**, industrious —*ns* **Work'-ta'ble**, a small table used by ladies at their needlework, **Work'woman**, a woman who makes her living by some manual labour —**Work of art**, a production in one of the fine arts.—**Work in**, to intermix, to make to penetrate, **Work into**, to make way gradually into to change.

alter; **Work off,** to separate and throw off, to get rid of, circulate to produce as by work, esp to print, **Work on,** or **upon,** to act or operate upon, to influence, **Work one's passage,** to give one's work on board in place of passage money, **Work out,** to effect by continued labour to expiate to exhaust to solve or study anything fully out, **Work up,** to excite, rouse to create by slow degrees, to expand, elaborate to use up, as material (*naut*) to set at an irksome or needless task —**Board of Works,** the body which has the management and control of public works and buildings, of which the expenses are defrayed from the crown revenues or parliamentary grants —**Have one's work cut out,** to have one's work prescribed to have a difficult task before one — **Out of work,** out of working order without employment.—**Seven Works of Corporal Mercy,** to feed the hungry, give drink to the thirsty, to clothe the naked, visit prisoners, visit the sick, harbour strangers, bury the dead—of **Spiritual Mercy,** to convert sinners, instruct the ignorant, counsel the doubtful, console the afflicted, bear wrongs patiently, forgive injuries, pray for the living and the dead—(*Visito, poto, cibo, redimo, tego, colligo, condo, Consule, carpe, doce, solare, remitte, fer, ora*) [A S *weorc*, Ice *verk*, Ger *werk*, further conn with Gr *ergon* Cf **Organ.**]

World, wurld, *n* the earth and its inhabitants the system of things present state of existence any planet or heavenly body public life or society an organic whole business the public a secular life course of life a very large extent of country, as the 'New World' very much or a great deal, as 'a world of good' time, as in the phrase 'world without end' = eternally possibility, as in 'nothing in the world' (*B*) the ungodly — *adj* **Worl'ded,** containing worlds —*ns* **World'-lang'uage,** a universal language, **World'liness, World'ling,** one who is devoted to worldly or temporal possessions —*adjs* **World'ly,** pertaining to the world, esp as distinguished from the world to come devoted to this life and its enjoyments bent on gain — also *adv*, **World'ly-mind'ed,** having the mind set on the present world —*n* **World'ly-mind'edness** — *adjs* **World'ly-wise,** wise in this world's affairs, **World'-old,** exceedingly ancient, **World'-wea'ried,** tired of the world, **World'-wide,** wide or extensive as the world —**All the world,** everybody everything, **All the world and his wife,** (*coll*) everybody also, an ill-assorted mass, **A world,** a great deal —**For all the world,** precisely, entirely —**The New World,** the western hemisphere, the Americas, **The Old World,** the eastern hemisphere, comprising Europe, Africa, and Asia, **The other world,** the non material sphere, the spiritual world, **The whole world,** the sum of what is contained in the world, **The world's end,** the most distant point possible —**To carry the world before one,** to pass to success through every obstacle, **To go to the world** (*Shak*), to get married [A S *woruld, world, weorold*, (lit) 'a generation of men,' from *wer*, a man, and *yldo*, sig an age, Ice *verold*, Old High Ger *weralt* (Ger *welt*) Cf **Werewolf, Wergild**, also **Eld** and **Old.**]

Worm, wurm, *n* a term destitute of scientific precision, but often applied to any one of the members of numerous classes of invertebrate animals which are more or less earthworm like in appearance, the earthworm, a grub, a maggot anything spiral the thread of a screw the lytta or vermiform cartilage of a dog's tongue the instrument used to withdraw the charge of a gun a spiral pipe surrounded by cold water into which steam or vapours pass for condensation in distilling anything that corrupts, gnaws, or torments remorse a debased being, a groveller. (*pl.*) any intestinal disease arising from the presence of parasitic worms —*v i* to move like a worm, to squirm to work slowly or secretly —*v t* to effect by slow and secret means to elicit by underhand means to remove the lytta or vermiform cartilage of a dog's tongue —*n* **Worm'-cast,** the earth voided by the earthworm —*adjs* **Worm'-eat'en,** eaten by worms old worn out; **Worm'-eat'ing,** living habitually on worms —*ns* **Worm'-fence,** a zigzag fence formed of stakes, **Worm'-gear,** a gear wheel having teeth shaped so as to mesh with a worm or shaft on which a spiral is turned, an endless screw, **Worm'-gear'ing** —*adj* **Worm'-holed,** perforated by worm holes —*ns* **Worm'-seed,** santonica the treacle mustard; **Worm'-wheel,** a wheel gearing with an endless screw or worm, receiving or imparting motion — *adj* **Wor'my,** like a worm grovelling containing a worm abounding with worms gloomy, dismal, like the grave [A S *wyrm*, dragon, snake, creeping animal, cog with Goth *waurms*, a serpent, Ice *ormr*, Ger *wurm*, also with L *vermis* Cf **Vermicelli** and **Crimson.**]

Wormian, wurm'i an, *adj* associated with the name of the Danish anatomist Olaus Worm (1588–1654), applied esp to the supernumerary bones developed in the sutures of the skull

Wormwood, wurm'wood, *n* the bitter plant *Artemisia absinthium* bitterness [A S *wermod* (Ger *wermuth*), wormwood, perh lit 'keep-mind,' in allusion to its medicinal properties—*werian*, to protect (Ger *wehren*), *mód*, mind]

Worn, wörn, *pa p* of **Wear**

Worn-out, wörn' owt, *adj* much injured or rendered useless by wear wearied past, gone

Worricow, wur'i kow, *n* (*Scot*) a hobgoblin the devil anything frightful or even only grotesque

Worry, wur'i, *v t* to tear with the teeth to harass to tease (*Scot*) to choke —*v i* to trouble one's self to be unduly anxious to fret —*pa t* and *pa p* wor'ried —*n.* act of worrying trouble perplexity, vexation —*ns* **Wor'rier,** one who worries himself or others, **Wor'riment,** (*coll*) anxiety — *adj* **Wor'risome,** causing trouble —*v* **Wor'rit,** (*slang*) to worry —*n* (*slang*) annoyance — *adj.* **Wor'rying,** harassing —*adv* **Wor'ryingly** —**To worry down,** to swallow with a strong effort. [A S *wyrgan*, found in compound *áwyrgan*, to harm, cf Dut *worgen*, Ger *wurgen*, to choke; A S *wearg, werg*, a wolf]

Worse, wurs, *adj* (used as *comp* of **Bad**), bad or evil in a greater degree more sick —*adv* bad in a higher degree less (*Shak*) with more severity —*v t* (*obs*) to worst —*v i* **Wor'sen,** to grow worse —*v t* to make worse —*adv* **Wor'ser,** a redundant comp of *worse* [A S *wyrsa*, from *wiers sa* from *wirsiza* (Goth *wairsiza*), formed with comparative suffix *-iz* from a Teut root *wers*, found in Ger *ver-wirren*, to confuse]

Worship, wur'ship, *n* religious service fervent esteem adoration paid to God a title of honour in addressing certain magistrates, &c submissive respect —*v t* to respect highly to treat with civil reverence to pay divine honours to to adore or idolise —*v i* to perform acts of adoration to perform religious service —*pr p* wor'shipping, *pa t* and *pa p* wor'shipped —*adj* **Wor'shipful,** worthy of worship or honour, used as a term of respect —*adv* **Wor'shipfully.**—*n* **Wor'shipfulness.**—*adj* **Wor'shipless,** destitute of worship or worshippers —*n* **Wor'shipper** — **House or Place of worship,** a church or chapel [A.S *weorthscipe* — *weorth, wurth*, worth, and affix *-scipe, ship.*]

Worst, wurst, *adj* bad or evil in the highest degree.—*adv* to a very bad or very evil degree. —*n* the highest degree of badness the most

evil state —*v t* to get the advantage over in a contest to defeat —*v i* (*obs*) to grow worse [A S *wyrst, wyrrest, wyrresta*, from the same source as **Worse**.]

Worsted, woost'ed, or woorst'ed, *n* twisted thread or yarn spun out of long, combed wool woollen yarn for ornamental needlework —*adj* made of worsted yarn —*n* **Worst'ed-work**, needlework done with worsted [From *Worstead*, a village near Norwich in England]

Wort, wurt, *n* a plant of the cabbage kind [A.S *wyrt*, Ger *wurz, wurzel*, a root]

Wort, wurt, *n* new beer unfermented or in the act of fermentation the sweet infusion of malt [A S *wyrte*, new beer (Ice *vitr*)—*wyrt*, root See preceding word]

Worth, wurth, *n* value possessions that quality which renders a thing valuable price moral excellence importance —*adj* equal in value to having a certain moral value deserving of —*adj* **Worth'ful**.—*adv* **Worth'ily** (*th*), in a worthy manner justly truly —*n* **Worth'iness** (*th*) —*adj* **Worth'less**, of no worth or value having no value, virtue, excellence, &c useless —*adv* **Worth'lessly** —*n* **Worth'lessness** —*adj* **Worthy** (wur'*thi*), having worth valuable deserving suited to (*B*) deserving (either of good or bad) —*n* a man of eminent worth a local celebrity (*Shak*) anything of value —*pl* **Wor'thies** —*v t* to make worthy —**Nine worthies**, Hector, Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar, Joshua, David, Judas Maccabæus, Arthur, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon [A S *weorth, wurth* (Ger *wert*), value]

Worth, wurth, *v i* to be, happen, as in the phrase **Woe worth** = *woe be to* (with the noun in the dative) [A S *weorthan*, to become, cf Ger *werden*]

Wot, wot, **Wotteth**, wot'eth, *v t* (*B*) *pr t* of obs *wit*, to know [See **Wit**]

Would, wood, *pa t* of **Will**.—*adj* **Would'-be**, aspiring, trying, or merely professing to be —*n* a vain pretender [A S *wolde*, pa t of *willan*]

Woulfe-bottle, woolf' bot'l, *n* a form of three-necked bottle, generally arranged in a series known as *Woulfe's apparatus*, used for the purpose of purifying gases, or of dissolving them in suitable solvents—from the name of the London chemist, Peter Woulfe (1727–1806)

Wound, wownd, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Wind**.

Wound, wōond, *n* any division of soft parts, including the skin, produced by external mechanical force—generally divided into (1) *incised wounds*, such as cuts or incisions, including those which remove a portion of the body, (2) *punctured wounds*, such as stabs, (3) *contused wounds*, in which the divided parts are bruised or crushed, (4) *lacerated wounds*, in which there is tearing of the tissues, (5) *poisoned wounds*, in which some poison or venom is inserted any cut, bruise, hurt, or injury —*v t* to make a wound in to injure —*adv* **Wound'ily**, (*coll*) excessively —*adj* **Wound'less**, exempt from being wounded, invulnerable harmless —*n* **Wound'wort**, a name applied to several plants of popular repute as vulneraries, as the kidney vetch, &c a plant of genus *Stachys*, the marsh or clown's wound wort —*adj* **Wound'y**, causing wounds (*coll*) excessive [A S *wund* (Ger *wunde*, Ice *und*)—A S *wund*, wounded, prob orig pa p of A S *winnan*, to fight, strive]

Wove, Woven, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Weave**.

Wow, wow, *v i* (*Spens*) to woo

Wow, wow, *interj* an exclamation of wonder

Wowf, wowf, *adj* (*Scot*) crazy

Wow-wow, wow'-wow, *n* the gibbon of Sumatra.

Wox, Woxen, (*Spens*) *pa t* and *pa p* of **Wax**.

Wrack, rak, *n*. a term loosely given to various seaweeds, esp to the *Fucaceæ*, common on British shores, long valuable as a source of kelp, and utilised as manure shipwreck ruin —*adj* **Wrack'ful**, destructive [Lit 'something cast ashore,' A.S *wræc*, exile, misery —*wrecan*, to drive, urge **Wrack** is a doublet of **Wreck**; it is sometimes spelt *rack*]

Wrack, rak, by form of **Wreck**.

Wraith, rāth, *n* a spectre an apparition of a person supposed to be seen before or soon after his death [Cf dial form *warth*, an apparition, prob orig having the sense of 'guardian spirit' —Ice *vorthr*, a guardian See **Ward**.]

Wrangle, rang'gl, *v i* to make a disturbance to dispute to dispute noisily or peevishly —*n* a noisy dispute —*ns* **Wrang'ler**, one who wrangles or disputes angrily (*Shak*) a stubborn foe in the University of Cambridge, one of those who have attained the first class in the public mathematical honour examinations, **Wrang'lership**. —**Senior wrangler**, the student taking the first place in the class mentioned, the second being called **Second wrangler**, and so on in the same way [A freq of **Wring**]

Wrap, rap, *v t* to roll or fold together to infold hide to cover by winding something round (often with *up*) —*pr p* wrap'ping, *pa t* and *pa p* wrapped —*n* a wrapper, as a shawl, &c —*ns* **Wrap'page**, act of wrapping things used as wrappers, **Wrap'per**, one who or that which wraps a loose outer garment of a woman, **Wrap'-ras'cal**, a loose greatcoat worn about 1740 (a humorous term) —**Wrapped up in**, bound up in engrossed with comprised in [A form of *warp*—M E *wrappen*, also *wlappen* See **Lap**, v t to wrap, and **Envelop**.]

Wrap. Same as **Rap**.

Wrasse, ras, *n* a genus of bony fishes representative of the large family *Labridæ*, and including many species on European and North African coasts Common British species are the *ballan wrasse*, the *red wrasse*, and the *gibbous wrasse* [Perh the W *gwrachen*]

Wrath, räth, *n* violent anger holy indignation heat —*adj* violently angry —*adj* **Wrath'ful**, full of wrath very angry springing from or expressing wrath —*adv* **Wrath'fully**.—*n* **Wrath'fulness**.—*adv* **Wrath'ily**. [Old Northumbrian, *wraððo*—A S *wráð*, *adj* wroth, Ice *reithi* See **Wroth**.]

Wrawl, rawl, *v i* (*Spens*) to cry as a cat, to cater waul [From the sound]

Wraxling, raks'ling, *n* wrestling

Wreak, rēk, *v t* to inflict avenge —*n* **Wreak'er**. —*adjs* **Wreak'ful**, revengeful angry, **Wreak'less**, unpunished [A S *wrecan*, orig to drive, and so to punish, avenge, Ice *reka*, to drive, pursue, Ger *rachen*, conn with L *urgēre*]

Wreak, rēk, *v i* (*Shak*) same as **Reck**.

Wreath, rēth, *n* a chaplet a garland anything long and circular a defect in glass —*v t* **Wreathe** (rēth), to form by twisting to form into a wreath to twine about or encircle —*v i* to be interwoven —*n* **Wreath'er** (*th*) —*adj* **Wreath'y** [A S *wrædh*, 'a twisted band'—*wríthan*, to writhe]

Wreck, rek, *n* destruction destruction of a ship ruins of a destroyed ship remains of anything ruined shipwrecked property —*v t* to destroy or disable to ruin —*v i* to suffer wreck or ruin —*ns* **Wreck'age**, the act of wrecking wrecked material, **Wreck'er**, a person who purposely causes a wreck or who plunders wreckage one who lures a ship on to the rocks for purposes of plunder one who criminally ruins anything a person employed by the owners in recovering disabled vessels or their cargo —*adj* **Wreck'ful**, causing ruin —*n* **Wreck'-mas'ter**, a person

taking charge of a disabled ship and its cargo —**Wreck commissioners,** a tribunal which in quires into shipping disasters —**Receivers of wrecks,** wreck masters [A S *wræc,* expulsion —*wrecan,* to drive, Low Ger *wrak,* Dut *wrak,* Ice *rek,* a thing drifted ashore, a doublet of **Wrack.** See **Wreak.**]

Wreck, rek, *n* (*Spens*) same as **Wreak** —*v t* (*Milton*) to wreak

Wren, ren, *n* a genus (*Troglodytes*) and family (*Troglodytidæ*) of birds, having a slender, slightly curved and pointed bill, the wings very short and rounded, the tail short and carried erect, the legs slender and rather long —*ns* **Wren'ning,** the stoning of a wren to death on St Stephen's Day, December 26th—**Wrenning day**—once practised in the North Country, **Wren'-tit,** a Californian bird (*Chamæa fasciata*), of dubious relations, at once resembling the wren and the titmouse [A S *wrenna, wrænna—wrén,* lascivious]

Wrench, rensh, *v t* to wring or pull with a twist to force by violence to sprain —*v i* to undergo a violent wrenching —*n* a violent twist a sprain an instrument for turning bolts, &c in coursing, bringing the hare round at less than a right angle—half a point in the recognised code of points for judging [A S *wrencan* (Ger *renken*) —*wrenc,* fraud, root of **Wring**]

Wrest, rest, *v t* to twist from by force to twist from truth or from its natural meaning —*n* violent pulling and twisting distortion an instrument, like a wrench, for tuning the piano, &c —*n* **Wrest'er** [A S *wræstan—wræst,* firm, from *wráth,* pa t of *writhan,* to writhe, Dan *vriste*]

Wrestle, res'l, *v i* to contend by grappling and trying to throw the other down to struggle to apply one's self keenly to (*Scot*) to pray earnestly —*v t* to contend with in wrestling —*n* a bout at wrestling a struggle between two to throw each other down —*ns* **Wrest'ler, Wrest'ling,** the act of two persons struggling to throw each other down—in Devon and Cornwall, on the catch hold principle, no ground wrestling, three points down (that is, two shoulders and one hip or two hips and one shoulder), in Lancashire, catch as catch can, ground wrestling, no kicking, two shoulders down, in Cumberland and West moreland, the back hold style, no ground wrestling, any point down, in Ireland, the collar seized with one hand, the elbow with the other, first down to lose, in France, Germany, and Japan, ground wrestling, no tripping, two shoulders down, practically the same as the Lancashire and the so called *Graco Roman* style, consisting generally of a struggle on the ground till one gives in through sheer exhaustion, in the new Scotch style, a hold is taken in Cumberland and Westmoreland fashion, two points or shoulders down—if, however, such a fair back fall does not result, the bout is continued on Graco Roman rules [A S *wræstlian,* a freq of *wræstan,* to wrest]

Wretch, rech, *n* a most miserable person one sunk in vice a worthless person body, creature (in pity, sometimes admiration) —*adj* **Wretch'ed,** very miserable distressingly bad despicable worthless —*adv* **Wretch'edly** —*n* **Wretch'edness** [A S *wrecca,* an outcast—*wræc,* pa t of *wrecan,* to drive]

Wrethe, rēth, *v t* and *v i* (*Spens*) same as **Wreathe**

Wrick, rik, *v t* (*prov*) to twist, turn [Low Ger *wrikken,* to turn]

Wriggle, rig'l, *v i* to twist to and fro to move sinuously to use crooked means —*v t* to cause to wriggle —*n* the motion of wriggling —*n* **Wrig'gler,** one who wriggles one who uses trickery [A freq of obs *wrig,* to move about, itself a variant of *wrick,* M E *wrikken,* to twist, cf Dut *wriggelen,* to wriggle]

Wright, rit, *n* a maker (chiefly used in compounds, as ship *wright,* &c) [A S *wyrhta—wyrht,* a work—*wyrcan,* to work]

Wring, ring, *v t* to twist to force, or force out, by twisting to force or compress to pain to extort to bend out of its position —*v i* to writhe to twist —*pa t* and *pa p* wrung, (*B*) wringed —*n* **Wring'er,** one who wrings a machine for forcing water from wet clothes (also **Wring'ing-machine**')—*adj* **Wring'ing-wet,** so wet that water can be wrung out —**To wring one's hands,** to manifest grief by convulsive clasping of the hands [A S *wringan,* to twist, Dut *wringen,* Ger *ringen* Cf **Wreak, Wry**]

Wrinkle, ring'kl, *n* (*coll*) a tip, valuable hint [Perh from A S *wrenc,* a trick See **Wrench**]

Wrinkle, ring'kl, *n* a small ridge on a surface caused by twisting or shrinking unevenness —*v t* to contract into wrinkles or furrows to make rough —*v i* to shrink into ridges —*adj* **Wrink'ly,** full of wrinkles liable to be wrinkled [M E *wrinkel,* conn with A S *wringan,* to twist, prob related to Sw *rynka,* Dan *rynke,* a wrinkle]

Wrist, rist, *n* the joint by which the hand is united to the arm a stud or pin projecting from the side of a crank —*ns* **Wrist'band,** the band or part of a sleeve which covers the wrist, **Wrist'-drop,** inability to extend the hand, often caused by lead poisoning, **Wrist'let,** an elastic band used to confine the upper part of a glove to the wrist a bracelet (*slang*) a handcuff, **Wrist'-plate,** an oscillating plate bearing wrist pins for the connection of rods or pitmans, as on the cut off gear of an engine, **Wrist'-pin,** any pin connecting a pitman to a cross head, **Wrist'-shot,** in golf, a short stroke usually played with an iron, from the wrist, without swinging the club over the shoulder [A S *wrist—wríthan,* to twist, Ger *rist*]

Writ, rit, obs *pa t* and *pa p* of **Write**

Writ, rit, *n* a writing (*law*) a written document by which one is summoned or required to do something a formal document, any writing —**Holy Writ,** the Scriptures —**To serve a writ on,** to deliver a summons to

Write, rīt, *v t* to form letters with a pen or pencil to express in writing to compose to engrave to record to communicate by letter —*v i* to perform the act of writing to be employed as a clerk to compose books to send letters to practise the art of writing to work as an author to compose a letter —*pr p* wri'ting, *pa t* wrōte, *pa p* writ'ten —*ns* **Wri'ter,** one who writes a professional scribe or clerk an ordinary legal practitioner in Scotch country towns an author a petty officer in the U S navy who keeps the watch-muster and other books of the ship —usually *Ship writer* —*fem* **Wri'teress** (*rare*), **Wri'tership,** the office of a writer, **Wri'ting,** the forming letters with a pen or pencil that which is written literary production, **Wri'ting-book,** a book of paper for practising penmanship, **Wri'ting-case,** a portable case containing materials for writing, **Wri'ting-desk,** a desk with a sloping top for writing upon a portable writing case, **Wri'ting-mas'ter,** a master who teaches the art of penmanship the yellow bunting, **Wri'ting-pā'per,** paper finished with a smooth surface, for writing upon, **Wri'ting-tā'ble,** a table fitted or used for writing upon —**Writers to the Signet,** an ancient society of solicitors in Scotland who formerly had the exclusive right to prepare all summonses and other writs pertaining to the supreme court of

justice, and still have the exclusive privilege of preparing crown writs, which include all charters, precepts, and writs from the sovereign or prince of Scotland — **Write down,** to put down in written characters to condemn in writing, **Write off,** to cancel by an entry on the opposite side of the account, **Write out,** to transcribe to exhaust one's mental capacity by too much writing, **Write up,** to put a full description of in writing to praise something in writing above its merits [A S *wrītan*, Ice *rita*, the original meaning being 'to scratch' (cf the cog Ger *reissen*, to tear)]

Writhe, rīth, *v t* to turn to and fro to twist violently to wrest (*obs*) to extort —*v i* to twist —*n* (*rare*) a contortion —*adv* **Writhingly** [A S *writhan*, to twist, Ice *rtha* See **Wreath, Wrest, Wrist**]

Writhle, rith'l, *v t* (*Spens*) to wrinkle (*Shak*) to shrivel

Wrizzled, riz'ld, *adj* (*Spens*) wrinkled

Wroke, Wroken, rōk, rōk'n, obs *pa p* of **Wreak**

Wrong, rong, *adj* not according to rule or right, deviating from what is correct or suitable perverse not fit or suitable incorrect not right or true —*n* whatever is not right or just any injury done to another an erroneous view —*adv* not rightly —*v t* to do wrong to to deprive of some right to injure —*ns* **Wrong'-do'er,** one who does wrong one who injures another, **Wrong'-do'ing,** evil or wicked action or conduct, **Wrong'er,** one who wrongs —*adj* **Wrong'ful,** wrong unjust injurious —*adv* **Wrong'fully** —*n* **Wrong'fulness** —*adj* **Wrong'-head'ed,** obstinately and perversely stubborn —*adv* **Wrong'-head'edly** —*n* **Wrong'-head'edness** —*adj* **Wrong'-mind'ed,** having errone ous views —*n* **Wrong'ness** —*adj* **Wrong'ous,** unjust, illegal — *adv* **Wrong'ously. — Have wrong,** to be wrong to suffer injustice, **In the wrong,** holding an erroneous view or unjust position, **Put in the wrong,** to cause to appear in error [A S *wrang*, a wrong, most prob Scand, Ice *rangr*, unjust, Dan *vrang*, wrong Skeat explains A S *wrang* as from *wrang*, pa t of *wringan*, to wring, like Fr *tort*, from L *tortus*, twisted]

Wrote, rōt, *pa t* of **Write**

Wroth, rōth, *adj* wrathful [A S *wrāth*, angry— *wrāth*, pa t of *writhan*, to writhe, cf Ice *reithr*]

Wrought, rawt, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Work** —*n* **Wrought'-i'ron,** malleable iron [A S *worhte*, *ge worht*, pa t and pa p of *wyrcan*, *wircan*, to work]

Wrout See **Rout** (4)

Wrung, rung, *pa t* and *pa p* of **Wring**

Wry, rī, *adj* twisted or turned to one side not in the right direction —*n* (*prov*) distortion — *v i* (*Shak*) to go astray —*v t* to give a twist to, pervert —*n* **Wry'bill,** a New Zealand plover with bill bent sideways —*adv* **Wry'ly** —*adj* **Wry'-mouthed,** having a crooked mouth, unflattering —*n* **Wry'-neck,** a twisted or distorted neck a small bird allied to the woodpecker, which twists round its head strangely when surprised —*adj* **Wry'-necked** —*n* **Wry'ness.— To make a wry face, mouth,** to pucker up the face, mouth, in sign of disgust or pain [A S *wrigan*, to drive, bend Ultimately conn with **Wriggle** and **Writhe**]

Wull, wul, *v i* (*Spens*) same as **Will**

Wuther, wuth'er, *v i* (*prov*) to roar sullenly —*n* a low roaring [Perh traceable to A S *wōth*, a cry]

Wuzzent, wuz'ent, *adj* (*Scot*) wizened

Wuzzle, wuz'l, *v t* (*U S*) to jumble

Wych-elm, *n* See **Witch-elm**

Wycliffite, Wycliffite, wik'lif īt, *adj* pertaining to the English reformer and translator of the Bible, John Wycliffe (1325-84) —*n* a follower of Wycliffe a Lollard

Wykehamist, wik'am ist, *n* a student, or former student, of Winchester College, founded by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester (died 1404)

Wylie-coat, wī'li kōt, *n* (*Scot*) a flannel under vest or petticoat

Wynd, wind, *n* (*Scot*) a lane narrow alley in a town [Same as **Wind** (2)]

Wyvern, wī'vrn, *n* (*her*) a fictitious monster allied to the dragon and the griffin, and having its two legs and feet like those of the eagle [O Fr *wivre*, a viper—L *vipera* See **Viper**]



the last letter in the pre Cicero nian Roman alphabet, and the twenty-fourth in our own, is descended through the Greek *Xi*, from *Samekh*, the fifteenth Semitic letter In modern Eng lish *x* has the value of *ks*, which it had in Anglo Saxon—except at the beginning of a word, where it is pronounced like *z* As a numeral X stands for ten, ⋈ for a thousand, Ⅹ for ten thou sand, X as an abbreviation represents the word Christ—Xian, Xmas, *x* in algebra is the first of the unknown quantities, and the use of X, XX, and XXX on barrels of stout is a well known way of indicating the quality

Xantheine, zan'the in, *n* the yellow colour ing matter of flowers [From Gr *xanthos*, yellow]

Xanthian, zan'thi an, *adj* pertaining to Xanthus, the capital of ancient Lycia, in Asia Minor

Xanthin, zan'thin, *n* a name given to the yellow colouring matter of various flowers, to a principle in madder, and to a deposit of urine —*adj* **Xan'thic.** [Gr *xanthos*, yellow]

Xanthochroi, zan thok'roi, *n pl* one of the five groups of men, according to Huxley and other ethnologists, comprising **the fair whites** — *n* **Xanthochroi'a,** a yellow discolouration of the skin —*adj* **Xanthochro'ic, Xanthoch'rōous** [Formed through L from Gr *xanthos*, yellow, *chroa*, skin]

Xanthoma, zan thō'ma, *n* a skin disease consist ing of a growth of flat or tuberculated yellowish patches, often on the eyelids —*adj* **Xanthom'atous** [Gr *xanthos*, yellow]

Xanthomelanous, zan thō mel' a nus, *adj* applied to a type of men with black hair and yellow or olive skins [Gr *xanthos*, yellow, *melas*, *anos*, black]

Xanthopsy, zan'thop si, *n*, a kind of colour blind ness in which everything looks yellowish

Xanthous, zan'thus, *adj* yellow [Gr *xanthos*, yellow]

Xanthoxylum, zan-thok'si lum, *n* a genus of the *Rutaceæ*, comprising over one hundred species, of which many are found in Brazil and the West Indies—the Prickly Ash or Toothache tree [Formed from Gr *xanthos*, yellow, *xylon*, wood]

Xanthura, zan thū'ra, *n* a genus of American jays, with yellow tail [Gr *xanthos*, yellow, *oura*, tail]

Xebec, zē'bek, *n* a small three masted vessel much used by the former corsairs of Algiers [Sp,— Turk *sumbalī*]

Xema, zē'ma, *n* the genus of fork tailed gulls

Xenarthral, zen arth'ral, *adj* peculiarly jointed, as dorso lumbar vertebræ [Gr *xenos*, strange, *arthron*, a joint]

Xenial, zē'ni al, *adj* of or belonging to hospitality. [Gr *xenos*, a guest]

Xenium, zē'nı um, *n* a present made to a guest, stranger, or ambassador [Gr]

Xenogamy, zen og'a mı, *n* (*bot*) cross-fertilisation [Gr *xenos*, strange, *gamos*, marriage]

Xenogenesis, zen ō jen'e sıs, *n* the generation of something altogether and permanently unlike the parent —*adj* **Xenogenet'ic** [Gr *xenos*, a stranger, *genesis*, birth]

Xenomania, zen ō mā'nı a, *n* an inordinate attachment to things foreign [Gr *xenos*, foreign, *mania*, madness]

Xenomenia, zen ō mē'nı a, *n* vicarious or supplementary menstruation [Gr *xenos*, strange, *mēniaia*, menses]

Xenomorphic, zen ō mor'fik, *adj* not having its own proper form, but an irregular shape impressed by adjacent minerals [Gr *xenos*, strange, *morphē*, form]

Xenops, zē'nops, *n* a genus of South American tree creepers, with short turned up bills [Gr *xenos*, strange, *ōps*, face]

Xenurus, zē nū'rus, *n* a genus of armadillos —*adj* **Xenū'rine** [Gr *xenos*, strange, *oura*, tail]

Xerantic, ze ran'tık, *adj* drying up, exsiccant

Xerasia, zē rā'sı a, *n* a morbid dryness of the hair —Also **Xerō'sis** [Gr *xēros*, dry]

Xerophagy, zē rof'a jı, *n* the habit of living on dry food [Gr *xēros*, dry, *phagein*, to eat]

X-rays, eks rāz, *n pl* the name given by Röntgen of Würzburg in 1895 to those dark or invisible rays emitted, under the influence of an electric current, from a glass bulb highly exhausted of air through an aluminium window into a close box, and which when passed through the hand or other part of the body imprint a shadow picture of the bones on a sensitive photographic plate—a discovery of high value in surgery, enabling a bullet, &c, embedded in the flesh to be carefully localised

Xylography, zı log'ra fı, *n* the art of engraving on wood —*n* **Xylog'rapher** —*adj* **Xylograph'ic.**

[Gr *xylon*, wood, and *graphein*, to write]

Xyloidine, zī loi'dın, *n* an explosive like gun-cotton, prepared by the action of strong nitric acid on starch or woody fibre [Formed from Gr *xylon*, wood, *eidos*, form, appearance]

Xylol, zī'lol, *n* any of the metameric dimethyl benzenes [Formed from Gr *xylon*, wood, and L. *oleum*, oil]

Xylonite, zī'lō nīt, *n* a kind of celluloid (q v). [Gr *xylon*, wood]

Xylophone, zī'lō fōn, *n* a musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of wooden bars, which are rested on straw, and are struck by wooden hammers [From Gr *xylon*, wood, and *phōnē*, a voice]

Xylopia, zī lō'pī a, *n* a genus of plants, natives of the tropics, chiefly in America [Formed from Gr *xylon*, wood, *pikros*, bitter]



the twenty fifth letter of our alphabet, is derived from the Greek letter *upsilon* (see **U**), which had two forms, **V** and **Y** Save in a few exceptional cases where *y* is used, as in Latin, to transliterate Greek words as 'hyperbola,' 'tyrant,' or 'hypocrite,' it is not descended from *upsilon*, but from the Greek *gamma*, *g* in Middle English assuming a form which became so nearly identical with that of *y* that ultimately it replaced it, just as the resemblance of *y* to the rune *thorn* has led to our writing *y*e instead of *the* Meanwhile another letter resembling the form of *y*, but representing a different sound, was being evolved out of the Anglo Saxon *g*, which weakened before or after front vowels, and having thus acquired two values, its Anglo Saxon form, ȝ, was conveniently used to denote the weak sound, the Caroline form, *g*, being reserved for the stopped *g* In Middle English this decayed sound was represented by ȝ, and in the 15th century the written forms of ȝ and *y* approximated so closely as to be almost indistinguishable Hence, early in the 16th century, after the introduction of printing, the form *y* came to be generally used instead of ȝ, the Anglo Saxon vocalic *y* being ultimately replaced by *i*, or some other vowel Thus we obtain the double value of *y* in modern English In such words as 'ye,' 'yes,' 'yea,' 'yet,' 'year,' which represent the Anglo Saxon *ge, gese, gea, get, gear*, the sign *y* is not really a *y*, but stands for the Middle English ȝ, which is the Anglo Saxon form of *g* A *y* appears before back vowels in 'young' and 'yard' owing to the loss of the front vowel in the Anglo Saxon *geong* and *geard* It has also been introduced by analogy into the words 'you' and 'yew,' from the Anglo Saxon *eów* and *eow*, but not into the homophone 'ewe,' from the Anglo Saxon *eówu* In some modern loan words, such as 'yacht,' 'yawl,' and 'Yakut,' *y* has been introduced to transliterate the continental *j* The final *y*, so common in English, also represents an Anglo Saxon *g*, as in the words 'lady,' 'army,' 'many,' 'busy,' 'gray,' 'eye' **Y** = 150, **Ȳ** = 150,000

Yacca, yak'a, *n* a kind of evergreen in the West Indies

Yacht, yot, *n* a sailing or steam vessel, elegantly fitted up for pleasure trips or racing, or as a vessel of state —*v i* to sail in a yacht —*adj* **Yacht'-built,** built on the model of a yacht —*ns* **Yacht'-club,** a club of yachtsmen, **Yacht'er,** one engaged in sailing a yacht, **Yacht'ing,** sailing in a yacht, **Yachts'man,** one who keeps or sails a yacht, **Yachts'manship,** the art of sailing a yacht [Dut *jaqt* (formerly *jacht*), from *jagen*, to chase = Old High Ger *jagōn*, Ger *jagen*, to hunt]

Yaff, yaf, *v i* (*Scot*) to bark like a snarling dog. [Imitative]

Yaffingale, yaf'ıng gāl, *n* the green woodpecker (*Tenn*) [From Prov Eng *yaffle* (and under the influence of *nightingale*), from the sound which the bird makes]

Yager, yā'ger, *n* formerly one of various bodies of light infantry in German armies, largely recruited from foresters, now one of various corps of infantry or cavalry, generally riflemen —Also **Jager.** [Ger *jager*, a huntsman]

Yagger, yag'er, *n* (*Scot*) a pedlar, a stroller. [Dut *jager*, a huntsman—*jagen*, to hunt]

Yahoo, ya hōō', *n* a name given by Swift in *Gulliver's Travels* to a class of animals which have the forms of men but the understanding and passions of the lowest brutes a despicable character

Yahveh, ya vā', *n* the same as **Jehovah.** —*n* **Yah'vist,** the same as **Jehovist.**

Yak, yak, *n* a species of ox found in Tibet, and domesticated there, covered all over with a thick coat of long silky hair, that of the lower parts hanging down almost to the ground [Tibetan]

Yakut, ya kōōt', *n* a member of a mixed Turkish race in Siberia, in the Lena district

Yald, Yauld, yald, *adj* (*Scot*) active, supple

Yam, yam, *n* a large root like the potato growing in tropical countries [Port *inhame*]

Yama, yam'a, *n* in Hindu mythology, the first mortal progenitor of the human race [Sans]

Yammer, yam'er, *v i* to lament, wail to whine.

—*n* **Yam'mering** [A S *geómerian*—*geómor*, sad]

Yamun, ya'mun, *n* the office and residence of a mandarin [Chin]

Yank, yangk, *v t* to carry, move, bring (*coll*)—*n* (*Scot*) a blow, buffet—*n* **Yank'er** (*Scot*), a rap a big lie—*adj* **Yank'ing** (*Scot*), active (*U S*) pulling, jerking—*n* **Yank'ie** (*Scot*), a scold an impudent woman [Scand, Sw prov *jakka*, to move about, Ice *jaga*, to move about]

Yankee, yang'kē, *n* a citizen of the New England States in America an inhabitant of the United States—also **Yank** (*coll*)—*ns* **Yank'eedom,** the country inhabited by Yankees Yankees generally, **Yank'ee-Doo'dle,** a Yankee, from a popular air—also *adj* [Perh a corr of *English*, or of Fr *Anglais*, by the North American Indians]

Yap, yap, *v i* (*prov*) to yelp, bark constantly—*n* a yelp a cur—*n* **Yap'ster,** a dog

Yapok, yap'ok, *n* the South American water opossum—Also **Yapock** [From the river *Oyapok*, between Brazil and French Guiana]

Yapon, ya'pon, *n* a bushy evergreen shrub of the holly family, native to the U S, its leaves yielding the medicinal 'black drink' of the Indians—Also **Yaupon, Yupon** [Most prob Amer Ind]

Yapp, yap, *n* a kind of limp leather binding in which the cover overlaps the edge of the book

Yard, yard, *n* an English measure of 3 feet or 36 inches a long beam on a mast for spreading square sails the penis—*ns* **Yard'-arm,** either half of a ship's yard (right or left) from the centre to the end, **Yard'stick,** a stick 3 feet long, any standard of measurement—also **Yard'-wand** [A S *gyrd*, *gierd*, a rod, measure; Dut *garde*, Ger *gerte* further conn with Goth. *gazds*, a stick, and L *hasta*, a pole, a spear]

Yard, yard, *n* an enclosed place, esp near a building a garden—*v t* to enclose in a yard—*ns* **Yard'age,** the use of a yard or the charge made for such the cutting of coal at so much per yard, **Yard'-land,** the amount of land held by a tenant in villeinage, in older English usage, varying from 15 to 40 acres, **Yard'man,** the person having special charge of a farm yard one employed in a railway yard in making up trains, &c, **Yard-mas'ter,** one who has the special oversight of a railway yard [A S *geard*, hedge, enclosure, Ger *garten*, conn with L *hortus*, Gr *chortos*]

Yare, yär, *adj* ready dexterous quick easily handled, manageable—*adv* **Yare'ly** (*Shak*), promptly dexterously skilfully [A S *gearu*, *gearo*, ready, prompt, Dut *gaar*, dressed, Ger *gar*, wholly Allied to **Gear**]

Yarn, yarn, *n* spun thread one of the threads of a rope a sailor's story (spun out to some length)—*v i* to tell stories [A S *gearn*, thread, Ice and Ger *garn*]

Yarpha, yar'fa, *n* peaty soil in Shetland

Yarrow, yar'ō, *n* the plant milfoil [A S *gearuwe*, Ger *garbe*]

Yashmak, yash'mak, *n* the double veil worn by Moslem women in public, the eyes only being uncovered [Ar]

Yasht, yasht, *n* in the Zend Avesta, one of a collection of hymns and prayers

Yataghan, yat'a gan, *n* a long Turkish dagger, without guard, usually curved [Turk]

Yate, yät, *n* (*Spens*) a gate

Yaud, yäd, *n* Scotch form of **Jade**

Yaup, yäp, *n* (*prov*) the blue titmouse

Yaup, yap, *v i* (*Scot*) to be hungry—*adj* hungry

Yaw, yaw, *v i* to move unsteadily (*naut*) to deviate temporarily or to turn out of the line of her course, as a ship—*n* a deviation from the course [Scand, cf Norw *gaga*, to bend back, Ice *gagr*, bent back]

Yawl, yawl, *v i* to howl [Cf **Howl**]

Yawl, yawl, *n* a ship's small boat, generally with four or six oars a small fishing boat a small sailing boat with jigger and curtailed mainboom [Dut *jol* Cf **Jollyboat**]

Yawn, yawn, *v i* to open the jaws involuntarily from drowsiness to gape to gape with astonishment—*n* the opening of the mouth from drowsiness—*adj* **Yawn'ing,** gaping opening wide drowsy—*n* act of opening wide or gaping a modification of the ordinary movements of respiration, in which the inspiration is deeper than usual, accompanied by a kind of spasmodic contraction of the muscles which depress the lower jaw, and by a great elevation of the ribs and to some degree of the shoulder blades—*adv* **Yawn'ingly.** [A S *gánan*, to yawn—*ginan*, pa t *gan*, to gape widely, Ice *gina*, to gape, Gr *chainein*, to gape]

Yaws, yaws, *n* a tropical epidemic and contagious disease, consisting of an eruption of yellowish or reddish yellow tubercles, which gradually develop into a moist exuding fungus without marked constitutional symptoms, or with such only as result from ulceration and prolonged discharge, the debility and prostration—also called *Framboesia*, *Button Scurvy*, *Verruga Peruviana*, *Buba* or *Boba*, *Patta*, *Tetia*, &c—*adj* **Yaw'ey,** pertaining to the yaws [African *yaw*, a raspberry]

Yclept, or **Ycleped,** i klept', *pa p* (*obs*) called [See **Clepe**]

Ye, yē, *pron* the nom pl of the 2d person [M E *ye*, *ze*, nom, *your*, *zour*, gen, *you*, *zou*, *yow*, dat and accus pl A S *ge*, nom ye, *eówer*, gen of you, *eów*, to you, you, dat and accus Cf Dut *gij*, ye, *u*, you, Dan and Sw *i*, ye, you, Ger *ihr*, Goth *jus*, ye, Gr *hymeis*, L *vos* The confusion between *ye* and *you* did not exist in Old English *Ye* was always used as a nominative, and *you* as a dative or accusative In the English Bible the distinction is very carefully observed, but in the dramatists of the Elizabethan period there is a very loose use of the two forms Not only is *you* used as nominative, but *ye* is used as an accusative Kellner (Morris, *Hist Outl Eng Accidence*, ed 1895, § 171) is inclined to look upon the origin of *ye* for *you* in the rapid and careless pronunciation of the latter word, so that, after all, the *ye*, in such passages as Shakespeare's *Henry VIII*, iii 2, 365, &c, should be written *y'* (=you), *ye* or *you* may be changed into *ee*—cf *look ee* = *look ye*]

Yea, yā, *adv* yes verily—*adj* true (*B*)—*n* an affirmative vote [A S *gea*, Dut and Ger *ja*, Ice *já* See **Yes**]

Yead, Yede, yēd, *v i* (*Spens*) to go to march—*pr p* yead'ing, *pa p* yōde [A S *eode*, went, pa t of *gan*, to go]

Yean, yēn, *v t* to bring forth young—*n* **Yean'ling** (*Shak*), the young of a sheep a lamb [A S *éanian*, to bring forth—*eacen*, pregnant]

Year, yēr, *n* a period of time determined by the revolution of the earth in its orbit, and embracing the four seasons, popularly a period beginning with Jan 1st and ending with Dec 31st, consisting of 365 days (excepting every fourth year, called 'bissextile' or 'leap year,' in which one day is added to February, making the number 366)—the *Calendar*, *Civil*, or *Legal* year a space of twelve calendar months (*pl*) period of life, esp age or old age—*ns* **Year'-book,** a book published annually, containing reports of judicial cases, or of discoveries, events, &c, **Year'ling,** an animal a year old—*adj* a year old—*adjs* **Year'long,** lasting a year, **Year'ly,** happening every year lasting a year—*adv* once a year from year to year—**Year of our Lord,** date of the Christian era—**Anomalistic year** (see **Anomaly**), **Astronomical year,** the inter

val between one vernal equinox and the next, or one complete mean apparent circuit of the ecliptic by the sun, or mean motion through 360° of longitude—365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 49·7 seconds—called also the *Equinoctial*, *Solar*, or *Tropical* year, **Canicular year**—the ancient Egyptian—counted from one heliacal rising of Sirius to the next—(the *Canicular Cycle* was the cycle of 1461 years of 365 days each, or 1460 Julian years, also called the *Sothiac period*), **Ecclesiastical year**, the year as arranged in the ecclesiastical calendar, with saints' days, festivals, &c, **Embolismic year**, a year of thirteen lunar months or 384 days, occurring in a lunisolar calendar like that of the Jews, **Hebrew year**, a lunisolar year, of 12 or 13 months of 29 or 30 days—in every cycle of nineteen years the 3d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 19th having thirteen months instead of twelve, **Julian year**, a period of 365¼ days, thus causing an annual error of about 11 minutes—corrected by dropping 10 days in 1582 under Pope Gregory XIII—not adopted in England till 3d Sept 1752, which became Sept 14th (see **Style**), **Legal year**, the year by which dates were reckoned, which till 1752 began in England on March 25th, that date being originally chosen by Dionysius Exiguus as being the Annunciation—exactly nine months before Christmas. In Scotland the year began on 1st January since 1600.—The most common New Year's Days were these four—(*a*) 25th Dec., (*b*) 25th March, (*c*) Easter, (*d*) 1st Jan. Thus England used both the first and second from the 6th century to 1066, the fourth till 1155, then the second till the day after 31st Dec 1751, which was called 1st Jan 1752. Scotland used the second till 1599, when the day after 31st Dec 1599 was called 1st Jan 1600. France under Charlemagne used the first, and afterwards also the third and second till 1563, **Lunar year**, a period of twelve lunar months or 354 days, **Platonic year**, a cycle of years at the end of which the heavenly bodies are in the same place as at the Creation, **Sidereal year**, the period required by the sun to move from a given star to the same star again—affected by Nutation only, one of the most invariable quantities which nature affords us, having a mean value of 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 9·6 seconds.—**In years**, advanced in age [A.S. *géar*, *ger*, Ger. *jahr*, Ice. *ar*, Gr. *hōra*, season]

Yearn, yern, *v.i.* to feel earnest desire to feel uneasiness, as from longing or pity.—*n.* **Yearn'ing**, earnest desire, tenderness, or pity.—*adj.* longing.—*adv.* **Yearn'ingly** [A.S. *giernan*, *gyrnan*, to desire—*georn*, desirous, eager, cf. Ger. *begehren*, to long for]

Yearn, yern, *v.i.* and *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to grieve [M.E. *ermen*—A.S. *yrman*, to vex—*earm*, poor]

Yearn, yern, *v.t.* (*Spens.*) to earn

Yearn, yern, *v.i.* to curdle, as milk—also *Earn*.—*n.* **Yearn'ing**, rennet

Yeast, yēst, *n.* the froth of malt liquors in fermentation: the vegetable growth to which fermentation is due, of value in brewing, baking, &c. (*Shak.*) spume or foam of water.—*v.i.* to ferment.—*n.* **Yeast'iness**, the state of being yeasty or frothy.—*adj.* **Yeast'y**, like yeast: frothy, foamy: unsubstantial [A.S. *gist*, *gyst*, Ger. *gascht*, *gischt*]

Yeld, yeld, *adj.* (*Scot.*) barren, not giving milk [A variant of **Geld**]

Yeldring, yel'dring, *n.* the same as **Yowley**.—Also **Yel'drock**

Yelk. Same as **Yolk**

Yell, yel, *v.i.* to howl or cry out with a sharp noise: to scream from pain or terror.—*v.t.* to utter with a yell.—*n.* a sharp outcry.—*v.i.* **Yell'och** (*Scot.*), to yell.—*n.* a yell [A.S. *gellan*, *gyllan*, Ger. *gellen*, conn. with A.S. *galan*, to sing. See **Nightingale**]

Yellow, yel'ō, *adj.* of a bright gold colour.—*n.* a bright golden colour (*pl.*) the peach yellows (see **Peach**) (*Shak.*) jaundice in horses.—*v.t.* to make yellow.—*v.i.* to become yellow.—*adjs.* **Yell'ow-backed**, **-bel'lied**, **-billed**, **-breast'ed**, **-cov'ered**, **-crowned**, **-eyed**, **-foot'ed**, **-front'ed**, **-head'ed**, **-horned**, **-legged**, **-necked**, **-polled**, **-ringed**, **-rumped**, **-shoul'dered**, **-spot'ted**, &c.—*ns.* **Yell'ow-fe'ver**, a pestilential contagious fever of a continuous type, presenting at least two well defined stages, the first occupying 36 to 150 hours, marked by a rapid circulation and high temperature, the second being characterised by general depression and black vomit—also known as *Yellow Jack*, *Bronze John*, *El Vomito*, and *Vomito Prieto* or *Vomito Amarillo*. **Yell'ow-flag**, a flag of a yellow colour, displayed by a vessel in quarantine, or over a military hospital or ambulance, **Yell'ow-ham'mer**, a song bird, so named from its yellow colour: the yellow bunting, common in the British Isles, most parts of Europe, and Asia Minor and Persia. It is of a somewhat short, thick form, about 6½ inches in entire length.—*adj.* **Yell'owish**, somewhat yellow.—*ns.* **Yell'owishness**, **Yell'owness**, **Yell'ow-wood**, a name given to rustic and many other trees—e.g. satin wood, and various kinds of podocarpus, thus, xanthoxylum, &c.—*adj.* **Yell'owy**, yellowish [A.S. *geolo*, Ger. *gelb*, cog. with L. *luteus*, light bay]

Yelp, yelp, *v.i.* to utter a sharp bark.—*n.* a sharp, quick cry or bark.—*n.* **Yelp'er** [A.S. *gilpan*, to boast, exult, Ice. *gyalpa*, to yelp. Allied to **Yell**]

Yen, yen, *n.* a Japanese gold or silver coin, used as the monetary unit since 1871, and now equivalent to about 2s. 0½d. of our money [Jap.,—Chin. *yuen*, round, a dollar]

Yeoman, yō'man, *n.* in early English history, a common menial attendant, but after the fifteenth century, one of a class of small freeholders, forming the next grade below gentlemen: a man of small estate, any small farmer or countryman above the grade of labourer: an officer of the royal household: a member of the yeomanry cavalry (*Shak.*) a journeyman, assistant: a gentleman in a royal or noble household, ranking between a sergeant and a groom.—*adj.* **Yeo'manly**, of yeoman's rank: humble and honest.—*adv.* in the manner of a brave yeoman.—*n.* **Yeo'manry**, the collective body of yeomen or smaller freeholders: a cavalry volunteer force in Great Britain, formed during the wars of the French Revolution, its organisation by counties, under the lords-lieutenant, raised and drilled locally, the men providing their own horses and uniform.—**Yeoman of the guard**, a veteran company of picked soldiers, employed in conjunction with the gentlemen at arms on grand occasions as the sovereign's bodyguard—constituted a corps in 1485 by Henry VII., and still wearing the costume of that period, **Yeoman's service**, powerful aid, such as came from the yeomen in the English armies of early times [M.E. *yoman*, *yemen*, doubtless from an A.S. *gáman*, not found, but seen in Old Frisian *gāman*, villager—*gā*, a village (Goth. *gawi*, Ger. *gau*, a district), and *man*, man]

Yerba, yer'ba, *n.* the Paraguay tea or maté [Sp.,—L. *herba*]

Yerk, yerk, *v.t.* to throw or thrust with a sudden, quick motion, to jerk (*obs.*) to beat, rouse, excite (*Scot.*) to bind or tie with a jerk [Akin to **Jerk**.]

Yes, yes, *adv.* ay: a word of affirmation or con-

sent [A S *gise, gese—geá*, yea, and *sý*, let it be]

Yester, yes'ter, *adj* relating to yesterday last—*n* **Yes'terday,** the day last past—*adv* on the day last past—*ns* **Yes'terevening, Yes'termorn, Yes'ternight, Yes'teryear,** last year—*adv* **Yestreen'** (*Scot*), last evening, contr from **Yestereven** [A S *geostran, giestran* (only in compounds), Ger *gestern* conn with L *hesternus*, Gr *chthes*, Sans *hyas*]

Yet, yet, *adv* in addition besides at the same time up to the present time hitherto even however—*conj* nevertheless however [A S *git, gita*, Ger *jezt*]

Yett, yet, *n* (*Scot*) a gate, door—another form of **Yate,** itself a dialectal form of **Gate**]

Yeve, yēv, *v t* to give—*pa p* (*Spens*) yev'en

Yew, ū, *n* a tree of genus *Taxus*—natural order *Taxaceæ*, itself a subordei of *Coniferæ*—widely diffused over the whole northern parts of the world, with narrow lanceolate or linear leaves (in Europe long planted in graveyards), yielding an elastic wood good for bows its wood—*adj* **Yew'en** (*Spens*), made of yew—*n* **Yew'-tree** [A S *iw, éow, éoh* Ger *eibe*, Ir *iubhar*]

Yex, yeks, *v i* (*prov*) to hiccup—*n* a hiccup

Yggdrasil, ig'dra sil, *n* in Scand mythology, the ash tree binding together heaven, earth, and hell, and extending its branches over the whole world and above the heavens—according to Vigfusson and Powell, not a primitive Scandinavian idea, but originating after the contact with Christianity, and so a corruption of the cross [Ice *Yggdra Syll*, cf *Yggr, Uggr*, a surname of Odin, *syll*, sill Magnusson explains as 'Odin's horse,' Ice *sleipner*, horse]

Yiddish, yid'ish, *n* a strange compound of very corrupt Hebrew and ancient or provincial German, spoken by the commoner Jews—extensively in the East End of London (cf Max Grunbaum's *Yiddish Chrestomathy*, Leipzig, 1882)—*ns* **Yid, Yid'disher,** a Jew [Ger *judisch*, Jewish]

Yield, yēld, *v t* to resign to grant to give out to produce to allow—*v i* to submit to comply with to give place—*n* amount yielded product—*adj* **Yield'able,** that may be yielded inclined to yield—*n* **Yield'er**—*adj* **Yield'ing,** inclined to give way or comply compliant—*adv* **Yield'ingly**—*n* **Yield'ingness**—**To yield up the ghost** (see **To give up the ghost,** under **Give**) [A S *gieldan, gildan*, to pay, Ger *gelten*, Ice *gjalda*]

Yill, yil, *n* (*Scot*) ale [See **Ale**]

Yite, yīt, *n* (*prov*) the yellow bunting—Also **Yoit**

Y-level wī' lev el, *n* an engineers' spirit level, so called because of the telescope formerly resting on 'Y's, capable of being rotated at will—now substituted by the 'dumpy level'—Also *Wye level*

Yo, yō, *interj* expressive of effort, &c—**Yo-ho,** in order to call attention

Yodel, Yodle, yō'dl, *v t* and *v i* to sing, changing frequently from the ordinary voice to falsetto and back again, after the manner of the mountaineers of the Tyrol—*n* a song sung in this fashion—also **Jodel**—*ns* **Yō'deler, Yō'dler** [Ger dial *jodeln*]

Yoga, yō'ga, *n* a system of Hindu philosophy showing the means of emancipation of the soul from further migrations—*ns* **Yō'gi,** a Hindu ascetic who practises the *yoga* system, consisting in the withdrawal of the senses from external objects, long continuance in unnatural postures, and other trying processes, **Yō'gism** [Hind *yoga*—Sans. *yoga*, union—root *yuj*, join See **Yoke**]

Yoicks, yō'iks, *interj* an old fox hunting cry—*v t.* **Yō'ick,** to urge on by this cry

Yoke, yōk, *n* that which joins together the frame of wood joining oxen for drawing together any similar frame, as one for carrying pails (*prov*) a chain of hills a stretch of work—e g from meal time to meal time a mark of servitude slavery a pair or couple—*v t* to put a yoke on to join together to enslave—*v i* to be joined to go along with—*ns* **Yoke'-dev'il** (*Shak*), a companion devil, **Yoke'-fel'low, Yoke'-mate,** an associate a mate or fellow—*adj* **Yoke'-toed,** pair toed—*n* **Yōk'ing,** as much work as is done at a stretch [A S *geoc, iuc, ioc*, Ger *joch*, L *jugum*, Gr *zygon*]

Yokel, yō'kl, *n* a country bumpkin—*adj* **Yō'kel-ish.** [Etymology dub, but cf *gawk*, and *gowk*]

Yolding, Yoldring Same as **Yowley**

Yolk, Yelk, yelk, *n* the yellow part of an egg the vitellus of a seed wool oil—*adjs* **Yolked,** having a yolk, **Yolk'y,** like yolk [A S *geoloca, geoleca—geolo*, yellow]

Yon, yon, Yonder, yon'der, *adv* at a distance within view—*adj* being at a distance within view [A S *geon*, Goth *jains* (masc), *jaina* (fem), Ger *jener*, that]

Yond, yond, *adj* (*Spens*) furious, mad—apparently a mere coinage from the foregoing

Yoni, yō'nē, *n* the *pudendum muliebre*, the symbol under which Sakti is worshipped in India

Yoop, yoop, *n* a word imitative of a sobbing sound [Formed from the sound]

Yore, yōr, *n* in old time [A S *geára*, formerly, gen pl of *gear*, a year]

Yorker, york'er, *n* a term in cricket applied to a ball pitched to a point directly under the batsman's bat—formerly called *tice* from *entice* [Prob from *Yorkshire*, but history quite unknown]

Yorkish, york'ish, *adj* pertaining to the county or city of *York* adhering to the House of York in the Wars of the Roses—*n* **York'ist,** one of this party—**Yorkshire pudding,** a pudding made of unsweetened batter, and baked under meat so as to catch the drippings

You, ū, *pron* 2d pers pron pl, but also used as sing—*pron pl* **You'-uns,** a prov form for *you, you ones*—**You're another,** the vulgar form of *tu quoque*, effective in vituperation, but not an argument [A S *éow*, orig only dat and accus See **Ye.**]

Young, yung, *adj* not long born in early life in the first part of growth vigorous relating to youth junior, the younger of two persons having the same name inexperienced newly arrived—in Australia—*n* the offspring of animals—*adjs* **Young'-eyed** (*Shak*), with the bright eyes of youth, **Young'ish,** somewhat young—*n* **Young'ling,** a young person or animal—*adj* youthful, young—*adv* **Young'ly**—*ns* **Young'ster,** a young person a lad, **Youngth** (*Spens*), youth—*adj* **Youngth'ly** (*Spens*), youthful—**Young blood,** fresh accession of strength, **Young England,** the name applied, during the Corn law struggle (1842-45), to a little band of young Tory politicians, who hated Free Trade and Radicalism, and professed a sentimental attachment to earlier forms of social life in England, **Young England, America,** &c, the rising generation in England, America, &c, **Young Ireland,** a group of Irish politicians who broke away from O'Connell about 1844, because of his rooted aversion to physical force Their ardour hastened on the fatuous rising of 1848, with its ludicrous fiasco in the cabbage garden at Ballingarry, **Young Italy,** an association of Italian republican agitators, active about 1834, under the lead of Mazzini; **Young person,** a phrase for youth generally, considered as too young and inexperienced to hear about some matters that lie within the range of human

experience, **Young Pretender**, Prince Charlie, as distinguished from his father the Pretender or Old Pretender — **With young**, pregnant [A S *geong*, Ger *jung*, also conn with L *juvenis*, Sans *yuvan*, young]

Younker, yung'ker, *n* a young person (*Shak*) a simpleton (*Spens*) a young gentleman or knight [Old Dut *jonckeer* (Dut *jonker*), from *jonk heer*, 'young master' or 'lord,' Ger *junker*]

Your, ūr, *pron* poss of **You** belonging to you (*Shak*) used to denote a class or species well known, the use implying something of contempt —**Yourn**, (*prov*) yours [A S *ēower* See **Ye**]

Yours, ūrz, *pron* poss of **You**, not followed by a noun used in many idiomatic senses, as e g your family, property, the persons, things, connected with or belonging to you, your letter, the letter written by or belonging to you, &c — **Yours faithfully, sincerely, truly**, &c, **Yours to command**, &c, are forms used in letters just before the signature, as phrases of conventional politeness, for the most part also occasionally vulgarly used by a speaker in alluding to himself

Yourself, ūr self', *pron* your own self or person —*pl* **Yourselves'**

Youth, yōōth, *n* state of being young early life a young person young persons taken together (*Shak*) recentness, freshness —*adj* **Youth'ful**, pertaining to youth or early life young suitable to youth fresh buoyant, vigorous —*adv* **Youth'fully** —*ns* **Youth'fulness**, **Youth'head**, (*obs*) youth —*adjs* **Youth'ly** (*Spens*), young, youthful, **Youth'some**, youthful, **Youth'y**, young [A S *geogoth* — *geong*, young, Ger *jugend*]

Yowl, yowl, *vi* to cry mournfully, as a dog to yell, bawl —*n* a distressed cry —*n* **Yowl'ing**, a howling [M E *yowlen*—Ice *gaula*, to howl, cf Scot *gowl*, and Eng *yell* See **Yawl**]

Yowley, yow'li, *n* the yellow bunting —Also **Yel'dring**, **Yel'drock**, **Yor'ling**, &c [A S *geolu*, yellow]

Y-pointing, i point'ing, *adj* (*Milton*) pointing, looking up into the air [An erroneous formation, as the prefix *y* was confined to the past participle, and then, too, only or nearly always to words of Anglo Saxon origin]

Y-ravish, i rav'ish, *vt* (*Shak*) to ravish [An erroneous formation See **Y-pointing**]

Yslaked, an obs pa p of **Slake**

Y-track, wī' trak, *n* a short track laid at right angles to a railway line, connected with it by two switches resembling a Y, used instead of a turn table for reversing engines

Yttrium, it'ri um, *n* a rare metal obtained as a blackish-gray powder, and contained in a few minerals in which there are usually also present compounds of one or more other rare metals, such as cerium, didymium, erbium, and lanthanum —*n* **Yt'tria**, its oxide, a yellowish white powder —*adjs* **Yt'tric**, **Yttrif'erous**, **Yt'trious**. [From *Ytterby*, a town in Sweden, where it was first discovered]

Yucca, yuk'a, *n* a genus of plants of natural order *Liliaceæ*, natives of the United States, Mexico, and Central America, some of which are often cultivated in gardens on account of the singularity and splendour of their appearance — **Yucca gloriosa**, a native of Virginia, but quite hardy in England, the stem two or three feet high, its upper part producing a great tuft or crown of large sword shaped evergreen leaves, each terminating in a sharp black spine From the centre of this crown of leaves rises the flower stalk, three feet high, branching out into a large panicle, the flowers white with a purple stripe [West Indian name]

Yuck, yuk, *vi* (*prov*) to itch —*n* the itch —*adj* **Yuck'y**, itchy

Yucker, yuk'er, *n* the American flicker or golden-winged woodpecker

Yuga, yōō'ga, *n* one of the Hindu ages of the world —Also **Yug** [Sans]

Yulan, yōō'lan, *n* a Chinese magnolia, with large white flowers [Chin]

Yule, yool, *n* the season or feast of Christmas —*n* **Yule'tide**, the time or season of Yule or Christmas —**Yule log**, the block of wood cut down in the forest, then dragged to the house, and set alight in celebration of Christmas [A S *géol*, yule, *se ærra géola*, December, Ice *jól*, the modern Eng use seems to come from the Scandinavian rather than from A S Some absurdly derive from Ice *hýl*, wheel, and explain that the sun 'wheels' or turns at the winter solstice, the A S word for 'wheel' was *hwéol*, and could have no connection with *géol* Skeat thinks the most likely solution is that the word meant 'a time of revelry,' being connected with M E *youlen*, *yollen*, to cry out or yawl He notes further that we actually find A S *gýlan*, to make merry, keep festival, also Ger *jolen*, *johlen*, *jodeln*, to sing in a high pitched voice, Dut *joelen*, to revel]

Y-wis, i wis', *adv* (*Spens*) certainly, truly [See **Iwis**]



the twenty sixth and last letter in our alphabet, is derived through the Greek *zeta*, from *zayin*, the seventh Semitic letter In the 1st century B C it was reintroduced from Greece in the uncial form Z, in order to transliterate Greek words Together with the symbol, the name *zed* was borrowed from that of the Greek *zeta*, whereas if the letter had been continuously retained in the Latin alphabet the name, following the analogy of the other Latin letters, would have been *ez* It is curious that *zed*, the only Semitic letter name that we retain, should have originally belonged to a Phœnician letter which has disappeared from every European alphabet It can hardly be said that z was an Anglo Saxon letter, as it is only used in Biblical names, such as Zaccheus, even now it appears in very few native English words, the sound, when we have it, being usually represented by *s*, as in the words 'Wednesday,' 'thousand,' 'tongs,' 'tease,' 'these,' 'his' and 'is' We use it chiefly for words of Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic origin, such as 'zoology,' 'zephyr,' 'zeal,' 'zany,' 'Zedekiah,' 'Zebulon,' 'azure,' 'zenith,' 'magazine,' 'gauze,' 'zero,' 'zodiac,' or 'gazelle' Owing to French influence it has taken the place of *s* in a few English words, such as 'dizzy,' 'frozen,' 'hazel,' 'squeeze,' and 'sneeze,' and it represents a French *s* in 'hazard,' 'lizard,' and 'buzzard' It is intrusive in 'citizen' from French *citoyen* The sound of our *z* is a voiced sibilant, either a voiced *s* as in 'zeal,' or a voiced *sh* as in 'azure,' French sounds which we borrowed —The *cedilla* (ç) is a 'little *zed*,' as is implied by the Italian name *zediglia*, from *zetticula*

Zabian, zā'bi an, *adj* and *n* the same as **Sabian**. —*ns* **Zā'baism**, **Zā'bism**, the doctrines esp of the Pseudo Zabians, or Syrian Zabians (in Haurân, Edessa, Bagdad), remnants of the ancient Syrian but Hellenised heathens, from about the 9th to the 12th century. They themselves derived their

denomination from one Zâbî, variously called a son of Seth, of Adam, of Enoch or Idris, of Methuselah, or of some fictitious Badi or Mari, a supposed companion of Abraham They were, however, merely heathens who had to a certain extent adopted and modified Neoplatonist ideas, but they produced a host of men eminent in philosophy, astronomy, history, poetry, medicine, &c —Under the name Zabians used to be grouped several peoples distinct in origin and by no means alike in religion The mediæval Arabic and Jewish writers called nearly all those heathens or Sabæans who were neither Jews or Christians, nor Mohammedans or Magians Now the name Sabæans denotes strictly the ancient inhabitants of southern Arabia, who were but little modified by Babylonian influences, the Zabians of the Koran were originally non Christian Gnostics—the ancestors of the still existing Mandæans (q v) or Joannes' Christians

Zabra, za'bra, *n* a small vessel on the Spanish coast [Sp]

Zabrus, zā'brus, *n* a large genus of caraboid beetles [Gr *zabros*, gluttonous]

Zadkiel, zad'ki el, *n* the name assumed by Richard James Morrison (1794–1874), the compiler of a popular astrological almanac, a retired commander in the royal navy, a Hebraist, mathematician, astronomer, and a real believer in his pseudo science

Zaffre, zaf'er, *n* the impure oxide obtained by partially roasting cobalt ore previously mixed with two or three times its weight of fine sand [Fr *zaffre*, of Ar origin]

Zalophus, zal'ō fus, *n* a genus of otaries or eared seals [Gr *za* , intens , and *lophos*, a crest]

Zambomba, tham bom'ba, *n* a simple Spanish musical instrument made by stretching a piece of parchment over a wide mouthed jar and inserting a stick in it which is rubbed with the fingers

Zamia, zā'mi a, *n* a genus of palm like trees or low shrubs of the order *Cycadaceæ*, with a naked trunk partly or wholly above the soil, and thick, pinnate, often spiny edged leaves Some of the species yield an edible starchy pith [L *zamia*, a dead fir cone—Gr *zēmia*, damage]

Zamouse, za moos', *n* the short horned buffalo of West Africa

Zampogna, tsam pō'nya, *n* the Italian bagpipe. [It]

Zander, zan'der, *n* the European pike perch —Also **Sander** and **Zant** [Ger]

Zanella, zā nel'a, *n* a mixed twilled fabric for covering umbrellas

Zanje, than'hē, *n* an irrigating canal —*n* **Zanjē'ro,** one who superintends the distribution of such water [Sp Amer]

Zante, zan'te, *n* the same as **Zan'te-wood,** the wood of the smoke tree, from Zante, one of the principal Ionian Islands satin wood —**Zante currant,** the small seedless fruit of a Zante grape

Zany, zā'ni, *n* a merry andrew a buffoon [Fr *zani*—It *zani*, a corr of *Giovanni*, John Cf the similar use of the names **John** and **Jack**]

Zaporogian, zā pō rō'ji an, *adj* pertaining to those Little Russian or Ukraine Cossacks who dwelt near the *Porogi* or falls of the Dniepei —*n* one of the foregoing

Zapotilla, zap ō til'a, *n* the same as **Sapodilla**

Zarape, za ra'pe, *n* the same as **Serape**

Zarathustrian, zar a thōōs'tri an, *adj* and *n* the same as *Zoroastrian* — **Zarathus'trianism, Zarathus'trism** = *Zoroastrianism*, **Zarathus'tric** = *Zoroastric*

Zaratite, zar'a tīt, *n* a hydrous carbonate of nickel, found usually as an incrustation on chromite [From *Zarate*, a Spaniard]

Zareba, zā rē'ba, *n* in the Soudan, a stockade, thorn hedge, &c against wild animals or enemies, a fortified camp generally —Also **Zaree'ba, Zere'ba, Zeri'ba**

Zarf, zärf, *n* an ornamental holder for a hot coffee cup —Also **Zurf** [Ar *zarf*, a vessel]

Zarnich, zar'nik, *n* a native sulphide of arsenic, orpiment, realgar —Also **Zar'nec.** [Ar *zernikh* —Gr *arsenikon*, arsenic]

Zarzuela, thar thōō ā'la, *n* a kind of operetta or vaudeville—named from the royal residence of La Zarzuela in Spain

Zastruga, zas trōō'ga, *n* one of a series of long parallel snow ridges on the open wind swept plains of Russia [Russian]

Zati, zā'ti, *n* the capped macaque of India and Ceylon

Zax, zaks, *n* a slater's hammer —Also **Sax** (q v)

Zea, zē'a, *n* a cereal having monœcious flowers The only species is *Z mays*, the well known maize or Indian corn

Zeal, zēl, *n* boiling or passionate ardour for anything enthusiasm —*n* **Zeal'ant** (*Bacon*), a zealot or enthusiast —*adj* **Zeal'less,** wanting zeal —*n* **Zealot** (zel'ot), one full of zeal an enthusiast a fanatic one of a fanatical Jewish party whose restless opposition to the Roman domination finally brought about the ruin of Jerusalem in 70 AD , **Zealotism** (zel'), the character of a zealot, **Zealotry** (zel') —*adj* **Zealous** (zel'), full of zeal warmly engaged or ardent in anything —*adv* **Zealously** (zel') —*n* **Zealousness** (zel') [O Fr *zele*—L *zelus*—Gr *zēlos*, *zeein*, to boil Cf **Yeast**]

Zebra, zē'bra, *n* a generic name given to the group of striped *Equida*—all of which are peculiar to the African continent—and thus including the Dauw or Burchell's Zebra, the Quagga, and the true or Mountain Zebra The type of the entire group is more asinine than equine [Of African origin]

Zebu, zē'bū, *n* the humped domestic ox of India (or Brahminy bull), a kind of ox very nearly allied to the common ox, diffused over India, China, the east coast of Africa, &c , its most conspicuous distinctive character a large fatty hump on the back above the shoulders [Fr *zébu*, the whimsical name taken by Buffon from the exhibitors of such a beast at a French fair as if African]

Zebub, zē'bub, *n* an Abyssinian fly hurtful to cattle, similar to the tsetse [Ar *zubāb*, a fly]

Zecchino, tsek kē'nō, *n* a Venetian gold coin, the same as the **Sequin** (q v)

Zechstein, zek'stīn, *n* a deposit of calcareous rock which covers the Kupfer schiefer It is the equivalent in Thuringia of the fossiliferous limestones of Permian age of the north of England [Ger ,—*zeche*, a mine, and *stein*, a stone]

Zed, zed, *n* the letter Z, also called *zee* and *izzard* a bar of metal of form similar to the letter Z

Zedoary, zed'ō ā ri, *n* certain species of curcuma, natives of India, China, &c , whose root stocks (*rhizomes*) are aromatic, bitter, pungent, and tonic, and used for similar purposes with ginger—a powerful sudorific [Ar *Jedwar*]

Zein, zē'in, *n* a proteid found in Indian corn [Zea]

Zeitgeist, tsīt'gīst, *n* the spirit of the age [Ger]

Zel, zel, *n* a form of Oriental cymbal [Pers *zil*]

Zelotypia, zel ō tip'i a, *n* morbid zeal in the prosecution of any project or cause [Gr *zēlo typia*, jealousy, *zēlos*, zeal, *typtein*, to strike]

Zemindar, zem in dar', *n* under the Mogul emperors of India, the farmer of revenue from land held in common by the cultivators, as responsible for the revenue—now the actual native proprietor paying revenue direct, and not to any inter-

mediate superior—also **Zamindar'**.—*n* **Zem'indary,** the jurisdiction of a zemindar, the system of land tenure and taxation under such—also **Zam'indari, Zem'indari,** &c [Pers *zemīndār*, a landholder]

Zemstvo, zems'tvō, *n* in Russia, a district and provincial assembly to which the administration of the economic affairs of the district and the province was committed in 1866, but whose rights were much curtailed in 1890 [Russ]

Zenana, ze-na'na, *n* the apartments in which Indian women are secluded, corresponding to the *harem* in Arabic speaking Moslem lands —**Zenana mission,** a mission to Hindu women, necessarily conducted by women [Pers *zanana* —*zan*, a woman]

Zend, zend, *n* a word meaning 'commentary' (*zend* = *zand*, from Sans *jñā*, to know) which is a misnomer of European origin when applied to the ancient East Iranian and purely Aryan language, in which the Zend Avesta was long orally preserved and at last written Zend is closely related on the one side to the Vedic Sanskrit, and on the other to the ancient Persian on the Behistun and Persepolis inscriptions Parsi is its daughter language, but showing a quasi hybrid character by the admission of some Semitic elements Pahlavi may be said to be the same language, but rendered difficult by the use of the most obscure of all characters, and by the presence of some hundreds of logograms which were spoken Aryan but written Semitic —**Zend-Avesta,** the 'commentary lore'—*zend*, as above, *âvesta* or *âvista* being regular for *âvitta* (*vid*), Pahlavi *Avistâk va Zand*—comprises the ancient sacred writings of the Parsees, which, however, appear in no one MS, and are marked only by their language and general subject as a homogeneous whole They occupy with their repetitions about a hundred thousand words, including works of widely differing character and age, collected into their present canon under Shahpuhar II (Shahpur II, 309–338 A D) In the older part there are none of the polytheistic features of the Veda and later Avesta

Zendik, zen'dik, *n* an unbeliever in revealed religion in the East, one who practises magic [Ar *zendīq*]

Zenith, zen'ith, *n* that point of the heavens which is exactly overhead—i e in line with the spectator's position and the centre of the earth (it is thus the upper pole of the spectator's horizon, as the *nadir* is the under pole) greatest height, summit of ambition, &c [Fr, through Sp *zenit*, from Ar *samt*, short for *samt ur ras*, lit 'way of the head']

Zeolite, zē'ō-līt, *n* the common name of a large group of minerals often called the Zeolitic family They are all soluble in acids, and most of them gelatinise in acids in consequence of silica being set free [Gr *zeein*, to boil, *lithos*, a stone]

Zephyr, zef'ir, *n* the west wind a soft, gentle breeze thin light worsted or woollen yarn, also a close fitting jersey or undergarment made of such anything very light and fine of its kind —**Zephyr cloth,** a thin, finely spun woollen cloth for women's gowns [Gr *zephyros—zophos*, darkness, the dark quarter, the west]

Zero, zē'rō, *n* cipher nothing the point from which the reckoning begins on scales, such as those of the barometer, &c [Fr,—Ar *sifr* Doublet **Cipher**]

Zerumbet, zē-rum'bet, *n* an East Indian drug, the cassumunar—sometimes for the round zedoary

Zest, zest, *n* something that gives a relish relish [Fr *zeste*, skin of an orange or lemon used to give a flavour—L *schistus*—Gr *schistos*, cleft, divided—*schizein*, to cleave]

Zeta, zē'ta, *n* a small closet or parlour, the sexton's room over the porch of a church [Gr. *diaita*, a dwelling]

Zetetic, zē-tet'ik, *adj* proceeding by inquiry —*n* a seeker, the name taken by some of the Pyrrhonists [Gr *zētētikos—zētein*, to seek]

Zeuglodon, zūg'lō-don, *n* a fossil whale like mammal, so named by Owen from the yoke like double rooted formation of its cheek teeth —*adj* and *n* **Zeug'lodont** —*n pl* **Zeuglodon'tia,** a suborder of *Cetacea*, represented by the zeuglodonts [Gr *zeuglē*, the strap or loop of the yoke, *odous*, *ontos*, a tooth]

Zeugma, zūg'ma, *n* (*gram*) a figure by which an adjective or verb which agrees with a nearer word is, by way of supplement, referred also to another more remote, whether grammatically corresponding or not —*adj* **Zeugmat'ic** [Gr, —*zeugnunai*, to yoke, to join]

Zeus, zūs, *n* the greatest of the national deities of Greece, son of Cronos (Saturn) and Rhea, brother of Poseidon (Neptune), Hades (Pluto), Hestia (Vesta), Demeter (Ceres), and Hera (Juno) His consort was Hera, his supreme seat Mount Olympus in Thessaly [Gr]

Zeuxite, zūks'īt, *n* a ferriferous tourmalin [Gr. *zeuxis*, joining—*zeugnunai*, to yoke]

Ziamet, zi-a'met, *n* a large military fief under the Turkish feudal system [Turk]

Zibeline, zib'e-lin, *adj* pertaining to the sable —*n* the fur of the sable [See **Sable**]

Zibet, zib'et, *n* an Asiatic or Indian civet [See **Civet**]

Ziganka, zi-gan'ka, *n* a Russian country dance, the music for such, usually quick, with a drone bass [Russ]

Zigzag, zig'zag, *n* a short, sharp turning —*adj* having short, sharp turns, bent from side to side —*v t* to form with short turns —*adv* with frequent sharp turns [Fr *zig zag*—Ger *zickzack*, *zacke*, a sharp point]

Zillah, zil'a, *n* the technical name for the administrative districts into which British India is divided, each of which has in the older provinces a Collector, or Collector and Magistrate combined, a Sessions Judge, &c, and in the newer provinces, such as the Punjab and British Burma, a Deputy Commissioner [Properly Ar (in Indian pronunciation) *zila*, 'a rib,' thence 'a side,' 'a district']

Zimb, zimb, *n* an Abyssinian dipterous insect, like the tsetse, hurtful to cattle [Ar *zimb*, a fly]

Zimbi, zim'bi, *n* a money cowry [East Ind]

Zimocca, zi-mok'a, *n* a fine quality of bath-sponge

Zinc, zingk, *n* a bluish white metal, breaking with a crystalline fracture When chemically pure it is malleable and ductile at ordinary temperature, but ordinary zinc is so only at temperatures above 212° Fahr —*v t* to cover with zinc —*vs t* **Zinck'ify, Zink'ify,** to cover or impregnate with zinc —*adjs* **Zinck'y, Zink'y,** pertaining to zinc looking like zinc, **Zinc'oid,** like zinc —*ns* **Zincol'ysis,** a mode of decomposition caused by an electric current, **Zinc'olyte,** a body decomposable by electricity, **Zinc'otype,** a zincograph —*adjs* **Zinc'ous,** pertaining to zinc, **Zinkif'erous,** containing or producing zinc —*n* **Zinkifi-cā'tion,** the process of coating or impregnating an object with zinc [Ger *zink*, prob allied to *zinn*, tin]

Zincali, zin'ka-li, *n* a name in Spain for the Gipsies, akin to **Zingaro** (q v)

Zinckenite, zing'ken-īt, *n* a grayish mineral consisting of the sulphides of antimony and lead [From the German metallurgist *Zincken* (1790–1862)]

Zinco, zing'kō, *n* a familiar abbreviation for *zincograph* —*v t* to produce a plate for printing by the zincographic process

Zincode, zing'kōd, *n* the negative pole of a voltaic battery the anode of an electrolytic cell

Zincography, zing kog'ra fi, *n* a process of etching on zinc (or copper) by which black and white pictures of all kinds can be reproduced as surface blocks for printing by the ordinary letterpress process —In the etching the *whites*, and not the *black lines* as in the ordinary etching, are eaten away —*ns* **Zinc'ograph,** a plate or picture produced by zincography, **Zincog'rapher,** one who makes zincographic plates —*adjs* **Zincograph'ic, -al.** [**Zinc,** and Gr *graphein,* to write]

Zingaro, zing'ga rō, *n* a name in Italy for the Gipsies —*pl* **Zing'ari, Zing'ane** —Also **Zing'ano** [Cf the Ger *Zigeuner,* Czech *Cingán* or *Cigán,* Magyar *Cigány*]

Zingel, zing'el, *n* a fish of the perch family, found in the Danube [Ger]

Zingiberaceæ, zin'ji-be rā'sē ē, *n pl* a natural order of about 470 species of perennial tropical herbs, with horizontal thickened root stock and cone like inflorescence —the typical genus *Zingiber* [L *zingiber*—Gr *zingiberis,* ginger]

Zinke, tsing'ke, *n* an old wind instrument like a cornet, of wood or horn, with seven finger holes [Ger]

Zion, zī'on, *n* Jerusalem the Israelitish theocracy the Christian Church heaven —*adv* **Zī'onward,** heavenward [Gr *Ziōn*—Heb *tsiyōn,* a hill]

Zip, zip, *n* the ping or sound of a bullet striking anything or whizzing through the air [Imit]

Ziphiinæ, zif-i ī'nē, *n pl* a subfamily of *Physeteridæ,* the ziphioid or ziphiform cetaceans—the typical genus **Ziph'ius** —*n pl* **Ziphiī'dæ,** the *ziphiinæ* rated as a family apart from *Physeteridæ,* and divided into *Ziphiina* and *Anarnacinæ* [Gr *xiphios,* the sword fish—*xiphos,* a sword]

Zirconium, zir ko'ni um, *n* the metallic constituent of the earth *zirconia,* which is found in association with silica in the minerals *zircon* and *hyacinth,* and is obtained only in Ceylon, one district of the Ural, and southern Norway [Ar *zarkūn,* vermilion—Pers *zargūn,* gold coloured]

Zither, zith'er, *n* the cithern, the modern representative of the ancient *cithara,* a popular and common instrument in Tyrol, which of late years has become more widely known It is a flat stringed instrument, having a wooden frame and flat sounding board with from 29 to 42 strings, and is placed on a table or on the knees, the strings played by the right hand, the thumb being armed with a metallic *plectrum* to bring out the melody more prominently [Ger]

Zizania, zī zā'ni a, *n* a genus of tall aquatic grasses, of tribe *Oryzeæ—wild, water,* or *Indian rice* [Gr *zizanion,* darnel]

Zizel, ziz'el, *n* a European ground squirrel, type of a genus mainly American —Also **Sus'lik**

Zizyphus, ziz'i fus, *n* a genus of shrubs or trees of the buckthorn family, mostly native to tropical Asia and America—the jujube tree [L ,—Gr *zizyphos*]

Zoanthropy, zō an'thrō pi, *n* a form of mental delusion in which a man believes himself to be a beast—the devout divine, Simon Browne (1680–1732), under this belief devoted himself to the making of a dictionary—'I am doing nothing,' he says, 'that requires a reasonable soul I am making a dictionary'—*adj* **Zōanthrop'ic.** [Gr *zōon,* an animal, *anthrōpos,* a man]

Zoanthus, zō an'thus, *n* the typical genus of *Zoanthidæ,* a family of hexacoralline actinozoans [Gr *zōon,* an animal, *anthos,* a flower]

Zoarium, zō ā'ri-um, *n* the colony of the polypides of a polyzoan [Gr *zōarion,* dim of *zōon,* an animal]

Zobo, zō'bō, *n* a name used in the semi Tibetan tracts of the Himalaya for hybrids between the yak bull and the ordinary hill cow, much used in transport and agriculture —Also *Zhobo, Dsomo* [Tibetan]

Zocco, zok'ō, *n* a socle —Also **Zoc'colo.** [It ,—L *soccus,* a sock]

Zodiac, zō'di ak, *n* an imaginary belt in the heavens, having as its mesial line the ecliptic or apparent path of the sun, and containing the twelve constellations, called signs of the zodiac The constellations, with the appropriate symbols of the corresponding signs, are as follows Aries (*Ram*) ♈, Taurus (*Bull*) ♉, Gemini (*Twins*) ♊, Cancer (*Crab*) ♋, Leo (*Lion*) ♌, Virgo (*Virgin*) ♍, Libra (*Balance*) ♎, Scorpio (*Scorpion*) ♏, Sagittarius (*Archer*) ♐, Capricornus (*Goat*) ♑, Aquarius (*Water bearer*) ♒, Pisces (*Fishes*) ♓ —*adj* **Zodī'acal** —**Zodiacal light,** a singular appearance seen after sunset or before sunrise, at all seasons of the year in low latitudes, but rarely in Great Britain, except in March, April, and May in the evenings, and six months later in the mornings [Fr *zodiaque*—L *zodiacus*—Gr *zōdiakos,* belonging to animals—*zōdion,* dim of *zōon,* an animal, *zaein,* to live]

Zoea, zō ē'a, *n* a larval stage of certain decapod crustaceans—also called the *copepod* stage, preceding the *megalopa* stage —*pl* **Zoeæ** —*adjs* **Zoe'al, Zoœ'al, Zo'eform** [Formed from Gr *zōon,* an animal]

Zoetic, zō et'ik, *adj* vital [Formed from Gr *zōē,* life]

Zoetrope, zō'e trōp, *n* a scientific toy by which several pictures of objects or persons in various positions are combined into one visual impression, so as to give the appearance of movement or life It consists of a metal cylinder open at the top, with slits for looking through in the upper part, inside of which is placed a series of pictures representing the different attitudes successively assumed by an object in completing a given movement, so that when the cylinder is put in rapid motion the figures of the picture appear as one moving figure Each picture impresses the eye but for a moment, and is blended with the real picture by the continuance of the retinal sensation in the eye — The *Thaumatrope* and *Praxinoscope* are variations —*adj* **Zoetrop'ic** [Gr *zoē,* life, and *tropos,* a turning—*trepein,* to turn]

Zoiatria, zō i at'ri a, *n* veterinary surgery [Formed from Gr *zōon,* an animal, *iatreia,* healing]

Zoic, zō'ik, *adj* pertaining to animals containing evidences of life in fossils—of rocks [Gr *zōikos,* of animals—*zōon,* an animal]

Zoilism, zō'i lizm, *n* carping and unjust criticism —*adj* **Zoil'ean,** characteristic of Zoilus, a Greek grammarian who flourished in the time of Philip of Macedon, and assailed Homer with such asperity that his name became proverbial for a captious and malignant critic —*n* **Zō'ilist,** a carping critic

Zoism, zō'izm, *n* the doctrine that life originates from a specific principle —*n* **Zō'ist,** one who maintains this theory [Gr *zōē,* life]

Zolaism, zō'la-izm, *n* the literary principles and practice of the industrious French novelist Emile Zola (born 1840)—an attempt at a so called realism claimed to be a proper scientific view of human nature and human life In effect Zola's books are dull and dirty, and his realism is not reality See **Realism** under **Real**

Zollner's lines, rows of parallel lines appearing to be not parallel through the optical effect of oblique intersecting lines —Also **Zollner's pattern**

Zollverein, zol've rīn, *n* a union of the German states, under the leadership of Prussia, so as to enable them in their commercial relations with

other countries to act as one state [Ger., *zoll*, duty, and *verein*, union]

Zonda, zon'da, *n* a dry, hot, and dusty wind blowing from the Andes in the vicinity of San Juan, Argentine Republic, during July and August

Zone, zōn, *n* a girdle, a belt, a stripe of different colour or substance round anything one of the five great belts into which the surface of the earth is divided any continuous tract with particular characteristics —*v t* to encircle, as with a zone —*n* **Zō'na,** a term in anatomy, &c., for a belt herpes zoster —*adjs* **Zō'nal,** like a zone, arranged in zones pertaining to the somites of an articulate or annulose animal, **Zoned,** wearing a zone, having zones, **Zone'less,** wanting a zone or belt —*n* **Zō'nic,** a girdle —*adjs* **Zonif'erous,** zoned, **Zō'noid,** like a zone —*n* **Zō'nula,** a small zone —*adj* **Zō'nular,** like a zone or zonule —*ns* **Zon'ule, Zon'ulet,** a little girdle [L. *zona*—Gr *zōnē*, a girdle—*zōnnynai*, to gird, akin to **Join, Yoke**]

Zonotrichia, zō nō trik'i a, *n* a genus of American finches, the crown sparrows [Gr *zōnē*, a girdle, *thrix*, *trichos*, hair]

Zonurus, zō nū'rus, *n* the typical genus of *Zonuridæ*, a South African family of lizards [Gr *zōnē*, a belt, *oura*, a tail]

Zoo, zōō, *n* the Zoological Gardens in London any similar collection of animals

Zooblast, zō'ō blast, *n* an animal cell [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *blastos*, a germ]

Zoochemistry, zō ō kem'is tri, *n* the chemistry of the constituents of the animal body [Gr *zōon*, an animal, and **Chemistry**]

Zoodynamics, zō ō dī nam'iks, *n* the science that treats of the vital powers of animals, animal physiology [Gr *zōon*, an animal, and **Dynamics**]

Zoœcium, zō ē'shi um, *n* one of the cells forming the investment of polyzoans *pl* **Zoœ'cia** [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *oikia*, a house]

Zoogamous, zō og'a mus, *adj* pertaining to zoogamy —*n* **Zoog'amy,** sexual reproduction [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *gamos*, marriage]

Zoogeny, zō oj'e ni, *n* the doctrine or the process of the origination of living beings—also **Zoog'ony** —*adj* **Zoogen'ic.** [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *geneia*, production]

Zoogeography, zō ō jē og'ra fi, *n* the science of the distribution of animals on the surface of the globe, faunal geography —*n* **Zoogeog'rapher,** a student of faunal geography —*adjs* **Zoogeograph'ic, -al** [Gr *zōon*, an animal, and **Geography**]

Zooglœa, zō ō glē'a, *n* the term applied to the resting, motionless stage of the Bacteria, in which they are embedded in gelatinous material —*adjs* **Zoöglœ'ic, Zoöglœ'oid** [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *gloios*, a sticky substance]

Zoograft, zō'ō graft, *n* a piece of tissue taken from the living body of an animal to supply a part wanting in the human body, by being grafted on it [Gr *zōon*, an animal, and **Graft**]

Zoography, zō og'ra fi, *n* descriptive zoology —*n* **Zoog'rapher** —*adjs* **Zoograph'ic, -al** —*n* **Zoog'raphist.** [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *graphein*, to write]

Zoogyroscope, zō ō jī'rō skōp, *n* a development of the zoetrope by means of which an appearance of an object in motion is thrown on a screen [Gr *zōon*, an animal, and **Gyroscope**]

Zooid, zō'oid, *adj* having the nature of an animal, having organic life and motion —*n* a term applied to each of the individuals which make up a compound organism [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *eidos*, form]

Zooks, zōōks, *interj* a minced oath—same as *gadzooks*

Zoölatry, zō ol'a tri, *n* the worship of animals —*ns* **Zool'ater,** one who worships animals, **Zoölā'tria,** zoolatry —*adj* **Zool'atrous.** [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *latreia*, worship]

Zoolite, zō'ō lit, *n* a fossil animal—also **Zō'lith.** —*adjs* **Zoolith'ic, Zoolit'ic** [Ger *zōon*, an animal, *lithos*, a stone]

Zoology, zō ol'ō ji, *n* the science of animal life included along with Botany within the science of Biology The various departments of zoological study are the *Morphological*, *Physiological*, *Historical*, and the *Ætiological* —*adj* **Zoolog'ical**—(**Zoological gardens,** a place where wild animals are kept for public exhibition) —*adv* **Zoolog'ically** —*n* **Zool'ogist,** one versed in zoology [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *logia*—*legein*, to speak]

Zoomagnetism, zō ō mag'ne tizm, *n* animal magnetism —*adj* **Zoomagnet'ic** [Gr *zōon*, an animal, and **Magnetism**]

Zoomancy, zō'ō man si, *n* divination by observation of animals —*adj* **Zooman'tic** [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *manteia*, divination]

Zoometry, zō om'e tri, *n* comparative measurement of the parts of animals —*adj* **Zoomet'ric.** [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *metron*, a measure]

Zoomorphic, zō-ō mor'fik, *adj* pertaining to zoomorphism representing animals in art —*n* **Zoomor'phism,** the representation or the conception of a god or a man in an animal form, the attributing of human or of divine qualities to beings of animal form—also **Zoomor'phy.** [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *morphē*, form]

Zoon, zō'on, *n* a morphological individual, the total product of a fertilised ovum —*pl* **Zō'a** and **Zō'ons** —*adj* **Zō'onal** —*n* **Zō'onite,** one of the segments of an articulated animal — *adj* **Zoonit'ic** [Gr]

Zoonomy, zō on'ō mi, *n* animal physiology —*adj* **Zoonom'ic** — *n* **Zoon'omist.** [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *nomos*, law]

Zoonosis, zō on'ō sis, *n* a disease communicated to man from the lower animals, as hydrophobia, &c —*pl* **Zoon'osēs** [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *nosos*, disease]

Zoopathology, zō ō pa thol'ō ji, *n* the study of disease in animals [Gr *zōon*, an animal, and **Pathology**]

Zoopathy, zō op'a thi, *n* animal pathology [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *pathos*, suffering]

Zoophaga, zō of'a ga, *n pl* the carnivorous animals collectively —*adj* **Zooph'agous** [Gr *zōophagos*, flesh eating, *zōon*, an animal, *phagein*, to eat]

Zoophilist, zō of'il ist, *n* a lover of animals —*n* **Zooph'ily,** love of animals [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *philos*, dear]

Zoophorus, zō of'ō rus, *n* a continuous frieze sculptured in relief with figures of men and animals —*adj* **Zoophor'ic** [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *pherein*, to bear]

Zoophysics, zō ō fiz'iks, *n* the study of the structure of animal bodies, comparative anatomy [Gr *zōon*, an animal, and **Physics**]

Zoophyte, zō'ō fit, *n* a term employed by Cuvier in his earlier attempts at classification to designate numerous simple animals, sedentary in habit, often with a superficial resemblance to plants — now restricted to hydroid colonies — *adjs* **Zoophyt'ic, -al; Zooph'ytoid; Zoöphytolog'ical** —*ns* **Zoöphytol'ogist, Zoophytol'ogy, Zooph'yton.** [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *phyton*, a plant]

Zooplastic, zō ō plas'tik, *adj* pertaining to the operation of transplanting living tissue from one of the lower animals to man [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *plassein*, to form]

Zoöpraxinoscope, zō ō prak'si nō skōp, *n* a mechanical toy by means of which images of animals are made to go through motions on a screen [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *praxis*, doing, *skopein*, to view]

Zoopsychology, zō ō sī kol'ō jı, *n* the psychology of the lower animals [Gr *zōon*, an animal, and **Psychology**]

Zooscopy, zō'ō skō pı, *n* a form of mental delusion in which one sees imaginary animals, esp snakes —*adj* **Zooscop'ic** [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *skopein*, to view]

Zoosperm, zō'ō sperm, *n* the sperm cell, or male seed cell—also **Zoosper'mium** —*adj* **Zoosper-mat'ic.** [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *sperma*, seed]

Zoospore, zō'ō spōr, *n* a spore capable of moving about —*adjs* **Zoospor'ic, Zoosporif'erous** [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *spora*, a seed]

Zootaxy, zō'ō tak sı, *n* the science of the classification of animals, systematic zoology [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *taxis*, arrangement]

Zootechny, zō'ō tek nı, *n* the science of the breeding and domestication of animals —Also **Zootech'nics.** [Gr *zoon*, an animal, *technē*, art]

Zoothapsis, zō ō thap'sis, *n* premature burial [Gr *zoo*, living, *thaptein*, to bury]

Zoothecium, zō ō thē'sı um, *n* the tubular sheath of certain infusorians —*adj* **Zoothē'cial.** [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *thēkion*, a casket]

Zootheism, zō'ō thē ızm, *n* the attribution of divine qualities to an animal —*adj* **Zootheis'tic** [Gr *zōon*, an animal, and **Theism**]

Zootherapy, zō ō ther'a pı, *n* veterinary therapeutics [Gr *zoon*, an animal, *therapeia*, service]

Zootocology, zō ō tō kol'ō jı, *n* the biology of animals [Gr *zōotokos*, viviparous, *legein*, to speak]

Zootomy, zō-ot'ō mı, *n* the dissection of animals: comparative anatomy —*adjs* **Zootom'ic, -al** —*adv* **Zootom'ically** —*n* **Zoot'omist,** one who dissects the bodies of animals an anatomist [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *temnein*, to cut]

Zootrophic, zō ō trof'ik, *adj* pertaining to the nourishment of animals [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *trophos*, food]

Zoozoo, zōō'zōō, *n* (*prov*) the wood pigeon [Imit]

Zopilote, zō pı lō'te, *n* one of the smaller American vultures, the turkey buzzard, an urubu —Also *Tzopilotl* [Mexican]

Zopissa, zō pis'a, *n* an old medicinal mixture of pitch and tar scraped from the sides of ships [Gr *zōpissa*]

Zoppo, tsop'pō, *adj* (*mus*) alternately with and without syncopation [It]

Zorgite, zor'gīt, *n* a metallic copper lead selenide, found at *Zorge* in the Harz Mountains

Zoril, Zorille, zor'il, *n* an African skunk like carnivore an American skunk —*n* **Zoril'la,** a genus of African skunk like quadrupeds, representing the *Zorillinæ*, an African subfamily of *Mustelidæ* [Fr *zorille* — Sp *zorilla*, dim of *zorra*, a fox]

Zoroastrianism, zor ō as'trı an ızm, *n* the ancient religion founded or reformed by Zoroaster —the Greek pronunciation of Zarathushtra—set forth in the *Zend Avesta* (q v), and still held by the Guebres and Parsees in India —*n* **Zoroas'trian**

Zorra, zor'a, *n* a South American skunk —Also **Zorrino** (zo rē'nō) [Sp]

Zorro, zor'ō, *n* a South American fox wolf [Sp]

Zoster, zos'ter, *n* an ancient Greek waist belt for men herpes zoster or shingles [Gr *zōstēr*, a girdle]

Zotheca, zō-thē'ka, *n* a small living room, as distinguished from a sleeping room an alcove [Gr *zōthēkē*]

Zouave, zwav, *n* one of a body of troops wearing a quasi Moorish dress in the French army, which derives its name from the Zwawa, a tribe of Kabyles in the Algerian province of Constantine These Kabyles had long been employed as mercenaries by the *deys* of Algiers, and after the conquest in 1830 the French took them into their service

Zounds, zowndz, *interj* an exclamation of anger and astonishment [A corr of *God's wounds*, referring to Christ's sufferings on the cross]

Zucchetta, tsuk ket'ta, *n* the skull cap of an ecclesiastic, covering the tonsure a form of helmet worn in the 16th century [It, dim of *zucca*, a gourd]

Zufolo, zōō'fō-lō, *n* a small flute or flageolet used in training singing birds —Also **Zuf'folo** [It]

Zulu, zoo'loo, *n* a branch of the great Bantu division of the human family, belonging to South Africa, conspicuous for physical and intellectual development —*adj* pertaining to the Zulus, their language, &c [South African]

Zumbooruk, zum'bōō ruk, *n* a small cannon mounted on a swivel, carried on the back of a camel —Also **Zum'booruck, Zom'boruk Zam'-boorak** [Hind *zambūrak*—Turk *zambūrak*—Ar *zambūr*, a hornet]

Zuñi, zōō nyē, *n* one of a tribe of Pueblo Indians living in large communal houses near the Zuñi river in New Mexico —*adj* and *n* **Zu'ñian**

Zupa, zu'pa *n* a confederation of village communities governed by a *zupan*, in the early history of Servia, &c [Servian]

Zuz, zōōz, *n* a coin or money of account in New Testament times

Zwanziger, tswan'tsı ger, *n* an Austrian silver coin, equivalent to 20 kreutzers, worth about 8½d [Ger, —*zwanzig*, twenty]

Zwinglian, zwing' or tswing'gli an, *adj* pertaining to the Swiss reformer Huldreich Zwingli (1484–1531), or his doctrines, esp his divergence from Luther in the doctrine of the Eucharist Zwingli rejected every form of local or corporeal presence, whether by transubstantiation, impanation, or consubstantiation, assailing every form, however subtle, of the old *Capernaitic* (John vi 51–53, 59) conception of a carnal presence and carnal appropriation —*n* a follower of Zwingli

Zygadite, zig'a dīt, *n* a variety of albite found in thin twin crystals at Andreasberg in the Harz Mountains [Gr *zygadēn*, jointly — *zygon*, a yoke]

Zygæna, zī jē'na, *n* a genus of moths, typical of the family *Zygænida* a genus of sharks, the hammerheads, now *Sphyrna* —*adjs* **Zygæ'nid, Zygæ'nine, Zygæ'noid** [Gr *zygaina*, a shark]

Zygal, zī'gal, *n* pertaining to a zygon, formed like a letter H [See **Zygon**]

Zygantrum, zī gan'trum, *n* a fossa on the posterior face of the arches of each of the vertebræ of the Lacertilia, into which the zygosphene of the succeeding vertebra fits [Gr *zygon*, a yoke, *antron*, a cave]

Zygapophysis, zī ga pof'ı sis, *n* one of the yoke pieces or articulations of the vertebræ —*pl* **Zygapoph'ysēs** [Gr *zygon*, a yoke, *apophysis*, process]

Zygite, zī'gīt, *n* a rower in the second tier of a Greek trireme [Gr *zygites*—*zygon*, yoke]

Zygobranchiate, zī gō brang'kı āt, *adj* having paired gills or ctenidia, as certain molluscs belonging to the **Zygobranchiā'ta,** an order or suborder of *Gastropoda* —Also **Zy'gobranch.** [Gr *zygon*, yoke, *branchia*, gills]

Zygocardiac, zī gō kar'dı ak, *adj* yoke like and cardiac, as an ossicle of the stomach of some Crustacea [Gr *zygon*, a yoke, *kardia*, the heart]

Zygodactyl, zī gō dak'tıl, *adj* having the toes arranged in pairs, two before and two behind, as certain birds —also **Zygodactyl'ic, Zygodac'-tylous** —*n* **Zygodac'tylism** [Gr *zygon*, a yoke, *daktylos*, a finger]

Zygodont, zī'gō dont, *adj* pertaining to molar teeth whose cusps are paired, possessing such

molars [Gr *zygon*, yoke, *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth]

Zygoma, zī gō'ma, *n* the arch formed by the malar bone and the zygomatic process of the temporal bone of the skull —*adj* **Zygomat'ic** —**Zygomatic fossa,** the lower part of the fossa bridged over by the zygomatic arch, **Zygomatic muscles,** two muscles (*major* and *minor*) arising from the zygomatic arch [Gr *zygōma—zygon*, a yoke]

Zygomorphous, zī gō mor'fus, *adj* yoke shaped—of flowers divisible into similar halves in one plane only—also **Zygomor'phic** —*ns* **Zygomor'phism, Zygomor'phy** [Gr *zygon*, a yoke, *morphē*, form]

Zygomycetes, zī gō mī sē'tēz, *n pl* a group of fungi marked by the production of zygospores—the commonest type *Mucor mucedo*, the common white mould of dead organic matter, as horse dung —*adj* **Zygomycē'tous** [Gr *zygon*, a yoke, *mykēs*, *myl ētos*, a mushroom]

Zygon, zī'gon, *n* a connecting bar an H shaped fissure of the brain [Gr, a yoke]

Zygophyllaceæ, zī gō fil ā'sē ē, *n pl* a natural order containing about 100 species of herbaceous plants, shrubs, and trees, chiefly natives of subtropical countries—the bean caper family—the typical genus *Zygophyllum* [Gr *zygon*, a yoke, *phyllon*, a leaf]

Zygophyte, zī'gō fīt, *n* a plant in which reproduction takes place by means of zygospores [Gr *zygon*, a yoke, *phyton*, a plant]

Zygopleural, zī gō plōō'ral, *adj* bilaterally symmetrical [Gr *zygon*, a yoke, *pleura*, the side]

Zygosis, zī gō'sis, *n* (*bot*) conjugation, the coalescence of two distinct cells the sexual intercourse of protoplasmic bodies —*n* **Zy'goite,** an organism resulting from zygosis —*adj* **Zy'gose,** pertaining to zygosis [Gr *zygōsis*, a joining]

Zygosphene, zī'gō sfēn, *n* a process on the anterior face of each of the vertebral arches in the Lacertilia, which articulates with the *zygantrum* of the preceding arch [Gr *zygon*, a yoke, *sphēn*, a wedge]

Zygospore, zī'gō spōr, *n* a spore produced by the union of buds from two adjacent hyphæ in the process of conjugation by which some fungi multiply—the same as *Zygosperm* and *Zygote* [Gr *zygon*, a yoke, *spora*, seed]

Zylonite, the same as **Xylonite** (q v)

Zymase, zī'mās, *n* the same as **Enzym** [See **Zyme**]

Zyme, zīm, *n* a ferment a disease germ—the supposed specific cause of a zymotic disease —*n* **Zy'mase,** enzym, any of the unorganised ferments —*adj* **Zy'mic,** relating to fermentation —*ns* **Zy'mite,** a priest using leavened bread in the Eucharist, **Zy'mogen** a substance capable of developing by internal change into a ferment —*adjs* **Zymogen'ic, Zy'moid,** like a ferment —*ns* **Zymol'ogy,** the science of fermentation, **Zymol'ysis, Zymō'sis,** fermentation of any kind, **Zymom'eter,** an instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation, **Zy'mophyte,** a bacterioid ferment capable of liberating fatty acids from neutral fats —*adjs* **Zymotech'nic, -al,** producing and utilising fermentation —*n* **Zymotech'nics,** the art of managing fermentation —*adj* **Zymot'ic,** pertaining to fermentation —**Zymotic disease,** a term for diseases caused by the multiplication of a living germ introduced from without into the body [Gr *zymē*, leaven, *zymōsis*, fermentation]

Zymurgy, zī'mer ji, *n* that department of technological chemistry which treats of wine making, brewing, distilling, and similar processes involving fermentation [Gr *zymē*, leaven, *ergon*, work]

Zythum, zī'thum, *n* a kind of beer made by the ancient Egyptians—much commended by Diodorus [Gr *zythos*]

Zyxomma, zik som'a, *n* a genus of Indian dragon flies, of family *Libellulidæ*, with large head and eyes and narrow face [Gr *zeuxis*, a joining, *omma*, eye]

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

The best account of these is to be found in Kellner's edition of Dr Morris's *Historical Outlines of English Accidence* (1895), and especially in Professor Skeat's *Principles of English Etymology* —First Series (2d ed 1892), chaps xii -xiv , Second Series (1891), chap xviii To these books the following lists are largely indebted

PREFIXES

A- (A S) represents
(1) A S *an, on*, on, as *a*bed, *a*board, *a*foot, *a*shore, *a*sunder, now *a* days, twice *a* week, *a*live, *a*mong, *a*bout, *a* fishing
(2) A S *and* , over against, in reply to, to, as *a*long (from A S *and lang*, i e over against in length), appearing also as **e-** in *e*lope, as **am-** in *am*bassador, and as **em-** in *em*bassy , the same as *in* in verbs See **Un-** (2) [Cog with Goth *and* , Ger *ent* , *ant* , L *ante* , Gr *anti*]
(3) A S *a* , an intensive prefix to verbs, out, out from, as in *a*rise (from A S *árisan*, to rise out of or up), or sig 'very,' as in *a*ghast Cf *a*bide, *a*ccurse, *a*ffright, *a*maze, *a*rise, *a*rouse, *a*go [Cog with Ger *er* , Goth *us* , *ur*]
(4) A S *of*, of, from, as in *a*down (from A S *of dúne*, 'from the height'), *a*new, *a*kin , or from *of* , intensive, as *a*thirst
(5) A S *ge* , *y* , as *a*ware (A S *ge wære*), *a*fford
(6) *at*, old sign of inf , as *a*do [A Northern idiom, due to Scand influences, as in Ice , Sw , &c]
A- (L and Gr) represents (1) L **Ab-**, as in *a*vert, (2) L **Ad-**, as *a*chieve , (3) L **E-** or **Ex-**, as in *a*bash, *a*mend , (4) Gr **A-** (for **An-**), as in *a*byss See these prefixes
A-, Ab-, Abs-, As- (L), away from, as *a*vert, *ab*sent, *ab*solve, *abs*tract , and also *a*ssoil and *a*vaunt through French Indeed, this prefix appears as **a-, adv-, av-, v-**, as in *a*vert, *adv*ance, *a*vaunt, *v*anguard, &c [L *a*, *ab*, *abs* (oldest form *ap*) , cog with Gr *apo* , Sans *apa*, Ger *ab*, Eng *off*]
Ab-. See **Ad-**
Ac- See **Ad-**
Ad- (L), to, at, as *ad*here, *ad*apt It appears as **a-, ab-, ac-, ad-, af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, ar-, as-, at-**, as in *a*chieve, *ab*breviate, *ac*cede, *ad*mire, *af*fix, *ag*gregate, *al*lot, *an*nex, *ap*prove, *ar*rive, *as*sign, *at*tract The words *a*chieve, *a*gree, *a*merce, *a*mount, *a*cquit, *a*cquaint, *a*vow, &c show the same prefix, derived through the medium of Old French [L *ad*, cog with Sans *adhi*, Goth and Eng *at*, Celt *ar*]
Af- See **Ad-**
After- (A S), as *after* growth, *after*math, *after* wards [A S *after*]
Ag- See **Ad-**
Al- See **Ad-**
Al- (Ar), the—also as **a-, ar-, as-, el-, l-**, as *a*pricot, *ar*tichoke, *as*sagai, *el*ixir, *l*ute
All- (A S), all, as *al*mighty, *all* wise In Early English *al* =quite is added (1) to past participles, as *al* brent = quite burnt, *al* heled = quite concealed , (2) to verbs preceded by *to*, as *al* to brenne = to burn up entirely In Elizabethan and later writers *all to* = altogether, quite—the original meaning of *to* having been lost sight of Cf Milton's 'all to ruffled,' &c [A S *eall*]
Am-, (1) the Fr *em*—L *im* for *in*, as *am*bush , see **In-** (2) , (2) the Gr *an-*, as in *Am*brosia , see **An-** (2) , (3) the same as **An-** (1), as in *am*bassador
Ambi-, Amb-, Am- (L), round about, both, as *ambi*dexter, *ambi*tion, *am*putate [L , cog with Gr *amphi* , Sans *abhi*, around]
Amphi- (Gr), round about, both, as *amphi*theatre, *amphi*bious [Cog with L *ambi* , *amb*]
An- (A S), against, in return, as *an*swer See **A-** (A S) (2), above [A S *and* , Ger *ant* , Goth *and*]
An-, A-, Am- (Gr), not, without, as *an*archy, *a*tom, *am*brosia [Gr , cog with Sans *an* , *a* , L *in* , Eng *un* , *in* , not]
An- (Fr *en*—L *in*), as in *an*oint See **In-** (2)
An-, as in *an*cestor , see **Ante-** (below)
An- See **Ad-**
Ana-, An- (Gr), up, back, as *ana*lyse, *ana*tomy, *an*eurism [Cog with Goth *ana*, Eng *on*]
Ante-, Anti-, Anci-, An- (L), before, as *ante* cedent, *anti*cipate, *anci*ent, *an*cestor (for L *ante cessor*) [L *ante*, old form *anti*, conn with *anti* , Fr *anci* , *an*]
Anti- (Gr), opposite to, against, as *anti*pathy, *anti*podes , as **ant-** in *ant*agonist, and **anth-** in *anth*em [Gr , conn with L *ante* , Sans *anti* , facing, Ger *ant* in *Ant*wort, Eng *an* (for *and*) in *answer* (see Dict) Cf **A-** (A S) (2), above]
Ap- See **Ad-**
Apo- (Gr), off, from, away, as *apo*stle , as **aph-** in *aph*elion, *aph*æresis [Cog with L *ab*]
Ar- See **Ad-**
Arch-, Archi-, Arche- (Gr), first, chief, as *arch* bishop, *archi*tect, *arche*type
As- See **Ad-**
At- See **Ad-**
At- (Eng), denoting nearness, as *at*one , against, as *t*wit (A S *æt witan*, to blame) [A S *at*]
Auto-, Auth- (Gr), self, as *auto*crat, *auto*graph, *auto*psy, *auth*entic
Av- See **Ab-**

Be- (A S), the most fertile of all English prefixes, is the weak form of *by* The original meaning was '*about* ' (1) It forms derivative verbs, with the sense of 'around,' 'on all sides,' 'in all directions,' as *be*blear = to blear all over, *be* girdle, *be*jumble, *be*paste, *be*smudge , (2) it forms intensive verbs, with the sense of 'thoroughly,' 'soundly,' as *be*breech = to breech soundly, *be* daub, *be*welcome , (3) it renders intransitive verbs transitive by adding a prepositional relation, as *be*chatter = to environ with chattering, *be*gaze = to gaze at, *be*smile = to smile at, *be* speak , (4) it forms transitive verbs of adjectives and substantives, as *be*foul = to affect with foulness, *be*dim = to make dim, *be*dew = to cover with dew, *be*friend.

Bis-, Bi-, Bin- (L), twice, double, as *bis*cuit, *bi*ennial, *bin*ocular, as **ba-** in *ba*lance [Coir of *duis*, ablative of *duo*, two]

Cata-, Cath-, Cat- (Gr), down, downwards, according to, thoroughly, as *cata*ract, *cath*olic, *cat*echism [Gr *kata*]

Circum-, Circu- (L), round about, as *circum*scribe, *circuit* [Properly accusative of *circus*, a circle See **Circle** in Dict]

Cis- (L), on this side, as *cis*alpine

Com-, Con-, Co- (L), together, with, as *con*nect, cohere, *col*lect, *cor*rect, *coun*cil In *curry*, this prefix has been attached to O Fr *roi*, order, often intensive, as *com*motion, *co* admire, *co* enjoy, *co* actor, *co* believer [*Com* is the old form of L *cum*, with, cog with Gr *syn*, Sans *sam* The root, originally signifying 'one,' is seen in L *sim ul*, together, Gr *ham a*, together, Eng *sim*ple (which see in Dict)]

Contra-, Contro-, Contr-, Counter- (L), against, as *contra*dict, *controvert*, *contr*alto, *counter*act [L *contra* (whence Fr *contre*), from **Con-**, and *tra*, from root *tar*, to cross, seen also in *trans*]

De- (L , or Fr —L), down, from, away, occurs in words derived either directly from L , as *de*duce, or through the Fr from L , in which case **De-, Di-** represents either (1) O Fr *des* from L *dis*, asunder, not, as in *de*feat (O Fr *des* fait), or (2) Fr —L *de*, as *de*scribe [lit 'write *down*'], *de*compose This prefix **de-** is negative and oppositive in *destroy*, *desuetude*, *deform*, or intensive in *declare*, *desolate*, *desiccate*

Demi- (Fr —L), half, as *demi*god, *demi*quaver [Fr *demi*—L *dimidium*, half]

Di- (Gr), double, as *di*lemma, *di*alogue

Dia- (Gr), through, as *dia*meter, shortened to **di-** in *di*æresis, and appearing as **de-, dea-**, in *de*vil, *dea*con [Gr *dia*, from *dyo*, two]

Dif See **Dis**

Dis- (Gr), two, twice, as *dis*syllable, *di*cotyledon ous [From *duis*, from root of *two*]

Dis-, Di- (L , in O Fr **des-**), in two, asunder, as *dis*part, *dif*fer, *dis*perse, negative, as *dis*relish, privative, as *dis*lodge Thus variously **di-, dif-, dis-, des-, de-**, and even **s-**, as in spend [*Dis* for *duis*, from L *duo*, Gr *dyo*, Sans *dvi*, Goth and Eng *two*]

Dys- (Gr), ill, difficult, as *dys*entery, *dys*pepsy [Cog with Sans *dus*, Goth *tus*, Ger *zer*, A S *to*, Eng *two*]

E-. See **Ex-**

E- = A S *ge*, in enough (A S *genóh*, Ger *genug*)

E-, as in elope See **A-** (A S) (2), and also **An-** (A S)

E-, a purely phonetic addition, of French origin, as in esquire, estate, eschew, especial, escutcheon

Ec- or **Ex-** (Gr), out of, from, as *ec*stasy, *ex*odus, also as **el-** in *el*lipse [Gr *ex*, cog with L *ex*, out]

Edd-, in *eddy* [A S *ed*, back]

Ef- See **Ex-**

El-, in *el*lipse, &c See **Ec-** or **Ex-**

Emb-, in *emb*er days [A S *ymb* ryne, a circuit]

En- (Gr), in, on, as *en*ergy, *en*demic, *em*phasis—sometimes extended to **Endo**, within, an *endo*gen

En-, Em- (Fr —L), in, into, as *en*list, to make, as *en*large, *en*act, *en*dure, before *b* and *p*, **Em-**, as *em*bark, *em*bolden [Fr *en*—L *in* See **In-** (L), in, into]

Enter- (Fr), between, among, as *enter*tain [Fr *entre*—L *inter*]

Epi-, Ep-, Eph- (Gr), on, as *epi*taph, during, as *epoch*, *eph*emeral [Gr *epi*, Sans *api*, L *ob*]

Es- (Fr or Sp —L), out, as *es*cape, *es*planade [O Fr or Sp *es*—L **Ex-**]

Eso- (Gr), in, into, as *eso*teric [From Gr *eis*, into, whose form was prob orig *ens*, a strengthened form of **En-** (Gr)]

Eu- (Gr), well, as *eu*phony, *eu*logy, as **ev-** in *ev*angelist [Gr *eu*, *eus*, good, for an assumed *es us*, real]

Ex- or **E-** (L), from, out of, as *ex*pel, *e*ject, *ef*flux, by assimilation, appearing as **a-, e-, ef-, es-, ex-, iss-, s-**, as *a*mend, *e*normous, *ef*fect, *es*cape, *ex*tend, *iss*ue, *s*ample It is French influence which has disguised it in such words as *affray*, *amend*, *escape*, *escheat*, *essay*, &c —**Ex-** has a privative sense in *ex* emperor, *ex* mayor [L *ex*, *e* , O Fr *es*, Fr *é*, *ex*]

Ex-, out of, as in *ex*odus —**Exo-**, outside, as *exo*tic [Gr *ex*, out of, *exō*, outside]

Extra- (L), on the outside, beyond, as *extra*mural, *extra*ordinary, *extra* work, as **stra-** in *stra*nge [Contr of *exterā* (*parte* being understood), abl fem of *exterus*, beyond, a comp form, from **Ex-** (L)]

For- (A S), in place of, as *for*asmuch [A S prep *for*]

For- (A S), through, thorough, away, so as to be non existent, or to be destroyed, as *for*swear, *for*bid, *for*ego (better *for*go) [A S *for*, Ger *ver*, Goth *fra*, conn with *far* and *from*]

For- (Fr —L), as in *for*close, *for*feit [Fr —L *foris*, lit 'out of doors,' used in the sense of 'outside,' 'beyond,' 'amiss']

Fore- (A S), before, as *fore*tell, *fore*bode, *fore*dated, *fore*said, *fore*told *fore*castle, *fore*father, *fore*sight [A S *fore*, Ger *vor*]

Forth- (A S), forth, only in *forth*with

Fro- (A S), from, as *fro*ward [A S *fro*—Scand, Ice *fra*]

Gain- (A S), against, as *gain*say [A S *gegn* See *against* in Dict]

Hemi- (Gr), half, as *hemi*sphere—shortened to **me-** in *me*grim [Gr , cog with L *semi*, Sans. *sāmi*]

Hetero- (Gr), other, as *hetero*doxy [Gr *heteros*, other]

Holo- (Gr), entire, as *holo*graph [Gr *holos*, entire]

Homo- (Gr), same—lengthened to **Homœo,** as *homœo*pathy [Gr *homos*, same]

Hyper- (Gr), over, above, beyond, as *hyper*borean, *hyper*critical [Cog with *super* and *over*]

Hypo-, Hyph-, Hyp- (Gr), under, as *hypo*tenuse, *hyph*en, *hyp*allage [Cog with L *sub*, Goth *uf*, Sans *upa*]

I-, in ignoble See **In-** (1), negative

I-, Y-, as in *I* wis, *y*clept, hand *y* work This prefix appears as **a-** in *a*ware, as **c-** in clutch, and as **e-** in *e*nough [A S *ge*, sign of the past participle passive]

Il-, as in *il*lude See **In-** (2)

Il-, as in *il*legal See **In-** (1)

In-, Im- (L), not, as *in*convenience, *in*cautious, *in*firm Before *p* the *n* changes to *m*, as *im* pudent, before *l*, *m*, and *r* it is assimilated to those consonants, as *il*legal, *im*mature, *ir*regular This prefix thus appears as **en-, i-, il-, im-, in-, ir-**, as *e*nemy, ignoble, *il*legal, *im*mortal, *in* firm, *ir*regular [L , cog with Gr *an*, Eng *un*]

In- (L), in, into, as *in*fuse, *il*lumine, *im*pel, *ir*rigate It becomes *il* before *l*, *im* before *b*, *m*, and *p*, *ir* before *r* This prefix thus appears as **am-, an-, em-, en-, il-, im-, in-, ir-**, as *am*bush, *a*noint, *em*brace, *en*close, *il*lude, *im*mure, *in*clude, *ir*ritate

In- (A S), in, on, as *in*come, *in*ward, *in*land, *in* sight, to make, as *im*bitter, lit to put *into* a

state of bitterness, as *im* in *im*bed, *im*park, &c

Inter- (L), in the midst of, between, as *inter*val, *intel*lect, *inter*marry [A compar form, cog with Eng *under*, and Sans *antar*, within]

Intra- (L), in the inside of, within, as *intra*mural [Contr of *intera*, ablative feminine of *interus*, inward—**Inter-**.]

Intro- (L), into, within, as *intro*duce [Contr of *intero*, ablative masculine of *interus*—**Inter-**]

Ir-, as in *ir*ritate See **In-** (2)

Ir-, as in *ir*regular See **In-** (1)

Iss-, as in *iss*ue See **Ex-**

Juxta- (L), near, as *juxta*position [Superl form, from root of L *jungĕre*, to join]

L-, as in *l*one, an abbreviation of *all*

L-, as in *l*ouver See **Al-**

L-, as in *l*ute See **Al-**

Male-, Mali-, Mal-, Mau- (L), badly, ill, as *male*factor, *mal*content, *mal*diction, *mal*evolent, through French, *mau*gre = notwithstanding [L *male*, badly]

Meta-, Meth-, Met- (Gr), among, with, after, as *meth*od (lit way after), often implies change, as *meta*morphose, *meteor*, *meto*nomy [Gr *meta*, cog with A S *mid*, Goth *mith*, Ger *mit*]

Mid- (A S), with, as *mid*wife [A S *mid*, together with]

Mis- (A S), wrong, ill, as *mis*behave, *mis*deed, *mis*lead [A S *mis*, Ice *mis*, Goth *missa*, Ger *miss* Cf **Mis-** in Dict]

Mis- (Fr —L), as in *mis*chief, *mis*alliance, *mis*chance [Fr *mis*, for O Fr *mes*, from L *minus*, less]

Mono-, Mon- (Gr), single, as *mono*graph, *mono*logue, *monk*, and *mon*ster [Gr *monos*, alone]

Multi-, Mult-, many, as in *multi*ply, *mult*eity [L *multus*, much, many]

N-, as in *n*ewt, *n*ickname, due to the *n* of the article in *an ewt*, *an ekename* In *n*uncle the origin is *mine* uncle, in 'for the *nonce*,' M E for the nones, misswritten *for then ones*, for the once

N- (A S), no, not, as *n*ever, or L **ne-**, as in *n*ull [A S *ne*, cog with Goth *ni*, L *ne*, Sans *na*]

Ne- (Gr), not, as *ne*penthe, **Ne-, Neg-** (L), not, as *ne*farious, *n*euter, *neg*ative, *neg*lect [L *ne*, *nec*, a contr of *neque*, from *ne*, not, *que*, and]

Non- (L), not, as *non*sense, *non*age It appears as *um* in *um*pire = *num*pire [From *ne unum*, not one]

Ob- (L , by assimilation, **o-, ob-, oc, of, op,** also **os-**), in front of, against, in the way of, as *ob*struct, *o*mit, *occ*ur, *off*er, *opp*ose, *ost*entation [Cog with Gr *epi*, Sans *api*]

Oc-, as in *occ*ur See **Ob-**

Of-, as in *off*er See **Ob-**.

Off- (A S), off, from, away, as *off*al, *off*shoot, *off*set [A form of **Of.** There is the same relation between *of* and *off* as between *be* and *by*, A S *of* has been differentiated into the stressless or weak form *of*, and the stressed or strong form *off* Cf **A-, Ab-**]

On- (A S), on, as *on*set, *on*looker [See *on* in Dict]

Op-, as in *opp*ress See **Ob-**

Or- (A S), out, in *or*deal [A S *or*, cog with Dut *oor*, Ger *ur*, Goth *us*, away, out of]

Os-, as in *ost*ensible See **Ob-**.

Out- (A S), out, beyond, as *out*law, *out*bid, *out* side, *out*cast [A S *út*]

Over- (A S), over, above, as *over*arch, *over*seer. [A S *ofer*]

Pa-, as in *pa*lsy See **Para-**.

Palin-, Palim- (Gr), again, as *palin*genesis, *palim*psest [Gr *palin*, again]

Pan-, Panto- (Gr), all, as *pan*acea, *pan*theism, *panto*mime

Para-, Par- (Gr), beside, as *para*ble, beyond, wrong, as *par*alyse It appears as **pa-** in *pa*lsy, **par-** in *par*ody [Gr *para*]

Pel-, as in *pel*lucid See **Per-**

Pene- (L), almost, as *pen*insula

Per- (L), through, as *per*mit, thoroughly, as *per*fect, also appearing as **par-, pel-, pil-**, as in *par*son, *par*don, *pel*lucid, *pil*grim In *per*jure, *perish*, it has a destructive force, equivalent to Eng **for-** in *for*swear (*for*, A S) [Akin to Gr *para*, beside, Eng *for*, Ger *ver*]

Peri- (Gr), round, as *peri*meter, *peri*phrasis [Gr *peri*, Sans *pari*, also allied to Gr *para*]

Pol-, Por- (L), as *pol*lute, *por*tend [From Old L *port*, towards, cf Gr *pros*, Eng *forth*]

Poly- (Gr), many, as *poly*gamy

Por-, as in *por*trait See **Pro-** (2)

Post- (L), after, backwards, behind, as *post*date, *post*script, *post*pone

Pour-, Pur (Fr —L), as *pour*tray, *pur*vey [Fr —L *pro*]

Pre-, Præ- (L), before, as *pre*dict, *pre*fer, *pre* arrange, *præ*tor, also in *pri*son and *pro*vost [L *præ*, akin to L *pro*]

Preter- (L), beyond, as *preter*it, *preter*natural, *pre ter*mit [L *prater*—*præ*, with comp suffix *ter*]

Pro- (Gr), before, as *pro*logue, *pro*gramme, *pro* phet [Gr *pro*, cog with L *pro*, Sans *pra*, Eng *for* (prep)]

Pro- (L), forth, forward, before, instead, as *pro* ject, instead of, from the idea of being before, as *pro*noun, *pro*consul Appearing also as **por-, pour-, pr-, prof-, pur-**, and as **prod-** in *prod*igal — Of Fr origin, *pro*ceed, *pur*chase, *pur*pose, *pur*sue, *pur*vey [Cog with *pro* (Gr), which see]

Pros- (Gr), towards, as *pros*elyte, *pros*ody

Proto-, Prot- (Gr), first, as *proto*type, *proto*xide. [Gr *prōtos*, first]

Pur-. See under **Pour-**

Re-, Red-, Ren- (L), change of place or condition, as in *re*move, *re*union (an assemblage of things or persons formerly apart), hence, change of motion from one direction to the opposite = 'back,' 'again,' as *re*tract, *re*sound, *red*eem, *red*olent It appears as **ren-** in *ren*der, &c , as **r-** in *r*ally, *r*ampart, as **ra-** in *ra*gout In *re*build, *re*mind, &c , it has been prefixed to English words

Retro- (L), back, backwards, as *retro*spect, *retro*grade —Of Fr origin, *rere*ward, *arear*, &c

S- for *Se*, as in *s*ure, for *Dis*, as in *s*pend, for *Ex*, as in *s*ample, for *Sub*, as in *s*ombre

Se-, Sed- (L), without, as *se*cure, aside, as *se*duce, *se*cede, *sed*ition, appearing as **s-** in *s*ure, *s*ober

Semi- (L), half, as *semi*circle [L , cog with Gr. *hēmi*]

Sine- (L), without, as *sine*cure

So-, as in *so*journ See **Sub-**

So-, as in *so*ber See **Se-**.

Sovr-, Sopr- See **Super.**

Su-, as in *su*spect See **Sub**

Sub- (L), by assimilation, before *c, f, g, m, p, r, s*— **suc-, suf-, sug-, sum-, sup-, sur-, sus-**, under, from under, after, as *sub*ject, *sus*pect, *suc*ceed, *suf*fuse, *sug*gest, *sum*mon, *sup*port, *sur*prise, *sus*pend—also as **s-** in *s*ombre and **so-** in *so*journ —Of French origin, *succour*, *summon*, Eng formations, *sub* let, *sub* kingdom, *sub* worker [L *sub* (which in O Fr became *so*)]

Subter- (L), under, as *subter*fuge [From **Sub-**, and compar suffix *ter*, meaning motion]

Suc-, Suf-, Sug-, Sum-, Sup-. See **Sub-**.

Super- (L), over, above, beyond, as *superstructure*, *supernatural* —Of Fr origin, *surface*, *surfeit*, *surpass*, *surprise*,—Eng compounds, *superabundant*, *supercargo*, *supercritical* [L , cog with Sans *upari*, Gr *hyper*]

Supra- (L), over, above, as *supramundane* [Contr of ablative fem of *superus*, above, from **Super-**]

Sur- (Fr), over, as *surmount* [Fr , from L *super*]

Sur-, as in *surrogate* See **Sub-**.

Sus-, as in *suspend* See **Sub**

Syn-, **Sy-**, **Syl-**, **Sym-** (Gr), together, with, as *syntax*, *system*, *syllable*, *symbol*, *symmetry* [Cog with **Com-**]

T-, in *twit*, for *at*, in *tawdry* = *Saint Awdry*, the *t* being the final letter of saint, in *tautology*, representing the Greek article *to*

Thorough- (A S), through, as *thoroughfare* [A S *ðurh*, through]

To- (A S), in *to*day, *to*gether, *to*ward, here *to* fore, is the prep *to* [A S *to*]

To- (A S), asunder, as in *to* brake. [A S *tó* , cf Ger *zer* , Gr *dys*]

Trans-, **Tra-**, **Tran-**, **Tres-**, **Tre-** (L), beyond, across, as *transport*, *traverse*, *transcend*, *trespass*, and *treason* (through French)

Tri- (L), thrice, as in *triple*, *treble*

Twi- (A S), double, as in *twilight* [A S *twi* , double, *twa*, two]

U- (Gr), no, not, as *Utopia* [Gr *ou*, not]

Ultra- (L), beyond, as *ultramarine* The French form *outre* appears in *outrage* and in *utterance* [From *ulter* (stem of *ulterior*), *ul* being from root of L *ille*]

Um-, in *umpire* See **Non**

Un- (A S), negative prefix, not, as *unhappy*, *untruth*, *uncouth* [Cog with Gr *an* , and L *in-* (negative)]

Un- (A S), verbal prefix, signifying the reversal of an action, as *unlock*, *unbind*, *undo*, *unwind* [A S *on* , *un* , cf Dut *ont* , Ger *ent* , Goth *and* See **A-** (A S) (2)]

Un-, **Uni-** (L), one, as *unanimous*, *uniform* [L *unus*, one]

Under- (A S), under, below, as *undergrowth*, *underwood*, *underprop*, *undersell* [See *under* in Dict]

Up- (A S), up, as *upland*, *upstart*, *upright*, *uphill*, *upbraid*, *upset* [A S *up*, *upp* , Ger *auf*]

Ve- (L), apart from, as *vestibule* [L *ve*, apart from , prob allied to *bi* and *duo*, two]

Vis-, **Vice-** (Fr —L), in place of, as *viscount*, *vice roy* [Fr *vis* , from L *vice*, instead of]

Wan- (A S), wanting, as *wanton* [See *wanton* in Dict]

With- (A S), against, back, as *withstand*, *withdraw* , with, near, as *within* (this meaning is very rare as prefix) [A S *with*—*wither* See **With** in Dict]

Y- See under **I-**.

SUFFIXES

-able, adj suffix, capable of, as port*able*, laugh*able* , cf also come at *able*, get at *able* [L , according to the stem ending, *abilis*, *ebilis*, *ibilis*, *ubilis*]

-ac, adj suffix, pertaining to, as elegi*ac* , also used as noun suffix, as mani*ac* [L *acus*, Gr *alos*]

-aceous, having the qualities of, as herb*aceous* [L *aceus*]

-acious, full of, as aud*acious* [L *ax*, *acis*]

-ade, noun suffix, the L *ata*, which in popular French words appears as *ée*, becomes *-ade* in words borrowed from the Provençal, Spanish, Portuguese, and even Italian, as in accol*ade*, gascon*ade* Also we have ambass*ade*, ambus*cade*, balustr*ade*, brig*ade*, cas*cade*, &c from French words in *ade* Examples of words formed in imitation of these in English itself are block*ade*, orange*ade*

-age, ending of abstract nouns, as hom*age* , marks place where, as vicar*age* ,—of English formation, bond*age*, brew*age*, parson*age* [L *aticum* , Fr *age*]

-ain, **-an**, **-en**, **-on**, noun suffixes, as villa*in*, pag*an*, warden, surgeon [L *anus*]

-al, adj suffix, as annu*al*, leg*al*, mort*al*, cardin*al* , —of English or French formation, circumstan*tial*, cord*ial*, nation*al* Noun suffix, as approv*al* denr*al*, remov*al*, betroth*al* Latin nouns in *alia* (neut pl) which survived into Old French became *aille* (fem sing), adopted in Middle English as *aylle*, *ayle*, later *ale*, *al*, as Latin sponsā*lia*, O Fr espous*ailles*, M E spous*aille*, spous*al*, L battā*lia*, O Fr bat*aille*, M E bat*aille*, bat*ail*, battle On this analogy, *aille*, *ail*, *al*, became a formative of nouns of action on verbs of French or Latin, and even of Teutonic origin [L *alis*, Fr *al*, *el*]

-an, **-ain**, **-ane**, adj suffix, as human, cert*ain*, hum*ane* ,—of English formation, Anglic*an*, sub urb*an* Noun suffix [L *anus*, Fr *ain*, *en*], as public*an*, veter*an* [L *anus*, Fr *ain*, *en*]

-ana, things belonging to, such as sayings, anecdotes, &c , as Johnson*iana*, Burns*iana* [L neut pl of adjs in *anus* See **-an**]

-ance, **-ence** (L *antia*, *entia*, Fr *ance*), noun suffix, as in arrog*ance*, repent*ance*, experi*ence*, penit*ence*

-ancy, **-ency**, a modern English differentiated form of the earlier *-ance*, expressing more distinctly the sense of *quality*, *state*, or *condition*, often belonging to Latin substantives in *-ntia*, as in eleg*antia*, 'elegantness,' as distinct from the sense of *action* or *process*, regularly expressed by the French form *ance*, as in aid*ance*, guid*ance* The modern tendency is to confine *nce* to action, and to express quality or state by *ncy* , cf compli*ance*, pli*ancy*, annoy*ance*, buoy*ancy*

-and, **-end**, noun suffix, as vi*and*, leg*end* [L *andus*, *endus*, gerundial suffix]

-aneous, belonging to, as extr*aneous* [L *aneus*]

-ant, **-ent**, adj suffix, as repent*ant*, pati*ent* Also noun suffix, sometimes denoting the agent, as instr*ant*, sergeant, student, innoc*ent* [L *ans*, *ant is*, or *ens*, *ent is*, suffix of pr p]

-ar, adj suffix, belonging to, as angul*ar*, popul*ar* [L *aris*, Fr *ier* or *aire*]

-ar, **-ard**, **-art** [See under **-er** (marking the agent)]

-ar, **-er**, **-or**, noun suffixes, marking place where, as cell*ar*, lard*er*, manor [L *arium*],—denoting the agent, as vic*ar*, treasur*er*, chancell*or* [L *arius*]

-ard, intensive, as drunk*ard*, cow*ard*, slugg*ard*, wiz*ard* [O Fr *ard*, *art*, Ger *hard*, strong]

-ary, noun suffix, marking place where, as semin*ary* [L *arium*] , the agent, as secret*ary*, anti quar*y* [L *arius*] Adjective suffix [L *arius*, Fr. *-aire*], as contr*ary*, necess*ary*, second*ary*

-asm. See under **-ism.**

-ass, **-ace**, as cuir*ass*, cutl*ass*, men*ace*, pinn*ace* [L *aceus*, *acius*, It *-accio*, Fr *as*]

-aster, dim and freq (often implying contempt), as poet*aster* [Fr *artre* (It *astro*)—L *as ter*]

-ate, -ete, -ite, -ute, -t, forming adjectives—all adapted forms of the endings of past participles in Latin according to the conjugation of the verbs from which they are formed, as *accurate, desolate, complete, replete, contrite, exquisite, absolute, minute, abject, elect*

-ate, verbal suffix, as *navigate, permeate* Adj , as above Noun, as *legate, advocate* [Norm Fr *at*—L *ātus*, suffix of pa p]

-ble See **-able**

-ble, -ple, fold, as *double, treble,* quadru*ple* [L *plus*, lit 'full']

-bund and **-cund,** as *moribund, rubicund* [L *bundus* and *cundus*, Fr *bond* and *cond*]

-ce See under **-s,** adverbial suffix

-celli, -cello, dim , as *vermicelli, violoncello* [It , from L *culus*]

-ch, dim , as *blotch* [See **-ock**]

-cle, -cule, dim , as in *particle, animalcule,* from L *culus*, which also gives (through It) **-celli, -cello** [See under **-l**]

-craft, noun suffix, as in *bookcraft, priestcraft* [A S *cræft*, skill]

-cy, -sy, noun suffix, denoting being, or state of being, condition, rank, as *clemency, bankruptcy, curacy, ministelsy* [L *tia*, as in *constancy*, or *tio*, as in *conspiracy*]

-d, -t, or **-ed,** pa t suffix, as *loved* The *e* in *ed* is the connecting vowel, omitted when the verb ends in *e* [A S *de*, 'did,' from *dō de*, pa t of *dō*]

-d, pa p suffix of weak verbs, as *loved*, in nouns (with passive meaning), as *deed, seed*, in adjectives formed from nouns, as connoting the possession of the attribute or thing expressed by the substantive, as *booted, feathered, wooded*, in the form **-th** (or **-t**), in abstract nouns from adjectives and, later on, from verbs, as *death, flight, swift*, (with euphonic *s*) *dust, blast* [Orig *th*, as in *uncouth*, and from the root of *the, that*, seen also in the L suffix *tus*, as in *no tus*, Sans. *jna ta s*, and in the Gr suffix *to s*]

-dom, noun suffix, denoting dominion, power, as *kingdom*, state, as *freedom*, act, as *martyrdom* New words, as *flunkeydom*, can be coined [A S *dóm*, judgment, Ger *thum*]

-dor, -dore, noun suffix, as in *corridor, matadore, stevedore, battledoor* [Sp *dor*, L *tor*]

-ed. See **-d**

-ee, noun suffix, one who or that which is (passive), as *trustee, legatee* In such words as *absentee, devotee*, the old function of *ee* is entirely lost, *refugee* is adopted from Fr *refugié*, *grandee* from Sp *grande* [Fr *é*—L *ātus*, suffix of pa p]

-eer, -ier, one who, has frequentative meaning, as *chariotee* , also **-er, -ar,** as in *carpenter, vicar* [Fr *ier*—L *arius*]

-el, dim , as *damsel* [See under **-l**]

-en, dim , as *chicken, maiden* [A S *en*]

-en, fem suffix, now found only in *vixen* [A S *en, n*, Ger *in*, Gr *inē*, L *ina*]

-en, added to noun stems to form adjectives chiefly indicating the material of which a thing is composed From the 16th century onwards there has been a tendency to discard these adjectives for the attributive use of the substantive, as in 'a gold watch,' only a few words are still familiarly used in their literal sense—*earthen, wheaten, wooden, woollen* [A S *en*, Goth *-ein, an*, Ger *en, ern*, Sans *um*, a genitive suffix, as in *mine*]

-en, pa p as *woven, borne, sworn* [A S *-n, ne, -en*, conn with **-ant, -ent.**]

-en, pl suffix, as *oxen, kine* (for M E *kyen*—A.S. *cý*, pl of *cú*, a cow) [A S *an*]

-en, to make, as *darken, moisten, strengthen, whiten*

-en, -in, -ene, belonging to, as *alien, vermin, terrene* [L *enus, ena, enum*]

-ence, -ency. See **-nce, -ncy**

-ent, belonging to, as *different* [L *ens, entis* See **-ant**]

-eous, in *righteous*, corr of **-wise** (which see), in *courteous*, from O Fr *eis* (from L *ensis*)

-eous, same as in **-ous,** as *ligneous* [L *eus*]

-er, freq and intens , as *glimmer, flutter*

-er, infinitive suffix, as *cover, encounter* [Fr *re, re*, from L pres infin *āre, ēre, ĕre, īre*]

-er marks the agent, designating persons according to their occupation, as *writer, singer, hatter, leader*, sometimes changed to *ar*, as *liar*, with *i* or *y* prefixed, as *cloth ier, law yer* (where the A S primitive substantive ends in *g*), with excrescent *t* or *d*, as *bragg art* Note that in the words *anger, harper, shelter*, what looks like the suffix *er* is really an independent substantive [A S *ere* Goth *arja*, Ger *er*]

-er, more, used in compar of adjs , as *greater, more* [Aryan compar , suffix *ra*]

-er, noun suffix, as *matter, gutter* [Fr *ière*—L *erra*]

-erel, dim suffix, as *mackerel* [See under **-l**]

-erie, place where, as *menagerie* [Fr , from L *arium* See **-ery**]

-erly, direction to or from, as *southerly* [From **-ern** and **-ly**]

-ern, adj suffix, sig direction, as *southern* [A S *ern*], adj suffix, sig belonging to, as *modern* [L *ernus*], noun suffix, as *cistern* [L *erna*]

-ery, noun suffix, as *brewery, witchery, cutlery* [Noun suffix **-y** added to nouns in **-er** (marking agent) See **-ary, erie, -ory**]

-es or **s,** pl suffix, as *foxes, hats* [A S *as* **-s** is a general pl suffix, as L and Gr *es*]

-escent, adj suffix, denoting growing, becoming, as *convalescent* [L *esco, isco, asco*, Gr *askō*, suffix, implying becoming, beginning]

-ese, adj suffix, belonging to, as *Japanese* [L *ensis*, O Fr *eis*, mod Fr *ois, ais*]

-esque, adj suffix, partaking of the quality of, as *picturesque, grotesque, Turneresque* [Fr *esque* (It *esco*)—L *iscus*, a by form of *icus* (see **-ic**), and conn with **-ish,** adj suffix]

-ess, fem suffix of nouns, as *lioness, goddess* [Fr *esse*, L *issa*]

-ess, -ice, -ise, as *prowess, justice, merchandise* Note that *riches* was mistaken for a plural, being really M E *richesse*—Fr *richesse* [L *itia, ities*, Late L *icia*, Fr *esse*]

-est, as in *harvest, earnest*

-est, suffix of 2d sing in verbs, as *bringest* [A S *ast, est*, L *es, isti*, Gr *si, sthon* **-s** or **-st** = 2d pers pron , Gr *sy* (*su*), L *tu*, Eng *thou*]

-est, superl suffix, formed from the compar by adding *t*, as *smallest* [A S *est* (in adjs), *ost* (in adverbs), L *issimus*, Gr *istos, stos, tatos*, Sans *ishta*]

-et, -ete, noun suffix, marking the agent, as *prophet, poet, athlete* [L *-ēta*, Gr *ētēs*]

-et, -ette, -ot, dim , as *cygnet, billet, etiquette, ballot* See also **-let.** [Norm Fr *et, ot*, Fr *et, ette*]

-eur See under **-or.**

-ever, at any time, as *whoever*, every one who [See *ever* in Dict]

-fare, way, as in *welfare, chaffer* [See *fare* in Dict]

-fast, adj suffix, as in *steadfast, shamefaced* (A S *scamfæst*) [A S *fæst*, firm, fast]

-fold, adj suffix, as four*fold*, many*fold* [A.S *feald*]
-ful, full of, as delight*ful* [A S *full*]
-fy, a verbal suffix signifying to make, as puri*fy* [Fr *fier*—L *fic āre*, for *fac ĕre*, to make]

-head, -hood, noun suffix, denoting state, nature, as God*head*, man*hood*, likeli*hood*, hardi*hood* Note that livelihood was in A.S *lifläd* = *líf*, life + *lad*, way, the second part ceased to be understood, and thus *lihood* took its place [From A S *hád*, Ger *heit*, state, changed into **Hood**]

-i, pl suffix of nouns in *us*, as in literati [L *i*, conn with Gei *ai*, *oi*], also pl suffix of nouns borrowed from It, as banditti [It —L]
-ian, adj suffix, as Arabi*an*, Christi*an* See **-an** [L *ianus*, Fr *ien*]
-ible, adj suffix, as possi*ble*, flexi*ble* [From L *ibilis*, another form of *abilis* See **-able**]
-ic, adj suffix, of or belonging to, as giganti*c*, public, Voltai*c* Also largely used as noun suffix, as fabri*c* [L *icus*, *ica*, *-icum*, Gr *ikos*, Fr *-ic*, *ique*]
-ical, adj suffix, belonging to, as cubi*cal*, whimsi*cal* [**-ic** and **-al**]
ice, noun suffix, as chali*ce* [Fr —L *ex*, *icis*], novi*ce* [Fr —L *icius*] See another **-ice** under **-ess, -ice, ise**
-icism See **-ism**
-ics, lit things that belong to a science, as mathe*matics* [In imitation of Gr *ika*, neuter pl of adjs in *ikos* See **-ic**]
-id, noun suffix, as Nerei*d*, also used in coining chemical words, as chlori*de*, oxi*de*, bromi*de* [L *id*, Gr *id*, Fr *ide*] Also adj suffix, as tepi*d*, aci*d*, morbi*d* [L *idus*]
-ie, -y, dim, as lassi*e* [From *ick*, a weakened form of **-ock**]
-ier, noun suffix, one who, as cavali*er*, clothi*er*, brazi*er*, hosi*er* [Fr *ier*, usually appears in form **-eer**]
-iff See **-ive.**
-il, -ile, able, as civi*l*, ducti*le* [L *ilis*, from verbal roots, *-ilis*, from noun stems, to be distinguished from **-ile** (below) See **-able.**]
-ile, belonging to, as Genti*le* [L *ilis*]
-im, pl suffix, as cheru*bim* [Heb *im*]
-ina, fem suffix, as czari*na* [See **-en,** fem]
-ine, fem suffix, as heroi*ne* [See **-en,** fem]
-ine, -in, noun suffix, as ravi*ne*, medici*ne*, cousi*n*, much used in chemical compounds, as iodi*ne*, glyceri*ne*, bromi*ne* Also adj suffix, as adamanti*ne*, divi*ne* [L *inus*, *ina*, Fr *in*]
-ing, suffix of present participles (often used as adjectives), as lovi*ng*, charmi*ng* [Corr of A S *ende*, which, as also *ande*, it replaced See **-nd,** also **-ant, -ent**]
-ing, noun suffix, forming nouns of action from verbs, as livi*ng*, dwelli*ng*, these often acquire a concrete sense, as learni*ng* [A S *ung*, *ing*, Ger *ung*]
-ing, representing Teut *ingoz* (masc), with several functions — (1) *ing* (A S *ing*), patronymic *æðeling* (the son of a noble), *cyning* (lit 'son of a king,' *cyne* = king), *Elising* (the son of Elisa) This suffix is preserved in proper names, as Harding, Manning, esp in place-names, as Billingsgate, Reading (2) **-ing** is also found in names of animals, as in herring, whiting (3) **-ing** in names of coins has also a sense of diminution, as in farthing (the fourth part, viz, of a penny), shilling
-ion, -sion, -tion, -son, -som, being, state of being, as opini*on*, rebelli*on*, religi*on*, tensi*on*, poi*son*, ran*som*, rea*son*, sea*son*, crea*tion* [L *-io*, *tio*, *-sio*, Fr *ion*, *sion*, *tion*]
-ior, more, term of comp degree, as superi*or* [L *ior* See **-er,** more]
-ique, belonging to, as anti*que* [Fr —L *icuus*, conn with **-ic**, L *icus* See **-ac**]
-ise, -ize, verbal suffix, signifying to make, as equal*ise* [L *izāre*, from Gr *izein*, Fr *-iser*]
-ise, noun suffix See **-ice**
-ish, adj suffix, ethnic, as Iri*sh*, signifying somewhat, as brownis*h*, oldis*h*, sometimes implying depreciation, as outlandi*sh*, childi*sh* [A S *isc*]
-ish, verbal suffix, signifying to make, as establi*sh*. [From Fr pr p suffix *iss ant*, chiefly used in words from the Fr The Fr *iss* is from L *esc*, inceptive]
-isk, dim, as asteri*sk* [Gr *iskos*, conn with **-ish,** little See **-ock**]
-ism, -asm, -icism, forming abstract nouns sig condition, system, as egoi*sm*, deis*m*, Calvini*sm*, laconi*sm*, pleona*sm*, Anglici*sm*, witti*cism* [L. *ismus*, *asmus*—Gr *-ismos*, *asmos*]
-ist, denoting the person who holds a doctrine or practises an art, as Calvini*st*, chemi*st*, novel*ist*, arti*st*, royal*ist*, nihili*st* [L *ista*—Gr *istēs*]
-ite, it, noun suffix, born in, belonging to, as Israeli*te*, Jesui*t* [L *ita*—Gr *itēs*]
-itude, noun suffix, as forti*tude*, multi*tude* [L *itudo*]
-ive (iff), forming nouns, orig an adjectival suffix, as bai*liff*, capti*ve*, nati*ve*, plaini*ff*, forming adjectives (L *ivus*), as acti*ve*, extensi*ve*, furti*ve*
-ix, fem suffix, as testatri*x* [L *ix*, *icis* Conn. with **-ess,** fem suffix]
-ize, to make, same as **-ise.**

-k, a verbal suffix, freq or intens, as har*k*, lur*k*, tal*k*, wal*k*
-kin, dim, as bump*kin*, firk*in*, lamb*kin*, mannik*in*, nap*kin*, also in proper names, as Jen*kins* (*John*), Per*kins* (*Peterkin*), Wil*kins* (*William*) [A S *cen*—very rare, the currency of the suffix being due to words adopted from Dutch or Low German, Ger *chen*]
-kind, noun suffix, kind, race, as man*kind*, woman*kind* [See **-kin** above]

-l, -le, -el (after *v*, *th*, *ch*, *n*), represents A S *el*, *ela*, *ele*, and serves to form agent nouns, instrumental substantives, and diminutives, as nai*l*, sai*l*, bead*le*, fidd*le*, sick*le*, appl*e*, bramb*le*, bundl*e*, icic*le*, nett*le*, runne*l* **-al** is sometimes from A S *els* from *isli*, as bri*dle*, ri*ddle*, buri*al* **-l, -le,** as a verbal suffix, gives to the root the sense of frequency, repetition, diminution, as knee*l*, dri*zzle*, nest*le*, spark*le*
-ledge See **-lock** (1)
-lence, -lency, forming abstract nouns [L *-l entia*, from *lens* See **-lent.**]
-lent, adj suffix, full of, as vio*lent*, viru*lent* [L *lentus*]
-less, adj suffix, free from, wanting, as guilt*less*, god*less* [A S *léas*, Ger *los*, Goth *laus*]
-let, dim, as brace*let*, leaf*let*, stream*let* [From **-l** and **-et,** dim in certain words formed with *et* on substantives ending in *el*]
-like, like, as god*like* [See *like* in Dict]
-ling, dim, hence expressing affection, as dar*ling* (A S *déorling*), duck*ling*, gos*ling*, sometimes implying depreciation, as hire*ling*, ground*ling*, under*ling*, world*ling* [A S *-ling*]
-ling, -long, adv suffix, as dark*ling*, side*long* [A S *lunga*, *linga*]
-lock, noun suffix, in wed*lock* and know*ledge* It is the A S *-lác*, the same as *lác*, sport
-lock, -lick, noun suffix, being a weakened form of A S *leác*, a leek, as in hem*lock*, gar*lic*, charl*ock*
-ly, adj and adv suffix, as man*ly*, on*ly*, wicked*ly* [The adj suffix is from A S *lic*, Eng *like*, adv. is from *lic e*, dat of *lic*]

-m, noun suffix, as blossom [A S *blóstma*], fathom [A S *ma, m*], as realm, regime [Fr ,—L *men*]
-ma, noun suffix, as diorama, enema [Gr]
-meal, adv suffix, as inchmeal, piecemeal [A S *mélum*]
-men, that which, state, as regimen, acumen [Only in words borrowed from Latin L *men*, Sans *man* See **-ment, -mony**]
-ment, noun suffix, as nourishment, establishment, detriment,—of Eng formation, acknowledgment, employment [L *mentum*, Fr *-ment* See **-men**]
-mony, as testimony, parsimony [L *monium*, *-monia* See **-men**]
-most, suffix of superl deg , as endmost See *most* in Dict [In most cases this suffix is not the word *most*, the *m* being part of the root, or an old superl suffix, and *ost*, the superl suffix, as in inmost=in *m ost* See **-est,** superl suffix]

-n, in participles, as broken, hewn , in substantives, as bairn, beacon, burden, chin, corn, heaven, maiden
-nce, -ncy, forming abstract nouns, as distance, decency [Fr *nce*—L *ntia*]
-nd, as fiend (lit 'hating'), friend (lit 'loving') [A S pr p suffix]
-ness, noun suffix, denoting abstract idea, as tenderness, sweetness [A S *nis, nes*, cog with Ger *-niss*]

-ock, dim , as hillock, bullock — also in proper names, as Pollock (from *Paul*), &c In stink we see the simple suffix *k*, the word being the diminutive of *steer*, A S *stéor*, whence *styric*, a stirk [A S *uca*—Aryan *ka* See **-ie** and **-ing,** dim]
-om, old dative suffix, now used as objective, as whom, in adverbs of time, as seldom [A S *um*]
-on, -eon, -ion, noun suffix, as capon, mason, truncheon, onion, clarion [Fr —L *onem, ionem*]
-oon, noun suffix, often augmentative, as balloon, saloon [Fr *on*, It *one*]
-or, -our, -er, denoting the agent, sometimes directly from L (see **-tor**), but mostly through O Fr *ór, our* (mod Fr *eur*), as emperor (old spelling emperour, Fr *empereur* — L *imperatorem*), in others, Eng *er* has supplanted *eur, our*, as preacher (Fr *prêcheur*—L *prædicatorem*), while *or* is at times affixed to Eng roots, as sailor In certain abstract nouns from L *or*, Fr *eur* is still represented by *our*, as colour, labour, honour, and in a few cases directly retained, as in grandeur The words demeanour and behaviour are English formations with *our*
-ory, belonging to, as prefatory [L *orius*], place where, as purgatory [L *orium*]
-ose, full of, as bellicose, morose, verbose [L *osus* See **-ous**]
-ot, dim , as ballot [See **-et,** dim]
-our See **-or**
-ous, adj suffix, as religious, delirious, curious [L *osus*], dubious, anxious [L *us*] —In righteous the *ous* has replaced *wis*, A S *rihtwis*
-ow, noun suffix, as shadow [from A S *u*], swallow [from A S *ewe*], marrow [from A S *h*] Also adj suffix, as narrow [from A S *u*]

-ple. See **-ble,** fold

-r, noun suffix, marking the instrument, as stair, timber, adj suffix, as bitter
-re, place, as here [A S *r, ra*, orig a locative suffix]
-red, noun suffix, denoting manner, state, as hatred, kindred (in A S *cynren*, a shortening of *cynn ryne*, in M E the meaningless *-ren* being supplanted by *red*) [A S *ræden*, cog with Ger *-rath* See *read* in Dict]
-red, in hundred This is cog with Ice hundrað, Ger hundert, the suffix implying number, reckoning
-ric, noun suffix, formerly an independent word denoting dominion, power, region, as bishopric [A S *rice*, power]
-right, as upright, downright [A S *riht*]
-ry, noun suffix, originally with a collective meaning, as *chevalerie*, 'body of knights,' now expressing action or quality, as bigotry, pedantry, sorcery, condition, as outlawry, slavery, trade, as carpentry, heraldry, the place of action or occupation, as laundry, nursery, the result or product of action, as poetry, tapestry, forming collective nouns, as infantry, yeomanry [Fr. *rie* = *er* + *ie*]

-s, adverbial suffix, as needs, always, once, hence, thence, whilst, betwixt [A S *es*, gen. suffix]
-'s, is the present genitive suffix [Short for A S *es*—Aryan *s* or *sya*, orig a demons pron The (') is prob due to a false notion that this *s* was a relic of *his*
-s, -se, verbal suffix, making transitive verbs from adjectives, as *cleanse* (A S *clænsian*), *rinse* (Ice *hreinsa*—*hreinn*, pure) It also occurs in clasp, grasp, put for clap *s*, grap *s*
-ship, -scape, noun suffix, as friend*ship*, steward *ship*, worship, land*scape* (earlier land*ship*, the Dut land*schap*) [A S *scipe*, shape, form—*scapan*, cog with Ger *schaft*]
-sis, action or state, as thesis [Gr]
-some, adj suffix, full of, as glad*some*, buxom (orig 'pliable,' 'good natured,' A S *búhsum* from *búgan*, to bow, bend, lissome) [A S *sum*, Ger *sam*, a by form of *same*]
-son, son, as Johnson
-son, in arson, reason, treason, the same as **-tion** (q v)
-st See **-est,** suffix of 2d sing
-ster marks the agent, as malt*ster*, and in the personal names (orig trade names) Baxter, Brewster, Webster, often with depreciation, as gamester, punster [A S *estre*, a fem suffix, which now keeps this sense only in spinster]
-stress, fem suffix, as songstress [From **-ster,** orig fem suffix, with the addition of L **-ess.**]
-sy, state, as pleurisy [Same as **-sis**]

-t See **-d**
-t, -te, adj and noun suffix, as convent, fact, chaste, tribute [L *tus*, pa p suffix , cog with **-d,** pa p suffix]
-teen, ten to be added, as fourteen [A S *tyne*. Cf **-ty,** ten to be multiplied]
-ter, noun suffix, as character [Gr *ter*, L *tor*, Sans *tri*, perh conn with *ster*]
-ter, -ther, as in after, hither [A S *der, ther*, old comp suffix
-th, order, as sixth [Becomes also **-d**, conn with L *tus, tius*, as in L quartus, fourth]
-th, suffix of 3d pers sing of verbs, now for the most part softened to *s* [A S from root *ta*, which appears in L *t*, Gr *ti, si, tai, to*]
-th, -t, noun suffix, as in strength, height, see under **-d** (pa p suffix)
-ther, denoting the agent, as father, mother [Cf **-tor**]
-ther. See **-ter, -ther**
-tor, the agent, as conductor See **-ther,** and cf **-or, -our, -er**
-tor-y, sor-y, noun suffix, denoting place, as dormitory
-tude forms abstract nouns, as gratitude [L *tudo*]
-ty, being or state of being, as dignity, quality, as honesty [L. *tas, tatem*, O Fr. *té.*]

-ty, ten to be multiplied, as six*ty* [A S *tig*, cog with Ger *zig* Cf **-teen.**]

-ule, little, dim [from L *ulus*, *ula*, *ulum*], as in glob*ule*, pust*ule*, also **-cule** [L *culus*, *cula*, *culum*], as animal*cule*, or [through Fr] **-cle**, as art*icle* A different Latin suffix *culum*, forming substantives from verbs, is represented in the form *cle* in several words adopted through French, as mira*cle*, ora*cle*, spectac*le*

-um, neuter term , as medi*um* [L *um*, Gr *on*]

-uncle, little, dim , as ped*uncle* [L *unculus*, A S *incle*, conn with **-en** and **-cule**, diminutives]

-ure, noun suffix, denoting act of, as capt*ure* state of being, as verd*ure* —In leis*ure* and pleas*ure*, *u* has been replaced by *ure*, O Fr leis*ir*, plais*ir* [L *ira*, Fr *ire*]

-urnal, belonging to, as di*urnal* [L *urnus* and **-al**, conn with **-ern** (in modern)]

-ward, -wards, forming adjectives from substantives, adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions, as east*ward*, home*ward*, home*wards*, down*ward*, for*ward*, in*ward*, to*ward* [A.S *-weard*, gen *weardes*, cog with Ger *warts*, conn with A S *weorthan*, to be, and L *versus—vertĕre*, to turn]

-way, -ways, adv suffix, sig manner, direction, as al*way*, al*ways*, straight*way* [Cf **-wise**]

-wise, way, manner as like*wise*, also righteous [A S *-wise*, manner, Ger *weise*]

-worth, adj suffix, as stal*worth*, stal*wart* [A S *weorð*, *wurð*]

-y, adj suffix, as spong*y* [from L *osus*], as jol*ly* [Norm Fr *-if* from L *ivus*, cf **-ive**], as sill*y*, dut*y*, an*y* [A S *ig*, cog with Ger *ig*, Goth *ha*, *ga*, L *cus*, Gr *kos*]

-y, noun suffix, as stor*y*, famil*y*, Ital*y* [Fr *ie*, L *ia*], as augur*y*, joy, remed*y* [from L *ium*], as all*y*, clergy, deput*y*, treat*y* [from L *ātus*, Fr *é*], as progen*y* [from L *ies*], as arm*y*, countr*y*, entr*y* [from L *āta*, Fr *ée*], as bod*y* [from A S *ig*], and perhaps the modern Eng in forming diminutives or words of contempt, as puppy, baby, lassie, from *pup*, *babe*, *lass* Billy from *Bill* Betsy, Lizzie, &c

-yer, as in lawyer See **-er**, noun suffix

ETYMOLOGY OF NAMES OF PLACES, &c

THE following are the more important significant syllables or words that enter into the composition of the names of rivers, mountains, towns, &c See C Blackie's *Dictionary of Place Names*, Dr Joyce's *Irish Names of Places* Isaac Taylor's *Words and Places*, and the Rev James B Johnston's *Place Names of Scotland* (1892)

A (A S *ea*, Ice *aa*), 'a stream,' as Greta, Rotha, Thurso ('Thor's stream'), Laxay ('salmon stream)

Abad (Pers and Sans), 'a dwelling,' as Hyderabad, Allahabad

Aber (Celt), 'a confluence,' 'an embouchure,' as *Aber*feldy, *Aber*deen, *Aber*ystwith, *Bar*mouth, *Aber* brothwick or Arbroath, Fochabers, Lochaber, *Apple*cross for Aber Crossan [Synonymous with **Inver**]

Ain (Heb), 'a fountain,' as Engedi

Ak (Turk), 'white,' as *Ak* serai, 'white palace'

All (Gael), 'white,' **Al-ian**, 'white water,' so the rivers *Allen*, *Ellen*, *Aln*, *Lune*, *Allwen*, *Elwin*

Alt (Gael), 'a stream,' as *Alt*rive, *Alt*nahanna, Garv*ald*

Ar, Ara, found in many river names, as *Arc*, *Ayr*, *Aar*, *Aray*, Irvine, *Arno*, *Arve* [Perh conn with Sans *ara*, 'swift,' 'flowing']

Ard (Celt), 'high,' as *Ard*och, *Ard*rie, *Ard* rossan, *Ard*glass, *Ard*en, *Ard*ennes

Ath (Ir and Gael), 'a ford,' as *Ath*lone, *Ath* trum (now Trim), *Ath*ole The Gael *abh*, 'water,' appears in *Ab*oyne, *Ave*

Auch (Gael), **Agh** (Ir), 'a field,' as *Auch*inleck, *Agh*anver, *Agh*adoe

Auchter (Gael), 'summit,' as *Auchter* arder, *Auch ter* muchty

Avon (Celt), 'a river,' as *Avon*, *Aven*, *Aisne*, *Inn*, *Ain*, *Vienne*, also in *Devon*, *Evan*, Guadi*ana*, Pun*jaub*

Ay. See **Ea.**

Bab (Ar), 'a gate,' as *Bab* el mandeb, *Bab* el

Bad (Teut), 'a bath,' as *Bath*, *Bad*en, Carls*bad*

Bahr (Ar), 'a sea,' 'lake,' 'river,' as in *Bahr*ein, *Bahar* el aziak

Bala (Turk), 'high,' as *Balla* hissar, *Bal*kan

Balloch (Gael), 'a pass,' as *Balloch*myle, *Ballagh*more

Bally (Ir and Gael), 'a village' or 'town,' as *Bally*more, *Bal*briggan, *Bal*moral, *Ball*antrae, *Bal*quhidder

Ban (Celt), 'white,' as *Banna*, *Ban*on, *Ban*chory, the rivers *Ben*, *Bann*, *Ban*don, *Ban*ney, &c

Beck (Scand), **Bach** (Ger), 'a brook,' as Hol *beck*, Lauter*bach* [See *beck* in Dict]

Bedd (W), 'a grave,' as *Beddg*elert

Beer (Heb), 'a well,' as *Beer*sheba, *Beer*out

Beg, Bihan (Celt), 'little,' as Bally*beg*, Mor*bihan*

Ben (Gael and Ir), 'mountain,' **Pen** (W), 'headland,' 'hilltop,' as *Ben* Nevis, *Ben* Lomond, The Twelve *Pins*, Bangor, *Pen*, *Pen*nigant, *Pen*zance, *Pen*nine Alps, *Apen*nines, *Pin*dus

Berg, Borough (A S *beorh*), 'a hill,' as Ingle*borough*, Flam*borough* Head, Brow*berg* Hill, Konigs*berg*, *Berg*en [From the same root as **Burgh** (below)]

Beth (Heb), 'a house,' as *Beth*el (house of God)

Bettws (W), 'a dwelling,' as *Bettws* y-coed

Blair (Gael), 'a plain,' 'a battlefield,' as *Blair* Athole, *Blair* gowrie

Boca (Sp), 'a mouth,' as *Boca* grande

Bor (Slav), 'wood,' as *Bor*ovsk, Rat*bor*

Bottle or **Battle, Buttel** (Teut), 'a dwelling,' as New*battle*, *Buttle*, More*battle*, Wolfen*buttel*

Broad (Eng), as *Broad*don, *Broad*shaw, *Broad*ford

Brunn (Ger), 'a spring,' as Sal*zbrunn*, Pader*born*

Bryn (W), 'a hill ridge,' as *Brown* Willy

Buen (Sp), 'good,' as *Buenos* Aires ('good breezes')

Burgh, Borough, Bury (Teut), 'a fortified place,'

'a town,' as Edin*burgh*, Peter*borough*, Shrews*bury*, Ham*burg*, Chei*bourg*, Cains*brook*, *Burgos* [A S *burg*, *burh* (see *borough* in Dict), Ger *burg*]

Burn (Northern Eng and Scotch, A S *burna*), 'a brook,' as *Burn*foot, Black*burn*, Ty*burn*, East*bourne*

By (Scand), 'a dwelling,' 'a town,' as Der*by*, Rug*by*, Whit*by*, El*bœuf* [Cf *bylaw* in Dict]

Caer, Cader (W), **Caher** (Ir), 'fortified enclosure,' as *Caer*leon, *Caer*narvon, *Car*digan, *Car*lisle, *Cader* Idris, San*quhar*, *Car*lingford

Cam (Celt), 'crooked,' as *Cam*, *Cam*beck, *Cam*buskenneth, More*cambe* Bay, *Cambrai*

Carrick (Gael and Ir *carraig*), **Carreg** (W), 'a sea cliff,' 'rock,' as *Carrick*fergus, *Carrick* on Suir, *Carrig*afoyle, *Cerrig* y Druidion

Caster, Chester, Cester (—L *castra*), 'a camp,' as Don*caster*, *Chester*, Win*chester*, Lei*cester*

Ceann (Gael), 'a head,' 'promontory,' as *Kin*tyre, *King*horn, *Ken*more

Cefn (Celt), 'a ridge,' as *Cefn*coed, *Chevin*, *Keyn*ton, *Chevington*, *Cheviot*, *Cevennes*

Cheap and **Chipping** (A S *ceap*), 'price,' 'a market,' as *Chipping* Norton, *Chep*stow, *Cheap*side, *Copen*hagen (Dan *Kjoben havn*, 'merchants' haven') [See *cheap* in Dict]

Civita (It), **Ciudad** (Sp), 'a city,' as *Civita* Vecchia ('old city') *Ciudad* Rodrigo ('city of Roderick') [From L *civitas*]

Clach, Cloch, Clough (Gael), 'a stone,' as *Clach*mannan, *Clogh*er, Auchna*cloy*, *Clon*akilty

Clachan (Gael), 'a village,' often also 'church' There are perhaps twenty clachans in Scotland

Cluan, Cloon (Gael), 'a meadow,' as *Clun*ie, *Clon*mel, *Clon*tarf, *Clyn*der

Clyd (Celt), 'warm,' **Clyth** (Celt), 'strong,' as *Clwyd*—most prob not *Clyde*

Cnoc (Gael), 'a knoll,' 'hill,' as *Knock*meledown Sir Herbert Maxwell (*Studies in the Topography of Galloway*, 1885) gives 220 *Knocks* in Galloway alone

Coed (Celt), 'a wood,' *Cots*wold Hills, *Chat*moss

Coln (from L *colonia*), 'a colony,' as *Lincoln*, *Colne*, *Cologne* (*Koln*) [See *colony* in Dict]

Combe (A S), **Cwm** or **Cum** (Celt), 'a hollow between hills,' as Wy*combe*, *Comp*ton, The *Coombs*, *Como*

Craig, Crag (Celt), 'a rock,' as *Craig*ie, *Crathie*, *Carrick*, *Crick*, *Crick*lade, *Croagh* Patrick See **Carrick** (above)

Croft (A S), 'an enclosed field,' as *Croft*on, Thorny-*croft*

Dagh (Turk), 'mountain,' as Kara*dagh*

Dal (Scand), **Thal** (Ger), **Dail** and **Dol** (Celt), 'a dale,' 'a field,' as Liddes*dale*, Ry*dal*, Ken*dal*, Arun*del*, Rhein*thal*, (in Celtic names prefixed) *Dal*ry, *Dal*keith, *Dol*gelly [See *dale* in Dict]

Dar (Ar), 'a dwelling,' 'district,' as *Dar*fur, *Diar*bekr, *Dar* es Salaam

Den or **Dean** (Teut), 'a deep wooded valley,' as Tenter*den*, South*dean*, Hazel*dean*, *Den*holm

Dorf See **Thorpe**

Dour (Celt), 'water,' as the *Dour*, *Adour*, *Douro*, *Dore*, *Thur*, *Doro*, *Adder*, *Derwent*, *Darwin*, *Darent*, *Dart*, *Dor*chester, *Dor*dogne

Drum and **Drom** (Celt), 'a backbone,' 'a ridge,' as *Drom*ore, *Drum*mond, Aughr*im*, Leitr*im*

Du (Celt), 'black,' as *Dou*glas, the rivers *Dul*as, **Doulas*, *Dub*lin ('dark pool')

Dum, Dun (Gael), **Dinas, Din** (W), 'a hill-fortress,' as *Dun*more, *Dun*blane, *Dun*keld, *Dum*barton, *Dum*fries, *Dun*stable, *Dun*mow, *Down* Patrick, *Done*gal, Mal*don*, Ver*dun*, Ley-*den*, *Din*as fawr, *Din*an, *Den*bigh [See *down*, a hill, in Dict]

Dysart (Celt —L *desertum*), 'a hermitage,' as *Dysart*, *Dysert*moie

Ea, Ey (A S *ig*, Ice *ey*, Norw and Dan *o*), 'an island,' as Swan*sea*, *Eton*, Jer*sey*, Romn*ey*, Sheppe*y*, Rothe*say*, Staff*a*, Far*oe* [See *island* in Dict]

Eccles, Egles (like Fr *église*, through L, from Gr *ekklēsia*), 'a church,' as *Eccles*ton, *Eccle*fechan, *Eccles*machan, *Eccles*iamagirdle, *Eagles*ham, Ten*egles*

Elf, Elv (Goth), 'a river,' as *Elbe*

Ermak (Turk), 'a river,' as Kizil *ermak*

Esk (Gael and Ir *easg* [obs] or *uisge*, W *wysg*), 'water,' as the *Esk*, *Usk*, *Ise*, *Oise*, *Ease*burn, *Ash*bourne, *Iz*, *Isis*, *Exe*, *Ur*, *Ouse*, *Wis*beach, *Wis*, *Ischia*, *Isère*, *Aisne*, *Ausonne*

Eski (Turk), 'old,' as *Eski* djuma ('old ditch')

Fahr, Fuhr (Teut), 'way,' 'passage,' as *Fahr*enbach, Camp*vere*, Queens*ferry*, Connel *Ferry*

Feld, or **Veld** (Teut), 'plain,' 'field,' as Hudders*field*, Lich*field*, Spital*fields*

Fell (Old Norse *fjall*, *fell*), 'a mountain,' as Cater*fell*, Goat*fell*, Snae*fell*

Fin, Finn (Gael), 'fair,' 'white,' as *Fin*don, *Fin*ty, *Fin*castle, Knock*fin*

Fiord, Fjord (Scand), 'a creek,' 'inlet of the sea,' as Lax*fiord*, Water*ford*, Wex*ford*

Fleet (Scand *fljót*, a stream), 'a small river' or 'channel,' as Pu*fleet*, found in Normandy as *fleur*, as Har*fleur*, Bar*fleur*

Folk (A S), 'people,' as Nor*folk* ('north people'), Suf*folk* ('south people')

Ford (A S), 'a shallow passage over a river,' as Chelms*ford*, Here*ford*, Stam*ford*

Fors, Foss (Scand), 'a waterfall,' as High *Force*, Wilber*force*, *Foss*ton

Garth (Scand), 'yard,' **Gorod, Grod, Grade, Gratz** (Slav), 'enclosure,' 'town,' as Stutt*gart*, Nov*gorod* (= Newton), *Grodno*, Belg*rade* (= Whitton), Kom*graatz* (= Kingston)

Garw (Celt), 'rough,' hence *Gar*onne, *Gar*loch, *Yar*row, *Yar*, possibly *Garry*

Gate (Teut), 'a passage' or 'road,' as Canon*gate*, Harlow*gate*, Reigate (= Ridge*gate*), Catte*gat*

Gebel, Jebel (Ar), 'a mountain,' as *Gib*raltar, *Jebel* Mukattam

Gill, (Scand), 'a ravine,' as Butter*gill*, Ormsg*ill*

Glen (Gael), **Glyn** (W), 'a narrow valley,' as *Glen*coe, *Glen*garry, *Glyn*neath, *Glam*organ

Gorm (Gael), 'green' or 'blue,' as Cairn*gorm*

Guada, the name given to the rivers in Spain by the Moors, from the Ar *uadi*, 'a ravine,' as in *Guada*lquivir (*Wadi 'l kebir*, 'the great river'), *Guadiana*

Gwen (Celt), 'white,' as De*uent*, *Vent*nor, Cor-*wen*, **Gwent** (Celt), 'a plain,' Latinised into *venta*, as *Venta* Belgarum (now *Win*chester), formerly Caer*gwent*

Gwy See **Wy**

Hall (Teut), 'a stone house,' as Eccles*hall*, Wal*sall*, (in Germany) a *salt* work, as *Halle*, *Hall*stadt [See *hall* in Dict]

Ham (A S, Ger *heim*), 'a home,' as Buckin*gham*, Clap*ham*, Hex*ham*, Trond*hjem*, Hildes*heim*, Hoch-*heim*, Edn*am*, Ed*rom*, Houn*am*

Har, Haer (Teut), 'the army,' as *Har*wich, *Her*stall, *Har*bottle

Haugh, a particular Scottish form and use of *Haw* (A S *haga*), perhaps due to the Ice form *hagi*, a pasture The meaning is generally a low lying meadow between hills or on the banks of a stream, and it is noticeable that in Scottish

use *How* and *Hope* have frequently the same sense **Hope**, however, is properly a hollow, esp the upper end of a narrow mountain valley, while **How** is a low hill (Ice *haugr*, 'a mound') Cf *Hob*kirk, *How*wood, *Hut*ton, Fox *How*

Hay, Haigh (Teut), a place surrounded by a *'hedge,'* as Rothwell *Haigh*, the *Hague*

Hissar (Turk), 'a castle,' as Kara *hissar*

Hithe (A S), 'haven,' as *Hythe*, Lam*beth* = Loam *hithe* (the 'clayey haven')

Ho (Chin), 'river,' as Pei*ho*

Hoang, Whang (Chin), 'yellow,' as *Hoang* ho, *Whang* Hai

Holm (Scand , &c), 'an island in a lake or river,' 'a plain near a river,' as Stock*holm*, Flat*holm*, Lang*holm*

Holt (Teut), 'a wood,' as Bag*shot*, Alders*hot*, *Holst*ein [See *holt* in Dict]

Horn (Teut), 'a peak,' as Schreck*horn*, Matter *horn*

Hurst (A S *hyrst*), 'a wood,' as Lynd*hurst*

Ing (A S), a suffix denoting *son*, in pl 'a family' or 'tribe,' as Warr*ington* ('the town of the Warrings'), Hadd*ington* [See *ing* in list of suffixes]

Innis or **Ennis** (Celt), **Inch** in Scotland, an island, as *Inch*colm ('the island of St Columba'), *Ennis*killen, *Ennis*more, *Innis*fallen, in Ireland

Inver (Gael), 'the mouth of a river,' as *Inver*ness, *Inver*aray, *Inner*leithen This is supposed to be the Gaelic form (*inbhir*) corresponding to the Brythonic *aber*, and it is at any rate certain that in Wales there are scores of *abers*, but of *invers* not a solitary one, while on the west coast of Scotland and north of Inverness *aber* barely exists

Kalat, Kalah (Ar), 'a castle,' as *Khelat*, *Cala*horra

Kara (Turk), 'black,' as *Kara*kum ('black sand'), *Kara* Hissar ('black castle')

Kenn (Gael), **Kin** (Ir), 'a head,' as *Ken*more, *Can*tire, *Kinn*aird, *Kin*oss, *Kin*sale, *Kent Kin* or *Can*, older *cind*, is really a survival of the old dative or locative of Gael *ceann* (W *penn*), 'head,' 'promontory,' as in *Kin*aldie, *Kin*buck, *Kin*glassie, *Kin*loch, *Kin*gussie, *Kinn*oul See **Ceann**

Kil (Gael *cill*, really a survival of the old dative of *ceall*, a hermit's cell—L *cella*, then a church, esp a parish church—the proper form is seen in Loch nan *ceal*, 'loch of the churches,' in Mull), as *Kil*bride, *Kil*chattan, *Kil*donan, *Kil*mannock, Iolm*kill*, 'the island (*I*) of Columba of the church'

Kil (Gael *coil*), 'a wood,' 'a corner,' as in *Kil*drummy, *Kil*ham

Kirjath (Heb), **Gadr** (Phœnician), 'an enclosure,' 'a fortified place,' as *Kirjath* Arba, *Car*thage, *Gades* or *Cadiz*

Kirk (North Eng and Scand), **Kirche** (Ger), as Sel*kirk*, *Kirk*wall, *Kirk*cudbright, *Kirch*heim, Funf*kirchen* [See *church* in Dict]

Kizil (Turk), 'red'

Knock See **Cnoc**

Lax (Scand , Ger *lachs*), 'a salmon,' as Loch *Lax*ford in Sutherland, the *Lax*ay in the Hebrides and in Man *Lax*weir on the Shannon

Leamhan (Ir and Gael , pron *lavawn*), 'the elm tree,' as in *Leven*, *Lennox*, *Laune*

Lea, Lee, Ley (A S *leáh*), 'a meadow,' Had*leigh*, Water*loo*

Linn (Celt), 'a waterfall,' as *Lynn* Regis in Norfolk, Ros*lin*, 'the promontory (*ross*) at the fall,' *Linlithgow*, *Linton*

Lis (Celt), 'an enclosure,' 'a fort,' 'a garden,' as *Lis*more ('the great enclosure' or 'garden')

Llan (W), 'an enclosure,' 'a church;' as *Llan*daff ('the church on the Taff')

Llano (Sp), 'a plain'

Loch, Lough (Gael), 'a lake'

Low and **Law** (A S *hláw, hlæw*), 'a rising ground;' as Hounslow, Ludlow, and numerous *laws* in Scotland [Cog with Goth *hlaiw*, a mound, and allied to L *clivus*, a slope]

Magh (Celt), 'a plain,' as Armagh, *May*nooth

Mark (Teut), 'a boundary,' Den*mark*, *Mercia*, *Murcia*

Markt (Ger), 'a market,' as Neu*markt*

Medina (Ar), 'city,' as *Medina*, *Medina* Sidonia

Mere, Moor (A S), 'a lake' or 'marsh,' as *Mer*sey, Black*more*

Minster (A S), **Munster** (Ger), 'a monastic foundation,' as West*minster*, Neu*munster*

Mor (Celt), 'great,' Ben*more* ('great mountain')

Mor (Celt), 'the sea,' as *Mor*av, Ar*morica*, *Mor*laix, Gla*morgan*, *Mor*bihan

Mull (Gael), 'a headland,' as *Mull* of Galloway

Nagy (Hungarian), 'great,' as *Nagy* Koros, *Nagy* Karoly

Nant (Celt), 'a brook,' 'valley,' as *Nant*wich, *Nant*glyn

Ness or **Naze** (Scand , see Dict), 'a nose' or 'promontory,' as Caith*ness*, Sheer*ness*, Cape Gris*nez*, the *Naze*

Ochter See **Auchter.**

Oe See **Ea**

Old, Eld, Alt (Teut), 'old,' as *Alt*horp, *Elt*on, *Elt*ham, *Ald*bury, *Abury* [See *old* in Dict]

Patam (Sans), 'a city,' Seringa*patam*, *Patna*

Peak, Pike (Celt), 'point,' as the *Peak* of Teneriffe, the *Pikes* in Cumberland, *Pic* du Midi

Peel (Celt), 'a stronghold,' as *Peel* in Man, and numerous *peels* on the Border of Scotland

Pen See **Ben**

Polis (Gr), 'a city,' as Gre*noble*, Na*blous*, Na*ples*, Sebasto*pol*, Constanti*nople*

Pont (L), 'a bridge,' as *Pont*efract, Negro*pont*

Poor, Pore, Pur (Sans *pura*), 'a town,' as Nag*pur*, Cawn*pore*, Singa*pore*

Port (L *portus*), 'a harbour,' as *Port* Patrick, South*port*

Puy (Fr —L *podium*), 'a hill,' *Puy* de Dôme, Le *Puy*

Ras (Ar), 'a cape,' as *Ras* al Had

Rath (Ir), 'a round earthen fort,' as *Rath*more, *Rath*beg, *Ratho*, *Rathay*

Rhe, Rea, Ri, a root found in many languages, as L *rivus*, a stream, Sans *rina*, flowing, A S *rith*, a stream, Sp and Port *rio*, a river, meaning 'to flow,' as *Rhine*, *Rhone*, *Rha*, *Reno*, *Rye*, *Ray*, *Rhee*, *Wrey*, *Roe*, *Rae*, *Rio* de Janeiro, *Rio* Negro

Ridge, in Scotland **Rigg** (A S *hrycg*, Ger *rucken*), 'a back,' as *Reigate*, *Rugeley*, Long*ridge*

Rin (Celt), 'a point of land,' *Rhinns* of Galloway, Pen*rhyn* in Wales, *Ring*send near Dublin

Ros, Ross (Celt), 'a promontory,' Kin*ross*, *Ros*neath, *Rose*hearty, *Ross*dhu, *Ros*lin, in S Ireland, a wood, as *Ros*common, *Ross*keen The *ros* in Melrose is more probably the equivalent of Cornish *ros*, a moor, thus Melrose = the Celt. *maol ros*, 'bare moor'

Salz (Ger), 'salt,' as *Salz*burg

Scale (Scand), 'a hut' (Scot *shieling*, Ice *skali*), Portin*scale*, and possibly *Shields*, Gala*shiels*, *Selkirk*

Scar (Scand.), 'a cliff,' *Scar*borough, the *Skerries*

Schloss (Ger), 'a castle,' as Marien*schloss*
Serai (Turk), 'a palace,' as Bosna *serai* or *Seraievo*
Set (A S), 'a seat,' 'a settlement,' Dor*set*, Somer*set*, Ambles*ude*, *Seidlitz*
Sex, 'Saxons,' as Es*sex* ('East Saxons'), Sus*sex* ('South Saxons')
Sierra (Sp —L *serra*), 'a saw,' or from Ar *sehrah*, 'an uncultivated tract'
Shevh (Ir , allied to L *clivus*, a slope), 'a mountain,' as *Shevh* Beg
South, found in *Suff*olk, *Sus*sex, *South*ampton, *Suther*land, *Sut*ton, *Sud*bury, *Sud*ley
Stadt See **Stead.**
Stan (Per), 'a land,' Hindu*stan*, Afghani*stan*
Staple (A S), 'a store,' Dun*stable*, Bain*staple*
Stead (A S), **Stadt** (Ger), 'a town,' as Hamp*stead*, Neu*stadt*, Ny*sted*
Ster (Scand *stadhr*), 'a place,' as Ulster
Stoc, Stoke, and **Stow** (A S), 'a stockaded place,' as Bri*stow* or Bri*stol*, Tam*stock*, *Stock*holm, *Stow*
Stone (A S), **Stein** (Ger), 'a stone,' 'a rock,' as *Stan*ton, *Staines*, Eddy*stone*, *Stennis*, Franken*stein*
Strath (Gael), 'a broad valley,' as *Strath*more, *Strath*blane, *Strath*earn
Street (L *stratum*), 'a Roman road,' as *Strat*ford, *Strat*ton, *Street*ham [See *street* in Dict]
Su (Turk), 'water,' as Kara*su*

Tain (Gael), 'a river,' as the *Tyne*, prob a form of *Don*
Tam (Celt), 'still,' 'smooth,' as the *Thames*is ('smooth Isis'), the *Tema*, *Tame*, *Tamar*, *Tay*
Thing (Scand), 'a legislative assembly,' also 'the place where it is held,' as in *Ding*wall, *Tin*wald, *Tyn*wald Hill, *Tain*
Thorpe (Norse), **Dorf** (Ger), **Dorp** (Dut), 'a village,' as Burnham *Thorpe*, Hey*thorpe*, Dussel*dorf*, Middle*dorp*
Thwaite (Scand), 'a clearing,' as Cross*thwaite.*
Tobar (Gael), 'a fountain,' as *Tober*mory
Toft (Dan), 'an enclosure,' as Lowes*toft*, Ive*tot.*
Ton (A S), 'enclosure,' 'town,' the most common of English local suffixes
Tor (perh Celt), 'a tall rock,' as *Tor*bay, *Tor*phichen, *Turriff*, *Tor*bolton, Kin*tore*, *Tor*quay, *Tor*idon
Tre (W), 'a dwelling,' as *Tre*town, Oswes*try*, Uchil*tre*
Turris (L), 'a tower,' as *Torres*-Novas and *Torres* Vedras in Portugal, *Trux*illo in Spain, *Tour*coing in France

Uchel (W), 'high,' **Uachter** (Gael), 'a height,' as the *Ochil* Hills, *Ochil*tree, *Auchter*arder

Var, Varad (Hungarian), 'a fortress,' as Nagy-*varad*
Varos (Hungarian), 'a town,' as U*jvaros*
Ville (Fr ,—L *villa*), **Villa** (It , Sp , Port), **Well** (Eng), 'an abode,' as Tanker*ville*, Yeo*vil*, Potts*ville*, Kettle*well*, Brad*well*, Max*well*town

Wady (Ar), 'a river course,' 'a river' See **Guad**
Wall, found in many names of places on the Roman wall from Newcastle to Carlisle, as *Wall*send, *Wall*head
Weald, Wold (Eng), **Wald** (Ger), 'a wood,' *Wal*tham, *Wald*en, the Cots*wolds*, Schwar*zwald* ('Black Forest')
Whang See **Hoang**
Wick, Wich (A S *wic*), 'a village,' as in Ber*wick*, War*wick*, Green*wich*, Sand*wich*
Wick (Scand , Ice *vik*, 'a creek'), as *Wick* in Caithness
Worth (A S), 'a farm' or 'estate,' as Tam*worth*, Kenil*worth*, Bos*worth*, *Worthing*, Pol*warth*, Jed*burgh*=Jed*ward*
Wy or **Gwy** (W), 'water,' as the *Wye* used as affix to many streams, as Con*way*, Med*way*

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS,

TOGETHER WITH SIGNS AND SYMBOLS USED IN COMMERCE, MEDICINE, MATHEMATICS, ASTRONOMY, CHEMISTRY, MUSIC, CORRECTIONS FOR THE PRESS, &c

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A. Amateur
ā or **āā**, in prescriptions, of each a like quantity
A or **Ans** Answer
A1 First class (of ships)
A.A.C, *anno ante Christum*=In the year before Christ
A A Q M G. Acting Assistant Quartermaster general
A B. Able bodied seaman
A B, *Artium Baccalaureus*=Bachelor of Arts
Abb Abbess, Abbot, Abbey
Abbr. or **Abbrev** Abbreviated, or Abbreviation
Abd Abdicated
A B F M American Board of Foreign Missions
Ab init, *ab initio*=From the beginning
Abl Ablative
Abp Archbishop
Abr Abridged, Abridgment
A B.S. American Bible Society
A C, *ante Christum*=Before Christ
Acc Accusative
Acc, **Acct** Account (also **a/c**), Accountant
A C P Associate of the College of Preceptors
A D, *anno Domini*=In the year of our Lord
A D C Aide de camp
Ad fin, *ad finem*=At or to the end
Ad inf, *ad infinitum*=To infinity
Ad init., *ad initium*=At or to the beginning
Ad int., *ad interim*=In the meantime
Adj Adjective
Adjt Adjutant,—**Adjt-gen**, Adjutant general.
Ad lib, *ad libitum*=At pleasure
Ad loc, *ad locum*=At the place
Adm Admiral
Adolph Adolphus
Adv Advent, Advocate, Adverb
Adv, *adversus*=Against
Ad val., *ad valorem*=According to value
Advt Advertisement
Æ or **Æt**, *ætatis*=Aged (so many years)
A F A Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries
A F B.S American and Foreign Bible Society
A G Adjutant general
Ag, *argentum*=Silver
Agr., **Agric.** Agriculture
Agt. Agent
A.H., *anno Hegiræ*=In the year of Hegira—i e from the flight of Mohammed (622 A D, 13th Sept)
A h l, *ad hunc locum*=At this place
A.H S, *Anno humanæ salutis*=In the year of human salvation
A I A Associate of the Institute of Actuaries
A I C E Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers
A K.C Associate of King's College, London
Al or **Ala** Alabama
Alban Of St Albans
Ald Alderman
Alex Alexander
Alf Alfred
Alg Algebra
Algy. Algernon
Alt Alternate, Altitude, Alto.
A.M, *Artium Magister*=Master of Arts
A.M., *ante meridiem*=Before noon
A M, *anno mundi*=In the year of the world.
Am, **Amer** America or American
A M A. American Missionary Association
Amt Amount
An, *anno*=In the year
Anal Analysis
Anat Anatomy or Anatomical
Anc Ancient, Anciently
And Andrew
Ang, *Anglicé*=In English
Anon Anonymous
Ans Answer
Ant or **Antiq** Antiquities
A O F Ancient Order of Foresters.
Aor Aorist
Ap, **Apl**, **Apr** April
A P D Army Pay Department
Apo Apogee
Apoc Apocalypse, Apocrypha, **Apocryphal.**
App Appendix, Apprentice
Aq, *aqua*=Water
A R, *anno regni*=In the year of the reign.
Ar, **Arab** Arabic
Ar., **Arr** Arrive or Arrives, Arrival
A R A Associate of the Royal Academy.
Arbor Arboriculture
Arch Archaic, Archibald
Arch. Archit Architecture
Archd Archdeacon, Archibald
Arg, *argentum*=Silver
A R H A Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy
Arith. Arithmetic or Arithmetical
Ark Arkansas
Arm Armenian, Armoric
A R R, *anno regni regis* or *reginæ*=In the year of the king's or queen's reign
A R S A Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy
A.R S L Associate of the Royal Society of Literature
A R S M Associate of the Royal School of Mines
A R S S, *Antiquariorum Regiæ Societatis Socius*=Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.
Art Article
A S. Anglo Saxon
Asaph. Of St Asaph
A S E Amalgamated Society of Engineers
Ass, **Assoc** Association
Asst. Assistant
Astr, **Astron** Astronomer, **Astronomy.**
Astrol Astrology
Att, **Atty** Attorney
Att-gen Attorney general
Au (L *aurum*), gold
A U C, *anno urbis conditæ*, or *ab urbe conditâ*=In the year from the building of the city—Rome (753 B C)
Aug Augmentative, August
A V Authorised Version, Artillery Volunteers
Av Avenue, Average
Avoir Avdp. Avoirdupois.
Ax Axiom

b Born
B, **Bk** Book
B., **Brit.** British.

B.A., *Baccalaureus Artium* = Bachelor of Arts, British America, British Association
Bach. Bachelor
Bal. Balance
Bap., Bapt Baptist
Bar Barometer
Bar Barrister
Bart or **Bt** Baronet.
Bat., Batt Battalion, Battery
B.B.C Baseball Club
Bbl Barrel
B C Before Christ, British Columbia.
B C L Bachelor of Civil Law
B D Bachelor of Divinity
Bd Bound
Bds. Boards
b e Bill of exchange
Beds. Bedfordshire
Bef Before
Belg Belgian, Belgic
Ben, Benj Benjamin
Berks. Berkshire
B ès L (Fr., Bachelier ès Lettres), Bachelor of Letters
Bet. Between
Bib Bible
Bibl Bibliotheca
Bibliog Bibliographer, Bibliography.
Biog Biographer, Biography
Biol Biology, Biological
Bis Bissextile
Bk Book, Bank, Bark
Bkg Banking
Bkt Basket
B L Bachelor of Laws.
bl Barrel, Bale
b l Bill of lading
bldg Building
B.M Bachelor of Medicine, also *Beatæ Memoriæ* = Of blessed memory
B.M British Museum
B Mus Bachelor of Music
Bn Battalion, Baron
b o Branch Office, Buyer's Option
B O A F G. British Order of Ancient Free Gardeners
Boh Bohemia or Bohemian
Bol. Bolivia
Bomb C.S Bombay Civil Service
Bomb S C Bombay Staff Corps
Bor Borough
Bot Botany or Botanical
boul Boulevard
Bp Bishop, Birthplace (also **Bpl**).
b p. Bill of parcels, Bills payable, *Bonum pub licum* = The public good
B P British Pharmacopœa
b q, *bene quiescat* = May he (or she) rest well.
bque Barque
Br or **Bro** Brother
br Brig
Br Am British America
Braz Brazil, Brazilian
b.rec Bills receivable
Bret Breton
Brev Brevet, brevetted
Brig Brigade, Brigadier, —**Brig.-gen.**, Brigadier general
Brit. Britain, Britannia, British, Briton
Bro. Brother, —**Bros**, Brothers
b s Bill of sale
B S C Bengal Staff Corps
B Sc See **Sc B**
B.S L Botanical Society of London.
Bt. Baronet
Bu., Bus. Bushel, Bushels
Bucks. Buckinghamshire
Bulg. Bulgaria, Bulgarian
burl. Burlesque
bush. Bushel
B.V., *Beata Virgo* = Blessed Virgin, also *Bene vale* = Farewell
B.V M. The Blessed Virgin Mary
B W T A. British Women's Temperance Association
B & S Brandy and Soda

C. Centigrade, Catholic, Consul, Court, Congress, Church, Chancellor, Conservative
C. or **Cap**, *caput* = Chapter
c Centime
c., ct, cent., *centum* = A hundred
C A Chartered Accountant, Chief Accountant; Commercial Agent, Confederate Army
Ca. Calcium
ca Cases, Centiare, *circa* = About
Ca, Cal California
Cam, Camb Cambridge
Can Canon, Canto
Cant Canterbury, Canticles
Cantab, *Cantabrigiensis* = Of Cambridge
Cantuar, *Cantuaria* = Canterbury, **Cantuariensis** = Of Canterbury
Cap, *caput* = Capital, Chapter, —**Capitulum** = Head, *Capiat* = Let him (or her) take
Cap, Capt Captain
Caps. Capitals
Car Carat, —**Carolus** = Charles
Card Cardinal
Carp Carpentry.
Cath. Catherine; Catholic
C B Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath
C C County Council, County Clerk, Cricket Club, Catholic Clergyman
C C C Corpus Christi College, Christ's College, Cambridge
C D Acts The Contagious Diseases Acts
C.D S Companion of the Distinguished Service Order
C.D V Carte de visite
C E. Civil Engineer, Canada East
Cel *Celsius* (scale of — 1 e Centigrade), Celebrated
Celt Celtic
Cen. Central, Century
cent, *centum* = A hundred
Centig Centigrade
Cert, Certif Certificate, Certify
Cestr, *Cestrensis* = Of Chester
Cet par, *ceteris paribus* = Other things being equal.
Cf, *confer* = Compare
c f & i Cost, Freight, and Insurance
cg Centigram
C G. Captain general, Captain of the Guard, Coastguard, Commissary-general, Consul-general
C G.H Cape of Good Hope
C G S Centimetre, Gramme, Second—the units of length, mass, and time
C H. Custom house, Court house
Ch Church, Chapter, Charles, Chief.
Chal Chaldron
Chal, Chald Chaldee or Chaldaic
Chamb Chamberlain
Chanc. Chancellor
Chap Chaplain, Chapter
Chas. Charles
Ch C, Ch Ch. Christ Church
Ch. Clk. Chief Clerk
Chem Chemistry, Chemical
Ch Hist. Church History
Chin China, Chinese
Chr Christ, Christian, Christopher
Chron. Chronicles, Chronology
C.I Imperial Order of the Crown of India (for ladies)

Cic. Cicero
Cicestr, *Cicestrensis* = Of Chichester
C.I.E Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire
cir, circ, *circa, circiter, circum* = About
Cit Citation, Citizen
Civ. Civil, Civilian
C J Chief Justice
Cl Clergyman
Class. Classical, Classification
Clk. Clerk
C L S C Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle
C.M Certificated Master, Corresponding Member
C.M Common Metre
C.M, *Chirurgiæ Magister* = Master in Surgery
cm Centimetres
c m, *causa mortis* = By reason of death
C M G Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George
C M S Church Missionary Society
C O Colonial Office, Commanding Officer, Crown Office, Criminal Office
Co Company, County
C/o Care of
Coad Coadjutor
Coch., Cochl, *cochlear* = a spoon, spoonful,—**Coch. amp,** *cochlear amplum* = a tablespoonful,—**Coch mag,** *cochlear magnum* = a large spoonful,—**Coch med.,** *cochlear medium* = a dessert spoonful,—**Coch. parv.,** *cochlear parvum* = a teaspoonful
Cod Codex
c o d Cash on delivery
Cog Cognate
Col Colonel, Column, Colossians
Coll College, Colleague, Collector, Colloquial
Collat Collateral
Collect Collective
Colloq Colloquially
Com Commander, Commodore, Committee, Commissioner
Com Common
Comm Commentary, Commander
Commissr Commissioner,—**Commy,** Commissary
Commn Commission
Comp Comparative, Compositor, Compare, Compound or Compounded
Compar Comparative
Com Ver Common Version
Con Consul
Con, *contra* = Against
Cong Congress, Congregation
Conj Conjunction
Conn or **Ct** Connecticut
Cons Consonant
Con Sec Conic Sections
Consols Consolidated Funds
Contr Contracted, Contraction
Contr. bon mor, *contra bonos mores* = Contrary to good manners
Cop, Copt Coptic
Cor. Corinthians, Coronet
Cor Mem Corresponding Member
Corn Cornish, Cornwall
Corr. Corrupted, Corruption
Cor Sec Corresponding Secretary
C.O.S Charity Organisation Society
Cos. Cosine
Cosmog Cosmography
Coss, *consules* = Consuls
Cot Cotangent
C P Clerk of the Peace, Common Pleas
C.P C Clerk of the Privy Council
C.P.S, *Custos Privati Sigilli* = Keeper of the Privy Seal
C.R., *Carolus rex* = King Charles, *Civis Romanus* = a Roman citizen, *Custos Rotulorum* = Keeper of the Rolls
Cr Credit, Creditor, Crown
Craniol. Craniology
Cres. Crescendo
Crim Con Criminal Conversation, or adultery
C S Court of Session, Clerk to the Signet, Civil Service, Chemical Society
C.S A. Confederate States of America
C.S I Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India
C T Certificated Teacher, Commercial Traveller
ct Cent
C T C Cyclists' Touring Club
Cu, *cuprum* = Copper
cu, cub Cubic
Cur, Curt Current—this month
C V Common Version
C V O Commander of the Royal Victorian Order
C W Canada West
c w o Cash with order
cwt A hundredweight—*c* for *centum*, a hundred, and *wt* for weight
Cyc, Cyclo Cyclopædia
Cym Cymric

d, *dele* = Delete, Dead or Died, Deserted, Degree, *Denarius* or *denarii* = A penny or pence, Duke
Dan Daniel, Danish
Dat Dative
Dau Daughter
Dav. David
D C, *Da Capo* (It.) Repeat from the beginning
D C District of Columbia
D C L Doctor of Civil Law
D.D, *Divinitatis Doctor* = Doctor of Divinity
D d, *Deo dedit* = Gave to God
D D D, *dat, dicat, dedicat* = He gives, devotes, and dedicates, *Dono dedit dedicavit* = He gave and dedicated as a gift
Dea Deacon
Dec December, Declaration, Declension
Decid. Deciduous
Decl Declension
Deft Defendant
Deg. Degree, Degrees
Del Delaware, Delegate
Del, Delt, *delineavit* = 'He drew it,' put after the draftsman's name on an engraving
Demon. Demonstrative
Dent. Dental, Dentist, Dentistry
Dep Department (also **Dept**), Deputy
Der Derivation
Deut Deuteronomy
D F. Defender of the Faith, Dean of the Faculty.
Dft Defendant, Draft
D G., *Dei gratiâ* = By the grace of God
d h, *das heisst* (Ger.) That is
Dial Dialect
Diam Diameter
Dict Dictator, Dictionary
Dir. Director
Disc Discount
Diss. Dissertation
Dist Distance, Distinguish
Div. Divide, Divine
D L Deputy Lieutenant
D Lit or **Litt** Doctor of Literature
D.L O. Dead letter Office
Do, *ditto* = The same
Dols Dollars
D O M, *Deo optimo maximo* = To God, best and greatest
Dor. Doric
Doz. Dozen
D P.H. Department of, Diploma in, Public Health.
D P O Distributing Post office
Dpt. Department
Dr. Debtor, Doctor, Dram
D Sc See **Sc D.**

D.S.O Distinguished Service Order, District Staff Officer
D s p., *decessit sine prole* = Died without issue
D T. Doctor of Theology
D t Delirium tremens
Dunelm., *Dunelmensis* = Of Durham
D.V., *Deo volente* = God willing, if God will
D v p., *decessit vita patris* = Died in his father's lifetime
dwt. Pennyweight—*d* for *denarius*, penny, and *wt* for weight

E East, English.
Ea. Each
Eben. Ebenezer.
Ebor, *Eboracum* = York, *Eboracensis* = Of York
E C Eastern Central, Established Church
Eccl, Eccles Ecclesiastes, Ecclesiastical, — **Ecclesiol**, Ecclesiology
E.C U. English Church Union
Ed Editor, Edition,—**Edit**, Edited, Edition
Ed., Edw Edward
Edenburgen, *Edenburgensis* = Of Edinburgh
Edin Edinburgh
E D.S English Dialect Society
E E Errors excepted
E E T S Early English Text Society
e g, ex. gr, *exempli gratiâ* = For example
E I East Indies,—**E I C S**, East India Company's Service
Ejusd, *ejusdem* = Of the same
Elis, Eliz Elizabeth
Elz Elzevir
Emp Emperor, Empress
Ency, Encyc Encyclopædia.
E.N E. East north east
Ens Ensign
Ent, Entom Entomology
Ent Sta Hall Entered at Stationers' Hall
Ep Epistle
Eph Ephesians
Epiph Epiphany
Epis, Episc Episcopal
Epit. Epitaph
Eq Equal
E.S E. East south east
esp, espec Especially
Esq., Esqr. Esquire
Est Established
Et al, *et alibi* = And elsewhere, or *et alii* or *alia* = And others
Etc., &c., *et cetera* or *cetera* = And others, and so forth
Et seq, sq., or **sqq**, *et sequentes* or *sequentia* = And the following
Euph. Euphemia
Ex. Example, Exception, Exodus (also **Exod**).
Exc Excellency, Except
Ex div., *extra dividendum* = Without dividend
Exon, *Exonia* = Exeter, *Exoniensis* = Of Exeter
Exp Export
Exr Executor
Ez Ezra
Ezek Ezekiel
E. & O E Errors and Omissions Excepted

f. Following, Farthing, Feminine, Fathom, Foot, Forte
F., Fahr Fahrenheit
Fam Familiar
F.A S Fellow of the Society of Arts, or of the Antiquarian Society
F B. Fenian Brotherhood
F B.S. Fellow of the Botanical Society,—**F.B.S.E.**, Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh
F C Free Church (of Scotland)
F C P Fellow of the College of Preceptors
Fcp., fcap. Foolscap
F.C S. Fellow of the Chemical Society
F.D, *Fidei Defensor* = Defender of the Faith
Feb February
Fec, *fecit* = He did it
F.E I.S Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland
Fem Feminine
F E S Fellow of the Ethnological or of the Entomological Society
Feud Feudal
F F A Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries
F.F P S Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (Glasgow)
F G S Fellow of the Geological Society
F I A Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries
Fict Fiction
Fi fa, *feri facias* = That you cause to be made (a writ of execution)
Fig Figure, Figuratively
F K.Q C P I Fellow of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland
Fl, *florait* = Flourished
Flor, Fla, or **Fa** Florida
F L S Fellow of the Linnæan Society
F M Field marshal
Fm. Fathom
F O Field officer, Foreign Office, Full Organ
Fo, Fol Folio
F P Fire plug
F P S Fellow of the Philological Society
Fr France, French, Friar, Friday, Fragment Franc, Frequently
F R A S Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, or of the Asiatic Society
F R C P Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians
F R C P E Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh
F R C S Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons
F.R C S E Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh
F R C S I Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland
F R C S L Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of London
Fred Frederick
F R G S Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society
F.R H S Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society
F.R.I B A Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects
F R S Fellow of the Royal Society
F R S E Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh
F R.S L Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature
F.S A Fellow of the Society of Arts, or of Antiquaries
F S A Scot Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland
F S.S. Fellow of the Statistical Society
Ft Foot, Feet, Fort
F T.C D Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
Fth, Fthm Fathom
Fur Furlong
Fut Future
fz Forzando or Forzato
F Z S Fellow of the Zoological Society.

G A. General Assembly
Ga or **Geo** Georgia
Gal. Galatians
Gam Gamut
G B Great Britain,—**G.B. and I**, Great Britain and Ireland
G.C.B Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath
G C H Knight Grand Cross of Hanover
G.C I.E. Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

G C L H Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour
G.C.M G Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George
G C S I Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India
G.C V.O. Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order
Gen, Genl. General
Gen Gender, Genitive, Genus, Genesis
Gent Gentleman, Gentlemen
Geo George
Geol Geology
Geom Geometry
Ger. Gerund
G F S Girls' Friendly Society
Gk or **Gr** Greek
G M T Greenwich Mean Time
G O General Order, Grand Organ
G O M Grand Old Man (W E Gladstone)
Gov Government, Governor
G.P. General Practitioner, Grateful Patient, *Gloria patri* = Glory to the Father
G P O General Post office
Gr. Grain, Grammar, Gross
Gs Guineas
G S P Good Service Pension
Gu. Guinea, Gules
Guin. Guinea

H or **Hr** Hour
Hab Habakkuk
Hab. Habitat
Hag. Haggai
Hants Hampshire
Har Harold
H B M His (or Her) Britannic Majesty
H.C. Heralds' College, House of Commons
H.C.M His (or Her) Catholic Majesty
H e, *hic est* = This is, *hoc est* = That is
Heb Hebrews
H.E I C S Honourable East India Company's Service
Hf Half,—**Hf -bd**, half bound,—**Hf -cf.**, half calf
H G. Horse Guards, His Grace
H H His (or Her) Highness
Hhd Hogshead
H I.H. His (or Her) Imperial Highness
Hist Historian, History
H J, *hic jacet* = Here lies,—**H J S**, *hic jacet sepultus* = Here lies buried
H K House of Keys (Isle of Man)
H M His (or Her) Majesty
H M C His (or Her) Majesty's Customs
H.M I S His (or Her) Majesty's Inspector of Schools
H M P, *hoc monumentum posuit* = Erected this monument
H M S His (or Her) Majesty's Ship or Service
Ho House
Hon Honourable, Honorary
Hor. Horizon, Horology
Hort, Hortic. Horticulture, Horticultural
Hos Hosea
H P. Horse power, High priest, Half pay
H.R. House of Representatives, Home Rule
Hr Hour
H R E Holy Roman Emperor or Empire
H R H His (or Her) Royal Highness
H.R.I P, *hic requiescit in pace* = Here rests in peace
H.S., *hic situs* = Here lies,—**H S E**, *hic sepultus* (or *situs*) *est* = Here is buried (or laid)
H S.H His (or Her) Serene Highness
H.S.S., *Historiæ Societatis Socius* = Fellow of the Historical Society
Hy. Henry.

Ia. Iowa
Ia, also **Ind.** Indiana
Ib, Ibid, *ibidem* = In the same place
I.C E Institute of Civil Engineers
Ich., Ichth Ichthyology
Icon Iconography, Iconographic
I C S Indian Civil Service
Id, *idem* = The same
I D B Illicit Diamond Buyer (in Cape Colony)
I D N, *in Dei nomine* = In the name of God
i e, *id est* = That is
I H P. Indicated Horse power
I.H S, for the Greek capitals IHC (the C a form of Greek Σ), the first three letters of the name Jesus, often misread as *Jesus Hominum Salvator* = Jesus Saviour of Men
Ill Illinois, Illustration, Illustrated
I L P Independent Labour Party
Imp Imperial, *Imperator* = Emperor, Imperfect, Imperative, *Imprimatur* = Let it be printed
I M S Indian Medical Service
In Inches
Inc, Incorp Incorporated
Incog, *incognito* (It) Unknown, avoiding publicity
Ind. Indiana
I N D Same as **I D N** (q v)
Ind, Indic Indicative
Indecl Indeclinable
Indef Indefinite
Ind Ter Indian Territory
Inf., *infra* = Below, Infantry, Infinitive
Infra dig, *infra dignitatem* = Beneath one's dignity
Init, *initio* = In the beginning
In lim, *in limine* = On the threshold, at the outset
In loc, *in loco* = In its place,—**In loc. cit.**, *in loco citato* = In the place cited
In pr, *in principio* = In the beginning
I N R.I, *Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judæorum* = Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews
Inst. Instant—the present month, Institute
Inst. Act Institute of Actuaries
Inst.C E Institute of Civil Engineers
Int Interest, Interior, Interpreter
Interrog Interrogation, Interrogatively
In trans, *in transitu* = On the passage
Intro, Introd Introduction
Inv, *invenit* = He designed it, Inventor, Invented, Invoice
I O F Independent Order of Foresters
I O G T Independent Order of Good Templars
I O U I owe you
I P D, *in præsentiâ Dominorum* = In presence of the Lords (of Session)
I Q, *idem quod* = The same as
I R B Irish Republican Brotherhood
Is, Isa Isaiah
Is, Isab Isabella
I S C Indian Staff Corps
It Italian
I.T. Indian Territory

Jan January
Jas James
J C, *Juris Consultus* = Jurisconsult, Jesus Christ, Justice Clerk
Jer Jeremiah
J H S The same as **I.H.S.** (q v)
Jno John
Jo Joel
Jos Josiah, Joseph
Josh Joshua
Jour. Journal
J P Justice of the Peace
Jr, Jun, Junr Junior
J.U.D., *Juris Utriusque Doctor* = Doctor both of Canon and of Civil Law
Jud., Judg. Judges

Jul July
Junc. Junction
Jurisp Jurisprudence

Kal, *Kalendæ* = Calends
Kan, also **Ks.** Kansas.
K B Knight of the Bath, also King's Bench
K C. King's Counsel, King's College
K C.B Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath
K.C H Knight Commander of the Order of Hanover
K C I E. Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire
K C M G Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George
K C S I Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India
K.C V O. Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order
K G. Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter
K G C Knight of the Grand Cross
K.G.C B Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath
K G.F. Knight of the Golden Fleece
K H Knight of Hanover
Kilo Kilogramme
Kit Christopher
K K K Ku Klux Klan
K L H Knight of the Legion of Honour
K M Knight of Malta
Km. Kingdom, Kilometre
Knt., Kt. Knight
K of L Knight of Labour
K P Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St Patrick
Kr Kreutzer
K S I Knight of the Star of India
K.T Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle
Kt Bach. Knight Bachelor
K t l, *kai ta leipomena* (Gr) And the rest, and so forth
Ky or **Ken.** Kentucky

L. Lake, Latin, Liberal, Libra (pound), Latitude, League
L A. Law Agent, Literate in Arts
L.A C Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company
Lam Lamentations
Lang Language
Lat Latitude, Latin
Lb., *libra* = A pound
l.c Lower case (in printing), *Loco citato* = In the place cited, Left centre, Letter of credit
L.C Lower Canada, Lord Chancellor, Lord Chamberlain
L C.B. Lord Chief baron
L C.C. London County Council
L C J Lord Chief justice
L C P Licentiate of the College of Preceptors
Ld Lord,—**Ldp, Lp**, Lordship
L D. Lady Day, Light Dragoons
L D S Licentiate in Dental Surgery
Lect Lecture
Leg. Legal, Legate, Legislature
Leip. Leipzig
Lev., Levit Leviticus
Lex. Lexicon
Leyd. Leyden
L.h. Left hand
L.I Long Island, Light Infantry
Lib., *liber* = Book,—**Lib cat.**, Library catalogue
Lieut., Lt. Lieutenant
Linn. Linnæan, Linnæus
Liq. Liquid
Lit. Literally, Literature
Litt. Littérateur

L L.A. Lady Literate in Arts
LL.B., *Legum Baccalaureus* = Bachelor of Laws.
LL D., *Legum Doctor* = Doctor of Laws
L M Long Metre
L.M S. London Missionary Society
Loc cit, *loco citato* = At the place quoted.
Log Logarithm
Lon, Long Longitude
Lond. London
Loq, *loquitur* = Speaks
Lou or **La.** Louisiana
L P Lord Provost
L R C.P Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians
L R C P E Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh
L.R C S Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons
L S Left side, Linnæan Society, *Loco sigilli* = In the place of the Seal
L.S A Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries
L S D, *libræ, solidi, denarii* = Pounds, shillings, pence
Lt Lieutenant
LXX Septuagint Version

M, *mille* = A thousand, Married, Masculine, *Meridiem* = Noon, Metre
M, Mons, Monsieur (Fr) Mr or Sir,—**MM.**, Messieurs, Gentlemen or Sirs
M A Master of Arts See **A.M.**
Mac, Macc Maccabees
Mach Machinery
Mad Madam
Mag Magazine
Maj Major
Mal Malachi
Mar. March
Marg Margin, Marginal
Marg., Mrgt Margaret
Marq Marquis
Mas, Masc Masculine
Mass Massachusetts
Math Mathematics
Matt Matthew
M B Mark of the Beast, as in 'M B waistcoat'
M B., *Medicinæ Baccalaureus* = Bachelor of Medicine
M B, *Musicæ Baccalaureus* = Bachelor of Music
M C Member of Congress, Master of Ceremonies, Member of Council
M C C Member of the County Council, Marylebone Cricket Club
M C P Member of the College of Preceptors
M.C S Madras Civil Service
Md. Maryland
M D, *Medicinæ Doctor* = Doctor of Medicine
Mdlle, Mlle, Mademoiselle (Fr) Miss
Mdm Madam
M E Most Excellent, Methodist Episcopal; Middle English, Mining Engineer
Me Maine
M.E.C. Member of the Executive Council
Med Medical, Medicine, Mediæval
Mem. Memorandum, *Memento* = Remember
Messrs, Messieurs (Fr) Sirs, Gentlemen
Met, Metaph Metaphysics
Metal, Metall Metallurgy
Meteor. Meteorology
Mfd Manufactured,—**Mfrs.**, Manufacturers.
M F H Master of Foxhounds
M ft., *mistura fiat* = Let a mixture be made
Mgr Monseigneur
M H G. Middle High German
M H.R Member of the House of Representatives
M I.C E. or **M Inst C.E.** Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers
Mic. Micah

Mich. Michigan
Min. Mineralogy
Minn. Minnesota
Mis. Missouri
Misc Miscellaneous, Miscellany
Mil, Milit Military
Miss. or **Mis** Mississippi
M L A. Member of Legislative Assembly
M L C Member of Legislative Council
Mlle Mademoiselle
M M (Their) Majesties, Martyrs
Mme, *Madame* (Fr.) Madam —*pl* **Mmes.**
M N.S Member of the Numismatical Society
Mo Missouri, Month
Mod. Modern
Mol wt Molecular weight
Mons Monsieur
Monsig. Monsignor
Morn Morning
Mos Months
M.P Member of Parliament
M P S. Member of the Philological Society
M P S Member of the Pharmaceutical Society
M R Master of the Rolls
Mr Master or Mister
M R A S Member of the Royal Asiatic Society
M R A S Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences
M R C C. Member of the Royal College of Chemistry
M.R.C P. Member of the Royal College of Preceptors
M R C S Member of the Royal College of Surgeons
M R C V S Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
M R G S Member of the Royal Geographical Society
M R I Member of the Royal Institution
M R I A. Member of the Royal Irish Academy
Mrs Mistress
MS, MSS Manuscript, Manuscripts
M S Master in Surgery, *Memoriæ Sacrum* = Sacred to the Memory
m s Months (after) sight
M S.C. Madras Staff Corps
m s l Mean sea level
M S S Member of the Statistical Society.
Mt, Mts Mount, Mountains.
Mth. Month
Mus. Music, Museum
Mus B Bachelor of Music
Mus.D., Doc, Doct Doctor of Music
M.V O Member of the Royal Victorian Order
Myst Mysteries
Myth. Mythology

N North, Northern, Nitrogen, *Natus* = Born, Neuter, Noon
N A. North America.
Na Nebraska
Nah Nahum
Nap. Napoleon
Nat. National
Nat. hist Natural history.
Nat ord Natural order
Naut. Nautical
Nav. Naval, Navigation
N B. North Britain, North British, New Brunswick
N B, *nota bene* = Note well, or take notice
N.C. North Carolina
N.D. No Date, Not dated
N Dak North Dakota
N E. North east, New England.
Neb., Nebr. Nebraska
Neg. Negative
Neh. Nehemiah
N.E.I., *non est inventus* = Is not found.
Nem con, *nemine contradicente* = No one contradicting
Nem. diss, *nemine dissentiente* = No one dissenting
Nep Neptune
Neth. Netherlands
Neut Neuter
Nev Nevada
New M New Mexico
N.F. Newfoundland, Norman French
N H. New Hampshire
Ni pri, *nisi prius* See *Nisi* in Dict
N J New Jersey
n l, *non licet* = It is not permitted, *non liquet* = It is not clear, *non longe* = Not far
N M New Mexico
N N E North north east
N N W North north west
N O New Orleans, Natural Order
No, *numero* = Number **Nos**, Numbers
Non-con Non content
Non obst, *non obstante* = Notwithstanding
Non pros, *non prosequitur* = He does not prosecute
Non seq, *non sequitur* = It does not follow
n o p Not otherwise provided
Northmb Northumberland
Norvic, *Norvicensis* = Of Norwich
Nos Numbers
Notts Nottinghamshire
Nov November
N P Notary Public, New Providence.
N S New Style
N S Nova Scotia
n s Not specified
N S W New South Wales
N T New Testament
n u Name unknown
Num, Numb Numbers
Numis, Numism Numismatics
N V New Version
N V M Nativity of the Virgin Mary
N W North west
N W P North west Provinces (India).
N W.T North west Territories
N Y New York
N Z New Zealand
N. & Q Notes and Queries.

O Ohio, Oxygen
o/a On account of
Ob, *obiit* = Died
Ob, Obad Obadiah
Obdt Obedient
Obj. Object, Objective
Obl Oblique, Oblong
Obs Observation, Obsolete.
Obstet Obstetrics
Oc Ocean
Oct October
O.D Ordnance Data.
O E Old English
O F Odd Fellow, Old French
Off. Official
O H G Old High German
O H M S On His (or Her) Majesty's Service
O K All correct (prob a humorous spelling of this)
Old Test Old Testament
O M Order of Merit, Old Measurement
Onomat. Onomatopœia
o/o Per cent
O P Out of Print, Old Price, *Ordinis Prædicatorum* = Of the Order of Preachers (or Dominicans)
Op Opera, Opposite, *Opus* = Work
Op cit, *opere citato* = In the work cited
Ord Ordained, Order, Ordinary, Ordnance.
Or Oregon
O.S Old Style.

O S A, *Ordinis Sancti Augustini* = Of the Order of St Augustine
O S B, *Ordinis Sancti Benedicti* = Of the Order of St Benedict
O.S F, *Ordinis Sancti Francisci* = Of the Order of St Francis
O T Old Testament
Oxf Oxford
Oxon, *Oxonia* = Oxford, —*Oxoniensis* = Of Oxford
Oz Ounce

p. Page, Participle, —**p.a**, Participial adjective
Pa, also **Penn** Pennsylvania
Pac. Oc. Pacific Ocean
Paint. Painting
Pal Palestine, Palæontology
Pam Pamphlet
Pan Panama
Par Paragraph, Parallel, Parish
Pat, Pk Patrick
Pat Off Patent Office
P C, *Patres Conscripti* = Conscript Fathers, Privy Councillor, Police Constable, Post Commander
P.c Post card
P.C.S. Principal Clerk of Session
Pd Paid
P E Protestant Episcopal
P E I. Prince Edward Island
Pen Peninsula
Penn Pennsylvania
Pent Pentecost
Per Period, Person
Per an, *per annum* = Per year, by the year
Per cent, Per ct, *per centum* = By the hundred
Pers Person
Petriburg, *Petriburgensis* = Of Peterborough
Pg Portugal
Phar, Pharm. Pharmaceutical, Pharmacopœia, Pharmacy
Ph B, *Philosophiæ Baccalaureus* = Bachelor of Philosophy
Ph D, *Philosophiæ Doctor* = Doctor of Philosophy
Phil Philippians Philemon, Philadelphia, Philip
Phil Trans. Philosophical Transactions
Phon, Phonet Phonetics
Phonog Phonography
Phot. Photography
Phr Phrase
Phys. Physiology, Physics, Physician
Pinx, Pxt, *pinxit* = He or she painted it
P M Past Master, *Post meridiem* = Afternoon, Post master, *Post mortem*
Pm Premium
P M.G Postmaster general
P n. Promissory note
P O Post office
Po Pole
P O C. Peninsular and Oriental Company.
p o d. Pay on delivery
P O O Post office Order
Pop Population
Pos, Posit Positive
P P. Parish Priest
Pp. Pages
P P C, *pour prendre congé* (Fr.) To take leave
P.P.S. Postscript additional
P.R. Prize ring, Porto Rico
P.R., *Populus Romanus* = The Roman People
Pr. Pair, Per, Present, Price, Pronoun, Prince, Priest, Provençal
P.R.A. President of the Royal Academy
P.R.B. Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood
Preb. Prebend, Prebendary
Pref Preface
Pres., Preses. President
P.R.I.B.A. President of the Royal Institute of British Architects
p r n, *pro re nata* = For special business arising
Pro. Professional
Prof. Professor
Prot Protestant
Pro tem., *pro tempore* = For the time being
Prov Proverbs
Prox., *proximo* = Next
P.R.S. President of the Royal Society
P R S A. President of the Royal Scottish Academy
P.R.S E President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh
P.S., *post scriptum* = Postscript, written after
Ps, Psa Psalms
Pseud Pseudonym
P T Post town, Pupil Teacher
P T O. Please turn over
Pub Doc. Public Document
P W D Public Works Department
pwt Pennyweight
P & O. Peninsular and Oriental Company

Q, *quadrans* = Farthing, Query, Quintal
Q, Qu. Query, Question
Q A B Queen Anne's Bounty
Q B Queen's Bench
Q C Queen's Counsel, Queen's College
Q D, *quasi dicat* = As if he should say
Q E, *quod est* = Which is
Q E D, *quod erat demonstrandum* = Which was to be demonstrated
Q.E F., *quod erat faciendum* = Which was to be done
Q E.I, *quod erat inveniendum* = Which was to be found out
Q L, *quantum libet* = As much as you please
Q M Quartermaster
Qm., *quomodo* = In what manner, how
Q.M G Quartermaster general
Qr Quarter
Q S. Quarter Sessions
Q S, Quantum suff, *quantum sufficit* = A sufficient quantity
Qt Quantity, Quart, —**Qts**, Quarts
Qu Queen, Question
Qu, Quar Quart, Quarter, Quarterly
Q V, *quod vide* = Which see, *quantum vis* = As much as you will

R, *rex, regina* = King, Queen
R, *recipe* = Take
R, Reau Réaumur's thermometric scale
R A Royal Academy or Academician, Royal Artillery
Rabb Rabbinical
R A.C. Royal Arch Chapter
Rad Radical, *Radix* = Root
R A M. Royal Academy of Music
R A S Royal Asiatic Society
r c Right centre
R C Roman Catholic, Red Cross
R C M Royal College of Music
R C.P Royal College of Preceptors
R C S Royal College of Surgeons
R.D. Rural Dean, Royal Dragoons
R E Royal Engineers
Rec Recipe
Recd. Received
Recpt Receipt
Rect Rector, Rectory
Ref Ch Reformed Church
Reg. Prof Regius Professor
Regt Regiment
Rep Representative, Republic, Report or Reporter
rept Receipt
Retd. Returned
Rev Revise, Revision, Revelation
Rev, Revd Reverend, —**Revs**, Reverends
Rev. Ver. Revised Version

R.G.G. Royal Grenadier Guards
R.G.S. Royal Geographical Society
Rh Right hand
R.H Royal Highness, Royal Highlanders
R.H.A. Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Hibernian Academy
Rhet. Rhetoric
R.H.G Royal Horse Guards
R.H.S Royal Humane Society, Royal Horticultural Society, Royal Historical Society
R.I. Rhode Island
R.I.B.A Royal Institute of British Architects
R.I.P, *requiescat in pace* = May he (or she) rest in peace
R.M. Royal Mail, Royal Marines
R.M.A Royal Military Asylum, Royal Marine Artillery
R.M.L.I Royal Marine Light Infantry
R.M.S Royal Mail Steamer, Royal Microscopical Society
R.N Royal Navy
R.N.R Royal Naval Reserve
Rob, Robt Robert
Roffen Of Rochester
Rom Romans
Rom Cath Roman Catholic
R.P. Reformed Presbyterian, Regius Professor
R.R Right Reverend
R.R.C Royal Red Cross (for ladies)
R.S Royal Society
R.S.A. Royal Society of Antiquaries, Royal Scottish Academy or Academician
R.S.D Royal Society of Dublin
R.S.E Royal Society of Edinburgh
R.S.L Royal Society of London
R.S.M Royal School of Mines
R.S.O Railway Sub office
R.S.S, also **S.R.S**, *Regiæ Societatis Socius* = Fellow of the Royal Society
R.S.V.P, *Répondez, s'il vous plait* (Fr) Reply, if you please
Rt Hon Right Honourable
Rt Rev. Right Reverend
R.T.S Religious Tract Society
Rt W, Rt Wpful Right Worshipful
R.V. Rifle Volunteers, Revised Version
R.W.D.G.M Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master
R.W.G.M Right Worshipful Grand Master
R.W.G.R. Right Worthy Grand Representative
R.W.G.S Right Worthy Grand Secretary
R.W.G.T Right Worthy Grand Templar, Right Worthy Grand Treasurer
R.W.G.W Right Worshipful Grand Warden
R.W.S Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours
R.W.S.G.W Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden
Rx Tens of Rupees
Ry Railway

S South, Saint, Seconds, Society, Sun
S.A South Africa, South America, South Australia
Sa Saturday
s.a, *secundum artem* = According to art, *sine anno* = Without date
S.A.I *Son Altesse Imperiale* (Fr) His Royal Highness
Sam Samuel
Sarum. Of Salisbury
S.A.S., *Societatis Antiquariorum Socius* = Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries
Sat Saturday
S.C South Carolina, *Senatus Consuetum* = A decree of the Roman Senate
s.c.p.s caps, sm caps Small capitals
Sc., Scil., *scilicet* = To wit, Namely, Being understood
Sc., Sculp, Sculpt., *sculpsit* = He (or she) engraved it
Sc.B, *Scientiæ Baccalaureus* = Bachelor of Science.
Sc.D., *Scientiæ Doctor* = Doctor of Science
Sch, Schr Schooner
Sci. fa., *scire facias* = That you cause to know.
S.C.L. Student of the Civil Law
Scot. Scotland, Scotch
Script. Scripture
S.D South Dakota, Senior Deacon
S.D., *salutem dicit* = Sends greeting
s.d, *sine die* = Without day
S.D.U.K Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge
S.E South east
Sec Second, Section
Sec, Secy Secretary
Sec leg, *secundum legem* = According to law
Sec reg, *secundum regulam* = According to rule
Sect. Section
Sem Seminary, Semitic
Sen Senator, Senior
Sep, Sept September, Septuagint
Seq, *sequentes* or *sequentia* = The following
Ser Series, Sermon
Serg, Sergt, Serj, Serjt. Sergeant, Serjeant
Sess Session
Sfz Sforzando
S.G Solicitor general
s.g Specific gravity
S.H School house
sh Shilling
s.h.v, *sub hoc verbo* or *sub hac voce* = Under this word
S.J Society of Jesus
S.L. Solicitor at Law
s.l, s. lat South latitude
sld. Sailed
s.l.p, *sine legitima prole* = Without lawful issue
S.M. Short Metre
S.M, *Sa Majesté* His or Her Majesty
Smith. Inst. Smithsonian Institution
S.M.Lond.Soc, *Societatis Medicæ Londiniensis Socius* = Member of the London Medical Society
S.M.M, *Sancta Mater Maria* = Holy Mother Mary
s.m.p, *sine mascula prole* = Without male issue
s.n, *secundum naturam* = According to nature
S.O Sub office
s.o. Seller's option
Soc Society
Sol Solution
Sol, Solr Solicitor
Sol-gen Solicitor general
Sop. Soprano
sp Spelling
s.p, *sine prole* = Without issue
S.P.C.A Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
S.P.C.C Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
S.P.C.K Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge
S.P.G Society for the Propagation of the Gospel
sport Sporting
S.P.Q.R, *Senatus Populusque Romanus* = The Senate and People of Rome
s.p.s, *sine prole superstite* = Without surviving issue
spt Seaport
Sq Square
Sq, *sequens* = The following
Sr Senior, Sir
S.R.I., *Sacrum Romanum Imperium* = Holy Roman Empire
S.R.S., *Societatis Regiæ Socius* = Fellow of the Royal Society
S.S Sabbath School
Ss. Saints

S s Steamship, Screw steamer
S.S C. Solicitor before the Supreme Court (Scotland), *Societas Sancti Crucis* = Society of the Holy Cross
SS D, *Sanctissimus Dominus* = Most holy Lord (the Pope)
S.S.E. South south east
S S W. South south-west.
St Saint, Strait, Street
Stdy. Saturday
Ste., *Sainte* (Fr.) Fem of *Saint*
Ster., Stereo. Stereotype
Ster, Stg Sterling
S T P, *Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor* = Professor of Theology
Str. Steamer
Su Sunday
Sub Subject, Suburb
Subj. Subject, Subjunctive.
Subst. Substitute
Suf, Suff. Suffix
Sup Superfine, Superior, Superlative, Supreme
Sup. Ct Superior Court, Supreme Court
Supp Supplement
Supr Supreme
Supt Superintendent
Surg Surgeon, Surgery
Surv -gen Surveyor general
S V, *Sancta Virgo* = Holy Virgin, *Sanctitas Vestra* = Your Holiness
s v, *sub voce* = Under the word or title
S W South west, Senior Warden
Sym Symbol
Syn Synonym
Synop Synopsis
Syst. System

Tal qual, *talis qualis* = Just as they come, Average quantity
Tam. Tamil.
Tan Tangent
tc Tierce
T C D Trinity College, Dublin
Te Tellurium
Tech Technically, Technology
Tel, Teleg Telegram, Telegraph
Temp Temporal, *tempore* = In the time of.
Ten. Tenor
Ten, Tenn. Tennessee
Ter, Terr Territory
Term Termination.
Test. Testament
Teut. Teutonic
Tex. Texas
Text Rec, *Textus receptus* = The Received Text
t f Till forbidden
Theat Theatrical
Theol Theology, theologian
Theor Theorem
Theos Theosophy
Therap Therapeutics
Thess Thessalonians
Tho., Thos Thomas
T H W M Trinity High-water Mark.
Tim. Timothy
Tit. Titus
T O Turn Over, Telegraph office
Tom. Tome or Volume
Tp. Township
Tr. Transactions, Translator, Trustee.
Trans. Transitive **Transf.** Transferred.
Treas. Treasurer
T.R H. Their Royal Highnesses.
Trig. Trigonometry
Trin. Trinity.
Trop Tropic
Truron, *Truronensis* = Of Truro
T.S.C. Tonic Sol-fa College
T S O. Town Sub office.
T T L To take leave
Tu., Tues. Tuesday
Typ., Typo. Typographer, Typography.

U C Upper Canada.
U.K United Kingdom
U.K.A. United Kingdom Alliance.
Ult, *ultimo* = Last
Unit. Unitarian
Univ. University, Universalist.
U.P. United Presbyterian
Up. Upper
U.S United States, United Service
u.s., *ut supra* = As above
U.S A. United States of America, United States Army
U.S C United States of Colombia.
U S N United States Navy
U.S.S. United States Ship or Steamer
Usu. Usually
u s w., *und so weiter* (Ger.) = And so forth
ut dict, *ut dictum* = As said
ut sup, *ut supra* = As above
ux, *uxor* = Wife

V, *versus* = Against
V, *vide* = See, Verb, Verse, Volume, Viscount
V A Royal Order of Victoria and Albert (for ladies)
V A. Vicar Apostolic
Va Virginia
val. Value
var. Variant
Var lect, *Varia lectio* = Varying reading
Vat. Vatican
vb Verb
V C Vice chancellor, Vice consul, Victoria Cross.
V D. Volunteer Officers' Decoration
v d. Various dates
V D M, *Verbi Dei Minister* = Preacher of God's word
Ven. Venerable
Venet Venetian
Vert Vertebrata
Ves Vessel
Vet, Veter. Veterinary,—**Vet. Surg.**, Veterinary Surgeon
V G Vicar general
v g, *verbi gratiâ* = For example.
Vic Vicar, Vicarage
vid, *vide* = See
vil Village
v imp Verb impersonal.
v.irr Verb irregular
Vis, Visc Viscount
Viz, *videlicet* = Namely.
v n Verb neuter
voc Vocative
vocab Vocabulary
Vol Volunteer
Vol., Vols Volume, Volumes.
Volc. Volcano
V.P Vice president
V R, *Victoria Regina* = Queen Victoria.
v r Verb reflexive
V.R I, *Victoria Regina et Imperatrix* = Victoria, Queen and Empress
V S. Veterinary Surgeon
Vt Vermont
v t. Verb transitive
Vul, Vulg Vulgate
vul. Vulgar
vv ll, *variæ lectiones* = Various readings.
v.y. Various years

W West, Warden, Week, Welsh
W.A. West Africa, West Australia.

Wal. Walloon
Wash. Washington
W.B Water Board, Way bill
W.C. Water closet, Western Central, Wesleyan Chapel
W C.T U Women's Christian Temperance Union
We., Wed. Wednesday
w.f. Wrong font
W.I. West Indies
Winton., *Wintoniensis* = Of Winchester.
Wis. Wisconsin
wk. Week
Wm. William
W M S Wesleyan Missionary Society.
W.N.W West north west
Wp, Wpfl. Worshipful
W.R. West Riding
Wr, Wlr, Walter
W S Writer to the Signet
W.S.W West south west
wt. Weight

X. or **Xt.** Christ (*X* = Gr *Ch.*)
Xm., Xmas Christmas
Xn., Xtian Christian

Y, Yr. Year
Y., Yd Yard
Y^e. The (the **Y** not being a **Y**, but as representing the Anglo Saxon þ)
Y M.C.A Young Men's Christian Association
Yr. Your, Younger
Y^t That (**Y** as in **Y^e**)
Y.W C A. Young Women's Christian Association

Zn Zinc
Zech Zechariah
Zeph Zephaniah
Zr Zirconium

&, *et* = And
&c, *et cetera* = And so forth

MATHEMATICAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS

\+ Plus, the sign of addition
\- Minus, the sign of subtraction
± ∓ Plus or minus
× The sign of multiplication
÷ The sign of division divided by
~ The difference between two quantities, as $a \sim b$
= The sign of equality is equal or equivalent to
> Is greater than, as, $a > b$, a is greater than b
< Is less than, as, $a < b$, a is less than b
∝ Varies as, said of a quantity that increases or diminishes according as another quantity increases or diminishes, as, $a \propto b$
: Is to, :: as, signs used to indicate ratio or proportion, thus, $a : b :: c : d$, that is, a is to b in the same ratio as c is to d, 2 : 4 :: 6 : 12
∵ Because
∴ Therefore
∞ Indefinitely great infinity
0 Indefinitely small a quantity less than any assignable quantity zero
$\surd$ $\sqrt{\ }$ The radical or root sign When used alone it indicates the square root, as, $\surd a$, $\surd\overline{4}$
Higher roots are indicated by small figures called indices, thus, $\sqrt[3]{a}$, $\sqrt[4]{a}$, $\sqrt[n]{a}$, that is, the cube root of a, the fourth root of a, the nth root of a
So also the *powers* to which quantities are raised are indicated by similar small figures or indices, thus, a^3, a^4, a^n, &c
( ), [ ], { } indicate that the quantities enclosed are to be treated together as forming a single term
∠ An angle, as, ∠ ABC, the angle ABC
∟ A right angle, as, ∟ ABC, the right angle ABC
⊥ Perpendicular to, as, AB ⊥ CD, AB is perpendicular to CD
∥ Parallel to, as, AB ∥ CD, AB is parallel to CD
△ A triangle, as, △ ABC, the triangle ABC
□ A square, as, □ ABCD, the square ABCD
▭ A rectangle, as, ▭ ABCD, the rectangle ABCD
○ A circle circumference
π The number 3 1415926 which is, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, approximately equivalent to 3⅐ to 1, or 22 to 7
° Degree or degrees, whether of a circle or of temperature, as, 32° the freezing point of water (Fahr), 360° the whole circumference of a circle
′ Minutes in circular measurement, as, 10° 15′, ten degrees fifteen minutes
″ Seconds in circular measurement, as, 20″, twenty seconds
f, or F, Function, *d*, Differential, δ, variation, Δ, Finite difference, D, Differential coefficient, ∫, Integral, Σ, Sum, Π, Product, M, the modulus of a system of logarithms, *g*, the force of gravity

SIGNS USED IN ROMAN NOTATION

I = 1, II = 2, III = 3, IV or IIII = 4, V = 5, VI = 6, VII = 7, VIII = 8, IX = 9, X = 10, XI = 11, XII = 12, XIII = 13, XIV = 14, XV = 15, XVI = 16, XVII = 17, XVIII = 18, XIX = 19, XX = 20, XXI = 21, XXX = 30, XL = 40, L = 50, LX = 60, LXX = 70, LXXX = 80, XC = 90, C = 100, CI = 101, CXX = 120, CC = 200, CCC = 300, CCCC = 400, D = 500, DC = 600, DCC = 700, DCCC = 800, DCCCC = 900, M = 1000, also Iↀ = D = 500, CIↀ = M = 1000, Iↀↀ = 5000, MM, also CIↀCIↀ = 2000

TABLE OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS, WITH THEIR SYMBOLS AND ATOMIC WEIGHTS.

Aluminium	Al	27 5
Antimony or Stibium	Sb	122
Argon		40
Arsenicum	As	75
Barium	Ba	137
Beryllium	Be	9
Bismuth	Bi	210
Boron	B	11
Bromine	Br	80
Cadmium	Cd	112
Cæsium	Cs	133
Calcium	Ca	40
Carbon	C	12
Cerium	Ce	140
Chlorine	Cl	35 5
Chromium	Cr	52 5
Cobalt	Co	59
Copper (*Cuprum*)	Cu	63
Didymium	Di	142
Erbium	Er	166
Fluorine	F	19
Gallium	Ga	70
Gold (*Aurum*)	Au	196
Hydrogen	H	1
Indium	In	113
Iodine	I	127
Iridium	Ir	193
Iron (*Ferrum*)	Fe	56
Lanthanum	La	138
Lead (*Plumbum*)	Pb	207
Lithium	Li	7

Magnesium	Mg	24
Manganese	Mn	55
Mercury (*Hydrargyrum*)	Hg	200
Molybdenum	Mo	96
Nickel	Ni	59
Niobium	Nb	94
Nitrogen	N	14
Osmium	Os	199
Oxygen	O	16
Palladium	Pd	106 5
Phosphorus	P	31
Platinum	Pt	195
Potassium or Kalium	K	39
Rhodium	Ro	104
Rubidium	Rb	85
Ruthenium	Ru	104
Samarium	Sm	150
Scandium	Sc	44 5
Selenium	Se	79
Silicon	Si	28
Silver (*Argentum*)	Ag	108
Sodium or Natrium	Na	23
Strontium	Sr	87 5
Sulphur	S	32
Tantalum	Ta	182
Tellurium	Te	128
Thallium	Tl	204
Thorium	Th	233
Tin (*Stannum*)	Sn	118
Titanium	Ti	48
Tungsten or Wolfram	W	184
Uranium	U	240
Vanadium	V	51 2
Ytterbium	Yb	173
Yttrium	Y	89
Zinc	Zn	65
Zirconium	Zr	90

The above is a list of the Chemical Elements

A chemical element is a simple substance which has never been decomposed or produced by synthesis All chemical compounds are made up of two or more of these elements combined together In the above table it will be noticed that after the name of each element is placed its symbol, which consists of the first, or it may be the first and another letter of the Latin name of the element Each symbol distinctly indicates the element which it is intended to represent, but it must always be borne in mind that the symbol for an element is not merely a contracted form of its name, but that it stands for a definite quantity of that element, this quantity being the atomic weight expressed in terms of the unit of weight employed The unit usually employed is the gramme Thus H stands for 1 gramme of hydrogen, O for 16 grammes of oxygen, and so on In order to represent the composition of a compound, the symbols of the various elements which occur in it are written side by side, this collection of symbols is a formula Thus MgO represents 40 (=24+16) grammes of magnesium oxide When a compound contains more than one atom of the same element, the symbol for that element is not repeated, but the number of atoms is indicated by a subscribed numeral Thus H_2O means two atoms of hydrogen + one atom of oxygen, these constitute one molecule of water A number subscribed to a portion of a formula enclosed in brackets multiplies the portion so enclosed, thus Ba $(NO_3)_2$ represents one atom of barium united to twice the quantity of the group NO_3 A number prefixed to a formula multiplies the whole of the formula that follows Thus $2H_2O$ represents twice the quantity of water represented by H_2O Lastly, chemical symbols and formulæ are used to represent shortly chemical changes

$$\text{Thus, } 2NaCl + H_2So_4 = 2HCl + Na_2So_4$$

This means that two molecules of sodium chloride have united with one molecule of sulphuric acid to form two molecules of hydrochloric acid and one molecule of sodium sulphate The above statement is known as a chemical equation

SYMBOLS USED IN MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

℈ Scruple, ℈ı, one scruple, ℈ıj, two scruples, ℈ss, half a scruple, ℈iss, a scruple and a half

ʒ Dram or drachm, ʒı, one dram, ʒıj, two drams, ʒss, half a dram, ʒiss, a dram and a half

℥ Ounce, ℥ı, one ounce, ℥ıj, two ounces, ℥ss, half an ounce, ℥iss, an ounce and a half

♏ A minim, a drop

āā (Gr *ana*), of each a like quantity.

℞ (L *recipe*), take

The above symbols are employed almost always in medical prescriptions A prescription consists of the following parts (1) The *Superscription*, (2) The *Inscription* (3) The *Subscription*, (4) The *Signature*. The *Superscription*, which consists of the letter ℞, is a relic of the days of astrology It originally was used to represent the symbol of the planet Jupiter By common consent it is now regarded as representing the imperative mood of the Latin verb, *recipere*, to take The *Inscription* is a statement of the names of the substances to be used, with their quantities The *Subscription* is made up of the directions for the guidance of the dispenser The *Signature* includes the directions to the patient This part of the prescription should be written in English, the other parts are in Latin Sometimes the signature also is in Latin

The body or prescription contains the following the *Basis*, or principal active ingredient, the *Adjuvant*, or *Auxiliary*, to assist its action, the *Corrective*, to correct or diminish some undesirable quality, the *Vehicle*, or *Excipient*, to give a suitable form for administration

PRESCRIPTION

℞		Superscription.
(Basis).	Pot Acet ℥v	Inscription
(Adjuvant).	Tinct Digitalis ℥j	
(Corrective)	Syr Aurantii ℥j	
(Vehicle)	Dec Scopar ad ℥viij	
Misce, fiat mist		Subscription

Cpt Cochl mag ii 4ta q q hora ex paul aquæ Signature.

WITHOUT ABBREVIATIONS OR CONTRACTIONS

Recipe
Potassii Acetatis drachmas quinque
Tincturæ Digitalis drachmam unam
Syrupi Aurantii unciam unam
Decoctum Scoparii ad uncias octo
Misce, fiat mistura
Capiat cochlearia duo magna quartâ quâque horâ ex paululo aquæ

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Take thou (the dispenser)
Five drachms of acetate of potassium
One drachm of the tincture of digitalis
One ounce of syrup of orange peel
Decoction of broom up to eight ounces
Mix, let a mixture be made
Let him (the patient) take two large spoonfuls at each fourth hour, out of (in) a little water

LIST OF LATIN PHRASES COMMONLY USED IN THE WRITING OF PRESCRIPTIONS

aa	Ana	of each
Ad	Adde	add
Ad lib	Ad libitum	to the desired amount.
Ad us	Ad usum	according to custom
Æq	Æquales	equal
Aq	Aqua	water
Aq bull	Aqua bulliens	boiling water
Aq dest	Aqua destillata	distilled water
Bib	Bibe	drink
Bis ind.	Bis indies	twice a day
Bis in 7 d	Bis in septem diebus	twice a week
C	Cum	with
Cap	Capiat	let him take
C m	Cras mane	to morrow morning
C m s.	Cras mane sumendus	to be taken to morrow morning

C. n	Cras nocte	to-morrow night.
Cochl	Cochleare	spoonful
Cochl ampl	Cochleare amplum	a table spoonful.
Cochl. infant.	Cochleare infantis	a teaspoonful
Cochl. mag	Cochleare magnum	a table spoonful.
Cochl mod	Cochleare modicum	a dessert-spoonful
Cochl parv	Cochleare parvum	a teaspoonful
Contin	Continuetur	let it be continued
Cuj	Cujus	of which
C v	Cras vespere	to morrow evening
Cyath	Cyathus	a glassful
Cyath vinos	Cyathus vinosus	a wine glassful
D	Dosis	a dose
d	Da	give
D d in d	De die in diem	from day to day
Det	Detur	let it be given
Dieb alt.	Diebus alternis	on alternate days
Dim	Dimidius	one half
Div	Divide	divide
D in p æ.	Divide in partes æquales	divide into equal parts
Exhib	Exhibiatur	let it be given
F or ft.	Fiat	let it be made
F h	Fiat haustus	make a draught
F m	Fiat mistura	make a mixture
F pil	Fiat pilula	make a pill
Gutt	Gutta or guttæ	drop or drops
Habt	Habeat	let him have
Hor intermed	Horis intermediis	at intermediate hours
H s	Horâ somni	at bedtime
Ind	Indies	daily
Lat dol	Lateri dolenti	to the painful side
Mit	Mitte	send
Mod præscript	Modo præscripto	in the manner directed
O m	Omni mane	every morning
Omn bih	Omni bihorâ	every two hours
Omn hor	Omni horâ	every hour
O n	Omni nocte	every night.
P or pt	Perstetur	continue
Part æq	Partes æquales	equal parts
P r n.	Pro re natâ	when required
Q l	Quantum libet	as much as is requisite
Q s	Quantum sufficit	a sufficient quantity
Q v	Quantum volueris	at will
℞	Recipe	take
Rep	Repetatur	let it be repeated
Sing	Singulorum	of each
Sum	Sumat or sumendum	let him take or let it be taken
T d.	Ter in die	three times a day

ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS

☉	The Sun	♂	Mars
●	New Moon	♃	Jupiter
☽	First Quarter	♄	Saturn
○	Full Moon	♅ *or* ♅	Uranus
☾	Last Quarter	♆	Neptune
☿	Mercury	☄	Comet
♀	Venus	*	Star

⊕ *or* ♁ The Earth

The asteroids are indicated by the numbers attached to them as showing the order of their discovery, the particular number being enclosed within a small circle, thus ㊹ designates Angelina, the sixty fourth asteroid.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC

Aries, the Ram	♈
Taurus, the Bull	♉
Gemini, the Twins	♊
Cancer, the Crab	♋
Leo, the Lion	♌
Virgo, the Virgin	♍
Libra, the Scales	♎
Scorpio, the Scorpion	♏
Sagittarius, the Archer	♐
Capricornus, the Goat	♑
Aquarius, the Waterman	♒
Pisces, the Fishes	♓

COMMERCIAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS

£ Pound or pounds sterling, S, shilling or shillings, D, penny or pence

/ Shilling or shillings, as 10/6, ten shillings and sixpence

℔ Pound or pounds in weight, as 50 ℔

$ Dollar or dollars, as $250

@ At, as, 100 @ £1 each

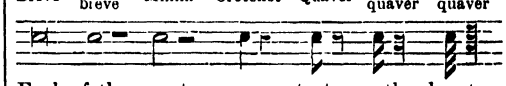
% Per cent, as, 10%

a/c, Account, B/L, Bill of Lading, c/o, Care of, d/a, Days after acceptance, d/s, Days after sight, L/C, Letter of Credit, XX, Ale of double, XXX, of triple, strength

4to, 4°, Quarto, with four leaves or eight pages to the sheet —8vo or 8°, Octavo, with eight leaves or sixteen pages to the sheet —12mo or 12°, Duodecimo or twelvemo, with twelve leaves or twenty four pages to the sheet —18mo or 18°, Octodecimo or eighteenmo, with eighteen leaves or thirty six pages to the sheet —24mo, 32mo, &c

MUSICAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Signs denoting time or relative value of sound



Each of these notes represents twice the duration of sound of that which comes next in order The sign to the right of each note indicates a rest or silence equal to its sound duration

Accel Accelerando Gradually increasing the speed

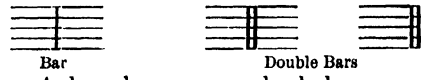
Adg° or *Ad°* Adagio Slow, also name given to a slow movement or piece

Ad lib Ad libitum Passages so marked may be rendered at the will of the performer

And Andante Moderately slow graceful, sometimes used as the name of a movement or separate piece

Anim° Animato Animated with soul

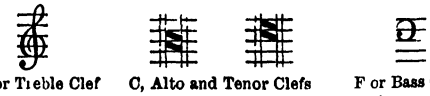
A tem A tempo In time



Bar A line drawn perpendicularly across the stave, separating the notes into measures of equal length —Double Bar The former of the two signs is used to mark the larger divisions of a piece or movement, in psalm tunes, chants, &c, to mark the end of a verse or sentence The latter sign denotes the end of a composition

⌒ ⌐ Bind Placed over two or more notes of the same name, having the effect of making them one, the second note is sustained, not repeated

𝄴 𝄵 Denoting common time, the former indicating four crotchets to the bar, the latter two minims to the bar



Clef The sign placed at the beginning of a stave, determining the absolute pitch of the notes that follow it.

< Crescendo Gradual increase of tone

(') Dash When placed over or under a note, implies a very detached (*staccato*) style

D C Da capo From the beginning, indicating

that the performer must return to the beginning of the piece, and conclude at the double bar marked *Fine*

Decrescendo Gradually softer and slower

Dim Diminuendo Gradual decrease of tone

(·) Dot When added to a note or rest, lengthens it by one half When placed over or under a note, means that its duration should be cut short

♭ Flat The sign which lowers the pitch of a note one semitone

♭♭ Double Flat Used before a note already flat, lowering it another semitone It is corrected by a flat and a natural

f Forte Loudly strongly

ff Fortissimo Very loud

fff Fortississimo As loud as possible

Leg Legato In a smooth and gliding manner

Lo Loco Indicating to return to the proper pitch after having played an octave higher

mf or *mff* Mezzo forte Moderately loud

mp Mezzo piano Moderately soft

♮ Natural Restores a note, which has been raised by the sharp or lowered by the flat, to its original pitch.

p Piano Softly

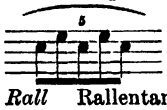
P F or *pf* Piano forte Soft, then loud

pp Pianissimo Very soft

ppp Pianississimo As softly as possible

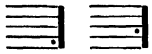
𝄐 Pause or *Corona* When placed over a note or rest, indicates that it must be held longer than its natural length When over a double bar, indicates where the piece is to be concluded after a repeat

Pizz Pizzicato A direction to violinists to twang the string with the finger instead of using the bow



Quintuplet A group of five notes played in the time of four

Rall Rallentando Becoming gradually slower



Repeat When placed at the beginning and end of a passage or movement, indicates that the portion so marked is to be played over again

Rit Ritardando Retarding, holding back the time

𝄋 Segno The sign—as *Al Segno*, to the sign, *Dal Segno*, from the sign

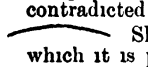
∧ ∨ > Sforzando Denoting emphasis applied to a particular note or notes Abbreviated *sf*, *rf*, *rfz*

> Sforzato piano A sudden *forte* followed by a *diminuendo* or *piano* Abbreviated *sfp*, *sfz p*

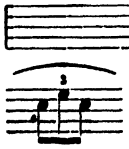
♯ Sharp The sign which raises the pitch of a note one semitone

× Double Sharp Used before a note already sharp, raising the pitch by a semitone It is contradicted by a natural and a sharp

Slur Showing that the notes over which it is placed must be played in a smooth (*legato*) manner



Stave or Staff The horizontal and parallel lines on which the notes are placed, used to indicate their relative position as regards pitch



Triplet A group of three notes played in the time of two

T.S Tasto solo. One key alone a direction to play a part in unison

SPECIMEN OF A PROOF OF PRINTED MATTER, SHOWING THE SIGNS USED IN MAKING CORRECTIONS

'To rule the nations with imperial swφy, to impose terms of peace, to spare the humbled, and to rcush the proud, resigning ıtto others to describe the courses of the heavens, and explain the rising stars, this, to use the words of the poet of the Æneid in the apostrophe of Anchises to Fabius in the Shades was regarded as the proper province of a Roman The genius of the people was ~~even~~ more adverse to the cultivtion of the physical sciences than that the Europe an Greeks and [seen] we have] that the latter left experimental philosophy chiefly in the hands of the Asian and African colonists, The elegant literature and metaphysical specuılations of Athens, her histories, dramas, epics, and orations, had a numerous host of admirers in Italy, but a *feeling* of indifference was displayed to the practical science of Alexandria. ['This repugnance of the Roman mind at home to mathematics and physics, extending from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, from Northern Britain to the cataracts of the Nile, annihilated in a measure ~~all~~ pure sciences in the conquered districts where they had ~~had~~ been pursued, and prohibited attention to them in the mother country

Long, indeed, after the age of Ptolemy, the school in connection with which he flourished, remained in existence, &c

∧ *together with the prevalence of its military despotism abroad,*

1 *a*
2 *tr.*
3 ♯
4 |
5 *Italic.*
6 ,/
5 *S caps*
7 *stet*
8 9
9 *of*
6 ,/ 2 *tr.*
10 *wf*
6 ⊙
11 δ
2 *tr.*
12 *Roman*
13 *New line*
14 *and its despotism abroad,*
3 ♯ 15 ⁀
16 *the*
17
11 δ
18 -/
19 *Run on.*
5 *Caps.*
20 ✓

(1) A wrong letter After every mark of correction a line / should be drawn, to prevent its being confounded with any other in the same line (2) A word or letter to be transposed Where letters only are to be transposed, it is better to strike them out, and write them in their proper sequence in the margin, like a correction (3) A *space* wanted This mark is also used when the spacing is insufficient (4) A space or quadrat *sticking up* (5) Alteration of type One line is drawn under the word for *italics*, two for SMALL CAPITALS, three for CAPITALS (6) Correction or insertion of stops (7) A word struck out, and afterwards approved of (Lat *stet*, 'let it stand') (8) A turned letter (9) An omission (10) A letter of a wrong font. (11) A word or letter to be deleted (12) Alteration of type (13) A new paragraph (14) Insertion of a clause (15) A *space* to be removed or diminished (16) A wrong word (17) When letters or lines do not stand even (18) Mark for a hyphen (19) No new paragraph (20) The manner in which the apostrophe, inverted commas, the star and other references, and superior or 'cock up' letters and figures are marked

CORRECT CEREMONIOUS FORMS OF ADDRESS.

THE following are the correct ceremonious modes of addressing and beginning letters to persons of title or holding offices

Ambassador, British—Address 'His Excellency [in other respects according to his rank], H B M 's Ambassador and Plenipotentiary' Begin 'Sir,' 'My Lord,' &c , according to rank Refer personally to as 'Your Excellency' An Ambassador's wife, when resident abroad, is sometimes, but not very correctly, designated 'Your Excellency'

Archbishop—'His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——' Begin 'My Lord Archbishop' Refer to as 'Your Grace' In formal documents the Archbishop of Canterbury is addressed as 'The Most Reverend Father in God, Edward White, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan,' the Archbishop of York as 'The Most Reverend Father in God, William, by Divine permission Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan' But an Irish Archbishop appointed since 1868 is only 'The Most Reverend the Archbishop of ——,' unless he happen to be a temporal peer, in which case he is 'The Right Hon and Most Rev'

Archdeacon—'The Venerable the Archdeacon of ——' Begin 'Venerable Sir'

Baron—'The Right Hon Lord ——,' or 'The Lord ——' Begin 'My Lord' Refer to as 'Your Lordship'

Baron's Daughter—If unmarried, 'The Hon' [Christian name and surname] If married, 'The Hon Mrs' [husband's surname] Begin 'Madam' If married to a Baronet or Knight, 'The Hon Lady' [husband's surname] Begin 'My Lady' If the wife of a peer, or of the son of a Duke or Marquess, address as such

Baron's Son—'The Hon' [Christian name and surname] Begin 'Sir' But the eldest sons of Barons in the Peerage of Scotland are usually addressed as 'The Hon the Master of' [peerage title]

Baron's Son's Wife—'The Hon Mrs' [husband's surname], or, if necessary for distinction, the husband's Christian name should also be used Begin 'Madam' If the daughter of an Earl, Marquess, or Duke, address as such

Baroness, either in her own right or her husband's—'The Right Hon the Baroness ——,' 'The Right Hon Lady ——,' or 'The Lady ——' Begin 'My Lady' Refer to as 'Your Ladyship'

Baronet—'Sir [Christian name and surname], Bart' Commence 'Sir'

Baronet's Wife—'Lady' [surname] Begin 'Madam' Refer to as 'Your Ladyship'

Bishop, Colonial—As Scottish bishop

Bishop, English—'The Right Rev the Lord Bishop of London,' or 'The Lord Bishop of London' Begin 'My Lord Bishop' Refer to as 'Your Lordship' In formal documents a Bishop is 'The Right Rev Father in God, Frederick, by Divine permission Lord Bishop of London'

Bishop, Irish, consecrated before 1868—As English bishop

Bishop, Irish, consecrated since 1868—'The Right Rev the Bishop of Ossory,' or in case of the Bishops of Meath and Tuam, 'The Most Rev' Begin 'Right Rev Sir,' or 'Most Rev Sir'

Bishop, Retired—'The Right Rev Bishop ——,' or 'The Right Rev —— ——, D D' Begin 'Right Rev Sir'

Bishop, Scottish—'The Right Rev the Bishop of St Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane,' or 'The Right Rev Bishop Wordsworth' The Bishop who holds the position of Primus is generally addressed 'The Most Rev the Primus' The use of 'Lord Bishop' and 'My Lord' is incorrect

Bishop, Suffragan—'The Right Rev the Bishop Suffragan of Bedford' Begin 'Right Rev Sir'

Bishops' Wives and Children have no titles

Clergy—'The Rev' [Christian name and surname] Begin 'Rev Sir' If son of a Duke or Marquess, 'The Rev Lord' [Christian name and surname]. If the son of an Earl, Viscount, or Baron, 'The Rev the Hon' [Christian name and surname] is beginning to supersede 'The Hon and Rev' The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland during his year of office is styled 'Right Rev,' ex moderators are known as 'Very Rev'

Companion of an Order of Knighthood—The initials, C B , C M G , C S I , or C I E , as it may be, are subjoined to the ordinary form of address

Consul, British—'——, Esq , H B M 's Agent and Consul General,' 'Consul General,' 'Consul,' or 'Vice-Consul,' as it may be

Countess—'The Right Hon the Countess of ——' Begin 'Madam' Refer to as 'Your Ladyship'

Dean—'The Very Rev the Dean of ——' Begin 'Very Rev Sir'

Doctor—The initials D D , M D , LL D , Mus D , are placed after the ordinary form of address, as 'The Rev John Davidson, D D,' 'David Patrick, Esq , LL D' But 'The Rev Dr Davidson,' 'Dr David Patrick,' are also frequently used

Dowager—On the marriage of a peer or Baronet, the widow of the previous holder of the title becomes 'Dowager,' and is addressed 'The Right Hon the Dowager Countess of ——,' 'The Dowager Lady ——' As more than one Dowager may hold the same title, the term is less used than formerly, and the Christian name is instead coming to be employed as a distinction—e g 'The Right Hon Helen Countess of ——'

Duchess—'Her Grace the Duchess of ——' Begin 'Madam' Refer to as 'Your Grace'

Duke—'His Grace the Duke of ——' Begin 'My Lord Duke' Refer to as 'Your Grace'

Duke's Daughter—'The Right Hon Lady'

[Christian name and surname], or 'The Lady' [Christian name and surname], the surname being that of her husband if married Begin 'Madam' Refer to as 'Your Ladyship' If married to a peer, she is addressed according to her husband's rank only This, however, does not hold in the case of peers by courtesy, and a Duke's daughter married to the eldest son of an Earl, after the prefix 'Lady,' sometimes takes her own Christian name, followed by her husband's courtesy title

Duke's Eldest Son and his Children—The courtesy title is treated as if it were an actual peerage, his eldest son taking the grandfather's third title, and being addressed as if a peer

Duke's Eldest Son's Wife—As if her husband's courtesy title were an actual peerage

Duke's Younger Son—'The Right Hon Lord' [Christian name and surname], or 'The Lord' [Christian name and surname] Begin 'My Lord' Refer to as 'Your Lordship'

Duke's Younger Son's Wife—'The Right Hon Lady,' or 'The Lady' [husband's Christian name and surname] Begin 'Madam' Refer to as 'Your Ladyship'

Earl—'The Right Hon the Earl of ——,' or 'The Earl of ——' Begin 'My Lord' Refer to as 'Your Lordship'

Earl's Daughter—As Duke's daughter

Earl's Eldest Son, and Earl's Eldest Son's Wife—As if the courtesy title were an actual peerage

Earl's Younger Son and his Wife—As Baron's son and his wife

Governor of Colony—'His Excellency [ordinary designation], Governor of ——' Begin according to rank, and refer to as 'Your Excellency'

Judge, English or Irish—'The Hon Sir ——,' if a Knight, or 'The Hon Mr Justice ——' Begin 'Sir' On the bench only he is addressed as 'My Lord,' and referred to as 'Your Lordship'

Judge of County Court—'His Honour Judge ——' When on the bench, referred to as 'Your Honour'

Judges, Scottish—See **Lord of Session**

Justice of Peace in England (not Scotland)—'The Right Worshipful' Referred to when on the bench as 'Your Worship'

KING—'The King's Most Excellent Majesty' Begin 'Sire,' or 'May it please your Majesty,' or 'Lord —— presents his duty to your Majesty' Refer to as 'Your Majesty'

King's Counsel—append K C to ordinary address.

Knight Bachelor—As Baronet, except that the word 'Bart' is omitted

Knight of the Bath, of St Michael and St George, or of the Star of India—'Sir' [Christian name and surname], with the initials G C B, K C B, K M G, or K S I added Begin 'Sir'

Knight of the Garter, of the Thistle, or of St Patrick—The initials K G, K T, or K P, as it may be, are to be added to the address

Knight's Wife, whether wife of Knight Bachelor, of the Bath, of St Michael and St George, or of the Star of India—As Baronet's wife

Lord Advocate of Scotland—'The Right Hon the Lord Advocate' Usual beginning 'My Lord,' though 'Sir' is said to be more correct

Lord Chancellor—'The Right Hon the Lord Chancellor' Begin and refer to according to rank

Lord Chief-Justice—'The Right Hon the Lord Chief Justice of England,' or 'The Right Hon Sir ——, Lord Chief Justice of England' Begin, if a peer, according to his degree, otherwise as under **Judge.**

Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly—'His Grace the Lord High Commissioner' Begin according to rank as a peer Refer to as 'Your Grace'

Lord Justice-Clerk—'The Right Hon the Lord Justice Clerk' Begin 'My Lord' Refer to as 'Your Lordship'

Lord Justice-General of Scotland—'The Right Hon the Lord Justice General' Begin 'My Lord' Refer to as 'Your Lordship'

Lord Justice of Appeal—'The Right Hon the Lord Justice ——,' or 'The Right Hon Sir —— ——' Begin and refer to as a Judge

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—'His Grace,' if a Duke, otherwise, 'His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant' Begin and refer to according to rank as a peer

Lord Mayor of London, York, Dublin, &c—'The Right Hon the Lord Mayor of London,' or 'The Right Hon —— ——, Lord Mayor of London' Begin 'My Lord' Refer to as 'Your Lordship'

Lord Mayor's Wife—'The Right Hon the Lady Mayoress of ——' Begin 'Madam' Refer to as 'Your Ladyship'

Lord of Appeal in Ordinary and his Wife—As Baron and Baroness Their children have no title

Lord of Session in Scotland—'The Hon Lord ——' Begin 'My Lord' Refer to as 'Your Lordship'

Lord Provost—'The Right Hon the Lord Provost of Edinburgh,' 'The Hon the Lord Provost of Glasgow,' 'The Lord Provost of Aberdeen' or of 'Perth' Begin 'My Lord Provost,' or 'My Lord' Refer to as 'Your Lordship' The Lord Provost's wife has no title

Maid of Honour—'The Hon Miss ——' Begin 'Madam'

Marchioness—'The Most Hon the Marchioness of ——' Begin 'Madam' Refer to as 'Your Ladyship'

Marquess—'The Most Hon the Marquess of ——' Begin 'My Lord Marquess' Refer to as 'Your Lordship'

Marquess's Daughter—Like Duke's daughter

Marquess's Eldest Son—Like Duke's eldest son

Marquess's Younger Son—Like Duke's younger son

Mayor—'The Right Worshipful the Mayor of ——' Begin 'Sir' Refer to as 'Your Worship'

Member of Parliament—Add M P to the usual form of address

Minister Resident—'—— ——, Esq [or according to rank], H B M 's Minister Resident, ——'

Officers in the Army and Navy—The professional is prefixed to any other rank—e g 'Admiral the Right Hon the Earl of ——,' 'Lieut Col Sir —— ——, K C B' Officers below the rank of Captain in the Army or Commander in the Navy are more generally addressed by their social, not professional rank, followed by the name of the regiment, R A, R E, or R N, as may be

Premier—According to his rank

Prince—If a Duke, 'His Royal Highness the Duke of ——' If not a Duke, 'His Royal Highness Prince' [Christian name] Begin, in either case, 'Sir' Refer to as 'Your Royal Highness'

Princess—If a Duchess, 'Her Royal Highness the Duchess of ——' If not a Duchess, 'Her Royal Highness the Princess' [Christian name] Begin 'Madam' Refer to as 'Your Royal Highness'

Principal of a Scottish University—When a clergyman, 'The Very Rev the Principal of ——,' or 'The Very Rev Principal' [surname]

Privy Councillor—'The Right Hon ,' followed by name or title Begin and refer to according to rank

QUEEN—'The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty' Begin 'Madam,' or 'May it please your Majesty' Otherwise, 'Lord —— presents his duty to your Majesty' Refer to as 'Your Majesty'

Queen's Counsel—Append Q C to ordinary address

Secretary of State—'Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the —— Department'

Serjeant-at-Law—'Serjeant ——,' or 'Mr Serjeant ——'

Sheriff of London—'The Right Worshipful'

Vice-Chancellor—As a Judge Begin 'Sir' Address on the Bench as 'My Lord'

Viscount—'The Right Hon the Lord Viscount ——,' or 'The Lord Viscount' Begin 'My Lord' Refer to as 'Your Lordship'

Viscountess—'The Right Hon the Viscountess ——,' or 'The Viscountess ——' Begin 'Madam' Refer to as 'Your Ladyship'

Viscount's Daughter, Son, and Son's Wife—As Baron's daughter, son, and son's wife

In correspondence with equals or personal friends letters are begun less formally—e g, 'My dear Lord,' 'Dear Lord ——,' 'Dear Sir James' We are less ceremonious than our ancestors a few generations ago, when letters to the nearest relatives and most intimate friends were begun and ended in the most formal manner Designations like 'Mrs General ——,' 'Mrs Captain ——,' 'Mrs Dr ——,' which were fifty years ago not uncommon, were always improper Persons holding offices other than those enumerated are addressed in the usual form, 'Sir,' 'Dear Sir,' or 'My dear Sir,' according to the more or less formal terms on which the writer may be with his correspondent A firm is addressed 'Gentlemen,' or 'Dear Sirs'

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES

[This vocabulary contains all common Scripture Names except monosyllables and dissyllables, the latter being always accented on the first syllable *Ch* has the sound of *k*, and so has *c*, except when marked *ç*, to indicate the sound of *s* *g* is hard, except when marked otherwise]

A bad'don
Ab'a-na
Ab'a rim
A bed'ne gō
Ā bel Me hō'lah
Ā bel Miz'rā im (*or* rā')
Ā bel Shit'tim
A bī'a
A bī'a thar
A bi ē'zer
Ab'i gail
A bī'hū
A bī'jah
A bī'jam
Ab i lē'ne
A bim'e lech
A bin'a dab.
A bī'ram
Ab'i shag
A bish'ā ī
Ā'bra ham
Ab'sa lom
A çel'da ma
A chā'ia ('ya, *or* A kī'a)
A dī'nō (*or* Ad'i nō)
A do-ni bē'zek
Ad o nī'jah
Ad o nī'ram
A-do ni zē'dek.
A dram'me lech
Ad ra myt'ti um.
A'dri a
Ā'dri el
A dul'lam
Ag'a bus (*or* gā').
A grip'pa
Ā has ū ē'rus
Ā ha zī' ah
A hī'jah
A him'ā az
A him'e lech
A hin'o am
A hith'o phel
A hī'tub
A hō'li ab
A hol'i bah
Ai'a lon
Al ex an'dri a
Al-phæ'us (fē')
Al tas'chith
Am'a lek
Am'a lek ite (*or* A mal')
Am'a na, A mā'na.
Am'a sa, A mā'sa
Am a-zī'ah
A min'a dab
Am'mon ite
Am'o rite
Am phip'o-lis
Am'ra phel
An'a kims
A nam'me lech.
An a-nī'as
An'a thoth
An dro nī'cus
An'ti och
An'ti pas
An tip'a tris
A pel'lēs ('lēz)
Ap ol lō'ni a
A pol'los
A pol'ly on
Ap'pi ī Fō'rum
Aq'ui la (Ak'wi)
Ar'a rat
A rau'nah
Ar che lā'us
Arc tū'rus
Ar ē op'a gus
Ar'e tas
Ā'ri el
Ar i ma thē'a
A'ri och
Ar-is tar'chus.
Ar is to bū'lus
Ar ma-ged'don
Ar mē'ni a.
Ar'o er
Ar'te mas
A ru'mah
As'a hel
As'e nath
Ash'ke naz
Ash'tā roth
Ash tō'reth
A'si a (ā'zhi a).
As'ke lon
As syr'i a
Ath a li'ah
At ta lī'a
Au gus'tus
Az a rī'ah
A zō'tus

Bā'al ah
Bā al bē'rith
Bā'al gad
Bā al hā'zor
Bā al her'mon
Bā al mē'on
Bā al pē'or
Bā al per'a zim
Bā al shal'i sha (*or* lī')
Bā al tā'mar
Bā al zē'bub
Bā al zē'phon
Bā'a sha
Bab'y lon
Ba hū'rim
Ba rab'bas
Bar'na bas
Bar'sa bas
Bar thol'o mew
Bar ti mæ'us
Bar zil'lā ī
Bath shē'ba (*or* Bath')
Bē el'ze bub
Bē er la hā'roi
Be ē'roth
Bē er'she ba (*or* shē').
Bē'lte moth
Bē'li al
Bel shaz'zar
Bel te shaz'zar
Be nā'iah ('ya, *or* nī'a)
Ben hā'dad
Ben'ja min
Be rē'a
Ber ni'çe
Be rō'dach bal'a dan
Beth ab'a ra
Beth'a ny
Beth ar'bel
Beth ā'ven
Be thes'da (thez').
Beth hō'ron
Beth'le hem
Beth mā'a chah
Beth pē'or (*or* Beth')
Beth'pha gē (jē)
Beth sā'ida
Beth shē'mesh (*or* Beth')
Be thū'el (*or* Beth')
Be zal'e el
Bi thyn'i a
Bō a ner'gēs ('jēz)

Cā'ia phas (Kā'ya *or* Kī'a)
Cal'va ry
Cā'naan ite
Can'da çē
Ca per'nā um
Cap-pa dō'ci a ('shi)
Car'che mish
Cen'chre a (sen')
Cēs a rē'a
Chal dē'an
Ched or lā'o mer (*or* lā o')
Chem'a rims
Chet'eth ites
Chin'ne reth
Cho i i'zin
Chū shan rish a thā'im.
Ci lic' i a (si lish'i-a).

Cın'ne ıoth (sın')
Clau'dı a
Clau'dı us
Clē'o phas
Co los'sē
Co nī'ah
Coı nē'lı us
Cy rē'nē (sī)
Cy rē'nı us (sī)

Dal ma nū'tha
Dal mā'tı a ('shı)
Dam'a rıs
Da mas'cus
Dan'ı el
Da rı'us
Deb'o rah (*or* bō')
De cap'o lıs
Del'ı lah (Heb De lī' lah)
De mē'tı us
Dī an'a
Dī o nys'ı us (nısh')
Dī ot'ıe phēs (fēz)
Dru sıl'la

Ē bed mē'lech
Eb en ē'zeı
Ē'dom īte
Ed're ī
El ē'a leh
El ē ā'zar
El e lō'he Is'ra-el.
El hā'nan
E lī'ab
E lī'a kım
E lī'a shıb
El-ı ē'zer
E lī'hū
E lı'jah
E lım'e lech
El'ı phaz
E lī'sha
E lısh'e ba (*or* shē')
El'ka nah
El'la sar
El'nā than
E lō'ı
El'y mas
Em'ma us (*or* Em mā')
Ē'ne as
En eg lā'ım
En'gē dī (*or* ged')
En rō'gel
Ep'a phras
E paph ro dī'tus.
Eph'e sus
Ē'phrā ım
Eph'ra tah
Ep ı cū rē'ans
E ras'tus
Ē saı had'don
Es dra ē'lon
Esh'tā ol
Ē thı ō'pı a
Eū nī'çe
Eū ō'dı as
Eū phrā'tēs ('tēz)
Eū ıoc'ly don
Eū'ty chus
Ē vıl me rō'dach (*or* mer')
Ex'o dus
E zē'kı el
Ē zı on gā'ber.

For tū nā'tus.

Gab'ba tha.
Gā'brı-el
Gad'a rēnes
Ga lā'tı a (lā'shı a)
Gal'e ed
Gal ı lē'an
Gal'ı lee
Gal'lı o
Ga mā'lı-el
Ged a lī'ah
Ged'e ıoth
Ge hā'zī
Gem a rı'ah
Gen nes'a ret
Gen'e sıs (jen')
Ge nū'bath
Ger'ge sēnes
Geı'ī zım (Heb Ge riz' zım)
Geth sem'a ne
Gıb'be thon
Gıb'e ah
Gıb'e on
Gıd'e on
Gıl bō'a
Gıl'e ad
Gın'gash īte
Gol'go tha
Go lī'ath
Go mor'rah

Hab'ak kuk
Hach'ı lah
Had-ad ē'zeı
Had ad rım'mon.
Hā'gaı ēnes
Hag'gā ī
Ha nan'e el
Ha nā'nī
Han a nī'ah
Haı'ō sheth (*or* rō').
Hav'ı lah
Hā voth jā'ır
Haz'ā el (*or* Hā')
Heph'zı bah
Her mog'e nēs (moj'e nēz)
He rō'dı ans
He rō'dı as
He rō'dı on
Hez-e kī ah
Hıd'de kel (*or* dek')
Hī e raj'o lıs
Hıg gāı'on ('gı *or* gā'yon)
Hıl kı'ah
Ho sē'a (zē')
Ho shē'a
Hȳ me næ'us

Ich'a bod
I cō'nı um
Id ū mē'a
Il lyr'ı cum
Im man'ū el
I saı'ah (ī zī'a *or* ī zā'ya)
Is caı'ı ot
Ish'bo sheth (*or* bō')
Ish'mā el
Ish'ma el īte
Is'ıā el (ız')
Is'rā el īte (ız')
Is'sa chaı
Ith'a mar
It'tā ī
It ū rē'a

Jā besh gıl'e ad.
Jab'ne el
Jā'ır us
Jeb'ū sīte
Jec o nī'ah
Jed'ū thun
Jē gaı sā ha-dū'tha.
Je hō'a haz
Je hō'ash
Je hoı'a chın
Je hoı'a da
Je hoı'a kım
Je hon'a dab
Je hō'ıam
Je hosh'a phat
Je hosh'e ba
Je hō vah jī'ıeh
Je hō vah nıs'sī
Je hō vah shā'lom
Jer e mī'ah
Jer'ı chō
Jer o bō'am
Je rub'ba al (*or* bā')
Je ru'sa lem
Jesh'ı mon
Jesh'ū run
Jez'e bel
Jez'ıe el
Jo an'na
Joch'e bed (*or* eb')
Jo hā'nan (*or* Jō')
Jon'a dab
Jon'a than
Josh'ū a
Jo sī'ah
Joz'a char
Jū dē'a
Jū'lı us
Jū'pı teı

Kad'mon ītes
Ked'e moth
Ken'nız zītes
Kē'nı oth
Ke tū'rah
Kıb roth hat tā'a-vah
Kır hē'res
Kır jath ā'ım
Kır jath aı'ba
Kır jath hū'zoth
Kır jath jē'a rım

La haı'roı (hī')
Lā od ı çē'a
La sē'a
Laz'a rus
Leb'a non
Leb bē'us
Lem'ū el
Le-vī'a than
Lıb'er tīnes
Lıb'y a
Lō am'mī
Lō rū'ha mah (*or* hā')
Lū'cı feı
Lū cı us (lū'shı us).
Lyc a ō'nı a
Lyc ı a (lısh'ı a)
Lyd'ı a
Lȳ sā'nı as
Lys ı as (lısh'ı as)

Mā'a cah
Maç e dō'nı a
Mach pē'lah (*or* Mach')
Mag'da la
Mā'ha lath
Mā ha nā'ım
Mā her shal-al hash'-baz
Mak-kē'dah
Mal'a chī
Man'ā en
Ma nas'seh
Ma-nō'ah
Mar a nath'a
Ma rē'shah (*or* Mar')
Mat ta nī'ah
Mat thī'as (Math thī'as)
Maz'za roth
Med'e ba
Me gid'do
Mel chız'e dek
Mel'ı ta
Men'a hem
Me phıb'o sheth (*or* Mephıbō')
Mer'a rī
Mer a thā'ım
Meı'ı bah
Me rō dach bal'a dan
Mes o po tā'mı a
Mes sī'ah
Mē theg am'mah
Me thū'se lah
Mī caı'ah (kī'a *or* kā'ya)
Mī'cha el
Mī chaı'ah (kī'a *or* kā'ya)
Mid'ı an īte
Mī lē'tus
Mır'ı am
Mıt y-lē'nē
Mız'rā ım
Mō'ab īte
Mor de cā'ī, Mor'de caı (kī)
Mo rī'ah
Mys ı a (mızh'ı-a)

Nā'a man
Naı'oth (nī' *or* nā'yoth)
Nā'o mī *or* Nā ō'mī
Naph'ta lī
Na than'ā el
Naz'a rēne
Naz'a reth
Naz'a rīte
Ne ap'o lıs
Ne baı'oth (bī', *or* Ne-bā'yoth)
Neb ū chad nez'zar
Neb ū zar'a dan
Neg'ı noth
Nē he mī'ah
Nē'hı loth
Ne hush'tan
Neth'ı nıms
Nī cā'noı
Nıc o dē'mus
Nıc o lā'ı tans
Nıc'o las
Nī cop'o lıs
Nın'e veh

Ō-ba dī'ah
Ō bed ē'dom
Ō'me ga
Onē'sı mus
On ē sıph'o rus.
O rī'on
Oth'nı el

Pā dan ā'ram.
Pal'es tīne
Pam phyl'ı a.
Par'me nas
Paı'thı ans
Paı vā'ım
Pat'a ra.

Pek a hī'ah
Pel-a tī'ah
Pĕ'leth ītes.
Pe nī'el
Pe nū'el
Pei'a zim
Pē rez-uz'zah
Per'ga mos
Pei'iz zite
Per si a (pei'shi a)
Phal'ti el
Phā raōh hoph'ra (fā'rō *or* fā'ra ō)
Phā raōh nē'choh
Phē nī'çe
Phē nic'i a (nish')
Phil a del'phi a
Phī lē'mon
Phī lē'tus
Phi lip'pi
Phil'is tine (tin)
Phin'e has
Phryg'i a (frij')
Pī hā hī'roth
Pi'a thon
Pi sid'i a
Plĕ'ia dēs ('ya dēz *or* Plī'a)
Pot'i phai
Po tiph'e rah
Pris çil'la
Proch'o rus
Ptol e mā'is (tol)
Pub'li us
Pu tē'o lī

Rā'a mah
Rā am'sēs ('sēz)
Rab'sha keh (kā)
Ra gū'el
Rā math ā'im
Rā math lē'hī
Ra mē'sēs ('sēz *or* Ram')
Rā moth gil'e ad
Re-bek'ah
Rē'chab ites (*or* Rech')
Rē ho bō'am
Re hō'both
Reph'ā im
Reph'i dim
Rhē'gi um (rē'ji).

Sa bā'oth
Sa bē'ans
Sal'a mis
Sal mō'nē
Sa lō'mē
Sa mā'ri a
Sa mai'i-tan
Sam o thrā'ci a (thrā'shi a)
Sam'ū el
San bal'lat
Sap phi'ra (saf fī')
Sa rep'ta
Scyth'i an (sith')
Se cun'dus
Se leu'ci a ('shi a *or* Se leu çī'a)
Sen nach'e rib
Seph'a rad
Seph ar vā'im
Ser ai'ah (ī'a *or* ā'ya)
Ser'gi us ('ji)
Shal'i sha
Shal ma nē'ser ('zer)
Sha rē'zer
Shem ai'ah (ī'a)
Shem'i nith
Sheph a tī'ah
Shesh baz'zar
Shē'thai boz'na ī
Shig gai'on (gī'on)
Shim'e ī
Sho shan'nim
Shū'lam ite
Si lō'am
Sil-vā'nus
Sim'e on
Sir'i-on
Sis'e ra
Sod'om ites
Sol'o mon
Sō'pa ter
Sō sip'a ter
Sos'the nēs (nēz)
Steph'a nas
Suk'ki im
Su san'na (zan')
Sȳ ē'nē
Syn'ty chē
Syr'a cūse
Syri'a
Sȳ ro phe nic'i an (nish'i an)

Tā'a nach
Tab'e rah
Tab'i tha
Ta hap'a nēs (nēz)
Tah'pan hēs (hēz)
Tah pe nēs (nēz)
Tap-pū'ah
Te haph'ne hēs (hēz)
Te kō'ah
Tei'ti us ('shi us)
Tei tul'lus
Thad dæ'us
The oph'i lus
Thes sa lo nī'ca
Thȳ a tī'ra
Ti bē'ri as
Ti bē'ri us
Tig lath pi lē'ser ('zer)
Tim nath hē'rēs ('rēz)
Tim nath sē'rah
Tim'o thy
Tir'ha kah
Tir'ha nah
Tir'sha tha (*or* shā').
To bī'ah
To bī'jah
To gai'mah
Tri ach o nī'tis
Tro gyl'li um (jil').
Troph'i mus
Tȳ phē'na
Tȳ phō'sa
Tū'bal cain (kān)
Tych'i cus
Ty ran'nus

U phai'sin (ū)
U ri'ah (ū)
U ri'jah (ū)
Uz zī'ah

Zac chæ'us
Zach a rī'ah
Zach a rī'as
Zal mun'na
Zam zum'mims
Zar'e phath
Zar'e tan
Zeb'e dee
Ze boi'im
Ze bō'im
Zeb'ū lun
Zech a ri'ah
Zed e kī'ah
Ze lō'phe had
Zem a rā'im
Zeph a nī'ah
Zeph'a-thah
Ze rub'ba bel
Zer ū ī'ah
Zip pō'rah

THE MORE COMMON ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES,

WITH THEIR ORIGIN AND MEANING

See especially Miss Yonge's *History of Christian Names* (2 vols 1863)

Aaron (Heb), lofty, mountaineer —Ar *Harun*, *Haroun*
Abel (Heb), breath, vanity
Abiathar (Heb), father of excellence or plenty
Abigail (Heb), father of exultation —Dims **Abby, Nabby**
Abihu (Heb), father [is] he [God]
Abijah, Abia (Heb), the Lord is a father
Abner (Heb), father of Ner, or light, or the father [is] a lamp
Abraham, Abram (Heb), father of a multitude, high father —Dims **Abe, Aby**
Absalom (Heb), father of peace
Ada See **Edith.**
Adalbert (Teut), nobly bright
Adam (Heb), man, earth, red earth —Scotch dims **Edie, Yiddy**
Adeline, also *Adaline*, *Adela*, *Adelaide*, *Adelia*, *Adelina* (Teut), of noble birth, a princess —Dim **Addy**
Adolphus (Teut), noble wolf —Fr *Adolphe*, It *Adolfo* or *Udolfo*, Ger *Adolf*
Adrian. See *Hadrian*
Æneas, Eneas (Gr), commended —Fr *Enée*
Agatha (Gr), good, kind
Agnes (Gr), pure, sacred, chaste —Dims **Aggie, Aggy**
Aileen, Eileen, an Irish form of *Helen* (q v), thus meaning light
Ailie, a Scotch dim of *Alison*, also of *Alice*, or of *Helen*
Alaric (Teut), noble ruler
Albert (Teut), nobly bright —Dims **Bert, Bertie** —L *Albertus*, Fr *Albert*, Sp and It *Alberto*, Ger *Adalbert*, *Albert*, *Albrecht* —Fem **Alberta.**
Alethea (Gr), truth
Alexander (Gr), a helper of men —Dims **Aleck, Alick, Eck, Ecky Sanders, Sandy, Sawnie.** —Fr *Alexandre*, It *Alessandro* —Fem **Alexandra, Alexandrina**
Alfred (Teut), elf in counsel—i e good counsellor —Dim **Alf** —L *Alfredus*, *Aluredus*, Fr *Alfred*, It and Sp *Alfredo*
Algernon (O Fr), with moustaches—prob from the usual title, 'William *als Gernons*,' applied for this cause to William de Albini, the second husband of Henry I 's widow, Alix of Louvaine —Dim **Algy.**
Alice, Alicia (Teut), noble cheer—closely related to *Adeline* above —Dims **Ally** or **Allie, Elsie.**

Alison, a Scotch form of *Aloyse, Eloise, Heloise,* from *Hlodovicia,* a name of Teut origin meaning holy fame —Dim **Elsie.**

Allan, Alan, a name first found in early Breton history, referred by Miss Yonge to Hilarius ('cheerful'), confused with Ælianus, more prob Celt, meaning harmony

Alpheus (Heb), exchange

Amabel (L), lovable—whence *Mabel*

Amaziah (Heb), the Lord is strong

Ambrose (Gr), immortal, divine —L *Ambrosius,* Fr *Ambroise,* It *Ambrogio,* Sp *Ambrosio*

Amelia (Teut), toiling, energetic —Fr *Amélie,* It *Amelia, Amalia*

Amos (Heb), strong, one who bears a burden

Amy (L), beloved —L *Amata,* Fr *Aimée,* It *Amata*

Andrew (Gr), manly —Dim **Andy** —L *Andreas,* Fr *André,* It *Andrea,* Sp *Andres*

Angelica (Gr), angelic, lovely

Angelina (Gr), angel

Angus (Celt), excellent virtue

Ann, Anna, Anne (Heb), grace—the same as *Hannah* —Dims **Annie, Nancy, Nanny, Nina, Nan, Annette**

Annabel, Annabella, Annaple, made up of *Anna* (Heb), grace, as above, and *Bella* (L), fair, or probably the early Celtic name *Aine,* meaning joy, praise, Anglicised It may be, however, a variant of *Arabella,* earlier *Annhilda* (Teut), eagle heroine

Anselm (Teut), divine helmet —Fr *Anselme,* It and Sp *Anselmo*

Anthony, Antony (L), worthy of praise —Dim **Tony** —L *Antonius,* Fr *Antoine,* It and Sp *Antonio,* Ger *Antonius, Anton* —Fem **Antonia**

Antoinette, the French form of *Antonia, Antonina,* the fem of *Anthony* —Dim **Net, Netty.**

Arabella (L), a fair altar, or an Arabian woman—perh Teut, meaning eagle heroine —Dims **Bella, Bel, Belle** See *Annabel* above

Archibald (Teut), very bold, or holy prince —Dims **Archy, Baldie** —L *Archibaldus,* Fr *Archambault,* It *Arcibaldo*

Arnold (Teut.), strong as an eagle

Arthur (Celt), high, noble —L *Arthurus,* Fr *Artur, Artus,* It *Arturo*

Asa (Heb), [the Lord is] a healer

Athanasius (Gr), immortal —Fr *Athanase,* It *Atanasio*

Athelstan (Teut), noble stone

Aubrey (Teut), elf-ruler, ruler of spirits

Augustin, Augustine, Austin (L), belonging to Augustus —L *Augustinus,* Fr *Augustin,* It *Agostino,* Ger *Augustin*

Augustus (L), exalted —Dims **Gus, Gussie, Gustus** — Fr *Auguste,* Ger *August* — Fem **Augusta**

Aurelius (L), golden —Fem **Aurelia.**

Asaph (Heb), a collector, [God] gathereth

Baldwin (Teut), prince friend —L *Balduinus,* Fr *Baudouin,* It *Baldovino, Balduino,* Ger *Balduin*

Baptist (Gr), a baptiser —Fr *Baptiste, Batiste,* It *Battista,* Ger *Baptist*

Barbara (Gr), foreign —Dims **Bab, Babbie.**

Bardolph (Teut), bright wolf or distinguished helper —Fr *Bardolphe,* It *Bardolfo*

Barnabas, Barnaby (Heb), son of exhortation

Bartholomew (Heb), son of one's own brother (i e friend) —Dims **Bart, Bat** —L *Bartholomæus,* Fr *Bartolomée, Barthélemi,* It *Bartolomeo,* Ger *Bartholomaus, Barthel*

Baruch (Heb), blessed [by God]

Basil (Gr), kingly —L *Basilius,* Fr *Basile,* It and Sp *Basilio*

Bathsheba (Heb.), prob daughter of the seven, or of an oath

Beatrice, Beatrix (L), making happy

Benedict (L), blessed —Dim **Bennet.**—L *Benedictus,* Fr *Benoît,* It *Benedetto, Bettino,* Sp *Benedicto, Benito,* Ger *Benedict* —Fem **Benedicta.**

Benjamin (Heb), son of the right hand (i e of good fortune) —Dims **Ben, Benny.**—It *Beniamino*

Bernard (Teut), bold as a bear —Dim **Barney** —L *Bernardus,* Fr *Bernard, Bernardin,* It *Bernardo, Bernardino,* Sp *Bernardo, Bernal,* Ger *Bernhard, Barend, Berend*

Bertha (Teut), bright —Dims **Berty, Bertie.**— Fr *Berthe,* It and Sp *Berta*

Bertram (Teut), bright raven —Dim **Bert.**—Fr *Bertrand,* It *Bertrando,* Sp *Beltran*

Bessie, Betsy, a dim of *Elisabeth* (q v)

Blanche (Teut), white —Fr *Blanche,* It *Bianca,* Sp *Blanca*

Boniface (L), a benefactor —L *Bonifacius,* It *Bonifacio, Bonifazio,* Sp *Bonifacio*

Brian (Celt), strong —It *Briano*

Bridget (Celt), strength —Dim **Biddy** — Fr *Brigitte,* It and Sp *Brigida,* Ger *Brigitta*

Cadwallader (W), an angel of battle

Cæsar (L), hairy, or blue eyed, or born under the Cæsarean operation —Fr *César,* It *Cesare,* Ger *Casar*

Cain (Heb), artificer, smith

Caleb (Heb), a dog

Calvin (L), bald — L *Calvinus,* Fr *Calvin, Cauvin,* Sp *Calvo*

Camilla (L), an attendant at a sacrifice —Fr *Camille*

Caroline, a French form of the fem of *Carolus,* the Latin of Charles —Dims **Carrie, Caddie**

Casimir (Slav), show forth peace —Dim **Cassie.**

Cassandra (Gr), she who inflames with love

Catherine, also *Catherina, Catharine, Katharine, Katherine* (Gr), pure —Dims **Casy, Kate, Kathleen, Katie, Cathie, Kathie, Katrine, Kit, Kitty** — Fr *Catherine,* It *Caterina,* Sp *Catalina,* Ger *Katharine*

Cecil (L), blind

Cecilia, Cecily, fem of *Cecil* —Dims **Sisely, Sis, Cis, Cissy** —Fr *Cécile,* It *Cecilia*

Charles (Teut), strong, manly — Dims **Charley, Charlie** — L *Carolus,* Fr *Charles,* It *Carlo,* Sp *Carlos,* Ger *Carl, Karl* —Fem **Caroline, Charlotte**

Christian (L), belonging to Christ — Dims **Christie, Christy** — L *Christianus,* Fr *Chrestien, Chrétien,* It and Sp *Cristiano* — Fem **Christiana**

Christina, fem of *Christian* — Dims **Chrissie, Teenie, Tina, Xina.**

Christopher (Gr), bearing Christ —Dims **Kester, Kit, Chris** —L *Christophorus,* Fr *Christophe,* It *Cristoforo,* Sp *Cristoval,* Ger *Christoph*

Cicely, a form of *Cecilia* (q v)

Clara (L), bright —Dim **Clare.**—Fr *Claire,* It *Chiara,* Sp *Clara*

Clarence (L), illustrious

Claribel (L), brightly fair

Clarice, Clarissa, derivatives from *Clara*

Claud, Claudius (L), lame

Claudia, fem of *Claudius*

Clement (L), mild, merciful —L *Clemens,* It and Sp *Clemente,* Fr *Clément,* Ger *Clemens* —Fem and dim forms are **Clementina, Clementine**

Conrad (Teut), bold in counsel, resolute —L *Conradus,* Fr *Conrade,* It *Conrado, Corrado,* Ger *Konrad*

Constance, a fem form of *Constant* — Dim **Connie** —L *Constantia,* Fr *Constance,* It *Costanza*

Constant (L), firm, faithful —L *Constans, Constantius,* It *Costante, Costanzo,* Sp *Constancio,* Ger *Constanz*

Constantine (L), firm —L *Constantinus*, It *Costantino*, Sp *Constantino*, Ger *Constantin*.
Cora, Corinna (Gr), maiden —Fr *Corinne*
Cordelia (L), warm-hearted —Fr *Cordélie*
Cornelius, prob related to L *cornu*, a horn —Fr *Cornélius* (fem *Cornélie*), It and Sp *Cornelio* —Fem **Cornelia**
Crispin, Crispian, Crispus (L), curly haired —L *Crispinus, Crispianus*, Fr *Crispin, Crépin*, It *Crispino, Crispo*, Ger *Crispus*
Cuthbert (A S), well known splendour
Cynthia (Gr), of or from Mount Cynthus
Cyprian (Gr), of Cyprus —L *Cyprianus*
Cyril (Gr), lordly —L *Cyrillus*, Fr *Cyrille*, Sp *Cirilo*, Ger *Cyrill*
Cyrus (Pers), the sun

Daniel (Heb), God is judge —Dims **Dan, Danny.**
Darius (Pers), preserver
David (Heb), beloved —Dims **Davy, Dave** —Fr *David*, It *Davide, Davidde*, Ger *David* —Fem **Davida, Vida**
Deborah (Heb), a bee
Delia (Gr), of Delos
Demetrius (Gr), belonging to Demeter or Ceres —Fr *Démétrius*, It *Demetrio*
Denis, Dennis, Denys, a French form of *Dionysius*
Derrick, a corruption of *Theodoric*
Diana (L), goddess —Dims **Di, Die**
Dinah (Heb), judged
Dionysius (Gr), belonging to Dionysos or Bacchus —Fr *Denys, Denis*, It *Dionigio, Dionigi, Dionisio*, Ger *Dionysius, Dionys*
Dominic (L), Sunday child —L *Dominicus*, Fr *Dominique*, It *Domenico*, Sp *Domingo*
Donald (Celt), proud chief
Dora, a dim of *Dorothea* (q v)
Dorcas (Gr), a gazelle
Dorothea, Dorothy (Gr), the gift of God —Dims **Dol, Dolly** —Fr *Dorothee, Dorette*, It and Sp *Dorotea*
Dougal (Celt), black stranger
Drusilla (L), strong
Duncan (Celt), brown chief

Ebenezer (Heb), the stone of help
Edgar (A S), rich spear —L *Edgarus*, It *Edgaro*
Edith (A S), rich gift —L *Editha*, It *Edita*
Edmund (A S), rich protection —Dims **Ed, Ned** —L *Edmundus*, Fr *Edmond*, It *Edmondo*, Sp *Edmundo*
Edna (Heb), pleasure
Edward (A S), rich guard —Dims **Ed, Eddy, Ned, Neddy, Ted, Teddy** —L *Edvardus*, Fr *Édouard*, It *Eduardo, Edoardo*, Sp *Eduardo*, Ger *Eduard*
Edwin (A S), rich friend —Dims **Ed, Eddy** —L *Edvinus*, It *Eduino*
Effie, a dim of *Euphemia* (q v)
Egbert (A S), terribly bright —L *Egbertus*, It *Egberto*, Ger *Ecbert, Egbert*
Eldred (A S), terrible
Eleanor, Elinor (Gr), light—the same as *Helen* —Dims **Ella, Ellen, Nell, Nellie, Nora.**—It *Eleonora*, Ger *Eleonore*, Fr *Aliénor*
Eleazer (Heb), God is a help
Eli (Heb) going up, or my God
Eliab (Heb), God is his father
Elias, the same as *Elijah* (q v)
Elihu (Heb), God the Lord
Elijah (Heb), God is the Lord —L *Elija*, Fr *Élie*, It *Elia*, Ger *Elias, Elia*
Elisabeth, Elizabeth, Eliza (Heb), God of the oath —Dims **Bess, Bessy, Beth, Betsy, Betty, Elsie, Liz, Lizzie, Libby, Lisa, Liza** —Fr *Elisabeth, Elise*, It *Elisabetta, Elisa*, Ger *Elisabeth, Elise*
Elisha (Heb), God of salvation —L *Eliseus*, Fr *Élisée*, It and Sp *Eliseo*
Ella, Ellen, dims of *Eleanor*
Elspeth (Heb), God of the oath—a Scotch form of *Elisabeth* —Dims **Elspie, Elsie**
Emeline, Emmeline, Emily (Teut), industrious, energetic —Fr *Emilie*, It and Sp *Emilia*, Ger *Emilie*
Emma, the same as *Emeline* —Dims **Emm, Emmie** —Fr *Emma*, It *Emma*, Sp *Ema*
Emmanuel, Immanuel (Gr from Heb), God with us —Fr *Emmanuel*, It *Emmanuele*, Sp *Manuel*, Ger *Emanuel*
Enoch (Heb), consecrated
Ephraim (Heb), fruitful
Erasmus (Gr), lovely, deserving love —Fr *Erasme*, It and Sp *Erasmo*
Erastus (Gr), lovely —Fr *Eraste*
Eric (A S), rich, powerful —L *Ericus*
Ernest (Ger), earnest —Fr *Ernest*, It and Sp *Ernesto*, Ger *Ernst* —Fem **Ernestine**
Ernestine, fem and dim of *Ernest*
Esau (Heb), hairy
Esther (Pers), a star, good fortune —Dim **Essie** —Fr *Esther*, It *Ester, Esterre*, Sp *Ester*, Ger *Esther*
Ethel (A S), noble
Ethelinda (Teut), noble snake
Eudora (Gr), good gift —Fr *Eudore*
Eugene (Gr), well born, noble —L *Eugenius*, Fr *Eugène*, It *Eugenio*, Sp *Eugenio*, Ger *Eugenius, Eugen* —Fem **Eugenia**
Eugenia, fem of *Eugene* — Dim **Genie** — Fr *Eugénie*, It and Sp *Eugenia*
Eulalia (Gr), fair speech —Fr *Eulalie*, It *Eulalia*
Eunice (Gr), happy victory
Euphemia (Gr), of good report —Dims **Effie, Euphie, Phemie, Phamie** —Fr *Euphémie*, It and Sp *Eufemia*
Eusebius (Gr), pious —Fr *Eusèbe*, It and Sp *Eusebio*
Eustace (Gr), healthy, firm —L *Eustachius, Eustathius*, Fr *Eustache, Eustathe*, It *Eustazio, Eustachio*, Ger *Eustathius*
Eva, Eve (Heb), life —Dims **Evelina, Eveline, Evelyn** —Fr *Eve*, It and Sp *Eva*, Ger *Eva*
Evan (W), young warrior
Evangeline (Gr), bringing glad news
Everard (Teut), strong as a wild boar —Fr *Evrard*, It *Everardo, Eberardo*, Ger *Eberhard, Ebert*
Ezekiel (Heb), God will strengthen —Dim **Zeke.** —Fr *Ezéchiel*
Ezra (Heb), help —L *Ezra, Esdras*, Fr *Esdras*

Faith (L), faith
Faustina, Faustine (L), fortunate —Fr *Faustine*, It *Faustina*
Felicia (L), happiness —Fr *Félicie, Félicite*, It *Felicia*, Sp *Felicidad*
Felix (L), happy —Fr *Félix*, It *Felice*, Sp *Felix*, Port *Feliz*, Ger *Felix* —Fem **Felicia.**
Ferdinand (Teut), brave —Fr *Ferdinand, Ferrand*, It *Ferdinando, Ferrando*, Sp *Hernando, Fernando*, Ger *Ferdinand*
Festus (L), joyful
Fidelia (L), faithful
Flora (L), flowers —Fr *Flore*, It *Flora*
Florence (L), blooming — Dim **Flossie** — L *Florentia*
Frances, fem of *Francis* — Dim **Fanny** — L *Franciscа*, Fr *Françoise, Francisque*, It *Francesca*, Sp. *Francisca*, Ger *Franziske*
Francis (Fr), free—dim **Frank**—L *Franciscus*, Fr *François*, It *Francesco, Franco*, Sp *Francisco*, Ger *Franciscus, Franz* —Fem **Frances**—dim **Fanny.**
Frederic, Frederick (Teut), peace ruler —Dims

Fred, Freddy —L *Fredericus*, Fr *Frédéric*, It *Federigo, Federico*, Sp *Federico*, Ger *Friedrich, Fritz* —Fem **Frederica.**

Frederica, fem of *Frederic* —Dim. **Freddie** —Fr *Frédérique*, It. *Federica*, Sp *Federica*, Ger *Friederike*

Gabriel (Heb), hero of God —Dim **Gabe.**—Fr *Gabriel*, It *Gabriello*

Gamaliel (Heb), God is a recompenser

Geoffrey, the same as *Godfrey*

George (Gr), a husbandman —dims **Georgie, Geordie**—L *Georgius*, Fr *Georges*, It *Giorgio*, Sp *Jorge*, Ger *Georg* — Fem **Georgiana, Georgina**—dim **Georgie**

Gerald, Gerard (Teut), spear power —L *Geraldus, Gerardus*, Fr *Gérard, Géraud, Giraud, Girauld*, It *Gerardo, Giraldo*, Ger *Gerhard* — Fem **Geraldine**

German, Germaine (L), German —L *Germanus*, Fr *Germain*, It *Germano*

Gertrude (Teut), spear maid — Dims **Gertie, Trudy.**—Fr *Gertrude*, It *Gertrude, Geltruda*, Sp *Gertrudes*, Ger *Gertraud, Gertrud*

Gideon (Heb), a hewer down

Gilbert (Teut), bright pledge —Dim **Gil** —L *Gilbertus*, Fr *Guilbert, Gilbert*, It and Sp *Gilberto*, Ger *Gilbert, Giselbert*

Giles (Gr), with the ægis, or a kid —L *Ægidius*, Fr *Gilles, Égide*, It *Egidio*, Ger *Egidius*

Godfrey (Teut) God's peace —L *Godefridus, Galfridus*, Fr *Godefroi, Geoffroi*, It *Godofredo, Goffredo, Giotto*, Sp *Godofredo, Gofredo*, Ger *Gottfried*

Godwin (A S), divine friend

Grace (L), grace

Gregory (Gr), watchman —L *Gregorius*, Fr *Grégoire*, It and Sp *Gregorio*, Ger *Gregorius, Gregor*

Griffith (W), ruddy

Griselda (Teut), stone heroine —Dim **Grissel.**

Gustavus (Teut), Goth's staff —Fr *Gustave*, It and Sp *Gustavo*, Ger *Gustav*

Guy (Fr), a leader, or Celt , meaning sense —L *Guido*, Fr *Guy*, It and Sp *Guido*

Hadrian, Adrian (L), of Adria, a town in Picenum, whence also *Adriatic* Sea —L *Hadrianus*

Hannah (Heb), grace, the same as *Anna* (q v)

Hannibal (Punic), grace of Baal —So L , Fr *Hannibal, Annibal*, It *Annibale*, Sp *Anibal*

Harold (A S), warrior power —Fr *Harold*, It *Araldo, Aroldo*

Harriet, Harriot, fem and dim forms of *Harry, Henry* —Dim **Hatty**

Helen, Helena (Gr), light —Dims **Nell, Nellie** —L *Helena*, Fr *Hélène*, It *Elena*, Sp *Helena, Elena*, Ger *Helene*

Henrietta, a French dim form of *Henry* —Dims **Etta, Hetty, Nettie** —Fr *Henriette*, It *Enrighetta*, Sp *Enriqueta*, Ger *Henriette*

Henry (Teut), home ruler —Dims **Harry, Hal, Hen, Henny** —L *Henricus, Enricus*, Fr *Henri*, It *Enrico*, Sp *Enrique*, Ger *Heinrich*, Dut *Hendrik* —Fem **Henrietta, Harriet.**

Herbert (A S), glory of the army —L *Herbertus*, Fr *Herbert*, It *Erberto*, Sp *Heberto*, Ger *Herbert*

Hercules (Gr), lordly fame —So L , Fr *Hercule*, It *Ercole*

Herman (Teut), a warrior —L *Arminius*, It *Ermanno*, Ger *Hermann*

Hester, Hesther, the same as *Esther*

Hezekiah (Heb), the Lord is strength —Fr *Ezéchias*, It. *Ezechia*, Sp *Ezequias*, Ger *Hiskia*

Hilary (L), cheerful —L *Hilarius*, Fr *Hilaire*, It *Ilario*, Sp *Hilario*, Ger *Hilarius* —Fem **Hilaria.**

Hilda (Teut), battle maid

Hiram (Heb), noble

Homer (Gr), a pledge —L *Homerus*, Fr *Homère*, It *Omero*, Ger *Homerus*

Honora, Honoria (L), honourable —Dims **Norah, Nora.**

Hope (Eng), hope

Horace, Horatio (L) —L *Horatius*, Fr *Horace*, It *Orazio*, Sp *Horacio*, Ger *Horatius, Horazo* — Fem **Horatia.**

Hortensia (L), a gardener — Fr *Hortense*, It *Ortensia*, Ger *Hortensia*

Hosea (Heb), help, deliverance

Hubert (Teut), mind bright —L *Hubertus*, Fr *Hubert*, It *Uberto*, Sp *Huberto*, Ger *Hubert, Hugibert*

Hugh, Hugo (Teut), mind, soul —Dims **Hughie, Hughoc, Huggin.**—L *Hugo*, Fr *Hugues*, It. *Ugo, Ugolino*, Sp *Hugo*, Ger *Hugo*

Huldah (Heb), a mole, a weasel

Humphry, Humphrey (A S), support of peace — Dim **Humph** —L *Humphredus* or *Humfridus*, Fr *Onfroi*, It *Onofredo, Omfredo*, Sp *Hunfredo*, Ger *Humfried*

Ian, the Gaelic form of *John*

Ichabod (Heb), inglorious, the glory has departed

Ida (Teut), happy

Ignatius (Gr), fiery —Fr *Ignace*, It *Ignazio*, Sp *Ignacio* and *Inigo*, Ger *Ignaz*

Increase (Eng), increase (of faith)

Inez, the Portuguese form of *Agnes*

Ingram (Teut), a raven

Inigo See *Ignatius*

Ira (Heb), a watcher

Irene (Gr), peace —Fr *Irène*, It *Irene*

Isaac, Izaak (Heb), he laugheth —Dims **Ik, Ike.** —L *Isacus*, Fr *Isaac*, It *Isacco*, Ger *Isaak*

Isabella, Isabel, Isobel, Isabeau, the same as *Elisabeth* —Dims **Isa, Bel, Bella, Tib, Tibbie** —Fr *Isabeau, Isabelle*, It *Isabella*, Sp *Isabel*, Ger *Isabelle*

Isaiah (Heb), the Lord is salvation —L *Isaias*

Israel (Heb), God fighteth

Ivan, the Russian form of *John*

Jabez (Heb), sorrow

Jacob (Heb), he taketh hold of the heel, or followeth after, a supplanter —Dim **Jake.**—L *Jacobus*, Fr *Jacob*, It *Giacobbe*, Sp *Jacobo*, Ger *Jakob*

James, the same as *Jacob* — Dims **Jeames, Jem, Jim, Jemmy, Jimmy** —L *Jacobus*, Fr *Jacques*, It *Jacopo, Jachimo, Giacomo*, Sp *Jacobo, Diego, Jago, Jaime*, Port *Jayme, Diogo*, Ger *Jakob* —Fem **Jamesina, Jaqueline.**

Jane, the fem of *John* (q v) —Dims **Janet, Jean, Jeanie, Jeannie**

Janet, a dim of *Jane* (q v), hence 'grace of the Lord '—Dims **Jen, Jennie, Jenny**

Japheth (Heb), he extendeth widely

Jaqueline, the French form of the fem of *James*

Jared (Heb), descent

Jason (Gr), a healer

Jasper (Pers), prob treasure master —Fr *Gaspard*, It. *Gaspare, Gasparro*, Sp *Gaspar*

Javan (Heb), clay

Jean, Jeanne, Jeannette, French forms of *Jane* or *Joan*

Jedediah (Heb), beloved of the Lord

Jemima (Heb), a dove

Jeremiah, Jeremias, Jeremy (Heb), the Lord layeth the foundation —L *Jeremias*, Fr *Jérémie*, It *Geremia*, Sp *Jeremias*, Ger *Jeremias*

Jerome (Gr), holy name —L *Hieronymus*, Fr *Jérôme*, It *Geronimo, Girolamo*, Sp *Jeronimo, Jeromo*, Ger *Hieronymus*

Jessie, a Scotch form of *Janet*, hence 'grace of the Lord '—Dim **Jess**

Joab (Heb), the Lord is a father

Joan, Joanna, Johanna, fem forms of *John.*—L

Johanna, Fr *Jeanne*, *Jeannette*, It *Giovanna*, Sp *Juana*, Ger *Johanna*

Job (Heb), repentant, or one persecuted

Joel (Heb), the Lord is God

John (Heb), the Lord graciously gave, the gracious gift of God —Dims **Johnny, Jack, Jock.**—L *Johannes*, *Joannes*, Fr *Jean*, It *Giovanni*, *Gian*, *Gianni*, Sp *Juan*, Port *João*, Ger *Johann*, *Johannes*, *Hans*, Dut *Jan*, Russ *Ivan* —Fem **Joanna, Joan, Jane.**

Jonas, Jonah (Heb), a dove

Jonathan (Heb), the Lord hath given

Joseph (Heb), may he add (children)! he shall add—dims **Joe, Joey**—L *Josephus*, Fr *Joseph*, It *Giuseppe*, Sp *José*, *Josef*, Port *José*, *Joze*, Ger *Joseph* —Fem **Josephine**—dims **Jo, Jozy, Pheny**—Fr *Joséphine*, It *Giuseppina*, Sp *Josefina*, Port *Josephina*, Ger *Josephine*

Joshua (Heb), the Lord is welfare —Dim **Josh** —L *Josua*, Fr *Josué*, Ger *Josua*

Josiah, Josias (Heb), the Lord healeth

Joyce (L), sportive

Judah (Heb), praised

Judith (Heb), praised —Dim **Judy** —Fr *Judith*, It *Giuditta*, Ger *Judith*

Julian (L), sprung from *Julius* —Dim **Jule** —Fem **Juliana** —L *Julianus*, Fr *Julien*, It *Giuliano*, Sp *Julian*, Port *Julião*, Ger *Julianus*, *Julian*

Julius (Gr), downy bearded—dim **Jule**—Fr *Jules*, It *Giulio*, Sp *Julio*, Ger *Julius* —Fem **Julia, Juliet**—Fr *Julie*, It *Giulia*, Sp *Julia*, Ger *Julie*

Justin (L), just —L *Justinus*, Fr *Justin*, It *Giustino*, Sp *Justino*, Ger *Justin* —Fem **Justina** — Fr *Justine*, It *Giustina*, Sp *Justina*, Ger *Justine*

Justus (L), just—Fr *Juste*, It *Giusto*, Sp *Justo*, Ger *Justus*, *Just*

Kate, dim of *Catherine*

Katharine, Katherine, the same as *Catherine*

Kenelm (A S), defender of his kindred

Kenneth (Celt), comely, or a leader

Keturah (Heb), incense

Kezia (Heb), cassia

Laban (Heb), white

Lambert (Teut), country's brightness.—Fr *Lambert*, *Lanbert*, It *Lamberto*, Ger *Lambert*, *Landbert*

Lancelot, Launcelot (Fr), servant, or a little lance —Fr *Lancelot*, It *Lancilotto*

Laura (L), a laurel—also *Laurinda* —Fr *Laure*, It *Laura*

Laurence, Lawrence (L), crowned with laurel — Dim **Larry.**—L *Laurentius*, Fr *Laurent*, It *Lorenzo*, Sp *Lorenzo*, Ger *Lorenz*

Lavinia (L), of Latium

Lazarus (Heb), God helpeth —Fr *Lazare*, It. *Lazaro*, Sp *Lazaro*, *Lazarillo*, Ger *Lazarus*

Leander (Gr), lion man — Fr *Léandre*, It *Leandro*

Lebbeus (Heb), a man of heart or courage

Lemuel (Heb), unto God

Lena, dim of *Helena* or *Magdalene*

Leonard (Teut), strong as a lion —L *Leonardus*, Fr *Léonard*, It *Lionardo*, Sp *Leonardo*, Ger *Leonhard*

Leonidas (Gr), lion like

Leonora, the same as *Eleanor* —Ger *Lenore*

Leopold (Teut), people's prince — Fr *Léopold*, It and Sp. *Leopoldo*, Ger *Luitpold*, *Leupold*, *Leopold*

Letitia, Lettice (L), happiness —Dim **Lettie.**— L *Lætitia*, It *Letizia*

Levi (Heb), wreathing or adhesion

Lewis (Teut), famous warrior —Dims **Lewie, Louie, Lew.**—L *Ludovicus*, Fr *Louis*, It *Lodovico*, *Luigi*, Sp *Clodoveo*, *Luis*, Port *Luiz*, Ger *Ludwig.*—Fem **Louisa, Louise.**

Lilian, Lilly, Lily (L), a lily

Lionel (L), young lion —It *Lionello*

Llewellyn (W), (?) perh lightning or lion foe.

Lois (Gr), good

Lorenzo, the Italian form of *Laurence.*

Lorinda, a variant of *Laurinda*

Louis, the French form of *Lewis*

Louisa, Louise, fem of *Louis* —Dims **Lou, Louie.** —Fr *Louise*, *Lisette*, *Héloïse*, It *Luisa*, *Eloisa*, Sp *Luisa*, Port *Luiza*, Ger *Luise*, *Ludovica*

Lucas. See *Luke*

Lucia, the Italian form of *Lucy*,—**Lucinda** (L.), the same as *Lucy*

Lucian (L), pertaining to *Lucius* —L *Lucianus*, Fr *Lucien*, It *Luciano*

Lucifer (L), light bringer

Lucius (L), born at daybreak —Fr *Luce*, It *Lucio*, Sp *Lucio* —Fems **Lucia, Lucy**

Lucretia, Lucrece (L), gain, or light —L *Lucretia*, Fr *Lucrèce*, It *Lucrezia*

Lucy, fem of *Lucius* —Fr *Lucie*, It *Lucia*, Sp *Lucia*

Ludovic, Lodowic, the same as *Lewis* (q v)

Luke —L *Lucas*, Fr *Luc*, It *Luca*, Sp *Lucas*, Ger *Lukas*

Luther (Teut), famous warrior —L *Lutherus*, Fr *Lothaire*, It *Lotario*, Sp *Clotario*, Ger *Luther*

Lycurgus (Gr), wolf driver

Lydia (Gr), a native of Lydia

Mabel (L), lovable, worthy of love, inspiring love— a contraction of *Amabel* (q v)

Madeline, the French form of *Magdalene* (Heb), belonging to Magdala —Dims **Maud, Maudlin.** —Fr *Magdelaine*, *Madeleine*, *Madelon*, It *Maddalena*, Sp *Magdalena*, *Madelena*, Ger *Magdalene*

Madoc (W), beneficent

Malachi (Heb), messenger of the Lord, or my messenger

Manasseh (Heb), forgetting, one who forgets — L *Manasses*

Marcellus, dim of *Marcus* —Fem **Marcella.**

Marcus, Marcius, Mark (L), a hammer, or sprung from Mars—L *Marcus*, Fr *Marc*, It. *Marco*, Sp *Marcos*, Ger *Markus* —Fem **Marcia** —Fr *Marcie*, It *Marcia*, *Marzia*

Margaret (Gr), a pearl — Dims **Margie, Margery, Marjory, Madge, Mag, Maggie, Meg, Meggy, Peg, Peggy, Meta, Gritty.**—Fr *Marguérite*, It *Margherita*, Sp *Margarita*, Port *Margarida*, Ger *Margarethe*, *Gretchen*

Maria, the Latin form of *Mary*

Marianne, a compound of *Mary* and *Anne* — so **Marian, Maryann.**—Fr *Mariane*, *Marianne*, It. *Marianna*, Sp *Mariana*, Ger *Marianne*

Marion, a French form of *Mary* —Dim **Mamie**

Marmaduke (prob Celt , last syllable L), sea-leader, or mighty leader

Martha (Heb), lady —Dims **Mat, Matty, Pat, Patty** —Fr *Marthe*, It and Sp *Marta*, Ger *Martha*

Martin (L), of Mars, war like —L *Martinus*, Fr *Martin*, *Mertin*, It and Sp *Martino*, Port *Martinho*, Ger *Martin*

Mary (Heb), prob related to *Mara*, *Marah*, bitter —Dims **May, Moll, Molly, Mamie, Pol, Polly.** —L *Maria*, Fr *Marie*, *Marion*, It and Sp *Maria*, Pol *Marya*

Matilda, Mathilda (Teut), mighty battle maid —Dims **Mat, Matty, Maud, Patty, Tilda.**— Fr *Mathilde*, It *Matilda*, Ger *Matilde*

Matthew (Heb), gift of the Lord —Dim **Mat.**— L *Matthæus*, Fr *Mathieu*, It *Matteo*, Sp *Mateo*, Ger *Matthæus*

Matthias, the Greek form of *Matthew*

Maud, a contraction of *Matilda* or of *Magdalene*

Maurice (L.), Moorish, dark coloured —L *Maurus*

tius, Fr *Maurice*, It *Maurizio*, Sp *Mauricio*, Ger *Moritz*

Maximilian (L), the greatest Æmilianus—L *Maximilianus*, Fr *Maximilien*, Port *Maximiliás*, Ger *Maximilian*

May, the month of May, or a contraction of *Mary*

Melicent, Milicent (L), sweet singer, or (Teut) strength—Sp *Melisenda*

Melissa (Gr), a bee—Fr *Mélisse*, *Mélite*, It *Melissa*

Mercy (Eng), Mercy

Micah (Heb), who is like the Lord?

Michael (Heb), who is like God?—Dims **Mike, Micky**—Fr *Michel*, It *Michele*, Sp and Port *Miguel*, Ger *Michael*

Mildred (Teut), mild threatener—L *Mildreda*

Miles (L), soldier

Minnie (Teut), remembrance—sometimes for *Mina*, a contraction of *Wilhelmina*, sometimes put for *Mary*

Miranda (L), admirable

Miriam (Heb), the same as *Mary*

Morgan (W), seaman

Moses (Heb), he that draws out, but more probably an Egyptian name.—Dims **Mose, Mosey**—So L, Fr *Moïse*, It *Mosè*, Sp *Moises*, Ger *Moses*—Fem **Mosina**

Myra (Gr), she who laments

Naaman (Heb), pleasant

Nahum (Heb), consolation, a consoler

Nancy, a familiar form of *Anne*, not properly of Agnes—Dims **Nan, Nance, Nina**

Naomi (Heb), pleasant

Napoleon (Gr), of the new city—Fr *Napoléon*, It *Napoleone*

Nathan (Heb), he hath given,—**Nathanael, Nathaniel**, gift of God

Nehemiah (Heb), the Lord comforteth

Neil, Neal (Celt), chief

Nellie, Nelly, a dim of *Ellen*, *Helen*, or *Eleanor*

Nicholas, Nicolas (Gr), victory of the people—Dim **Nick.**—L *Nicolaus*, Fr *Nicolas*, *Nicole*, It *Nicolo*, *Nicola*, Sp *Nicolas*, Port *Nicolao*, Ger *Nikolaus*

Noah (Heb), rest

Noel (Fr—L), Christmas, born on that day—Fr *Noel*, It *Natale*, Sp and Port *Natal*

Nora, Norah, a contraction of *Honoria*, *Leonora*, and *Eleanor*

Norman (Teut), Northman

Obadiah (Heb), servant or worshipper of the Lord—L *Obadias*

Obed (Heb), a worshipper (of the Lord)

Octavius, Octavus (L), the eighth born—dims **Tavy, Tave**—L *Octavius*, *Octavianus*, Fr *Octavien*, It *Ottaviano*, *Ottavio*—Fem **Octavia**—Fr *Octavie*, *Octave*, It *Ottavia*, Sp *Octavia*, Ger *Octavia*

Oliver (L), an olive tree—Dims **Nol, Nolly**—L *Oliverius*, Fr *Olivier*, It *Oliviero*, *Ulivieio*, Sp *Oliverio*, Port *Oliveiro*, Ger *Oliver*—Fem **Olive, Olivia**

Olympia (Gr), heavenly—Fr *Olympe*, It. *Olimpia*, Ger *Olympie*

Ophelia (Gr), serpent—Fr *Ophélie*

Orlando, the Italian form of *Roland*

Oscar (Celt), bounding warrior—L *Oscarus*

Osmond, Osmund (Teut), divine protection—Fr *Osmont*

Oswald, Oswold (Teut), divine power

Owen (Celt), lamb, or young warrior

Ozias (Heb), the Lord is strength = *Uzziah*

Patience (L), patience

Patrick, Patricius (L), noble—Dims **Pat, Paddy**—L *Patricius*, Fr *Patrice*, It *Patrizio*, Sp *Patricio*, Ger *Patrizius*—Fem **Patricia**

Paul, Paulus, Paulinus (L), little—L *Paulus*, Fr *Paul*, It *Paolo*, Sp *Pablo*, Port *Paulo*, Ger *Paul*—Fem **Paula, Paulina, Pauline**—Fr *Paule*, *Pauline*, It *Paola*, *Paolina*, Sp *Paula*; Ger *Pauline*

Penelope (Gr), weaver

Peregrine (L), a stranger—L *Peregrinus*, Fr. *Pérégrin*, It *Pellegrino*, Sp *Peregrino*, Ger *Pilgrim*

Persis (Gr), a Persian woman—Fr *Perside*, It. *Persida*, Sp *Perside*, Ger *Persis*

Peter (Gr), a rock—Dims **Pete, Peterkin**—L. *Petrus*, Fr *Pierre*, It *Pietro*, Sp and Port. *Pedro*, Ger *Peter*, *Petrus*

Phebe See *Phabe*

Philander (Gr), a lover of men.

Philemon (Gr), loving

Philip (Gr), a lover of horses—Dims **Phil, Pip**—L *Philippus*, Fr *Philippe*, It *Filippo*, Sp *Felipe*, Ger *Philipp*—Fem **Philippa**

Philippa, fem of *Philip* above—Fr *Philippine*, It *Filippa*, *Filippina*, Sp *Felipa*, Ger *Philippine*

Phineas, Phinehas (Heb), oracle—more probably an Egyptian word meaning negro

Phœbe, Phebe (Gr), shining—It *Febe*

Phillis See *Phyllis*

Phyllis, Phillis (Gr), a green bough

Pius (L), pious, dutiful—Fr *Pie*, It *Pio*

Pliny, Plinius (L), the meaning doubtful

Polly, a familiar dim of *Mary*

Polycarp (Gr), much fruit

Priscilla (L), somewhat old

Prudence (L), prudence—Dims **Prue, Prudy.**

Ptolemy (Gr), mighty in war

Quintin, Quentin (L), the fifth—L *Quintus*, *Quintianus*

Rachel (Heb), a ewe—Fr *Rachel*, It *Rachele*, Sp *Raquel*, Ger *Rahel*

Ralph (pron rāf) See *Rodolph*

Randal (Teut), house wolf

Raphael (Heb *Rephael*), God hath healed—Fr. *Raphael*, It *Raffaello*, *Raffaele*, Ger *Raphael*

Raymond, Raymund (Teut), wise protection—Fr *Raymond*, It *Raimondo*, Sp *Raimundo*, Ger. *Raimund*

Rebecca, Rebekah (Heb), a noose—Dims **Beck, Bex, Becky**—L *Rebecca*, Fr *Rebecca*, Ger *Rebekka*

Reginald (Teut), powerful judgment—L *Reginaldus*, Fr *Regnauld*, *Renaud*, *Regnault*, It. *Rinaldo*, Sp *Reynaldos*, Ger *Reinwald*, *Reinald.*

Reuben (Heb), behold, a son!

Reynold, the same as *Reginald*

Rhoda (Gr), a rose

Richard (Teut), stern king—Dims **Dick, Dicky, Dicken, Dickon**—L *Ricardus*, Fr *Richard*, It *Riccardo*, Sp *Ricardo*, Ger *Richard*

Robert (Teut), bright in fame—Dims **Bob, Bobby, Dob, Dobbin, Rob, Robbie, Robin**—L. *Robertus*, Fr *Robert*, It *Roberto*, *Ruberto*, *Ruperto*, Ger *Robert*, *Rupert*, *Rudbert*, *Ruprecht*

Roderick, Roderic (Teut), famous king, or rich in fame—Fr *Rodrigue*, It *Rodrigo*, Sp *Rodrigo*, *Ruy*, Ger *Roderich*, Russ *Rurik*

Rodolph, Rodolphus (Teut), wolf of fame—L. *Rodolphus*, Fr *Rodolphe*, *Raoul*, It *Rodolfo*, *Rudolfo*, Sp *Rodolfo*, Ger *Rudolf*

Roger (Teut), spear of fame—Dims **Hodge, Hodgkin**—L *Rogerus*, Fr *Roger*, It *Ruggiero*, *Rogero*, Sp *Rogerio*, Ger *Rudiger*

Roland, Rowland (Teut), fame of the land—L *Rotlandus*, *Rolandus*, Fr *Roland*, It *Orlando*, Sp *Roldan*, Port *Rolando*, *Roldão*, Ger *Roland*

Rosa (L), a rose,—**Rosabel, Rosabella**, a fair

rose,—**Rosalia, Rosalie,** a little rose,—**Rosalind,** beautiful as a rose —Dim **Rosie**
Rosamond (Teut), horse protection, or famous protection —Fr *Rosemonde*, It *Rosmonda*, Sp *Rosamunda*
Roxana (Pers), dawn of day —Dim **Roxy** —Fr *Roxane*
Rudolph, Rudolphus, the same as *Rodolph, Rodolphus* above
Rufus (L), red, red haired
Rupert, the same as *Robert* —L *Rupertus*
Ruth (Heb), friend

Sabina (L), a Sabine woman —Fr *Sabine*, Ger *Sabine*
Sabrina (L), the river Severn
Salome (Heb), peaceful —Fr *Salomé*, Ger *Salome*
Samson, Sampson (Heb), of the sun, solar —Fr *Samson*, Sp *Sanson*, Port *Sansão*
Samuel (Heb), heard of God, name of God —Dims **Sam, Sammy.**—Fr *Samuel*, It *Samuele*, Ger *Samuel*
Sarah, Sara (Heb), princess, queen —Dim **Sal, Sally** —Fr *Sara*, It and Sp *Sara*, Ger *Sara*
Saul (Heb), asked for
Sebastian (Gr), venerable —L *Sebastianus*, Fr *Sébastien*, It *Sebastiano* —Sp *Sebastian*, Port *Sebastião*, Ger *Sebastian*
Selina (Gr), the moon
Sereno, Serenus (L), peaceful —Fem **Serena.**
Seth (Heb), set, placed
Shadrach, Aramaic name of Hananiah (Heb), the Lord is gracious
Sibyl, Sibylla (Gr), a prophetess — Fr *Sibylle*, Ger *Sibylle*
Sigismund (Teut), conquering protection — Fr *Sigismond*, It *Sigismondo, Sismondo*, Sp *Sigismundo*, Ger *Sigismund, Sigmund*
Silas, Silvanus (L), living in a wood —Fr *Silvain*, It *Silvano, Silvio*, Ger *Silvanus, Silvan* —Fem **Sylvia**
Silvester, Sylvester (L), rustic —Dims **Vester, Vest** —Fr *Silvestre*, Ger *Silvester*
Simeon, Simon (Heb), famous, that hears —Dim **Sim** —Fr *Siméon*, It *Simone*, Sp *Simon*, Port *Simão, Simeão*, Ger *Simeon, Simon*
Sophia (Gr), wisdom —Dim **Sophy.**—Fr *Sophie*, It *Sofia*, Ger *Sophia*
Sophronia (Gr), of sound mind
Solomon (Heb), peaceable —Dim **Sol** —Fr *Salomon*, It *Salomone*, Ger *Salomo*
Stella (L), a star —Fr *Estelle*, Sp *Estella*
Stephen (Gr), a crown —Dims **Steenie, Steve, Stevie** —L *Stephanus*, Fr *Étienne*, It *Stefano*, Sp *Estevan, Esteban*, Port *Estevão*, Ger *Stephan*
Stephana, fem of *Stephen* —Fr *Stéphanie*, Ger *Stephanie*
Swithin (A S), strong friend
Susan, Susanna, Susannah (Heb), a lily —Dims **Sue, Suke, Suky, Susie, Susy.**—Fr *Susanne*, It *Susanna*, Sp *Susana*, Ger *Susanne*
Sylvan, same as *Silvan*
Sylvester, same as *Silvester*
Sylvia, fem of *Silvanus*

Tabitha (Aramaic), a gazelle
Thaddeus (Aramaic), strong —L *Thaddæus*, It *Taddeo*, Sp *Tadeo*, Ger *Thaddaus*
Theobald (Teut), people's prince —Fr *Thibaut*, It *Teobaldo*, Sp *Theudebaldo*, Ger *Dietbold*
Theodora, fem of *Theodore* —Dim **Dora.** — It *Teodora*, Ger *Theodora*
Theodore (Gr), gift of God —L *Theodorus*, Fr *Théodore*, It *Teodoro*, Ger *Theodor*, Russ *Feodor*
Theodoric (Teut), people's rule.—L *Theodoricus*
Theodosius (Gr), divinely given —It *Teodosio*, Ger *Theodosia* —Fem **Theodosia.**
Theophilus (Gr), a lover of God —Fr *Théophile*, It *Teofilo*, Ger *Theophilus, Gottlieb*
Theresa (Gr), carrying ears of corn —Dims **Terry, Tracie** —Fr *Thérèse*, It and Sp *Teresa*, Ger *Therese, Theresia*
Thomas (Heb), a twin —Dims **Tom, Tommy, Tam, Tammie** —Fr *Thomas*, It *Tomaso*, Sp *Tomas*, Ger *Thomas* —Fem **Thomasa, Thomasina, Thomasine, Tomina**
Tib, Tibbie, a Scotch dim of *Isabella* (q v)
Timothy (Gr), honoured of God —Dim **Tim** —L *Timotheus*, Fr *Timothée*, It *Timoteo*, Sp *Timoteo*, Ger *Timotheus*
Titus (prob L *tutus*), safe —Fr *Tite*, It and Sp *Tito*
Tobiah, Tobias (Heb), the Lord is good —Dim **Toby** —L *Tobias*, Fr *Tobie*, It *Tobia*, Sp *Tobias*, Ger *Tobias*
Tristam, Tristram (Celt), a herald
Tryphon (Gr), dainty —Fem **Tryphena.**
Tryphosa (Gr), dainty
Tybalt, a form of *Theobald*

Ulrica (Teut), noble ruler — Fr *Ulrique*, It *Ulrica*, Ger *Ulrike*
Ulysses (Gr), a hater
Urania (Gr), heavenly —Fr *Uranie*
Urban (L), of the town, courteous —L *Urbanus*, Fr *Urbain*, It *Urbano*, Ger *Urbanus, Urban*
Uriah (Heb), the Lord is light
Uriel (Heb), God is light
Ursula (L), a she bear —Fr *Ursule*, It *Orsola*, Sp *Ursola*

Valentine (L), strong —L *Valentinus*, Fr *Valentin*, It *Valentino*, Sp *Valentin*, Ger *Valentin*
Valeria, fem of *Valerius* (L), healthy —Fr *Valérie*, It *Valeria*, Ger *Valerie*
Victor (L), a conqueror —Fr *Victor*, Ger *Victor*
Victoria, fem of *Victor* —Fr *Victoire*, It *Vittoria*, Ger *Victoria*
Vida, a fem form of *David*
Vincent (L), conquering —L *Vincens*, Fr *Vincent*, It *Vincenzio*, Sp *Vincente*, Port *Vicente*, Ger *Vincenz*
Viola (L), a violet —Fr *Violette*, It *Viola*, Sp *Violante*, Ger *Viola, Viole*
Virginia (L), virgin —Fr *Virginie*, It *Virginia*, Ger *Virginia*
Vivian (L), lively —Fr *Vivien*, Ger *Vivian*

Walter (Teut), powerful warrior —Dims **Wat, Watty** —L *Gualterus*, Fr *Gauthier, Gautier*, It *Gualtiero*, Sp *Gualterio*, Ger *Walther*
Wilfred (A S), resolute peace
Wilhelmina, fem of *Wilhelm*, the German form of *William* (q v) —Dims **Wilmett, Wilmot, Mina, Minnie, Minella** — Fr *Guillelmine, Guillemette*, It *Guglielma*, Sp *Guillelmina*, Ger *Wilhelmine*
William (Teut), helmet of resolution — Dims **Will, Willy, Bill, Billy.** — L *Guilielmus, Gulielmus*, Fr *Guillaume*, It *Guglielmo*, Sp *Guillermo*, Port *Guilherme*, Ger *Wilhelm* — Fem **Wilhelmina**
Winifred, Winfred (Teut), friend of peace —Dim **Winnie**

Zabdiel (Heb), God endoweth
Zaccheus (Heb), pure
Zachariah, Zechariah (Heb), the Lord hath remembered —Dims **Zach, Zechy**
Zadok (Heb), just
Zebadiah, Zebedee (Heb), the Lord has bestowed.
Zedekiah (Heb), the Lord is righteousness
Zenobia (Gr), having life from Zeus —Fr *Zénobie.*
Zephaniah (Heb), the Lord hideth.
Zoe (Gr), life.

WORDS AND PHRASES IN MORE OR LESS CURRENT USE FROM LATIN, GREEK, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

See especially the *Stanford Dictionary of Anglicised Words and Phrases*, edited by Dr C A M Fennell (Cambridge, 1892)

Aasvogel (Ger), a carrion bird
Ab absurdo (L), from absurdity
Ab æterno (L), from eternity
Ab ante (L), from before
À bas (Fr), down, down with !
À bâtons rompus (Fr), by fits and starts
Abattu, fem **Abattue** (Fr), cast down, dejected
A bene placito (It), at pleasure
Ab extra (L), from without
Abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit (L), he is gone, he is off, he has escaped, he has broken away (Cicero, *In Catilinam*, II 1 1)
Ab imo pectore (L), from the bottom of the heart
Ab incunabulis (L), from the cradle
Ab initio (L), from the beginning
Ab intra (L), from within
Ab officio et beneficio (Late L), from office and benefice—of a clergyman suspended
À bon chat, bon rat (Fr), to a good cat, a good rat—tit for tat
À bon droit (Fr), with justice
À bon marché (Fr), at a good bargain, cheap
Abonnement (Fr), subscription
Ab origine (L), from the origin or beginning
Ab ovo (L), from the egg from the beginning
Ab ovo usque ad mala (L), from the egg to the apples—of a Roman banquet from the beginning to the end
À bras ouverts (Fr), with open arms
Abrégé (Fr), abridgment
Absence d'esprit (Fr), absence of mind
Absens heres non erit (L), the absent one will not be the heir—out of sight, out of mind
Absente reo (L), the defendant being absent
Absit (L), lit 'let him be absent'—leave to pass one night away from college
Absit dicto invidia (L), to be said without boasting
Absit omen (L), may there be no ill omen (as in a word just used) !
Absolvi meam animam (L), I have relieved my mind
Abuna, the primate of the Abyssinian Church a Nestorian priest
Ab uno disce omnes (L), from one learn all from one example you may know the rest
Ab urbe conditâ (L), from the founding of the city—i e Rome, 753 B C
Abusus non tollit usum (L), abuse does not do away with use—i e an abuse does not forfeit the legitimate use of a thing
A capite ad calcem (L), from head to heel
Accablé (Fr), depressed, overwhelmed
Accessit (L), he came near
Accueil (Fr), reception, welcome
Acedia (Late L), sloth, indifference
Ac etiam (L), 'and also'—the name of a clause added to a complaint of trespass in the Court of King's Bench
À chaque saint sa chandelle (Fr), to every saint his candle to every patron his meed of service
Acharné (Fr), furious, desperate (esp of battles)
À cheval (Fr), on horseback
À compte (Fr), on account in part payment
À contrecœur (Fr), reluctantly
A corps perdu (Fr), headlong, desperately, with might and main
À couvert (Fr), under cover protected
Acroama, Acroasis (Gr), oral teaching, anything rhetorical or otherwise pleasant to listen to
Actæon (Gr), the hunter who surprised Artemis bathing, for which he was changed into a stag, and at once torn in pieces by his own hounds a cuckold
Actionnaire (Fr), shareholder.
Actualité (Fr), real existence appropriateness
Actum est de republica (L), it is all over with the republic
Acushla (Irish), darling
Ad aperturam [libri] (L), as [the book] opens
Ad arbitrium (L), at pleasure
Ad astra (L), to the stars
A dato (L), from date
Ad Calendas Græcas (L), at the Greek Calends —i e never, as the Greeks had no Calends
Ad captandum vulgus (L), to catch the rabble
Ad clerum (L), to the clergy
Ad crumenam (L), to the purse
Adelantado (Sp), a grandee of high rank, the governor of a province
À demi (Fr), by halves, half
A deo et rege (L), from God and the king
À dessein (Fr), on purpose
Ad eundem [gradum] (L), to the same [degree] —of the admission of a graduate of one university to the same degree at another without examination
À deux (Fr), of two, between two, two handed.
À deux mains (Fr), with both hands
Ad extra (Late L), in an outward direction—opposite of *Ad intra*
Ad extremum (L), to the extreme
Ad finem (L), to the end, toward the end
Ad gustum (L), to taste
Ad hoc (L), for this (object)
Ad hominem (L), to the man, personal
Adhuc sub judice lis est (L), the dispute is still undecided
Ad hunc locum (L), on this passage
Ad idem (L), to the same [point]

Adieu paniers, vendanges sont faites (Fr), fare well baskets, the vintage is over—good bye to our hopes ! all is over
Ad infinitum (L), to infinity
Ad inquirendum (Late L), for making inquiry—name of a writ
Ad interim (Late L), for the meantime
Ad internecionem (L), to extermination
A dio (It), to God ,—**Addio** ! adieu !
À discrétion (Fr), at discretion without restriction
Ad libitum (L), at pleasure
Ad litem (L), for a suit
Ad majorem Dei gloriam (L), for the greater glory of God—the Jesuit motto
Ad manum (L), at hand, ready
Ad misericordiam (L), to pity—of an argument, &c —Also used adjectively
Ad modum (L), after the manner of
Admonitus locorum (L), local associations
Ad nauseam (L), to the pitch of producing disgust
Adonai (Heb), the Lord—the name substituted for *Jahveh* or *Jehovah* in reading the Old Testament, lit 'my lords'
Ad patres (L), gathered to his fathers, dead
Ad referendum (L), to be further considered
Ad rem (L), to the point to the purpose
À droite (Fr), to the right ,—**À droite et à gauche** (Fr), right and left
Adscriptus glebæ (L), bound to the soil (of serfs)
Adsum ! (L), I am present, here !
Ad summum (L), to the highest point
Ad unguem (L), to the nail nicely
Ad unum omnes (L), all to a man
Ad utrumque paratus (L), prepared for either case
Ad valorem (L), according to value
Ad verbum (L), to a word, verbally
Ad vitam aut culpam (L), for life or till fault—i e till some misconduct be proved
Ad vivum (L), to the life, like life
Advocatus diaboli (L), devil's advocate, a person appointed to contest before the papal court the claims of a candidate for canonisation, hence any adverse critic
Ægrescitque medendo (L), and he becomes worse from the very remedies used
Ægri somnia (L), a sick man's dreams
A E I O U (**Austriæ est imperare orbi universo**), it is Austria's part to command the whole globe
Æolus, Eolus (L), the god of the winds a kind of ventilator
Æquabiliter et diligenter (L), equably and diligently
Æquam memento rebus in arduis servare mentem (L), remember to keep a calm mind in difficulties
Æquanimiter (L), composedly
Æquitas sequitur legem (L), equity follows law
Æquo animo (L), with an equable mind
Ærarium (L), the public treasury of ancient Rome under the charge of the *Ærarii*
Æs alienum (L), debt, lit 'copper money belonging to another'
Æsculapius, Esculapius (L), the god of the healing art, representative of physicians
Æs triplex (L), triple brass, a strong defence
Æstuarium (L), an estuary a vapour bath
Æstus (L), efflux, passionate glow
Ætatis suæ (L), of his [or her] age
Ævum (L), the same as *Æon* (q v in Dict)
Afer (L), the south west wind, lit 'the African'
Affaire d'amour (Fr), a love affair
Affaire de cœur (Fr), an affair of the heart
Affaire d'honneur (Fr), an affair of honour
Affenthaler (Ger), a kind of hock
Affiche (Fr), a notice, placard, advertisement ,—**Affiché**, posted up, published
Affreux (Fr), frightful
Afin de (Fr), in order to
Afin que (Fr), to the end that
À fond (Fr), to the bottom thoroughly
A fortiori (L), with stronger reason
Agaçant, fem **Agaçante** (Fr), provoking, alluring —**Agaçerie**, allurement
Agallochum (L) See under *Aloe* in Dict
Agamemnon (Gr), the leader of the Greeks in the Trojan war, king of Mycenæ a generic name for a king
Aganippe (Gr), a fountain on Mount Helicon sacred to the Muses, supplying poetic inspiration poetic genius generally
Agar-agar (Malay), an edible seaweed, used in the East for jelly and glue and for dressing silks
Agathodæmon (Gr), a good genius or minor divinity
À gauche (Fr), to the left
À genoux (Fr), on the knees
Age quid agas (L), mind what you are about
Agerasia (Gr), a hearty and healthy old age
Agger (L), a mound, rampart
A giorno (It), like daylight
Agnus castus (L), the chaste tree or Abraham's balm, a species of *vitex*
Agonothetes (Gr), one who managed public games in ancient Greece
À grands frais (Fr), at great expense
Agréments (Fr), graceful courtesies, charms, blandishments
À haute voix (Fr), aloud
Ahriman, the principle of evil and darkness in the Old Persian mythology—the opposite of *Ormuzd* (q v in Dict) [A later Pers contracted form of *Angromainyus*, 'evil spirit,' as in the Zend Avesta.]
À huis clos (Fr), with closed doors
Aide (Fr), an assistant, a helper, a mate
Aide de camp (Fr), an aide de camp (q v in Dict)
Aide-mémoire (Fr), an aid to the memory
Aide toi, le ciel t'aidera (Fr), help yourself and Heaven will help you
Aidōs (Gr), shame, modesty
Aigre-doux, fem **-douce** (Fr), sourish, rather bitter ,—**Aigreur**, sourness, acrimony, churlishness ,—**Aigri**, soured, embittered
Ailes de pigeon (Fr), pigeon's wings
Aimée (Fr), a female friend, a mistress
Aîné, fem **Aînée** (Fr), elder, senior—opposed to *puîné* or *cadet* = younger
Air noble (Fr), an air of distinction
À jamais (Fr), for ever
Ajax (L ,—Gr), the Greek hero next in fame and valour to Achilles in the Trojan war a privy, by a pun on *a jakes*
À l'abandon (Fr), at random, left uncared for
À la belle étoile (Fr), in the open air
À la bonne heure (Fr), in good or favourable time—well and good, very good, that is right
À la braise (Fr), braised, half baked and half stewed
À l'abri (Fr), under shelter
À la campagne (Fr), in the country
À la carte (Fr), according to the bill of fare
À la dérobée (Fr), by stealth
À la Française (Fr), after the French mode ,—**À la Parisienne** (Fr), in the Parisian style
À la Grecque (Fr), in the Greek style
À la hauteur (Fr), on a level with, abreast of
Alalagmos (Gr), war cry, cry of *alala*
À la lanterne (Fr), to the lamp(cham)—of the murders by the mob in the French Revolution,

when the victims were seized and hanged on the chains from which hung the street lamps

À la main (Fr), in hand, ready by hand

À la maître d'hôtel (Fr), in the style of a house steward, of a hotel keeper in major-domo fashion

Alambiqué (Fr), over elaborated, hyper refined

À la militaire (Fr), in military style

À la mode (Fr), acc to the custom in fashion

À la mort (Fr), to the death

À l'Anglaise (Fr), in the English style

À l'antique (Fr), in antique style

À la Romaine (Fr), in Roman style

À la Russe (Fr), in Russian fashion—of dinners the courses of which are served from side tables

À la Tartuffe (Fr), like Tartuffe, hypocritically

A latere, Ab latere (L), lit 'from the side,' in intimate association with, confidential—of legates sent by the Pope

Alaternus (Late L), a species of blackthorn (*Rhamnus*)

À la victime (Fr), in the fashion of a victim

À la volée (Fr), on the flight—of any quick return

Albergo, Alberge (It), an inn, auberge

Albion (L), an old name of Great Britain—usually said to be from the white (L *albus*) cliffs of Kent

Albricias (Sp), a reward to the bearer of good news

Album Græcum (Late L), the dried dung of dogs, once used for inflammation of the throat

Alcaiceria (Sp), a bazaar

Alcarraza (Sp), a porous earthen vessel for cooling water by evaporation

Alcazar (Sp), a palace, fortress, bazaar

Alcides (L ,—Gr), a patronymic of Hercules, from Alcæus, the name of the father of his mother's husband

Al conto (It), à la carte See *À la carte* above

Alcorza (Sp), a kind of sweetmeat

Aldea, Aldee (Sp), a village, hamlet

Alea belli incerta (L), the hazard of war is uncertain

Alea jacta est, or rather *Jacta est alea* (L), the die is cast (said by Cæsar on crossing the Rubicon)

Alectō (Gr), one of the Furies or Eumenides or Erinyes

Alectryōn (Gr), a cock

À l'envi (Fr), emulously

Alepine, Alapeen, a mixed stuff of wool and silk or of cotton and mohair—named from Aleppo

Alere flammam (L), to feed the flame

Alexipharmacon (Gr), an antidote, counter poison

À l'extérieur (Fr), on the outside, abroad.

À l'extrémité (Fr), to the end of one's resources, to extremes, at the point of death

Alfaqui (Sp), a lawyer

Alferes, Alferez (Sp), standard bearer

Alforja (Sp), a saddle bag the cheek pouch of a baboon

Algarroba (Sp), the carob tree and bean a South American mimosa.

A l'improviste (Fr), on a sudden, unawares

À l'intérieur (Fr), in the inside, at home

Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus (L), sometimes the good Homer nods—the brightest genius is sometimes dull

Aliquid hæret (L), something sticks

Aliunde (L), from another place

Alla Franca (It), in the French style

Allah il Allah, a corr of Ar *lā ilāha illā 'llāh*= there is no God but the God—the Moslem war-cry

Alla vostra salute (It), to your health

Allée (Fr), an avenue, a walk or garden path

Allez vous en! (Fr), away with you! begone!

Allium (L), the genus to which the leek and onion belong

Allœostropha (Gr), arranged in irregular strophes

Allons (Fr), let us go come on come

Allure (Fr), mien, gait, air

Alma (It), soul, essence

Alma mater (L), benign mother—applied by old students to their university

Alnaschar, a figure in Galland's *Arabian Nights* who, having no basis but a basket of glass ware for sale, dreams of making a fortune and marrying a princess, but in his pride kicks the princess of his dream, and so destroys the real foundation of his fortune—hence any one whose illusions of good fortune are disastrously dispelled

Alopecia (L ,—Gr), fox mange a skin disease, which destroys the hair

À l'outrance (Fr), erroneously written for **à outrance** (q v)

Alparca, Alpargate (Port , prob from Basque), a hempen shoe or sandal

Al pasto (It), according to a fixed rate—of meals in a restaurant

Alpeen (Ir), a cudgel

Al piu (It), at most

Al segno (It), to the sign—a direction to the performer to go back to and repeat from the place marked thus—𝄋

Alsirat (Ar), the bridge across mid hell to the Mohammedan paradise

Alter ego (L), one's second self a friend, a representative

Alter idem (L), another precisely similar

Alter ipse amicus (L), a friend is another self

Alternis vicibus (L), in alternative turns

Alterum tantum (L), as much more

Altesse (Fr), highness ,—**Alteza** (Sp) ,—**Altezza** (It)

Althing (Norse), the former supreme court of Iceland

Altum silentium (L), profound silence

Amabilis insania (L), a pleasing delusion

Amadavat, Avadavat (Anglo Ind), an Indian song bird, of family *Fringillidæ*

À main armée (Fr), by force of arms, with mailed fist

A majori [ad minus] (L), from the greater [to the less]

Amalthæa (Gr), the goat which suckled Zeus See *Cornucopia* in Dict

Amant, fem **Amante** (Fr), a lover

Amantes Amentes (L), lovers lunatics

Amantium iræ amoris integratio est (L), lovers' quarrels are a renewal of love

Amare simul et sapere ipsi Jovi non datur (L), to be in love and to be wise at the same time is not granted to Jupiter

Amari aliquid (L), somewhat bitter

Amata bene (L), well loved (fem)

A maximis ad minima (L), from the greatest to the least

Amazone (Fr), a lady's riding habit

Âme damnée (Fr), lit 'damned soul,' any one's tool or agent blindly devoted to one's will

Âme de boue (Fr), a soul of mud, a low minded person

A mensâ et toro (L), from bed and board

Âme perdue (Fr), lit 'lost soul,' a desperate character

À merveille (Fr), wonderfully, perfectly

Amicizia (It), friendship, an intrigue

Amicus curiæ (L), a friend of the court a disinterested adviser, not a party to the case (wrongly, a friend in high quarters)

Amicus humani generis (L), a friend of the human race

Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amica veritas (L), Plato is dear to me, Socrates is dear, but truth is dearer still

Amicus usque ad aras (L), a friend even to the altar—i e to the last extremity

Ami de cour (Fr), a court friend
Amie (Fr), a mistress—fem of **Ami**, a friend
A minori [ad majus] (L), from the less [to the greater]
Amitié (Fr), friendship
À moitié (Fr), half, by halves
Amomum (L ,—Gr), an aromatic plant, once loosely used, now applied to a genus of *Zingiberaceæ*
À mon avis (Fr), in my opinion
Amorino (It), a cupid
Amorosa, pl **Amorosi,** fem of **Amoroso** (It), a mistress
Amor patriæ (L), love of country
Amor scelératus habendi (L), the accursed love of possessing
Amortissement (Fr), amortisation See *Amortise* in Dict
Amor vincit omnia (L), love conquers all things
Ampère (Fr), in electricity, the unit of current, that which one *volt* can send through one *ohm*
Amphigouri (Fr), any nonsensical rigmarole
Ampoulé, fem **Ampoulée** (Fr), bombastic
Amtman, Amptman, also **Amman** (Eng ,—Ger), a district magistrate, a civil officer in charge of an *amt*, a steward or bailiff
Ana, written āā, ā (Low L ,—Gr), used in recipes to mean throughout, in equal quantity or proportion (of each ingredient), hence sometimes as noun, 'an equal quantity' or 'number'
Anak, pl **Anakim** (Heb), a race of giants
Ananke (Gr.), necessity
Anathema sit, let him be accursed (1 Cor xvi 22)
A natura rei (L), from the nature of the case
Anax (Gr), a prince
'Anch' io son pittore' (It), 'I, too, am a painter' [said by Correggio with pride on looking at Raphael's picture of St Cecilia]
Ancien régime (Fr), the old order of things [esp before the French Revolution],—**Ancienne noblesse,** the nobility of the foregoing
Ancile, pl **Ancilia** (L), the shield which fell from heaven in the reign of Numa Pompilius, on the safety of which the prosperity of Rome depended
Angekok, an Eskimo conjurer
Anglicè (L), in English
Anguis in herba (L), snake in the grass
Anicut, Annicut, a Tamil name for a dam or weir across a river
Animal bipes (L), the two footed animal, man, —**A. implume,** featherless, **A. rationale,** rational,—**A. risibile,** able to laugh
Anima mundi (L), the soul of the world—a Platonic conception
Animo et fide (L), by courage and faith
Animula vagula (L), little soul flitting away —beginning of a poem ascribed to the dying Hadrian, translated or paraphrased by Prior, Pope, Byron, and Dean Merivale
Anno ætatis suæ (L), in the year of his [or her] age
Anno Christi (L), in the year of Christ
Anno Domini (L), in the year of our Lord
Anno mundi (L), in the year of the world
Anno salutis (L), in the year of redemption
Anno urbis conditæ (L), in the year the city [Rome] was built (753 B C)
Annus mirabilis (L), year of wonders
Anonyma (Gr), a showy woman of light fame whom one is not supposed to know
Antar, the hero of an Arabian romance based on the exploits of Antara ben Shaddād,—**Anteri** (pl **'Anātira**), a reciter of romances in Egypt
Ante Agamemnona See *Vixere fortes*
Ante bellum (L), before the war
Ante lucem (L), before light
Ante meridiem (L), before noon.
Anteros (Gr), a deity capable of resisting Eros or love
Antibarbarus (Late L), a name applied to a collection of words and locutions to be avoided in the classical usage of a language
Antichthon (Gr), a counter earth, placed by Pythagoreans on the opposite side of the sun—its inhabitants the **Antichthones,** hence antipodeans generally
Anticyra (Gr), a town of Phocis in ancient Greece, abounding in hellebore, reputed a cure for insanity—hence *navget Anticyram*=let him sail to Anticyra (i e he is mad)
Antipasto (It), a whet before a meal
Antiquarium (L), a collection of antiquities
Anziano, pl **Anziani** (It), an elder, magistrate
À outrance (Fr), to excess, furiously, with a vengeance, to the bitter end rapturously, to the echo [of applause] furious, desperate
Apage, Satana, get thee behind me, Satan (Matt iv 10)
A paribus (L), from equals
A parte ante (L), on the side before—opp to *A parte post*, on the side after
À pas de géant (Fr), with a giant's stride
À perte de vue (Fr), till beyond one's view
À peu près (Fr), nearly
A piacére (It), at pleasure
À pied (Fr), on foot
À pieds joints (Fr), with feet joined
À plaisir (Fr), at pleasure
À point (Fr), to a point exactly right
Apollinaris, an alkaline mineral water containing carbonate of soda, derived from the Apollinaris Spring in the valley of the Ahr, in the Rhine province
Apollo, the Greek sun god, a representative of youthful manly beauty
Apologia (Gr), an apologetic writing
Apophyge, Apophygis (Gr), the curving out of the top or bottom of a column from the capital or base
Apophysis, pl **Apophyses,** a process of a bone
Apoproëgmena (Gr), things rejected—opp to *Proegmena*, things preferred
Aporia (Gr), in rhetoric, a professed doubt of what to say or to choose
Aporrhēta (Gr), esoteric doctrines
À portée (Fr), within reach or range
A posse ad esse (L), from the possible to the actual
Apostolicon (Gr), apostles' ointment, a sovereign salve
Appalto (It), farm monopoly
Appartement (Fr), a set of rooms in a house for an individual or a family
Appel au peuple (Fr), a plebiscite
Appel nominal (Fr), call of the names—call of the House
Appui (Fr), prop, support
Après (Fr), after ,—**Après coup,** too late
Après moi le déluge (Fr), after me the deluge: then the deluge may come when it likes
A prima vista (It), at first sight
À propos de bottes (Fr), apropos of boots—i.e. without real relevancy
À propos de rien (Fr), apropos of nothing
Aqua (L), water ,—**Aqua cælestis,** a sovereign cordial , **Aqua fontana,** spring water
À quatre (Fr), of or between four four together
À quatre épingles (Fr), lit 'with four pins,' with the most careful neatness
À quatre mains (Fr), for four hands
A quatr' occhi (It), lit 'to four eyes,' face to face, tête à tête

Aqua vitæ (L), water of life
Aquila non capit muscas (L), an eagle does not catch flies
À quoi bon ? (Fr), what's the good of it?
À ravir (Fr), in ravishing style
Arbiter elegantiarum (L), a judge in matters of taste
Arbitrium (L), power of decision
Arcades ambo (L), Arcadians both, both alike
Arcana cælestia (L), celestial mysteries
Arcana imperii (L), state secrets
Arc de triomphe (Fr), triumphal arch
Arc-en-ciel (Fr), rainbow
Archæus (Late L from Gr) a personification by Paracelsus of animal and vegetable life
Ardentia verba (L), words that burn, glowing language
Areb (Hind *arab*), a sum of 10 crore, or 100,000,000
Argala (Hind *hargīlā*), the Indian adjutant bird or gigantic crane
Argent comptant (Fr), ready money
Argumenti causâ (L), for the sake of argument
Argumentum ab inconvenienti (L), argument from the inconvenient
Argumentum ad crumenam (L), argument to the purse
Argumentum ad rem (L), argument to the purpose
Argumentum baculinum (L), the argument of the stick, club law
Aristides (Gr), an embodiment of justice, from the figure in ancient Greek history
Aristippus (Gr), an embodiment of self indulgence, from the founder of the Cyrenaic school of philosophy
Ariston men hydor (Gr), nothing like water
Ariston metron (Gr), the middle course is the best the golden mean
Arrectis auribus (L), with ears pricked up
Arrière-garde (Fr), rear guard
Arrière pensée (Fr), a mental reservation
Ars est celare artem (L), true art is to conceal art
Ars longa, vita brevis (L), art is long, life short
Artium baccalaureus (L), Bachelor of Arts
Artium Magister or **Magister Artium** (L), Master of Arts
A salti (It), by fits and starts
Asbestos gelōs (Gr), inextinguishable laughter
Asherah, the sacred tree erected beside Canaanite altars, wrongly translated in the A V as 'grove' See *Grove* in Dict
Ashtaroth (*pl*), **Ashtoreth** (*pl*), **Astarte,** the chief Canaanite goddess, female counterpart to Baal, corresponding to the Assyrian *Ishtar*
Asinus ad lyram (L), an ass at a harp, one ignorant of music
Askesis, Ascesis (Late L —Gr), training the monastic life, asceticism
Asmodeus, Asmoday, an evil spirit of Semitic mythology, whose functions are seen in Le Sage's story, *Le Diable Boiteux*
Aspasia, a gifted Athenian courtesan, mistress of Pericles—any charming and accomplished woman of easy morals
Assez bien (Fr), pretty well
Assiette (Fr), plate, course of meat
Assonancia, Assonancy (Sp), assonance
Assora (Ar *al sūra*), a chapter or section of the Koran
Astatki (Turk), refuse petroleum
Astolfo, Astolpho, the name of one of Charlemagne's paladins
Astra castra, numen lumen (L), the stars my camp, God my lamp
Astræa, the goddess of justice in Greek mythology who lived on earth during the Golden Age, but fled from man's impiety
Atabek, an ancient Turkish title of honour
Atalanta, a fleet footed Arcadian maiden who raced her suitors—defeated by Hippomedon by means of the strategem of letting fall three golden apples
Atalantis, Atlantis See under *Atlantean* in Dict
Atalaya (Sp —Ar), a watch tower
Ataraxia (Gr), the indifference to circumstances aimed at by the Stoic
À tâtons (Fr), groping
Athanasius contra mundum (L), Athanasius against the world one resolute man facing universal opposition
Athēnē, Athēna, the Greek goddess of wisdom, the Roman Minerva
Athetēsis (Gr), rejection of words, &c , as spurious
Atmaidan (Turk), a hippodrome
À tort et à travers (Fr), at random
À toute force (Fr), by all means, absolutely
À tout hasard (Fr), at all hazards
À tout prix (Fr), at any price
Atra cura (L), black care
À travers (Fr), across, through
Atreus, son of Pelops, who served up the flesh of Thyestes' children to their father
Atropos, one of the Fates of Greek mythology, who cut the destined thread of life
At spes non fracta (L), but hope is not yet crushed
Attap, Atap, palm fronds used for thatch by the Javanese
Attar-gul (Ar —Pers), essence of roses
Attelage (Fr), team
Attentat (Fr), attempt
Attirail (Fr), apparatus
Au bout de son Latin (Fr), at the end of his Latin, at the end of his knowledge, at his wit's end
Au cinquième (Fr), on the fifth [story], in the attics
Au contraire (Fr), on the contrary
Au courant (Fr), fully acquainted with matters
Auctor pretiosa facit (L), the giver adds value to the gift
Audace (Fr), daring
Audaces fortuna juvat (L), fortune favours the daring
Audacter et sincere (L), boldly and sincerely
Audax et cautus (L), bold and cautious
Au désespoir (Fr), in despair
Audi alteram partem (L), hear the other side.
Audiencia (Sp), court of justice
Audienza (It), audience
Audita querela (L), the suit having been heard—name of a writ
Auditque vocatus Apollo (L), and Apollo listens when invoked
Au fait (Fr), well acquainted with a matter expert
Aufgeschoben ist nicht aufgehoben (Ger), put off is not given up
Au fond (Fr), at the bottom
Auf wiedersehen! (Ger), till we meet again, good bye!
Au grand sérieux (Fr), in all seriousness
Au gratin (Fr), after the style of *gratin*, i e brown—fish cooked in this way being covered with bread crumbs and browned in an oven, &c
Aujourd'hui roi, demain rien (Fr), to day king, to morrow nothing
Au jour le jour (Fr), from day to day, from hand to mouth
Au levant (Fr), towards the east
Au mieux (Fr), on the best of terms
Aumônière (Fr), a purse carried at the girdle
Au naturel (Fr), in the natural state cooked plainly

Au pied de la lettre (Fr), close to the letter, quite literally
Au pis aller (Fr), at the worst
Au plaisir de vous revoir (Fr), till I have the pleasure of seeing you again
Au poids de l'or (Fr), at the weight of gold, very dear
Au premier (Fr), on the first [floor]
Au quatrième (Fr), on the fourth [floor]
Aura popularis (L), the breeze of popular favour
Aurea mediocritas (L), the golden or happy mean
Au reste (Fr), as for the rest
Aureus [nummus], (L), golden [coin]—the standard gold coin of ancient Rome, equal to 100 sesterces, worth about £1, 1s a weight of 1¼ drachm
Au revoir (Fr), adieu until we meet again
Auribus teneo lupum (L), I am holding a wolf by the ears
Auriga (L), a charioteer
Auri sacra fames (L), accursed hunger for gold
Au royaume des aveugles les borgnes sont rois (Fr), in the kingdom of the blind the one eyed are kings
Aurum fulminans (Late L), an explosive precipitate of chloride of gold
Aurum omnes, victâ jam pietate, colunt (L), all worship gold, piety being overthrown
Aurum potabile (L), potable gold
Au second (Fr), on the second [floor]
Au secret (Fr), in close custody or confinement.
Au sérieux (Fr), seriously
Auspex, pl **Auspices** (L), an augur in ancient Rome,—**Auspicium**, pl **Auspicia**, an observation made by an augur
Auspicium melioris ævi (L), augury of a better age
Aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait (Fr), no sooner said than done
Aut amat aut odit mulier, nihil est tertium (L), a woman either loves or she hates, there is no third course for her
Autant d'hommes (or **de têtes**), **autant d'avis** (Fr), so many men, so many minds
Aut Cæsar aut nullus (L), either Cæsar or nobody
Aut insanit homo aut versus facit (L), either the man is mad or he is making verses
Aut inveniam viam aut faciam (L), I shall either find a way or make one
Aut non tentaris aut perfice (L), either do not attempt or else achieve
Auto (Sp), an act a drama an auto da fe
Aut prodesse volunt aut delectare poetæ (L), poets seek either to profit or to please
Autrefois acquit (law Fr), previously acquitted
Autrefois convict (law Fr), previously convicted
Aut regem aut fatuum nasci oportet (L), it behoves one to be born either king or fool
Autres temps, autres mœurs (Fr), other times, other manners
Au troisième (Fr), on the third [floor]
Aut vincere aut mori (L), either to conquer or to die
Aux armes! (Fr), to arms!
Aux absents les os (Fr), to the absent the bones
Aux grands maux les grands remèdes (Fr), to desperate evils desperate remedies
Auxilium ab alto (L), help from on high
Avania, Avaria, Avenia (It), an extortionate Turkish impost
Avant-coureur (Fr), a forerunner
Avant-goût (Fr), a foretaste
Avant propos (Fr), preliminary matter preface
Avec permission (Fr), by consent
Ave, imperator, morituri te salutant! (L), hail, emperor, men doomed to die salute thee! [said by gladiators].
Avenir (Fr), future, prospects
Aventurier, fem **Aventurière** (Fr), an adventurer or adventuress
A verbis ad verbera (L), from words to blows
Avernus (L), the infernal regions, any abyss—from Lake Avernus in Campania, whose exhalations killed birds as they flew over it.
À vieux comptes nouvelles disputes (Fr), old accounts breed new disputes
À vinculo matrimonii (L), from the bond of matrimony
Avi numerantur avorum (L), ancestors of ancestors are counted [to me]
Avise la fin (Fr), weigh well the end
Avito viret honore (L), he flourishes upon ancestral honours
Avocat consultant (Fr), consulting lawyer, chamber counsel
Avoir la langue déliée (Fr), to have the tongue unbound
Avoira, Awara, a South American palm, also its fruit
À volonté (Fr), at pleasure
A vostro beneplacito (It), at your pleasure, at your will
À votre santé (Fr), to your health
Avoué (Fr), attorney, solicitor
Avoyer (Fr), formerly the chief magistrate in some Swiss cantons
A vuestra salud! (Sp), to your health!
Avvocato, Avvocado (It), an advocate, barrister,—**Avvocato del diabolo** (see *Advocatus diaboli*)
Avvogadore (It), an official criminal prosecutor in Venice
Axioma medium (L), a generalisation from experience
Aymez loyaulté (O Fr), love loyalty
Ayuntamiento (Sp), municipal council

Bacallao (Sp), cod fish
Baccah (Ir), a cripple
Bacchius (L —Gr), a metrical foot consisting of two long syllables preceded or followed by a short syllable
Bacchus (L —Gr), the god of wine
Badaud (Fr), a lounger, a simpleton
Badmash, Budmash (Hind), a rascal
Bael, Bel (Anglo Ind), the Bengal quince, also its fruit
Bagasse, Bagass (Fr), refuse products of sugar manufacture
Bagne (Fr), a bagnio
Bahar, Bhar (Ar), a measure for heavy weight in India, &c.—varying from two cwt upwards
Bahi (Gipsy), fortune
Bahut (Fr), a trunk, chest
Bailli (Fr), a magistrate,—**Bailliage**, the jurisdiction of such
Bain-marie (Fr), a flat vessel containing boiling water
Bajoccho, pl **Bajocchi** (It), copper coin worth ½d.
Bajra, Bajri (Hind), a kind of Indian millet
Bakal, Bakhal (Ar), a storekeeper
Balachong, Blachong (Malay), a condiment of prawns, shrimps, &c, fermented, salted, and spiced
Baladière (Fr), a ballad singer
Baladin, Baladine (Fr), a public dancer a mountebank
Balagan (Tartar), a booth of branches, &c
Bala-khanah (Pers), an upper room
Balalaika (Russ), a popular musical instrument
Ballet d'action (Fr), a ballet combining action with dancing,—**Ballet divertissement**, a ballet entertainment
Balliadera, Balliadere, the same as *Bayadère* (q v. in Dict.)

Ballon d'essai (Fr), an experimental balloon sent up a 'feeler' of any kind
Balneum (L), bath ,—**Balneum mariæ**, the same as **Bain-marie** (q v)
Bal paré (Fr), a dress ball
Balzorine, Balzerine (Fr), a light stuff of wool and cotton mixed
Banalité (Fr), triviality
Banco regis (L), on the king's bench
Bandalero (Sp), a robber
Banderilla (Sp), a dart with which the **Banderillero** annoys the bull in a bull fight
Bandy (Telegu), a carriage, cart
Bangy, Banghy (Hind), a shoulder yoke with its suspended load
Banquette (Fr), the front bench of a diligence.
Bánsuli (Hind), a flute
Barataria, the island government committed to Sancho Panza in *Don Quixote*
Barathrum (L —Gr), an abyss an insatiable extortioner
Barbâ tenus sapientes (L), sages as far as the beard—i e with an appearance of wisdom only
Barca (It), a boat, barge ,—**Barca-longa**, a large Spanish fishing boat
Barcelona (Sp), a coloured neckerchief
Barranca, Barranco (Sp), the bed of a torrent
Bas-bleu (Fr), a blue stocking a literary woman
Basilicon (Gr), lit 'royal,' a title applied to various ointments of repute —Also *Basilicum*
Basistan, Bazestan (Turk), a market
Basoche (Fr), a tribunal for disputes between the clerks of the French parliament.
Basso profondo (It), a deep bass voice, or a person possessing such
Basta! (It), enough! no more!
Bastide (Fr), a French country house
Basto (Sp), the ace of clubs in quadrille and ombre
Bât (Fr), a pack saddle—only in composition, as in bathorse, batman, batmoney, &c
Bâton ferré (Fr), a staff shod with iron, an alpen stock
Battant, pl **Battans** (Fr), the leaf of a table or door
Batterie de cuisine (Fr), set of utensils for cooking
Battre la campagne (Fr), to scour the country, to beat about the bush
Battuta (It), beating [time]
Bavardage (Fr), idle talk
Bayard, a gentleman of perfect courage and spotless honour, from the Chevalier Bayard, *sans peur et sans reproche* (1476–1524)
Bayer aux corneilles (Fr), to gape at the crows, to stare vacantly
Beatæ memoriæ (L), of blessed memory
Beati pacifici (L), blessed are the peacemakers
Beatus ille qui procul negotiis paterna rura bobus exercet suis (L), happy he who, far removed from city cares, tills with his own oxen the fields that were his father's
Beau garçon (Fr), a handsome man
Beau jour (Fr), fine day, good times
Beau sabreur (Fr), a dashing cavalry soldier
Beauté du diable (Fr), overpowering beauty which carries men beyond the bounds of reason
Beaux esprits (Fr), men of wit
Beaux yeux (Fr), fine eyes a pretty woman.
Bécasse (Fr), a woodcock, an idiot
Beccaccia (It), a woodcock
Béchamel (Fr), a kind of sauce made with a little flour in cream.
Beegah, Begah, Beegha (Hind), a Hindoo square measure, varying from ⅓ to ⅔ acre
Bel air (Fr), fine deportment
Bel esprit (Fr), a fine genius a person of wit or genius ,—*pl* **Beaux esprits**, men of wit gay spirits
Bel étage (Fr), the best storey, the first floor
Bella gerant alii, tu, felix Austria, nube (L), let others wage wars, do thou, lucky Austria, make marriages
Bella, horrida bella! (L), wars, horrid wars!
Bellaque matribus detestata (L), and wars abhorred by mothers
Belle amie (Fr), a female friend, a mistress
Belle assemblée (Fr), a fashionable gathering
Belle-mère (Fr), mother in law
Belle passion (Fr), tender passion
Bellevue (Fr), fine prospect
Bellum internecinum (L), a war of extermination.
Bellum lethale (L), deadly war
Bellum nec timendum nec provocandum (L), war is neither to be feared nor provoked
Bel sangue (It), gentle blood
Beltà e follia vanno spesso in compagnia (It), beauty and folly often go together
Belua multorum capitum (L), monster with many heads—the irrational mob
Bene decessit (Late L), he has left well—a leaving certificate given to a schoolboy, curate, &c
Bénéficiaire (Fr), the person receiving a benefit
Beneficium accipere libertatem est vendere (L), to accept a favour is to sell one's liberty
Benj, the same as *Bhang* (q v in Dict)
Bene merentibus (L), to the well deserving;—**Bene meriti** (acc -tos), having well deserved
Bene oiâsse est bene studuisse (L), to have prayed well is to have endeavoured well
Beneplacito (L), by your leave
Bene qui latuit bene vixit (L), he has lived well who has lived obscure
Bene vobis! (L), health to you!
Benigno numine (L), with favouring providence
Ben trovato (It), cleverly invented
Ben venuto (It), welcome
Berceau (Fr), a cradle a covered walk ,—**Berceaunette** (pseudo French), a bassinette
Berenice's hair. See *Coma Berenices*
Bergère (Fr), a kind of easy chair
Besoin (Fr), need, want, desire
Beso las manos (Sp), I kiss your hands
Bête (Fr), brute, stupid person, **Bête noire**, a black beast a bugbear ,—**Bêtise**, stupidity
Bethesda (Heb), a healing pool at Jerusalem—often applied to a Nonconformist church
Beulah (Heb), a land of rest—a name for Israel in its future condition, in Isa lxii 4
Bévue (Fr), an oversight, a blunder
Bhat, Bhaut, Bawt (Hind), a professional bard
Bheesty, Bhisti (Pers *bihishti*), a water carrier
Bibelot (Fr), a trinket
Bibere venenum in auro (L), to drink poison from a cup of gold
Bibliotheca (L ,—Gr), a library a bibliographer's catalogue a series of books
Bidet (Fr), a nag, a cob
Bien (Fr), well ,—**Bien-aimé**, well beloved ,—**Bien chaussé** (fem **chaussée**), well shod, with neat boots ,—**Bien entendu**, of course, to be sure ,—**Bien ganté**, with neat gloves
Biennium (L), a period of two years
Bien perdu, bien connu (Fr), blessing flown is blessing known
Bienséance (Fr), propriety—in pl the proprieties.
Biffé (Fr), erased, cancelled
Biga (L), a chariot and pair
Bijouterie (Fr), jewellery
Billet d'amour (Fr), love letter
Biondo, fem **Bionda** (It), blonde
Bis (L), twice repeated encore
Bis dat qui cito dat (L), he gives twice who gives promptly
Bis peccare in bello non licet (L), in war one may not blunder twice

Bis pueri senes (L), old men are twice boys
Blagueur (Fr), one given to blague (see *Blague* in Dict)
Blanchisseuse (Fr), a laundress
Blandæ mendacia linguæ (L), falsehoods of a smooth tongue
Blanquette (Fr), a variety of pear
Bleuâtre (Fr), bluish
Bluette (Fr), a production of bright and witty character
Blut und Eisen. See *Eisen und Blut*, the correct form
Bocca (It), one of the mouths of a glass furnace
Bock (Fr), a strong kind of German beer, drunk in May—from *Eimbockbier*—Einbeck in Prussia now often a glass or mug of any beer
Bona (L), goods,—**Bona mobilia**, movable goods, —**Bona peritura**, perishable goods,—**Bona vacantia**, unclaimed goods
Bon accueil (Fr), good reception, due honour,—**Bon ami**, good friend,—**Bon camarade**, good comrade,—**Bon diable**, good natured fellow,—**Bon enfant**, good fellow, pleasant companion,—**Bon goût**, good taste
Bona fides (L), good faith
Bonagh, Bonough (Ir), a regular soldier,—**Bonaght**, a subsidy to Irish chiefs for a supply of soldiers
Bona si sua nôrint (L), if only they knew their own blessings
Bonasus (L), a bison or aurochs
Bon avocat, mauvais voisin (Fr), a good lawyer is a bad neighbour
Bon-chrétien (Fr), 'good Christian'—a kind of pear, the William
Bon gré, mal gré (Fr), willing or unwilling
Bonhomie (Fr), good nature
Bonhomme (Fr), a French peasant
Bonis avibus (L), under good auspices
Bonjour (Fr), good day good morning
Bon jour, bonne œuvre (Fr), the better day the better the deed
Bon marché (Fr), 'good bargain ' cheapness: cheap a large ready money drapery shop
Bon mot, pl **Bons mots** (Fr), a witty saying
Bonne bouche (Fr), a choice morsel
Bonne compagnie (Fr), good society
Bonne et belle (Fr), good and fair
Bonne foi (Fr), good faith
Bonne fortune (Fr), good luck, success in an intrigue
Bonne grace (Fr), good grace, gracefulness
Bonne mine (Fr), good appearance, pleasant looks
Bonnes nouvelles adoucissent le sang (Fr), good news sweetens the blood
Bonsoir (Fr), good evening
Bon ton (Fr), the height of fashion
Bon vivant (Fr), a jovial companion one who lives too well [**Bonne vivante** is *not* according to Fr usage],—**Bon viveur**, a free or fast liver
Bon voyage! (Fr), a good journey to you!
Booza (Ar), a drink made in Turkey and Egypt by fermenting millet or barley
Bordereau (Fr), a memorandum
Boreen (Ir), a narrow road
Borgen macht Sorgen (Ger), borrowing makes sorrowing
Borghetto (It), a big village
Borné (Fr), limited, narrow minded
Botte (Fr), a pass or thrust in fencing
Bouche (Fr), the staff of cooks in a large house.
Bouderie (Fr), pouting, sulking
Bouffée (Fr), puff, whiff
Bouillon (Fr), soup,—**Bouilli**, boiled or stewed beef
Bouillonné (Fr), provided with puffs
Bouillotte (Fr), a game at cards for five players
Boule (Fr), anything round like a ball
Bouleversé (Fr), upset,—**Bouleversement**, an overturning
Bouquetière (Fr), a flower girl
Bourgeois, fem **Bourgeoise** (Fr), a townsman, trader—(*adj*) of the middle class, commercial,—**Bourgeois gentilhomme**, tradesman gentleman
Boursier (Fr), a foundation scholar a speculator on 'Change
Boutez en avant (Fr), push forward
Boutique (Fr), a shop, tradesman's stock
Boutonnière (Fr), a flower made up for the button hole, &c
Bowery (Dut), a farm, plantation
Brachium civile (L), the civil arm,—**Brachium seculare**, the secular arm
Brava! (It), well done!
Brevet d'invention (Fr), a patent
Breveté (Fr), patented
Brevi manu (L), with a short hand, offhand
Brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio (L), in labouring to be brief, I become obscure
Brial (Sp), a rich skirt
Bride (Fr), the string of a woman's bonnet
Brillant (Fr), brilliancy
Briller par son absence (Fr), to be conspicuous by its absence
Brindisi (It), a rhymed toast
Brinjaul (Port *beringela*), the egg plant
Brioche (Fr), a bun a blunder, mistake
Brochette (Fr), a small spit or skewer
Brodstudien (Ger), bread studies, those by means of which one earns his living
Brouillerie (Fr), disagreement
Brûler la chandelle par les deux bouts (Fr), to burn the candle at both ends
Brûlot (Fr), an incendiary
Brune (Fr), fem of *Brun*, brown, a dark girl or woman
Brutum fulmen (L), an ineffectual thunderbolt.
Bucellas (Port), a Portuguese white wine
Budgerow (Hind), a heavy keelless barge
Buen principio, la mitad es hecha (Sp), well begun is half done
Bulse (Port *bolsa*), a package of diamonds or gold-dust
Bund (Hind), an artificial embankment
Bundesrath (Ger), the Federal Council in the German Empire
Buneeya, Bunya (Hind), a grain dealer
Buona mano (Sp), small gratuity
Buono stato (It), good state [of affairs]
Buontempo (It), good time, pleasure
Burgo (It), a market town
Bursch, pl **Burschen** (Ger), a comrade, a student, —**Burschenschaft**, an association of German students
Buvette (Fr), a taproom
Buxee, Buxie (Hind), a military paymaster

Cabana (Sp), an exporting house a kind of cigar
Cabaya (Malay), a long tunic of cotton, &c
Caboceer (Port), a West African chief
Cacafuego, Cacafogo (Sp), a spitfire
Cachinnus (L), a loud laugh
Cachot (Fr), dungeon
Cacoëthes loquendi (L), a mania for speaking
Cacoëthes scribendi (L), a mania for scribbling
Cadeau (Fr), a gift, present
Cadit quæstio (L), the question drops
Cadre (Fr), a frame, scheme a list of officers
Cæca est invidia (L), envy is blind
Cælum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt (L), they change their sky, not their mind, who scour across the sea
Café au lait (Fr), coffee with [hot] milk,—**Café noir**, black coffee [without milk]
Cafila, Caffila (Ar), a caravan
Cailliach (Gael), a hag

Ça ira (Fr), 'that shall go'—the opening words of a famous song of the French Revolution
Cajava, Cadjowa (Ar), a pannier slung across a camel
Caldarium (L), a hot bath
Caldera (Sp), the crater of a volcano
Calean, Caleeoon (Pers), a water pipe, a hookah.
Calembour, Calembourg (Fr), a pun
Callida junctura (L), a skilful connection
Camiscia, Camicia (It), a shirt
Campo santo (It), a burying ground
Campus Martius (L), field of Mars, used by the ancient Romans for games, military drill, &c
Canaille (Fr), a pack of hounds, the rabble
Canaut (Hind), a canvas enclosure
Candida Pax (L), white robed Peace
Candy, Candil (Tamil), a South Indian weight, generally containing 20 *maunds*, about 500 pounds English
Canopus (L —Gr), a bright star in the southern constellation *Argo navis* an Egyptian vase for holding the entrails of the body embalmed
Cantabile (It), fit for singing
Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator (L), the empty traveller will sing before a robber
Cantambanco (It), a mountebank—sometimes *Cantabank*
Cantate (L), Psalm xcviii as a canticle in the Anglican evening service,—**Cantate Domino,** sing to the Lord
Canthus, pl **Canthi** (L), a corner of the eye
Cantilena (L), the plain song or *canto fermo* a ballad
Cantinière (Fr), a female canteen keeper
Caput (L), head chapter
Caput mortuum (L), worthless residue
Cara sposa (It), dear wife
Carent quia vate sacro (L), because they lack a sacred bard
Carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero (L), enjoy the present day, trusting the least possible to the future,—often **Carpe diem** alone, meaning 'seize the opportunity'
Cassare (L), to quash, make null
Casus belli (L), whatever involves or justifies war
Casus conscientiæ (L), a case of conscience
Catalogue raisonné (Fr), a descriptive catalogue of books, &c , arranged according to their subjects
Causa sine quâ non (L), an indispensable cause
Cause célèbre (Fr), a peculiarly notable trial
Caveat actor (L), let the doer beware
Caveat emptor (L), let the buyer beware
Cave canem (L), beware of the dog, a frequent inscription on Roman thresholds
Cavendo tutus (L), safe through taking care
Cave quid dicis, quando, et cui (L), beware what you say, when, and to whom
Cedant arma togæ (L), let arms yield to the gown let military authority yield to civil
Ceinture (Fr), a girdle, belt
Cela va sans dire (Fr), that goes without saying: it is a matter of course agreed!
Cela viendra (Fr), that will come
Celui qui veut, celui-là peut (Fr), who has the will, he has the skill
Ce monde est plein de fous (Fr), this world is full of fools
C'en est fait de lui (Fr), it is all over with him
C'en est que le premier pas qui coûte (Fr), it is only the first step that is difficult
Censor morum (L), censor of morals
Centum (L), a hundred
Certum est quia impossibile est (L), it is certain because it is impossible
C'est-à-dire (Fr), that is to say.
C'est égal (Fr), it's all one [to me] it makes no odds
C'est le commencement de la fin (Fr), it is the beginning of the end
C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre (Fr), that is magnificent, but it is not war [said at Balaklava by a French general watching the charge of the Light Brigade].
C'est pire [plus] qu'un crime, c'est une faute (Fr), it is worse than a crime, it is a blunder
C'est selon (Fr), that is according to circumstances
C'est une autre chose (Fr), that is quite another thing
Cetera desunt (L), the rest is awanting
Ceteris paribus (L), other things being equal
Ceterum censeo (L), but I think [of persistent obstruction, like Cato's]
Chacun son goût, A chacun son goût (Fr), every one to his taste [**Chacun à son goût** is *not* French]
Chamade (Fr), during war, the sounding of a trumpet or drum to ask a parley
Chambre à coucher (Fr), a bedroom
Champs Élysées (Fr), Elysian fields—name of a park in Paris
Chapeau bras, Chapeau de bras, a crush hat [coined English French, not *real* French]
Chapeaux bas! (Fr), hats off!
Chapelle ardente (Fr), a chapel or chamber in which a corpse lies in state before burial, surrounded by lighted candles
Chapelle expiatoire (Fr), a chapel built in expiation, generally on the site of one's sin
Charmante (Fr), charming woman
Châteaux en Espagne (Fr), castles in Spain, castles in the air
Chaussée (Fr), a paved road, a highway
Chef de cuisine, or **Chef** (Fr), male head cook
Chemin de fer (Fr), the iron way, railway
Cher ami (Fr), a dear male friend,—**Chère amie,** a dear female friend—**Chéri,** fem **Chérie,** beloved
Cherchez la femme! (Fr), seek for the woman! there's a woman at the bottom of it!
Che sarà sarà (It), what will be will be
Cheval de bataille (Fr), war horse
Chevalier d'industrie (Fr), lit a knight of industry one who lives by persevering fraud
Chiesa libera in libero stato (It), a free church in a free state [Cavour's recipe for Italy]
Chi tace confessa (It), he who keeps silence confesses
Chose jugée (Fr), a matter already adjudicated
Chronique scandaleuse (Fr), a record of scandals.
Ci-devant (Fr), before this, former, heretofore
Ci-gît (Fr), here lies
Cingulum Veneris (L), the girdle of Venus
Circuitus verborum (L), a circumlocution
Circulus in probando (L), arguing in a circle, using the conclusion as one of the arguments
Cito (L), quickly
Clarior e tenebris (L), the brighter from the darkness
Clarum et venerabile nomen (L), an illustrious and venerable name
Classes aisées (Fr), the well off classes
Cœlebs quid agam (L), being a bachelor, what am I to do?
Cœna Domini (L), the Lord's Supper
Cogito, ergo sum (L), I think, therefore I am [Descartes' fundamental basis of philosophy]
Coiffeur (Fr), a hairdresser
Collectanea (L), passages collected from authors
Coma Berenices (L), an asterism between Bootes and Leo, representing the amber hair of Berenice, wife of Ptolemy Euergetes
Comédie Française, La (Fr), the official name of the subsidised Théâtre Français
Comédie Humaine (Fr), the name applied to the collection of Balzac's novels, arranged so as to form a complete picture of contemporary society.

Comitas inter gentes (L), international comity
Comme il faut (Fr), as it should be correct approved by the fashionable world, genteel
Commune bonum (L), common good
Communibus annis (L), on the annual average
Communi consensu (L), by common consent
Compagnon de voyage (Fr), travelling companion
Compos mentis (L), of sound mind, sane
Compte rendu (Fr), an account rendered report
Comptoir (Fr), counter counting room
Con amore (It), with love very earnestly
Concio ad clerum (L), discourse to the clergy
Concours (Fr), contest, competition
Con diligenza (It), with diligence
Conditio sine quâ non (L), an indispensable condition
Con dolore (It), with grief
Confer (L), compare
Conjunctis viribus (L), with united powers
Conquiescat in pace (L), may he [or she] rest in peace
Conscia mens recti (L), a mind conscious of rectitude
Conseil d'état (Fr), a council of state
Conseil de famille (Fr), a family consultation
Consensus facit legem (L), consent makes law or rule
Consilio et animis (L), by wisdom and courage
Consilio et prudentiâ (L), by wisdom and prudence
Con spirito (It), with spirit
Consuetudo pro lege servatur (L), custom is held as a law
Consule Planco (L), when Plancus was consul, when I was a young man
Contra bonos mores (L), against good manners or morals
Convenance (Fr), what is suitable or proper —*pl* **Convenances**, the conventional social proprieties
Copia verborum (L), plenty of words, fluency
Coram domino rege (L), before our lord the king
Coram nobis (L), before us, in our presence
Coram populo (L), in the presence of the public
Cordon sanitaire (Fr), a sanitary cordon, a line of sentries posted so as to keep contagious disease within a certain area
Corpus delicti (L), the substance of the offence
Corpus juris canonici (L), body of the canon law, **Corpus juris civilis** (L), body of the civil law
Corruptio optimi pessima (L), the spoiling of the best is the worst of all
Corsetière (Fr), a maker of corsets
Così fan tutte (It), so do they all they're all like that [of women]
Côtelette (Fr), a cutlet, a chop
Coup de bonheur (Fr), stroke of good luck
Coup de chapeau (Fr), a touching of the hat
Coup de hasard (Fr), lucky chance
Coup de soleil (Fr), sunstroke
Coup de vent (Fr), a gust of wind, a gale
Coupe-jarret (Fr), a cut-throat, ruffian
Coup manqué (Fr), an abortive stroke, a failure
Coûte que coûte (Fr), cost what it may
Couturière (Fr), a dressmaker
Couvre-pied (Fr), a coverlet or rug for the feet
Crambe repetita (L), cauld kail het again—cold cabbage broth warmed up
Credat Judæus Apella! (L), let the Jew Apella believe that [if he likes]!
Credo quia absurdum (L), I believe it because it is absurd
Crême de la crême (Fr), cream of the cream the very best
Crêpé (Fr), frizzed
Crescit eundo (L), it grows as it goes
Crève-cœur (Fr), deep sorrow, heart break
Criard, fem **Criarde** (Fr), crying, discordant
Crimen falsi (L), crime of perjury
Crimen læsæ majestatis (L), high treason
Croquis (Fr), an outline or rough sketch
Croustade (Fr), a kind of rissole with hard crust
Crux criticorum (L), a puzzle for the critics
Cucullus non facit monachum (L), the cowl does not make the monk
Cui bono? (L), for whose benefit is it? who is the gainer?
Cuilibet in arte suâ credendum est (L), every person is to be trusted in his own art
Culpa levis (L), a slight fault
Cum bonâ veniâ (L), with your kind indulgence
Cum grano salis (L), with a grain of salt—i e with some allowance
Cum multis aliis (L), with many other things
Cum notis variorum (L), with the notes of various [critics]
Cum privilegio (L), with privilege
Curiosa felicitas (L), nice felicity of expression
Currente calamo (L), with a running pen, with the pen of a ready writer
Custos rotulorum (L), keeper of the rolls

D'accord (Fr), agreed, in tune
Da locum melioribus (L), give place to your betters
Dame d'honneur (Fr), maid of honour
Dames de la halle (Fr), market women
Damnum absque injuriâ (L), loss without injury
Dardanarius (L), a speculator in grain
Das Ewig-Weibliche (Ger), the eternal feminine
Das heisst, or simply **d h** (Ger), that is
Data et accepta (L), expenditures and receipts
Date obolum Belisario (L), give a penny to Belisarius [said by the great general when reduced to mendicancy]
Davus sum, non Œdipus (L), I am only Davus, not Œdipus—a plain man, and no prophet
Debito justitiæ (L), by debt of justice
De bon augure (Fr), of good omen
De bonne grâce (Fr), with good grace willingly
Déchéance (Fr), forfeiture
De die in diem (L), from day to day
De facto (L), from the fact really actual
Dégagé, fem **Dégagée** (Fr), easy and unconstrained
Dégoût (Fr), distaste
De gustibus non est disputandum (L), there is no disputing about tastes
De haut en bas (Fr), from top to bottom contemptuously
Dei gratiâ (L), by the grace of God
De integro (L), anew
Déjeûner à la fourchette (Fr), a breakfast with meat
De jure (L), in law by right rightful
Délassement (Fr), relaxation
De l'audace, encore de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace (Fr), to dare, still to dare, and ever to dare [Danton's famous phrase]
Delenda est Carthago (L), Carthage must be destroyed [a saying constantly repeated by Cato]
De mal en pis (Fr), from bad to worse
Demeure (Fr), dwelling,
Demi-jour (Fr), half light, twilight, subdued light
De minimis non curat lex (L), the law does not concern itself about very small matters
De mortuis nil nisi bonum (L), say nothing but good of the dead
De nihilo nihilum, in nihilum nil posse reverti (L), from nothing nothing, into nothing nothing can return
De novo (L), anew
Deo date (L), give ye to God
Deo favente (L), with God's favour
Deo gratias (L), thanks to God
De omni re scibili et quibusdam aliis (L), about all things knowable, and some others

Deo volente, or D. V. (L.), God willing by God's will
Dépêche (Fr.), despatch, message
De pis en pis (Fr.), worse and worse
De profundis (L.), out of the depths, a dirge
De retour (Fr.), back again, returned
Der grosse Heide (Ger.), the great heathen or Pagan [Heine's name for Goethe]
De rigueur (Fr.), strictly required indispensable obligatory compulsory latest
Dernier ressort (Fr.), last resort, last resource
Désagrément (Fr.), something disagreeable
Desipere in loco (L.), to jest at the proper time
Désobligeante (Fr.), a carriage for two
Désorienté (Fr.), having lost one's bearings, confused, bemuddled
Desuetudo (L.), disuse
Desunt cetera (L.), the remainder is wanting
De te fabula narratur (L.), the parable is told about you yourself, thou art the man
Détenu, fem **Détenue** (Fr.), a prisoner
De trop (Fr.), too much, or too many, superfluous, intrusive
Detur digniori (L.), let it be given to the more worthy,—**Detur pulchriori** (L.), let it be given to the fairer
Deus avertat! (L.), God forbid!
Deus det! (L.), God grant!
Deus ex machina (L.), a god [let down] out of the machine [in theatrical apparatus] a too obvious device in an author's plot
Deus nobis hæc otia fecit (L.), it is a god that hath given us this ease
Deus vobiscum! (L.), God be with you!
Deus vult! (L.), God wills it! [the Crusaders' cry]
Dextro tempore (L.), at a lucky moment
Dicamus bona verba (L.), let us speak words of good omen
Dichtung und Wahrheit (Ger.), fiction and truth
Dicta probantia (L.), proof texts
Dictum de dicto (L.), hearsay report
Dictum sapienti sat est (L.), a word to the wise is enough
Diem perdidi (L.), I have lost a day [said by the emperor Titus]
Dies fasti or **profesti** (L.), days on which judgment could be pronounced, on which courts could be held in ancient Rome, lawful days They were days which were not *nefasti*, but they were divided into various other classes Some were *comitiales*, on which alone comitia might be held, some were *intercisi* or 'broken' by a nefast interval, some were *fissi*, half nefast and half profest
Dies faustus (L.), lucky day
Dies festi or **feriæ** (L.), days of actual festival, some fixed (*stati*) on regularly recurring dates, others *indictivi* or subject to announcement, though they occurred every year
Dies infaustus (L.), unlucky day
Dies iræ (L.), day of wrath the day of judgment
Dies nefasti (L.), days on which judgment could not be pronounced or assemblies of the people be held, in ancient Rome The prætor was not allowed to pronounce the three words of judgment, *Do, dico, addico*—i.e. *do judicium* (I grant a trial), *dico jus* (I declare the law), *addico litem* (I assign the matter in dispute)
Dies non (L.), a day on which judges do not sit
Dieu avec nous (Fr.), God with us
Dieu défend le droit (Fr.), God defends the right
Dieu et mon droit (Fr.), God and my right
Dieu vous garde! (Fr.), God guard you!
Digito monstrari (L.), to be pointed out with the finger to be famous
Di grado in grado (It.), by degrees
Di majorum gentium (L.), the divinities of superior rank—i.e. the twelve greater gods of classical mythology
Di penates (L.), household gods
Dis aliter visum (L.), the gods have adjudged otherwise
Di salto (It.), at a leap
Disjecta membra (L.), the scattered members
Distingué, fem **Distinguée** (Fr.), distinguished striking
Distrait, fem **Distraite** (Fr.), absent minded
Dit (Fr.), called
Divertissement (Fr.), amusement sport
Divide et impera (L.), divide [your opponents], and so rule them
Divisim (L.), separately
Docendo discitur (L.), one learns in teaching
Dolce far niente (It.), sweet doing nothing pleasant idleness
Doli capax (L.), capable of committing a wrong—opp of *Doli incapax*
Domine, dirige nos! (L.), Lord, direct us!—the motto of London
Dominus illuminatio mea (L.), the Lord is my enlightening
Domus et placens uxor (L.), a home and a pleasing wife
Donna è mobile (It.), woman is changeable
Donnerwetter! (Ger.), thunderstorms! [as an ejaculation]
Dorer la pilule (Fr.), to gild the pill
Dormitat Homerus (L.), Homer nods
Dos moi pou stō kai tēn gēn kinēsō (Gr.), give me where to stand, and I will move the earth [attributed to Archimedes]
Double entente (Fr.), double meaning, equivocal
Do ut des (L.), I give that you may give [sense
Dramatis personæ (L.), characters of a drama
Droit au travail (Fr.), right to labour
Droit des gens (Fr.), international law
Drôle (Fr.), a rogue, a knave
Dulce 'Domum' (L.), sweet, 'Homewards!' from a Winchester school song sung before holidays
Dulce est desipere in loco (L.), it is pleasant to play the fool on occasion
Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori (L.), it is sweet and glorious to die for one's country
Dum spiro, spero (L.), while I breathe, I hope
Dum vivimus, vivamus (L.), while we live, let us live
D'un seul jet (Fr.), at one effort
Durante bene placito (Late L.), during good pleasure
Durante vita (Late L.), during life
Dux femina facti (L.), a woman was leader of the deed

Eau bénite (Fr.), holy water
Eau sucrée (Fr.), sugared water
Ébauche (Fr.), a sketch, drawing in outline
Éboulement (Fr.), a landslip
Ecce! (L.), behold!
Ecce signum! (L.), behold the sign or the proof!
Ecco! (It.), here is! there! look there!
Éclaircissement (Fr.), an explanation
École (Fr.), school,—**École de droit**, law school,—**École de médecine**, school of medicine,—**École militaire**, military school,—**École polytechnique**, polytechnic school
E contra (Late L.), contrariwise, conversely
E contrario (Late L.), on the contrary
E converso (Late L.), conversely, by logical conversion
Écrasé (Fr.), crushed,—**Écraser**, to crush,—**Écrasez l'infâme!** crush the abominable [superstition] out of existence! [motto of Voltaire—against the Church, or Christian dogma]
Écrevisse (Fr.), crayfish
Écrin (Fr.), casket, jewel case
Écru (Fr.), unbleached, raw

Edax rerum (L), devourer of [all] things
Edition de luxe (Fr), a splendid and expensive edition of a book
Editio princeps (L), original edition [especially of a work till then only known in MS]
Égalité (Fr), equality
Égarement (Fr), confusion, bewilderment
Egeria, the nymph who instructed the ancient Roman king Numa Pompilius, hence any woman who supplies inspiration
Egesta (Late L), excrements, fæces
Ego et rex meus (L), I and my king [Cardinal Wolsey]
Eheu fugaces labuntur anni! (L), alas! the fleeting years slip away
Eile mit Weile (Ger), speed with heed, make haste leisurely Cf *Festina lente*
Ein mal, kein mal (Ger), just once counts nothing
Eisen und blut (Ger), iron and blood—a famous phrase of Bismarck's
Ejusdem generis (L), of the same kind
Ek parergou (Gr), as a by work
Élan (Fr), dash, eagerness to advance
Élégant, fem **Élégante** (Fr), a person of fashion
Élève (Fr), pupil
Élite (Fr), choice, pick
Embarras de (du) choix (Fr), embarrassment in choice, a perplexing number of objects from which to choose
Embarras de(s) richesses (Fr), a perplexing amount of wealth or abundance of any kind
Émeute (Fr), a riot,—**Émeutier,** a rioter
Émigré, fem **Émigrée** (Fr), an emigrant, esp one of those royalists who fled from France during the great Revolution
Emir-el-Hajj (Ar), chief of the great caravan of pilgrims to Mecca
Empressé, fem **Empressée** (Fr), eager to show goodwill or civility,—**Empressement,** warmth of manner, cordiality
En ami (Fr), as a friend
En arrière (Fr), behind, in the rear
En attendant (Fr), in the meantime, while waiting for
En avant! (Fr), forward!
En badinant (Fr), roguishly, with badinage
En barbette (Fr), on a breastwork or platform for ordnance which is fired over a parapet and not through embrasures—also of a ship's guns fired over the bulwarks and not through ports
En beau (Fr), as fair or handsome, in flattering style
En caballo (Sp), on horseback
En cavalier (Fr), in a cavalier manner
En chemise [de nuit] (Fr), in night dress
Encomienda (Sp), a commandery —**Encomendero,** its commander
En croupe (Fr), on the crupper, on a pillion
En cuerpo (Sp), in close fitting dress, sometimes erroneously for 'stark naked,' the Spanish for which is *en cueros*
En déshabillé (Fr), in undress, in careless costume
En effet (Fr), in effect
En évidence (Fr), conspicuously, conspicuous, before the public view
En famille (Fr), amongst the family, as at a family gathering, at home
Enfans perdus, Enfants perdus (Fr), lit 'lost children' forlorn hope
Enfant de la maison (Fr), child of the house quite at home
Enfant gâté, fem **gâtée** (Fr), spoilt child
Enfant terrible (Fr), lit 'terrible child,' a precocious child whose indiscreet prattle puts his elders to the blush
Enfant trouvé (Fr), foundling
En fête (Fr), in festivity, keeping holiday
En garçon (Fr), like a bachelor, in bachelor's style
En grande tenue (Fr), in full dress
En l'air (Fr), in the air, being discussed or expected
Enlevé (Fr), carried away, kidnapped
En masse (Fr), in a body, universally
En militaire (Fr), as a military man
En passant (Fr), in passing by the way
En plein jour (Fr), in broad day
En prince (Fr), in princely style
En pure perte (Fr), to mere loss, to no purpose
En queue (Fr), like a tail, in a string or line
Enragé, fem **Enragée** (Fr), desperate a lunatic
En rapport (Fr), in direct relation in sympathy with
En règle (Fr), in due order according to rules
En retraite (Fr), in retirement, on half pay
En revanche (Fr), in revenge
En route (Fr), on the road let us go! march!
En spectacle (Fr), as a spectacle
Ens per accidens (Late L), that which exists only as an accident of *ens per se*—i e a substance
Ens rationis (Late L), an entity of reason—opposed to **Ens reale**
En suite (Fr), in succession [the sense 'to match' is *not* French]
Entamé, fem **Entamée** (Fr), broached, entered upon
Entente (Fr), understanding,—**Entente cordiale,** cordial understanding between nations
Entêté, fem **Entêtée** (Fr), infatuated
En tout (Fr), in all wholly
En tout cas (Fr), in any case or emergency
Entrain (Fr), heartiness,—**Entraînement** (Fr), enthusiasm
En train (Fr), in progress
Entrechat (Fr), caper
Entrecôte (Fr), between the ribs, a kind of steak.
Entre nous (Fr), between ourselves
Entrepreneur (Fr), contractor builder
Entrez (Fr), come in
En ville (Fr), in town, 'not at home'
Eo nomine (L), by that name, on that claim
Epea pteroenta (Gr), winged words
Éperdu, fem **Éperdue** (Fr), distracted,—**Éperdument amoureux,** desperately in love
Ephphatha (Aramaic), be thou opened
Épicier (Fr), a grocer
E pluribus unum (Late L), one out of many—motto of the United States
Épouse (Fr), wife, bride
E pur si muove! (It), but it does move, though! [attributed to Galileo, after recanting his doctrine that the earth goes round the sun]
Épris, fem **Éprise** (Fr), captivated, smitten
Épuisé, fem **Épuisée** (Fr), worn out
Équestrienne (an English coined word in imitation French), a horsewoman, a female circus rider
Erdgeist (Ger), earth spirit
E re natâ (Late L), from the circumstance arisen, according to the exigencies of the case
Ergo bibamus! (L), therefore let us drink!
Ergon (Gr), work, business
Erin(n)ys, pl **Erin(n)yes** (Gr), the Furies
Eros (Gr), the Greek god of sensual passion, miscalled love
Errare est humanum (L), to err is human
Escalier (Fr), staircase,—**Escalier dérobé,** private staircase
Escamotage (Fr), juggling
Eschscholtzia (Latinised from name of German botanist Eschscholtz), a Californian poppy with showy yellow flowers
Escribano (Sp), a notary
Escroc (Fr), swindler

Espada (Sp), a sword a matador
Esprit follet (Fr), a mischievous goblin
Esse quam videri (L), to be, rather than to seem
Estancia (Sp), a mansion in Sp America, a large grazing farm or landed estate ,—**Estanciero**, the owner or overseer of such
Est modus in rebus (L), there is a proper mean in [all] things.
Esto perpetua ! (L), may she be lasting !
Estro (It), enthusiasm, height of poetic inspiration
Étage (Fr), floor, story [**Bel étage**, best story, first floor, is *not* a French usage]
Étagère (Fr), an ornamental stand of shelves for flowers, articles of virtu, &c
Étang (Fr), pond
Étape (Fr), a storehouse a halting-place . a day's march rations forage
État (Fr), state, rank ,—**État major**, the staff of an army, regiment, &c
États Généraux (Fr), the States General
Et ego in Arcadia (L), I, too, was in Arcadia , I know as much about it as anybody
Et hoc genus omne, Et id genus omne (L), and everything of this, or of that, sort
Ethos (Gr), permanent character in literature and art, the chief characteristics of a work as affecting the intellectual and moral faculties, as opposed to *Pathos*, which appeals to the emotions
Étoile (Fr), star
Étourderie (Fr), heedlessness, stupid blundering
Étourdi, fem **Étourdie** (Fr), giddy, foolish, light headed
Étranger, fem **Étrangère** (Fr), strange a foreigner
Étrennes (Fr), New Year's gift or gifts
Et sequentes (L), and those that follow
Et sequentia (L), and what follows
Et sic de ceteris (Late L), and so about the rest
Et sic de similibus (L), and so of the like
Et tu, Brute ! (L), you too, Brutus ! [Cæsar's exclamation when he saw his much loved Brutus amongst his murderers]
Euge ! (L —Gr), well done !
Eureka [Heureka] ! (Gr), I have found it !
Euripus (L —Gr), a strait, channel
Eventus stultorum magister (L), the result is the schoolmaster of fools
Ex abundanti (L), superfluously ,—**Ex abundanti cautela**, from excessive caution
Ex abusu non arguitur ad usum (L), from the abuse no argument is drawn against the use
Ex accidenti (Late L), accidentally, as opposed to *Essentially*
Ex æquo (Late L), equally, equitably
Examen (L), examination
Ex animo (L), from the mind, earnestly
Ex auctoritate mihi commissâ (L), by the authority entrusted to me
Ex cathedrâ (Late L), from the chair of office, esp the pope's throne in the Consistory, or a professor's chair, hence authoritatively, judicially
Excelsior (L), higher [erroneously] upwards !
Exceptio confirmat [probat] regulam (L), the exception proves the rule
Exceptis excipiendis (Late L), excepting what is to be excepted, with proper exceptions
Excerpta (L , pl of *Excerptum*), extracts, selections
Ex concessis, Ex concesso (Late L), from what has been conceded
Ex consequenti (Late L), by way of consequence
Ex converso. See *E converso*
Excrementa (L , pl of *Excrementum*), refuse matter
Ex curiâ (L), out of court
Ex debito justitiæ (Late L), from what is due to justice
Ex delicto (Late L), owing to a crime
Ex dono (Late L), by gift, as a present from
Exeat (L), let him go out—formal leave, as for a student to be out of college for more than one night
Exegi monumentum ære perennius (L), I have reared a monument more lasting than brass
Exempla sunt odiosa (L), examples are hateful
Exempli gratiâ (L), by way of example, for instance—often abbreviated **e.g.**
Exeunt omnes (L), all go out, or retire
Ex gratiâ (L), as an act of grace
Ex hypothesi (Late L), from the hypothesis
Ex improviso (Late L), in an unforeseen manner
Exitus acta probat (L), the issue or event proves the acts
Ex libris (Late L), from the books—followed by the owner's name in the genitive—written in the volumes or on the bookplates of a library
Ex mero motu (L), from his own impulse
Ex naturâ rei (Late L), from the nature of the case ,—**Ex naturâ rerum**, from the nature of things
Ex nihilo [nilo] nihil [nil] fit (L), out of nothing nothing comes
Ex officio (L), by virtue of his office
Ex opere operato (Late L), by virtue of a work done See *Opus* in Dict
Ex parte (L), on one side, as a partisan
Ex pede Herculem (L), [we recognise] Hercules from his foot
Experientia docet stultos (L), experience teaches fools
Experimentum crucis (L), the experiment of the cross, a crucial test
Experto crede (L), trust one who has tried, or had experience
Expertus metuit (L), having had experience, he fears
Ex post facto (L), retrospective
Expressis verbis (L), in express terms
Ex professo (L), avowedly
Ex propriis (L), from one's own resources
Ex proprio motu (Late L), of his own accord
Ex quocunque capite (L), from whatever source
Ex re natâ (Late L), according to a circumstance that has arisen
Ex tacito (L), silently
Extinctus amabitur idem (L), the same man [maligned living], when dead, will be loved
Extrait (Fr), an extract
Extra judicium (Late L), out of court, extra judicially
Extra modum (L), beyond measure, extravagant
Extra muros (L), beyond the walls
Ex ungue leonem (L), [judge] the lion from his claws
Ex uno disce omnes (L), from one example learn what they all are
Ex utraque parte (L), on either side
Ex voto (L), according to one's prayer, by reason of a vow votive a votive offering

Faber est quisque fortunæ suæ (L), every man is the fashioner of his own fortune
Fable convenue (Fr), fable agreed upon—Voltaire's name for history
Facile est inventis addere (L), it is easy to add to things invented already
Facile princeps (L), obviously pre eminent an easy first
Facilis descensus Averno (or **Averni**) (L), descent to Avernus (hell) is easy the road to evil is easy
Facinus majoris abollæ (L), the crime of a larger cloak, i e of a deep philosopher
Facit indignatio versum (L), indignation inspires verse

Façon de parler (Fr), way of speaking, a mere form of words
Facta non verba (L), deeds, not words
Factum est (L), it is done
Fadaise (Fr), silliness, nonsense
Fade (Fr), insipid, colourless ,—**Fadeur**, dullness
Fæx populi (L), dregs of the people
Faire bonne mine (Fr), to put a good face upon the matter
Faire de la prose sans le savoir (Fr), to produce prose without knowing it—which Molière's M Jourdain was surprised to find he had been doing all his days in conversation
Faire l'homme d'importance (Fr), to assume the air of importance
Faire mon devoir (Fr), to do my duty
Faire sans dire (Fr), to act without talking
Fait accompli (Fr), a thing already done
Falsi crimen (Late L), the crime of falsity, fraudulent concealment, forgery
Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus (L), false in one point, false in all
Fama clamosa (L), a current scandal
Fama nihil est celerius (L), nothing is swifter than rumour
Fama semper vivat! (L), may his [or her] fame live for ever!
Famille de robe (Fr), a legal family
Fantoccini (It), puppets made to move by strings or wires, a puppet show
Far niente (It), doing nothing
Farceur (Fr), a wag, a joker
Farouche (Fr), sullen, savage
Farrago libelli (L), a medley of miscellaneous topics for a little book [of satire]
Fas est et ab hoste doceri (L), it is right to be taught even by an enemy
Fata obstant (L), the Fates oppose it
Fata viam invenient (L), the Fates will find out a way
Faute de mieux (Fr), for want of better
Faux pas (Fr), a false step a mistake
Favete linguis (L), favour me with your tongues —keep a discreet silence
Fax mentis incendium gloriæ (L), the passion for glory is a torch to the mind
Fecit (L), [T D] made or executed [this]
Fecundi calices, quem non fecere disertum? (L), full cups, whom have they not made eloquent?
Fée (Fr), a fairy ,—**Féerie**, fairyland
Felicitas multos habet amicos (L), prosperity has many friends
Feliciter (L), happily successfully
Felo de se (L), a suicide, lit 'felon of himself'
Femme (Fr), woman, wife ,—**Femme couverte**, a married woman, as under her husband's protection ,—**Femme galante**, a gay woman ,—**Femme incomprise**, a woman misunderstood or unappreciated ,—**Femme savante**, a learned woman, a blue stocking ,—**Femme sole** (law French), a single woman, a woman legally independent
Femme de chambre (Fr), a lady's maid
Fendre un cheveu en quatre (Fr), to split a hair in quarters, to make over subtle distinctions
Fermier général (Fr) farmer general, one who farmed certain taxes under the old French monarchy
Festina lente (L), hasten gently
Fête champêtre (Fr), a rural festival, a large garden party
Fête-Dieu (Fr), Corpus Christi
Feu (pl **Feux**) **d'artifice** (Fr), fireworks
Feu de joie (Fr), a bonfire in English (*not* in French), a firing of guns in token of joy
Feuilletoniste (Fr), one who writes for feuilletons See *Feuilleton* in Dict
Fiat experimentum in corpore vili (L), let experiment be made on a worthless body
Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum (L), let justice be done, though the heavens should fall
Fiat lux (L), let there be light
Fichu (Fr), a triangular kerchief or wrap worn on a woman's neck and shoulders
Fide et amore (L), by faith and love.
Fide et fiduciâ (L), by faith and confidence
Fide et fortitudine (L), by faith and fortitude
Fidei defensor (L), defender of the faith
Fide non armis (L), by faith, not by arms
Fide, sed cui vide (L), trust, but in whom take care.
Fides et justitia (L), fidelity and justice
Fides Punica (L), Punic faith treachery
Fi donc! (Fr), for shame!
Fidus Achates (L), faithful Achates a true friend
Fidus et audax (L), faithful and bold
Fieri facias (Late L), cause to be done—the name of a writ commanding the sheriff to distrain the defendant's goods
Fierté (Fr), haughtiness, high spirit
Figurant, fem **Figurante** (Fr), a supernumerary on the stage ,—**Figurante**, pl **Figuranti** (It), a ballet dancer
Filius nullius (L), son of nobody, a bastard
Filius populi (L), son of the people
Filius terræ (L), son of the soil, one of mean birth
Fille de chambre (Fr), chambermaid
Fille de joie (Fr), a prostitute
Fille d'honneur (Fr), maid of honour
Fils (Fr), son
Fin de siècle (Fr), end of the [19th] century decadent
Finis coronat opus (L), the end crowns the work
Finis Poloniæ! (L), the end of Poland! the Scotch Chancellor Seafield's end o' an old sang in 1707
Fin mot (Fr), main point
Flacon (Fr), a smelling bottle
Flagrante bello (L), while war is raging
Flagrante delicto (L), in the very act
Flair (Fr), scent, keen sense of smell
Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo (L), if I can't move the gods, I'll stir up hell
Flecti, non frangi (L), to be bent, not to be broken
Fleuron (Fr), a piece of decorative flower work
Flocculus, pl **Flocculi** (Late L), a small flock or tuft of wool or the like
Floreat (L), let it flourish
Florilegium, pl **Florilegia** (Late L), a collection of flowers—i e of choice passages, an anthology
Flosculi sententiarum (L), flowerets of wisdom
Fœnum habet in cornu (L), he has hay on his horn [the sign of a dangerous bull]
Foiblesse (Old French, modern, *faiblesse*), a failing
Foie gras (Fr), fat liver [of goose] made into *pâté de foie gras* (or *fores gras*)
Folâtre (Fr), sportive, frolicsome, fond of romping
Fomes, pl **Fomites** (L), touch wood, a substance which retains contagion
Fond (Fr), ground, basis, fund ,—**Fonds**, ground, fund, stock, capital
Fonda (Sp), a tavern
Fons et origo (L), the source and origin
Fons lacrimarum (L), fount or source of tears
Force majeure (Fr), superior power
Forensis strepitus (L), the clamour of the forum
Formaliter (Late L), formally, in respect of the formal element
Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit (L), per chance hereafter it will be delightful to remember even these things
Fors Clavigera—the title assumed by Ruskin for his series of periodical letters to British working men *Fors*=fortune, *Clavigei*, the club bearer, an epithet of Hercules
Forti et fideli nihil difficile (L), to the brave and faithful nothing is difficult

Fortis cadere, cedere non potest (L), the brave man may fall, he cannot yield
Fortiter et recte (L), bravely and uprightly
Fortiter, fideliter, feliciter (L), firmly, faithfully, felicitously
Fortiter in re, suaviter in modo (L), forcibly in deed, gently in manner
Fortuna favet fatuis (L), fortune favours fools
Fortuna favet fortibus (L), fortune aids the bold
Fortuna fortes adjuvat (L), fortune aids the brave.
Forum conscientiæ (L), the court of conscience
Fourgon (Fr), a wagon, cart
Fra (It), brother, friar
Fraîcheur (Fr), freshness, coolness
Frais (Fr), *n pl* expenses, charges
Francisé, fem **Francisée** (Fr), Frenchified
Franco (It), post free, franked
Frangas, non flectes (L), you may break, you shall not bend
Frappé, fem **Frappée** (Fr), iced, artificially cooled
Frate, pl **Frati** (It), a friar, a mendicant Franciscan
Frau (Ger), dame, married woman, wife
Fraulein (Ger), miss, unmarried woman, German governess
Fraus est celare fraudem (L), it is a fraud to conceal a fraud
Fraus pia (L), a pious fraud
Fredaine (Fr), escapade, prank
Friand, fem **Friande** (Fr), dainty, delicate an epicure
Frigidarium (L), the cold swimming tank of a bath house
Frijol, pl **Frijoles** (Sp), French beans
Friponnerie (Fr), knavery, roguishness
Frisette (Fr), a frizette, fringe of frizzled hair worn above or on the forehead
Friture (Fr), frying fried food fry
Frondeur (Fr), an adherent of the Fronde any malcontent See *Fronde* in Dict
Front à front (Fr), front to front, face to face
Frontignac, a sweet wine produced near Frontignan, in Hérault, France [in mod Fr , *Frontignan*].
Fronti nulla fides (L), no reliance on the face, no trusting appearances
Frou-frou (Fr), the delicate rustling of women s drapery
Frow(e), **Fro(e)**, Anglicised from Dut *vrouw*, a married woman, wife a slovenly woman
Fruges consumere nati (L), born to consume the fruits of the soil
Fugit hora (L), the hour flies
Fuimus Troes (L), we were once Trojans
Fuit Ilium (L), Troy has been—i e is no more
Fulmen brutum (L), a harmless thunderbolt
Fumado (Sp), smoked fish
Functus officio (L), having fulfilled an office, out of office
Fundamentum relationis (Late L), ground of relation
Funèbre (Fr), mournful
Fureur (Fr), extravagant admiration
Furor arma ministrat (L), rage supplies arms
Furor loquendi (L), a rage for speaking
Furor poeticus (L), poetic frenzy
Furor scribendi (L), a rage for writing

Gage d'amour (Fr), pledge of love, love token
Gaieté de cœur (Fr), gaiety of heart
Gaillard, fem **Gaillarde** (Fr), lively, frolicsome
Galant, fem **Galante** (Fr), given to illicit intrigue one of the parties in an amour ,—**Galant homme**, a man of honour
Galapago (Sp), a tortoise
Galimafrée (Fr), hotch potch, hash —Anglicised as *Gallimaufry* (q v in Dict)
Garde à cheval (Fr), mounted guard
Garde champêtre (Fr), rural guard, field keeper
Garde-chasse (Fr), gamekeeper
Garde du corps (Fr), a bodyguard
Garde-feu (Fr), fender
Garde-fou (Fr), a parapet
Garde mobile (Fr), a guard liable to general service
Garde nationale (Fr), national guard
Garde royale (Fr), royal guard
Gardez (Fr), take care, be on your guard
Gardez bien (Fr), take good care
Gardez la foi (Fr), keep the faith
Gaudeamus igitur (L), let us therefore rejoice
Gaudet tentamine virtus (L), virtue rejoices in trial
Gaudium certaminis (L), the delight of battle
Geflugelte Worte (Ger), winged words
Gendarmes (Fr), *n pl* armed police
Genius loci (L), the genius of the place
Gens d'affaires (Fr), business men , **Gens d'armes**, men at arms (cf **Gendarmes**) , **Gens de bien**, honest folk , **Gens de condition**, people of rank , **Gens d'église**, churchmen , **Gens de langues**, linguists , **Gens de lettres**, men of letters , **Gens de loi**, lawyers , **Gens de même farine**, birds of a feather , **Gens de mer**, seamen , **Gens d'épée**, **Gens de guerre**, military men , **Gens de peu**, people of humble condition , **Gens de robe**, lawyers , **Gens du monde**, people of fashion
Gens togata (L), the toga wearing nation—i e the Romans
Gentilhomme (Fr), a nobleman a gentleman
Genus irritabile vatum (L), the irritable tribe of poets
Germanicè (L), in German
Gibier de potence (Fr), game for the gibbet, gallows bird, jail bird
Giovine santo, diavolo vecchio (It), young saint, old devil
Gippesvicum, Ipswich
Gitano, fem **Gitana** (Sp), gipsy
Gli assenti hanno torto (It), the absent are in the wrong
Gloria in excelsis (L), glory to God in the highest
Gloria Patri (L), glory be to the Father
Gloria virtutis umbra (L), glory [is] the shadow of virtue
Glückliche Reise ! (Ger), prosperous journey to you !
Gnōthi seauton (Gr), know thyself
Goutte à goutte (Fr), drop by drop
Gouvernante (Fr), a governess
Grâce à Dieu (Fr), thanks to God
Gradu diverso, viâ unâ (L), with different step on the one way
Gradus ad Parnassum (L), a step to Parnassus, aid in the composition of Latin or Greek verse
Grande chère et beau feu (Fr), ample cheer and a fine fire
Grande fortune, grande servitude (Fr), great wealth, great slavery
Grande parure or **toilette** (Fr), full dress
Grande passion (Fr), a serious love affair
Grand merci (Fr), many thanks
Gratianopolis, Grenoble
Gratia placendi (L), the delight of pleasing
Gratis dictum (L), mere assertion
Graviora manent (L), more grievous things remain
Graviora quædam sunt remedia periculis (L), some remedies are more grievous than the perils
Gravis ira regum est semper (L), the anger of kings is always serious
Gregatim (L), in flocks
Grex venalium (L), the herd of hirelings
Grosse Seelen dulden still (Ger), great souls suffer in silence
Grosse tête et peu de sens (Fr), big head and little wit

Guerra al cuchillo (Sp), war to the knife
Guerre à mort (Fr), war to the death
Guerre à outrance (Fr), war to the uttermost, to the bitter end
Gutta cavat lapidem (L), the drop wears away the stone.

Hac lege (L), with this law, under this condition
Hafnia (L), Copenhagen
Hala (L), Halle
Hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim (L), we ask and grant this liberty turn about
Hannibal ad portas! (L) Hannibal at the gates!
Hapax legomenon (Gr), a word or phrase that occurs once only a solitary instance
Haud longis intervallis (L), at no long intervals
Haut et bon (Fr), great and good
Heimweh (Ger), home sickness
Helluo librorum (L), a devourer of books
Heu pietas! heu prisca fides! (L) alas for piety! alas for the ancient faith!
Heureusement (Fr), happily, fortunately
Hiatus valde deflendus (L), a gap deeply to be deplored
Hic et ubique (L), here and everywhere
Hic finis fandi (L), here [was] an end of the speaking
Hic jacet (L), here lies
Hic labor, hoc opus est (L), this is the labour, this the toil
Hic sepultus (L), here buried
Hinc illæ lacrimæ (L), hence [proceed] these tears
Hinc lucem et pocula sacra (L), from this source [we draw] light and draughts of sacred learning
Hoc age (L), this do
Hoc anno (L), in this year
Hoc erat in votis (L), this was the very thing I prayed for
Hoc genus omne (L), and all that sort [of people]
Hoch (Ger), *lebe hoch!* your health! [in drinking]
Hoc loco (L), in this place
Hoc saxum posuit (L), this stone [T D] placed
Hoc tempore (L), at this time
Hoc volo, sic jubeo, sit pro ratione voluntas (L), this I will, thus I command, be my will sufficient reason
Hodie mihi, cras tibi (L), to day is mine, to morrow thine
Hofrath (Ger), an Aulic councillor a complimentary title
Hoi polloi (Gr), the many the rabble the vulgar
Holmia (L), Stockholm
Hominibus plenum, amicis vacuum (L), full of men, empty of friends
Hominis est errare (L), it belongs to man to err
Homme d'affaires (Fr), business man agent steward, **Homme de bien,** man of worth, good man, **Homme de cour,** courtier, **Homme de fortune,** fortunate man rich man, **Homme de lettres,** man of letters, **Homme de paille,** man of straw, **Homme d'épée,** military man, **Homme de robe,** a lawyer, **Homme d'esprit,** a man of wit, **Homme d'état,** a statesman, **Homme du monde,** man of fashion (And see **Bonhomme** on page 1241)
Homo alieni juris (L), one under control of another
Homo antiquâ virtute ac fide (L), a man of the antique virtue and loyalty
Homo homini lupus (L), man is a wolf to man
Homo multarum litterarum (L), a man of many literary accomplishments
Homo nullius coloris (L), a man of no colour, one who does not commit himself
Homo sui juris (L), one who is his own master
Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto (L), I am a man I count nothing human indifferent to me [Said by a Paul Pry in Terence, *Heaut* I 1 25]
Homo trium litterarum (L), man of three letters —i e *fur* = thief
Homo unius libri (L), a man of one book
Honi soit qui mal y pense (O Fr), the shame be his who thinks ill of it—the motto of the Order of the Garter
Honneur et patrie (Fr), honour and native land.
Honores mutant mores (L), honours change [men's] manners
Honoris causâ [gratiâ] (Late L), for the sake of honour, as honorary
Honor virtutis præmium (L), honour is the reward of virtue
Honos alit artes (L), honour nourishes the arts.
Honos habet onus (L), honour has its burden
Horæ canonicæ (L), the canonical hours
Horæ subsecivæ (Late L), leisure hours
Hora fugit (L), the hour flies
Horas non numero nisi serenas (L), I number none but shining hours
Horresco referens (L), I shudder in relating
Horribile dictu (L), horrible to relate
Hors concours (Fr), outside competition
Hors de combat (Fr), unfit to fight, disabled
Hors de propos (Fr), aside from the purpose
Hors de saison (Fr), out of season
Hors la loi (Fr), in outlawry, outlawed
Hortus siccus (L), a collection of dried plants
Hostis honori invidia (L), an enemy's hatred is an honour
Hostis humani generis (L), enemy of the human race
Hôtel des Invalides (Fr), Hospital for Invalids—the name of a hospital for disabled soldiers in Paris, founded in 1670
Hôtel-Dieu (Fr), the House of God, a hospital
Hôtel garni (Fr), a furnished town house
Huissier (Fr), doorkeeper, usher bailiff
Humanum est errare (L), to err is human
Hurtar para dar por Dios (Sp), to steal in order to give to God

Ibidem (L), in the same place, thing, or case
Ich dien (Ger), I serve
Ici (Fr), here—i e here is a W C
Ici on parle français (Fr), here French is spoken
Idée fixe (Fr), a fixed idea, a monomania
Idem (L), the same
Idem sonans (L), sounding the same
Idem velle atque idem nolle (L), to like and to dislike the same things
Id est (L), that is, often i e
Id genus omne (L), all that class or kind
Iesus Hominum Salvator (L), Jesus Saviour of men
Ignoratio elenchi (L), ignoring the point in question, the fallacy of arguing to the wrong point
Ignoratio legis neminem excusat (L), ignorance of the law excuses nobody
Ignoti nulla cupido (L), for a thing unknown there is no desire
Ignotum per ignotius (L), the unknown by the still more unknown
I gran dolori sono muti (It), great griefs are mute
Il a inventé l'histoire (Fr), he has invented history
Il a le diable au corps (Fr), the devil is in him
Il a les défauts de ses qualités (Fr), he has the defects which go with his good qualities
Il dolci far nienti (It), the sweet state of do-nothing
Il faut de l'argent (Fr), money is necessary
Il faut laver son linge sale en famille (Fr), one should wash one's foul linen within the family, in private, at home
Ilias malorum (L), an Iliad of woes.

Ille crucem sceleris pretium tulit, hic diadema (L), that man got a cross, this man a crown, as the price of his crime
Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes angulus ridet (L), that corner of the earth to me smiles sweetest of all
Illustrissimo (It), most illustrious
Il meglio è l'inimico del bene (It), the better is the enemy of the well
Il n'y a pas à dire (Fr), there is nothing to be said
Il n'y a pas que le premier pas qui coûte (Fr), it is only the first step that is difficult
Il penseroso (It.), the pensive man
Ils n'ont rien appris ni rien oublié (Fr), they have learned nothing and forgotten nothing [said of the French *Émigrés*, often of the Bourbons]
Impar congressus Achilli (L), unequally matched against Achilles
Impasse (Fr), a cul de sac, an insoluble difficulty
Impayable (Fr), invaluable
Impedimenta (L), luggage in travelling the baggage of an army
Imperium et libertas (L), empire and liberty
Imperium in imperio (L), a government within another
In abstracto (Late L), in the abstract
In articulo mortis (L), at the point of death
In banco regis (Late L), in the King's Bench
In camerâ (Late L), in a [judge's private] room
In capite (Late L), in chief, by direct grant from the Crown
Incidis in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim (L), you fall into Scylla trying to avoid Charybdis
In commendam (Late L) See under *Commend* in Dict
In contumaciam (Late L), as an act of contumacy
In delicias (L), as favourites
In deposito (Late L), for a pledge
Index expurgatorius (L), a list of prohibited books
In Domino (Late L), in the Lord
In equilibris (Late L), in equilibrium
In esse (Late L), in being, in fact
In excelsis (Late L), in the highest, at the highest point
In extenso (Late L), at full length
In extremis (Late L), at the point of death
Infima species (Late L), the lowest species included in a genus or class
In flagranti (or **flagrante**) **delicto** (L), in the very act of committing the crime
In formâ pauperis (L), as a poor man
In foro conscientiæ (L), in the court of conscience judged by one's own conscience
Infra dignitatem (L), below one's dignity
Ingénu, Ingénue (Fr), a young man or woman of exceptional simplicity
In gremio (Late L), in the bosom
In hoc signo vinces (L), in this sign thou wilt conquer—i e in the Cross [the motto of Constantine the Great].
In limine (L), on the threshold
In loco parentis (L.), in the place of a parent
In magnis et voluisse sat est (L), in great things even to have wished to try is enough
In malem partem (L), in an unfavourable manner
In medias res (L), into the midst of things
In memoriam (L), to the memory of in memory
In nubibus (L), in the clouds
In pace (L), in peace
In partibus infidelium (L), in unbelieving countries—where there are no strictly territorial Catholic dioceses
In petto (It.), within the breast in reserve
In posse (Late L), in potential existence in possibility
In propriâ personâ (Late L), in person
In puris naturalibus (Late L), quite naked
In re (L), in the matter of
In rerum naturâ (L), in nature
In secula seculorum (L), for ever and ever
In situ (L), in its original situation
Instar omnium (L), worth all the rest
In statu pupillari (Late L), in a state of wardship
In statu quo (Late L), in the former state
Insula or **Insulæ** (L), Lille
Integer vitæ scelerisque purus (L), blameless in life and clear of crime
Inter alia (L), among other things,—**Inter alios,** among other persons
Inter arma silent leges (L), amid wars laws are silent
Intérieur (Fr), interior, home, inside
Inter nos (L), between ourselves
Inter pocula (L), over one's cups
In terrorem (L), as a warning
Inter se (L), amongst themselves
In toto (L), in the whole entirely
Intra muros (L), within the walls
In transitu (L), on the passage
In usum Delphini (L), for the use of the Dauphin toned down to suit the young person
In utrumque paratus (L), prepared for either alternative
Invenit (L), [T D] devised [this]
In vino veritas (L), in wine the truth [comes out]
Invitâ Minervâ (L), against the will of Minerva, against the grain
Ipse dixit (L), he himself said it his mere word
Ipsissima verba (L), the very words
Ipso facto (L), in the fact itself virtually
Ira furor brevis est (L), rage is a brief madness
Ispalis, Seville
Italia irredenta (It), unredeemed Italy—the parts of Italy not yet freed from foreign domination —South Tyrol, Dalmatia, Trieste, &c
Italicè (L), in Italian
Iterum (L), again
Ivresse (Fr), drunkenness

Jacta est alea (L), the die is cast
Jam proximus ardet Ucalegon (L), already [the house of] our next door neighbour, Ucalegon, is in flames
Je n'en vois pas la nécessité! (Fr), I don't see the necessity for that! [said in reply to a man who pleaded, 'But one must live somehow']
Je ne sais quoi (Fr), I know not what
Jet d'eau (Fr), a jet of water
Jeu de mots (Fr), a play on words a pun
Jeu d'esprit (Fr), a witticism
Jeunesse dorée (Fr), gilded youth, luxurious young fops
Joci causâ (L), for the sake of the joke
Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur (L), the judge is condemned when the guilty man is acquitted.
Jupiter Pluvius (L), rain bringing Jupiter rainy weather
Jure divino (L), by divine law
Jure humano (L), by human law
Juris utriusque doctor (L), doctor both of canon and of civil law
Jus gladii (L), the right of the sword
Juste milieu (Fr), the just mean, happy medium
Justum et tenacem propositi virum (L), a man upright and tenacious of purpose
J'y suis, j'y reste! (Fr), here I am, and here I stay! [said by Macmahon at the Malakoff]

Ktēma es aei (Gr), a possession [to be kept] for ever

Kulturkampf (Ger.), the war of culture [said by Virchow in 1873 of the conflict between Bismarck and the Catholic Church]

Laborare est orare (L.), work is prayer
Labore et honore (L.), by labour and honour
Labor improbus (L.), persistent, dogged labour
Labor ipse voluptas (L.), labour itself is pleasure
Labuntur et imputantur (L.), they [i.e. the moments] slip away and are laid to our account [on sundials]
Læsa majestas (L.), **Lèse majesté** (Fr.), injured majesty, treason
La grande nation (Fr.), the great nation—i.e. France
L'allegro (It.), the merry, cheerful, man
Langage des halles (Fr.), language of the market places, billingsgate
L'appétit vient en mangeant (Fr.), appetite comes as you eat: the more you get, the more you would have
La propriété c'est le vol (Fr.), property is theft [from Proudhon]
Lapsus calami (L.), a slip of the pen
Lapsus linguæ (L.), a slip of the tongue
Lapsus memoriæ (L.), a slip of the memory
Lares et penates (L.), household gods
La reyne le veult (Norm. Fr.), the Queen wills it, the form expressing the Queen's assent to a bill
Lasciate ogni speranza, voi ch' entrate (It.), abandon hope, all ye who enter here [in Dante, the inscription over the gate of hell]
Laudator temporis acti (L.), one who praises past times
Laus Deo (L.), praise to God
L'avenir (Fr.), the future
Le beau monde (Fr.), the fashionable world
Lector benevole (L.), kind reader
Le génie c'est la patience (Fr.), genius is patience
Le grand monarque (Fr.), the great king—i.e. Louis XIV
Leitmotif (Ger.), a representation theme used to indicate a certain person, attribute, or idea, in an opera, oratorio, &c.
Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle (Fr.), the game is not worth the candle
L'empire c'est la paix (Fr.), the empire means peace [said by Louis Napoleon in 1852]
Leodicum, Liège
Le pas (Fr.), precedence in place or rank
Le style est l'homme même (Fr.), the style is the man himself [from Buffon]
L'état c'est moi! (Fr.), the state? I am the state! [said by Louis XIV.]
Lettre de cachet (Fr.), a sealed letter: a royal warrant for arrest and imprisonment
Lettre de change (Fr.), a bill of exchange
Lettre de créance (Fr.), letter of credit
Lettre de marque (Fr.), a letter of marque or of reprisal
Lever le rideau (Fr.), to raise the curtain
Lex non scripta (L.), unwritten law—i.e. the common law
Lex scripta (L.), statute law
Lex talionis (L.), the law of retaliation
Liberavi animum meum (L.), I have cleared my mind
Libraire (Fr.), a bookseller
Licentia vatum (L.), poetical license
Limæ labor (L.), the labour of the file, of polishing
Limbo patrum, **Limbus infantum** (Late L.) See *Limbo* in Dict.
Lingua Franca (It.), the corrupt Italian once current in the Levant: the mixed language spoken by Europeans in the East
Lit de justice (L.), bed of justice. See *Bed* in Dict.
Littera scripta manet (L.), what is written down is permanent
Locum tenens (L.), one occupying the place: a deputy or substitute
Locus classicus (L.), the classical passage, the stock quotation
Locus pœnitentiæ (L.), room for penitence: time for repentance
Locus standi (L.), a place for standing: a right to interfere
Lucri causâ (L.), for the sake of gain
Lucus a non lucendo (L.), the grove [*lucus*] [is so named] from its *not* shining—of a contradictory or incredible explanation
Ludere cum sacris (L.), to trifle with sacred things
Lugdunum (L.), Lyons.—**Lugdunum Batavorum**, Leyden
Lupus in fabulâ (L.), the wolf in the fable
Lusus naturæ (L.), a sport or freak of nature
Lutetia (L.), Paris

Ma chère (Fr.), my dear (fem.)
Ma foi (Fr.), upon my faith
Magna est veritas et prævalebit (L.), truth is great and will prevail [better, **et prevalet**, and prevails]
Magni nominis umbra (L.), the mere shadow of a mighty name
Magnum bonum (L.), a great good
Magnum opus (L.), a great work
Maison de ville (Fr.), a town house
Maître d'hôtel (Fr.), house steward, hotel keeper.
Maladie du pays (Fr.), home sickness
Malâ fide (L.), with bad faith: treacherously
Mal à propos (Fr.), ill timed
Mal de mer (Fr.), sea sickness
Malentendu (Fr.), a misunderstanding
Malgré nous (Fr.), in spite of us
Mandamus (L.), we command: a writ or command issued by the Court of King's Bench
Mariage de convenance (Fr.), marriage from interest rather than love
Massilia (L.), Marseilles
Materfamilias (L.), the mother of a family
Materia Medica (L.), medicines collectively: all substances used as remedies: the science of their properties and use.
Matériel (Fr.), materials, esp. the baggage and munitions of an army
Matinée (Fr.), a morning recital or performance
Matre pulchrâ filia pulchrior (L.), a daughter fairer than her fair mother
Mauvaise honte (Fr.), false modesty, bashfulness.
Mauvais sujet (Fr.), a bad subject: a worthless fellow, **Mauvais ton** (Fr.), bad style, bad form
Maxima debetur puero reverentia (L.), the greatest consideration should be shown for a boy—i.e. not to blunt his moral sensibilities
Meâ culpâ (Late L.), by my own fault
Mea virtute me involvo (L.), I wrap myself in my virtue [as in a cloak]
Meden agan! (Gr.), [let there be] nothing in excess!
Mediolanum (L.), Milan
Medio tutissimus ibis (L.), thou wilt go safest in the middle
Mega biblion, mega kakon (Gr.), big book, great evil
Me judice (L.), I being judge, in my opinion
Mélange (Fr.), a mixture
Mêlée (Fr.), a confused scuffle: a hot debate
Memento mori (L.), remember that you must die
Memorabilia (L.), things to be remembered
Mens sana in corpore sano (L.), a sound mind in a sound body
Mens sibi conscia recti (L.), a mind conscious of rectitude
Meo periculo (L.), at my own risk
Merum sal (L.), pure salt, genuine Attic wit.
Mésalliance (Fr.), marriage with one of lower station

Mesquin, fem **Mesquine** (Fr), mean,—**Mesquinerie,** meanness
Messieurs (Fr), sirs, gentlemen
Meum et tuum (L), mine and thine
Mirabile dictu (L), wonderful to tell
Mirabile visu (L), wonderful to see
Mirabilia (L), wonders
Mise en scène (Fr), the get up for the stage
Modus (L), manner, mode
Modus operandi (L), manner of operation
Moguntiacum (L), Mainz
Mon ami (Fr), my friend
Mon cher (Fr), my dear
Monsieur (Fr), sir, Mr
Mont-de-piété (Fr), a pawnbroking shop established by public authority —It *Monte di pietà*
Morceau (Fr), a morsel fragment piece of music
More Hibernico (L), after the Irish fashion
More majorum (L), after the manner of our ancestors
More suo (L), in his own way
Motivé (Fr), supported by a statement of reasons
Motu proprio (L), of his own accord
Muet comme un poisson (L), mute as a fish
Multum in parvo (L), much in little
Multum non multa (L), much, not many things
Mutatis mutandis (L), with necessary changes
Mutato nomine (L), the name being changed
Mutuus consensus (L), mutual consent

Naissance (Fr), birth
Natale solum (L), natal soil
Naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurret (L), though you drive out nature with a pitch fork [i e with violence], yet will she always return
Neapolis (L), Naples
Nec cupias, nec metuas (L), neither desire nor fear
Ne cede malis (L), yield not to misfortune
Nécessaire (Fr), a dressing case, work box
Necessitas non habet legem (L), necessity has, or knows, no law
Nec scire fas est omnia (L), it is not permitted to know all things
Née (Fr), born So and so her maiden name being So and so, as Madame de Staël, née Necker
Ne exeat (L), let him not depart
Nemine contradicente (L , often **nem con**), without opposition no one speaking in opposition
Nemine dissentiente (L), no one dissenting
Nemo me impune lacessit (L), no one hurts me with impunity—the motto of Scotland
Nemo repente fuit turpissimus (L), no one ever became utterly bad all at once
Ne plus ultra (L), nothing further the uttermost point or extreme perfection of anything
Ne quid nimis (L), [let there be] nothing in excess.
Nescis, mi fili, quantilla prudentia mundus regatur (L), you know not, my son, with what a small stock of wisdom the world is governed
Ne sutor ultra crepidam (L), let not the cobbler go beyond his last
Nicht wahr ? (Ger), not true ? isn't that so ?
Nihil ad rem (L), nothing to the point
Nihil tetigit quod non ornavit, or **Nullum quod tetigit non ornavit** (L), he touched nothing without adorning it
Nil admirari (L), to wonder at nothing, to admire nothing, to be superior and self complacent
Nil desperandum (L), never despair
N'importe (Fr), it matters not
Nisi dominus frustra (L), unless the Lord [build the house, they labour] in vain [that build it]—the motto of Edinburgh
Nisi prius (L), unless previously—a name [from the first words of the writ] given to the jury sittings in civil cases
Nitor in adversum (L), I strive against adverse circumstances
Noblesse oblige (Fr), rank imposes obligations
Nolens volens (L), whether he will or not
Noli me tangere (L), don't touch me
Nolle prosequi (L), to be unwilling to prosecute
Nolo episcopari (L), I do not wish to be a bishop
Nom de guerre (Fr), an assumed name travelling title pseudonym [**Nom de plume** is *not* French].
Non compos mentis (L), not of sound mind
Non est inventus (L), he has not been found, he has disappeared
Non mi ricordo (It), I don't remember
Non multa, sed multum (L), not many things, but much
Non olet pecunia (L), money does not stink—you can't tell how the money has been acquired
Non omnia possumus omnes (L), we cannot all do everything
Non omnis moriar (L), I shall not wholly die
Non tali auxilio (L), not with such aid [should it be done]
Nosce te ipsum (L), know thyself
Notre-Dame (Fr), Our Lady
Nous avons changé tout cela (Fr), we have changed all that—from Molière
Nous verrons (Fr), we shall see
Nouveaux riches (Fr), persons who have but lately acquired wealth, upstarts
Nulla dies sine linea (L), no day without a line, without writing a little
Nulla nuova, buona nuova (It), no news is good news
Nulli secundus (L), second to none
Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri (L), bound to swear to the words of no master, to follow no one blindly or slavishly
Nunc est bibendum (L), now it is time to drink

Obiit (L), he, or she, died
Obiter (L), by the way, cursorily,—**Obiter dictum,** pl **Obiter dicta,** something said by the way, a cursory remark
Obscurum per obscurius (L), [explaining] the obscure by means of the more obscure
Observanda (L), things to be observed
Obsta principiis (L), resist the first beginnings
Octroi (Fr), duties paid at the gate of a city
Oderint dum metuant (L), let them hate so long as they fear
Odi profanum vulgus (L), I loathe the profane rabble
Odium theologicum (L), the hatred of theologians —of theological controversy
Œil de bœuf (Fr), a bull's eye
Œnipons (L), Innsbruck
Œuvres (Fr), works
Olim meminisse juvabit (L), it will sometime be a pleasure to remember [these trials]
Olisipo, Ulyssipo, Ulyssipolis (L), Lisbon
Omne ignotum pro magnifico (L), everything unknown [is taken to be] magnificent
Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci (L), he scored every point who combined the useful with the sweet
Omnia mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis (L), all things change, and we change with them
Omnia vincit amor, nos et cedamus amori (L), love overcomes all things, and even we succumb to love
On dit (Fr), they say, hence a flying rumour
Ora et labora (L), pray and labour
Ora pro nobis (L), pray for us
Ore rotundo (L), with round, full voice
O Sancta simplicitas ! (L), O sacred simplicity !
O ! si sic omnia (L), O would that all [had been done or said] thus !

O tempora! O mores! (L), O the times! O the manners!—i e what sad times! what dreadful doings!
Otia dant vitia (L), idleness begets vice
Otium cum dignitate (L), dignified leisure
Ouvert, fem **Ouverte** (Fr), open
Ouvrage (Fr), a work
Ouvriers (Fr), operatives, workpeople
Oxonia (L), Oxford

Pace (L.), by leave of ,—**Pace tuâ,** by your leave
Pactum illicitum (L), an illegal compact
Padrone (It), ruler protector master
Pallida mors (L), pale death
Palmam qui meruit ferat (L), let him who has won the palm wear it
Panem et circenses! (L), [give us] bread and circus games! [the cry of the Roman populace]
beer and skittles
Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos (L), to spare the vanquished and put down the proud
Parergon (Gr), something done by the bye
Par excellence (Fr), by way of eminence
Par exemple (Fr), for example
Pari passu (L), with equal pace together
Par nobile fratrum (L), a noble pair of brothers
Particeps criminis (L), an accomplice
Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus (L), the mountains are in travail, an absurd mouse will be the outcome
Parvis componere magna (L), to compare great things with small
Pater patriæ (L), the father of his country
Pathêmata mathêmata (Gr), sufferings [are] lessons
Pension (Fr), board paid, a boarding house
Per aspera ad astra (L), to the stars by rough roads, through bolts and bars
Pereunt et imputantur (L), [the moments, hours] pass away and are reckoned to our account
Per fas et nefas (L), through right and wrong
Personnel (Fr), the persons employed in any service as distinguished from the *matériel*
Per tot discrimina rerum (L), through so many crises of fortune
Petropolis (L), St Petersburg
Pia desideria (L), pious regrets
Pia fraus (L), pious fraud
Pièce de résistance (Fr), the substantial course at dinner, the joint
Pied-à-terre (Fr), temporary lodging
Pinxit (L), [T D] painted [this]
Pis aller (Fr), the last or worst shift, a make shift
Pleno jure (L), with full authority
Poeta nascitur, non fit (L), the poet is born, not made
Point d'appui (Fr), point of support prop
Poscimur (L), we are called on [to sing, &c]
Posse comitatus (L), the power of the county [called by the sheriff to quell a riot]
Poste restante (Fr), a department in a post office, in which letters so addressed are kept to be called for
Post hoc ergo propter hoc (L), after this, therefore because of this [a fallacious reasoning]
Post mortem (L), after death
Post obitum (L), after death
Pour faire rire (Fr), to raise a laugh
Pour passer le temps (Fr), to pass away the time
Pour prendre congé, or **P.p c** (Fr), to take leave
Prescriptum (L), a thing prescribed
Preux chevalier (Fr), a brave knight
Primâ facie (L), on the first view
Primo (L), in the first place
Pro aris et focis (L), for altars and firesides for faith and home
Profanum vulgus (L), the profane rabble
Proh pudor! (L), oh, for shame!
Projet de loi (Fr), a legislative bill
Pro memoriâ (L), for a memorial
Pro patriâ (L), for our country
Pro re natâ (L), for a special emergency, according to the circumstances
Pro tanto (L), for so much
Pro tempore (L), for the time being
Proxime accessit (L), he came next [to the prizeman].
Publicè (L), publicly
Pulvis et umbra sumus (L), we are dust and a shadow
Punica fides (L), Punic or Carthaginian faith—i e treachery

Quære (L), inquire
Quæritur (L), the question is asked
Qualis ab incepto (L), as from the beginning
Quamdiu se bene gesserit (L), during good behaviour
Quantum mutatus ab illo! (L), how much changed from what he was!
Que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère? (Fr), what the devil was he doing in that galley? [from Molière's *Les Fourberies de Scapin*]
Quem deus perdere vult, prius dementat (L), whom a god wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.
Que sais-je? (Fr), how do I know? and what not.
Que voulez-vous? (Fr), what would you have?
Quicquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi (L), whatever madness possesses the chiefs, it is [the common soldiers or people of] the Achæans who suffer
Quid desiderio sit pudor aut modus? (L), why should there be shame or stint in regret for the loss of one so dear?
Quid rides? (L), why do you laugh?
Quieta non movere (L), things that are at rest not to move—to let sleeping dogs lie
Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? (L), who will watch the watchers?
Qui s'excuse s'accuse (Fr), he who excuses himself accuses himself
Quis separabit? (L), who shall separate [us]?
Qui tacet consentit (L), who keeps silence consents
Qui va là? (Fr), who goes there?
Quod avertat Deus! (L), which may God avert!
Quod bonum, felix, faustumque sit (L), may this be right, happy, and of good omen
Quod erat demonstrandum (L), or **Q E D,** which was to be proved or demonstrated
Quod erat faciendum (L), or **Q E F,** which was to be done
Quod hoc sibi vult? (L), what does this mean?
Quod vide (L), which see
Quo jure? (L), by what right?
Quorum pars magna fui (L), in which I bore a great share
Quot homines, tot sententiæ (L), as many men, so many minds (Terence's *Phormio*)
Quousque tandem, O Catilina? (L), to what length, then, O Catiline, [are you resolved to go]? [from Cicero's oration against Catiline]
Quo vadis? (L), whither goest thou?

Rabat (in mod Fr *rabais*), reduction of price
Ragione (It), a commercial company, a firm
Rara avis (L), a rare bird, a prodigy
Rari nantes in gurgite vasto (L), here and there [some] swimming in a vast whirlpool
Realschulen (Ger), secondary schools in Germany giving a general practical training
Réchauffé (Fr), warmed over, as food, hence stale
Reçu (Fr), received receipt
Reculer pour mieux sauter (Fr), to draw back to take a better leap
Redolet lucernâ (L), it smells of the lamp.

Re galantuomo (It), the gallant king [said of Victor Emmanuel]
Regiomontium (L), Königsberg
Reichstag (Ger), the Imperial Diet of Germany
Relâche (Fr), intermission no performance
Religio loci (L), the religious spirit of the place
Rem acu tetigisti (L), you have touched the thing with a needle you have hit it exactly
Renommée (Fr), renown
Rentes (Fr), funds bearing interest stocks
Réponse, s'il vous plaît, or **R.S V P** (Fr), reply, if you please, an answer will oblige
Requiescat in pace! or **R.I P** (L), may he [or she] rest in peace!
Res angusta domi (L), narrow circumstances at home, poverty
Res gestæ (L), exploits
Respice finem (L), look to the end
Résumé (Fr), an abstract or summary
Resurgam (L), I shall rise again
Revenons à nos moutons (Fr), let us return to our sheep let us return to our subject
Réverbère (Fr), a reflector, street lamp
Rêveur, fem **Rêveuse** (Fr), a day dreamer
Rifacimento (It), restatement, recast
Risum teneatis, amici? (L), could you keep from laughing, friends?
Roma locuta, causa finita (L), Rome has spoken, the cause is ended
Rotomagus (L), Rouen
Ruat cœlum (L), let the heavens fall
Rudis indigestaque moles (L), a rude and shapeless mass
Ruit mole suâ (L), it falls by its own weight
Ruse contre ruse (Fr), cunning against cunning, diamond cut diamond
Ruse de guerre (Fr), a stratagem of war
Rus in urbe (L), the country in town

Salle (Fr), a hall
Salvo jure (L), the right being safe
Sancta simplicitas (L), holy simplicity, child like innocence
Sans cérémonie (Fr), without ceremony
Sans peur et sans reproche (Fr), without fear and without reproach
Sans phrase (Fr), without phrases [of courtesy], without formalities, without any more talk
Sans souci (Fr), without care
Sapere aude (L), dare to be wise
Sartor resartus (L), the tailor done over
Sarum (L), Salisbury
Satis verborum (L), enough of words
Sat sapienti (L), enough for the wise a nod to the wise
Sauve qui peut (Fr), save himself who can—devil take the hindmost
Sculpsit (L), [T D] sculptured [this]
Secundum ordinem (L), in order
Selon les règles (Fr), according to the rules
Semper idem (L), always the same
Semper paratus (L), always ready
Se non è vero, è ben trovato (It), if it is not true, it is cleverly invented
Servus servorum Dei (L), a servant of the servants of God [a title adopted by the popes]
Sic itur ad astra (L), such is the way to the stars, to fame
Sic transit gloria mundi (L), so passes away earthly glory
Sic volo, sic jubeo (L), thus I will, thus I command
Sic vos non vobis (L), thus you [toil] not for yourselves
Silent leges See *Inter arma*
Similia similibus curantur (L), like things are cured by like—a hair of the dog that bit one
Si monumentum requiris, circumspice (L), if you seek [his] monument, look round you [inscription for the architect Christopher Wren in St Paul's]
Sine irâ et studio (L), without ill will and without favour
Siste, viator! (L), stop, traveller!
Si vis pacem, para bellum (L), if you wish peace, be ready for war
Solventur risu tabulæ (L), the bills will be dismissed with laughter—you will be laughed out of court
Solvitur ambulando (L), [the problem] is solved by walking—by practical experiment
S'orienter (Fr), to take one's bearings
Spero meliora (L), I hope for better things
Splendide mendax (L), splendidly false [for a good purpose]—lying in state
Sponte suâ (L), of one's own accord
Spretæ injuria formæ (L), the insult of beauty slighted
Stans pede in uno (L), standing on one foot
Stat pro ratione voluntas (L), my will stands in place of reason
Status quo (L), the state in which
Stet fortuna domus! (L), may the fortune of the house long last!
Sturm und Drang (Ger), storm and stress
Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re (L), gentle in manner, resolute in deed
Sub judice (L), under consideration
Sub pœnâ (L), under a penalty
Sub rosâ (L), under the rose privately
Sub specie (L), under the appearance of
Sub voce (L), under that head
Succès d'estime (Fr), a success of esteem or approval [if not profit]
Suggestio falsi (L), suggestion of something false
Sui generis (L), of its own kind, peculiar
Summum bonum (L), the chief good
Sunt lacrimæ rerum (L), there are tears for things [unhappy]
Sursum corda (L), lift up your hearts [to God]
Surtout, pas de zèle! (Fr), above all, no zeal!
Suum cuique (L), to each his own—let each have his own

Tabula rasa (L), a smooth or blank tablet
Tædium vitæ (L), weariness of life
Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem (L), a task of such difficulty was it to found the Roman race
Tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ? (L), are there such violent passions in celestial minds?
Tant mieux (Fr), so much the better
Tanto uberior (L), so much the richer
Tant pis (Fr), so much the worse
Tarvisium (L), Treviso
Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis (L), the times are changed, and we with them
Tempus edax rerum (L), time consumer of things.
Tempus fugit (L), time flies
Terra incognita (L), an unknown country
Tertium quid (L), a third something
Thalatta, thalatta! (Gr), the sea, the sea! [the exulting cry of Xenophon's soldiers on catching sight of the sea]
Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes (L), I fear the Greeks, even when bringing gifts
Tirage à part (Fr), an off print, or article reprinted separately from the magazine, &c , in which it first appeared—the German *Abdruck*
Toga virilis (L), the garb of manhood
To kalon (Gr), the beautiful the chief good
Tornacum (L), Tournay
Totidem verbis (L), in just so many words
Toties quoties (L), as often as
Toto cœlo (L), by the whole heavens diametrically opposite

Totus, teres, atque rotundus (L), complete, smooth, and round
Toujours perdrix (Fr), partridge every day—there may be too much even of a good thing
Tour de force (Fr), a feat of strength or skill
Tout au contraire (Fr), quite the contrary
Tout à fait (Fr), entirely
Tout à vous (Fr), wholly yours
Tout ensemble (Fr), the whole taken together the broad or general effect
Tout est perdu hors l'honneur (Fr), all is lost but honour [said by Francis I at Pavia]
Tout le monde (Fr), all the world, everybody
Traduttore traditore (It), a translator is a traitor or betrayer —*pl* **Traduttori traditori.**
Trajectum or **Ultrajectum** (L), Utrecht
Trecæ or **Civitas Tricassina** (L), Troyes
Tria juncta in uno (L), three in one
Tridentum (L), Trent
Tu quoque, Brute! (L), and thou too, Brutus!

Ubi bene, ibi patria (L), where it goes well with me, there is my fatherland
Ubique (L), everywhere
Ultima ratio regum (L), the last argument of kings [war]
Ultima Thule (L), the utmost boundary or limit
Ultimus Romanorum (L), the last of the Romans
Ultra vires (L), beyond one's powers
Und so weiter (Ger), or **u s w** , and so forth
Usque ad nauseam (L), to disgust
Usus loquendi (L), current usage of speech
Utile dulci (L), the useful with the agreeable
Ut infra (L), as below
Ut supra (L), as above

Vade in pace (L), go in peace
Vade mecum (L), go with me a constant companion
Væ victis! (L), woe to the conquered!
Vale (L) farewell
Valet de chambre (Fr), an attendant a footman
Variæ lectiones (L), various readings.
Variorum notæ (L), the notes of various authors
Varium et mutabile semper femina (L), woman is ever fickle and changeable
Vaurien (Fr), a worthless fellow, a rogue
Veni, vidi, vici (L), I came, I saw, I conquered
Vera incessu patuit dea (L), the true goddess stood revealed by her gait
Verbatim et litteratim (L), word for word and letter for letter
Verbum sapienti sat est (L), a word is enough for a wise man—often abbrev *verb sap* and *verb sat*
Veritas odium parit (L), truth begets hatred
Versus or **v** (L), against toward
Vestigia (L), tracks vestiges
Vestigia nulla retrorsum (L), no footprints backwards [at the lion's den] no going back
Vexata quæstio (L), a disputed question
Vi (L), by way of
Via media (L), a middle course
Via trita, via tuta (L), the beaten path is the safe path
Vice (L), in the place of
Vice versâ (L), the terms being exchanged
Videlicet (L), to wit, namely, usually shortened into **viz.**
Video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor (L), I see the better course and approve it, I follow the worse
Vi et armis (L), by force and arms by main force
Vigilate et orate (L), watch and pray
Vires acquirit eundo (L), it gains strength as it goes
Virgilium vidi tantum (L), I just saw Virgil [and no more]
Virginibus puerisque (L), for maidens and boys—for the young person
Virtus post nummos (L), virtue after money—i e money first
Virtute officii (Late L), by virtue of office
Vis a tergo (L), compulsion from behind
Vis-à-vis (Fr), opposite facing
Vis comica (L), comic power
Vis inertiæ (L), the power of inertia passive resistance
Vita brevis, longa ars (L), life is short, art is long
Vita patris (L), or **v.p** , in the father's lifetime
Vita sine litteris mors est (L), life without literature is death.
Vivat regina! (L), long live the queen!
Vivat rex! (L), long live the king!
Vivâ voce (L), by the living voice by oral testimony
Vive la bagatelle! (quasi French), long live folly!
Vive la république! (Fr), long live the republic!
Vive l'empereur! (Fr), long live the emperor!
Vive ut vivas (L), live that you may live
Vive, valeque! (L), life and health to you!
Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona (L), brave heroes lived before Agamemnon
Vogue la galère! (Fr), forward, come what may!
Voilà (Fr), behold there is, or there are
Voilà tout (Fr), that is all
Voiture (Fr), a carriage
Volage (Fr), flighty, fickle, giddy
Volente Deo (L), God willing
Volo, non valeo (L), I am willing, but unable
Volto sciolto e pensieri stretti (It), countenance open and thoughts closed
Vous l'avez voulu, George Dandin! (Fr), you would have it so! [from Molière's *George Dandin*]
Vox et præterea nihil (L), a voice and nothing more
Vox populi, vox Dei (L), the voice of the people is the voice of God
Vulgo (L), commonly

Wahrheit und Dichtung (Ger), truth and poetry
Wanderjahre (Ger), years of journeymanship
Weli, Wely (Ar), a Mohammedan saint
Weltgeist (Ger), the world spirit
Weltschmerz (Ger), world sorrow sympathy with universal misery thorough going pessimism

Xanthippe (Gr), a shrewish wife—from the wife of Socrates
Xerafin, Xeraphim (Port), a silver coin of Goa, worth about 1s 5d
Xeres (Sp), wine of Xeres, sherry
Xystum, pl **Xysta** (L —Gr), a covered colonnade in a gymnasium, a shaded walk in the garden of a Roman village

Yaboo (Pers), an Afghan pony
Yaghourt, Yaoort (Turk), a kind of cream cheese

Zabeta (Ar), a stated tariff
Zabtie, Zaptieh (Turk), a Turkish policeman
Zamarra, Zamarro (Sp), a shepherd's sheepskin coat
Zecchin. See *Sequin* in Dict
Zeitgeist (Ger), spirit [and tendency] of the times
Zeitvertreib (Ger), a pastime
Zif (Heb), a Hebrew month, same as *Iyar*, which begins with the new moon of April
Zikr (Ar), a dervishes' circular dance
Zollverein (Ger), the German Customs League
Zonam perdidit (L), he has lost his purse, he is in needy circumstances
Zonum solvere (L), to loose the virgin zone.*
Zôon politikon (Gr), a political animal [said of man].
Zum Beispiel (Ger.), for example, often **z.b.**

SUPPLEMENT

CONTAINING

ADDITIONAL WORDS AND PHRASES

Aardwolf, ärd'wo͝olf, *n* a South African carnivore, allied to the hyænas [Dut *aarde*, earth, *wolf*, wolf]

Ablegate, ab'le gāt, *n* a papal envoy who carries the insignia of office to a newly appointed cardinal

Ab'sent-mind'ed, *adj* inattentive to surroundings preoccupied —*adv* **Ab'sent-mind'edly.**

Ab'solute mu'sic, music which does not attempt to illustrate or describe—opp to *Programme music*, **Ab'solute tem'perature,** temperature expressed in accordance with the principles of thermodynamics alone, unaffected by the properties of the thermometric substance, **Ab'solute ze'ro,** the zero of the absolute scale of temperature

Acarodomatium, ak ar ō dom ā'shyum, *n* (*bot*) a dwelling for mites occurring in certain plants which benefit by their presence —*pl* **Acarodoma'tia** [Gr *akari*, a mite, *dōmation*, a little house—*dōma*, a house]

Accelerando, ach el er an'dō, or aks el er-an'dō, *adj* and *adv* (*mus*) with increasing speed [It —L *ad*, to, *celer*, swift]

Acetone, a'se tōn, *n* one of a class of carbon compounds in many respects similar to the aldehydes —Also called **Ke'tone** [From **Acetic**]

Acheulian, a shō'li an, *adj* belonging to a period of prehistoric man represented at St *Acheul*, Amiens —Also **Acheu'léen.**

A'cid, *adj* of rocks, containing a large proportion of silica

Acierate, ā'sē er āt, *v t* to turn into steel —*n* **A'cierage,** the process of electroplating a metal with iron or steel [Fr *acier*, steel—L *acies*, edge]

Acquired' char'acter, a character originating in the actual life of an organism, not inherited

Acromegaly, ak'rō meg'al i, *n* a disease characterised by overgrowth, especially of the face and extremities [Gr *akron*, point, *megas*, *megalos*, great]

Acropetal, a krop'et l, *adj* in the direction of the apex [Gr *akron*, apex, L *petĕre*, to seek]

Actinic, ak tin'ik, *adj* (*phys*) ultra violet [Gr *aktis*, *aktinos*, ray]

Actinium, ak tin'i um, *n* a radio active metal found in pitchblende [Gr *aktis*, *aktinos*, ray]

Actinolite, ak tin'ō lit, *n* (*min*) a green fibrous hornblende [Gr *aktis*, *aktinos*, ray, *lithos*, stone]

Actinomorphic, ak tin o mor'fik, *adj* (*bot*) radially symmetrical [Gr *aktis*, *aktinos*, ray, *morphē*, form]

Ac'tion, *n* the mechanism of a piano, &c in horses, mode of moving the legs

Addressee, ad res ē', *n* the person to whom a letter, &c, is addressed

Adeem, ad ēm', *v t* to take back (*law*) to cancel a bequest —*n* **Ademp'tion** [L *ad*, to, and *emĕre*, to take]

Adenoids, ad'en oidz, *n pl* morbid growths behind the soft palate

Adiabatic, ad i a bat'ik, *adj* (*phys*) neither losing nor gaining heat impassable to heat [Gr *a*, neg, *dia*, through, *batos*, passable]

Adjuvant, a'joo vant, *n* a help (*med*) an ingredient in a prescription to help the main ingredient —*adj* helping [Fr —L *ad*, to, *juvāre*, to help]

Admirable Crichton, ad'mer ab l krī'tn, one who excels in many things [James *Crichton* (1560–1582), Scottish athlete, Latin poet, polymath]

Adrenal, ad rē'nl, *adj* beside the kidneys —**Adrenal glands,** the suprarenal capsules two small ductless glands over the kidneys —*n* **Adre'nalin,** a hormone secreted by these glands, used to cause constriction of the small arteries [L *ad*, to, *renes*, kidneys]

Advisory, ad-vī'zer i, *adj* for the purpose of advising

Aerenchyma, ā er eng'ki ma, *n* (*bot*) respiratory tissue —*adj* **Aerenchym'atous.** [Gr *aēr*, air, *en*, in, *chyma*, that which is poured]

Aer'ial rail'way, a system of overhead wires supporting small carriages driven by an electric motor, **Aerial wire,** in wireless telegraphy, an elevated antenna

Aerobic, ā er ob'ik, *adj* requiring the presence of free oxygen —*n* **A'erobe,** an aerobic bacterium [Gr *aēr*, air, *bios*, life]

Aerodrome, ā'er ō drōm, *n* a course where flying contests are held formerly used of a kind of flying-machine [Gr *aēr*, the air, and *dromos*, running

Aeromotor, ā'er ō mō ter, *n* a motor for a flying-machine [Gr *aēr*, air]

Aerophone, ā'er-ō-fōn, *n* an apparatus for wireless telephony [Gr *aēr*, air, *phōnē*, voice]

Aeroplane, ā'er ō plān, *n* a form of flying machine a small plane for aerostatic experiments —*v i* to fly with an aeroplane [Gr *aēr*, L *planus*, plane.]

A'erostat, *n* an ordinary spherical balloon

Afterdamp, af'ter damp, *n* choke damp formed in a mine by an explosion

Aftertaste, af'ter tāst, *n* a taste after eating or drinking

Agar-agar, ag'ar ag'ar, *n* a nutrient jelly prepared from certain seaweeds, and used in the artificial cultivation of bacteria

Agitato, aj it a'tō, *adj* (*mus*) agitated —*adv* in an agitated manner [It —L *agitāre*, to agitate]

Agnus castus, ag'nus kas'tus, a species of *Vitex*, a verbenaceous tree [Gr *agnos*, the name of the tree, and L *castus*, a translation of Gr *hagnos*, chaste, with which it was confused]

Aileron, āl'er on, *n* a small plane turning on a horizontal axis to assist in balancing an aeroplane a half gable, as on a penthouse [Fr *aileron*, fin—*aile*, wing—L *ala*]

Air'-brake *n* a brake worked by compressed air —*adj* **Air'-cooled,** cooled by exposure to air —*ns* **Air'-craft,** any apparatus—e g a balloon or a flying machine—for going through the air without visible means of support, **Air'-gas,** an illuminating gas, a mixture of air with petroleum vapour, **Air'-hole, Air'-pock'et,** a portion of the atmosphere in which the condition of the air is such that it gives less support to an aeroplane than elsewhere, **Air'man, -wom'an,** a man, woman, who flies through the air by means of an craft, **Air'manship, Air'-ship,** a dirigible balloon, **Air'way,** a passage for a current of air, **Air'-wire,** in wireless telegraphy, an antenna rising into the air, **Air'worthiness.**—*adj* **Air'-worthy,** fit for the air able to fly in unfavourable weather

Alalia, a lā'li a, *n* (*med*) loss of speech by paralysis [Gr *a*, neg, *lalia*, talk]

Albuminuria, al bū min ū'ri a, *n* the presence of albumin in the urine the disease producing this

Aldehyde, al'de hīd, *n* (*chem*) any one of a class of compounds which may be obtained by oxidising alcohol, so as to remove part of the hydrogen. [Contraction of *alcohol dehydrogenatum*]

Aleurone, al ūr'ōn, *n* a proteid substance found in seeds [Gr *aleuron*, flour]

Alfa, al'fa, *n* esparto grass [Ar *halfa*]

Align'ment, *n* a line of standing stones, &c

All-red line, All-red route, a line of telegraphic, railway, or other communication which lies throughout in British territory

Alp, alp, *n* a mountain pasture a mountain peak —*n* **Al'penhorn** (*Ger*), a large horn used by Alpine cowherds [L *Alpes*, the Alps]

Al'pha-rays, *n pl* streams of alpha particles, or particles of helium, given off by radium and other radio active substances

Altiscope, al'ti skōp, *n* an instrument containing several lenses and mirrors, so arranged that an observer can see beyond intervening objects

Amentia, a men'shya, *n* mental deficiency [L *amentia—a*, away, *mens, mentis*, mind]

Amer'ican Aloe (see **Agave**).—**Amer'ican or'gan,** an instrument resembling the harmonium, in which air is sucked inwards to the reeds

Amer'icanist, *n* a student of *American* biology, archæology, and the like

Ammeter, am'et er, *n* an instrument for *measuring* the force of electric currents [Compounded from *ampère*, and Gr *metron*, measure]

Amnesia, am nē'sya, *n* loss of memory [Gr *amnēsia—a*, not, *mnasthai*, to remember]

Amok. See **Amuck.**

Ampère, ang pei', or am-pē', *n* a unit of electric current [A M *Ampère*, the French electrician]

Amphimixis, am fi mik'sis, *n* sexual reproduction [Gr *amphi*, on both sides, *mixis*, mixing, intercourse]

Amyl-nitrite, am'il nī'trīt, *n* a fruity smelling, amber coloured liquid, inhaled medicinally

Anaerobic, an ā er-ob'ik, *adj* (*bot*) not requiring the presence of free oxygen —*n* **Ana'erobe,** an anaerobic bacterium [Gr *an*, neg, *aēr*, air, *bios*, life]

Anaphylaxis, an a fil aks'is, *n* an increased susceptibility to small doses of a serum brought about by accustoming an animal to larger doses —*adj* **Anaphylac'tic.** [Gr *ana*, up, back, *phylaxis*, guarding]

Androecium, an drēsh'yum, *n* (*bot*) the stamens collectively [Gr *anēr, andros*, man, male, *oikion*, house]

Anemograph, an em'ō graf, *n* a wind recording instrument —*adj* **Anemograph'ic** —*n* **Anemog'raphy.** [Gr *anemos*, wind, *graphein*, to write]

Anemophilous, an em of'il us, *adj* (*bot*) wind pollinated —*n.* **Anemoph'ily.** [Gr. *anemos*, wind, *philein*, to love]

Ang'le-i'ron, *n* an L shaped iron, used to strengthen a building

Ang'lo-French, *n* the French dialect spoken by the Normans in England —*ns* **Ang'lo-American, Ang'lo-Ind'ian,** &c, a person of English origin living in America, India, &c —*adjs* pertaining to such a person

Anglophobe, ang'glō fōb, *n* one who dislikes things English —*n* **Anglophobia,** dislike of things English [L *Anglus*, English, Gr *phobos*, fear]

An'imal mag'netism, mesmerism

Anion, an'i on, *n* an ion which seeks the anode an electro-negative ion [Gr *ana*, up, *ion*, going, pr p neut of *ienai*, to go]

Anopheles, an-of'el ēz, *n* a genus of gnat carrying mosquitoes [Gr *anōpheles*, hurtful—*an*, neg, *ophelos*, help]

Anorthic, an or'thik, *adj* (*crystallography*) triclinic referable to three unequal oblique axes. [Gr *an*, neg, *orthos*, straight]

Ant'-bear, *n* the aardvark, a South African edentate that feeds on white ants —*ns* **Ant'-eat'er,** a name given to various animals that feed on ants or on white ants, including, besides the South American family, the aardvarks, the pangolins, and the echidnas, **Ant'-heap,** a hillock raised by ants or by white ants the material of which it is composed —**White ant,** a termite a neuropterous insect that raises high conical nests

Antenna, an ten'a, *n* in wireless telegraphy, a conductor which sends out or receives electric waves

Anthocyan, an thō sī'an, **Anthocyanin,** an thō-sī'an in, *n* a red pigment occurring in plants. [Gr *anthos*, flower, *kyanos*, blue]

Anthropogeography, *n* the geography of the races of man

Antitoxin, an ti tok'sin, *n* (*med*) a substance produced in blood serum by injections of a toxin, and used to neutralise that toxin in man or another animal —*adj* **Antitox'ic.** [Gr *anti*, against, and **Toxin**]

Anti-vivisection, an'ti viv i sek'shn, *n* opposition to vivisection —*n* **An'ti-vivisec'tionist.**

Apache, a pash'ā, *n* a lawless ruffian or hooligan [Fr, from the name of a Red Indian tribe]

Apepsia, a pep'sya, **Apepsy,** a pep'si, *n* indigestion [Gr *apepsia—a*, not, *peptein*, to digest]

Append'ix, *n* a process appended to an organ, esp the **Ver'miform append'ix** of the cœcum —*n* **Appendici'tis,** inflammation of the vermiform appendix

Aragonite, ar'a gon īt, *n* a variety of calcium carbonate [*Aragon*, in Spain]

Ar'mature, *n* the revolving part of a dynamo or electro motor

Ar'my-corps, *n* a division of an army which is complete in itself, with infantry, cavalry, artillery, &c —*ns* **Ar'my-list,** a list of officers in the army, **Ar'my-worm,** the larva of the cotton-moth, which travels in great bodies

Arroyo, ar ō'yō, *n.* a rocky ravine a dry watercourse [Sp.]

Artill'ery-train, *n* a number of cannon mounted on carriages and ready to move

Artist's proof, an early copy of an engraving, signed by the artist

Aseity, a sē'i ti, *n* self origination [L *a*, from, *se*, self]

Aside' from (*Amer*), apart from

Aspirin, as'pir in, *n* a drug for relieving rheumatic pains

Association. See **Football**

Astrophysics, as trō fiz'iks, *n* the study of the physical conditions of the heavenly bodies —*adj* **Astrophys'ical** [Gr *astron*, star, and **Physics.**]

At-home See **Home**

Auc'tion bridge, a form of the game of bridge in which a declaration may be set aside by another player in turn making a higher declaration or undertaking to take more tricks

Autacoid, aw'ta koid, *n* an internal secretion which excites or inhibits action in various tissues a hormone or chalone [Gr *autos*, self, *akos*, drug]

Authorised' Ver'sion, the English translation of the Bible completed in 1611

Auto, aw'tō, *n* a colloquial abbreviation of **Automobile**

Auto-bus, aw'tō bus, *n* an omnibus moved from within by power derived from petrol, electricity, &c [Gr *autos*, self, and **Bus**]

Auto-car, aw'tō kar, *n* a motor car [Gr *autos*, self, and **Car**]

Au'to-intoxica'tion, *n* poisoning by substances produced within the body —*n* **Au'to-intox'icant,** a poison produced within the body [Gr *autos*, self]

Au'tomatic wri'ting, writing performed without the volition of the writer

Autophanous, aw tof'an us, *adj* self luminous [Gr *autos*, self, *phanos*, bright]

Au'to-sugges'tion, *n* a mental process similar to suggestion, but originating in a belief in the subject's own mind [Gr *autos*, self]

Aviate, ā'vi āt, *v i* to practise aviation

Aviette, av i et', *n* an aeroplane driven by man power [L *avis*, bird, Fr *-ette*, diminutive suffix]

Ax'le-box, *n* the box in which the axle end turns

Baas, bas *n* (*S Africa*) See **Boss**

Back'-blocks, *n pl* (*Austr*) the interior parts of a station, far from the river front —*adj* **Back'-block** —*ns* **Back'-block'er, Back'-coun'try,** districts not yet thickly peopled —*v i* **Back'-ped'al,** to press the pedals back —*ns* **Back'-step,** a mounting step on the rear hub of a bicycle, **Back'-veld** (*S African*), the country remote from towns, **Back'-veld'er,** a dweller in the back veld —**Back of** (*Amer*), behind

Backfisch, bak'fish, *n* a young girl [Ger, lit fish for frying, perhaps in allusion to immaturity]

Baffy, baf'i, *n* a golf club like a brassy, with shorter shaft and more sloping face [Perh connected with **Baff**]

Bail, bāl, *n* a hoop or half hoop a hoop handle [Perh Ice *beygla*, hoop]

Bak'er's doz'en, thirteen Hucksters used to buy thirteen batches for the price of twelve

Balalaika, bä la li'ka, *n* a Slav stringed instrument with frets and a triangular body [Russ]

Balanoglossus, bal'an ō-glos'us, *n* a genus of wormlike animals of the hemichordata. [Gr *balanos*, acorn, gland, *glōssa*, tongue]

Balata, bä'lä tä, *n* a substance resembling rubber, got from the latex of Mimusops

Ball'-bear'ings, *n pl* in machinery, a device for diminishing friction by making a revolving part run on loose steel balls

Ballonet, bal on-et', *n* in a balloon or dirigible, a small bag from which air is allowed to escape, and into which air is forced to compensate for changes of pressure in the gas bag a division of the air reservoir of a dirigible a small auxiliary gas bag [Fr *ballon*, balloon]

Ballyrag, bal'i rag, *v t* to bullyrag

Banderilla, ban dā rēl'ya, *n* a dart with a streamer, stuck by bull fighters in the bull's neck —*n* **Banderillero** (ban dā rēl yā'rō), a bull-fighter who uses banderillas

Band'-saw, *n* a saw in the form of an endless steel belt —*n* **Band'-wheel,** a wheel on which a band runs

Bank, bangk, *v i* of an aeroplane, to tilt sidewise in turning

Bank'-a'gent, *n* the head of a branch bank —*ns* **Bank'-book,** a book recording money deposited in and withdrawn from a bank, **Bank'-rate,** the rate at which the Bank of England is prepared to discount bills

Banker, bang'ker, *n* (*Austr*) a river full to the top of its banks

Banket, bangk et', *n* an auriferous pebbly conglomerate peculiar to South Africa [Dut *banket*, a sweetmeat, from its resemblance to almond tablet See **Banquet**]

Banzai, ban'za ē, *n* a Japanese battle cry and salute to the emperor [Jap, ='forever']

Bar, bar, *n* a rail marking off a space in each house of parliament a horizontal band across a shield barristers collectively —*prep* except —*ns* **Bar' bell,** a rod with a ball at each end, used in gymnastic exercises, **Bar'-tend'er** (*Amer*), a man who serves at the bar of a drinking-saloon —**Called to the bar,** admitted a barrister, **Double bar** (*mus*), two vertical lines marking off a section

Barbed'-wire, *n* fencing wire armed with spikes

Barge, barj, *v i* (*slang*) to lurch in collision

Barge'-coup'le, *n* the gable rafters —*n pl* **Barge'-stones,** the stones which make up the sloping edge of a gable [Low L *bargus*, a gallows]

Barrack, bar'ak, *v t* and *v i* to jeer (at) to make a hostile demonstration, especially by cheering ironically, at a cricket match, &c —*n* and *adj* **Barr'acking.** [Of Australian origin—native *borak*, to jeer]

Barr'age, *n* a dam, esp a large dam

Barramunda, bar a mun'da, *n* an Australian lung fish

Barranca, bar ang'ka, *n* a deep gorge, with steep sides —Also **Barran'co.** [Sp Amer]

Barr'ens, *n pl* (*Amer*) elevated plateaux with small trees but no timber

Base coin, spurious coin, **Base met'al,** a metal which alters on exposure to air—opp to *Noble metal*

Bas'ic, *adj* of rocks, poor in silica —*n* **Bas'ic-slag,** a by product in the manufacture of steel, used as manure

Basil, baz'il, *n* a sheepskin roughly tanned and undressed

Bass, bās, *n* a bass singer —*ns* **Bass'-bar,** a strip of wood on the belly of a violin under the bass foot of the bridge to distribute the vibrations, **Bass'-clar'inet,** a clarinet an octave lower than the ordinary clarinet, **Bass'-clef,** the F clef on the fourth line of the stave, **Bass'-drum,** the large drum of an orchestra or band, **Bass'-tu'ba,** the lowest instrument of the saxhorn class the euphonium, **Doub'le-bass, Thor'ough-bass** (see **Double, Thorough**), **Fig'ured-bass,** bass with figures to indicate chords —Often in Italian form **Basso** (bäs'sō)

Bastaard, bäs tärd', *n* (*S Africa*) a person of mixed white and coloured parentage, whether legitimately born or not [Dut, =bastard]

Bathmism, bath'mizm, *n* a supposed directive force in evolution, or inherent tendency to de-

velop along divergent lines —*adj* **Bath'mic.** [Gr *bathmos*, step]

Bathometer, bath-om'et er, *n* an instrument for measuring depth of water [Gr *bathos*, depth, *metron*, measure]

Bathygraphical, bath ı graf'ık l, *adj* of maps, indicating depth of water [Gr *bathys*, deep, *graphein*, to write]

Bathymetry, bath ım'e trı, *n* the study of measurement of depths in the sea or lakes —*adj* **Bathymet'rical** [Gr *bathys*, deep, *metron*, measure]

Batt'le-ship, *n* an armoured war ship of the most powerful class

Bawley, baw'lı, *n* (*local*) a small fishing smack

Beach'-mas'ter, *n* an officer who looks after the disembarking of troops

Bead, bēd, *n* the flange of a tire —*v t* to furnish with a bead

Bear-animalcule, bār' an ım al'kūl, *n* one of a certain group of degenerate arthropods

Bear'-bait'ing, *n* the sport of setting dogs to worry a chained bear

Beat down, to cheapen by haggling

Bedd'er, *n* a plant suitable for a flower bed —*ns* **Bed'-key,** a wrench for adjusting a bedstead, **Bed'rock,** solid rock underlying superficial deposits a solid foundation of established facts or fundamental principles (also *adj*), **Bed'-spread,** a coverlet —**False bedd'ing** (*geol*), irregular or diagonal bedding due to current action

Beha'viour, *n* mode of action (*physiol*) response to stimulus

Belay'ing-pin, *n* (*naut*) a pin round which a rope is fastened a cleat

Bell'-bird, *n* various Australian and South American birds, whose notes are like those of a bell —*ns* **Bell'-boy** (*U S*), a hotel attendant, **Bell'-buoy,** a buoy with a bell, rung by the waves, **Bell'-flow'er,** a campanula, **Bell'-pull,** a cord or handle for ringing a bell, **Bell'-tent,** a bell shaped tent

Bench'-mark, *n* a mark cut by a surveyor in a rock or wall to mark a level

Bend, bend, *n* half a butt of leather cut length wise

Benthos, ben'thos, *n* the fauna and flora of the sea bottom [Gr *benthos*, depth]

Berg, bārh, *n* (*S Africa*) a hill or mountain [Dut]

Bergschrund, bārg'shrunt, *n* a gap between a glacier and the side of its valley [Ger]

Bertha, Berthe, bėrth, *n* a woman's cape or collar, falling over the shoulders [*Bertha*, a girl's name]

Beryllium, ber ıl'ı-um, *n* the metal also known as Glucinum (q v) —*n* **Beryll'ia,** glucina [From **Beryl.**]

Be'ta-rays', *n pl* streams of beta particles, or electrons, given off by radium and other radio active substances

Bibliophil, Bibliophile, bib'lı ō fil, *n* a lover or collector of books —*adj* loving books —*n* **Bib-liophily** (bib-lı of'ıl ı), love of books [Gr *biblos*, book, *phileein*, to love]

Bicameral, bī kam'er al, *adj* consisting of two chambers [L *bis*, twice, *camera*, chamber]

Bicentenary, bī sen'ten er ı (also tēn', ten'), *n* a two hundredth anniversary [L *bis*, twice, and **Centenary**]

Bicentennial, bī sen ten'yal, *adj* lasting two hundred years occurring once in two hundred years —*n* a bicentenary [L *bis*, twice, *centum*, a hundred, *annus*, year]

Big'horn, *n* the Rocky Mountain goat or sheep —*n* **Big'wig** (*coll*), a dignitary —**Big game** (see **Game**).

Bill, *v t* to announce —*ns* **Bill'-post'er,** a bill sticker, **Bill'-post'ing.**—**Bill of indict'ment** (*law*), a statement of a charge made against a person

Billabong, bil'a bong, *n* (*Austr*) an effluent from a river

Billet, bil'et, *n* (*coll*) an appointment a situation

Billy, bil'ı, *n* (*Austr*) a cooking can

Biltong, bil'tong, *n* sun dried meat [S African—Dut *bil*, buttock, *tong*, tongue]

Bi'nary, *n* a double star two stars revolving about their centre of gravity —Also **Bi'nary star, Bi'nary sys'tem**

Bind o'ver, to subject to legal obligation

Biograph, bī'ō gräf, *n* See **Bioscope**

Biometrics, bī ō met'rıks, *n* the statistical study of biology —*adj* **Biomet'ric** —*n* **Biometri'cian.** [Gr *bios*, life, *metron*, measure]

Bionomics, bī on om'iks, *n* the study of the relations between the various parts of an organism and between the parts and the whole the study of the relations between the organism and its environment ecology [Gr *bios*, life, *nomos*, law]

Bioscope, bī'ō skōp, *n* a form of the zoetrope contrived so as to exhibit the successive movements of a living body, thus simulating life —Also **Bi'ograph** [Gr *bios*, life, *skopeein*, to view, *graphein*, to write, describe]

Biplane, bī'plān, *n* a form of flying machine in which there are two planes or sets of planes

Birth'-rate, *n* proportion of births to population

Black, *n* black pigment —*ns* **Black'-band,** a clay ironstone with much carbonaceous matter; **Black'-bee'tle,** a cockroach, **Blackberr'ying,** gathering blackberries, **Black'-bread,** rye bread; **Black'-frost,** frost without rime, **Black'-list,** a list of bankrupts, drunkards, or others against whom it is necessary to give warning, **Black'-Mari'a,** a prison van, **Black'-pudd'ing,** a pudding or sausage made of blood and suet, **Black'-quar'ter,** an apoplectic disease of cattle, **Black'-sheep,** a disreputable member of a family a scoundrel —**Black Watch,** the 42nd Highland Regiment, **Black'-wa'ter fe'ver,** a fever in which the urine is dark-coloured

Bladder-wrack, blad'er rak, *n* common seaweed covered with small *bladders* or blisters

Blank cheque, a cheque in which the amount of money is not filled in

Blastoidea, blast oid'e a, *n pl* a group of bud like calcareous fossil Echinoderms —*adj* and *n.* **Blast'oid.** [Gr *blastos*, sprout, *eidos*, form]

Blastomere, blast'ō mēr, *n* a segment in the first division of the impregnated ovum [Gr *blastos*, germ, *meros*, part]

Blastosphere, blast'ō sfēr, *n* an embryo with blastoderm and a cavity. [Gr *blastos*, germ, *sphaira*, sphere]

Blastula, blast'ū la, *n* a segmented ovum with blastoderm and a cavity [Gr *blastos*, germ, L *ula*, diminutive suffix]

Blauwbok, blow'bok, *n* a small South African antelope [Dut *blauw*, blue, *bok*, goat]

Blen'heim See **Spaniel**

Blesbok, bles'bok, *n* a South African antelope with a blazed forehead [Dut *bles*, blaze, *bok*, goat]

Blind-alley, blīnd' al'ı, *adj* of a juvenile employment, leading to no settled occupation in adult life

Block'-chain, *n* an endless chain made so as to work on cog wheels, as on a bicycle

Blocking motion, blok'ing mō'shn, notice given by a member of the House of Commons that he intends to call attention to a certain matter at a future date, and thus, by the rules of the House, preventing (or 'blocking') the subject from being

raised on a motion for the adjournment of the House

Block'-sys'tem, *n* a system by which no railway train is allowed to enter a section of line so long as any other is on it

Blood, *n* (*slang*) a sensational or melodramatic tale a penny dreadful —*adj* **Blood'-and-thun'der,** melodramatic.—*n* **Blood'-feud,** a feud between kindreds arising out of an act of bloodshed —*adj* **Blood'less,** anæmic —*n* **Blood'-lessness.**—*adj* **Blood'-sprent,** sprinkled with blood.

Blow, *n.* a blast —*ns* **Blow'-hole,** a whale's nostril a hole in ice to which seals and the like come to breathe a ventilating hole, **Blow'-out** (*slang*), a feast

Blue, *n* a blue pigment a blue powder or liquid used in laundries (*pl*) mental depression the Royal Horse Guards —*ns* **Bluebell',** in Scotland and N England, the harebell in S England, the wild hyacinth, **Blue'-ground,** the grayish blue soil in which diamonds are got at Kimberley, **Blue'-gum,** a eucalyptus tree, **Blue'-mould,** a mould that grows on bread, cheese, &c —**Blue'-wa'ter school,** those who believe that a strong navy is a sufficient defence for Britain —**Once in a blue moon,** very rarely

Bluey, bloō'i, *n* (*Austr*) a bushman's bundle, generally in a *blue* cloth

Bluff, bluf, *v t* and *v i* (*slang*) to deceive by swagger

Boat'-train, *n* a train run in connection with a boat

Bob, *n* a short line at, or near, the end of a stanza —*n* **Bob'-wheel,** the bob with the lines following it

Bobsled, bob'sled, **Bobsleigh,** bob'slā, *n* a sledge made up of two smaller sledges coupled together [An American word]

Boer, bōōr, *n* a Dutch South African —Also *adj* [Dut *boer*, farmer, cf **Boor**]

Bogey, bō'gi, *n* in golf, the score, for a given hole or course, of an imaginary good player, Colonel Bogey, fixed as a standard [Perh from **Bogy**]

Bok, bok, *n* (*S Africa*) a goat an antelope—used alike of male and female [Dut *bok*, goat]

Bolero, bol'er ō, *n* a short, jacket like bodice, coming barely to the waist, and usually worn above a blouse [From a similar garment worn by Spanish women when dancing the *bole'ro*]

Bonnet, bon'et, *n* the cover of a motor car engine [See **Bonnet** in Dict]

Bonny-clabber, bon'i klab'er, *n* milk naturally clotted on souring [Anglo Irish, *bainne*, milk, *claba*, thick]

Bontebok, bon'te bok, *n* a South African antelope [Dut *bont*, parti coloured, *bok*, goat]

Boodle, bood'l, *n* (*Amer slang*) money got by political or official corruption

Book, *n* a libretto —*v t* and *v i* to engage, as a seat to take a ticket for —*ns* **Book'ie** (*coll*), a book maker, **Book'ing-clerk,** one who sells tickets, **Book'ing-hall, -office,** a place for selling tickets

Boom, bōm, *n* (*S Africa*) a tree (in combination, as Kafir boom, &c) —*n* **Boom'-slang,** a venomous tree snake. [Dut *boom*, tree, *slang*, snake]

Bora, bō'ra, *n* an Australian initiation rite [Native word]

Boric, bō'rik, *adj* Same as **Boracic** [See **Borax.**]

Borstal system, bors'tl sis'tm, a system of detaining 'juvenile adult' criminals in a reformatory for a considerable time under conditions intended to make them useful citizens [*Borstal*, a suburb of Rochester, which has such a reformatory]

Borzoi, bor'zoi, *n.* a Russian wolf hound [Russ *borzoy*, swift]

Bottony, bot'on-i, *adj* (*her*) See **Botoné** in Dict

Bouillon, bōō-yong', *n* soup [Fr *bouillir*, to boil]

Bound'ary-rid'er, *n* (*Austr*) one who rides around a station and repairs fences

Bounder, bown'der, *n* (*slang*) a vulgarian, especially if noisy or caddish

Bowler, bō'ler, *n* a low crowned felt hat, a billycock

Box, boks, *v t* (*Austr*) to mix, said of flocks of sheep that should be kept apart —*ns* **Box'-calf,** calf skin tanned in a certain way, **Box'-kite,** a kite in the form of an open ended box, **Box'-office,** in a theatre, the office at which seats may be booked, **Box'-pleat,** a double fold of cloth

Boxer, boks'er, *n* a member of a Chinese anti-foreign organisation, called The Fist of Righteous Harmony.

Boys' Brigade', an organisation of boys for the promotion of habits of obedience, reverence, discipline, and self respect

Boy Scout, a member of an organisation of boys formed to develop mental and physical alertness and strong character

Brack'et, *n* an angled support

Brain'-fag, *n* an exhausted condition of the nerves or brain —*adj* **Brain'y,** well endowed with brains intellectual —**Brain'-fe'ver bird,** a cuckoo that tortures Anglo-Indians by singing scales in the night.

Brake, *n* a brake-van —*v t* to apply the brake to —*ns* **Brakes'man,** a brakeman, **Brake'-van,** a railway carriage from which the brakes are worked

Bram'ble, *n* (*Scot* and *N Eng*) the fruit of the bramble the blackberry

Branch, bransh, *n* (*Amer*) a tributary a brook

Bran'dy-ball, *n* a kind of sweet —*n* **Bran'dy-snap,** a ginger bread wafer

Break'-down gang, on a railway, a squad of men employed to clear away the wreckage after an accident

Breast'-wall, *n* a retaining wall

Brer, brer, *n* American negro form of **Brother.**

Brick'-tea, *n* tea compressed into bricks

Bridge, brij, *n* a card game resembling whist, in which each player in turn chooses which suit, or whether any, shall be trumps, and plays his partner's cards as a dummy hand

Brilliantine, bril'yan tēn, *n* a dressing for the hair to make it glossy [See **Brilliant**]

Brom'ide pa'per, in photography, a paper with a sensitive surface containing bromide of silver, used in printing from a negative

Bronzite, bronz'it, *n* (*min*) a kind of diallage with bronze like lustre

Brumby, brum'bi, *n* (*Austr*) a wild horse

Brush, brush, *n* (*Austr*) forest, not necessarily of small timber —*n* **Brush'er,** a small wallaby —**Brush kangaroo',** a wallaby, **Brush turkey,** an Australian bird the mound bird

Bryophyte, brī'ō fīt, *n* a member of the *Bryophyta*, one of the main groups of the vegetable kingdom, including mosses and liverworts [Gr *bryon*, a seaweed, also a moss, *phyton*, plant]

Buck, buk, *n* (*S Africa*) a goat or antelope, irrespective of sex —*n* **Buck'er,** a bucking horse

Buck'-up, *v t* and *v i* (*slang*) to pull oneself together to make a great effort to improve to hasten to invigorate

Budgeree, buj'er ē, *adj* (*Austr*) good [Native word]

Buff'alo-robe, *n* a bison hide rug

Buff'-wheel, *n* a leather covered polishing wheel

Bulb, *n* a subterranean bud a protuberance or swelling a dilatation or expansion of a glass tube the glass of an incandescent electric light —*n* **Bul'bil** (*bot*), a small bud that grows into an independent plant —**Bulb of percuss'ion,** a

raised cone on a worked flint, marking the point where a blow has been struck

Bull, *n* the male of various large animals, as the whale, the elephant —*n* **Bull'-ring,** the arena for bull fights or for bull baiting

Bully, bool'i, **Bully-beef,** bool'i bēf, *n* canned or pickled beef [Fr *bouilli*, boiled beef]

Bumble-foot, bum'bl foot, *n* inflammation of the ball of the foot

Bun, *n* a bun shaped coiffure

Bund, bōōnt, *n* a league or confederacy [Ger]

Bunk, bungk, *n* (*slang*) flight (esp in phrase **To do a bunk**) —*v i* to flee

Burramundi See **Barramunda**

Bush'-buck, *n* a South African antelope—also **Bosch'-bok.**—*adj* **Bushed** (*Austr*), lost in the bush —*ns* **Bush'-harr'ow,** a harrow formed of wooden bars interwoven with bushes, **Bush'-mas'ter,** a venomous South American snake, **Bush'-rope,** a liana, **Bush'-veld,** veld composed largely of bush—also **Bosch'-veld, Bush'-whack'ing** (*Amer*), pulling a boat by means of the bushes on a river bank making one's way through bushes bush fighting

Butt, but, *n* an ox hide minus the *offal* or pieces round the margins

Butte, but, *n* (*Amer*) an abrupt isolated hill [Fr]

Butt'erfly-screw, *n* a screw with finger grips, as on a tennis racket press

Butt'er-Scotch, *n* a kind of toffee made of sugar and butter

Butt-in, *v i* (*Amer*) to interpose

Bye, bī, *n* in golf, the playing, as a subsidiary game, of those holes that remain to complete the round when the match is decided in games in which competitors play in pairs, the position of an odd player who draws no opponent, and there fore passes without competition to the next stage of the contest

By'-pro'duct, *n* a subsidiary product obtained in the process of manufacturing something else

Byre, bīr, *n* a cowhouse [A S *bȳre*, perh cog with **Bower**]

Bywoner, bī'wō ner, *n* (*S Africa*) a poor white an authorised squatter on another man's farm a parasite [Dut *bywonen*, to assist, be present at]

Cab, *n* the driver's shelter on a locomotive —*ns* **Cab'-runn'er,** a cab tout, **Cab'-rank,** a cab stand

Ca'ble-laid, *adj* of a rope, composed of three ropes, each of three strands —*ns* **Ca'ble-rail'way, -tram'way,** a railway, tramway, along which the carriages are drawn by an endless cable

Cabré, ka'brā, *adj* (*her*) rearing of an aeroplane, flying tail down [Fr *cabrer*, to caper—Sp *cabra*—L *capra*, goat]

Ca'dence, *n* the succession of chords closing a musical phrase

Cadet', *n* a boy undergoing military training in New Zealand, a new comer gaining experience —*n* **Cadet'-corps**

Cadre, kadr, *n* (*mil*) the permanent nucleus of a regiment, which can be expanded at need [Fr *cadre*, frame—L *quatuor*, four]

Cake'-walk, *n* a dance or prancing movement performed by American negroes in competition for a cake music for the same —*v i* to perform a cake walk or execute similar movements

Calf, *n* the young of various animals, as whale, elephant calf skin

Call, *n* a signal by bugle, or the like —*ns* **Call'-loan, Call'-mon'ey,** a loan, or money, payable when asked for

Calory, Calorie, kal'or-i, *n* a unit of heat the amount of heat that will raise the temperature of a kilogramme of water from 0° to 1° centigrade [Fr —L *calor*, heat]

Cam'el-thorn, Cam'el-tree, *n* names given to various South African Acacias [Dut. *kameel*, camel, applied by the Boers to the giraffe.]

Camembert, kam-ang ber', *n* a kind of cheese made near *Camembert*, in France

Camp, *v i* to dwell in a camp or tent—also **Camp out** —*ns* **Camp'-chair,** a folding chair, **Camp'-fire,** the fire of an encampment a reunion, or section, of certain organisations

Canal'-rays, *n pl* (*phys*) positive rays a stream of positively electrified particles towards, and, if it is perforated, through, the cathode of a vacuum tube —Also (Ger) **Canal'-strah'len**

Cana'ry, *v i.* to dance the canary to prance about —*ns* **Cana'ry-bird,** a canary, **Cana'ry-creep'er,** a yellow-flowered *Tropæolum*, **Cana'ry-seed,** canary grass or its seed

Can'dle, *n* the lighting power of a standard candle, used as a unit —Also **Can'dle-pow'er.**

Cant'-board, *n* a sloping board

Cap, *n* a paper disc enclosing a fulminating substance for use with toy pistols, or the like

Cape'-cart, *n* a two wheeled vehicle with hood and pole —**Cape boy, girl, peo'ple,** a man, a woman, people, of mixed race in the Cape Province, **Cape doc'tor,** a south east wind at the Cape, so named by Anglo Indians formerly invalided there, **Cape goose'berry** the gooseberry tomato or winter cherry, a South American species of Physalis with persistent inflated calyx, natural ised in South Africa, **Cape night'ingale,** a frog, **Cape smoke,** South African brandy

Capita'tion grant, a grant of so much per head

Cap-paper, kap' pā'per, *n* a kind of writing paper, or a brown paper for parcels

Car'at, *n* a unit of weight for diamonds —**Met'ric car'at,** 200 milligrams

Carbohydrate, kär'bō hī'drāt, *n* a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, the last two being in the proportion to form water [**Carbon** and **Hydrate**]

Car'bon-pa'per, *n* paper covered with lampblack, used in taking copies of letters, &c

Carborundum, kar bor un'dum, *n* a silicide of carbon, used as a substitute for corundum [**Carbon** and **Corundum**]

Carburettor, kar bū ret'er, *n* an apparatus for charging gases with carbon an apparatus for mixing oil vapour with air in an oil engine —Also **Carburett'er.**

Car'pet-rod, *n* a rod used to keep a stair carpet in place

Carr'y, *v t* to gain (*arith*) to add to another column or page—also **Carr'y o'ver** —*v i* to travel to a distance —*ns* **Carr'ier,** a basket, framework, or the like, for carrying luggage, as on a bicycle that which transmits disease a carrier pigeon, **Carr'ier-pig'eon,** a pigeon with homing instinct, used for carrying messages a pigeon of a fancy breed no longer so used

Cartel, kar tel', *n* a combination of business firms for certain purposes, esp to eliminate competition [Ger *kartell*]

Carton, kar'tn, *n* thin pasteboard a box made thereof [Fr See **Cartoon**]

Car'vel-built, *adj* built with planks which do not overlap—opp to *Clinker-built*

Case'-law, *n* law as decided by previous cases

Cash'-reg'ister, *n* a till which automatically and visibly records the amount put in

Cas'ing, *n* of a book, putting it into its cover

Cass'erole, *n* an earthenware vessel in which food is both cooked and served

Cas'tor su'gar, powdered sugar

Cast up, to calculate

Catch'-drain, *n.* a drain on a hillside **to catch the** surface water

Catch-my-pal crusade, kach' mī pal' krōō-sād', a

temperance movement begun in the north of Ireland in 1909

Cath'ode rays, streams of negatively electrified particles, or electrons, proceeding from the cathode of a vacuum tube

Cath'olic Apostol'ic, Irvingite

Cation. See **Kation.**

Catt'le-lift'er, *n* a cattle thief —*n* **Catt'le lift'ing**

Cell'ar-flap, *n* a plate in a pavement covering an entrance to a cellar

Cen'tre, *vi* to have a centre —*ns* **Cen'tre-piece,** an ornament for the centre of a table, &c , **Cen'tre-rail,** a rail between the ordinary rails

Centrif'ugal machine', a machine which, by rapid whirling, separates substances of different densities—e g cream and milk

Centrosome, sen'trō sōm, *n* a small body found in the protoplasm of a cell, and forming by division the two poles of the mitotic spindle [Gr *kentron*, point, centre, and *sōma*, body]

Ceratodus, ser at'ō dus, *n* the barramunda, an Australian lung fish, now separated as Neoceratodus from the fossil genus so called [Gr *keras, keratos*, horn, *odous*, tooth]

Chalaza, ka lā'za, *n* (*zool*) in a bird's egg, the string that holds the yolk sac in position (*bot*) the base of the ovule —*adj* **Chalazogam'ic** —*n* **Chalazog'amy** (*bot*), fertilisation by the entrance of the pollen-tube through the chalaza [Gr *chalaza*, hail, hence a tubercle, lump, or knot]

Chalone, kal'ōn, *n* an internal secretion which inhibits action as a hormone excites it [Gr *chalaein*, to relax]

Cham'ber, *n* a house of a legislature, esp the French Chamber of Deputies (*pl*) a suite of rooms in a house occupied separately, esp by lawyers a judge's room for hearing cases not taken into court —*ns* **Cham'ber-con'cert,** a concert of chamber music, **Cham'ber-mu'sic,** music suitable for a room, as opposed to a theatre or hall, now confined to music for strings with or without piano or winds

Chap'el, *n* a body of musicians, as a choir, an orchestra, or both, whether connected with a chapel or not —*n* **Chap'el-mas'ter** (Ger *kapellmeister*), a music director a conductor

Char'acter, *n* a person appearing in a work of literature, or in legend or history a literary *genre*, consisting in a description in prose or verse of a human type, or of a place or object on that model, a dominant form of literature in the 17th century under the influence of Theophrastus and the theory of humours —*ns* **Char'acteress'ay, Char'acter-lit'erature.**

Characteris'tic, *n* the integral part of a logarithm

Char'tered account'ant, an accountant qualified under the regulations of the Institute of Accountants, **Char'tered com'pany,** a trading company acting under a charter from the crown

Chassis, shas'ē, *n* the framework of a motor car, gun carriage, &c , without the body the landing apparatus of an aeroplane [Fr *châssis*—L L *capsus*, framework, wagon body—*capĕre*, to take]

Chechako, chē chä'kō, *n* (*Canada* and *Alaska*) a tenderfoot —Also **Cheechal'ko, Checha'quo** [Indian word]

Check'-till, *n* a till which keeps a record of money received

Cheeper, chēp'er, *n* a young bird, esp a young partridge or grouse

Chellian, shel'i an, *adj* belonging to a period of prehistoric man represented at *Chelles*, near Paris —Also **Chelléen.**

Chemotaxis, kem'ō tak'sis, *n* (*bot*) orientation in response to chemical stimulus. [From the root of **Chemistry,** and Gr *taxis*, arrangement]

Chemotherapeut'ics, Chemother'apy, *n* treatment of disease by chemical means —Also **Chem'io.** [Gr *therapeuein*, to treat, *therapeia*, attendance]

Chemotropism, kem o'trop izm, *n* (*bot*) chemotaxis —*adj* **Chemotrop'ic.** [From the root of **Chemistry,** and Gr *tropos*, turning]

Chest, *n* a treasury —*n* **Chest'-voice,** the lowest register of the voice —**Chest of draw'ers,** a case containing drawers

Chesterfield, chest'er fēld, *n* a long overcoat [Named after an Earl of *Chesterfield*]

Chevrette, shev ret', *n* a thin kind of goatskin [Fr *chèvre*—L *capra*, a goat]

Chicane', *n* in bridge, a score for holding no trumps

Chiffon, *n* a thin gauzy material

Chim'ney-stack, *n* a group of chimneys carried up together —*n* **Chim'ney-stalk,** a tall factory-chimney

Chinese', **Chi'naman,** *n* one of Chinese birth or origin —*pl* **Chinese', Chi'namen** —*ns* **Chinese'-lan'tern,** a paper lantern, **Chinese'-white,** a pigment consisting of white oxide of zinc

Chloroplast, klō'rō plast, *n* (*bot*) a chlorophyll bearing corpuscle [Gr *chlōros*, pale green, *plastos*, formed—*plassein*, to form]

Choir'-boy, Choir'-man, *n* a boy, man, who sings in a choir —*n* **Choir'-mas'ter,** the leader or director of a choir—*n pl* **Choir'-stalls,** fixed seats in the choir of a church, generally of carved wood

Choke'-bore, *n* a gun bore narrowed at the muzzle

Chok'ing-coil, *n* a coil of thick wire, used to limit the supply of electric light

Choral, Chorale, kō-ral', *n* a German Protestant hymn or hymn tune [Ger *choral*—Gr *choros*, dance]

Chordata, kor dā'ta, *n* the highest phylum of the animal kingdom, including the vertebrates, ascidians, and hemichordata animals possessing a notochord [L *chorda*—Gr *chordē*, string]

Chortle, chort'l, *vi* to chuckle to make a low, deep laugh [Coined by Lewis Carroll, author of *Alice in Wonderland*]

Chow-chow, chow' chow, *n* a dog of a Chinese breed —Also **Chow**

Chris'tian Sci'ence, a religion of faith healing founded about 1866 by Mrs Eddy

Christ'mas rose, a white hellebore

Chromatin, krō'mat in, *n* the material forming **Chromosomes** (krō'mō sōmz), readily stained bodies found in abundance in cell nuclei, and held to play an important part in transmission of hereditary characters

Chromatophore, krō'mat ō fōr, *n* (*zool*) a pigment cell (*bot*) a granule in protoplasm, whether a chloroplast, a leucoplast, or a chromoplast [Gr *chrōma*, colour, *phoros*, carrying]

Chromoplast, krō'mō plast, *n* a colour body in protoplasm [Gr *chrōma*, colour, *plastos*, formed —*plassein*, to form]

Chromosphere, krō'mō sfēr, *n* the red gaseous envelope of the sun, outside the photosphere [Gr *chrōma*, colour, *sphaira*, sphere]

Chuck'er-out, *n* one who expels undesirable people from meetings, &c

Church Army, an organisation of the Church of England, resembling the Salvation Army

Cinema, sin'e ma, or kin ē'ma, *n* a cinematograph show

Cinematograph, Kinematograph, kin e mat'ō graf, or kīn), *n* an apparatus for projecting on a screen a rapid succession of instantaneous photographs, so as to give the appearance of movement [Fr *cinématographe*—Gr *kinēma*, movement, *graphein*, to write]

Cirrhosis, si rō'sis, *n* a wasting of the proper tissue of an organ, accompanied by abnormal growth of connective tissue [Gr *kirrhos*, tawny, from the

presence of yellow granules when the disease attacks the liver]

Cit'y art'icle, in a newspaper, a financial or commercial article, **Cit'y fa'thers,** the magistrates the Town or City Council.

Civics, siv'iks, *n* the science of citizenship

Clastic, klas'tik, *adj* breaking into fragments composed of fragments fragmental [Gr *klastos* —*klaein, klan,* to break]

Cleistogamic, klīs-tō-gam'ik, *adj* having permanently closed flowers adapted for self fertilisation —*n* **Cleistog'amy.** [Gr *kleistos,* closed, *gamos,* marriage]

Clerk of works, one who superintends the erection of a building, &c

Cliché, klē shā', *n* a stereotyped expression in literature [Fr —*clicher,* to stereotype]

Click, klik, *n* a clucking sound produced by sudden retraction of the tongue from the upper teeth, palate, or elsewhere, characteristic of Hottentot and other South African languages, represented by C (dental), Q (palatal), and X (lateral)

Clockwise, klok'wīz, *adv* in the same direction as the hands of a clock

Clog'-dance, *n* a dance performed with clogs

Close, klōz, *n* (*mus*) a cadence —*n* **Half'-close,** an imperfect cadence

Clos'et-play, *n* a play written to be read rather than acted —*n* **Clos'et-strat'egist,** a mere theorist in strategy

Clothes'-peg, *n* a clothes pin

Cloud'-burst, *n* a violent rainstorm —*ns* **Cloud'-cas'tle, Cloud' land,** an imaginary situation

Clutch, kluch, *n* a set of eggs a brood [O Norse, *klekja,* to hatch]

Clutch, kluch, *n* (*mech*) an apparatus which throws working parts into or out of gear

Coal, *n* (*obs*) charcoal a piece of coal —*ns* **Coal'-bed,** a stratum of coal, **Coal'-bun'ker,** a receptacle for coal, **Coal'-flap, Coal'-plate,** a flap or plate covering the entrance from the pavement to a coal cellar, **Coal'-por'ter,** one who carries coals

Coalite, kōl'īt, *n* a kind of fuel made from *coal* dust

Coast, kōst, *v i* to toboggan to cycle downhill without pedalling [O Fr *coste*—L *costa,* rib, side]

Cobble, kob'l, **Cobble-stone,** kob'l stōn, *n* a rounded stone, esp one used for paving —*adj* **Cobb'led**

Cobbra, kob'ra, *n* an Australian blackfellow's word for head or skull

Cobdenite, kob'den īt, *n* a free trader [After Richard *Cobden*]

Cock'-eye, *n* a squinting eye —*n* **Cock'-shot,** a cock shy a mark for throwing at

Cockle, kok'l, *v i* to pucker —*v t* to cause to pucker

Coda, kō'da, *n* (*mus*) the conclusion of a movement [It —L *cauda,* tail]

Co-educa'tion, *n* the system of *educating* boys and girls *together*

Cœlom, sē'lom, *n* (*zool*) the body cavity [Gr *koilōma,* cavity—*koilos,* hollow]

Coffin-bone, *n* the foot bone of the horse enclosed in the hoof [See **Coffin** and **Bone**]

Collect'or, *n* in India, the chief official of a district, who collects revenue and acts as a magistrate

Collenchyma, kol eng'ki ma, *n* (*bot*) strengthening tissue of thick cornered cells —*adj* **Collen chym'atous** [Gr *kolla,* glue, *en,* in, *chyma,* that which is poured]

Colo'nial expe'rience (*Austr*), a jackaroo

Coloratura, kol or at ōō'ra, *n* (*mus*) florid vocal passages.—*adj* florid [It]

Col'our, *n* (*mus*) timbre variety.—*adj* **Col'oured,** of mixed descent—partly European, partly of a darker race not of European race —**Col'our line,** the distinction between white and negro.—**Lo'cal col'our,** details giving verisimilitude.

Come into, to fall heir to, **Come short,** to fail

Commando, kom and'ō, *n* a military party [Dut. Cf **Command**]

Comm'on caus'tic, caustic potash, **Comm'on meas'ure, Comm'on time** (*mus*), four beat or two beat rhythm

Compan'ion-hatch, *n* the covering of an opening in a deck

Company-promoter, kum'pan i prō mō'ter, *n* one who promotes or superintends the formation of a limited liability company

Con'cert grand, a grand piano for use at concerts

Con'crete-steel, *n* in a building, a steel framework surrounded with cement

Condensed' milk, milk reduced by evaporation, and sugared

Confetto, kon fet'to, *n* a small piece of coloured paper a sweetmeat—usually in plural, **Confet'ti.** [It]

Conjunctiva, con jungk tī'va, *n* the membrane uniting the front of the eyeball with the eyelids —also **Conjunc'tive mem'brane** —*n* **Conjunctivī'tis,** inflammation of the conjunctiva [L *conjungĕre,* to join together]

Con'sequent *adj* of a stream, flowing in the direction of the original slope of the land—distinguished from *Subsequent* and *Obsequent*

Consolation-prize, *n* a prize given to a competitor who has failed to win a principal prize

Con'sole, *n* in an organ, the frame containing those parts which are manipulated by the performer

Consol'idated fund, a fund made up by uniting the yield of various taxes, &c, from which the interest on national debt, grants to the royal family, &c are paid

Con'tact-mak'er, *n* in electricity, a device for making a *contact*—re for joining two conductors through which a current passes

Control', *n* a check a means of controlling or testing a station for the same an experiment performed to afford a standard of comparison for the results of other experiments (also **Control'-exper'iment**) a disembodied spirit or other agency supposed to direct a spiritualistic medium

Controller, kon trōl'er, *n* an apparatus for regulating the speed of an electric car

Cook'er, *n* a cooking stove

Cor anglais, kor ang'glā', an oboe set a fifth lower than the ordinary oboe—also called (It) **Cor'no ingle'se.** [Fr , =English horn, but probably not English]

Cordite, kor'dīt, *n* a cord like smokeless explosive, composed of nitro glycerine, gun cotton, and mineral jelly

Corduroy' road, a road composed of tree trunks laid side by side

Cork, *n* (*bot*) a tissue of close fitting, thick walled cells, almost air tight and water tight, forming bark or covering the surfaces of wounds a piece of cork a float of cork —*ns* **Cork'-bor'er,** an instrument for boring holes in corks to receive glass tubes in chemical apparatus, **Cork'-car'pet, Cork'-mat,** a floor covering, mat, made of pieces of cork, **Cork'-sole,** an inner shoe sole made of cork, **Moun'tain-cork,** a light kind of asbestos

Corn'-brake, *n* (*Amer*) a plantation of Indian corn —*ns* **Corn'-fac'tor,** a wholesale dealer in corn; **Corn'-pit** (*Amer*), part of an exchange where business in Indian corn is done, **Corn'-pone** (*Amer*), a kind of bread made of Indian corn, **Corn'-shuck** (*Amer*), the leaves enclosing an ear of Indian corn; **Corn'-stalk,** a stalk of Indian corn an Australian nickname for a young man or woman of European race born in New

South Wales —**Corn Exchange'**, an exchange for the corn trade

Cor'ner, *v t* to form a corner against to get control of by forming a corner

Coro'na, *n* a coloured ring round the sun or moon, distinguished from a halo by having the red outermost (*astron*) one of the sun's envelopes, outside the chromosphere, observable during total eclipse (*bot*) in certain flowers, as the daffodil, an outgrowth which may be formed of the ligules of perianth leaves or the stipules of the stamens

Corr'idor-carr'iage, *n* a railway carriage whose compartments open into a corridor

Cos, kos, *n* an abbreviation of **Cosine**

Coteline, kot lēn', *n* a kind of muslin, corded or *ribbed* [Fr *côte*, a rib]

Coulomb, koo lom', *n* the unit of quantity of electricity [C A *Coulomb*, French physicist]

Counter-clockwise, kown'tėr klok'wīz, *adv* in a direction contrary to that of the hands of a clock [L *contra*, against, and **Clockwise**]

Coun'ter-shaft, *n* in machinery, a branch from the main shaft

Count out, of a meeting (esp of the House of Commons), to bring to an end by pointing out that a quorum is not present

County (see **Count**) —**Coun'ty bor'ough,** a borough of over fifty thousand inhabitants, that for many administrative purposes is regarded as a county, **Coun'ty Coun'cil,** a council for managing the public affairs of a county, **Coun'ty court,** the highest court of law within a county, **Coun'ty town,** the town in which the public business of the county is transacted

Coutil, Coutille, kōō til', *n* a strong cotton fabric used in mattresses, &c [Fr *coutil*]

Cov'ering lett'er, a letter to explain documents enclosed with it

Cov'er-point, *n* in cricket, &c, the player who *supports point* and stands to his right, the position of such a player

Coxalgia, koks al'ji a, *n* a disease of the hip joint [L *coxa*, hip, Gr *algos*, pain]

Crack, *n* (*slang*) an expert a good horse a burglar (*Scot*) a moment, an instant —*n* **Cracks'man,** a burglar

Craft'-broth'er, *n* a person engaged in the same trade as another —*n* **Craft'-guild,** an association of men engaged in the same trade

Crank, krangk, *n* a faddist

Cream'-laid, *adj* of paper, of a cream colour, with parallel water lines —*adj* **Cream'-wove,** of a cream colour, with no water marks

Cree, krē, *v t* of grain, to soften by boiling or soaking [Fr *crever*, to burst]

Crêpe-de-Chine, krep de shēn', *n* a kind of *crape* used in ladies' dress [Fr *crêpe*—L *crispus*, curled, crisp, Fr *de Chine*, of China]

Crepoline, krep'ō lēn, *n* a *crape* like material for ladies' dress [Fr *crêpe*—L *crispus*, curled, crisp]

Crib, krib, *n* a solid structure formed of layers of stout beams fastened tightly together and secured under water so as to form a dam, a foundation for a pier, &c —*n* **Crib'work,** work formed of cribs [Amer]

Crook, krōōk, *n* (*slang*) a thief a swindler

Crool, krōōl, *v i* to mutter [Imit.]

Crop, krop, *n* an entire ox hide

Crop, krop, *n* a riding whip with loop instead of a lash. [A S *crop*, the top shoot of a plant]

Cross, *n* (*obs*) a coin marked with a cross a hybrid —*v t* to cause to interbreed —*v i* to breed together to meet and pass —*ns* **Cross'-cheque,** a cheque which is crossed, **Cross'-fertilisa'tion,** the fertilisation, or pollination, of one plant by pollen from another, **Cross'ing,** in a church, the intersection of the transepts and the nave —*v t* **Cross'-ques'tion,** to cross examine —*n* **Cross'-ref'erence,** a reference from one part of a book to another—*n pl.* **Cross'-roads,** a place where roads cross —*n.* **Cross'-stitch,** a stitch composed of two stitches crossing each other: needlework composed thereof —**To cross a fortune-teller's hand,** to give her money

Crosse, kros, *n* the implement used in lacrosse [O Fr *croce*, hook]

Cruis'er, *n* a ship suitable for cruising a war ship faster and less heavily armed than a battle ship

Cruller, krul'er, *n* (*U S*) a twisted cake, fried in lard [Dut *kruller*, curler]

Cry, *n* a shout a catchword the sound made by tin when bent —*v t* to offer for sale by shouting —**To cry quits,** to declare things even

Cryptogram, krip'tō gram, **Cryptograph,** krip'tō-gräf, *n* a cipher-message —*adj* **Cryptograph'ic.**

Crypton. See **Krypton.**

Cubb'ing, Cub'-hunt'ing, *n* hunting young foxes

Cub'ic, *adj* (*crystallography*) isometric

Cubism, kū'bizm, *n* a modern movement in painting, which seeks to represent several aspects of an object seen from different standpoints arbitrarily grouped in one composition —*n* and *adj.* **Cū'bist** [Late L *cubus*—Gr *kybos*, cube]

Culm, *n* (*geol*) a series of carboniferous strata which, in Devon, contain impure anthracite —Also **Culm measures**

Cul'ture, *n* a type of civilisation a crop of artificially grown bacteria or the like

Cumquat See **Kumquat**

Cum'ulative vote, a system which allows a voter to give all his votes to one candidate, or distribute them as he pleases

Cup, *n* a cupful an ornamental vessel offered as a prize a hollow a cup shaped structure —*ns* **Cup'-cor'al,** a coral of the Cyathophyllidæ; **Cup'-mark,** a cup shaped hollow made by prehistoric man on the walls of caves, on standing stones, &c, **Cup'-tie,** one of a series of games to determine the winners of a cup

Cur'tain-rais'er, *n* in a theatre, a short piece preceding the main performance

Cus-cus, kus' kus, or koos' koos, *n* a phalanger of the Malay Archipelago [Native name in the Moluccas]

Cuspidor, cus'pi dor, *n* a spittoon [Port *cuspidor*, one who spits—L *conspuĕre*, to spit]

Cut, *n* an excision a passage for water, a road, &c in various games, a particular stroke, generally implying obliquity —*v t* and *v i* to intersect to strike obliquely —*v t* of a card or suit, to divide the pack at of a tooth, to have it appear through the gum —*v i* to be cut —*ns* **Cut'-glass,** flint glass shaped by cutting or grinding, **Cutt'ing,** a piece cut off a passage cut from a newspaper an excavation for a railway, road, &c —**Cut dead,** to refuse utterly to recognise, **Cut out,** to separate from a herd to pass out of a game on cutting a card; **Cut up,** to show up to turn out, **Cut up rough,** to become quarrelsome

Cyaniding, sī'an īd-ing, *n* the process of extracting gold and silver from their ores by means of *cyanide* of potassium

Cycle, sī'kl, *v i* to ride a cycle —*n* **Cy'cle-car,** a small light motor car

Cy'clone, *n* a system of winds moving spirally towards a centre of low barometric pressure —*adj* **Cyclon'ic**

Cyclostomata, sī klō stō'ma tà, *n pl* a class of fishes with fixed open mouth, including the lampreys —*n* **Cy'clostome,** a member of the class [Gr *kyklos*, wheel, *stoma*, mouth]

Cytase, sī'tās, *n* an enzyme which hydrolyses cellulose [Gr *kytos*, vessel]

Cytology, sī to'lo ji, *n* that part of biology which

treats of the cell. [Gr *kytos*, vessel, and *logia*, discourse]

Cytoplasm, sī'to-plazm, *n* that portion of the protoplasm of a cell which does not form the nucleus [Gr *kytos*, vessel, and *plasma*, form—*plassein*, to form]

Dai'sy-chain, *n* a series of daisies attached to gether

Dand'y-cart, *n* a milkman's spring cart [See **Dandy.**]

Dark'-lan'tern, *n* a lantern whose light can be covered —*n* **Dark'-room,** in photography, a room for manipulating plates, &c, that cannot bear light —**Dark Continent,** Africa

Dassie, das'i, *n* (*S Africa*) the Hyrax [Dut *das*, badger]

Da'tum-line, *n* the horizontal base line from which heights and depths are marked

Day'-board'er, *n* a pupil who feeds but does not sleep at school

Dead, *adj* numb of a golf ball, so near the hole as to be certain to go in at the next put —*adv* absolutely directly —*ns* **Dead'-fire,** an appearance of fire taken as a death omen, **Dead'-lift,** **Dead'-pull,** a lift, pull, made without help, as of levers, &c, **Dead'-nett'le,** a labiate plant with nettle like leaves, but no stinging hairs, **Dead'-weight,** unrelieved weight

Death'-rate *n* the proportion of deaths to population —*n* **Death'-roll,** a list of dead

Decantate, dē kan'tāt, *v t* and *v i* to chant repeatedly, also to cease chanting [L *de*, and *cantāre*, to chant]

Deckle, dek'l, *n* in paper making, a contrivance for fixing the size of a sheet —*n* **Deck'le-edge,** the ragged edge of uncut paper [Ger *deckel*, dim of *decke*, cover]

Declare', *v t* in bridge, to announce as one's choice of a trump suit or of no trumps —**Declare' off,** to break off

Déclassé, dā kla sā, *adj* having lost caste —*fem* **Déclassée** [Fr]

Decode, dē kōd', *v t* to decipher [L *de*, neg, and **Code**]

Decoherer, dē kō hē'rer, *n* a device for bringing a coherer back to its former condition after it has been affected by an electric wave [L *de*, neg, and **Coherer.**]

Decrescendo, dā kresh en'dō, *adv* and *adj* diminuendo diminishing in loudness —*n* a decrescendo passage [It, =decreasing—L *de*, down, *crescĕre*, to grow]

Deep, *n* a deep place —*adj* intense in colour —*adjs* **Deep'-laid,** secret and elaborate, **Deep'-root'ed,** firmly fixed difficult to remove

Defec'tive, *n* a person deficient in physical powers or senses

Deflate, dē flāt' *v t* of anything inflated, to allow the gas to escape from —*n* **Deflā'tion.** [L *de*, down, *flāre*, to blow]

Delaine, de lān', *n.* untwilled light dress material, originally of wool —Also **Mus'lin-delaine'.** [Fr *mousseline de laine*, woollen muslin]

Denature, dē nā'tūr, *v t* of alcohol, &c, to render unfit for consumption [Fr *dénaturer*—L *dis*, apart, *natura*, nature]

Dephlegmate, dē fleg'māt, *v t* (*chem*) to free from water —*ns* **Dephlegmā'tion; Dē'phlegmā'tor.**

Depos'it-receipt', *n* a *receipt* for money *deposited* in a bank, &c

Depress'ant, *adj* and *n* (*med*) sedative

Despatch'es, *n pl* official communications

Destroyer, de stroi'er, *n* a torpedo boat *destroyer*

Detect'or, *n* in wireless telegraphy, an instrument for detecting electric waves.

Detrimen'tal, *n* (*coll*) a younger brother, or other person undesirable as a husband, who keeps off others, or diminishes their chances

Devolu'tion, *n.* the handing over of powers a proposed modification of Home Rule for Ireland —*n* **Devolu'tionist.**

Dewan, dē-wän', *n* in India, a financial minister · a steward. [Ar and Pers *dīwān*, in the sense of register]

Dew-pond, dū'-pond, *n* an artificial water holding hollow in the Downs, &c, the water being deposited from dew or mist

Dextrorotatory, deks trō rō'ta ter-i, *adj* rotating the plane of polarisation of light to the right. [L *dexter*, right, *rotāre*, rotate]

Dextrorse, deks trors', *adj* turned towards the right [L *dextrorsum—dexter*, right, *vertĕre*, to turn]

Dextrose, deks'trōs, *n* dextrorotatory glucose [L *dexter*, right]

Diabolo, di a'bol ō, *n* a game in which a two headed top is caught and balanced on a string attached to two sticks, held one in each hand [Gr *diaballō*, I throw over]

Di'amond-drill, *n* a borer whose head is set with rough diamonds —*ns* **Di'amond-hitch,** a mode of fastening a rope for heavy burdens, **Di'amond-wedd'ing,** the sixtieth anniversary of a wedding day

Dickensian, dik en'zi an, *adj* pertaining to Charles *Dickens*, the novelist

Dictaphone, dik'ta fōn, *n* an apparatus into which letters, &c, can be dictated, in order that a typist or long hand writer may reproduce them in writing a form of the phonograph [L *dictāre*, to dictate, Gr *phōnē*, sound]

Dictograph, dik'tō graf, *n* a small telephone allowing communication between one room and another, and in one form of it transmitting speech without the speaker's knowledge a form of telephone, so constructed that the listener's hands are left free for the purpose of writing [L *dictāre*, to dictate, Gr *graphein*, to write]

Didymium, did im'i um, *n* a supposed element, resolved into neodymium and praseodymium, so called because closely associated with lanthanum [Gr. *didymos*, twin]

Die game, to die in a spirited manner

Die'-hard, *n* and *adj* intransigent

Dig, dig, *v i* (*slang*) to lodge —*n pl* **Digs,** lodgings.

Dik-dik, dik dik, *n* a very small South African antelope

Dimmer, dim'er, *n* an arrangement for regulating light supply [**Dim**]

Dinanderie, dē nang'de rē, *n* copper utensils and vases [*Dinant*, formerly *Dinand*, in Belgium, its place of manufacture]

Dinges, ding'es, *n* (*S Africa*) an indefinite name for any person or thing whose name one cannot or will not remember [Dut *ding*, thing, cf. Eng **Thingummy, Thingumbob**]

Diphone, dī'fōn, *n* a shorthand sign representing a diphthongal sound [Gr *di*, twice, *phōnē*, sound]

Directoire, dē rek twär', *adj* after the manner of the dress worn during the *Directorate* in Paris, 1795–99 [Fr]

Direct' speech, speech reported as spoken, a report in which the very words of the speaker are given

Dirigible, dir'i-ji bl, *n* an air-ship a balloon that can be steered [See **Direct.**]

Dirl, dirl, *n*, *v t*, and *v i* thrill [App connected with **Thrill** and **Drill.**]

Dirt'-pie, *n* mud or clay moulded by children

Dis'tance-sig'nal, *n.* on a railway, a signal farther from the destination than the home signal

Ditty-bag, dit'i bag, *n* a sailor's bag for needles, thread, &c [Ety dub]

Divagate, dī'va gāt, *v i.* to wander about · to digress. [L *dis*, apart, *vagāri*, to wander.]

Dive, *n* (*Amer.*) a disreputable resort, for drinking, opium smoking, or the like, often underground

Divorcee, di vōr-sē′, *n* a divorced person [Fr *divorcé, divorcée*]

Djinn. See **Jinn.**

Doch-an-doris, doh an dō′ris, *n* a stirrup cup a parting-drink [Gael *deoch,* drink, *an,* the, *doruis,* genitive of *dorus,* door]

Dog′-belt, *n* a waist belt used in mines in drawing sledges —*ns* **Dog′-ear, Dog′s′-ear,** a turned down corner of a page—also *v t* to make dog ears in, **Dog′s-mer′cury,** a poisonous British herb of the spurge family, **Dog′-vi′olet** a scentless wild violet, **Dog′-whip,** a whip used to keep dogs in order

Dom′inant, *adj* (*Mendelism*) of an ancestral character, appearing in the first generation of cross bred offspring to the exclusion of the alternative character in the other parent, which may yet be transmitted to later generations

Donga, dong′ga, *n* in South Africa, a gully [Zulu, =bank]

Doorn, dōrn, *n* (*S Africa*) thorn —*n* **Doorn-boom** (dōrn′ bōm), a South African acacia [Dut *doorn,* thorn, *boom,* tree]

Dope, dōp, *n* any thick liquid food a thick lubricant (*slang*) intoxicating liquor —*v t* (*slang*) to drug [Dut *doop,* sauce, *doopen,* to dip]

Doppel-ganger, dop′l geng′er, *n* a double a wraith [Ger, =double ganger]

Dorsiventral, dor si ven′tral, *adj* possessing two sides distinguishable as upper or ventral and lower or dorsal, as a leaf —*n* **Dorsiventral′ity** [L *dorsum,* back, *venter,* belly]

Dosser, dos′er, *n* a basket carried on the back a covering for a chair back tapestry [O Fr *dossier—dos,* back]

Dossier, dos′i er, or do syā′, *n* a bundle of documents [Fr]

Doub′le, *n* in tennis, a game for two players on each side in tennis, two faults in succession a Guernsey copper coin, ⅛th of a penny —*v t* in bridge, to double the scoring value of (*quint*) to sail round —*adj* of flowers, having stamens in the form of petals, or having ligulate in place of tubular florets —*adj* **Doub′le-barr′elled,** of a surname, hyphened of a compliment, ambiguous —*ns* **Doub′le-deck′er,** a tram car with covered top, **Doub′le-decomposi′tion,** a chemical action in which two compounds exchange some of their constituents

Doughboy, dō′boi, *n* (*colonial*) boiled flour dumpling

Down′ing Street, the street in London where the Prime Minister's official residence is the government

Dowse, dowz, *v i* to use a divining rod to search for water or minerals —*n* **Dows′er**

Draught′-screen, *n* a screen for warding off a current of air

Draw, *v t* and *v i* to finish without winning or losing —*n* **Draw′-bridge,** bridge played by two persons, with two dummy hands, not exposed

Drawn′-thread′work, *n* ornamental work done by pulling out some of the threads of a fabric

Dreadnought, dred′nawt, *n* a powerful type of battle ship, carrying pairs of guns in turrets

Dress′-guard, *n* an arrangement of strings to protect the rider's dress from contact with a bicycle wheel —*n* **Dress′-shield,** a device, usually of some waterproof material, fitted into the armpit of a lady's dress to protect the dress from the effects of perspiration —Also **Dress′-preserves′.**

Drift, drift, *n* (*S Africa*) a ford [Dut]

Drive, *n* mode or means of driving propulsion energy in golf, a stroke from the tee —*ns* **Driv′ing-band, -belt, -chain, -gear, -shaft,** in machinery, a band, belt, chain, gear, shaft that communicates motion to other parts

Drop′-kick, *n* in football, the kicking of a ball dropped from the hands and allowed to rebound

Drum, drum, *n* (*Austr*) a bundle

Druse, drōōs, *n* a lining of crystals in a rock cavity a cavity so lined —*adj* **Drusy** (drōōs′i) [Ger —Bohem *druza*]

Dry bible, drī bī′bl, *n* a disease of horned cattle, in which the third stomach, called the 'bible,' is very dry —**Dry farm′ing,** a method of farming practised in dry climates, whereby such rain as falls is retained in the soil

Dry′-fly fish′ing, fishing with a fly not sunk in the water

Duchesse, du shes′, *n* a table cover or centre piece. —Also **Duchesse′ cov′er** [Fr]

Ducks, *n pl* garments made of duck

Duff, duf, *v t* to cause to look new, to make a mess of —*n* **Duff′er,** a peddler of sham goods one who duffs one without skill an unproductive mine [Ety unknown]

Duiker, doik′er, *n* (*S Africa*) a small antelope. [Dut, =diver, from its mode of plunging into the bush]

Dulcitone, dul′si tōn, *n* a tuning fork piano [L *dulcis,* sweet, Gr *tonos,* tone]

Duma, dōō′ma, *n* the Russian parliament

Dum-dum, dum′ dum, *n* an expanding bullet [*Dum Dum,* in India, where it was made]

Dump, *v t* to flood a market with, in order to kill competition

Dungaree, dung′ga rē, *n* a coarse Indian calico [Hind *dungrī*]

Duple, dū′pl, *adj* double (*mus*) having two beats in a bar [L *duplus,* double—*duo,* and the root *ple,* to fill]

Du′plicator, *n* a device for producing copies

Duralumin′ium, dū al ūm in′i um, *n* an aluminium alloy [L *durus,* hard, and **Aluminium**]

Dust′-coat, *n* a light overcoat —*n* **Dust′-guard,** a protection against dust

Dyne, dīn, *n* the C G S unit of force the force which, acting for one second on a mass of one gramme, produces a velocity of one centimetre per second [Gr *dynamis,* force]

Dysprosium, dis prōz′i um, *n* a metal of the rare earths

Ear′mark, *v t* to set an earmark on to set apart for a particular purpose

Easement, ēz′ment, *n* (*legal*) the right to use something (esp land) not one's own

Ease off, to relax gradually

East Coast fever, African coast fever a cattle disease resembling redwater, transmitted by ticks

Eb′onise, *v t* to give an appearance of ebony to

Echinoid, ek īn′oid, or ek′in oid, *adj* like a sea urchin —*n* a sea urchin —*n* **Echinoderm** (ek īn′ō derm, or ek′in ō derm), one of the Echinodermata [Gr *echinos,* hedgehog, *eidos,* form]

Ech′o, *n* a soft-toned organ forming a part of some large organs

Ecology, ē kol′o ji, *n* the branch of biology which treats of living things in relation to their surroundings [Gr *oikos,* house, *logos,* discourse]

Écru, ā′krū, *n* unbleached linen —*adj* having the appearance of unbleached linen [Fr]

Edam, ē′dam, *n* a kind of Dutch cheese [After *Edam,* near Amsterdam]

Eddoes, ed′ōz, *n pl* the tubers of various plants, especially of Colocasia [Gold Coast word]

Egg, *n* an ovum or female gamete (also **Egg′-cell**) a zygote —*n* **Egg′-flip,** a hot drink made of ale, wine, spirits, or milk, with eggs, sugar, &c

Elec′tric, *adj* charged with electricity producing electricity · worked by electricity —*v t* **Elec′trify,** to adapt for the use of electric-power, as a railway —**Elec′tric eel,** a South American marsh-

dwelling fish of the family Gymnotidæ, which gives a powerful electric shock

Elec'trocute, *v t* to execute electrically [In imitation of **Execute.**]

Electrograph, ē lek'trō graf, *n* an instrument for recovering *electric* impressions [Gr *graphein,* to write]

Electrolier, ē lek-trō lēr', *n* a group of electric lamps [In imitation of **Chandelier.**]

Electromobile, ē lek'trō mō bēl', or ē lek'trō mō' bil, *n* a vehicle *moved* by *electricity* generated within itself [L *mobilis,* movable]

Electro-motive, e lek'trō mō'tiv, *adj* pertaining to movement of, or by, electricity —**Elec'tro-mo'tive force,** difference of potential

Electron, ē lek'tron, *n* a particle or corpuscle vastly more minute than anything heretofore contemplated by science—in mass about a two thousandth part of that of a hydrogen atom—and identified with the charge of negative electricity with which it is indissolubly associated —*adj* **Electron'ic.**—*n* **Electron'ics,** the science of electrons [From the root of **Electric** (q v)]

Elec'tro-neg'ative, *adj* repelled by a negatively charged body seeking the kathode —*adj* **Elec'tro pos'itive,** repelled by a positively charged body seeking the anode

Electrotherapeut'ics, Electrother'apy, *n* treatment of disease by electricity [Gr *therapeuein,* to treat, *therapeia,* attendance]

Electrother'my, *n* the study of heat developed by electricity —*adj* **Electrother'mal.**

El'evator, *n* a lift for passengers or goods a building for storing grain a horizontally pivoted plane by which an aeroplane is made to rise or fall

Emana'tion, *n* a radio active gas given off by radium, &c

Em'bryo-sac, *n* the megaspore of a flowering plant, one of the cells of the nucellus

Emergence, ē mer'jens, *n* (*bot*) an outgrowth of sub epidermic tissue an appendage more complex in structure than a hair

Em'pire Day, 24th May (Queen Victoria's birth day), **Em'pire gown,** a gown such as was worn during the first French *Empire*

Employee, em ploi'ē, or em ploi ē', *n* one who is employed [Fr *employé, employée*]

Encyst', *v t* to enclose in a cyst —*n* **Encyst'ment.** [Fr *en*—L *in,* in, and **Cyst.**]

Endoskeleton, en'dō skel'et n, *n* internal hard parts of an animal [Gr *endon,* within, and **Skeleton**]

Endosperm, en'dō sperm, *n* a mass of tissue in a seed, forming a food supply for the embryo [Gr *endon,* within, *sperma,* seed]

Endothermic, en dō ther'mik, *adj* giving off heat on decomposition [Gr *endon,* within, *thermos,* hot]

Endymion, en dim'i on, *n* a beautiful youth whom Selene (the moon) wrapped in perpetual sleep that she might kiss him without his knowledge

Energet'ics, *n pl* the science of energy

En'gine-fitt'er, *n* a mechanic who fits together the parts of an engine —*n* **En'gine-turn'ing,** an ornament made by a rose-engine, as on the backs of watches

Enharmon'ic modula'tion, for instruments of equal temperament, change of notation without change of tone

Ensemble, äng säng'bl, *n* (*mus*) union of a group of performers in a concerted number

Entente, ang-tangt', *n* an understanding —**Entente cordiale** (äng tängt' kor dē al'), a good feeling or understanding, esp. between the British and French nations [Fr]

Enthuse', *v i* (*coll*) to express enthusiasm —*v t* (*coll*) to rouse to enthusiasm.

Entire', *adj* , of a leaf, without indentations in its edge —*n* a beverage like porter

Entomophilous, en tom of'il us, *adj* (*bot*) insect pollinated —*n* **Entomoph'ily.** [Gr. *entoma,* insects, *philein,* to love]

Enzyme, en'zim, *n* an unorganised ferment. [Gr. *en,* in, *zymē,* leaven]

Eolienne, ā o lyen', *n* dress-material of fine silk and wool. [Fr]

Eolith, ē'ō lith, *n* a fractured flint, believed by some to be of human workmanship, earlier and ruder than palæolithic —*adj* **Eolith'ic** [Gr *ēōs,* dawn, *lithos,* stone]

Eosin, ē'o sin, *n* a red dyestuff [Gr *ēōs,* dawn]

Epicentre, ep'i sen ter, *n* that point on the surface of the earth directly above the point of origin of an earthquake

Epizeuxis, ep i zūk'sis, *n* (*rhet*) the immediate repetition of a word for emphasis [Gr]

Equa'tion, *n* (*chem*) a formula expressing a chemical action and the proportions of the substances involved a correction to compensate for an error or discrepancy —**Equa'tion of time,** the difference between the time shown by a clock and that shown by a sun dial —**Per'sonal equa'tion,** the correction required by an observation because of the observer's idiosyncrasy

Equestrienne, ek wes tri-en', *n* a horsewoman [Would-be French feminine. See **Equestrian**]

Equilibrator, e kwil'ib rāt or, *n* a part of a flying-machine that helps to balance it —*n* **Equil'ibrist,** one who balances himself in difficult positions [L *æquus,* equal, *libra,* balance]

Equinia, ek win'i a, *n* glanders. [L *equus,* horse]

Erepsin, ei eps'in, *n* an enzyme which acts upon proteins

Erg, erg, *n* the C G S unit of energy the work done in one second by a force of one dyne [Gr. *ergon,* work

Errat'ic, *n* (*geol*) a mass of rock transported by ice and deposited at a distance —Also **Errat'ic block, Errat'ic boul'der**

Errhine, er'in, *adj* affecting the nose —*n* a sternutatory [Gr *en,* in, *rhis, rhinos,* the nose]

Escalator, es'ka lāt or, *n* a moving staircase or incline [Cf **Escalade.**]

Escallonia, es kal ōn'i a, *n* a South American genus of shrubs of the Saxifrage family [*Escallon,* the discoverer]

Esperanto, es-per an'tō, *n* an auxiliary international language devised by Dr Zamenhof, and published by him in 1887 —*n* **Esperan'tist,** one skilled in Esperanto, or in favour of its use

Ester, es'ter, *n* a compound formed by the condensation of an alcohol and an acid, with elimination of water

Estuarine, es'tū ar-in, *adj* pertaining to an estuary (*geol*) deposited in an estuary

Eu'calypt, *n* a eucalyptus tree —*n* **Eucalyp'tol,** a volatile oil obtained from eucalyptus oil —**Eucalyp'tus oil,** an oil obtained by distillation of eucalyptus leaves

Eugenic, ū jen'ik, *adj* pertaining to race culture —*n pl* **Eugen'ics,** the science thereof —*ns* **Eu'genism, Eu'genist.** [Gr *eugenēs,* well-born —*eu,* well, *genos,* race]

Euphrosyne, ū fros'i nē, *n* one of the three Charites or Graces merriment [Gr *euphrōn,* cheerful]

Europium, ū rō'pi um, *n* a metallic element obtained in 1896 [**Europe.**]

Eutectic, ū tek'tik, *adj* easily melted [Gr *eu,* well, *tēktein,* to melt]

Evaluate, ē-val'ū-āt, *v t* to determine the value of. [Fr *évaluer*]

E'ven chance, an equal chance for or against

Event'uate, *v i* to turn out

Excess' fare, payment for distance travelled beyond, or in a class superior to, that allowed

by the ticket, **Excess' lug'gage,** luggage above that allowed free

Excorticate, eks kort'i kāt, *v t* to strip of bark [L *ex,* out, *cortex,* bark]

Exeat, eks'ē at, *n* leave of absence from college [L 3rd sing pres subj of *exīre,* to go out]

Exhaust', *n* the exit of the used up gases from the cylinder of an internal combustion engine the gases so escaping—also called **Exhaust'-gas'es** —*n* **Exhaust'-valve,** the valve by which the exhaust gases escape

Exophthalmia, -mus, eks of thal'mi a, mus, *n* protrusion of the eyeball —*adj* **Exophthal'mic.** [Gr *ex,* out, *ophthalmos,* eye]

Exothermic, eks ō therm'ik, *adj* (*chem*) formed with evolution of heat [Gr *exo,* outside, *thermos,* hot]

Express', *v t* to represent or reveal —*n* an express messenger an express train —*adv* by express messenger or train by express —**Express' com'pany,** *n* company that undertakes speedy transmission of goods, **Ex'press' deliv'ery,** immediate delivery by special post office messenger, **Express' fee,** a fee for express delivery, **Express' lett'er, pack'et, par'cel,** a letter, packet, parcel, sent by special messenger, **Express' mess'enger,** a special post office messenger, **Express' train,** formerly a train running expressly to certain places a fast train

Extern eks tern', *n* a day pupil one who is not a resident in a college, hospital, &c [L *externus,* outward]

Exterritorial, eks ter i tō'ri al, *adj* same as **Extra-territorial** —*n* **Exterritorial'ity.** [L *ex,* out of, *territorium—terra,* earth]

Extraterritorial, eks tra ter i tō'ri al, *adj* possessing, or connected with, extraterritoriality —*n* **Extraterritorial'ity,** the privilege of being outside the jurisdiction of the country in which one is [L *extra,* outside, *territorium—terra,* earth]

Face, *n* dial —*ns* **Face'-card,** a king, queen, or knave, **Face'-val'ue,** nominal value, as stated on the face of a coin, &c

Facia, Fascia, fash'i ä, *n* the plate, &c, on a shop front on which the occupant's name is given [L *fascia,* a band]

Faggot, fag'ut, *n* an edible compound made of the internal organs, &c, of a pig, mixed with bread and savoury herbs

Fake *n* that which is faked a faking —*n* **Fak'er.**

Fam'ily-cir'cle, *n* the members of the family taken collectively one of the galleries in a theatre

Fam'ily-tree, *n* a diagram showing the *branches* of a family

Fan'cy-fair, *n* a sale of fancy articles

Fan-tan, fan' tan, *n* a Chinese gambling game

Fat, *n* (*slang*) a piece of work offering more than usual profit for the trouble expended a passage that enables an actor or musician to show what he can do —**Fat'-tailed sheep,** Asiatic and South African breeds with much fat in the tail, **Fatt'y a'cids,** acids which with glycerine form fats, **Fatt'y degenera'tion,** morbid deposition of fat, **Fatt'y heart,** &c, fatty degeneration of the heart, &c

Feath'er-brained, *adj* frivolous —*n* **Feath'er-weight,** the lightest weight that may be carried by a racehorse a very light boxer or jockey a person of small importance

Feath'er-stitch, *n* one of a series of stitches making a zigzag line, so that the whole has a *feather* like appearance

Fed up (*slang*), sated jaded nauseated

Feed, *v t* (*Amer*) to furnish, as food or material —*n* **Feeder',** a bib a feeding bottle a tributary

Feminism, fem'in izm, *n* the movement for the advancement and emancipation of women —*n* and *adj* **Fem'inist.**

Ferroconcrete, fer'ō kon'krēt, *n* reinforced concrete [L *ferrum,* iron, and **Concrete.**]

Festschrift, fest'shrift, *n* a festival publication, commonly a collection of scientific papers or the like, presented by their authors and published in honour of some person [Ger]

Fiancé, fē ang sā, *n* a man betrothed [Fr]

Fibroline, fib'ro lēn, *n* a yarn manufactured from the waste in hemp, flax, and jute spinning works, for backs of carpets, &c

Field, *n* range of vision a region in which some natural product occurs —*ns* **Field'-artill'ery,** light ordnance to accompany an army in ordinary field operations, **Field'-batt'ery,** a battery of field-artillery, **Field'-bot'anist, Field'-geol'ogist,** &c, **Field'-bot'any, Field'-geol'ogy,** &c, botany, geology, &c pursued in the open air, as opposed to laboratories, libraries, &c, **Field'-club,** a club of field naturalists, **Field'-cor'net** (*S Africa*), the magistrate of a township; **Field'er, Fields'man,** in cricket, one who fields

Fig'ured bass See **Bass**

Filaria, fi lā'ri a, *n* a nematode, introduced into the blood by mosquitoes —*n* **Filari'asis,** a disease due to the presence of filaria in the blood —*adj* **Fila'rial** [L *filum,* thread]

Filipino, fil i pē'nō, *n* a native of the *Philippine* Islands —*fem* **Filipi'na** [Sp]

Film, *n* a ribbon of celluloid or other material bearing a series of instantaneous photographs to be projected by cinematograph —**Film'y ferns,** a family of ferns with very thin leaves the Hymenophyllaceæ

Filo-floss, fil'o flos, *n* fine soft thread [L *filum,* thread, O Fr *flosche,* down]

Fil'ter-bed, *n* a layer of sand on the bottom of a tank or pond to purify the water which passes through —*n* **Fil'ter-pass'er,** a disease germ small enough to pass through any filter

Fim'bria, *n* a fringe [L]

Fin'ger-print, *n* an impression of the minute markings on fingers

Fin'sen rays, light used in the treatment of various skin diseases [After *Finsen,* a Danish physician]

Fire, *n* a discharge —*v t* to bake —*ns* **Fire'-buck'et,** a bucket for water to quench fire, **Fire'-insur'ance,** insurance against fire, **Fire'-light'er,** kindling fuel

First'-aid, *n* treatment of a wounded or sick person before the doctor's arrival

Fis'cal pol'icy, policy with regard to taxation, esp that on imports, **Fis'cal reform',** reform in taxation the proposals of those who wish to tax imports

Fish'-glue, *n* glue made from the sounds (or swimming bladders) of fish

Fitch, fich, *n* a polecat the fur of the polecat a paint brush of polecat hair a small hog's hair brush. [Dut *visse*]

Fit'ment, *n* a piece of furniture

Fix, *v t* in photography, to make permanent —*n* **Fix'er,** a chemical substance used to render photographs permanent —**Fixed cap'ital,** capital consisting of buildings, machinery, &c, **Fixed star,** a star which always appears in the same place relatively to others, distinguished from a planet

Flair, flār, *n* scent instinctive discernment [Fr —L *flagrāre, fragrāre,* to smell]

Flank'-move'ment, *n* a movement to the enemy's flank

Flapdoodle, flap dōōd'l, *n* transparent nonsense

Flapper, flap'er, *n* (*slang*) an adolescent girl with her hair in a pigtail

Flash, *n* a sudden rush of water a board for deepening or directing a stream of water—also **Flash'-board.**—*n* **Flash'-light,** a flashing light

used in lighthouses and in signalling, or in photography

Flat, *adj* sheer downright —*ns* **Flat'-i'ron,** an iron for smoothing cloth, **Flat'-race,** a race over clear ground

Flimsy, *n* thin paper reporter's copy written thereon

Flip-flap, flip' flap, *adj* and *adv* with repeated flapping —*n* a kind of dance a somersault a machine for public amusement at exhibitions and the like [**Flap**]

Float, flōt, *v t* of a commercial scheme, to start and support to form a business into a limited liability company —*ns* **Float'ing-debt** (see **Debt**), **Float'ing-dock** (see **Dock**), **Float'ing-pier,** a landing stage which floats in the water —**Float'ing cap'ital,** capital consisting of wages paid to workmen, raw material, &c, **Float'ing ribs,** ribs not connecting with the breastbone

Flock, *n* a tuft or lock (*pl*) a precipitate resembling tufts of wool (*pl*) cloth refuse (*sing* or *pl*) powdered wool —*ns* **Flock'-bed,** a bed stuffed with flock, **Flock'-pa'per,** wall paper dusted over with flock

Flood'-tide, *n* the inflowing tide

Floriated, flō'ri āt ed, *adj* having floral ornaments [L *flos, floris,* flower]

Flour'ishing-thread, *n* thread used in fancy work

Flu'oride, *n.* a compound of fluorine with another element

Flutt'er, *n* a gambling transaction a small speculation —*v i* to toss a coin

Fly, flī, *v i* to travel through the air by mechanical means or otherwise —*ns* **Fly'ing-col'umn,** a detachment of soldiers equipped for rapid movement, **Fly'ing-fox,** a large fruit eating bat, **Fly'ing-machine',** a machine for flying, especially an aeroplane, **Fly'ing-start,** in a race, a start which is given after the competitors are in motion, **Fly'-pa'per,** adhesive paper for killing flies —**Fly'ing co'lours,** triumph —**To fly at,** to attack suddenly

Fo'c'sle, *n* the forecastle

Foll'ow out, to follow to the end

Fondant, fon'dnt, *n* a sweetmeat [Fr *fondre,* to melt—L *fundĕre*]

Food'-stuff, *n* a substance used as food —*n* **Food'-val'ue,** nourishing power of a food

Football —Association Football, the game as formulated by the Football Association (1863), the sides numbering 11 each—a goal keeper, two backs, three half backs, and five forwards, the usual size of the ground 120 yards by 80, the goal posts 8 yards apart, with a bar across 8 feet from the ground Only goals count, the ball to be passed between the goal posts under the bar, no player permitted to carry, knock on, or handle the ball, except in the case of the goal keeper —**Rugby Football,** the game according to the rules of the Rugby Football Union (1871), the sides numbering 15 each—one full back, three (or four) three quarter backs, two half backs, and nine (or eight) forwards The ground is usually 110 by 75 yards, each goal of two upright posts exceeding 11 feet in height from the ground, placed 18 feet 6 inches apart, with cross bar 10 feet from the ground A *try* is gained when a player touches the ball down anywhere across the opposite boundary line, this try may be converted into a *goal* if a player can kick the ball directly over the cross bar A goal in this case scores five points, an unconverted try scores three points, a goal from a mark or a drop kick scores four points, a goal from a penalty kick scores three points —**Northern Union Football,** a form of Rugby football played under the rules of the Northern Union, a professional offshoot of the Rugby Union formed in the north of England in 1895 The players number 13 a side—one full back, four 'three quarters,' two 'halves,' and six forwards A try counts three points, a goal (whether kicked from a try or not) counts two points.

Footer, foot'er, *n* (*coll*) football

Foot'-gear, *n* shoes and stockings —*ns* **Foot'-plate,** on an engine, the platform on which driver and stoker stand, **Foot'-warm'er,** any contrivance for warming the feet

Footsack. See **Voetsak.**

Fooz'le, *v t* and *v i* to bungle

For'age-cap, *n* an infantry undress cap

For cer'tain, with certainty, **For choice,** by preference

Fore'cabin, *n* a cabin in the forepart of a ship

Fore'-car, *n* a small car carrying a passenger in front of a motor cycle

Formalin, form'al in, *n* a powerful antiseptic and germicide —Also **Formal'dehyde** (see **Aldehyde** in Dict)

Formicary, for'mik ar i, *n* an ant hill [L *formicarium—formica,* ant]

For'ward, *n* in football, &c, a player in the front line

Foul'-brood, *n* a disease of bees

Founda'tion-mus'lin, -net, *n* a gummed fabric used for stiffening dresses, &c —*n* **Founda'tion-stone,** a stone in the foundation of a building, esp one laid with ceremony

Fourgon, fōōr'gong, *n* a baggage wagon [Fr]

Fourth, *n* (*mus*) an interval of four notes, both extremes counted a combination of sounds a fourth apart —**Fourth estate',** jocularly, the newspaper press

Frac'tionate, *v t* to separate the components of a mixture by distillation —*n* **Fractiona'tion,** fractional distillation

Fraise, frāz, *n* a palisade of pointed stakes. [Fr]

Frambœsia, fram bē'zi a, *n* the yaws [Fr *framboise,* raspberry]

Frangipane, fran'ji pān, *n* a perfume a kind of pastry

Frank'-pledge, *n* an old system by which the inhabitants of a district were made responsible for one another

Frater, frā'ter, **Fratry,** frā'tri, **Fratery,** frā'tér-i, *n* the common room of a monastery the refectory —Also **Fra'terhouse.** [O Fr *fraitour*—L. *refectorium,* refectory]

Free Church, now, in Scotland, the remnant of the old Free Church which refused to unite with the United Presbyterians in England, a church free from state control a church other than the Church of England —**United Free Church,** a church formed by the union of the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church in 1900 —*adj* **Free'-Church.**—*n* **Free'-Church'man.**

Free'-food'er, *n* one who opposes taxes on food —*n* **Free'-port,** a port in which, or in part of which, no duties are charged on imports and exports —*v i* **Free'-select'** (*Austr*), to take up crown land under the Land Laws —*ns* **Free'-selec'tion,** the process of doing so the land so taken, **Free'-selec'tor** (also **Selec'tion, Selec'tor**), **Free-wheel',** the mechanism of a bicycle by which the hind wheel may be temporarily disconnected and set free from the driving gear —*v i* to cycle without pedalling, making use of the free-wheel apparatus

Freight, *n* goods in transit charge for conveying goods.—*ns* **Freight'-car,** a luggage van a goods van or wagon, **Freight'-train,** a goods train

French pitch (*mus*), a standard pitch established by the French government in 1859, and since generally adopted; **French plum,** a prune· a kind of dried plum, **French roof,** a mansard

roof, **French win'dow,** a long window opening like a folding door, and serving as a door
Friendly lead, frend'li lēd, (*slang*) a 'free and easy' concert, given usually in a public house for the benefit of an acquaintance in need
Frisette, friz et', *n* curls over the forehead [Fr]
Frivol, friv'l, *v t* and *v i* to squander to trifle. [**Frivolous**]
Frog'-march, Frog's'-march, *n* a method of carrying a prisoner, four men holding a limb each
Frou-frou, froo froo, *n* the rustling of dress [Fr]
Fructose, fruk'tōs, *n* fruit sugar [L *fructus*, fruit]
Fruitarian, froot āi'ri an, *n* one who lives on fruit —Also *adj* [From **Fruit,** in imitation of **Vegetarian**]
Full, *adj* copious of a garment, protuberant —*adjs* **Full'-blood'ed,** having a full supply of blood vigorous thoroughbred, **Full'-bound,** bound wholly in leather, **Full'-face,** showing the face turned directly towards the spectator —**Full dress,** dress worn on occasions of ceremony, **Full'-dress debate',** a set debate of considerable importance, in which the leading men of an assembly take part (usually of the houses of parliament), **Full fling,** whole extent, **Full stop,** the point marking the end of a sentence
Fumed oak, oak darkened by exposure to the *fumes* of ammonia
Funn'el-net, *n* a funnel shaped net
Fuselage, fū'zel āj, *n* the body of an aeroplane [Fr]
Futurism, fū'tū rizm, *n* a movement claiming to anticipate or point the way for the future—especially a twentieth-century movement in painting, aiming at a complete breach with tradition —*n* and *adj* **Fu'turist**
Gadolinium, gad ō lin'i um, *n* a metal of the rare earths
Galalith, gal'a lith, *n* a hard, whitish, non inflammable substance, resembling celluloid, and got from milk [Gr *gala*, milk, and *lithos*, a stone]
Galatea, gal a tē'a, *n* a cotton material striped blue and white, used for seaside and holiday wear [L *Galatea*, a sea nymph]
Galilean, gal i lē'an, *adj* pertaining to *Galileo*, or to his telescope, with concave lens for eye piece
Gall'-duct, *n* a tube for conveying bile or gall
Gallium gal'i um, *n* an easily melted metal discovered by Lecoq de Boisbaudran [L *gallus*, a cock, in allusion to the author's name, or *Gallia*, Gaul, to his country]
Gallophil, gal'o fil, *n* a lover of things French [L *Gallus*, a Gaul, Gr *philos*, a lover]
Gallophobe, gal'o fōb, *n* one who dislikes things French —*n* **Gallopho'bia,** dislike of things French [L *Gallus*, a Gaul, Gr *phobos*, fear]
Galvan'ic belt, an electric belt producing a *galvanic* current, which is said to have curative results —*ns* **Galvan'ograph,** a printing surface produced by an electrotype process from a drawing made with very thick ink on a silvered plate a print taken from such a plate, **Galvanol'ogy,** the science of galvanism —*adj* **Galvanoplast'ic,** relating to electrotyping —*n* **Galvan'oscope,** an instrument for detecting the existence and direction of an electric current
Galwegian, gal wē'ji an, *n* a native of *Galloway* —*adj.* belonging to Galloway
Gambado, gam bā'dō, *n* a leather covering to defend the legs in riding the rearing or spring of a horse a caper [It *gamba*, leg]
Gamete, gam ēt', *n* a sexual reproductive cell an egg cell or sperm cell —*ns* **Gametogen'esis,** the formation of gametes; **Ga'metophyte,** a plant of the sexual generation, producing gametes [Gr *gametēs*, husband, *gametē*, wife—*gameein*, to marry]
Gamgee tissue, gam'jē tish'oo, muslin backed absorbent wool used for dressing wounds [Proprietary name, from Dr *Gamgee*, the inventor]
Gamma-rays, ga'ma rāz, *n pl* a penetrating radiation given off by radium and other radio active substances
Gamopetalous, gam ō pet'al us, *adj* having the petals united [Gr *gamos*, marriage, *petalon*, leaf]
Ganger, gang'er, *n* the foreman of a gang of labourers
Gantry, gan'tri, *n* a stand for a barrel, cross, &c
Garage. See **Motor** [Fr *garage—garer*, dock, railway station, from the Germanic root found in **Aware** (q v)
Gar'den-cit'y, -sub'urb, -vill'age, *n* a city, suburb, village planned on æsthetic and hygienic principles, with gardens surrounding every house, factory, &c
Garr'et-mas'ter, *n* a locksmith, cabinet maker, &c working on his own account for the dealers
Garron, gar'on, *n* a small horse [Ir *gearran*]
Gas, *n* in dentistry, nitrous oxide, or laughing gas —*ns* **Gas'-bott'le** an iron cylinder for holding compressed gas, **Gas'-buoy,** a floating buoy carrying a supply of gas to light a lamp fixed on it, **Gas'-coal,** coal suitable for gas making anthracite, **Gas'-cook'er,** a gas cooking stove, **Gas'-en'gine,** an engine worked by explosions of gas in a cylinder, **Gas'-field,** a region in which natural gas occurs, **Gas'-fire,** a heating stove in which gas is burned, **Gas'-fur'nace,** a furnace in which gas is used as fuel, **Gas'-globe,** a glass used to enclose and shade a gas light, **Gas'-heat'er,** any heating apparatus in which gas is used, **Gas'-hold'er,** a vessel or receptacle for holding gas a gasometer, **Gas'-jar,** a jar for collecting and holding a gas in chemical experiments, **Gas'-jet,** a jet of gas a burner, **Gas'-lamp,** a lamp in which gas is burned, **Gas'-light,** the light given by burning gas a gas jet, **Gas'-lime,** lime that has been used in purifying gas; **Gas'-man'tle,** a gauze covering, chemically prepared, enclosing a gas jet, and becoming incandescent when heated, **Gas'-mo'tor,** a gas engine, **Gas'-retort',** a retort in which gas is made, **Gas'-ring,** a hollow ring with perforations serving as gas jets to heat a vessel, **Gas'-stove,** a stove in which gas is burned for heating or cooking, **Gas'-tank,** a reservoir for gas, **Gas'-tar,** coal-tar, a by product of gas manufacture —*adj* **Gas'-tight,** impervious to gas —*ns* **Gas'-trap,** a trap in a drain to prevent foul gas from escaping where it will be hurtful, **Gas'-wa'ter,** water through which coal gas has passed, **Gas'-well,** a boring from which natural gas issues —**Marsh'-gas,** methane, **Nat'ural gas,** a mixture of gases, chiefly hydrocarbons, occurring naturally in rocks; **Oil'-gas,** a gas obtained by heating petroleum or other oil For **Laugh'ing-gas, Produ'cer-gas, Wa'ter-gas,** &c, see **Laugh, Produce, Water,** &c [Word formed by Van Helmont from Gr *chaos*, chaos]
Gasogene, gas'ō jēn, **Gazogene,** gaz'ō jēn, *n* an apparatus for making aerated waters [Fr *gazogène—gaz*, gas, and Gr *gen*, root of *gennaein*, to generate]
Gastrocnemius, gas trōk-nē'mi us, *n* the muscle of the calf of the leg [Gr *gastēr*, belly, *knēmē*, the leg below the knee]
Gastrula, gas'troo la, *n* an embryo at the stage in which it forms a cup, by the invagination of its wall
Gath'ering-coal, -peat, *n* a large piece of coal or peat placed in a fire to keep it alight during the night —*ns* **Gath'ering-cry,** a summons to meet for war, **Gath'ering-ground,** a district from which water is collected for supplying a town, &c
Gaudeamus, gaw-de ā'mus, *n* a college merry-

making [L, = 'Let us rejoice,' first word of the students' song *Gaudeamus igitur*]

Gauge'-glass, *n* a tube to show the height of water in a boiler

Gavel, gav'l, *n* a chairman's hammer

Gay sci'ence, the art of poetry [Translation of Provençal *gai saber*]

Gear'-case, *n* a case enclosing the gearing of a bicycle, &c —*ns* **High'-gear, Low'-gear,** a gear which gives a high or low number of revolutions of the driving wheel relatively to the pedals — **Three'-speed gear, Two'-speed gear, Var'iable gear,** a contrivance for changing gear at will

Geisha, gā'sha, *n* a Japanese dancing and singing girl [Jap]

Gelignite, jel'ig nīt, *n* a form of gelatine dynamite a powerful explosive used in mining [Perhaps from *gelatine*, and L *ignis*, fire]

Gen'eral Elec'tion, an election of all the members of an elected house, **Gen'eral off'icer,** an officer above the rank of colonel, **Gen'eral post,** the first morning delivery of letters a general change of positions, &c, **Gen'eral post'-off'ice,** the head post office of a town or district

Gen'erating-sta'tion, *n* a building where electricity is *generated* or made on a large scale for distribution

Genetics, jen et'iks, *n* the science that deals with the facts and problems of descent and heredity [L —Gr *gignesthai*, to beget]

Geothermometer, jē ō ther mom'et er, *n* a thermometer for measuring underground temperatures [Gr *gē*, earth, and **Thermometer**]

Geotropism, jē o'trop izm, *n* (*bot*) orientation in response to the stimulus of gravity —*adj* **Geotrop'ic** [Gr *gē*, earth, *tropos*, turning]

Ger'man band, a band of street musicians, originally composed of Germans, **Ger'man meas'les,** a mild disease resembling measles

Germanium, jer mā'ni um, *n* a metal discovered by Winkler [L *Germania*, Germany, the discoverer's country]

Germ-plasm, jerm' plazm, *n* that part of the nuclear protoplasmic material which, according to Weismann, is the vehicle of heredity, and maintains its continuity from generation to generation [**Germ,** and Gr *plasma*, that which is formed]

Germ'-the'ory, *n* the theory that all infectious diseases are caused by living germs

Gibus ji'bus, *n* an opera hat or crush-hat [*Gibus*, the first maker]

Gilbertian, gil-bert'i an, *adj* whimsically humorous [Sir W S *Gilbert*, playwriter, &c]

Gingall, jin'gawl, *n* a large musket fired from a rest or carriage [Hind *janjāl*]

Gingerade, jin jer ād', **Ginger-ale,** jin jer āl', *n* an aerated water flavoured with ginger —*n* **Gin'ger-snap,** a spiced biscuit

Gin'-horse, *n* a mill horse —*n* **Gin'-house,** a place where cotton is ginned

Gin'-pal'ace, *n* a public house

Girl Guide, *n* a member of a girls' organisation similar to the Boy Scouts

Give one best (*coll*), to acknowledge defeat, **Give tongue,** to bark, esp on finding a scent to speak

Glaciate, glā'shi āt, *v t* (*geol*) to polish by ice — *ns* **Gla'cialist, Glaciol'ogist,** one who studies the geological action of ice, **Glaciol'ogy,** the science of the geological action of ice

Glad eye (*slang*), an ogle, **Glad neck,** a neck exposed in front a low neck

Gladwellise, glad'wel īz, *v t* to prevent the formation of dust on roads by using tar, &c [*Glad well*, a surveyor, the inventor, 1908]

Glare, glār, *n* a sheet of ice —*adj* glassy

Glass, *n* a rock, or portion of a rock, without crystalline structure —*ns* **Glass'-cloth,** a linen cloth for drying glasses a material woven from glass-thread, **Glass'-rope,** a silicious sponge with a long anchoring tuft

Glebe'-house, *n* a clergyman's residence a parsonage a manse

Glider, glid'er, *n* an apparatus for gliding through the air, differing from an aeroplane in having no driving apparatus a hydroplane

Globigerina, glob ij-er ī'nà, *n* a rhizopod whose microscopic shells form an ooze on the ocean-floor [L *globus*, globe, *gerĕre*, to carry]

Glockenspiel, glok'n shpēl, *n* an orchestral instrument consisting of a set of bells, or bars giving a similar sound, struck by hammers with or without a keyboard [Ger *glocke*, bell, *spiel*, play]

Glossina, glos ī'nà, *n* a genus of African blood-sucking Diptera, whose bite frequently introduces trypanosomes into the blood, producing sleeping-sickness among men, and nagana among cattle the tsetse fly [Gr *glōssa*, the tongue]

Glow'-lamp, *n* an electric incandescent lamp

Goanna, gō an'a, *n* (*Austr*) any large lizard [For **Iguana**]

Gold'en-age, *n* a fabled early age of innocence, simplicity, plenty, and peace —*ns* **Gold'en-mean,** moderation, **Gold'en-rod,** a composite plant of the genus *Solidago*, with bright yellow flowers covering rod like branches, **Gold'en-rule,** that of doing as one would be done by any rule of surpassing value, **Gold'en-wedd'ing,** the fiftieth anniversary of a marriage

Gold'-fe'ver, *n* a mania for gold a rush to a new gold field —*ns* **Gold'-field,** a region where gold is found, **Gold'-finn'y, Gold'-sinn'y,** a kind of wrasse, **Gold'-plate,** vessels made of gold, **Gold'-rush,** a rush to a new gold field —**Gold'-beat'er's skin,** a thin membrane prepared from the cœcum of the ox, used in gold beating and for covering wounds, **Gold of pleasure,** a cruciferous plant of the genus *Camelina*

Golf, golf, or gof, *v i* to play golf —*ns* **Golf'-ball,** a small ball used in golf, **Golf'-club,** an implement used in golf a golfing society, **Golf'-course, Golf'-links,** the ground on which golf is played, **Golf'er,** one who golfs

Gollywog, gol'i-wog, *n* a fantastically dressed doll, with black face, staring eyes, and bristling hair

Googly, gōōg'li, *n* (*cricket*) an off breaking ball with an apparent leg break action on the part of the bowler, and, conversely, a leg breaking ball with an apparent off break action on the part of the bowler

Gouda, gow'da, *n* a kind of cheese [From *Gouda*, in Holland]

Gov'erness-car, -cart, *n* a small two wheeled vehicle with two seats facing inwards

Grade, *n* one hundredth part of a right angle. position in ablaut series a degree of excellence —*v t* to arrange in grades to make gradual — *ns* **Grada'tion,** ablaut, **Graduand',** one about to graduate

Graft, graft, *v i* (*slang*) to work —*n* **Graft'er.**

Graft, graft, *n* (*slang*) a bribe political or official corruption, bribery [Amer]

Graft'-hy'brid, *n* a hybrid form produced, as some believe, by grafting

Grammalogue, gram'a log, *n* a letter word a single sign for a word in shorthand [Gr *gramma*, a letter, *logos*, a word]

Gramophone, gram'ō fōn, *n* an instrument for recording and reproducing sound [Gr *gramma*, letter, writing, *phōnē*, sound]

Grand'father's-clock, *n* an old fashioned clock with pendulum, &c, in a long case standing on the ground

Grand op'era, opera without spoken dialogue; **Grand pian'o,** a large piano, shaped like a harp,

with horizontal strings, **Grand slam**, the winning of every trick at bridge, **Grand stand**, a large seated stand for spectators

Grape'-fruit *n* the pomelo a variety of shaddock —*n* **Grape'-su'gar**, glucose a sugar found in grapes and other fruits

Grass, grās, *n* a name applied loosely to various plants other than *Gramineæ*, as cotton grass, scorpion-grass, scurvy grass, grass of Parnassus —*ns* **Grass'-snake**, the common English ringed snake; **Grass'-wrack**, a salt water flowering plant of the genus *Zostera*

Gra'vy-soup, *n* a soup resembling gravy, made from fresh meat [Perh O Fr *gravé*, by mis reading of *u* for *n*]

Greaser, grēs'ėr, or grēz'er, *n* (*U S slang*) a Mexican a Spanish American

Green, *n* a green pigment —*ns* **Green'-fly**, a plant louse, or aphis, **Green'ing**, an apple green when ripe —**Green tea**, **Green vit'riol** (see **Tea**, **Vitriol**)

Greenwich time, grin'ij tīm, standard time, found from observation of the sun's passage over *Greenwich* meridian

Grippe, grēp, *n* influenza [Fr —*gripper*, to seize]

Ground, *n* the sea bottom (*pl*) dregs or lees (*pl*) an area surrounding a building, serving for ornament or recreation —*v t* to rest on the ground —*ns* **Ground'-bait**, bait dropped to induce fish to collect, **Ground'-bass** (*mus*), a bass constantly repeated with varying melody and harmony, **Ground' game**, game which does not fly, as hares, **Ground'man**, **Grounds'man**, a man who keeps a cricket ground, or the like, in order

Grouse, grows, *v i* to grumble —Also **Grouce** [Ety unknown—originally an army word]

Grub'stake, *n* (*Amer*) outfit and provisions furnished to a prospector for a share in his profits —*v t* to furnish with a grubstake

Guillotine, gil'o tēn, *n* a name commonly applied to specially drastic rules adopted in the House of Commons to shorten the discussion on some bill. [From Fr *guillotine*]

Gum, *n* (*Amer*) india rubber (*pl*) goloshes (*Amer*) —*ns* **Gum'-ar'abic**, a gum obtained from various species of acacia, **Gum'-elas'tic**, india rubber, **Gum'-mas'tic**, **-trag'acanth** (see **Mastic**, **Tragacanth**)

Gum'-rash, *n* a red eruption on the face red gum

Gun'-run'ning, *n* taking guns, &c, into a country secretly

Gutt'er, *n* one who guts fish

Gynæceum, jin ē sē'um, *n* (*bot*) the female organs of a flower collectively

Habitant, ab ē tang', *n* a native of Canada or Louisiana, of French descent —*pl* **Habitants'**, **Habitans'**. [Fr, =inhabitant]

Hab'it-cloth, *n* a smooth kind of cloth, largely used for ladies' *habits* and walking dresses —*n* **Hab'it-ma'ker**, a maker of riding habits

Hair, hār, *v t* to furnish with hair to deprive of hair —*ns* **Hair'-shirt**, a shirt of hair cloth, worn by ascetics, **Hair'-streak**, a butterfly with fine streaks on the wings —*adj* **Hair'-rais'ing**, startling horrifying —**To keep one's hair on**, to keep cool, **To lose one's hair**, to show irritability of temper

Hakeem' See **Hakim**

Halation, hā lā'shin, *n* a misty halo-like spreading of light in a photograph [**Halo.**]

Halfa, häl'fä, *n* See **Alfa.**

Half'-boot, *n* a boot reaching half way to the knee —*ns* **Half'-calf**, a binding for books having back and corners of calf skin, **Half'-plate** (*phot*), a plate of 4¼ by 6½ inches, **Half'-truth**, a statement partly true which conceals part of the truth a falsehood in disguise a belief which is a truth partly misapprehended —**Half'-tone block**, a metal plate for printing a picture from, in which the various tones or depths of light and shade are made by dots produced with the help of photography

Halophily, hal of'il i, *n* (*bot*) adaptation to life in the presence of much salt —*adj* **Haloph'ilous.** [Gr *hals*, salt, *philein*, to love]

Halophyte, hal'ō fīt, *n* a plant adapted to life in soil or water containing much salt —*adj* **Halophyt'ic.** [Gr *hals*, salt, *phyton*, plant]

Hame, hām, *n* that part of a draught horse's harness to which the traces are attached. [Perh Germanic root *ham*, to hold against]

Hamm'er, *n* in a piano, the wooden shank and padded head that strikes the strings one who smites, as Edward I, 'hammer of the Scots'—*n* **Hamm'er-fish**, the hammer headed shark

Hand'le-bar, *n* the steering bar of a cycle

Han'dy-man, *n* one, esp a sailor, who can put his hand with deftness to many kinds of work

Hangar, hang'gar, *n* a shed, especially for air craft [Fr]

Har'bour-bar, *n* a sand bank at the entrance to a harbour, sometimes preventing ships from passing except at high water —*n pl* **Har'bour-dues**, money paid for the use of a harbour —*n* **Har'bour-light**, a light to guide into a harbour

Hard, *adj* (*min*) difficult to scratch —*ns* **Hard'-cash**, specie ready money, **Hard'-fern**, a fern of the genus *Lomaria* the northern fern, **Hard'-grass**, a coarse grass of the genus *Dactylis* —*adjs* **Hard'-drawn**, of wire, &c, drawn when cold to give the required thickness, **Hard'-gott'en**, **Hard'-won**, obtained with labour —**Hard la'bour**, severe bodily labour required of convicted criminals

Hards, hardz, **Hurds**, herdz, *n pl* the coarser parts of flax or hemp —*ns* **Harden** (har'dn), **Harn** (härn), a fabric made of hards—also *adjs* [A S *heordan*]

Hark'-for'ward, *n* a hunting cry directing the dogs and the huntsmen

Harmon'icon, *n* a large barrel organ

Harmon'ic receiv'er, a receiver for electric waves, in *harmony* with the impulses producing them

Hartebeest, har'te bēst, *n* a genus of large South African antelopes [Dut *hert*, hart, *beest*, beast]

Har'vest-mouse, *n* a small field mouse that builds its nest on stalks of growing corn

Hatter, hat'ėr, *n* an Australian miner, or other person, working alone one whose 'hat covers his family'

Hatteria, hat ē'ri ä, *n* the tuatara or sphenodon

Hat'-trick, *n* in cricket, three wickets taken by one bowler by three balls in succession, entitling him to a new hat

Hausa, **Haussa**, how'sä, *n* a native race in British West Africa

Hausfrau, hows'frow, *n* a housewife [Ger]

Haussmannise, hows'man īz, *v t* to rebuild on a new plan, as Baron *Haussmann* did Paris

Hawk'-eyed, *adj* keen sighted

Ha'zel-grouse, **Ha'zel-hen**, *n* the European ruffed grouse

Head, *n* the enlarged end of an elongated object the force of the fall of water a head master headway —*ns* **Head'-note**, a note of the head voice, **Head'-rhyme**, alliteration, **Head'-voice**, the highest register of the human voice

Head'-stock, *n* the bearings which support certain revolving parts of a machine

Health'-off'icer, *n* a doctor who looks after the health of a town or district —*n* **Health'-resort'**, a place resorted to for the sake of health

Heat'-wave, *n* a heated state of the atmosphere passing from one locality to another

Heav'y, *adj* having great inertia or momentum, heavy armed —*adjs* **Heav'y-armed**, having

heavy arms or armour, **Heav'y-head'ed,** dull drowsy —**Heav'y artill'ery,** guns of great weight or calibre, **Heav'y cav'alry,** horse-soldiers heavily mounted, **Heav'y spar,** barytes

Hedge'-creep'er, *n* a sneaking fellow who creeps behind hedges for mischief —*n* **Hedge'-war'bler,** the hedge sparrow

Heeled, hēld, *adj* (*Amer*) armed

Helicopter, hel'ik op'ter, *n* a flying machine lifted by a propeller turning on a vertical axis [Gr *helix*, a twist, *pteron*, wing]

Heliochrome, hē'li-ō krōm, *n* a photograph in natural colours [Gr *hēlios*, sun, *chrōma*, colour]

Hemichordata, hem'i-kor-dā'ta, **Hemichorda,** hem'i-kor'da, *n pl* a group of wormlike marine animals, including Balanoglossus, believed by many to represent the ancestors of the vertebrates [Gr *hēmi*, half, and **Chordata**]

Hemlock, hem'lok, *n* a large poisonous umbelliferous plant of the genus *Conium*, with spotted stem the poison thereof a North American fir tree [A S *hymlice*, *hemlic*]

Hem'-stitch, *n* ornamental needlework in which groups of threads are drawn together —*v t* to hem with this stitch

Henequen, hen'e-ken, *n* a Mexican fibre yielding agave the fibre of the henequen plant sisal hemp [Sp *jenequen*, from the native name]

Hen'-roost, *n* a roosting place for domestic fowls

Hepatic, hep-at'ik, *n* a liverwort [Gr *hēpar*, *hēpatos*, liver]

Herb, *n* a plant used for food, medicine, flavouring, &c —*ns* **Herb'alist,** a dealer in medicinal herbs, **Herb'ary,** a herbarium a herb garden a herbalist.

Herbartian, her-bärt'i-an, *adj* relating to J F *Herbart*, a German philosopher, who taught that the mental powers should be trained by the use of the senses

Herd'-book, *n* a pedigree book of cattle or pigs

Hero'ic coup'let, a rhyming couplet of heroic verse; **Hero'ic po'em,** a romantic epic

Hertz'ian waves, wave motions in ether caused by electricity, used in wireless telegraphy [Heinrich *Hertz*, a German scientist (died 1894)]

Heterozygote, he-te-rō-zī'gōt, *n* (*Mendelism*) a zygote formed from gametes differing with respect to some pair of alternative characters (one dominant and one recessive) —*adj* **Heterozy'gous** [Gr *heteros*, other, *zygōtos*, yoked]

Heuristic, hū-ris'tik, *adj* concerned with discovery [Gr *heuriskein*, to discover]

High Court, a supreme court, **High-wa'ter mark,** the line of seaweed, &c, left by the tide at high water the highest pitch or level generally

High'land-fling, *n* a lively Scottish dance, danced by one person

Hip'-joint disease', *n* a disease of the hip joint, with inflammation, fungous growth, and caries

Hire'-pur'chase, *n* a system of purchase by which the price is paid by instalments while the article is in use

Hobb'le skirt, a skirt so tight as to impede movement

Hobo, hō'bō, *n* (*Amer slang*) a tramp, or workman scarcely differing therefrom

Hog'-back, *n* a sharp crested hill ridge an ancient tombstone in the form of a ridge falling away at the ends —*ns* **Hog'-wash,** brewery refuse food for pigs useless stuff, **Whole-hogg'er,** one who goes the whole hog

Hoick, hoik, *v t* of an aviator, to force upwards

Hold up, to bring to a standstill, after the manner of a highwayman, often figuratively

Hole out, in golf, to send the ball actually into the hole.

Holl'ow-square, *n* troops drawn up in the form of a square, the centre of which is hollow

Holocrystalline, ho-lō-kris'tal-ēn, *adj* wholly crystalline in structure [Gr *holos*, whole, *krystallos*, ice]

Hom'burg-hat, *n* a man's hat, of felt, with narrow brim and crown, dinted in at the top a deer-stalker hat [First worn at *Homburg*, a favourite of King Edward VII]

Home, *n* an institution in games, the goal in colonies, the mother country —*adv* to the mother-country to the mark aimed at —*ns* **Home'land,** fatherland, **Home'-thrust,** a thrust or saying that goes home —**Home cir'cuit,** the circuit of assize in the home counties, **Home in'dustries,** those of the country, **Home Off'ice,** the Home Department the building in which it is housed, **Home Sec'retary,** the head of the Home Office —**At home to,** prepared to receive a visit from, **Nurs'ing-home,** a private hospital

Home'-guards, *n pl* the territorial forces, enrolled in place of the Volunteers, 1908

Homozygote, ho-mō-zī'gōt, *n* (*Mendelism*) a zygote formed from gametes, which are alike with respect to some pair of alternative characters (both dominant or both recessive), therefore breeding true —*adj* **Homozy'gous.** [Gr *homos*, the same, *zygōtos*, yoked]

Honey-pot, hun'i-pot, *n* (*S Africa*) a kind of grape [Dut *hanne poot—haan*, cock, *poot*, foot]

Honk, *n* the hoot of a motor-horn —*v i* to hoot

Hon'our, *n* in bridge, one of the five highest trumps, or in a no trump hand an ace —*n* **Hon'ours-man,** one who has taken a university degree with honours —**Sim'ple hon'ours,** three honours held conjointly by partners

Hoodoo, hōō'dōō, *n* (*Amer*) the same as **Voodoo:** also, that which brings bad luck

Hooligan, hōō'li-gn, *n* a street rough —*n* **Hoo'liganism**

Hootch, hōōch, *n* a drink made by the Indians of N W Canada and Alaska from fermented dough and sugar whisky —Also **Hooch.** [*Hootchino*, a native tribe]

Hooter, hōōt'er, *n* a steam whistle a siren

Hop'-bitt'ers, *n* a beverage resembling ginger-beer, flavoured with hops —*ns* **Hop'-oast,** a kiln for drying hops, **Hop'-pock'et,** a sack for packing hops, holding about 1½ cwt.

Hormone, hor'mōn, *n* a secretion of certain internal glands, which, passing directly into the blood, stimulates the growth of various organs of the body [Gr *hormaein*, to stir up]

Horn'-sil'ver, *n* chlorate (sometimes nitrate) of silver

Horse'-artill'ery, *n* field guns with gunners mounted —*ns* **Horse'-knack'er,** a horse-slaughterer, **Horse'-marine',** a man out of his element, one of an imaginary body of credulous land lubbers —*adj* **Hors'y,** affecting the dress and manners of a groom

Hose'pipe, *n* a hose

House'-craft, *n* skill in domestic pursuits —*n* **House'-mas'ter,** the head of a boarding house in connection with a public school

House'hold fran'chise, the right of voting in parliamentary elections in virtue of being a house holder

Hu'manism, *n* (*phil*) pragmatism a critical application of the logical method of pragmatism to all the sciences —*n* and *adj* **Hu'manist** —**Hu'manised milk,** milk prepared so as to resemble human milk

Humm'er, *n* one who, or that which, hums a sledge runner —*n* **Humm'ing-top,** a hollow spinning-top which makes a humming noise

Humoreske, Humoresque, hū-mor-esk', *n* a piece of music of humorous or capricious character [Ger *humoreske*, Lat *humor*]

Hump, hump, *v t* (*Austr*) to shoulder to carry

on the back —*n* a walk with swag on back (*slang*) despondency depression

Humpy, hum'pi, *n* (*Austr*) a hut [Native *oompi*]

Hung'er-strike *n* refusal to take food in prison, in order to induce the authorities to set one free —*v i* to refuse to eat in prison —*n* **Hung'er-strik'er,** one who hunger strikes

Hurr'icane-deck, *n* a deck raised above the ordinary deck on a steamer

Husky, husk'i, *n* (*Canada*) an Eskimo the Eskimo language an Eskimo dog

Hust'le, *n* frenzied activity in business —*v i* to do business strenuously

Hydathode, hī'dath ōd, *n* (*bot*) an epidermal water excreting organ [Gr *hydōr, hydatos,* water, *hodos,* way]

Hydraul'ic cement', a cement that sets under water

Hydro, hī'drō, *n* a colloquial abbreviation of **Hydropathic**

Hydroaeroplane, hī drō ā'er ō plān, *n* an aeroplane with floats, capable of resting on the surface of water [Gr *hydōr,* water, and **Aeroplane**]

Hydromania, hī drō mā'ni a, *n* a craving for water a tendency to drown oneself

Hydrophilous, hī'drof'il-us, *adj* (*bot*) water pollinated —*n* **Hydroph'ily.** [Gr *hydōr,* water, *phileein,* to love]

Hydrophyte, hī drō fīt, *n* a water plant —*adj* **Hydrophytic** (hī drō fit'ik) [Gr *hydōr,* water, *phyton,* plant]

Hydroplane, hī'drō plān, *n* a light, flat bottomed craft with planes or runners, which, when the boat is moving at speed, raise it in the water sometimes applied to a hydroaeroplane —*v i* to travel by hydroplane [Gr *hydōr,* water, L *planus,* plane]

Hydrosphere, hī'drō sfēr, *n* the water envelope of the earth the seas and oceans [Gr *hydōr,* water, *sphaira,* sphere]

Hydrostat'ic bal'ance, a balance for finding the relative density of a body by weighing it in water

Hygrophyte, hī'grō fīt, *n* a plant adapted to plentiful water supply —*adj* **Hygrophytic** (hī grō fit'ik) [Gr *hygros,* wet, *phyton,* plant]

Hygroscop'ic salt, any salt, esp chloride of calcium, used to withdraw moisture from other substances [Gr *hygros,* wet, and *skopeein,* to see]

Hypha, hī'fa, *n* a fungus filament —*adj* **Hy'phal.** [Gr *hyphē,* web]

Hypo, hī'pō, *n* (*phot*) a colloquial abbreviation of *hyposulphite of soda* sodium thiosulphate

Hypocotyl, hip ō kot'il, or hīp ō kot'il, *n* that part of the axis of a plant which is between the cotyledons and the primary root [Gr *hypo,* under, and **Cotyledon**]

Hypoder'mal, *adj* under the skin

Hysteresis, his te rē'sis, *n* magnetic friction in dynamos, by which every reversal of magnetism in the iron causes dissipation of energy.—*adj* **Hysteret'ic** [Gr *hysteerēsis,* a lagging—*hysteros,* later]

Ibsenism, ib'sen izm, *n* the teaching and principles of H *Ibsen,* the Norwegian dramatist (1828–1906), who taught, for example, 'whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap'

Ice, *v t* to cool with ice —*ns* **Ice'-axe,** an axe used by mountain climbers to cut steps in ice, **Ice'-break'er,** a ship for breaking a channel through ice any structure or instrument for breaking ice, **Ice'-fall,** a steep place in a glacier; **Ice'-foot,** a ledge of ice along a shore in the polar regions, **Ice'-hill,** a slope of ice for tobogganing, **Ice'-hill'ing,** tobogganing on an ice hill, **Ice'-plough,** an instrument for cutting ice so that it can be removed in blocks, **Ice'-sheet,** land ice covering a whole region, **Ice'-yacht,** a ship on runners and sails for travelling on smooth ice

Ice'land spar, a transparent variety of calcite

Ido, ē'dō, *n* a modification or dialect of Esperanto

Igloo, ig'loo, *n* a snow hut [Eskimo]

Igni'tion, *n* the means of igniting the explosive mixture in an internal combustion engine

Ill' affect'ed, *adj* not well disposed —*adjs* **Ill'-disposed',** unfriendly inclined to evil, **Ill'-fat'ed,** unfortunate, **Ill'-hum'oured,** bad tempered, **Ill'-mann'ered,** rude ill bred

Illit'erate vote, a vote given by one who cannot read or write such votes collectively

Illum'inant, *n* that which gives light

Immobile, im'ob il, *adj* not movable [L *immobilis*]

Immune, im ūn', *adj* (*med*) insusceptible to a disease —*n* **Immunisa'tion** —*v t* **Immunise',** to render immune —*n* **Immun'ity,** insusceptibility

Impasse, ang'pas', or im pas', *n* a place from which there is no outlet a deadlock [Fr —L *in,* not, *passus,* step]

Impe'rialist, *n* one who advocates or furthers the strengthening, extension, or unification of an empire —*n* **Impe'rialism,** the principles and aspirations of imperialists —*adj* **Impe'rialistic** — **Impe'rial Con'ference,** a periodical conference of the prime ministers and other representatives of the United Kingdom and the self governing dominions, **Impe'rial federa'tion,** a scheme to federate or bind the colonies more closely to the mother country, **Impe'rial measure,** the standard of measure fixed by parliament for the British Isles, **Impe'rial Par'liament,** the parliament of the United Kingdom, the heart of the British *Empire,* **Impe'rial weight,** the standard for weight fixed by parliament for the British Isles

Impi, im'pē, *n* a body of warriors [Kaffir *im Pi,* an army, enemy]

Impromp'tu, *n* a musical composition with the character of an extemporisation

Incin'erate, *v t* to burn to ashes

In'cremate, *v t* to cremate

Indaba, in da'ba, *n* a Kaffir tribal council [Kaffir *in Daba,* news]

In'dian cress, a garden flower, the so called Nasturtium (*Tropæolum*), **In'dian fig,** the banyan-tree, **In'dian hemp,** a kind of hemp which is used in medicine, and from which hashish (used for smoking and chewing) is got, **In'dian meal,** ground maize, **In'dian shot,** a cosmopolitan tropical plant of the genus *Canna,* much cultivated for its flowers

Indium, in'di um, *n* a metallic element with characteristic lines in the *indigo* region of its spectrum

Indo-Germanic, in'dō jėr man'ik, *adj* Indo European

Induline, in'dū lin, *n* a name of various coal tars used in dyeing—*violaniline, nigrosine,* &c [**Indigo.**]

Induna, in dōō'nä, *n* a Zulu of high rank, under a chief [Kaffir *in Duna,* a councillor, man of rank]

Inenarrable, in e nar'a bl, *adj* incapable of being told [O Fr —L *inenarrabilis*]

Infra-red, in'fra-red', *adj* beyond the red end of the visible spectrum [L *infra,* below, and **Red.**]

Ingest, in jest', *v t* to take into the body [L *in,* into, *gerĕre, gestum,* to carry]

Ing'le-nook, *n* a fireside corner

In'growing, *adj* growing inwards, esp into the flesh.

Ini'tiati[illegible] *n* (*pol*) a method or right of the sovereign people, in Switzerland and elsewhere, of originating legislation

Injec'tion en'gine, an engine in which the steam is condensed by injecting a jet of cold water from the cylinder into the condenser [L *injicĕre*, to throw in]

Ink'-era'ser, *n* india rubber treated with fine sand, and used for rubbing out ink marks —*n* **Ink'-pen'cil,** a pencil made from a composition, whose marks when moistened look like ink, and can be copied by a press—also **Cop'ying-pen'cil.**

In'-pa'tient, *n* one kept in a hospital

Insect'icide, *n* a preparation for killing insects—also *adj* —*n* **Insect'ifuge,** a substance which drives away insects.

Inset, *n* a loose advertisement placed between the leaves of a magazine a small map occupying a spare corner in a larger one

Instal'ment, *n* part of a serial story published at one time

Intell'igence Depart'ment, a department of an army or state to secure information, as by spies or secret service officials

Inten'sive cul'ture, a method in farming and gardening of getting the very most out of the soil, esp of forcing growth by hot frames and bell glasses

In'ter-arts, *adj* belonging to the examination between matriculation and B A of London University

Interdigital, in tĕr dij'it l, *adj* between the fingers or toes

Interme'diate, *adj* of igneous rocks, between acid and basic in composition

Intermezz'o, *n* (*mus*) an entr'acte, a short movement linking two longer movements an independent piece of similar character —*pl* **Intermezz'i, Intermezz'os**

Inter'nal-combust'ion en'gine, an engine in which the fuel, such as petrol vapour, is burned within the working cylinder

Interna'tional arbitra'tion, the settlement of disputes between nations by a committee of independent persons from other countries, **Interna'tional games,** matches between teams representing different countries

In'ter-sci'ence, *adj* belonging to the examination between matriculation and B Sc of London University

Inulase, in'ū lās, *n* an enzyme which forms fructose from inulin

Invar, in'var, *n* an alloy of steel and nickel, used in making scientific instruments [L *in*, not, *variāre*, to vary, because it expands very slightly when heated]

Inven'tion, *n* (*mus*) a short piece working out a single idea

Inverse, in'vers, or in vers', *n* (*log*) a proposition formed by immediate inference from another, its subject being the negative of the original subject (*geom*) a point so related to another point that the rectangle contained by their distances from a fixed point collinear with them is constant

Invert, in vert', *v t* to form the inverse (*mus*) to change by placing the lowest note an octave higher to modify by reversing the direction of motion (*chem*) to break up cane sugar into dextrose and lævulose, thereby reversing the direction of rotation of polarised light —**In'vert sug'ar,** the mixture thus produced —*n* **Invert'ase,** an enzyme which inverts cane sugar

Invigilate, in vij'il āt, *v i* to watch over candidates in an examination —*n* **Invigila'tion** [L *in*, in, on, *vigilāre*, to watch]

Ionium, ī ō'ni-um, *n* a radio active substance which changes into radium

Ionise, ī'on īz, *v t* to convert into ions —*n* **Ionisa'tion.**

Irish Guards, a regiment formed to recognise the brave conduct of Irish soldiers in the Boer War of 1899–1902

Isomer, ī'sō mer, *n* a substance isomerous with another

Isomet'ric, *adj* (*crystallography*) of the system of crystallisation referable to three equal rectangular axes, also called cubic —**Isomet'ric projec'tion,** a method of perspective drawing in which the lines are drawn to scale but do not converge [Gr *isos*, equal, *metron*, measure]

Isoprene, ī'sō prēn, *n* a hydrocarbon of the Terpene group, which may be polymerised into synthetic rubber

Ital'ianate, *adj* Italianised —**Ital'ianate Eng'lishman,** an Englishman of the Renaissance, full of Italian learning and vices, proverbially equivalent to a devil incarnate —**Ital'ic di'alects,** languages of ancient Italy akin to Latin

Jabot, zha-bō', *n* a frill [Fr]

Jackaroo jak ä rōō', *n* (*Austr*) a new comer from England gaining experience in the bush —*v i* to be a jackaroo [App an imitation of **Kangaroo,** with **Jack**]

Jack'-staff, *n* a short staff at the bowsprit for a jack flag

Jac'ulate, *v t* to throw

Jadoo, ja dōō', *n* an artificial silk made from thread spun from wood-pulp

Jain'ism, *n* the religion of the *Jains*

Jampan, jam'pan, *n* a sedan chair carried by four men in the hill country of India [Beng *jhāmpān*]

Japan'-lacq'uer, *n* a black varnish—*n* **Jap'-silk,** a thin kind of silk

Jay, jā, *n* (*slang*) a simpleton

Jenn'y-spin'ner, *n* a crane fly daddy-long legs

Jerrymander. See **Gerrymander**

Jetton, jet'n, *n* a medal a counter an ornament on a lady's dress [Fr *jeter*, to cast, cast up]

Jigg'er-mast, *n* the hindmost mast of a four-masted ship

Jiu-jitsu, jōō jit'soo, *n* a branch of athletics, consisting in part of wrestling, practised in Japan —Also **Ju-jit'su.** [Jap]

Job'-lot, *n* a collection of goods bought as a speculation a collection of odds and ends —*n* **Job'-mas'ter,** one who hires out horses and carriages

Joint'-heir, *n* an heir having the right to a property along with one or more other persons

Josser, jos'er, *n* a fool a bad workman a fellow

Josh, josh *v t* (*Amer*) to ridicule —*n* a hoax a derisive jest —*n* **Josh'er**

Journal, jer'nl, *n* (*mech*) that part of a shaft or axle which rests in the bearings —*v t* to insert, as a shaft, in a journal bearing

Judge'-ad'vocate, *n* the crown prosecutor at a court martial

Judg'ment reserved', decision delayed after the close of a trial the English equivalent of the Scottish 'avizandum made,' **Judg'ment respited,** execution of sentence delayed

Judi'cial trustee', one appointed by a court of law to manage a property on behalf of others

Ju-ju jōō' jōō, *n* an object of superstitious worship in West Africa a fetish or charm [Perh Fr *jou jou*, a toy]

Jung'le-fe'ver, *n* a form of remittent fever occurring in the jungle

Junk'-deal'er, *n* (*U S*) a marine store dealer —*n* **Junk'-shop,** a marine store

Ju'ry-pro'cess, *n* the writ summoning a jury

Jus'tifiable hom'icide, the killing of a person in self defence, or to prevent an atrocious crime

Kaffir (see **Kafir**) —*n* **Kaff'ir-boom,** the coral tree, a leguminous tree of genus *Erythrina* a boom in Kaffirs —*n pl* **Kaff'irs** (*Stock Exchange slang*) South African stocks

Kala-azar, kä'lä-ä'zar, *n* a tropical fever, char-

acterised by bloodlessness, and ascribed to a protozoan parasite

Kangaroo'-grass, *n* a tall grass found in Australia and elsewhere —*n pl* **Kangaroos'** (*Stock Exchange slang*), Western Australian mining shares —**Kangaroo' clo'sure,** a rule of the House of Commons giving the Chairman of Committee power to determine which of the amendments of which notice has been given shall be discussed by the Committee, and which shall be omitted ('leaped over') [Origin unknown]

Kaross, Karos, kär-os', *n* (*S Africa*) a skin blanket [Hottentot *khoros*, diminutive of *khob*, skin]

Karyokinesis, ka-ri-ō-kin-ē'sis, *n* a complicated process of cell division, involving the arrangement of protoplasmic fibres in definite figures mitosis [Gr *karyon*, kernel, and *kinēsis*, movement]

Karyoplasm, ka'ri-ō-plazm, *n* the protoplasm of a cell-nucleus [Gr *karyon*, kernel, and *plasma*, that which is formed]

Kathode See **Cathode**

Kation, Cation, kat'i-on, *n* an ion which seeks the kathode an electro-positive ion [Gr *kata*, down, *ion*, going, pr. p. neut. of *ienai*, to go]

Keratin, ker'at-in, *n* an organic substance found in horn, hair, nails, &c [Gr *keras*, *keratos*, horn]

Ketone, kē'tōn, *n* See **Acetone**

Key, kē, *n* (*mus.*) a system of notes definitely related to each other: the winged fruit of the ash, maple, &c —*v.t.* to tune: to stimulate —Also **Key up**

Khaki, kä'kē, *adj* of a dusty, greenish yellow colour —*n* a cloth of that colour [Urdu *khākī*, dusty]

Khalifa, kä-lē'fa, *n* (see **Calif**).—Also in South Africa, a Mohammedan festival —*n* **Khali'fat.**

Khitmutgar, kit'mut-gär, *n* a table servant: an under butler [Hind.]

Kiblah, kib'la, *n* the point towards which Mohammedans turn in prayer [Ar *qiblah*, that which is placed opposite]

Kiley, ki'li, *n* a kind of boomerang [W. Australian]

Kimono, ki-mō'nō, *n* a long Japanese robe with sleeves [Jap.]

Kinderspiel, kin'der-spēl, *n* a quasi-dramatic musical entertainment given by a company of children [Would be Ger. —*kind* (pl. *kinder*), child, *spiel*, play]

Kinemacolour, kin'e-ma-kul-er, *n* a cinematograph exhibition in which the colours of the original are reproduced [See **Kinematograph** and **Colour**]

Kinematograph. See **Cinematograph**

Kinetoscope, ki-net'ō-skōp, *n* a kind of cinematograph [Gr *kinētos*, movable, *skopeein*, to see]

King'-crab, *n* a large marine arthropod —**King's Eng'lish,** the standard form of the English language, **King's mess'enger,** an officer who carries official despatches, **King's speech,** the sovereign's address to parliament at its opening or closing

Kiri, ki'rē, *n* (*S Africa*) a stick [Prob. Hottentot.]

Kit-bag, kit' bag, *n* a strong bag in which soldiers, hunters, fishermen, &c carry their *kit* or outfit

Kitch'en-range, *n* a kitchen grate with oven, boiler, &c —**Kitch'en Dutch, Kitch'en Kaffir** (*S Africa*), a mixture of Dutch or Kaffir with English, used in speaking to servants

Kite'-fly'ing, *n* testing public opinion, esp. in politics.

Klaar, klär, *adj* (*S Africa*) clear: ready [Dut.]

Kleptograph, klep'tō-graf, *n* a burglar alarm which takes a photograph of the burglar [Gr *kleptēs*, a thief, *graphein*, to write]

Klinostat, kli'nō-stat, *n* a revolving stand for experimenting with growing plants [Gr *klinein*, to incline, *statos*, standing]

Klipspringer, klip'spring-er, *n* a small South African antelope [Dut. *klip*, rock, *springer*, springer]

Knarl. See **Gnarl.**

Knobkerry, nob'ker'i, *n* a South African knobbed stick [Cape Dutch *knopkirie—knop*, head, and **Kiri.**]

Kop, kop, *n* (*S Africa*) a hill, generally round-topped [Dut., literally, head]

Kopje, kop'i, *n* (*S Africa*) a small hill [Dut., diminutive—*kop*, head]

Kosmos See **Cosmos**

Kowhai, kō'hī, *n* New Zealand leguminous trees [Maori]

Krone, krōn'e, *n* a silver coin of Norway and Sweden (1s. 1½d.): in Austria, a silver coin worth 10d.: in Germany, a gold coin of ten marks. [Dan. and Ger. —L. *corona*, crown]

Kroo-boys, krōō' boiz, *n pl* West African negroes from the Pepper Coast of Guinea employed as sailors

Krypton, Crypton, krip'ton, *n* a curious gas discovered in the air by Sir W. Ramsay in 1898 [Neuter of Gr. *kryptos*, hidden]

Kudu See **Koodoo**

Kumquat, kum'kwot, *n* a small kind of orange [Cantonese, = gold orange]

Kurrajong, kur'a-jong, *n* an Australian name for various trees with fibrous bark [Native name]

Kyle, kīl, *n* a narrow strait between two islands [Gael *caol*]

Labile, lā'bīl, *adj* unstable: apt to slip or change [L. *labi*, to slip]

La'bour Par'ty, the members of parliament who act in a united body to further the interests of the working classes: the organised party that elects these members

Lactase, lak'tās, *n* an enzyme acting upon lactose

La'dies' Gall'ery, a gallery in the House of Commons, screened off so that ladies can see and hear unseen

Lad'y-help, *n* a woman who does house work but is treated as one of the family —So **Lad'y-cook, Lad'y-nurse,** &c

Lævorotatory, lē-vō-rō'tat-er-i, *adj* rotating the plane of polarisation of light to the left [L. *lævus*, left, *rotāre*, to rotate]

Lævulose See **Levulose**

Lager, la-ger, *n* See **Laager.**

Lancasterian, lang-kas-tē'ri-an, *adj* set up by Joseph *Lancaster*, the promoter of the monitorial system of education

Land, *v.t.* to set down —*v.i.* to alight —*ns* **Land'-bridge** (*geol.*), a connection by land allowing terrestrial plants and animals to pass from one region to another, **Land'ing,** alighting: setting down: putting ashore: a place for landing, **Land'ing-gear,** those parts of an aeroplane, or the like, which are used in alighting, **Land'-plane,** an aeroplane that starts from and alights on land, not water, **Land'-slide,** a great transference of votes

Landaulet', *n* a small landau: a motor car of similar form

Lant'ern-fly, *n* an insect with luminous proboscis —*n* **Lant'ern-ser'vice,** a religious service illustrated by magic lantern —**Aristot'le's lant'ern,** the jaw apparatus of the sea urchin

Late Lat'in, the Latin of about 400–600 A.D.

Latex, lā'teks, *n* (*bot.*) milky juice —*adj* **Lati-cif'erous,** containing latex [L., = liquid]

Law-burrows, law' bur'ōz, *n* (*Scots law*) a writ requiring a person to give security against doing violence to another [**Law,** and A.S. *borg*, *borh*, pledge]

Lay wait, to set an ambush
Lead, lēd, *n* a waterway in an ice field
Leaderette', *n* a short editorial paragraph
Lead-line, led' līn, *n* a sounding line
Leaf, *n* a petal a movable addition to a table top —*ns* **Leaf'-cutt'er,** an insect that cuts portions out of leaves, **Leaf'let,** a segment of a compound leaf, **Leaf'-mould,** soil composed largely of decayed leaves, **Leaf'-trace,** a branch from the vascular system of the stem destined to enter a leaf
League'-match, *n* in football, cricket, &c, a match between two clubs in the same league
Leat, lēt, *n* a mill stream [A S *gelǽt*]
Leg, *n* part of a garment covering the leg an obeisance —*adj* **Leg'-before'-wick'et,** having the leg in front of the wicket so that a straight pitched ball hits the leg and is prevented from striking the wicket —**Leg'-of-mutt'on sail,** a triangular sail, **Leg'-of-mutt'on sleeve,** one full above and tight at the wrist —**A leg up,** help in climbing, **Sea'-legs** (see **Sea**), **To pull one's leg** (*coll*), to befool one
Leg'islative coun'cil, a council to assist the governor, with power to make laws
Lemon-sole, lem'n sōl, *n* a kind of plaice resembling a sole —Also **Lem'on-dab** and **Lem'on.**
Lenticel, len'ti sel, *n* (*bot*) a breathing organ on the bark of plants [L *lens, lentis,* lentil, from its form]
Lento, len'tō, *adj* (*mus*) slow —*adv* slowly —*n* a slow passage or movement [It —L *lentus,* slow]
Lett'er-card, *n* a folded card which can be closed like a letter, with perforated margin to facilitate opening —*n* **Lett'er-file,** an arrangement for holding letters for easy reference
Leucoplast, lū'kō plast, *n* (*bot*) a starch forming body in protoplasm [Gr *leukos,* white, *plastos,* formed—*plassein,* to form]
Le'vel, *v t* to raze to lay low —*adj* **Le'vel-head'ed,** well balanced mentally having common sense —**Le'vel best,** the best that one can do
Li'censed vict'ualler, one who holds a license to sell wines, spirits, &c
Lieuten'ant-gov'ernor, *n* a governor under a governor general in India, the chief official in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, and Bihar and Orissa
Life'-school, *n* an art school whose pupils work from living models those who practise this style of art
Lift, *n* lifting power the distance through which anything is raised the taking of a traveller upon a vehicle to give him a help upon his way
Light, *adj* requiring little mental effort
Light'-dues, *n pl* charges paid by ships for keeping up lighthouses, lightships, &c
Limb, *n* the expanded part of a petal [L *limbus,* hem]
Limerick, lim'er ik, *n* nonsense verse written in five line stanza
Lime'wash, *n* a mixture of lime and water for whitewashing walls —*v t* to apply the same to
Lim'ited mon'archy, a monarchy in which royal power is subject to constitutional restrictions
Limnology, lim nol'o ji, *n* the scientific study of lakes [Gr *limnē,* lake, *logos,* discourse]
Limousine, lim oō'zēn, *n* a closed motor car, somewhat resembling a landaulet, except that it does not open at the top [Fr *Limousin,* a district in France where there was a diligence of this shape]
Lincrusta, lin krus'tä, *n* a material for ornamenting walls, used instead of paper, &c, with a backing of canvas and designs in solid relief [L *linum,* thread, *crusta,* plaster work]
Line'-engra'ving, *n* engraving made by cutting lines in a steel or copper plate —*ns* **Line'man,** a man engaged in attending to lines of railway, telegraph, telephone, or electric-light wires, &c, **Lines'man,** a soldier in a regiment of the line, one who marks the spot at which a football passes the boundary-line an umpire at tennis
Linin, lī'nin, *n* a substance which forms the net work of a cell nucleus [L *linum,* thread]
Linn, *n* a pool below a waterfall
Lipoid, lip'oid, *adj* fat like —*n.* one of a class of substances resembling fat —*n* **Lip'ase,** an enzyme which breaks up fats [Gr *lipos,* fat, *eidos,* form]
Lisse, lēs, *n* a silk gauze, more glossy than chiffon in tapestry, the threads of the warp taken together [Fr, = smooth]
List, list, *n* of a ship, a leaning to one side
Litchi, lē'chē, *n* a Chinese fruit the tree on which it grows
Lithosphere, lith'ō sfēr, *n* the solid part of the earth, as opposed to its gaseous and liquid envelopes (atmosphere and hydrosphere) [Gr *lithos,* stone, *sphaira,* sphere]
Litt'le Eng'lander, one who would restrict the expansion of the British Empire —**Litt'le Ma'ry** (*Sir J M Barrie*), the stomach, **Litt'le slam,** in bridge, the winning of every trick but one
Live'-car'tridge, *n* a cartridge containing a bullet, as opp to a *Blank-cartridge* or a 'spent' cartridge —*ns* **Live'-rail, Live'-wire,** in electricity, a rail, wire, carrying a current
Live in, of shop assistants, to live in the employer's building
Load'ing-gauge, *n* a gauge showing to what height railway trucks can be loaded to pass bridges and tunnels in safety
Lo'cal author'ities, elected bodies—e g parish councils, urban district councils, boards of guardians, county and borough councils—whose duty it is to look after the public business of certain districts, **Lo'cal time,** the time of a place as shown by the sun, **Lo'cal ve'to,** the power of a district to prohibit the sale of liquors in its own area
Loco, lō'kō, *n* a name given to several poisonous American leguminous plants—also **Lo'co-plant, Lo'co-weed** —*adj* **Locoed** (lō'kōd), poisoned by loco mad [Sp *loco,* mad]
Locomobile, lō'kō mō bēl', or lō kō mō'bil, *n* any kind of motor car [L *locus,* place, *mobilis,* movable]
Locomo'tor, *adj* pertaining to locomotion —**Locomo'tor atax'ia,** or **atax'y,** want of power to co-ordinate movements a disease of the spinal cord producing this
Loganberry, lō'gn ber i, *n* a cross between raspberry and blackberry [Judge *Logan,* who first grew it]
Log-canoe, log' ka nōō', *n* a boat made by hollowing out the trunk of a tree
Lolly, lol'i, *n* (*Austr*) lollypop a sweetmeat
London Clay (*geol*), a lower Eocene formation, on whose clay London is largely built; **Lon'don pride,** a garden saxifrage
Loofah, Loofa See **Luffa.**
Loop, *n* anything having the form of a loop a loop shaped track or trajectory along part of which one travels head downwards —*n* **Loop'-line,** a line of railway, wire, &c which leaves and returns to the main line —**To loop the loop,** to perform a journey along a loop shaped path
Lord Ad'vocate, the first law officer of the crown in Scotland, **Lord Chief-Jus'tice,** the presiding judge of the Court of King's Bench, **Lord Jus'tice-Clerk,** the president of the Second Division of the Court of Session, **Lord Jus'tice-Gen'eral,** the chief judge of the Court of Session, president of the First Division, **Lord May'or,**

the chief magistrate of certain English and Irish cities and boroughs, **Lord Ord'inary,** one of the five judges of the Outer House of the Court of Session, **Lord Prov'ost,** the chief magistrate of certain Scottish cities and burghs, **Lords Spir'itual,** the archbishops and bishops in the House of Lords, **Lords Temp'oral,** the lay lords in the House of Lords —**To lord it,** to play the lord —See also **Chancellor,** &c

Lov'ing-cup, *n* a drinking cup passed round at a feast

Low, *adj* grave in pitch not loud—also *adv* — *adjs* **Low'-born,** humbly born, **Low'-down,** mean —**Low com'edy,** comedy bordering on farce, **Low Ger'man,** belonging to the low lands of North Germany of that branch of the West Germanic languages to which English, Dutch, Frisian, and the North German dialects belong

Lubra, lōō'brä, *n* (*Austr* and *Tasmania*) a black woman [Tasmanian]

Lu'cid in'tervals, times of sanity in madness, of quietness in fever, in politics and social life, of cessation of unrest

Lump, *v t* to be discontented over to sulk over

Lun'ar cy'cle, a period of nineteen years, after which new and full moon occur on the same dates as before

Lustrine, lus'trēn, *n* See **Lustring**

Lusus, lū'sus, *n* a marked variation a sport a freak —Also **Lu'sus natur'æ,** a freak of nature [L]

Lutecium, lōō-tē'shi um, *n* a metal separated from ytterbium

Lutein, lōōt'ē in, *n* a yellow colouring matter in yolk of egg [L *luteum*, yolk, *luteus*, yellow]

Lyddite, lid'īt, *n* an explosive derived from picric acid [*Lydd*, in Kent, where it was tested]

Machine'-rul'er, *n* an instrument for ruling lines on paper —*n* **Machine'-tool,** a machine for doing work with cutting tools

Mackinaw, mak'in aw, *n* an Indian's blanket a flat bottomed lake boat [*Mackinaw*, an island between Lakes Huron and Michigan]

Macrogamete, ma'krō ga mēt', *n* a female gamete [Gr *makros*, long, large, and **Gamete**]

Mad'-app'le, *n* the egg-plant its fruit —*n* **Mad'-house,** a lunatic asylum

Madei'ra-cake, *n* a kind of large sponge cake

Maestro, mä es'trō, *n* a master, esp in music [It —L *magister*, master]

Mafficking, maf'ik ing, *n* noisy rejoicings of a mob [From the scene in the streets of London when the news of the relief of *Mafeking* was received (1900)]

Mafia, Maffia, ma fē'a, *n* an unorganised opposition to law in Sicily a preference for private and unofficial rather than legal justice [Sicilian]

Magdalenian, mag dal ēn'i an, *adj* belonging to one of the periods of prehistoric man represented in the caves of *Madelaine*, Périgord —Also **Magdalén'ien**

Magnesite, mag'nē sīt, *n* native magnesium carbonate

Magneto, mag nē'tō, *n* a colloquial abbreviation for *magneto electric machine*

Magnetograph, mag nē'tō graf, *n* an instrument for recording the variations of the magnetic elements [From the root of **Magnet,** and Gr *graphein*, to write]

Magnetometer, mag net o'me ter, *n* an instrument for measuring the strength of a magnetic field, especially the earth's [From the root of **Magnet,** and Gr *metron*, measure]

Magneto-optics, mag nē'tō op'tiks, *n* the study of the influence of magnetism on light

Maharani, ma hä-rä'nē, *n* the wife of a maharajah [Sans *mahā*, great, *rānī*, queen]

Mahlemeut, mäl'e mūt, *n* an Eskimo dog —Also **Mal'amute.**

Maid'en assize', one at which no prisoners are presented, **Maid'en name,** a woman's surname before marriage, **Maid'en o'ver,** in cricket, an over in which no runs have been made, **Maid'en peak,** one that has never been scaled, **Maid'en pink,** a wild British species of pink, **Maid'en speech,** first public speech, esp of an M P, **Maid'en stakes,** stakes run for by horses in their first race, **Maid'en voy'age,** a first voyage

Mail, *n* a batch of letters —*adj* **Mail'able,** able to be sent by post —*ns* **Mail'-boat,** a boat or ship which carries mails, **Mail'-cart,** a kind of perambulator, **Mail' catch'er,** an apparatus for catching mail bags without stopping the train, **Mail'-contract'or,** a person who makes a contract with government to carry the mails, **Mail'ing-card** (*Amer*), a post card

Mailed'-fist, *n* a figurative expression for physical force

Maine Liq'uor-law, a law in the state of *Maine*, U S, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors

Maisonnette, mā zon et', *n* a small house [Fr]

Malacca-cane, mal ak'a kān, *n* a brown walking-cane made from the stem of a rattan palm of the genus *Calamus* [*Malacca*, a centre of the trade]

Mallee, mal'ē, *n* a scrubby eucalyptus —*ns* **Mall'ee-bird, -fowl, -hen,** the mound bird [A native Australian word]

Malnutrition, mal'nū trish'n, *n* imperfect nutrition

Malodorous, mal ō'dor us, *adj* evil smelling [Pref *mal*, and **Odorous**]

Malta-fever, mawl'ta fe'ver, *n* a fever once common in *Malta* and other parts of the Mediterranean undulant or Mediterranean fever

Maltose, mawl'tōs, *n* a white crystalline sugar, formed by malt or diastase from starch —*ns* **Malt'ase,** an enzyme which produces grape-sugar from maltose, **Malt'-ex'tract,** a liquid medicinal food made from malt

Mamba, mam'ba, *n* a very venomous South African snake [Kaffir *im Mamba*]

Mamm'oth-tree, *n* a gigantic Californian conifer, of the genus *Sequoia*—also called *Wellingtonia* or *Washingtonia*

Man'chester-school, *n* a name given to the followers of Bright and Cobden, advocates of free trade and of individual freedom of action [From the town of *Manchester*, the headquarters of the Anti Corn Law League]

Man'ifold-wri'ter, *n* a contrivance for taking, on thin paper, several copies of something written

Manil'a hemp (see **Abaca**) —**Manil'a rope,** &c, a rope, &c, made of Manila hemp

Mannequin, man'e kin, *n* a lay figure a woman who acts as model for the exhibition of dresses [A French form of **Manikin.**]

Mantissa, man tis'a, *n* the fractional part of a logarithm [L, =make weight]

Man'ual al'phabet, an alphabet of signs made with the hands, used by the deaf and dumb; **Man'ual ex'ercise,** a soldier's drill in handling arms, **Man'ual train'ing,** training of the hands by means of woodwork, metal work, &c

Manyplies, men'i plīz, *n* the third stomach of a ruminant [**Many** and **Ply**]

Mar'athon-race, *n* a long foot race [*Marathon*, 22 miles from Athens A soldier was said to have run this distance without stopping, bringing news of the Greek victory over the Persians, 490 B C]

Marconigram, mär kō'ni gram, *n* a message transmitted by wireless telegraphy [From *Marconi*, the inventor of the system, and Gr *gramma*, that which is written]

Marid, mar'id, *n.* a Mohammedan imp of the most powerful class

Marr'iage-li'cense, *n* a license to marry without proclamation of banns in a church —*n.* **Marr'iage-por'tion,** a dowry the gifts to the bride by her parents.

Marr'ow, *n* a vegetable marrow a marrowfat pea. —*ns* **Marr'owfat,** a large variety of pea, **Veg'e-table-marr'ow,** a kind of edible gourd

Marsh'-fe'ver, *n* malaria.—*n* **Marsh'-gas** (see **Gas**)

Marzipan, mar'zi-pan, *n* a sweetmeat a modern (German) form of **Marchpane** (q v)

Mason's mark, a device carved on stones by a mason to identify his share in the work

Mas'ter-mar'iner, *n* the captain of a merchant or fishing vessel —*n* **Mas'ter-mind,** a controlling spirit in any undertaking one who has superior mental power

Matē'rialise, *v i* to take bodily form to become actual

Mater'nity ben'efit, a payment to an insured woman, or woman whose husband is insured, in respect of confinement, under the National Insurance Act, **Mater'nity hos'pital,** a hospital for women at the time of childbirth

Matinée-hat, ma ti nā' hat, *n* a lady's hat, often with a broad brim, worn at entertainments during the day

Matt See **Mat**

Mauser, mowz'er, *n* a German magazine-rifle [W *Mauser* (1834–82), its inventor]

May'-meet'ings, *n pl* meetings of various religious and philanthropic societies held in London in *May*

Meat'-screen, *n* a metal screen placed behind meat when roasting before the fire to throw back the heat

Mebos, mā'bos, *n* (*S Africa*) salted apricots [Perh Japanese *Umeboshi*, a plum]

Mecca, mek'a, *n* the birthplace of Mohammed a place of pilgrimage for Mohammedans any outstanding place of resort—e g St Andrews, the Mecca of golf

Mechan'ical draw'ing, drawing done with help of instruments, as compasses, rulers

Mechanism, mek'an izm, *n* a philosophy which regards the phenomena of life as explainable by mechanical forces —*n* **Mech'anist** —*adj* **Mechanist'ic**

Med'icine-man, *n* a witch doctor among savages [Fr *médecin*, doctor]

Medico, med'ik ō, *n* (*slang*) a medical practitioner or student [It *medico*, or Sp *médico*, a physician]

Mediterra'nean fe'ver, Malta or undulant fever, **Mediterra'nean race,** a long headed dark race of men, of medium stature, inhabiting south Europe and north Africa.

Megafog, meg'a fog, *n* a fog signal fitted with megaphones pointing in several directions [Gr *megas*, great, and **Fog**]

Megalith, meg'a lith, *n* a large stone, especially one set up as a rude monument —*adj* **Megalith'ic.** [Gr *megas*, great, *lithos*, stone.]

Megalomania, meg al ō mā'ni a, *n* a delusion of greatness a craze for big things [Gr *megas*, *megalos*, great, *mania*, madness]

Megaphone, meg'a fōn, *n* an instrument for carrying sound a great distance [Gr *megas*, great, *phōnē*, sound]

Meg'apode, *n* a mound-bird

Melanism, mel'an izm, *n* abnormal darkness of colour in an animal [Gr *melas*, *melanos*, black]

Melt'ing-point, *n* the temperature at which a solid becomes liquid.

Melton, mel'tn, *n* a napless cloth for men's clothes [*Melton* Mowbray, where it was made]

Memo mem'ō, *n* a contraction for **Memorandum.**

Memo'rial Day, a day kept in honour of the men killed in the U S Civil War, 1861–65

Mem-sahib, mem' sā ib, *n* in India, a married European lady [**Ma'am** and **Sahib.**]

Mendelism, men del izm, *n* the doctrines of *Mendel*, abbot of Brunn, regarding some characteristic features of heredity —*n* and *adj* **Mendēl'ian.**

Menology, mēn ol'oj-i, *n.* a month calendar a calendar of saints' days [Gr *mēn*, month, *logos*, discourse]

Men'tal reserva'tion. See **Reservation**

Mercerise, mer'ser iz, *v t* to treat cotton so as to make it appear like silk [From *Mercer* (1791–1866), the inventor of the process]

Mere, Meri, mer'i, *n* a war club a greenstone trinket in the form of a war club [Maori]

Merovingian, mer o vin'ji an, *adj* pertaining to the first dynasty of Frankish kings in Gaul, named from *Merwig*, king of the western or Salian Franks (448–457), grandfather of Clovis

Mersaline, mer'sal ēn, *n* dress linings of mercerised cotton [See **Mercerise.**]

Merv, merv, *n* a contraction for *satin merveilleux*, a material for ladies' dresses and trimmings

Merycism, mer'i sizm, *n* rumination in the human species [Gr *mērykizein*, to chew the cud]

Mesa, mā'sa, *n* a table shaped hill [Sp —L *mensa*, table]

Mesaticephalic, mes at i sef al'ik (also -sef'), **Mesaticephalous,** mes at i sef'al us, *adj* intermediate between dolichocephalic and brachycephalic —*n* **Mesaticeph'aly** [Gr *mesatos*, midmost, *kephalē*, head]

Mesophyll, mes'ō fil, *n* the spongy tissue within a leaf [Gr *mesos*, middle, *phyllon*, leaf]

Mesophyte, mes'ō fīt, *n* a plant intermediate between a xerophyte and a hydrophyte —*adj.* **Mesophyt'ic.** [Gr *mesos*, middle, *phyton*, plant]

Metallophone, met al'ō fōn, *n* a piano like instrument with metal bars instead of strings [Gr *metallon*, a mine, *phonē*, sound]

Metrostyle, met'rō stīl, *n* that part of a pianola which enables the music to be played with changes of time and modulations of tone [Gr *metron*, a measure, *stylos*, post, writing instrument]

Mezzo-forte, med'zō for'tā, *adj* and *adv* rather loud [It]

Microgamete, mī'krō ga mēt, *n* a male gamete [Gr *mikros*, little, and **Gamete**]

Micromillimetre, mi krō mil'i mē ter, *n* a thousandth or millionth part of a millimetre [Gr *mikros*, little, and **Millimetre**]

Micro-organism, mi krō or'gan izm, *n* an animal or plant of microscopic size [Gr *mikros*, little, and **Organism**]

Midd'le East, the countries between European Turkey and India

Mil, *n* a proposed coin worth one thousandth of a pound —**Per mil,** per thousand

Mil'itant suff'ragist, suffragette', a woman who seeks to advance the cause of female suffrage by violent means

Min'eral jell'y, vaseline

Mi'ners' inch, the amount of water that will flow in twenty four hours through an opening of one square inch at a pressure of six inches

Mi'nor term (*logic*), the term which forms the subject of the conclusion of a syllogism

Mir'acle, *n* a miracle play

Miscon'duct, *n* esp adultery

Miscue, mis kū', *v t* in billiards, to fail to strike aright [Pref *mis-*, and **Cue**]

Miss fire, to fail to explode or go off

Mitosis, mī tō'sis, *n* a process of cell division

involving the arrangement of protoplasmic fibres in definite figures karyokinesis —*adj* **Mitot'ic** [Gr *mitos*, fibre]

Mixed train, a railway train made up partly of passenger carriages and partly of goods wagons

Mixolydian, miks ō lid'i an, *adj* See **Mode** [Gr *mixo*, root of *mignynai*, to mix, and *lydios*, Lydian]

Mobsman, mobz'man, *n* a well dressed thief [**Mob** and **Man**]

Mobus, mō'bus, **Mocab,** mō'kab, **Mocar,** mō'kar, *n* for **Motor-bus,** &c

Mod, mawd, *n* an assembly, meeting, of a similar nature to the Welsh Eisteddfod [Gael]

Moll'ycoddle, *v t* to treat effeminately

Mon'ey-mark'et, *n* the operations on the Stock Exchange the market or field for investing money

Monk'ey-nut, *n* the pea nut or ground nut

Monoplane, mon'ō plān, *n* a flying machine with only one set of horizontal planes [Gr *monos*, alone, and L *planus*, flat]

Monopodium, mon ō pō'di um, *n* (*bot*) an axis which continues to grow, without being supplanted, as in the sympodium, by a lateral branch —*adj* **Monopō'dial.** [Gr *monos*, alone, *pous*, *podos*, foot]

Monorail, mon'ō rāl, *n.* a railway with carriages running on one rail [Gr *monos*, alone, and **Rail**]

Mon'otype, *n* a composing machine that sets up type in lines of the required length

Moon-type, mōōn'-tīp, *n* a system of embossed lettering for the blind, invented by Dr William *Moon* (1847)

Moral'ity-play. See **Morality**

Morn'ing-glo'ry, *n* a flower of the genus *Ipomœa*, allied to the sweet-potato

Morr'is-tube, *n* a rifle barrel of small bore inserted in the breech of one of larger bore for practice at short range [R *Morris*, inventor (died 1891)]

Mo'tion, *n* (*obs*) a puppet show —*n pl* **Mo'tion-pic'tures,** animated pictures the cinematograph, or the like

Mo'tor, *n* a machine, especially a petrol engine, for propelling a vehicle or vessel a car driven by such a machine —*v i* to travel by a motor driven vehicle —*ns* **Mo'tor-bi'cycle, -boat, -bus, -cab, -car, -cy'cle** &c , a bicycle, boat, &c. driven by a motor , **Motor-garage** (mō'tėr gär ăzh', or gar'ij), a depot where motor cars are stored, or repaired and provided with accessories , **Mo'torist, Mo'tor-man,** a man who drives a motor vehicle

Moujik, mōō'jik, *n* a Russian peasant —Also **Mu'jik**

Mouldwarp, mōld'wawrp, *n* a mole [A S *molde*, mould, *weorpan*, to throw]

Mount, *v t* to stage

Mount'ain-batt'ery, *n* a battery of light guns that can be carried on muleback in mountainous country —*ns* **Mount'ain-rail'way,** a light, narrow gauge line, usually with cogged centre rail, suitable for hills , **Mount'ain-sick'ness,** sickness brought on by breathing the rarefied air found at a high elevation

Mourn'ing-bord'er, *n* a black margin used on note paper, &c , by those in mourning

Mousse, mōōs, *n* a kind of ice cream [Fr *mousse*, moss]

Mousterian, mōōs tēr'i an, *adj* belonging to a period of prehistoric man represented at *Moustier*, Dordogne —Also **Moustér'ien**

Mouth'-or'gan, *n* Pan pipes —*n* **Mouth'-piece,** a tube in which a cigar or cigarette is held

Mov'able feasts, church feasts which depend on the date of Easter for their time of celebration, as Shrove Tuesday, Good Friday, &c

Mud'-guard, *n* a piece of metal or other material to protect against the splashing of mud by a wheel —*ns* **Mud'-pupp'y** (*U S*), the axolotl , **Mud'-volca'no,** a volcano that emits mud

Mujik, mōō'jik, *n* See **Moujik.**

Mulga, mul'ga, *n* an Australian acacia [Native name]

Mullah, mōōl'a, *n* a Mohammedan learned in the sacred laws one who stirs up rebellion a fanatic [See **Mollah**]

Multiplane, mul'ti plān, *n* an aeroplane with many sets of planes [L *multus*, many, *planus*, flat]

Mul'tiple, *adj* of telegraphy, allowing many messages to be sent over the same wire—also **Mul'tiplex** —*adv* **Mul'tiply** (pli)

Mumm'y-wheat, *n* wheat found in a mummy-case

Munshi, mōōn'shē, *n* See **Moonshee**

Mush, mush, *v i* (*Canada* and *Alaska*) to travel [Fr *marcher*, to walk]

Mus'ic-dra'ma, *n* that form of opera introduced by Wagner in which the relations of music and drama are reformed —**Mus'ical com'edy,** a dramatic entertainment with sentimental songs and situations held together by a minimum of plot

Mus'ter-par'ty, *n* a party to round up cattle on an Australian run

Mūtā'tion, *n* (*biol*) discontinuous variation sudden and great divergence from the ancestral type

Mute, mūt, *n* a clip, pad, or other device for subduing the sound of a musical instrument

Mutoscope, mū'tō skōp, *n* a contrivance for showing a series of moving objects a cinematograph [L *mutāre*, to change, Gr *skopeein*, to see]

Mu'tual-admira'tion soci'ety, a group of persons supposed, generally satirically or humorously, to overestimate each other's and their own merits , **Mu'tual-improve'ment soci'ety,** a society whose members meet regularly to hear lectures, read essays, hold debates, &c , in order to stimulate each other to improve in knowledge and in public speaking

Mycorrhiza, Mycorhiza, mī'kō ri'zà, *n* a fungus attached symbiotically to the roots of a tree, performing the function of root hairs —*adjs* **Mycorrhi'zal, Mycorhi'zal** [Gr *mykēs*, mush room, *rhiza*, root]

Myrmecophily, mer'me kof'i li, *n* symbiosis with ants —*adj* **Myrmecoph'ilous.** [Gr *myrmēx*, ant, *phileein*, to love]

Mys'tery-play, *n* See **Mystery**

Naartje, nar'che, *n* (*S Africa*) a small orange [Prob from the root of **Orange**]

Nachtmaal, naht'mal, *n* the communion service of the Dutch Reformed Church [Dut , =supper —*nacht*, night, *maal*, meal]

Nagana, nà ga'na, *n* a disease of horses and cattle caused by a trypanosome transmitted by tsetse flies

Na'tional, *n* a person belonging to a nation a fellow-countryman —**Na'tional school,** in England, a school connected with the National Society, established in 1811, to promote elementary education , **Na'tional ser'vice,** service done for the country of whatever kind, in parliament, army, navy, excise, education, &c

Na'ture-know'ledge, Na'ture-stud'y, *n* a branch of school work intended to cultivate the powers of seeing and enjoying nature by the observation of natural objects—e g plants, animals, &c

Near East, the countries of south eastern Europe, as distinguished from the Middle East (Asia Minor to India) and the Far East or eastern Asia

Necropsy, nek rop'sı, *n* a post mortem examınatıon [Gr *nekros*, corpse, *opsıs*, sight]

Neg'atıve pole, of a magnet, that end (or pole) whıch turns to the south when the magnet swings freely

Negrophıl, nē'grō fil, *n* a frıend of the negro a supporter of hıs cause. [**Negro,** and Gr *phılos*, frıend]

Negrophobe, nē'grō fōb, *n* one who dıslıkes negroes —*n* **Negropho'bıa.** [**Negro,** and Gr *phobos*, fear]

Nek, nek, *n* (*S Afrıca*) a rıdge connectıng two hılls a col [Dut , =neck]

Neo-Darwınısm, nē'ō där'wın ızm, *n* a later development of Darwınısm, layıng greater stress upon natural selectıon and denyıng the ınherıt ance of acquired chaıacteıs —*n* and *adj* **Ne'o-Darwın'ıan.** [Gı *neos*, new]

Neodymıum, nē ō dım'ı um, *n* a metal formıng the chıef component of the once supposed element dıdymıum [Gr *neos*, new, and **Didymıum**]

Neo-Lamarckısm, nē'ō la mark'ızm, *n* a modeın adaptatıon of Lamarckısm —*n* and *adj* **Ne'o-Lamarck'ıan** [Gr *neos*, new]

Neon, nē'on, *n* a gas found ın the atmospheıe by Sır Wm Ramsay, and sınce separated into two gases [Neutei of Gr *neos*, new]

Neoytterbıum, nē ō ıt er'bı um, *n* a metal of the raıe eaı ths ytterbıum proper, when separated from lutecıum [Gr *neos*, new, and **Ytterbıum**]

Neur'opath, *n* a peı son whose nervous system ıs dıseased or abnoı mal

Neurot'ıc, *n* a neuıotıc peı son (*pl*) an exaggerated style of speech, conduct, or the lıke, ındıcatıng lack of nervous control

Nıdıcolous, nıd ık'o lus, *adj* of young bırds, remaınıng long ın the nest

Nıdıfugous, nıd ıf'ū gus, *adj* remaınıng a short tıme ın the nest

Nıton, nī'ton, *n* radium emanatıon a gas formed, along wıth helıum, by the dısıntegratıon of radıum

No'-ball, *n* a ball unlawfully delıvered ın crıcket

Non-com , *n* a contractıon for **Non-commıssıoned officer**

Non-provıd'ed school, ın England and Wales, an elementary school whıch ıs maıntaıned by the local educatıon authorıty, but ıs managed by a small committee, of whıch representatıves of the tı ustees form the majorıty, and representatıves of the local educatıon authorıty the mınoı ıty

Non'-stop run, a journey made by a motoı car, or the lıke, wıthout stoppıng the engınes a jouı ney wıthout stop

Northern lıghts, the aurora borealıs

Notoryctes, nō tō rık'tēs, *n* a blınd burrowıng marsupıal of South Australıa the marsupıal mole [Gr *notos*, south, *oryktēs*, dıggeı]

No-trumps, *n* ın brıdge, a declaratıon that no suıt shall be tı umps —*adj* **No-trump**

Nova, nō'va, *n* a new staı [L , fem of *novus*, new]

Novelette', *n* Schumann's name for a pıano pıece ın fıee form wıth a consıderable number of themes

Nucellus, nū sel'us, *n* (*bot*) the central mass of cells of the ovule [Dım of L *nux*, nut]

Nullah, nul'á, *n* a watercourse a ıavıne [Hınd *nala*]

Num'ber, *n* an ıtem ın a programme a separate portıon, as of an Italıan opera or a publıcatıon ıssued ın parts

Nunatak, noo'na tak, *n* a poınt of rock appeaıng above the surface of land ıce —*pl* (*Sw*) **Nu'na-takkr.** [Eskımo]

Nurl, nėrl, *v t* to mill or ındent on the edge —*ns* **Nurl'ıng,** the mıllıng of a coın the serıes of ındentatıons on the edge of some screw-heads ᵒzıgzag ornamental engravıng, **Nurl'ing-tool.**

Nut, nut, *n* (*slang*) a young blood

Nutarıan, nut ā'rı an, *n* one who lıves on nuts —Also *adj* [From **Nut,** ın ımıtatıon of **Vegetarıan**]

Nystagmus, nıs tag'mus, *n* a dısease charactersed by a rollıng movement of the eyeballs [Gr *nystagmos*, noddıng]

Ob'elus, *n.* a mark (†) often ındıcatıng ıefeıence to a foot note

Objura'tıon, *n* the actıon of bındıng by oath

Obsequent, ob'se kwent, *adj* of a stıeam, flowıng ın a contıaıy dırectıon to the orıgınal slope of the land, parallel to the *consequent* and perpendıcular to the *subsequent* streams [L *ob*, against, *sequı*, to follow]

Obsess, ob ses', *v t* to fill the mınd of [L *obsıdēre*, *obsessum*, to besıege]

Oc'tave, *n* a group or stanza of eıght lınes of veıse

Octet, Octette, ok tet', *n* a musıcal compositıon for eıght peıformers a combınatıon of eıght peı formeıs a group of eıght lınes of veıse, as the fırst eıght of a sonnet [L *octo*, eıght]

Odontalgıa, od ont al'jı ä, *n* toothache [Gr *odous*, *odontos*, tooth, *algos*, paın]

Odontıst, od ont'ıst, *n* a dentıst [Gr *odous*, *odontos*, tooth]

Œcology See **Ecology**

Off'-chance, *n* a remote chance

Oıl'-en'gıne, *n* an ınternal combustıon engıne burnıng vapour fıom oıl —*ns* **Oıl'er,** a can used ın oılıng machınery, **Oıl'-gas** (see **Gas**), **Oıl'-well,** a petroleum well

Okapı, ō kä'pē, *n* a Centıal Afrıcan foıest dwellıng animal of the gıaffe family [Native name]

Old Catholıcs (see **Catholıcs**) —**Old man,** a full-gıown male kangaıoo, **Old Red Sand'stone,** a geological seıies answeıing to the Devonıan ın posıtıon, but showıng evıdence of depositıon ın ınland seas oı lagoons

Oncer, wuns'er, *n* (*ecclesıastıcal slang*) one who attends publıc worshıp only once on Sunday [**Once**]

O'pen, *adj* avaılable ready uncovered (*mus*) unstopped produced wıthout stoppıng of a vowel sound, produced wıth a wıde openıng of the mouth of a syllable, endıng ın a vowel — *v ı* to begın to gıve voıce —**O'pen or'der,** of soldıeıs, aırangement ın lınes some dıstance apaıt of shıps, 2880 yaıds apaıt, **O'pen ver'dict,** a decısıon at a coroner's ınquest when the manneı of death ıs unknown

O'pıum-den, *n* a ıesoıt of opıum smokers —*n* **O'pıum-eat'er,** one addıcted to takıng opıum.

Opsonın, op'son ın, *n* (*med*) a substance by the help of whıch bacteıia are moıe ıeadılıy consumed by the whıte blood corpuscles —*adj* **Opson'ıc** [Gr *opson*, (strıctly) boıled meat, any relısh]

Orca, oık'a, *n* a grampus oı kıller [L *orca*, whale]

Ordovıcıan, or dō vısh'yan, *adj* belongıng to a serıes of rocks, or to the tıme of theır depositıon, between Cambrıan and Sılurıan, by some geologısts ıeckoned Lowei Sılurıan [L *Ordovıces*, a Brıtısh trıbe of N Wales]

Or'gan-pıpe cor'al, a coral of the genus *Tubıpoıa*, wıth tubes arranged lıke oıgan pıpes

Orıent', **Or'ıentate,** *v t* to place ın defınıte posıtıon, or determıne the posıtıon of, relatıvely to the poınts of the compass —**Orıent'al am'ethyst, em'erald, to'paz,** varıetıes of corundum resemblıng amethyst emerald, topaz, **Orıent'al ru'by,** the true ruby, a varıety of corundum

Ornıthopter, or nıth op'ter, *n* a flyıng-machıne wıth flappıng wıngs [Gı *ornıs*, *ornıthos*, bırd, *pteron*, wıng]

Orthorhombıc, or'thō-rom'bık, *adj* (*crystallography*) referable to thıee unequal axes at ıght

angles to each other [Gr *orthos*, straight, *rhombos*, rhomb]

Osite, os'īt, *n* Sombrero guano [L *os*, bone]

Os'ram-lamp, *n* an electric incandescent lamp, the filament of which is made of certain rare metals, *osmium* and wol*fram*

Osteopathy, os tē op'a thi, *n* a disease of the bones a theory which traces derangement in the nerves and blood vessels to defects in the bones adjoining [Gr *osteon*, bone, *pathos*, feeling]

Out'-back, *adj* and *adv* (*Austr*) in, to, or of the back country —*n* one from the back country —*adj.* **Outclassed'**, utterly beaten in competition

O'ver-cap'italise, *v t* to fix the money to be invested in a trading company at too high a sum

Overman, ō'vėr man, *n* the higher man of the future [A translation of Ger *ubermensch*]

O'verslip, *n* a close fitting under bodice

Overstrung, ō'ver strung, *adj* of a piano, having two sets of strings crossing each other obliquely so as to save space

Ox'y a'cid, Ox'y-com'pound, Ox'y-salt, &c *n* an acid, compound, salt, &c containing oxygen one in which an atom of hydrogen is replaced by a hydroxyl group —*adj* **Ox'y-acet'ylene**, containing a mixture of oxygen and acetylene — **Ox y-cal'cium light**, limelight

Oxyhæmoglobin, ok si hē mō glō'bin, *n* a loose compound of oxygen and hæmoglobin

Pa, pi, *n* a Maori fort —Also **Pah** [Maori]

Pacificist, pas'if ist *n* a strong supporter of a peace policy —Also **Pac'ifist** [See **Pacify**]

Paddymelon, pad'i mel n, *n* a small kangaroo [From native Australian name]

Padre, pa'drā, *n* an army chaplain [It and Sp]

Paint'er's-col'ic, *n* a form of colic affecting painters, due to lead in paint

Pakeha, pa kā ha, *n* a white man [Maori]

Palafitte, pal'a fit, *n* a prehistoric lake dwelling [It *palafitta*—L *palus*, stake, *fixtus*, fixed]

Palagonite, pal ag'on īt, *n* an altered basic vitreous lava —*n* **Palag'onite-tuff**, a tuff composed of fragments of palagonite [*Palagonia*, in Sicily, where it occurs]

Paleobotany, pal e ō bot'an i, *n* the study of fossil plants —*n* **Paleobot'anist**, one versed in paleobotany [Gr *palaios*, ancient, and **Botany**]

Pal'isade tiss'ue, a tissue occurring in leaves, composed of cells placed closely together with their long axes perpendicular to the surface

Palm, *n* a willow branch used symbolically instead of a true palm —*ns* **Palm'-butt'er**, palm oil in a solid state, **Palm'-cabb'age**, the bud of the cabbage palm, **Palm'-wine**, the fermented sap of various palms

Pan, *n* a depression in the ground in which water collects in the rainy season a salt pan

Panama-hat, pan a ma' hat, *n* a hat made of the leaves of a South American screw pine an imitation thereof [*Panamá*, where they are not made]

Pan'cake, *v i* in aviation, to alight awkwardly with the wings nearly horizontal, the engine being stopped —*n* a descent or landing so made —Also **Pan'cake land'ing**

Pan'el, *n* a list of names —**Pan'el doc'tor**, a doctor available for the purposes of the National Insurance Act, 1911

Pan-German, pan jer'mn, *adj* pertaining to all German peoples —*ns* **Pan-Ger'man, Pan-Ger'manist**, one who favours Pan Germanism —*adj* **Pan-German'ic.**—*n* **Pan-Ger'manism**, a movement for the political union of all German peoples [Gr *pan*, all]

Pantech'nicon, *n* a furniture van [For **Pantechnicon-van.**]

Pants, *n pl* drawers [For **Pantaloons.**]

Paraldehyde, par al'de hīd, *n* a colourless liquid, of disagreeable taste and smell, used to produce sleep [See **Aldehyde** in Dict]

Param'eter, *n* (*crystallography*) the intercept upon an axis of a face of the primary pyramid —*adj* **Param'etral**

Parathyroid glands, par a thī'roid glandz, ductless glands adjoining or embedded in the thyroid [Gr *para*, beside, and **Thyroid**]

Pari'etal-bone, *n* a bone forming a side of the skull

Par'ish coun'cil, the body elected by the ratepayers to manage the affairs of a parish the parochial board, **Par'ish reg'ister**, a book recording baptisms, marriages, and deaths in a parish

Parka, park'a, *n* (*Canada* and *Alaska*) a fur shirt with a hood, or similar garment —Also **Park'i.**

Parkin, par'kin, **Perkin**, per'kin, *n* (*Northern*) a biscuit of oatmeal and treacle [Etymology unknown]

Par'lour-board'er, *n* a pupil in a boarding school who enjoys particular privileges, as sitting in the parlour

Parmesan, par me zan', *adj* belonging to *Parma* —*n* a cheese made in N Italy

Parnass'ian, *adj* belonging to a school of French poetry supposed to believe in 'Art for Art's sake'—*n* a member of the school [From *Le Parnasse contemporaine*, a title under which collections of its poetry appeared]

Parr'ot-coal, *n* a coal that burns with a crackling noise

Pass, pas, *v i* in cards, to forgo a privilege —**Pass'-out check, tick'et**, a check, ticket, readmitting to a place of entertainment —**To pass mus'ter** (*mil*), to pass an inspection to be up to the pass mark in anything

Pass'ion Sun'day, the fifth Sunday in Lent

Pass'ive obe'dience absolute submission to the ruling power obedience to the 'divine right of kings,' **Pass'ive resis'tance**, refusal to pay rates (from scruples of conscience), and suffering distraint of goods in consequence

Paste'-grain, *n* an imitation of morocco leather, used in binding books and in making fancy goods [Gr *pastos*, sprinkled]

Pas'tel, *adj* of colours, soft quiet

Pa'tent still, a still performing several operations at once, and producing a purer spirit than a pot still

Pay'ing guest, a guest who pays for his board and lodging in a private house a boarder

Peafowl, pē'fowl, *n* a peacock or peahen —**Pea'-cock throne**, a former throne of the kings of Delhi, now throne of Persia

Ped'al, *v t* to work by means of a pedal or pedals —*n* (*mus*) pedal point the pedal organ a pedal board —*ns* **Ped'al-ac'tion**, the apparatus wrought by the pedals of a musical instrument, **Ped'al-board**, the keyboard of pedals of an organ, **Ped'al-or'gan** (see **Organ**), **Ped'al'-point**, organ point

Pedrail, ped'rāl, *n* a motor for work on heavy ground, which lays down short rails for its wheels to run on [L *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, and **Rail**]

Pegamoid, peg'am oid, *n* a substance imitating leather, and used for upholstery and bookbinding [Proprietary name]

Pekingese, pē king ēz', *n* a fancy dog from China [From *Peking*, capital of China]

Pelion, pē'li on, *n* a mountain of Thessaly, in Greece

Pen'alty-kick, *n* a free kick, or the privilege granted to a player to kick the ball as he pleases, because of some breach of the rules by the opposing side

Peneplain, pē'ne plān, *n* a region which is almost a plain [L *pæne*, almost, and **Plain.**]

Pen'itent form, a seat sometimes placed at the front in an evangelistic meeting for penitents to come and sit upon

Pen'-name, *n* an assumed name by which an author is known to the public

Penn'y-dread'ful, *n* a blood and thunder tale or paper —*n* **Penn'y-wort,** a name given to various plants with round leaves —**Penn'y-in-the-slot machine',** a machine worked by placing a penny in a slot

Percuss'ion, *n* (*mus*) the striking or sounding of a discord, &c, as distinguished from preparation and resolution instruments of percussion collectively—i e drums, cymbals, triangle, and the like

Pe'riod, *n* (*mus*) a division analogous to the sentence in literature —*n* **Period'ic-wind,** a wind which blows at, or for, a certain period—e g a trade wind, a monsoon, a land breeze, a sea breeze —**Period'ic func'tion,** a function whose values recur in order as the independent variable increases or decreases

Periodate, per ī'ō dāt, *n* a salt of periodic acid —**Periodic acid,** per i od'ik as'id, an acid containing more oxygen than iodic acid [Gr *hyper*, above, and **Iodic**]

Perkin See **Parkin**

Per'manent teeth, the 32 adult teeth, which come after the 20 milk teeth lost in childhood

Per'sian app'le, the peach, **Per'sian blinds,** outside window shutters with thin movable slats in a frame persiennes, **Per'sian car'pet,** a rich, soft carpet of the kind woven in *Persia*, **Per'sian cat,** a kind of cat with long, silky hair and bushy tail, **Per'sian wheel,** a large vertical wheel, with buckets at its circumference, for raising water

Petrol, pet'rol, *n* a spirit derived from petroleum [**Petroleum**]

Pett'y Sess'ions, an inferior court in which magistrates meet at stated times to try small cases, and refer more important cases to a higher court

Pew'-chair, *n* an additional seat hinged to the end of a pew

Phloem, flō'em, *n* (*bot*) the bast portion of the vascular bundles [Gr *phloos*, bark]

Phone, fōn, a colloquial abbreviation of **Telephone**

Phonophore, fō'nō fōr, *n* an apparatus for keeping up telephonic communication along the same wire and at the same time as telegraphic communication [Gr *phōnē*, sound, *phoros*, carrier]

Phonoscope, fō'nō skōp, *n* an apparatus for recording musical sounds, or for testing musical strings a microphone [Gr *phōnē*, sound, *skopeein*, to see]

Phosphide, fos'fīd, *n* a compound of phosphorus with another element —*ns* **Phosphite** (fos'fīt), a salt of phosphorous acid, **Phos'phor-bronze, Phos'phor-cop'per, Phos'phor-tin, Phos'phor-zinc,** an alloy of phosphorus with bronze, copper, tin, zinc —**Phoss'y jaw,** a disease of the jaw bone due to fumes of phosphorus

Photochronography, fō tō kro nog'ra fi, *n* the taking of a series of instantaneous photographs at rapid intervals [Gr *phōs, phōtos*, light, *chronos*, time, *graphein*, to write]

Photo-play, fō'tō plā, *n* a drama (usually short) represented by means of the cinematograph

Photosynthesis, fō'tō sin'the sis, *n* (*bot*) the building up of complex compounds by the chlorophyll apparatus of plants by means of the energy of light [Gr *phōs, phōtos*, light, *syn*, together, *thesis*, placing]

Phototelegraph, fō tō tel'e graf, *n* an instrument for transmitting drawings, photographs, &c by telegraphy [Gr *phōs, phōtos*, light, *tēle*, at a distance, *graphein*, to write]

Phototherapy, fō tō ther'a pi, **Phototherapeutics,** fō tō ther a pū'tiks, *n* treatment of diseases by exposure to light rays [Gr *phōs, phōtos*, light, *therapeia*, attendance, *therapeuein*, to treat]

Phototropism, fōt o'trop izm, *n* (*bot*) orientation in response to the stimulus of light —*adj* **Phototrop'ic** [Gr *phōs, phōtos*, light, *tropos*, turning]

Phylloclade, fil'ō klād, *n* a branch with the form and functions of a leaf [Gr *phyllon*, leaf, *klados*, branch]

Phyllode, fil'ōd, *n* a petiole with the form and functions of a leaf, the blade being reduced [Gr *phyllōdēs*, leaf like—*phyllon*, leaf]

Phylum, fī'lum, *n* a main division of the animal or vegetable kingdom —*pl* **Phy'la.** [Gr *phylon*, race]

Phys'ical, *adj* (*Shak*) wholesome —**Phys'ical drill,** drill to cultivate the body (not military movements)

Phyton, fī'ton, *n* a plant-unit the smallest part of a plant by which it can be propagated vegetatively —*ns* **Phytogeog'raphy,** the geography of plant life geographical distribution of plants, **Phytopathol'ogy,** the study of diseases of, or due to, plants, **Phytoplank'ton,** vegetable plankton

Pianola, pē an ō'la, *n* a kind of piano player

Piano-organ, pē an'ō or gn, *n* a piano constructed like a barrel organ, and played by mechanical means —*ns* **Pian'o-play'er,** a mechanical contrivance for playing the piano, **Pian'o-school,** a manual of piano playing, **Pian'o-wire,** wire used for piano strings, and for deep sea soundings —**Cott'age pian'o, Grand pian'o, Up'right pian'o** (see **Cottage, Grand, Upright**), **Dumb pian'o,** a keyboard for piano practice, **Play'er pian'o,** a piano with piano player

Picrite, pik'rīt, *n* an ultra basic igneous rock containing olivine and augite [Gr *pikros*, bitter, because rich in magnesia]

Pic'ture-hat, *n* a lady's wide brimmed hat, such as appears in Gainsborough's portraits —*ns* **Pic'ture-house, -pal'ace,** a building in which cinematograph exhibitions are given, **Pic'ture-mould'ing,** a moulding near the ceiling for hanging pictures, **Pic'ture-play,** a story told by cinematograph, **Pic'ture-restor'er,** one who seeks to bring an old picture back to its original state —**Pic'ture post'-card,** a post card with a picture on it

Pierrot, *n* pe'er ō, or pyer'ō, *n* a clown a comic singer at seaside resorts, &c —*fem* **Pierrette** (pē er et', or pyer et') [Fr dims of *Pierre*, Peter]

Piffle, pif'l, *n* (*slang*) nonsense worthless talk or argument

Pig'eon, *n* (*slang*) one who is fleeced —*v t* to gull —*n* **Pig'eon-house,** a dovecot —*adj* **Pig'eon-toed,** in toed

Pigmenta'tion, *n* coloration by pigments.

Pig'-stick'ing, *n* boar hunting with spears —*n* **Pig'-stick'er**

Pi'lot, *n* the driver of an aeroplane —*ns* **Pi'lot-balloon',** a small balloon sent up to ascertain the direction and force of the wind, **Pi'lot-jack'et,** a pea jacket worn by seamen

Pinakoid, pin'ak oid, *n* (*crystallography*) a plane, or series of planes, parallel to two of the axes [Gr *pinax*, slab]

Pine, *n* a pine apple —*ns* **Pine'-barr'en** (*U S*), a sandy plain scantily covered with pine trees, **Pine'-ker'nel,** the edible seed of a pine tree; **Screw'-pine,** a monocotyledonous tree with twisted stem and leaves running in spirals

Ping-pong, ping pong, *n* a parlour game founded

on tennis, played on a table with celluloid balls [From the sound when it was played with parchment bats]

Piqué, pē kā', *n* a heavy cotton material with corded surface—also *adj* —*n* **Piqué-work,** work ornamented with pricked patterns [Fr, = quilting, lit pricked]

Pit, pit, *n* part of the floor of an exchange used for a particular branch of business a card game in imitation of exchange business

Pitchblende, pich'blend, *n* a mineral composed of oxide of uranium, from which radium is obtained [**Pitch,** and Ger *blenden*, to dazzle]

Place, *v t* to locate to determine the place of to identify —*n* **Place'-kick,** in football, a kick made when the ball has been placed on the ground for that purpose

Plane, plān, *n* a spread of flexible material supporting an aeroplane, or the like an aeroplane —*v t* to glide supported by a plane or planes —*adjs* **Pla'no-con'cave,** plane on one side, concave on the other, **Pla'no-con'vex,** plane on one side, convex on the other

Plan'isher, *n* a thin flat ended tool used for smoothing tin plate and brass work a workman who prepares copper plates for engravers

Plank, *v t* (*slang*) esp of money, to table to pay down

Plankton, plangk'ton, *n* floating organisms collectively [Gr, = wandering]

Plant'-associa'tion, *n* an assemblage of plants growing together under like conditions, as in a salt marsh, a pine wood, &c —*ns* **Plant'-la'bel, Plant'-mark'er,** a label bearing the name of a plant

Plasm, plazm, *n* the simplest form of life substance the living matter of a cell —*adj* **Plas'mic** [Gr *plasma*, a form]

Plasma, plaz'ma, *n* the liquid part of the blood —*adj* **Plasmat'ic** [Gr *plasma*, a form]

Plas'tic arts, those relating to modelling, as sculpture, &c, **Plas'tic clay,** clay from which earthenware and bricks are made, **Plas'tic force,** the force or power of growth in animals and plants, **Plas'tic opera'tion,** a surgical operation which restores a lost part of the body [Gr *plastikos—plassein*, to mould]

Plasticine, plas'ti sēn, *n* a *plastic* preparation used as a substitute for modelling clay [A proprietary name, from **Plastic**]

Plastid, plast'id, *n* a living cell a differentiated granule in protoplasm [Gr *plastos*, formed, *idion*, diminutive suffix]

Plastron, plas'tron, *n* a breast plate a fencer's breast pad the ventral armour of a tortoise or other animal a shirt front a detachable part of a woman's dress from throat to waist [Fr]

Plat'-band, *n* a garden flower border (*archit*) a slightly projecting square moulding

Plate, *n* a slab a flat piece of metal bearing a design or inscription an impression from the same a piece of glass or other material prepared to receive a photographic image a stereotype or other cast for printing from a plateful a course a race for which the prize is a piece of plate —*ns* **Plate'-ar'mour,** body armour composed of plates, **Plate'-bas'ket,** a basket for spoons, forks, &c, **Plate'-leath'er,** a chamois leather for polishing gold or silver, **Plat'er,** one who plates articles, as with gold or silver, **Plate'-rail,** a flat rail with a flange, as for colliery trams —*adj* **Plat'y,** having the form of a plate

Plat'inum, *adj* composed of platinum —*adjs* **Platin'ic,** pertaining to platinum as a quadrivalent element; **Platinif'erous,** yielding, or containing, platinum —*n* **Plat'inoid,** any one of the metals resembling and associated with platinum —*adj* **Plat'inous,** pertaining to platinum as a bivalent element —**Plat'inum lamp,** an electric lamp having a filament of platinum

Pledge, *n* a solemn promise, esp in party politics

Ple'nary indul'gence, in the Roman Catholic Church, full or complete remission of temporal penalties to a repentant sinner, **Ple'nary pow'ers,** full powers to carry out some business or negotiations

Plimsoll line, mark, plim'sol līn, mark, the load-line on the hull of a ship [Samuel *Plimsoll*, to whom was due the Merchant Shipping Act (1876), which requires this mark to be made]

Plough a lone'ly furr'ow, to be separated from one's former friends and associates and left alone, **Plough the sands,** to work in vain or to no purpose

Plough'wright, *n* one who makes and mends ploughs

Poet'ic just'ice, ideal administration of reward and punishment

Pogrom, pog rom', *n* destruction devastation a lawless outburst involving injury to persons and property organised massacre [Russ, = devastation]

Point'-blank range, a distance so short that the bullet or shot goes practically horizontally to the mark or object aimed at

Point'-du'ty, *n* the duty of a policeman who is stationed at some particular spot or point—for example, where streets cross each other—to regulate the traffic

Point'ers (The), two stars of the Great Bear group or constellation almost in a direct line with the pole star

Pointillism, pwang'til izm, *n* in painting, the use of separate dots of pure colour instead of mixed pigments —*n* and *adj* **Poin'tillist** [Fr *pointillisme—pointille*, dim of *point*—L *punctum*, point]

Point to point, in horse racing, riding straight across the country

Poky, pō'ki, *adj* confined and dull trivial [From **Poke,** to thrust]

Polacca, po lak'a, *n* a polonaise [It fem adj = Polish]

Polarimeter, pō lei im'et ei, *n* an instrument for measuring the rotation of the plane of polarisation of light —*adj* **Polarimet'ric** —*n* **Polarim'etry** [**Polar,** and Gr *metron*, measure]

Po'lar lights, the aurora

Police' burgh, a populous place made a burgh under the Police (Scotland) Act, 1862, or other act of parliament, **Police' trap,** a place near the road or highway where police are concealed for the purpose of detecting offenders against the law as to the speed of motor cars or cycles

Poliomyelitis, pol i ō mī e lī'tis, *n* inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord infantile paralysis [Gr *polios*, gray, *myelos*, marrow]

Polite' lit'erature, belles letters poetry, essays, standard novels, &c, as distinguished from scientific treatises and the like

Polit'ical geog'raphy, that part of geography that deals with the division of the earth for purposes of government, as states, colonies, counties, **Polit'ical verse,** Byzantine and modern Greek accentual verse, esp iambic verse of fifteen syllables

Poll, *n* the totality of votes cast —*ns* **Poll'ing-booth,** the place where votes are cast, **Poll'ing-sher'iff,** in Scotland, the person in charge of an election

Poll'ard, *v t* to make pollard —*adj* polled lopped

Pollinate, pol'in āt, *v t* (*bot*) to convey *pollen* to —*n* **Pollina'tion** [**Pollen.**]

Polonium, pol ōn'i um, *n* a radio active substance discovered by Mme Curie [L *Polonia*, Poland, her native country]

Polychrome, pol'ı krōm, *adj* ın many colours [Gr *polys*, much, many, *chrōma*, colour]

Polycracy, pol ık'ıas ı, *n* ıule of many [Gr *polys*, much, many, *kratos*, powei]

Polygraph, pol'ı graf, *n* an appaiatus for multiplyıng copies of a wrıtıng a wıiter of many books —*adj* **Polygraph'ıc** —*n* **Polyg'raphy,** multı plıcatıon of copies a cipher system [Gr *polys*, much, many, *graphein*, to write]

Polymath, pol'ı math, *n* one learned ın many sub jects [Gr *polys*, much, many, and the ıoot of *manthanein*, to leaın

Polymer, pol'ı mer, *n* (*chem*) one of a seıies of substances alike ın peicentage composition, but differing ın moleculai weight —*adjs* **Polymer'ic, Polym'erous** – *v t* and *v ı* **Polym'erise,** to form, oı become, a polymei —*n* **Polym'erism.** [Gr *polys*, many, *meros*, paıt]

Pom, pom, *n* a colloquial abbıeviatıon of **Pomeranian dog**

Pomelo, pom'el ō, *n* the shaddock the gıape fruit [Perh L. *pomum*, apple]

Pom-pom, pom pom, *n* a quick fiıing shell gun [Fıom ıts sound]

Popp'ing crease, a lıne ın cıicket ındicatıng the boundaıy of a paıtıcular space neai the wicket If the batsman and his bat are both outside this space, he may be put out of the game by the knockıng down of a wicket with the ball

Popp'y-oil, *n* oil obtained fıom the seeds of the opium poppy

Por'celain-cement', *n* a cement for mendıng bıoken chına —*n* **Por'celaın-clay,** a fine, whıte clay, used ın makıng porcelaın china-clay — *adjs* **Por'celaınous, Porcellā'neous, Porcellan'ıc, Porcell'anous**

Por'cupine-wood, *n* the wood of the coconut palm tıee, whıch shows maıkıngs lıke those on the spines of the porcupine

Por'ous plas'ter, a plaster for the body, havıng small holes to prevent wrınkling

Port'-ad'miral, *n* an admıral commandıng at a naval poıt

Port-fire, pōrt' fīr, *n* a fuse [From **Fire,** ın ımıtatıon of Fı *porte feu—porter*, to carry, *feu*, fıre]

Portland cement, pōrt'land sı ment', a light gıay cement used by plasteıeıs, &c —so called because ıt resembles Portland stone ın colouı, **Port'land stone,** a sandstone obtaıned ın the Isle of *Portland*

Portman'teau word, a term ınvented by Lewıs Carroll foı a woıd combınıng the sound and the sense of two words, as *squarson*, from *squire* and *parson*

Posıtive or'gan, a small supplementary chuıch organ, oıiginally portable and placed upon a stand, **Posıtive pole,** that end (or pole) of a magnet whıch turns to the north when the magnet swings freely, **Posıtive ray ana'lysis,** the detectıon of gases, and determınatıon of theır molecular weights, by measuıing the parabolas produced upon a photographic plate by posıtıve rays deflected ın two directıons at right angles to each otheı by a magnetic and an electric field, **Posıtive rays,** canal rays a stream of posıtıvely electrified particles towards the cathode of a vacuum-tube

Post'al un'ion, a unıon or associatıon of the chief countrıes of the world formed for the purpose of dealıng with all postal matters between them

Post'-grad'uate, *adj* pertaınıng to study after gıaduatıon —*n* a graduate engaged ın further study

Post'-ımpress'ıonism, *n* a movement ın paıntıng whıch succeeded ımpressionism, aımıng at the expıessıon of the spiritual sıgnificance of things rather than anthropocentric iepiesentatıon —*n* and *adj* **Post-ımpress'ıonist.**

Post'-off'ice box, a box ın the post office ınto whıch aıe put the letters addressed to a particular person or firm —**Post'-off'ice sa'vings-bank,** a bıanch of the post office ın whıch money may be deposited at a fixed ıate of ınteıest

Post-scenıum pōst'-sē'nı um, *n* the part of the stage of a theatre whıch ıs behınd the scenery [L *post*, behınd, *scena*—Gı *skēnē*, a covered place, a stage]

Pot, *n* a prıze —*v t* to shoot (*billiards*) to pocket. —*v ı* to shoot —*ns* **Pot'-bar ley,** barley whose outer husk has been ıemoved by mill stones, **Pot'-hang'er,** a hook for hangıng a pot, **Pot'-hunt'er,** one who competes for the sake of prızes one who hunts animals for the pot ıatheı than for sport, **Pot'-hunt'ıng, Pot'-shot,** a shot wıthın easy ıange, **Pot'-still,** a still used ın whısky makıng, differing fıom a patent still ın that two oı moıe operatıons aıe necessary, **Pot'-wall'oper,** a voter who asseıted hıs claım by cookıng food ın a borough

Pota'to-disease', *n* a dısease of the potato-plant caused by a fungus —*ns* **Pota'to-spir'ıt,** alcohol obtaıned from potatoes, **Sweet'-pota'to,** a plant of the convolvulus family whose tubeıous roots aıe used lıke potatoes [Sp *patata, batata*, orig. Haytıan, the sweet potato]

Poult'er's meas'ure, a rhymed couplet ın whıch the fiıst lıne has twelve, the second fouı teen, syllables [Fıom the varyıng number of eggs foımeıly sold by poulteıers as a dozen]

Pound'-fool'ish, *adj* neglectful of laıge sums ın caıing foı small ones

Pow'der, *v ı* to apply powdeı to the skın —*ns* **Pow'der-box,** a box foı face powdeı, **Pow'der-mill,** a manufactory of gunpowdeı, **Pow'der-puff,** a downy ball used ın applyıng powdeı to the skın

Pow'er-house, Pow'er-sta'tıon, *n* a buıldıng from whıch electrical or other power ıs dıstrıbuted — **Pow'er of life and death,** powei to sentence to death or to pardon one sentenced to death — **The Great Pow'ers,** Gieat Bıtaın, Germany, Austıia Hungary, Fıance, Russia, and Italy

Prac'tıcal pol'ıtıcs, proposals oı measuıes that may be carıied out at once or ın the neai future

Prag'matısm, *n* a philosophy whıch makes practical bearıng upon human conduct the test of truth —*n* **Prag'matıst,** one who beliеves ın pıagmatism

Prai'rıe val'ue, the value of land ın ıts natural state before ıt has been ımproved by man

Praseodymıum, prāz-e ō dım'ı um, *n* a metal, one of those formıng the once supposed element dıdymium, wıth green salts [Gr *prason*, leek, and **Dıdymıum.**]

Pratıncole, prat'ıng kōl, *n* a bırd akın to the plovers, but wıth the long wıngs and deeply forked taıl of the swallow [L *pratum*, meadow, *incola*, an ınhabıtant—*in*, ın, *colĕre*, to dwell]

Preferen'tial tar'iff, an arrangement by whıch the customs duties chaıged on ımported goods fıom ceıtaın colonies oı countries are less than ın the case of other countries, such duties are called **Preferen'tıal du'tıes**

Preraphaelism, prē raf'ā el ızm, *n* prıeraphaelıtısm also, the style of those paınteıs who actually lıved before *Raphael*

Presid'ing off'icer, a peıson ın charge of a pollıng-place

Press'-box, *n* an erectıon provıded for the use of repoıters at sports, shows, &c —*ns* **Press'-cutt'ing,** a paragraph or article cut out of a newspaper or magazine, **Press'-gall'ery,** a gallery where ıeporters sıt, as ın the House of Commons

Pride of place, pride ın holdıng or occupyıng a hıgh posıtıon

Pri'mary, *adj.* (*geol*) paleozoic —*n* (*Amer. pol*)

a meeting of the voters of a political party in an electoral division to nominate candidates, or to elect delegates to a nominating convention representing a larger area —**Pri'mary batt'ery**, that one in a system of batteries in which the electric current or power is produced, as distinguished from a secondary or storage battery, **Pri'mary coil, wire**, a coil, wire, carrying the current from a primary battery, **Pri'mary feather**, or **Pri'mary**, one of the large flight feathers on the manus of a bird's wing

Pri'mate, *n* a member of the order Primates — *n pl* **Prima'tes**, the highest order of mammals, including lemurs, monkeys, anthropoid apes, and man —*adj* **Prima'tial**, pertaining to a primate

Prime cost, the cost of production without regard to profit, **Prime vert'ical**, a great circle through the zenith and the east and west points of the horizon, cutting the meridian at right angles

Prin'cess-Roy'al, *n* the eldest daughter of a sovereign

Priv'ilege of par'liament, special rights or privileges enjoyed by members of parliament, as freedom of speech, and freedom from arrest except on a criminal charge

Pro'bate du'ty, a tax on property passing by will

Proba'tion Act, an act dealing with the treatment of persons convicted for the first time

Proce'dure, *n* method of proceeding with business —**Proce'dure resolu'tion**, a formal proposal or determination as to the manner of proceeding with business

Pro'cess block, a block prepared by a process of photography, and used for printing pictures, &c

Producer-gas, pro dūs'er gas, *n* a mixture of hydrogen and carbon monoxide diluted with nitrogen

Progress'ive, *n* a member of one of various parties in national and municipal politics —*adj* belonging to one of these parties —**Progress'ive Repub'licans**, an insurgent section of the American Republican party, which broke off during President Taft's **administration**, **Progress'ive whist**, &c, whist, or other game, played by several sets of players, some of whom move from table to table after each hand

Prompt, *n* assistance from the prompter —*n* **Prompt'-box**, the box in which the prompter is stationed in a theatre —**Prompt side**, the prompter's side of the stage, to the actor's right

Prop'er, *adj* strictly so called —**Prop'er frac'tion**, one less than unity, **Prop'er mo'tion**, that part of a star's apparent motion which is due to its actual movement

Protandrous, prōt an'drus, *adj* proterandrous — *n* **Protan'dry** [Gr *prōtos*, first, *anēr*, *andros*, man, male]

Protec'tive colora'tion, col'ouring, likeness in the colour of animals to their natural surroundings, tending to prevent them from being seen or discovered by their enemies, **Protec'tive du'ties**, taxes or duties placed on imported goods, so as to protect producers and manufacturers at home from competition with producers and manufacturers in foreign countries

Proterandrous, prot ėr an'drus, *adj* of a hermaphrodite flower or animal, having the male organs mature first —*n* **Proteran'dry** [Gr *proteros*, anterior, *anēr*, *andros*, man, male]

Proterogynous, prot er oj'in us, *adj* of a hermaphrodite flower or animal, having the female organs mature first —*n* **Proterog'yny**. [Gr *proteros*, **anterior**, *gynē*, woman]

Protista, prōt is'tä, *n pl* an organic kingdom proposed by **Haeckel** to include the lowest animals and plants [Gr *prōtista—prōtos*, first]

Protogynous, prōt-oj'in us, *adj* proterogynous —*n* **Protog'yny** [Gr *prōtos*, first, *gynē*, woman]

Pro'toplast, *n* a unit mass of protoplasm the protoplasm-body of a cell

Protyle, Prothyle, prōt'il, *n* the hypothetical primitive matter from which the chemical elements have been formed [Gr *prōtos*, first, *hylē*, matter]

Provi'ded school, in England and Wales, a school maintained by and under the management of the local education authority

Psal'modise, *v i* to practise psalmody

Psychological moment, sī kō loj'i kl mō'ment, often used generally, rather than psychologically, for 'the nick of time'

Pteridophyte, ter'id ō fīt, *n* a vascular cryptogam a member of the Pteridophyta, including ferns, lycopods, equisetums, &c [Gr *pteris*, *pteridos*, a fern, *phyton*, a plant]

Pteridosperm, ter'id ō sperm, *n* a fossil plant of a group resembling ferns, but having seeds [Gr *pteris*, *pteridos*, fern, *sperma*, seed]

Pull, *v t* and *v i* (*golf* and *cricket*) to strike so as to drive the ball to the left or leg side

Punch, punsh, *v t* to goad to drive —*n* **Punch'er** (*US*), a driver (*Austr*) the driver of a team

Punt, punt, *n* a bet —*v i* to bet —*n* **Punt'er**

Push, poosh, *n* (*Austr slang*) a gang of convicts a gang of roughs a company

Push'-butt'on, *n* a knob which when pressed puts on or cuts off an electric current, as in the case of an electric bell, &c —*n* **Push'-chair**, a folding-chair with wheels, used as a child's carriage

Puttee, put'ē, *n* a strip of cloth wound spirally round the leg [Hind *patti*, bandage]

Put through, to finish to put in telephonic communication with another

Pyja'mas, *n pl* a sleeping suit

Quad'ruple, *adj* having four parts or divisions

Quan'tum, *n* a hypothetical indivisible unit, or atom, of energy

Quar'ter, *n* (*Amer*) the fourth part of a dollar — *n* **Quar'terly**, a periodical appearing once in every quarter of a year

Queest, kwēst, *n* the ring dove or wood pigeon — Also **Quest** [M E *quisht*, perh from O E *cuscote*, cf Scot *cushat*]

Quitter, kwit'er, *n* a shirker

Race'-hat'red, *n* animosity accompanying difference of race —*n* **Race'-su'icide**, voluntary cessation of reproduction, leading to the extinction of the race

Râcloir, ra klwar', *n*. a scraper [Fr]

Radiator, rā'di ā ter, *n* an apparatus for cooling the water used in a water cooling engine, consisting of a set of tubes exposed to the air

Radio-activity, rā'di ō ak tiv'i ti, *n* the power of producing photographic or electric effects by a process identical with, or analogous to, radiation, observed in uranium, thorium, radium, and other substances —*adj* **Ra'dio-ac'tive**

Radiograph, rā'di ō graf, *n* an image produced by Rontgen rays—also **Ra'diogram** —*adj* **Radiograph'ic**.—*n* **Radiog'raphy**. [L *radius*, ray, Gr *graphein*, to write]

Radiology, rā di ol'o ji, *n* the science of radio activity —*adj* **Radiolog'ical** —*n* **Radiol'ogist**

Radioscope, rā'di ō skōp, *n* an instrument for detecting radiation [L. *radius*, ray, Gr *skopeein*, to see]

Radiotelegraphy, rā di ō tel eg'ra fi, *n* wireless telegraphy —*n* **Radiotel'egram**, a message by wireless telegraphy—also called **Marconigram**

Radiothorium, rā di ō thō'ri um, *n* a radio active body found in thorium [L *radius*, ray, and **Thorium**]

Radium, rā'di um, *n* a substance derived, in 1898, from pitchblende or black oxide of uranium, and found to have perhaps a million times more radio-activity than uranium —**Radium A, B, C, D,**

successive products in the disintegration of niton; **Radium emana'tion,** niton a radio active gas emitted by radium [L *radius*, ray]

Rag-time, rag'-tīm, *n* a highly syncopated form of music much used in popular American melodies

Rain'bow dress'ing, in a ship, the display of flags hanging in long lines from one mast to another or down to the bulwarks

Rancho, ran'chō, *n* in South America, a roughly built house or hut [Sp See **Ranch.**]

Rare earths (*chem*), the oxides of a group of metals obtained from monazite, cerite, and other rare minerals

Rata, ra'ta, *n* a crimson flowered New Zealand tree of the genus *Metrosideros* [Maori]

Rate'-cutt'ing, *n* lowering of charges so as to obtain traffic

Rat'-trap pedal, a cycle pedal with saw like teeth

Re'al estate', land, houses, trees, minerals, &c

Reast, Reest, Reist, rēst, *v i* of bacon, to become rancid —*n* **Reast'iness.**—*adj* **Reast'y**

Recall', *n* the calling back by an audience of a performer to the stage or platform (*Amer pol*) the method or right of displacing an official by a vote taken on demand of a certain number of electors

Recep'tion-or'der, *n* an official order as to admitting and detaining a person in a lunatic asylum

Recess'ional, *n* a hymn sung as clergy and choir are returning after service

Recess'ive, *adj* (*Mendelism*) of an ancestral character, apparently suppressed in cross bred offspring in favour of the alternative character in the other parent, though it may be transmitted to later generations

Rec'ord, *n* a curve or other representation of phenomena made by an instrument upon a surface, whether capable (as in the case of the gramophone) or not of reproducing the phenomena past history a performance or occurrence not surpassed —*adj* not surpassed —*v t* **Record',** to make a record of —**To establish, make, a rec'ord,** to set a new and greater achievement in place of the previous greatest

Reduce', *v t* to deprive of oxygen or of other strongly electro negative atoms or groups —*n* **Reduc'tion.**—**Reduc'ing ag'ent,** a substance with a strong affinity for oxygen, or the like, serving to remove it from others, **Reduc'ing flame,** a hot luminous blowpipe flame in which substances can be reduced

Reef, rēf, *n* the encasing rock of a diamond mine all ground in the mine other than the diamond iferous ground

Reflex, rē'fleks, or re fleks', *n* a reflex action —*n* **Re'flex-light,** a lens and reflector carried on a bicycle to reflect back a beam of red light to an overtaking motor car

Régie, rā zhē, *n* the revenue department in charge of the tobacco trade in those countries where the manufacture and sale of tobacco is a government monopoly [Fr *régie*—L *regĕre*, to rule]

Reinforced' con'crete, concrete strengthened with a network or bars of steel or iron

Relaps'ing fe'ver, a fever recurring several times at short intervals

Reliabil'ity tri'al, a public trial or test of the strength, &c, of motor cars, &c

Remitt'ance-man, *n* a man dependent upon remittances from home

Remous, re mōō', *n* an eddy [Fr]

Repertory theatre, rep'er to-ri thē'a ter, a theatre where a repertory of plays is produced in frequent succession by a stock company

Represent'ative peers, in Scotland and Ireland, the peers chosen by their fellow-peers to sit in the House of Lords

Reserve, re-zerv', *n* a region set apart for the natives of a country, or for its native fauna and flora a military or naval force or forces liable to be called out in emergencies (also **Reserves', Reserve' for'ces**) a player chosen to act as substitute should another fail limitation availability without actual use —*n* **Reserv'ist,** a member of a reserve force —**Reserved' seat,** a seat that is, or may be, booked

Rhynchocephalia, ring kō se fā'li à, *n pl* a primitive order of reptiles, of which the New Zealand tuatara is the only survivor [Gr *rhynchos*, snout, *kephalē*, head]

Rickshaw, rik'shaw, *n* a familiar abbreviation of **Jinrikisha** (q v) —Also **Rick'sha**

Rift'-vall'ey, *n* a valley formed by subsidence of a portion of the earth's crust between two faults

Right hon'ourable, a title of distinction given to peers below the rank of marquis, to privy councillors, to cabinet ministers and ex ministers, to the Lord Mayors of London, York, Dublin, and other cities, to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and to others

Rig'id dir'igible, a balloon with the gas chambers fitted over a rigid frame, and capable of being steered in any direction.

Rime. Another spelling of **Rhyme.**

Ring down, up, of a theatre curtain, to cause to be dropped, raised, by ringing a bell, **Ring off,** to bring telephone communication to an end by ringing a bell, **Ring up,** to summon, esp to the telephone, by ringing a bell

Ringer, ring'er, *n* (*Austr*) the quickest and most expert of a group of shearers.—**To ring the shed,** to win the shearing competition

Rink, ringk, *n* a floor for roller skating —*v i* to skate on a rink

Ripping, rip'ing, *adj* (*slang*) excellent

Road'-hog, *n* a motorist or cyclist who drives so recklessly as to be a danger to the public [**Road,** and **Hog,** a pig]

Rock'-gar'den, *n* a garden in which rockery is the prominent feature

Rolled gold, a thin sheet of gold put upon a sheet of brass and rolled between heavy rollers so as to make it remain fixed

Roll'er, *n* a small wheel —*ns* **Roll'er-skate,** a skate mounted on rollers instead of a blade, **Roll'er-skat'ing**

Roll'ing-mill, *n* a mill or machine for rolling out steel or other material into various shapes

Romance', *n* a romantic occurrence romantic atmosphere a leaning towards the romantic romanticism (*mus*) a composition of romantic character

Roneophone, rō'ne ō phōn, *n* a machine serving the same purpose as the dictaphone (q v)

Rontgenise, ront'yen īz, *v t* to treat by the Röntgen rays or X rays —*ns* **Rontgenog'raphy,** photography by these rays, **Röntgenol'ogy,** the study of the rays, **Rontgenos'copy,** observation by means of them, **Röntgenother'apy,** healing by means of them —**Rontgen rays** (ront'yen rāz), X-rays

Rood'-arch, *n* (*archit*) the arch between nave and chancel

Roof'-gar'den, *n* a garden on the flat roof of a house —**Roof of the world,** the Pamir or Pamirs, a lofty plateau region towards the centre of Asia

Rooinek, rō'i nek, *n* a Boer nickname for an Englishman [Cape Dut, =red neck, Dut *rood*, *nek*, from his complexion]

Rook'ery, *n* a breeding place of seals, penguins, &c

Rose'-bowl, *n* an ornamental bowl for cut flowers.

Rostro-carinate, ros'trō kar'in āt, *adj* having a beak and a keel, as certain supposed flint implements. [L *rostrum*, beak, *carina*, keel.]

Rotiform, rō'ti form, *adj* wheel-shaped [L. *rota*, wheel, *forma*, form]

Rotor, rō'tor, *n* the revolving part of a dynamo, motor, or turbine [L *rotāre*, to rotate]

Rott'en bor'ough, a borough which still sent members to parliament though it had few or no inhabitants—abolished in 1832.

Round'-ta'ble con'ference, a meeting of parties who are in disagreement, to see if some basis of agreement can be found

Rouseabout, rowz'a bowt, *n* (*Austr*) a man who does general work on a station

Roy'al assent', the sovereign's formal acquiescence in a measure passed by parliament, **Roy'al blue,** a bright deep coloured blue, **Roy'al burgh** (see **Burgh**); **Roy'al commiss'ion,** a body of persons nominated by the crown to inquire into and report on some matters, **Roy'al road,** an easy way of getting over difficulties

Royalty, *n* (*coll*) a member of a royal family a royal right, especially over minerals a sum paid to an author, composer, dramatist, &c for every copy of a publication sold, or for every public representation

Rubber, rub'er, *v t* to cover with rubber —*v i* and *n* (*Amer slang*) the same as **Rubber-neck** —*v i* **Rubb'er-neck** (*Amer slang*), to turn the neck in curiosity —*n* an inquisitive person —*n* **Rubb'er-solu'tion,** a solution of rubber in naphtha or carbon disulphide, for repairing pneumatic tires —**Rubb'er-cored ball,** a golf ball having a tightly wound band of rubber enclosed in a gutta percha cover

Rucksack, rook'zak, *n* a bag carried on the back by tourists [Ger dialect *ruck* (Ger *rücken*), back, and Ger *sack*, bag]

Rugger, rug'er, *n* (*slang*) Rugby football

Run, *n* a continuous period a track a range access a space for keeping chickens, or the like a shoal of fish —*ns* **Run'-about',** a small motor-car, **Runn'er-up,** the competitor who comes next to the winner —**Run amok',** or **amuck'** (see **Amuck**); **Run in,** to carry off to jail, **Run out,** in cricket, to put out the batsman in the act of making a run, **Run the gaunt'let** (see **Gauntlet**).—**Out of the runn'ing,** competing without chance of success

Rush, *v t* to hasten (*coll*) to defraud

Sa'ble an'telope, a large S and E African antelope, of which the male is black

Sabotage, sab ō-tāzh', *n* the prosecution of a strike by violent means, especially the destruction of machinery, assaults on persons working, &c [Fr *sabot*, a wooden shoe]

Saccharify, sa kar'i fī, or sa'-, *v t* to turn into sugar —*ns* **Saccharim'eter,** an instrument for testing sugars by polarised light, **Saccharom'eter,** an instrument for measuring the quantity of sugar in a liquid

Sa'cred coll'ege, the cardinals, to whom pertains the right of electing a new pope

Sacrile'gist, *n* one who practises sacrilege

Sadd'le, *n* a col —*ns* **Sadd'le-bag,** a kind of covering used in upholstery, **Sadd'le-pill'ar, -pin,** the support of a cycle saddle, which fits a socket in the frame, **Sadd'lery,** a saddler's shop a place where saddles, &c, are stored, **Sadd'le-spring,** a spring supporting a cycle saddle —*adj* **Sadd'le sore,** sore from sitting long in the saddle

Safe'ty-light, *n* a light which serves as a warning a light so arranged that it will not readily cause a fire

Sail'ing-or'ders, *n pl* orders given to the captain of a ship as to the voyage he is to make

Sal'ad, *n* a vegetable eaten raw —*ns* **Sal'ad-cream, -dress'ing,** a sauce used with salads

Sale'-price, *n* the price charged at a special sale —**Sale of work,** a sale of articles made by members of a congregation or association to raise money

Saloon'-car, -carr'iage, *n* a railway carriage open from end to end —*n* **Saloon'-deck,** the upper deck of a passenger steamer for the use of the saloon or cabin passengers

Salt, *v t* (*mining slang*) to add gold, ore, &c to, in order to give false evidence of riches to immunise

Salvarsan, sal'var san, *n* an arsenic compound used as a remedy for syphilis and other diseases

Salve, Sal'vage, *v t* to rescue property from destruction or loss —*n* **Sal'vage-corps,** a body of men engaged in salvage work

Samarium, sa mā'ri um, *n* a metal of the rare earths, observed spectroscopically in samarskite —*n* **Samarskite** (sa mar'skīt), a mineral containing uranium [Named in honour of Col *Samarski*]

Sanc'tuary, *n* a region in which wild plants or animals are specially protected

Sand'-dance, *n* a dance executed upon a sanded surface

Sanga, Sangar, sang'ga, sang'gar, *n* a low wall of loose stones, used as cover for soldiers

San'itary engineer', an engineer who carries out work, such as drainage, water supply, &c, which is necessary in the interests of public health

Sap'-rot, *n* a disease of timber dry rot

Saratoga (trunk), sar-a tō'ga, *n* a large travelling-trunk favoured by many ladies [Prob from *Saratoga* Springs, a watering place in New York State]

Sat'anism, *n* Satan worship the characteristics of the Satanic school —*n* and *adj* **Sat'anist** —**Satan'ic school,** Southey's name for Byron, Shelley, and other unorthodox revolutionaries

Sauce'-boat, *n* a lipped vessel for serving sauce —*n* **Sauce'-box,** a person who speaks saucily

Sauce holl'andaise, a Dutch sauce made of the yolk of an egg with melted butter and lemon juice

Saus'age-machine', *n* a machine for mincing meat for sausages —*n* **Saus'age-roll,** minced meat, or a sausage, cooked in a roll of pastry

Savann'a, Savann'ah, *n* a dry grassy area with herbs and undershrubs, interspersed with copse and forest park lands [Sixteenth cent Sp. *zavana*, (mod *sabana*), not from *sabana*, sheet.]

Saw-horse, *n* a support for wood while it is being sawn

Scav'enge, *v t* to cleanse, as a scavenger

Sce'nic rail'way, a railway on a very small scale which runs through artificial representations of picturesque scenery

Sched'uled time, the time for arrival or departure given in a time table

Sciss'ors and paste, literary matter collected from various sources, but containing little or no original work or writing

Scoff, Skoff, skof, *n* (*slang*) food —*v t* to devour [Prob from **Scaff**, influenced in S African use by Dut *schoft*, meal]

Score, *v t* (*mus*) to write in score to distribute among the instruments of the orchestra —*n* **Scor'ing-card,** a card for keeping the score in a game

Scotch'-I'rish, *adj* (*Amer*) Irish of Scottish descent.

Scot'land Yard, the headquarters of the London police

Scout, *n* a warship suitable for reconnoitring—also **Scout'-ship** —*ns* **Scout'craft,** the knowledge and accomplishments appropriate to a scout, **Scout'master,** the person in charge of a troop of Boy Scouts

Scram'bled eggs, eggs beaten up and mixed with milk, butter, salt, and pepper, and heated over a fire till they thicken

Sea'-borne, *adj* carried on the sea —*n* **Sea'plane,** a sea going aeroplane a flying boat

Sea'son-tick'et, *n* a ticket available any number of times within a specified period
Sec'ondary, *adj* (*geol*) mesozoic —*n* a secondary feather —**Sec'ondary batt'ery** (*elect*), storage battery, **Sec'ondary coil, wire,** a coil, wire, carrying an induced current, **Sec'ondary curr'ent,** induced current, **Sec'ondary feath'er,** one of the feathers of the second joint of a bird's wing, **Sec'ondary school, educa'tion, &c,** a school, &c, which follows primary
Sec'retary of State, a member of the cabinet holding one of the most important posts in the government, as Foreign Secretary, &c
Sec'ular, *adj* not connected with religion —**Sec'ular educa'tion,** education in which religious teaching forms no part
Seism, sīzm, *n* an earthquake —*ns* **Seis'mograph,** an earthquake recording instrument, **Seismol'ogy,** the science of earthquakes
Select', **Selec'tor,** **Selec'tion** (see **Free-select**) —*n* **Selec'tion,** (*mus*) a pot pourri a horse selected as likely to win a race —*adj* **Selec'tive,** exercising power of selection (*teleg*) multiplex wireless —**Select' commit'tee,** a number of members of parliament specially selected to report and advise with regard to some particular matter, **Sex'ual selec'tion** (see **Sex**)
Semantic, se man'tik, *adj* relating to the meaning of words —*n* (also *pl*) semasiology [Gr *sēman tikos*, significant]
Send-off', *n* a demonstration at a departure
Sense, *n* direction of motion
Sep'arator, *n* a machine for separating cream from milk by whirling —**Sep'arated milk,** milk from which the cream has been extracted by a separator, **Sep'arate estate',** property of a married woman over which her husband has no control
Se'quin, *n* a small spangle
Serendipity, ser en dip'i ti, *n* a love for rare old books and other articles of virtu —*adj* apperta ining to this [Coined by Horace Walpole from the fairy tale of *The Princes of Serendip* (Ceylon), who made unexpected discoveries]
Se'rum ther'apy, treatment of diseases by injection of blood serum, especially that of horses
Ser'vice, *n* in tennis, an act, or mode, of serving a supply, as of water, railway-trains, food expediting —*ns* **Ser'vice-res'ervoir,** a reservoir for supplying water to a particular area, **Ser'vice-wire,** a wire conveying an electric current from a main wire
Sett'lement du'ty, a tax paid on legacies
Sew'ering, *n* the making of sewers drainage by sewers
Shaps, shaps, *n pl* (*U S*) leather riding leggings or breeches [Sp *chaparejos*]
Share'-cap'ital, *n* money derived from the sale of shares in a business, and used for carrying on the business
Sharp'-shod, *adj* of horses, having sharp iron or steel spikes in their shoes to prevent them from slipping on ice
Shavian, shā'vi an, *adj* pertaining to Mr George Bernard *Shaw*, the dramatist
Shear, shēr, *v t* to produce a shear in —*v i* to receive a shear
Sherardise, sher'ard īz, *v t* to cover with zinc by heating with zinc dust in absence of air [From *Sherard* Cowper Coles, the inventor of the process]
Sheraton, sher'a ton, *n* a kind or style of furniture designed by Thomas *Sheraton* (1751–1806)
Ship, *v t* to receive into a ship
Shire'-horse, *n* a large, strong breed of draught-horse.
Shop'-soiled, *adj* soiled by lying exposed for sale
Short, *adv* abruptly —*n* **Short'-horn,** a breed of cattle with short horns
Shout, *n.* (*slang*) a free drink
Side'-car, *n* a small car attached to the side of a motor-cycle —*n* **Side'-slip,** a skidding movement of a wheel a sidewise descent of an aeroplane when one side is raised above the other, as in turning sharply —*v i* to perform such a movement —*n* **Side'-track,** a siding —*v t* to shut into a siding to suspend discussion of
Sign, sīn, *n* traces of wild animals or Indians (*Aer*) a trail
Silener, sī'len ser, *n* in motor cars and motor cycles, a device for reducing the sound of escaping gas by allowing gradual expansion
Sil'ver-beat'er, *n* one who beats silver into foil —*s* **Sil'ver-plate,** metal plated with silver, **Siver-stick,** an official in a royal palace, **Sil'ver weed,** a plant of the genus *Potentilla*, with silvery leaves
Single-cham'ber gov'ernment, government by a parliamentary body consisting of one house
Sin'le-tax, *n* a tax upon land, superseding all other taxes —*n* **Sing'le-tax'er,** a person who favours such a tax —**Sing'le bless'edness,** the state of being unmarried
Sis sis, *interj* expressing disgust or protestation. [Cape Dut]
Sisal, sis'l, or sis al', *n* a fibre got from an American agave the plant furnishing it —Also **sis'al-hemp** [*Sisal*, in Mexico, the port of export]
Swash, si-wawsh', *adj* pertaining to the natives of the N W of Canada and Alaska —Also *n* Fr *sauvage*, wild, savage]
Sambok, sham'bok, *n* a long, powerful whip of hide used by the Boers in South Africa. [S African Dutch—Malay, *chabok*—Pers *chabuk*, whip]
Skel'eton, *n* the hard parts of anything (*obs*) a dried mummy
Skiagram, skī'a gram, **Skiagraph,** skī'a graf, *n* a photograph taken by X rays [Gr *skia*, a shadow, *graphein*, to write]
Skid, *n* a runner upon which an aeroplane rests on the ground
Sky, *v t* to send very high, as a cricket ball —*ns* **Sky'-pi'lot** (*sailors' slang*), a clergyman, **Sky'-scra'per,** a very tall building
Slate-club, slāt' klub, *n* a temporary society, usually having its headquarters at a public-house, in which the members pay weekly contributions either to provide sickness or unemployment benefit, or to furnish themselves with Christmas cheer [So called because the amount of the contributions was originally entered on a *slate*]
Sleep'ing-bag, *n* a bag for sleeping in, used by travellers —*n* **Sleep'ing-sick'ness,** a disease common among the negroes of West Africa, causing headache, great drowsiness, and exhaustion, and usually ending in death, caused by a trypanosome introduced by the bite of a tsetse-fly
Slice, *v t* and *v i* (*golf*) to strike so as to drive the ball to the right
Slim, slim, *adj* (*S Africa*) cunning [Dut]
Slip, *n* a sleigh-runner —*ns* **Slip'-dock,** a dock having a floor that slopes, so that the lower end is under water, **Slipp'er,** a skid a sleigh runner, **Slip'-rail** (*Austr*), a rail which can be slipped out, serving the purpose of a gate (usually in *pl*), **Slip'-way,** a slope into the water of a slip dock
Slot, *n* a narrow opening, esp to admit a coin
Sluit, slōōt, *n* (*S Africa*) a narrow water channel [Dut *sloot*, ditch]
Slump, slump, *n* (*slang*) a fall of prices —*v i* to fall in price
Small, *adj* of letters, not capital —*n* the slenderest part —*ns.* **Small'-coal,** coal in small pieces.—

ns pl **Small'-craft,** small vessels generally, **Small'-wares,** such goods as tape, braid, thread

Smoke, *n* a spell of tobacco smoking —*v t* **Smoke'-dry,** to dry or cure by smoke —*ns* **Smoke'-hel'met,** a covering for the head used by firemen when working in dense smoke, **Smok'ing-con'cert,** a concert at which smoking is permitted

Snap, snap, *n* a short period of time, especially of cold weather —*ns* **Snap'-divis'ion, Snap'-vote,** a division, vote, taken unexpectedly, **Snap'-shot,** a hasty shot —**Scotch snap** (*mus*), an effect common in Scottish music, but not peculiar to it, produced by placing a quaver before a dotted crotchet

Snipe, snīp, *v t* (*mil*) to pick off from cover —*v i* to shoot at individuals from cover to shoot snipe —*n* **Snī'per**

Snow, *n* any substance resembling snow, as carbonic acid snow (frozen carbon dioxide) —*ns* **Snow'ball,** something which increases like a snowball, as a movement in which each recipient of a letter (usually soliciting contributions of money, &c) is asked to send out a given number of copies, **Snow'-boot,** an over boot for wearing in snow, **Snow'-leop'ard,** the ounce, **Snow'-man,** an effigy of snow —*n pl* **Snow'-spec'tacles,** spectacles used to protect the eyes against the glare of snow

Soccer, sok'ėr, *n* (*slang*) Association football

So'cial, *n* a social meeting —**So'cial e'vil,** prostitution

Sock, sok, *n* (*slang*) a blow, beating (chiefly in *pl*)

Soft, *adj* not loud (*mus*) easily scratched weak in muscle or mind out of training —**Soft pal'ate,** the back part of the palate

So'lar prom'inences, large prominent or protruding parts of the great volumes of heated gas surrounding the sun

Sol'ute, *n* a substance dissolved —*v t* **Solve.—Solu'tion of triang'les,** in trigonometry, finding the value of the remaining sides and angles, some being given

Solutrian sol-ōō'trī an, *adj* belonging to a period of prehistoric man represented at *Solutré* in Saône et Loire —Also **Solut'rėen**

Soma, sō'ma, *n* the body of a plant or animal, as opposed to the germ cells —*adj* **Somat'ic** [Gr *sōma*, body]

Sonatina, son at ē'na, *n* (*mus*) a short sonata [It dim of *sonata*]

Sound'er, *n* apparatus for taking soundings —*n* **Sound'ing-lead,** the weight at the end of a sounding line

Sourdough, sowr'dō, *n* leaven a piece of dough reserved to leaven a new batch in Canada and Alaska, an old timer

Sour'-milk treat'ment, the use of specially prepared sour milk in order to kill certain germs in the body

Spade'-work, *n* work, generally of a hard and toilsome nature, done preparatory to some undertaking

Span'ish grass, esparto

Spares, *n pl* additional articles carried in readiness for emergencies

Spark'-coil, *n* a connection of high resistance used to prevent sparking in electrical apparatus —*n* **Spark'ing-plug,** in an internal combustion engine, a plug carrying wires, between which an electric spark passes to fire the explosive mixture of gases

Spe'cial con'stable, one sworn in to preserve the peace on a special occasion, **Spe'cial correspond'ent,** a person employed to send reports to a particular newspaper, **Spe'cial plead'ing,** unfair argument aiming at victory rather than truth

Spectroheliograph, spek-trō hē'li ō graf, *n* an instrument for photographing the sun by monochromatic light [**Spectrum,** and Gr *hēlios*, sun, *graphein*, to write]

Spec'trum anal'ysis, the science which investigates the composition, &c, of heavenly bodies or of gases by examining the spectra given by light coming from them or passing through them

Spermatophyta, spėr mat of'it a, **Spermaphyta,** spėr-maf'it a, *n* (same as **Spermoph'yta**) —*ns* **Spermat'ophyte, Sper'maphyte, Sper'mophyte** a member of the group

Sphenodon, sfē'nō don, *n* a lizard-like New Zealand reptile of primitive character, also called *Hatteria*, the only survivor of the class Rhynchocephalia [Gr *sphēn*, wedge, *odous, odontos*, tooth]

Spi'der-line, *n* a thread of a spider's web, used in a telescope or other instrument to find exact position

Spi'nal col'umn, the backbone the spine, **Spin'al chord, cord,** part of the central nervous system within the spine

Spintharıscope, spin thar'i skōp, *n* an instrument devised by Sir W Crookes for observing the scintillations produced in zinc sulphide by a small fragment of a radium compound placed near it [Gr *spintharis*, a spark, and *skopeein*, to see]

Spirillum, spī ril'um, *n* a name given to certain spiral micro organisms, which cause diseases such as cholera and relapsing fever [L *spira*, coil]

Spir'it of wine, alcohol

Spirochæte, spī rō kē'tē, *n* a micro organism to which syphilis is due [Gr *speira*, twist, *chaitē*, hair]

Split, *v i* (*slang*) to betray a secret —**Split infin'itive,** an infinitive with an adverb between 'to' and the verb, **Split hairs,** to make exceedingly fine distinctions, **Split the diff'erence,** to take the mean as a compromise

Spoils sys'tem (*Amer pol*), the system of replacing civil servants by supporters of the opposite party on a change of government, on the principle that 'to the victor belong the spoils'

Sponta'neous combust'ion, burning due to heat generated within the substance itself

Sport'ing chance, an undertaking which involves considerable risk, or of which the success is very doubtful an off chance

Spruit, sprōōt, *n* (*S Africa*) a deep water channel. [Dut *spruit*, sprout, offshoot]

Square, *v t* to construct a square equal to to pay (*coll*) to bribe —*adv* evenly in a fair manner —*n* **Square'-face** (*S Africa*), gin, so called from the shape of the bottle —**Square foot, inch,** &c, an area equal to that of a square whose side measures a foot, inch, &c, **Square leg,** in cricket, a fielder to the left of, and in line with, the batsman, **Square root,** a quantity of which another is the square

Squeaker, skwēk'ėr, *n* a young bird a toy consisting of a bladder and a tube, through which air escapes with a squeaking noise

Stabilise, stab'il iz, *v t* to make stable —*ns* **Stabilisa'tion, Stabili'ser,** an apparatus for righting an aeroplane automatically

Stage, *n* in a microscope, &c, the support for an object to be examined —*n* **Stage'-whisp'er,** a loud whisper, as that of an actor, intended to be heard by the audience

Stake, *n* an interest (*pl*) a money prize, or a race for a money prize

Stall, stawl, *v t* and *v i* to bring, or come, to a standstill

Stand'ard, *n* an upright pipe —*v t* **Stand'ardise,** to make to conform to a standard to compare with a standard —**Stand'ard gauge,** a distance of 56½ inches between the rails of a railway; **Stand'ard lamp,** a lamp on a tall support,

Stand'ard solu'tion, a solution of known concentration, used for purposes of comparison, commonly containing the equivalent, in grammes, of the solute to a litre of water

Stand of arms, a complete set of arms for one man

State'-tri'al, *n* a trial for an offence against the state

Sta'tion-hand, *n* (*Austr.*) a man employed on a station

Steam, *v.t.* to work by steam —*ns.* **Steam'-car,** a motor car driven by steam, **Steam'-chest, Steam'-dome,** a chamber above a steam boiler, serving as a reservoir for steam, **Steam'er,** a fire engine worked by steam a steam car, **Steam'-naviga'tion,** the propulsion of ships by steam, **Steam'-pack'et,** a steam vessel plying between certain ports

Steatopygy, stē-at-ō-pī'ji, *n.* the presence of much fat on the buttocks —*adj.* **Steatopygous** (stē-at-ō-pī'gus, or stē-at-o'pi-gus) [Gr. *stear, steatos,* suet, *pygē,* buttocks]

Stegomyia, steg-ō-mī'i-a, *n.* a genus of germ carrying mosquitoes [Gr. *stegos,* roof, house, *myia,* fly]

Ste'le, *n.* the conducting system in the higher plants —*adj.* **Ste'lar**

Stilton, stil'tn, *n.* a kind of cheese, formerly sold at *Stilton* in Hunts

Stoep, stōōp, *n.* a verandah running along one or more sides of a house at or near the ground level [Dut., lit. step]

Stoke'-hole, *n.* the space about the mouth of a furnace the space allotted to stokers

Stop, *n.* in an organ, a set of pipes of uniform quality a knob to put the same in or out of action

Sto'rage-batt'ery, *n.* a number of cells in which electricity is stored

Stovaine, stō-vā'in, *n.* an anæsthetic which produces insensibility to pain, without loss of consciousness

Stove, *n.* a plant house with artificial heat

Strap-hanger, strap'-hang'er, *n.* one who cannot find a seat in a tram car, &c., but must stand and hold on by a *strap*

Strateg'ic posi'tion, an advantageous position taken up to hold an opponent in check

Street Ar'ab a ragged dirty boy of the streets

Strike, *n.* a find, especially of ore a piece of good luck

Stroke, Stroke'-oar, *n.* the strokesman

Stunt, stunt, *n.* (*Amer.*) a turn of work a course of action an act a performance a trick

Submarine', *n.* a submarine boat

Sub'sequent, *adj.* of a stream, flowing approximately at right angles to the original slope of the land—distinguished from *Consequent* and *Obsequent*

Suck'er, *n.* a simpleton an easy dupe

Suc'tion-gas, *n.* producer gas

Sudd, sud, *n.* floating plants, on the river Nile, which hinder navigation [Ar., = barrier]

Suff'rage, *n.* the power of voting —*n.* **Suffragette** (suf-ra-jet'), a woman who demands votes for women, esp. one who favours violent methods

Sulphonal, sul'fō-nal, *n.* a chemical compound used as a hypnotic and anæsthetic, and derived in part from potassium sulpho-hydrate

Sump, *n.* a pond at a salt-work a pool a sink

Sun'-bath, *n.* exposure of the body to the sun's rays —*n.* **Sun'-up,** sunrise —*adv.* **Sun'wise,** in the direction of the sun's apparent revolution

Supercooled, sū-per-kōōld', *adj.* cooled below freezing point without freezing [L. *super,* above]

Superman, sū'per-man, *n.* a being of a higher type than man the next to be evolved above and after man overman

Supertax, sūp'er-taks, *n.* an extra or additional tax on large incomes

Supraorbital, sū-pra-or'bi-tl, *adj.* above the orbit of the eye [L. *supra,* above, and **Orbit.**]

Suprare'nal cap'sules, adrenal glands, **Suprare'nal ex'tract,** an extract thereof used in hemorrhage, Addison's disease, &c.

Surcharge', *n.* an amount not passed by an auditor, which must be refunded by the person responsible —*v.t.* to disallow to exact a surcharge from

Suspend'er, *n.* an attachment for supporting a sock or stocking —*ns.* **Suspense'-account',** an account in which items of income and expenditure are entered which for certain reasons cannot be entered in the ordinary account, **Suspen'sor,** a chain of cells to which a plant embryo is fixed —**Suspend' pay'ment,** publicly to stop paying debts owing to bankruptcy

Svastika, swas'ti-ka, *n.* See **Swastika.**

Svelte, svelt, *adj.* lithe and slim [Fr.]

Sweat'er, *n.* a sweating employer —**Sweat'ing sys'tem,** the practice of working poor people at starvation wages, esp. in making up clothes in their own homes

Switch'-board, *n.* an apparatus for making or breaking an electric current or circuit

Swot, swot, *v.i.* (*slang*) to study, esp. to study hard or for a long time to sap to stew —*n.* one who works hard at his studies a sap a stewer —Also **Swot'ter.** [From **Sweat.**]

Symbolism, sim'bol-izm, *n.* a movement, chiefly in French poetry, which treats the actual as an expression of something underlying —*n.* and *adj.* **Sym'bolist**

Symphon'ic po'em, a large orchestral composition in programme music, not divided into separate movements [A translation of Liszt's term *Symphonische Dichtung*]

Syndicalism, sin'di-kal-izm, *n.* a development of trade unionism, originating in France, which aims at the entire abolition of the capitalist and the appropriation by the workers engaged in every industry of all the means by which that industry is carried on and the products resulting therefrom —*n.* **Syn'dicalist,** one who believes in syndicalism [L. *syndicus*—Gr. *syndikos*—*syn,* with, *dikē,* justice]

Synthet'ic, *adj.* formed by synthesis

Syntony, sin'to-ni, *n.* the tuning or accommodation of a wireless telegraphic transmitter and receiver to each other, so that the receiver responds only to waves of the same wave-length as those emitted by the transmitter —*adj.* **Synton'ic.**—*v.t.* **Syn'tonise** [Gr. *syn,* together, *tonos,* tone]

Taal, tal, *n.* a kind of Dutch spoken in South Africa Cape Dutch [Dut., = speech]

Tabloid, tab'loid, *n.* anything in compressed form [The proprietary name of the preparations of a drug firm, many of which are compressed]

Tacking, tak'ing, *n.* the introduction into a bill of provisions outwith its natural scope

Tag, *n.* a tie on luggage label

Tailings, tāl'ingz, *n.pl.* refuse of grain, ore, &c. —*ns.* **Tail'-light,** a light carried at the end of a tram or vehicle, **Tail'-piece,** that portion of a violin, or the like, to which the ends of the strings are attached —**Tail of a bank,** that part of a sand bank or shoal that slopes towards deeper water

Take, *v.i.* (*Canada*) to freeze —**Tak'en with,** pleased with and interested in, **Take the field,** to begin military operations

Talweg See **Thalweg.**

Tango, tang'gō, *n.* an elaborate dance of Argentine origin, with Parisian developments [Peru Sp. *tangu,* to touch]

Tapotement, tā-pōt'ment, *n.* percussion in massage. [Fr.—*tapoter,* to tap]

Tar'iff-reform', *n* a revision of the tariff (duties charged on imports) with the view of putting duties on imports so as to encourage home industries and trade relations with the colonies
Taxa'tion of land val'ues, the taxing of land according to its value under different conditions
Taxi-cab, tak'si-kab, *n* a cab (usually driven by mechanical means) containing a taximeter (q v) —sometimes abbreviated to **Tax'i.**
Taximeter, tak sim'e ter, *n* an instrument attached to cabs for indicating the fare due for the distance travelled—sometimes called **Tax-am'eter.** [Fr *taxe*, price, and Gr *metron*, measure]
Tea, *n* the tea plant, a camellia an afternoon meal at which tea is commonly taken —*ns* **Tea'-cloth**, a small table cloth, **Tea'-fight** (*coll*), a tea party, **Tea'-leaf**, a leaf of the tea-plant, esp as it occurs in the tea pot or cup, **Tea'-meet'ing**, a public social meeting at which tea is drunk, **Tea'-plant'er**, a cultivator of tea, **Tea'-rose**, a pale yellow rose, supposed to smell of tea, **Tea'-set**, a tea service, **Tea'-time**, the hour of the meal called tea
Tecton'ic, *adj* due to, or connected with, the structure of the earth's crust
Ted'dy-bear, *n* a toy bear [From Theodore Roosevelt, a famous hunter and President of U S A (1901-9), often called *Teddy*]
Tee, *n* an artificial substitute of rubber, &c, for a sand tee —*n* **Tee'ing-ground**, the area within which a golfer may tee his ball —*v t* **Tee'-off**, to play from the tee [Earlier *teaz*, origin unknown]
Telegony, tel eg'on i, *n* the supposed transmitted influence of a male by whom a female has previously conceived upon her subsequent offspring by another male. [Gr *tēle*, at a distance, *gonia*, a begetting]
Telephotograph, tel e fōt'ō-graf, *n* a photograph of a distant object taken by means of a combination of lenses specially designed for the purpose —*adjs* **Telephotograph'ic**, **Telephot'o** (*coll*) —*n* **Telephotog'raphy**, the art of producing such [Gr *tēle*, far, *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, *graphein*, to write]
Telescriptor, tel'e skrip'tėr, *n* a machine for sending messages over telegraph wires so that they appear in the handwriting of the sender when received [Gr *tēle*, at a distance, L *scriptor*, writer]
Tem'perament, *n* (*Mus*) compromise
Ten'ant at will, one who holds only so long as the proprietor wishes
Ten'ement, *n* in Scotland, a large building divided into portions occupied separately —*n* **Ten'ement-house**, a house divided into tenements a tenement in the Scottish sense
Terbium, tėr'bi um, *n* a metal of the rare earths [*Ytterby*, in Sweden, where it is found]
Terminal, tėr'min al, *n* an end, especially in electricity a free end in an open circuit
Terminolog'ical inexact'itude, a statement which is not precisely correct or true according to the terms used a lie
Terramara, ter ra ma'rä, *n* a mixture of clay, ashes, sand, &c, forming prehistoric mounds, especially in north Italy a mound so formed —*pl* **Terremare** (ter-rā ma'rā), **Terramare** (ter rä mä'rä). [It dial for It *terramarna*—*terra*, earth, *marna*, marl]
Territorials, ter i-tō'ri alz, *n pl* an army of volunteers formed in 1908 in place of the old Volunteers
Test, *n.* an animal's shell the testa of a seed
Test'-case, *n* a case which may serve as an example for others of the same kind —*n* **Test'-match**, in cricket, &c, one of a series of matches played (especially between England, Australia, and South Africa), the team or side winning most matches being declared the victors
Tetrag'onal, *adj* (*crystallography*) referable to three axes at right angles to one another, of which two are equal
Text'ual crit'icism, study directed towards ascertaining an author's actual wording
Therapy, ther'a pi, *n* treatment of disease [Gr *therapeia*]
Thermos, ther'mos, *n* a flask or bottle with a vacuum jacket for keeping liquids hot or cold a Dewar flask —Also **Ther'mos flask, bott'le.** [Trade name—Gr *thermos*, hot]
Thew, *n* manner quality custom hence bodily power muscle [A S *theaw*, custom]
Thio-acid, thī'ō as'id, *n* an acid analogous in constitution to an oxy acid, sulphur taking the place of oxygen —*n* **Thi'o-salt**, a salt of a thio acid [Gr *theion*, sulphur]
Thist'le-down, *n* the pappus or parachute of the thistle seed
Three, *n* a playing card with three pips, a group of three a score of three points —*adjs* **Three'-hand'ed**, having three hands played by three players, **Three'-quar'ter**, amounting to three fourths (and *adv*), **Three'-way**, extending in three directions from a centre —**Three balls**, the pawnbroker's sign, **Three'-col'our pro'cess**, a method of printing pictures in three colours—red, blue, yellow—from blocks prepared by photography, **Three'-quar'ter back**, a player between half backs and full back (see **Foot-ball**), **Three'-quar'ter face**, an aspect between full face and profile, **Three R's**, reading, writing, and arithmetic
Throttle, throt'l, *n* an apparatus for regulating the admission of gases or of steam in an engine —Also **Thrott'le-valve**
Throw'ing-stick, *n* a stick used in throwing a spear
Thulium, thū'li um, *n* a metal of the rare earths
Tickey, tik'i, *n* (*S Africa*) a threepenny piece
Tide, *v t* to carry, as the tide, esp figuratively (with *over*) —**Tid'al wave**, the wave of the tide often applied to a sea wave due to an earthquake
Tier, tēr, *n* (*New Zealand*) a mountain range
Time'-fuse, *n* a fuse which burns for a certain time —*ns* **Time'-lim'it**, a time within which something has to be done or carried out, **Time'-sig'nal**, a signal given from an observatory by wireless telegraphy or other means, to intimate the exact time
Tinned goods, articles of food cooked and preserved in air tight tins
Tipster, tip'stėr, *n* one who gives racing tips
Ti'tle-rôle, *n* the part that gives a play its name
Tonneau, ton'ō, *adj* a form of body open at the back used for some motor cars [Fr *tonneau*, a tun, a cask]
Topee, tō pē', *n* a large, light pith hat or cap worn in India. [Hind]
Torpe'do-boat destroy'er, a warship designed to act against torpedo-boats
Tot, tot, *n* (*coll*) a set of numbers to be added, —*v t* to add
To'tal abs'tinence, abstaining from all kinds of alcoholic drinks
To'talise, *v t* to use a totalisėr —*ns* **Totalisator** (tō tl ī zā'tėr), **Totaliser** (tō tl-ī'zėr), an apparatus for registering bets at horse races
Touch up, to improve by a series of small touches to embellish
Town'-coun'cil, *n* the governing body of a town, elected by the rate payers
Toxin', *n* a poison —*n* **Toxi'city**, poisonousness
Tractor, trak'tėr, *n* a propellėr in front of an aeroplane an aeroplane with engine and propeller in front a traction engine

Trade, *v i* to go for commercial purposes to have dealings —*n.pl* esp the liquor trade —*n* **Trades'-peo'ple,** persons engaged in a trade and their families the shopkeeping class —**Trade on,** to take advantage of

Traffic-returns', in the case of a railway, the business done, the number of passengers carried, the weight of goods carried, and the money received in return

Trailer, trāl'er, *n* a small car drawn by a motor cycle, or the like

Train, *n* (*Canada*) a sleigh

Train'ing-ship, *n* a vessel on which boys are trained as sailors

Tramp'-steam'er, *n* a steamship which carries cargo anywhere—having no regular route

Trans-Andine tranz an'dīn, *adj* across the Andes crossing the Andes

Transcribe', *v t* (*mus*) to arrange a composition for an instrument, voice, or combination other than that for which it was composed —*n* **Transcrip'tion**

Transformer, trans for'mer, *n* an apparatus for producing by means of an electric current another of different character

Trans'it du'ty, *n* duty charged on goods passing through a country —*ns* **Trans'it-in'strument,** a transit circle, **Transi'tion,** esp the passage from Norman architecture to Early English, **Trans'it-trade,** the trade of carrying foreign goods through a country

Transpire', *v i* (*bot*) to give off water vapour —*n* **Transpira'tion**

Trash, *n* (*U S*) poor whites

Tread, *n* a thing, or part, trodden on the part of a wheel that touches the ground the distance between pedals

Tricar, trī'kar, *n* a motor tricycle [From **Tricycle** and **Car**]

Tri'o (*mus*), *n* a combination of three performers the second division of a minuet, scherzo, or march, formerly written for three instruments

Trional, trī'ō nal, *n* a drug used as a hypnotic, akin to sulphonal, but safer

Triphone, trī'fōn, *n* a shorthand sign representing a triphthongal sound [Gr *tris*, thrice, *phōnē*, sound]

Triplane, trī'plān, *n* an aeroplane with three pairs of planes

Tropism, trop'izm, *n* response of protoplasm to stimulus a general term for heliotropism, geotropism, and the like

Tropophyte, trop'ō fīt, *n* a plant adapted to alternations of moisture and drought —*adj* **Tropophyt'ic** [Gr *tropē*, turning, *phyton*, plant]

Trunk'-call, *n* a message to be sent on the main or trunk telephone line

Trustee-stock, trus tē' stok, *n* a security in which a trustee is by law allowed to invest trust funds without becoming personally liable if the security should depreciate in value

Trust'-estate', *n* an estate held or administered by trustees

Trypanosome, trip'an ō sōm, *n* one of a number of flagellate protozoa living in the blood of vertebrates, and causing sleeping sickness and other diseases —*n* **Trypanosomī'asis,** a disease due to a trypanosome [Gr *trypanon*, borer, *sōma*, body]

Tuatara, tōō a-ta'ra, **Tuatera,** tōō ä tā'ra, *n* a New Zealand lizard like reptile, the sole survivor of the class Rhynchocephalia, known as Sphenodon or Hatteria. [Maori name]

Tube, tūb, *n* (*coll*) an underground electric railway —*n* **Tu'bular-boil'er,** one in which the heat passes along tubes in the water

Tule, tōō'lā, *n* a large American rush [Sp]

Tune, *v t* in wireless telegraphy, to syntonise —*ns* **Tun'ing-fork,** a two pronged steel fork which gives out, when struck, a note of known pitch; **Tun'ing-hamm'er,** a hammer shaped wrench used in piano tuning, **Tun'ing-peg, -pin,** a peg by which a string wound about it can be tuned

Tweeny, twēn'i, *n* (*Sir J M Barrie*) a servant who assists two others [**Between**]

Twicer, twī'ser, *n* (*ecclesiastical slang*) one who attends public worship twice on Sunday. [**Twice.**]

Twin'-screw, *n* a steamer with two propellers on different shafts

Two'-Pow'er stand'ard, the principle that the strength of the British navy must never be less than that of any other two Powers combined

Twostep, tōō'step, *n.* an American dance, in which two steps are taken forward and two backward music for such a dance

Typist, tī'pist, *n* one who operates a typewriter

Ugh, ooh, *interj* expressing aversion or disgust

Uitlander, oit'land ėr, *n* (*S Africa*) a foreigner, esp one settled in the Transvaal before the war of 1899-1902 [Dut, =outlander]

Ul'tra-ba'sic, *adj* of igneous rocks, extremely basic

Ultramicroscope, ul tra mī'krō skōp, *n* a microscope with strong illumination from the side, whereby the presence of objects can be observed though they are too small to be seen in their own form —*adj* **Ultramicroscop'ic,** pertaining to ultramicroscopy too small to be visible under the microscope —*n.* **Ultramicro'scopy.**

Ultra-violet, ul trà vī'o let, *adj* beyond the violet end of the visible spectrum [L *ultra*, beyond, and **Violet.**]

Un'der can'vas, with sails unfurled living in tents

Undevel'oped land, land used for agricultural purposes, not built upon or used for public works, &c

Unfun'ded debt, that part of the national debt which has to be paid up at certain dates, and which is in the form of exchequer bills and bonds

Unman, un man', *v t* to deprive of men to deprive of the characteristics of a man, especially self command —*adj* **Unmanned',** not manned

Unopened, un ōp'nd, *adj* not opened of a book, not having the leaves cut apart

Up coun'try, at a distance from the capital or coast

Up'right pian'o, a piano with vertical strings

Use and wont, the customary practice

Vac'cine, *n* a modified virus of any disease —*v t* **Vac'cinate** —*n* **Vaccina'tion**

Vac'uum-clean'er, *n* an apparatus for removing dust from carpets, &c, by suction —*n* **Vac'uum-gauge,** a gauge for indicating the pressure in a partial vacuum

Vaporis'er, *n* an apparatus for discharging liquid in fine spray

Var'iable gear, fittings by which the gear of a cycle, &c, can be changed

Varicos'ity, *n* the state of being varicose

Veronal, ver'ō nal, *n* a drug used as a hypnotic, akin to trional

Vlei, flī, *n* See **Vly**

Voetsak, fōōt'sak, *interj* (*S Africa*) begone [Cape Dut]

Vol piqué, vol pēk ā, an aeroplane descent at an angle steeper than the natural gliding angle of the machine [Fr, =headlong flight]

Volplane, vol'plān, *v i* of an aviator, to glide down to earth in a flying machine at its natural gliding angle after the motive-power of the machine has been shut off —*n* a descent so made —Also **Volplané** (vol pla nā) [Fr—L *volāre*, to fly, and *plānātus*, made flat]

Wahine, wä-hē'nā, *n* a Maori woman [Maori]

Wallaroo, wol-a-rōō′, *n* a name for various kinds of large kangaroo [Native Australian name]

Waratah, wä′rä-tä, an Australian proteaceous flower [Native name]

War′-chest, *n.* means or resources required for war

Warn′ing colora′tion, conspicuous colouring in an animal which is unpalatable, noxious, or otherwise unsuitable as food, whereby others are warned against attempting to eat it, and the animal preserved from injury

Warplane, wawr′plān, *n* an aeroplane for war purposes

Wash′-out, *n* the removal by water action of part of a road, railway, bank, or the like the gap so made

Watch′ing brief, instructions to a counsel or barrister to watch a law case on behalf of one who is not directly involved or interested in it

Wa′ter-cooled, *adj* of an engine, cooled by the circulation of water —*ns* **Wa′ter-plane,** a hydroplane a hydroaeroplane the plane passing through the water line of a ship, **Wa′ter-po′lo,** an aquatic ball game played by swimmers, the sides numbering seven each —**Wa′ter-tube boil′er,** a steam boiler in which the water is contained in many small tubes

Watt′le and daub (dab), wattles plastered over with clay

Wattmeter, wawt′mē-ter, *n* an instrument for measuring electric power in watts

Way-leave, wā′-lēv, *n* a right of way (usually granted for some consideration) over another's ground

Weath′er-worn, *adj* worn by exposure to the weather

Whare, hwaw′ri, *n* (*New Zealand*) a house [Maori]

Wheel, *n* one or more short lines following a bob at the end of a stanza a refrain

Whippet, hwip′et, *n* a racing dog

Whist′-drive, *n* a whist tournament in which, after every hand, there is a redistribution of the players

White, *n* a white pigment the white part of the eyeball —*ns* **White′-ant,** a termite, not a true ant, **White′-beam,** a small tree allied to the pear and apple, with leaves silvery below, **White′-bear,** the polar bear, **White′-cor′puscle,** a phagocyte, **White′-el′ephant,** a pale coloured or albino elephant, accorded royal honours in Siam, and therefore involving its possessor in expense which may be ruinous any embarrassing possession, **White′-lie, -mag′ic** (see **Lie, Magic**), **White′-meat,** food made of milk, butter, eggs, &c the flesh of chickens, rabbits, &c., **White′-met′al,** a general name for alloys of white colour, **White′-pa′per,** a parliamentary document on a public matter recently inquired into, **White′-rhino′ceros,** an African two-horned rhinoceros, not much lighter than the black-rhinoceros, **White′-slave,** a sweated worker an unwilling prostitute, **White′-thorn,** hawthorn

Whole′-hogg′er, *n* one who goes the whole hog —*n* **Whole′-plate,** in photography, a plate of 6½ inches by 8½ inches—also *adj*

Wildebeest, wēl′de-bāst, *n* a gnu [Dut *wild,* wild, *beest,* beast, ox]

Wireless, wīr′les, *n* (*coll*) wireless telegraphy a message sent thereby —**Wire′less sta′tion,** a station for wireless telegraphy, **Wire′less teleg′raphy,** telegraphing by means of electric waves without the use of connecting wires

Work-shy, wėrk′-shī, *n* one who hates work —*adj* hating work

Writ′er's cramp, an affection of the muscles of the hand in those who write much

Xenon, zen′on, *n* a gas found in the atmosphere by Sir Wm Ramsay [Gr *xenos,* a stranger]

Xerophily, zē-rof′i-li, *n* adaptation to dry conditions —*adj* **Xeroph′ilous** [Gr *xēros,* dry, *phileein,* to love]

Xerophyte, zēr′ō-fīt, *n* a plant adapted to dry conditions —*adj* **Xerophyt′ic.** [Gr *xēros,* dry, *phyton,* plant]

Xylem, zī′lem, *n* (*bot*) the woody part of the vascular bundles [Gr *xylon,* wood]

Yell′ow, *n* a yellow pigment —**Yell′ow Jack,** yellow fever a yellow flag over a vessel in quarantine, a military hospital or an ambulance, **Yell′ow per′il,** the danger that the yellow races may overcome the white and so overrun the world, **Yell′ow Press,** newspapers which make a feature of sensational articles, and often indulge in reckless exaggeration

Ytterbium, it-ėr′bi-um, *n* a metal of the rare earths [*Ytterby,* in Sweden, where it is found]

Zionism zī′on-izm, *n* a movement for planting Jews in Palestine or elsewhere —*n* and *adj* **Zi′onist**

Zo′ogeog′raphy, *n* the geography of animal life geographical distribution of animals —*adj* **Zo′o-geograph′ical** [Gr *zōon,* animal, and **Geography**]

Zygote, zī′gōt, *n* a cell formed by the union of two gametes —*adj* **Zygot′ic.** [Gr *zygōtos,* yoked—*zygon,* yoke]

Zymase, zī′mās, *n* an enzyme found in yeast [Gr *zymē,* leaven]